DICTIONARY

or

ARCHAISMS AND PROVINCIALISMS.

VOL. II.
A

DICTIONARY

OF

Archaic and Provincial Words,

Obsolète Phrases, Proverbs, and Ancient Customs,

From the Fourteenth Century.

By

JAMES ORCHARD HALLIWELL, ESQ. F.R.S.

Honorary Member of the Royal Irish Academy; Corresponding Member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, of the Archæological Society of Stockholm, and the Reale Academia di Firenze; Honorary Member of the Royal Society of Literature, of the Newcastle Antiquarian Society, of the Royal Cambrian Institution, of the Ashmolean Society at Oxford, and of the Society for the Study of Gothic Architecture; Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; Corresponding Member of the Comité des Arts et Monuments, &c. &c.

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DICTIONARY

OF

ARCHAISMS AND PROVINCIALISMS.

JAC

JA. A tenon for a mortise. West.

JABBER. To talk nonsense. Far. dial.

JABELL. A term of contempt, more usually applied to a woman than to a man.

JACE. A kind of fringe. Devon.

JACK. (1) A figure outside old public clocks made to strike the bell. It was also called Jack of the Clock, or Clock-house. Till a very recent period, the clock of St. Dunstan’s church was furnished with two of these jacks. Dekker gives the phrase to a company of sharpers. See his Lantheorne and Candle-Light, ed. 1620, sig. G. “Strike, like Jack o’ th’ clock-house, never but in season,” Strome’s Floating Island, sig. B. ii. Jacks, the chimes, Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 53.

(2) A coat of mail; a defensive upper garment quilted with stout leather. The term was more latterly applied to a kind of buff jerkin worn by soldiers; and a sort of jacket, worn by women, was also so termed. See Reliq. Antiq, i. 41; Collier’s Old Ballads, p. 7. To be upon their jacks, i.e. to have the advantage over an enemy.

(3) A whit. Somerset.

(4) Half, or a quarter of a pint. North. Perhaps from Black-Jack, q. v. It also has the same meaning as black-jack, as in the Troubles of Queen Elizabeth, 1639, sig. C. ii.

(5) To beat. Craven.


(7) The male of an animal. West.


(9) A kind of water-engine, turned by hand, used in mines. Staff.

(10) An ape. Hence, a young coxcomb; a sly crafty fellow; a man of any description.

(11) Jack-at-a-pinche, a sudden unexpected call to do anything. Also, a poor parson. Jack-at-savots, a little conceited fellow. Jack of the weald, an ignis fatuus. Jack in the basket, a sort of wooden cap or basket on the top of a pole to mark a sand-bank, &c. Jack in the box, an irreverent name for theSacrament. Jack with the lantern, an ignis fatuus. Jack of all trades, one who has a mattering know-

ledge of all crafts. Jack by the hedge, the herb sauce-alone. See Gerarld, p. 650. Jack of long legs, the summer fly generally called daddy-long-legs. Every Jack-rag of them, every person in the party. Jack in office, an insolent fellow in authority. Jack nasty face, a common sailor. Jack of Dover, some article mentioned in the Canterbury Tales as having been sold by the cook, but its precise nature has not been ascertained. Jack-in-the-green, a man inside a small house made of flowers and evergreens, who carries it in the procession of the sweeps on May-day morning.

JACK-ADAMS. A fool. Var. dial.


JACK-A-LENTS. Stuffed puppets which used to be thrown at during Lent. See Cleveland’s Poems, 1660, p. 64. It is a term of reproach in various instances, as in the Bride, by Nabbes, 4to. Lond. 1640, sig. G. ii. In the West of England the name is still retained for a scarecrow, sometimes called jaccoomite.

JACK-AN-APES. An ape. See Fletcher’s Poems, p. 190. Now used for a coxcomb.


JACK-BAKER. A kind of owl. South.

JACK-BARREL. A minnow. Warw.

JACK-BOOTS. Large boots coming above the knees, worn by fishermen. Var. dial.

JACK-DRUM. See Drum (3), and Topsell’s Historie of Serpents, 1608, p. 262.

JACKED. Spavined. A jacked horse.

JACKET. A doublet. Sometimes, the upper tunic; any kind of outer coat.

JACKET. English gin. Var. dial.

JACK-HERN. A heron. I. Wight.

JACK-IN-BOX. A sharper who cheated tradesmen by substituting empty boxes for similar looking ones full of money. Dekker.

JACK-LAG-KNIFE. A clapped knife. Glos.

JACK-MAN. (1) A cream-cheese. West.

(2) A person who made counterfeit licenses, &c. Fraternity of Vacabondes, p. 4.
to any kind of filth or litter. Jake-fermer, a person who cleans out jakes.

JALITE. Lively; sprightly. (A.-N.)

JALLOWES. Jealousy. Dekker.

JAM. To press, or squeeze. Var. dial.

JAMB. The upright side of window, door, chimney, &c.; any upright distinct mass of masonry in a building or quarry.

JAMBALLS. Rolls made of sweet bread.

JAMBEUX. Armour for the legs. (A.-N.)

Jambler in Gy of Warwike, p. 325, perhaps an error for jambier, which is the Anglo-Norman word. See Roquefort.

JAMBLEUE. Gambolling. (A.-N.)

JAMMOCK. A soft pulpy substance. Also, to beat, or squeeze. East.


JAMS. Wire shirt-buttons. West.

JAM'S-MASS. St. James's day. North.

JAN. John. Var. dial.

JANDERS. The jaundice. West.

JANE. A coin of Genoa; any small coin. See Tyrwhitt, iv. 284.

JANGELERS. Talkative persons. Sometimes minstrels were so termed. (A.-N.) The verb jangle, to jumble, is still in use.

JANGLE. To rove about idly. North.

JANGLESEOME. Boisterous; noisy; quarrelsome. Suffolk.

JANNAK. Fit; proper; good; fair and honourable; smart, or fine. North.

JANNOCKS. Oaten bread made into hard and coarse large loaves. North.

JANT. Cheerful; merry. North.

Where were dainty ducks and jant ones,

Wenchas that could play the wantsons.

Barnaby's Journal.

JANTYL. Gentle; polite. Lydgate.

JANUAYS. The Genoese. Horman, 1530.

JANYVERE. January. (A.-N.)

And the yrste monych of the yre

Was clepyd aftyr hym Janvre.

MS. Cantab. F. ii. 88, f. 140.

JAPE. To jest, mock, or cajole. (A.-S.) It is often used in an indelicate sense, similar to game. Also a substantive, a jest. Japer, a jester, or mocker. Japerie, buffoonery.

Notwithstanding, she was wroth, and said to the senysshelle, jape ye with me? MS. Digby 185.

Bot then in hert full gladdes was he,

And royn up and doun in myrthe and japes.

Chrom. Filiodun. p. 192.

Demonsthemes his handias ouls putte

In a womans bausum japeyn.

Ocelow, Ms. Soc. Ant. 134. f. 472.

JAPE-WORTHY. Ridiculous. Chaucer.

JAPING. Copulation. Palgrave.

JAR. (1) Discord; anger. Var. dial.

(2) To tick, as a clock. Shak.

(3) A jar of oil is a vessel containing twenty gallons of it. West.

JARBLE. To wet; to bemoire. North.

JARCK. A seal. An old cant term, mentioned in Frat. of Vacabondes, 1575. Jarkemen are given in a list of vagabonds in Harrison, p. 184; Dekker's Sathanorne and Candle-light.

JARME. To howl, or cry. Yorks.

JARROCK. A kind of cork. Minshew.

JARSEY. A kind of wool which is spun into worsted. Also called jarne; properly, Jersey yarn. Bailey explains jarsey, the finest wool, separated from the rest by combing.

JARWORM. An ugly insect peculiar to wet marshy places. South.

JASEY. A bobwig. Var. dial.

JATTER. To split, or shatter. Suffolk.

JAUL. To scold or grumble. North.

JAUM. The same as Jamb, q. v.

JAUNCE. (1) To ride hard. (A.-N.)
(2) A jaunt. Romeo and Jul. ii. 5, 4to. ed.

JAUNDERS. The jaundice. Var. dial. Jaunes, Relig. Antiq. i. 51. Jeunes, Brock. Envyus man may lykynd be To the jaunys, the whyche ys a pyne That men mow se yn menynys yns.

JAUP. To splash; to make a splashing noise; to strike; to chip or break by a sudden blow. North. See Brockett.

JAUPEN. Large; spacious. North.

JAVEL. (1) A gale, or prison. North.
(2) A worthless fellow. "The Lieutenant of the Tower advising Sir Thomas Moor to put on worse cloaths at his execution, gives this reason, because he that is to have them is but a javel; to which Sir Thomas replied, shall I count him a javel who is to doe me so great a benefit," MS. Lansd. 1033. Javelyn, Hall, Henry VI. f. 77. See Digby Mysteries, p. 20.

JAVVER. Idle silly talk. North.

JAVVLE. To contend; to wrangle. Yorks.

JAW. (1) A jest. Lanc.
(2) Coarse idle language. Var. dial.

JAWDBYWNE. A term of reproach, here applied to a Lollard. Thou jowdbwyn, thou jangeler, how standest this toger?
By verry contradictiou thou conclusit this lif. MS. Digby 41, f. 11.

JAWDIE. The stomach of cattle. Sussex.

JAWLED-OUT. Excessively fatigued. Sussex.

JAWMERS. Stones used for the jambs or jambs of a window.

JAY. A loose woman. Shak.

JAYKLE! An exclamation, or oath. Devon.

JAYLARSE. A jailor. Chron. Vilumod, p. 82.

JAITIE. The jay. Cornw.

JAZZUP. A donkey. Lanc.

JEALOUS. Fearful; suspicious; alarmed. A common sense of the word in old plays, and still in use in some counties. "Before the rain came, I jealoused the turnips," i. e. was alarmed for them.

JEAN. Gene. See Strutt, ii. 71.

JEAUNT. A giant. Other MSS. journey.
What, sayes the erie, yt thys be done,
Thou getyst another jauant sone.

JED. Dead. Warw.

JED-COCK. The jack-anipe. Arch. xiii. 343.
JEE. Crooked; away. Also, to turn, or move to one side. North.

JEEPS. A severe beating. North.

JEFFERY'S-DAY. St. Jeffery's day, i. e. never.

JEGGE. A gigot or leg of mutton.

JEGGLE. To be very restless. North.

JELING. Jovial. Craven.

JELL. A large quantity. Warw.


JEMEWDE. Joined with hinges.

JEMMY. A great coat. Var. dial.

JEMMY-BURTY. An ignis fatuus. Cambr.

JEMMY-JESSAMY. A pop, or dandy.

JENK. To jaunt; to ramble. North.

JENKIN. A diminutive of John.

JENKIT. A Devonshire dish, made partly of milk and cinnamon.

JENNETS. A species of fur. See Test. Vetus. p. 658; Strutt, ii. 102.

JENNY-BALK. A small beam near the roof of a house. North.

JENNY-COAT. A child's bed-gown. West.


JENNY-HOOKER. An owl. North. It is also called a jenny-howl.

JENNY-QUICK. An Italian iron. Devon.

JENNY-TIT. Parus coruscus. Suffolk.

JENTERY. Good breeding; gentility.
And specially in youth gentlemen ben tawght
To skere gret otsis, they say for jentery ;
Every boy wenyth it be annex to curtse.

JEROBERTIE. Jeopardy. Harrington.

JERICHO. A prison. Hence the phrase, to wish a person in Jericho.


JERKIN. (1) A kind of jacket, or upper doublet, with four skirts. A waistcoat is still so called in the North of England.

JERONIMO. See Go-by. That he that is this day magnifico,
To-morrow may goe by Jeronimo. Taylor's Works, 1630, i. 35.

JEROWNDE. See Jeryme. Thorowe a jeronunde schelde he jogges hym thowere. More Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 94.

JERRY CUMMUBLE. To shake, or tumble about confusedly. Var. dial.

JERYNE. Some part of the armour. See the quotation in v. Acres.

JESP. A flaw in cloth. North.

JESSE. The Tree of Jesse was a representation of the genealogy of Christ, in the form of a tree. It was formerly a common subject for the professors of the various arts.

JESSEARTA. A kind of jacket without sleeves, composed of small oblong plates of
coins, found in some parts of England, mentioned by Harrison, pp. 72, 218.


JEYANT. A giant. Torrent, p. 18.

JIB. (1) Said of a draught-horse that goes backwards instead of forwards. Var. dial.
(2) A stand for beer-barrels. West.
(3) The under-lip. Hence to hang the jib, to look cross. Var. dial.

JIBBER. A horse that jibs. Var. dial.

JIBBET. Same as Spong-what, q. v.

JIBBY. A gay frisky girl. East. Jibby-horse, one covered with finery.

JIB-JOB-JEREMIAH. A juvenile game mentioned in Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 238.

JICE. A very small quantity. Essex.

JICKS. The hiccough. Cornw.

JIDDCUMJIDY. A see-saw. North.

JIFFLE. To be restless. Var. dial.

JIFFY. An instant. Var. dial. In a jiffy, a very common phrase. It implies excessive rapidity; momentary action.

JIG. (1) To rove about idly. North.
(2) A trick. An old cant term.

(3) Cotgrave, in v. Faree, mentions "the jig at the end of an enterlude, wherein some pretie knaverie is acted." A jig was a ludicrous metrical composition, often in rhyme, which was sung by the clown, who occasionally danced, and was always accompanied by a tabor and pipe. The term is also constantly used for any scene of low buffoonery, and many old ballads are called jigs. Jigmaker, a maker of jigs or ballads.

JIGE. To creak. North.

JIGGAMARIE. A manœuvre. Var. dial.

JIGGER. (1) A swaggerer. North.
(2) A vessel of potters' ware used in toasting cheese. Somerset.

(3) A cleaner of oars. North.
(4) A constable. Hants.

JIGGER-PUMP. A pump used in breweries to force beer into vats.

JIGGETING. Jolting; shaking; flaunting; going about idly. Var. dial.

JIGGIN-SIEVE. A fine cloth which sifts the dust from oats or wheat when they are ground. Salop. Antiq. p. 474.

JIGGS. Dregs; sediment. Suffolk.

JIGGUMBOBS. Trinkets; knickknacks.

Kills monster after monster, takes the puppets Prisoners, knocks down the Cyclops, tumbles all Our jigumubs and trinkets to the wall. Brome's Antipodes, 1640.

JIG-PIN. In mining, a pin used to stop a machine when drawing.

JIKE. To creak. North.

JILL. A pint of ale, &c. North.

JIM. (1) A timber-drag. East.
(2) Slender; neat; elegant. Var. dial. Spruce; very neat, Tim Bobbin.

JIMCRACKS. Knick-knacks. Var. dial.

JIMMERS. Hinges. See Gimmer.

JIMMY. The same as Jim (2).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JOG</th>
<th>JOL</th>
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<tr>
<td>JIMP.</td>
<td>A mason’s term for the fitting of stones together. Var. dial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLENDER; INDENTED.</td>
<td>Var. dial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH.</td>
<td>JOG-TROT. A gentle pace. Var. dial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JINGLE-BRAINS.</td>
<td>JOHAN. St. John’s wart. Arch. xxx. 409.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A WILD THOUGHTLESS FELLOW.</td>
<td>JOHN. Sir John, an old phrase for a priest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH.</td>
<td>John Sanderson, the cushion dance, mentioned under this name in Playford’s Dancing Master, 1698. John in the Wad, an ignis fatuus, John’s silver pin, a single article of finery amidst a lot of dirt and sluttiness. John-a-dreams, a stupid dreaming fellow. John-among-the-maidens, a man who is always danging after the ladies. John-and-Joan, an hermaphrodite. John-hold-my-staff, a parasite. To stay for John Long the carrier, to wait a very long time; to send it by John Long the carrier, i.e. at an indefinite period. See Cotgrave, in v. Attendre, Boryne, Envoyer. The phrase occurs in Taylor. John of Nokes, a fictitious name formerly used in legal proceedings, similar to John Doe and Richard Roc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>JINGLE-CAP. The game of shake-cap. North.</td>
<td>JOHN-APPLE. Same as Apple-John, q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JINGLE-JANGLES. Trinkets.</td>
<td>JOHN-DORY. A French pirate, whose name seems to have been proverbial. A popular old song or catch so called is frequently referred to. See Nares, in v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF I TOLD ARE I CAME FROM HOME,</td>
<td>JOHNNY. (1) A jakes. These terms are clearly connected with each other. Also called Mrs. Jones by country people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WITH SO MANY JINGLE-JANGLES ABOUT OUR NECKS,</td>
<td>JOHNNY-WOPSTRAW. A farm-labourer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS IS ABOUT YOURS, I NEVER SAW NONE.</td>
<td>JOHN-O-LENT. A scarecrow. South.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE KING AND A POOR NORTHLINE MAN.</td>
<td>JOIGNE. To enjoin. Rom. Rose, 2355.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JINGO. By-jingo, a common oath, said to be</td>
<td>JOINANT. Joining. (A.-N.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A CORRUPTION OF ST. GINGOULPH.</td>
<td>JOINT. To put a man’s nose out of joint, to supplant him in another’s affection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JINK. (1) TO JINGLE; TO RING MONEY. EAST.</td>
<td>JOINT-GRASS. Yellow bed-straw. North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) TO BE VERY GAY AND THOUGHTLESS. NORTH.</td>
<td>JOINT-STOOL. A stool framed by joinery work, at first so called in distinction to stools rudely formed from a single block. Joyned stole, Unton Inventories, p. 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JINKED. SAID OF AN ANIMAL HURT IN THE LOINS</td>
<td>JOIST. To agist cattle. North.</td>
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<tr>
<td>OR BACK. EAST.</td>
<td>JOIT. A sudden stop. Northumb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JIRBLE. To jumble. Northumb.</td>
<td>JOLIF. Jolly; joyful. (A.-N.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JITCHY. Such. Somerseet.</td>
<td>JOLIFANT. When two persons ride on one horse, the one on a pillion behind, they are said to ride jolifant. Devon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J;O;AN. A kind of cap.</td>
<td>JOLLACKS. A clergyman. Suffolk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB. (1) TO SCOLD; TO REPROVE. Cambr.</td>
<td>JOLLE. To beat. Falsgrave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) STERCSUS. Var. dial.</td>
<td>Ther they jollificate Jewes thorew.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) TO STRIKE, HIT, OR PECK. EAST. IT OCCURS IN</td>
<td>M.S. Cott. Collig. A. ii. f. 117.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PR. PARV. P. 36, BLYKEN OR JOBBYN.</td>
<td>JOLLIFICATION. A merry feast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) AN AFFAIR, OR BUSINESS.</td>
<td>JOLLITRON. A young gallant. Minshew.</td>
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<tr>
<td>VAR. DIAL.</td>
<td>JOLLOP. The cry of a turkey. Holme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) A SMALL PIECE OF WOOD. NORTH.</td>
<td>JOLLY. Fat; stout; large. North. In Devon, pretty. A bitch when maris appetens is said to be jolly. Cheek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE SIEDE THE EMPEROR SODENMAGARD,</td>
<td>JOLLY-NOB. The head. Grose.</td>
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<tr>
<td>THEN WAS THE ERLE A NYSE JOBARDE.</td>
<td>JOLTER-HEAD. A stupid fellow. South. Properly, thick-headed. Joulthead, Cotgrave,</td>
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<td>MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 140.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
JOLTS. Cabbage plants that in the spring go
to seed prematurely. Warw.
JOMBRÉE. To jumble. Chaucer.
JONAS. The jaundice. Yorksh.
JONATHAN. An instrument used by smokers
to light their pipes with. It is a piece of iron,
of the size of a short poker, fitted at one end
with a handle of wood, and having at the
other a protuberance or transverse bar of iron,
which is kept heated in the fire for use.
JONGLERIE. Idle talk. Chaucer.
JOK. To crouch suddenly. North.
JOKINGS. Corn which falls from the sheaf
in throwing it off the stack. North.
JOOP. A job. Hampole.
JOP. To splash in the water. Yorksh.
JOPES. Brace in roofs.
JOR. To jostle, or push. North.
Joram. A large dish or jug of any establi-
s or liquids. Var. dial.
JORDAN. A kind of pot or vessel formerly
used by physicians and alchemists. It was
very much in the form of a modern soda-
water bottle, only the neck was larger, not
much smaller than the body of the vessel.
At a later period the term came to be used
for a chamber-pot, having been anciently used
occasionally for an urinal.
JORDAN-ALMOND. A kind of large sweet
almond, mentioned by Gerard.
JORNAY. A day’s journey, or work.
In this courte that ar twenty
At my biddynge to bide reely
To do a gode journay.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 53.
... But if I do Robyn a gode journe,
Ellis mot I hangyt be. MS. Ibid. f. 54.
JORNET. A kind of cloak.
JOSEPH. An ancient riding-habit, with but-
sons down to the skirts.
JOSKIN. A clownish fellow. Var. dial.
JOSS. To crowd together. East.
JOSSA. Stand still! An address to horses.
See Chaucer, Cant. T. 4099. It appears from
Moor, p. 188, that joss is still in use in the
same sense. Josty, come to, Tim Bobbin Gl.
Joss-block, jossing-block, a horse-block.
JOSSEL. A hedge-podge. North.
JOSTLE. To cheat. A cant term.
JOSYNG. Rejoicing. Sevyn Sages, 92.
JOT. (1) To touch; to jog, or jot roughly; to
nudge one’s elbow. East.
(2) Plum; downright. Suffolk.
JOT-CART. A cart which has a rough motion,
or jolts. East.
JOT-GUT. The intestinum rectum. East.
JOUER. To chatter with cold. Somerseet.
JOUDS. Rages. Devon.
JOUISANCE. Enjoyment. Peele, i. 15.
JOUK-COAT. A great coat. North.
JOUE. To sleep. A hawkwing term.
JOUKES. Rushes. Maundeviile, p. 15.
JOUL. A blow. See Joll and Jouli.
JOUN. Joined. Essex.

JOUCHE. To bounce, or jolt. East.
JOURINGS. Scoldings. Devonsh. Dial. 1839,
p. 72. It seems to be the same word as that
quoted by Nares from Hayman’s Quodlibet,
1628, explained swearings. Brawlings; quar-
rellings. Exmoor.
JOURMONTE. To vex. (A.-N.)
JOURNAL. Daily. Shak.
JOURN-CHOPPERS. Regraters of yarn, men-
tioned in statute 8 Hen. VI. Blount.
JOURNEY. The same as Jornay, q. v. It is
also a day of battle.
JOURS. Cold shiverings. South.
JOUSED. Finished; completed. Worc.
JOUSTE. A just, or tournament. (A.-N.)
JOSTER. A retailer of fish. Cornw.
JOUTE. A battle, or combat. (A.-N.)
JOUTES. An ancient dish in cookery so called.
JOVE’S-NUTS. Acorns. Somerseet.
JOVIAL. Belonging to Jupiter. It occurs in
Shakespeare and Heywood.
JOWD. A jelly. Devon.
JOWEL. The space between the piers of a
bridge. Also, a sewer.
JOWER. To tire out. Suffolk.
JOWL. (1) The same as Jolle, q. v.
(2) A large thick dish. Devon.
JOWLER. Clumsy; thick. The term is ap-
plied to a thick-jawed hound. North.
JOWR. To push, or shake. Cumb.
JOWS. Juice. Arch. xxx. 409.
JOWYNE. To peck, as birds do. Pr. Parv.
JOY. To enjoy. Also, to rejoice, as in the
Bride, by Nabbes, 4to. 1640, sig. I. Joyance,
enjoyment, rejoicing.
JOYFES. Youth. Gawayne.
JOYNETES. Jointes. Nominate MS.
And the joynetes of ilk lyn and bane,
And thewynes ware stryndand ilkane.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 190.
JOYNTERS. The joints of armour. “Joynter
and genoms,” MS. Morte Arthure, f. 84.
JUB. A very slow trot. East.
JUBALTARE. Gibraltar. Chaucer.
JUBARD. The house-leek. (A.-N.)
JUBBE. A vessel for ale, or wine.
JUBBIN. A donkey. Var. dial.
JUBE. A rood-loft. Britton.
JUBERD. To jeopard, or endanger.
JUCK. (1) A yoke; the oil in the fleece of wool.
Cornw.
(2) The noise made by partridges.
JUDAS-COLOUR. Red. A red beard was
called a Judas-coloured beard.
JUDAS-TORCHES. Large torches formerly
much used in ceremonial processions.
JUDGESSE. A female judge. See Heywood’s
Iron Age, 4to. Lond. 1652, sig. C. iv.
JUDICIAL. A “judicial man,” a man of judg-
ment. It was reversed with judicious.
I confess it to me a meere toy, not deserving any
judicial man’s view. Pierce Penilesse, 1599.
JUE. To shrink; to shink. North.

JUG. (1) To nestle together. North. It occurs in N. Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge of the World, Svo. Lond. 1674.
(2) The nickname of Joan.
(3) A common pasture. West.

JUGAL. Nuptial. Middleton, iii. 480.

JUGGE. To judge. Also, a judge. (A.-N.)

JUGGLE. To jog, or shake. West.

JUGGLEMAER. A swamp, or bog. Devon.

Also called a juggle-mire.

JUGH. A judge. Hampole.

JUILL. The month of July. Chaucer.

JUISE. The same as Jewise, q.v.


JULIAN’S-BOWERS. Labyrinths and mazes made of earthwork, the scenes of former rustic amusements.

JULIO. An Italian coin, worth about sixpence.

See Webster’s Works, i. 70.

JULK. To shake; to splash; to jolt; to give a hard blow. West.

JULTY. To jolt. Devon.

JUM. (1) The plant darnel. West.
(2) A jolt; a concussion; a knock. Suffolk.

JUMBLE. Futuo. Florio, p. 75.

JUMBLEMENT. Confusion. North.

JUMENTS. Cattle. (Lat.)

JUMP. (1) A coffin. Yorksh.
(2) A leathern frock; a coat. North. “A jump, a half gown or sort of jackett; likewise a sort of boddice used instead of stays,” Millers’ MS. Holme has the term, 1698. Mr. Hutter explains jumps, short stays.

(3) Compact; neat; short. Hence the adverb, nicely, exactly. North. “How jumps he hitteth the naile on the head,” Stanishurst, p. 34. It is used by Gosson, 1579.
(4) To take an offer eagerly. Var. dial. Also, to risk or hazard. Shak.
(5) To meet with accidentally. North.
(6) Jump with, matched. To agree.

And thou to be jump with Alexander.

Lyd’s Alexander and Campaspe, 1884.

JUMPER. (1) A miner’s borer. North.
(2) A maggot. Yorksh.

JUMPING-DICK. A foul’s merry-thought. North.

JUMPING-JOAN. A country dance, mentioned in the Bran New Wark, 1785, p. 7.

JUMP-SHORT. Mutton from sheep drowned in the fen ditches. East.

JUNAMEY. Land sown with the same grain that it grew the preceding year.

JUNKER. A contrivance for letting off the superfluous water from a pond or moat. Suffolk.

JUNE-BUG. The green beetle. South.

JUNIPER. Was formerly burnt to sweeten a chamber. See Ben Jonson, ii. 6.

JUNK. A lump, or piece. South.

JUNKET. (1) A sweetmeat; a dainty. See Hollyband’s Dicatarie, 1593, in v. Dragée.

In Devonshire the term is still used, but restricted to curds and clouted cream.
(2) A long basket for catching fish.
(3) A feast, or merry-making. Also, to gad about, to gossip. North. “Junket, or banket.” Palgrave.

JUNO’S-TEARS. The herb ervain.

JUNT. A whore. Middleton, ii. 96.

JUPARTE. To jeopardy. Palgrave.

JUPITER’S-BEARD. Houseleek. Devon.

JUPON. The pourpoint, or doublet. It was generally of silk or velvet, and was worn over the armour, being frequently embazoned with the arms of the owner. In much later times the petticost seems to have been so called.

Thory out ye sehol and is habertyone,
Plates, and jakke, and joupone.

Ms. Ashmole 33, f. 48.

JUR. To hit, strike, or butt. North. A corruption of jar? The noise made by certain birds was termed jarring.

JURDCTION. Jurisdiction. (A.-N.)

AndCount bothe ourst libertés
Goeth unto sought of our jurisdiction.


JURMUNGLE. A mess; confusion. Yorksh.


JUS. Juice. Nominale MS.

Also the jue of selyame and powder of brysmone temperpy togeryr al cold is goode therfore.


JUSSELL. A dish in ancient cookery, described in Ord. and Reg. p. 462-3. Two receipts for it are given in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 35.

JUSTE. (1) A kind of vessel with a wide body and long straight neck.
(2) To joust, or tilt. (A.-N.)

Meklyle was the chevalry,
That then come to Hungary
To g0 juste with ther myghtes.

Ms. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.


JUSTERS. Horses for tilting. Weber.


JUSTILICH. Justly; exactly. (A.-S.)

JUSTMEN-HOLDERS. Freeholders. Devon.

JUST-MAY. Lately; now; presently; immediately. This very common phrase is perhaps most generally used in the Western counties.

JUSTS-OF-PEACE. Peaceable tilts or justs. The method of crying them is given in Arch. xvii. 291. Compare Degrevant, 1261.

JUSTY. The same as Juste (2).

Then sayde Befysse to Tarry,
Wyll we to-morrow to Juyn.

Ms. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 121.

JUT. (1) To throw; to strike. South. “To jut, hit, or run against,” Baret, 1580.
(2) A pail with a long handle. Kent.

JUTER. The fertile coagulating saltish nature of earth. More.

JUTTES. Low persons. (A.-N.)
KAM. 488

K JUTTY. A part of a building which projects beyond the rest. Shak.
JUVENAL. A youth. Shak.

KAM. 488

K JUWET. Judith. R. de Brunne.
JYE. To stir; to turn round. North.

(2) Ka me, ka thee, a proverb implying, if you will do me one favour, I will do you another.
See the Merie Tales of Skelton, p. 65.
(3) To look; to perceive. East.
KAALI. To stare vacantly. Cumb.
KAAN. The cabin of a vessel.
Mony kaban clevede, cabilles destroyede,
Knyghtes and kene men kilde the braynes.
Morte Arthrpe, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

KACHONE. To catch. Const. Freem. 380.
KADÈS. The dun of sheep. Linæ.
(2) An interj. of disbelief, or contempt.
Lollards, p. 56.
KAPF. A gardener’s hoe. North.
Kappers. To entangle. Somerse.
KAIE. A key. Rom. of the Rose, 2080.
KAIL. Greens; cabbage. Kail-parth, a kitchen-garden. Kail-pot, a pottage pot, a large metal pot for cooking meat and cabbages together, &c. The term and article are nearly out of use. It is a heavy globular iron vessel, holding three or four gallons, and resting on three little spikes. Kail-yard, an orchard.

KAILE. To decline in health. North.
KAIN. Rent paid in kind. East.
KAIRE. To go; to proceed; to depart.
Commande the kene to kaire of his landes,
Ore elles for thy knyghtedhe encoure hymen ones.
Morte Arthrpe, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

KAIRNS. Rude heaps of stones generally found on hills or other conspicuous situations, and supposed to be very ancient funeral monuments. North.
KAITE. A dresser of wool.
KAKELE. To cackle. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 86.
Kaklyngge is applied by Chaucer to the noise made by geese, in MS. Cantab. Fr. i. 6, f. 32.
KAL. Hard. A mining term.
KALENDAR. A kind of wood, mentioned in Holinshed, Historie of Scotland, p. 59.
KALENDER. A guide, or director. (Lat.)
KALTS. Quoits. Salop.
KAM. (1) Crooked. Clean kans, quite wrong or crooked. “To doe a thing cleane kamme, out of order, the wrong way,” Cotgrave.
(2) Came. See Havelok, 863.
KAME. A comb. North.

Me thoghte to comme to the spereyte of this wourane Mergarete, the whilte I saue before in paynes,

and me thoghte scho was fulle of strong wondres, ails scho hade bene drawne with the kames.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 251.

KAMPE. Contest; war. (A.-S.)
Alle the kene men of kame, knyghtes and other,
Killyd are colde dede, and castynse over burdes.
Morte Arthrpe, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.

KANDLEGOSTES. Goose-grass. Gerard.
KANEL. Collar; neck. Gawayne.
KANGY. Cross; ill-tempered. Cumb.
KANSH. A strain. Salop.
KANT. Strong; courageous.
Re come in a coste,
With his braughe and his hoste,
With many kast knyght.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.
The knyghte coueride on his knees with a kauant herte.
Morte Arthrpe, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.

KANTELED. Different pieces of cloth worked together. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 49.
KAPE. Sleeve of a coat. Weher.
KARDELYLE. Carlile. Launfal, 8.
KARECTIS. Characters; marks.
I make a cercle large and round,
With karectis and fygyres.
MS. Cott. Tibor. A. vii f. 44.

KARER. A sieve. Derbysh.
KAREYNE. A carcase; carrion. (A.-N.)
KARKE. Care; anxiety.
Whan mydens er mariede, it es thaire masto karke
Lesse they be maried to menne that hase bene in the parke.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 149.

KARL-HEMP. Late grown hemp. Brockett says, “the largest stalk of hemp.”

KARROWS. A set of people formerly in Ireland, who did nothing but gamble. They appear to have been a bad set, and are described by Barnaby Rich as playing away even their clothes. According to Stanhurste, p. 45, “they plaie awaie mantle and all to the bare skin, and then trusse themselves in straw or leaves; they wait for passengers in the high waie, invite them to game upon the greene, and ask no more but companions to make them sport. For default of other stuffe, they pawne their glibs, the nails of their fingers and toes, their dimissaries, which they leefe or redeeme at the courtesie of the winner.”

KARS. Cresses. Howell, sect. xvi.
KARVE. Sliced; cut. See Carv.
When his fadur on slepe was,
She hyde to hym a gret pas,
And karve his hart in two.
MS. Cantab. Fr. v. 48, f. 45.

KAS. A case. Wright’s Seven Sages, p. 52.
KASARDL. Unlucky. North.
KASKE. Strong. Havelok, 1841.
KASSYDONYS. The calcedony, which is thus spelt in Emare, 128.
KATE. To be lecherous. North.
KATEREYNIS. Quadrains; farthing.
KAUCE. The same as Cauce, q. v.
KAVERSYN. A hypocrite. (A.-N.)
KAVENUND. As wykkyd they are as Sarasynys. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 37.

KAW. To gape for breath. Devon.
KAY. Left. Syr Gawayne.
KAYLES. The same as Cales, q. v.
KAYN. A nobleman. Havelok, 1327.
KAYNARD. A rascal. (A.-N.)
KAYREL. A kayred and a olde folke,
That thryfte hath loste and boghte a bolte.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 55.

KAYRE. Cairo. Also as Kaire, q. v.
Kraute unto Kayre his wey he forgeth,
Where he the soildan thanne fondeth.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 78.

KAYSERE. An emperor. (A.-S.)
Es there any kyde kyghtes, kayres or other.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

KAYTEFFEE. Wretchedness. (A.-N.)
Thus as yk man, as we may see,
Borne in care and kayteffes,
And for to dre with doly his dayes,
As Job sothely hymselfe saysse.

Hampole, MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 277.
Thus as a man, as we may se,
In wyrehednes borne and kaytefy.

Ibid. MS. Bowes, p. 27.

KAZARDLY. Lean; ill-thriven. North.
Kennett says, "speak of cattle subject to diseases and death, or other casualties."
KEA. Go! (The imperative.) North.
KEACH. To lad out water. Var. "To keach water," Florio, p. 46. Keach-hole, a hole in a brook where the cottagers dip for water. Var. dial.
KEAK. (1) A sprain. Yorksh.
(2) To raise, or prop up, a cart. North.
KEAL. A cough; a cold. Lanc.
KEALER. A small shallow tub used for cooling liquids. Sussex.
KEALT. Cowardly. Lanc.
KEAME. To comb. See Kame.
Thy hande se thou wash,
Thy head likewise keame,
And in thin apparell
See torne to be seame.
Schools of Vertue, n. d.

KEAMER. A kind of ferret. South.
KEAMY. Covered with a thin white mould, applied to cider. West.
KEANS. To scamper. Cumb.
KEANS. The scum of ale, &c. Yorksh.
KRATCH. To congeal. Wilt.
KRATHER. A cradle. Lanc.
KEAUSTRIL. Explained by Meriton, "a great boned coarse creature." Yorksh.
KEAVE. To plunge; to struggle. Cumb.

KEB. (1) A villain. Yorksh.
(2) To pant for breath; to sob. Lincl.
KEBBIE. A white opaque spar. Derb.
KEBLOCK. The wild turnip. North.
KECCH. To catch. Kyng Horn, 1377.
KECHUNE. A kitchen. Perceval, 455.
KECK. (1) To be pert. Lanc.
(2) To lift; to heave. Hence, to reach; to choke. Var. dial. It occurs in Gammer Gurton's Needle, meaning the noise made in coughing. See Hawkiss, i. 216.
KECKORN. The windpipe. West. More commonly called the kecker.
KECKER. (1) Squeamish. North.
(2) An overlooker at a coal-mine. Nевc.
KECK-HANDED. Wrongly. Oxon.
KECKLE. (1) Unsteady. Lanc.
(2) To laugh violently. Yorksh.
KECKLE-MECKLE. Poor ore. Derb.
KECKLOCK. Wild mustard. Leic.
KECKY. Anything hollow, like a kex. Lincl.
KEED. Known; shown. (A.-S.)
Wherefore ther passeyth here no men
Wyth stynkynth, but they be kedd.
MS. Cantab. Yt. ii. 36, f. 99.
Tho thay were mounted, y sigge, apliant,
That kadden her noble might.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 145.

KEDGE. (1) To fill; to stuff. North. Hence kedge-belly, a glutton.
(2) To adhere; to unite. Cornw.
KEDGER. A fisherman. Yorksh.
KEDGY. Pot-hellied. North.
KEDLOCK. The charlock. Salop.
KEE. Kane; cows. Devon.
KEECH. (1) A cake. Somerset.
(2) The internal fat of an animal, as rolled up for the tailow-chandler.
(3) To cut grass and weeds on the sides of rivers. West. Dean Milles’ MS. Glossary.
KEEL. (1) A strong clumsy boat used by the colliers at Newcastle. "Bottoms or keels," Harrison, p. 6. A keel of coals, 21 tons, 4 cwt.
(2) To cease; to give over. Cumb.
(4) To cool anything. "While greasy Joan doth keele the pot;" certainly not to seuss, as stated by certain editors. See Kele, the earlier form.
(6) "To give the keele, to carene, as mariners say," Florio, p. 137.
KEELAGE. Keel dues in port. North.
KEEL-ALLEY. A bowling alley. Devon.
KEEL-DEETERS. The wives and daughters of keel-men, who sweep and clean the keels. See Deet (4).

KEELS. Nine-pins. See Caille.


KEEN. Kind. Yorksh. A cow, mare, appen- tenis, is said to be keen to the bull.


KEENDEST. Any keenest thing, any kind of thing, ever so much. Devon.

KEEP. (1) To dwell; to inhabit. Var. dial. It occurs in Pierce Penileses, 1592.

(2) To keep one short, to restrain his liberty. To keep residence, to reside. To keep well, to live on good terms with any one. To keep the door, to be a bawd. To keep cut with, to follow the door of. Keep-and-creak, a hook and eye. To keep crows, to guard newly-sown fields from their ravages. Keep the pot a boiling, go on with anything furiously.

(3) Pasture. Out at keep, said of animals in hired pastures. Var. dial.

(4) To maintain. Also, maintenance.

(5) To keep company with. Var. dial.

(6) The chief stronghold of an ancient castle. Somerset.

(7) A large basket. Lanc.

(8) To catch. Lanc.

(9) A reservoir for fish by the side of a river.

(10) A safe to preserve meat in summer.

KEEPER. A small clasp. Suffolk.

KEEPING. The hair of a hart.

KEEPING-ROOM. The room usually sat in by the family. East.

KEEP-TOUCH. To keep faith; to be faithful. And trust me on my truth, If thou keep touch with me, My dearest friend, as my own heart Thou shalt right welcome be.

Songs of the London Prentices, p. 37.

KEER. The mountain ash. Devon.

KEEVE. (1) A large tub or vessel used in brewing. West.

(2) To heave, or lift up. North. Some writers say, to overturn.

KEEVER. A tub. Ms. Lansd. 1033.

KEEZER. A sieve. Devon.

KEFANS. The same as Kneas, q. v.

KEFFLE. An inferior horse. Var. dial.

So Richard, having no more to say, Mounted his keffle and rode away.

Richard of Dalton Dale, MS.


KEGGED. Affronted. Lanc.

KEGGY. Soft and pulpy, applied to vegetables when decaying. Linc.

KEIED. Locked. Harrison, p. 185.

KEIGHT. Caught. Spenzer.

KRIK. To stand crooked. Lanc.

KRII. A cock of bay. North.

KRIII. A spring. Grose.

KIENTLICH. Nicely; curiously. Pegge.

KEISTY. Dainty; squeamish. North.

KEIVER. A bumber of liquor. Yorksh.

KEKE. The cry of the cuckoo.

KEL. A kind of soup.

KELCH. A thump. Linc.

KELD. (1) The smooth part of a river when the rest of the water is rough. North.

(2) A well. Craven.

(3) Killed. Octavian, 1063.

(4) To become cold. Relig. Antiq. ii. 211.

(5) To thump. Northumb.

KELE. (1) To cool. Chaucer.

And leyde hym flaylyng on the grounde,

To kelle his wouVyndys in that stounde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 99.

Bot afterwarde when it cesseys, and the herte kille

of love of Jhesu, thame entrys in wyne glorie.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 221.

(2) Time; place; circumstance. Lanc.

KELF. (1) A foolish fellow. West. Kelin, a great luberry fellow, or boy.

One squire Eneas, a great kelt,

Some wandering hangman like herself.

Cotton’s Works, 1734, p. 85.

(2) To twist; to wrench. Warw.

(3) The incision made in a tree by the axe when felling it. Warw.

KELIAGE. The herb arsesmart.

KELING. A large kind of cod.

Kelling he toke, and tumbered, Herinn, and the makerel.

Havelok, 797.

KELK. (1) To groan; to belch. North.

(2) To beat severely. Yorksh.

(3) The roe or milk of fish. North.

(4) A large detached rock. Cumb.

KELL. (1) A kiln, as lime-kell, &c. South.

“A furnace or kell,” Cleveland, p. 40. See also Harrison’s England, p. 233.

(2) A child’s caul; any thin skin or membrane. Hence, any covering like network; the cell of a small animal. “Rim or kelle wherein the bowels are lapt,” Florio, p. 340. A womans calle (q. v.) was so called. Sir John “rofe my kelle,” said a young lady describing the evils attendant on waking the well, MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 111.

Susanne cowghte of her kelle,

Butte felle felon her byfelle.


With kelle and with corenalie clenlichare arrayede.

Morte Arthrue, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.

KELLEN. (1) The same as Keffle, q. v.

(2) A batch of bricks. Suffolk.

KELlich. To romp. Sussex.

KELLOW. Black-lead. North.

KELLUS. A white soft stone found in tin-mines in Cornwall. See MS. Lansd. 1033.

KELP. (1) A young crow. Cumb.

(2) A crook for a pot or kettle, to hang it over a fire. North.

(3) Seaweed burst to make a cinder or pot-ash for the potters. Kent.

KELTER. (1) Rubbish; stupid talk; a confused mass of persons or things. North.

(2) Condition; order. East. It is occasionally used as a verb.

(3) An awkward fall. North.

(4) Money; cash. Yorksh.
KEN

KEM. Came. Octavius, 1552.

When he to load kem, Mengeolde the bishop was is em.

Buses of Hambtown, p. 93.

KEMB. (1) A stronghold. North.

KEMBING. A brewing-vessel. Linc. Chaucer has kemelin, a tub.

KEMBOLL. Arms on kemboll, i.e. a-kinbo.

KEMELING. The same as Comeling, q. v.

KEMMET. Foolish; rather silly. Salop.

KEMP. (1) A boar. Suffolk.

(2) A kind of cel. Palsgrave.

(3) To strive for superiority. North.

There is no kyng undre Criste may kemp with hym

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 81.


I slue ten thousand upon a day

Of kempes in their best array.

Chester Plays, i. 250.


KEMSB. A light and loose kind of female garment. See R. de Brune, p. 122.

KEMYN. Came. See Old Christmas Carols, p. 12; Songs and Carols, st. xi.

KEN. (1) A churn. North.

(2) A measure of corn. Yorksh. It is a hundred-weight of heavier substances.

(3) Kine; oxen. Octobv, 672.

(4) To know; to be acquainted with. Also, to see; a sight. North. Sometimes, to teach.


For the emperye of ryche Rome

Fulle welle he hur kende.

*MS. Cantab. Ft. i. 11, 88, 85.

Crystofere cristenyde thamme ryghte ther,

And kended thamme to leve on Cristis lare.

MS. Lincoln A. 17, f. 129.

And gyve my body for to brenne,

Opynly other men to kenne.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 47.

KENCH. A twist, or sprain. North. Also the same as Caneh, q. v.

KENDAL-GREEN. A kind of forester's green cloth, so called from Kendal, co. Westmoreland, which was famous for their manufacture. Kendal-stockener, a little thick-set fellow.

KENE. Sharp; earnest; bold. (A-S.)

H hank, and made the cuppe ful cleene,

And sith he spake wordis kene.

*MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 40, f. 50.

KENDE. Kennelled. Hearne.

KENET. (1) Ash-colour. Palsgrave.

(2) A small hound. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 7; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 60.

Fore ferdenesse of hye face, as they fey were,

Coweide as keneset before the kyng selyne.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.

KEN-GOOD. A warning. North. Also, a mark or example.

KENLED. Brought forth young. (A-S.)

KENNECS. Some kind of bird, mentioned in the Archæologia, xiii. 350.

KENNEL. To harbour. A term applied to the fox. See Hunting.

KENNELL. A kind of coal. It burns very brilliantly, and is much esteemed.

KENNEN. Half a bushel. North.

KENNES. Kind; sort of. R lion.

KENNETS. A coarse Welsh cloth.

KEN-NIFE. A knife. Cornw.


(2) The same as Dale, q. v.

(3) The distance a person can see. Also called a _kenny_. See Harrison, p. 60; Hawkins' Engl. Dram. ii. 270; Hall, Henry V. f. 5.

"I am within syght, as a shypppe is that cometh within the kennyng, je blanchis," Palsgrave, verb. f. 149. See Fr. Pnv. p. 272.


KENSILL. To beat. North.

KENSPECKLED. Speckled or marked so as to be conspicuous. North.

KENT. Was so famous a place for robberies in Elizabeth's time that the name was given to any nest of thieves.

Some booke are arrogant and Impudent;

So are most thieves in Cristendome and Kent.

Taylor's Workes, 1630, ii. 124.

KENTAL. For quintal, a cwt. (Fr.)

KENTE. Taught. Chester Plays, i. 32.

KENTERS. Kentish-men. Hearne.

KENNYNG. Recognition. Sevyn Sages, 3235.


KEOUT. A mongrel cur. North.

KEOVER. To recover; to obtain. (A-N.)

KEP. To reach, or heave. North.

KEPE. (1) Care; attention. (A-S.) Also, to take care, to care.

(2) To meet. Towneley Myst. p. 323.

(3) To leave. Nominale MS.

KEPPEN. To hoodwink. North.

KEPPING. Lying in wait. Yorksh.

KEPPY-BALL. The game of hand-ball.

KEPT. (1) Caught. North.

(2) Guarded. See Tyrwhitt, iv. 148.

(3) Resided; lived. See Keep.

KEPE. Cared for. See Kepe (1).

KER. Occasion; business. (A-S.)

KERCHE. A kind of pan. Devon.


KERCHEF-OF-PLESAUNCE. An embroi- dered cloth presented by a lady to her knight to wear for her sake. This he was bound in honour to place on his helmet.

KERCHEER. An animal's caul. Devon.


KERCHUP. The cry of partridges.

KERF. To recover; to cure. (A-S.)

KERF. (1) An incision. South. It occurs in Hampole, cut, carved.

(2) A layer of hay or turf. West.

(3) A company of panthers. Coles.
KER. 492


KERLEY-MERLEY. A gimecrack. "North.

KEROOK. The charlock. It is Latinized by "rapistrum" in MS. Sloane 5, f. 9.

KER. To dig, or hoe. "Somerset.

KER. (1) To turn from blossom to fruit, spoken of vegetables. "West. "To kerne as corns," Florio, p. 217.

To curdle, or turn sour. "West. Butter-milk is called kerne-milk, though perhaps from "kerne, to churn.

(3) To set corn or fruit. "Devon.

(4) To simmer. "Somerset.

KERN-BABY. An image dressed up with corn, carried before the reapers to their harvest-home supper, or "kerne-supper. To win the kern, to conclude the reaping.

KERNE. (1) An Irish foot-soldier, of the very lowest and poorest rank. Hence the term was used as one of contempt. Blount says, "we take a kern most commonly for a farmer, or country-bumkin," and the term occurs in that sense in the King and a poore Northerne Man, 1640.

Acquainted with rich and eke with poore,
And kend well every kerne wher so.
Cokler of Cantoberie, 1698.

(2) To sow with corn. (A.-S.)

Peseve ye and here ye my speche, wher he that erith schal eere ad day for to sowe, and schal he kern, and purge his lond. Wickifeye, MS. Iob 27.


KERNEL. (1) A grain. "Var. dial. See Harrison's Descrip. of Britaine, p. 110. Also, the pip of an apple, orange, &c.

(2) The dug of a heifer. "North.

(3) The bundle of fat before the shoulder; any swelling or knob of flesh. "Var. dial.

(4) A battlement. (A.-N.)

The cowntes of Craswe, with hir clere maydwyn.
De sowyne thare the kyng hovede.
Morte Arthrur, MS. Lincoln, f. 85.

The maydeno, whitt al ley-lyoure,
Layye in a kirnle of a towre.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 107.

KERNING. Corn-bearing. "Kent.

KER. To carp, or scold; to speak affectionately; to tyrannize. "Devon.

KERE. Rock. "Gawwayne.

KERRY. (1) A large apron. "West.

(2) With great and rapid force. "Yorksh.

KERRY-MERRY-BUFF. A kind of material of which jerkins were formerly sometimes made. The phrase seems to have been proverbial, and is often used jocularly.

KERS. (1) To cover a wall with tile or slate, especially the latter. MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) Boldness; courage. "North.

(3) A water-cress. (A.-S.)

Men witen welche whiche the warne,
And so to men wis worth a kerse.

(4) A crease in linen, &c. "Lincoln.

KERS. To christen. "North. See Middleton, i. 429; Beaum. and Flet. iv. 53. Kersmas, Christmas, Middleton, v. 139.

KERSOUNS. Water-cresses. "North.

KERVE. (1) To curdle. See Carve.

(2) To cut; to carve. (A.-S.) Hen we kervinge, cutting, sharp.

So couched them after the should serve,
Sum for to fice, and sum for to wounde and kerse.
Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Fl. I. 6, f. 25.

KESH. A kex, or hollow stem. "North.

KESLINGS. White bullace. "Devon.

KESLOP. A stomach used for rennet. "North.

KESS. A caps. "Devon.

KESSE. To kiss. (A.-S.)


KEST. (1) To cast. "North. It has several of the meanings of Cast, q. v.

Sore he spewed, and alle up he kast
That he had receyved in his breest.
Colye Boscobel's Testament.
So was the mayden leye and fre,
That alle hyr love on hym had kast.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 92.

Into the see he hyst kastes. MS. Iob. 128, f. 129.

(2) Twist; knot. (3) Stratagem. "Gawwayne.

KESTER. Christopher. "North.

KESTERN. Cross; contentious. "North.

KESTIN. A kind of plum. "Devon.

KESTRAN. A worthless fellow. Perhaps from kestril, a castrel, q. v.

I forbid any kestran ou am aw to play boe at my buckler.
MS. Ashmole 935, f. 106.

KET. Carrion; filth. Hence a term of reproach, a slut, an untidy person. "North.

KETCH. (1) A tub; a barrel. "West.

(2) To consolidate, as melted wax or tallow when cooling. "West.

(3) To seize, or catch hold of. "South. See Doctor Dubble Ale, p. 234.

KETCHER. An animal's caul. "West.

KET-CRAW. The carrion-crow. "North.

KETE. Bold; fierce. (Text.)

KETERINS. Irish Scots; marauders who carried off cattle, corn, &c.

KETHE. To make known? (A.-S.)

KETLER. Apparently some term of reproach. See Middleton, v. 543. Perhaps from kel, q. v.

KETMENT. Filth; rubbish. "North.

KETTE. To cut. "Lydiate.

KETTER. (1) Peevish; perverse. "North.

(2) To diminish in size. "Somerset.

KETTLE. (1) To tickle. "Northumb.


KETTLE-CASE. The purple orchis. "South.


KETTLE-NET. A kind of net used for taking mackerel. "South.

KETTLE-PINS. Skittles; nine-pins.


KETTY. Nasty; worthless. "North.

KEVAL. A hard mineral. Also, a coarse sort of spar. "Derb.


KEVEL. (1) A bit for a horse; a gag for the mouth. See Perceval, 424, and my note.

(2) A large hammer. "North.
KEVERAUNCE. Recovery. (A.-N.)
And howe thamdombe hee no chauence
Of his foes myt he have keveraunue.

KEVERE. (1) To cover. (A.-N.)
(2) To recover. Chaucer.
The flesche that fastenyth them amonge,
They kever hyt nevyrr more.
MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 65.
Whom so thall hitten with ful dent,
Kevery he neuer verrament.
Arthure and Merlin, p. 303.

(3) To gain; to arrive; to accomplish; to obtain; to bring; to descend. Gawain.
KEVIN. Part of a round of beef. Heref.
KEVIR. To blubber; to cry. Linc.
KEVISS. To run up and down; to rollick about; to beat. Linc.
KEVVEL. To walk clumsily. Cumb.
KEW-KAW. Awry; not right. See Depos.
KEWS. Irons used for the bottoms of shoes. South.

KEWTING. Kittening. Palsgrave.
KEWTYNE. To mew. Pr. Favr. p. 274.

KEX. A dry hollow stalk of hemlock or similar plant. Var. dial. Cotgrave has, “Canon de sus,” a kex, or elder stick.” It was sometimes used as a substitute for a candle.

(2) Palsgrave has, “key to knytte walles togyder, clef.” Compare Prompt. Favr. p. 269, “key, or knyttyng of ij. wallys, or trees yn an unstabllye groynes, loramentum.”
(3) The fruit of the ash. Var. dial. Also called cats and keys.

KEY-BEER. Superior ale or beer, kept under lock and key. East.

KEY-COLD. As cold as a key.): “Key-cold ground,” Honest Ghost, 1658, p. 29.
KEYWIUSS. The left hand. Lanc.
KEYS. To wear the keys, i.e. to have the domestic management. North.
KEYSAND. Squamish; nice. Cumb.
KEYTE. Caught. Anturs of Arturh, p. 23.
KI. Quoth. North.
KIBBAGE. Small refuse; riff-raff. East.
KIBBED. Fenced; hedged. Devon.
KIBBLE. (1) To bruize or grind coarsely, as malt, beans, &c. Salop. Also, to clip stones roughly.
(2) The bucket of a draw-well, or of the shaft of a mine. Devon.

(3) A stick with a curve or knob at the end, used for several purposes, but generally for playing the game of nurspell, which is somewhat similar to golf, or trap-ball. The game is sometimes called Kibble and Nurspell, or Kibble and Brig.
(4) To walk lamely. Beds.
KIBBLE-COBBLE. To crease. Oxom.
KIBBLING-AXE. An axe used for cutting kibbles, or fire-wood. West.

KIBBO-KIFT. Any proof of great strength or muscular power. Chesh.
KIBBY. Sore; chapped. Devon.
KIBE. To jeer, or shout. Lanc.
KICH. A small cake. (A.-S.)
KICK. (1) To kick the bucket, to kick stiff, to expire. To kick the wind, to be hung. “To die or kicke up ones heele,” Florio, p. 100. A kick up, a disturbance. A kick in one’s gallop, a strange whim.
(2) A novelty; a dash; quite the top of the fashion. Var. dial.
(3) To sting, as a wasp. Heref.
(4) To oppose anything. Var. dial.
(6) The herb Palma Christi.
KICKHAMMER. A stammerer. Devon.
KICKING. Smart; showy; well-dressed. West. In some counties, kicky.

KICKISH. Irritable. North.

KICKLE. Uncertain; fickle; unsteady; tottering. West.

KICKS. Breeches. A cant term.

KICKSEE-WINSEE. A strange term, implying restlessness. One of Taylor’s pieces, Workes, 1630, ii. 33, is entitled, “The Scourge of Basenesse, or the old lerry, with a new kicksey, and a new-cum twang, with the old winsey.” As a substantive it may be explained an unruly jade, and figuratively, a wife. Shakespeare has kicky-wicky in All’s Well that Ends Well, i. 3.

KICKSIHAW. A dish in French cookery; applied metaphorically to a fantastic coxcomb.

KID. (1) Made known; discovered. (A.-S.)
This selkouth mihte nouthen hyd, Ful sone it was ful louda kide.
(2) A small tub. Suffolk. The term is also applied to a pannier or basket.


(4) The pod of a pea, &c. Dorset.
KIDCROW. A calf-crib. Chesh.
KIDDAW. “In Cornwal they call the guil- liam a kiddaw,” Ray, ed. 1674, p. 61.
KIDDIER. A buckstern. East.

KIDDE. (1) A dam or open wear in a river, with a loop or narrow cut in it, accommodated for the laying of engines to catch fish. Blount.
(2) Saliva; spittle. West.
(3) To embrace; to cuddle. East.
(4) To collect gradually into a heap. The farmer calls a heap of dung collected by small quantities at different times his kidde-heap.

(5) Unsettled, generally applied to the weather. Kent.

KIDDE-KITTLE. To tickle. South.
KIDDON. A loin of meat. Devon.
KIDE. A calf-kide, a place made of boughs in the field, or near the cow-house, in which the calf is kept when suckling.

KID-FOX. A young fox. Shak.
KIDNEY. Disposition; principles; habits; humour. Var. dial.

KIDS. Kidney potatoes. North.

KIDWARE. Peas, beans, &c. Kent.

KIE. Cows; kine. North.

KIEVEL. A lot, or quantity. Yorks.


KIFT. Awkward; clumsy. West.

KIHT. Caught; taken away. Ritson.

KIKE. To kick. (A.-S.)

KILE. An ulcer; a sore. In MS. Med. Lincl. f. 283, is a receipt “for kiles in the eres.”

Kiles. Small leathers used to fasten chains. A mining term.

KIL. Charlock. Sussex.

KILL. (1) A kiln. Var. dial.

(2) To kill up, to kill the remainder where many have been already killed.

KILLAS. A clay slate. Derb.

KILL-CLOTH. Some kind of hood.

KILL-COW. A matter of consequence; a terrible fellow. North. “You were the onely noted man, th’onely kill-cow, th’onely terrible fellow,” Cotgrave.

KILLESSE. In architecture, a gutter, groove, or channel. A hipped roof is said to be killesed, and a dormer window is sometimes called a killesa window. See Ox. Gl. Arch.

KILLICOUP. A summerset. North.

KILLIMORE. An earthen pot. Cornw.

KILLING-THE-CALF. A kind of dull performance occasionally practised by vagrants in the North of England. It is said to be a very ancient amusement.

KILL-FRIEST. Port wine. Var. dial.

KILLEGROVE. The herb arseamart. Cotgrave.

KILPS. Pot-hooks. North.

KILSON. The keel of a barge. West.

KILT. (1) Small; lean; slender. Yorksh.

(2) To tuck up clothes. North.

(3) Killed. Var. dial. (Spenser.)

KILTER. To dawdle; to gossip. East.

KILTERS. Tools; instruments; the component parts of a thing. Essex.

KILVER. The same as Culver, q. v.

KIMBERLIN. Strangers. Dorset.

KIME. A silly fellow. Kennett.

KIMED. Cross; ill-tempered; awry; cracked, or silly. Salop.

KIM-KAM. Quite wrong; erroneous.

KIMNEL. Any kind of tub for household purposes. See Kembing.

KIMY. Fusty; moulid. Linc.

KIN. (1) Kindred. (A.-S.)

That hire kin be ful wel quene. Havelok, 393.

(2) To kindle; to light. Staff.

(3) A chap, or chillblain. North.

KINCH. A small quantity. Linc.

KINCHIN-CO. A youth not thoroughly instructed in the art of vagabond knavery. See Dekker’s Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. B. iii. Kinching-mort. According to Dekker, Belman of London, 1608, are “的女孩s of a yeare or two old, which the morts (their mothers) carry at their backes in their slates; if they have no children of their owne, they will steale them from others, and by some meane disfigure them, that by their parents they shall never be knowne.”

KIND. (1) A cricket. Someret.


He that made kynde may fulfille
Asey kynde what is his wille.
Curser Mundl, Col. Trim. Cantab. f. 68.

(4) Thriving; prosperous. West.

(5) Soft; tender. North.


Thys ys the first that Iy kynde, Unbuxunness asey thy kynde.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 20.

KINDA. Look yonder. Suffolk.

KINDER. Rather. Var. dial.

KIND-HART. A jocular term for a tooth-drawer. It seems there was an itinerant dentist of this name, or, perhaps, nickname, in Elizabeth’s time. He is mentioned in Rowlands’ Letting of Humours Blood in the Head Vaine, 1600.

KINDLE. To bring forth young, a term generally applied to rabbits. North. Berners calls a litter of cats a kindle.

KINDLESS. Unnatural. Shak.

KINDLY. (1) Heartily; well. Var. dial.

(2) Natural; native. (A.-S.)

Uche kyng shulde make him boun To com to her kyndely town.
Curser Mundl, MS. Col. Trim. Cantab. f. 70.

KIND-O. In a manner; as it were. East.

KINE. (1) A small chink or opening of any kind. North.

(2) A weasel. Sussex.

KINER. A child’s clout. Suffolk.

KINES. Kind. (A.-S.)

KING. Friday is sometimes called the king of the week. Devon.

KING-ARTHUR. A game used at sea, when near the line, or in a hot latitude. It is performed thus:—A man, who is to represent King Arthur, ridiculously dressed, having a large wig made out of oakum, or some old swabs, is seated on the side, or over a large vessel of water. Every person in his turn is to be ceremoniously introduced to him, and to pour a bucket of water over him, crying, Hail, King Arthur! If, during this ceremony, the person introduced laughs or smiles, to which his majesty endeavours to excite him by all sorts of ridiculous gesticulations, he changes place with him, and then becomes King Arthur, till relieved by some brother tar,
who has as little command over his muscles as himself.

KING-BY-YOUR-LEAVE. "A playe that children have, where one sittynge blunderfoled in the midde, bydeth so tylle the rest have hydden them selves, and then he goynge to seeke them, if any get his place in the meane space, that same is kyng in his roome," Huloet, 1572. This game is mentioned in Florio, pp. 3, 480; Nomenclator, p. 398.

KINGEUX. The herb crowfoot.

KING-GAME. The pageant of the three kings of Cologne. 

KING-GUTTER. A main-drain. Devon.

KING-HARRY. King Harry Redcap is the goldfinch, and King Harry Blackcap is the blackcap. 

KING-HARRY CUT. A slash over the face.

KING'S-CLOVER. The meilot. It is likewise called the king's crown.

KING'S-CUSHION. A temporary seat made by two boys crossing their hands. North.


KINIFE. A knife. Somerset.

KINK. (1) To twist; to entangle. Also, a twist in a rope. North.

(2) To revive; to recover. East.


KINKER. An icicle. Dorset.

KINK-HAUST. The chincough. North.

KINKLING. Periwinkles. Dorset.

KINREDE. Kindred. (A.S.

KINSE. Kind; sort. Yorkshire.

KINSING. Some operation for the cure of a mad dog. Hall.


KIP. The hide of a young or small beast. Var. dial. "Kyppe of lambe, a furre," Palsgrave. Kip-leather, the tanned hide of a kip.

KIPPE. (1) Wrong. Lane.

(2) An osier-basket, broader at top than at bottom, left open at each end, used in Oxfordshire, principally for catching pike.

KIPLIN. The more perishable parts of the codfish, cured separately from the body. East.

KIPPE. To take up hastily. "Thus y kippe at casche," Wright's Political Songs, p. 152.

KIPPER. (1) Amorous. Lanc. Also, lively, nimble, gay, light-footed.

(2) A term applied to salmon after their spawning. North. Hence, kippered salmon.


KIP-TREE. The horizontal roller of a draw-well. Dean Milles MS. Glossary.

KIRCHER. The middriff. Somerset.

KIRK. A church. North. Hence kirk-garth, a church-yard; kirk-master, a churchwarden; kirk-mass, a fair.

Kynge Robert wakenyd, that was in the kyrs, Hys men he thoht woo far to wyrke. 

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 30, f. 240.

KIRKED. Turning upwards. Skinner.

KIRNE. A churn. North.

KIRROCKS. The same as Kairns, q. v.


KIRTEL. A tunic, gown, or jacket. (A.S.) The form of the kirtel underwent various alterations at different times. Palsgrave translates it by corpoet. It was worn by both sexes. The woman's kirtle of the fourteenth century was a close-fitting dress described in Strutt, ii. 329, and the kirtle is mentioned in Launfal (233) as being laced tightly to the body. It seems to have been a mark of servitude or disgrace to appear in a kirtle only. The term is still retained in the provinces in the sense of an outer petticoat. When a long kirtle is spoken of, or when it is implied that the kirtle is long, it must be understood as having a kind of train or petticoat attached to it; and a half-kirtle is either part of this joint article of dress. See Gifford's Ben Jonson, ii. 260. The upper-kirtle was a garment worn over a kirtle.

KIRTUNE. A kind of sauce in ancient cookery. See the Ord. and Reg. p. 460.

KIRVE. To cut coal away at the bottom. A mining term.

KISK. The same as Kex, q. v. Hence kisky, dry, juiceless, husky.

KISS. Kiss me at the garden gate, the garden pannsy. Kiss me ere I rise, I bide. To kiss the hare's foot, to kiss the post, to be too late for any thing. To kiss the master, a term at bowls meaning to hit the jack.

KISSES. Small sugar-plums. Var. dial.

KISSION-BUNCH. A garnament of evergreens ornamented with ribands and oranges, substituted for mistletoe at Christmas, when the latter is not to be obtained.

KISSION-COMFITS. Sugar-plums perfumed, for sweetening the breath.

KISSION-CRUST. That part where the loaves have stuck together in baking. Var. dial.

KIST. (1) A chest. North. A kist ther wos in that place, That men put in ther ordrane.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 89.

(2) To cast. Somerset.

The grave-lid away thei kist,
And Jhesus loked into the chest.

(3) Kissed. In the first line it is course of use in the first sense.

Fy on the beggis in the kiste,
I hadde l-nowe, yt I hire kiste.

KISTING. A funeral. North.

KISTRESS. A kestrel hawk. Blome.

KIT. (1) A smear, or dab. Corne.

(2) Cut off. Batman upon Bartholome, 1582.

(3) A wooden vessel. North.

(4) Brood; family; quantity. Var. dial.

(5) Working implements. North. Also, the box containing them.
(6) An outhouse for cattle. West.
(7) A straw or rush basket for herrings or sprats. East. Also used for any kind of basket.
(9) A country clown. Linc.

KIT-CAT. A game played by boys in the East of England easier to play than to describe. Three small holes are made in the ground trian- gularly, about twenty feet apart to mark the position of as many boys, each of whom holds a small stick about two feet long. Three other boys of the adverse side pitch successively a piece of stick, a little bigger than one's thumb, called cat, to be struck by those holding the sticks. On its being struck, the boys run from hole to hole, dipping the end of their sticks in as they pass, and counting one, two, three, &c. as they do so, up to thirty-one, which is game, or the greater number of holes gained in the innings may indicate the winners as in cricket.

Then in his hand he takes a thick bat, With which he us'd to play at kit-cat.
Cotton's Works, 1794, p. 89.

KIT-CAT-CANNIO. A sedentary game, played by two, with slate and pencil, and decided by the position of certain marks.

KIT-CAT-ROLL. A kind of roller not cylindrical, but somewhat in the form of a cone meeting in the middle. East.

(2) To be careful, or thrifty. Linc.
(3) A tea-urn; a large kettle. North.


KITCHINESS-BREAD. Thin soft oat cakes made of thin batter. Lanc.

(2) To strike, beat, or cut. Glouc.
(3) A sharper. An old cant term.
(4) To keep; to preserve. Somerset.


KITELINGE. Tickling. (A.-S.)
That nowe er deceived through quayntes of the devell, and kitellinge of thaire fische.
MS. Col. Rit. 10, f. 4.

KITH. (1) Kindred; acquaintance. North.
(2) Knowledge. Kyth, Perceval, 1281.
(3) Country; region. (A.-S.)

KITHE. To show, or make known. (A.-S.)
Hence, to exhibit in fighting, &c.

What did ye in that place
Swynk masystra to kythe.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.
The sothe y wyll to the kythe,
MS. Cantab. Fi. ii. 35, f. 98.
For at the justyng wolde ye bise,
To kythe me with the knyghtys bane.
MS. Bibd. f. 75.

KITING. A worthless fellow. North.

KIT-KARL. Careless. Suffolk.


KIT-OF-THE-CANDLESTICK. A vulga-rine name for the ignis fatuus, mentioned in Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. LS. p. 39. See also R. Scott's Discoverie of Witchcraft, 1584, as quoted in Ritson's Essay on Fairies, p. 45.

KITONE. A kitten. (A.-N.)

KIT-PACKS. A kind of buskins. West. Spelt khitibats by Palmer, p. 59. Dean Miles gives the following enigma:—"Kittenback has what everything has, and everything has what kitting back has," MS. Glossary, p. 169.

KIT-PAT. The old clogged grease in the stocks of wheels. Dorset.

KIT-POLE. A wheel placed horizontally on an upright piece of wood, on which horse-flesh is kept for hounds. Suffolk.

KITTEDEN. Cut. (A.-S.)

KITTEL. (1) To tickle. North. Hence, ticklish, hard, difficult, uncertain, skittish.
(2) To kitten, as cats. Var. dial. "Callen, to kittle, as a cat," Cotgrave.
(3) A pretty kittle of fish, a very bad business, generally meant jocularity. Kittle-busy, officious about trifles. Kittle the chumps, to stir the fire. Kittle of hand, free of hand, apt to strike. Kittle-pitchering, a jocular method of effectually interrupting a troublesome teller of long stories by frequent questions.

KITTEL-REAP. Old, young, or unskilful hands, unable to assist in the harvest on equal terms with first-rate workmen, but who help them and do other work at that busy time at higher wages than usual. Suffolk.

KITTLE-SMOK. A smock-frock. West.

KITTY. (1) A kit, or company. West.
(2) The house of correction. Newc.
(3) The bundle of straw by which mines are blasted. North.

KITTY-COOT. The water-rail. West.

KITTY-KYLOE. A kitten. Worc.

KITTY-WITCH. A kind of small crab; a species of sea-fowl; a female spectre. East.

KITTY-WREN. The common wren. Var. dial.

KIT. To laide out water. Beds.

KIVE. (1) Quoth. North. See Ki.
(2) The same as Keeve, q. v.

KIVER. (1) A cover. Var. dial.
(2) A kind of shallow tub. Sussex.

KIWINING. Carving. Havelok, 1736.

KIX. (1) The same as Kex, q. v.
(2) A bullace or wild plum. South.

KIZBENED. Parched; husky; dry. North. Also pronounced kizard.

KLEG. A fish, gadus barbatus.

KLEMAYN. A claim. See Manners and Household Expendes of England, p. 171.

KLEPE. To clip, or embrace. (A.-S.)
Howe klepet sche the dede corse, alias!
MS. Cantab. Fi. 1. 6, f. 55.

KLEVYS. Rocks; cliffs. (A.-S.)
Here as a knyghte in thes kinge onesome side with hilles, That I have cowaye to knaye, because of his words.
Moris Arthrus, MS. Lincoln, f. 78.

KLICK. (1) A nail, peg, or knob, for hanging articles upon. North.
(2) To catch; to hold; to seize. Var. dial.
KNA. To know. North.
KNA. To hatch. To kivb the rust, to get the worst of a bargain. South.
KNABBLES. A person who talks much to little purpose. Sussex.
KNACK. (1) To gnash the teeth; to snap; to strike; to crack nuts; to clash; to nick; to speak affectedly. North. Knock-and-rattle, a noisy and rapid mode of dancing.
(2) A trick; a dexterous exploit. Hence, a joke, a pretty trifle.
(3) A kind of figure made of a small quantity of corn at the end of the harvest, and carried in the harvest-home procession. Devon.
KNACKER. (1) A collar and harness-maker, chiefly employed by farmers. East. Knacker's-brandy, a sound beating.
(2) A collier's horse. Glouce.
KNACK-KNEEED. Baker-legged, q. v. Var. dial.
KNACKS. The game of nine-holes.
KNACKY. Ingenious; handy. Var. dial.
KNAG. (1) To gnaw. Linc.
(2) The ruggedy top of a hill. North.
(3) A wooden peg for clothes. Devon. The term occurs in a similar sense in Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1795, and in Syr Gowghter, 194. Knagged, nailed, riveted.
KNAMANDEMENT. Commandment. It occurs in Gascoigne's Supposes, 1566.
KNANG. Grumbling; discontent. North.
(2) To strike. Also, a blow. "Knap boy on the thumbs," Tusser, p. 261.
(3) To talk short. North.
(4) The bud of a flower. South.
(5) To break off short; to snap. Yorkshire.

KNAE. A lad; a page. (A-S.)
Ac right now a litel knape
To Bedingham com with rape.

So fell' it that this cherliche knape
Hath lad this mayden where he wolde.

Knap. To browse. Said of deer.
Knappe. A knop; a button. (A-S.)
Knapple. To bite, or nibble. North.
KNARLY. Strong; hearty. Somerset.
KNARR. A rock, or cliff. Gawwayne.
KNARRY. Knotty. Chaucer.
KNAST. The snuff of a candle. Lincl.
KNATCH. To strike, or knock. Lincl.
KNATTER. To nibble. Metaphorically, to find fault with trifles. North.
KNATTLE. The same as Knatter, q. v.
KNNAVATE. A knave. Skelton.
KNAVE. A lad; a servant. (A-S.)
We ne have to hate, ne we ne have
Herinne nethyr knith ne knave. Havelok, 488.
KNAVE-CHILD. A boy. (A-S.)
In holy chirche, as clerkes fynde,
On his douytur, agayne kynde,
Ther he gate a knav-children.

KNAWE. To know. North. See Havelok, 2785; Kyng Alisander, 724. In some countries we have knaved, knew.
KNE. Degree. Hearne.
KNEDE. Kneaded. (A-S.)
KNEE. A bent piece of wood. A term used by carpenters. North.
KNEE-HAPSED. Said of wheat, when laid by wind and entangled. South.
KNEE-HOLLY. The butcher's broom. South.
KNEE-KNAPT. Knock-kneed. Devon.
KNEELER. Explained by Holmes, "Stones that stand upright, that makes a square outward above, and inward below."
KNEEN. Knees. (A-S.)
KNEE-STED. The place of the knee. Lincl.
KNEE-STRADS. Pieces of leather fastened to the knees to protect them from the ladder, worn by thatchers. Devon.
KNEP. To bite gently. North.
KNEPPARS. Wooden tongs used for pulling up weeds in corn. Yorkshire.
KNET. Knit; tied. Weber.
KNETTAR. A string, or cord. South.
KNEW. A knee. (A-S.)
And sche began mercy to crye,
Upon hire bare knewe, and seyde,
And to hire sadly thus sche seyde.

KniBBERS. Young deer when they first begin to have horns; prickers.
KNICK-A-KNACKS. Same as Knackers, q. v.
KNIFE. Appears sometimes to be used by old writers for a sword or dagger.
KNIFE-PLAYING. Tossing up knives and catching them, a sport practised by the ancient jogeulours. See Weber, iii. 297.
KNIPPLE. To steal; to pilfer. North.
KNIGHT. A servant. Generally, a servant in war, a soldier; a knight. (A.-S.)
KNIGHTHODE. Valour. Chaucer.
KNIGHTTLE. Active; skilful. North.
KNIGHT-OF-THE-POST. A hired witness; a person hired to give false bail in case of arrest. Hence generally, a cheat or sharper; a robber.
On this account, all those whose fortune's crost, And want estates, may turn knights of the post.
Fletcher's Poems, p. 258.
KNIP. To pinch; to bite. North.
KNIPPERDOLLINGS. A sort of heretics, followers of one Knipperdoling, who lived in Germany about the time of the Reformation. Blount's Glossographia, 1681, p. 359.
KNIT. (1) To knit one up, to reprove him. To knit up a matter, to finish it. See Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 65. To knit up a man, to confine him. The phrase occurs in Palsgrave.
(2) Joined; bound; agreed. (A.-S.)
(3) To unite; to hang together. West. Also, to set, as fruit blossoms.
KNIT-BACK. The herb comfrey.
KNITCH. A bundle. Somerset.
KNITS. Small particles of lead ore.
KNISTIER. A female who knits. Devon.
KNITTING-CUP. A cup of wine handed round immediately after the marriage ceremony to those who assisted in it.
KNITTING-PINS. Knitting-needles. East.
KNITTEL. A string fastened to the mouth of a sack to tie it with. Sussex.
KNOB. A round tumour. South.
KNOBBED-STICK. A walking-stick, with a knob at the end. Var. dial.
KNOBBER. The hart in its second year. See further in v. Hunting. Spelt knobber in Gent. Rec. ii. 75.
KNOBBLE. To hammer feebly. West.
KNOBBLE-TREE. The head. Suffolk.
KNOBBLY. (1) Full of knots or lumps. Var. dial.
(2) Stylish. Somerset.
KNOBLOCKS. Small round coals. Lanc.
KNOPS. To make no knobs of a thing, i.e. to make no difficulty about it.
KNOCK. (1) To move about briskly. East.
(2) To knock a man over, to knock him down. Knock back ore, ore mixed with a coarse sort of spar. Knocked up, worn out with fatigue. Knock me down, strong ale. To knock at end, to persevere.
KNOCKING. The cry of bare-hounds.
KNOCKING-MELL. A large wooden hammer used for bruising barley. Knocking-trouch, a kind of mortar in which that operation was performed.
KNOCKINGS. Native lead ore. Derb.

KNOCK-KNOBLER. The name of the person who perambulates the church during divine service to keep order.
KNOCKLED. A term of reproach; a hard-working clown. Palgrave.
KNOCK-SALT. A stupid lout. Suffolk.
KNOCKSTONE. A stone used for breaking ore upon. A mining term.
KNOODDEN. Kneaded. North.
KNOGS. (1) Ninepins. Yorksh.
(2) The coarse part of hemp. West.
KNOKLED. With craggly projections.
KNOLL. (1) To toll the bell. Still a common word in the provinces.
(3) A turnip. Kent. (Kennett, p. 54.)
KNOP. (1) A large tub. Cumb.
Take half a pound of red roses flowers that be gadersyl only whyble the dewe lastys, and ben falle sprad, and pulle of the knopes, and clippe hem with a peyre sherys. MS. Med. Rec. xiv. Cent.
(3) A knob, or handle; the woonen tuft on the top of a cap.
(4) The knee-cap. Nominale MS.
KNOPPED. A term applied to clothes when partially dried. Linx.
KNOPPEDE. (1) Buttoned; fastened. (A.-S.)
(2) Full of knops, or knobs. (A.-S.)
KNOPPIT. A small lump. East.
KNOHR. A dwarfish fellow. North.
KNOURED. Rugged. Gaveayne.
KNOURISH. Knottish; full of knots.
KNOT. (1) A rocky summit. North.
(3) To seek a knot in a rush, to look for a needle in a bottle of hay. See Elyot, in v. Scirpus.
(4) A puzzle. Var. dial.
(5) A parterre, or garden plat. West.
(6) The key or boss of a vault. It means sometimes a finial.
KNOTCHEL. To cry a woman netchel is when a man gives public notice he will not pay his wife’s debts. Lanc.
KNOTLINS. Chitterlins. Somerset.
KNOTSTRINGS. Laces. Devon.
KNOTTE. A bird, the Cinclus Bellionii of Ray. See the Archæologia, xiii. 341. Blount calls it a “delicious sort of small fowl,” and says its name is derived from Canute, or Knout, who was said to have been very fond of it.
KNOTTILLES. Knobs. Somerset.
He had a heved lyke a bulle, and knottils in his frount, as they had bene the bygynning of hornes. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 1.
KNOTTINGS. Light corn. Chees.
KNOTTLED. Stunted in growth. South.
KNOTTY-TOMMY. Oatmeal eaten with boiled milk poured over it. North.
KNOULECHE. To acknowledge. (A.-S.)
KON

KNOW. (1) Putuo. Still in use.
(2) Knowledge. Also, to acquire knowledge.

KNOWLEDGE. Knowledge. (A.-S.)
Of hur to have to have a sight.
Of hur to have knowlescyng.

Ms. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 140.
O soothfast Lorde, that haste the knowlescyng
Of every thynge, thowerhe thy grete myght.

Lydgate, Ms. Ashmole 38, f. 46.

KNOWLEDGE. Took his knowledge, knew him.
See Sir Percival, 1032.

KNOWN. Knew. Var. dial.

KNOW-NOTHING. Very ignorant. East.

KNOWTH. To know; to acknowledge.

KNOWYNG. Acquaintance. (A.-S.)
That ar aper of my knowynge.
Thel shall speke for the to the kyng.

Ms. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 53.

KNUBBLE. (1) A small knob. Suffolk.
(2) To handle clumsily. East.

KNUBLINGS. Small round coals. Wore.

KNUCHER. To giggle; to chatter. Surrey.

KNUCKER. To neigh. Kent and Sussex.

KNUCKLE-DOWN. A phrase at marbles, or-
dering an antagonist to shoot with his hand on
the ground. Var. dial. Knuckle-to, to yield
or submit. Also, to adhere firmly.

KNUCKLES. The bands of a book.

KNUR. (1) A round hard piece of wood used in
the game of knurpall. North.
(2) A knot. Var. dial. "A bouchon or knur

KNURL. A dwarf. Northumb.

KNUTE. (1) Knights. (2) Knit; tied. Weber.

KNYCCHIS. Bundles; sheaves. Baber.


KNYLL. To knoll. North.

To wakyne Mildore the brighty.
With belles for to knytle. Ms. Lincoln A, i.17, f. 136.


KOCOK. A cuckoo. Arch. xxx. 409. It occurs
in Nominate Ms. spekat kokoke.

KOD. Quoth. Robin Hood, i. 92.

KOF. The same as Cof, q. v. It means keen,
eager, in R. de Brune, p. 66.

Atlas I queth Beves, when he doun cam,
Whilom ichadde an eridam,
And an hors gode and snel,
That men clepede Arondel;
Now ich wolde geve hit hof

KOISTER. Ill-tempered. North.

KOK. A cook. Havelok, 903.

KOKWOLD. A cuckold.
And, as I rede in story,
He was kokwood sykerly.
For sothe it is no leysyng. Ms. Ashmole 61, f. 59.

KOLING. The crab-apple. Selop.

KOMBIDE. Combed. "Crispy and kombie,"
Morte Arthur, Ms. Lincoln, f. 64.

KONE. To know. (A.-S.)
Thys ensemble were gode to kone,
Bothe to the fadyr and eke to the sone.

Ms. Harl. 1701, f. 8.

KONNE. Boldly? (A.-S.)
And alle in fere sey konne
That Degary the pyrco hath wonne.

Ms. Cantab. Ft. iii, 38, f. 247.

KONSYONIS. Consience. Lydgate.

KONY. Canny; fine. North.

KONYNGSTE. Most learned, or clever.
The konyngaste cardynalle that to the courte langede
Knels to the conquerour, and karpes thre worde.
Morte Arthur, Ms. Lincoln, f. 87.

KOO. A jackdaw. Palgrave.

KOOLESTOCKE. The colewort. Ortus Voc.

KOPPED. Proud; insulting. North.

KORBEAU. The miller’s thumb. Kent.

KOREN. Corn. Havelok, 1879.

KORWE. Sharp. Nominate MS.


KOTE. A tunic or coat. (A.-S.)
He deede to make yn the somers tyde
A kote perced quenly with pryde.
Ms. Harl. 1701, f. 23.

KOTTE. Caught; caught. Hearne.

KOTTEDE. Cut. Lydgate.
The kottede here forset of ermin,
The yonge children wenede therin.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 136.

KOU. To bark, or yelp. Selop.

KOUS. The same as Kex, q. v. Lanc.

KOUSLOPPES. Cowslips. Arch. xxx. 409.

KOUTH. Kindred; acquaintance. (A.-S.)
To mi neughburs swithe ma,
Radnes to mi kouth ais-swane.


KOVE. A-kove, suddenly. (A.-S.)

KOWEYNTE. Quaint; cunning.

KOWKE. A cook. Relig. Antiq. i. 82.

KOWPE. The same as Chop, q. v.

KOYCHIS. The Cambridge MS. reads theves.
Fifteen koychis com in a stoune
Al slap, and gaz thay me thys wounde;
I mun dyne tharof, wol I wate,
Swa ir-ham in ivel state:
Of myselfe ne nys me noht,
On my leman as al my thot.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill Ms.

KRAFTY. Skillfully made. "Powre crosselettos

KRAIM. A booth at a fair. North.

KRAKE. To crack; to break. (A.-S.)
With corouns of clere golde that kruked in sondire.
Morte Arthure, Ms. Lincoln, f. 87.

KREEKARS. See Crakers; Hall, Henry VIII.

f. 119; Baker’s Chronicle, ed. 1696, p. 272.

KREEL. A worsted ball, the worsted being
generally of different colours. North.

KRESS-HAWK. A hawk. Corwio.

KRESTE. A crest. Nominate MS.
A kreste he beryth in blewes,
Syr Barnardes thyn knave.
Ms. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 69.

KREWELLE. Stern; severe.
With krewelle contenance thane the kyng karpis thes
wordes,
I praye the kare noghte, syr knyghte, ne caste ye no
dredis.
Morte Arthure, Ms. Lincoln, f. 95.

KRIB. A hundred square feet of cut glass.
Holme’s Academie of Arme, 1688.

KRIKE. A creek. Havelok, 708.

KRINK. A bend, or twist. East.

KROCES. Crosses. Hearne.

KROUCHEN. Perched. North.

KRYE. To cry; to shout.
LAB

With knyghttly contenance sir Clegis hymselfe
Kyes to the company, and carpes these wordes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

KRYVE. The grave. Langtoft, p. 91.

KU. A cow. (A.-S.)

KUCKUC. A cuckoo. See Mr. Wright’s collection
of Latin Stories, p. 74.

KUDDE. Showed. (A.-S.)

I hered be oure Lord Crist
That here kudde his myst.

KUKE. A cook. Nominale MS.

KULLACK. An onion. Devon.

KULN. A windmill. North.

KULPY. Thick-set; stout. Suffolk.

KUNDERE. Neerer of kin. (A.-S.)


KUNTEYNED. Sat.; held himself. W. Worr.

KUNTIPUT. A clown. Somerset.

KUNY. Coin. Prompt Parv.

KUSSYNSS. Cushions. These fresh ladies and these lordea ben sette
On kusynys of silk togetid to and to.
MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 142.

KUTHTHES. Manners; habits. (A.-S.)

KUTE. To cut. (A.-S.)

KUTTER. A swaggerer; a bully. Kutting, the
adjective, is also found in the same MS.

I serve the ruffer as the rest,
And all that brage and swashe;
The kuttynge kutter of Queen-hyve.
And all that revells dash. MS. Ashmole 208.

KYBYTE. A cubit. Prompt Parv.

KYDE. Famous; renowned. (A.-S.)

Thane aftre at Carlele a Cristynnes he haldes,
That kyde conquorour, and helde hym for lorde.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.

KYDEIL. A dam in a river for taking fish. See
Statute 2 Henry VI. c. 15, quoted in Chitty’s
Treatise on the Game Laws, 1812, i. 373.

Fishes love soote small; also it is trewe
Thei love not old kydis as thei do the new.

KYE. (1) She. Hearne.
(2) To cry. Middleton, ii. 485.

KYGH. Caught. Hartshorne, p. 122.

KYISH. Dirty. Suffolk.

LAB

KYKE. To look steadfastly. (A.-S.)


KYLE. A cock of hay. North.

KYLOES. Small Highland cattle. North.

KYMENT. Stupid. Heref.

KYNE. Begotten. (A.-S.)

KYNDONE. A kingdom. (A.-S.)

That my faders dere chyldeyna bene
Into hys biys and kyndone with me.
MS. Harl. 2960, f. 71.

KYNE. Kin; kindred. (A.-S.)

Now hase hy taule the the kyne that I ofcome.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.

KYNLED. Brought forth young. It occurs in

KYNE-MERK. A mark or sign of royalty.

Kynge-yerde, a sceptre. (A.-S.)

KYNG-RYKE. A kingdom. (A.-S.)

I make the kepere, eyr knyghte, of kyng-rykes manye,
Wardayne wyrchpfulue to welfe al my landes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

KYNLYME. The hearth-stock. Pr. Parv.

KYNREDENE. Kindred. (A.-S.)

And here as the kyredene that I of come.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 81.

KYNTES. Knights. Hearne.

KYPE. (1) An ugly grimace. Chesh.
(2) A coarse wicker basket, containing nearly a
bushel. Heref.

(3) To be very stingy. Linc.

(4) Heed; care; attention; study. West.

(5) To belch; to vomit. North.

KYPTE. Caught; drew out. Hearne.

KYRED. Changed; altered. (A.-S.)

KYRE. Quarry. A hunting term. (A.-N.)

To make the quary, to cut up the deer, and
 feed the hounds.

And after, whanne the hert is played and ded,
 he undoeth hym, and maketh his kyre, and en-
 quyreth or rewardeth his houndes, and so he hath
greet liynge.
MS. Bodl. 546.


KYSE. Chester Plays, i. 80. Qu. byse ?

KYTTED. Caught. Weber.

KYX. The bung of a cask. Prompt Parv.

Also the same as Kez, q. v.

LAC

LABLYNG. Babbling. See Urry, p. 535.

He spoketh here repreede and vylenye,
As mannys lablyng tonge is wont alway.
Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 61.

LABONETTA. An old dance, beginning with the
pavian. (Ital.)

LABOUR. To cultivate the earth. To labour
on the way, to go onwards.

LABOURSOME. Laborious. North.

LABRUN. To labour. Const. Mas. 273.

LACHESSIE. Negligence. (A.-N.)

The first poyns of slouthe I calle
Laches, and is the cheif of alle.

LACE. (1) To beat, or thrash. Var. dial. The
phrase often is, to lace the jacket. To lace
the skin, to eat enormously, (to tighten it ?)
(2) To mix with spirits. North. Laced coffe,
Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 3.
(3) To streak, as with laces on dress; to ornament; to embellish. "What anxious streaks do lace the searing clouds," Shakespeare. Compend. Macbeth, ii. 3; True Trag. of Richard III, p. 42. Still in use in the North of England. A person splashed with dirt would said to be laced.


(5) To tie; to bind. (A.-N.)

LACED-MUTTON. A prostitute. According to Moor and Forby, the term is not yet obsolete. It occurs in Shakespeare.

LACED-TSEA. See Lace (2).

LACERT. According to Cotgrave, a flabby muscle, so termed from its having a tail like a lizard. The author of Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 92, compares its shape to that of a crocodile.

LACHE. (1) Sluggish. (A.-N.)

(2) A muddy hole; a bog. Yorkshire.

(3) To catch; to take. (A.-S.) "To lache fisce," Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 17. Hence sometimes, to embrace.

LACHRYMÆ. The title of a musical work by Dowland, frequently alluded to in old plays.


LACKADAISICAL. Very affected, generally applied to young ladies. Var. dial.

LACKADASY. Alack; alas! Var. dial.

LACKE. To beat. Weber.

LACKEE. To wander from home. West.

LACKES. Lackeys; companions. Hearne.

LACKY. To run by the side, like a lackey. Heywood's Edward IV, p. 16.

LACKITS. Odd things; odds and ends; small sums of money. North.

LACK-LATIN. A person ignorant of Latin; an uneducated man. A silly clarke, an informer, a pettyfogger, a proctor, a Sir John Lacks-Latine, Pilk, p. 162.

LACKY. To beat severely. Devon.

LACKY-BOYS. Very thin soled shoes.

LACTURE. A mixture for salads.


(2) A thong of leather; a shoe-latchet.

LADDE. Led; carried. (A.-S.)

LADDEORS. The frame-work fixed on the sides of a wagon. Var. dial.

LADDY. The diminutive of lad.

LAEDE. (1) To leak or admit water.

Within the ship which that Argus made, Whiche was so stoune that it myte no water laur. MS. Digby 230.


(3) To fasten anything with bands of iron. A joiner's term. North.

(4) A ditch, or drain. Norfolk.

(5) To abuse a person thoroughly.

LADDE-GORN. A pail with a long handle to lade water out with. Derb. Also called a lade-pail. See Jennings, p. 51.

LADES. The same as Ladders, q.v. In Somerset they are called ladesh-rides.

LADE-SADDLE. A saddle for a horse carrying a load or burthen on its back.

LADGE. To lay eggs. Devon.

LADGEN. To close the seams of wooden vessels which have opened from drought, so as to make them hold water. Ches.


LADILY. Ugly; hideous. (A.-S.) Brockett has laddy in the same sense.

LADLE. To dawdle. Norfolk.

LADLICKED. Licked or beaten by a youth or lad. Salop.

LADRON. A thief. (Span.)

LAD'S-LOVE. Southernwood. Var. dial.

LADUN. A burthen. South.

LADY. "The ladie of the wicket, a by-word for a midwife," Cotgrave, in v. Madame. LADY-BIRD. A cant term for a whore.

A cast of lacques, and a lady-bird, An oath in fashion, and a guarded sword. Fletcher's Poems, p. 179. (er. 673.)

LADY-BUDDICK. An early kind of apple.

LADY-CLOCK. The lady-bird. Yorkshire.

LADY-OF-THE-LAKE. A cant term for a courtier, perhaps taken from the well-known character of that name in the Mort d'Arthur.

LADY'S-HOLE. A game at cards.

LADY'S-SMOCK. Canterbury bells. This flower is also called the lady's-nightcap.

LADY'S-TASTE. The same as Clogum, q. v.

LAER. A barn. Yorkshire. (Kennett, MS.)

LAFE. Remainder; remnant. North.


LAFT. Left; remained. (A.-S.) "And laften the gold," Chron. Vilodun. p. 102. What foule that attes or sye, Whether it were ferre or sye, Sone with hym it lafte. " MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

LAFTER. The number of eggs laid by a hen before she sits. North.

LAG. (1) To crack; to split. West.

(2) Late; last; slow. Var. dial. Also, the last or lowest part. "The weight would lagge thee," Heywood's Iron Age, sig. E. iii.

(3) A game at marbles.

(4) The stand for a barrel. Also, the narrow wood or stave. North.


LAGABAG. A lazy fellow. Suffolk. Forby has it, but spel leggarag.

LAGE. To wash. Lagge, a bundle of clothes for washing. Old cant terms.

LAGGED. Dirtied; splashed. Palsegrawe.

LAGGEN. (1) The stave of a cask. North.

(2) The angle between the side and bottom of a wooden dish. Northumb.

LAGGENE. They lay?

Thane theyre launce that lychene, their lordlyche byreses,

Laggene with longe spores one lyarde stedes. "Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 89."
LAGGER. A green lane; a narrow strip of ground. West.
LAGHERER. A ruler. (A.-S.)
LAGHTRE. Taken; caught. (A.-S.)
And he lordly lightes, and laghtre of his byrdille, And letes his byrlyche blonke baile on the flores.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 81.
LAG-TEETH. The grinders, so called because the last in the growth. See Florio, p. 511.
LAG-WOOD. The larger sticks from the head of an oak tree when felled. Dorset.
LAID. (1) Killed; dead. Suffolk. The common phrase is, laid by the wall.
The kyng of Lebe es leade, and in the felede levyde, And manye of his leges men that to hym lanne.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.
(2) Laid down for a nap. East.
(3) Just or slightly frozen. Norf.
(4) Plotted; designed; contrived. Shak.
(5) Laid out, bedecked with finery. Laid up, confined from sickness. When a coal-pit censes working, it is said to be laid in.
(6) Trimmed, with lace, &c.
LAIE. A lake. (A.-S.)
The blod ran in the valacel, So water out of a laie. Arthur and Marlin, p. 197.
LAIER. Soil; dung. East.
LAIGHTON. A garden. Yorksh.
LAINC. A long stride. North.
LAINE. (1) To lay. (A.-S.) It is the imperfect. pl. in the following example.
And in a chare they hym layne, And ladd hym home into Almyayne.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137.
(2) To conceal. (A.-S.) "The stote is noghte to laine," the truth must not be concealed, a very common phrase in old romances.
Sir Degrevamte, es noghte to layne, His sword hase he owndrawe.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137.
(3) Concealment. From the verb.
Whan Robyn came to Notyngham, Sertenly withoute layne, He prayed to God and myld Mary To bring hym out of savyne. 
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 126.
Lady, he sayd, withouten layne, This is Launcelotis shield de Lake.
MS. Harl. 3959, f. 94.
LAINERS. Straps; thongs. (A.-N.)
Of water his body, is sleshe laire, His heer of fuyr, his honde of syre.
Cawer Mundi, MS Col. Trin. Cantab. f. 4.
LAIRD. (1) Learned. (A.-S.)
Ne siche, ne pour, ne bond, ne fre, Laird, no lawed, what sa be he.
John de Wagenby, p. 7.
(2) A proprietor of land. North. Properly, a lord of the manor.
LAIRIE. An aery of hawks. Florio, p. 129.
LAIRING. Wading through mire, &c. North.
LAIRLY. Idle; base, Cumb.
LAISTOWE. "The ancient gardens were but dumphes and laistowes." Harrison, p. 209.
See further in Lay-stall.
LAITCH. To be idle and gay; to loiter; to laugh; to titter. North.
LAITCHETY. Idle; careless. South.
LAITE. To search; to seek for. Still in use in the North of England.
LAITER. The same as Lajfer, q. v.
LAITH. (1) Loath; loathly. North.
(2) To bid, ask, or invite. Yorksh.
LAK. Vice; sin; little. Hearne.
LAKE. (1) A kind of fine linen. Shirts were formerly made of it. It is mentioned in a laundress’s list of articles in MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 141, and by Chaucer. The following passage establishes its colour.
The далy y-corowned white as lake, 
An violettis on bankes be bedene.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 11.
So seere these bakbytres won, 
Thai say the wrath that that con, 
Ever behynde a manys bake 
With lile that fynde to hym a lake.
R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 31.
For yn the syxte ther y spake, 
Y touched of thys yche lake.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 90.
(3) To lap up. Lanc.
(4) Any small rivulet. Devon.
(5) To be costive. North.
(6) To play. Also, a play. North. Hence laker, a player or actor.
William wel with Mellors his wille than dede, 
And layked ther at lykynge at the long dayes. 
William and the Werwolfe, p. 38.
(7) To pour water gently. North.
(8) To like; to please. Seyyn Sages, 1212.
LAKE-WAKE. The ceremony of watching a corpse previously to burial. It is mentioned by Chaucer, Cant. T. 2960, spelt liche-wake, more in accordance with its etymology.
LAKIN. (1) See Byrlakin.
LAL. A petted, spoilt child. East.
LALDRUM. A very great simpleton. East.
LALL. (1) Little. North.
(2) To lounge, or loiter. Norfolk.
LALLOP. To beat, or thrash. Var. dial.
LALLOPS. A slattern. North.
LAMB-HOGS. Lambs before shearing. *North.*
LAMBOYS. The drapery which came from below the tasses over the thighs, sometimes imitated in steel. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.
LAMBREN. Lambs. (A.S.)
LAMBS. Ruffians employed at elections to impress upon the persons and property of the peaceable inhabitants the "physical force" doctrine. Times, Nov. 4th, 1844.
LAMBSKIN. A glutinous substance sometimes found in vinegar. *Linc.*
LAMBSKINES. Strokes. See Lam.
And because thereof, I did give her three or four lammachines with the yard. Thou servest her well enough, said he.
*MS. Ashmol. 205.*
LAMBSKINET. A juvenile game at cards.
Salop. From Fr. Lamequinet.
LAMB'S-LEG. Nasal dirt. *Var. dial.*
LAMB'S-QUARTERS. The white goose-foot. *Lamb-suckinget,* the flowers of bird's foot clover. *North.*
LAMB-STORMS. Spring storms, often prejudicial to young lambs. *East.*
LAMB'S-TONGUE. Rib-grass. *South.*
LAMB'S-WOOL. Apples roasted, beaten into a pulp, and well mixed with strong ale.
LAMB'S-WOOL-SKY. A collection of white orbicular masses of cloud. *Devon.*
LAMBYKE. An alembic. *Arch. xxx. 409.*
LAME. (1) Often. (A.S.)
(2) A lamb. "Agnus, a lame; agnus, a new lame," Nominale MS.
(3) Loam; mud; clay. (A.S.) Of erthe and lame as was Adam.
Makede to noyce and nede, We er aia he maked to be, Whilles we this lyfe symle lede.
*MS. Lincoln A.i. 17, f. 212.*
Ther is a mon that het Jhesuus,
With lame he anoynt myne eyn two.
*Cawror Mund. MS. Col. Trin. Cantab. f. 84.*
(4) A person wounded or injured in any limb was formerly said to be lame.
LAMENTABLE. Very. *Var. dial.*
LAMETER. A cripple. *North.* In the West of England a lamiger.
LAM-FOLOOR. At Wednesbury, co. Staffordshire, the fourth part or laming in the body of the coal is called the lam-floor.
LAMINGS. The partings of coal. *Staff.*
LAM-LAKENS. See Bulls-and-Cows.
(2) To catch eels. *Suffolk.*
LAMMEL. Same as Lambskinet, q. v.
LAMMING. Huge; great. Formed similarly to wapping, &c. from lamming, a beating.
LAMMOCK. To slouch. *Var. dial.*
LAMP. (1) To shine. *Spenser.*
(2) An iron cradle let down with fire into a coal-pit to make a draught of air. *Staff.*
LAMPASS. An excrecence of flesh above the teeth in horses, which prevents their eating. *Topsell's Beasts,* 1607, p. 362.
LAM-PAY. The same as Lam, q. v.
LAMPER-EEL. The lamprey. *East.*
LAMPLOO. An outdoor boy's game.
LAMPORS. A kind of thin silk. (Dut.)
LAMPSED. Lamed; injured. *West.*
LAMPUS. The same as Lamme, q. v.
LAM'S-GRASS. Spring or early grass. *West.*
LANCASHIRE. "Lancashire law, no stakes, no draw," a saying to avoid payment of a bet when verbally made.
LANCE. Explained by Hearne, "rouse, start, raise, stir up, shoot at." Apparently connected with Launcle, q. v.
LANCEGAY. A sort of lance. Blount mentions it as prohibited by statute.
Me thouste a fyrte lancegay
Whilom thorow myn herte he caste.
LANE-KNIGHT. A foot-soldier. "Lasquinet, a lanceknite, or Germane footman," Cotgrave.
"Lansnyght, lancequenet," Palsgrave. These quotations establish the correctness of Gifford's explanation, which is doubted by Nares.
"Our lasunenight of Lowe-Germanic," Dekker's Knights Conjurings, p. 59. Blount says, "lance-knights were anciently such horsemen in war as were armed with lances."
LANCELET. A lancet. *Baret.*
LANCEPESADO. "The lowest and meanest officer in an army is called the lancepeado, or prezado, who is the leader or governor of half a file," The Soldier's Adventure. The name is variously written.
LAND. (1) That part of ground between the furrows in a ploughed field. *North.*
(2) Freehold, in contradistinction to copyhold, or leasehold. *Devon.*
(3) The same as Launde, q. v.
LAND-CREASE. Winter-cress. *South.*
LAND-DAMN. This word is a Shakespearean puzzle. Perhaps the following passage will explain the mystery,—"Landaun, lantun, ran-
tun, are used by some Glostershire people in the sense of scouring or correcting to some purpose, and also of rattling or rating severely," Dean Milles' MS. Glossary, p. 164.
LAND-DRAKE. The land-rail. *Glose.*
LANDED. Covered or thickly coated with dirt. *Lin.* It is generally followed by *up.*
LANDER. A man who attends at the mouth of a shaft to receive the kibble, &c.
LANDERER. A person who washed clothes.
LANDERN. A grate. *North.*
LANDFEATHER. A bay of the sea.
LANDLOUPERS. Persons who fly from the country for crime or debt. *North.* Stanihurst, p. 50, has landleapers, apparently in the sense of invaders.
LAND-LUBBER. A sailor's term (in ridicule) for any one not a seaman.
LAND-LUNG. The ash-coloured ground liverwort. *Suffolk.*
LANDMALE. A reserved rent, or annual sum of money, charged upon a piece of land by the chief lord of the fee, or a subsequent mesne owner. Finchale Ch.
LAND-MATE. In Herefordshire he that in harvest time reaps on the same ridge of ground or land with another, they call land-mates. Blount, ed. 1681, p. 366.

LAND-MEND. To level ground with a shovel after wheat has been sown. Glouc. This is taken from Millers’ MS. Glossary.

LANDREN. Ladders. Hearne.

LAND-SCORES. Anciently the greatest part of the country lay in common, only some parcels about the villages being enclosed, and a small quantity in land-scores allotted out for tillage. Carlisle’s Accounts of Charities, p. 293.

LANDSCRAP. A landscape. Shirley.

LAND-SHARE. The headland of a field. Devon.

LANDSHUT. A land-flood. Heref.

LANDSKIP. A landscape. Arch. x. 405.

Love’s like a landscape, which doth stand Smooth at a distance, rough at hand. Cleveland’s Poems, 1660, p. 70.

LAND-VINE. A native vine. Barel.

LAND-WHIN. The plant rest-harrow. East.

LAND-YARDS. Two staves or 18ft. in Cornwall are a land-yard, and 160 land-yards an acre.

LANE. Reward? (A.S.) Thorowe Goddis helpe and his knefe, Thus haue the geant loste his lyfe; Ho loves Gods of his inne. MS. Lincoln A. 17, f. 140.

LANEING. Concealment. North.

LANG. Long. North. (A.S.)

LANGABERDE. Lombards. Loneway.

LANGAN. The socket of a spade or shovel. West. Also called lanciit.

LANGAR. The lash of a whip. Camb.


LANGDEBEP. The herb bugloss.

LANGEE. To long for. Devon.

LANGELE. To bind together. Pr. Pare. Still in use in the North, to hopple a horse. Langets, chains for binding horse’s feet. Langett occurs in Townley Myst. p. 26, meaning a strap or thong. “Langot of the shoe, the latchet,” Kennett.

LANGELLS. Blankets. Finchale Ch.

LANGET. A strip of ground. West. At Islip, co. Oxon, is a field called Lankot.

LANGEZ. Belong; appertains. Thow has clemly the cure that to my coroure lanches, Of alle my weder wele, and my wrythe eke. Morte Arurere, MS. Lincoln, f. 69.

LANGHOLDS. Spaniels upon the feet of horses fastened with a horse-lock to keep them from leaping wrong. North.

LANGLE. To saunter slowly. East.

LANG-LOANING-CAKE. A cake made for schoolboys in the vacation. North.

LANGLY. A long time. (A.S.) The horse stredo oule his neke ale ferre ale he myghte, and ilked Alexander hand; and he knold downe on his kneesse, and biehted Alexander in the MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 1.

LANGOON. A kind of wine, mentioned in the Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 3.

LANGOT. See Langoole.

LANGOURE. Weakness; faintness. (A.N.)

LANGREL. Very tall; long; lanky. Line.

LANGRETS. False dice, loaded so as to come up quarter or tray more, frequently than the other numbers.

His langrets, with his hie men and his low, Are ready what his pleasure is to throw. Rowland’s Humor Ordinarie, n. d.

LANGSAMIENESS. Listlessness. Ellis, iii. 339.

Langoome, tedious, tiresome.

LANGSYNE. Long ago. Langsyne, persons who lived long since. North.

LANGTOE. Shee added, withall, the report of her better fortunes; how shee had a swifter and more profitable mutation of her ale in former time, how that first her ale was ale, and then it was langoote, and then it was ale againe. Roeley’s Search for Money, 1609.


LANGURE. To languish. Chaucer.

LANGWORT. The white hellebore.


LANK. (1) The groin. Devon.

(2) Lean; miserable. North.

LANNARD. The lanner hawk. The lanier is the male, and the lanner the female. See Markham’s Country Farme, 1616, p. 714.

LANNOCK. A long narrow piece of land. Wilts. See Langel.

LANSELE. The herb nibwort. (A.N.)


(3) Lent. Relig. Antiqu. i. 259.

In cuntre som tymse was a man That lantes penyes of that he wan. Cursor Mundi, MS. Col. Tvin. Cantab. f. 87.

LANTERED. Hazarded. Northumb.

LANTERLOO. A game mentioned in Games Most in Use, 12mo. n. d. The game of loo is still termed lant in the North.

LANTERN. (1) A lantern. Davies, p. 17.

(2) Lantern and candle-light, the old cry of the London belman at night. Its origin is ludicrously accounted for in Hobson’s Jests, 1607. One of Dekker’s tracts is entitled, “Lanthorne and Candle-Light, or the Bellmans second Nights-walke, in which he brings to light a brood of more strange villaines then ever were till this yeare discovered,” 4to. Lond. 1620. (First ed. 1609.)

LANTERN-FISH. The smooth sole. Cornw.

LANTERN-LEET. The horn or glass at the sides of a lantern. North.

LANTERN-PUFF. A hurry. Warw.

LANTERN-STAFF. A logger tied to a horse’s foot, to enable a person to catch him more easily. Bede.

LANTERN-SWASH. A great consternation.

LANTHORN-JAWED. Thin-faced. Var. dial.

LANTREE. The bar hooked to a plough or harrow, to which the traces are attached. Heref.

LANYELS. Horse-hopples. Yorkshire.
LAP. (1) To wrap up; to inclose; to cover. Hall, Richard III. f. 3, describing the murder of the infant princes, says, "this Miles Forest and John Dighton about mydnight, the sely children lying in their beddes, came into the chaubred and sodenely topped them up amongst the clothes." Still in use.

They toppped hym in on every syde, Thar was no bose but to abyde.

MS. Cantab. FT. i. 30, f. 70. 
Sewed theme in sendelle sexti faulde aalte, 
Lappede them in lede, lesee that she schulde 
Chawenge or chawfe, yf they myghte escheffe.

Morte Arthr, MS. Lincoln, f. 77.

(2) Leaped; vaulted. North.

(3) The end or bottom of a garment; the skirt or lappet. (S.)

(4) To flog, or beat. Somerset.

(5) To lay anything in a person’s lap, i.e. to put it totally in their power. To lap up, to relinquish anything; to express in a proper manner.


Apes outwardly resemble men very much, and Vassallus saith that their proportion distrest from men in most things then Gallen observeth, as in the muscles of the breast, and those that move the armes, sholow and the bane, likewise in the inward frame of the hand, in the muscles moving the toes of the feet, and the feet and shoulders, and in the instrument moving the sole of the foot, also in the fundament and the small of the back, the lap of the liver, and the hollow vaine holding it up which men have not.

Topset’s Four-Feated Beastes, 1607, p. 3.

LAPARD. The female pudendum. Devon.

LAPASSARELLA. The name of an old dance described in Shak. Soc. Papers, i. 27.

LAP-BANDER. Anything that binds two articles more closely together. North.

LAP-CLAP. A loud kiss. Devon.

LAP-CLOTH. An apron. Chaucer.

LAPE. To walk about in the mud; to go slovenly, or untidily. North.

LAPISE. Hounds are said to lapise when they open in the string. Gent. Rec. ii. 78.

LAPLOVE. Corn convolulus. North.

LAPPE. Covering. (A. S.)

And alle ledis me lowttede that langed In erthe, 
And nowees lefte me no lappe my lygham to hele.

Morte Arthr, MS. Lincoln, f. 98.

LAPPIOR. A dancer. Cornw.

LAP-STONE. The stone on which a shoemaker beats his leather. North.

LAQUEAR. A ceiling. (Med. Lat.)

LARAS. Any round pieces of wood turned by the turners. Devon.

LARD. To baste meat. North.

LARDER. Railing; noise. (A.-N.)

This was Otwel fol of mood, 
And taught as he were wood.

At the kinges ost anon 
Folowewed Otwel echon, 
Rouland and Oliver, 
And made a foul larder.

Romance of Otwel, p. 64.


LARDING-STICK. An instrument for piercing holes, used in cookery for larding certain fowls, &c.

LARDOSE. A screen behind an altar in a cathedral. Kennett.

LARE. (1) A staff or tax. (A.-S.)

(2) Learning; lore; doctrine. (A.-S.)

The wille gladly resayes the lare of haly Kirke thare moder.

Thay leyt by thi lare lyght, 
And covedete the golde byghte.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 232.

(3) A quagmire, or bog. North.

LAREABEL. The sun-flower. Linic.

LARE-FATHER. A schoolmaster. North.

According to Kennett, an adviser, a counsellor. See MS. Lands. 1033.

LAREOVERS. When children are over inquisitive as to the meaning or use of any articles, it is sometimes the custom to rebuke them by saying they are lareovers for meddles.

LARGE. (1) Large and long were characters in old music. One large contained two longs; one long two breves.

(2) Range. Skelton, ii. 239.

(3) At my large, at my liberty.

I saille at Lammese take lwe, and loge at my large 
In delitte in his laundex wyth lorde y-nowe.

Morte Arthr, MS. Lincoln, f. 37.

LARGELY. Boldly. Chaucer.

LARGENESS. Liberality. (A.-N.)

And that Nature the goosesse 
Wylle, of hyre fre largeness, 
With erbs and with fourys bothe 
The felesys and the medwys clothe.

MS. Cantab. FT. i. 6, f. 1.

LARGESS. A bounty. The reapers in the Eastern counties ask passengers for a largess, and when any money is given to them, all shout together, Largess! Largess! Largesse is not uncommon in early English, meaning bounty, liberality. “Crye a larges when a rewarde is gven to workemen, stipem vociferar,” Hulcet, 1552. It was anciently the cry of minstrels at feasts.


LA.-RI. An excl. denoting surprise.


LARK. A wild fello; a mad pranks. Also, to play mad tricks. Var. dial.

LARK-HEEL. Long-heeled. Linic.

LARKS-LEERS. Arable land not in use; any poor or barren land. Somerset.

LARME. An alarm. Palsegrave.

LARMY. Sorrowful. Somerset.


LARRICK. Careless. Yorks.

LARRS. Elves, or spirits. Warner.

LARRUP. To beat. Var. dial.

LARRY. A scolding, or lecture. West.

LART. (1) Taught. Yorks.

(2) A wooden floor. Somerset.
LASTING. "Balles or lastage for shippe, suburra," Huloe, 1552.
LAST-DAY. Yesterday. West.
LASTE. Loss. Reynard the Foxe, p. 85.
LASTENEST. Most lasting. Var. dial.
LASTER. The coming-in of the tide. Also the same as Laster, q. v.
LASTREL. Some kind of hawk.
LASTS. The perundim. Suffolk.
LASTY. Lasting. North.
(2) Slow; tedious. West. Lat-a-foot, slow in moving. Wilbraham, p. 53.
(3) To hinder. More usually let.
(4) Wet, unseasonable, generally applied to the weather. North. See Ray's Words, ed. 1674, p. 29 (wrongly paged 26).
(5) Fashion, or manner. Scott.
(6) Leadeth. (A.-S.)
Ac ther the bynde lat the bynde,
In dich ther fallen bothe two.

LATAND. Letting. (A.-S.)
In that mene tyme Alexander sent a lettre tille Olympias, his moder, and tilde his myster Aretotle, latand thame wittes of the batelles and the dysease that they suffred.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 46.
LATBRODS. Lath-nails. Finchale Ch.
LATCH. (1) Fancy; wish. Somerset.
(2) To measure under the surface of a mine to ascertain how much of it has been used. North.
(3) To light or fall. Suffolk. Kennett gives these meanings as current in Durham.
(4) To support; to hold. Var. dial.
(5) To tarry behind; to loiter.
(6) To catch. See Macbeth, iv. 3. We have had the older form in v. Lache. "Latching, catching, infecting," Ray, ed. 1674, p. 29. In the following passage, MS. Bodl. 294 has lache, the best reading.
How Polyphemus whom wroght,
When that he Galathe besought
Of love, which he maise not latches,
That made him for to wait and watche.
Gower, ed. 1554, f. 27.
(7) A cross-bow. Meyrick, iii. 10.
(8) The same as Catch (1).
(9) The same as Las, q.v.
(10) To latch on, to put water on the maw when the first Wort has run off.

LATCH-DRAWER. See Dratchelat.
LATCH-PAN. The dripping-pan. East. Every cook in Suffolk could settle the dispute on a passage in Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 2. The Athenian's eyes were Puck's latch-pans.

LATE. (1) The same as Laite, q.v.
(2) An evil, or injury. (A.-S.)
He sal whet his tuskes on Paris gates;
Almaun sal be ful ferde for his laites.
Old Prophecies, Cotton MSS.
(3) Feature; countenance. In the following passage, manner, behaviour.
Bot thow in this perelle put of the bettire,
Thow saile bi my presonere for alle thy prowde lates.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.
LAT

LATE. Belated. Shak.
LATELEST. Most loathly. (A.-S.)
LATERED. Delayed. Chaucer.
LATESOME. (1) Loathful. It also means, tiresome, tedious. Warw.
But to here of Cristis passioun,
To many a man it is ful layton.
MS. Ashmole 60, f. 5.
He es swyft to speke on hye manere,
And latisme and slawe fo to here;
He prayson awide men and haldes thalme wyse.
Hamspole, MS. Boscow, p. 35.
Lateward, Cotgrave in v. Dicciotota.
(2) Moveth; bent down.
(3) To place, or set down. Linc.
LATHE. (1) A great part or division of a county, containing three or more hundreds. See Lambard’s Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 567; Harrison, p. 153.
(2) A barn. North. An old word. It occurs in Plumpton Correspondence, p. 257.
(3) Hateful; injured. Also, injury, harm. Sone the erle weze warthe, And swere many grete atho
He solde his message be lathe.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 131.
(4) Ease; rest. North.
(5) To ask; to invite. Cech.
(6) A thistle, or weed of any kind. Somerset.
LATHER. (1) Rather. West.
(2) Part of a mill. Var. dial.
(3) A ladder. See Palgrave, var. f. 360; Collier’s Old Ballads, pp. 33, 105.
LATHING. An invitation. Kennett says “the use of this word is most proper to Staffordshire.” It occurs, however, in Watson, Grose, and Palmer, and is still in use.
LATHY. (1) Strong. Heref.
(2) Thin; slender, like a lath. Var. dial.
LATIMER. An interpreter. (A.-N.) “Lyare wes mi latymer,” Wright’s Lyric Poetry, p. 49. It is spelt latymeres in Maundeville, p. 58, which is the more correct form, Latin having been formerly applied to language in general.
LATING. The same as Lathe (1).
LATITAT. A noise; a scolding. West.
LATITAGE. An impediment, generally applied to a defect in speech. West.
LATEN. Plate-tin. Palmer says the word is very common in this sense in Devon, and it is also found in the North country glossaries. Shakespeare is said to have given his godson, a child of Ben Jonson, a dozen laten spoons, and told the parent he should translate them. The pun is not uncommon in writers of Shakespeare’s time, but the old word laten, or latoun, was not plate-tin, and the provincialism now in use must not mislead us, as if it has Brockett, to attribute the same meaning to the archaism. It was a kind of mixed metal, very much resembling brass in its nature and colour. Various articles were made of it, as a cross, Chaucer, Cant. T. 701; a basin, Piers Ploughman, p. 462, &c. According to Mr. Hunter, the old brasses in churches are for the most part of laten.
LATTER. To run about idly. North. Also the same as Laster, q.v.
LATTER-END. The seat of honour. South.
LATTICE. (1) Plate-tin. Corme.
(2) An ale-house. Many inns formerly had this sign, and the ancient ale-house was generally distinguished by a lattice, not by a glass window, the latter substance being, as Gifford supposes, too fragile for the nature of the customers. See Ben Jonson, l. 96.
LATTING. Late; backward. West.
LAU. (1) Low. (2) A low or flame. (A.-S.)
LAUCHAIDS. Terraces, natural or artificial, on the sides of hills. Devon.
LAUDATION. Praise. (Lat.) It occurs in Hawkins’ Engl. Dram. i. 22.
LAUDE. Praise. Chaucer.
LAUDES. The service of matins.
LAUGH. To laugh. See Palgrave, var. f. 330; Collier’s Old Ballads, pp. 33, 105.
LAUGH-AND-LAY-DOWN. A juvenile game at cards, in which the winner, who holds a certain combination of cards, lays them down upon the table, and laughs at his good success, or, at least, is supposed to do so. Old writers generally call it laugh and lie down, as Florio, p. 74. Sometimes the double entendre is not of the most delicate description. At laugh and lie done if they play,
What sae against the sport can bray?
Lilly’s Mother Bumble, ed. 1633, sig. Dd. ii.
LAUGH. Taken; captured. Lords of Lortyne and Lumbarde bothene
Lauges was and lede in with oure lele knyghtes.
Morte Arthr, MS. Lincoln, f. 85.
LAUGHT. (1) A loaf. Devon.
(2) Took; caught; received. The palem fel ded to grounde,
His soule laughte helle hounde.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 336.
Boldely hys swyde he laughte,
To the gyant a solke a strok de raghte.
MS. Cantab. Fb. ii. 38, f. 89.
(3) The same as Laugh, q.v.
And ther was Lewyne laughte, and Lewyn brotheire,
With lorde of Lebe, and lede to theire strengehe.
Morte Arthr, MS. Lincoln, f. 78.
LAUK. (1) To weed. Var. dial.
(2) To strike; to beat. North.
(3) A common exclamation of surprise.
LAUM. To swoon. Somerset.
LAUNCE. The sand-cel. West.
LAUNCELEY. The herb ribwort. (A.-N.)
LAUNCEYNGE. Throwing lances. Weber.
LAUNCH. (1) To cry out; to groan. Worc.
(2) To launch leeks is to plant them like celery in trenches. West.
(3) A trap used for taking eels, &c.
LAUNCHE. To skip. Forby has it, “to take long strides.” It occurs in Scevyn Sages, 1904, meaning, to throw or place.
Who lukes to the left syde, whenne his horse launches,
With the lighthe of the sonne men myghte see his lyvere.

Launder. A plain place in a wood; an unploughed plain; a park; a lawn. "Saltus, a lawnd.," Nominale MS.

Now is Gij to a launde y-go,
Wher the drangael dyvelled tho.


For to hunt at the hartes in that yse launde
In Glamorane with glee, thare gladchipe was evere.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

This is a very common phrase in old plays.

"To lay to pawne, as we say to lay in lawnder," Florio, p. 27.

Lavender. To lay in lavender, to pawn. This is a very common phrase in old plays.

Lavendrey. Washing. (A.-N.)


To gutter, as a candle. Wills.

(4) To hang, or flap down. Hall.

Lavender. (2) A cistern, trough, or conduit, to wash in.

"Laver to washe at, lavoir," Palsgrave. Also, a basin. See Florio, p. 89; Cotgrave, in v.

Esguere; Leg. Cathol. p. 154; Reli. Antiq. i. 7; Davies' Ancient Rites, 1672, p. 150.

And fullie gled, certey, thou shalt hee bee,
Yf that y wyle suffre the
To holme me a lauwer and bason to my honde.

MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 144.

(3) A dish composed of a kind of sea-weed well washed and boiled. It is also called laver-bread.

Laverock. The lark. North. See Wright's Lyric Poetry, pp. 26, 40; Relig. Antiq. i. 86; Wright's Purgatory, p. 55; laverock, Beves of Hampton, p. 138.

Sche made many a wondrin soune,
Sumtyme liche unto the cok,
Sumtyne unto the laverok.

Gover, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 152.

Tyrilery lor-pyn, the laverocke songe,
So meryly pypes the sparow;
The cow brake lose, the rope run home,
Syr, God gyve yow good morowe.

Bliss's Bibl. Miscell. p. 54.

Lavish. Rank, as grass, &c. West.

Lavolta. A kind of very active bounding Waltz, formerly much in fashion. The man turned the woman round several times, and then assisted her in making a high spring.

Leave protestations now, and let us ha
To tread lavolta, that is women's walk.

Sollman and Perseda, p. 214.


Law. (1) To give a hare good law, i.e. a good start before the hounds. It is in very frequent use by boys at play.

To gutter, as a candle.

(4) To hang, or flap down. Hall.

Laved. Long, or flap-eared. See Topsell's Beats, p. 366; Hawkins, ill. 357.

Laveluged, Northumb. Holloway has lap-eared in use in Sussex and Hants.

Laweer. To work a ship against the wind.

An old sea term.

Lavell. The flap that covers the top of the windpipe. Still used in Devon.

Lavender. To lay in lavender, to pawn.

This is a very common phrase in old plays.

"To lay to pawnes, as we say to lay in lawnder," Florio, p. 27.

Lavendrey. Washing. (A.-N.)


(2) A cistern, trough, or conduit, to wash in.

"Laver to washe at, lawyer," Palsgrave. Also, a basin. See Florio, p. 89; Cotgrave, in v.

Lawful-case. An interj. of surprize.

Lawghe. Low. Hampole.

Lawing. (1) Going to law. Lincl.

(2) Lawing of dogs, i.e. cutting out the balls, or three claws of the fore-feet.

Lawless-man. An outlaw. (A.-S.)

Lawn. The same as Lawnde, q. v.

Lawnder. The sliding iron in the fore-part of a plough. Var. dial.
LAYNSETYS. Small javelins. (A.-N.)
And also lommesetys were leyde on hey,
For to seethe bothe ferre an ney.

Archaeologia, xxxi. 52.

LAWRENCE. An imaginary saint or fairy who
presides over idleness. Var. dial.

LAWRIEN. A kind of oil, formerly used to
anoint the ears of dead people.

LAWSON-EVE. Low Sunday Eve. Hampson,

LAWSE. To laugh. (A.-S.)
I pray yow alle and warne betyme
That ye me calle Joly Robynes,
And ye shalle lause your fille.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 52.

These laures for joye thei ben in lende,
These other wepen in wo withouten ende.


LAX. (1) A part. Somerst.
(2) Salmon. Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 151.
LAXATIF. A purging medicine. (A.-N.)

LAY. (1) A poor rate. Linc.
(2) Law; religious faith. (A.-S.)
(3) Summer pasturage for cattle. North.
(4) To deliver a woman. Var. dial.
(5) A very large pond. Norf.
(6) To intend; to lay a plan; to provide; to
study; to contrive. East.
(7) To lay an edged tool, to re-steel its edge.
Var. dial.
(9) A wager. See Othello, ii. 3.
(10) Unlearned. Jonaun.
(11) To lay in wait. It occurs in Shakespeare.
(13) Lay of wind, i. e. a calm.
(14) To strike; to beat. Somerst.
(15) Any grass land; a bank. West.
(16) A low or flame of fire. North. See Kennett,
MS. Lanad. 1033.
(17) To lay in one's dish, or one's light, to
object to a person, to make an accusation
against him. To lay on load, to strike violently
and repeatedly. To lay down, to sow
ploughed land with grass. To lay in steep, to
soak. To lay on, to fatten; to beat. To lay
the table, to prepare the table for dinner.
To lay on one's hand, to help. To lay an ear, to
listen. To lay away, to put out of the way,
to lay aside; to break up school. To lay by, to
cease. To lay out a corpse, to prepare it
properly for a coffin.

When tabilies were laiyd and clothes sprad,
The schepeire into the halle was lad.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46, f. 54.

LAY-BAND. A small roller. West. It is
explained a toyew in one MS. glossary.

LAYDIALANDS. Untilled lands. Blount. "Lay
lande, terre nouvellement, labourée." Pals-

LAYEN. A stratum, or layer. South.

LAYFER. (1) A field of clover or grass; young
white thorn. Quick. East.
(2) A slice of meat. Var. dial.


(4) Land; earth.
Laughte hym up fulle lovelyly with lordliche
knyghtes,
And ledde hym to the layere thare the kyng lygges.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 77.

LAYERLY. Idle; rascally. North.

LAYER-OVER. A whip; a term for any in-
strument of chastisement. East.

LAYERS. The pieces or wood cut and laid in
a hedge in spalshing it. West.

LAYERY. Earthly.
For it es hehe, and alle that it duellis in it lyftes
abowyn layere lustes, and vylee coxvayies.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 190.

LAY-FEE. The laity. Henry VIII. uses the
term in several of his letters.

LAYERLY. Leisurely. Layeir occurs in
Wright's Seven Sages, p. 43.

LAY-STALL. A dunghill. It is spelt lay-stour
in More's MS. additions to Ray.

LAYTE. Lightning. (A.-S.)
And that ys not full moche wonder,
For that day cometh layte and thonder.

Ms. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 43.

LAYTH. Lay; faith. Hardyng, f. 88.

LAYTH. Looksome; bad. (A.-S.)

"Yf thou herdst a fals thynge or layth,
That were spoke ayes the feyth.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 4.

LAYTHELY. Looketh. Laythebe, most lasthly.
"Lucyfere, laetheste in helle," Syr Gawayne,
The editor of Syr Gawayne prints layeth este.
We hafe no layere nowe these lordys to seke,
For Gone laythely ladde me lamed so sore.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 98.
Thase licherouse lurdesanes laythebe in leide.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 232.

LAYVERE. The rest of a spear.
The schaft was strong over alle,
And a welle shaped corynhale,
And was gynde into the layvere,
That he myght not fie ferre nor nere.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 247.

LAZAR. A leper. (A.-N.)

LAZAROUS-CLAPPER. A door-knocker. This
singular phrase occurs in Hollibyand, 1593.

LAZE. To be lazy. East. "To laze it when
he hath most need to looke about him,"
Cotgrave, in v. Endomir.

LAZY. Bad; wicked. North. Lazy-weight, a
scant, or deficient weight.

LAZ. To laugh. See Audelay, p. 49.
A schepeire abides me in halle;
Of hym shalle we lay alle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

LE. Lie; falsehood. (A.-S.)
The kyng that had grete plento
Off mete and drinks, withoutene is,
Long he may dyge and wrote,
Or he have hy fyl of the rote.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv, Cent.

LEA. (1) A scythe. Yorksh.
(2) The second part of a hank or skin of
worsted. North.
(3) Meadow; pasture; grass land.

LEACH. Hard work, or fatigue. North.

LEACH. (1) A lake, or large pool. Lanc.
(2) A common way. Devon. Leach-road, a road used for funerals.
(3) The leather thong fastened to the jesses of the hawk, by which she is held firmly on the seat. Gent. Rec. ii. 62.
(4) A kind of jelly, made of cream, isinglass, sugar, and almonds, &c. Holme.
LEACHMAN. A surgeon. See Nares.
LEACH-TROUGHS. At the salt works in Staffordshire, they take the corned salt from the rest of the brine with a lock or lute, and put it into barrows, which being set in the leach-troughs, the salt drains itself dry, which draining they call leach-brine, and preserve it to be boiled again as the best and strongest brine. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.
LEAD. (1) To cart corn. Var. dial. Also, to carry trusses on horseback. "Cartyne, or lede wythe a carte," Pr. Parv.
(2) A vat for dying, &c. North. A kitchen copper is sometimes so called.
(3) To cover a building with lead.
(4) To chance, or happen. Devon.
LEADDEN. A noise, or din. North.
LEAD-EATER. Indian rubber. Yorksh.
LEADER. (1) A tendon.
(2) A branch of a vein of ore in a mine. North.
LEAD-NAILS. Nails used by plumbers in covering the roof of a house with lead.
LEADS. Battlements. Var. dial.
LEAR. (1) Fat round the kidneys of a pig. Var. dial. Also, the kidney itself.
(2) To turn over a new leaf, i.e. to change one's conduct. "To advise the kyng to turre the lefe and to take a better lesson," Hall, 1548.
LEAK. (1) A gutter. Durham.
(2) Mingere. Kennett's MS. Glossary. Also, tap a barrel of beer, &c.
LEAM. (1) To teach. North.
(2) A collar for hounds; a leash.
LEAM-HOUND. A kind of hound mentioned in Topsell's Four-footed Beasts, 1607, p. 39, the same as Lyam, q. v.
LEAN. The same as Leine, q. v. "It is not for to lean," Chester Plays, i. 69.
LEAN-BONES. "A dry, a greedy and hungry fellow, a leane bones," Florio, p. 85. Old writers have the phrase, as lean as a rake.
LEANING-STONES. Stone seats, such as are sometimes seen in ancient bay windows.
LEAN-TO. A penthouse. East.
LEAN. (1) Half a bushel. Sussex.
(2) A wheal to catch fish. Lanc. "Wheele or leape," Palgrave's Acolastus, 1540.
(3) Futuo. The Citye Match, 1639, p. 13.
(4) To leap over the hatch, i.e. to run away.
LEAP-CANDLE. An Oxfordshire game mentioned by Aubrey. Young girls set a candle in the middle of the room, and "draw up their coats in the form of breeches," then dance over the candle backwards and forwards, saying these verses—

The tailor of Bicester he has but one eye,
He cannot cut a pair of green gallicaskins if he were to try.

The game is, I believe, obsolete, but the verses are still favourites in the nursery.
LEAPER. Grey peas. West.
LEAPERY. Leprosy. Ryder, 1640.
LEAP-FROG. A boys' game, in which they jump over one another's backs successively.
LEAPING. The operation of lowering tall hedges for the deer to leap over.
LEAPING-BLOCK. A horse-block. Glouc. Also called a leaping-stock.
LEAPINGS. Leaps. Fiorio, p. 97.
LEAPING-THE-WELL. Going through a deep and noisome pool on Alnwick Moor, called the Freemen's Well, a sine qua non to the freedom of the borough; a curious custom, well described by Brockett.
LEAR. (1) To learn. North.
(2) Hollow; empty. The leer ribs, the hollow under the ribs. Var. dial.
(3) Pasture for sheep. Chesh. Stubble-land is generally called leers.
LEAN. To teach. Var. dial. "Scole to lerne chylde in, escole," Palsgrave.
LEARNING. Correction; discipline.
LEAR-QUILLS. Very small quills, such as are used to wind yarn on. Somerset.
LEARS. The same as Layers, q. v.
LEA-SAND. The whetting-stone with which a scythe is sharpened. North.
LEASE. A pasture. Var. dial. In some places a common is so called.
Brooke lime (Anagallis Aquatica) &c. the bankes enameld with it in the loose, cowslip (Arcttisia) and primrose (Primula Veris) not inferior to Primrose Hills. Aubrey's Wills, Royal Soc. MS. p. 119.
LEASES. Corbel stones. Glouc.
LEASH. A thong or string by which a dog is led. Hence a pack of hounds was formerly called a leash.
Lo! when my greyhundes breake ther leashe,
My raches breake their couplis in thre;
Lo! qwer the dere goos be too and too,
And holdes over yonde mouwtenye hye.
MS. Cantab. Pp. v. 48, f. 121.
LEASING. An armful of hay, or corn, such as is leased or gleaned. North.
LEASOW. A pasture-ground. West.
LEASTEST. Smallest. Var. dial.
LEASTY. Dull; wet; dirty. East.
LEAT. (1) To leak; to pour. Dorset.
(2) An artificial brook. Devon. Properly one to convey water to or from a mill.
LEATH. (1) Ease or rest. North.
(2) Cessation; intermission. North.
LEATHER. (1) To beat. Var. dial.
(2) Skin, not tanned. North. To lose leather, to rub the skin off by riding. In hunting,
LEC

only to certain inclusions. See Hunting, art. 5, and the Gent. Rec.
(3) Rather. Yorksh. (Kennett MS.)
LEATHER-COAT. The golden russetting. It is mentioned by Shakespeare.
LEATHERHEAD. A blockhead. North.
LEATHER-HUNGRY. An inferior sort of cheese made of skimmed milk. North.
LEATHERING. Huge; large. Warw.
LEATHERN-BIRD. A bat. Somerset. Also called leather-mouth, leather-wings.
LEATHER-TE-PATCH. A particular kind of step in a dance. Cumb.
LEAUTE. Loyalty. (A.-N.)
LEAVANCE. The barn and meal laid together for fermentation; "to lay the leavance," to put them together for that purpose. Glinc. Dean Milles' MS.
LEAVE. (1) To change one's residence; to give leave, or permit; to pass over for others. Leave hold, let me go! Leave tail, a great demand for anything. Glinc.
(2) The first offer. North.
LEAVEN-KIT. A vessel for preparing the hatter for oat-cakes in. Yorksh.
LEAVENOR. A luncheon. Kent.
LEAVES. Folding-doors, anything shutting or folding up, as the leaves of a table. North.
LEAZE. To clean wool. West.
LECH. Liege. Sir Cleges, 409.
LECHE. (1) A physician. Leche-craft, the art of healing. (A.-S.)
    So longe at leche-craft can he dwelle. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 68.
    (2) To heal. It occurs in Chaucer.
    And openly bagen to preche,
    And alle that seke were to leche.
(3) A deep rut. Yorksh.
(4) To stick, to adhere. Linc.
(5) Leche-lards, a dish in ancient cookery, Ord. and Reg. p. 439. Leche-fryes, ibid. p. 449. Leche-Lumbarde, ibid. p. 472. Leches are sometimes cakes or pieces. The term is of constant use in old cookery, meaning generally those dishes which were served up in slices.
LECHOUR. A leacher. (A.-N.) It was also applied to a parasite and blockhead.
LECHYDE. Cut into slices.
    Seyne bowes of wyde bores, with the braune lechye.
    Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.
LECK. To leak. To leck on, to pour on. To leck off, to drain off. North.
LECKER-COST. Good cheer.
    They lye'd at ease in vile excesse,
    They sought for lecker-cost.
    Rich's Allarne to England, 1578.
LECKS. Droppings. Yorksh.

LEE

LECTER. A reader. (Lat.)
LECTORNE. A reading-desk. (Lat.)
Lectores he saw before him stande
Of gold and bokys on hem lyggande.
Visions of Tundale, p. 69.
LECTUARY. An eleyctuary. Sketton.
LEDDE. Completely prostrated. (A.-S.)
    Pers yf yn a grete syknes,
    And as he lay yn hys bedde,
    Hym thoughte wey that he was ledde.
    MS. Harl. 1701, f. 38.
LEDDER. A ladder. Ledder-staffes, the transverse bars or rounds of a ladder.
LEDDY. A lady. North.
LEDDYRE. Leather; skin. R. de Brunne.
LEDE. (1) People. (2) Land. It sometimes signifies a man, Townley Myst. p. 21.
    That same hoppynge that they fyrst dide,
    That daunce dide they thurghge land and lede.
    MS. Harl. 1701, f. 61.
    In hym was al hyr trust at node,
    And gave hym bothe londe and lede.
    Arthour and Merlin, p. 4.
    Herde ever enl of yow telle,
    In en lode or enl spelle,
    Or in feld, other in toun,
    Thys tydynges had bothe grete and smalle,
    For fayrer fruyt was neyvr in lode,
    Thorow hys myyt that boght us alle,
    Very God in forme of brede.
    MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 46.
LEDENE. Speech; language. (A.-S.)
LEDER. Lither; bad.
    Of my kyngdome me gresvyth noyst,
    Hyt ys for my gylt and ledor thoughtes.
LEDGE. (1) To lay hands on; to beat; to lay eggs. Somerset.
    (2) To allege. Chauicer.
    Other dysagrementes thou shalt not read ne se,
    Amonge the ancysaunt writers, than ys ledged to the.
    MS. Lansdovene 308, f. 2.
LEDGER. A horizontal slab of stone, a horizontal bar of a scaffold, &c. A door made of three or four upright boards, fastened by cross-pieces, is called a ledger-door. The bar of a gate, stile, &c. is termed the ledge.
LEDGING. Positive. Leic.
LEDRON. A leper; a mean person. (A.-N.)
    See Kyng Aliasunder, 3210.
LED-WILL. A strange phrase, applied to one led away by following false lights, Wills o' the Wisp, &c. East.
LEE. (1) Joy; pleasure; delight.
    (2) A lie. Still in use.
(3) Shelter. See Lew and Loo.
(5) Lye of ashes. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 53.
LEÉCH. A vessel bored with holes at the bottom for making lye. East.
LEED-BOWLS. Milk leads. Yorksh.
LEEF. Willingly; equally. Var. dial.
LEFEKYN. A term of endearment, occurring in Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.
LEEFEST. Dearest. (A.-S.)
LEF

Go, soule, and dye unto my lastest love,  A fayer subject then Elysium.

_The Woman in the Moone_, 1607.

LEEFTAIL. Quick sale. Cumb.

LEGGING. Wadding. Somerset.

LEMOR. Anxious; miserly; keen after money or gain, and not very scrupulous. North.

LEMORS. Ripe nuts. To leem, to shell or drop out of the husk. Var. dial.

LENER. One who lends. (A.S.)

LENSY. Alert; active. Grose.

LESR. (1) Leather. North.

(2) The same as Lear, q. v. Empty. Hence, perhaps, leer horse, a horse without a rider. Leer is an adjective, meaning uncontrolled. Hence the leer drunkards mentioned by Ben Jonson.

(3) To go or sneak away. North.

(4) The flank or loin. Somerset.

LEERE. Tape. Kent. See Nares, p. 281, who was unacquainted with the term.

LEERSPOOL. A cane or reed.


LEESE. The same as Lese, q. v.

LEESY. Active. Northumb.

LEET. (1) A manor court.

(2) Little. Leet rather, a little while ago. Leet windle, a small redwing. Var. dial.

(3) To pretend; to feign. Yorkshire.

(4) To happen; to fall out. North.

(5) A meeting of cross-roads. South.

(6) To alight. “Leet, sir, light off your horse,” Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

LEETN. To pretend. See Leet (3).

LEETLY. Lightly; little. Yorkshire.

LEETS. Windows; lights. North.

LEEVEN. Leafy, pl. Maundeville, p. 108.


(2) Love; one who is loved.

And seye how that a-bedde alle warme
Hire lef lay nakid in hire arme.


LEFE. (1) To believe. (A.-S.)

(2) Plesing; dear; agreeable. It sometimes signifies pleased. (A.-S.)

Be he never so strong a thief,
35f he may yve he shall be lefs.

_Ms. Harl._ 1701, f. 9.

The soule of this synfulle wyse
Is wonen into heven bright,
To Jesus lefs and dere.

_Ms. Cantab._ Fl. v. 49, f. 47.

(3) To leave.

But if thou come for to fight with us, feighe ose, for I late the wele witt that oure symplies wilt we on na wyse lefs.

_MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 30._

LEFE-LONG. Long; tedious.

She said, Thomas, thou likes thi play,
What byrde in bourne may dwel with the?
Thou marries me here this lefs-long day,
I pray thee, Thomas, let me be!

True Thomas, _Ms. Cantab._

LEFON. Lemmon; lover. “Bicom his lefmon,” Wright’s Anec. Lit. p. 11.

LEFS. SILVER. A composition paid in money by the tenants in the wsaids of Kent to their lord for leave to plough and sow in time of pannage. Kennett, _MS. Lansd._ 1033.

LEFSOME. Lovely. Ritson.

LEFT. (1) Believed. (2) Remained.

(3) Left over, left off. Over the left shoulder, entirely wrong. I believe you over the left, i. e. not at all.

LEFTNESS. The state of being left-handed. Metaphorically, wrong, bad.

LEFULL. Lawful. Chaucer.

LEG. (1) A bow. It is very often, if not generally, used in a jocular manner. “Make a curtesie instead of a legge,” Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. P. xi. Still in use in Craven.

(2) To walk nimbly. Var. dial.

(3) To put the best leg foremost, to act energetically. He has broken his leg, he has had a child sworn to him. Black leg, a great rascal. To give leg bate, to fly from justice. Leg-banded, said of cattle when the head and leg are joined by a band or cord to prevent their straying.

(4) At marbles, the boy who commences the game last is called a leg.

LEGAEONS. Leave; license. (A.-N.)

He bethought hym and undurstode
In how synfulle life he yede,
His synnes he wolde forsake;
And if he myst have legeons
For his synnes to do penans,
Schrifte he thoughte to take.

_MS. Cantab._ Fl. v. 48, f. 44.

LEGEM-PONE. A curious old proverbial or cant term for ready money.

There are so manie Danese now a dayes,
That love for lucre, paine for gaine is sold;
No true affection can their fancie please,
Except it be a Jove, to raile downe gold
Into their laps, which they wyde open hold:
If tegem pone comes, he is receav’d,
When Vis hau hed bee of hope bereav’d.

_The Affectionate Shepherd_, 1594.

LEGER. BOOK. A monastic cartulary.

LEGESTER. A lawyer. _R. de Brusme._

LEGGE. (1) To lay; to lay down; to lay, or bet a wager. (A.-S.)

(2) To case. Chaucer.

LEGGEREN. A layer. North.

LEGGET. A kind of tool used by reed-thatchers. _Norfolk_.

LEGINGS. Gaiters. Var. dial.

LEGHE. To lie; to speak false. It occurs in _MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii._

LEG-RINGS. Fetters. _Marston._

LEG-TRAPES. A sloven. _Somerset._

LEIE. To lay. (A.-S.)


LEIGER. A resident ambassador at a foreign court. See Arch. xxviii. 121.

LEIGHER. A liar. (A.-S.)

The mesanger was fowle ye-chen,
And oft ye-clipped foule leigher.

_Arthur and Merlin_, p. 55.

LEIK. Body. _Havelok_, 2793.
LEIL. Faithful; honest. North.
LEISER. Leisure; opportunity. (A.-N.)
LEISH. Stout; active; alert. North.
LEISTER. A kind of Trident used in the North of England for striking fish.
LEITE. Light; lightning. (A.-S.)
LEITHS. Joints in coal. Staff.
LEITTS. (1) Meetings appointed for the nomination or election of officers. North.
(2) Tracks; footsteps. North.
LEKE. (1) Caught; taken. (A.-S.)
Then hard he nouse gret
In a valey, and dyntys leke.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 294.
(2) A leek. (A.-S.) Not worth a leke, a common expression in early poetry.
(3) To lock; to shut. Weber. Also the part past, fastened.
(4) To grin frightfully. Linc.
LELAND. A cow pasture. West.
LELE. Loyal; faithful; true.
Hir love is ever trewe and lele,
Ful swete hit is to monnes hele.
Bot a clene virgyns that es lele
Has yt more that has the angele.
MS. Harl. 2390, f. 190.
Tho lovd Jordains and sir Bretel
Sir Arthur with hert lel.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 113.
LELEY. Truly; faithfully. The copy in the Cambridge MS. reads leliche.
My lufe es lelyghte
On a lade wyghte.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.
LELEN. To sanction, or authorise. (A.-N.)
LELLY. Same as Leley, q. v.
To yelde hym his lufe hafe I na myghte,
Bot lufe hym lely I sulde therefore.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 219.
They sal thornic holy kyryke rede
Mynystre lely the godes of the dele.
MS. Harl. 2390, f. 50.
That for I trewely many a day
Have loydis in lond,
Deth hathe me fette of this world away.
MS. Harl. 2392, f. 101.
LEMANDE. Shining; glittering.
The lawnces with loraynes and lemanche scheides,
Lyghtemande as the levenung and leman sim over.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.
The lyght of heven in a leme,
Bryter than is the sone beme,
Upon that hert gane lyght.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 1.
The sterres, with her lemyng lemen,
Shul sady fall hyng fro heven.
(2) Limb. Richard Coer de Lion, 3362.
LEMEG. A doe-feg. Wills.
LEMIN-GSTAR. A comet. From Leme, q. v.
LEMMAN. A lover, or gallant; a mistress. (A.-S.) See Maundeville's Travels, p. 24; Greene's Works, i. 59; Percival, 1802. In very early English, the term is sometimes used simply for a dear or beloved person.
LEN. Toward the court he can goo,
His douhter lemom met he thouo,
And alle his cumpanye.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 49, f. 51.
He sasso, Lemane, kyse me be-lyve,
Thy lorde me hase the grante to wyse,
And Paresche I hafe hym lyght;
And I hethe the witterly,
The kynges hevede of Franye certeyne,
To morowe or it be nyghte!
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 103.
It is a proverb in England that the men of Trivel, borderers on the English midle marches, have likers, lemmens, and lyperes.
Meibancckes Philologiae, 1583.
LEMON-TREE. The verbena. South.
LEMHERED. Glimmered; shone. (A.-S.)
LEMIEET. Limit.
A breife of the Bounders, Wayes and Passages of the Midle Marche, all a longe the Border of Scotland beginning at Chieveat Hill, being the lemiet of the Easte Marche, and ending at Kirtop, the Bounder of the Weste Marche of England.
Egerton Papers, p. 278.
LEN. (1) To lend. Still in use.
(2) To lean. North.
LENAGE. Lineage; birth. (A.-N.)
LENARD. The linnet. Palsgrave. Brockett has it, spelt lenwett, p. 186.
LENCE. A loan. Dorset.
LENCH. To stoop in walking. Linc.
LENCHION. A kind of shiel in a shaft. A miner's term.
And a grete grydelle of golde, withoute gere more,
He leye on his lendes with lachettes fulle monye.
(2) Given. Constit. Freemas. p. 27.
(3) To dwell; to remain; to tarry.
The abbot and the convent with good chere
Worshiped God al i-feere;
And so do we him that sit above,
That he wolde for that maydenes love
Gauntent us hevene withouten end,
With him therin for to leende:
God graunte us grace that hit so be:
Amen! amen! for charite.
Life of St. Euphrosine, Vernon MS.
Thay putt up pavyltons ronde,
And lendid there that nyghte.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.
(4) To land; to arrive. (A.-S.)
LENZ. Limber; pliable. Devon.
LEN. To give. Hence our word lend. The editor of Havelok absurdly prints leue.
To hys lorde he can meene,
And preyed hym that he wolde hym leene
Weyn, armorwe, and stede.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.
LENGE. To dwell, rest, or remain. (A.-S.)
Hence, perhaps, our lounge.
Lenge at home putte charyte,
Leve soun, y prey the.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 150.
I saile at Lamesse take love to lenge at my large
In Lorayne or Humberdye, whethirme leve thanysk.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 57.
LENGER. Longer. Chaucer.
LENCHTIE. To lengthen; to prolong.
Now have we none wherewith we may
Lengthe our lye fro day to day.
Curzer Mundii, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 54.
LENKETHE. Length. See the Boke of Cur-
tsaye, p. 29; Wright’s Seven Sages, p. 91.
A eyer eylde nevr y yye,
Neyther of lenketh nor of brede.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 98.
LENNOCK. Slender; pliable. North.
LENT. (1) A loan. Somerset.
(2) Remained; stopped. (A-S.) It has also
the meaning of placed.
A doufe was fro heven sent.
Lift doun and theronne lent.
On a laund are they lent.
By a forest syd. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 133.
LENT-CROCKING. A custom of boys at
Shrowe-tide going round in the evening to
pelt the doors of the inhabitants with pieces
of broken crockery. West.
LIDENT. Stopped; glanced off. Lanc.
LENTEN. (1) A linden tree. (A-S.)
(2) The fare in Lent was not very substantial
some centuries ago, and accordingly our an-
cestors seemed to have used the adjective
Lenten constantly in a sense of deterioration.
“A Lenten lover, a bashfull, modest, or mai-
denly woer, one thats afraid to touch his mist-
resse,” Cotgrave, in v. Caresme. Lenent-fig, a
dried fig, a raisin. Lenten-stuff, provision
for Lent. A ballad by Elderton under this
title commences as follows:—
Lenton Stuff ya cum to the towne,
The clensyngewe cums quickely:
Yow knowe well inowghe you must kneele downe,
Cum on, take ashes trykly,
That nether are good fleshie nor fyshe,
But dyd with Judas in the dyshwe.
And keepe a rowte not wother a ryshye.
MS. Ashmole 48, f. 115.
LENT-GRAIN. The spring crops. West.
LENTENER. A hawk taken in Lent.
LENT-ROSE. The daffodil. Devon. It is
also called the Lent-lily.
LENTIE. Given. From Lene. (A-S.)
A fulle harde grace was hir lente
Er she wote of this worde wente.
MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 43.
LENOY. A kind of postscript, sent with
poetical compositions by early authors. It
was sometimes used for a conclusion gene-
 rally. Cotgrave defines it, the “conclusion of
a ballet, or sonnet, in a short stanza by itselfe,
and serving, oftentimes, as a dedication of the
whole.”
LENYT. Leaned. Lydgate, MS. Bodl.
LEO. The lion. (A-S) “Wildore then the
leo.” Relig. Antiq. i. 125. Leone, belonging
to a lion.
LEOPART. A leopard. (A-N)
LEOS. People. Chaucer.
LEPANDE. Leaping. (A-S)

With luffy lances one loftie they lueschyme togedyres
In Lorayne so lordlye on leppande stedes.
Morte Arteure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.
LEPE. A large basket, such as is used for
 carrying seeds, corn, &c. Var. dial.
The spenserse selde, methouyte 1 bere
A leep, as I was wont do er.
LEPES. Stories; lies. Ritson, i. 4.
LEPI. Single. See Aulepi.
Wrothilche he sayd to Gili,
Here is grete scorn sikely,
When that to ipi knight
Schal ous do so mishel uright!
Gy of Warswoke, p. 78.
Ne mete ete, ne drank drynke,
Ne slepte onely a lepy wynke.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 61.
LEPPIS. Jumps; leaps. (A-S.)
Here my trouthe I the plughtyte,
He that leppt fulle lyghte
He selle by it, and I sgyghte,
For alle your merkite pride.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 133.
LEPROSY. The lues venerea. This is a very
unusual sense of the word. Shak.
LERAND. Learning. part. (A-S.)
Bot it sal be notefulle leren the way til heven,
MS. Coll. Eton. f. 3.
LERARE. A learner; a teacher. Fr. Parv.
LERCH. To cheat or trick. North.
LERE. (1) To learn; to teach. (A-S.) Hence,
learning, knowledge, precept.
Then he fraught hym in his ere
If he wolde passilacion lere.
MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 54.
Bot that on the irth Cristes wordes here,
That sal be to thaim withouten ende a lere.
MS. Egerton 927, xv. Cent.
(2) Countenance; complexion. (A-S.)
For sorow he leste both strength and might,
The colours changid in his leyre.
MS. Harl. 2282, f. 93.
(3) Shame. Nominate MS.
LERENDE. Learnt. From Lere (1).
So that nether one the see me on the lande ye seke
na helpe, and that ye gome another manere of doc-
tryma thane we hafe lernede of oure docturs.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 32.
LERENESS. Emptiness. Batman, 1582.
LEREPI. To trail soleyenly. South. Also, to
limp or walk lamely.
LERICK. To beat; to chastise. Devon.
LERRY. Learning; lesson. Middleton, i. 281.
LES. Lost. Hearne.
LESE. (1) To gather; to select. (A-S.) “To
leyase, to pick the shain and truckes out of
wheat,” Hallamah. Gl. p. 116. In Devon,
picking stones from the surface of the fields is
called leasing; and throughout the Western
counties no other word is used for gleaning
corn. “To lase here in hervest,” Piers Plough-
man, p. 121. Lesinge, gleaning, Wright’s Pol.
Songs, p. 149. “To lease straw for thatching,
seliger et componer; to lease stones, to pick stones in a field,” Dean Milles,
MS. Glossary, p. 167.
(2) To lose. Still in use. (A-S)
(3) To deliver; to release. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 7.

(4) Lie; falsehood. (A.-S.)
   At every ende of the deye
   Sate an erte, without les.

   MS. Cantab. F. v. 48, f. 54.

(5) Leash; band. Octavian, 767.
LESER. Releaser; deliverer. This occurs several times in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

LESESE. To lose. See Hycke-Scorner, p. 102. It is perhaps an error of the press.

LESEVE. To pasture, or feed. (A.-S.) Drayton has lesse va in this sense.

   Then shalle I gif the a cote
   Without any lesynge.

   MS. Cantab. F. v. 48, f. 48.

   Lord, he seyd, thou ryche kyng,
   Set it wer a fouliere thing
   To here a lesynge of thy mouth,
   That thou me seyst nowe,
   That I sculde have what I wolde,
   But nedys a kyng word moth holde.

   MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

LESK. The gron or flank. In Lincolnshire the word is in very common use, and frequently implies also the pudendum, and is perhaps the only term for that part that could be used without offence in the presence of women.

The laste was a litlle mane that hilde was benete, His lekke laye alle lene and lathelle to schewe.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.

LESNESSE. Forgiveness; absolution. See Rob. Glouc. p. 173; Reliq. Antiq. i. 42.

LESSE. (1) Lease than; unless. Maketh less, extinguishes. Weber. Lesse ne mere, i. e. nothing at all.

(2) To lessen; to decrease. This occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 11.

LESSES. See Hunting, art. 1.

And if men spake and sake hym of the fumes, he shall clepe fumes of an hert croxynge, of a bukke and of the roo-bukke, of the wilde boor, and of blake beesty, and of wolves, he shall clepe it lesse.

MS. Bodl. 516.

LESSEST. Least of all. Var. dial.

LESSIL. A wanton woman. Cumb.

LESSON. To give lessons. Var. dial.

LESSOW. The same as Lesere, q. v.

LEST. (1) Listen. Imperative, sing.
   Lest, my sone, and thou schalt here
   So as it hath bifalle er thys.

   Gover, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 162.

(2) Inclination; pleasure. (A.-S.)

LESTAL. (1) Saleable, applied to things of good and proper weight. North.


LESTE. To please. Chaucer.

LESTEN. Lost. (A.-S.)
   Of Greece and Troye the stronge strveye,
   Ther many a thowand losten her lyve.

   MS. Ashmole 60, xv. Cent.


LET. (1) Leased off. Linc.

(2) To leave; to omit; to leave, or permit; to cause; to hinder. (A.-S.) Let be, leave off. To let in, to cheat. To let sty at any one, to abuse him severely. To let drive, to attack with violence. To let light, to inform, to disclose. To let wit, to make known. Let on, to light upon. Let to gate, went home.

(3) To counterfeit; to pretend. North.

LETCHE. (1) A vessel for making lye. East.

(2) A wet ditch or gutter. North.

(3) An absurd foppish fancy. Linc.

LETE. (1) To think, account, or esteem. (A.-S.)

(2) Left. See Kyng Alisander, 5812. Also, to leave or dismiss any thing.
   Yf thou can a stede welle ryede,
   Wyth me thou schalt be lée.

   MS. Cantab. F. ii. 36, f. 92.

(3) To be nearly starved. Yorks.

(4) To look? See Gl. to Syr Gawayne.
   Childre, he selde, ye luste and lée,
   I saw chaf on the watir fete.

   Curator Mundi, MS. Coll. Tran, Cantab. f. 30.

LETEWARYE. An electuary. (A.-N.)

LETGAME. A hinderer of pleasure.

LETH. Soothing? See Towneley Myst.
   Thus sael man in heven as fynd joye and lyeth,
   Above him, withinne him, aboute and beneth.

   MS. Egerion 927.


LETEHE. (1) Death. Shak.

(2) Supple; limber;pliant. Palsgrave.

LETHKER. (1) To make a noise, said of horses travelling with great speed. North.

(2) Vile; hateful. Letherand, Reliq. Antiq. i. 82; letterly, MS. Morte Arthure.
   Thou greyst me, I am not glad,
   To me thou art a letter leche.

   MS. Harl. 3054.
   A prowde wrecche and a yonge,
   And a letter gaddellynge.

   MS. Cantab. F. ii. 30, f. 115.
   Vys, for sothe, a wyle can,
   To blogle owre lether pye.

   MS. Cantab. F. ii. 30, f. 136.

(3) The skin. Still in use.
   Than wote men never whether ys whether,
   The selwise wymple or the letter.

   MS. Harl. 1701, f. 23.

LETHET. Moderated itself.
   Bright and faire the son schone,
   But hit lethet sone anon.

   MS. Cantab. F. v. 48, f. 36.

LETHY. (1) Nasty; filthy. Cumb.

(2) Weak; feeble; supple. "His ere-lappes waxes lethly," Reliq. Antiq. i. 54.

LET-IN. To strike. South.

LETTASES. Lattices. Florio, p. 469.

LETTE. Impediment; hinderance.
   Upon a day, without tette,
   The duke with the kyng was sette.

   MS. Ashmole 61, f. 60.
LETTER. To make an entry in a ledger or book. *Somerset.*

LETTERON. The ancient reading-stand in churches. See Davies, ed. 1672, p. 17.

LETTERS-OF-MART. Letters of marque were formerly so called.

LETTICE. A kind of grey fur. "Lettyce a furre, leticet," Palsgrave. Whether the lettice-cap was a cap in which this fur was introduced is not certain, but mention is made in an early MS. of "an ermine or lattice bonnet," Planché, p. 262. Nares has fallen into unnecessary conjectures by not understanding this meaning of the term.

LETTIRDE. Lettered; learned. (*A.-N.)*

And than scoth sayd, everylken mane and wouane that were lettird, that were in any temptacione, whilke that I rehearsed before, say he this ympne *Veni creator spiritus,* and the devese and the temptatione salte sone voyde fra hym.

*M.S. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 257.

LETTOWE. Lithuania.

Chases one a courser, and to a kynge rydes, With a launce of Lettowe he thirles his sydes, That the lyver and the lungges on the launce lengers.

*Morte Arthur,* *M.S. Lincoln,* f. 76.

LETRURDE. Learning; literature.

LEUF. The palm of the hand. *North.*

LEUGH. Laughed. Robin Hood, i. 49.


LEUTERER. A thief; a vagabond.

LEUTH. Shelter. *South.*

LEUYWN. A kind of linen, of which tablecloths were formerly made.

LEUJE. Laughed. See *Loug.*

Than men myght se game s-louge, When every cowkowd on ever leyng.

*M.S. Ashmole 61, f. 60.

LEVARLE. Able to be levied. See the *Archaeologia,* i. 91.

LEVACION. The elevation of the Host, in the Roman Catholic service. See Gesta Rom. p. 266; Ord. and Reg. p. 89.

LEVAND. Living. *Lydgate.*

LEVE. (1) To leave. Also, to believe. Both senses occur in this complect.

Tho sayde Maxent to Kateryn, 
Lese thy god and lene on myn.

*M.S. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 38.

Sche lene nothing in the masse,
That very God was in forme of bredd.

*M.S. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.

(2) Leave; permission. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Desire; inclination. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Dear; willing. See *Lefe.*

LEVEL. (1) To assess, or levy. *East.*

(2) A straight ruler. *Palsgrave.*

LEVEL-COIL. A rough game, formerly much in fashion at Christmas, in which one hunted another from his seat. Florio, p. 158, mentions "a Christmas game called rise up good fellow, or rich buttocke," which refers to the same amusement. "Jouire a cul-levee, to play at levell-coyle," Cotgrave. Hence the phrase came to be used for any noisy riot. It was also called levell-sice, and Skelton, ii. 31, spells it *levell suse.* Blount gives the following very curious explanation, "levell-coile is when three play at tables, or other game, by turns, only two playing at a time, the lower removes his buttock, and sits out; and therefore called also hitch-buttock," ed. 1681, p. 374.

LEVELLERS. Persons who advocate an equalization of property &c. The term was common during the civil wars, when there were many who professed those opinions.

LEVEN. To alleviate. *Lydgate.*

LEVENE. Lightning. (*A.-S.*)

The thondir, with his firle leveene,
So cruell was upon the hevene.


With soleyne tempest and with firly leveene,
By the goddes sente downs from hevene.

*Lydgate,* *M.S. Digby* 230.

This is the auctor of the hye heven,
Sette in the sumne clere as any leveenen.

*Lydgate, M.S. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 16.

LEVENER. The same as *Bever* (1).

LEVER. (1) One of the chief supporters of the roof-timber of a house, being itself not a prop, but a portion of the frame-work. Also, the lower moveable board of a barn-door.

(2) Rather. (*A.-S.*)

I shalle the whyte, be hode myne,
How hode I lever a couyno.

*M.S. Cantab. Ff. v. 49, f. 50.

(3) Better; more agreeable.

Ther come to hym never a lever sone
Then the fyscher and the fostere.

*M.S. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 1:1.


LEVERS. The yellow-flag. *South.*

LEVESELE. A lattice. Chaucer mentions the gay levesele at the tavern as a sign of the wine there sold, and up to a much later period lattices were the distinguishing features of inns. The explanations of this word given in Tyrwhitt, the Oxford Gloss. Architecture, Fr. Parv. p. 300, &c. are certainly erroneous.

Alle his devocion and holinesse
At taverne Is, as for the moste delie,
To Baxhus signe and to the levesele.


LEVET. The blast or strong sound of a trumpet.

(*Fr. *) It occurs in *Hudibras.*


Salle be my levettannte with lordshipex y-newe.

*Morte Arthur,* *M.S. Lincoln,* f. 60.

LEV'EYNE. Leave.

He is the leveynge of the bret,
Whiche soureth alle the paste aboute.


LEVORE. Lever; mace. *Ritsone.*


LEVINGE. Departure; death.

The syngelle gas hym in warnynge
Of the tymes of his leveynge.

*M.S. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 243.

LEW. (1) To get into the lew, i.e. into a place sheltered from the wind. *Var. dial.* "Soulgrove all lew" is an ancient Wiltshire proverb, i.e. February is seldom warm.
(3) Weak; faint. Nominate MS.
LEWCOME. See Lucyame.
LEWD. Ignorant; lay; untaught; useless.
(A.S.) In some later writers, vile, base, wicked.
In the remote parts of Yorkshire a vicious horse is termed *lewed*.
LEWDSTER. A lewd person. *Shak.* I follow the usual explanation, but should be rather inclined to consider it as meaning a wretch, and perhaps connected with *leuterer*.
LEWIN. A kind of bands put about a hawk.
See Florio, p. 289.
LEWIS. A kind of machine used for raising stones. *Archaeologia*, x. 127.
LEWN. A tax, or rate, or lay for church or parish dues. *Cheesh.* A benefaction of forty shillings is payable to the parish of Walsall to ease the poor inhabitants of their *lewnes.* See Carlisle on Charities, p. 296.
LEWSTY. To work hard. *Devon*.
LEWTE. (1) Loyalty. *(A.-N.)*
(2) A kind of cup or vessel.
(3) The herb restharow. *Somerset*.
LEWTH. Warmth; shelter. *West*.
LEYUTH. That which is left.
LEWZERNE. A kind of fur.
LEXST. Lyest; speaker false.
Morgadour answerd anon,
Stalworth knight as he was on,
Thi laste amidward thi teth,
And therfore have thou maugreth.
*Gy of Warrikes*, p. 154.
Cy, quath the justice, swiche mervalle,
Thou last, damisel, saun falle.
*Arthour and Merlin*, p. 35.
LEY. (1) Latitude; room; liberty; leisure; opportunity; law. *North*.
(3) Law; faith; religion. *(A.-N.)*
(4) The standard of metals. *Derb*.
(5) To lie. Reliq. Antiq. l. 60.
(6) A flame, or low. *(A.-S.)*
For ye am yn endys peyne,
Yn fyre and yn leye certeyne.
*Ms. Harl. 1701*, f. 44.
(7) A lake. Still in use.
He made ale a valaye,
Al so it were a brod leye.
*Arthour and Merlin*, p. 350.
LEYARE. A stonemason. *Pr. Parv.*
LEYCERE. Leisure.
Now, syres, ye seyn the lyttyle *leycers* here.
*Chaucer, Ms. Cantab. Ff. 1. 6, f. 30.*
LEYD. Laid. See Peyre.
LEYGHT. Lyeth. *Lydgate*.
With harmes to graven in wayte *leyght shee*
To revens mene of welthe and prosperity.
*Ms. Cantab. Ff. 1. 6, f. 107.*
LEYNE. Laid; placed. *(A.-S.)*
LEYOND. Laying.

**LEY**

At the see Jame and Jos he funde
As the were *lynes legond.*
LEYSTLOCURE. More easily. *(A.-S.)*
LHINNE. A lake. *Lhuyd's MSS.*
LIANCE. An alliance. *Palegrave*.
LIAM. "Liar, liar, lick dish," a proverbial address to a liar, chiefly used at schools. It is an old saying, being found in the *Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631, sig. I. ii.
LIARD. A horse, properly one of a grey colour.*Falsgrave* mentions a horse called *Lyarde Urbyn.* "One lyarde stedes," *Morte Arthure*, *Ms. Lincoln*, f. 80.
Stedis stabillede in stullis,
*Lyarde and sore.* *Ms. Lincoln A.* i. 17, f. 130.
LIB. (1) To castrate. *North.* "To capon, to geld, to lib, to spale," Florio, p. 5. See Topsell's *Foure-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 68.
(2) A basket, or leep. *South.*
(3) Half a bushel. *Kennett MS.*
(4) To lay down. A cant term mentioned in Dekker's *Belman of London*, 1616.
LIBARDINE. The herb wolfbane. See Topsell's *Foure-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 40. Also called *libbard's-bane*.
LIBBARD. A leopard. *Skelton*.
Then owte statte a lumbarte,
Fele he was as a *lybarte*.
*Ms. Cantab. Ff. 11. 38, f. 179.*
LIBBEGE. A bed. This old cant term is given by Dekker, *Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, 1620, sig. C. ii.
LIBBEING. Living. *(A.-S.)*
For to drawen up all thing
That ned was to her *libbing*.
*Arthour and Merlin*, p. 36.
LIBBER. A man who lies or gilds. *North.* "A guelder, a libber," Florio, p. 89.
LIBBET. A billet of wood; a staff, stick, or club. *South*.
LIBBETS. Rags in strips. *West*.
LIBERAL. Licentious; free to excess. It occurs often in this sense in old plays.
LIBERARIE. Learning. *Lydgate*.
LICAME. The body. *(A.-S.)*
And Jhesu hunt up that *lcam*.
That lay deed before the thronge.
That an man to his cam.
That ever knevyr hir *licam*.
*Arthour and Merlin*, p. 37.
LICORIE. Leachery. *Hearne*.
LICHE. (1) The body. *Weber.* Hence the term *liche-wake,* or *lake-wake,* q. v.
(2) Alike. *(A.-S.)*
In kirtles and in coppa riche,
They wero clothid alle *liche*.
*Chaucer, Ms. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 111.
LICHFOUL. The night-raven. *Rowland's*.
Drayton mentions it as the *lich-owl*.
LICH-GATE. The gate through which the
corpse was carried into the church. It had always a roof over it under which the hier was placed, and the bearers rested until the clergyman met the corpse, and read the introductory part of the service as he preceded the train into the church. Several lichgates are still preserved.

LICHWORT. The herb pellitory.

LICIBLE. Pleasant; agreeable.

Percas as when the liste what th wyf play
Thi concyte holdeth it good and licible.

LICK. To beat, or thrash. Hence, to surpass or excel in anything; to do anything easily.

To lick the eye, to be well pleased.

LICK-DISH. A term of contempt. See the phrase given in v. Liav. A sycophant is still termed a lick-pan. "A lick-sauce, lick-box, liheveron," Howell.

LICKEN. To compare; to liken. 

Craven.

These ben the enemies that fawnyng slays,
And sleyng saveneth, that iycken y can
To Joas, that toke be the chynne Amaas.


LICKER. To grease boots or shoes.

LICKLY. Likely. 
North.

LICKOROUS. Dainty; affected. Used also in the sense of lecherous, or voluptuous. "To cocker, to make likerish, to pamper," Hollis's Dictionarie, 1593.

From women light and licorous
Good fortune still deliver us.

Coeurage, in v. Pemna.

LICK-POT-FINGER. The fore-finger.

LICKS. A good beating. 
North.

LICKSOME. Pleasant; agreeable. 
Chesh.

LICKSPITTLE. A parasite. 
Var. dial.

LICK-UP. A small pittance. 
East.

LICIARE. Likelier; more likely.

LID. A coverlet. 
Kent. It is applied to a book-cover in Nomenclator, p. 7, and I find the term so used as late as 1757, in Dr. Free's Poems, p. 47.

LIDDED. The top of the bearing part of a pipe is said to be lidded when its usual space is contracted to a small compass or width. A mining term.

LIDDEN. (1) Long. 
Somerset.

(2) Saying, song, or story. 
West.

LIDDERON. A lazy idle fellow. From lidder, or lithir, q. v.

LIDE. (1) Lydia. 
Chaucer.

(2) The month of March. An old provincial term, now obsolete.

LIDGITS. Some thirty or forty years ago, when the fields in the Isle of Oxholme were uninhabited, there were gates set up at the end of the villages and elsewhere to prevent the cattle from straying upon the arable lands; these gates were termed lidgits. 
Linc.

LIDS. (1) Manner; fashion; way; kind; resemblance. 
North.

(2) Transverse bars of wood supporting the roof of a coal-mine.

LIE. (1) To lay down. 
Var. dial.

(2) To subside, as the wind. 
Devon.

(3) To lie with a latchet, to tell a monstrous falsehood. 
To lie in wait of one's self, to be very careful. 
To lie by the wall, to lie on the cold floor, to lie a bier, to lie dead before interment.

(4) To reside. Still in use.

(5) The lees of wine. 
Pr. Parv.

LIE-B. (1) A great liar. 
West.

(2) A box wherein the lie from wood-ashes is made. 
Var. dial.

LIEF. The same as Lefe, q. v.

LIEF-COUP. A sale or market of goods in the place where they stand. 
Kent.

LIEGEMAN. A subject. 
Shak.

LIEGER. An ambassador. See Leiger. Spelt ligier in Hall, Henry VIII. f. 158.

LIEGES. Subjects. 
(A.-N.)

LIEKD. Loved. 
Cumb.

LIE-LEACH. A box, perforated at bottom, used for straining water for lie. It is also called a lie-latch, lie-dropper, or lie-lip.

LIE-LEY. To lie in grass. 
Yorkish.

LIEN. Lahn. 
Chaucer.

LIENDE. Lying. 
See Lien.

And therto luteus twyens lynde ther under.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. fol. 111.

LIES. Lees of wine. 
(A.-N.)

LIETON. A church-yard. 
Wills.

LIEVER. Rather. 
Var. dial.

LIF. Permission. 
(A.-S.)

For if that we have if therto, 
Joure commandment shul we do.

Curew Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 32.

LIFE-DAYS. Life-time. "By his lyfe dayes, de son playn vivant," Palsgrave.

LIFELICHE. Active; piercing. 
Liffy, like the life, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 257.

And that lifliche launce that lepe to his herte
When he was crucified on cross, and alle the kene naylis,

Knigghtly he saille conquerre to Crystyne men hones.

Morte Arthrue, MS. Lincoln, f. 89.

Lyche liffy men among hem day by day.

MS. Digby 233, f. 2.

LIFERS. Leavers; deserters.

LIFFY. In Devon, when a man seduces a girl with strong protestations of honour, and afterwards leaves her to her fate, he is said to liffy her, and she is said to be liffed.

LIFLODE. Living; state of life. 
(A.-S.)

Whedir saille we now gas, or whate party may we now chese? Whare schalle we now get any helpe tille ousre lyfledes.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 49.

LIFT. (1) The air; the sky. 
(A.-S.)

Somme in the ethre, somme in the lift,
There thod drege ful harde drif.


Now at the ethre, now at the lift,
Or however thou wolt the shift.

Curew Mundi, MS. Ibid. f. 136.

(2) To aid, or assist. 
Var. dial. Perhaps the usual meaning in this passage.

Son, alle the seneys that be in heyen,
Nor alle the angels undur the Trinite,
On here-bryde out of this penye
Theye have pouere to lift me.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 68.
(3) A coarse rough gate without hinges, and moveable. *East.*

(4) A joint of beef. *West.*

(5) To carve up a swan. See the Booke of Hunting, 1586, f. 81.

(6) A trick at whist or other games at cards. To lift for dealing, to draw or cut for the deal.

(7) A falsehood. *Somerset.*

(8) To steal. Still retained in the modern term shop-lifting. The lifting law, says Dekker, "teacheth a kind of lifting of goods cleanly away." Belman of London, 1608.

(9) A bad character. *Devon.*

**LIFTER.** A thief. See *Lift* (8).

**LIFTERS.** An old term for mortises.

**LIFTING-MONDAY.** Easter Monday, when it was the custom for every couple of men to lift up and kiss each woman they met. Lifting on Easter Tuesday, when the women returned the compliment to the men. This was a common custom in Lancashire about fifty years ago, till the disturbances to which it gave rise called for the interference of the magistrates, and it gradually became obsolete; but it is still retained in some parts of the country.


**LIG.** The same as *Ligge*, q. v. It is sometimes used for a lie, a falsehood.

**LIG-A-LAME.** To maim. *North.*

**LIGANCE.** Allegiance. (A.–N.)


And they here bidden for to slope, Ligginge upon the bed alofte. *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiqu.,* 134, f. 44.

**LIGGEE.** A carved coast made of hard wood, used at the game of dodder.

**LIGGEMENE.** Subjects.

Was ware of sry Lucius one launde there he hovys, With lordez and liggeneme that to hymselfe lengede. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 76.

**LIGGER.** (1) A plank placed across a ditch for a pathway. *East.*

(2) A line with a float and bait used for catching Pike. *East.*

(3) The same as *Ledger*, q. v.

(4) A coverlet for a bed. *Linc.*

**LIGGET.** A rag or fragment. *West.*

**LIGGLE.** To lug or carry. *Norfolk.*

**LIGGYNG-STEDDE.** A couch or bed. It occurs in *MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.*

**LIGHT.** (1) An example. *East.*

(2) To be confined. *Salop.*

And I shall ye thou was lyght Of a knife-childe this nyght. *Townsley Mysteries,* p. 107.

(3) To descend, or alight. *Var. dial.* "Set a Begger on horsebacke, and they say he will never light." *Greenes Orpharion,* 1599, p. 19. Sometimes *lighten*, as in the *English version of the Te Deum laudamus.*

(4) To enlighten; to make light or pleasant; to grow light. (A.–S.)

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The lottes of sry Lucius lyghtype myne herte;
We hase as lessyllyfide many longe dayes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 56.

(5) Light timbered, sickly, weak; also, active, nimble. To light on, to meet. Light day, clear day, open daylight. Light-headed, delirious. Light-heeled, active, nimble. *Light-o’-fire,* a term of abuse.

(6) Weak; sickly. *Somerset.*

**LIGHTENING.** The break of day. *North.*

**LIGHTER.** (1) A less number. *North.*

(2) The same as *Looper,* q. v.


**LIGHTING-STOCK.** A horse-block. *West.*

**LIGHTTLOKER.** More lightly, or easily. (A.–S.)

**LIGHTLY.** (1) Commonly; usually; in ordinary cases. See *Tusser,* p. 71.

(2) Readily; easily; quickly. (A.–S.)

**LIGHTMANS.** The day. A cat cant, given in *Dekker’s Lanthorne and Candle-Light,* 1620, sig. C. ii.

**LIGHTNING.** Lightning before death, a proverbial phrase, alluding to the resuscitation of the spirits which frequently occurs before dissolution.

**LIGHT-O’-LOVE.** The name of an old dance-tune. It was a kind of proverbial phrase for levity, and a loose woman was frequently so called.

**LIGHT-RIPE.** Corn has this epithet applied to it, when the stalk or straw appears ripe, and yet the ear contains nothing but a milky juice. *Linc.*

**LIGHTS.** (1) The lungs. *Var. dial.*

(2) The openings between the divisions of a window, and hence occasionally used by later writers for the windows themselves.

**LIGHTSOME.** (1) Gay; cheerful. *North.*


**LIGLY.** Likely. *Northumb.*

**LIGMANE.** Liege-man; subject. (A.–S.)

Gret wele Lucius thi lorde, and heyne neghte thys wordes.

Ite thow be lygmane lele, late hym wicet sone. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 57.

**LIGNE.** Lineage; lineal descent. (A.–N.)

**LIGNE-ALOES.** Lignum aloes. *Chaucer.*

**LIGNEX.** (1) Active; strong; able to bear great fatigue. *Cumb.*

(2) To lighten. Nominate MS.

**LIGS.** Ulcers on a horse’s lips.

**LIKE.** (1) Likeness.

That in a mannes lyke

(2) To please; to delight; to be pleased.

What so thay have it may be myne,
Corne and brede, ale and wynne,
And alse that may like me. *MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 49,* f. 50.
LIM. Explained by Forby, "a determined sensualist." The term seems generally to imply deterioration. A limb of Satan, a limb of the law, &c. The first of these phrases is retained from the early English *feendes lynes.* See Hoccleve, p. 29. According to Pegge, a man addicted to anything is called a *limb for it.* Glossary, p. 98.

LIMBECK. An alembic. *Shak.*

LIMBER. Supple; flexible. *Var. dial.* "His ears is limber and weake," Topsell's *Beasts,* 1607, p. 185.

LIMBERS. Thills or shafts. *West.*

LIMB-MEAL. Limb by limb. (A.-S.)

LIMBO. Hell. Properly, the *limbus* or place where the righteous were supposed to have been confined before the coming of Christ. "Limbo or hell," Florio, pp. 105, 158. It was also used for a prison, in which sense it is still retained.

Behold now what owre Lord Jhesu dieth one the Saturday, as sune as he was deeth. He went downe to helte to owre holy fadyrs that were in *limbo* to tyme of his Resurecclone.

*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 186.*

LIMB-TRIMMER. A tailor. *North.*

LIME. (1) A limb. (A.-S.) He was a moche man and a longe, In every *lym* stuff and stonge.

*MS. Cantab. FF. II. 98, f. 75.*

(2) To smear, as with bird-lime. For who so wol his *hondis lyne,* They mosten be the more unclene.

_Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. f. 65._

(3) Lime was mixed with wine, sack, &c. to remove the tartness. Egg-shells are now often used for that purpose, and perhaps lime.

(4) Any glutinous substance, as glue, bird-lime, gum, &c. *North.*

(5) Limit; end. Hytt as we cleye yet the same, And herafter shulde withoute *lyme.*

_Cron. Vitulm. p. 4._

(6) A thong. See Lime-hound.

LIME-ASH. A composition of sifted ashes and mortar, beaten together, and laid down as a flooring for kitchens andouthouses. *West.*

LIME-BURNER. A dwarfish fellow.

LIMED. Polished; filed. (A.-N.)


Elyot in *v. Hybris.*

There owrtoke I a greit rout Of hunters and of foresters, And many relays and *limers,* That hled hem to the forest fast, And I with hem, so at the last I askid one lad, a *lymer,* Say, felowe, who shal huntin here? Quod 1, and he answered ayen, Sir, the emperour Octoyren, Quod he, and he is here faste by.

_The Drame of Chauser,* 365.

LIME-ROD. A twig with bird-lime; more

*He send thee lime-twig*, and fine sparrow calls,

*Wherewith the fowler stilly birds intrails!*

*The Affectionate Shepheard, 1594.*

**LIMIT.** A limb. *Shak.*

**LIMITATION.** A certain precinct allowed to a limiour. *(Lat.)*

**LIMITOUR.** A begging-friar. Hence in later times, *limit*, to beg.

*The limitour that weseth the wiffits,
I-wys a mane of hym enought may loere,
To geve pynys, gerdyllys, and knyfis.
This craft is good.* *MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 156.

*For they go yelde a limiting abrede, living upon
the sweat of other mens travels.*

*Northbrooke’s Treatise, 1577.*

**LIMITROPHES.** Boundaries. This word occurs in the Historie of Palmendos, 1589.

**LIM-LIFTER.** A term of contempt, perhaps derived from *limitour*. “A scorneweill nickname, as we say a lim-lifter,” Florio, p. 92.

**LIMMER.** Mischievous; base; low. Still in use, applied to females.

*Then the limmer Scottes hared me, burnt my gudies, and made deadly feode on me, and my burns* *Bulleyn’s Dialogue, 1579, p. 3.*

**LIMMOCK.** Very limp. *Var. dial.*

**LIMOUS.** Stick; glutinous. *Pr. Parr.*

**LIMP.** (1) An instrument used for separating lead ore from the stone. Mandler explains it, “a small board to skin the sieve with when washing the ore.”

(2) Placcid; limber; supple. *Var. dial.* Also called *limpey.* Stanihurst, p. 11, has *limpeth*, is weak, or unsatisfactory.

(3) Inefficient. *Somerset.*

(4) To chance, or happen.

*The fyte was Jouie, that joly mane of armes,
That in Jerusalem offe full wel myche joye lymped.*

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 99.*


*He drouk never eider ne wyne,
Never wered clooth of lyn.*

*Carver Mundil, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 79.
Both palis, clothes and baudekyn,
And other wolle of lyn.*

*MS. Addit. 10036, fol. 49.*

(2) To cease; to stop. *North.*

*And never did lyn towering upward, and still upward,
For the space, as I might guess, of one whole hour.*

*The Man in the Moone, 1637, p. 46.*

*Her husband, a recuains, often came,
To hear mass read, nor would he ever lyn.*

*Billingly’s Brachy-Martyrologia, 1657, p. 200.*

(3) A carcass. *Cumh.*


(5) Lain, or laid. *Sir Tristrem.*

**LINEAGE.** Lineage; family. *(A-N.)*

**LINECTS.** Tares in corn.

**LINECUS.** Link-sewing.

*But yet, in the end, their secret driftes are laide
open, and *lineascus* eyes, that see through stone walls, have made a passage into the close coverture of their hypocrisy.*

*Nash’s Pierce Penniless, 1602.*

**LINCH.** (1) To beat, or chastise. *North.* Urry’s MS. additions to Bay.

(2) A balk of land. *Kent.* Any bank or boundary for the division of land. Also called *lincher* and *linchet.*

(3) A haunch of mutton. *North.*

(4) A hamlet. *Glouc.*

(5) A small step; a narrow steep bank, or footpath. *West.*

(6) A ledge; a rectangular projection.

(7) A small inland cliff, generally one that is wooded. *South.*

(8) To prance about lively. *Hollyband* mentions a *linching horse* as the translation of *cheval caquelinus,* Dictionarie, 1593.

**LINCHPIN.** A stag’s penis. *Salop.*

**LINCOLNSHIRE.** A primitive name in Lincolnshire of washing with the excrement of the pig, and burning dried cow-dung, is memorialized in a proverb occasionally quoted:

*What a wonderful county is Lincolnshire,
Where pigs *emit* soap and cows *vold* fire.*

The words between brackets have been changed from the original *causa pudoris,* but put it how you will, the couplet is not very elegant. It is quoted at full by Aubrey, MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts. p. 292.

**LINDABRIDES.** A mistress. An old term, derived from a character in an early Spanish romance. See *Nares.*

**LINDE.** The lime-tree. *(A-S.)* Sometimes used perhaps for a tree in general.

*As he rood undir a lynde,
Beside a roche, as I the telle.*


*Than were y gladd and lyft as *lynde*,
Of parc mishi *dimene.**

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 39, f. 21.*

*A hert he found ther he ley*

*Welle feyre under the *lynde,*
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 1.*

*There come a knyght them fulle newe,*
*That hyght sir Bernard Messangere,*
*Hunting aftur an hynde,*
*And founde that lady lovely of chere,*
*And hure sone slepyng in fare,*
*Lyeng undir a *lynde.**

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 74.*

**LINE.** (1) To beat. *Var. dial.*

(2) To lean; to incline. *Somerset.*

(3) “To line a bitch or cover a mare,” Florio, ed. 1611, p. 25. *Lyming,* Topsell’s *Beasts, 1607,* p. 139. Still in use.

(4) *Line of life,* one of the lines in the hand, a term in palmistry.


**LINE.** Intoxicated. *North.*

**LINENER.** A linen-draper. See *Nares.*

**LINERS.** Bundles. *Devon.*

**LINES.** Marriage lines, a certificate of marriage. *Yorksh.*

**LINET.** Tinder. *Wilt.*

**LINE-WAY.** A straight direct path.

**LING.** Heath; furze. *North.* “Ling or
The thar beryd hem both
In nother moose nor lynx.
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 193.

LINGLE. (1) To work hard. Yorksh.
(2) To loll out the tongue. Oxon.

that souters sowe with, chefigros," Palgrave.
"Lynyger to sowe with, pouleri," ibid.
The cobbler of Cautnburgh, arnde with his sul, his lingel, and his last, presents himself a judicil
ensor of other mens writings.
The Cobbler of Cautnburgh, 1590.

LINGER. To long for anything. Kent.
LINGET. A lanet. Somerset.
LINGY. (1) Active; strong; tall. North.
(2) Idle and loitering. Kent.
(3) The same as Limber, q. v.

LINHAY. An open shed attached to a farm-
yard. West. When attached to a barn or house, it is called a hanging-linhay.

LINNATION. Mensuration. (Lat.)
LINIEL. The same as Lingel, q. v.
LINGING. (1) The loins. Somerset.
(2) A person who succeeded with a woman was
said to get within the lining of her smock.
But as one of the thre chapmen was imploied in
his trafike abroad, so the prete popet his wife began to be a fresh occupant gigl at home, and by
report fell so farre acquainted with a religious
olister of the town, as that he got within the
lining of his smocks.
Stanhourse's Ireland, p. 23.

LINK. (1) A sausage. East. Hollyband, 1593,
explains irker, "a kinde of meate made of
hoggis guts kept in brine;" and Holme, 1688, calls them, "a kind of pudding, the
skin being filled with pork flesh, and seasoned
with diverse spices, minced, and tied up at
distances." Howell has, "a link, sausage, or
chitterling." Lex. Tet. 1660.
(2) To burn, or give light. (A.S.)
(3) To walk quickly. North.
(4) See Linch and Ling.
LINKERING. Idle. Salop.
LINK-PINS. Linch-pins are called link-pins
and lin-pins in the provinces. Lynympa occurs
in the Finchale Charters.

LINMAN. A flax-seller. West.
LINNEN. London. Devon.
LINNIT. Lint; tinder. Dorset.
LINN-TREE. A lime-tree. Derb.
LINNY. The same as Linhay, q. v.
LINOLF. Shoemaker's lingel. Pr. Parv.
LINSE. To beat severely. Devon.
LINSET. The name of the stool on which
women sat while spinning.

LIN-SHORDS. To throw lin-shords, i. e. Lent-
shords, a custom practised at Ilfracombe,
which consists in throwing broken shords into
the windows of the houses on one of the days of
Lent.
LINSTOCK. A stick with a match or lint at
the end used by gunners.

LINT. A halter. Var. dial.
LINTEL. When a door or window is square-
headed, the upper piece is called a lintel. It
is sometimes termed a lymton in early
writers.
LINTELS. The same as Lincoln, q. v. Tares
are called latis in Lincolnshire.
LINTEREL. The same as Lintel, q. v.
LINT-WHITE. A lark. Suffolk.
LINTY. Idle; lazy; fat. Var. dial.
LION. The main beam of a ceiling. West.
Perhaps from lie on.
(2) The binding or fringe of cloth. "Sett on

LIP. The same as Lepe, q. v.
LIPARY. Wet; rainy. Somerset.
LIP-CLIP. A kiss. A cant term. Lip, to kiss,
Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Dd. ii.
LIPE. A fragment; a slip, or portion. Cumb.
"Of every disshe a lipet out to take," Lyd-
gate's Minor Poems, p. 52.
LIPIN. To forewarn. South.
LIPKEN. A house. See Lib-ken.
LIPPED. (1) Laid down. A cant term.
(2) Free; loose; ravelled. West. Most probably
from Lippe, q. v.

LIPPS. (1) The same as Lipary, q. v. Lippy
is also used in the same sense. Lipping-line,
a wet season. Glouc.
(2) To expect; to rely; to trust to, or place con-
fidence in. North.

LIPPER. The spray from small waves, either in
fresh or salt water. North.
LIPPING-CLOUT. A piece of steel welded to
the front of a horse's shoe. West.
LIPPET. Wanton. (Fr.)
LIPSEY. To lisp. Somerset.
LIP-SHORD. A chip. Devon.
LIP-WINGLE. A lapwing. Beds.
LIP-WISE. Garrulous. I. of Wight.
LIQUIDNESS. Moisture. Palgrave.
LIQUOR. To oil, or anoint. Glouc.
LIQUORY-STICK. The plant rest-harrow.
LIRE. (1) Flesh; meat. (A.S.) Sceynes lire,
Ord. and Reg. p. 442. Lyery, abounding
with lean flesh. North.

(2) Face; countenance. (A.-S.)
Hir colour sulfe white it es
That lufly in lyre.
MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 132.
So bytrly sche wepyd withall,
By lye lype the terys gon fall.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 67.

(3) To plait a shirt. Linc. Perhaps connected
with the old word lire, fringe or binding of
cloth.
LIRICUMPANY. The May lily.
LIRIPPOPS. An appendale to the ancient
hooop, consisting of long tails or tippets, pass-
ing round the neck, and hanging down before
reaching to the feet, and often jagged. The
term is often jocularly used by writers of the
sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. "A
liripoop vel lerroop, a silly empty creature.
MS. This is a variation of our fourth meaning. Anything edged or bordered was formerly said to be listed. "A targe listed with gold" is mentioned in Gwywarke, p. 312.

LISTE. To please. (A-S.) Also a substantive, pleasure, inclination. Hence meat-list, appetite. Devon.

Je that these hauly to lyth, or liffes for to here.

Morris Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.

LISTEN. To attend to. Shak.

LISTLY. Quick of hearing. East. Also, easily, distinctly.

LISTOW. Liest thou. Weber.

LISTRE. A person who read some part of the church service. (A-S)

LISTRING. Thickingen. North.


LIT. To colour, or dye. North. "He'll lie all manner of colours but blue, and that is gone to the fitting," Upton's MS. additions to Junius.

We use na clothes that are littles of diverse colours: oure wiffes ne are noyte gayly arayed for to please us.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 53.

LITANY-STOOL. A small low desk at which the Litany was sung or said.

LITARGE. White lead. (A-N)


(2) To depend upon, or rely. Linic.

(3) Strife. Towneley Mysteries, p. 71.

(4) To hinder, Cary, or delay. (A-S.)

LITEN. A garden. North.

LITERATURE. Learning. (Lat.)

Worshipful masters, ye shall understand
Is to you that have no literature.

The Pardoner and the Friar, 1533.

LITH. (1) A body. (A-S.)

(2) Possessions; property. "Lond ne lith," a common phrase in early poetry. See Langtoft, p. 194; Sir Tristrem, p. 220; W. Mapes, p. 341; Havelok, p. 239.

(3) Alighted. Seyvn Sages, 571.

LITHE. (1) To tell; to relate.

Lysteneth now to my talkyng
Of whome y wyll ye yow lythe.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 82.

(2) A limb, or joint. (A-S.)

Fendys boldo, with crokys kene,
Rente hys body fro lyth to lythe.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 49.

Hurr sone that thyn dwellyd hur wyth,
He was mekyll of boon and lyth.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 74.

Was never arowe that greved hym,
Ne that hym towched lythe nor lyne.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 129.

(3) Tender; mild; gentle; agreeable; glad. Also, gladly, tenderly. "Lith, calm, quiet," Kennet. It is used in different shades of meaning, implying softness. Alleviation, comfort, Havelok, 1338.

Sche toke up hur sone to hur,
And lapped hyt fulle lythe.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 74.
(4) Supple; plant. Var. dial. “Lythe, delyver, souple,” Palsgrave. Also, to soften, to render lithie or supple.

(5) To thicken. Kennett, MS. Broth is said to be litchened when mixed with oatmeal.

(6) Obsequious; humble. North.

LITHER. (1) Wicked. (A.-S.) Still used in the North, meaning idle, lazy.

How they whanne wyth were wyrchhipples many,
Slough Lucys the lythres, that lorde was of Rome.
Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.

(2) Supple; limber; plant. South. It is not an uncommon archaism.

LITHERNESS. Idleness. North.

Idlenes, este delectable to the flesh, which
deliteth above measure in sloth, lithereness, ceasing
from occupation. Northbrooke’s Treatises, 1577.

LITHESOME. Gay; cheerful. Yorks.

LITHEWALE. The herb gromwell.

LITH-WURT. The plant forget-me-not. The
term is still sometimes used.

LITHILICHE. Easily. (A.-S.)


LITHY. (1) Plant; supple. South.

(2) Heavy, warm, applied to the weather.

LITIOUS. Injurious. Var. dial

LITLING. Very little. Chaucer.

LITLUS. The same as Little-dowe, q. v.

LITSTER. A dyer. It is translated by tintor
in the Nominale MS. Lyttesters, York Records,
p. 235.

Take the grea of the wyne that mene fyndis in the
tounnes, that litters and goldthymes uses.

LITT. A sheep-cot. Somerseet.

LITTEN. A church-yard. South. Ray has
liten, a garden, q. v.

LITTER. (1) Nonsense. Somerseet.

(2) To litter up, or down, to put bedding under
the horses. West.

LITTERMAN. A groom. Warw.


LITTLE-EASE. The pillory, stocks, or bilboes.

Also, a small apartment in a prison where the
inmate could have very little ease. “A streite
place in a prisse call ledell ease,” Elyot,
1559, in v. Area. The little ease at Guildhall,
where unruly apprentices were confined, is
frequently mentioned by our early writers.

LITTLE-FLINT-COAL. A thin measure of coal,
the nearest to the surface. West.

LITTLE-HOUSE. A privy. Var. dial.

LITTLE-MASTER. A schoolmaster. Baber.

LITTLE-SILVER. A low price. East.

LITTLEST. Least. Common in the provinces,
and sanctioned by Shakespeare.

LITTLE-VALE. The herb gromwell.

LITTOCKS. Rags and tatters. Berks.

LITTY. Light; active; nimble. West.

LIVAND. Living. Chaucer.

creatures, living creatures, living body, &c.

So fayre yit never was figure,
Ryzt as a lyve creature.

(2) To live under, to be tenant to. To live up-
right, to retire from business.

(3) Fresh, as honey, &c. Somerseet.

LIVELIHOOD. Livelihood; activity. Shak.

LIVELODE. Income; livelihood. Also, a pen-
sion, largess, or dole to soldiers.

LIVELY. Fresh; gai; neat. North. It is so
used in Davies’ Rites, 1672, p. 8. Sometimes,
living.

LIVER. (1) To deliver. North.

And to his men he issued hyme hole and feere.
MS. Lansdowne 208, f. 5.

LIVERANCE. A delivery. North.

LIVERED. Heavy, or underbaked. South.


LIVERING. A kind of pudding made of liver,
and rolled up in the form of a sausage. “Two
blydynges, I trow, a leverynge betwene,”
Towneley Myst. p. 89. N. Fairfax, Bulk and
Selvedge 1674, p. 159, mentions liverings.

LIVERSAD. Caked and matted together, ap-
plied to ground. North.

LIVERSICK. A hangnail. South.

LIVERY. (1) A badge of any kind; the uniform
given by a baron or knight to his retainers in
battle. Hence the different regiments or
parts of an army were termed liversies. “In
iche levered,” Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,
f. 85. The term is used in a variety of senses,
and may be generally explained as any grant
or allowance at particular seasons. “Cor-
rodium, leveraye,” Nominale MS. “One that
bestowes a livery, or cast of his wit,
upon every one he sees,” Cotgrave, in v.
Donne-Lardon.

Like nyghte to ivered
Bathe corne and baye.
MS. Lincoln A. L. 17, f. 134.

(2) Delivery. A common law term. Livery of
seisin is the delivery of property into posses-
sion. To sue one’s livery, to issue the
writ which lay for the heir to obtain the seisin
of his lands from the King.

(3) Sticky; adhesive. South.

LIVERY-CUPBOARD. An open cupboard with
shelves, in which the liveries intended for
distribution were placed.

LIVING. A farm. Leic.

LIVING-DEAR-ENE. An excl. of distress.

LIVISH. Lively.

If there were true and livish faith, then would
it work love in their hearts.
Becon’s Works, 1845, p. 37.

LIXOM. Amiable. Heref.

LIZENG. Shrunk, as corn. Sussex.

LIZZA. Anything easily bent. West.

LIZZY. Elizabeth. Var. dial.

LJYT. Little. See Lite.

Felaw, he said, herkyn a lityt,
And on myne errand go thou tye.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

LO. A large pond. Yorks.

LOACH. A term of contempt for a fool. It

LOADED. Bloatard. Devon.
LOADS. The ditches for draining away the water from the fens. Load-stone, a leading-stone for drains.

It was by a law of severs decreed that a new dray or load should be made and maintained from the end of Chauncellers load unto Tylney Smethe. Dugdale's Imbanking, p. 275.

LOADY. Heavy. Loady-nut, a double nut.

LOAK. A small quantity. North.

LOAL. To mew like a cat. Yorkshire.

LOAMY. Damp. Suffolk. Loamie, Topsell's Beasts, p. 495, coloured like loam?

LOAN. A lane, or passage. North.


LOAST. A wheel-rut. Sussex.

LOB. (1) To throw gently. Sussex.

(2) A very large lump. Line.

(3) To kick. East Anglia.

(4) To hang down; to droop. Still in use in Somerset, according to Jennings, p. 53. To lob along, to walk loungeingly.

(5) A clown; a clumsy fellow. "A blunt countric lob," Stanhurast, p. 17. In Somersetshire, the last person in a race is called the lob.

(6) That part of a tree where it first divides into branches. Beds.

(7) To cast or throw. Durham.

(8) A very large taw. Hants.

LOBBATING. Large; unwieldy. West.

LOBBING. Tumult; uproar.

What a lobbing maketh thou,
With a twenty Devil!
Marriage of Witt and Wi-dome, 1579.

LOBBS. Irregular veins of ore. Also, stairs under-ground for the miners.


Much better were the lobcock lost then wonne, Unless he knew how to behave himselfe.
The Mowe, 1608.

LOBKIN. A house, or lodging. Grose.

LOBLLOY. Thick spoon meat of any kind. It is thus mentioned by Markham:—"If you rost a goose and stop her belly with whole greets beaten together with egges, and after mixt with the gravy, there cannot be a more better or pleasanter sawce; nor if a man be at sea in any long travel he cannot eat a more pleasant or wholesome meat than these whole gretes boiled in water till they burst, and then mixt with butter and so eaten with spoons, which though seamen call simply by the name of lobolly, yet there is not any meat, however significant the name be, that is more toothsome or wholesome."

LOB'S-COURSE. A dish composed of small lumps of meat mixed up with potatoes and onions, seasoned, and made into a kind of solid stew. It is mentioned in Peregrine Pickle, and is still common.

LOB'S-POUND. An old jocular term for a

prison, or any place of confinement. The term is still in use, and is often applied to the juvenile prison made for a child between the feet of a grown-up person.

LOBSTER. The scot. East.

LOBSTERS. Young soles. Suffolk.


LOBURYONE. A snail. Fr. Parv.

LOBY. A lubber, or looby, q.v.

LOCAL. A local preacher is a dissenting clergyman who preaches at different places.

LOCKAND. Looking. Lydgate.


(2) The rut of a cart-wheel. Sussex.

(3) A cavity in a vein. Derb.

(4) A place to lay stone in. It is spelt looch in Archaeologia, x. 72.

LOCK. (1) A lock of hay or wool is a small quantity of it hanging together, a bundle of hay, a fleece of wool. It occurs in Palgrave, and it is still in use.

(2) To move the fore-wheels of a waggon to and fro. Devon. A waggon is said to lock when it is drawn out of its rectilinear motion, so that the fore-wheels make an angle with the hinder ones.

(3) To be at lock, to be in a difficulty. Lock was any close place of confinement.

(4) A puddle of water. Heref.

(5) To grapple. A term in fencing or wrestling, used by Gosson, 1579.

LOCKBANDS. Binding-stones in masonry.

LOCKCHEST. A millepore or wood-louse. I have heard this term in Oxfordshire, and it may probably be used in other counties. "Lokdore, wyrme, or loccheste, multipes," Pr. Parv. p. 311. [Since writing the above, I have made more particular inquiries, and as I find the word is not in common use, I take the opportunity of substantiating the correctness of my explanation by stating that I am informed by the Rev. Henry Walker of Bletchington, co. Oxon, that a gardener in his employ used to call the wood-louse lockchester, which is precisely the term found in the Promptorium.]

LOCKED. (1) Faced, as cards are. North.

(2) Caught; fixed; appointed.

LOCKER. (1) A small cupboard or closet; an inner cupboard within a larger one. A drawer under a table or cupboard is still so termed.

(2) Pieces of wood which support the roof of a pit. Salop.

(3) To entangle; to mat together. North.

LOCKERS. Wooden cells for pigeons fixed to the outer walls of houses. Oxon.

LOCKET. The same as Chap. (2)

LOCK-FURROW. A furrow ploughed across the balks to let off the water. South.

LOCKING. The hip-joint. Somerset.

LOCKRAM. A kind of cheap linen, worn chiefly by the lower classes. There was a finer sort, of which shirt-bands, &c. were made.

A wrought wastecast on her backe, and a Lochram smocke worth three pence, as well rent behind as before, I warrant you. Mordecai Eustachi, 1685.
LODEN. But had I thought he'd been so 
   lodens
   Of his bak'd, fry'd, boil'd, roast and sodden.

LODE. (1) A leaning-wall. Glouc.
   (2) A regular vein of metal ore.
   (3) A ford. Dean Milles' MS.

LODE. (4) Guidance; behaviour? Gawain.

Courts of Lodemanage are held at Dover for the appointment of the Cinque Port pilots.

LODEN. Carters; carriers. Noninaire MS.

LODE-LOT. A flat lode. See Lode (2).

LODER. The same as Lode-men, q. v.

LODE-SHIP. A kind of fishing-vehicle, mentioned in an early statute. See Blount.

LODESMEN. Pilots; guides. (A-S.)

LODESTAR. The pole-star. Shak. It is a very common archaism.

LODE-WORKS. Metal works in high places where shafts are sunk very deeply. Cornw.

LODEWORT. The plant water-crowfoot.

LODGE. (1) A meeting or convention of the society of freemasons.
   (2) To entrap an animal. Linc.
   (3) A hunting term. See Hunting, sect. 3.

LOGED. Said of grass or corn beaten down by wind or rain. West.

   He shal him traveile day and nijt,
   And lodey his body dyet.
   Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 46.

LODOLLY. A diminutive girl. West.

LOEGRIA. England. This name is sometimes found in old works, and is taken from Geoffrey of Monmouth.

LOENGE. Praising.
   To hewe and brenne in thy service,
   To loenge of thy sacrifice.

LOERT. (1) Lord; sir, but this title was applied to both sexes. Derb.
   (2) To travel quickly. Devon.

LOFF. (1) Low. Laffer, lower. Var. dial.
   (2) To offer. West and Cumb. Dial. p. 368.
   (3) To laugh. It occurs in the tale of Mother Hubbard, and is a genuine old form.

LOFT. (1) On loft, on high, a-loft. (A-S.)
   (3) Lofty. Surrey, quoted by Nares.
   (4) The floor of a room. Spenser.

LOFTY. Massive; superior. Derb.

LOG. (1) To oscillate. Cornw.
   (2) A perch in measure. Wilt.

LOG-BURN. An open drain running from a sink or jakes. West.

LOGE. (1) A lodge, or residence. (A-N.)
   He has with hym yong men thre,
   Thel be archers of this counte.
   The kyng to serve at wille,
   To kepe the dere bothe day and nynt;
   And for themeluf a loge is dyt
   Fulle hye upon an hille.
   MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

LOGGATS. An old game forbidden by statute in Henry VIII's time. It is thus played,
   according to Steevens. A stake is fixed in the ground: those who play throw loggats at it,
   and he that is nearest the stake wins. Loggats or loggets are also small pieces or
   logs of wood, such as the country people throw at fruit that cannot otherwise be reached.
   "Loggats, little logs or wooden pins, a play the same with nine-pins, in which boys,
   however, often made use of bones instead of wooden pins," Dean Milles' MS.

LOGGEN. To lodge, or reside. (A-N.)

LOGGER. (1) The same as Hobble (2).
   (2) The irregular motion of a wheel round its axle. Suffolk.

LOGGERHEAD. (1) The large tiger moth. North.
   (2) A blockhead. See Florio, p. 69. To go to
   loggerheads, to fight or squabbles.

LOGIN. A bundle, or lock. North.

LOGGING. A lodging. Chaucer.

LOGGY. Thickset, as cattle. West.

LOGH. A lake. See Antura of Arther, p. 2;
   Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 23.

LOGIE. Laughed. See Lughe.
   Than sir Degrevantaun loghe
   Ther he stode undir the boghe.
   MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 133.
   Then logh ore kung and smyld stille,
   Thou onswereth me not at my wille.
   MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.
   There att alle the kynges loghe
   There was joye and gameye y-noghe
   Amonges thame in the haullie!
   The kyng of Francys with hert ful mayne,
   Said, Clement, bryngye the mantilla agayne,
   For 1 salye paye for alle.
   Octavian, Lincoln MS.


LOGHT. Taken away?
   The flerth case es gode or oght,
   That he fro holy kyrk has loght.
   Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 7.

LOINED. Covered. See Harrison, p. 232.
This appears to be another form of line.

LOITERSACKE. A lazy loitering fellow.
If the loitersacke be gone springing into a tavern,
   He fetch him reeling out.
   Lilly's Mother Bombie, 1594.
LOKE. (1) To see; to look upon; to guard, or take care of. (A.-S.)
(2) A private road or path. East.
(3) Locked; shut up. Weber.
(4) The wicket or hatch of a door.
LOKEDES. Ornaments for the head?
And then the same develle tok wormes, and pykk, and tarro, and made lokedes, and set thame apone hir hede. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 253.
LOKER. A carpenter's plane. Linc.
LOKINGIS. Looks.
Forth with his pitious lokynget,
He volde make a woman wene
To gon upon the fayre grene.
LOKEDEN. Locked.
They wanne with moche woo the walles withinne,
Mene lepen to anone and lokeden the gates.
LOLL. (1) To fondle; to dandle. North.
He lol'ld her in his arms,
He loll'd her on his breast.
North Country Ballad.
(2) A pet; a spoilt child. Oxon.
(3) To box one's ears.
LOLLARDS. Heretics. The followers of Wickliffe were termed Lollards or Lollers, but the term was in use long before the time of that distinguished reformer. It was commonly used as one of reproach for religious hypocrites.
A loller is thus described by Andelay,—
Let thouch a roller his dedis that wyl hym deme,
If he withdraue his deutez from holé cherche away,
And wyll not worship the cros, on hym take good eme,
And here his mytyns and his masse upon the haleday,
And beleves not in the sacrament, that hit is God veray,
And wyll not schryve hym to a prent on what deth
he dye,
And sottiis not be the sacraments softly to say,
Take him fore a roller y tel you truely,
And false in his say;
Deme hym after his saw,
Bot he wyll hym withdraue,
Never fore hym pray.
OLLIGERS. Idle fellows. Milles' MS.
OLLIKER. The tongue. Somerset.
OLLIPOP. A coarse sweetmeat made of treacle, butter, and flour. Var. dial.
LOLOCK. A lump, or large piece. North.
LOLLOP. To lounge, or roll about idly. Hence lollops, a slattern. Var. dial.
LOLLY-BANGER. Very thick gingerbread, enriched by raisins. Somerset.
LOLLY-COCK. A turkey-cock. Devon.
LOLLY-SWEET. Lusciously sweet. East.
LOLOKE. To look. Possibly an error of the scribe in MS. Sloane 213 for loke.
LOMBARD. A banker. The Italian bankers who settled in this country in the middle-ages gave the name to Lombard-street. See a curious notice of Lombards in Arch. xxxi. 286.
LOMBARD-FEVER. A fit of idleness.
LOMBREN. Lambs. Reliq. Antiq. i. 254.
LOME. (1) Frequently. "Oft and lome,"
Octavian, 1944; Ritsen's Ancient Songs. i. 72.
A common phrase in old English.
And with his mowthe he cust hid oft and lome. Chron. Plinian. p. 98.
(2) A weaver's loom. Palgrave.
(3) An instrument, or weapon; a household utensil. It seems to be some kind of vessel in Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 194; Reliq. Antiq. i. 54. "Loome, any utensil, as a tub," Grosé. Still in use.
I se never a warma lome
Stondynge opone mome. MS. Pkinson 10.
LOMEME. More frequently. (A.-S.)
LOMEY. A spoilt child. Devon.
LOMMÄKIN. (1) Love-making. Heref.
(2) Very large; clumsy. Var. dial.
LOMPÉ. (1) To idle. (2) To walk heavily.
LOMPÝ. Thick; clumsy; fat. Kent.
LONCHE. A loud noise. Pr. Parv.
LONGCHING. "Quasi launcheing, citato gradu et passibus ingentibus incendens," Milles' MS.
LOND. (1) Land. (A.-S.) In land, on the ground. God of land, Lord of the world.
(2) To clog with dirt. East.
LONDBUGGER. A buyer of land. (A.-S.)
LONDENOYS. A Londoner. Chaucer.
LOND-EVIL. The epilepsy. It is misread loud euel in the Archaeologia, xxx. 410.
LONDON-FLITTING. The removal of properties by stealth before the landlord is paid.
LONDREIS. Londoners. Hearne.
LONE. (1) Lone-woman, a woman unmarried, or without a male protector. Lonely woman, a widow, Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 61. Lone-man, a man living unmarried by himself. The first of these phrases is used by Shakespeare.
(2) The palm of the hand.
(3) A lodging-house. Somerset.
(4) A supplication for alms. Devon.
LONG. (1) Two breves in music.
(2) Long herded one, a native or inhabitant of Craven. A long hundred, six score. Long length, at full length. Long last, at length, in the end. In the long run, ibid. Long streaked, at full length. A long way, much. By long and by late, after a long time and trouble. To lie in the long feathers, to sleep on straw. For the long lane, when a thing is borrowed without any intention of repayment. Long in the mouth, tough.
(3) Tall. Isambras, 13, 258.
(4) To belong; to belong to. (A.-S.)
(5) To long for; to desire. Chaucer.
(6) Great. See Forby, ii. 200. This meaning is also given by Grosé.
(7) Tough to the palate. East.
(8) To reach; to toss. Suffolk.
LONGART. The tail or end-board of a cart or waggon. Chek.
LONG-BOWLING. The game of skittles. It is described by Strutt, p. 269.
LONG-BULLETS. A game played by casting stones in the North of England.
LONG-CRIPPLE. The speckled viper. Devon.

LONG-DOG. A greyhound. Var. dial.

LONG-E. Lungs.

With his swarede the bore he stonge
Thorow the lyvers and the longes.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 100.

LONGFULL. Long; tedious. Var. dial.

LONG-HOME. To go to one's long home, i.e. to depart this life.

And thy travelye shalt thou sone ende,
For to thy long home sone shalt thou wende.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 61.

LONGING-MARKS. The indelible marks on the skins of children. See Digby of Bodies, 1669, p. 425.

LONG-LADY. A farthing-candle. East.

LONG-LANE. The throat. Var. dial.

LONG-LIFE. The milk of a pig. Linac.

LONG-OF. Owing to.

Petur, sche seyde, thou mysle welle see
Hyt was long of my keyes and not on me.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 122.

I have spied the false felone,
As he stondes at his massoe;
Hyt is long of the, seide the munke,
And ever he frus us passe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 127.

Alasse, why dost thou suspect
Of such a haynowe cryme?
It was not long of me, in faith,
That I went at this time.

Gaulfrido and Barnardo, 1570.

LONG-ONE. A hare. Var. dial.

LONG-OYSTER. The sea cray-fish.

LONG-SETTLE. A long wooden seat, with back and arms, somewhat like a sofa. "Sedile, a longsetylle," Nominale MS.

LONGSOME. Tedium. Var. dial.

LONG-TAILED-CAPON. The long-tailed titmouse. South.

LONG-TAILS. An old nick-name for the natives of Kent. See Howell's English Proverbs, p. 21; Musarum Deliciae, 1656, p. 7. In the library of Dulwich College is a printed broadside, entitled, "Advice to the Kentish long-tails by the wise men of Gotham, in answer to their late awry petition to the Parliament," fol. 1701.

Truly, sir, sayd my hastesse, I thinke we are called Longtayles, by reason our tales are long, that we use to passe the time withall, and make our selves merry. Now, good hastesse, sayd I, let me entreat from you one of those tales. You shall (sayd shee), and that shall not be a common one neither, for it is a long tale, a merry tale, and a sweete tale; and thus it beginnes.

Robin Goodfellow, his Mad Prankes, 1628.

LONG-TO. Distant from. Var. dial.


LONGUT. Longed; desired. (A.S.)

The kyng red the lutters anon,
And seld, So met I the,
Ther was never yoman in merry Ingland
I longut so sore to see. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 130.

LONG-WAYS. Lengthways. South.

LONGWORT. Pellitory of Spain.

LONIR. A blanket. Devon.

LONK. (1) The hip-joint. Heref.

(2) A small dingle; a hollow. West.

(3) Long; tedious. North.

(4) A Lancashire man. A sheep bred in that county is also so called.

LONNING. A lane, or by-road. North.

LONT-FIGS. Dried figs. Somerset.

LOO. Under the loo, the leeward. To loo, to shelter from the wind. Kent.

LOOBS. Slime containing ore. Derby.


LOOED. Supplanted; superseded. West.

LOOF. To bring a vessel close to the wind, now pronounced buff by seamen. It occurs in Wendover's Chronicle. "Loufye you from him," Bourne's Inventions or Devises, 1578.

LOOINDY. Sullen; mischievous. North.

LOOK. (1) To weed corn. Cumb.

(2) To look as big as bull beef; to look very stout and hearty, bull beef having been formerly recommended to those who desired to be so. You look, you may well look, you are greatly surprised. To look at the nose, to frown, to look out of temper. Lookee d'ye see, look ye! do you see? a common phrase for drawing one's attention to any object. To look on, to regard with kindness and consideration. To look sharp, to be quick, to make haste.

(3) To look for; to expect. North.

(4) To behold. Kennett says, "in some parts of England they still say, loke, loke."


(2) A shepherd or herdsman. South.

LOOM. (1) To appear larger than in reality, as things often do when at sea.

(2) A chimney. Durham.

(3) The track of a fish. West.

LOON. An idle fellow; a rascal; a country clown; a low dirty person. Var. dial.

LOOP. (1) A length of paling. East.

(2) The hinge of a door. North.

(3) To melt and run together in a mass, said of iron ore. A mining term.

(4) A gap in the paling of a park made for the convenience of the deer.

(5) A loop-hole; a narrow window.

LOOR. To stoop the head. North.

LOOS. Honour; praise. (A.S.)

LOOSE. (1) To discharge an arrow from the string; to let off any projective weapon. It is still in use, according to Salopia Antiq. p. 491. "I spied hym behind a tree redy to louse at me with a crossbowe," Palgrave.

(2) To be at a loose end, to be very idle. Loose-ended, lewd. Lose hung, unsteady. "Effled, weakened or loose-hanged," Cotgrave. To be losed, out of service or apprenticeship. Loose ladder, a loop slipped down in a stocking.

(3) Indecent, as language. Var. dial.
LOE

4. The privilege of turning out cattle on commons. North.

LOOT. A thin oblong square board fixed to a staff or handle, used in boiling brine to remove the scum. Staff.

LOOTH. The same as Loo, q. v.

LOOVER. An opening at the top of a dove-cote. North. See Lover (2).

LOOVEYD. Praised. Ritson.

LOOVEYNG. Praise; honour.

That was a feyre tokenye
Of pees abd of looveyng.

MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 162.

LOOOZE. A pig-stye. West.


Lop. (1) A fle. North. (A.-S.)

Ye joy y-now so ye your liggys streyne,
Ye lade long-sydyne as a loppe.

MS. Fairfax 16.

(2) To lollop or lounge about. Kent.

(3) To hang loosely; to hang down, or droop. Var. dial.

(4) The faggot wood of a tree.

LOPE. Leapt. Also, to leap. It seems to be a subst. in the second sense. As some as the chylde had spoke,
The fende ynto hym was lope.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 40.

Tyme goth fast, it is full lyght of lopes,
And in abydying men seyn thry lyphte hope.


LOP-EARED. Having long pendulous ears like a hound. Var. dial.

LOPEN. Leapt. See the Seyn Sages, 739.

Whan thy mouthy with shryfte ys opun
Deth and synye are bothe oute lopen.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 79.

The portar set the yatys opun,
And with that Befyea ys owt lopen.

MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 36, f. 108.

Anoon was al that felre gederynge
Lopen undir oure lorders wynges.


Sythen he ys lopen on hys stede,
He with hym Harrawde dud lede.

MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 36, f. 154.


LOPIRD. Coagulated. Still in use. See Forby, Brockett, Gros, Kennet, &c.

Thare he fande none other fode,
Bot walisome glette and loppyd blode.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 976.

Thare dwelled a man in a myrke donjowne,
And in a fowle stede of corruppeyonwe,
Where he had no fode,
Bot walisome glette and loppyd blode.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 95.

LOP-LOACH. The leech used by surgeons for drawing blood. North.

LOPLOLLY. A lazy fellow. West.

LOPPING. Lame. Dorset.

LOP-SIDED. One-sided. Var. dial.


LOPUSTER. A lobster.

LOPWEBBE. A spider's web. (A.-S.)

LOST

As a lopwebbe flith heome and gnat
Taken and suffret grete fles go.

LOQUINTUE. Eloquent. Weber.

LORD. (1) A title of honour given to monks and persons of superior rank. (A.-S.)

(2) Lord have mercy upon us was formerly the inscription on houses infected with the plague. Lord have mercy upon me, a disease thus mentioned in the Nomenclator, "the illiake passion, or a paine and wringing in the small guts, which the homelier sort of phisicians doe call, Lords have mercy upon me."


I knew he was infecte certeyn
With the faiteur, or the fever lordeyn.

MS. Rawl. C. 86, xv. Cent.

LORD-FEST. Excessively lordly. (A.-S.)

LORDINGS. Sirs; masters. (A.-S.) It is often used by later writers in contempt.

LORD-OF-MISRULE. The person who presided over the Christmas revels, by no means an unimportant personage in the olden times. He began his rule on All-hallow eve and continued it till Candlemas day. See a list of expenses, dated in 1552, in Keynes' Loseley Manuscripts, pp. 44-54. For further information on the subject, see Brand, i. 272; Arch. xviii, 313-335; Hawkins' Engl. Dram. iii. 156; Strutt, ii. 200; Lilly's Sixe Court Comedies, 12mo. 1632, sig. F.

LORDS-AND-LADIES. See Bulls-and-Cows.

LORDSHIP. Supreme power. (A.-S.)

LORD-SIZE. The judge at the assizes.

LORD'S-ROOM. The stage-box in the theatre was formerly so called. Jonson.

LORDSWYK. A traitor. Ritson.

LORE. (1) Knowledge; doctrine; advice. (A.-S.)

(2) Lost. Still in use in Somerset.

The kyng seyd, Take me thy tayle,
For my hors I wolde not the fayle,
A peny that thou love.

MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 51.


Of si men they do most evyl,
Here lorefadyr ya the dervyl.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 24.

LOREINE. A rein. See Laufal, 888.

Hys ioren isemenl alle with pride.
Stede and armure alle was bleke.

MS. Harl. 2259, f. 104.

LOREL. A bad worthless fellow. (A.-N.)

Lorels dem, Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 93.

Cooke Lorel was formerly a generic title for a very great rascal. "Lasye lorrels," Harman, 1567.


LORENGE. Iron. (A.-N.)

LOREER. The laurel-tree. Chaucer.

This Daphne into a lorer tre
Was turnid, which is ever grene.


And plante trees that were to preise,
Of cîere, parme, and of lorerers

LORESMAN. A teacher. (A.S.)
LORING. Instruction. Spenser.
LORNE. Lost; undone; destroyed. Still in use, in the sense of forsaken. Also, to lose anything.

Thys cause ye tolle wele for the,
The orifur of preste he hath lornes.

MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 48.
The steward's life ye lornes,
There was few that rewyd ther on,
And fewe for hym wepeth.

MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 74.

LORNYD. Learned.
I can hit wel and perfectely;
Now have I lornyd a play.

MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 54.

LORRE. A dish in ancient cookery. It is described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 23. See also Reliq. Antiq. i. 81.
LORRY. A laurel-tree. Arch. xxx. 368.
LORTY. Dirty. Northumb.
LOARD. A coward. Weber.
LOSE. (1) Praise; honour. (2) To praise.
(3) Fame; report. It is used both in a good and bad sense. Chaucer.
There he had grete chyvalry,
He slewe hys enemies with grete envy,
Gret woordes of hym aroos;
In herhennes and yn Spayne,
In Gaskyn and in Almayne
Wyt they of hym los.

MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 72.

LOSEL. The same as Lorel, q.v. Cocke Lorel was also called Cocke Losel.
I hoi de you a grota,
Ye wyll rede by rota,
That he may weye a cota
In Cocke Losels bota.

Doctor Double Ale, n.d.

LOSENJOUR. A flatterer; a liar. (A.-N.)
What sy men of thes loseunjours
That have here wurdys fecte as flooris.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 24.

LOSES. "Such losers may have leave to speak," 2 Henry VI. iii. 1.
It has escaped the notice of the commentators that this is a common proverb. See my notes to the First Sketches of Henry VI. p. 93. It occurs in Stephens' Essayes and Characters, 2d ed. 1615, p. 50.

LOSH. To splash in water. North.

LOSEE. The lynx. Reynard, p. 146.

LOSEET. A large flat wooden dish used in the North of England.

LOSSUM. Lovesome; beautiful.

LOSSY-BAG. Lucky-bag. A curious word used by low pedlars and attendant upon fairs, wakes, &c. "Come, put into the lossy-bag, and every time a prize," is the invitation, and the adventurer puts a penny or halfpenny into a bag, and draws out a ticket, which entitles him to a toy or other article of greater or less value than his money, according to his luck.

LOST. (1) Famished. Heref.
(2) To be lost, to forget one's self. He looks as if he had neither lost nor won, i.e. stupid, unconcerned. This phrase occurs in Ben Jonson.

Lost and won, a redundant idiom, is found in many early writers.

LOSTELL. The cry of the heralds to the combatants that they should return home.

LOT. (1) To allot. (2) To imagine. West.
(3) The shoot of a tree.
(4) Dues to the lord of the manor for ingress and egress. A miner's term.
LOTCH. To limp; to jump. Lanc.
In Ingled he azered a lot
Offiche house that comes smoke.

MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 99.

(2) A loft; a floor. South.
(3) Gesture; aspect. "With gruchande lotes," Morte Arthrue, MS. Linc. f. 68.

LOT BY. A private companion or bedfellower; a concubine.
Now yf that a man he wed a wyfe,
And hym thynke sche ples hym noyt,
Anon ther rysis care and styre;
He wold hir seile that he had boyt,
And schenckes him here that he hath soyt,
And takys to hym a lobyt.
These bargen wyly we bire aboht,
Here ore henns he schal aby.

Audelay's Poems, p. 5.
For almost hyt ys every where,
A gentyl man hath a wyfe and a howe;
And wyves have now comynly,
Here hubondys and a luddy.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 29.
But ther the wyfe haughteth foly
Undyr here hubund be a luddy.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12.

LOTH. Loth to depart, the name of a popular old ballad tune, frequently referred to in old plays.

LOTHE. (1) To offer for sale. Kennett gives this as a Cheshire word.
(2) Harm; hurt; danger.

Mete and drinke I yaf hem bothe,
And bad hem keppe hem ay fro lothe,
Why was God meste with hym wrothe,
For he dyd the pore man lothe.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 45.
Hurr twye hostes stoden still and duden no lote.
Chron. Vitoon, p. 92.

(3) Perverse; hateful. (A.-S.) Lothes, that which is hateful.
We se nethburs I and he,
We were never lote.

MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 52.

LOTHER. (1) More hateful. (A.-S.)
(2) To splash in water. North.

LOTHLY. Loathsome. Chaucer.

LOTIEN. To lay in ambush. (A.-S.)

LOT-TELLER. A witch. Maunsell, 1595.

LOTTERY. (1) Witchcraft; divination.
(2) A child's picture or print. Lottery-babe, juvenile prints.

(3) To go to lottery, i.e. to quarrel.

LOTYNGE. Struggling; striving together.


OUCH. To walk slovenly. West.
LOUE. (1) To bend; to bow. (A.-S.) "Alle the erthe lowttede," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 81. (2) To lurk. See Lottin. "To sneak and creep about," MS. Lanad. 1033. (3) To low, or bellow. (4) To loiter, tarry, or stay. Hearne. (5) To neglect. Shakespeare has the word in this sense, incorrectly explained by all his editors. See 1 Henry VI. iv. 3. Lousted and forsaken of them by whom in tyme he myght have bene sydled and relieved. Hall, Henry IV. f. 6. (6) To milk a cow. Liddesdale. LOVAND. Praising. This occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 17. LOVE. (1) To praise. See Lovand. Loveynge, praises, MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. For to wynne me loveynge But of emperowe and of kynge. MS. Cantab. ff. ii. 38, f. 152. (2) To prefer; to choose. East. (3) Digitus, a play used in Italie, where one holds up his finger, and the other, turning away, gives a guess how many he holds up: it is called here, and in France and Spain, the play of love."—Thomasi Dictionarium, 1644. (4) To set a price on anything. Lowys, Townecly Mysteries, p. 177. (5) To play for love, without stakes. At whist, a party is two love, three love, &c. when their adversaries have marked nothing. Love in idleness, love and idles, the herb heart's-case. LOVE-ACHE. The herb loveage. LOVE-BEGOTTEN-CHILD. A bastard. Also called a love-begot, a love-child, &c. LOVE-BIND. The herb travellers'-joy. LOVE-CARTS. Cartis lent by one farmer to another. Oxon. LOVE-DAY. A day appointed for the settlement of differences by arbitration. Later writers seem to use the term for any quiet peaceable day. But helle is ful of suche discourse, That ther may be no love-day. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 37. LOVE-DREWRY. Courtship. See Drury. LOVE-ENTANGLE. The nigella. Cornw. LOVE-FEAST. An annual feast celebrated in some parishes on the Thursday next before Easter. See Edwards's Old English Customs, 1842, p. 60. LOVEL. A common name formerly for a dog. According to Stowe, p. 847, William Collingborne was executed in 1484 for writing the following couplet on the king's ministers: The statte, the castte, and Loveil our dogge, Rule all England under the hogge. LOVE-LIKINGE. Graceiousness; peace. (A.-S.) LOVE-LOCKS. Pendant locks of hair, falling near or over the ears, and cut in a variety of fashions. This ridiculous appendage to the person is often alluded to by the writers previous to the Restoration. Why should thy sweete love-locke hang dangling downe, Kissing thy girdle-stud with falling pride? Although thy skyn be white, thy haire is browne; "h, let not then thy haire thy beautie hide. The Affectuout Shepherd, 1594.
LOVELOKER. More lovely. (A.-S.)
LOVE-LONGING. A desire of love. (A.-S.)
LOVE-POT. A drunkard. "To gad abrede a gosspoping, as a praiting love pot woman," Florio, p. 59.
LOVER. (1) Rather. (A.-S.)
That him was lover for to chase
His own body for to lesse.
Than see see gat a mordre wrouyte.
"A lover, or tunnell in the roofe or top of a great hall to avoid smoke," Barct, 1580.
LOVERDINGS. Lords. Hearne.
LOVESOME. Lovely. North
Gowe empower hath a son feye,
A lovesome chyldle shalbe he hye eyre.
MS. Cantab. V. i. 38, f. 127.
Take thi wyf in thi honde,
Love ye shult this lufsume londe.
LOVER. A lover. Var. dial. Lovien is the old English verb, to love.
LOVING-CUP. The same as Grace-cup, q. v.
LOUIS. Loaves.
Wyl ludi fyne, thorow hys gret fysone,
Fyve thousande y fynde that he dide fede.
(2) To heap, or pile up. Devon.
(3) Low-spirited; melancholy. Var. dial.
(4) A small hill or eminence. North. "A low, a small round hill, a heap of earth or stones; hence the barrows or congegated hillocks, which remain as sepulchres of the dead, are called loughs," MS. Lansd. 1033. It frequently means a bank or hill in early English, as in Chester Plays, i. 120; Relig. Antiq. i. 120; Kyng Aliaander, 4348; Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 89; but it should be noticed that the A.-S. word is more usually applied to artificial hills, as tumuli, than to natural mounds. The names of many places ending in low are thus derived, as Ludlow, &c.; see Mr. Wright's History, p. 13. "A fire on low," Sir Degore.
He is, he seide, ther he is won
With oure sheep upon the lowe.
Curser Mundii, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 46.
(5) Laughed. Relig. Antiq. i. 60.
LOWANCE. Allowance; largess. Var. dial.
LOWANER. To stint in allowance. West.
LOW-BELL. A bell used formerly in bird-baiting, q. v. It was rung before the light was exhibited, and while the net was being raised, to prevent the birds from flying out too soon. It is not likely that the unexplained phrase "gentile low-bell" in Beaumont and Fletcher refers to this. It more probably means gentle lamb, or sheep, in allusion to the low-bells hung on the necks of those animals. "A low-bell hung about a sheep or goats neck," Howell, Lex. Tet. 1660.
LOWE. (1) Love. Warton, i. 24.
(2) Lied. Amis and Amiloun, 336.
LOWEDE. Lewd; unlearned. Weber.
LOWEN. To fall in price. East.
LOWER. (1) To frown, or lour. West.
(2) To strike as a clock with a low prolonged sound; to toll the curfew. Devon.
(3) To set up the shoulders. North.
(5) Hire; reward. (A.-N.)
Thurch ous thou art in thi power,
Gif ouus now our lowor.
Arthuor and Merlin, p. 15.
LOWERST. To exert. Devon.
LOW-FORKS. "Donne toy garde qu'elle ne te pende en ses basse-fourches, take heed shee hang thee in her lowforkes," Hollywood's Dictionarie, 1593.
LOWINING. The same as Lunes, q. v.
LOWL-EARED. Long-eared. Wills.
LOW-LIVED. Low and base. Var. dial.
LOWLHYDE. Meekness. (A.-S.)
And whanne the aunegelle saw hire lowylhede,
And the hoole rednessse also in hire face.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.
LOW-MEN. False dice so made as to turn up low numbers. See Taylor's Travels of Twelve-Pence, 1630, p. 73.
LOWNABYLL. Qu. lownabyle? And if thou wilt leele doo this, terre fra dare, thou sall be glorys, and lownabyle overcomer.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 192.
LOWNGES. Lungs. Nominale MS.
LOW-ROPE. A piece of rope lighted at one end. North.
LOWS. Low level land. Suffolk.
LOWSEN. To listen. Dorset.
LOW-SUNDAY. The first Sunday after Easter. See Cotgrave, in v. Quasimodo; Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 25. It was also called Little-Easter-day.
LOWTHE. (1) Loud. Ritson.
LOWTHS. Low-lands. Yorkshire.
LOWJEN. Laugh, pres. pl.
And alle the lordynges in the halle
On the herd theye lounden alle.
MS. Cantab. F. c. v. 46, f. 55.
LOYNE. To carve a sole. This term occurs in the Booke of Hunting, 1586.
LOYTOUR. In a surcoat of sylke full sellkouthely hewede, Alle with ljoytour over laide lowe to the hemmes.
Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 37.
LOYT. A lute. Percy.
LOZENGE. A lollipop. East.
LOZIN. A feast or merry-making when a cutler comes of age. *Sheffield.*

LUBBARD. A lubber. *North.* This form occurs in Florio, p. 50.

LUBBER-COCK. A turkey-cock. *Corn.*

LUBBER-HEAD. A stupid fellow. *Var. dial.*

LUBBER-LAND. See *Cockney.*

LUBBER-WORT. Any food or drink which makes one idle and stupid.

LUBBY. A lubber-head. *Devon.*

LUBRICKITY. Incontinency. This word occurs in a rare tract, printed by Pynson, entitled The Church of ye ell Men and Women, n. d., in the Bodleian Library.

LUG. A small pool of water near the sea-shore. *South.*

LUCAYNE. A window in the roof of a house. Moor spells it *lucombe,* p. 212. Still in use.

LUCE. (1) A rut. *South.*

(2) Apike, which was thus called in its stages of life; first a jack, then a pickerel, thirdly a pike, and last of all a luce. "*Lunurus, a lewae,*" Nominales, MS. "Lucys or pykys," Piers of Fullham, p. 118. Still in use.

LUCENSE. Light. *(A-N.)*

O lux vera, grant us your lucenses,
That with the spryte of error I nat seduce.

*Digby Mysteries,* p. 96.

LUCERN. (1) A lamp. *Lydgate.*

(2) A lynx, the fur of which was formerly in great esteem. *Luzardis,* Arch. iv. 245. In a parliamentary scheme, dated 1549, printed in the Egerton Papers, p. 11, it was proposed that no man under the degree of an earl be allowed to wear *lazarness.*

LUCINA. The moon. *Chaucer.*

LUCK. (1) To make lucky; to be lucky. (2) Chance. *Palsgrave.*

LUCKE. (1) To look. *Hampole.*

(2) To frown; to knit the brows. *North.*

LUCKER. Sort or like. *Devon.*

LUCKING-MILLS. Fulling-mills. *Kent.*

LUCK-PENNY. A small sum of money returned to a purchaser for luck. *North.*

LUCKS. Locks of wool twisted on the finger of a spinner at the distaff. *East.*

LUCKY. (1) To make one’s lucky, to go away very rapidly. *Var. dial.*

(2) Large; wide; easy. *North.*

LUCKY-BAG. See *Losy-bag.*


LUE. To sift. A mining term.

LUFE. Love. *Lufers,* lovers. There are several forms similar to this.

Let be your rule, said Litil Jon,
For his lyf that dyed on tre;
I see that shulde be dutty mon
Hit is gret shame to se.

*MS. Cantab.* Fl. v. 48, f. 129.

His verray *lufers* folowe hym fleche honours
And lovynges in erthe, and noght lufande vaun glorye.

*MS. Coll.* *Eton,* 10, f. 2.


LUFES. The cars of a toad. *North.*

LUFF. The wooden case in which the candle is carried in the sport of low-belling.

LUFF. Fellow; person. *(A-S.)*

LUG. (1) A measure of 16s ft. It consisted anciently of 20 ft. It is spelt *log* in MS. Gough (Wilts) 5. "*Lug,* a pole in measure," Kennett. Forty-nine square yards of coppice wood make a *lug.*

(2) The ear. *North.* Hence the handle of a pitcher is so called.

If sorrow the tyrant invade thy breast,
Draw out the foul scum by the *lug,* the *lug.*

*Songs of the London Prentices,* p. 121.

(3) A pliable rod or twig, such as is used in thatching. *West.* Any rod or pole. *Wilt.*

(4) To pull or drink. *Var. dial.*

(5) A small worm for bait in fishing.

(6) I cry *lug,* I cry sluggard, I am in no hurry.

The term *lug* was applied to anything slow in movement.

LUG-AND-A-BITE. A boy flings an apple to some distance. All present race for it. The winner *bites* as fast as he can, his competitors *hugging* at his ears in the mean time, who bears it as long as he can, and then throws down the apple, when the sport is resumed.

LUGDOR. The multipie or woodlouse.

LUGE. A lodge, or hut. Also, to lodge.

And he saw thame ga naked, and duelle in *luges*
and in caves, and thaire wyfes and thaire childre
away fra thame.

*MS. Lincoln A. I.* 17, f. 30.

Whene Darlus hadde redde this lettre, ther come another messanger tille hym, and taid hym that Alexander and his oste had *lydye* thame appone
the water of Strume.

*MS. Lincoln A. I.* 17, f. 9.

LUGEOUS. Heavy; unwieldy. *Devon.*

LUGGARD. A sluggard. From *Lug,* q. v.

LUGGER. A strip of land. *Glouce.*

LUGGIE. A wooden dish. *North.*

LUGGISH. Dull; heavy; stupid. *Luggy* is also heard in the same sense.

LUGHE. Laughed. See *Loghe.*

Whit lyf you eftir fyte etheere,
Bot he *luge* never, ne made blythe thare.

*Hampole, MS. Boswe,* p. 192.

LUG-LAIN. Full-measure. *Somerset.*

LUG-LOAF. A heavy awkward fellow.

LUGSOME. Heavy; cumbrous. *East.*

LUK-LAKE. To be playful. *Yorke.*

LUKE. (1) To protect, or defend. *(A-S.)*

(2) The leaf of a turnip. *South.*

LUKES. A kind of velvet.

LUKEDWAR. A species of cherry which ripens in June, mentioned in MS. Ashmole 1461.

LULLIES. Kidneys. *Chesh.*

LUM. (1) A woody valley. (2) A deep pool.

(3) A cottage chimney. *North.*

LUMBARD-PIE. A highly seasoned meat-pie, made either of veal or lamb. The term *Lumbard* was given to several ancient dishes.

*Frutour lumberfrid,* Relig. Antiq. i. 88.

LUMBER. (1) Harm; mischief. *Var. dial.*

(2) Dirty foolish conversation. *East.*

(3) To stumble. More usually *lumper.*

LUMBISH. Heavy; awkward. *Lin.*

LUMBRIKE. An earth-worm. *Pr. Fars.*

LUMES. Beams. *Ritson.*
LUMMACK. To tumble. Suffolk.
LUMMANKIN. Heavy; awkward. Var. dial.
LUMMOX. A fat heavy and stupid fellow; an awkward clown. East.
LUMP. (1) To beat severely. Var. dial.
(2) A kind of fish. See Florio, p. 109; Lilly's Sixe Court Comedies, 1632, sig. D.
(3) To be or look sulky. Devon.
LUMPEN. The same as Lumber, q. v.
LUMPING. Large; heavy. Var. dial.
LUMPS. Hard bricks for flooring. East.
LUMPY. Heavy; awkward. South.
LUM-SWOOPER. A chimney-sweeper. North.
LUN. The same as Loo, q. v.
LUNAR. The herb moon-wort. This herb was formerly believed to open the locks of horses' feet. See Harrison, p. 131. Some of our early dramatists refer to it as opening locks in a more literal sense.
LUNCH. A thump; a lump. Var. dial.
LUNCHION. A large lump of food. It is spelt lunshin in Hallamshire Gl. p. 116.
LUNDE. To lean or lounge. Devon. Batchelor has it lance, Orth. Anal. p. 137.
LUNDY. Heavy; clumsy. Var. dial.
LUNBS. (1) Lunacy; frenzy. (F.)
(2) Long lines to call in hawks. "Lunys aboute her feet." Morte d'Arthur, i. 180.
LUNGE. (1) To beat severely. East.
(2) A plunge. (3) To plunge. To make a long thrust with the body inclining forward, a tern in fencing.
(4) To hide, or skulk. Northampton.
(5) To lunge a colt in breaking him in, is to hold him with a long rope, and drive him round in a circle. Still in use.
LUNGEOUS. Awkward; rough; cruel; vindictive; mischievous; quarrelsome; ill-tempered. Var. dial. No doubt connected with the older term longis, q. v.
But somewhere I have had a longis say.
I'm sure o'that, and, master, that's next aw.
LUNGIS. A heavy awkward fellow. "Longis, a longis, a simme, lowe backe, dreaming lukey, drowsie gangrell; a tall and dull slangam, that hath no making to his height nor wit to his making; also, one that being sent on an errand is long in returning," Cotgrave.
Let longis lurch, and drugs worke,
We doe defile their slaverie;
He is but a foole that goes to schole,
All we delight in braveries.
Play of Misogonus, circa 1560.
LUNGS. A fire-blower to a chemist.
LUNGURT. Tied; hoppled. Lane.
LUNT. Short, or surly. East.
LUR. Loss; misfortune. Gawwayne.
LURCH. (1) To lie at lurch, i. e. to lie in wait. To give a lurch, i. e. to tell a falsehood, to deceive, to cheat.
(2) A game at tables.
(3) An easy victory. Coles.
(2) A potato left in the ground.
LURCH-LINE. The line by which the fowling-net was pulled over to inclose the birds.
LURDEN. A clown; an ill-bred person; a sluggard. (A-N.) It is still in use in the last sense. See Relig. Antiq. i. 82, 291; Cov. Myst. pp. 45, 184.
And seyde, lurden, what doyst thou here?
Thou art a thief or thinkes fere.
LURDY. Idle; sluggish. North.
LURE. (1) A sore on a cow's hoof. West.
(2) The palm of the hand. North.
(3) A liar. Sir Amadace, lv. 11.
(4) A handspike, or lever. East.
(5) Is explained by Latham, "that wherefo Faulconers call their young hawks, by casting it up in the aire, being made of feathers and leather in such wise that in the motion it looks not unlike a fowl."
(6) To cry loudly and shrilly. East.
LURY. The same as Lurdy, q. v.
LURKEY-DISH. The herb pennyroyal.
LURRIES. Clothes; garments. Coles.
LURRY. (1) To dirt, or daub. East.
(2) To lug, or pull. Northumb.
(3) A disturbance, or tumult.
How durst you, rogues, take the opinion
To vapour here in my dominion,
Without my leave, and make a lurry,
That men cannot be quiet for ye?
(4) To hurry carelessly. South.
LUSH. (1) To splash in water. Cumb.
(2) A twig for thatching. Devon.
(3) Limp. Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 343.
Ground easily turned is said to be lush.
LUSKE. A lazy, idle, good-for-nothing fellow.
"Here is a great knave, i. e. a great lyther lustke, or a stout ydell lubbar," Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.
LUSKED. Let loose?
These lions bees lusked and lased on sondir,
And thaire landes shalbe lost for longe tyme.
MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 72.
LUSSUM. Lovesome; beautiful.
Therfore he shaff him to biggyne
A lustsum lond to dwellyne inne,
A lond of lit joyes and delices
Whiche men calen Paradis,
And write in suche a maner wise,
Whiche may be wisdonome to the wyse,
And pley to hem that lyste to pleye.
MAB

In him there was none other hope,
For force haste him nought to dwell in.


(2) A number, or quantity. East.

(3) To bend on one side. Norf.

LUSTICK. Healthy; cheerful; pleasant.

LUSTRE. A period of five years. This term occurs in Florio, p. 61.

LUSTREE. To bustle about. Esmoor.

LUSTRING. A kind of plain silk.

LUSTY. Pleasant; agreeable; quick; lively; gay in apparel.

Of lust and of sweet odoris,
And froth on tre both gret and smale.
MS. Cott. Galba E. ix. f. 2.

LUSTY-GALLANT. A kind of colour in some articles of dress, formerly so called.

LUSTYHEDE. Pleasure; mirth. (A.-S.)

LUT. Bowed down. See Leute.

On his armoun down ward he lust.

LUTE. (1) To lie hid. (A.-S.) In use in Northumberland, according to Kennett.

It lusten in a marnis here,
But that ne shalle not me arthore.

(2) Little. See St. Brandan, p. 9.

LUTHER. Bad; wicked. See Lither.

LUTHEREN. Leathers; strings. Hearne.

LUTHOBUT. But only look! North.

LUTTER. To scatter about. Glouce.

LUTTER-PUTCH. A slovenly fellow. Cornwall.

LUXOM. The same as Luxum, q. v.

LUXURIE. Lechery. (A.-N.) This and luxurious are common in early works.

LUYSCHENE. To rush on violently.

With ludy launces one lote they luysechene togedyres.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.

LYAM. A thong or leash. See a curious relation in the Archangeologia, xxviii. 97. Hence the lyam, or lime-hound, q. v. Blome makes a distinction between leach and lyam, "the string used to lead a greyhound is called a leace, and for a hound a lyam." See the Gent. Rec. ii. 78.

A youthfull hunter with a chaplet crownd
In a pyde lyam leading forth his hound.
Drayton's Poems, p. 21.

MAC

LYCANTHROPI. Madmen who imagined they were turned into wolves.


LYCE. Lies.

If hit be any man so strong,
That come us foure among,
And byng with hym men of price
To stele Jhesu ther he lyce.
MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 40.


LYDFORD-LAW. This proverbial phrase, which very significantly explains itself,—
First hang and draw.
Then hear the cause by Lydford law!
is often alluded to in old works. The earliest notice of "the laws of Lydford" yet discovered is contained in the curious poem on the deposition of Richard II. ed. Wright, p. 19.


(2) A flame of fire. Kennett MS.

LYERBY. A kept mistress. It occurs in Melbancke's Philotimus, 4to. 1583.

LYING-DOWN. A woman's accouchement.

LYING-HOUSE. A prison for great offenders. See Davies' Ancient Rites, ed. 1672, p. 138.

LYKUSSE. Likes. See Tundale, p. 21.

LYLSE-WULSE. Liney-woolsey. Skelton.

LYMPHAULT. Lame. Chaloner.

LYMPTWIGG. A lapwing. Esmoor.

With lowde laghttirs one lote, for lykyng of byrdes,
Of larckes, of lyncswyttes, that lufflye cysgene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 31.


LYNYE. A line. Prompt. Paro.

LYRIBLIRING. Warbling, or singing.

LYTHE. The same as Lith (2).

We are come to the kyng of this lyte ryche,
That knawes us for conquerour coronade in erthe.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

LYJET. Lieth.

Now, lord, I pray thee
That thou wold ȝif to me
The feyre lady bryt off ble,
That lyȝet under this imp tre. MS. Ashmole 61.

LYTHE. Alighted. Degrevant, 1625.

LYTHHERE. Badly; wickedly. (A.-S.)

MACAROON. A fop. Donne. This word is still in use, according to Forby.

MACE. (1) A club. (A.-N.) Macer, one who carries a mace, Piers Ploughman, p. 47.

(2) Masonry. Weber.


MACE-MONDAY. The first Monday after St. Anne's day, so called in some places on account of a ceremony then performed.

MACE-PROOF. Free from arrest.

MACHACHINA. A kind of Italian dance mentioned by Sir John Harrington.

MACHAM. A game at cards, mentioned in the Irish Hudibras, 8vo. Lond. 1689.

MACHE. (1) To match. (2) A match.

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MACHE. (1) To match. (2) A match.
Thay haue bene macheado to dayes with mene of the
marches. Morte Arthure, M.S. Lincoln, f. 60.
MACHINE. To contrive. Palgrave.
MACHOUND. "A machound, a bugabe, a raw-head and bloudie bone," Florio, p. 297.
Perhaps Mahound, or Mahomet, a character in old mysteries.
MACILENT. Lean. "Lesse venerous then being macilent," Topsell's Beasts, 1607, p. 231.
MACKE. An ancient game at cards, alluded to in Kind-Harts Dramee, 1592.
MACKEBEL. A bawd. Grose. Middleton, iv. 497, has macrio. It is derived from the
A.-N. maquere, and means also a procurer.
"Nyghe his hows dwellyd a maquere or
bawde," Caxton's Cato Magnus, 1483.
MACKERLY. Shapely; fashionable. North.
MACKIES, smart. Warw.
MACS. Sorts; fashions. North.
MACSTAR. A poulterer, or egg-seller. North.
MACULATION. Spot; stain. (Lat.)
MAD. (1) Angry. Var. dial.
(2) An earth-worm; a maggot. North.
(3) Madness; intoxication. Gloce.
(4) A species of nightsnake.
MADAM. A title used in the provinces to
women under the rank of Lady, but moving
in respectable society.
MADDE. To madden; to be mad. (A.-S.)
MADDER. Fus, or matter. North.
MADDER. The stinking camomile. West.
MADDEN. (1) To be fond of. North.
(2) To confuse; to be confused; to perplex;
to rave, or be delirious. North.
MADDOCKS. Maggots. Kennett MS.
MAD DOG. A cant term for strong ale, men-
MADE. (1) Fastened, as doors. North.
(2) What made you there, what caused you to
be there, what business had you. You are
made for ever, your fortune is made. See
Lilley's Sixe Court Comedies, 1632, sig. Q. ii.
A similar phrase occurs in Shakespeare.
(3) Wrote; written. See Make.
(4) Made up of different materials. Hence the
term made-dish, which was formerly used for
any dish containing several meats.
MADER-WORT. The herb mug-wort.
MADE-SURE. Affianced; betrothed.
MADGE. (1) Margaret. Var. dial.
(2) An owl. "Chat huant, an owle, or madge-
howle," Cotgrave. Some call it the magpie.
(3) The pudendum mullebre. South.
MADGETIN. The Margaret apple. East.
MADLIN. A bad memory. Cumb.
MADNING-MONEY. Old Roman coins, some-
times found about Dunstable, are so called by
the country people.
MAD-PASH. A mad fellow. North.
MA-PEE. My faith! (A.-N.)
MAFLAND. A term of contempt, probably
the same with Maffing, q. v.
MAFFLE. To stammer; toumble. North.
"Somme maffid with the mouth." Depos.
Ric. II. p. 29. "To stammer or maffle in
speech," Florio, p. 55. The term seems to be
applied to any action suffering from impediments.
"In such staggering and maffing-wise," Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 88. See
Stanishurst, p. 13; Cotgrave, in v. Bredouillard,
Bretonnant.
MAFFLING. A simolent. North.
MAG. (1) To chatter; to scold. Var. dial.
Sometimes, to tease or vex.
(2) The jack at which coits are thrown.
MAGE. A magician. Spenser.
MAGECOLLE. To fortify a town wall with
machiolations. (Lydgate) "Wel matchecold
al aboute," Morte d'Arthur, i. 199.
MAGES. The hands. Northumb.
MAGGLED. Teazed. Oxon.
MAGGOTY. Whimsical; frisky; playful. Mag-
gots, whims, fancies. Var. dial.
MAGGOTY-PIE. A magpie. Shakespeare has
mogit-pie, and the term occurs under several
forms. It is still in use in Herefordshire;
and is retained in a well-known nursery song.
See Florio, pp. 204, 412; Cotgrave, in v.
Agaase, Dame. It is given as a Wiltshire word
in MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2. Brockett has Maggy.
MAGGY-MANY-PEET. The woodouse. West.
MAGINE. To imagine. Palgrave.
MAGNEL. An ancient military engine used
for battering down walls. It threw stones
and other missiles, which themselves were
also termed magnels or mangelons. See Kyng
Alisander, 1593, 3223; Gy of Warwick, p. 96;
Langtoft, p. 193.
With hewing and with mineinge,
And with mangelos castinge.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 91.
MAGNIFICAL. Magnificent; splendid. Mag-
nificet is often put for munificent.
MAGNIFICATE. To magnify. Jonson.
MAGNIFICO. A grandee. (Ital.) It is pro-
perly applied to a grandee of Venice.
MAGNIFY. To signify. Devon.
MAGNOPERATE. To increase greatly. (Lat.)
Some in the afection of the econoimics, some
in philosophy, others in poetry, have all brought the
depth of their golden studies to bide the touch of
your noble allowance; so that after-ages may
rightly admire what noble Mecenas it was that so
incrayed the aspiring wits of this understanding
age to his only censure, which will not a little mag-
noperate the splendor of your well knowne honour
to these succeeding times.
Hopton's Baculum Goodsticum, 1614.
MAGUDER. The stalk of a plant.
MAHEREME. Wood; timber. (Med. Lat.)
MAHOITRES. Large waddings formerly used
for padding out the shoulders. (Fr.)
MAHOUN. Mahomet. The term was often
used for an idol or pagan deity.
Hefe uppe your hartis sy to Mahounde,
He will beare us in oure nede.
York Miracle Plays, Walspole MS.
MAID. (1) The iron frame which holds the
baking-stone. West.
(2) A girl. See Warton, iii. 38.
(3) There is a joke of Mrs. Quickly's in the Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2, implying she was as much a maid as her mother, which, if I mistake not, alludes to an old saying quoted in the following passage:

'And if a maid may serve, a maid may serve again,' I said.

Chiil give thee my word? a maid.

MS. Adam. 36, f. 119.

So smug she was, and so array'd,

He took his mother for a maid.

Cotton's Works, 1724, p. 25.

MAID.-A little maid. (A.-S.)

MAIDEN. A fortress which has never been taken. Maiden-asseize, a session where no prisoners are capacitly convicted. Maiden-tree, a tree which has not been lopped.

Maiden-wife-widow, one who gives herself up to an impotent person, a curious phrase, which occurs in Holme, 1689.

MAIDENHEDE. The state of a maiden.

MAIDENLENTS. A noble paid by every tenant in the manor of Bulith, co. Radnor, at their marriage, in lieu of the ancient marchet.

MAIDENS-HONESTY. The plant honesty.

About Michaelmas all the hedges about Thicketwood (in the parish Colerne) are (as it were) hung with maiden's honesty, which looks very fine.

Audrey's Vitruvius. MS. Royal Soc. p. 120.

MAID-MARIAN. A popular character in the old morris dance, which was often a man in female clothes, and occasionally a trumpeter. Hence the term was sometimes applied with no very flattering intention.

MAIL. (1) To milk a cow but once a day, when near calving. North. Maillen, the quantity of milk given at once.

(2) To pinion a hawk. See Gent. Rec.

(3) Rent or annual payment formerly exacted by the border robbers.

(4) That part of a clasp which receives the spring into it.

(5) A defect in vision. Devon.

(6) A spot on a hawk. Mailed, spotted, Cor-graye, in v. Govet. (According to Blome, ii. 62, the mailes are the breast-feathers.) "To male, to discolor, to spot, Northumb."

Kennett, MS. Lands. 1033.

MAIN. (1) Very; great. Var. dial. Hence, a main man, a violent politician, &c.

(2) The thick part of meat.

(3) A throw at the dice.

(4) The chief or ruler.


(6) Observing Dick took'd main and blue.

Collins' Miscellanea, 1769, p. 13.

MAIN-HAMPER. A kind of basket used for carrying fruit. Somerset.

MAIN-PIN. A pin put through the fore-axle of a waggon for it to turn upon in locking. Var. dial.

MAINS. A farm, or fields, near a house, and in the owner's occupation. North.

MAINS-FLAID. Much afraid. Yorkshire.

MAINSWORN. Perjured. North.

MAINTAIN. To behave; to conduct. Maintenance, behaviour. (A.-N.)

MAINTAIN. To maintain. Lydgate.

MAINTAINABLY. Mainly. North.

MAIR. A mayor. (A.-N.) It occurs in Piers Plowman, and Archæologia, i. 94.

MAISLIKIN. Foolish. North.

MAISON-DEWE. A hospital. (A.-N.) Till within the last few years, there was an ancient hospital at Newcastle so called.

Mynsteris and maesendews they maile to the erthe.

Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 85.

So many maesendews, hospytals and spytlye howses,

As your grace hath done yet ses the worlde began.

Bala's Kynge Johan, p. 82.

MAIST. Most; almost. Var. dial.

MAISTE. Makest. Chester Plays, i. 49.

MAISTER. A skilful artist; a master. Maister town, a metropolis. Maister strete, the chief street. Maister temple, the chief temple, &c.

MAISTERFUL. Imperious; headstrong. North. It occurs in Lydgate and Chaucer.

MAISTERIE. Skill; power; superiority. Maistre, confidents, Perceval, 1445.

Who so dose here schel maistre,

Be thou wel sicur he shalle abyse.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 40, f. 49.

And lytulle maistreys may ye do,

When the gretes nede comyth to.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 129.

MAISTERLYNG. Master. See Wever, i. 21.

Maisterman, ruler, governor, husbandman.

MAISTLINS. Mostly; generally. North.

MAISTRESSE. Mistress; governess. (A.-N.)

MAISTRIZE. Masterly workmanship. (A.-N.)

MAKE. (1) To make a die of it, to die. To make bold, to presume. To make ready, to dress provision. Also, to clothe. To make unready, to undress. To make a noise, to scold. To make a hand on, to waste or destroy. To make on, or upon, to caress, or spoil. Also, to rush on with violence. To make count, to reckon, or reckon upon. To make all split, a phrase expressing immense violence. To make danger, to try, to make experiment. To make nice, to scruple or object. To make fair weather, to coax a person, to humour him by flattery. To make forth, to do. To make a matter with one, to pick a quarrel with him. To make naught, to corrupt. To make room, to give place. To make sure, to put in a safe place. To make to the bow, to form to one's hand. To make mouths, to jeer or grin. To make up, to wheel; to make a reconciliation. Also, to approach. To make fair, to bid fair or likely. To make much of, to caress or spoil.

(2) An instrument of husbandry, formed with a crooked piece of iron and a long handle, used for pulling up peas. Suffolk.

(3) To fasten a door. Yorkshire. Shakespeare uses the term in this sense.

(4) A mate, or companion. (A.-S.) It is applied to either husband or wife.

Rise up, Adam, and awake; Heare have I formed thee a make.

Chester Plays, i. 25.
(5) To compose, or make verses. (A.S.)
(6) To do; to cause. See Made.
(7) To dress meat. Pegge.
(8) A halfpenny. See Dekker’s Lanthorne and Candle-Light, ed. 1620, sig. C. ii. “Brum-
magem-macks, Birmingham-makes, a term for base and counterfeit copper money in circula-
tion before the great recoinage,” Sharp’s MS. Warwickshire Gloss.
(9) To prepare, or make ready. Jonson, i. 145.
(10) To assist, or take part in. Yorksh.
(11) A sort, kind, or fashion. North.
MAKE-BATE. A quarrelsome person. “A
make-bate, a busie-bodie, a pick-thanke, a
secke-trouble,” Florio, p. 89. See also p. 72, and Nares.
MAKE-BEGGAR. The annual pearl-wort.
MAKE-HAWK. An old staunch hawk which
will readily instruct a young one.
MAKELESS. Without a mate. (A.S.)
MAKELESS. Matchless. North.
MAKERLY. Tolerable. North.
MAKE-SHIFT. A substitute, generally used
contemptuously. It occurs in Halle’s Hist.
MAKE-WEIGHT. Some tripe added to make
up a proper weight. Far. dial.
MAKE-WISE. To pretend. Somerset.
MAKRON. A rake for an oven.
MALACK. A great disturbance. Yorksh.
MALAHACK. To carve awkwardly. East.
MALAKATOONE. A kind of late peach.
MALAN-TREE. The beam in front of or across
an open chimney. East.
MALARY. Unhappily. (Fr.) Malereyd, ill-
fortuned, Skelton, ii. 219.
MALCH. Mild. Crawen.
MALDROP. A ruby. Nominale MS.
MALE. (1) A budget, or portmanteau; a box,
or pack. (A.N.)
(2) Evil. Kyng Alisander, 1153.
That the dewke in his perlement
Hym forgave hys male entente.
MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 36, f. 181.
(3) The plant dandelion. Dorset.
MALEBOUCHE. Calumny. (A.N.)
And to conforme his accisione,
He hath withholde malebouche.
MALERCOLY. Melancholy. Malicholly oc-
curs in Middleton’s play of the Honest Whore.
And prey hym pur charite
That he wyll forgewe me
Hys yre and hys malecoly.
MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 36, f. 163.
My sone, schryve the now forth,
Hast thou ben malecayed.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 84.
MALEDIJT. Cursed. (A.N.)
Asem Jhesu to rise he figt.
MALEES. Uneasiness. (Fr.)

But yn herte y am sory,
For y have nothyng redy,
Whereof the kyng to make at ese.
Therfore y am at moche malees.
MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 146.

MALEFICE. Enchantment. (A-N.)
MALEK. Salt. Dr. Forman’s MSS.
MAL-ENGINE. Wicked artifice. (A-N.) It
occurs in Hall, Henry VI. f. 31.
MALE-PILLION. A stuffed leathern cushion
behind a servant who attended his master in
a journey to carry luggage upon. Also, a male-
saddle, or saddle for carrying luggage upon.
MALE-TALENT. Ill-will. (A-N.)
And sire Beves tho verailment,
Forgath him alle is maunsalem.
Bense of Hamtown, p. 145.

MALGRACIOUS. Ungracious.
Both of visage and of stature
Is lothly and malgracious.

MALGRADO. Maugre; in spite of. (Ital.)
MALICE. (1) The marsh-mallow. Devon.
(2) Sorcery; witchcraft. See Malefice.
(3) To bear malice to. Linc. “That hath ma-
lie’d thus,” Hawkins, ii. 46.
MALICEFUL. Malevolent. North.
MALICIOUS. Artful. (A-N.)
MALIOTE. A maltel. Nominale MS.
MALISON. Malediction; curse. (A-N.) Still
in use, according to Kennett.
MALKIN. (1) A slattern. Devon. It was for-
merly a common diminutive of Mary. Maid
Marian was so called. “No one wants Malkin’s
maidhead, which has been sold fifteen times,”
prov. Milles’ MS. Chaucer apparently alludes to
this phrase. Malkinmarsh, one in a dismal-
looking dress.
(2) A scarecrow. Somerset.
MAIL. (1) A hammer, or club. Also a verb, to
knock down with a mall; to beat. “Malle
hym to dede,” MS. Morte Arthure. “Malled,
felled, or knocked downe,” Cotgrave.
(2) A plough-share. Somerset.
(3) A court or pleading-house.
(4) A kind of game.
But playing with the boy at mall,
I rue the time and ever shall,
I struck the ball, I know not how,
For that is not the play, you know,
A pretty height into the lines.
Cotton’s Works, 1734, p. 291.

MALLANDERS. Sore places on the inside of the
fore-legs of horses. “Mal feru, a malan-
der in the bought of a horse’s knee,” Cotgrave.
And some are full of mallenders and scratches.
Taylor’s Motto, 13mo. Lond. 1922.

MALLERAG. To abuse. See Ballerag. Mallock,
740 to scandalize. Linc.
MALLIGO. Malaga wine. Nares.
MALLS. The mealez, Exmoor.
MALLY. A hare. North.
MALSHAGGES. Caterpillars, palmerse, and
canker-worms. Also called mallishege.
MALSKRID. Wandered. Will. Wes.
MALT-BUG. A drunkard. This cant term oc-
MALT-COMES. The little beards or shoots when malt begins to run. *Yorksh.* Malting-corn, corn beginning to germinate.

MALT. Malted. (A.S.)

Title that the sonne his wyngle caust, Whereof it malte and fro the heyge, Withouten helpes of any sleyte, He felle to his destruccion.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 110.*

MALTEN-HEARTED. Paint-hearted. *North.*

MALTER. A maltster. *Var. dial.*

MALT-HORSE. A slow dull heavy horse, such as is used by brewers. Hence Shakespeare has it as a term of contempt. See Nares. He would simmer and murmur, as though hee had gone a wooting to a *malt mare* at Rochester,” Lilly, ed. 1632.

MALUE. A mallow. Reliq. Antiq. i. 53.

Take *malues* with alle the rotes, and sethe thame in water, and washe thi hevede therwith.

*MS. Lincoln A. i 17, f. 289.*

MALURE. Misfortune. (A.-N.)

MALVIESIE. Malmsey wine. See Harrison’s England, p. 170; Reliq. Antiq. i. 3; Degrevant, 1415.

Thane spayces unparly thy spayndye thereffyre, Malvye and muskadelle, thos merevelous drynkys.

*Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.*

Ye shall have Spayneshe wyne and Gascogne, Rose coloure, whyt, claret, rapymon, Tyre, capryck, and *malvynyns*, Sak, rapysce, alyscaunt, rumey, Greke, ipocrase, new made clary, Suche as ye never had ; For ff ye drynke a draught or two, Yt wylly make you or ye thens go By Goggs body styrke maddde.

*Interlude of the Four Elements, n. d.*

MAM. Mammy; mother. *North.*

MAMBLE. Said of soil when it sticks to agricultural implements. *East.*

MAMELEN. To chatter; to mumble. (A.-S.)

MAMERI. A pagan temple.

*Aboute the time of mid dal, Out of a mameri a sal Sarasins com gret flosoun, That had Anneoured here Mahoun.*

*Beues of Hamtoun, p. 54.*

MAMMER. To hesitate; to mumble; to be perplexed. Still in use. "I stand in doubte, or stande in a *mamerynge* betwene hope and feare," Palsgrave’s Acolatus, 1540.

That where before he vaunted, Such he his quest he hath got, He sits now in a *mamering*, As one that misdes it not.

*A Quest of Enquireke, 1595.*

MAMMET. A puppet. See Maumet.

MAMMOK. (1) A fragment. *Var. dial.*

“Small mammocks of stone,” Optick Glasse of Hunors, 1639, p. 120. See Florio, pp. 4, 67, 197.

Salt with thy knife, then reach to and take, Thay brede out faire and no mammocks make.

*The Scholler of Vertue, n. d.*

(2) To mumble. *Suffolk.* Moor says, "to cut and hack victuals wastefully." Hence, to maul or mangle; to do anything very clumsily.

MAMMOTHREPT. A spoilt child.

MAMMY. Mother. *Mammysick,* never easy but when at home with mammy.

MAMPUS. A great number. *Dorset.*

MAM’S-FOOT. A mother’s pet child.

MAM-SWORN. Perjured. *North.*

MAMTAM. A term of endearment.

MAMY. A wife. *Leic.*

MAMYTAW. A donkey. *Devon.*

MAN. (1) Was formerly used with much latitude. Thus the Deity was so called with no irreverent intention. Forby tells us the East Anglians have retained that application of the word.

(2) The small pieces with which backgammon is played are called men.

(3) *A man or a mouse,* something or nothing. See Florio, p. 44. *Man alite,* a common and familiar mode of salutation. *Man in the oak,* an ignis fatuus. *Man of wax,* a sharp, clever fellow.


MANACE. To menace, or threaten. Also, anything which threatens. (A.-N.)

MANADGE. A box or club formed by small shopkeepers for supplying poor people with goods, the latter paying for them by instalments. *North.*

MANAUNTIE. Maintenance. Langtoft, p. 325.

MANCH. To munch; to eat greedily.


MANCIPATE. Enslaved. (Lat.)

MANCIPLE. An officer who had the care of purchasing provisions for an Inn of Court, a college, &c.

MANCOWE. This term is the translation of *sinozophalus* in Nominalis MS.

MAND. A demand; a question.

The emporer, with wordes myld, Askyd a mand of the chylde.

*MS. Ashmole 61, f. 87.*

MANDEMENT. A mandate. (A.-N.)

MANDER. To cry. *Suffolk.*

MANDILION. The mandilion or mandevile was a kind of loose garment without sleeves, or if with sleeves, having them hanging at the back. "Cassacchio, a mandilion, a jacket, a jerkin," Florio, p. 87. Harrison, p. 172, mentions "the mandilion worse to Collie Weston ward," i.e. awry. This curious early notice of the Colly-Weston proverb was accidentally omitted in its proper place.

French dublet, and the Spanish hose to breech it; Short cloakes, old mandilions (we beseech it).

*Rowlands’ Guide of Hares, 1613.*

MANDRAKE. The mandragora, Lat. It is often mentioned as a narcotic, and very numerous were the superstitions regarding it. It was said to shriek when torn up. "Mandrakes and night-ravens still shrieking in thine ears," Dekker’s Knights Conjuring, p. 49.

The male mandrake hath great, broad, long, smooth leaves, of a deep green colour, flat spread upon the ground; among which come up the flowers of a pale whitish colour, standing every one upon a
single small and weak footstalk, of a whitish green colour; in their places grow round apples of a yellowish colour, smooth, soft, and glorious, of a strong smell; in which are contained flat and smooth seeds, in fashion of a little kidney, like those of the thorn apple. The root is long, thick, whitish, divided many times into two or three parts, resembling the legs of a man, with other parts of his body adjoining thereto, as the privie parts, as it hath been reported; whereas in truth it is no otherwise then in the roots of carrots, parsnips, and such like, forked or divided into two or more parts which nature taketh no account of. There have been many ridiculous tales brought up of this plant, whether of old wives or some runnage surgeons or phisicke-mongers, I know not (a title had enough for them) but sure some one or more that sought to make themselves famous in skillfull above others were the first brothers of that errour I spake of. They add further, that it is never or verie seldome to be founde growing naturally but under a gallowes, where the matter that hath fallen from the dead bodie hath given it the shape of a man; and the matter of a woman, the substance of a female plant, with many other such doleful dreams. They feele further and affirm, that he who would take up a plant thereof must tye a dogge thereto and pull it up, which will give a great shrike at the digging up; otherwise if a man should do it, he should certainly die in short space after; besides many fables of loving matters, too full of scurrilite to set forth in print, which I forbear to speake of; all which dreams and old wives tales you shall from henceforth cast out of your booke and memorie, knowing this that they are all and every part of them false and most untrue. For myself and my servantes also have digged up, planted, and replanted verie many; and yet never could either perceive shape of man or woman, but sometimes one straight root, sometimes two, and often twice or seaven branches, comming from the maine great root; euer so nature lust to bestowe upon it as to other plants. But the idle drones that have little or nothing to do but eate and drink, have bestowed some of their time in carving the roots of Brionie, forming them to the shape of man and women, which falsifying practise hath confirmed the error amongst the simple and unlearned people, who have taken them upon their report to be the true mandrakes. Gerard's Herball, ed. 1597, p. 280.

Mandy. Saucy; impudent; frolicsome; unmanageable. West.

Mane. Moan. Reliq. Antiq. i. 60.

Mane. A seat or dwelling. Used in Staffordshire, according to Kennet, MS. Lansd. 1053.

The kyng sojournd in that tye
At a maner there beside.

Manerly. Correctly; politely.


Manesours. Malefactors. Langtoft, p. 211.

Mang. (1) To mix, or mingle. West. Hence, a mash of bran or malt.

(2) To become stupidified.

What say ye, man? Alas! for teyn

Manger. To eat. (A. N.)

Mangerling. Perplexing.

The simple people might be brought in a mangerling of their faith, and stand in doubt whom they might believe. Philpot's Works, p. 315.

Mangery. A feast. (A. N.)

There was yoye and moche game
At that grote mangery. Ms. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 83.

To the kyng he sente them tyle,
And prayed hym, yf hyt were hy sylle,
That he faylyd hym not at that tyde,
But that he wolde come to Hungary
For to worschyp that mangery.

Ther of he hym besought.


Mangonel. The same as Magnel, q. v.

Mangonize. To traffic in slaves. (Lat.)

Manhed. Manhood; race.

Ouff women com duke and kyng,
I sew tell without lesyng,
Of them com owre manhed.

Ms. Ashmole 61, f. 60.

Manicon. A kind of nightshade.

Bewitch Hermette men to run
Stark staring mad with monicon.

Hudibras, III. 1. 324.

Manie. Madness. (A. N.)


Maniple. A bundle, or handful. It is also the same with Fanon, q. v.

Mank. A trick, or prank. Yorksh.


Mankind. Masculine; furious. A furious beast is still so called. See Craven Gl.

Mankit. Maimed; impaired. Gawayne.

Manlich. Humane. (A. S.) It occasionally has the sense of manfully.

Manned. Waited on; attended.

Manner. (1) Manure. Var. dial.

(2) To be taken with the manner, to be caught in a criminal act.

Manners-Bit. A portion left in a dish "for the sake of manners." North.


Mannintree. Formerly a famous place for feasting and sports, and often alluded to by our early writers. "Drink more in two daies then all Maning-tree does at a Whitsuntide," Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, p. 38.

Mannish. (1) Manly. It occurs in Palsgrave's Acostus, 4to. Lond. 1540. Manny, to approach to manhood.

(2) Fond of man's flesh. Palsgrave.

Man-Queller. A destroyer of men.

Manred. Vassalage; dependence. (A. S.)

Middow no messanger for menseke of thisHelene,
Sen we are in thy manrede,
And mercy the beastes.
Mota Artheur, Ms. Lincoln, f. 54.


Manschepeliche. Manfully.

His lord he served treweche,
In all thing maneschepeliche.
Guy of Warwick, p. 1.

Manse. (1) A house, or mansion. (A. N.)

(2) To curse, or excommunicate.

Manshen. A kind of cake. Somerset. Perhaps from the old word manchet, q. v.

Manship. Manhood; courage.
MANSLEARS. Murderers.

Manselear they wer had most odlowes.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 50.

MAN'S-MOTHERWORT. The herb Palma Christi. It occurs in Gerard.


MAN-SWORE. Forsworn; perjured.

MANT. (1) To stutter. Cumb.

(2) Plan; method; trick ?

I have effected my purpose in a great many, some by the alioquate parts, and some by the cubical mant, but this sone crab I cannot deal with by no method.

Letters on Scientific Subjects, p. 105.

MANTEL. A term applied to a hawk, when she stretches one wing along after her leg, and then her other wing.

MANTELLET. A short mantle. (A.-N.)

That they be trapped in gete, Bathe telere and mantelete.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 134.

MANTEL-TREE. " Mantyl tre of a chymney, manieau dune chemines," Palgrave. The same writer spells it mantry. A strange phrase, "as melancholy as a mantle-tree," occurs in Wily Beguiled, 1623. Mantle-piece for the chimney-piece is very common.

MANTLE. (1) To embrace kindly. North.

(2) To ape the fine lady. Linic.

(3) To winnow corn. Holme, 1688. Mantle-wind, a winnowing machine.

(4) To rave about angrily. Linic.

(5) To froth, as beer does, &c. Exmoor.

MANTO. A gown. Properly, a garment made of mantlo, a kind of stuff.

MANUAL. The mass-book. (Lat.)

MANURANCE. Cultivation. It occurs in the Triall of Wits, 4to. Lond. 1604, p. 242.

MANUS-CHRISTI. A kind of lozenge.

MANY. (1) A late form of Meiny, q. v.

(2) Much. West. The A. s. use.

(3) Many a time and oft, frequently. Var. dial. It occurs in Shakespeare.

MANYEW. The mange in dogs.

The houndes haveth also another siknesse that is eledipt the manyew, and that cometh to hem for cause that the man may not eat the mossy 

Ms. Bodl. 546.

MANY-FOLDS. The intestines. North.

MAPPEL. The same as Maulkin, q. v.

MAPPEN. Probably; perhaps. North.

MAQUERELLE. See Mackerel.

MAR. A small lake. Northumb.

MARA-BALK. A balk of land. East.

MARACOCK. The passion-flower.

MARBLES. The lues venerea. Greene.

MARBRE. Marble. (A.-N.)

A tombo riche for the nonis

Of marbre and sk of Jaspre stones.


MARCH. (1) A land-mark, or boundary. (2) To border on, or be contiguous to. (A.-N.) Hence the marches of Wales, &c. "Marches by the two landes, frontieres," Palgrave. Marcher, a president of the marches. Marcler, lords, the petty rulers who lived on the Welsh borders.

MARCHALE. A marshall.

Of a thousande men bi tale

He made him ledere and marchale.


MARCHALSYE. Horsemanship.

MARCHANDYE. Merchandizé.

Sertanly withowe lyte,

Sum tyme I lyve be marchande,

And passe welle ofte the see.

MS. Cantab. B. v. 46, f. 46.

MARCH-BIRD. A frog. East.

MARCH. (1) The herb smallage.


MARCH-HARE. As mad as a March hare, a very common phrase. "As mad not as Marche hare, but as a madde dogge," More's Suppleycacyon of Soulys, sig. C. ii.

Then they begin to sware and to stare,

And be as braynes as a Marche hare

MS. Rawlinson C. 36.

As mad as a March hare; where madness compares, Are not Midsummer hares as mad as March hares ? Heywood's Epigrummes, 1597, no. 25.

MARCHING-WATCH. A brilliant procession formerly made by the citizens of London at Midsummer. It is fully described by Stowe.

MARCH-LAND. An old name for Mercia.

MARCH-PANE. " Marchpanes are made of verie little flower, but with addition of greater quantite of sibberes, pine nuts, pistaces, almonds, and rose sugar," Markham's Country Farme, 1616, p. 585. According to Forby, ii. 208, the term was retained up to a very recent period. Marchpane was a constant article in the dessert of our ancestors. See Ben Jonson, ii. 295; Topsell's Serpents, p. 165; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 103; Harrison's England, p. 167; Florio, p. 134.

As to surpresse by message sad,

The feast for which they all have had

their March-pane dream so long.

Songs of the London Prentices, p. 31.

MARDLE. (1) To gossip. East.

(2) A pond for cattle. Suffolk.

MARE. (1) An imp, or demon; a hag. "Yond harlot and mare," Towneley Mysteries, p. 198. It was often a term of contempt. See Meer in Brookett, p. 201.

And shame hyt ys anywhere

To be called a prestes mare.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 53.

(2) To win the mare or lose the halter, to play double or quita.

(3) The sport of crying the mare has been already mentioned. It is thus more particularly described in Blount's Glossographis, ed. 1681, p. 398:—"To cry the mare is an ancient custom in Herefordshire, viz. when each husbandman is reaping the last of his corn, the workmen leave a few blades standing, and tie the tops of them together, which is the mare, and then stand at a distance and throw their sickles at it, and he that cuts the knot has the prize; which done, they cry with a loud voice, I have her, I have her, I have her. Others answer, What have you, what have you, what have you? A mare, a mare, a
mare. Whose is she, whose is she, whose is she? J. B. (naming the owner three times). Whither will you send her? To John-a-Nokes, (naming some neighbor who has not all his corn reap'd). Then they all shout three times, and so the ceremony ends with good cheer. In Yorkshire upon like occasion they have a Harvest Dance, in Bedfordshire a Jack and a Gill."

MAREFART. The herb yellow ragwort.


The moose and the marrasse, the mountees so hye.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 74.

MARE'S-PAT. Insula dysenterica, Lin.

MARE'S-TAILS. Long, narrow, and irregular clouds, of a dark colour. Var. dial.

MARET. Merit; deserving conduct. Thay he syng and say no mas the pret unwothel, Both your maret and your mede in heven ye schall have.

Fore God hath graunetd of his grace be his auctoreted, Be he never so synful your souls may he save.

Audeloy's Poems, p. 44.

MARGAN. The stinking camomile.

MARGARETTIN. Same as Madgetin, q. v.


No man right honorable, findeth a precious stone, bearing the splendor of any rich margarit, but straight hasteth unto the best lapiade, whose happy allowance thereof begeth such a rare affectation, and inextinguishable valem of the gem.

Hopson's Racuulum Goodacutum, 1614.

MARGARITON. A legendary Trojan hero, frequently alluded to. See Nares.

MARGE. A margin. See Johnson. Margent, now a common vulgarity, is sanctioned by our best writers.

MARGERY-HOULET. An owl. Kennett MS.

MARGINAL-FINGER. The index mark.

MARGIT. Margaret. North.

MARTH. Marrow. Nominale MS. Marie is the form used by Chaucer.

MARICHE. A disease of the matrix. A certain receptacle in the matrix is termed marrys in MS. Addit. 12195, f. 159.

MARIOLE. Little Mary. Hearne.

MARK. (1) A hawk is said to keep her mark, when she waits at the place where she lays game, until she be retrieved.

(2) A coin worth thirteen shillings and 4d.


The night waxed soon black as pycke, Then was the miste both marres and thynche.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 201.

(4) A wide gutter. Devon.

MARK-BOY. A lad employed by gamblers to mark the scores.

MARKE. Mars. The reading in MS. Douce 291 is "Mars." The whole chapter is omitted in MS. Digby 233.

Right so thos that bene ordynyd to the werk of Markes, that is god of batales.

Vegetus, MS. Laud. 416, f. 241.

MARKEL. A kind of night-cap.


Markisesse, the wife of a marquis.


MARKET-PLACE. The front teeth. Linic.

MARKETS. Marketings; things bought at markets. Yorksh.

MARKET-STEDE. A market-place. (A.-S.)

MARL. (1) Marvel. See Middleton, iii. 390.

Still in use in Exmoor.

And such am i, i alight your proud commands; I marie who put a bow into your hands.

Randolph's Poems, 1643, p. 19.

(2) "To dresse any maner of fish with vinegar to be eaten colde, which at Southampton they call marling of fish," Florio, ed. 1598, p. 3.

(3) To manure with marl. See Florio, p. 114; Lambard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 445.

(4) To ravel, as silk, &c. Devon.

MARLION. The merlin hawk. See Harrison's England, p. 227; Relig. Antiq. i. 81.

MARLOCK. (1) A fool. Yorksh.

(2) A frolic, gambol, or vagary. North.

MARM. A jelly. Kent.

MARMIT. A pot with hooks at the side.

MARMOL. The same as Mormal, q. v.

MARMOSET. A kind of monkey. Mare mussett, Chester Plays, i. 244.

MAROT. A nipple. (A.-N.)

MARQUESSE. Marchioness. Shak.

MARR. To spoil a child; to soil or dirty anything. Palgrave.

MARRAM. The sea reed-grass. Norf.

MARRET. A marsh, or bog. North.

MARRIABLE. Marriagable. Palgrave.

MARROQUIN. Goat's leather. (Fr.)

MARROW. (1) A companion, or friend; a mate or lover. See Ben Jonson, vii. 406. "Fare h收藏edd that had no marrows," Hunttyng of the Hare, 247. "A marrow in Yorkshire a fellow or companion, and the relative term in Paris, as one glove or shoe is or is not marrow to another," MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) A kind of sausage. Westm.

(3) Similar; suitable; uniform. North.

MARROW-BONES. The knees. To bring any one down on his marrow-bones, to make him beg pardon on his knees. Marrow-bones and cleavers, important instruments in rough music, performed by butchers on the occasion of marriages, &c.

MARROWLESS. Matchless. North.

MARRUBE. Lavender cotton.

MARRY. An interj. equivalent to, indeed! Marry on us, marry come up, marry come out, interjections given by Brockett. Marry and shall, that I will! Marry come up, my dirty

MARSHAL. The marshall of the hall was the person who, at public festivals, placed every person according to his rank. It was his duty also to preserve peace and order. The marshall of the field, one who presided over any out-door game.

MARSHAL-SEA-MONEY. The county-rate. East. It is nearly obsolete.

MARS. Mercy. A man without marsi no marsi shall have, In tyne of ned when he dothe it crave, But all his lyve go lick a slave. MS. Ashmole. 46.

MART. (1) Lord. South.
(2) Mars. Also, war. Spenser.
(3) To sell, or traffic. See Todd. Martiner, one with mats. Florio, p. 54.
(4) An ox or cow killed at Martinmas, and dried for winter use. North. "Biefe salted, dried up in the chimney, Martelmas biue," Holland's Dictionnaire, 1593.

MARTE. Wonders; marvels. (A.-S.)

MARTEL. To hammer. Spenser.

MARTENS. The fur of a martin. See Test. Vetusta, p. 658. "Martons tawed, Book of Rates, 1545. In an inventory printed in the Archaeologia, xxx. 17, mention is made of "an olde cassock of satten, edged with matrons."

Ne martryn, ne subli, yt trowe, in god fay, Was none founden in hire garnement.


MARTIALIST. A martial man; a soldier. See Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, p. 70.


MARTIN'S-HAMMER. "She has had Martin's hammer knocking at her wicket," said of a woman who has twins.

MARTIN'S-RINGS. St. Martin's rings were imitation of gold ones, made with copper and gilt. They may have been so called from the makers or venders of them residing within the collegiate church of St. Martin's-le-Grand. See Archaeologia, xviii. 55; and Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 60.

MARTIRE. To torment. (A.-N.) Martyrdom, spoilt, Eric of Tolous, 1110.

To mete hym in the mountes, and martyrde hys kyghtes,
Strype theme doune in strates and stryue theme fore ever. Morte Arhtur, MS. Lincoln, f. 89.

MARTILMAES. Martinmas. North.

MARTRONE. The martens. See Martens. Spelt marteryn in Relig. Antiq. i. 295.

MARVEDI. A very small Spanish coin, thirty-four to a sixpence.

MARVEL. The herd hoarhound.

MARVELS. Marbles. Suffolk.


The grace of the fox and the mary be good for the hardynge of the synowes. MS. Bodl. 546.

MARY-MAS. The Announcement B. V.

MARYN. The sea-coast. (A.-N.)

MAS. (1) Master.
(2) A mace, or club. (A.-N.)
(3) Makes. Percival, 1086.

Thou pynnyst hyt on, grete yoye thou mar. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 48.

We wo se for what reson That he suche baptysyng mas, And whether he be Messias. Curator Mundis, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 79.

Argthes also me thinke is harde, For that mase a man a coward. MS. Bodl. 546.


Nathese communeliche hure moiste love is the monethe of Janver, and yn that monethe thel renne fastest of eyne the 3er bothe the maele and femel. MS. Bodl. 546.

MASE. (1) To be confounded; to doubt. Still in use, to turn giddy. Also, a substantive, amazement. "A mazed man, an idiot." Devon. Mazy pack, the parish fool. Mazelin, silly persons, Cumb. "Maze Jerry Pattick, mad simpleton," Cornwall Gl.

Here the people are set in a wonderfull mase and astonishment, as if witches could plague men in their wrath, by sending their spirits, because they confesse they did it, when their spirits do lyre and had no power, but the torments came by naturall causes. Gifford's Dialogue on Witches, 1603.

(2) A wild fancy. Chaucer.

MASEDERE. More amazed (A.-N.)

MASEDNESS. Astonishment; confusion.

MASELIN. A kind of drinking-cup, sometimes made of malasin or brass, a metal mentioned in Gy of Warwike, p. 421, "bras, maelyn, yren and stel."

Tables, clothes, bred and wine, Piater, disse, cop and maselins.

Archer and Merlin, p. 287.

ll. c. cuppyns of golde fynye, And as many of maeleyn.

MS. Cantab. Ff. H. 38, f. 129.

Take a quarte of good wynye, and do it in a cleene maelyn panne, and do therto an owne of salgemme. MS. Med. Rec. xv. Cent.

MASER. A bowl, or goblet. Tyrwhitt seems to make it synonymous with maselin. Cotgrave has, "Jadeau, a bowlie or mazer." Masers made of hard wood, and richly carved and ornamented, were formerly much esteemed. Randolph, Poems, p. 92, speaks of carv'd mazers." Davies, Ancient Rites of Durham, ed. 1672, pp. 126-7, mentions several mazers; one "largely and finely dig'd about with silver, and double-gilt with gold;" another, "the outside whereof was of black mazer, and the
inside of silver, double-gilt, the edge finely wrought round about with silver, and double-gilt.” The master was generally of a large size. “Trulla, a great earpe, brode and deepes, suche as great masers were wont to bee,” Cooper, ed. 1559. “A mazer, or broad piece to drinke in” Baret, 1580. Mazer wood is said to be maple.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 50.


(2) To act furiously. *Linc.*

(3) A marsh; fen land. *Var. dial.*

MASHELTON. The same as *Mastin,* q. v.

MASHES. A great deal. *Cornw.*

MASH-FAT. The vat which contains the malt in brewing. It is stirred up with a mash-staff, formerly called a mashel or mashereil. *Maybefute,* Relig. Antiq. i. 66. *Maskefute,* Nominales M.S.

MASH-MORTAR. All to pieces. *West.*

MADISNESSE. Astonishment. *Palgrave.*

MASK. To infuse. *North.*

MASKEDE. Bewildered. (A-S.) Still in use, spelt *maskerd,* and explained, choked up, stupified, stifed.

MASKEL. A kind of lace. The method of making it is described in a very curious tract on laces of the fifteenth century in MS. Harl. 2320, f. 62.


MASKERD. Decayed. *North.*


MASKS. Mashes ; meshes. *Park.*

MASLIN. Mixed corn. *North.* It is generally made of wheat and rye.

But sileonely of wete,
The mastyns shal men lete.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 67.*

I sye nor cow, nor wheate, nor mastyn,
For cow is sorry for her castlyn.

*Men Miracles,* 1586, p. 6.

MASNEL. A mace, or club.

With an uge masnel
Beves a bite on the helm of stel,
That Beves of Hamtoun, verainem,
Was antoned of the dent.

*Beves of Hamtoun,* p. 165.


MASSELADE. A dish in ancient cookery, described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 38.

MASSELGEM. The same as *Mastin,* q. v.

MASER. (1) A mercer. *Lanc.*

(2) A privy, or jakes. *Somerset.*

MASSING. Belonging to the mass. Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 177.

MAST. “Of wax a mast,” a tall wax candle. And brount with hym of wax a mast.

*Chron. Filodun.* p. 96.

MASTED. Fattesed, as pigs are with mast, &c. *See Prompt. Parv.* p. 161.

MASTER. (1) Husband. *Var. dial.*

(2) The jack-at the game of bowls.

MASTERDOM. Dominion ; rule. *Masterful,* imperious, commanding.

MASTER-TAIL. The left handle of a plough.

MASTERY. A masterly operation. So the finding the grand elixir was called. *Masteshe.* Majesty. This occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.

MASTICOT. The mastic gum.


(2) Very large and big. *Linc.* Possibly connected with *Masted,* q. v.

MAYSE. Confounded; stupefied. *Asa* for synth and sorrow sad,
Moryngh makes me *moyse* and mad.

*Craft’s Excerpta Antiqua,* p. 107.

MAT. May. Songs and Carols, xv.

MATACHIN. A dance of fools, or persons fantastically dressed, who performed various movements, having swords and bucklers with which they made a clashing noise.

MATCH. The wick of a candle.

MATCHLY. Exactly alike. Kennet says, “mightly, greatly, extremely.” *Norf.* In Lincolnshire, when things are equal or alike, they say they are *matley* or *mater.*

MATE. To stupefy, confound, puzzle, defeat, deject, or terrify. “He was my mate,” i.e. confounded, Torrent, p. 29. *Matesye,* state of confusion, Hardyng, f. 96.

MATER. The matrix or womb.

MATFELEN. The herb knapweed.

MATH. A moving. *Somerset.*

MATHEBRU. A kind of wine, mentioned in a list in MS. Rawl. C. 86.

MATHEN. Now hadde al tho theves hethen
Ben to frost doon to mathen.

*Arthur and Merlin,* p. 300.

For he lete Cristen wedde hathon,
And meynt our blod as fleasche and mathen.


MATHER. The great ox-eyed daisy.

MATHUM. A fool or changeling. *Westm.*

MATRES. A kind of rich cloth.

MATRIMONY. A wife. (Lat.)

MATTER. (1) To approve of. *North.* Mr. Scatcherd gives exactly the opposite sense.

(2) To burst, as a sore does.

(3) A matter of, about. *What is the matter of your age, how old are you.* No great matters, no great quantity; not very well.

MATTHEW-GLIN. An old comical term for metheglin, mentioned by Taylor.


MATTY. Made; twisted. *Var. dial.*

MATWORTH. The herb spragus.

MAUD. A plaid wor by Cheviot shepherds.

MAUDLIN-DRUNK. Said of persons who weep when tipsy. “Some maudlin drunken
were, and wept full sore," Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 8.

The fifth is maunders drunks f when a fellowe will wepe for kindness in the midst of his ale, and kisse you, saying, By God, capitaine, I love thee.

Nash’s Pierce Penilliasse, 1592.

MAUDLIN-FAIR. A great uproar. North.

MAUDRING. Mumbling. Kent.


MAUGHT. Might. Gv of Warwick, p. 188.

MAUGRE. In spite of. (A.-N.) As a substantive, misfortune. A verb, to defy, Webber’s Works, lii. 175.

That salie he, maugre his tethe,
For alle his grete arraye. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.

Je seid the kyng, be my leuthe,
And ells haue I mycul maugre.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.


MAUL. (1) A mallow. (2) A moth. North.

(3) Clayey, sticky soil. East.

(4) A hammer or mallet. Var. dial.

MAULARD. A drake, or mallard.

And with a bolt afterward,
Anon he hit a mauco d.

Archer and Merlin, p. 154.

MAULES. The measles. Somerset.

MAULKIN. A cloth, usually wetted and attached to a pole, to sweep clean a baker’s oven. This word occurs in the dictionaries of Hollyband and Miege, and is still in use in the West of England.

MAULMY. Clammy; sticky. East. Probably the same as Maum (1).

MAUM. (1) Soft; mellow. MS. Lantsd. 1033.

(2) Sedate; peaceable; quiet. North.

(3) A soft brittle stone. Oxon.


MAUNCE. A blunder; a dilemma. North.

MAUNCHIES. The sleeves of a coat.

MAUND. (1) To command. Maundement, a commandment. (A.-N.)

The king maunded him her straught to marry,
And for killing his brother he must dye.

24 Part of Promos and Cassandra, iv. 2.


(3) A basket. “A maund or hutche,” Florio, p. 5.

Still in use. Kennett describes it, “a handbasket with two lids or opening covers, chiefly used by market-women to carry butter and eggs; a maund of merchandise in the Book of Rates is a large hamper containing eight bales or two fars.”

MAUNDER. (1) A beggar. See Maund (2).

Still in use, according to Pegge.

The divell (like a brave maunder) was rid a begging himselfe, and wanted money.

Roscely’s Search for Money, 1609.

(2) To mutter, or grumble; to wander about thoughtfully; to wander in talking.

MAUNDERL. A pickaxe sharpened at each end. Howell, 1660, sect. 51.

MAUNDY. Abusive; saucy. Gloce.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY. The day of Christ’s commandment on instituting the Lord’s Supper. See Hampson, ii. 265.

MAUNGE. To gommandize. Linc.

MAUNSE. Threatening. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 54.

MAUNT. My aunt! North.

MAUP. To mope about stupidly. Maupe, a silly fellow. North.

MAUT. May; can; might. North.

MAUTHER. A girl. East. The term is used by Ben Jonson, and others.

MAUTHERN. The ox-eyed daisy. Wilts.

MAVEIS. Bad; wicked. Hearne.

MAVIN. The margin. Sussex.


Crowes, pbingaycs, pyes, peckocks, and mavis.


MAVORTIAL. Martial.

MAW-BOUND. Costive. Chesh. Evidently from maw, the stomach. (A.-S.)

MAWE. An old game at cards. It was played with a piquet pack of thirty-six cards, and any number of persons from two to six formed the party.

MAWKS. A slattern. Var. dial.

MAWL. “To make dirty; to cover with dirt, e. g. when persons are walking along a muddy road, they will say, What mawling work it is; and when they arrive at their journey’s end, their friends are very likely to say of them, that they are quite mawled up,” MS. Glossary of Lincolnshire Words by the Rev. James Adcock. “Maidle up in shame,” covered up in shame, First Sketches of Henry VI. p. 91, where the amended play reads mayld up. I added in a note, “from the spelling of the word in our text, it seems to be a question whether mawld is not the true reading, at least of the old play.” Mr. Dyce, in his Remarks, p. 128, chooses to construe this explanation of the older text into an absurd conjectural emendation of my own. Mailed is, however, most certainly the correct reading. “Mayling-clothes,” cloths for wrappers, Privy Purse Expend. of Henry VIII. p. 159.


MAWN. Peat. Heref.

MAWPUSES. Money. Linc.

MAWRROLL. The white-borehound.

MAWSEY. Soft and tastless. Worc.

MAWSKIN. The stomach of a calf, when prepared for remmet. Var. dial.

MAWTH. The herb dog’s-fennel.

MAW-WALLOP. Any filthy mess.

MAXEL. A dunghill. Kent. Sometimes maxen, a form of misen.

MAY. (1) The blossom of the white-thorn. As welcome as flowers in May, heartily welcome.

“As mery as flowers in May,” MS. Cantab. Pf. v. 48, f. 111.
(2) Maid. A common poetical word.
(3) A maze. Somerset.
(4) The proverb is still common:
For who that doth not whome he may,
Whome he wolde hit wol be nay.
Curtey Mundi, MS. Col. Trin. Cantab. f. 149.

MAY-BE. Perhaps. Var. dial.

MAY-BEE. The cockchafer. Oxon. It is also called the May-hug.

MAY-BLOOM. The lily of the valley.

MAY-BUSH. The white-thorn. Var. dial.

MAY-DAY. The first of May. It was formerly customary to assemble in the fields early on this day, to welcome the return of spring.

Many sports were rife on this occasion.

MAYDEWODE. The herb dog's-fennel.

MAY-GAME. A frolic; a tripe, or jest. A may-game, person, a triper, now often corrupted to make-game. The expression occurs in Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 29. “A may-game or simpleton,” West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 370.

MAYHIP. Perhaps. Var. dial.

MAYMOT. Maimed. (A.S.)

The pore and the maymot for to clothe and fede.

And crokette and maynotte fatton there hurre hele.
Ibid. p. 66.

MAYNE. To manage. (A.-N.)

MAYNEFERE. That part of the armour which covered the mane of a horse. It is mentioned in Hall, Henry IV. f. 12, mainferrers.

MAYNPURNORE. One who gives bail or mainprise for another person.

When Cryste schall schewe hiss woundys wete,
Than Marnye be ore maynpurnore.
MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 5.

MAY-POLE. An ale-stake. Coles.

MAY-WOOD. The feverfew. Var. dial.

MAZE. A labyrinth cut or trodden on the turf, generally by schoolboys. I have seen one recently on a hill near Winchester, but the practice is nearly obsolete. “The quaint mazes in the wanton green,” Shakespeare.

MAZLE. To wander as if stupified. Cumb.

MAZZARD. (1) The head. Sometimes corrupted to mazer. Still in use.

Where thou might'st stickle, without hazard
Of outrage to thy hide and mazard.
Hudibras. I. ii. 708.

(2) A kind of cherry. Var. dial. It is in good esteem for making cherry-brandy.

MAZZARDLY. Knotty. Somerset.

ME. (1) Men. Weber.

(2) Often used redundantly by our old writers.

See Johnson and Nares.

MEACOCH. A silly effeminate fellow.

And shall I then being fed with this hope prove such a meacoke, or a milskope, as to be feared with the tempestuous seas of adversity.
Greene's Guydanton, 1589.

Having thus a love beside her husband, although he was a faire man and well featured, yet she found fasten with him, because he was a meacoke and milskoppe, not daring to draw his sword to revenge her wrongs; wherefore she resolved to entertain some sooldier; and so she did; for one signyuer Lamberto, a brave gentleman, but something hard

MEADE. A mower. Cornv.

MEAD-MONTH. July. So called because it is the season for mowing.

MEADOW. A field shut up for hay, in distinction to a pasture. Yorkshire.

MEAK. The same as Make (2). It is spelt meak by Tusser, p. 14; meek, Howard, Household Books, p. 113.

MEAKER. The minnow. Devon.

MEAKING. Poorly; drooping. West.

MEAL. (1) The milk of a cow produced at one and the same milking. North.

(2) A sand heap. Norfolk.

(3) A speck or spot. Westm.


(5) To melt. Becon.

MEAL'S-MEAT. Meat enough for a meal. Forby has Meal's-victuals. See, ii. 212.

MEAN. (1) To moan, or lament. Shak. Sometimes in a supplicatory manner, as in Chester Plays, i. 209.

(2) To signify, or matter. Yorkshire.

(3) To beckon or indicate. West.

(4) A female who advocates any cause.


Thi organys so hile begyne to syng thyr measse,
With treble meene and tenor discoryng as I geue.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 64.

(6) To go lamely. North.

MEANELICHE. Moderate. (A.-S.)

MEANELS. Spots called fle-a-bites in white-coloured horses. North.

MEANEVERS. Meanwhile. Salop.

MEANING. An indication, or hint. East.

MEAN-WATER. When cattle void blood, they are said to make a mean-water. Staff.

MEAR. To measure. Somerset.

MEARLEW-MUSE. "Agios, blessings and crossings which the papistically priests doe use in their holy water, to make a mearew muse."—Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

MEASLED. Diseased, as hogs. Var. dial.

MEASLINGS. The measles. East. Skinner gives meetings, a Lincolnshire word.

MEASURE. (1) A slow solemn dance, suited even to the most grave persons. It is the translation of bransle in the French Alphabet, 1615, p. 150.

(2) A Winchester bushel of corn.

(3) A vein or layer of ore. MS. Land. 1033.

MEASURING-CAST. A term at the game of bowls, meaning that two bowls are at such equal distances from the mistress that the spaces must be measured in order to determine who is the winner. It is used metaphorically.
MEAT. (1) Food for cattle. (2) To feed. Meat-ware, beans, peas, &c. West.

MEATCHLEY. Perfectly well. South.

MEAT-EARTH. Cultivated land. Devon.


(2) "A word frequent in Lincolnshire, as, I give thee the meath of the buying, I give you the option, or let you have the refusal," MS. Lansd. 1033.

MEAT-LIST. Appetite. Devon. The Crouen Glossary gives meat-haal, i. 316.

MEATLY. Tolerably. Leland.

MEAT-WARD-Peas. Dry peas that boil tender and soft. Dean Milles’ MS.

MEATY. Fleshy, as cattle. West.

MEAWT. To think; to imagine. Yorkshire.

MEAZE. The form of a hare.

MEAZLE. (1) A sow. Exmoor. It is also a common term of contempt.

(2) “A meazell or blister growing on trees,” Florio, ed. 1611, p. 97.

MEAZON. Mice. Suffolk.

MEBBY-SCALES. To be in the mebbly-scales, i.e. to waver between two opinions. The may-be scales?

MEBBLES. Moveable goods. (A.-N.)

MECHALL. Wicked; adulterous. Heywood has michall, altered by editor to mickle! See Nares, in v. Michall.

MECHE. A kind of lamp. “Lichinus, a meche,” Nominale MS.

MECHEDE. Reward. (A.-N.)

In hope of such a glad mecrade, Whiche aftir schalle bifallde in dede.


MED. May. I. Wight.

MEDDELE. (1) To mix together. Hence it is occasionally used for futuo.

Thus matydge the with joy wo,

And with hyre sorwe joy alle so.

Gower, MS. Cantab. F1. i. 6, f. 2.

(2) To neither meddle or make, not to interfere.

To meddle or make, to interfere, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 4.

MEDE. (1) A reward. (A.-S.)


Sertainly, as I the telle,

He wille take no mede.

MS. Cantab. F1. v. 48, f. 40.


MEDESTE. Midst. Chester Plays, i. 36.

MEDETERDE. Medead cress.

MEDING. Meed, or reward. (A.-S.)

MEDIN-HILLS. Danghills.

And like unto great stinking mucole medin-hilles, which never do pleasure unto the lande or grounde, until their heapes are caste aboute to the profit of many.


MEDLAY. Multitude. Weber.

MEDLE. A medlar?

A sat and dine in a wade,

Under a faire medle tre.

Book of Huntoun, p. 52.

MEDLLEE. Of a mixed stuff, or colour.

MEDRATELE. The herb germandria. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

MEDSINE. Medecine. Lydgate.

MEDWE. A meadow or lawn.

MED-WURT. The herb regina.

MEDYSOMES. The cords or traces extending from the first to the last of a team of oxen in a plough.

MEDYXES. Masks divided by the middle, half man half skeleton. (Lot.)


MEDELES. The wild orchis.

MEEDLESS. Unruly; tiresome. North.


MEE-FLOOR. At Wednesbury in Staffordshire in the nether-coal, the second parting or lamings is called the mee-floor, one foot thick.

MEEL. To meddle. Devon.

MEENE. Poor; moderate; middle.

MEENING. A little shivering or imperfect fit of an ague. Kent.


MEER. (1) A mare. North.

(2) A cooked kidney. Yorkshire.

(3) Meer col, a country clown. Meer cit, a citizen ignorant of rural matters.

(4) A boundary. A balk of land which Kennett terms a meer walk, is so called in Gloucestershire. “An auncient meer or bound whereby land from land and house from house have beene divided,” Cotgrave in v. Sample. Hulcett has merestafe, 1552. “Meer-stakes, the trees or pollards that stand as marks or boundaries for the division of parts and parcels in coppices or woods.” MS. Lansd. 1033. Morestone, a boundary stone, Stanihurst, p. 48, called a meer-stang in Westmoreland. Harrison, p. 234, mentions a kind of stone called meer-stone.

(5) “Meer is a measure of 29 yards in the low peak of Darbyshire, and 31 in the high,” Blount’s Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 410.

MESEE. A mead, field, or pasture. A certain toft or meese place, Carlisle’s Accounts of Charities, p. 297.


MEETERLY. Tolerably; handsomely; modestly; indifferently. North. Metelle, tolerably, Holinshed, Hist. of England, i. 54.

MEETNER. A dissembler, one who frequents a meeting-house. East.

MEET-NOW. Just now. North.

MEEVERLY. Easily; slowly. Yorkshire.

MEG. The mark pitched at in playing the game of quoits. West.


MEG-HARRY. A rough hoedyen girl. Lanc.

MEGWILLER. A large moth. Cornwall.

MEGRIMS. Whims; fancies; bad spirits. West. Perhaps from the disease so called. “Megre, a sickness, maigre,” Palgrave.
MEL

As touching the diseases incident to martailists, they be tertian fevers, jaundice, phrensis, hot agowes, inflammations, bloodie flax, merystrines. 
Greene's Planetomachia, 1585, f. 11.
A fervent mygyn was in the ryte syde of hurth heede. 
MEG-WITH-THE-WAD. The ignis-fatuus.
MEHCHE. A fellow, or companion.
MEIGHTENAUNT. Immediately. (A-N.)
MEINT. Mixed; mingled. (A-S.)
This white dowe with here yen meke,
Whose chesbes were birf beautifull to eke,
With lylies mygyn and freshe rooses rede.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 9.
“He had with hym a meny there,
As he had ellys where,
Of the rounde table the kyngtess alle,
With myth and joye ym hyse halle.”
MS. Rawlinson C. 96.
Marrok thoght utterly
To do the quene a velanye,
Hys luste for to fullylye;
He ordeynyd hym a companye
Of his owne meny,
That wolde assente hym tylle.
M’s. Cantab. Fl. 11, 1, 33, f. 73.
MEITCH. To measure; to compare. North.
MEKILNESSE. Bigness. Mekil, much, great.
After this theer com apon thame than a grete multituide of aswayne, that was alle of a wonderfulle meklinesse, with tuskes of a cobett lenth.
MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 28.
Syr, sche sryde, yfye wyll wytt,
My name at home ym Margaret,
Y swere be God a vowe!
Here be they mekyl grife,
Helpe me now at my mysche,
At some tome that y were.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 74.
MELCH. Mild; soft. North. Also, damp, drizzling, foggy.
MELDER. A kiln full of oats, as many as are dried at a time for a meal. North.
MELE. (1) To speak, or talk.
Of many mervelous I may of mele,
And si is warnynge to beware. Vernon MS.
He selde, gode mon, with me thot mele,
Desires thou to have thin hele.
To Loth and to Lyonelle fulle loveffy he mele,
And to syr Lawncelot de Lake, lordlyche wordys.
Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.
This Jacob, that I of mele,
Het bothe Jacob and Jarselle.
Curteys Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 34.
(2) A cup or bowl. (A-S)
Also they had toot to dyke and delve with, as plushorks, spadus, and schovels, stakes and rakes, bokettes, meles, and payles.
Vegeceus, MS. Douce 291, f. 47.
MELERE. A kind of cake.

MELE-TIDE. Dinner-time. (A-S.)
MELL. (1) To mix, or mingle. North. Derived from the old word Melle, q.v.
I halde this melite lyte best and maste byhovryly
to shame als lange als the ere bow dem therto
MS. Lincoln A. 17, f. 223.
(2) A warming-pan. Somerset.
(3) A stain in linen. North.
(4) “In Yorkshire, at carrying in of the last corn, the labourers and servants by way of triumph cry, Mel, Mel, and ‘tis a proverbial question among them, When do you get mel? i.e. when do you bring harvest home,” Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. The harvest-home supper is called the mell-supper.
(5) To swing or wheel round; to turn anything slowly about. East.
(6) Between. Nearly obsolete.
MELL-DOORS. A passage through the middle of a dwelling-house. North.
MELLE. (1) To meddle with. (A-N.) Hence, to fight or contend with. Still in use in the provinces.
Drede hyt ys with them to mele.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 79.
But with sywyte pase, as lynes stronge and fell.
Together thay matte and ferelye dyd meli.
MS. Lansd. 208, f. 20.
In dyspte of alle the devels of helle.
Untrowthye wyt many oon scholde no more mele.
MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 135.
(2) A blackbird; a kite. (A-N.)
(3) Honey. (Lat.)
And for the tymhe of the jere shellhe.
Be bothe corne and mele.
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 40, f. 76.
(4) A hammer, or mallet.
Therefore the deeweles sal stryke thaine tharc.
With hufny meltes ay, and none spare.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 206.
The ix wytte sete hem 1575,
And held a mele up on hyse.
MS. Parkington 10.
MELLING. Mixing. (A-S.) Hence, copulation, as in the following passage. Modern editors repudiate the indecible meaning of melling in All’s Well that Ends Well, iv. 3, but its meaning (futro) is clear beyond the shadow of a doubt. “And a talke man with her dothe melle,” Cov. Myst. p. 215. Like certeyn birdes called vultures.
Without melling conceyven by nature.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 32.
MELOTTE. A garment worn by monks during laborious occupations.
MELSH-DICK. A sylvan goblin, the protector of hazel-nuts from the depredations of mischievous boys. North.
MEL-SILVESTRE. Honeysuckle.
MELT. Spoke. See Mele.
For this tyme that thil detl,
Caym, that I to forre detl,
To his brethren ire bare.
MENTE. Two bushels of coals. Kent.
MELTED. Heavy, as bread. Devon.
MEMAWS. Trifles. Yorkshire. In some countries it means prickers.
MEMBERED. Murmured. Gawayne.
MEMORAND. Memorable.
Are he were ded and shuld fro hem wende
A memorend thynge to have yn mynde.
MS. Hartl. 1701, f. 84.
MEMORIAL. A bill of fare.
MEMORIZE. To render memorable. Some use memory for memorial. Chaucer has memory, remembrance.
MEN. Them. West.
MENAGE. Family. (A.-N.)
MENALTIE. The middle-classes of people.
Which was called the evil parlament for the nobilitie, the worse for the menaltie, but worst of all for the comonaltie.
Hall's Union, 1648.
MENAWE. A minnow. It is the translation of solimicus in Nominal MS.
MENCH. To bruise; to beat up. Linc.
MENCIONATE. Mentioned.
MENDE. Mind; mention.
As the bokis maken mende.
MENDENESSE. Communion. (A.-N.)
MENDIANTS. Begging friars. (A.-N.)
MENDING. A sort of delicate, Christian-like oath, which at the same time that it expresses a certain degree of anger, holds out a wish for the amendment of the offending person.
"A mending take you."
MENDING-THE-MUCK-HEAP. A coarse romping bout of both sexes tumbling over one another in a heap. East.
MENDMENT. Amendment. Palgrave. Ma-
nure is called mendment in some places, as improving land.
Such a grace was hir lent,
That she come to mendment.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 43.
MENDS. Amends; recompense; satisfaction; reformation; recovery. Var. dial.
MENE. (1) A mean, or instrument. In the following passage, a mediator. See Arrival of Edw. IV. p. 32.
Whiche for man be so good a mene.
(2) To speak, say, or tell. Also, to remember. Isambra, 639; to devise, ibid. 651.
The knightes hert bygone to tene,
But he nolde not hym to no manne mene,
But satt ay stille al stane.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 147.
The folk of Egipte coomb biden
Before Joseph hem to mene.
Cursor Mundis, MS. Coll. Tvin. Cantab. f. 34.
Leve we stylle the kyne,
And of the greyhounde we wyllle mene
That we before of tolde;
Vij. yere, so God me save,
Kepyd he hyss maystys grave;
Tyle that he wexyd olde
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.
(3) Some kind of blast on the horn, mentioned in Relig. Antiq. i. 152.
(4) To moan. Still in use.
MEN
The kyng loryd wolde the quene,
For scho was somely on to see
And trewe as stene on tree;
Ofte tyme togerdur can they memen,
For no chylde come them betwene,
Sore sryghed bothe sehe and hehe!
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 71.
MENELD. Spotted, as animals. It means, I believe, spotted white and black.
MENEMONG. Of an ordinary quality.
MENESON. The dyentery. (Fr.)
Sende Ipocras, for hys treson,
Soon after the meneson.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 1:3.
MENGE. To mix; to mingle. Still in use in the North of England.
All my deys ben full derke,
For they ben menged with deadly synge.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 4.
For the mengynge of the noysse of the see,
And of the fodes that than sal be.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 141.
MENGY. A minnow. Devon.
"Menues, serullas, a meny," Nominal MS. f. 6. Ducange was apparently unac-
quainted with the exact meaning of menusia.
MENNYS. A large common. Kent.
MEN-OF-MARK. Marked men; men picked out by the enemy.
MENOUR. A Minorite. (A.-N.)
MENSAGER. A messenger. Weber.
MENSAL. The book of accounts for articles had for the table.
MENSE. Comeliness; decency; propriety; kindness; hospitality. Hence, to grace or ornament. It is of course from the older word meniske, given below. Menshed, honoured, MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii.
MENSES. Charity. Yorkshire.
MENISE. Decency; honour; manliness; respect. Also, to do honour to.
He lovede almose dede,
Pore folke for to fele
With meniske and with manheide.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130
Meniske with messes for mede of the saule.
Morte Artuero, MS. Lincoln, f. 95.
For menysics wit tuin maner o scraft
Wald he be that king o craft.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 4.
MENSONE. Menses.
Both evene the very treweh y chull you say,
Ryt y as y chaw in trewe story full o y-redde,
That a yong lady of Seynt Ede Abbey
Of the blody mensones lay so seke stylly in hurrt bedde.
MENSTRACIE. Minstrelsy. (A.-N.)
MENT. (1) Made mention of. (A.-S.)
(2) To aim at. Palgrave.
(3) To be like; to resemble. South.
(4) Mixed; mingled. North.
MENTLE. A coarse apron. East.
MENUSE. The minnow. From the Med. Lat. menusia. See Menge.
MENY. The same as Meiny, q. v. Mense is not an uncommon form. "Famili a, a meny," Nominal MS.
MER

And whereso thynges hereof come to kyng
Philippe, he wente to mete hym in the feide with a
few menys.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 3.

MEOLEN. Mills. (A.-S.)

METHPHITOPHILUS. A well-known charac-
ter in the old legend of Dr. Faustus. It was
formerly so common as to be used as a term of
jocular reproach.

MER. Mayor. Hearne.

MERCERIJE. The kingdom of Mercia.

MERCERYE. Goods sold by a mercer.
The Chapman of suche mercerye.

MERCHANT. (1) Formerly a familiar form of
address, equivalent to chap, fellow.
(2) A merchant-vessel; a trader.

MERCHANT-VENTURERS. A company of
merchants, who traded with Russia, Turkey,
and other distant parts.

Weil is he termed a merchant-venturer,
Since he doth venture lands, and goods and all,
When he doth travel for his traflique far,
Little he knows what fortune may befall,
Or rather, what mis-fortune happen shall;
Sometimes he splits his ship against a rocke;
Looseth his men, his goods, his wealth, his stocke.

The Acceptation Shepheard, 1594.

MERCHE. The herb smallage.

MERCIBLE. Merciful. (A.-N.)

Nowe, lady, sth thou cast and seke wilt
Bee to the stede of Adam mercurable.
Romance of the Monk, Sion College MS.
That God wol nouȝt be mercurable
So gret a synne to forgve.

The height of the heavens is not so present over
the earth, as is his mercurable goodness over them
that worship him.
Becon’s Works, p. 421.

MERCICEN. To thank. (A.-N.)

MERCIFY. To pity. Spenser.

MERCURY. (1) The wild orache. Linne.
(2) White arsenic. North.

MERCY. I crye you mercy, an old idiom nearly
equivalent to our I beg your pardon.
And thil liveth eyn two
Looke on me, as I wer thi fo!
God lemene, I crye the merce,
Thou late be all this reufull eyr,
And tell me, lady, fore thi prow,
What thing may the helpe now.
MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

MERC. Dung, or excrement.

MERE. (1) A lake. Still in use. “A mere, or
water whereunto an arme of the sea floweth,”
Baret, 1580.
(2) Whole; entire; absolute.

MERECHOP. The herb pimprenel.

MERELE. The world.

So that under the clerks lawe,
Men see the merelles amid draws.

MERELEY. Simply; wholly; absolutely. See
Cotgrave, in v. Nu.

MERESEAUCE. Brine for pickling or soaking
meat in. Palgrave. See the Ordinances

MERESWYNE. A dolphin.

Gressede as a mereswynne with cocke fulle huge.
Morte Arthrue, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

MEREWIS. Marrow. Baber.

MERE. Marrow. “The merge of a fresche
calf” is mentioned in MS. Med. Linc. f. 283;
“the merge of a gose-wenge,” MS. ibid. f.
285. It occurs in Nominales MS.

MERGIN. The mortar or cement found in old
walls. Norfolk.

MERGORE. Merrier. Hearne.

MERILLS. The game of morris. (Fr.)

MERIT. Profit; advantage.

MERITORIOUS. Meritorious. (A.-N.)
And all thy dedes, though they ben good and
meritourge, thou shalt sette at nought.
Cason’s Divere Frutifull Ghostly Matters.
How meritourge is thilke dede
Of charité to clothe and fede.

MERKE. (1) Dark; murky. (A.-S.)
For he was lefte there alone
And merkyȝght felle hym upon.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 240.

(2) A sign, or mark. (A.-S.)

(3) To be troubled, or disturbed.

(4) To strike; to cleave in sunder.

MERKIN. False hair, generally explained pubes
mulieris ascititia. Jordan tells us that spec-
tators at shows often “screwed” themselves
up in the balconies to avoid the fire-works
which “instantly assaulted the perukes of the
gallantries and the merkins of the madams.”
Why dost thou reach thy merkin, now half dust?
Why dost provoke the ashes of thy lust?
Fletcher’s Poems, p. 95.

Mirkyn ruffs of and often spoiles the sport.
MS. Harl. 7819, p. 124.

MERLE. A blackbird. Drayton.

MERLIN. A very small species of hawk. See

MERMAID. A cant term for a whore.

MEROWE. Delicate. (A.-S.) The copy in the
Auchinleck MS. reads merugh.
I was so lytyll and so merewe
That every man calied me dwarwe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 112.

MERROKES. The fur of the martens.

MERRY. (1) The wild cherry. Aubrey’s Wilts,
Royal Soc. MS. p. 136.
(2) Fair, applied to the weather. Meryweather
was formerly an idiomatic phrase for joy,
pleasure, or delight. Mery, pleasantly, Harts-
horne, p. 46.

Mery tyme is in aperell,
That mekyl schewes of many wylle;
In feldys and medowys flowyr spryng,
In grovys and wodes foules syng;
Than wex yong men jolyfye,
And than preyth men and wyffe.
MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

Whi, dooth not thi cow make mery-udeir in thy dish?
MS. Digby 41, f. 8.

(3) The following proverb was a great favourite
with our ancestors,—

’Tis merry in hall,
When beards wag all!

MERRYBAUKS. A cold posset. Derb. “A
sillibub or merribowke,” Cotgrave.
MERRY-DANCERS. A name for the Northern lights, or aurora borealis.
MERRY-GO-DOWN. An old cant term for strong ale, or huffcap.
MERRY-MAKE. Sport. See Nares.
MERRYNESS. Joy. Palesgrave.
MERRY-NIGHT. A rustic ball; a night appropriated to mirth, festivity, and various amusements. North.
MERRY-TROTTER. A swing. North. The meriti was mentioned by Chaucer. "Merry-trotter, a rope fastened at each end to a beam or branch of a tree making a curve at the bottom near the floor, or ground, in which a child can sit, and holding fast by each side of the rope is swung backwards and forwards,"
MERSEMENT. Fine or amercement. See the Gesta Romanorum, p. 288.
MERSHALL. One who attends to horses; a farrier; a blacksmith.
MERSMALEWE. The marshmallow, mentioned in MS. Sloane 5, f. 2.
MERTH. Greatness; extent. Cumb.
MERTILLOGE. A martyrology. It occurs in Nominale MS. xv. Cent.
MERVELLE. Wonder; marvel. (A.-N.)
MERYD. (1) Dipped; soaked.
And ther with ribbes four, The palen staf with misantour.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 299.
MEschAUT. Miserable; wicked.
MESELECT. To harm, or hurt. (A.-N.)
For yong memme, ofte tymes trystand to mekhile in thaire awenne doghtyns, thurgh thaire awenne foly ere mescheved. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 5.
(2) A meal. Percival, 455, 486.
By Hym that werede the crowne of thorne, In warre tymes bleue he never his horse, Ne darrere boghte no mese.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.
(3) Moss. Dorset.
MESELYRE. The leprosy. (A.-N.)
And sum hadde vyages of melessere, And some were lyke foule sametymere. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 68.
Alle the selie men that hym myte fynde, That povere and feble were, In siknesse and in melessere, Hy hem broute to-gyderere they. MS. Trin. Coll. Oron. 67.
MESH. (1) A marsh. South.
(2) A gap in a hedge. West.
MESNE. Means.
MESON. The mizen mast. Palesgrave.
MESPRISE. To despise, or contemn. (A.-N.)
MESS. (1) To muddle. Ver. dial.
(2) To mess meat, to sort it in messes for the table. A party of four people dining together was called a mess, a term which is still retained in the army for the officers' dinner.
Lower messes, parties at the lower end of a hall at dinner.
(3) Truly; indeed. Cumb. Perhaps from the old oath, By the mass!
(4) To serve cattle with hay. West.
(5) A gang, or company. East.
MESSAGE. A messenger. (A.-N.)
Messe. (1) The mass. (A.-N.)
(2) A message or tenement.
MESSEL. (1) A leper. It is used in old plays as a term of contempt.
So speketh the gospel of thyse vertu How a messel come to Jhesu.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 76.
(2) A table. Nominale MS.
MESSENE. To dazzle the eyes. Pr. Parv.
MESTE-DEL. The greatest part. (A.-N.)
MESTIER. Occupation. (A.-N.) See the Boke of Curtasaye, p. 15.
MESTORET. Needed. Ritson.
MESURABLE. Moderate. (A.-N.) Measure, moderation.
MET. (1) A bushel. Some writers say, two bushels. Met-poke, a narrow bag to contain a met. See Carlisle on Charities, p. 298.
(2) A limit or boundary. (Lat.)
(3) Measured. Also, to measure. A measure of any kind was so called. See Wright's Anc. Lit. pp. 106, 108.
First forth shewe we high measure, that es to say howe any thyng that hagh may be met howe highe it es, and this may be done in many maner.
MS. Sloane 213.
I knowe the mett welle and fyne, The lenge of a snyle. MS. Porkington 10.
(4) Dreamed. (A.-S.)
Also he met that a lampe so bryt
Hongede an heyse upoun that tre.
METE-FORME. A form or long seat used for sitting on at dinner-time.
And whome his swerde brokene was, A mete-forme he gott perces, And there-with he ganne hym were.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 105.
METEING. Dreaming. (A.-S.)
In this time Lot the king In bad was to gret meteing. Arthur and Merlin, p. 141.
METELLES. Dreams. (A.-S.)
In this heath ys forboide alle manere mawmetre, ydolastre, wychecraft, enchanstemenes, redynge of metelles and alle mysbyleve. MS. Burney 206, f. 85.
METELY. Measurely; filly.
Of heighe he was a mately mon, Nother to grefe ny to smal.
METER. Fitter. (A.-S.)
In which doynge he thought polecile more meter to be used then forere. Hall's Union, 1648.
METERER. A poet. Drayton.

METESEL. Dinner-time. (A.-S.)

METHE. (1) Courteous. (A.-S.) Thou wast meth and make us mayden for my clea.

J. S. Lincoln A. & L. 17, f. 231.

Alle that mayen my clea and meath
Went hem into Nazareth.


(2) Mead; metheglin. See Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 194; W. Mapes, p. 350; Nugg Poetice, p. 10. Metheglin was anciently made of a great variety of materials. See a receipt for it in MS. Sloane 1672, f. 127.

(3) To choke, or breathe hardly. *Cumb.*

METHFUL. Tired; weary. (A.-S.)

I am methful for to speke,
And I raas for Lavere me kepo.

*MS. Cotton, Vespasian, D. viii. f. 2.*

METHIRIDATUM. An antidote against infection, so called from Mithridates, its reputed inventor.

But what brave spirit could be content to sit in his shop, with a flapet of wood before him, selling *Methridatium* and dragons water to infected houses.

The *Knight of the Burning Pestle*, 1635.


METRETIS. Measures. *Baber.*

METREZA. A mistress. (Ital.)

METRICIONS. Writers in verse.


METTER. A measurer. *North.*

METTES. Manners? *Pleys*. Harl. MS.

For to refe hyme wyckedyd
With wrange mettes or metayre

*R. de Brunne*, *MS. Douce*. p. 10.

MEVE. To move. (A.-N.)

MEEVERLY. Bashful; shy; mild. *North.*

MEVY. The thrush. *Browne.*

MEW. (1) Mowed. *Yorkesh.*

(2) To moult. Hence, to change the dress. A cage for moultng hawks was called a meve.

For the better preservation of their health they strowed mint and sage about them; and for the speckler mewing of their feathers, they gave them the slough of a snake, or a tortoise out of the shell, or a green lizard cut in pieces.


(3) A stack of corn, or hay. *North.*

MEWET. Mute; dumb. (A.-N.)

MEWS. (1) Moss. *Exmoor.*

(2) Public stables. *Yor. dial.*

MEWT. The dung of a hawk. It is applied to a dog in Du Bartas, p. 584.

MEYND. Mixed; mingled.

Off rody colour meyned somdele with rede.

*MS. Cantab. F. I. 6, f. 140.*

She'meynd her weeping with his blood, and kising all his fade,

(Which now became as cold as yoe) she cryde in wofull case,

As, what chaunce, my Pyramus, hath parted thee and mee.

Golding's *Ovid*, 1567.

MEYNE. The company or crew.

Whanne al was rody, meyned and vitale,

They dide not but wynde to fare out.

*MS. Deya* 230, xv. Cent.


MEYTE. Meat; dinner.

Off hym shall we laȝ aile

At the meyte when we bence.

*MS. Cantab. F. F. v. 48, f. 53.*

MEZZIL-FACED. Red with pimples. *Lanc.*

From the old word *mezew*?

MIC. To skulk, or hide secretly; to play truant. "That mite is miching in this grove," Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. ix. Minshew has, "to miche, or secretly to hide himselfe out of the way, as trautans doe from schoole." It is still used in exactly this sense in the provinces.

"To mich, to shrug or sneake in some corner, and with pouting lips to shew anger, as an ape being beaten and grinning with his teeth," Florio, p. 6. "Miche, to creep softly," *MS. Yorksh.* GL *Micher*, derived from this verb, may be explained, a sly thief, one who steals things of small value, or more usually, a truant or skulking fellow. "Mecher, a lytell thefe, laroneceau," *Palsgrave.* It occurs in Rom. of the Rose, 6541, where the A. N. original reads *lieres*, voleur. "Thyeves, mychers, and cut-purse," Kennett, p. 105. Grose has, "*Michers*, thieves, pilferers," as a Norfolk word, and it is also given in the same sense in *MS. Lansd.* 1053. "*Thefes* and mychers keyn," *Towneley Myst.* p. 216. "A blackberry mouchier, an egregious truant," Dean *Milles* MS. p. 180. The application of the word in the sense of truant is often found in later writers, as in Shakespeare, who is well illustrated by the following passage, "In the Forest of Dean to mischief blackberries, or simply to mooch, means to pick blackberries, and blackberries have thus obtained there the name of mooches," Heref. GL. p. 69. "Fy, fy, it will not besme us to playe the mychers," Elyot, ed. 1559, in v. *Apage.* "Now how a *micher* he standes, as though he had trecwang from honestie," Lilly's *Mother Bombie*, 1594. "*Circumforanus*, a mycher." *Nominale MS.* "Mike, to idle, loiter," *Salop. Antig.* p. 505. It was often used as a term of contempt; Hollyband gives it as the translation of *catignard*, and Cotgrave has, "Chiche-face, a chichiface, micher, sneake-bill, wretched folow." Another should have spoke us two bothewve,

But, like a *meacher*, hee not to be seene,

Hee's runne away even in the very nick.

*MS. Poems,* xvii. Cent.

MICHE. (1) Much; great. *Michel*, greatness.

*Mychen*, much, Relig. Antig. ii. 47.

Alle the myche treasour that traytoure had wone;

To commons of the contric, clergey and other.

*Morte Arther*, *MS. Lincoln*. f. 66.

For hire mil luf is myche, I wene.

*Guy of Warwick,* p. 6.

(2) A kind of rich fur.

(3) A loaf of bread. "With-oute wyn and miches;"

Relig. Antig. ii. 192.
MICHELWORT. Elleborus albus. See a list of plants in MS. Sione 5, f. 5.
MICHEL-WHAT. Much the same. North.
MICKLE. Much; great. North. Hence mickles, size, greatness.
Owe he out: my soule in the cuntre.
[MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.]
MICKLED. Benumbed. Ezmoor.
MID. (1) Might. Someret.
(2) The middle; the centre. Cumb.
(3) With. Kng Alisander, 852.
MID-ALLEY. The nave, or middle aisle.
MIDDEN. A dung-hill. North. Ray spells it midding, and thinks it is derived from mud.
It is also a contemptuous name for a very dirty woman. Midden-crow, the carrion crow; also called a midden-dawp.
A Fowler mydding of yeyley
Sawyst thou never in londe of peese.
[MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 59.]
A Fowler mydding sawee you never none,
Than a mane es wyth fleche and bone.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 30.
MIDDIES. The middle, or midst. Middlesport, the centre of anything.
MIDDLE-BAND. The small piece of pliable leather or skin which passes through the two caps of a fall, joining the hand-staff and swingle. Var. dial.
MIDDLE-EARTH. The world. (A-S.)
And had oon the ferest orchard
That was yn alle thys myddil-erd.
[MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 129.]
MIDDLE-SPEAR. The upright beam that takes the two leaves of a barn-door. In Yorkshire it is termed a mid-feather.
MIDDLE-STEEP. The threshing-floor, which is generally in the middle of a barn. East.
MIDDLING. Not in good health. Wore. Middling-sharp, tolerably well.
MIDDLING-GOSSIP. A go-between.
MIDGE. The mesentery gland of a pig. Also termed a midgarter.
MIDDONE. Quickly; immediately. It is wrongly explained by Weber, the only glossary in which the word occurs.
"Gli is oaln went ful sone,
And al his feren middenone.
Gy of Worwike, p. 69.
The cherl bent his bowe sone,
And smot a doke middenone.
[Archer and Merlin, p. 154.]
MIDJANS. Small pieces; mites. Cornw.
MIDLEG. The calf of the leg.
MID-MORN. Nine o'clock, a.m.
MID-OVERNONE. Three o'clock, p.m. It occurs in MS. Cotton, Vespas. D. vii.
MIDREDE. The midriff. "Diafragma, a mydredre." Nominalne MS.
MIDSUMMER-DOR. The May-bug. Cambr.
MIDSUMMER-MOON. It is Midsummer Moon with you, i.e. you are mad.
MIDWARD. Towards the middle. (A-S.)

The bryhte helme was croketh downe
Unto the mydward of hye crowne.
[MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 36; f. 151.]

MID-WINTER. Christmas. (A-S.)
Wass nevyr syche noblyar furico manyis tyne
Mad in Mydwynter in the Weste maresys.
[Arbroth Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 33.]
MIE. To pound, or beat. Hence mierre, a mortar, an instrument for breaking or pounding anything. "Micotarium, a myere;" Nominalne MS. See Dusgae, i.e. v. Micotaria, which is glossed by A. N. emsirene.
MIFF. (1) Displeasure; ill-humour, but generally in a slight degree. Var. dial.
Deal Gainaerough a lash, for pride so stuffi
Who robus of such pleasure for a miff.
Peter Pindar, i. 81.

(2) A mow, or rick. North.
MIFFY. The devil. Glouc.
MIG. Mud. (A-S.)
MIGHELL. Michael. Palegrave. Mihill is very common in old writers.
The soothfastnes and nothing hel
That thou herdest of seynt Mychale,
MIGHTFUL. Full of might; powerful.
MIGHTY. Fine; gay. Someret.
MIGNIARD. Tender; delicate. (Fr.)
MIGNON. To flatter. (Fr.)
MIIITINGE. Power. (A-S.)
For I know noth boke written saw,
In thi michtinges, Laverd, in sal i ga.
[MS. Egerton 014, f. 47.]
MIKELHEDE. Greatness; extent. (A-S.)
MILCE. Mercy; pity. (A-S.)
Thurc his mites was y-bore,
And bought al that was forloure.
MILCH. White. Hamlet, ii. 2. Douce has confused this term with milce, Illust. ii. 238.
MILCHY. Melted corn. Cornu.
MILD. Gentle-flavoured. Var. dial.
MILDER. To moulder; to turn to dust. Linc.
MILDNESS. Mercy. Lydgate.
MILE. Michael. East. Jennings has Milemas, Michaelmas.
MILES-ENDWAYS. Very long miles. West.
MILFOL. Merciful. Hearne.
MILGIN. A pumpkin. Norf. Pies made in that shape are called milgin-pies.
MILK-BROTH. Gruel made with milk. East.
MILKEE. To milk a little. Someret.
MILKER. A cow that gives milk.
MILK YORK. A forked branch of oak used for hanging the milk-pails on.
MILK-LEAD. A cistern lined with lead, used for laying milk in. West.
MILKNESS. A dairy. Also, any white dishes made with milk. North.
MILKY. To milk. Wilts.

MILLARS-COATS. Brigandines.

MILLED. Tipsy. Newc.

MILLED-MONEY. Was first coined in this country in 1561. It is frequently alluded to by our early writers. "Fortie Mark Mil-sixpences," Citye Match, 1639, p. 14.

MILLER. The large white moth.

MILLERAY. A gold coin worth 14s.

MILLER’S-THUMB. The bull-head, a small fish. "No bigger than a miller’s thumb," a common simile.

Therefore as I, who from a groom,
No bigger than a miller’s thumb.
-Cotton’s Works, 1234, p. 159.

MILLETS. A disease in the fetlocks of horses.

Topsell, 1607, p. 431.

MILL-EYE. The hole through which the grinded corn falls below.


MILLOW. A melon. Palgrave.

MILL-STONE. See into a mill-stone, to fathom a secret. To weed mill-stone, not to weed at all.


And so fell in the chase of them, that many of them were slain, and, namely, at a mylen, in the medewe fast by the towne, were many drowned; many ran towards the church; and at the church, to the abbey, and els where, as they best myght. Arrival of King Edward IV, p. 30.

MILOK. Hic mello, mellion, Anglice, a meloun or mylock, MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 17.


MILT. (1) The fat of a sheep. West.

(2) The fat of a fish. Yorks.


MILWYN. Green fish. Lanc.

MIM. Primly silent. Mimmyg primmying has a similar meaning.

MIMMAM. A bog. Berks.

MIMMICKING. Puny; weakly. West.

MIN. (1) The lesser. (Germ.)

(2) Man. Used in contempt. West.

MINATING. Threatening. (Lat.) See Hayward’s Queen Elizabeth, p. 58.

MINE. To walk in an affected manner.

"To jump about," MS. Devon Gloss. Don’t mince the matter, do not conceal or often anything in it.

MINCH. A nun. Mychnys, Wright’s Monastic Letters, p. 228. The nunnerly at Littlemore is still called the minchery. "This house of mychnyn," MS. Cantab. Dd. vii. 2. There was a mychnys withynne that abbacy tho, The wheele was come of heyns tyng. -Chron. Virocon. p. 110.

MIND. (1) To remember; to observe; to notice particularly. Var. dial.

(2) To watch; to take care of. West.

(3) Took in mind, was offended.

(4) To intend. Middleton, i. 179.

MINDE. Remembrance. (A-S.)

MINDING. Recollection. West.

MINE. (1) To penetrate. (A-N.)

(2) To long for. Devon.

(3) Mien; countenance. Shak.

(4) Any kind of mineral. Kent.


MINE-EARTH. A white earth near the surface of the ground, a certain sign or indication of iron ore or iron stone. Staff.

MINEVER. The fur of the ermine mixed with that of the small weasel. The white stoat is called a minifer in Norfolk.

MING. (1) To mind or observe. To ming at one, to mention. North. To ming the miller’s eye out, i.e. to begin more than your materials suffer you to complete.

(2) To mix or mingle. To ming bread, to knead it. East.

Hys sorow mynyng alle hys mode,
Whan the corps in armys he hente.
-Ms. Hort. 2292, f. 133.


MINGINATER. "One that makes fret-work; it is a rustick word used in some part [part] of Yorkshire," Ray ed. 1674, p. 33.

MINGING. The same as Mening, q. v.

MINGLE. (1) A contr. for mine ingle.


MING-WORT. Wormwood. North.

MINIFER-PIN. The smallest sized pin of the common sort. East.

MINIKE. Trifling; cheating.


(2) A lute-string. It was properly the treble-string of a lute or fiddle. Nares’s explanation is wrong, and the quotations given by Mr. Dyce, Middleton, ii. 127, do not establish his definition. "Leute stringes called mynikins," Brit. Bibli. ii. 407.

MINIMP. (1) The minnow. Somerset.

(2) A kind of brown tawny colour.

MINION. (1) A kind of gun. "Minions all," Gaulfrido and Barnardo, 1570. Bourne, Inventions or Devises, 1576, mentions it as requiring shot three inches in diameter.
(2) Pleasant; agreeable. \(\text{(Fr.)}\)

The strange paigeant, the behavior of the lords, the beautie of the ladies, the sumptuous feast, the delicate viand, the marcellar justes, the fierce turballs, the lustle daunces, and the minion songs.

\(\text{Hall, Henry VI. f. 65.}\)

MINISH. To diminish.

Wherefore to abridge his power, and to minishe his authoritie, they determined to bryn hym into the hatred of the people, and into the disdain of the nobilitie.

\(\text{Hall, Henry VI. f. 91.}\)

MINISTERS. Minstrels. \(\text{Chaucer.}\)

MINISTRES. Officers of justice. \(\text{(A.-N.)}\)

MINK. To attempt; to aim at. \(\text{East.}\)

MINK-MEAT. Mixed food for fowls, &c. \(\text{East.}\)

MINKS. A kind of fur. \(\text{(Fr.)}\)

MINNE. To think; to remember. \(\text{(A.-S.)}\)

Man, my mercy yf thou hyt mynued,
I have the yt shewyd on many wyse,
Sythen the tyne that thou fyrste synned
Ayeaste my hoest in paradys.

\(\text{MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 17.}\)

The coldwys oxyr-caste, all lytt was leste,
Hys mynyt was more then ye mynyt yf we.

\(\text{MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 47.}\)

Syr of one thing I wolde to wynt you
And beseeche you to speke.

\(\text{MS. Harl. 2252, f. 98.}\)

MINNETS. Small pebbles, &c. \(\text{Var. dial.}\)

Small particles of anything are called minnetson, or miniloons.

And alle the moysetson of that naye,
That weron fyled of that naye with the file.

\(\text{Chron. Villodun. p. 41.}\)

MINNIN-ON. A luncheon. \(\text{Yorksh.}\)

MINNOK. One who affects much delicacy. \(\text{East.}\)

This is the reading of the 4to. ed. in Mids. Night’s Dream, iii. 2. Forby considers it the right reading, but the folio mimick, an actor, is no doubt correct.

MINNY. Mother. \(\text{North.}\)

MINNYING-DAY. The anniversary festival in which prayers were offered up for the souls of the deceased. \(\text{(A.-S.)}\)

A solenmoe feste make and holde
On hys wywys mynyng-day.

\(\text{MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 944.}\)

MINORESSE. A nun under the rule of St. Clare. \(\text{Chaucer.}\)

MINOUR. A miner; an excavator.

\(\text{Mynure they make yn hylyss holes,}
As yn the West cuntré men seke coles.}\)

\(\text{MS. Harl. 1701, f. 71.}\)

MINT. (1) To intend. Also, intended. Still used in Lincolnshire, to endeavour.

To bere hym downe he had mynute,
In hys schyldhe he hye the dynt.

\(\text{MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 347.}\)

(2) To aim; to strike, or beat.

Tryawmoere at hym come myntye,
Hys swerdes felle fro hym at that dynte,
To the grownde can hyt goo!
Then was Burlonde fulle gladd,
And that lady was sore adrad,
Knyngylys were fulle woo!

\(\text{MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 81.}\)

Wyth grete wrath he can mynte,
But he fayled of hys dynt.

\(\text{MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 180.}\)

(3) To resemble. \(\text{Somerset.}\)

(4) A mite. \(\text{Mynst, mity. West.}\)

(5) Gold. \(\text{See Brit. Bibl. ii. 521.}\)

(6) To invent, or feign. \(\text{North.}\)

Many times pretending an indisposition of health,
or some other minded excuse, to prevent her journey,
by remaining there where shee had planted her fancy.

\(\text{The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 60}\)

MINUTE. A mite. “To a minute, accurately,
not only as to time, but also as to knowledge.”

\(\text{Heref. Gloss. p. 67.}\)

MIP. A nymph.

MIPLIN. A delicate feeder. \(\text{Derb.}\)

MIR. A marsh, or bog. \(\text{(A.-S.)}\)

MIRCHIVIOUS. Mischievous. \(\text{Devon.}\)

MIRED-BANK. A separation. \(\text{Norf.}\)

MIRED-BARN. A bittern. “A mydrumnyll
or a buture,” Ortus Vocab. \(\text{North.}\)

MIRGURRE. Merrier; more pleasant.

That hee had delievred hym ouyt of his pynne,
And brouyht hym into a mirgurre plane.

\(\text{Chron. Villodun. p. 126.}\)

MIRI. Merry; pleasant. \(\text{(A.-S.)}\)

Floures schewen her borjoun,
\(\text{Miri it is in feld and toun.}\)

\(\text{Arthurr and Merlin, p. 63.}\)

MIRKE. (1) To darken. \(\text{Palgrave.}\)


\(\text{Jyf thou brake ever any kyrrke,}
On day or ye nyzt, ye myrke,
Thou art assurced, thou wost weyl.}\)

\(\text{MS. Harl. 1701, f. 15.}\)

MIRKSHUT. Twilight. \(\text{Glouc.}\)

MIRKSMOE. Dark. \(\text{Spenser.}\)

MIRL. To pine; to grieve. \(\text{North.}\)

MIRSHYT. Mischief. \(\text{Somerset.}\)


MIRTLE. To crumble, as ground, &c. \(\text{North.}\)

MISAGAPT. Mistaken; misgiven. \(\text{Sussex.}\)

MISAGREE. To disagree. \(\text{(A.-N.)}\)

MIS-BEDEN. To injure. \(\text{(A.-S.)}\)

MISBEHOLDEN. Disobliging. \(\text{North.}\)

MIS-BETE. A bastard. \(\text{(A.-S.)}\)

MIS-BORNE. Ill-behaved. \(\text{Chaucer.}\)

MIS-CALL. To abuse. \(\text{North.}\)

MIS-CAS. Misfortune. See Isumbra, 784. \(\text{Miscathality, an unlucky accident. East.}\)

MISCHIEF. (1) Misfortune. \(\text{(A.-N.)}\)

It is in very common use for injury. To hurt, or injure, Robinson Crusoe, p. 177. Sometimes, to destroy, to kill.

Kynig Ardas of Arragone
Come rydying to the towne,
And sawe them fyght in fere;
Hyt dud the kyng mykylle grefe;
When he sawe the chyldhe at mynchafe,
That was hym love and dere!

\(\text{MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 77.}\)

(2) The devil. \(\text{Somerset.}\)

MISCHIEF-NIGHT. May-eve. \(\text{Yorksh.}\)

MISCOMFORT. Misfortune. \(\text{Miscomap, mishap, Suffolk.}\)

MISCONSTER. To misconstrue.

Theodorus, the atheist, complained that his schollers were woont, how plaine soever hee spake,
MIS-STATE. Mischance. Chaucer.

MISAY. To revile, or abuse. (A.-S.)
Also thal sal ikone othyr were,
And mysony and scander Godd Alynchyt.


MISSEL. A cow-house. Yorks.

MISSelden. Mistletoe. "An eater of mises-
deled," Eliot in v. Turds. Tussor has
mistle, p. 79.

MISENS. Anything missing. North.

MISSET. Hee would supply the place well enough of a ser-
vile usher, with an affected grace to carry her misset,
open her pue.

The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 21.

MISOMER. Midsummer. West.
At Missomer on an nyght,
The mone schane folle bright.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.

MISTAKE. To transgress; to take away wrong-
fully or by mistake.

MISTECH. A bad habit. North.

MISTER. (1) Kind; species; trade; occupation;
manner of life. (A.-N.) Hence mis-
tery, an art or trade, a company or guild of
traders.

(2) Need; necessity.
Kyng Ardus seyde then,
Y have mystyr of soche a man,
God hath hym hedur brought!
Fulle welie y am be-gone,
Y trowe God hath me sent wone,
That schalle Moradas bryng to nyght!

Seint Cantob. Fr. ii. 38, f. 78.

MISTHIDE. Darkness. Chaucer.

MIS-TREE. Dim-sighted. Devon.

MISTRRESS. (1) Wife. Var. dial.
(2) The jack at bowls. "The mistris or block
at bowls," Florio, p. 279.

MISTRY. To deceive. Devon. A mistry man,
a very deceitful fellow.

MISTURE. Misfortune.
Boné side, it is a great mistere that we have not
men swine as well as beasts, for then we should have
porke that hath no more bones than a pudding,
and a side of bacon that you might lay under your head
in stead of a bolster. Nashe's Pierce Penniless, 1592.

MISWENT. Gone wrongly. (A.-S.)
But felle alle hout to hire assente,
And thus the whel is alle miscont.


MISWONTED. Tender. North.

MISWROUGHT. Done amiss.
Schryft of the byschop the lady besought,
I have grevymy God in wordes and deede:
The byschop seyd, Thou haste myswroght
Ageyney thy God in forme of brede.

MS. Cantob. Fr. ii. 38, f. 47.

MIT. To commit. South.

MITAINE. A glove. (A.-N.) The term was
not restricted to gloves without fingers. Ray
inserts mittens in his list of South and East
Country Words, with the following explana-
tion, "gloves made of linnen or woollen,
whether knit or stitched: sometimes also they
call! so gloves made of leather without fingers."  
"Mencus, a meteune," Nominales MS.  
Take the porter thi staffe to halde,  
And thi mystes also.

MITE. A small worm. (A-S.)

MITH. Might. Still in use. Mythy, mighty,  
Archaeologia, XXX. 365.

MITHE. To conceale; to hide. (A-S.)

MITHER. To muffle up; to smother; to encumber. Northampton. Hence, occasionally, to perplex.

MITHERS. To be in the mithers, i.e. quite intoxicated. Linc.

MITS. (1) Even. (2) Mittens. Var. dial.

MITTING. Darling. A term of endearment.  
See Chester Plays, i. 124.

MIVER. A mortar. Someret.

MIVEYS. Marbles. Var. dial.

MIX. (1) To clean out. West.  
(2) Wretch. Hence mixed, vile, bad.


MIX-PLENTON. The herb less-morel.

MIXTRLYN. Rye and wheat ground together, of which the inferior brown bread was made.  
See the Archaeologia, xxv. 425. See Mastin.

MIXTION. A mixture. Palgrave.

MIZ-MAZE. Confusion. Also as Maze, q. v.

MIZZICK. A boggy place. North.

MIZZLE. (1) To rain softly. Var. dial.  
(2) To go; to run; to sneak off; to succumb, or yield. Sometimes, to get tipsy.

Then their bodies being satisfied, and their heads prettily mizzled with wine, they walk abroad for a time, or els conferre with their familiars.

Subs' Anatomy of Mouses, 1695, p. 57.

MIZZY. A quagmire. North.

MO. (1) To make. Perceval, 1900.  

To them I wyshe even thus, and to no mo,  
That as they have hiss judgement and hiss yeares,  
Even so I would they had hiss fyare longears

Old Ballad, Bibl. Soc. Antiq.

Sixty knytes and 3t mo,  
And also felis fysys ther-to,  
Hastely to the quene thet come,  
And in ther armys thir yr name,  
And brouyt hyre to bed in haste,  
And kepyd hyre both fysy and faste.

MS. Ashmole 61, XV cent.

Al fortt our Drigh sydy ho,  
So that blived ever mo.

Arthour and Merliss, p. 25.

MOAK. Hay; dark. Linc.

MOAM. Mellow. North.

MOANT. Might not. Yorksh.

MOATS. To play the moats, i.e. to be angry.

MOB. (1) To scold. Suffolk.

(2) To dress awkwardly. Yorksh. "Mob'd up, drest in a coarse clownish manner,"  
Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. This is, perhaps, connected with mobled in Hamlet, ii. 2.

MOB-CAP. A cap tying under a woman's chin by an excessively broad band, generally made of the same material as the cap itself.

MOBILE. The mob. (Lat.)

MOBLES. Goods; moveables. (A-N.)

To mynystre my mobles, fore made of my soule,  
To mendsinnet and mysse in my schest fallene.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

MOCCINO. A small Venetian coin, worth about ninepence.

MOCHA. A term applied to a cat of a black colour intermixed with brown. From the mocha pebble. East.

MOCHE. Great. (A-S.)

She ledde hym to a moche felde,  
So gret e never he behide.

When he was armed on a stede,  
He was a mykole man of brede  
And also moche man of myght.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 70.

In Parys a monyth the ost layt,  
For they had takyn a day  
With the Bowdow, moche of myghte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 87.

MOCK. (1) Ground fruit. Devon.

(2) To mock the Church, not to marry after the hannaes have been published.

(3) A root or stump; a large stick; a tuft of sedge. Dorset.

(4) The pomage.

MOCKADO. A kind of woollen stuff, made in imitation of velvet, and sometimes called mock-velvet.

My dream of being naked and my skyn all overwroght with work like some kind of tuft mockado, with crosses blew and red. Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 6.


MOCKBEGGAR. A bug-beare, a scarcow, a mockbegger, a toy to mocke an ape." Florio, p. 58. Mocke-clowne, ibid. p. 253. Forby has mock-begggar-hall, a house looking well outside, but having a poor interior. There is a house so called at Claydon.


For eyen and nose the nedethe a mokadour.


MOCKET-HEAD. See Ancony.

MOCKS. Trifles. Someret.


MODE. (1) Anger; passion. (A-S.)

To turne aweye from hem, Fadry, thy mode,  
But whether nat eyvy be fulde for gode.

MS. Hert. 1701, f. 90.

(2) Mind. Perceval, 589, 1327, 1695.

MODER. To regulate, especially the temper or disposition. "I moder or tempe myselfe  

MODERN. Trivial. Shak.

MODER-NAKED. Quite naked.

Sey that I bydye hem by sedy, bysshop and alle,  
To-morowe or the mydyday alle moder-naked.

MOGD. To crush, or bruise. *Warw.*
MOGI. Brave; high-minded.
Hof on ich hörde sale.
Ful modi mon and proud. *MS. Digby 85, f. 165.*
MODIR. Mother. *A.-S.*
MOFFLE. To do anything badly or ineffectually. *Var. dial.*
MOG. (1) To move away. *West.*
(2) To enjoy one’s self in a quiet easy comfortable manner.
Wit hung her blob, ev’n Humour seem’d to mounr,
And suddenly sat moggier o’er her urn.
*Collins’ Miscellanea,* 1763, p. 122.
MOGHETIS. The punch.
MOGHYS. Moths.
The mognys that thy clothes eate.
*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 16.
MOG-SHADÉ. The shadow of trees.
MOGWED. Mugwort. See an early list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 2.
MOIDER. To distract, or bewildier. Also, to labour very hard. *North.*
MOIL. (1) To become dirty. *West.*
(2) To toil or labour very hard. Generally coupled with *toil.* See Forby, ii. 218.
I hath bin told, both told, in proverbs old,
That souldiers suffer both hunger and cold,
That souldiers suffer both hunger and cold;
And this sing we, and this sing we,
We live by spoyle, by spoyle, we mogle and tulty;
Thus Snach and Catch doth keep a coyle!
And thus live we, and thus live we,
By snatchin a catch, and thus live we.
*Marriage of Witt and Wiedome,* 1582.

(3) A mule. Still in use.
I gave to evechye of the cheepest men of lawe a mogle to bronge hym to hell, and two right handes to helpise himselfe withall to take money of bothe parites.
The *Wyll of the Desill,* n. d.
They drewe owt of dromendaries diverse lordeis,
Mogges mylke whette, and mervallous beastes.
*Morte Arthure,* *MS. Lincoln,* c. 77.

(4) A sort of high shoe.
MOILY. Having no horns. *North.*
MOINE. A dunghill. *Berks.*
MOISE. (1) To mend; to improve. *East.*
(2) A kind of pancake.
(3) Cider. See *Apple-moise.*
MOISON. Harvest; growth. *A.-N.*
MOIST. (1) New, applied to liquors.
(2) Warm and moist were the appropriate terms in the time of Shakespeare for what we should now call an *aired* and a *damp* shirt.
See Whiter’s Specimen of a Commentary on Shakespeare, 1794, p. 82; and the French Schoole Maister, 1631, p. 39.
(2) To moisten. *Somerset.*
MOTHERED. Tired out. *Glouce.*
MOKE. (1) The mesh of a net. *South.* Hence applied to any wicker-work.
(2) *“Tins, a moke,” Nominales MS.*
MOKERAD. A deceiver. *A.-N.*
"Avarice, rych, and hardes,
Ye a theif, a mokered. *MS. Harl. 1701,* f. 41."
MOKY. Misty. *Linc.*
MOLD. (1) Earth; ground. It is constantly applied to the ground in works of art. See Degrevant, 1039.

(2) Hermodactilli. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.
(3) A model used as a guide by masons when doing ornamental work.
(4) To disarrange; to crumble. *North.*
(6) Form; fashion; appearance.
MOLDALE. Spiced or mulled ale.
MOLD-BOARD-CLOUTS. Plates of iron which protect the mold-board, or projecting side, of the plough, from the wear and tear of the earth and stones it meets with.
MOLD-STONE. The jamb of a window.
MOLDWARP. A mole. Also pronounced *moldswart.* It is still in use, and sometimes the mole-hill.
*Tak a moidwarype,* and sethe ite wele in wax, and wyning it throw se a clathes, and do it in boxttes.
That king Henry was the moidwarype, cursed of Goddes owne mouth, and that they thre the dragon, the lion, and the wolfe, whiche should devide this realm between them.
*Hall's Union,* 1546, *Hen. IV.* f. 20.
And for to set us hereon more ago.
A prophet came (a vengeance take them all)
Affirming Henry to be Gogmagog,
Whom Merlin doth a moid-warpe ever call,
Accurst of God, that must be brought in thrall
By a wolfe, a dragon, and a lion strong,
Which should divide this kingdom them among.
*Phser. quoted in Notes to Henry IV.*
MOLE. (1) Form. Topsell’s *Beasts,* p. 194.
(2) A stain in linen cloth, spelt *mule* in Urry’s MS. additions to Ray in Bodleian library.
*Moled,* spotted, stained. *A.-N.*
(3) To speak. *“Moles to hir mildly,” Morte Arthure,* *MS. Lincoln,* f. 85.
(4) To destroy moles. *North.*
MOLEDAY. A day of burial. *West.*
MOLEINE. Scabs; swellings; cracks.
MOLE-SHAG. A caterpillar. *Glouce.*
MOLESTIE. Trouble. *A.-N.*
MOLHERN. A female heron. *Warw.*
MOLKIT. An effeminate boy. *West.*
MOLL. (1) A measure of wood containing one cubic metre. *A.-N.*
(2) A whore. An old cant term.
(3) The familiar name of Mary.
MOLL-ANDREW. A merry-Andrew. *South.*
MOLLART. A maulkin, q. v. *Lanc.*
MOLLED. Mouldy?
Thy dryskepy soore thy mollethy mete,
Where with the sebey myghtes wele fare.
*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 16.
MOLLEWELLE. The sea-calf. This term occurs in the Nominales MS. xv. Cent.
MOLLICRUSH. To beat severely. *West.*
MOLLYFY. To soothe. *Var. dial.*
MOLL-WASHER. The water-wagtail. *South.*
MOLLYCODDLLE. An effeminate person, a term of contempt. *Var. dial.*
MOLLYPEART. Frisky; lively. *Oxon.*
MOLOUR. A grinding-stone.
MOLT. To perspire. *East.* Possibly con-
nected with molte, melted. A very hot day is often termed a melting day. Molt-water, clear perspiration.

MOLER. The toll to the miller for grinding corn. North.

MOLTING. The same as Angleberry, q.v.

MOM. A mum, or soft sound. (A.-S.)

MOMBLEMENT. Confusion; disorder. West.

MOME. (1) Soft; smooth. North.

(2) A blockhead. "A gull, a ninn, a mome, a sot," Florio, p. 81.

Words are but wind, but blowses come home,
A stout tongue'd lawyer's but a mome.

Brome's Songs, 1661, p. 100.

(3) An aunt. Nominale MS.

MOMELLYNGE. Mumbling. (A.-S.)

These makes hippynge, homerynge,
Of medles momelyste.

Ms. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 206.

MOMENT. Lasting for a moment. It occurs in Cornwally's Essays, 1632, e. 5.

MOMMERED. Worried. Oxon.

MOMMICK. (1) A scarecrow. Somerset.

(2) To cut anything awkwardly. South.

MON-AMY. A dish composed chiefly of cream, curds, and butter. (A.-N.)

MONANDAY. Monday. Westm. (A.-S.)

MONCE. Mischance. Yorksh.

MONCHELET. A dish in old cookery described in the Forme of Cury, p. 17.

MONCORN. "Beere corne, barley bygge, or munecorne," Hulcet, 1552.

MONE. Many. Still in use.

Of Frawnce he mad him anon regent,
And wedid Kateren in his present;
Into England anon he went,
And crownd our quene in ryal array.
Of quen Kateren our kyng was borne,
To save our rytt that was fore-lorne,
Oure faders in Frawna had won beforne,
That han hit hold monde a day.

Ms. Douce 309. f. 29.

(2) Money.

Forthe thei went alre thre
To paye the scheperde his monde.

Ms. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

MONE. (1) To advise; to explain; to tell; to relate; to admonish. Also a substantive, mind, opinion. (A.-S.)

What may this mene, quod these mene;
Move it us mare. Ms. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 233.
By a tale y shal you mone,
That fyl betwyx the fadyr and the sone.

Ms. Harl. 1701, f. 8.


A-lake for low mey lefe ys lorne.
Yn betturre balyres here mone I be
Fole one of the breyttest that ever was borne,
With rvrsynge speyez has woundy me.


(3) A month.

And so biffle upon a day,
And that was in the monde of May.

Geveir, Ms. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 51.

MONEKENE. Monkish. Hearne.

MONELICH. Meanly. (A.-N.)

Explaind moneylesse in Rob. Glouc, p. 647.


MONESTE. To admonish. (A.-N.)

MONET. Silver. Norf.

MONEY-MAKERS. Counterfeiters of coin.

MONEY-SPIDER. The arromes scenaica. It is likewise called a money-spinner.

MONGE. To eat; to munch. West.

MONGER. A merchant, or trader. Now only used in composition. Also, a small kind of merchant vessel. From this latter meaning, which is given by Blount, may be derived monkey, explained by an uneducated man "a barge wot's covered over."

MONIAL. (1) A mulion. "Postes or monylells," Hall, Henry VIII. f. 73.

(2) A num. Archeologia, xxii. 360.

MONIOURS. Coiners. (A.-N.)


MONK'S-CLOTH. A kind of worsted.

MONMOUTH-CAP. A kind of flat cap formerly worn by the common people.

MONNYLICH. Manly. Kyng Alis. 3569.

MONRADE. Homage. (A.-S.)

Whose buyth any thing, Hit is hys ant hys offrynge:
Adam hungry com me to—
Monrade dude y him me do,
For on appel ich yef hym,
He is myn ant al hys kun.

Harrowing of Hell, p. 19.

MONSLAT. Murder; manslaughter.

The syn of sodomi to heven
Hit crysen on God Almyth;
And monslat with a refulve sten
Hit askys vengans day and nyt.

Audelay's Poems, p. 2.

MONSOPE. The herb orobus.

MONSTRE. (1) To exhibit; to show. (A.-N)

(2) A pattern. Chaucer.

MONTANTO. An old fencing term.

MONTEM. An annual custom at Eton, fully described by Brand, i. 237. An account of the procession ad montem occurs in Ms. Sloane 4839, f. 85.

MONTENANCE. Amount; extent. And ilk a nghte take the montenance of a fiche, and do it in thyne eghe before thou laye the doune, and it salir mend the.

Ms. Lincoln Med. f. 263.

They had not ridden but a while,
Not the montenance of a mile,
But they met with a gisant,
With a full sory semblant.

Beotes of Harleian, n. d.

MONTERO. "A montero, or close hood where-with travellers preserve their faces and heads from frost-biting, and weather-beating in winter," Cotgrave.

MONTETH. A kind of vessel used for cooling wine-glasses in.

MONTHLY. Madly, Middleton, ii. 559.

MONTHLY-NURSE. A nurse who attends the month of a woman's confinement.
MONTH-MINDS. Monthly remembrances of the departed.

And that no month-minds or yearly commemora-
tions of the dead, nor any other superstitious
ceremonies, be observed or used.

Grindal's Remains, p. 136.

MONTH'S-MIND. To have a month's mind, i.e. a strong inclination. A common phrase in our early dramatists, and still in use.

MONTURE. A riding or saddle horse. A French word used by Spenser. It may have also some reference to the Latin word ascen-
sorium, Englished by Maundeville as mountour, and explained by Ducange to be "quo quis in equum ascendit, tollitur," Glossarium, ed. 1772, i. 405.

MOO. (1) To low as a cow. North.
(2) To mock. Palsgrave. (Tempest, ii. 2.)

MOOD. (1) A sweetbreads. Devon.
(2) The mother of vinegar. Somerset.
(3) Crowded; cramped. Yorksh.

MOODLE. To fold up. North.


MOODY-HEARTED. Melancholy. West.

MOOIL. Mould, or earth. Yorksh.

MOOL. To rumple; to disorder. North.

MOON. (1) To level at the moon, to cast beyond the moon, to be very ambitious, to calculate deeply, to make an extravagant conjecture.
(2) Moon; grief. Also, to moon.

For thy love hym to schende
Wyth lytylle moon.

M. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 95.

Then were y schente, what shall y doo,
I have no man to moone me too

M. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 171.

(3) Wicked creature? (A.-S.)
He sende up for the lady soone,
And forth sche cam, that old moone.


MOON-CALF. "A moonecalfe, a hard swelling or shapeless piece of flesh in the wome, which makes women belewe they are with child when they are not," Cottgrave. The term was often applied to a monster, or a fool. In Somerset, a crying child is so called.

MOONER. A kind of dog, mentioned in Top-
sell's Beasts, 1607, p. 175.

MOONGE. The bellowing of cattle. Cumb.

MOONLIGHT-FLITTING. The same as Lon-
don-flitting, q. v.

MOONLING. A fool; a lunatic.

MOON-MEN. Thieves; robbers.

MOON-SHINE. (1) An illusive shadow.
(2) A dish composed partly of eggs.
(3) Smuggled or illicit spirits. South.

MOOR. (1) To void blood. Yorksh.
(2) A heath, common, or waste land. In Suffolk, any uninclosed ground.
(3) A bailiff of a farm. North.

MOOR-COOT. A moor-hen. Somerset.

MOOR-GOLLOP. A sudden squall across the moors. Devon.

MOORISH. Wishing for more. South.

MOOR-MASTER. The same as Barmaster, q. v.

MOOR-PALM. The flower of the dock.

MOOR-POOT. A young moorgame. Meta-

phorically, an ignorant fellow. North.

MOORS. Turnips. Devon.

MOOR-STONE. A kind of granite found on
the moors. Devon. It is fully described in

MOOSLE. To muzzle. Somerset.

MOOT. (2) To discuss a point of law in an Inn
of Court. Hence, contention.

The rollynge forthe crompe and rote,
And yrt of tho that wulde the note.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 65.

(2) The stump of a tree. West.
(3) A note on a horn. (A.-N.)

MOOT-END. The backside. South.

MOOT-HALL. The hall of assembly. (A.-S.)

A town-hall is still so called in the North of
England.

MOOTING-AXE. A grubbing-axe. West.

MOOYSEN. To wonder. Yorksh.

MOOZLES. A stupid sloven. Linc.

MOP. (1) To drink greedily. Var. dial.
(2) A meeting or fair where servants are hired. West.

(3) The young whiting. The young of any animal was so called, and the term was even applied to a girl.

(4) A tuft of grass. West.
(5) To muffle up. See Mob.
(6) A grinace, or contemptuous grin.
(8) All mops and brooms, half-seas over, in-
toxicad. In the mops, sulky.

(9) A napkin. Glouc.

(10) To fidget about. North.

MOPAN-HEEDY. Hide-and-seek. Devon.

MOP-EYED. Short-sighted. See the Muses.
Looking Glass, 1643, p. 58.

MOPO. A nick-name given by Chettle, in his
Kind-harts Dreame, 1592, to some ballad ven-
der of the sixteenth century. Who he was,
does not appear to be known.

MOPPER. A muffler. Somerset.

MOPPET. A term of endearment to a young girl. See Mop (3).

MOPPIIL. A blunder; a mistake. Yorksh.

MOPSEY. A slovenly untidy woman. Also
the same as Moppet, q. v.

MOPSISICAL. Low-spirited. Suffolk.

MOPT. Deceived; fooled. Devon.

MOR. A mayor. Hearne.

MORAL. (1) Model; likeness. Var. dial.
(2) Meaning. Much ado about Nothing, iii. 4.

MORCROP. The herb pimprenell.

MORDYDY. Morrowide; early part of the
morning. (A.-S.)

This was in the mordey after that that some

MORE. (1) A root. West. Morede, rooted up,

In our Western language equa is a brushe, and a
route we call a more.

Aubreys Wits, Royal Soc. MS. p. 127.

(2) Greater. King John, ii. 1.

(3) A hill. North.
(4) Delay. (Lat.)
That gan to hem cleyly certifie,
Without more, the childis dwellynge place.

(5) To increase. See Lydgate, p. 243.
MORE-HERBY. The herb devil's-bit.
MOREL. (1) The wood night-shade.
Tak moroles, and the rute of evererne that waxes
on the axe, and stamp it wele, and temper it with
myilk, and anoyn the scabbes therwith.

(2) The morris. (Fr.)
That can set his three along in a row,
And that is fippyn morrel I irow.
Apoth Shovring, 1627, p. 49.

(3) A name for a horse, properly a dark-coloured
one. See Towneley Myst. p. 9.
Have gode now, my gode moeul,
On many a stour thou hast servyd me wel.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 49.

MORIN. The morning. (A.-S.)
MOROVER. Moreover than that, besides,
over and above that. East.
MORE-SACKS-TO-THE-MILL. A very rough
game, mentioned in Dean Miller's MS. p. 180.
MORE-SMEREWORTH. The herb mercury.
MOREYNE. A murrain.
Yn Rome fyl a grete moreyne,
A pestilens of men, a venemance to pyne.
MS. Harl 1701, f. 10.

MORFOND. A disease in a horse occasioned
by its taking cold.
MORGAN. Tares in corn. South.
MORIGE. A marriage gift. (A.-S.)
MORGAY. A sword. Beves of Hampton
had a celebrated sword so termed, and hence
the name. It is alluded to in the Worke for
Cutlers, 4to. Lond. 1615.
"A trusty morlay
in a rustie sheath," Cleaveland Revived, 1660,
p. 15. See also Greene's Works, ii. 131.
MORGLE. To maule; to beat. Beds.
MORIN. A blackamoor; a negro.
MORIGEOURS. Dutiful; obedient. This
word is not of very usual occurrence.
But they would honor his wife as the princess of
the world, and be merigeous to him as the com-
mander of their souls. History of Fawcet Grisel, p. 6.
The resigned will of a merigeous patient makes
that cure easie, which to a perverse patient
would become desperate.
Brathwite's Arcadian Princess, 1635, l. 247.

MORINE. Dead.
MORION. A conical skull-cap, with a rim
round it.
To Diprant my small coat of mail, the piece of
plate which my Lord the Prince gave me, called
breast-plate, the pance which belonged to my lord
my father, whom God pardon, my housell, and my
iron morion.
MORISCO. See Morris-dance.
MORKIN. A beast, the produce of an abortive
birth. According to some, one that dies by
disease or accident.
MORK-SHRIEK. A mockery. East.
MORLATION. A large quantity. Yorksh.
MORLING. The wool taken off the skin of a
dead sheep. Blount.

MORMAL. A cancer, or gangrene. "Luxuria
ys a lyther mormale," MS. Cantab. Pr. i. 6,
MORME. The short point at the end of a spear
to prevent injury.
MORMERACYONE. Murmur. Arch. xxi. 66.
MORMO. A speeke.
One would think by this play the devils were
mores mormus and bugbears, fit only to fright children
and fools.
Cullter's Short View of the English Stage, 1690, p. 192.
MORN-DRINK. Morning draught.
The bore come fro the see,
Hys morme-drynke he had tan.
MS. Cantab. Pf. i. 38, f. 65.
MORNIFLE. "Mornyle a maner of play,
mornifie," Palsgrave.
MOROSOPH. A learned fool. (Gr.)
MORPHIEW. A leprous eruption on the face.
"A morphen or staynyng of the skynne,
Elyot, in v. Alphos, ed. 1559.
MORPTION. A kind of louse. (Fr.)
MORRIS. See Five-penny-Morris.
MORRIS-DANCE. A very ancient dance, in
which the performers were accustomed to be
dressed in grotesque costume, with bells, &c.
The dance is still common in many parts of
the country. In Oxfordshire, a few ribands
generally constitute the sole addition to the
ordinary costume. The following curious
notice is taken from the original accounts of
St. Giles', Cripplegate, 1571, preserved in
MS. Addit. 12222, f. 5, — Item, paide
in charges by the appointment of the parishion-
ers, for the setting forth of a yeant morres-
daunser with vj. calyvers, and iiij. boies on
horseback, to go in the watche before the
Lorde Maiore uppon Midsomer even, as may
appere by particulars for the furnishing of
the same, vj. li. ix. s. ix. d."
In Fleet strete then I heard a shooote:
I putt of my hatt, and I made no stawe,
And when I came unto the rowte,
Good Lord! I heard a taber playe,
For so, God save mee! a morre-daunce.
Oh ther was sport alone for me.
To see the hobby-horse how he did praunce
Among the gingling company.
I proper'd them money for their costs,
But my conscience had remorse,
For my father had no oates,
And I must have had the hobby-horse.
MS. Harl. 9100, xvi. Cent.

MORRIS-PIKE. A large pike. It is translated
by pique in Palsgrave.
The Frenchmen with quarelles, morrisipes,
slanges, and other engynes, began to assault the
wallis.
Hall, Henry VI. f. 73.
The fourth shilde blewe, betokenying the assaill,
with such weapons as the captain of the castle shal
occupie, that is Morries pikes, swords, target, the
poynt and edge abasted.
Hall, Henry VIII. f. 133.
MORT. (1) A great quantity. Var. dial.
He gave her a mort of good things at the same
time, and bid her wear them in remembrance of her
good friend, my lady, his mother.
Fam. 36.

(2) Death. Northumb. It occurs in Reliq.
Antiq. l. 27. The notes formerly blown on
the horn at the death of the deer was called the mort.

Cotgrave in v. Belistresse.

MORTACEOUS. Mortal; very. North.
MORTAGON. Herba maritima. Arch. xxx. 410.
MORTAISE. To give land in mortmain.
MORTAL. Very; great. Var. dial.
MORTALNESS. Mortality. Palsgrave.

MORTASSE. A mortise.
For they reseyde the cross with the body,
And fychede it in a tre mortase vyletlyly,
In wilke the cross swike a jage tuke
That the body thurghhe weghte al to-schoke.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 190.
Into a mortase withouten more
The cross was bore up, and he
That lette doun dasehe, alas! therfore
Ho can not wepe come lerne at me.
MS. Bodl. 423, f. 198.

Then up that lyft that heveth tre,
And gundid into a mortes of ston. MS. Douce 302, f. 15.
MORTEAUX. A game resembling bowls.
MORTIFIE. To render quicksilver in a fit state for medicine.
(Fr.)
MORTIFY. To teaze. West.
MORTLIN. The same as Morkin, q.v. The skin is called a mort.
MORTREWS. A dish in ancient cookery, very frequently mentioned in early works.
See Reliq. Antiq. i. 81, 85, 86; Pr. Parv. pp. 13, 70; Ord. and Reg. pp. 438, 454.
MORUB. The perisarcia.
MORWE. Morning; morrow. (A.S.) Morwe-
ning is also often met with. Morwen occurs in MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.
MOSARE. An earthen pickle-jar. West.
MOSCHE. Much.
Of oniste mart sche cowde rith mosche,
Too daunse and synge and othe suche.
Cotes, MS. Cantab. Fr. i. 6, f. 43.

MOSE. (1) A disorder in the chine of horses was formerly so called.
(2) A smoulder of wood. West.
MOSELEY'S DOLE. An annual payment so called at Walsall, Staffordshire, which the corporation are accustomed to make of a penny apiece to all the inhabitants of the parish of Walsall, and of the adjoining parish of Rushall. See Edwards's Old English Customs, 1842, p. 55.

MOSES. Grose says, "a man is said to stand Moses when he has another man's bastard child fathered upon him, and he is obliged by the parish to maintain it."
This may perhaps be connected with a phrase given by Cotgrave, "Holie Moyse, whose ordinarie counterfeit having on either side of the head an eminence, or luster, arising somewhat in the forme of a horne, hath imbodened a prophane author to stile cuckolds parents de Moyse."
He here apparently alludes to the character of Moses in the old miracle-plays.

"Incipiens barba, a younge mooie bearde," Elyot, ed. 1559.
MOSHER. To rot; to decay. North.
MOSKYYLADE. A dish made of muscles, &c.
See MS. Sloane 1201, f. 52.
MOSS. A morass. North. I can make moss nor sand of him, i.e. nothing of him.
MOSS-BEGROWN. Long out of use.
MOSS-CROP. Cotton grass. North.
MOSE. "Napping, as Mosse tooke his mare,"
Cotgrave, in v. Desprouers. This proverb is still current in Cheshire, according to Mr. Wilm- braham. Mosse took his mare napping because he could not catch her when awake.

MOSSEL. A morcel.
He let serve them full andy
Or he wold any mosell byte.
MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 160.

MOSS-WOOD. Trunks and stumps of trees frequently found in morasses.
MOST-AN-END. Continually; perpetually;
mostly; generally. The phrase occurs in Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge, 1674. Most in deal is a similar phrase.
He that with other men trades will be meddling,
Both most-an-end lose the fruit of his podling.
Cotgrave, in v. Vache.

MOSTE. Greatest. (A.S.)
But the moste fynger of myn hande,
Thowor my sonys fete y may put here.
MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 48.

MOSTLY. Usually; generally. Var. dial.
MOSTRE. Appearance. (A.-N.)
MOST-WHAT. For the most part.
MOSY. A dish in cookery, described in the Ord. and Reg. p. 460.

MOT. (1) May; must. Percival, 287, 333, &c.
Pray the porter, as he is free,
That he let the speke with me,
Soo faire hym mot be-falle.
MS. Cantab. Fr. v. 48, f. 40.
They byed on hym and can hym wrye,
In helle mote they trayg lye:

(2) A mark for players at quoits.
(3) A moat. Var. dial.
(4) A motto. Ben Jonson, i. 103. It occurs also in Hawkins, ii. 205.

MOTLE. (1) A mite; a small piece. South.
(2) The large white moth. West.
(3) To discuss. See Moot.

What schalle we more of hym mote?
MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 80.

(4) The stalk of a plant. Devon.
(5) Assemblage; meeting. Gawwayne.
MOTH. A mote, or atom. It occurs in Florio, ed. 1596, p. 130, col. 1.
MOTHER. Phlegm. Bacon.
(2) Hysterical passion. Middleton, i. 186.
(3) A round piece of leather on the bladder inside a foot-ball. West.

MOTHERING. A custom still prevalent in the West of England of going to visit parents on Mid-lent Sunday, and making them a present of money, trinkets, or some nice eatable.
Why, rot the, Dick! see Dundry's Peak.
Lucks like a hussels Motherf-cake.
Collins' Miscellanies, 1763, p. 114.

MOTHERIER. Mammy-sick. Oxon.

MOTHER-LAW. A mother-in-law. West.

MOTHER-OF-THE-MAIDS. The chief of the
ladies of honour was so called. Grosse has the
term for a bawd.

MOTHER'S-SON. A man. This quaint phrase
was formerly in common use.
Thyes there at them he ran
Then for sothe, as I yow sey,
And wondryt many a moder son,
And xj'l. he slew that day.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 127.
The ysf brake as some als Darius was passe over,
And alle that were on ysf ware persiche lik a
moder son, and drowned in the water.
MS. Lincoln. A. l. 17, f. 19.

MOTHER-WIT. No wit at all. An old writer
gives the following as an example of mother-wit
like that which was in a certaine country gentleman,
whom the Queene on her journey to Aberdeen,
met, and knowing him to be a man of
no great wit, demanded of him
when his wife should be brought to bed: who
answered, Even when your highness shall
command.
A grave discreet gentleman having a comely wife,
whose beauty and free behaviour did draw her
honesty into suspition, by whom hee had a sonne
almost at man's estate, of very disolute and wanton
carriage. I muse, saith one, that a man of such
courage and moderate gravity should have a sonne of
such a contrary and froward disposition. Sir, reply'd
another, the reason is that his pate is stuffed
with his Mother's wit, that there is no roome for
any of his father's wisdomes: besides, the lightness
of her heales is gotten into her sonnes brains.
Taylor's Wit and Mirth, 1630, p. 185.

MOTHWORK. Moderately flexible.

MOTION. A puppet. Also, a puppet-show.
It is of very common occurrence, especially in
old plays.

MOTIVE. Motion. Lydgate.

MOTLADO. A kind of mottled cloth.

MOTLEY. The dress of the domestic fool.
Hence men of motley, fools.

MOTON. (1) In armour, a plate put on the
right shoulder. Arch. xvii. 292.
2) A small French gold coin, which bore the
stamp of a lamb or sheep.

MOTONE. A sheep. (Fr.)
The yshe in pes with the lyone,
The wolfe in pes with the motone.


MOTTEY. (1) The mark aimed at in the game
of pitch-and-toss. North. Also the same as
Mote, q. v.
2) Talk; speech; opinion. Lanc.
This seems to be derived from the French.

MOTTOWS. The rent of a piece of meadow
ground, in two parcels or mottows, is to be
appropriated to the poor of Bradley, in
the county of Stafford. See Carlisle's Account of
Charities, p. 298.

MOU. Mowing. Hearne.

MOUCHE. Mischance. Yorks.
MOUGH. (1) To eat greedily. Line.
(2) To stroke down gently. West.
MOUCHATS. A moustachio.
MOUCHING. Shy. Line.
MOUDY. A mole-catcher. Moudy-rat, a mcle.
Moudy-hill, a mole-hill.
MOUGHT. (1) Might; must.
(2) A moth. Palsgrave, 1530. It also occurs
in Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 58.
MOUK-CORN. The same as Muslin, q. v.
MOUL. (1) Mouled. Still in use.
(2) To pull or tumble about. West.
MOULDER. Mouled; clay.

Not that we are privy to the eternall counsel of
God, but for that by sense of our ayre bodies we
have a more refined faculty of foreseeing, than men
possibly can have that are chained to such heavy
earthly moulder.
Nash's Pierce Penetrate, p. 83.

MOULDY-PUDDING. A slattern. Yorks.
MOULE. To grow mouldly. (A.-S.) "Moul-
MOULING. Digging. Devon.
MOUN. May; must. (A.-S.)
MOUNCH-PRESENT. "Mounc Present is he
that is a great gentleman, for when his mays-
ter sendeth him with a present, he will take a
tast thereof by the waye. This is a bold
knife, that sometyme will eate the best and
leave the worst for his maysyer." Fraternity of
Vacabondes, 1575. The term occurs in
Palsgrave, meaning a glutton.

MOUND. A fence or hedge. East.

MOUNDE. (1) A helmet. Weber.
(2) Size. Gf of Warwike, p. 3.
Four thousand men that founde,
To battle men of grete moune.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 133.

MOUNGE. To whine; to low. North.

MOUNT. (1) A horse-block. Var. dial.
(2) To equip. Northampton.
(3) Putuo, said of beasts. Var. dial.
MOUNTABAN. A kind of hat.

MOUNTAN-OF-PIETY. A society for grant-
ning loans at reasonable interest.
MOUNTANCE. Amount; quantity. (A.-N.)
MOUNT-CENT. Same as Cent, q. v.
MOUNTLEE. In hawking, the act of rising up to
the prey.

MOUNTFALCON. The female pufetum. Apparently
from the Italian. It occurs in
Florio, and is still in use.

MOUNTOUNS. Amount.
And withholde therof no thyng
The mountouns of a ferthyng.

MOUNTOUR. Throne. "And in the mydles of
this palys is the mounitour for the grete
cane that is alle wroght of gold and of
precious stones and grete peryes," Sir J. Maunit
devile's Travels, ed. 1839, p. 217. In
the Latin version we find the word ascensorium.

MOUNT-ROSE. A kind of wine. See the
Squyr of Lowe Deegre, 755.

MOURDANT. The tongue of a buckle. (A.-N.)

MOURE. A turkey. Somerset.
MOURNIVAL. A term at the game of gleek, meaning four of a sort. Hence applied to any set of four.

It can be no treason, To drink and to sing
A mornival of healths to our new-crown'd kingly.
Brome's Songs, 1661, p. 56.

MOUSE. (1) A piece of beef. It is the part below the round.

(2) Mouth. See Tusser, p. 114.

(3) As drunk as a mouse was formerly a very common simile.

Then seeke another house,
This is not worth a louse;
As dronken as a mouse.

Doctor Double Ale, n.d.

(4) A term of endearment. Alleyn, the actor, terms his wife "my good sweete mouse." See Collier's Memoirs, p. 25.

MOUSE-FOOT. An oath.

I know a man that will never swear but by cock and phe, or mouse-foot. I hope you will not say these oaths.

Dent's Phrases, p. 142.


MOUSELL. A mussel. "Mouzell of a beest, groting, moe; mouzell for a beare or a dogge, mouseull." Palsgrave.

MOUSEL-SCAB. A distemper in sheep.

MOUSER. A cat. Var. dial.

MOUSE-RAIN. A mouse-trap. Somerset.

MOUSFICHE. Guy thame at drynk therof arely at the morne, and late at evenes, of the grettines of a mousfiche.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 396.

MOUSPECE. Same as mouzell, q. v.

MOUSTER. (1) To mould. West. Perhaps more usually pronounced mouter.

(2) To stir; to be moving. Somerset.

MOUT. To moult. Var. dial.

When fethurs of charyte beginnen to moute, Than all the pryers turne to syne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 25.

MOUTCH. On the mouth, shuffling. Wilts.

MOUTH. "Down i' the mouth" is an old English proverbial saying, for a person who is rejected and disheartened.

MOUTH-IOD. Food for cattle. North.

MOUTH-MAUL. To talk very badly; to sing quite out of tune. West.

MOUTH-SPEECH. Speech. Devon.

MOVE-ALL. A juvenile game.

MOVED. Angry. Palsgrave.

MOW. (1) May. (A-S.)

Hym semyr a feowe for to be;
Moo boudre set moye we se.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

(2) A mock; a scornful grin.

Unto his mother they complain'd, which grieved her to heare,
And for these pranks she threatened him he should have whipping cheare,
If that he did not leave his tricks,
His jeering mocks and mouses;
Quoth she, thou vile, untutor'd youth,
These pranks no breeding sheuas.

The Merry Puck, n. d.

(3) Futuo. North.

(4) A stack of corn, &c. Var. dial.

(5) A sister-in-law.

MOYOU. A well-known bird.

MOW-BURN-HAY. Hay which has fermented in the stack. Yorkshire.

MOWCHE. To spy, or eaves-drop.

MOWEL. The fish mullet.

MOWER. A macker; a scarner. Palsgrave.

MOWEY. A barton or inclosure for ricks of hay or corn. Devon.

MOWING. Agility. Chaucer.

MOWL. (1) Mold. Kent.

(2) To knead. Yorkshire.

MOW-LAND. Meadow land. "And allse to have as much moy land for rent, as myght please me sufficiently," Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 38.

MOWROUN. Morrow. Degrevant, 937.

MOWSEPEASE. The herb orousin.

MOW-STEADS. Staddles. Devon.

MOWSTRYDE. Mustered. Arch. xxi. 50.

MOWTHE. To speak, or explain. (A-S.)

MOY. Muggy; close. North.

MOYENAUNT. By means of. (Fr.)

Suce, namely, as many daies had beene led to great inconvinences, and mischaeva-daynyng, moyenaunt the false, faynyd fables, and discoulers.

Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 21.

MOYES. Moans; lamentations.

Nathellesse dayly came certayne persons on the syde Erila behalfe to the kinge, and made great moyes, and desired him to treate hym, for some goll and expedient appoyntment.

Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 21.

MOYRED. Stuck in the mire.

MOZIL. A stirrup-cup. Devon.

MOYTE. Might. (A-S.)

MUFFLE-FUMBLES. To be in the mumble-fumbles, to be depressed in spirits without any serious cause. A cant term.

MUCH. (1) A term or expression of contempt common in old plays, and generally meaning little or none, far from it, by no means. It is similarly used as an adjective, in all cases inferring denial.

(2) To make much of; to coax; to stroke gently. West.

(3) A wonder; a marvel. Chesh.

(4) Great; numerous. (A-S.) Hence the adjective muchly.

The Ladie Cantabrigia speedelle, And all her learned with great solemnitie, Went gravely to entertaine the dame, They muchie lov'd, and honor'd in her name.


MUCH-HOW. Indeed! Devon.

MUCHNESS. Similarity. Var. dial.

MUCH-ONE. Much the same. South.

MUCH-WHAT. For the most part. See Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, pp. 44, 94.

MUCK. (1) To manure land. Var. dial. Also, to clear of dung. It is a term of reproach.

(2) Moist; damp; wet. Lanc.

(3) To run a muck, i.e. to go out of one's mind. Devon.

(4) To labour very hard. Kent.

(5) Muck-cheap, very cheap. Muck-heap, a
MUFFLED-MAN. A man in disguise.
MUFFER. A kind of wide band or wrapper, chiefly covering the chin and throat, but sometimes nearly all the face, worn formerly by ladies. "A kerchief or like thing that men and women used to wear about their neck and cheeks, it may be used for a muffler," Barret, 1580.

MUFFS. Mittens. Yorksh.
MUG. (1) A fog or mist. North.
(2) The mouth. Also, the face. Var. dial.
(3) A pot; an earthen bowl. North. A hawker of pots is a mugger.
(4) A sheep without horns. Yorksh.
(5) The rump of an animal. Devon.
MUGED. Stirred; hovered. Gawayne.
MUGEROM. The caul or fat in the inwards of a hog. North.
MUGGARD. Sullen; displeased. Exmoor.
MUGGLE. (1) To be restless. Devon.
(2) To drizzle with rain. Yorksh.
MUGGLETIONIANS. "A new blasphemous sect, which began about the year 1657 when Ludovic Muggleton, a journey man taylor, and one Reeves, declared themselves the two last witnesses of God that ever should be upon earth, and that they had absolute power to save and damn whom they pleased; to which end one called himself the blessing, the other the cursing prophet. Reeves dyed unpunish'd, but Muggleton was sentenc'd at the Old Baily, Jan. 1676, to stand on the pillory, was fined 500£, and to live in prison till he paid it," Blount, p. 426.
MUGGLETNY. A mongrel. South.
MUGGY. (1) Close and damp, generally applied to the weather. Var. dial.
(2) The white-throat. North.
(3) Half-intoxicated. Essex.
MUG-HOUSE. A pottery. West.
MUGLARD. A miseries person.
MUGLE. The mullet. Gratarolus, Direction for Health, 1574.
MUGWORT. Wormwood. North.
MULBREDE. To break; to crumble.
MULCH. Straw half-rotten, saturated for manure. East.
MULCKT. A blemish or defect.
MULERS. A weasel. Somerset.
MULET. A mule. Yorksh.
MULFER. (1) To stiffe up. (2) To moulder.
MULHARDE. A keeper of mules. It occurs in the Nominale MS. Mulett, Archæologia, xxviii. 98.
MULITER. A muleteer. Shak.
MULL. (1) And there they fonde the cofre ful,
Sperd wyth the devylls mul.
MS. Hari. 1701, f. 41.
tongue-tyed, to say never a word." Cotgrave.  
"To play at mumbudget, demurer court ne somner mot," Howell.

In the city of Gloucester M. Bird of the chappell met with Tarilton, who, joyful to regret other, went to visit his friends; amongst the rest, M. Bird, of the queenes chappell, visited M. Woodcock of the colledge, when meeting, many friendly speeches past, amongst which, M. Woodcock challenged M. Bird of him, who mused that he was of his affinity and hee never knew it. Yes, says M. Woodcock, every woodcock is a bird, therefore it must needs be so. Lord, sir, says Tarilton, you are wide, for though every woodcock be a bird, yet every bird is not a woodcock. So Master Woodcock like a woodcock bit his lip, and mumbudget was silent.

Tyrton's Jests, 4to. Lond. 1611.

MUMCHANCE. An old game, mentioned in Cotgrave, in v. Chances; Apollo Shrowing, 1627, p. 49; Taylor's Motto, 1622, sig. D. iv. According to some writers, silence, he that is an indispensable requisite to this game, and in Devon a silent stupid person is called a mumchance, Milles' MS. Gloss.

MUMMER. A masker. The term mummers is now applied to the youths fantastically dressed who dance about at Christmas, and sometimes act a dramatic piece.

A mumming, quoth you; why, there can be nothing worse then for a man to goe a-mumming when he hath no mony in his purse.

Marriage of Wit and Wisdome, 1578.

MUMMY. (1) To beat any one to a mummy, i.e. very severely.
(2) Topsell, p. 83, mentions a herb so called. Egyptian mummy, or rather a substitute for it, was formerly used in medicine. "To make mumme of her grease," Fletcher's Poems, p. 256. Blount describes mummy, "A thing like pitch sold by apothecaries; it is hot in the second degree, and good against all bruises, spitting of blood, and divers other diseases. There are two kinds of it, the one is digged out of the graves in Arabia and Syria of those bodies that were embalm'd, and is called Arabian Mummy. The second kind is onely an equal mixture of the Jews' lime and Bitumen."

MUMP. (1) To beat; to bruise. North.
(2) To beg; to cheat; to intrude. West.
(5) To be sulky. Suffolk.
(6) Any great knottypiece of wood; a root. Glouc.

MUMP. A beggar. Var. dial.

MUMPING-DAY. The twenty-fifth of December, when the poor go about the country, begging corn, &c. Herefordh. See Dunkin's History of Bicester, p. 270, ed. 1816.

MUMPOKER. A word used to frighten naughty children. "I will send the mumpoker after you." I. of Wight.

MUMPSIMUS. An old error, in which men obstinately persevere: taken from a tale of
an ignorant monk, who in his breviary had always said mumpsimus instead of sumptimus, and being told of his mistake, said, "I will not change my old mumpsimus for your new sumptimus." Bentley has made good use of this tale in his Epistles to Phalaris.

Some be to stiffe in their old mumpsimus, others be to busy and curious in their newe sumptimus.

Hall, Henry FILLI f. 961.

MUM-RUFFIN. The long-tailed tit. \textit{Worc.}

MUN. (1) Must. \textit{Var. dial.}

(2) The mouth. A common cry at Coventry on Good Friday is—
One a penny, two a penny, hot cross buns,
Butter them and sugar them and put them in your mums.
(3) \textit{Mun fish}, rotten fish used in Cornwall for manure.

(4) A low familiar mode of address, said to be a corruption of \textit{man}, but applied to both sexes.

MUNCH. Something to eat.

MUNCHATOES. Moustachios.

Now in my two munchatoes for a need,
Wanting a rope, I could well hang myself.
\textit{How to Choose a Good Wife}, 1634.

MUNCH-PRESENT. One who takes bribes.

"Mauque present, briffault," Palsgrave.

MUNCORN. Mixed corn. \textit{North.} In Herefordshire a muncorn team means a team of horses and oxen mixed.

MUNDAYNE. Worldly possessions.

MUNDEPSE. To clear; to make clean. See Topsell’s Beasts, p. 343; Serpents, p. 76.

MUNDICK. “A yellow ore mixed with tin in the stannaries of Cornwall, which is wrought into true copper, and thereby affords a great advantage;” Kennett.

MUNDLE. A slice or stick used in making puddings, &c. \textit{North.}

MUNG. (1) Food for chickens, because usually of a mixed nature.

(2) A crowd of people. \textit{Chesh.}

MUNGEE. To munch. \textit{Var. dial.}

MUNGER. (1) To mudder; to grumble. \textit{North.}

(2) A horse-collar made of straw.

MUNGY. Sultry; hot. \textit{West.}

MUNITIE. To strengthen; to fortify.

Their realms and countries are fortified and munitied with a double power, that is to say, with their own strength and the syde of their frends.

Hall, Richard III. f. 18.


MUNSWORN. Forsworn. \textit{Yorksh.}

MUNT. To hint. \textit{North.}

MUNTE. (1) To give; to measure out mede.

(2) Went. Piers Ploughman, p. 461.

MUNTELATE. A dish in ancient cookery described in Ord. and Reg. p. 429.

MUNTINS. The intermediate upright bars of framing. A joiner’s term.

MUR. (1) A mouse. \textit{Devon.}

(2) A severe cold with hoarseness.

Deafe eares, blind eyes, the palisie, goute and mur,
And cold would kill thee, but for fire and fur.

Roland’s \textit{Mere Knaves Yar}, 1612.

MURAY. A wall. \textit{(A.-N.)}

MURCH. A diminutive man.

MURCHY. Mischief. \textit{Devon.} The old-murcy, a term for the devil.

MURDERER. A very destructive piece of ordinance. It is called a murdering piece by Shakespeare.

MURDERING-PIE. The butcher-bird.

MURDIL. Joyful; pleasant. \textit{(A.-S.)}

MURE. (1) A wall. \textit{(Lat.)} Also a verb, as in Harrison’s England, p. 216.

(2) Huaks or chaff of fruit after it has been pressed. \textit{North.}

(3) Soft; meek; demure. \textit{East.}

(3) To squeeze. \textit{Cormo.}

MURELY. Nigh; almost. \textit{Corm.}

MURENGER. A superintendent of the walls of a town or city. \textit{Chesh.}

MURPLES. Freckles; pimples. \textit{Devon.}

MURGE. To joy; to gladden. \textit{(A.-N.)} Murgost, merriest, Rob. Glouc. p. 349.

MURGIN. A bog; a quagmire. \textit{Chesh.}

MURKINS. In the dark. \textit{North.}

MURL. To crumble. \textit{North.}

MURNE. Sorrowful. \textit{(A.-S.)}

Ther lete we hem sojorne,
And speke we of chaunces hard and murne.


MURRAIN-BERRIES. The berries of the black brony are so called in the Isle of Wight.

MURRE. An old dish in cookery, described in Warner’s Antiq. Culin. p. 83.

MURREY. A dark red colour.

MURLE. To muse attentively. \textit{Cumb.}

MURTH. Plenty; abundance. \textit{North.}

MURUNS. The herb chickweed.

MUS. Muzzle; mouth. Spelt \textit{muz} in Tim Bobbin, Gl. ed. 1806.

MUSARD. (1) A wretch, or vagabond.

Ich wene thou art a folke \textit{mussard}
When thou of love me hast bisought.

\textit{Gy of Warwike}, p. 10.

(2) A foolish fellow. \textit{Devon.}

MUSCADINE. A rich sweet-smelling wine. Also called the \textit{muscadel.}

And I will have also wyne de Ryne,
With new mald Clarey, that is good and fyne,
Muscadell, terrantyne, and bastard,
With Ypocras and Pyment comyng afterwarde.

\textit{MS. Rowl. C. 68.}

MUSCET. A muscle. Nominate MS.

MUSCLE-PLUM. A dark purple plum.

MUSCOY-GLASS. Talc.

MUSCULL. A pustule.

MUSE. (1) To wonder. \textit{Shak.}

(2) A hole in a hedge through which game passes. Also called \textit{muist.}

But the good and approved hounds on the contrary, when they have found the hare, make shew therof to the hunter, by running more speedily, and with gesture of head, eyes, ears, and tail, wailing to the hares \textit{muist}, never give over prosecution with a gallant noise, no not returning to their leaders, least they lose advantage.

Topsell’s \textit{Four-Footed Beasts}, 1607, p. 152.

Or with hary-pyppes set in a muist hole?
Will thou decease the deep-earth-delving coney?

\textit{The Affectionate Shepheard}, 1594.

(3) To gaze. \textit{(A.-N.)}
MUSH. (1) Dust; dusty refuse. North.
(2) Guardedly silent. East.
(3) Anything mashed. Lnc.
(4) To break a child’s spirit by unnecessary harshness. War.
(5) The best kind of iron ore.
MUSHERON. A mushroom; toadstool. It occurs in Palsgrave, 1530. Mushrump, another form, is found in Marlowe, and Shakespeare, Tempest, ed. 1623, p. 16, col. 2.
MUSHROOM-HITCHES. Inequalities in the floor of a coal mine, occasioned by the projection of basaltic or other stony substances. North.
MUSK. The herb cranes-bill.
MUSKET. A caterpillar. Devon.
MUSKET. The male sparrow-hawk. See Harrison, p. 227. It is the translation of capus in MS. Addit. 11579.
MUSKIN. “A proper visage,” Palsgrave.
MUSROLL. The nose-band of a horse’s bridle.
(Fr.) Still in use.
MUS. (1) A mouse. Jonson, i. 49.
(2) A scramble. There was a scramble game amongst children so called. “Striving as children play at musse,” Florio, p. 38.
MUSSEL. A lump of bread, &c.
MUST. (1) Ground apples. West.
(2) New wine. A very common term in old anthors.
(3) Well must ye, an elliptical phrase for wishing good luck to any one.
(4) To turn mouldy. Palsgrave.
MUSTER. Armour for the body.
MUSTIR. To talk together privately.
MUSTREDVILLARS. A kind of mixed grey woolen cloth, which continued in use up to Elizabeth’s reign. It is sometimes spelt mustard-villars.
MUT. Must; might. North. This form occurs in Torrent, p. 61.
MUTE. (1) A mule of the male kind out of a she-ass by a horse, though some will have it that a mule so bred is termed a mute without reference to sex. Lnc.
(2) The dung of hawks.
One used an improper term to a falkoner, say that his hauke dung’d. The falkoner told him that he should have said muted. Anon after this fellow stumbled, and fell into a cowshare, and the falkoner asking him how hee came so beray’d, he answered, in a cow mute.
*Wits, Fittes, and Fanetes, 1595, p. 178.*
(3) To mew; to moul.
MUTESSE. The same as Mute (2).
MUTHE. An army. (A.-N.)
MUTIN. Mutinous. Shak.
MUTTING. Sulky; glumming. Cornw. Muttinge, muttering, Chester Plays, i. 132.
MUTTON. A prostitute. Mutton-monger, a man addicted to muttona. Both terms are still in common use. “A notable smel-
smocke, or muttonmungar, a cunning solicitor of a wench,” Cotgrave.
MUTTON-TOPS. The young tops or shoots of the goose-foot.
MUTTY-CALF. A very young calf. Also, a simpleton. Yorksh.
MUTUATE. Borrowed. (Lat.) Whiche for to set themselves and their band the more gorgeously forward had mutuate and borrowed diverse and Londy sums of money.
Hail, Henry VII. f. 27
MUWEN. May. (A.-S.)
MUX. Muck; dirt. Hence muwes, a dunghill. West. Lye has muxy, a Devonshire word.
MUIZWEB. A cobweb. North.
MUZZLE. (1) The face. Var. dial.
(2) To drink excessively. Lnc.
(3) To trifle; to skulk. Yorksh. It seems to occur in a similar sense in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 25.
(4) To grub up with the snout, as swine do. Devon.
MUZER. Half drunk. Var. dial.
MYCULLE. Much; great.
Now alle wymmen that has your wytte,
And see my childe on my knees ded;
Wepe not for yours, but wepe for hit,
And ye shalle have ful myculle media.
He wilde agayse for your hug blie,
Rather or that te damned were;
I pray you alle to hym tak hit hed;
For now liggus ded my dere son dere.
*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 73.*
MYDDYNG-PYTTE. Dunghill-pit. See Midden.
That contre es so fayre on to loke,
And so brighte and brade, als says the buke,
That alle this world thare we wonne whitee,
War noght bot als a myddyng-pytte
To regarde of that contre so brade.
*Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 223.*
MY-EYE. A very common low exclamation of astonishment.
MY-HEN-HATH-LAID. A kind of game mentioned by Florio, p. 474.
MY-LADY’S-I-IOLE. A game at cards.
MYLATE. A dish in ancient cookery, described in Forme of Curie, p. 69.
Guy shuld thou leve so myr a thyng,
That is ilkand and sweete. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 92.
MYSBREYDE. Evil birth. (A.-S.)
For thyh skyle hyt may be sedye,
Handlyng synne for ore mysbrede.
*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 1.*
MYSE. To mince, or cut in small pieces.
MYSELL. Myself. North. I have also heard meyen in the same sense.
MYSELVENE. Myself. (A.-S.)
MYSFARYNGE. Hurt; injured.
He sawe a knyghts rydgyne,
Hys ryght arm was mysfaryng.
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 154.*
MYSPAYRE. Evil?
Syr, he sedye, the kyng Edgare
Dryveth the to grete mispiel.
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 123.*
MYSE. To fail. (A.-N.)
NAI. No. North. It is even a mark of North country dialect in some MSS.

NAB. (1) A cant term for the head. See a list in Brit. Bibl. ii. 521.

(2) The summit of an eminence. North.

(3) To catch; to seize; to overtake a person unexpectedly. Var. dial. To nab the rust, i.e. to receive punishment unexpectedly.

(4) Kennett has, "nab of a bolt, the sholder of iron sticking out about the middle of the bolt in a lock, the use of which is to receive the bottom of the bit of the key, when, in turning about it, it shoots the bolt backwards and forwards."

NABALL. A fool. One of Rowland's epigrams, in his More Knaves Yet, 1612, is addressed to all London's nabalas.

NABBITY. Dwarfish. East.


NA-BANNY. A loose. East.

NA-BUT. Only. North.

NACKENDOLE. Eight pounds of meal. Lanc.

It is supposed to be a kneading-dole, the quantity usually taken for kneading at one time. Often pronounced aghendole. It occurs in Prompt. Parv. under the form eystendole.

NACKER. (1) A young colt. Devon.

(2) To snap the fingers. Wilts.

NACKING. A handkerchief. Cormo.

NADDE. For ne hadde, had not. (A-S.)

NADDLING. Noedding. Devon.

NEAVE. A spot; a fault. (Lat.)

NAP. The pudendum muliebre. North.

NAPPING. Grumbling; gagging. North.

NAG. To nick, chip, or slit. Line.

NAGE. The backside. (A-N.)

NAGGING-PAIN. A slight but constant pain, as the toothache. West.

NAGGLE. (1) To gnaw. North.

(2) To toss the head in a stiff and affected manner. East.

NAGLED. Tired. Oxon.

NAGGY. Touchy; irritable. North.

NAGRE. A miscreant person. North.

NAIQ. Denied. Skelton, ii. 197.

NAIR. A term applied by jewellers to a stone of true natural lustre.

MYSTIFIED. Skinner explains this, maia sempus in hoc mundo impendit.

And as he hath the world mystified.

Gower, MS. Bodl. 294.

MYSI. Mice.

After this, ther come oute of the rede a grete multitude of myris, als grete als foques, and ete up the dede bodys.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 28.

MYTHE. Mild.

O Judas, sore ashamed thou be may
So make and so mythe a master to tray.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 95.


NAIL. (1) Eight pounds, generally applied to articles of food. South.

(2) To prick a horse in shoeing.

NAIL-BIT. A gimlet. Herf.

NAILBURN. A kind of temporary brook or intermittent land-spring, very irregular in its visitation and duration. There are several nailburns in Kent. One may be mentioned below Barham Downs, which sometimes ceases to flow for two or three years, and then breaks out very copiously, and runs into the lesser Stour at Bridge. Warkworth, Chronicle, p. 24, gives a very curious account of these singular streams, and mentions one "byside Canterbury called Nylburne," which seems to be that above alluded to.

NAILED. Caught; secured; fixed. It occurs in the Pickwick Papers, p. 429, as a slang term, but may possibly be genuine from A-S. nealccean.

NAILER. A person who sells nails.

NAIL-PASSER. A hang-nail. Devon.

NAITINE. To deny. Prompt. Parv.

NAKAR. A naked person. Nominalae MS.

NAKE. To make naked. (A-S.)

NAKED-BED. A person undressed and in bed was formerly said to be in naked-bed, and, according to Brockett, the phrase is still in use applied to any one entirely naked. The term was probably derived from the ancient custom of sleeping without night linen, which was most common in this country during the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. The Danes and Saxons appear to have been far more civilized in this respect. In Isbrambras, 102, a mother and her children are described as escaping from a fire "alle als nakede als theye were borne;" but it would seem from a passage in Pierre Ploughman, p. 273, that the practice was not quite universal. See Mr. Wright's notes, p. 557; Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 49. Compare also Armin's Nest of Ninnies, p. 24, "Jeny ever used to lye naked, as is the use of a number." Two very curious anecdotes in Hall, Henry VII. ff. 20, 53, may also be consulted. "In naked bedde, au fait couché tout nud; in naked

NAMELY. Especially.

NAMMET. A luncheon. South.

NAMMORE. No more. (A.-S.)

NAP. 1. Used for Anam, q.v.

(2) A small earthen jar. Devon.

(3) None. Still in common use.

In al Rom that riches stede,
Suche ne was ther man.

Legend of St. Alexander, M.S.

NANCY. (1) A small lobster. East.

(2) Miss Nancy, an effeminate man.

NANG. To inault. West.

NANGATIS. In no manner. (A.-S.)

NANGNAIL. A hangnail. Far. dial.

NANKINS. No kind of. (A.-S.)

NANLLE-BIRRES. See Anberry.

NANNY. A goat. Hence, a kept woman or whore. Nanny-house, a brothel.

NANNY-HEN. As nice as a nanny hen, i.e. very affected or delicate. Cotgrave has the phrase, "as nice as a nunnes henne."

Women, women, love of women
Make bare purs with some men.
Some be nyse as a nanne hene,
3t at thel be nat so;
Some be lwe, some all be shrude,
Go scharwe wher the they got.


NANTERSCASE. In case that. North.

NANTING. Nothing. (A.-S.)

NANTLE. To fondle; to tripe. North.

NAP. (1) Expert. Yorkshire.

(2) A stroke; a blow. Devon. "I nawpe one in the necke," Palsgrave.

(3) A small rising; a hillock. West.

(4) To cheat at dice. Grose.

(5) To seize; to grasp. North.

NAP-AT-NOON. The purple goat's beard.

NAPE. (1) A piece of wood used to support the fore-part of a loaded wagggon. North. See Kennett, p. 77.

(2) A hole, or fracture. Devon.

(3) To behead; to kill by a stroke in the neck.

Nominalie MS.


NAPÉT. A napkin; a handkerchief.

NAPIER’S-BONES. An instrument consisting of small rods, much used in the seventeenth century to expedite arithmetical calculations; so called from its inventor, Lord Napier, who published an account of it under the title of Rabdologie, seu numerationis per virgulas,
libri duo, 8vo. Edinb. 1617. See a notice of Napier’s bones in Cleaveland Revived, 1660, p. 32, in a poem by Hall.

A moon dial, with Napier’s bones,
And several constellation stones. 

Hudibras. II. l. 1086.

NAPKIN. A pocket-handkerchief. Ray says, “so called about Sheffield in Yorkshire.”

It is frequently found in old plays, and is not yet obsolete.

NAPPE. To sleep. (A.S.)

NAPPER. The head. Var. dial.

NAPPERN. An apron. North. We have napunm in Pr. Parv. p. 25.

NAPPERS. The knees. Linc.

NAPPING. Taken napping, i.e. taken in the fact, especially in adultery. “To take napping with rem in re,” Florio, p. 126.

NAPPY. Strong, as ale, &c. “Nuppy as ale is, vigoros,” Palsgrave.

NAR. Near; nearer. North.

So long we may goo seke
For that which is not farre,
Till end be the week,
And we never the narre. MS. Cotton. Vesp. A. xxv.

NARD. (1) Odorous.

To my smell
Nard scent of rue, and wormwood.

The Muse’s Looking Glass, 1643, p. 27.

(2) The herb pepperwort.

NARE. (1) A nose. (Lat.)

(2) Never. Devon. Also as Nar, q.v.

NARES. The nostrils of a hawk.

NARGWE. Narrow. Narguer, narrower, is still used in Somerset.

Make a pipe with a brood end on the stone and the narrow end on the sore totho, so that the smoke may come thorw the pype to the totho.


NARLE. A hard swelling on the neck, arising from a cold. Glouc. Also, a knot in a tree; a knot in thread, &c.

NAR. Never a one. West.

NARREL. A nostril. “A haukes narrell, one of the little holes wherest she draws in, and lets out, her breath,” Cotgrave.

NARROW-DALE-NOON. One o’clock. The top of Narrowdale Hills in Staffordshire is so high that the inhabitants under it for one quarter of the year never see the sun, and when it appears again they see it not till one by the clock, which they call thereabout the narrow-dale-noon, using it proverbially when they would express a thing done late at noon.

NARROW-SOULED. Very stingy. North.

NARROW-WRIGGLE. An earwig. East.

NARRY. Not either; none. West.

NAR-SIN. Never since. North.

NARWE. Close; narrow. (A.S.)

NAS. Was not. (A.S.)

Our princes spoken wordes felle,
And sayd that her king
Nas bot a bretheling.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 7.

NASH. (1) Chilly. Vitus.

(2) Firm; stiff; hard. Derb.

NASK. A prison. An old cant term.

NAST. (1) Dirt; nastiness. West.

(2) For ne hast, hast thou not?

NASTEN. To render nasty. Somerset.

NASTIC. Short-breathed. Devon.

NASTY. Ill-tempered. Var. dial.

NASTY-OFF. In a bad plight; awkwardly situated. Somerset.


NATAL. Presiding over nativity.

NATURES. The notches or battlements of a church-tower. Kent.

NATE. (1) Naught; bad. Kent.

(2) To use; to make use of. Northumb.

NATTLE. Neatly; in order. (A.S.)


NATURES. Neverthelesse. Nevertheless. (A.S.)

NATHEMORE. Not the more. Spenser.

NATION. (1) A family. (A.N.)

(2) Very; excessive. Var. dial. Said to be a corruption of damnation.

NATIVE. Native place. Var. dial.

NATIVITY-PIE. A Christmas-pie.

NATLINGS. Chitterlings. Devon.

NATRELLE. The crown of the head. “Vertex, a natrelle,” Nominale MS.

NATTERED. Ill-tempered. North.

NATTLE. (1) To strike; to knock. North.

(2) To be busy about trifles. East.

NATTY. Neat; spruce. Var. dial.

NATTY-BOXES. The contribution paid periodically by the workmen in various branches of trade to the trade union to which they belong. York.

NATTY-LADS. Young pickpockets.

NATURAL. (1) Natural. (2) Kind.

NATURAL. (1) Native disposition.

(2) An idiot. Still in use.

(3) Legitimate. Constantly used in this sense by early writers.

(4) Quite. Dorset.

(5) Kind; charitable. Linc. Sir Thomas More apparently uses the word in this sense in the Supplecacyon of Soulis, sig.I.iii. Shakespeare has nature for good feeling, natural affection.

In Devonshire, simplicity is often denominated good nature.

(6) A term at vingt-un, a game at cards, meaning a tenth card and an ace, or the whole number of twenty-one realized at once with two cards.

NATURELIKE. Natural. Palsgrave.

NATY. Fat and lean, in good order for eating. Devon.

NAUFRAGIATE. To shipwreck. It occurs in Lithgow’s Pilgrimes Farewell, 1618.

NAUGHT. Bad; naughty. Be naught awhile, an oath or execution. To be naught with, to be adulterous. To call one to naught, to abuse excessively.

NAUGHTY-PACK. An old phrase of abuse. Still in use, but generally applied to children in a softer manner.

NAUN. Nothing. Suffolk.
NAUNTLIE. To elevate gently. North.
NAUR. The same as Nap (2).
NAUK. Nowhere. Hearne.
NAVE. (1) Have not. (A.S.)
That I maye childre reweth me sore;
If I myte have lever me wore.
Carver Mundie, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 64.
(2) A wooden instrument on which the straw is laid in thatching. Oxon.
NAVESOR. An auger, a carpenter's tool. This word occurs in an inventory dated A.D. 1301, and in Nominalie MS.
NAVEL-HOLE. The hole in a millstone for receiving the grain.
NAVET. Rape-seed. (Fr.) It is more generally spelt naveww.
If he eat spiders he instantly dyeth thereof, except he eat also wild ivy or sea-crabs. Likewise naveww-gentil and olerander, kill the hart.
Topseil's Four-Feet Beastes, 1607, p. 130.

NAVIES. Excavators. Var. dial.
NAVY. A canal North.
NAWDER. Neither. Still in use.
NAWL. The navel. Somerset. It is an archaism. See Fr. Parv. p. 296.
NAWT. Nought.
In worldly muk ys here conscience,
For they sette at naught clene conscience.
M. S. Cantab. V. 1. 6. f. 139.
NAWTH. Poor; destitute.
NAWTH-HEAD. A blockhead; a coward. North.
NAXTY. Nasty; filthy.
NAY. To deny. Also, denial, as in Sir Eglamour, 1130. It is no nay, it is not to be denied. The cardinal, then beynge Bishop of Winchester, took upon hym the state of cardinal, which was nayed and denied hym by the kynge of moste noble memory.
H. H. V. 1. f. 61.
NAYE. An egg.
The two eyne of the byerne was brightere thane thame silver,
The tother was yalone thenne the yolke of a naye.
Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.

NAYNSTE. The nonce. Nominalie MS.
NAY-THEN. A phrase implying doubt, disappointment, or wonder.
NAY-WORD. A watch-word. Also, a proverb, a by-e-word. Shak.
NAZART. A mean person; an ass. Derb. Sometimes nazzle, in the same sense. "Some selfe-conceited nazold," Optick Glass of Illums, 1639, p. 160. Mr. Sestchurh has, "nazold, an insignificant lad."
NAZE. The same as Bevel (1).
NAZY. Intoxicated. North.
NAZZLES. Ill-tempered. Yorkshire.
NE. Not; nor. (A.S.)
Bi Appolyn, that siteth on hie!
A fairer childe never I se ye,
Neither of lengthe ne of brede,
Ne so feare leymys heide.
Bewe of Hamtown, Mx.
NEAGER. A term of reproach. North.
NEA-MAKINS. No matter. Yorkshire.
NEAMEL. Nimble. Yorkshire.
NEYANY. None.
NEE

NECK-COLLAR. A gorget. Palegrave.
NECKED. When the ears of corn are bent down and broken off by wind, &c., the corn is said to be necked. North.
NECKING. A neck-handkerchief. East. Also called a neck-tie.
NECK-OF-THE-FOOT. The instep.
NECK-PIT. The bend at the back of the neck. Neeley, Archeologia, xxx. 411.
NECK-ROPE. A wooden bow to come round the neck of a bullock, and fastened above to a small transverse beam, by which bullocks are fastened with a cord.
NECK-TOWEL. A small towel used for wiping delicate crockery, &c. Line.
NECKUM. The three draughts into which a jug of beer is divided are called neckum, sinkum, swankum.
NECK-VERSE. The beginning of the 51st psalm, read formerly by criminals claiming the benefit of clergy.
And it becometh me to be secret, or else my neck-verse 
  I run. 1st Part of Donne and Candosras, iv. 4. 
At this assizes fear not to appear.
The judge will read thy neck-verse for thee here. 
Cleobury’s Divine Cithampas, 1659, p. 119.
NECK-WEEDE. Hemp. Var. dial.
NEED-CAKE. A rich girllle cake. North.
(2) Lower; inferior. North.
NEDDY. A jackass. Var. dial.
NEDE. (1) To force; to compel. (A.S.)
(2) We should probably read “ende” in the following passage:
  A rugged tale so a fende, 
  And an heved at the nede. 
  Arthur and Merlin, p. 57.
NEDEFUL. Distressed; indigent. (A.S.)
NEDELLER. A maker of needles.
NEDELY. Necessarily. (A.S.) Nedelinges is also used in the same sense.
  Sith it nedelings shall be so. 
  MS. Harl. 2259, f. 97.
And they went thurgh a dry cunteye, sandye and withowttene water, and nedylinge thame byhoved wende armede, ther was so grete plente of neddris and cruelle wyde bestes. 
  MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 27.
NEDINGE. Need; trouble.
NEDIRCOP. A spider. Nominal MS.
NEE. Nigh. Wright’s Seven Sages, p. 48.
NEEDIAM’S-SHORE. An indigent situation.
This proverb is given by Ray. See Tusser, ed. 1812, p. 284.
NEEDLE. (1) To nestle; to lodge.
(2) A piece of wood put by the side of a post to strengthen it. East.
(3) To hit the needle, to strike the centre of the mark. A term in archery, often used metaphorically.
NEEDLE-HOUSE. A small case for needles.

NEEDLE-POINT. A sharper. Needler, a keen active man; a nigard.
NEEDLE-WEEDE. The plant shepherd’s needle.
NEEDLE-WORK. The curious frame-work of timber and plaster with which many old houses are constructed.
NEEDMENTS. Necessaries.
Her wit a commonwealth contains
Of needments for her household store.
  Deloney’s Strange Histories, 1607.
NEEDS. (1) Necessities. (2) Of necessity.
NEELE. A needle. Also need. It is an archaism, and is still in use.
NEEN. The eyes. Yorksh.
NEEP. Draught-tree of a waggon.
NEESE. To sneeze. North. This form of the word occurs in Welde’s Janua Linguarum, 1615, Index in v. sternudo.
NEEST. Nighest; next. North.
NEEVYE. Descendants.
NEEZLE. To nestle. Var. dial. Bird’s-nesting is often called birds’-neezing.
NEGH. Almost; nearly. (A.S.)
NEGHE. To near; to approach. (A.S.)
  For night neghed and that had nede, 
  Bot of herber might that nought spede. 
  MS. Harl. 4196, f. 13.
NEGHEN. Nine. See Defautele.
NEGHIST. Nighest; nearest. Hampole.
NEGLECTION. Neglect. Glove.
NEGILIGENT. Reckless. This stronger meaning than is usually assigned to the word is used by Shakespeare.
NEGON. A niggard; a miser. Wrongly explained in Gl. Townley Myst. p. 320.
  Covoytice of wycke is as a bays; 
  Avarice is a negon halidyng straty. 
  R. de Brune, MS. Boxer, p. 89.
  And thus men shal teche odur by the, 
  Of mete and drynke no negon to bec. 
  What seye ye by these streyte negons, 
  That so al day Goddes persone.
  MS. Harl. 1701, f. 40.
  To yow therof am I no negon.
NEGROES-HEADS. Brown loaves delivered to the ships in ordinary.
NEIF. Fist, or hand. North.
Alle lyardes menne, I warne jowe before, 
Bete the cownte with your neffes, whene ye may do no more.
  Thus endis lyarde, at the laste wordes, 
  Yf a manne thynke mekile, kepe somewhate in hordes. 
  MS. Lincolne A. ii. 17, f. 149.
NEIGHBOUR. There is a game called “Neighbour, I torment thee,” played in Staffordshire, “with two hands and two feet and a bob, and a nod as I do.”
NEIGHBOURING. Gossiping. Yorksh.
NEIL. Never.
Whos kyngdome ever schalle laste and neil fyne. 
  Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.
NEIST. Near; next to. Devon.
NEITHER-OF-BOTH. Neither. East.
NEIVEL. To give a blow with the neive or flat. Camb.
NEKD. Little or nothing. Gawayne.
NEMSTR. Nearest; next. (A-S)
NELE. Evil, cowardly.
NEL-KNEED. Knock-kneed. North.
NELSON'S-BALLS. A globular concoction, in great esteem with boys.
NEMBROT. Nimrod.
And over that thorow synne it come, That Nembot suche emprise mag be.
NEME. Uncle. "Neme, neam, gossip, (Warw.)"
Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.
Ther undur sate a creature, As brist as any som-bone, And anges did hym greet honour, Lo! childe, he seid; this is thy neme. Ms. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 69.
In evyll tymne thou destyt hym wronge; He ys my neme, y schall the honge.
MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 151.
NEMEL. Capable. Lydgate.
NEMELINE. To name; to call.
NEMLY. Quickly; sharply.
NEMPNE. To name; to call. (A-S) Nempt, Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 81.
NENEVEN. Temperance. See Batman upon Bartholomew, 1582.
NENET. Will not. (A-S)
NENTE. The ninth. Of this nente make we ende, And bygene of the tende.
R. de Brume, MS. Boxen, p. 11.
NEOPHYTE. A novice. (Gr)
NEP. (1) A turnip. North.
NEPHIE. Grandson; descendant.
NEPKIN. A nectarines. Somerset.
NEPPERED. Cross; peevish. Yorks.
NER. Never. (A-S)
As I stod on a day, me self under a tre, I met in a morweninge a may, in a medwe; A semiller to min sith saw I yer non, Of a blak bornet al wos hir wede, Purried with pellow dowon to the icon.
NERANE. A spider. Nominale MS.
NERE. (1) Nigher; nearer. (A-S)
(2) For newere, were not. (A-S)
NERFE. Nerve; sinew. (A-N)
NERVALLE. The following receipt is from an early MS. in my possession—
For to make a noytement calyed nersalle; it is gode for seewenys. Take wyde sage, amsoro, camemyllle, betany, sage, wnyte, hevyhore, hose-hownde, red-nettyle, lorel-levys, walworte, of ech halfe a quartone; and than weche them, and stame them with a li. of may buttur, and than put to a quartone of oxyle oluff, and medylyle them wel togeth, and than put it in a erthny pott, and cover it welle, and than sett it in a moyste place ix. dayys,
and than take and fry hit well, and store it welle for borsynge to the botome; and than take and streyne it into a vessele, and when it ys streynyd, set the lewr on the fyur ayewe; and then put ther to halfe a quarton wex, and a quarton of wedurse talow that is fayer molty, and a quarton frankensens, and than store it wele togeth tylle it be wele medielys; and than take it downe, and streyne it, and let it kele; and than take and kut it thyn, and let owt the watur therof, and clense it clene on the other syde, and than set it over the fyur ayewe tylle it be molty, and than with a feyr skome it clene, and than put it in boxus, and this ys kyndle made nersalle.
NESEN. Nests. Suffolk.
NESETIRULLUS. Nostrils. This form occurs in the Nominale MS. "Nauses, a nest-whyrle," MS. ibid.
NESSII. (1) Tender; soft; delicate; weak; poor-spirited. North.
Take the rute of horeshelme, and sethe it lange in water, and thanne tak the neschathe therof, and stamp it with ale grez. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 295.
(2) Hungry. Suffolk.
NESSHN. To make tender. Chesh.
NESP. To peck; to bite. Linc.
NESPITE. The herb calamin.
NESS. A promontory of land. (A-S)
NESS. Soft. Here used for good fortune.
In nesse, in hard, y praye the nowe, In al stedes thou him avowe.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 110.
NESSIES. Nests. West. Another form, nestis, is common everywhere.
NESSLE. To trifle. Sussex.
NESSLETRIP. The youngest or most weakly of a brood or litter. West. Also called a nestle-draft, and nestling.
NEST. (1) The socket of the eye.
(2) A quantity or collection of articles together. "A nest of shelves" is in common use. "A howle for wine, if not an whole nest," Harri-son's England, p. 189. Mr. Dyce tells us that a nest of goblets is a large goblet containing many smaller ones of gradually diminishing sizes, which fit into each other, and fill it up.
NESTARME. An intestine.
NEST-EGG. An egg left in the nest to induce the hen or other bird to lay more in the same. Var. dial. Metaphorically a fund laid up against adversity.
NESTLE. To fidget about. North.
NET. To wash clothes. Yorks.
NETHEBOUR. A neighbour.
NETHELESSE. Nevertheless. (A-S)
NETHER. (1) An adder. (2) Lower. (A-S)
(3) To starve with cold. North.
NETHERSTOCKS. Stockings. It is the translation of un bas de chaussoin Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. Kennett calls them, "boots, buskins." MS. Lansd. 1033.
NETT. Eat not. (A-S)
His lit him thoughte al to long, Thre daies after he net ne drong.
Bove of Hamtoun, p. 65.
NETTING. Urine. North.

NETTED. Out of temper; provoked. An ill-tempered person was said to have [waterned] on a nettle.


NETTLE-SPRING. The nettle-rash. East.

NETT-UP. Exhausted with cold. Sussex.

NETER. A blaze. Devon.

NEUTLIES. Novelties; dainties. Oxon.

NEUME. Modulation of the voice in singing.

Nominalia MS.

NEVE. A nephew. Also, a spendthrift, corresponding to the Latin term.

NEVEDE. Had not. (A-S).

NEVELINGE. Snivelling. (A-S).

NEVENE. To name; to speak. (A-S).

Not fulle felte that men coude nereyn.

MS. Harl. 9259, f. 117.

The kyng callyd knyghtys fyve,
And bad them go belyve
And fynde hym at his play;
No eyvile worde to hym ye dysyn,
Butsy to hym with mylde steyvyn,
He wyltre not sey yow say nay.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 78.

That the crowne in the wyners nyght
Of Adrian me of the sterres seven,
To hir fayrenesse ne be not for to nevyn.

Lygdage, MS Ashmol. 39, f. 8.

NEVER-A-DELE. Not a bit.

NEVER-THE-LATTER. Nevertheless.

Never-the-latter whence thei that were in the castelle beseged saw that the sege was withdrawn for fer, and the Scottes host affierte, also thei came oute of the castelle and lefte them opene &c.

Workworths Chronicle, p. 9.

NEVER-THE-NERE. Never the nearer; to no purpose; uselessly.


NEVIN. A kind of rich fur.

NEYVY. Nephew. Var. dial.

NEW-AND-NEW. Freshly; with renovated beauty or vigour; again and again. It occurs in Chaucer.

NEW-BEAR. A term applied to a cow that has very lately calved. Linc. Brockett terms it newlocal-cow.

NEWCASTLE-HOSPITALITY. Roasting a friend to death. North.

NEW-COMES. Strangers newly arrived. See Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 55. The time when any fruit comes in season is called a new-come.

NEW-CUT. A game at cards. It is mentioned in an epigram in MS. Egerton 923; Taylor’s Motto, 1622, sig. D. iv. Jennings, p. 57, mentions a game called new coat and jerkin.

Cast up the cardes, the trickes together put,
And leaving Ruffe, lest fall upon New Cut.

Machiavello Dogge, 1617.

NEWDICLE. A novelty. East.

NEWE. (1) Newly. All newe, of newe, newly, lately, anew, afresh.

(2) Prettied. Holme, 1688.


Now me newesath at my wo.


Then beganne her sorrow to newe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 126.

NEWFANGELNESSE. Inconstancy.

NEWEL. “A pillar of stone or wood, where the steps terminate in a winding staircase.” Kennett, MS. Land. 1033.

NEWELTIE. Novelty. Palegrave.

NEWELNGE. A new-year’s gift.

NEWGATE. Nash, in his Pierce Penielresse, says that Newgate is “a common name for al prisons, as homo is a common name for a man or a woman.”

NEWING. Yeast; barm. Essex.

NEWLAND. Land newly broken up and ploughed. Kent.

NEWSED. Reported; published. East.

NEWST-ONE. Much the same. South.

NEXTING. Very near. Next kin is a very common phrase in this sense, and next door is also used.

NEXT-DAY. The day after to morrow. Sussex.

NEXTE. Nighest. Chaucer. Fairfax has nextly, nearest to, Bulk and Selvedge of the World, 1674, ded.

NEXT-WAYS. Directly. Var. dial.

NEYDUR. Neither. Egliamour, 883.

NEYE. (1) To neigh.

He neyed and made grete solas
Wonderly yn that place.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 111.

(2) Near; nigh.

That birde bad on hir boke evere as he yede,
Was non with hir but hir selve a-lon;
With a cri can sche me say,
Sche wold a-wrenchin away,
But for I was so nye.

MS. Arundel. Coll. Arm. 27, f. 130.

NEYTENE. Sickness; disease.


(2) An exclamation of amazement.

NIAISE. A simple witless gull. (Fr.) Forby has nysay, Vocab. ii. 253.

NIAS. A young hawk. “Niard, a nias faulcon,” Cotgrave. See Fyysa.

NIB. (1) The handle of a scythe. Derb.

(2) To cut up into small fragments. Linc.

(3) The shaft of a waggon. South.

NIBBLE. To fidget the fingers about: “His fingers began to nibble,” Stanhurst, Descr. Ireland, p. 26. “To nibble with the fingers, as unmanly boies do with their points when they are spoken to,” Baret, 1580.

NICE. (1) Foolish; stupid; dull; strange. It occurs in Shakespeare.

The eld man seyd anon,
Ye be nice, everichom.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 73.

He toke the wyne, and laft the splic.
Then wist the wel that he was myce.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.

(2) Clever; fine; good. North.

(5) Fastidious; fantastic. Still in use.

NICED. A breast-cloth; a light wrapper for the bosom, or neck.

NICELY. Well in health. North.
NICET. Agreeable. Yorks.
NICETEE. Folly. (A.-N.)
NICH. To stir a fire slightly. North.
NICHIL. (1) To castrate. Yorks.
(2) A person who pays nothing. West.
NICHOLAS. The patron saint of boys. In boys' games, the cry of Nicholas entitles the speaker to a temporary suspension of the game. St. Nicholas's clerks, a cant term for thieves. "One of saint Nicholas clerks, or an arrant theefe," Cotgrave, in v. Compt. Grose has this phrase.
NICK. (1) Used in the proverbial expression "to knock a nick in the post," i.e., to make a record of any remarkable event. This is evidently an ancient method of recording. Similarly we have "cut your stick," in which the reference is clearly to the ancient tallies; it is equivalent to "make your mark and pass on." Hence also, "in the nick of time," i.e., just as the otch was being cut. In the nick, exactly. North.
(2) To nick with nay, to deny, a very common phrase in early English.
- On her knees they kneeliden adoun,
  And prayden hym off hys bounysoun;
  He nykked hem with nay;
  Neyther of cros neyther off rynng;
  Hadde they non kyns wetyng,
  And thanne a knytt gyf nay say.
  - Romance of Athelstone.
(3) To deceive; to cheat. Var. dial.
(4) To cut vertical sections in a mine from the roof. North.
(5) A wink. North. (Teut.)
(6) To win at dice. Grose. "To tye or nick a cast at dice," Florio, p. 280.
(7) To nick the nick, to hit exactly the critical moment or time.
(8) A raised or indented bottom in a beer-can, formerly a great grievance with the consumer. A similar contrivance in a wine-bottle is called the kick. Grose has neck-stamper, the boys who collect the pots belonging to an ale-house sent out with beer to private houses.
  There was a tapster, that with his pots smallness, and with frothing of his drinks, had got a good summe of money together. This nicking of the pots he would never leave, yet divers times he had been under the hand of authority, but what money soever he had [to pay] for his abuses, he would be sure (as they all doe) to get it out of the poor mans pot again.
  - Life of Robin Goodfellow, 1628.
  From the nick and froth of a penny pot-house, From the fiddle and crosse, and a great Scotch house, From committees that chop up a man like a mouse.
  - Fletcher's Poems, p. 133.
  Our pots were full quarted,
  We were not thus thwarted,
  With froth-canne and nick-pot,
  And such nimbles quiek shot.
  Elyomour Hymnymge, ed. 1624.
(9) To catch in the act. Var. dial.
NICKER. (1) To neigh. North.
(2) A little ball of clay or earth baked hard and oiled over for boys to play at nickers.
NICKER-PECKER. A woodpecker. North.
NICKET. A small short faggot. West.
NICKIN. A soft simple fellow.
NICKING. Convenient. Somerset.
NICKLE. To move hastily along in an awkward manner. West.
NICKLED. Beaten down and entangled, as grass by the wind. East.
NICK-NINNY. A simpleton. South.
NICKOPIT. A bog; a quagmire. Kent.
NICK-STICK. A tally, or stick notched for reckoning. North.
NICKY. A faggot of wood. West.
NICTIUM. Tobacco.
NIDDE. To compel. (A.-S.)
NIDDERED. Cold and hungry. North.
NIDDICK. The nape of the neck. West.
NIDDICOCK. A foolish fellow. Polwele has nicky-cox as a Devonshire word. "They were never such fond niddicockes," Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 94.
NIDDY. A fool. Devon.
NIDDY-NODDY. A child's game.
NIDERLING. A mean inhospitable fellow.
This word is not in frequent use, but may be heard occasionally. Linc.
NIDES. Needs; necessarily.
  Thus athe sche fulllyche overcome
  My ydelyns tylle yt sterve,
  So that y mote nyses serve.
  - MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 4.
NIDGERIES. Trifles. Skinner.
NIDGET. (1) To assist a woman in her labour or travail. East.
(2) Part of a plough. Kent.
NIG. A fool. "Nigaud, a top, nidget, ideot, a doubt, lobokee," Cotgrave.
NIDING. A coward; a wretch. (A.-S.)
NIE. Nigh; near. (A.-S.)
NIECE. A relative in general, not confined to our meaning. Shak.
NIEGHEND. The ninth. Hampole.
NIF. If. Somerset.
NIFF. To quarrel; to be offended. West.
NIFFLE. (1) A spur for a horse. East.
(2) To steal; to pilfer. North.
(3) To whine; to snuffle. Suffolk. It occurs in Relig. Antiq. ii. 211.
(4) To eat hastily. Beds.
NIFLES. Glandules. Yorks.
NIG. To clip money. Grose.
NIGARDIE. Stinginess. (A.-N.)
NIGG. A small piece. Essex.
NIGGER. A fire-dog. North.
NIGGLE. (1) Fuiuo. Dekker, 1616.
(2) To deceive; to draw out surreptitiously; to steal. Still in use.
(3) To play with; to trifle. Hence, to walk merrily. *North.*
(4) To eke out with extreme care. *East.*
(5) To complain of trifles from ill temper. *Dorset.*
(6) To nibble; to eat or do anything merrily. *West.*

**Nigling.** Contemptible; mean. *West.*

**Nighe.** To approach. See *Neghe.*

The batale laste wondrous long,
They sedye, Be Burlone never so strong,
He hath fondle hys pere,
Wyth swordys scharpe the sacht fate,
At yke stroke the fyre owt maste,
They nyghed wonder nere.

*MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 30, f. 81.*

**Nighest-about.** The nearest way. *North.*

**Nigh-hand.** Probably. *Logic.*

**Night-bat.** A ghost. *North.*

**Nighet-courtship.** This custom, which appears to be now falling into disuse, is thus described in a note to Anderson’s Ballads:

A Cumbrian peasant pays his addresses to his sweetheart during the silence and solemnity of midnight, when every bosom is at rest, except that of love and sorrow. Anticipating her kindness, he will travel ten or twelve miles over hills, bogs, moors, and moases, undiscouraged by the length of the road, the darkness of the night, or the intemperance of the weather; on reaching her habitation, he gives a gentle tap at the window of her chamber, at which signal she immediately rises, dresses herself, and proceeds with all possible silence to the door, where she gently opens, lest a creaking hinge or a barking dog should awaken the family. On his entrance into the kitchen, the luxuries of a Cumbrian cottage—cream and sugared curds—are placed before him by the fair hand of his Dulcinea; next, the courtship commences, previously to which, the fire is darkened or extinguished, lest its light should guide to the window some idle or licentious eye; in this dark and uncomfortable situation (at least uncomfortable to all but lovers), they remain till the advance of day, depositing in each other’s bosoms the secrets of love, and making vows of unalterable affection.

**Nighet-crow.** A well-known bird, otherwise called the night-jar. “*Nicciorax,* a nyte-rwyn,” Nominale MS. *Palsgrave* translates it by *cressereelle.*

**Nigntetale.** Night-time. *(A.-S.)*

His men coom bi nigntertale,
With hem avey his body stale.

*Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 49.

By nigntertale he was slyane by kynge Darie.


**Nightgale.** The nightingale.

Wyth alkynye gladchiphe thyai gliadenne themelsevene,
Of the nyghitale notes the noles was swette.

*Marin Arthoure, MS. Lincoln.* f. 63.

**Night-kert-chef.** A lady’s neck handkerchief. It is the translation of *colleterelle* in Holywood’s Dictionarie, 1593.

**Night-magistrate.** A constable.

**Night-mare.** The charm for the night-mare mentioned in the following curious passage is quoted in Beaumont and Fletcher, and other early writers:

If this disease changen often to a man, he not I1.

cured in time, it may perhaps grow to a worse mischiefe, as to the falling evil, madness, or apoplexy. But I could never learn that horses were subject to this disease, neither by relation, nor yet by reading, but only in an old English writer, who sheweth neither cause nor signes how to know when a horse hath it, but onely teacheh how to cure it with a fond foolish charmee, which because it may perhaps make you, gentle reader, to laugh, as well as it did me, for recreation sake I will here rehearse it. Take a flint stone that hath a hole of its owne kinde, and hang it over him, and write in a bill, in nomine Patris, &c.

Saint George our Ladies knight,
He walked day, so did he night,
Untill he her found,
He her bente, and he her bound,
Till truely her troth she him plight,
That she would not come within the night,
There as saint George our Ladies knight,
Named was three times, saint George.

And hang this scripture over him, and let him alone: with such proper charmes as this is, the false friers in times past were wont to charm the mony out of plaine folks purses. *Topell’s Beastes,* 1607, p. 353.

**Night-Rail.** A sort of vail or covering for the head, often worn by women at night. See *Middleton’s Works,* i. 164. Mr. Dyce absurdly explains it night-gown, which makes nonsense in the passage referred to. Howell has, “a night-rail for a woman, *loca de muger de noches.*”

**Night-Raven.** The bittern. “*Nittocorax,* a nyte-rwyn,” Nominale MS.

**Night-shade.** A prostitute.

**Night-snap.** A night-robbeler.

**Night-sneakers.** “Wanton or effeminate lads, night-sneakers,” *Florio,* p. 105.

**Night-Spell.** A spell or charm against the night-mare.

**Nightward.** The night-watch.

**NIGHTY.** Dark. *Oxon.*

**NIGHT.** A coward; a dastard.

This cleane nigth was a foole,
Shapt in meane of all.

*Armin’s Nest of Ninnies,* 1608.

**Nigmenog.** A very silly fellow.

**Nigrost.** Negroses. *Hall.*

**Nigrum.** Dark; black. *(Lat.)*

**Nikir.** A sea monster. *(A.-S.)*


**Nile.** The upper portion of a thrasher’s flail.

**Salop.**


Thorow my lyfe hone a wyd was dryve!
Thenke thou theron, yt thou wolte lyve.

*MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 6.*

(2) Will not. *(A.-S.)* Will he neill he, whether he will or not. Hence, to he unwilling.

*Nylling* to dwell where syn is wrought.


(3) A needle. Still in use.

**Nim.** (1) To take. Also, to steal. Hence the character Corporal Nym.

Nym, he seyde, this theofe
Faste in alle wyse,
And wyn of hym the tresour,
And make him do sacrifyse.

Then boldly blow the yalse thereof,
Your play for to yime or ye come in.

The Books of Hunting, 1566.

(2) To walk with short quick steps. North.
(3) To take heed; to take care.

NIMBER. Active.
The boy belinge but a xj. yrs old juste at the death of his father, yet having reasonable wit and discretion, and being 

NIGGIMMER. A surgeon.
NIMIETY. Satiety. (Lat.)
NIMIL. Large; capacious.


NIN. (None) North.
(2) A child's term for liquor. "The word that children call their drinke by, as our children say nine or nibbe," Florio, p. 64.

NINCUMPOOP. A person nine times worse than a fool. See Grosse.

NIND. Needs must. Line.

NINE-EYED. A term of reproach.
NINE-EYES. A kind of small eel.

NINE-HOLES. A game differently described by various writers. According to Forby, nine round holes are made in the ground, and a ball aimed at them from a certain distance; or the holes are made in a board with a number over each, through one of which the ball is to pass. Nares thinks it is the same game with nine-men's morris, called in some places ninepenny-mard.


NINE-PINS. A game somewhat similar to skittles. It is mentioned by Florio, ed. 1611, p. 15, and is still in use.

NINETRED. Wicked; perverse. South.

NINETING. A severe beating. West.

NINGLE. A contracted form of mine, common in old plays.

VINNY-NONNY. Uncertain. Line.

VINNYVERS. The white water-lily.

VINNYWATCH. A vain hope; a silly or foolish expectation. Devoll.

NINT. To beat; to anoint. Var. dial.


(3) Cut. Robin Hood, i. 100.

(4) To snatch up hastily. York.


(6) To pinch closely. Hence applied to a parsimonious person. Var. dial.

(7) A turnip. Suffolk.

NIP-CHEESE. A miserly person. Var. dial.
Sometimes called a nip-squeeze, or a nip-farting.

NIP-NOSE. A phrase applied to a person whose nose is bitten by frost.

NIPPER. A cut-purse. Dekker. Also termed a nipping-Christian.

NIPPERKIN. A small measure of beer.

NIPPET. A small quantity. Essex.

NIPPITATO. Strong liquor, chiefly applied to ale. A cant term.

NIPPLE. "A little cocke, end, or nipple percend, or that hath an hole after the manner of a breast, which is put at the end of the canels of a fountaine, wherethrough the water runneth forth," Baret, 1580.

NIPPY. (1) Hungry. Dorset.
(2) A child's term for the penis.

NIPTE. A niece; a grand-daughter.

NIRE. Nigher; nearer. West.

NIRRUP. A donkey. Dorset.

NIRT. Cut; hurt. Gawwayne.

NIRVIL. A diminutive person.

NIS. Is not. (A-S.)

NISGAL. The smallest of a brood or litter. Satop.

NISOT. A lazy jade. Skelton.

NISSE. Navy; ships. Hearne.

NIST. (1) Nigh; near. Somerset.

(2) Nice; pleasant; agreeable. Line.

NISTE. Knew not. (A-S.)
And how Fortiger him wold have none,
Ac he nist where he was bcome.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 72
That was eclipse fer outhe of my sytte,
That for denkenesse y niste what to done.


NIT. Not yet. West.

NITAMOST. Nothing like it. South.

NITCH. (1) Neat. Dorset.
(2) A small bundle. Var. dial.

(3) Got a nitch, i. e. tipsy.

NITHE. Wickedness.
But in pride and trechery,
In mythe and onde and leccery.

NITHER. A grimace. Wore.

NITHING. A wicked man. Nythying, Aulelay, p. 16. Also, sparing, parsimonious, wicked, mean.

NITLE. Neat; handsome. Var. dial.

NITOUR. Brightness.
The amber that is in common use growth rough, rude, impolished, and without cleareness, but after that it is sod in the greene of a saw that giveth sucke, it geteth that nitour and shining beauty, which we find to be in it. Topolell's Beastes, 1607, p. 601.

NITTICAL. Nitty; lousy. Nitty is not an uncommon word.

NITTEL. "A childish word for little," Ury's MS. Adds. to Ray.

NIX. (1) Nothing. A cant term.
(2) To impose upon. See Nick.

NO. (1) Often used ironically by our early dramatists to express excess, e. g. Here's no rascal, implying a very great rascal.
(2) No; not. Still in use.
Thee were that wounded so strong,
That thee no might dore long.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 309.
The cifer in the rith side was first wryte, and yet he tokeneth nothing, so the accunde, no the thridle, but thet maketh that figure of i the more signifycunt that comith after hem. Rara Mathematica, p. 29.

NOAH'S-ARKS. Clouds in the forms of arks, indicating rain. Suffolk.

NOB. (1) To beat; to strike. North. (2) The head. Var. dial. Hence, a person in a superior station of life.

(3) A young colt. Herf.

NOBBLE. (1) To beat; to rub. North. (2) A lump of anything. East.

NOBBLE-TREE. The head. Suffolk.

NOBBLY. Round, as pebbles, &c. Var. dial.

NOBBY. (1) A fool. East. (2) Fine; fashionable. Var. dial.

NOBBY-COLT. A young colt. Gloce.

NOBLE. Grandeur; magnificence. Softly by Arthurs day
Was Brettayne yn grete nolyte,
For yn hys tyrme a grete whyle
He so journeyed at Carille.

MS. Raoulinon C. 86.

NOBILARY. Nobleness; nobility.

NOBLE. (1) The navel. East. (2) A gold coin worth 6s. 8d.

NOBLESSE. Dignity; splendour. A.-N.

Nobley has the same meanings.

Of what riches, of what nobly,
These bokis telle, and thus they say.


And so they mett betwixt both hostes, where was right kynde and loverenge langewae betwixt them tway, with parite accord knyt together for ever here after, with as hartely loverenge cherre and counterance, as might be betwixt two brethrens of so grete nobley and astate.

Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 11.

Ilkone be worscheped in hys degré
With grete nobelay and seere honowres.

Humpole, MS. Boces, p. 222.

NOBSON. A blow; a stroke. North.

NOB-THATCHER. A peruke-maker.

NO-BUT. Only; except. North.

NOCH. A wicked man. East.

An innocent with a rosem, a man unglytly with a gylty, was pondered in an egall balaunce.


NOCK. (1) A notch, generally applied to the notch of an arrow or a bow. It is the translation of coche in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. To nock, to set the arrow on the string. See Drayton's Poems, p. 80. Beyond the nock, out of reason.

(2) To tip or finish off an article with something of a different material.

(3) The posteriors. More usually called nock-andro. Cotgrave has, "Cul, tayle, nockandroes, fundament." (4) Florio, "Corno, a woman's nocke; corneña, a woman well nocked."

NOCKLE. A beetle, or mallet. Norf.

NOCKY-BOY. A dull simple fellow.

NOD. He's gone to the land of Nod, i.e. he's gone to bed.

NOCKCOCK. A simpleton. Somerset.

NODDY. (1) A fool. Minnheu.

(2) An old game at cards, conjectured to be the same as cibbage. It appears from the Complete Gamester, 1682, p. 76, that Knave Noddy was the designation of the knife of trumps in playing that game. The game is by no means obsolete. Carr mentions noddy-fifteen in his Craven Gl. Noddy is now played as follows: Any number can play—the cards are all dealt out—the elder hand plays one, (of which he hath a pair or a prial if a good player)—saying or singing "there's a good card for thee," passing it to his right hand neighbour—the person next in succession who holds its pair covers it, saying "there's a still better than he;" and passes both onward—the person holding the third of the sort (ace, six, queen, or what not) puts it on with "there's the best of all three;" and the holder of the fourth crowns all with the emphatic—"And there is Niddy-Noddee."—He wins the tack, turns it down, and begins again. Who he is first out receives from his adversaries a fish (or a bean, as the case may be) for each unplayed card. This game is mentioned in Arch. viii. 149; Taylor's Motto, 1622, sig. D. iv.

NODDY-HEADED. Tipsy. Oxon.

NODDY-POLL. A simpleton. Noddy-pate is also used, and Florio, p. 214, has noddy-peake.

"Benet, a simple, plaine, doltish fellow, a noddlepeake, a nynnyhammer, a peagoose, a coxe, a sillie companion," Cotgrave.

NODILE. The nodule or head. "Occiput, a nodyle," Nominale MS.

NODOCK. The nape of the neck. "His forehead very plaine, and his nodocke flat," Triall of Wits, 1604, p. 25.

NOE. To know. Nominale MS.

I nos none that is with me,
Never yit sent after the;
Never seth that my reyne begane,
Fond I never none so herdy man,
That hyder durst to us went,
Bot iff I wold after hym send.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

NO-FAR. Near; not far. North.

NOG. (1) A sort of strong ale.

(2) To jog; to move on. North.

(3) A square piece of wood supporting the roof of a mine. Derb.

NOGED. Strong limbed. North.

NOGEN. Made of nogs, or hemp. Hence, thick, clumsy, rough. West.

NOGGERHEAD. A blockhead. Dorset.

NOGIN. "A mug or pot of earth with a large belly and narrower mouth; in Cheshire, a wooden kit or piggin is called a noggin," Kennet, MS. Lansd. 1033.

NOGGING. The filling up of the interstices in a building composed partly of wood.

NOGGLER. To walk awkwardly. North. Hence noggler, a bungling person.

NOGGS. The handle of a scythe. Cheek.

NOGGY. Tipsy; intoxicated. North.

NO-GO. Impracticable. Yar. dial.

NOGS. (1) Hemp. Salop.

(2) The shank-bones. Yorksh.
NO-HOW. Not at all. *East.

NOHT. Nought; nothing. (A.-S.)

NOIE. To hurt; to trouble. Also a substantive.
Palsgrave has noiseing, a nuisance.

NOILS. Coarse locks of wool. *East. By a
statute of James I. no one was permitted to
put noyles into woolen cloth.

NOINT. To beat severely. *Var. dial.

NOISE. (1) To make a noise at one, to scold.
To noise one, to report or tell tales of. Noise
in the head, a scolding.
(2) A company of musicians. Those terrible
noyes, with thredbare cloakes, Dekker's
Belman of London, 1608.


(4) To make a noise. (A.-N.)

NOIFSLODE. Catacismus, Nominale MS.

NOK. A notch in a bow.

NOKE. (1) A nook, or corner.
He cowered the child with his mantile noke,
And over the water he tuko.
*MS. Lincoln A.S. 17, f. 125.

(2) An oak. Nominale MS.
Ther may no man stonde hys stroke,
Thogh he were as stronge as an noke.
*MS. Cantab. Ff. 2. 39, f. 106.

NOKES. A ninny; a simpleton.

NOKET. A nook of ground. Warw.

NOLE. Would not. (A.-S.)
And wolde calle hirselfe none other name
But Goddis handmayde in full lowe maner.
Forsothe harme hold he do nomine,
But he wold do meche gode.
*Chron. Vitulon. p. 5.

NOLE. A head. It is sometimes applied to a
simpleton, as in *Mrr. Mag. p. 222.

NOLET. Black cattle. *North.

NO-MATTEHS. Not well. *Suffolk.

NOMBRE. Number. (A.-N.)

NOME. (1) Took; held. (A.-S.)
Ete ne dryneke wold he never,
But wepyng and sorrowwng evir:
Syres, sare sorow hath he nome,
He wold hys endyng day wer come,
That he myght ought of lif goo
*MS. Rawlinson c. 96.
Aftur thys the day was nomyn,
That the batelle on schulde comyn.
*MS. Cantab. Ff. 2. 38, f. 93.
Thow ert none thef y-wis;
What stowe thow stode Trenchels,
That thow ridest upon here?
*Brev. of Hantoun. p. 73.
And grethuer credence to hym he there nome
Then he dudde oyme tyne therby fore.

(2) Numb. Somerset.

(3) A name. Nominale MS.
Her youngest brother thel lefte at home,
Benjamin was his nome.
*Oswyn Mundy, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 36.

NOMELICHE. Namely. (A.-S.)

NOMINE. A long speech. *North.

NOMMER. To number. (A.-N.)
For I do thee wele to wlete thou myghte nerehand
alone noymere the sterns of hevene, as the folke
of the empire of Perse.
*MS. Lincoln A.S. 17, f. 7.

NOMPERE. An arbitrator. *Chaucer.

And nemped hym for a nempere,
NOMPION. One who is possessed of more
knowledge than the common people. *Lanc.
NON. Not one; none; not.
NONATION. Wild; incoherent. *West.
NONCE. Purpose; intent; design; occasion.
This word is not yet entirely obsolete. It is
derived, as Price observes, from the A.-S.
for than anes.
I have a slyng for the nonce,
That is made for great stony.
For the nonest, I forbare to allege the learned
sort, lest the unlearned should say they could no
skill on such books, nor knew not whether they
were truly brought in. *Pilkington's Works. p. 644.
Bot yt thowe wolde alle my steyne stroye fore
the none.
*Morre Arthr. MS. Lincoln. f. 73.
NONE. (1) No time. *West.
(2) Not at all. *Var. dial.
(3) The hour of two or three in the afternoon.
(A.-N.)

NONEARE. Now; just now. *Norf.


NONE-SUCH. Black nonsuch is trefoil-seed,
and white non such is rye-grass-seed. *Norf.

NONINO. A burden to a ballad. Shakespeare
has it, *hey, nonny, nonny. The term nonny
nonny was applied to the female pudendum,
and hence many indelicate allusions. "Nonny,
nonny or pallace of pleasure," *Florio. p. 194.

NONKYN. No kind of. (A.-S.)
The lady lay in her bede and tiepe;
Of tresene take echon nonkyns kepe,
For therof wyte sche nought.
*MS. Lincoln A.S. 17, f. 119.
NONNE. A nun. (A.-S.)

NONNOCK. To tride; to idle away the time.
Nonnocks, whims. *East. Some use nonny
in the same sense.

NON-PLUNGE. Nonplus. Nonpower is also
used. *Var. dial.

NONSICAL. Nonsensical. *West.

NONSKAITH. A wishing, or longing. Cumb.

NONUNIA. A quick time in music, containing
nine crotchets between the bars.

NOODLE. A blockhead. *Var. dial.

OOK. The quarter of a yard-land, which
varies according to the place from 15 to 40
acres. See Carlisle's Account of Charities, p.
288. Still in use.

OOKED-END. The very farthest extremity
of a corner. *Var. dial.

OOK-SHOTTEN. Having or possessing
nooks and corners. Pegge says, "spoken of a wall
in a bevil, and not at right-angles with another
wall." The term is still in use, and meta-
phorically means disappointed, mistaken.

NOOLED. Curbed; broken spirited. *North.

NOON. None. (A.-S.)

NOONING. A repast taken by harvest-labourers
about noon. *Var. dial. Pegge has noon-
scape, the time when labourers rest after

NOONSHUN. A luncheon. *Brownne.
NOONSTEAD. The period of noon.
NOORY. A young boy. (Fr.)
NOOZLE. To nestle. Somerset.
NOPE. A bullfinch. Var. dial.
NOR. Than. Very common.
NORATION. Rumour; speech. Var. dial.
NORFOLK-CAPON. A red-herring.
NORFOLK-DUMPLING. A small globular pudding, made merely with dough and yeast, and boiled for twenty minutes, according to the approved receipt of that county.
Well, nothing was undone that might be done to make Jemmy Camber a tall, little, slender man, when yet he lookt like a Norfolk dumpling, thick and short. Armin's Nest of Ninnies, 1608.
NORGANE. Norwegian.
NORI. A foster-child. (A.-N.)
For m' lorde doughter sche is,
And ich his nort forsothe ywis. Gy of Warwick, p. 7.
Fye on thee, feature, fie on thee!
The devils owne murther. Chester Plays, ii. 162.
NORICE. A nurse. (A.-N.) "Nutris,
noryshe," Nominate MS.
NORISTRY. A nursery.
NORLOGE. A clock. Nominate MS.
NORN. Neither; nothing. West.
NORRA-ONE. Never-a-one. Devon.
NORREL-WARE. A bit-maker, or lorimer.
NORRID. Northward. Var. dial.
NORSTING. Nourishment.
NORSTHYD. Nourished; taught; educated.
NORT. Nothing. Somerset.
NORTELRIE. Nurture; education.
NORTH. The following proverb is given by Aubrey in his MS. Collections for Wiltshire in the Ashmolean Museum.
"The North for largeness,
The East for health!
The South for buildings,
The West for wealth."
NORTHERING. Wild; incoherent. West.
A silly person is called a northern, and some of our old dramatists use the latter word in the sense of clownish, or silly.
NORTH-EYE. To squint. Suffolk.
NORTHUMBERLAND. Lord Northumberland's arms, i. e. a black eye.
NORWAIS. Norwegians. Hearne.
NORWAY. A whetstone. Devon.
NORWAY-NECKCLOTH. A pillory.
NOSE. (1) To pay through the nose, to give an extravagant credit price. Nose of wax, a proverbial phrase for anything very pliable. To follow one's nose, to go straightforward. To measure noses, to meet. To have one's nose on the grindstone, to be depressed. As plain as the nose on one's face, quite evident. Led by the nose, governed. To put one's nose out of joint, to rival one in the favour of another. To make a bridge of any one's nose, to pass by him in drinking. He cut off his nose to be revenged of his face, he has revenged his neighbour at the expense of injuring himself. To make a person's nose swell, to make him jealous of a rival. To play with a person's nose, to ridicule him.
(2) To smell. Var. dial. Hence, metaphorically, to pry into anything.
(3) A neck of land. South.
(4) To be tyrannical. Oxon.
NOSE-BAG. A bag of provender fastened to a horse's head.
NOSEBLEDE. The plant milfoil. Millifolium, MS. Sloane 5, f. 6.
NOSE-FLY. A small fly very troublesome to the noses of horses.
NOSE-GIG. A toe-piece to a shoe. West.
NO-SENSE. A phrase implying worthlessness or improwiety. West.
NOSETTIHLES. The nostrils. (A.-S.) Spelt noues-thriles in Relig. Antiq. i. 54.
NOSIL. (1) To encourage or embolden an animal to fight; to set on.
(2) To grub in the earth.
NOSING. The exterior projecting edge of the tread of a stair.
NOSLE. The handle of a cup, &c. The nose of a candlestick is that part which holds the end of a candle.
NOSSEN. Nose; rumour; report.
NOSSET. (1) A dainty dish. Somerset.
(2) To carouse secretly. Devon.
NOST. Knowest not. (A.-S.)
NOST-COCKLE. The last hatched bird; the youngest of a brood.
NOSYLE. A blackbird. Merula, MS. Arundel 249, f. 90. It occurs in Nominate MS.
NOT. (1) Know not. (A.-S.)
For whan men thendyn to debate,
I not what other thynge is good
(2) Smooth; without horns. Var. dial. Hence, to shear, or poll. Not-head, a craven crown.
(3) Not only. 1 Thess. iv. 8.
(4) A game like bandy. Glouc.
(5) Well tilled, as a field. Essex.
NOTABILITIE. A thing worthy of observation. Chaucer.
NOTCH. (1) The female pudendum.
(2) Out of all notch, out of all bounds. Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Aa xi.
NOTCHET. A notable feat. East.
NOTE. (1) Use; business; employment. To use, or enjoy. Lanc.
But thefe serveth of wyked note,
Hyt hangeth hys myster by the throte.
MS. Hart. 1701, f. 14.
(2) A nut. Maundeville, p. 158.
(3) To push, strike, or gore with the horns, as a bull. North.
(4) The time during which a cow is in milk. North. Kennett has, "noyt, a cow's milk for one year." MS. Lansd. 1033.
(5) To contend with; to fight.
(6) To eat. Durham. (Island.)
(7) Nest, or cattle. North.
NOTELESS. Stupefied. Essex.
NOTEMUG. Nutmeg. Chaucer.
NOTERER. A notary.
NOTE-SCHALE. A nutshell.
But alle his worth a note-schale.
NOTFULLHEDE. Profit; gain; utility. It occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii, and is connected with A.-S. nyttlicyns.
NOT-HALF-SAVED. Foolish. West.
NOTIELES. Nevertheless. (A.-S.)
Nothetes ynde dedys
Se was chaung as Meneredyys. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 11.
NOTIER. Otherwise; nor; neither; other; another. (A.-S.)
NOTHING. Not; not at all. (A.-S.)
His hatte was bande undur his chyn,
He did hit nottyng of to hym,
He shoght hit was no tyyme. MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 48.
NOTORIE. Notorious. Lydgate.
NOTTLE. Foolish; trifling; absurd; wanton.
Milles MS. Glossary.
NOTWITHUNDERSTANDING. Notwithstanding. A curious corruption, sometimes heard, and perhaps the longest word ever used by a rustic. *Isle of Wight.*
NOUCHE. A jewel; a necklace. Oftener spelt ouche, as in Nominale MS.
To my Lord and nephew the king the best ouche which I have on the day of my death.
Test. Testum. p. 141.
When thou hast taken any thing
Of livys yfte, or ouche or ryng.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.
NOUGHT-MERCHANTABLE. Not well. Devon.
NOUGHTY. Possessed of nothing. (A.-S.)
NOUMBRED. A number; the sum total.
NOUN. No. (A.-N.)
NOUSE. Sense; knowledge. Var. dial. Apparently from the Greek *νοος.*
Oh ! aid, as lofty Homer says, my nose
To sing sublime the Monarch and the Louse.
Peter Pindar, i. 229.
And nozled once in wicked deedes I feared not to offende,
From bad, to worse and worst I fell, I would at leasure mende.
1st Part of Pomona and Cassandrea, ii. 6.
NOUSTY. Peevish. North.
NOUT-GELD. Cornage rent, originally paid in neet or cattle. North.
NOUTHE. (1) Now. (A.-S.)
(2) Nought; nothing. Hence, nouthe-con, to know nothing. (A.-S.)

(3) To set at nought; to defy.
NOVELLIS. News. (A.-N.)
NOVELRYE. Novelty. (A.-N.)
Ther was a knytt that loved novelrye,
As many one haunte now that folye.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 23.

NOVER. High land above a precipitous bank. Sussex.
NOVUM. A game at dice played by five or six persons. It is mentioned in Florio, p. 210; Taylor's Motto, 1622, sig. D. iv.
NOW-AND-NOW. Once and again. Now and then, occasionally.
NO-WAY-BUT-ONE. A phrase implying an inevitable certainty.
NOWAYS. Not at all. Var. dial.
NOWEL. A cry of joy, properly that at Christmas of joy for the birth of the Saviour. (Lat.) It signified originally the feast of Christmas, and is often found in that sense. A political song, in a MS. of Henry VI.'s time, in my possession, concludes as follows,—
Tyll home Sulle Wylekyne,
This joly gentylle sayle,
Alle to my lorde Fueryn,
That never dyd fayle.
Therfore let us ale syng nowelle;
Nowelle! Nowelle! Nowelle! Nowelle!
And Cryst save mery Ynglound and sped yt welle.
NOWELE. The navel. Arch. xxx. 354.
NOWIE. Horned cattle. North.
NOWITE. Foolish; witless; weak.
NOWMER. Number. Prompt. Parc.
NOW-NOW. Old Anthony Now-now, an itinerant fiddler frequently mentioned by our old writers. Anthony Munday is supposed to be ridiculed under this name, in Chettle's Kindhart's Dreame, 1592.
NOWP. A knock on the head. Line.
NOW-RIGHT. Just now. Exmoor.
NOWSE. Nothing. North.
NOWUNDER. Surely; certainly.
NOY. To annoy; to hurt. North.
Corporal meat, when it findeth a belly occupied with adverse and corrupt humours, doth both hurt the more, they more, and helpeth nothing at all.
Boeon's Works, p. 117.
- Of wilke some are noyned till us kyndly,
And some are profittable and easy.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 199.
Thus do ye reckon; but I fear ye come of clerus,
A very noynull worme, as Aristotle sheweth us.
Hale's Kyngs Johan, p. 96.
NOYNT. To anoint. West.
I axst a mazyer of fysyne lore,
What wold hymne drye and drywe away
Elymosina ys an erbe ther-fore,
Oon of the best that ever I say.
*Noyn* heyme therwith y when the wyth may,
Thinkg that Requiem shalle in the rente and see,
And sone after, within a nyght and a day,
Thou shal have lyeysn to lyve in ease.
MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 47.
NOYSAUNCE. Offence; trespass. (A.-N.)
NOZZLE. The nose. Var. dial.
NOJT. Not. Perceval, 98, 143, 515, &c.  The lords said to hym an, Joly Robyn let hym nogt gon Tithe that he have etyn.  
    MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 52.
NUB. (1) To push; to beckon. North.
    (2) The nape of the neck. East.
    (3) A husband. A cant term.
NUBBLE. To bruise with the fist.
NUBBLINGS. Small coal. Wore.
NUBILATED. Clouded. (Lat.)
    About the beginning of March, 1600, I bought accidentally a Turkey-stone ring; it was then wholly serene; toward the end of the moneth it began to be nubilated. Aubrey's Wills, MS. Royal Soc. p. 100.
NUCH. To tremble. Northumb.
NUCKLE. Trifling work; uncertain and unprofitable employment. North.
NUDDLE. (1) The nape of the neck. East.
    (2) To stoop in walking. Far. dial.
NUDGE. A gentle push. It is also a verb, to strike gently, to give a person a hint or signal by a private touch with the hand, elbow, or foot. Var. dial.
NUFFEN. Cooked sufficiently. Linc.
NUG. (1) A rude unshapen piece of timber; a block. Somerset.
    (2) A knob, or protubenance. Devon.
    (3) A term of endearment.
NUGGING-HOUSE. A brothel.
NULL. To beat severely.
NUM. Dull; stupid. East. Also a verb, to benumb or stupefy. "Nums all the currents that should comfort life," Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631, sig. K. iii.
NUMBLES. The entrails, or part of the inwards of a deer.
    Brede and wyne they had ynoogh,
    And nombles of the dere. Robin Hood, i. 8.
NUMPOST. An imposthume. East.
NUMPS. A fool. Devon.
NUN. "A little timorous, called a nunne, because his head is filleted as it were nunlike," Nomencurator, p. 60.
NUNC. A large lump or thick piece of anything. South.
NUNCHIL. A luncheon. Var. dial.
NUNCHION. A lump of food sufficient for a luncheon. Kent.
NUNCLE. (1) An uncle. Still in use.
    (2) To cheat; to deceive. North.
NUMETE. A luncheon. Pr. Parn.
NUNNERY. A brothel. A cant term.
NUNQUAM. One who never returns from an errand. (Lat.)
NUNRYE. A nunnerie. Isumbras, 485.
NUNT. To make an effort. North.
NUNTING. Awkward looking. Sussex.
NUNTY. Stiff; formal; old-fashioned; shabby; mean; fussy. Var. dial.
NUP. A fool. Nupson occurs in this sense in Ben Jonson, and Grose has it in C. D. V. T.
NUR. The head. Warw.
NURCHY. To nourish. "Nutrio, to nurchy," Vocab. MS. xv. Cent. f. 72, in my possession. Said to be in use in Devon.
NURPIN. A little person. Heref. Possibly connected with myrpid in Pr. Parn.
NURSE. To cheat. A cant term.
NURSE-GARDEN. (1) The crab-apple tree.
NURSES-VAILS. The nurse's clothes when penetrated by nepal indiscretions. Oxon.
NURSPELL. A boy's game in Lincolnshire, somewhat similar to trap-ball. It is played with a kibble, a nur, and a spell. By striking the end of the spell with the kibble, the nur of course rises into the air, and the art of the game is to strike it with the kibble before it reaches the ground. He who drives it to the greatest distance, wins the game.
NURT. To nurture; to bring up.
NUSENESS. A naisance. East.
NUSHED. Starved; ill-fed. East.
NUT. (1) Sweet-bread. East.
    (2) The stock of a wheel. Far. dial.
    (3) The lump of fat called the pope's-eye.
    "Muguette de mouton, the nut of a leg of mutton," Cotgrave.
(4) A silly fellow. Yorkshire. This word is not applied to an idiot, but to one who has been doing a foolish action.
(5) A kind of small urn.
    Also oon liltte standing pecece, with a gilt kover, which hath at the foote a crown, and another on the kover, weyng 22 ounces, also a standing gilt nutte, and the best doseyn of the second sort my spones. Test. Fustis. p. 365.
NUTCRACKERS. The pillory.
NUT-CRACK-NIGHT. All Hallows' eve, when it is customary to crack nuts in large quantities. North.
NUTCROME. A crooked stick, used for lowering branches of hazels, in order to reach the fruit. East.
NUT-HOLE. The notch in a bow to receive the arrow.
NUT-HOOK. A bailiff.
NUTMEGS. The testes. Var. dial.
    My precious nutmegs do not wound,
    For fear I should not live;
    I'll pay thee downe one hundred pound,
    If thou wilt me forgive.  
    History of Jack Horner, ed. 1697, p. 18.
NUTRE. A kind of worm.
NUTRITIVE. That which has nourished.
    Yf ever God gave victorie to men fygghings in a juste quarrell, or yf he ever said such as made warre for the wealt and tulsion of their owne natural and nutritives country.
    Hale, Richard III. f. 31.
NUTTEN. A donkey. I. Wright.
TUTIVOSUS. Nutritious. Salop.

NYY. Annoyance; injury.
And there was so great habitude of neders and other venemous beasts, that thame byhoved neders travell armed, and that was a grete nuy to thame, and an hege disace.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 27.

NUZZLE. To loiter; to iddle. North.

NYE. (1) An eye. Nominale MS.
Fro nyse japy and ribady
Awy thou muste turne thyl nye;
Turne thyl nye, that thou not se
This wyclud worldis vanyti.

MS. Cantab. Plt. v. 49, f. 1.

(2) Annoyance; injury; trouble.
The pateryk saue hys grete nye,
For Befyse he wepyyt, so thot hym rewly.


(3) To neigh. Palsgrave.

NYME. To name.
For every creature of God that man can nyme,
Is good of hymself after his first creacion.

MS. Digby 181.

O.

(1) Of. Still in use.
A l perles pryng, to the we pray,
Save our kyng both nyght and day!
Fere he sul fyl yong, tender of age,
Semele to se, o bold corage,
Lovelé and lotth of his lenage,
Both perles prince and kyng veray.

MS. Ducis 302, f. 29.
The wran to here eright is laith,
And pride wyt bux uncovered is wrath.

MS. Cotton. Vesetas. A. iii. f. 2.

(2) One. Also, on. Chaucer.
Be-teche tham the provente, in presens of lorde,
O payne and o pelle that penest there too.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.
Where that Merline dede hym se
In o day in thre bic.

Arthure and Merlin, p. 74.

(3) Anything circular; an heraldic term for a kind of spangle. Shakespeare terms the stars
"those fiery o's."

(4) A lamentation. Shak.
(5) The arithmetical cypher.
(6) All. Bran New Wark, 1783.

OAK. (1) To sport the oak, to close the outer door, a phrase used at Cambridge.
(2) The club at cards. West.

OXEN-APPLE-DAY. The 29th of May, on which boys wear oaken apples in their hats in commemoration of King Charles's adventure in the oak tree. The apple, and a leaf or two, are sometimes gilt and exhibited for a week or more on the chimney piece, or in the window. This rustic commemoration is, however, getting into disuse. Sectarians have left it off, and in a few years it will probably be seldom seen. I can recollect when not a boy in a whole village let the day pass unobserv-

ANT of the oaken apple. Fears were sometimes entertained in a backward season that the apples would not be forward enough for our loyal purpose. Moor's Suffolk MS.

OAK-WEB. The cockchafer. West.

OAMY. Light, porous, generally spoken of ploughed land. Norf.

OAR. "A busie-body, medler in others matters, one that hath an oare in other boates," Florio, p. 37.

OAR. Watermen.

Tartion being one Sunday at court all day, caused a paire of oares to tend him, who at night called on him to be gone. Tartion, being a carousing, drunk so long to the watermen, that one of them was bumptie; and so, indeed, were all three for the most part. Tartion's Jests, 1611.

OAST. (1) Curd for cheese. North.
(2) A kiln for malt or hops. Kent.

OAT-FLIGHT. The chaff of oats. East.

OATMEALS. One of the many terms for the roasting-hoys.

OATS. (1) To sow one's wild oats, i.e. to leave off wild habits.
(2) In the south of England, when a horse falls upon his back, and rolls from one side to the other, he is said to earn a gallion of oats.

OAVIS. The caves of a house. Essex.

OBADE. To abide. Tristrem, p. 178.

OBARN. A preparation of mead.

OBEEED. A hairy caterpillar. Derb.

OBEISSANT. Obedient. Palsgrave.

That were obeissant to his hate.

Ouver, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.

OBESSE. "Play at obesse, at biliorus, and at cards," Archologica, xiv. 253.

OBFSUCATE. Obscured. (Lat.)

Whereby the fame of all our estimacion shall now bee obfuscate, utterly extingushed, and nothyng set by.

Hall, Edward IV. f. 10.
OBIT. A funeral celebration.

These obits once past o're, which we desire,
Those eyes that now shed water shall awake fire.
Oehywood's Iron Age, 1638, sig. H. iv.

OBITCH'S-COLT. "Forty sa one like Obitch's cowt," a Shropshire phrase.

OBITTERS. Small ornaments.

OBJECTION. A subject or argument.

OBLATION. A barking-at. (Lat.)

OBLAUNCHERE. Fine white meal?
With oblaunche or outher flour,
To make him whettle of colour.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.

OBLE. A kind of wafer cake, often sweetened with honey, and generally made of the finest wheaten bread. The consecrated wafer distributed to communicants at mass was so termed. "Oblata, obles," MS. Lansl. 560, f. 45. Obleat, a thin cake. (Teut.) "Nebula, oblysa," Nominate MS.

Mak paste, and bake it in oblye-grennes, and ett growello of porke, and after ete the obletes, and thou sal have deliverance bathe abowe and bynetho.


Ne Jhese was nat the oble
That reysed was at the sacre.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 66.

OBLIGATE. To oblige. Var. dial.

OBLICUTION. Interruption. (Lat.)

OBLYSCHED. Obliged; compelled.
The help they to waye owelettes for syenne,
In whic to God oblysched ben weee.


Thel ben oblisched and thef felie, but we roos, and we ben righted.

MS. Tanner 16, f. 51.

The whole felowshipp, Marchauntes, burgesses, and commones of the same towne, to be bounde and oblysched by ther presents unto the most excellent and most mightie prince Edward.

Hall, Edward IV. f. 57.

OBRAID. To upbraid. Somerset.

Now, thus accoutred and attended to,
In Court and citie there's no small abuse
With this young stripping, that obrais the gods,
And thinks, 'twixt them and him, there is no oda.

Young Gallants Whistleg, 1689.

OBRUTED. Overthrown. (Lat.)

Verily, if ye seriously consider the misery wherewith ye were obruted and overwhelmed before, ye shall easily perceive that ye have an earnest cause to rejoice.

Becon's Works, p. 57.

OBS-AND-SOLS. The words objectiones et solutiones were frequently so contracted in the marginal notes to controversial divinity, and hence the phrase was jocularly used by more lively writers.

OBSCÉNOUS. Obscene; indecent.

OBSCURED. Diagnosed. Shak.

OBSECRATIONS. Entreaties. (Lat.)
Let us fly to God at all times with humble obsecrations and hearty requests.


OBSEQUIOUS. Funereal. Shak.

OBSEQUI. Obsequiousness. Jonson.

OBSERVANCE. Respect. (A. N.)

OBSERVE. To obey; to respect; to crouch.

OBSESSION. A besieging. (Lat.)

OBSTACLE. Obstinate. A provincial word, very common in Shakespeare's time. It is ex-}

plained "stubborn or wilfull" in Batman upon Bartholomew, 1582.

OBSTINATION. Obstinance. Palgrave.

OBSTRICT. Bounden. (Lat.)

To whom he recogniseth himself to be so much indebted and obstricte, that none of these your difficulties shall be the stop or let of this desired conjunction.

State Papers, i. 259.

OBSTROPOLOUS. Obstreperous. A very common vulgarism. "I was going my round, and found this here gennan very obstropalous, whereof I comprehended him as a suspicious parson." This is genuine London dialect.

OBTRECT. To slander. (Lat.)

OC. But. (A. S.)

Oe though the grace of God almight,
Wh th the tronsoun that he to prisson tok
A slough hem alle, so salith the bok.

Bees of Hamtoun, p. 61.

OCAPYE. To occupy; to employ.

Tho sayde Gye, so seall thou noyt,
In ydull thou occapayt thy thogt.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 211.

OCAMMY. A compound metal, meant to imitate silver, a corruption of the word alchemy. See Nares.

OCASSIONS. Necessities of nature.

OCIDENT. The West. (A. N.)

Of Ingalande, of Irelande, and alle thir ownt illies,
That Arturhe in the occentres occuytes at oncs.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 78.

OCCUPANT. A prostitute. From the old word occupie, futuo. "A bawdy, or occupying-house," Florio, p. 194.

I can swive four times in a night: but thee
Once in four years I cannot occupy.

Fletcher's Poemes, p. 110.

OCCUPY. To use. Occupier, a tradesman.

OCCUR. Occure. Palgrave.

OCCURRE. To go to. (Lat.)

Secondary aly he should reysed an army so so-
daily, he knew not where to occurre and mete his enemies, or whether too go or where to tary.


OCCURRENTS. Incidents; qualities. Meetings, Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 139.

Julius Caesar himself for his pleasure became an actor, being in shape, state, voice, judgement, and all other occurrents, exterior and interior, excellent.

Heywood's Apology for Actors, 1612.

OCCYAN. The ocean.

In verré soth, as y' remembre can,
A certeyn kyrenede towardo the ochyan.

Lygnot, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 32.

OCEAN-SEA. This phrase is often used by Sir Thomas More. "The greate brode botome-
lesse ocean-sea," Supplyacyn of Soulcs, sig. C. ii. It occurs likewise in Hall.

OCHEN. To break; to destroy. (A. N.)

OCCIVITY. Sloth. Hooper.

OCKSECRATIA. Tipsy. A cant term.

OCUB. The cockshafer. Somerset.

OCY. The nightingale's note.

ODAME. A brother-in-law. (Germ.)

O-DAWE. Down. See Adawe (2).

Loke ye blenke for no bronde, ne for no bryghte wapyne,
Bot beris dowe of the best, and bryng them o-daue.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 29.
OFE

ODD. (1) Only; single; alone. (2) Lonely; out of the way. Linc.
(3) Odd and even, a game at marbles. Odd come shortly, a chance time, not far off. Odd come-shorts, odds and ends, fragments.
ODD-FISH. A strange fellow. Var. dial.
ODD-MARK. That portion of the arable land of a farm which, in the customary cultivation of the farm, is applied to a particular crop. Heref.
ODDMENTS. Trifles; remnants. North.
ODDS. (1) To fit; to make even. Also, occasionally, to alter. West.
(2) Consequence; difference. Var. dial.
ODDY. (1) A snail. Oxon.
(2) Active; brisk. Generally applied to old people. Oxon.
ODE. Woad for dyeing.
ODER. Other. Still in use.
And beryd the cors with bothe her rede,
As she sodenly hade be ded,
That no man odur wiste.
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 44.
ODERWORT. The herb dragnet
ODIBLE. Hateful. (Lat.)
And thow shalt be malster of that worme edible,
And oppresse hym in his owne stalle.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 56.
All suche othis be to our Lord edible
That be made and promyled to an evell entencion.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 69.
ODIFFERAUNT. Odoriferous.
ODIOUS. Ill-tasted; ill-scented. East.
ODORANTA. Sweet-smelling. (A.-N.)
The thrid day next my son went doune
To erthe, whiche was disposed plentifully
Of angels bright and hevenly soune
With odorant odoure ful copiously.
MS. Bodl. 423, f. 904.
ODSNIGGERS. An exclamation of rebuke.
An immense number of oaths and exclama-
tions may be found commencing with oda, a corruption of God's.
OEN. Owe; are indebted.
I telle it the in privete,
The kynges men oen to me
A m³, pounde and mare.
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 47.
O'ERLAY. A girth; a cloak. North.
OERTH-IVI. The hedera nigra.
OERTS. In comparison of. West.
OES. Eyes. Nominae MS.
And notwithstanding your manly hart,
Frome your oes the teres wald starre
To showh your hevynesse.
Com hithere Josephe and stande ner this rood,
Loo, this lame spared not to shed his blude,
With most payfulle dilatresse.
MS. Bodl. e Mus. 180.
OF. In; out of; from; at; on; off; by.
Many of these meanings are still current in the provinces.
OFR-Dawe. To recover. Weber.
OFR-DRAI. Afraid; frightened. (A.-S.)
O-FERRE. Afar off.

OIN

Beholde also how his modere and alle his frendes
stand alle of ferre lokande and folowande theme
withe mekyll murynge and hertyl sorwe.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 181.
OFF. (1) Upon; out of. Off at hooks, out of temper, or unwell. Off and on, changeable.
Off nor on, neither one thing nor another.
(2) The line from which boys shoot in commencing a game of marbles.
(3) Provided; furnished. Var. dial.
OFF-AT-SIDE. Mad. North.
OFFENCHOUS. Offensive. Marlowe, ii. 305.
OFFENDED. Hurt. Chaucer.
OFFENSIOUN. Office; damage. (A.-N.)
OFF-HAND. A man holding a second farm on which he does not reside is said to farm it off-hand. Suffolk.
OFFICE. The caves of a house. West.
OFFICES. The rooms in a large house, appropriated to the use of the upper servants. The term is still in common use, applied to the menial apartments generally.
OFFRENDE. An offering. (A.-N.)
And sche bigan to bidde and prey
Upon the bare grounde knelende,
And aftir that made hit offrende.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44.
OFF-SPRING. Origin. Fairfax.
OFF-TOOK. Took by aim; hit.
OFF-LONG. For a long period.
OFF-SIGH. Saw; perceived. (A.-S.)
OPTER. Offener. North.
After byngoth on day,
That alle the yere not may.
MS. Douce 52, f. 13.
OFTE-SITHES. Often-times. (A.-S.)
For thou and other that leve thy thynge,
Wel ofte-sithes ye banne the kyng.
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 49.
OF-WALKED. Fatigued with walking. (A.-S.)
OGAIN. Again. Still in use.
Fortiger nam gode coure
That he no might again hem doure.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 16.
And dede hem again thre thosundne,
And acound that carroy.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 178.
OGHE. Ought. Gavayne.
OGLES. Eyes. A cant term.
OGNE. Own.
And thought ther was resone yne,
And syh yns ogys lyf to wyne.
Gower, MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 30.
OGOS. Caves along the shore. Corn.
OIL. To oil his old wig, i.e. to make him tipsy. North.
OIL-OFF-BARLEY. Strong beer.
OIL-OFF-HAZEL. A severe beating.
OILY. Smooth; adulterate. Var. dial.
OINEMENT. Ointment. (A.-N.)
Now of the seventh sacrament.
These clerks yalle hylt oynement.
MS. Hart. 1701, f. 74.
OLD 587 OMB

OINT. To anoint. Palsgrave.
OKE. Aked. Pret. pl. (A.-S.)
OKE-CORNE. An acorn. Ortus Voc.
OKERE. To put money out to usury. Also, usury. Okerer, an usurer.
Asynt, when men hadde here rest, He okerred pens yn hys cheste.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 18.
Okur hyt ys for the outrage
To take thy catel and have advantage.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 16.
One nyste qwene mene had ryste,
He okyrye penyes unto hys kyste.
Robert de Brune, MS. Bos. p. 5.
An okerer, or elles a lechoure, sayd Robyn,
With wronge hast thou lede thy lyfe.
Robin Hood, l. 10.

OKERS. “Bootes for ploughmen called okers,”
Hulocct, 1552. “Carpatine, plowmen bootes made of untanned leather, they may be called okers,” Elyot, ed. 1559.

OKY. Moist; sappy. North.

OLD. (1) Famous; great; abundant. Warn. Shakespeare uses the word in this sense.
“There will be no abus of God’s patience, and the king’s English.” It sometimes is used to denote approbation, fondness, or endearment; as, in Virginia and Maryland, the most enduring appellation by which a fond husband could address a beloved wife, used to be his calling her his dear old woman.
On Sunday, at masse, there was olde ringing of bels, and old and young came to church to see the new roode, which was so ill favourde, that al the parish mislikit it, and the children they cryed, and were afraid of it. Tarlton’s Newses out of Purgatorie, 1590.

(2) Cross; angry. Suffolk.
(3) Old Bendy, Old Harry, Old Scratch, terms for the devil. Old Christmas, Christmas reckoned by the old style. Old coat and jerkin, a game at cards. Old dog, old hand, a knowing or expert person. Old stager, one well initiated in anything. Old lad, a sturdy old fellow. Old stick, a complimentary mode of address to an old man, signifying he is a capital fellow. Old file, an old miser.

OLDHAMES. A kind of cloth.

OLD-HOB. A Cheshire custom. It consists of a man carrying a dead horse’s head, covered with a sheet, to frighten people.

OLD-KILLED. Squawish and listless. North.

OLD-LAND. Ground that has been untilled a long while, and is newly broken up. Essex.

OLD-LING. Urine. Yorksh.

OLD-MAID. The lapwing. Worc.

OLD-MAN. Southerwood. Var. dial.

OLD-MAN’S-GAME. The game of astragals.
MS. Ashmole 788, f. 162.


OLD-SASH. A harel. Suffolk.

OLD-SHEWE. A game mentioned in the Nomenclator, p. 298. It is apparently the same as King-by-your-leave, q.v.

OLD-SHOCK. A goblin said to appear in the shape of a great dog or calf. East.

OLD-SONG. A tripe. Var. dial.


OLD-TROT. An old woman who is greatly addicted to gossiping.

OLD-WITCH. The cockchafer. East.

OLD-WIVES-TALE. “This is an old wives tale, or a fashion of speech clean out of fashion,” Cotgrave, in v. Langage.

OLIFAUNT. An elephant. (A.-N.)
Felled was king Rion standard,
And the four olfaunce y-slawe.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 344.

The scarlet cloth doth make the bull to fear;
The cullour white the olaffe doth shunne.
Deloney’s Strange Historie, 1607.

OLIVER. (1) A young eel. Devon.
(2) To give a Roundland for an Oliver, a phrase still in use, derived from two well-known characters in ancient romance.
Soche stroksys were never seen yn londe,
Syth Oliverse dyed and Rowlondye.
MS. Canteb. Fl. ii. 38, f. 169.

OLIVERIE. The olive-tree. (A.-N.)

OLIVER’S-SCELL. A chamber-pot.

OLLET. Fuel. Ray inserts this in his South and East-Country Words. Aubrey, in his MS. Nat. Hist. of Wills, tells us that cow dung and straw was used for fuel at Highworth, and called by that name.

OLFODDE. For-thi thou gyffe, whiles thou may lyfe,
Or alle gase that thou may gete,
Thi gaste fra Godd, thi gudes olodde,
Thi flesche foldes undir fete.
With I. and E. fulle skire thou be,
That thynne executour
Of the ne wille rekke, but skikke and skekke
Fulis baldely in thi boures.
MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 213.

OLONKE. Along. MS. Harl. 2253.

OLY. Oil. Nominaile MS.

OLYET. A little hole in anything, such as cloth, s&c. Forby has oylet-hole, a perforation in a garment to admit a lace. The small openings in ancient fortifications were called olyets, or oylets. “Olyet hole, oillet,” Palsgrave.

OLYPRAUNCE. Gaiety? Hilloway has, “Olyprance, rude, boisterous merriment, a romping match, Northampton.”
Of rich atrie es ether avance,
Prikkand ther hors with olyprance.

R. de Brune, MS. Bosw. p. 64.

OLYTE. For whan thou douzt on yonge respyte
Hyt ys forverte that long ys olyte.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 75.

OMAN. A woman. Var. dial.

OMAST. Almost. Cumb. Several of the glossaries have omnost.


OMBRE. A game at cards, of Spanish origin. It appears to be merely an alteration or improvement of primero. It is thus described in the Compleat Gamester, ed. 1721, p. 12—
“There are several sorts of this game called L’ombre, but that which is the chief is called Renegado, at which three only can play, to whom are dealt nine cards a piece; so that
discarding the eights, nines and tens, there will remain thirteen cards in the stock; there is no trump but what the player pleases; the first hand has always the liberty to play or pass, after him the second, &c."

OME. The steam or vapour arising from hot liquids. *Dunelm.*

OMÉLL. Among; between. See Ywaine and Gawain, 119; and *Amell* (2).

OMFLY-FLOOR. At Wednesbury, co. Staff., in the nether coal, as it lies in the mine, the fourth parting or lamining is called the omfly-floor, two feet and a half thick. Kennett, MS.

OMNIUM-GATHERUM. A miscellaneous collection of persons or things.

OMPURITY. To contradict. *Beds.*

ON. (1) In. It is a prefix to verbs, similar to a. "The king of Israel on-huntynge wente," MS. Douce 261, f. 40.


(3) Of; onwards. *Far dial.* To be a little on, i.e. to be approaching intoxication. A female of any kind, when marris appetens, is said to be on. It is sometimes an expletive, as *cheated on,* cheated, &c.

ONAME. Anon. *Ritson.*

Hys hors fet wald he noth spare,
To he cam that the roboure ware;
He ynd unto thyre logre oname.
*Gy of Warwike, Middlehill MS.*

ONARMED. Took off his armour.

Tryamowre wened to have had pese,
And onarmid hem also tyte.
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.*

ONBEAR. To uncover, applied to the opening of a quarry. *West.*

ON-BOLDE. Cowardly; not fierce.

A man oon he ys holde,
Febull he wexeth and on-bolde.
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 95.*

ONBRAND. Tougbraid; toreproof. *Pakgrase.*

ONCE. Once for all. A common sense of the word in old plays.

ONDE. (1) Zeal; envy; malice; hate; hatred; breach. *A-S.*

Aschamid with a pitous onde,
Sche tolde unto hire husbunde
The sothe of alle the hole tale.
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antq. 134, f. 44.*

(2) Ordained. *Yorksh.*

ONDIZEDLY. Immortal. *A-S.*

ONDINE. To breathe. *Prompt. Parv.*

ONDOR. One who expoundes.

ON-DREGHE. Back; at a distance.

ONE. (1) A; an individual; a person. *Var dial.*

(2) Singular. *Leic.*


And ther y gan my woocomplyne,
Wisschyn and weppyng alle myn oone.

ONE-AND-THIRTY. An ancient and very favourite game at cards, much resembling vingt-un. It could be played by two persons, as appears from Taylor’s Workes, 1630, ii. 181. It is mentioned in the Interlude of Youth, ap. Collier, ii. 314; Earle’s Microcosmography, p. 62; Taylor’s Motto, 1622, sig. D. iv; Florio, p. 578; Upton’s MS. Addts. to Junius.

ONED. (1) Made one; united. *A-S.*

(2) Dwelt; remained.

Than axed anon sir Gil,
To the barouns that ond him bi.
*Gy of Warwike, p. 27.*

ONEDER. Behind. *Cheesh.* According to Ray, this is the Cheshire pronunciation of *aunder,* the afternoon.

ONEHEEDE. Unity. *A-S.*

For Gode walde sy with the Fader and the Sonne,
And wyth the holy Gost in oneheede wonne.
*Hampole, MS. House, p. 13.*

And sterve them all that ever they may,
To onkokked and to charyte.
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 3.*

ONELOTE. An oblitation.

ONEMENTE. A reconciliation. *A-S.*

Bot onernetes thar hym neyvir wene,
Or eyther other herre have sought.
*MS. Harl. 2929, f. 115.*

ONENCE. Against. *Seyvn Sages, 2872.*

ONE-O’CLOCK. Like one-o’clock, i.e. very rapidly, said of a horse’s movement, &c.

ONE-OF-US. A whore.

ONE-PENNY. *Basilinda,* the playe called, one penie, one penie, come after me," Nomenclator, p. 298.

ONERATE. To load. *Lat.*

ONERLY. Lonely; solitary. *North.*

ONES. Once. *A-S.*

Evyr on hya maistyrasgrave he lay,
Ther might no man gete hym away.
For oght that they cowde do,
But yf hyt were onye on the day,
He wolde fortho to gete hym praye,
And sythen agyne he wolde goo.
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.*

ONE-SHEAR-SHEEP. A sheep between one and two years old. *Var dial.*

ONFANG. Received. *A-S.*

ON-PERROME. Afar off. *A-S.*

Bot Alexander went bi hym one uporne an hoghe erage, whare he myghte see on-perromes fra hym,
And thame he saw this pestellencles beste the basilic.
*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 38.*

ONGOINGS. Proceedings; going on. *North.*

ONHANDE. In the hand; to the will. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii, the Egerton MS. reading witht wille.

ON-HELD. Bowed down.

ON-HENELY. Ungently; uncourteously.

ONGLE. The onyx. *Owycle,* Wright’s Lyric Poetry, p. 25. *A-N.*

ONID. Mixed and joined. Batman upon Bartholome, 1582.

ONIMENT. Ointment. *Vocab. MS.*

ONING. The only one. *A-S.*

And in the tenthe men myhte se
The oonynge and the unyte.
*MS. Cott. Vitell. C. xiii. f. 98.*

ONION PENNIES. "At Silchester in Hampshire they find great plenty of Roman coins, which they call onion-pennies from one Onion,
whom they foolishly fancy to have been a giant, and an inhabitant of this city,” Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.


ONLEM. The same as Anelep, q. v. Onalepulich occurs in MS. Arund. 57, f. 58.

Ich leve ine God, Vadar Aimitlin, makere of hevene and of erthe; and ine Jesu Crist, his zone onlepi, cure Lord.

MS. Arundel, 57, f. 94.

ONLIEST. Only. Chesh. It is singularly used as a superlative.

ONLIGHT. To alight, or get down. West.

ONLIKE. Alone; only. (A.-S.)

Blissed Laverd God of Israel
That dos wondres on the wele.

MS. Egerton 614, f. 46.

Of thi bapteme and of thi dedes.

Of onylich lif thou here dedes.

Corssor Mundii, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 79.

ON-LOFT. Aloft.

And gat up into the tres egale and soft,
And hyng hymself upon a bowgh on-loft.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 61.

ONNETHE. Scarcely. (A.-S.)

Him theoshte that he was onnethe alive,
For he was al overcome.

MS. Laud. 106, f. 117.

ONNIS. Somewhat tipsy. North.

ONONE. Anon; immediately. (A.-S.)

And as they sat at the supere, they knewe hym
In brekyn of brede, and onone He vanyste awaye
Fro hem.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 186.

ON-O-NEIRA. Always. Lanec.

ON-RYGHTE. Wrong.

Thys own lyfe for hur he lees
Wyth mekalule on-ryghte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 39, f. 95.

ONSAIY. An onset.

ONSET. A dwelling-house and out-buildings. North. A single farmhouse is called an onest.

ONSETTEN. Small; dwarfish. North.

ON-STAND. The rent paid by the out-going to the in-going tenant of a farm for such land as the other has rightfully cropped before leaving it. North.

ONSTE. Once. Chester Plays, ii. 103.

ON-STAYE. Apart.

The stede strak over the force,
And strayed on-stayre.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 137.

ONSWERID. Answered.

Kyrig Ewart onowerid ageyne,
I wil go to these eres swane.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

ONT. Will not; won’t. West.

ON-THENDE. Abject; out-cast.

ONOTHER. Under. Octovian, 609.

ONTY. To untie.

And yede Arondell all to nye,
And wolde have hym ont-tye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 39, f. 190.

ONWILL Unwillingly. Pr. Parv.


OO. (1) Oo, Sec. O.

And at oo worde she platly gane him telle
The childls myte his power dide eccelle.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 16.

(2) Aye; ever. Tundale’s Visions, p. 48.

OBIT. The larve of the tiger-moth.

OON. An oven. North.

OONABLE. Awkward; unwieldy.

OONE. Alone. Only. (A.-S.)

Alle nakid but here scherlis oane,
They wepte and made moche mone.


OON-EGG. A soft-egg, one laid before the shell is formed. West.

ONRYGHITWYSLYE. Unrighteously.

He was in Tuskayne that tyne, and take of our knyghtes,
Areste thome onryghtwylye, and raunsound thame azyfye.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.

OONT. A want, or mole. West.

ONTY. Empty. Devon.

OOR. Hoary; aged.

OOSER. A mask with opening jaws along with a cow’s skin, put on for frightening people.

Dorset.

OOST. An host, or army. (A.-N.)

OOTH. Wood; mad. Pr. Parv.

OZLING. Hairy. North.

OP. To get up. Somerset. Also oppy.

OPE. An opening. West.

OPE-LAND. Land in constant till, ploughed up every year. Suffolk.

OPEN. (1) A large cavern. When a vein is worked open to the day, it is said to be open-cast. A miner’s term.

(2) Not spayed, said of a sow, &c. East.

(3) Mild, said of the weather. var. dial.


OPEN-HEDED. Bare-headed. Chaucer.

OPEN-HOUSE. To keep open-house, i. e. to be exceedingly hospitable.

OPEN-TIDE. The time between Epiphany and Ash-Wednesday, wherein marriages were publicly solemnized, was on that account formerly called open-tide; but now in Oxfordshire and several other parts, the time after harvest, while the common fields are free and open to all manner of stock, is called open-tide. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

OPER. A bumper of wine. North.

OPERANCE. Operation; effect.

OPERANT. Operative; fit for action. Heywood’s Royal King, sig. A. iv.

OPIE. Opium. (A.-N.)

OPINION. (1) Credit; reputation.

(2) To opine; to think. Suffolk.

OPPILATIONS. Obstructions. (Lat.)

This Crocus is used very successfully for the green-sickness stopping of the Terms, Dropy, and other diseases, that proceed from oppression; the Dose is of grains to a Drachm.

Aubrey’s Wits, MS. Royal Soc. p. 112.

OPPORTUNITY. Character; habit.

OPPOSE. To question; to argue with.

Problems and demandes eke
Hys wyson was to finde and seke,
Whereof he wolde in sondry wyse
Oppose hem that weren wyse.

Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. 1. 6, f. 38.
OPPRESS. To ravish. (A.-N.) Hence oppression. rape.

OPTIC. A magnifying-glass. “Not legible but through an optick,” Nabels Bride, 1640, sig. G. i. Coles has the term.

OPUNTLY. Opportunely. Greene.

OWERE. Anywhere? If his housepole be owere, Thi parishen is he there.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 40, f. 5.

OR. (1) Ere; before. North.
Punysehe paciently the transgressones
Of mene diseased redispresht thaire errour.
Mercy preferying or thou do rigour.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 129.

(2) Lest. Perceval, 911.

(3) Than. “Rather or that,” an idiom still current in the midland counties. He wolde agryn for yoore love blede
Rather or that ye damped were.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 48.

(4) Their. Wright’s Seven Sages, p. 47.
ORANGE-TAWNEY. A dull orange colour.

OR-A-ONE. Ever a one. South.

ORATION. Noise; uproar. Var. dial.

ORATORIE. A private chapel; a closet for the purposes of prayer. (A.-N.)

ORBELL. In the lowest border of the garden, I might see a curious orbell, all of touch, wherein the Syracusan tyrants were no lese artfully portrayed, than their several cruelties to life displayed.

Bradshaw’s Arcadian Princess, 1635, ii. 149.

ORBIS. Panels. Nominale MS.

ORCEL. A small vase. (A.-N.)

ORD. A point, or edge. (A.-S.) Ord and ende, the beginning and end, Gy of Warwike, p. 33, a common phrase. In Suffolk, a promontory is called an ord.

And touchede him with the spere ord,
That nevere eft he ne spak word.

Romance of Otuel, p. 74.

He hit him with the spere ord,
Thurch and thurch scheldes bord.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 276.
Saul himselfe drowe his sword,
And ran even upon the ord.


ORDAIN. To order; to intend. Devon.

ORDENARIE. An ordinance. (A.-N.)

ORDER. Disorder; riot. West.

ORDERED. Ordained; in holy orders.

ORDERS. A North-country custom at schools. In September or October the master is locked out of the school by the scholars, who, previous to his admittance, give an account of the different holidays for the ensuing year, which he promises to observe, and signs his name to the orders, as they are called, with two bondsmen. The return of these signed orders is the signal of capitulation; the doors are immediately opened; beef, beer, and wine deck the festive board; and the day is spent in mirth.

ORDERS-FOUR. The four orders of mendicant friars. Chaucer.

ORDINAL. The ritual.

ORDINANCE. (1) Fate. Shak.

(2) Orderly disposition. (A.-N.)
(3) Apparel. Palsgrave, 1530.

ORDINATE. Regular; orderly. (Lat.)
For he that stondeth clere and ordinate,
And pride happeeth suffreth underilde.

ORDONING. Ordinance. Palsgrave.

ORE. (1) Over. Var. dial.
(2) Grace; favour; mercy. (A.-S.)
Syr, he seyde, for Cristys ore,
Leve, and bete me no more.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 86.


(4) A kind of fine wool.

ORF. Cattle. (A.-S.)
Into the breke they forth kache
Here off, for that they wolden lacche.


ORFRAYS. Embroidery. (A.-N.) The term is perhaps most generally applied to the borders of embroidery or needle-work, down the cope on each side in front. See Cotgrave.

“Orphrey of red velvet,” Dugdale’s Monast. iii. 283. It occurs in Chaucer.

Fretene of orfrayes feste appone schardeis.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.

ORGAMENT. Wild marjoram.

The blood of haris burned together with herbedragon, oranches, orgaments, and mastick have the same power to draw serpents out of their holes, which the harts have being alive.

Tussell’s Four Footed Beastes, 1607, p. 130.

ORGAN. The herb pennisroyal.

ORGANAL. An organ of the body.

ORGLES. Organs. Weber.

Oure gentyl ser Jone, joy hym mot betydye,
He is a mered mon of mony among cumanpe,
He con harpe, he con synge, hys orglue ben herd ful wyd,
He wy lyste spare his presse to spunt his scleire.

MS. Douce 392, f. 3.


ORIEL. This term is stated by Mr. Hamper to have been formerly used in various senses, viz. a penthouse; a porch attached to any edifice; a detached gate-house; an upper-story; a loft; a gallery for minstrels. See a long dissertation in the Archaeologia, xxiii. 106-116. Perhaps, however, authority for an interpretation may be found which will compress these meanings, few words having really so comprehensive and varied an use. It may generally be described as a recess within a building. Blount has oriol, “the little waste room next the hall in some houses and monasteries, where particular persons dined;” and this is clearly an authorised and correct explanation. Nisi in refectorio vel oriolio pranderet, Mat. Paris; in introitu, qual porticus vel oriolium appellatur, ibid. The oriel was sometimes of considerable dimensions See a note in Warton, i. 175.

ORIENT. The east. (A.-N.)

ORIGINAL. Dear; beloved. Lin.

ORISE. To plane, or make smooth. West.
**ORISON.** A prayer.
When thal hade made theizre oryon,
A voyce came fro heven down,
That al men myst here;
And seid, The soule of this symfoll wyzt
Is worsen into hezen bright,
To Jhesu lefe and dere.

**MS. Cantab. Fr. v. 48, f. 47.**

**ORISONT.** The horizon. (A.-N.)

**ORISSE.** To prepare, or make ready.

**ORL.** The alder-tree. West.

**ORLIAUNCE.** Orleans. (A.-A.)
Rode wyn, the clarret, and the white,
With Teynt and Alycaunt, in whom I delite;
Wyn ryvers and wyn sake also,
Wyne of Langdike and of Orilances thereto,
Sengie bere, and othir that is dwolle,
Which causith the brayn of man to trouble.

**MS. Ravel. C. 86.**

**ORLING.** An ill-grown child. North.

**ORLINGS.** The teeth of a comb.

**ORLOGE.** A clock, or dial. (A.-N.)
Geloise sale kep the orloge, and sale wakkyn
the other laddyse, and make thame arly to ryse
and go the willylere to thaire sersyse.

**MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 275.**

**ORLOGER.** A man who keeps clocks.

**ORN.** (1) Either. Somerset.
(2) To run; to fly. (A.-S.)
He orn spin him with grete jole,
And blcupt hum and custe.

**MS. Laud. 108, f. 2.**

**ORNACY.** Cultivated language.

**ORNARY.** Ordinary. Var. dial.

**ORNATE.** Adorned. (Lat.)
The milke white swannes then strain'd in stile
sublime,
Of ornate verse, rich prose, and nervous rime.
In short, to tellen all, doth not behove,
Whereas welcome, sat weare pow'd in cuppe of love.

**MS. Bibl. Reg. 17. B. x.**

**ORNATELY.** Regularly; orderly.

**ORNERN.** Same as Aundorn, q. v.

**ORNIFIED.** Adorned. Oxon.

**ORPED.** Bold; stout. The term is used by late writers. It occurs in Golding's Ovid, and in the Herrings Tale, 1598.
Houndes ther be the whiche beth bolde and
orpede, and beth cleded foro, for theel be bolde and
goode for the herte.

**MS. Bodl. 546.**

**ORPedich thou the bister,
And thil lond thou fond to were.**

_Arthur and Merlin_, p. 65.

_Doukes, kinges and barouns,
Orped squires and garsouns._

_Arthur and Merlin_, p. 81.

_That they wolde gete of here acorde
Sum orped knyte to sle this lorde._


**ORPHARIAN.** A kind of musical instrument in the form of a lute.

**ORPINE.** Yellow arsenic. "Orpine or arsenike," Hollyband's Dict. 1593.

**ORR.** A globular piece of wood used in playing at doddart.

**ORRI.** A name for a dog. See MS. Bibl. Reg. 7 E. iv. f. 163.

**ORROWER.** Horror. _Fr. Pars._
OSTILLER. An oyster. Vocab. MS.
OSTRECE. Austria. Hearse.
OSTREGER. A falconer. This term was generally limited to a keeper of goshawks and tercels. Ostringer occurs in Blount's Gloss. p. 459, and Shakespeare has a stringer.
OSTRICH-BORDE. Wainscoting.
OSTYRE. An oyster. Nominale MS.
OTE. Knows. (A.-S.)
OTEN. Often. Somerset.
OTHER. Or; either; or else. (A.-S.)
OTHER-GATES. Otherways. North.
OTHER-SOME. Some other. A quaint but pretty phrase of frequent occurrence. Otherwhere, in some other place.
Some blasoned hym and salde, fy one hym that distroyes: and othersome salde, othire mene saved he, but hymselfe he may nott holpe.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 183.
How she doth play the wether-cocke,
That turne with every winde;
To some she will be foolish stout,
To othersome as kinde.
Guelfardo and Barnardo, 1570.
OTHER-WHILE. Sometimes. F. ar. dial.
Than dwelid they togedur same,
Wyth mekylie yoye and game,
Therof they wanted right noght:
They went on hawking be the rever,
And other-whyche to take the dore,
Where that they gode thought.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.
OTTOMITES. The Ottomans. Shak.
OTTRE. To utter. Lydgate, p. 150.
OTWO. In two; asunder. (A.-S.)
At hem thoughte they wulde here alo,
For they clove here mouthe evyn oteo.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 11.
OTYRE. An otter. It is the translation of Istricius in Nominale MS.
OU. How. MS. Digby 86.
OUCH. A jewel. "Ouche a jowell, bague,"
Palsgrave; "ouche for a bonnet, effiquet, offichet," ibid. The term seems to have been sometimes applied to various ornaments.
Of gyrdils and bruchils, of owche and synggis, Pottys and pens and bolls for the fest of Nawell.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 97.
OUGHEN. To owe; to possess, or own. (A.-S.)
A certain king, which, when he called his servants to accounts, had one brought to him which oughd him ten thousand talents.
Becon's Works, p. 154.
Amaria he lught, that many a toune oughd,
Prince was of Portingall, proveyd in thought.
Roland, MS. Leland. 388, f. 380.
OUGHT. Something suitable. Sussex.
OULE. But oule on stok and stok on oule,
The mote that a man foule.
OUMER. The grayling fish. North.

OUNDE. (1) A kind of lace. (2) A curl. Oundy, waving, curly, said of hair laid in rolls. (A.-N.)
Cloth of gold of tissue entered ounde the one with the other, the ounde is wareke wyavyne up and doun, and all the borders as well trapper as other was garded with letters of fine golde.
Hall, Henry VIII, f. 79.
The hynder of hym was lyk purpuryre, and the tayle was ounde overhert with a colour reede as rose.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 39.
OUNFERD. Displeasure?
To thi nebyre fore love of me,
To make debate ny dyscorde,
And thou doute me more unferd,
Then thy thou wentust barefote in the strete.
MS. Douce 302, xv. Cent.
OUNGOD. Bad; wicked. (A.-S.)
OUNIN. A weak spoilt boy. North.
OUNSEL. The devil. From the old word ounseli, wicked. "Ich were ounseli," MS. Digby 86. (A.-S.)
OUPIL. A fairy, or sprite. Shak.
OUR. (1) Hour. Still in use.
There may arste me no pleasure,
And our be our 1 fele fruvance.
MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 117.
(2) Anywhere. Weber.
(3) Over. Still in use. This would generally be printed over.
Hit was leid oun a broke,
Therto no man hede toke;
Oure a streme of watter clene,
Hic scryd as a bryge I wene.
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 30.
(4) A term implying relationship. Our Thomas, Thomas belonging to our family. F. ar. dial.
OUN. Ours. F. ar. dial.
OURY. Dirty; ill-looking; untidy. Linc.
OUSE. The liquor in a tanner's vat.
OUSEL. The blackbird.
House-doves are white, and vocets blackebirds bëe,
Yet what a difference in the taste we see?
The Affectionate Shepherd, 1594.
OUSEN. Oxen. North.
OUSET. A few small cottages together, like a Highland clachan. The word is originally outsted, one-stead, i.e. one farmhouse and its appurtenances standing solus, all alone by itself, and no other one near it. North.
OUST. To turn out. Var. dial.
OUT. (1) Away! It is often an exclamation of disappointment. (A.-S.) Out, alas! occurs in Shakespeare.
The gentil prynce and his pepull to London did passe,
Into the cité he enteryd with a company of men and trew,
For the wiche his emyns cryed, Oute and alas!
Thayre red colourus chaungld to pale hewe;
Thanne the nobyl prynce beganwerkys new,
He toke prisoners a kyng and a clerke, too,
How the will of God in every thryne is doo!
MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.
(2) Full; completely. Tempest, i. 2. Still in use, Heref. Gl. p. 76.
(3) An excursion of pleasure.
(4) Out o'cry, out of measure. See the Comedy of Patient Grisel, p. 20. Out of heart, worn out, applied to land; down-hearted, to a man,
Out at heels, out at the elbows, very shabbily dressed. Out at leg, said of cattle feeding in hired pastures. Out of hand, immediately, without delay. Out of temper, too hot or too cold. Out of the way, extravagant, uncommon. To be at ous, to quarrel. To make no ous of a person, not to understand him.

OUTAMY. To injure, or hurt? As the helm was so hard y-wroght, That he mist outamy him noot With no dynt of swerde.

MS. Ashmole, 33, f. 49.

OUT-AND-OUT. Throughout; entirely; completely. Out-and-outer, a slang phrase implying anything supremely excellent.

The kyng was good alle aboute, And she was wyckyd ous and ous, For she was of suche comforte, She lovyd me ondill her lorde.

MS. Rawlinson C. 86.

OUTAS. (1) The octaves of a feast.
(2) A tumult, or uproar. Nominale MS.

OUT-ASKED. On the third time of publication, the couple are said to be out-asked, that is, the asking is out or over. Used in the South-East of England.

OUT-BEAR. To bear one out; to support one in anything. Palsgrave.

OUT-BORN. Removed. (A.S.)

OUT-BY. A short distance from home.

OUT-CAST. The refuse of corn. Fr. Pann. It is explained in Salop. Antiq. p. 524, "the overplus gained by maltsters between a bushel of barley, and the same when converted into malt."

OUT-CATCH. To overtake. North.

OUT-CEPT. To except. Palsgrave.


OUT-COMLING. A stranger. Lanc.

OUT-CORNER. A secret or obscure corner.

An ous-nooke in a towne where poole folkes dwell, Florio, p. 97. Out-place, Palsgrave.

OUT-CRY. An auction. An auctioneer was called an out-crier.

OUT-DONE. Undone. A supper was drest, the king was a guest, But he thought 'twould have outdone him.

Robin Hood, ii. 169.

OUT-DOOR-WORK. Field-work. West. Also called outen-work.

OUTELICHE. Utterly; entirely.

OUTEN. Strange; foreign. Outener, a non-resident, a foreigner. Lanc.

OUTENIME. To deliver. (A.S.)

OUT-FALL. A quarrel. North.

OUT-FARING. Lying without. Somerset.

OUTGANG. A road. North.

OUT-GO. To go faster, or beat any one in walking or riding.

OUT-HAWL. To clean out. Suffolk.

OUTHEES. Outcry. (Med. Lat.)

OUTHER. Either. Still in use.

And yff ye were de yn outhe werde, Hys prayer shulde for me be erde.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 70.

For better it will fall on the umbre toward or on the umbre forward.

MS. Ebene. 818.

OUTHOLD. To hold out; to resist.

OUT-HORNE. An outlaw.

OUTING. (1) A feast given to his friends by an apprentice, at the end of his apprenticeship: when he is out of his time. In some parts of the kingdom, this ceremony is termed by an apprentice and his friends burying his wife.

Linc.
(2) An airing. Var. dial.
(3) An evacuation, or letting-out. North.

OUTLAY. Expenditure. Var. dial.

OUTLER. An animal not housed. North.

OUTLERS. Out-standing debts. Yorks.

OUT-LESE. The privilege of turning cattle out to feed on commons. North.

OUT-LESS. Unless. Yorks.

OUTNER. A stranger. North.

OUT-OFF. Without.

Neither can anything please God that we do, if it be done out-of-charity. Becon's Works, p. 154.

OUTPARTERS. Thieves.

OUT-PUT. To cast out. (A.S.)

OUTRAGE. Violence. (A.N.)

OUTRAIE. To injure; to ruin; to destroy. (A.-N.) Palsgrave explains it, to "do some outrage or extreme hurt."

Sir Arthur, thynce emmy, has owter enraged thi lordes, That rode for the rescowe of jone riche knyghtes

Norte Arthure, Ms. Lincoln, f. 74.

OUTRAKE. An out-ride or expedition. To ralk, in Scottish, is to go fast. Outrake is a common term among shepherds. When their sheep have a free passage from included pastures into open and airy grounds they call it a good outrake. Percy.

OUTRANCE. Confusion. (A.-N.)

OUTRE-CUIDANCE. Pride. (Fr.)

OUT-REDE. To surpass in counsel. (A.S.)

OUTRELY. Utterly. (A.-N.)

OUT-RIDERS. (1) Bailiffs errant, employed by the sheriffs to summon persons to the courts. See Blount's Law Dictionary, in v.

(2) Highwaymen. Somerset.


OUTSCHETHE. To draw out a sword.

OUTSCONNE. To pluck out. (A.-S.)

OUTSETTER. An emigrant. Yorks.

OUT-SHIFTS. The outskirts. East.

And poore schollers and souldiers wander in backe lanes, and the out-shifles of the citie, with never a rang to their backes. Nashe's Pierce Penniless, 1598.


OUTSIDE. (1) At the most. Var. dial.
(2) Lonely; solitary; retired. North. In Dorsetshire it is outstep.

OUTSTEP. Unless.

My son's in Dybell here, in Caperedochy, l've gaoi, for peeping into another man's purse; and, outstep the king be miserable, he's like to totter.

Heywood's Edward IV. p. 73.

OUT-TAKE. To deliver. (A.-S.)
OUT-TAKEN. Taken out; excepted. Out-take, except, is also common. It occurs several times in Lydgate.

But he myte not be wynne over, the water was so deep and so braise, but if it had beene in the monethe of July and Auguste; and also it was fulle of ypottynes and scorpynes, and coackdries, out-taken in the foraid monethes. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 31.

Alle that y have y grant the Outtake wyse.

MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 96.

OUTWALE. Refuse. North.

OUTWARD. An outside. Shak.

OUTWERNINGS. Abuse. (A.-S.)

OUT-WINDERS. Bow-windows. South.

OUT-WRIGHTHE. To discover. (A.-S.)

OUZE. Mud. Still in use.

To voyege his large emprime, as secure
As in the safest ouze, where they assure
Themselves at rest.

Heywood’s Marriage Triumphi, 1613.

OUJTE. Aught; anything.

But that thynge may y not embrace
For oute that y can speke or dore.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 46.

Hou faryth that noble clerk,
That mekyll can on Goddes werk,
Knowest thou out he hys state?
And come thou oyst be the eer off Stane,
That worthy lord in hys wane,
Wente thou out that gate?

Romance of Athelstorn.

OVEN. (1) The following proverb is given by Ray, and is still in use.

A suspicious ill liver, for the wife would never have sought her daughter in the oven unless she herselfe had bene there in former times.

The Man in the Moone, 1609, sig. F. iii.

(2) A great mouth. Var. dial.

OVEN-BIRD. The long-tailed titmouse. It’s nest is called an ovens-nest.

OVENED. Sickly; shrivelled. Line.

OVEN-RUBBER. A pole used for stirring the fire in a large oven.

OVER. (1) Compared with. West.

(2) Upper. Still in use.

(3) Above; besides; beyond. (A.-S.)

(4) To recover; to get over. North.

(5) Important; material. Exmoor.

(6) Too. Sir Perceval, 1596.

(7) To put one over the door, to turn him out.

Over the left, disappointed.

OVERAIGNES. Gutters.

OVER-ALL. Everywhere.

OVERANENT. Opposite. Var. dial.

OVERBLOW. To blow hard. Cheek.

OVERBOD. Remained or lived after. (A.-S.)

OVER-BODIED. When a new upper part is put to an old gown. Lane.

OVER-BUY. To give more for anything than it is really worth.

OVER-CLOVER. A boy’s game, so called in Oxfordshire, the same as Warner, q. v. They have a song-used in the game, commencing, “Over clover,
Nine times over.”

OVER-CRAPPID. Surfeited. Devon.

OVERCROW. To triumph over; to sustain.

“Laboured with tooth and haile to overcrown,”
Holinhed, Chron. Ireland, p. 82.

OVER-DREEF. To overshadow.

The aspiring nettles, with their shadde tops, shall no longer over-dreef the best hearts, or keep them from the smiling aspect of the sunne, that live and thrive by comfortable beams.

Nash’s Pierce Peniissa, 1592.

OVERE. Shore. (A.-S.) Jennings has overa, the perpendicular edge, usually covered with grass, on the sides of salt-water rivers.

For michille honour, I undurstoned,
She come out of Sexlone,
And rived here at Dovere,
That stondes upon the sees overa.

MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 96.

OVERESTE. Uppermost. (A.-S.)

An appilie overeste lay on loft.
Theare the poysyn was in dighte.

MS. Harl. 2229, f. 96.

OVERFACE. To cheat. Somerriot.

OVER-FARE. To go over. It occurs in MS.


OVER-FLOWN. Intoxicated.

OVER-FLUSH. An overplus. East.

OVER-FRET. Made into fretwork.

Scho come in a velvet,
With white perle overfret.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 133.

OVERGANGER. One who escapes.

By Jacob in halie wriete es understande one over-ganger of synnes.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 234.

OVERGET. To overtake. Var. dial. It occurs in Palgrave, 1530.

OVERGETH. Passed over.

The tyme of gerys overgath
That he was a man of brede and lengthe.


OVERGIVE. (1) To ferment. (2) To thaw. East.

OVER-GO. To pass over. (A.-S.) It is here used for the part. pa.

As I went this undyre tyde,
To pley me be myn orchestra syde,
I tell on slepe all-be-dene,
Under an ympe upone the grone;
My mydzens durst me not wake,
Bot lete me lyse and slepe take,
Tyll that the tyme over-passyd so,
That the undryne was over-go.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

OVER-HAND. The upper-hand. North.

Thurgh the helpe of our goddes, he schalle hafe the over-handes of alle youre neghebrous, and your name schale spre over alle the wyrld.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 3.

He sent us never no scheme ne schenchipne in erthe,
Bot ever git the over-handes of alle other kynges.

Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 90.

OVERHED. A cut given over the head in fencing. Kyng Alisaunder, 7396.

OVERHERR. Superior. (A.-S.)

Spyaardis also that withoute doute bothe in nombre of peple and strengthe of bodies of olde tyme have ben oure overherra.

Yegecus, MS. Douce 291, f. 5.

OVERHEW. To overgrow and overpower, as strong plants do weak ones. East.

OVER-HIE. To overtake. North.
OVER-HILFT. Covered over. (A.-S.)
OVER-HIP. To hop, or pass over.
OVER-HOPE. Sanguininess. (A.-S.)
On us presumplon of here bold,
That us overhope on Ynglyche told.
MS. Bodl. 48, f. 123.
OVER-HOUSE-MEN. Small wire drawers.
OVERING. Passing over. Var. dial.
OVERIST-WERKE. The clerestory.
He beheld the werke full wele,
The overist-werke above the walle
Gane schyne as doth the crystalle.
A hundred tyretes he saw full stout,
So godly thei wer bateled aboute.
MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.
OVER-KEEP. Good living. Var. dial.
OVERLAND. A roofless tenement. Overland-farm, a parcel of land without a house to it.
Devon.
OVERLAYER. A piece of wood used to place the seine on, after washing the ore in a vat.
Derb. A mining term.
OVER-LEDE. To oppress. Lydgate.
OVERLIGHT. To alight, or descend. West.
OVERLING. Ruler; master.
I have made a kepere, a knyghte of thyne awene,
Ovryng of Ynglande undyre thyssylene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.
OVER-LIVE. To outlive. (A.-S.)
OVERLOOKED. Bewitched. West. The term occurs in Shakespeare.
OVERLY. (1) Slight; superficial. Sometimes an adverb. "I will doe it, but it shal be overly done, or to be ridden of it," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. "Thou doest this overlie, or onely for an outward shewe," Baret, 1580.
He prayeth but with an overly desire, and not from the deep of his heart, that will not bend his endeavours withall to obtain what he desireth; or rather indeed he prayeth not at all.
Sanderson's Sermons, 1689, p. 51.
Overlie, oppressively, Stanhurst's Ireland, p. 22.
(2) To oppress.
OVERMASTE. Overgreat. (A.-S.)
Gye was son of the twelve,
Overmaste he sate be hymselfe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 215.
OVERMASTER. To overcome one.
OVER-MEASURE. One in twenty given over and above in the sale of corn.
OVERNOME. Overtaken. (A.-S.)
OVER-QUALLE. Be destroyed. (A.-S.)
That yer whete shall be over alle;
Ther shalle mony childir over qualle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 77.
OVER-RINNE. To overtake. (A.-S.)
OVER-RUN. To leave unfinished. West.
OVER-SAIL. To project over, a term used by bricklayers. North. "Ere I my malice cloake or overille," Du Bartas, p. 357, which seems to be used in a similar sense.
OVERSCAPE. To escape.
Whiche for to counte is but a jape,
As thynge whiche thou myrite overscape.
OVER-SUTCHED-HUSWIVES. Whores.
OYE

Shak. "An overswicht houswife, a loose wanton slut, a whore," Kennett, MS.
OVERSE. To overlook. Palgrave.
That he should rule, overset, and correct the manners and condition of the people.
Holl, 1548, Hen. V. f. 1.
OVERSEEN. (1) Mistaken; deceived. West. It occurs in Palgrave.
OVERSEER. (1) An overlooker frequently appointed in old wills. Sometimes the executor was so called. According to MS. Harl. 3038, "too secuturs and an overseer make thre theves."
(2) A man in the pillory.
OVERSET. To overcome. Still in use.
OVERSHOOT. To get intoxicated.
OVERSLEY. The lintel of a door.
OVER-STOCKS. Upper-stockings. Bartel.
OVER-STORY. The clerestory.
OVERTAKE.
Summe of hem began to streife,
Gret overtake for to dryefe.
MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 13.
OVERTAKEN. Intoxicated.
OVERTE. Open. (A.-N.)
OVERTHROWE. To fall down. (A.-S.)
OVERTHWART. Across; over against. (A.-S.) As an adjective, cross, contrary, contradictory, perverse, opposite. It is sometimes a verb, to wrangle.
That strekes the nekes out as the hert,
And as aie hors of prys that lokes owerwheert.
MS. Harl. 2200.
He taught his hart so overthwart,
His wysdom was so auer-a,
That nature could not frame by art
A botwy hym to lure-a. MS. Ashmole 48, f. 120.
OVER-TIMELICHE. Too early. (A.-S.)
OVER-WELTED. Overturned. North. We have over-walt, overcome, in Syr Gawayne.
OVERWEMBLE. To overturn. Beds.
OVER-WHILE. Sometimes; at length.
OVER-WORN. Quite worn out. East.
OVER-YEAR. Bullocks which are not finished at three years old, if home-breds, or the first winter after buying, if purchased, but are kept through the ensuing summer to be fattened the next winter, are said to be kept over-year, and are termed over-year bullocks. Norfolk.
OVERY. The eaves of a house. Devon.
OW. You. Still in use in Yorkshire.
OWE. To own; to possess.
Ah, good young daughter, I may call thee so,
For thou art like a daughter I did owe.
Chron. Hist. of King Leir, 1605.
When Charles the fifth went with his armie into Affrique and arived at Larghers, a noble city of Sardinia, there happened an exceeding great wonder, for an ox brought forth a calf with two heads, and the woman that did owe the ox, presented the calf to the Emperor.
Owenne. Own. (A.-S.) To lese myne owenne lyfe therfore.
MS. Lincoln A i. 17, f. 116.
OWIERE. Anywhere. (A-S.)
    The heyst hille that was owhere,
The flood overpassed seven ellen and more.
Agen langoure the beste medycine
In alle this world that owhere may be founded.
    For thogh ye be bryghte of blee,
The fayrest man that ys owghtwhare.
    MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 19.
Wist ich owhar anl bachelor,
Vigrous and of might cler.
    Arthour and Merlin, p. 244.

OWL. (1) A moth. Sussex.
(2) To take owl, to be offended, to take amiss.
    I live too near a wood to be frightened by an owl,
I understand matters too well to be alarmed by you.
    To walk by owl-light, to skulk for fear of being arrested.
(3) A kind of game so called is mentioned by Howell, Lex. Tet. 1660, sect. 28.
(5) To go prying about. West.
(2) A smuggler. South. Kemnott says, "those
who transport wool into France contrary to the prohibition are called owlers."

OWLERT. An owl. Salop.
OWLGLULAR. To pry about. Suffolk.
OWLISTHEDE. Idleness.
OWL'S-CROWN. Wood cudweed. Norf.
OWLY. Half stupid; tired. Suffolk.
OWMAWTINE. To swoon.
OWMLIS. The umbles of a deer. This occurs in Nominae MS.
OWN. To acknowledge. Var. dial.
OWRE. An hour. North.
    After mete a longe owre
    Gye went with the emperowe.

OWRISH. Soft; wet; marshy. Linc.
OWSE. Anything. North.
OWTED. Put away.
    Thee night with brightness is outed.
    Stanyhurst's Virgil, 1563, p. 20.

OWTTANE. Taken out. (A-S.)
    Sex cases thare are outtan,
That man noselyse bot the paps allane.
    Hampsol, MS. Bowes, p. 5.

OWT-JETTEDE. Scattered out. "Oyle owt-
    jettede es thi name," MS. Lincoln A. i. 17,
    f. 192. (A-S.)

OWUNE. An oven. Devon.
    Talk the a hatte lafe as it comes owt of the owune,
    and mak soppes of the crommes in gude rode wyn.
    MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 299.

OWYTH. Ought. (A-S.)
    He was bothe meke and mylde, as a gode chylde
    owyth to bee.
    MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 51.

OX-BOW. The bow of wood that goes around
the neck of an ox. Still in use.

OXENFORDE. Oxford.
    Away rode the abbot all sad at that word,
    And he rode to Cambridge, and Oxenford;
    But never a doctor there was so wise,
    That could with his learning an answer devise.
    King John and the Abbot of Canterbury.

OXEY. Of mature age. Glouc.

OX-EYE. The larger titmouse. North.

OX-PEET, (in a horse) is when the horn of the
hind-foot cleaves just in the very middle of the
fore part of the hoof from the coronet to the
shoe: they are not common, but very troublesome,
and often make a horse halt.

OX-HOUSE. An ox-stall. Exmoor. It occurs in
Nominae MS.

OXLIPE. The greater cowslip. Var. dial.

OX-SKIN. A hide of land. Fabian, a chronographer,
writing of the Conqueror, sets downe in the history thereof another
kinds of measure, very necessary for all men to un-
derstand; foure akers (saith he) make a yard of
land, five yards of land contain a hide, and 8 hides
make a knights fee, which by his conjecture is so
much as one plough can well till in a yeare; in
Yorkshire and other countries they call a hide an
oxskine. Hopton's Baculum Geodeticum, 4to. 1614.

OXT. Perplexed. Warw.

OXTER. The armpit. North.

OXY. Wet; soft; spungy. It is generally applied
to land. South.

OYAN. Again. (A-S.)
    Thal segen all the wonden man,
    And leved hem wel, and went oyan.
    The Seynam Sages, 1348.

OYE. A grandchild. North.
O-YES. For oyer, the usual exclamation of a
crier. Shak.

OYINGE. Yawning; gaping. Weber.

OYNEONES. Onions. This occurs in a receipt
in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 295. Oynone,
Nominae MS.

OYS. Use; nature. Alwa here es forbodene alle maner of wilfulfe
pollusyone procurede one any maner agaynes
kynely oye, or other gates.
    MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 190.

OYSE. To use.
    For a man excuses noght his uncomnyng.
    That hys wyte oye noght in leerenyng.
    Hampsol, MS. Bowes, p. 16.
    And therefo re, sene Godd hymselfe made it, that
    awe it maste of alle othire oysones to be oysede in
    alle haly kykry.
    MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 209.

OYST. An oyster of veal is the blade-bone
dressed with the meat on.

OYSTERYL. A kind of green plum, ripening
in August. MS. Ashmole 1461.

OYT. Out; completely.
    And when the halle was rayed oyt,
    The schepeerde lokid al aboute.
    MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 54.
PAC

To mind one’s P’s and Q’s, i. e. to be very careful in behaviour.

PACADILE. A kind of collar put about a man or woman’s neck to support and bear up the band or gorget. See Piccadil.

PACE. (1) To parse verbs. Lily.
(2) A herd or company of asses.
(3) To pass away; to surpass. (A.-N.)
(4) In architecture, a broad step or any slightly raised stone above a level. See Britton.

PACE-EGGS. Eggs boiled hard and dyed or stained various colours, given to children about the time of Easter. A custom of great antiquity among various nations, and still in vogue in the North of England.

PACEGARDES. Part of ancient armour, mentioned in Hall’s Union, 1548, Hen. IV. f. 12.

PACEMENT. Peace; quietness.

PACK. (1) A dairy of cows. Chesh. Properly, a flock of any animals.
(2) A heap, or quantity. Var. dial.

He leftt slayn in a slake
Tene score in a pakke.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.


(4) A measure of coals, containing about three Winchester bushels.

(5) A pedlar’s bundle. Var. dial.

(6) To collect together, to combine, especially for an unlawful or seditious purpose. Packs, agreements, combinations, Harrison’s England, p. 246.

(7) Pack and Penny Day, the last day of a fair, when bargains are usually sold.

(8) To truss, or fill up. North.

PACKERS. Persons employed in barrelling or packing up hirings.

PACKET. (1) A false report. Var. dial.

(2) Any horse-pannel to carry packs or bundles upon. Chesh.

PACK-GATE. A gate on a pack-way, q. v.

PACKING. To go packing, to go away about one’s business. Var. dial. “Make speede to flee, be packing and awaie,” Baret’s Al- vearie, 1580.

PACKING-WHITES. A kind of cloth.

PACKMAN. A pedlar. Var. dial.

PACK-MONDAY. The first Monday after the 10th of October.

PACK-PAPER. Paper used for packing tradesmen’s wares in, &c.

PACK-RAG-DAY. Old May-day: so called because servants being hired in this county from Old May-day to Old May-day, pack up their rags or clothes on this day preparatory to leaving their then servitudes for home or fresh places. Line. Forby gives the term to Old Michaelmas-day.

PACK-STAFF. A pedlar’s staff, on which he carried his pack. “As plain as a pack-staff” was a proverbial simile. We now say pike-

staff. It was also a term of contempt. Thus aerumna is translated “a pack-staff misery” in Welde’s Janua Lingurarum, 1615.

PACK-THREAD. To talk pack-thread, to use indecent language well wrapped up.

PACK-THREAD-GANG. A gang that would not hold long together, some of whom might be induced by a reward to split upon the others. Line.

PACK-WAY. A narrow way by which goods could be conveyed only on pack-horses. East.

PACKY. Heavy with clouds packed together: thus they say before a thunderstorm, “It looks packy.” Line.

PACOBI. A kind of wine, so called from some sort of Brazilian fruit.

PACOLET’S-HORSE. An enchanted steed belonging to Pacolet, in the old romance of Valentine and Orson. He is frequently alluded to by early writers.

ACTION. Combination; contract.

Since with the soule we in soft paction bee,
These sounds, sights, smells, or tastes, can nere please mee;
My soule is fled, no more in me’t can move,
Alas! my soule is only where I love.

Tyrcuum Pescos, Rawh. MS.

PAD. (1) A path. Line. In canting language, the highway was and is so called.

(2) A quire of blotting-paper, used in offices for clerks to write on. Var. dial.

(3) A pannier. Norf.

(4) A pad in the straw, something wrong, a screw loose. “Here lies in dede the padde within the strawe,” Collier’s Old Ballads, p. 108. Still in use.

(5) A kind of baking tub. Devon.

(6) To make a path by walking on an untracked surface. East.

(7) To go; to walk. Var. dial. Especially spoken of a child’s toddling.

(8) The foot of a fox. Var. dial.

(9) A sort of saddle on which country-market women commonly ride, different both from the pack-saddle and side-saddle, of a clumsy make, and as it were padded and quilted; used likewise by millers and maltsters.

(10) “A burthen fit either for a person on foot, or to carry behind upon a pad-nag; item a pad of yarn, a certain quantity of skins made in a bundle; a pad of wool, a small pack such as clothiers and serge-makers carry to a spinning-house,” MS. Devon Gl.

PADDER. A footpad.

PADDINGTON-FAIR. An execution. Tyburn is in the parish of Paddington.

PADDLE. (1) A small spade to clean a plough with. West.

(2) To lead a child. North.

(3) To abuse any one. Essex.

(4) To toddle; to trample. East.

(5) “To paddle, propri mens manibus pedibusque agitare, metaphorice adhibire plus paulo; to have paddled, to have made a little too free with strong liquor; to paddle etiam designat molliter manibus tractare aliquid et
agitar, as to paddle in a ladies neck or bosom,” MS. Devon Glossary.

PADDLE-STAFF. A long staff, with an iron spike at the end of it, like a small spade, much used by mole-catchers.

PADDLING-STRINGS. Leading strings. North.

PADDOCK. A toad. In the provinces the term is also applied to a frog. “In Kent we say to a child, your hands are as cold as a paddock,” MS. Lansd. 1033. To bring baddock to paddock, i.e. to outrun one's expenses. It is used as a term of contempt in the following passage:

Boys now blaberyn boatynes of a baron bad,
In Bedeum is born be bestys, suche bast is blowe;
Xal ymyn ymyn paddok and preyyn hym as a pad,
Schedlys and spereys shalle 1 there sowe.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 164.

PADDOCK-CHEESE. The asparagus. This name occurs in an ancient list of plants in MS. Bib. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 89.

PADDOCK-RUD. The spawn of frogs. Cumb.

PADDOCK-STOOL. A toadstool. North.

PADDY. Woman. Kent.


PADD-FOOT. A kind of goblin. Yorksh.

PADD-LAND. A parish pound. Devon.

PADD-NAG. “I immediately form'd a resolution of following the fashion of taking the air early next morning; and fix'd upon this young ass for a padd-nag,” Life of Mrs. Clarke.

PADDOE. Padua. Workworth, p. 5.

He set hym up and sawe their biaule
A sad man, in whom is no pride,
Right a discrete confessour, as I trowe,
His name was called sir John Doctowr;
He had commended in many a worther place
Then ever was Paddeo, or Boloyen de Grece.

MS. Rasei. C. 86.

PADSTOOL. A toadstool. North.

Hermodus also writeth this of the Lyceulum, that it groweth in a certaine stone, and that it is kind of mushroom, or padstool, which is cut off yearely, and that another groweth in the roome of it, a part of the roote or foot being left in the stone, groweth as hard as a flint, and thus doth the stone encresse with a naturall feculency; which admirable thing (sath he) I could never be brought to beleive, untill I did eate thereof in myne owne house.

Tupol's Beaste, 1607, p. 494.

PAD-THE-HOOF. To walk. North.

PAE. A peacock. Ritson.

PAPFIELD. Baggage. Cumb.

PAPFLING. Trifling; idle; silly. North.

PAG. To carry pick-a-back. Lincl.

PAGAMENT. A kind of frieze cloth.

PAGE. The common and almost only name of a shepherd's servant, whether boy or man. It is, I believe, extensively used through Suffolk, and probably farther. As an appendage of royalty was nobility, a page is now chiefly known to us. In old English, the term is applied to a boy-child, or boy-servant.

PAGENCY. A scaffold. The term pageant was originally so used, and metaphorically applied to a part in the stage of life. Pagion, a pageant, Misfortunes of Arthur, p. 61.

PAGETEOUS. Efts; lizards; frogs. Corneu.

PAGYIN. Writing?

This boke of alle haly wriete es mast usede in haly kirke seruyse, forthi that it is sefiefein of diynyve pagyyn.

MS. Coll. Eton, 10, f. 1.

PAID. (1) A sore. Staff.
(2) Drunk; intoxicated.

PAIDE. Pleased; satisfied. (A.-N.)
So excuyd he hym the,
The lady wende hyt hynd byn soo,
As Syr Marrokk says.
He goth forthe and holdyth his pese,
Mure he thenketh thyn he says,
He was fulle evyle ype.

MS. Contab. Ft. l. 38, f. 72.

PAIGLE. The cowslip. East.
The yellow marigold, the sunnes owne flower,
Foge, and pluke, that decke falro Floraes bowere.
Hugewood's Marriage Triumph, 1613.

PAIK. To beat severely. North.

PAILLETT. A couch. (A.-N.)

PAIL-STAKE. A bough with branches, fixed in the ground in the dairy-yard for hanging pails on. Glouc.

PAIN-BALK. An instrument of torture, probably the same as the brake.

PAINCHES. Tripes. North.

PAINCHES-WAGGON. A north-country phrase implying incessant labour.


Painetemaynes prevally
Schoe fett fra the pantry. MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 135.

PAINFULLY. Laboriously. The French Alphabet, 8vo. Lond. 1615, was, as we are told on the title-page, “painfully gathered and set in order.”

Most happy we were, during our continuance here, in the weekly sermons and almost frequent converse of Mr. Edward Calamie, that was the preacher of that parish; and this indeed was one of the chief motives that drew us thither to partake of his painful and plous preaching. MS. Hari. 646.

PAINING. Pain; torture. (A.-S.)

Ther he saw many a sore torment,
How sowles were put in gret pagyyn;
He saw his fadur how he brent,
And be the memburs how he byng.

MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 67.

PAINT. To blushe.

PAINTED-CLOTH. Cloth or canvass painted in oil, a cheap substitute for tapestry. It was frequently the receptacle of verses or mottoes.

PAINTER. The rope that lies in the ship’s longboat or barge, always ready to fasten her or hale her on the shore. Whence we have the sea-proverb, I'll cut your painter, meaning I will prevent your doing me any hurt, injury, or mischief. See Groce, in v.

PAINTICE. Penthouse. The shed where blacksmiths shoe horses. Derby.

PAIR. (1) A number. Cornu.
(2) A pack of cards.
(3) To grow mouldy, as cheese. West.
(4) Only a pair of shears between them, i.e. little or no difference.

Some report that both these fowles have scene
Their like, that’s but a payre of sheerees betwene.

Taylor’s Works, 1620, l. 105.

PAIRE. To impair. (A.-N.)
PAIRING. The name of a marriage feast in Devon, when the friends of the happy couple present them with various things, and sometimes money. MS. Devon Glossary, p. 172. It is now obsolete.

PAIR-OF-STAIRS. A flight of stairs.

PAIR-OF-WINGS. Oars. Grose.

PAIR-OF-WOOD. Timber supporting the broken roof of a mine.

PAIR-ROYAL. A term at cards, meaning three of a sort. See Prial.

PAISIE. (1) To weigh. (A.-N.)

Paise thy materes or thou demor or descere,
Let rigth in causes holde thy lanterne.

MS. Cantab. VI. i. 6, f. 129.

(2) To open a bolt or lock by shoving as with a knife point. Northumb.


PAISTER. "I comber, I pastery with over many clothes weareing aboute one, jemnoffyl," Palsgrave. Pester?

PAIT. The rut of a wheel. "Orbita, Anglice a paytt," Nominale MS.

PAITTRICK. A partridge. North.

PAITTURE. Part of a horse's armour, for defending the neck.

PAIWUFT. The herb saxifrage.

PAJOCK. This word occurs in Hamlet, iii. 2, altered by modern editors to peacock, a substitution by no means satisfactory, nor are far-fetched etymological conjectures more so. The nearest approach to the term I have met with in old English is to be found in the word papawakes in the Coventry Mysteries, p. 179. Both are used as terms of contempt.

PAKE. To peep at. "What are you pakking at?"
Perhaps it would be better spek Suffolk.

PALABRAS. Words. (Span.)

PALACE. A storehouse. Devon. "At Dartmouth I am told there are some of these storhouses called palaces cut out of the rock still retaining the name," MS. Devon Gloss.

PALASINS. Belonging to the court.

PALATE. A thin oval plate or board with a hole at one end for admittance of the thumb, which a painter holds to spread and mix his colours while he is drawing.

PALAYER. To flatter. Var. dial.

PALCH. To walk slowly. Devon.

PALCIHN. This word is of very unusual occurrence. It seems to mean a kind of short spear such as is used for spearing large fish. "Pawlynyne for fyssche, lunchus," Nominale MS. Ducange explains luncus as lanceus, hastas, from the Greek ἀγοράς. It does not occur in the Prompt. Parv. nor in the Medulla.

PALLING. Mending clothes. Essex.

PALE. (1) To best barley. Ches.

(2) To ornament; to stripe.

Palases proudlie pygyste, that palde ware ryche
Of palle and of purpure, wyth precios stones.

Morte Arcturus, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

PAL

(3) A ditch, or trench. (A.-S.) It occurs in MS. Egerton 892, f. 5.

(4) A small fortress. Line.

(5) An inclosure for cattle. Line.

(6) A stripe in heraldry. Shak.

(7) To make pale. (A.-N.)

(8) A limit or boundary. Shak.

(9) To leap the pale, i.e. to be extravagant, to exceed one's expenses.

If you proceed as you have begunne, your full feeding will make you lean, your drinking too many healthes will take all health from you, your leaping the pale will cause you looke pale, your too close following the fashion will bring you out of all forms and fashion.

The Man in the Moone, 1609, sig. C. iv.

PALEIS. A palace. (A.-N.)


PALESTRALL. Athletic. It occurs in Chaucer's Troilus and Cresside, v. 304.

PALET. Scull; head. "Knok thi palet," Minot's Poems, p. 31. There was a kind of armour for the head also so called, as appears from Pr. Parv., probably lined with fur.

PALEW. Pale. It occurs in the Optick Glasse of Humours, 1639, p. 108.

It is somewhat fayte, in colour paule, reddish, high-coloured, and without other signes of connection.

Fletcher's Differences, 1653.


And we a palfrey bristride,

PALING. Imitating pales. (A.-N.)

PALINGMAN. A fishmonger. Skirner.

PALL. "I palle as drinke or bloode dothe by longe standing in a thynge, je appollas," Palsgrave. Still in use.

PALLEAD. Palle, or rich cloth. "He dyd of his surcote of pallade," Isenbras, 124.

PALL-COAT. A short garment, somewhat like a short cloak with sleeves.

PALLE. A kind of fine cloth. It was used at a very early period to cover corpses, and the term is still retained for the cloth which covers the coffin; but this was by no means its most general use, for the robes of persons of rank are constantly mentioned as made of "purpura palle;" and in a passage in Launcelot tapestry of that material is mentioned. An archbishop's pall is thus described by Stanhurst, p. 31—"A pall is an indowment appropriated to archbishops, made of white silke the breadth of a stole, but it is of another fashion." Descr. of Ireland, 1586.

So fere he went I say i-why,
That he wystr not where he was,
He tate in bourse and halle,
And on hym were the purpulle palle,
Now in hred he heth he lyget,
With leyva and greese his body Lydyl.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

For also wele to him hit falles
As a dongschelle spred with palles.

MS. addit. 10036, f. 53.

This twylle y bordryd aboyt was
With palle, the mouurentense of han hondbredre.

Chron. Violdun, p. 64.
PALLED. (1) Turned pale. Devon.
(2) Senseless, death-like, as one is from excessive drinking. In use in Yorkshire.

PALLEE. Broad; used only in conjunction with another word, as palle-foot, a large broad foot, palle-paw, a large broad hand. Somerset.

PALLEN. To knock. (A.-S.)

PALLESTRE. A child's ball. (A.-N.)

PALL-HORSE. A horse bearing a pannier.

PELLIAMENT. A robe; the white gown of a Roman candidate. Shak.

PELLIARD. A horn beggar. According to the Fraternity of Vacaboldes, 1575, “is the he that goeth in a patched clowke, and hys doxy goeth in like apparell.” Peliardise, dirtiness and shabbiness, Ilamlet, 1609, p. 181; Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntington, p. 36. The following account of them is given by a writer of the last century:—A cant name for a wretched set of men and women, whose whole delight is to live by begging, thieving, &c. or any thing but honest industry, and who to move compassion in the spectators, the women go about with one, two, or more small children, in a dirty, ragged condition, who are continually crying or making wry faces, as though starving with hunger, and the women making a lamentable cry, or doleful tale, of being a distressed widow, and almost starved, &c. at the same time her male companion lies begging in the fields, streets, &c. with eylmes or artificial sores, made with spearwort or arsenick, which draws them into blisters, or by unslaked lime and soap, tempered with the rust of old iron, which being spread upon leather, and bound very hard to the leg, presently so frets the skin, that the flesh appears raw, and shocking to the sight; the impostor at the same time making a hideous noise, and pretending great pain, deceives the compassionate, charitable, and well-disposed passengers, whom, when opportunity presents, he can recover his limbs to rob, and even murder, if resisted.

PALLING. Languishing; turning pale.

PALLIONES. Tents. Northumb.

PALL-MALL. A game, thus described by Cotgrave, “A game wherein a round boxe bowle is with a mallet strucke through a high arch of yron (standing at either end of an ally one) which he that can do at the fewest blows, or at the number agreed on, winnes.” See Mall (4). James I. mentions parle maille among the exercises to be used moderately by Prince Henry. “Palle maille a game wherein a round bowlew is with a mallet struck through a high arch of iron, standing at either end of an alley, which he that can do at the fewest blows, or at the number agreed on, wins. This game is used at the long alley near St. James’s, and vulgarly called Pell-Mell.” Blount’s Gloss. ed. 1661, p. 463.

PALL-WORK. Rich or fine cloth, work made of palile, q. v. See Degrevant, 629.

PALL-M. (1) Properly exotic trees of the tribe palmascea; but among our rustics, it means the catkins of a delicate species of willow gathered by them on Palm Sunday. “Palme, theylowe that groweth on wylowes, chatton,” Palsgrave, 1530.
(2) The broad part of a deer’s horn, when full grown. (Gent. Rec.) Palmed-deer, a stag of full growth.

PALL-MABURY. A kind of barley fuller and broader than common barley.

PALLMER. (1) Properly, a pilgrim who had visited the Holy Land, from the palm or cross which he bore as a sign of such visitation; but Chaucer seems to consider all pilgrims to foreign parts as pilgrims, and the distinction was never much attended to in this country.
Says John, if I must a begging go, I will have a palmer’s weed, With a staff and a coat, and bage of all sort, The better then I may speet.
Robin Hood, ii. 129.
(2) A wood-louse. “A worme having a great many feete,” Holland’s Dictionarie, 1593.
(3) A stick or rod.

PALLMIE-DICE. A method of cheating at dice, formerly in vogue, by secreting one of the dice in the palm of the hand instead of putting it in the box, and then causing it to fall with the other, the number of the former of course being guided by the hand. Hence the expression to palm anything upon one.

PALL-PLAY. Tennis. (Fr.)

PALLPALE. “Apte or mete to be felte, palle-pale,” Palsgrave. See Macbeth, ii. 1.

PALLPED. Obscured; darkened.

PALLSTER. A pilgrim’s staff.

PALTER. To hesitate; to prevaricate. Line.
“To haggle, lucke, dodge, or pautler long in the buying of a commoditie,” Cotgrave. “Most of them are fixed, and paller not their place of standing,” Harrison’s England, p. 182.

PALTERLY. Paltry. North.

PALTICK. A kind of doublet or cloak which descended to the middle of the thigh. (A.-N.) Cotgrave explains palletoe, “a long and thicke pelt or cassock; a garment like a short cloake with sleeves, or such a one as the most of our moderne pages are attired in.” The paltock was worn by priests, Pier Ploughman, p. 438; and in the Morte d’Arthur, i. 149, Gawayne says he attended Arthur “to poynye his paltockes that longen to hymselfe.” Palsgrave has, “paltocke of lether, pellice; paltocke a garment, halcret; paltocke a patche, palleuau.” The second meaning apparently refers to some defensive garment. Paltock seems also to have been applied to some ornament or ornamental cap worn on the head of a person high in authority.


PALVEISE. A shield. See Florio, p. 353.
PANY. A roll of brau such as is given to hounds.
    "Faly of bryn, castabrum," Fr. Parv. "Can-
    stabrum, furfur caninum, quo canes pascun;" Papias. See Ducange.
PANYNGE. Turning pale. (A.-N.)
For in hire face alway was the blode,
Without palynges or any drawynge done.
Lydgate, MS Ashmole 39, f. 47.
For in hire face alway was the blode,
Without palynges or any drawynge doun.
Ibid. MS Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 8.
PAM. The knife of clubs.
PAME. (1) The mantle thrown over an infant
who is going to be christened. West.
(2) The palm of the hand. West.
PAMENT. A pavement. Palgrave. Square
paving bricks are called pammets in Norf.
PAMFILET. A pamphlet. (A.-N.)
PAMMY. Thick and gummy; applied to the
legs of such individuals as are at times said
to have beef down to the hocks. Line.
PAMPE. To pamper; to coddle.
PAMPERING. "The craft of pampering or
setting out saleable things," Howell, 1660.
PAMPESTRIE. Palmistry.
PAMPILLION. A coat of different colours, for-
merly worn by servants. It occurs with this
explanation in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.
There was a kind of fur so called.
PAMPINATION. Pulling leaves that grow too
thick. List of old words prefixed to Batman
upon Bartholome, 1682.
PAMPLE. (1) To indulge. North.
(2) To toddle, or pad about. East.
PAMPRED. Pampered; made plump.
PAN. (1) To unite; to fit; to agree. North.
Douce gives the following proverb in his MS.
Additions to Ray's Natural History:
West and women cannot pan,
But west and women can.
(2) Hard earth, because, like a pan, it
holds water and prevents it from sinking deeper.
East. Is this the meaning in Ben Jonson, v. 43?
(3) The skull; the head. (A.-S.)
That he smot his head of thanne,
Whereof he took away the panne.
Goose, MS Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.
(4) In houses, the pan is that piece of timber
which lies upon the top of the posts, and upon
which the beams rest.
(6) A tadpole. frog. Somerset.
PAN. Likely to agree. North.
PANCHE. The plume of feathers on the top
of a helmet. (A.-N.)
PANADE. A kind of two-edged knife. (A.-N.)
Misread paundle by Tywhitt. See Wright's
PANADO. A cawde of bread, Florio, p. 353.
Currants, mace, cinnamon, sack, and sugar,
with eggs, were added to complete the caudle.
There were different ways of making it.
To make a Panado.
The quantity you will make set on in a posnet of
fair water; when it boils put a mace in and a little
piece of cinnamon, and a handful of currans,
and so much bread as you think meet; so boil it,
and season it with salt, sugar and rose-water, and
serve it.
A True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676, p. 74.
Another receipt, which differs somewhat from
this, may be worth giving.
To make Panado after the best fashion.
Take a quart of spring-water, which, being hot on
the fire, put into it slices of fine bread, as thin
as may be; then add half a pound of currans, a quarter
of an ounce of mace; boil them well, and then season
them with rose-water and fine sugar, and serve
them up.
PANARY. A storehouse for bread.
PANCAKE-TUESDAY. Shrove-Tuesday, which
is a pancake feast day in all England. At Ilsip,
co. Oxon, the children of the cottagers go
round the village on that day to the different
houses to collect pence, singing these lines—

    Pit-a-pat, the pan is hot,
    We are come a-shoveng,
    A little bit of bread and cheese
    Is better than nothing.

    The pan is hot, the pan is cold!
    Is the fat in the pan nine days old?
PANCHON. A large broad pan. East.
PANCRISE. A common corruption of St.
Pancras. Pancrige parson, a term of con-
tempt, Woman is a Weathercock, p. 30.
Great Jacke-a-Ent, clad in a robe of sycle,
Threw mountains higher than Alcides beard;
Whilst Pancrige church, arm'd with a spear and a
Began to reason of the businesse thus:

    Taylor's Workes, 1630, l. 120.
PANCROCK. An earthen pan. Devon.
PANEL. A shrimp. Kent.
PANDEWAF. Water and oatmeal boiled to-
gether, sometimes with fat. North.
PANDORE. A kind of lute. It is probably
the same as Bandore, q. v.
PANDEULDE. A custard. Somerset.
PANE. (1) A division; a side; a piece. "A pane,
piece, or pannel of a wall, of wainscot, of a
glass window," Cotgrave. "A pane of wall,
pan de murr," Palgrave. The term is still in
use, applied to a division in household work.
In the West part of the same gate and the way
into the college, on the North pane eight chambers
for the poor men, and in the West pane 6 chambers.
Nichols' Royal Wills, p. 300.
(2) A hide or side of fur; fur. (A.-N.) "Panes
of furre, panne; pane of gray furre, panne de
and Reg. p. 122. See Eglaunor, 858; Gy of
Warwick, p. 421. Pane has our first meaning
in a pane or piece of cloth. "A pane of cloth,
panniculus," Baret, 1580, an insertion of a
coloured cloth in a garment. It seems to
mean the skirt of a garment in Ywaine and
Gawin, 204, and also in the following passage:

    She drouge his mantel to the pane.
Caxton, MS Coll. Trol. Cantab. f. 96.
Saying, him whom I last left, all repute,
For his device, in handsommg a suit,
To judge of lace, unk, panne, print, cut, and pleat,
Of all the court to have the best conceit.
Dante's Poems, p. 121.
PANED-HOSE. Breaches formed of stripes,
with small panes or squares of silk or velvet,
PANED, striped, Thynne’s Debate, p. 10. Forby, ii. 243, mentions paned curtains, made of long and narrow strips of different patterns or colours sewed together.

PANEL. An immodest woman. Linc.

Panels march by two and three,
Say ing, Sweetheart, come with me.
Old Lincolnshire Ballad.

PANES. Parsnips. Cornw.

PANG. To fill; to stuff. North.

PANHIN. A small pan. East.

PANICK. A kind of coarse grain like millet.

Kennett, MS. Lamed. 1033.

PANK. To pant. Devon.

PANNOGE. The mast of the oak and beech
Which swimm feed on in the woods.
Besides that a man shall read in the histories of
Canterburie and Rochester, sundrie donations, in
which there is mention onely of pannage for hoggis
In Andred, and of none other thing.

Lambard’s Perambulation, 1596, p. 211.

PANNAM. Bread. A cant term. The follow-
ing is a curious old canting song:

The prate cle the nab of the harman-beck,
If we manned pannam, lap or ruff-peck,
Or poplars of yarum; he cuts bing to the ruffmans,
Or els he sweares by the light-mans
To put our stamps in the harms.
The ruffian cle the ghost of the harman-beck,
If we heave a booth, we cle the jake.

Taylor’s Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1609.

PANNEL. The treedless pad, or pallet, without
cattle, with which an ass is usually rode.
"Pannell ryde on, batz, panneau," Palsgrave. See Tusser, p. 11.

PANNICLE. A membrane. (Lat.)
The headace either cometh of some inward causes,
as of some cholerick humor, bred in the pannicles of the braine, or else of som outward cause, as of extrem heat or cold, of some blow, or of some violent savour. Eumilius saith, that it commeth of raw digestion; but Marten saith most commonly of cold. Topsey’s Beasts, 1607, p. 348.

PANNIER-MAN. A servant belonging to an
inn of court, whose office is to announce the dinner. See Grose.

PANNIERS. To fill a woman’s panniers, i.e.
to get her with child.
"Empir une femelle,
to fill her panniers, get her with yung," Cot-grave. The phrase is still in use.

PANNIKELL. The skull, or brain-pan. Spencer.

PANNIKIN. Fretting; taking on, as a sickly or wearsome child. Suffolk.

PANNY. A house. A cant term.

PANNING. A mention of the pan pudding of Shropshire occurs in Taylor’s Workes, 1630, i. 146.

PANSHARD. A piece or fragment of a broken pan. Dorset.

PANSHON. An earthenware vessel, wider at the top than at the bottom, used for milk when it has to be skimmed; also for other purposes. Linc.

PANSY. The heartsease. Var. dial.

PANT. (1) A public fountain; a cistern; a reservoir. North.

PANTAILLES. Slippers. "To stand upon one’s pantables," to stand upon one’s honour.

Baret, 1580, spells it pantapple.

Is now, forsooth, so proud, what else!
And stands so on her pantables.
Cotton’s Works, 1734, p. 85.

Plutarche with a caveat keepeth them out, not so much as admitting the little crackracher that carrieth his master’s pantables, to set foote within those doorees. Gossen’s Schoole of Abuse, 1579.

Hee standeth upon his pantables, and regardeth greatly his reputation.
Saker’s Sarbanus, 1590, 8th part, p. 99.

PANTALONE. A sany, or fool. (Ital.) In early plays, he generally appeared as a lean old man wearing spectacles. “A pantaloon or Venetian magnifico,” Howell, 1660.

PANTALOONS. Garments made for merry-
andrews, &c., that have the breeches and stockings of the same stuff, and joined together as one garment.

Bring out his mallard, and eft-soons
Bear in his shaggy pantaloons.
Cotton’s Works, 1734, p. 13.

PANTAS. A dangerous disease in hawks, where-
of few escape that are afflicted therewith; it
proceeds from the lungs being, as it were,
baked by excessive heat, that the hawk can-
not draw his breath, and when drawn cannot
emit it again; and you may judge of the be-
ginning of this evil by the hawk’s labouring
much in the pannel, moving her train often
and down at each motion of her pannel, and
many times she cannot mute nor slice off; if
she does, she drops it fast by her. The same
distemper is also perceived by the hawk’s fre-
quently opening her clap and beak. Markham.

PANTER. A net, or snare. (A.-N.) "Panter,
snare for byrds," Pr. Parv. “The birdd was
to catch byrdes with panneaux,” Palsgrave.

PANTERER. The keeper of the pantry. Grose has pantier, a butler.
"Panterer yche the prey, quod the kyng.

PANTILE-SHOP. A meeting-house. Far. dial.

PANTO. To set seriously about any business or undertaking. North.

PANTOFE. A slipper, or patten. “A wooden pantofle or patin,” Elorio, p. 71. “Se tenir
sur le haut bout, to stand upon his pantofles,
or on high tearmes,” Cotgrave, in v. Bout. See

PANTON. An idle fellow. Somerset.

PANTON-GATES. "As old as Panton Gates," a very common proverb. There is a gate
called Pandon Gate at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PANTRON. A small earthen pan. Linc.

PANYM. A heathen. Palsgrave, Hardynge; f.
91, has pannyares, idolatry.

PAP. “To give pap with a hatchet,” a proverb-
ial phrase, meaning to do any kind action
in an unkind manner.

PAPALIN. A papist.
PAPAT. The papacy. (A.-N.)
A cardinalle was thylke tide,
Whilch the papat longe hath desfrid.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 79.


PAPELARD. A hypocrite. (A.-N.) In the following passage, subtle, cunning.
I se the anguells bere the souls of that womeane to hevy gone, thogh so longe I have kepte in synne. He, this papelerde prest, hath erde our coun-
saylle, and he cleferedethe frome synne, and alle oure powere.
Gesta Romanorum, p. 455.

PAPELOTTE. A kind of coudle.

PAPER. To set down in a paper, or list. See an obscure passage in Henry VIII. i. 1.

PAPERN. Made of paper. West.

PAPER-SKULLED. Silly; foolish. Var. dial.

PAPER-WHITE. White as paper.

PAPEY. A fraternity of priests in Aldgate ward, suppressed by Edward VI.

PAP-HEAD. A woman's nipple. Papigrave.

PAPISHES. Papista. Devon.

PAPL. Milk-pottage. Somerset.

PAP-METE. Pappy food such as is given to children. Fr. Pave.


PAPPE. (1) The female breast. (Lat.)
O woman, loke to me agayn,
That plays and kisses your childre pappys;
To se my son I have gret payn,
In his brest so gret gapis,
And on his body so many swapys.
MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 72.

(2) To pamper; to coddle.

PAP-WORT. The herb mercury.

PAPYNES. A dish in cookery, described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 50.


PAR. (1) A young salmon; also, the young coal-
fish. North.

(2) A pen for animals. East.

PARABOLES. Parables; proverbs. (A.-N.)

PARADISE. A garden, library, or study. See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v.

PARADISE-APPLE. "Is a curious fruit, pro-
duced by grafting a permain on a quince," Worldly's Treatise of Cider, 1678, p. 207.

PARAFYS. Paragraphs. "Parafys grete and stoute," Reliqu. Antiq. i. 63. It occurs in Fr. Parv. and Nominae MS.

Lydgate, Rawlinson MS.

PARAGON. To excel greatly. Shak.

PARAILLE. (1) Apparel; arms. (2) Nobility; men of rank. (A.-N.)


PARAMENTS. Furniture; ornaments; hang-
ings of a room. (A.-N.)

PARAMOUR. Love; gallantry. (A.-N.)

PARAMOUR. A lover of either sex. (A.-N.)

PARAQUITO. A paroquet. (Ital.) Sometimes used as a term of endearment.

PARASANGUE. A measure of the roads among

the ancient Persians, varying from thirty to sixty furlongs, according to time and place.
Whatever instructions he might have [had] from his master Johnson, he certainly by his own natural
parts improved to a great behight, and at last became
not many persons anguis inferior to him in fame by
divers noted comedies.
Phillips Theatrum Postearum, ed. 1675, ii. 157.

PARAVANT. Beforhand; first. (Fr.)
PARAVENTURE. Haply; by chance. (A.-N.)

PARAYS. Paradise. (A.-N.)
Blessed be thou, levedy, ful of hevene blisse,
Suele flur of paray, moder of mildenesse.
MS. Harl. 2533, f. 81.

PARBREAK. To vomit.
Oh, said Scogin's wife, my husband parbroked two
crows, Jesus, said the woman, I never heard of such
a thing.
Scogin's Jest.

PARBREAKING. Fretful. Exmoor.
PARCAS. Perhaps. MS. Sloane 213.

PARCEIT. Perception. (A.-N.)

PARCEL. (1) Much; a great deal. Devon.
(2) Part, or portion. Parcel-gilt, partly gilt, Dugdale's Monast. ii. 207.
Thou wilt not leave me in the middle street,
Though some more spruce companion thou dost meet,
Not though a captain do come in thy way,
Bright parcell guilt, with forty dead mens pay;
Not though a brisk perfum'd pert courtier
Deign with a nod thy curtesie to answer.
Donne's Poems, p. 118.

(3) Parsley. North.

PARCEL-MAKERS. Two officers in the Ex-
chequer, who make out the parcels of osche-
tors' accounts, and deliver them to one of the
auditors of that court.

PARCEL-MELE. By parcels, or parts. (A.-S.)

PARCENER. One who has an equal share in
the inheritance of an ancestor, as a daughter
or sister.
So nevertheless that the yongest make reasonable
amends to his parceners for the part which to them
belongeth, by the award of good men.
Lombard's Perambulation, 1566, p. 575.

PARCHEMINE. Parchment. (Fr.)
It is a charter to have and to hold,
Under my seal of lede made the mold,
And written in the skyne of synne,
What that it is made in parchemen,
Because it shuld perpetually endure,
And unto them be both stable and sure.
MS. Rawl. C. 86.

PARCHMENT. A kind of lace.

PARCHMENTER. A parchment-maker.

PARCLOSE. A parlour. In earlier writers, the
term is applied to a kind of screen or railing:
"Parclou to parte two rounes, separation,"
Palgrave. See the Oxf. Gloss. Arch.
I pray you, what is there written upon your par-
close door?
Becon's Works, p. 63.
The fader loghid hem of sly purpum
In a chambe nexte to his joynynge,
For bitwixe hem nas but a perclous.

That the roof of that chapel be raised, the walls
enhanced, the windows made with strong iron
work, with a quire and parcool, and two altars without the
quire.
PARCYAND. The character &. North.
PARDAL. A leopard.
The Bourdours to the moeres weares garments made of lyons, pardaule, and beares skinnes, and sleepe upon them; and so is it reported of Herodotus Megarensis, the musician, who in the day-time wore a lyons skin, and in the night lay in a beares skin.
_Tupset's Beasts_, 1597, p. 39.

PARDE. _Par Dieu_, a common oath. Pardy is used by Elizabethan writers.
And for that licour is so precious
That oft hath made [me] dronke as any mous,
Therfor I will that ther it beryd be
My wrecched body afore this god paryt,
Mighti Bachus that is myn owen lorde,
Without variance to serve hym or discorde.
_MS, Rawl. C. 86._

PARDONER. A dealer or seller of pardons and indulgences. (_A.-N._)

PARDURABLE. Everlasting. (_A.-N._)
But th' Erle, whether he in maner disposed of any good perdurable continuance of good accord betwixt the Kyng and hym, for tym to come, considering so great advantages by hym committted against the Kyng._Arrival of King Edward IV_, p. 12.

PARE. To injure; to impair.
PARELE. To apparel. _Lydgate._
But I am a lady of another contrée,
If I be parelled most of price,
I ride after the wilde shee,
My raches rannen at my device.
_MS, Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 117._

PARELL. Whites of eggs, bay salt, milk, and pump water, beat together, and poured into a vessel of wine to prevent its setting.
PARELLES. Perilous. _Parell, peril._
He knewe the markys of that place,
Then he was in a parell case.
_MS, Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 221._

How meravelous to man, how dowfull to drede,
How farre pase manys reson and mynde hath it bee?
The comynyng of Kyng Edwarde and his good spede,
Owe of Dochelonde into Englonde over the salte see.
In what parell and browell, in what payne was hee,
Whanne the salte watur and tempest wrought hym
gret woo,
But in adversitie and ever, Lorde, thy wille be doo!
_MS, Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv._

PAREMENTS. (1) Pavements. North.
(2) Ornamental furniture, or clothes.
(3) The skin of deer, &c.

PARENTLE. Kindred. (_A.-N._)

PARENTRELYNARIE. Interlineal. (_A.-N._)

PARFAITNESS. Perfection; integrity. _Parfaite, perfect, is common both as an arcamisme and provincialism. (_A.-N._)

PAPOURME. To perform. (_A.-N._)

PAPURNISH. To furnish properly.

PARGARNYNE. A reel for winding yarn.
PARGET. To roughcast a wall. It is the translation of orfig in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, and is explained in Mr. Norris's MS. Glossary, "to plaster the inside of a chimney with moriar made of cow dung and lime."
Ben Jonson uses the term metaphorically. It is also a substantive, as in Harrison's England, p. 187; parfettigs, lb. p. 236.

Thus having where they stood in value complained of their wo,
When night drew neare they bad adue, and ech gave
kasses sweete
Unto the parget on their side, the which did never meete.
_Golding's Gold_, 1567.
To the Trinity Gild of Linton, for the mending of the cawye, and pergetynge of the Gild Hall, xj. s. viij. d.
_Tott. Vetust. p. 618._

PARITERARY. The herb called pellitory. This form of the word occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

PARINGAL. Equal. (_A.-N._)
_For he wolde not ye were
Paringsal to him nor pere._
_Censor Mundii, i. Coll. Trim. Cantab. f. 5._

PARING-AND-BURNING. Burnbeating; dencering; sodburning. _Yorkshire._

PARING-IRON. An iron to pare a horse's hoofs with. _Palsgrave._

PARING-SPADE. A breast-plough. _Yorkshire._

PARIS-BALL. "Lytell Pares balie, esteulf;" _Palsgrave._

PARIS-CANDLE. A large wax candle. _Periscandelle, Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV. p. 121._

PARIS-GARDEN. "Paris Garden is the place on the Thames bank-side at London, where the bears are kept and baited; and was anciently so called from Robert de Paris, who had a house and garden there in Richard the Second's time; who by proclamation ordained that the butchers of London should buy that garden for receipt of their garbage and entrails of beasts; to the end the city might not be annoyed thereby." Blount's Glossographia, 1681, p. 473. Paris Garden seems to have been first employed as a place for baiting wild beasts as early as Henry VIII.'s time. See Collier's Annals of the Stage, i. 251. A dreadful accident which occurred there on January 13th, 1582-3, by the fall of some scaffolding, is alluded to by several contemporary writers. Dr. Dee, Diary, p. 18, thus mentions it,—"On Sunday the stage at Paris Garden fell down all at ones, being full of people beholding the bearbaying, many beingkilled thereby, more hart, and allamased. The godly expound it as a due plage of God for the wickednes ther usid, and the Sabath day so profanely spent."
Allusions to Paris Garden are very common; to its loud drum, to the apes, &c.

PARISENSIS. Parishioners. (_A.-N._)
The first princypale parte lunges to your leyvng:
The llj. part to holie church to hold his honest;
The llj. part to your parohych as that al to yewe brynge,
To hom that flyllun the fode, and fallun in poverete.
_Blind Audelay's Poems_, p. 33.

The prest wote never what he menes
That for lytyl cursethe hyr prysshynes.
_MS, Harl. 1701, f. 72._

PARISHING. A hamlet or small village adjoining and belonging to a parish.

PARISH-LANTERN. The moon.

PARISH-TOP. A large top formerly kept in a village for the amusement of the inhabitants. _Shak._

PARIS-WORK. A kind of jewellery.

PARITOR. An apparitor. _Hall._
PAR. 605  PAR

PARK. (1) A farm, field, or close. Devon.
(2) Slang term for a prison. York.
(3) A kind of fishing net. This word occurs in
Hollybank's Dictionarie, 1593.

PARKEN. A cake made chiefly of treacle and
oatmeal. North.

PARL. In Laurence, "Parcar, verdier," Palsgrave.

PARL. (A.-N.) The herb *agnus castus*.

PARLE. To speak; to confer with. (A.-N.)

PARLISH. Perilous; dangerous. Also, clever,
a cute, shrewd. North. Parlous is very com-
mon in old plays. In MS. Ashmole 59, f. 132,
is a receipt "for heme that hath a parelles
coch," i.e., perilous cough.

Beshrew you for it, you have put it in me:
The paroldest old men that ere I heard.

Chron. Hist. of King Leir, 1605.

PARLOUR. In the cottages of poor people, if
there are two rooms on the ground floor, the
best room they live in is called the house;
the other is called a parlour, though used as
a bedroom. Line. In ancient times, the
parlour was a room for private conversation
or retirement. Kennett explains it, "the com-
mon-room in religious houses into which after
dinner the religious withdrew for discours
and conversation."

PARMACITY. Spermaceti. Shak. Still in
use, according to Craven Gl. ii. 32.

PARMASENT. Parmesan cheese. It would
seem from Dekker that there was a liquor so
called, but see Ford, 1. 148.

PAROCH. A parish. Leland.

PAROCH. "When the bayliff or beadle of the
Lord held a meeting to take an account of
rents and pannage in the weilds of Kent, such
meeting was called a parrock," Kennett, MS.

PAROED. An adage, or proverb. (Gr.)

PAROILIST. A person given to talking much
or bombastically. See Wright's Passions of
the Minde, 1621, p. 112.

PAR. A parish. Pr. Par.


PAROW. The kind of fruit.

PARPILIC. Perplexity.

PARRE. (1) To inclose. (A.-N.) "Ful straitly
parred," Ywaine and Gawin, 3228. Forby
has par, an inclosed place for domestic animals.

But als-aw say ye are parred in, and na ferrere
may passe; therefore ye magnyfe your manere of
lyrfng, and suppose that ye are bylysed because
that ye er so spred in. MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 37.

(2) A young leveret. Devon.

PARRELL. A chimney-piece. (A.-N.)

PARRICK. Parrocke a lytell parke, parquet,"
Palsgrave. Still in use. Parrowk, to inclose
or thrust in, occurs in Piers Ploughman, and
Pr. Parv. The term was also applied to a
cattle-stall.

PARROT'S-BILL. A surgeon's pincers.

PARSAGE. An old game at cards, mentioned
in "Games most in Use," 12mo. Lond. n. d.


PARSEN. Personal charms. Cumb.

PARESTYNY. To perceive.

Thoghe a man poresyes hyt noghte,
Thou stelyst hyt and thefte hast wroghte.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 16.

PARSIL. Parsley. North.

PART. (1) Some; little. North.
(2) To partake; to share. (A.-N.)
(3) "I dy, I parte my lyfe," Palsgrave. "Timely-
parted ghost," Shakespeare.

PARTABLE. Partaker. Lydgate, p. 86.

Thoghe hyt were outhere mennyss synne,
Jest art thou partable theyynne.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 29.

PARTAKER. An assistant.

Yet thou must have more partakers in store,
Before thou make me to stand.

Robin Hood, II. 31.

PARTED. Endowed with abilities.

PARTEL. A part, or portion.

So this playenge hath thre partells, the firste is
that we beholden in how many things God hath
given us his grace passyng oure notbeartors, and
in so myche more thanke we hym, fulffyllyng his
wil, and more trystyng in hym athen alle maner

PARTENELLE. Partner; partaker. MS. Harl.
1701 reads partable.

Yet it were other mens synne, thet art thou partelene thynne.


PARTIAL. Impartial. See Nares.

PARTICULARS. Great friends. North.

PARTIE. (1) A part. (2) A party. (A.-N.)

PARTISAN. A kind of short pike. See Har-
rison's Britaine, p. 2. It was used in places
where the long pike would have been incon-
venient. "A partision, a javelaine to skirmish
with," Baret, 1580.

PARTISE. Parts; bits. (A.-N.)

And as clerkes say that are wise,
He wroute hit not by partises.

Curuer Mundu, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 3.

PARTLESS. In part; partly. East. In Dur-
ham, partlins is similarly used.

PARTLET. A ruff or band formerly much worn
about the neck by both sexes, but more latterly
it seems to have been worn exclusively by
women. "A maydens neckerschief or lynnen parlette," Elyot, ed. 1559, in v. Stro-
phium. The term was sometimes applied to
the habit-shirt. "Wyth gay gowyny and gay
kyrtels, and mych waste in apparell, rynges,
and owchis, wyth partelettes and patsis gar-
neshed wyth perle," More's Supplycacyon of
Souly, sig. L ii. "A neckerschief or part-
let," Baret, 1580.

PARTNERS. The two thick pieces of wood at
the bottom of a mast.

PARTNIT. "Partnyt that breddeth under ones
arme, mort pon," Palsgrave.

PARTOURIE. Portion.

PARTRIC. A partridge. Jonson.
PARTURB. To pervert, or confound. Mary, therefore, the more knave art thou, I say, That parturbedst the words of God, I say. The Pardoner and the Friar, 1553.

PARTY-CLOTH. Cloth made of different colours. Pr. Parv. Shakespeare has party-coated and party-coloured. Whose party-coloured garment Nature dy'd In more eye-pleasing hewes with richer graine Then Iris bow attending April raine. 

Browne's Britannia's Pastoralis, p. 115.


PARURES. Ornaments. " Parowr of a vestiment, parure; Pr. Parv. Ducange has parure, ornament. I bequeath to the said chirche ane hole suite of vestymes of russet velvet. One coope, chibesile diancoes, for decomes; with the awbes and parures. Text. Vetuse. p. 267.

PARVENKE. A pink. (A.-N.) Hire rode is ase rose that red is on rys; With lilly-white lesa leasaum he is. The primerole he passeth, the parvenkes of pris; With alsaundre thare-to, ache and anys. 

MS. Harl. 2253, f. 63.

PARVIS. A church porch. The parvis at London was the portico of St. Paul's, where the lawyers met for consultation. And at the parvis I wyll be A Powlys betwenn ij. and ij. 

Mind, Will, and Understanding, p. 8.

PARWOBBLE. To talk quickly. West. " A parwobble, a parley or conference between two or three persons." MS. Devon. Gloss.

PARYARD. The farmyard. Suffolk.

PARYLE. Peril. (A.-N.) That he wolde wenide in exylle, And put hym in soche paryle. 

MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 39, f. 194.

PARYST. Perished. So that no hare salt wante in no stede, For thare salt no hare be paryst. 

Hampole, MS. Bosces, p. 140.

PAS. A footpace. (A.-N.) He shot more then he sedy, Towarde the court he gaf a brayde, And jede a welle gode pas. 

MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 51. I stalked be the stremy, be the strond, for I be the flod fond A bot doum be a lond, So passe I the pas. 

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 7.

PASCHAL. A large candlestick used by the Roman Catholics at Easter. 

PASCH-EGGS. See Pace-Eggs.

PASE. (1) To ooze out. Dorset. (2) To raise; to lift up. North.

PASE-DAY. Easter-day. The following proverbial lines refer to the Sundays in Lent: Tidt, mid, minia. 

Carl, Paum, good Pase-day.

PASH. (1) To strike with violence so as to break to pieces. Palgrave. 

Comming to the bridge, I found it built of glasse so cunningly and so curiously, as if nature herself had sought to purchase credit by framing so curious a piece of workmanship; but yet so slenderly, as the least weight was able to burst it into innumerable pieces. 

Green's Goydonius, 1593.

Shall pash his cox-combe such a knocks, As that his soul his course shall take.

(2) A heavy fall of rain or snow.

(3) Anything decayed. North.

(4) A great number. North.

PASKE. The passover; Easter. (A.-S.) To Moyses oure Lorde tho tolde What wise thei shulde Paske holde. 


PASKEY. Short-breathed; asthmatic. West.

PASMETS. Parsnips. Wilts.

PASS. (1) A whipping or beating. Cornw. (2) To die. Palgrave. 

(3) To surpass; to excel. (A.-N.) Hence, to be very extraordinary.

(4) To judge; to pass sentence. (A.-N.) 

(5) To report; to tell. Devon.

(6) To care for, or regard. Shak.

(7) A frame on which stones pass or rest in forming an arch. 

(8) To toll the bell for the purpose of announcing a death. In general use. 

(9) To go. Also, let it go, or pass. It was also a term used at primero and other games. The knight passyd as he came. 

MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 244.

(10) Well to pass, well off, rich; equivalent to well to do, which is in very common use. His mothers husband, who reputed was 

His father, being rich and well to pass, A wealthy merchant and an alderman, On forraigne shores did travel now and then. 

Sco(s) Philomathie, 1616.

PASSAGE. A term in fencing, meaning a pass or motion forwards.

PASSAGE. (1) A ferry. Devon.

(2) An old game at dice, thus described in the Compleat Gamester, ed. 1721, p. 67:—"Passage is a game at dice to be play'd at but by two, and it is performed with three dice. The caster throws continually till he has thrown doubles under ten, and then he is out and loses, or doubles above ten, and then he passes and wins; high runners are most requisite for this game, such as will rarely run any other chance than four, five, or six, by which means, if the caster throws doubles, he scarcely can throw out."

PASSAMEN. A kind of lace. (Fr.) In a parliamentary scheme, dated 1549, printed in the Egerton Papers, p. 11, it was proposed than no man under the degree of an earl be allowed to wear passamen lace.

PASSAMEZZO. A slow dance, very often corrupted to passa-measure, or passing-measure, and by Shakespeare to passy-measure. The long-disputed phrase passy-measures pavins has thus been explained, but it is in fact the name of an ancient dance, thus described in a MS. quoted by Mr. Collier in the Shak. Soc. Papers, i. 25, "two singles and a double forward, and two singles syde, repynse back." It is only necessary to read this, and have seen a drunken man, to be well aware why Dick is called a "passy-measures pavin."
PASSANCE. A journey.

Thus passed they their passance, and wore out
the weary way with these pleasant discourses and

PASS-BANK. The bank or fund at the old
game of passage. See Grose, in v.

PASSE. Extent; district.

All the passe of Lancashire,
He went both ferre and nere. Robin Hood, i. 63.

PASSEL. Parcel; a great quantity.

PASSEN. Surpass; exceed.

Hys touchys passem a fote longe.
MS. Cantab. Pr. ii. 39, f. 65.

PASSENGER. A passage-boat.

PASSE. A gimlet. Leic.

PASSING. Exceeding; excessive.

In sooth, he tould a passing, passing jest.
How to Choose a Good Wife, 1634.

An elder brother was commending his younger
brother's green cloak which he wore, and said it be
him passing weel. Faith, brother, says he,
but a black mourning cloak from you will become

PASSING-MEASURE. An outrage.

PASSION. Sorrow; emotion.

PASSIONAR. A book containing the lives and
martyrdoms of saints. (Lat.) It occurs in
the Nominales MS. in my possession.

PASSIONATE. Pathetic; sorrowful. Also a
verb to express passion, or sorrow.

PASS-ON. To adjudicate. Shak.

PAST-ALL. Uncontrollable. Var. dial.

PASTANCE. Pastime. It occurs in Holinshed,
Chron. Ireland, p. 19.

Though I sumtyme be in England for my pastaunces,
Yet was I neyther borne here, in Spayne, nor in
Fraunce.

PASTE. A term in old confectionery for hard
preserves of fruit.

PASTEISI. Pasties. (A.-N.)

Ther is a weil fayr abble
Of white monkes and of grel.
Ther bet drowm and halles;
Al of pastesia beth the walles.
Cocaigne, sp. Wright's Purgatory, p. 55.

PASTELER. A maker of pastry. See Rutland
Papers, p. 42. More usually pasterver. Pals-
grave has pasteler.

PASTE-ROYAL. Is mentioned in Ord. and
Reg. p. 455. The ancient manner of making
paste-royal is thus described:

How to make Paste-royal in Sauces.

Take sugar, the quantity of four ounces, very
finely beaten and seared, and put it into an ounce of
 cinnamon and ginger, and a grain of musk, and
so beat it into paste with a little gum-dragon steep'd
in rose-water; and when you have beaten it into
paste in a stone mortar, then roll it thin, and print
it with your moulders; then dry it before the fire,
and when it is dry, box it up and keep it all the
year. True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676, pp. 53-54.

PASTE THE. A perfuming-ball.

PASTICUMP. A shoemaker's ball. Lin.

PASTOREL. A shepherd. (A.-N.)

Povereller and pastorelles passe a ouyre
With porkes to pasture at the price pates.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 90.

PASTRON. Fetters for unruly horses, affixed to

that part of the animal's leg called the pas-
tern. See Archæologia, xxvi. 401. "Pastron
of an horse, pasturon," Palsgrave.
PASTS. "Payre of pastes, iones pastes," Pals-
grave. See Partlet.
PASTURE. To feed. Gesta Rom. p. 85.

PAT. (1) Pert; brisk; lively. Yorksh.
(2) A hog-trough. Sussex.
PATACON. A Spanish coin, worth 4s. 8d.
PATAND. The lowest sill of timber in a par-
tition. (A.-N.)
PAT-BALL. To play at ball. Oxon.
PATCH. (1) A fool. The domestic fool was
formerly so called.

Why doation pasth, didst thou not come with me
this morning from the ship? Menachmi, 1605.
(2) A cherry-stone. Devon.
(3) A child's clout. West.
(4) To patch upon, to blame. East.
PATCHES. Black patches were formerly worn
on the face, and considered ornamental. This
curious fashion is alluded to in a rare work
entitled Several Discourses and Characters,
Svo. 1689, p. 175.
PATCH-PANNEL. Shabby; worn out.
PATE. (1) A badger. North.
(2) Weak and sickly. Exmoor.
PATINE-CUT. Tobacco cut up and tied, pre-
pared for smoking. North.
PATEREROS. Chambered pieces of ordnance.
See the Archæologia, xxviii. 376.
PATERONE. A workman's model, a pattern.
More usually spell patron.

Disfigurid patronys and quynete,
And as a ded kyng thayer paynte.
Archæologia, xxii. 391.
PATES. Boats; vessels. Weber.

PATH. To go in a path; to trace or follow in a
path. Shak.
PATHERISH. Silly, applied to sheep that
have the disease called "water on the brain."
Sussex.
PATIONAL. Affected. Shak.
PATINATE. Patient. West.
PATIENCE-DOCK. Snakeweed. North.
PATIENT. To tranquilize. Shak.
PATIENTABLE. Patient. Devon.
PATINE. The cover of a chalice.
PATISING. (1) "Patisyng, a treatte of peace, as
frontier townes take one of another, pas-
sasset," Palsgrave. "I patyse as one fronter
towne dothe with another in tymne of warre
to save them bothe harmlesse, je patyse," lb.
(2) Splashing in water. Devon.
PATLET. The same as Partlet, q. v.
PATREN. To pray; properly, to repeat the
paternoster; to mutter. Chaucer.
PATRICK'S-PURGATORY. A celebrated cæ-
ver in Ireland, an eminent object of pilgrims-
ages and superstitions. Its entire history is to be
found in Mr. Wright's work so called,
Svo. 1844.

They that repair to this place for devotion his
sake use to continue therein four and twentieth
hours, which doing otherwise with hostile me-
ditations, and other while a dread for the conscience of their deserts, they say they see a plain resemblance of their own faults and virtues, with the horror and comfort thereunto belonging, the one so terrible, the other so jolous, that they verelie deeme themselves for the time to have sight of hell and heaven. The revelation of men that went thither (St. P. trike yet living) are kept written within the abbeie there adjoining. When ane person is disposed to enter (for the door is ever spard) he repaireth first for devise to the archbishop, who ecasth all pericles and dissuadeth the pilgrime from the attempt because it is known that diverse entering into that cave, never were scene to turne backe againe. But if the partie be fullie resolved, he recomendeth him to the prior, who in like maner favourable exhorteth him to choose some other kind of penance and not to hazard such a danger. If notwithstanding he find the partie fullie bent, he conducteth him to the church, injoyneth him to begin with priar and fast of fifteene daies, and so long together as in discretion can be inticeth. This time expired, if yet he persevere in his former purpose the whole convent accompanieth him with solemn procession and beneficition to the mouth of the cave, where they let him in, and so bar up the doore untill the next morning. And then will with ceremonies they waunt his returne and reduce him to the church. If he be scene no more they fast and prale fifteene daies after. Touching the credit of these matters, I see no cause, but a Christian being persuaded that there is both hell and heaven, may without vanite upon sufficient information be resolved, that it might please God, at sometiment, for consideration to His wisdome knowne, to reveal by the vision of joyes and pines eternall. But that altogether in such sort and by such maner, and so ordinallie, and to such persons, as the common fame dooth utter, I neither believe nor wish to be regarded. I have conferd with diverse that have gone this pilgrimage, who affirmed the order of the premises to be true: but that they saw no sight, save onlie fearfull dreams when they chance to nod, and those they said were exceeding horrid. Further they added, that the fast is rated more or lesse, according to the qualite of the penitent.

Stanihurst’s Description of Ireland, ed. 1696, pp. 29 29.

PATRICO. A cant term among beggars for their orator or hedge priest. This character is termed patriarke-co in the Fraternity of Vacabondes, 1575, a patriarke-co doth make marriages, and that is until death depart the married folks, which is after this sort: when they come to a dead horse or any dead catell, then they shake hands, and so depart every one of them a severall way.


PATTEN. A plaister. This is given as a Wiltshire word in MS. Land. 1035, f. 2.

PATTENS. Stills. Norf.

PATTER. To mutter. Palsgrave.

His herte was full of payne and wo,
To kepe thrym names and shewe them ryght,
That he restid but lytelly that nyght.
Ever he patred on thrym names faste;
Then he had them in ordre at the last.

How the Poulghan learen his Paternoster.

PATTERN. A pittance. North.

PATICK. A simpleton; a fool, one that talks nonsense; a little jug. West.

PAUK. To pant for breath. West.

PAUKY. Sly; mischievous; pettish; proud; insolent. North.

PAUKY-RAG. A bag for collecting fragments from a wreck. Norf.

PAUL. To puzzle. North.

PAULING. A covering for a cart or wagggon. Line. Qu. from palle ?

PAUL’s. As old as St. Paul’s, a common proverbial saying in Devon, and is found in old writers. The weathercock of Paul’s is frequently referred to in early books. “I am as very a turncock as the wethercock of Poles,” Mariage of Witt and Wisdone, p. 24. A chronicle in MS. Vespas. A. xxi. under the reign of Henry VII. thus mentions it—M. Knelsworth, mayr. Then came dewke Phillip, of Burgon, agnas to his wille with tempast of weythir, as he was going into Spayn, whiche afterward was kyng of Castelle. Then was Polles wether-cok blown down.

Old St. Paul’s was in former times a favorite resort for purposes of business, amusement, lounging, or assignations; bills were fixed up there, servants hired, and a variety of matters performed wholly inconsistent with the sacred nature of the edifice. “A poor siquis, such as forloren forreiners use to have in Pauls Church,” Hopton’s Baculum Geodeticum, 4to. Lond. 1614.

In Poulas hee walketh like a gallant courtier, where if hee meet some rich chaffes worth the gulling, at every word he speaketh hee makes a mouse of an elephant; he telleth them of wonders done in Spaine by his ancestors; where, if the matter were well examine, his father was but swabber in the ship where Civill oranges were the best merchandize: draw him into the line of history, you shall heare as many lies at a breath as would browse scruple ia a good conscience for an age. Vita Minorie, 1506.

PAULTRING. Pillering stranded ships. Kent.

PAUL-WINDLAS. A small windlass used for raising or lowering the mast of a vessel.

PAUME. (1) The palm of the hand. (A.-N.)

With everye a pawe as a poste, and paumes fulle huke.

Morte Arthure, MS. Arthure, f. 61.

A bryd whyned merveyllously,
With paumes streneghe mortally.


His smale paumis on thay cheks leyne.

MS. Cantab. F. ii. 38, f. 19.

(2) A hall. (A.-N.) “Paume to play at tennys with, paume,” Palsgrave.

PAUMISH. Handling anything in an awkward manner, like one who has no fingers and is obliged to do everything with his palms, or hands. Somerset.

PAUNCE. (1) The viola tricolor.

The purple violet, paunce, and heart’s-ease,
And ever flower that smell or sight can please.

Heywood’s Marriage Triumphi, 1613.

(2) A coat of many lett that nyght.

Thurghs paunce and plate he perceade the mayles,
That the prowde penselle in his pauncwe lenes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.
PAUNCH. To wound a man in the paunch. Also, to cut an animal. Palagrave.

PAUNCH-CLOUT. (1) Tripe. (2) A belly-hand.

PAUNCH-GUTS. A person with a large stomach. South.

PAUNED. Striped; ornamented. After the banket ended with noise of minestrelies, entered into the chamber eight maskers with white berdes, and long and large garmenes of bliewe satyn powdered with alpere. Hall, Henry VIII. i. 69.

PAUNSONE. A coat of mail?

A pesane and a paunson, and a pris girdle.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 89.

PAUP. To walk awkwardly. North.

PAUPUSSES. Paupers. Suffolk.

PAUATION. A pause. Devon.

PAUSE. To kick. North.

PAUSER. Calmer; more temperate. The expeditor of my violent love Outran the pauser reason. Macbeth, ii. 3.

PAUT. To paw; to walk heavily; to kick; to beat. North. Cotgrave has Expatuer, to paut, pelt, thrash, beat, &c.


PAVAGE. A toll or duty payable for the liberty of passing over the soil or territory of another. All thees theer yar, and mor, potter, he seeye, Thow hast hantyth thea whey, Yet wer tow never so cortys a man One peney of passage to pay. Robin Hood, i. 68.

PAVED. Turned hard. Suffolk.

PAVELOUNS. Pavilions; tents. (A-N.)

PAVES. The stall of a shop.

PAVIN. A graveyard stately dance.

PAVISE. A large kind of shield. And at the nether ende of the pavisse he gart napye a burde, the tenthe of a cubit, for to covere with his legs and his fete, so that no party of hym mytte be seen. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 38.

And after that the shotte was done, which they defended wyth pavishes, thei came to handestrokes, and were entreated severally, as you shall here. Hall, Henry VIII. i. 42.

Them to help and to avance,
With many a proud pausy. Relig. Antiq. ii. 22.

PAVISER. A soldier armed with a pavise, or buckler. (A-N.)

There prayes and there presoneres passes one astraye. With pyloures and paswers and prsey men of armes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 85.

PAVONE. A peacock. Spenser.

PAVY. The hard peach.

PAVYLERS. Pavillioners; the men who pitched the tents. (A-N.)

PAWK. To throw about awkwardly. Suffolk. Hence pawky, an awkward fellow.

PAWMENT. A pavement. Pr. Parr.

PAWN. (1) A peacock. Drayton.

(2) The palm of the hand.

PAWNCOCK. A scarecrow. Somerset.

PAWN-GROPER. A dirty mislier fellow.

PAW-PAW. Naught. Var. dial.

PAWT. A similar word to pawt. A servant is said to pawt about when she does her work in an idle slovenly way, when she makes a

show only of working, putting out her hands and doing in fact nothing. Line.


I take hyt owt and have hyt here,
Lo! hyt ys here in my pawtneren.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 39, f. 244.

Clement xi. pownde can tell Into a pawtneren. MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 87.

Alas he ner a pursn or a vecrey, Be Jhesu! he is a gentlymen and jolyte arayed; His gurdil harneshit with silver, his baslard hongusbye,

Apon his partete pawtner uche mon ys apayd.

MS. Douce 302, f. 3.

(2) Wickedness. (A-N.)

Then answeryd the messengere,
Fulle false was hyt pawtneren,
And to that lady seyde;
Madame, yf ye ever dyskever the,
I grante that ye teake me,
And smyte of my hodd.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 39, f. 95.

(3) A vagabond; a libertine. (A-N.)

For themperour me seyd tho,
And trewelich me bihete therto,
That he me wold gret wortheshpel,
And now he me wil se chenschlep,
For the speche of a losanger,
And of a feulon pawtner, Guy of Warwike, p. 113.

(4) Cruel? Ellis, i. 197, has partener in the following passage, where the editor (Mr. Turnbull) reads pantever!

Gode knight hardi, and pawtner,
Y nam nothor your douke no king.

Arthure and Merlin, p. 8.

PAX-BREAD. A small tablet with a representation of the crucifixion upon it, presented in the ceremony of the mass to be kissed by the faithful. Coles erroneously explains it by panis oscillatorius. "Faxe to kysse, paiz," Palagrave, 1530.

PAX-WAX. See Fauxfax. This term occurs in the Prompt. Parv.

PAY. (1) To beat. Still in use.

If they uncasse a slonen and not unity their points, I so pay their armes that they cannot sometimes untye them, if they would. Robin Goodfellow, 1620.

When he had well din'd and had filled his panch, Then to the winnecellor they had him straight way, Where they with brave clad and brave old Canary, They with a foxe tale him soundely did pay.

The King and a poor Northern Man, 1640.

(2) To make amends. Also a substantive, satisfaction. (A-S.)

Than can the maydyn up-stande,
And askyd watyr to hur hande;
The maydenyse wysehe withowten lett,
And to ther mete they ben set.
Gye enteyndy alle that daye
To serve that lady to hur paye.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 148.

(3) To please; to satisfy. (A-N.)

PAYEN. A pagan, or heathen. (A-N.)

The painemen and king Saphirian Defoiled our Cristen men.

Arthure and Merlin, p. 230.

39
And this was the first passage,
That apostles in party
Made among folks that were yeasty,

PAYL. (1) To beat, or thrash. Salop.
(2) The handle of a tub or barrel.
PAYOUTS. Pavilions; tents. Weber.
PAYMAN. A kind of cheese-cake.
PAYMENT. (1) Impairment. They say, ‘He'll take no payment,” meaning, “He'll take no injury, he'll be none the worse. Line.
(2) To give a woman her payment, i.e. to get her with child.

PAYNE. (1) A coat of mail.
   The knight did wear, and his paynes sett.
   MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 143.
(2) Bread. Piers Ploughman, p. 529.
(3) Field; plain. “I selle dy in the payne,”
   MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 132.

PAYNES. Pencel. R. de Brunne, MS.
PAYS. (1) Country. (2) Pitch. (A.-N.)
PAYSANCE. Pausing or stopping. Chauc.
PAY-THE-PEPPERIDGE. A schoolboy having on a new suit of clothes is subjected to have a button pulled off unless he "pay the pepperidge," by giving a douceur to his playfellows. Suffolk.

PEA. (1) A peahen. See Nares.
(2) To look with one eye. North.
(3) A weight used in weighing anything with the steelyard. South.

PEA-BLUFF. A tube, one, two, or three feet long, usually of tin, through which boys blow a pea with considerable force and precision. Suffolk.

PEACII. To tell, or inform against. I ar. dial.
PEA-ESII. Pease-stubble. West.

PEA-GOOSE. A silly fellow. Perhaps more properly peak-goose. Cotgrave has the term, in v. Benet, Nais. Porly explains it, “one who has an aspect boft sickly and silly.”

PEA-JACKET. A loose rough coat, with conical buttons of a small size. North.

PEA LACE. I ar. dial.

PEAISH. Simple; rude.
   One hunted he until the chace,
   Long fasting, and the heat
   Did house him in a peaisch grange.
   Within a forest great. Warner’s Albions England.

PEAKE RELS. A name given to the inhabitants of the Peak in Derbyshire.

PEAL. (1) A noise, or uproar. North.
(2) To pour out a liquid. Glouce.

PEALE. To cool. Yorksh.

PEALING. A lasting apple that makes admirable cider, and agrees well with this climate, the tree being a good bearer.

PEA-MAKE. See Make (2).

PEAN. To strike or beat. Cumb.

PEAR. To pex. I ar. dial.

PEARL. (1) This term was metaphorically applied to anything exceedingly valuable.
(2) White spots in the eyes were called pearls.
   See Harrison’s England, p. 234. According to the Dictionarium Rusticum, pearl, pin, and web, or any unnatural spot or thick film over a horse’s eye, comes from some stroke, or blow given him, or from descent of the sirc, or dust; the pearl being born by a little round, thick, white spot, like a pearl, from which it had its name, growing on the sight of the eye. Among hunters, pearl is that part of a deer’s horn which is about the hurr.

PEARL-COATED. A sheep with a curled fleece is said to be pearl-coated. North.

PEARLINS. Coarse bone-lace.

PEARL. Brisk; lively. Var. dial.
Give your play-gull a stooole, and my lady her foole,
And her uher potatoes and narrow,
But your poet were he dead, set a pot on his head,
And he rises as pear as a sparow.

Then, as a nimble squirrel from the wood,
   Ranging the hedges for his bittred food,
Sits pearly on a bough his browne nuts cracking.
   Browne’s Britannia’s Pastoral, p. 135.

PEAS-AND-SPORT. See Scalding-of-Peas.

PEAS-BLOSSOM-DAMP. A damp in coal-pits less noisome than ordinary damp.

PEASCOD. “I remember the wooing of a peascod instead of her,” &c. Shakespeare.
“The efficacy of peascods in the affairs of sweethearts is not yet forgotten among our rustic vulgar. The kitchen maid, when she shells green peas, never omits, if she finds one having nine pease, to lay it on the lintel of the kitchen door, and the first clown who enters it, is infallibly to be her husband, or at least her sweetheart,” Mr. Davy’s MS. Suffolk Gloss. Anderson mentions a custom in the North, of a nature somewhat similar. A Cumbrian girl, when her lover proves unfaithful to her, is, by way of consolation, rubbed with pease-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. “Winter time for shooing, peas-cod time for wooing,” old proverb in MS. Devon Gl. The divination by peascods alluded to by Mr. Davy is thus mentioned by Gay,
   As peascods once I pluck’d, I chanc’d to see
   One that was closely fitt’d with three times three;
   Which, when I cropp’d, I safely home convey’d,
   And o’er the door the spell in secret laid;
   The latch mov’d up, when who should first come in,
   But, in his proper person,—Lubberkin!

But perhaps the allusion in Shakespeare is best illustrated by the following passage, which seems to have escaped the notice of all writers on this subject,—
   The peascod greenest oft with no little toyle
   Hee sought for in the fattest fertill sitte,
   And rend it from the stake to bring it to her,
   And in her bosom for acceptance woe her.
   Browne’s Britannia’s Pastoral, p. 71.

PEASE. (1) To issue from a puncture in globules resembling peas. Somerset.
(2) To appease.
   The ten commandments bring no man to perfe-
tion, and are nothing less than able to pease the
divine wrath.

Becon's Works, p. 49.

(3) A single pea. Spenser.

PEASE-BOLT. Pease-straw. East. It oc-
curs in Tusser, ed. 1812, p. 28.

PEASE-BRUSH. Pease-stubble. Heref.

PEASE-PORRIDGE-TAWNY. A dingy yellow.

PEASHAM. Pea-straw. South.

PEASIPUSE. Peas and beans grown together
as a crop. Glou.


PEAT. A delicate person.

A citizen and his wife the other day
Both riding on one horse, upon the way
I overtook, the wench a pretty peat,
And (by her eye) well fitting for the seat.

Lionel's Poems, p. 50.

PRAWCH-WAL. A sort of coal, which reflects
various colours. Staff.

PEBBLE-BOSTER. A stone-breaker; a man
who breaks stones for mending the roads.
Staff.

PECCAVI. A familiar use of this Latin phrase
is common among schoolboys, equivalent to
a confession of being in the wrong. It occurs
in the Historie of Promos and Cassandra, p.
32, and in Hall.

PECE. A drinking-cup. Palsgrave. "Cateria,
Anglice a pese," Nominate MS.

They take away the sylver vessel,
And all that they myght get,

Peces, masars, and spones,
Wolde they non forgete.

Robin Hood, I. 32.

PECH. To pant; to breathe heavily. Cumb.

PECK. (1) Meat; victuals. Dekker uses it in
this sense. Linc. To eat. Oxon. "We
must scrat before we peck."

(2) A pickaxe. West.

(3) To peck upon, to domineer over.

(4) To stumble. Yorksh.

(5) A large quantity. Var. dial.

(6) To pitch. Still in use.

PECKHAM. "It's all holiday at Peckham with
me," i.e. it is all up with me.

PECKISH. Hungry. Var. dial.

PECKLED. Speckled. Still in use.

PECTOLL. Bebodle the rolled hodes stuffed with flockes,
The newe broched doublettes open at the breastes,
Stuffed with pectoll of theyre loves smockes.

A Treatise of a Galant, n. d.

PECTORAL. Armour for the breast. The
term was also applied to a priest's stole.
The second meaning of pectorale given by
Ducange is rationale, stola pontificale.

PECULIAR. A mistress. Grose.

PECUNIALL. Belonging to money.

It came into hys hed that the Englishmen did
little passe upon the observacion and keypinge
of penall lawes or pecuniall statutes, made and enacted
for the preservacion of the common utilttee and
wealth.

Hunt, Henry VII. I. 47.

PECUNIOUS. Money-loving.

PECURIOUS. Very precise. East.

PED. A species of hammer without a lid, in
which mackerel are hawked about the streets.

East. Moor tells us, in Norwich an assem-
blage whither women bring their small wares
of eggs, chickens, &c. to sell, is called the
Ped-market. Ray says, "Dorsers are peds
or panniers carried on the backs of horses, on
which higgler used to ride and carry their
commodities. It seems this homely but
most useful instrument was either first found
out, or is the most generally used, in this
county (Dorset), where fish-jobbers bring
up their fish in such contrivances, above an
hundred miles, from Lime to London." In
his North-country words he has "a whisket, a
basket, a skettle, or shallow ped." Tusser
uses ped, ed. 1812, p. 11. Holme, 1688,
has explained it an angler's basket.

PEDAILE. Footmen. Hearne.

PEDANT. A teacher of languages.

PED-BELLY. A round protuberant belly,
like a ped, q. v. East.

PEDDER. (1) A pedlar. Var. dial. Forby ex-
plains it, one who carries wares in a ped,
pitches it in open market, and sells from it.

(2) A basket. Nominale MS.


PEDDLE-BACKED. Said of a man carrying
a ped or pack like a pedlar.

PEDDLING. Trifling; worthless.

PEDELION. Helichorus niger. Gerard.

PEDEL. A small farmer. Linc.

PEDESAY. A kind of cloth.

PESISQUANTS. Followers. (Lat.)

Yet still he striveth untill waxdeled and breathlesse,
be he forced to offer up his blood and flesh to the
rage of al the observant pedissequants of the hunting
goddesse Diana.

Topnell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1697, p. 136.

PEDLAR'S-BASKET. Ivy-leaved snap-dragon.

PEDLAR'S-FRENCH. The cant language.
The term was also applied to any unintelli-
gible jargon. Still in use.

PEDLAR'S-PAD. A walking-stick. North.

PEDNAME. Iead to feet; as in many
Cornish huts large families lie, husband, wife,
and children (even grown up) of both sexes,
all in one bed. Poliehele.

PEDNAPLY. A tomtit. Cornw.

PEED. Half-blind. See Pea.

PEE-DEE. A young lad in a keel, who takes
charge of the rudder. North.

PEEK. A grudge. Similias, Upton's MS.
additions to Junius.

PEEKED. Thin. Dorset.

PEEKING. "A peeking fellow, one that carries
favour by low flattery and carrying tales, and
picks holes in the character of others by lies or
ill-natur'd stories," MS. Devon Gl.

PEEB. (1) A pillow; a bolster; a cushion for
lace-making. West.

(2) A square tower; a fortress. North.

(3) Stir; noise; uproar. Yorksh.

(4) To peel ground, i. e. to impoverish it,
Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1053.

(5) To strip. Var. dial. Obs. ped'd priest, stripped
or bald priest. There is an early receipt for
:"a man pedly or scallyd," in Lincoln MS.
(6) The long-handled shovel with which bread, &c., is thrust into a hot oven, or taken out. "Also put into an oven with a peele," Florio, p. 237. "Pele for an ovyn, pelle a four," Palsgrave. "Pele, pala," Nominale MS. Thus described by an anonymous lexicographer: a wooden instrument of about a yard and a half long, and three quarters broad, on which pastry-cooks put many pies and tarts, &c. at once, either to carry them from gentlemen's houses to be baked, or from the oven to where they are to be used at feasts or great entertainments; also the name of the instrument that bakers, &c. use to put into the oven to draw their bread, pies, &c. with; also an instrument that printers hang up their sheets with, upon lines or wooden rails, as they come from the press, that they may dry.

PEEL-BEARS. Pillow-cases. Devon.

PEEL-CLOTH. A pillow-case. Devon.

PEELER. An iron crow-bar. Kent.

PEELING. A paring. Var. dial.


PEEP-BO. A nursery pastime, in which a child is amused by the alternate hiding and exposure of the face; "suiting the word to the action." The term is extended to the occasional obscuration of a debtor, or of one accused of anything rendering his visibility inconvenient.

PEEPER. An egg-pie. Devon.

PEEPING-TOM. A nickname for a curiously prying fellow, derived from an old legendary tale, told of a tailor of Coventry, who, when Godiva Countess of Chester, rode at noon quite naked through that town, in order to procure certain immunities for the inhabitants (notwithstanding the rest of the people shut up their houses) sally peeped out of his window, for which he was miraculously stricken blind. His figure, peeping out of a window, is still kept up in remembrance of the transaction, and there is an annual procession yet held at Coventry, in which the feat of Lady Godiva is attempted to be represented, without violating the principles of public decency. A newspaper of last year tells us that,—

The Godiva procession at Coventry was celebrated with much pomp last week. The lady selected for the occasion (who was a handsome-looking woman, and conducted herself with great propriety) was very differently habited from the great original she personated, being clad, from shoulder to feet, in close-fitting woven silk tights. Over this was placed an elegant pointed satin tunic, fastened by an ornamental girdle. Two handsome lace scarfs formed the body, and was fastened underneath each arm to a blonde Polka's edge with gold. A zephyr's wing, in folds, descended from the shoulders, and was fastened to the bosom by a rich brooch, attached to which was a white cord and gold tassels. The head gear consisted of a pearl coronet, surmounted by a large plume of white ostrich feathers. — The procession was obliged, by a heavy shower of rain, to bear a premature retreat.

PEEPEE. Sleepy; drowsy. Go to peepy-by, i.e. to sleep. Var. dial.


PEERELLE. A pearl. See abounde.

PEERK. To walk consequentially. North.

PEERY. Inquisitive; suspicious. It occurs in 'A Narrative of the Life of Mrs. Charlotte Charke,' 8vo. 1755, p. 155.

PEES. Peace. (A-N.)

Wyth grete honowre under hye honde
He made pese as he wolde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii, 38, f. 147.

Gladys-more that gladis us alle,
This is begynynge of oure gie,
Gret sorow then shallie falle,
Whe rest and pese were wont to be,

MS. Cantab. Ff. v, 40, f. 123.

PEESE. To ooze out. South.

PEET. A pit. Somerset. And bad with that goo make a poct,
Whereinhe hath his dougter set.


PEEVISH. (1) Piercing cold. North. (2) Foolish; trifling; silly. Ray gives it the meanings, witty, subtle.

PEE-WEE. To peak; to whine. East.

PEE-WIT. The lapwing. Var. dial.

PEFF. To cough faintly. North. In Lincolnshire, a short, dry, hacking cough is often called a peffing cough.

PEG. (1) To move briskly. Var. dial. To peg away, to do anything very quickly. (2) To beat. To take down a peg or two, i.e. to humble a person. (3) A diminutive of Margaret. (4) A leg, or foot. (5) A tooth.

PEG-FICHER. A West country game. The performers in this game are each furnished with a sharp-pointed stake. One of them then strikes it into the ground, and the others throwing theirs across it endeavour to dislodge it. When a stick falls, the owner has to run to a prescribed distance and back, while the rest, placing the stick upright, endeavour to beat it into the ground up to the very top.

PEGGY. A sort of slender poker, with a small portion of the end bent at right angles for the purpose of raking the fire together. Davy's MS. Suffolk Cl.

PEG-IN-THE-RING. At top, is to spin the top within a certain circle marked out, and in which the top is to exhaust itself, without once overstepping the bounds prescribed.

PEGNIS. Machines; erections. (Lat.)

PEGO. The penis. Grose.

PEGS. Small pieces of dough rolled up, and crammed down the throats of young ducks and geese.

PEG-TRANTUM. A wild romping girl. East. Gone to Peg Trantum's, i.e. dead.
PEIGII. To pant; to breathe hardly.
PEINE. Penalty; grief; torment; labour. Also, to put to pain. (A.-N.)
PEIREN. To diminish, injure. (A.-N.)
PEISE. A weight. (Fr.)
PEITRELL. The breastplate; the strap that crosses the breast of a horse. This word occurs in Chaucer, and in an old vocabulary in MS. Jes. Coll. Oxon. 28.

In the sacrifices of the goddess Vacuna, an arse was feasted with bread, and crowned with flowers, hung with rich jewels and peytrelles, because (as they say) when Priapus would have ravished Vesta being asleepe, she was suddenly awaked by the braying of an ass, and so escaped that infamous: and the Lampasaei in the disgrace of Priapus did offer him an ass.

Topseil's Beasts, 1607, p. 23.

Hir peytrelle was of a rials fyne,
Hir croquip was of araxe,
Hir bribulle was of golde fyne,
On every side hong belles thre.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 116.

PEIZE. To weigh down; to oppress.
PEJON. A pigeon. Lydgate.
PEKE. To pry about. Palegrave. Also, to peep, to jeer or project out.
PEKISH. Ignorant; silly.
PEKKE. Pack. Relig. Antiq. i. 84.
PHEL. A kind of post, at which a knight would exercise for jousting.
PHELCH. Weak; faint; exhausted. North.
PHELDER. To encumber. Cumb.
PHEL. (1) A paling; a rail.

Righte as he thought his bed echel dele,
He yede and clambe upp on a pelle.


(2) To pillage; to rob.
Namely pore men for to pelle,
Or robbe or bete withoute skyle.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 16.

PELER. A pillar.
To a pelor y was bownden all the nght,
Scorged and betyd tyll hyt was day lyght.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 40.

PELETIR. The pellitory. Palegrave.

PELFIR. Spoil; booty; pillage.
PELK. To beat; to thrash. North.
PELL. (1) A hole of water, generally very deep, beneath an abrupt waterfall. To pell, is to wash into pells or pools, as water does when it flows very violently. To pell away, is to wash away the ground by the force of water.
Sussex.

(2) A heavy shower. North.


(5) An earthen vessel. Devon.
PELLER. A peg, or pin.

PELLE. A loose outer covering of fur for the upper part of the body. Any fur garment was so called. Pellery, rich fur, Hardynge, f. 72. Hall has pellerie.
And furryd them with armcyn,
Ther was never ytt pellerie half so fyne.


PELLES. A kind of oats. Corwin.

PELLET. (1) Sheep's dung. Palegrave.
(2) A shot, or bullet. See Holinshed, Chronicles of Ireland, p. 132.

PELLET-GUNS. "Two little cannons called pellet-guns, namely, one of iron and the other of brass, fitted with wood," MSS. in Winchester Archives, dated 1435.

PELL-WOOL. An inferior wool; wool cut off after a sheep's death.

PELOTE. A pellet; a small round piece of anything, not necessarily globular.

Of piceche she tok him a pelote,
The whiche he schulde into the throte
Of Minotauere caste rys.


PELOWARE. A pillar. Vocab. MS.
PELrine. A poor pilgrim. (A.-N.)

PEISE. (1) Rain; sleet. North.
(2) Trash; refuse; vile stuff.

PESEY. (1) Obstinate; cross; mischievous; bad; wicked; evil. North.

(2) A stroke or blow. Beds.

PELT. (1) The skin, applied chiefly to the skin of a sheep, hence a "sheepe's pelt;" and a man stripped is in his pelt. North.

(2) Put. See Sevyn Sages, 751.
Thurch chaunshe, and eke churth gras,
In hir for sothe pelt y was.

Arthour and Merri, p. 40.

(3) A miserly stingy fellow. "A pelt or pinchbeke," Huloe, 1552.

(4) In falconry, the dead body of a fowl killed by a hawk. See Gent. Rec.

(5) Rage; passion. Var. dial. It occurs as a verb in Shakespeare.

(6) To yield; to submit.

(7) A blow; a stroke. East. It is a verb in the following passage:

Wherefore, seyd the belte,
With grete strokes I schalle hym pelt:
My maister schall ful wellie thene,
Both to clothe [and] fede his men.

MS. Ashmole 61.

(8) A kind of game, similar to whist, played by three people.

PELTER. (1) Anything large. Cumb.

(2) To patter; to beat. North.

PELTING. (1) Angry. See Pelt (5)

At which, Mistres Minerva being netted, and taking the matter in dudgeon thus to be provoked, and withall reprehending the mayde very sharply for her saucines, in a pelting chafe she brake all to pieces the wenches imagery worke, that was so curiously woen, and so full of variety, with her shittile. The mayde heereat becye sore grevele, halfe in despayre not knowing what to doe, yeelding to passion, would needes hang herself.

Topseil's Serpents, 1608, p. 259.

(2) Trifling; paltry; contemptible.
PELLOT-ROT. A disease that kills sheep, arising from ill-feeding. North.

PELTRY. Skins. Var. dial.

PEN. (1) A place in which sheep are inclosed at a fair or market. Var. dial.
(2) To shut up, to confine. Heref.
(3) A spigot. Somerset.
(4) The root of a feather. The feather itself is also so called. Pennen, quills, Maundeville, p. 269.
(6) A dam or pond-head to keep the water before a mill. In common use.
(8) A barrel kept for making vinegar.

PENAKULL. (1) An isolated rock? He layyn a castelle styffe and gode, Closed with the salt e sea, In a penakull of the see.

PENANCE. Repentance. (-N.)
PENANCE-BOARD. The pilory.
PENANT. A person doing penance.
PEN-BAUK. A beggar's can.
PENCIL. Thought. (-N.)
PENCILED. Painted.
PEND. (1) To distress, or to be in need. Also, a case of necessity. East.
(2) To depend. I. of Wight.
(3) A roof vaulted with masonry, but not joined.

PENDALL. The keystone of an arch.
PENDANT. A carpenter's level.
PENDANT-FEATHERS. The feathers at the joints of a hawk's knee. Barners.
PENDANTS. Hanging ornaments.
PENDICE. A penthouse. Strutt, ii. 131.
PENDICLES. Lice. MS. Devon. Gl.
PENDID. Belonged. Perecval, 1936.
PENDIL. A pendulum. North.
PENDLE. Suddenly. Heref. "He came pendle over the hill upon him."

PENDLE-ROCK. The top stratum in the stone-quarry at Islip, co. Oxon, is called the pendle-rock. There is a mountain called Pendle Hill, and the word seems genuine, though it is singular how it could have found its way there. The word pen is said to be of Phoenician extraction, and signifies head or eminence. It was first introduced into Cornwall, where the Phoenicians had a colony who worked the tin mines. Hence we have many names in Cornwall which begin with pen.

PENDOLLY. A child's doll. Line.
PEN DUGAM. The penguin. Skelton, ii. 344.
PENELLES. Strong wooden boards.

PENNED. Punished; pained.
PENNFEATHERED. Shabby. Line. A horse, whose hair is rough, is so called.
PENNIBLE. Industrious; painstaking.
That wyl serve the to pay, Payuce al that he may
With many woundys ful terryble,
And rebuks ful peneble.

PENITENCER. A priest who enjoins penance in extraordinary cases. (A.-N.)
PENMAN. A person who writes.
PENNER. A pen-case. "Penware, a pener," Nominales MS. inter nomina rerum pertinentium clericis. It is the translation of calamar in Holby's Dictionarius, 1593.
PENNET. An occasional pen used for sheep, or cows. Somerset. Jennings has penin in the same sense.
PENN-NAIL. A kind of fur.
PENNILESS. To sit on the penniless bench, i.e. to be very poor. There was a public seat at Oxford so called. See Brand, i. 210.

PENNING-TIME. Bedtime. Oxon.
PENNITAUANCER. The priest who enjoins penances. "Penitauencer, penitauicer," Palsgrave. It occurs in Nominales MS.
PENNOCK. A little bridge over a water-course. Sussex.
PENNY. Penny wise pound foolish, careful in small matters and extravagant in great ones. Clean as a penny, very clean, completely. Head penny, a penny formerly paid to a curate at a burial by poor people. Penny hop, a country club of dancers, where each person pays a penny to the fiddler on every night they meet to improve themselves in dancing. In London, a private ball of the lower gentry, admission one penny, is so called. Penny-lattice-house, a very low alcove. Penny-pots, piupules on the face of a drunken person. Penny-worth, a small quantity, an equivalent. A good penny-worth, a cheap bargain.
PENNYD. Winged. Palsgrave.
PENNY-FATHER. A penurious person. "Hee (good old penny-father) was glad of his liquor, and beganne to drinke againe," Pasquil's jests, 1629. It occurs in Palsgrave.

PENELOPE. The wife and mistress of the great men, the rich masters and penny masters, following the example of their princes and governors, they in like sort sent packing out of their doores the schoole-mistresse of all labour, diligence and vertue, and will not permit a webe, the very patterne, index, and anathema of super-natural wisdome, to remaine untouched. Topell's Baronet, 1697, p. 262.
PENNY-MEASURE. A clay lying above the penny-stone, of which coarse earthenware is made.
PENNY-PRICK. "A game consisting of casting oblong pieces of iron at a mark," Hunter's
Ilamash. Gl. p. 71. Grose explains it, "throwing at halfpence placed on sticks which are called hobs."
Their idle hours, (I mean all hours beside
Their hours to eat, to drink, to slumber and ride)
They spend at shave-board, or at penny-prickes.
Scott's Philomythia, 1616.

PENNY-STONE. (1) A kind of coarse woollen cloth. "Transforme thy pluss to pennystone and scarlet," Citye Match, 1639, p. 5. It was in common use for linings.
(2) The game of quots, played with stones or horseshoes. Kennett.
(3) The best iron ore. Salop.

PENNY-WAGTAIL. The water-wagtail. East.

PENNYWEED. The plant rattle.

PENNY-WHIP. Very small beer. Lanc.

PENNY-WINKLE. The periwinkle. Var. dial.

PENONCEAL. A banner. (A.-N.)
Endelongs the scipple borde to sçewhe
Of penances a riche rew.

PENS. Pence. (A.-S.) Pens-lac, lack of pence, or money.

PENSE. To be fretful. East. Hence pensy, fretful, complaining, dull.

PENSELL. A small banner. Palsgrave.

PENSIBED. Pensiveness. Chaucer.

PENSIL. A large blister. Somerset.

PENSION. "That assembly or convent which in the two Temples is called a Parliament, in Lincoln’s Inn a Council, is in Gray’s Inn called a Pension," Kennett.

PEN-STACK. A floodgate erected to keep in or let out water from a millpond as occasion may require. South.

PENSY. The pausy. Palsgrave.

PENT. Pended, or appended.

PENTACLE. The figure of three triangles, intersected and made of five lines, was so called, and was formerly worn as a preservative against demons. When it was delineated in the body of a man, it was supposed to touch and point out the five places wherein our Saviour was wounded. "Their lights and pentacles," Ben Jonson.

PENTAUNER. A penitent.

PENTECOSTAL. An offering made at Whitsunday by the churches and parishes in each diocese to the cathedral.

PENTED. Belonged; pertained.

PENT-HOUSE-NAB. A broad-brimmed hat.

PENTICITE. The part of a roof that projects over the outer wall of a house, and sometimes sufficiently wide to walk under; an open shed or projection over a door; a moveable canvass blind to keep the sun and rain from stores outside a door. It is the translation of awens in Hollywood’s Dicenaric, 1593. "Pentes or paves, estal, soubtil," Palsgrave. "Penty's over a stall, awent," ibid.

PENTICLE. A covering. Fairfax.

PENULE. The scrotum. (Lat.)

PÉNOY. A furred robe. (A.-N.)

PEON. A barbed javelin.

PEOREN. Equals; companions. (A.-N.)

PEPILLES. The water purslain.

PEPINE. A kernel. This word occurs in Holley’s Dicenaric, 1593.

PEPINNERY. That part of an orchard where fruit-stones are set for growing.

PEOPLE. People. (A.-N.)

PEPLUS. (1) To fill with people. Palsgrave.
(2) Vulgar. Troilus and Creise, iv. 1677.

PEPPER. (1) To overreach. Line.
(2) To rate, or scold. I ar. dial.
(3) To beat; to thrash. East.
(4) To take pepper in the nose, i.e. to be angry, to take offence. To suspect, or mistrust, Florio, p. 11.

Myles, hearing him name the baker, took straight pepper in the nose, and, starting up, threw of his cardinal robes, standing in his dusty cassocke, swore 1 by cockesbread, the baker; and he that saith to the contrary, beere stand I, Myles, the bakers man, to have the poorest cardinal of you all by the ears. Tixton’s Noues out of Purgatorio, 1590.

Pepper ys come to a marvellus pryce,
Sowm say, thys Lenton season;
And every body that ys wyse
May soone perceve the reson:
For every man takes pepper i the nose
For the waggynge of a strawe, God knowe,
With every waverynge wynd that blowsow.
Eulerjon’s Lenton Stuffe, 1570.

(5) To rain quickly. I ar. dial.

PEPPERED. Infected with lues venerea.

PEPPERERS. Grocers. Stone.

PEPPERGATE. There is a Cheshire proverb, "When the daughter is stolen, shut the peppergate." This is founded on the fact, that the mayor of Chester had his daughter stolen as she was playing at ball with other maidens in Pepper-street; the young man who carried her off came through the Pepper-gate, and the mayor wisely ordered the gate to be shut up; agreeable to the old saying: "When the steed is stolen shut the stable door."

PEPPERIDGE. The barberry. East.

PEPPERNEL. A lump, or swelling.

PEPPERQUERN. A pepper-mill. Palsgrave.

PEPPER-SQUATTER. A pair of snuffers.

PEPPERY. Warm; passionate.

PEPS. To throw at. West.

PER. Liquid pers when it falls connected like a string. Lanc.

PERAVENTURE. Without all peradventure, i.e. without all doubt.

PERAGE. Rank. (A.-N.)

PERAUNTER. Perchance. (A.-N.)

PERAUNTER. Perchance. (A.-N.)

PERAUNTER. For in some house, sothly this no fable,
Unto some man she granteth his desyres,
That will not after in a thousand yeares
Perauert-onees condescend
Unto his will nor his lust him sende.
Lydgate’s Troye, 1555, sig. P. iii.
I dar thys hete a foule or two,
Peraunter with a conuye.

PERCASE. Perchance. Palsgrave.


PERCEIVE. To understand. Palsgrave.
PERCEL. A parcel, or part. (A.-N.)
PERCELEY. Parsley. Palsgrave.
PERCELEY-MELE. Piecemeal. (A.-N.)
PERCH. A measuring-rod.
PERCHE. (1) To pierce; to prick. This like este myste thay on na wyse perche with thaire speres, bot with mells of yrenc thay slew it. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 30.
(2) To perish, or destroy. And is it the woman in dryynkyng, And she schal be dylyver without perchyng. MS. Harl. 2669, f. 96.
PERCHEMAIR. A parchment-maker.
PERCHER. A large wax candle, generally used for the altar. MS. Sloane 1986. The Master of the Roles dyd present her torches and perchers of wax, a good nombre. State Papers, l. 593.
PERCILE. Parsley. (A.-N)
PERCLOUS. A conclusion.
But looke for smoother matter in the midstest, and most smooth in the perclus and wind-up of all. Dent's Pathway, eipt.
PERCOCK. A kind of early apple.
PERCULLIS. A portculis. Hall.
PERDE. Par Dieu, verily. (A.-N.)
Hitt were peté
But they shold be
Begeld, perde! Withowtyne grase.
MS. Cantab. Ff. l. 6, f. 45.
PERDICLE. The eagle-stone.
PERDU. A soldier sent on a forlorn hope; any person in a desperate state. (Fr.) It sometimes means, in ambush.
PERDURABLE. Everlasting.
But gain is not always perdurable, nor loose always continues. Hall, Henry VI. f. 59.
PERDURE. To endure; to last.
PERDY. Same as Perde, q.v. It seems sometimes to mean, to perchance. Perdy, seid the scheperde, nowe
Hit shalbe thow that if I mow.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.
This is their practice, if perdy they cannot at the first time smell, find out the way which the deer doore toke to escape. So at length get they that by art, cunning, and diligent indevour, which by fortune and lucke they cannot otherwise overcome. Tusseid's Beastes, 1907, p. 166.
PERE. (1) To appear. (A.-N.)
The skil, nyghte was come to ende, the goste muste pere ageyne. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 52.
To a bishop that hest Aubert Saynt Myghell pere be nyght.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 79.
(2) A peer; an equal. (A.-N.)
That on was wyffyne wynyr old, That othyrly thyntyn, as men me told, In the world was non her pere; Also whyt so slyle flour,
Red as rose off here colour, As brygt as blomse on brete.
Romance of Athelstone.
Then was ther a bacheloure,
A prowe pynce withowsyn pere,
Syr James he hyght.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.
(3) To strive to be equal.
In hevene on the hyghest stage
He wolde have pereyd with God of blys.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 15.
PEREGAILL. Equal. Chaucer.
Everyche other through great vyrold By very force bare other unto grounde, As full ofte it happeneth and is founde, When strange doth mete with his peregal.
Lydgate's Troie, 1555, sig. P. v.
Jyte ther were any of power more than hee,
Or peregalte unto his degré.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 16.
PEREREINE. A kind of falcon.
Brave birds they were, whose quick-self-less-ning kin
Still won the girldons from the peregrin.
Brooun's Britannie's Pastoral, ii. 23.
PERESINE. Gum.
PERFECT. Certain; sure. Shak.
PERFITE. Perfect; skilful.
Were thou as perfite in a bowe,
Thou shulde have moo dere I trowe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 56.
PERFIXT. Predetermined.
PERFORCE. To force or compel. Palsgrave.
As an adverb, of necessity. Force perforce, absolute necessity. Patience perforce, a phrase when some evil must be endured which cannot by any means be remedied.
PERFORMED. Complete. Devon. To perform up a sum, i.e. to make it up, occurs in several old writers.
PERFORMENTS. Performances.
PERFOURSE. To finish complete, furnish.
PERGE. To go on. (Lat.)
PERIHAPPOS. Perhaps. Lydgate, p. 35.
PERIAGUA. A boat, or canoe. A term familiar to readers of Robinson Crusoe.
PERIAPT. A magical bandage.
PERICLES. Dangers. (Lat.)
PERIIHERMENAII. Perihermeniall principles, principles of interpretation. Skelton.
PERILLOUS. Dangerously; rudely.
PERIOD. To put a stop to; to cease.
PERIS. Persia.
PERISH. (1) To destroy. Shak. Wilbraham has perished, starved with cold.
(2) To injure; to pain. Essex.
PERITE. Skilful. (Lat.)
No decree could demonstrate unto them anything sufficient to respect a more civill and perite life.
Kensilworth Purke, 1584, p. 10.
PERIWINKE. A periwig. Hall.
PERJENETE. A young pear.
Ac peacockes and perejonettes, Plombes and cherlies.
Piers Ploughman, Rawl. MS.
PERK. (1) A park. Yorksh.
Hawkis of noblely ayere
On his perke gunne repaye.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.
(2) To examine thoroughly. North.
(3) Proud; peart; elated. Still in use, Craven
Gl. ii. 38; Wilbraham, p. 107; Forby, ii. 249.

To perk one’s self up, to adorn. To perk up again, to recover from sickness.

(4) A perch. Suffolk. “Ovyr the perke to pryk,” Skelton, i. 124. It also occurs in Reliq. Antiq. i. 294.

(5) A wooden frame against which sawn timber is set up to dry. East.

PERKERS. Young rooks. North.

PERKYN. Water cyder.

PERKY. Saucy; obstinate. West.

PERLATANNE.

The haulte also of this palace was set fulle of ymage of golde, and bitwix thame stode perlataunes of golde, in the branches of whilke ther were many maners of fowles. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 25.

PERLEY. A pleurisy.

And smyttel hym als it were with a perleyse, that alle his lymes dryes, that he may na gud do als he sulde. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 246.

PERLID. Ornamented with pearls; studded with any ornaments.

And many a perlid garnement Embrodied was sen the day. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.

PERLIN. The piece of timber which runs along under the middle part of the spars or bearers of a roof, to give such bearers additional strength.

PERLOWES. Perilous. Palegrave.

PERMAFAY. By my faith. (A.-N.)

PERMANSE. Magic; necromancy.

PERN. (1) To prosper. Somerset.

(2) To pick and dress birds, particularly applied to dressing the heron.

PERNASO. Mount Parnassus.

PERNEL. The pimpernel, a flower that always shuts up its blossoms before rain. But these tender pernel must have one gown for the day, another for the night. Pilkington’s Works, p. 56.

PERPEND. To consider attentively.

You’ll quickly know, if you do well perpend, And observe rightly what’s the proper end. Brome’s Songs, 1661, p. 182.

PERPENDICLLE. The plum line of a quadrant. This word occurs in an old treatise on mensuration, in MS. Sloane 213.

PERPENTIN. A porcupine. “Perpynt, hystrix,” Pr. Parv. The form perpentine occurs in Shakespeare, most incorrectly altered to porcupine by modern editors. It is the genuine old word.

PERPENT-STONE. A large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it. Oxf. Gl. Arch. p. 280. In the North of England, a thin wall, the stones of which are built on the edge, is called a perpent.

PERPETUANA. A kind of glossy cloth, generally called everlasting.

PERPLANTED. Planted securely.

Requirying them as his especiall truste and confidence was perplanted in the hope of their fidelity, that they would occurre and meta hym by the waye with all diligent preparation.

Hall, Richard III. f. 27.

PERQUIRE. To search into. Cloberry’s Divine Glimpse, 1659, p. 73.

PERR. (1) Perry. (2) A pearl.

PERRE. A dish in old cookery, made chiefly of peas, onions, and spices.

PERRIER. A kind of abort mortar, formerly much used for stone shot.

PERRWINKLE. A periwig. Stubbe.

PERRONENDERE. A pardoner. Hearne.

PERRY-DANCERS. The aurora borealis. East.

PERYRE. (1) A squall.

It happened Harold his sonne to arrive at Poultou against his will, by occasion of a sudden perry, or contrarie winde, that arose while he was on seaboards. Lambard’s Persambulation, 1586, p. 357.

(2) A little cur dog. North.

(3) Precious stones; jewels. (A.-N.)

And alle was set with perpe, Ther was no better in Crystyanté.


(2) Company.

Al we wite it thi defaut,
So siggeth al ou pers.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 9.

(3) Sky, or blueish grey colour. There was a kind of cloth so called.

PERSAUNT. Piercing. (A.-N.)

That of the strenis every maner wyyte Astoned was, they weren so brytye and shene, Ant to the ye for persaut for to sene.


For thy persaut charitá.


PERSCRUTE. To search through. (Lat.) Used by Andrew Borde, Brit. Bibl. iv. 24.

PERSÉ. Equality. (A.-N.)

PERSEL. Parsley. Pegge.

PERSEVER. To persevere. Shak.

Whether a daw sit, or whether a daw fly, Whether a daw stand, or whether a daw lye, Whether a daw creeps, or whether a daw cry, In what case soever a daw perserv,

A daw is a daw, and a daw shall be ever.

Tartulion’s Jact, 1611.

PERSIAN-WHEEL. An engine invented to raise a quantity of water sufficient for overflowing lands, that border in the banks of rivers, where the streams lie so low, as to be incapable of doing it.

PERSON. A mask, or actor. (Lat.)

PERSONABLE. Personally visible.

My saied lorde of Winchester saied unto the kyng that the kyng his father, so visited with sickenesse, was not personable. Hall, Henry VII. f. 13.

PERSONE. A man. Generally, a man of dignity, a parson or rector of a church.

PERSOKE. A piercing-iron.

ße, ye, seyd the persore,

That at I say it shall be sure;

Whi chyd ye lehe one with other?

Wote ye wel I am your brother!

Therefore none contrary me,

Fore as I say so chall it be. MS. Ashmole 61.
PET

PETE. Pity. See Cov. Myst.

PETER. To examine, or survey.

Monsieur Soubiz having persuaded the fleet, returned to the king, and told him there was nothing ready; and that the mariners and soldiers would not yield to go the voyage till they were paid their arrears.

MS. Harl. 383.

PETESE. Merciful; compassionate.

Many men speak of lamentation,
Off mowers and of their great desolation,
Which that they did endure
When that their children dyd and passe,
But of his peteose tender moder, alasse!
I am verray sure,
The wo and payn passis alle others.

MS. Bodl. e Mus. 190.

PETESE. A gorse of mail or plate attached to the helmet. "A pesane and a paunsone,"

MS. Morte Arthure, f. 89.

PETESE. Is when a managed horse rises handsomely before and upon his haunches, and at the same time bends his fore-legs up to his body.

PETE. (1) Peace. Percivel 980, 981.
(2) To soothe; to appease.

Tyule y be sevre of youre hartys ese,
Nothing but hit may my grovys pese.

MS. Cantab. Ft. 1. 6, f. 132.

PESEN. Peas. This is the common early form of the word, and occurs in Chaucer, Legende of Good Women, 648. Holloway gives the following couplet, as seen lately on a board in a pea-field in Berkshire—

Shut the gate after you, I'll tell you the reason,

Because the pig shouldn't get into the pason.

Ben Jonson has made the same words rhyme in his 133d epigram.

As for his sallers, better never was
Then acute sorrell, and sweet three-leav'd grasse.
And for a sawke he seldome is at charges.
For every crab-tree doth afford him yerles;
His banket sometimes is greene beans and penson,
Nuts, pears, plumbs, apples, as they are in season.

Taylor's Works, 1630, 1. 97.

PESIBLE. Peaceable. (A-N.)

PESIBLET. A calm. (A-N.)

PESK. A peach. Nominate MS.

PESON. An instrument in the form of a staff, with balls or crockets, used for weighing before scales were employed.

PES. A hassock. Suffolk.

PESCOOD-SCALDING. A kind of merry-making in summer evenings; the treat, green field peas boiled in the shells. Yorksh.

PESSEPE. A kind of cup.

PESTERED. Crowded. Peele, ii. 235.

PESTERMENT. Embarrassment. North.


(2) A constable's staff.

PESTLE-HEAD. A blockhead.

PETESE. A tender pear. (A-N.)

But for hur lordes sche duret not done,
That sate benethe and played hym merye,
Before the towre undur a perye.

MS. Cantab. Ft. li. 38, f. 141.

PERYSE. Pears. (A-N.)

Then was the tre ful of ripe perysse,
And began down to fell.

MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 114.

PERVEY. To provide. (A-N.)

PERVINKE. The herb periwinkle. (A-S.)

PERWE. A pear-tree. (A-N.)

For hir lordes sche duret not done
That sate benethe and played hym merye,
Before the towre undur a perye.

MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 141.

PERSE. A gorse of mail or plate attached

to the helmet. "A pesane and a paunsone,"

MS. Morte Arthure, f. 89.

PEST. Beautifully delicate. It is the translation of nubilis in Gesta Rom. p. 142.

For hete her clothes down sche dode
Almost to her geordy stede,
Than lay sche uncovert:
Sche was as whyt as lylue yn May,
Or snow that sneuwen yn wynterys day,
He seyht never non so pret.

Illustrations of Fairy Mythology, p. 11.

PERTE. (1) To part. Still in use.

Then Thomas a sory man was he,
The terys ran out of his een grae:
Lufly lady, yet tell thou me
If we shalle perte for over and ay.

MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 49, f. 125.

(2) Of good appearance.

Ther was no man in the kynges lande
More perte then was ho.

MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 244.

PERTHELICHE. Openly. (A-N.)

Than syr Piamous the prynce in presens of lorde
Preset to his penowene, and pertly it hentes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.

PERTENERE. A partner.

God graunte us mekenese in angures here,
And grace to lete owre lyfe here soo,
That may atfer be pertenaire
Of hevene, when we hens schall goo.


PERTRYCHE. A partridge.

Ryght as the pertyche is constreyned under the claus and nayles of the hauke, is as halfe deed for drede.

Caxton's Divers Frughtful Ghostly Matters.

PERTURBE. To trouble. Palsgrave.

PERTY. Part. Lydgate.

God the sittis in Truith,
Gyfye thaym grace wel to the,
That lystysn me a whyle;
Alle that lousys of melody,
Off hevon blisse God graunte tham pertly,
Theyrr soules shelle fro perlye.

MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 49, f. 47.

PERUR. A kind of cup.

PERUSE. To examine, or survey.

Monstour Soubiz having persued the fleet, returned to the king, and told him there was nothing ready; and that the mariners and soldiers would not yield to goe the voyage till they were paid their arrears.

MS. Harl. 383.

PERVY. To provide. (A-N.)

PERVINKE. The herb periwinkle. (A-S.)

PERYE. A pear-tree. (A-N.)

MONSIR Soubiz having persuaded the fleet, returned to the king, and told him there was nothing ready; and that the mariners and soldiers would not yield to goe the voyage till they were paid their arrears.

MS. Harl. 383.
PETR. (1) An oath. Similar to Mary! See MS. Lincoln, ff. 140, 144, 146, and Weber's Gl. It is very common.

(2) To go through St. Peter's needle, i.e. to be subjected to severe discipline, applied to children. "To rob Peter to pay Paul," to take from one to give to another.

(3) Cowslips. Arch. xxx. 411.

(4) A portmanteau, or cloak bag.

(5) A kind of wine, one of the richest and most delicate of the Malaga wines, generally termed Petere-see-me, a corruption of Pedro-Ximenes.

Peter-seen-me, And a quart of sack will cure me;
I am chollerick as any,
And a quart of claret will serve me;
I am phlegmaticce as may be,
Petere-see-me must inure me;
I am bongue for a ladle,
And coole Rhenish shall conjure me.

Brathwaite's Law of Drinking, 1617, p. 80.

(6) Some kind of cosmetic.

When her boxes of peter, and patches, and all her ornamental knacks and dresses she was wont every day to wast so much time about.

Several Discourses and Characters, 1639, p. 175.

PETER-BOAT. A boat which is built sharp at each end, and can therefore be moved either way. Suffolk.

PETER-GUNNER. A nickname for a gunner or sportsman. "Peter Gunner will kill all the birds that died last summer."

PETERMAN. A fisherman. East.

PETER'S-STAFF. Tapsus barbericus. Gerard.

PETER-WAGGY. A harlequin toy.

PETH. (1) A well, a pump. West.

(2) A road up a steep hill. North.

(3) A crumb of bread. Here.

PETHUR. To run; to ram; to do anything quickly or in a hurry. North.

PET. Little. (See.-N.)

PETITION. An adjuration. East.

PETITORY. Petitionary.


PETMAN. The smallest pig in a litter. East.

PETREL. A breast-plate. Kennett.

PETROLL. A kind of chalky clay, mentioned in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 327.

PETRONEL. A kind of blunderbuss, or horsepistol. Sir Petronel Flash, a boasting fellow, a braggarloco, Florio, p. 585.

Give your schooler degrees, and your lawyer his fees,
And some dice for Sir Petronel Flash:

Give your courtier grace, and your knight a new case,

PETTED. Indulged; spoilt. Var. dial.

PETTICOAT-POLE. A small piece of ground in the parish of Stockton-in-the-Forest, co. York. It is subject to an ancient custom of providing a petticoat yearly for a poor woman of Stockton, selected by the owner of the land. See Reports on Charities, viii. 720.

PETTICOAT-PENSIONER. One kept by a woman for secret services or intrigues.

PETTIES. Low or mean grammar scholars.


PETTISH. Passionate. Var. dial.

PETTLE. (1) To trifle. (2) Pettish; cross; peevish. North.

PETTOUNE. A spittoon.

Tobacco by the fire was there caroused,
With large pettounes in pisse perfum'de and soused.

Scot's Certain Pieces, 4c. 1616.

PETTY-COAT. A waistcoat. Kent.

PETTY-LASSERY. Petty larceny.

PETTY-SESSIONS. A kind of court held in some places at which servants are hired, and the engagements registered. Norf.

PETTY-SINGLES. The toes of a hawk.

PETTY-SLOTLY. Pitiously; compassionately.

That she shall be shewed ful pettysly
At donysday at Criatis cumyng,
Ther God and mon present shal be,
And al the world on fuye breyning.

MS. Douce 392, f. 1.

PEUST. Snug; comfortable. North.

PEVIRATE. A kind of sauce, formerly eaten with venison, veal, &c.

PEW. A cow's udder. Glouc.

PEW-FELLOW. A companion; one who sits in the same pew.

PEWK. Puce colour. Palsgrave.

PEWTER. A pewterer. West.

PEYL. (1) To weary. (2) To beat. North.

PEYNE. A plain or common.

Upon a pynge befounde in the cite,
Where he was borne withoute more delay.

Lydgate, MS. Ashm. 39, f. 49.

PIE. The name of a dance mentioned in an old nursery rhyme. A correspondent gives me the following lines of a very old song, the only ones he can recollect:

"Cannot you dance the Phebe?
Don't you see what pains I take;
Don't you see how my shoulders shake?
Cannot you dance the Phebe?"

PHANTASIES. Fancied.

This wydow founde suche grace in the kynges
Eyes that he not onely favoured her myte, but muche
More phantasied her person. Hall, Edward IV. f. 5.

PIARISEES. Fairies. Sussex.

PIAROAH. Strong ale. "Old Pharaoh" is mentioned in the praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 3.

PHAROS. A watch-tower. (Gr.) See Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, repr. p. 30.

PHASMATION. An apparition. (Lat.)

PHEREE. Companion. See Fere (1).

PHEEZE. To beat; to chastise; to humble. West. It occurs in Shakespeare and Ben Jonson. Forby has pheez, fretful, irritable, which he supposes to be connected with this word. "To please, i.e. to pay a person off for an injury." MS. Devon Gl.

PHETHELE. A girdle, belt. (A.-S.)

Off on as I koude understande,
That bare a phethele in his hand.

MS. Cott. Tib. A. viii. f. 77.

PHILANDERING. Making love.

PHILIP. The common hedge-sparrow, still so termed. It occurs in Middleton's Works, iii. 328.

PHILIP-AND-CHENEY. A kind of stuff, formerly much esteemed. See Nares.
Alasse, what would our silken mercers be?
What could they do, sweet hempseed, but for thee?
Rash, taffata, paropa, and novato,
Shagge, filisetta, damaske, and maccado,
No velvets piles, two piles, pile and half-pile,
No plush or grosgraines could adorn this ile,
No cloth of alver, gold, or tissue here;
Philip and Cheyne never would appear.

Taylor's Works, 1630, li. 64.

PHILISTINES. A cant term applied to bailiffs, sheriffs' officers, and drunkards.

PHILOSOPHER'S EGG. The name of a medicine for the pestilence, described in MS. Sloane 1592, f. 151.

PHILOSOPHER'S GAME. An intricate game, played with men of three different forms, round, triangular, and square, on a board resembling two chess-boards united. See Strutt, pp. 314, 315.

PHIP. (1) A sparrow. The noise made by a sparrow, Lily, ed. 1632, sig. Bb. x.
(2) To snap the fingers.

PHISOMY. - Physiognomy. Palgrave.

PHITONESSE. A witch. (Lat. Med.)

PHIZ-GIG. A wizened old woman dressed extravagantly, or as they say here an old yow (i.e. ewe) dressed lamb-fashion. Line.

PHRASE. "I shall soon learn the phrases of the house;" that is, the habits of the family.

Corne.

PHUNKY. Land completely saturated by rain is said to be plunky. Warw.

PHY. (1) The whyche my specyall Lord hath be,
And I his love and cause whyll phy.

Digby Mysteries, p. 113.
(2) An exclamation of disgust.

PIACLE. A heavy crime. (Lat.)

PIANOT. A magpie. North.

PICARO. A rogue. (Span.) Picaroon is,
persumably, the more usual form.

PICCADEL. Is thus described by Blount, "the round hem or the several divisions set together about the skirt of a garment or other thing; also, a kind of stuff collar, made in fashion of a band. That famous ordinary near St. James's called Pickadilly took denomination from this, that one Higgins a tailor, who built it, got most of his estate by piccadilles; which in the last age were much in fashion," Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 495. Minshew describes it as "a pece fastened about the top of the collar of a doublet," ed. 1627, p. 546, and Cotgrave, "the several divisions or pieces fastened together about the brim of the collar of a doublet." In Middleton, v. 171, the term is apparently to the implement used by the tailor in the making of the piccadel. See Mr. Cunningham's notes to Rich's Honestie of this Age, p. 74. The piccadel was made so that it could be taken off at the pleasure of the wearer.

And in her fashion she is likewise thus,
In every thing she must be monstrous;
Her piccadel above her crown up bears,
Her fardingale is set above her eares.

Drayton's Poems, p. 235.

PICCHE. (1) To pick. (A.S.)

PICCHETTO. A game at cards.

PICHE. Pitch. Nominale MS.
He was black as any pycke and lothely on to loke,
All for-faren wyth the fyre stynk, and all of smoke.
Alas, gode sadur, seyde Wylyam, be ye not amendyd yst?
To see yow come in thys degré, nere-haunde y lese
My wytt.

MS. Canteb. Pf. ii. 39.

PICHED. Fastened; situated. Gawayne.

PICIERRE. A breast-piece for a horse.

PICK. (1) A pitchfork. North.
(2) To play at pitch-and-toss. Linc.
(3) To go forth from a place. To pick a matter, to pick a quarrel with any one. Pick a thank, to crouch for a favour. Picks and hearts, red spots on the body. To turn a pick-pie, to make a summerset.
(4) To fling or pitch; to throw. "I holde a grote I pycke as farre with an arrowe as you," Palgrave. Compare Coriolanus, i. 1. In Lincolnshire, an animal that casts her young untimely is said to pick it.

(6) A fork.
(7) To warn out a secret. West.
(8) To glean corn. West.
(9) An emetic. North. We have pycke in the same sense in Nominal MS. "Pykyd, or purgyd from fythl, or other thynge grevous," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221.
(10) A diamond at cards. Grose says it means a spade.

(11) Thin; delicate. Linc.
(12) A basket used for drawing coals out of a pit. Chest.
(13) To dress out finely.
(14) To pick up, i.e. to improve gradually in health. Var. dial.

PICK-A-BACK. To ride pick-a-back is to ride on the back and shoulders of another. Var. dial.

PICKATREE. The woodpecker. North.

PICK-CHEESE. The titmouse. East.

PICK-DARK. Quite, or pitch-dark. North.

PICKERER. One who robs. (Span.)

The club pickarer, the robust churchwarden,
Of Lincolns inn back corner, where he angles
For cloaks and hats, and the same gate entangles.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 190.

PICKED. Finically smart in dress.

PICKEDEVANT. A beard cut to a sharp point in the middle under the chin.
Boy, oh! disgrace to my person! Soumes, boy,
Of your face! You have many boyes with such
Pickadavants I am sure. Tuning of a Shrow, p. 184.

PICKER. To rob, or pillage. (Span.) Properly, to skirmish before a battle begins.

Ye' garrison with some commons and the scotch horse piequing a while close by the walls on the east, drew off, after they had failed in snapping Col. Graye's small regiment of horse at Stanwick, with much ado got into the townes without losse.

Tuile's Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle, p. 6.
PIE. (1) A receptacle for rape-seed. Yorksh.
(2) When potatoes are taken up out of the ground wherein they have grown, they are put, for the purpose of preserving them, into a pit or grave, and covered over with earth; they are then said to be in pie and to be pied. Lincl.
(3) The Popish ordinal. See Blount, who was puzzled with the term.
(4) To make a pie, to combine in order to make money. North.
(5) A magpie. (A.-N.) Hence, a prating gossip, or telltale. Wily pie, a sly knave. "Howbeit in the English pale to this day they use to tearme a sioe cousener a wilie pie," Stanihurst's Descr. of Ireland, p. 13.

Then Pandare, lyke a wyly paye,
That could the matter handell,
Stept to the tabell by and by,
And forthe he blew the candel.

Ballad of Troilus, c. 1590.
I wybe advysyd, he sayde,
The wynde ys wast that how dyost blowe;
I have anoder that most be payde,
Therfore the payhe hathe pecked yow.

MS. Ranel. C. 299.

PIE. (1) A cask, or vessel of wine.
(2) A whore. "This lewe crack'd abominable peace," Strodge's Floating Island, sig. E. i., meaning that she had the tues venerea.
(3) A little while. North.
(4) A field, or enclosure. West.
(5) To fall in pieces, parturio.

PIE. (1) 20 pieces were worth twenty-two shillings.

When potters sell their goods to the poor crate men the reckon them by the piece, i.e. quart or hollow ware, so that six pottle or three gallon bottles make a dozen or 12 pieces, and so more or less as of greater or less contents. The flat wares are also reckoned by pieces and dozens, but not (as the hollow) according to their contents, but their different breaths. Staff.

PIE-OF-ENTIRE. A jolly fellow.
PIEFINCH. A chaffinch. North.
PIELLES. Pills? Likewise if a man be sick of the collicke, and drink three pieler thereof in sweet wine, it procureth him much ease; being decocted with hone and eaten every day, the quantity of a beane in desperate cases, mendeth ruptures in the bowels.

Tossell's Beasts, 1607, p. 276.

PIE PICKED. Pieball. Devon.
PIE-POUDRE-COURT. A summary court of justice formerly held at fairs.
PIERS. Handrails of a foot-bridge.
PIEKUST. Comfortable. Northumb.
PIE-WIPE. The lapwing. East.
PIG. Pith. Nominal MS.
PIFLE. To steal, or pilfer. North. Also, to be squeamish or delicate.
PIG. (1) A woodhouse. Var. dial.
(2) Sixpence. A cant term.
(3) To pig together, to lie or sleep together two or more in a bed. To buy a pig in a poke, to purchase anything without seeing it. Pig eyes, very small eyes. He can have boiled pig at home, he is master of his own house. Brandy is Latin for pig and goose, an apology for drinking a dram after either. To please the pigs, (see Pix.) To bring one's pigs to a fine market, to be very unsuccessful. He's like a pig, he'll do no good alive, said of a selfish covetous man. As happy as a pig in muck, said of a contented person dirty in habit.

PIGACE. The meaning of the last line of the following passage may be best interpreted as a phrase implying superior excellence. I know not whether it has any connexion with the ordinary meaning of pigace, an ornament worn on the sleeve of a robe.

If thou gase joygoylours of thi thinge,
For to be in thyne prayynge,
Or thou made wrygynge in place,
That none ware haldynce to thi pigace.

R. de Brunne, MS. Boves, p. 36.

PIG-ALL. The whitethorn berry. West.

PIG-CHEER. All such edibles as are principally composed of pork; such as raised porkpies, sausages, sparciibs, &c. These are sent as presents to friends and neighbours about Christmas time, when it is usual in this county to kill pigs by wholesale. Linc.

PIG-COTE. A pigsty. West.

PIG-EATER. A term of endearment.

PIG-EON-HOLES. A game like our modern bagatelle, where there was a machine with arches for the balls to run through, resembling the cavities made for pigeons in a dove-house.

Three-pence I lost at nine-pins; but I got Six tokens towards that at pigon-holes. The Antiquities, 1638.

Or roasted whole, horse-racing, pigin-holes.

Great football matches, and a game at bowls.

Ballads on Frost Fair, 1681, p. 29.

PIG-EON-PAIR. Twins, when a boy and girl. It is believed by some that pigeons and doves always sit on two eggs, which produce a male and female chick, which live and love together their lives through.

PIGEONS. Sharpers who, during the drawing of the lottery, wait ready mounted near Guildhall, and as soon as the first two or three numbers are drawn, which they receive from a confederate on a card, ride with them full speed to some distant insurance office, before fixed on, where there is another of the gang, commonly a decent-looking woman, who takes care to be at the office before the hour of drawing; to her he secretly gives the number, which she insures for a considerable sum. Grose.

PIGEON'S-MILK. A scarce article, in search of which April fools are despatched.

PIGER. A pitcher. Somerset.

PIGGATORY. Great trouble. Essex.

PIGGINS. (1) Small wooden vessels made in the manner of half-barrels, and having one stave longer than the rest for a handle.
(2) The joists to which the flooring is fixed; but more properly the pieces on which the boards of the lower floor are fixed. Devon.

PIGGLE. To root up potatoes with the hand. Northamptonsh.

PIGGY-WIJDEN. The little white pig, the smallest of the veers. One is generally smaller than the rest, weak and white; its whiteness denoting imbecility.

PIGH. (1) Strength; pith.
(2) The shoulder pight in horses is well described in Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 399, and in Dict. Rust.
(3) Placed; pitched; fixed.

Sche had a lorde, a gentyl man,
That loved wele his God, the sothe to say;
The lady was in sorrow for pight;
Sche gryvyd God, false was her lay.

MS. Cantab. Ed. ii. 38, f. 46.

The king being therof advertised, with great diligence brought his army to Blacke Heath, and there pight his tente.

Hull, Henry VI. f. 81.

At Covyntra that gentill pynce was troublowd mervelously,
Wyth the scoure of God thus betyn was hee;
Mete. drynke, and loyngnye his pepull lackeyd certaynyly,
Yet he pight his fele in plaics thr.

To fyght with Warwicke and all his men;
But he was affrayd, and his people also,
In every thynge, Lorde, thy wille be doo!

MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.

PIGHTLE. A small meadow; any small enclosed piece of land. East.

Also I will that mye offices in those my sayd lands, tenements, rents, services, wards, marriage, relics, escheats, pigntes, meadowes, &c.


PIG-IRON. A flat piece of iron, which the cook interposes between the fire and meat roasting, when she wants to retard, or put back that operation. It is hung on the bars by a hook.

PIGLE. The herb shortwort.

PIG-LEAVES. The cotton thistle. North.

PIGLING. Trifling; insignificant.

PIGNOLL. The pine-apple. (Fr.)

PIGNUTS. Earth-nuts. North.

PIG-POKER. A pig-driver. Var. dial.

PIG-RUNNING. A piece of game frequently practised at fairs, wakes, &c. A large pig, whose tail is cut short, and both soaped and greased, being turned out, is hunted by the young men and boys, and becomes the property of him who can catch and hold him by the tail, above the height of his head.

PIG-SCONCE. A dull heavy fellow.

PIGS-CROW. A pigsty. Devon.

PIGS-LOOSE. A pigsty. West.

PIGS-LOUSE. A woodhouse. Somerset.

PIGSNIE. A term of endearment, generally to a young girl. See the Tales of the Mail Men of Gotham, p. 19.
And here you may see I have
Even such an other,
Squeaking, gibbering, of evero degree.
The player fooles deare darling pigeme
He calles himselfe his brother,
Come of the verie same familie.

Tarleton's Horse-load of Fooles.

PIGS-PARSNIP. Cow parsnip. West.
PIGS-SNOUT. A kind of caterpillar.
There is yet another caterpillar of yellow-blackish colour, called Porcellus, we may in English call it pigges-snoute, in respect of the fashion of the head, especially the greater sort of these, for the lesser have round white specks upon their sides, and these live and are altogether to be found amongst the leaves of the Marsh Trifolie, which they consume and devour with an incredible celerity.

Topseil's Serpents, 1606, p. 104.

PIGS-WHISPER. A very low whisper.
PIG-TAIL. The least candle, put in to make up weight. Yorksh.
PIGWIGGEN. A dwarf. Drayton gives this name to one of his fairies.
What such a hazardously pigwiggan,
A little hand-string, in a biggin.

Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 197.

PIHER. A gipsy; a tramp. Sussex.
PIK. Pitch. North.
Y se men come to shryte so thykke
Of some here soules as blak as pikke.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 83.

PIK-AXE. The age of spades. West.
PIKE. A) A hayfork, especially a pitching-fork. Gloce. In Salop, a pickaxe is so called.
(2) The top of a hill.
Not far from Warminster is Clay-hill, and COP-rip about a quarter of a mile there; they are pikes or volcanos. Aubrey's Wits, Royal Soc. MS. p. 71.

(3) To steal. (4) To peep. Chaucer.
(5) A large cock of hay. North.

(6) The crackowe or long-pointed shoe, which was introduced into England about 1384. See Vita Ricardi II. ed. Hearne, 1729, pp. 53, 126. "Pyke of a shoo," Pr. Parv.
(7) To pick. Nominale MS.
But ever, alas! I make my mone,
To see my sonnys hed as hit is here;
I pyke owt thornys be on and on,
For now liggus ded my dere son dere.

MS. Cantab. F. c. v. 48, f. 72.
V pyke owt thornys by oon and oon.

MS. Cantab. F. ii. 39, f. 47.

(8) To run away. Grose.
(9) A staaff. See Isumbras, 497. Both pyke and palme, allel pilgram hym schoble.

Morte Arthr, MS. Lincoln, f. 90.

(10) To mark? (A.-S.)
And now y synge, and now y syke,
And thus my contynnaye y pyke.

Gower, MS. Cantab. F. i. 6, f. 4.
With the upcaste on hire he skelth,
And many a contynnaye he piketh.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antic. 134, f. 43.
For alle men on hym can pyke,
For he rod no dodur lyke.

MS. Cantab. F. ii. 38, f. 242.

(11) A turnpike. Far. dial.
(12) To cleanse. See Pick (9).

PIKE-HARNEYS. Plunderera. (A.-N.)
PIKEL. A pitchfork; a hayfork. North.
PIKLED. Fine and small. Hearne.
PIKLET. A kind of crumpet; a thin circular tea-cake. Var. dial.
PIKE-OFF. Be gone! East.
(2) A small vessel, or fishing boat.
PIKES. Short butts which fill up the irregularity caused by hedges not running parallel.
PIKE-WALL. A wall built in a manner diverging to a point at its summit. West.
"Pikewall, murus pyramidalis," Pr. Parv.
PIK-IRON. The pointed end of an anvil.
PIKY. A gipsy. Kent.
PIL. A heavy club. North.
PILCH. An outer garment, generally worn in cold weather, and made of skins of fur. "Pelicium, a pyliche," Nominale MS. The term is still retained in connected senses in our dialects. "A piece of flannel or other woollen put under a child next the clout is in Kent called a pylich; a coarse shagged piece of rug laid over a saddle for ease of a rider is in our midland parts called a pitch," MS. Lansd. 1033. "Warne pickup and warme shon," MS. Digby 86. In our old dramatists, the term is applied to a buff or leather jerkin, and Shakespeare has "pitcher" for the sheath of a sword.
Wha so may noghte do his dede, he selle to park, Barefote withowtene schone, and ga with lyarde. 
Take hym unto his pitch, and to his pater noster, And pray for hym that may do, for he es bot a waster. 

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 148.

Thy vesture that thou shalt use ben these, a warne pyliche for wynter, and co kirtel, and co rote for somer. 

MS. Bodl. 483, f. 182.

PILCROW. The mark "". ""Pylaerefe yu a booke,"" Prompt. Parv. MS. Harl. 221.

PILE. (1) An arrow.
Thus he arrives unto these heroes sight, 
His vesture pric'd with pyles, as ofte in fight 
He did such glorious marks receive from foes. 

Howard's British Princes, 1689, p. 11.

(2) Deeply involved. ""In a pile of wrangle,"" i.e. deeply involved in the dispute.

(3) The side of a coin having no cross. See Cross-and-Pile.

(4) The head of an arrow.


(6) To break off the awns of barley with an iron. Var. dial.


(8) A weight of anything.

(9) A kind of poker, with a large flat handle, used by bakers. A drawing of one is given in my copy of the Nominale MS. f. 21.

(10) To wilt a coat. Somerset.

PILE-MOW. A wooden hammer used in fencing. Lanc.

PILE. Light grass and roots, raked together to be burnt. Cornw.
PILGER. A fish-spear. *East.* Most probably connected with *algere,* q.v.
PILGRIM-SALVE. An old ointment, made chiefly of swine’s grease and isinglass.
PILLERS. Places on the downs interrupting their equable smooth surface, tufts of long grass, rashes, short furze, heath, &c. often matted together and often forming good cover for hares. *Cormo.*
PILIOL. Wild thyme. It is mentioned in a receipt in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 286.

PILL. (1) To steal; to spoil.
Thou sael notht be tyrant till thaim, to pilie thalme, and spoyle thaim, als the wicked princez dus.
*MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 5.
Item he assembled certain Lancashire and Cheshire men to the extent to make warre on the foresaid lorde and suffered them to robbe and pill without correction or reproof. *Hall, Henry IV.* f. 7.
(2) To peel. Dent’s *Pathway to Heaven,* p. 20.
(4) The refuse of a hawk’s prey.
(5) A kind of pitchet. *South.*
(6) A small creek. *Heref.* “S. Caracres pill or creeke,” *Harrison,* p. 61. The channels through which the drainings of the marshes enter the river are termed *pills.*
From S. Juste pill or creeke to S. Manditus creeke, is a mile dim.*Loisand’s Itinerary,* 1769, ill. 29.

PILLAW. A sea dish, mentioned in the novel of Peregrine Pickle, cap. 9.
PILL-COAL. A kind of peat. *West.*
PILLED. Bald. “Pilled as one that wanteth heare, pellit,” Palsgrave. A bad head when the hair comes off was also so called.
The Sphinx or Sphinxia is of the kind of apes, having his body rough like apes, but his breast up to his necke, pilie and smooth without hayre: the face is very round yet sharp and piked, having the breasts of women, and their favor or visage much like them: in that part of their body which is bare without hair, there is a certaine red thing rising in a round circle like millet seed, which giveth great grace and comeliness to their coulour, which in the middle parte is humaine. *Topell’s Beasts,* 1607. He behelde the body on grounde, Hyt stanke as a pilied hownde.
*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 192.
PILLER. A robber. *Palsgrave.* One who committed depredations without indulging in a criminal act was also so called; a person who imposed, as an overcharging innkeeper.
PILLERDS. *Barley. Cormo.*
PILLE. A skin or hide. *Pr. Parv.*
PILLEWHITHIS. *Pillows.*
PILLIARD. A kind of cloak. *(A.-N.)*
PILLICK. The pens. It occurs very frequently in Florio, pp. 159, 382, 385, 409, 449, 454, &c. A man complaining of old age, in a poem of the beginning of the thirteenth century, says,—

Yee maist no more of love done,
Mi pilloc plaiseth on mi done.
*Relig. Antiqu.* ii. 211.
The word also occurs in some lines in *King Lear,* iii. 4, which are still favorites in the nursery under a slightly varied form. *See Collier’s Shakespeare,* vii. 427. It was likewise a term of endearment. “A prime-cocce, a pillicocke, a darlin, a beloved lad,” *Florio,* p. 382. See also ibid. p. 554; Cotgrave, in *v. Turbuleanu* *Vuitall.*
PILLION. The head-dress of a priest or graduate. “His pillicus est ornamentum capitis sacerdotis vel graduati, Anglice a hure or a pplyon,” *MS. Bibl. Reg.* 12 B. i. f. 12. In the *MS. Morte Arthure,* f. 89, a king is represented as wearing a “pillono hatt.”
PILLOWBERE. A pillow-case. “vij. pylloberys,” *inventory, MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 58. Also called a *pillow-slip* or *pillow-tie.*
PILL-PATES. Shaven heads; friars.
PILM. Dust. *Devon.* Grose has pillum.
Hence pilmy, dusty.
PILMER. Fine small rain. *Devon.*
PILRAG. A fallow field. *Sussex.*
PILT. Put; placed. *(A.-S.)*
Now am y of my lande *gylte,*
And that ys ryght that y s o beec.
*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 242.
And ho so curteth withoutyn gylt,
Hyt shal on hysude be *byt.*
*MS. Harl.* 1791, f. 9.
PILWE. A pillow. *(A.-S.)* “Pulvinar,
pylywe,” *MS. Land.* 560, f. 45.
PIME. To peep about; to pry. *North.*
PIMENT. A favorite drink with our ancestors.
The manner of making it is thus described in a *MS.* of the fifteenth century in Mr. Pettigrew’s possession, “Take clowis, quibibus, mases, caney, gynalgale, and make powdor therof, terymynge it with good wyne, and the third party hony, and clene hem throou a clene klothe; also thou mayest make it with good ale.”
Ther was *piment* and claré,
To heigh lordeinges and to meyne.*Arthur and Merlin,* p. 116.
Hyt was y-do without lette,
The cloth was spred, the bord was sette,
They wente to hare soper.
Mete and drynch they hadde s Feyni,
*Pyment,* claré, and Reynysch wyn,
And elles greet wondrys hyt wer.
And yaf him souke of the *pyment scoote.*
And yafe hym souke of the *pyment scoote,*
That spronge and grewe cote of the holy rote.
*Lydgate,* *MS. Ashmole* 39, f. 53.

Malmasyes, Tires, and Rumneys,
With Caperlicls, Canpelles, and Oneyes,
Vernuge, Cute, and Raspyes also,
Whippet and Fyngmedo, that ben lawyres therto;
And I will have also wyne do Ryne,
With new maid Clarye, that is good and fyne,
Muscadell, Terynyse, and Baslart,
With Ypocras and *Pyment* comyng afterwaerd.
*MS. Raoul.* C. 96.
PIN

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PIMENTARIE. Balm. Gerard.

PIMENET. A small red pimple. "Nine
pimenes make a pock royal," Old Saying.

PIMPING. Little; pitiful. West.

PIMPLE. The head. Var. dial.

PIN. (1) A disease in hawks.
(2) The hip. Somerset.
(3) On the pin, on the gui wine. In a merry pin, i. e. a merry humour, half intoxicated.
(4) A small peg of wood.
Hit was so cleene y-take away withinne on nyht.
That there was never a gyne stondyng ther.
Chron. Vitulain. p. 117.

(5) To do a thing in haste. Lanc.

PIN-AND-WEB. A kind of excrescence in the
ball of the eye.

Untill some quack-salver or other can picke out
that pin and webbe which is stucke in both his eye.
A Knight's Conjuring, 1607.

For a pin or web in the eye. Take two or three
lice out of ones head, and put them alive into the
eye that is grievd, and so close it up, and most as-
surely the lice will suck out the web in the eye,
and will cure it, and come forth without any hurt.
The Countryman of Kent's Choice Manuale, ed. 1675, p. 73.

PINAUNTE. A penitent. (A.-N.)
Thys makest me to drowe and dare,
That y am lyke a pore penyante.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 21.

PIN-BASKET. The youngest child of a family;
often the weakest and smallest.

PIN-BONE. The hip-bone. West.

PINBOUK. A jar, or earthen vessel.

PIN-CASE. A pincushion. North.

PINCH. (1) To be giddily. Var. dial.
(2) To plait linens.
Thus leud men that can sey,
He is an honest prest in good faye,
Jit his goune be pinchit gay.
MS. Doves 309, f. 5.

(3) The game of pitch-halfpenny, or pitch-and-
hustle. North.

(4) "I synche coursayse as one doth that is
nyce of condyscions, je fays le nyce," Palsgrave.

PINCH-BECK. A miserly fellow. Hulgoet,
1552. Pincheort, Devon. Gloss. Pinch-gut
is very common, and pinch-penny occurs in
Hollyband's Dictonarie, 1593, as the trans-
lation of chiche.

PINCHEM. A tom-tit. Beds.

PINCHER. A niggard. Still in use.

PINCHERWIG. An earwig. South.

PIN-CLOTH. A pinafore. Somerset.

PINCOD. A pincushion. North.

PINCURTLE. A pinafore. Devon.

PINCUSHION. The sweet scabious. East.

PIND. (1) To impound an animal.
Weddes to take and bestes to pyns,
That was hymn not commyn of kynd.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 3.

(2) Tainted, mouldy, said of meat. A saw which
has lost its pulancy from being over-bent is
said to be pind, or pinny. West.

PINDER. The petty officer of a manor whose
duty it was to impound all strange cattle
straying upon the common. "Inclusor, a
pynder," Nominalie MS.

In Wakefield there lives a jolly pinder,
In Wakefield all on a green. Robin Hood, ii. 16

PINE. (1) Pain; grief. (A.-S.) Still in use,
according to MS. Lansd. 1033.
But some after come tythisings,
Marrokk mett hys lorde kynges,
And faste he can hym frayne.
Syr, he seyde, for Goddes ryne,
Of a thyng that now ys ryne
Whatevbe ye so frayne?
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.
Thel goo aboute be vij, or nyne,
And done the husbondes myculle yyne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.
Hwo haveth helle dure unloke,
That thu art of yyne i-broke.

(2) To torment; to torture. (A.-S.) In use in
the provinces in the sense to starve with cold
or hunger. Pined, reduced by hunger.

(3) The end. Somerset.


(5) To inclose, or shut up.
Mone men of holde cherche that ben al to lewed,
I lekyen ham to a bred is pyned in a cage;
When he hath shertely hymselfe al be-scherwed,
Then he beginnys to daunces, to harpe, and to rage.
MS. Doves 309, f. 5.

PINE. A pioneer. (Fr.)

PINFALLOW. Winter fallow. North.

PINFOLDS. Pounds for cattle. Palsgrave has
this word, "I pounde I put horse or heestes in
the pynfolde." Inclusorium, a pynfold,
Nominalie MS.

PING. (1) To push. West.

(2) A kind of sweet wine.

PINGE. To prick. See Ping (1).
He pingle his stede with spores kene,
And smot a strok that was sene.
Romance of Otued, p. 55.

PINGLE. (1) A small inclosure, generally one
long and narrow. North.

(2) To eat with very little appetite. Sharp's
MS. Warw. G1. Nash uses the word.

(3) To labour very hard, without a correspond-
ing progress. North.

PINGLER. Generally from Pingle (2), as in
the following passage. It was also a term of
contempt, applied to any small inferior person
or animal.

For this little beast is not afraid to leap into
the hunters face, although it can doe no great
harme, either with teeth or nails. It is an argu-
ment that it is exceeding hot, because it is so bold
and eager. In the uppermost chap, it hath long
and sharp teeth, growing two by two. It hath
large and wide cheekes, which they alwaies fill,
both carrying in, and carrying out, they eate with both,
whereupon a devouring fellow, such a one as Sta-
simus a servant to Plautus was, is called Crycetus,
a hamster, because he filleth his mouth well, and is
no pinger at his meat.
Topesell's Beastes, 1607, p. 530.

PINGMEDO. A kind of wine.

PINGOT. A small croft. Lanc.

PINGSWIG. A scarecrow. Yorksh.

PIN HEAD. Not worth a pin-head, i. e. of very
little value indeed.

PINKIN. Delicate. West.
PINING-STOOL. A stool of punishment; a cuckolding-stool. (A.-S.)
PINION. The skirt of a gown.
PINIONS. Refuse wool. *Somerset.*
PINIOUS. Of a weak appetite. *North.*
PINK. (1) To dye a pink colour.
(2) A kind of linen. *Lin.* In some counties, the chaffinch is so termed.
(3) A stab. Also, to stab. *Grose.*
(4) A minnow. Still in use.
(5) A kind of small vessel. It occurs in the Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2. *Pinkstern,* a very narrow boat used on the Severn.
(6) Small. *Pinkly, pinky-winky,* very small, excessively small; also, peeping with small pink eyes. *North.*
(8) A game at cards, the same as *Post and Pair.* See MS. Egerton 923, f. 49; Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 315.
(9) A pinch. *Aye pyncke is your paye,* Chester Plays, i, 126. *North.*
(10) To deck; to adorn. *Somerset.*
PINKER. A robber, or ruffian; a cutter. *So many pickers,* Collier's Old Ballads, p. 6. It is left unexplained in Skeat, ii. 203. *Exchiefew,* a cutter or pickers, Colgrave.
PINKING. Poorly; unluck. *Dorset.*
PINKNEEDLE. The herb shepherd's-hodkin.
PINNACE. A small vessel. Shakespeare apparently applies the term to a person of bad character, a pandrer, or go-between, several instances of which use may be supplied, though not noticed by the commentators.
Hold, sirrah, bear you these letters tightly; Sail like my *pinnace* to these golden shores.
*Merry Wives of Windsor,* i. 3.
For when all the gallants are gone out o' th' town,
0 then these fine *pinnace* lack their due lading.
*Song of the London Princtice,* p. 68.
PINNE. To bolt a door. (A.-S.)
PINNER. A narrow piece of cloth which went round a woman's gown at the top near the neck. *Pinnere,* the upper parts of a lady's head-dress when lappets were in fashion,*
MS. Devon Glossary.
PINNING. The low masonry which supports a frame of stud-work. Ground pinning or under-pinning is the masonry which supports the wooden frame-work of a building, and keeps it above the ground.
PINNOCK. (1) The hedge-sparrow. *A pinnocke* or hedge sparrow which bringeth up the cuckoes birds instead of her owne,*
Withals' Dictionaries, ed. 1608, p. 22.
Thus in the *pinnocke's nest* the cuckoo lays,
Then, easy as a Frenchman, takes her flight.
*Peter Pindar,* i. 416.
(2) To bring *pinnocke* to *pannock,* to bring some-
thing to nothing, to destroy. *Bryng a somethynge to nothynge, as the vulgare speache is,* to bringe pynnock to pannock,*
Huloe, 1552.
(3) A brick or wooden tunnel placed under a road to carry off the water. *Sussex.*
PINNOCKS. Fine clothes. *Sus.*
PINNOLD. A small bridge. *Sussex.*
PINNONADE. A confection made chiefly of almonds and pines, and hence the name. See the Forme of Curys, p. 31.
PIN-OF-THE-THROAT. The uvaula.
PIN-PANNERY-FELLOW. A covetous fellow. *A pin-pennible fellow, a covetous miser that pins up his baskets or panniers,* or that thinks the loss of a pin to be a pain and trouble to him,* Kennett, MS.
PIN-PATCHES. Periwinkles. *East.*
PIN-PILLOW. A pincushion. *Palsgrave.* Cotgrave has, *Espingiler, a pin-pillow or cushi-
et to sticke pinnes on.*
PINS. Legs. *Var. dial.*
PINSONS. (1) A pair of pinners. *Palsgrave.*
Still in use in the Western counties.
And this *Pils* affirms that to be proper to this in-
sect, to have a sting in the tail and to have arms; for by arms hee makes the two crosse forkes or tonges which come from it one both sides, in the topes whereof are little things like *pynons,* to de-
taine and hold fast, that which it apprehended, whiles it wundeth with the sting in the tail.
*Pupe's Historie of Serpents,* 1698, p. 924.
(2) Thin-soled shoes. *Calcetius,* pinsone,*
Nominale MS. Compare MS. Arundel 249, f. 88. *Pynson sho,* *caffignon,* Palsgrave. The copy of Palsgrave belonging to the Cam-
bridge public library has "or socke" written by a contemporary hand. *Soccatius,* that *wereath startupes or pinsons,* Elyot, ed. 1559. See Ord. and Reg. p. 124.
PINSEWAIL. A boil. *Dorset.*
PINT. To drink a pint of ale.
PINTLE. Mentula. There is a receipt "for bolynge of pyntelys" in MS. Sloane 2584, p. 50.
For sore *pyntels.* Take lyncheole, and stampe smal, and then temper it with swepe mylke, and than sethe them together, and than therof make a plater, and ley to, and anoyste it with the joste of morre till he be whole. *MS. Med. Rec. xv.*
PINTLEDY-PANTLEDY. Pit-a-pat. *Lin.*
PIN-WING. The pinion of a fowl.
PINY. The piony. *Var. dial.*
Using such cunning as they did dispose
The ruddy piny with the lighter rose.
*Brown's Britannia's Pastorals,* ii. 83.
PIO. A kind of lace. The method of making it is described in a very curious tract on laces of the fifteenth century, MS. Harle. 2320, f. 69.
PIONES. The seeds of the piony, which were formerly used as a spice. (A.-N.)
PIOET. A magpie. *North.*
PIOITY. Variously coloured. *York.*
PIP. (1) A single blossom. *Waw.* Also, a small seed, any diminutive object.
(2) The lues venerae. *South.*
(3) Anger; offence. *Esnor.*
PIR. (1) A sort of mark or target. (2) To match.

PIR Scene. A short and rounded form of the letter R. It is used to indicate a sound or syllable that is not expected in the pronunciation of the word. It is often used to represent the sound of a ripple or a wave in the ocean.

PIRRY. Pretty. Var. dial.

PISCINE. A shallow stone basin generally placed in a niche in old churches and furnished with an outlet for the water in which the priest washed his hands, &c.

PISHY. A call used to a dog.

PISNET. A pump or slipper. Holme.

PISPER. To make mischief. Devon.

PISSED. The dandelion.

PISISAN. The common ant. Salop.

PISING-CANDLE. The least candle in a pound, put in to make up weight.

PISING-CONDUIT. The name of a small conduit situated near the Royal Exchange, and said to have been so termed from its running a small stream.

PISING-WHILE. But a pyssyng wake, tant quon aurroy pisté, or ce pendent. Palsgrave. The phrase occurs in Shakespeare.

PISSMILE. Ants, or pismires. West.

PIST. Hist! An exclamation.

PISTEL. A wild disorderly fellow.

PISTELL. An epistle. Lat. Pistrell, one who reads or sings the epistle. Palsgrave, however, has, pisteller that syngeth the mase. It occurs in Nominale MS.

PISTER. To whisper. Exmoor.

PISTOL. A swaggering fellow. Perhaps from pistolto, explained by Florio, a rogueing beggar, a cantler, an upright man that liveth by begging. Hence Shakespeare's character of that name.

PISTOLET. Meant both a Spanish pistole, and a small pistol.

PISTU. One would move by rythmes; but wichcrafts charms, Bring not now their old fears, nor their old harms. Rams and sling now are silly battery, Pistolets are the best artillery. Donne's Poems, p. 122.

PISTURE. My fires have driven, thine have drawn it hence; And I am rou'd of picture, heart, and sense. Dwells with me still mine icksome memory, Which both to keep and lose grieves equally. Donne's Poems, p. 190.

PIT. (1) A spot, or mark. (2) To match.

PITALE. Foot-soldiers. (A.-N.)

PITANCE. A mess of victuals. (A.-N.) Pits撺er, one who gave out provisions.

PITCH. (1) A skin of fur. (2) Weight or momentum. I'ar. dial. It occurs in Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 60. (3) The height to which a hawk soars before stooping on its prey. (4) The quantity taken up at one time on a hayfork. West. Also, to load hay or straw. (5) To sit down. Var. dial. (6) An iron crow-bar with a thick square point for making holes in the ground. Hence to pitch, to make holes in the ground for hurdles, &c. (7) Pitch and pay, throw down your money at once, pay ready money. (8) To pave roughly. South. (9) Pitch in, to set to work; to beat or thrash a person.
PIT. (10) The point of the shoulder. This is when the shoulder point or pitch of the shoulder is displaced, which grieve is called of the Italians aprutamento, and it cometh by reason of some great fall-forward rush or straine. The signes be these. That shoulder point will stick out further then his fellow, and the horse will halt right down.

Tappell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607.

(11) To fall away, or decline, as to lose flesh in sickness. Somerset. A liquid is said to pitch when it stands, and a sediment takes place at the bottom of the vessel.

PITCH-AND-HUSTLE. Chuck-fartharking. The game of pitch-and-toss is very common, being merely the throwing up of halfpence, the result depending on a guess of heads or tails.

PITCHATS. Broken glass, china, &c.

PITCHED-AWAY. Emaicidated. Devon.

PITCHED-MARKET. One in which corn is brought and sold by the sack, not by the sample.

PITCHER. (1) A pollard willow. West.

(2) The man who lifts or pitches the reaped corn or hay up on to the waggon. His work is of course called pitchen, his implement a pitchfork. Those who unload the waggon on to the stack, or goaf, are called impitchers.

(3) A fierce mastiff. Yorksh.

PITCHING. Precipitation. It is used in its chemical sense. West.

PITCHING-AXE. A large axe used chiefly in felling timber. Salop.

PITCHING-NET. A large triangular net attached to two poles, and used with a boat chiefly for the purpose of catching salmon.

PITCHING-PENCE. Pence formerly paid in fairs and markets for every bag of corn. Brand, ii. 271.

PITCHING-PRONG. A pitchfork. South.

PITCHING-STONES. Round stones used instead of paving. I. of Wight.

PITCH-POLE. To make a thing pitch-pole is to make it fetch double what you gave for it. Oxon.

PITCH-UP. To stop. I. of Wight.

PIT-COUNTER. A game played by boys, who roll counters in a small hole. The exact description I have not the means of giving.

PIT-FALL. A peculiar kind of trap set in the ground for catching small birds.

PITH. (1) A crumb of bread. Devon.

(2) Force; strength; might. (A.S.) Still in use, according to Moor. "Pythyth, of great substance, substanceius; pyththy, stronge, puissant." Palgrave.

They called Perceville the wight,
The kyng doubted hym to kyngyte;
Theyske he couthe litlelle in sighte,
The childe was of pitch. Perceval, 1640.

PITHER. To dig lightly; to throw earth up very gently. Kent.

PITHEST. Pitiful. Devon.

PIT-HOLE. A grave. Var. dial.

PITISANQUINT. Pretty well. Somerset.

PITMAN’S-PINK. The single pink. Newc.

PITOUS. Merciful; compassionate; exciting compassion. Chaucer.

PIT-SAW. A large saw used in pits for cutting a tree into planks. Var. dial.

PIT-STEAD. A place where there has been a pit. Ches.

PITTER. (1) To grieve. (2) To squeak. East.

The second meaning is an archaism.

PITTER-PATTER. To go pit-a-pat; to beat incessantly; to palpitate. North.

PITHER. To fidget about. West.

PITY. "It were pity on my life," it would indeed be a pity.

For if I should as lion come in strife
Into this place, twere pity on my life.


And should I not pay your civility
To th’ostmost of my poor ability,
Who art great Jove’s sister and wife,
It were o’er pity of my life.

Cotton’s Poetical Works, 1734, p. 7.

PITYFULL. Compassionate. Palgrave.

PIX. (1) To glean orchards. West.

(2) The box or shrine in which the consecrated wafers were kept. Hence is said to be derived the phrase please the pigs.

(3) A name given to the custom of the goldsmiths of London making a trial of the public coin by weighing it before the privy council. See a long paper by Mr. Black in the Journal of the British Archeological Association, i. 128, and Blount’s Gloss.

PIXLiquid. A kind of oil.

PIXY. A fairy. The term is not obsolete, and like fairy, is common in composition. Pixy-puff, a broad species of fungus. Pixy-rings, the fairy circles. Pixy-seats, the entangled knots in horses’ manes. Pixy-stool, the toadstool. "Pixy-led, to be in a maze, to be bewilderd, as if led out of the way by hogoboin, or puck, or one of the fairies; the cure is to turn one of your garments the inside outward, which gives a person time to recollect himself: the way to prevent it, some say, is for a woman to turn her cap inside outward, that the pixies may have no power over her, and for a man to do the same with some of his clothes," MS. Devon Gl.

Thee pixie-led in Popish plety,
Who mak’st thyself the triple crowns base drudg.

Coberry’s Divine Limpease, 1650, p. 73.

PIZE. (1) Prettiful; peevish. West.

(2) A kind of oath. "What the pize ails them?"

Whiter’s Specimen, 1794, p. 19.

PIJT. Placed; reared.

He led hym forth uppon that pleyne,
He was war of a pynapulle pjt:
Shehan had he never sanye,
Offclothes of gold burnished byrt.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 69.

PLACARD. (1) A man’s stomacher, which was frequently adorned with jewels; a kind of breast-plate.

Some had the helme, the visere, the two baviers and the two piecekeres of the same curiously graven and cunningly costed.

Hall, Henry IV. f. 19.
PLA

(2) A printed sheet, folded so as to form a little quarto book.

PLACE. (3) A house, or residence. (2) A barton. (3) A jakes. *Var. dial.*

(4) The pitch of a hawk or other bird of prey.

See Macheth, ii. 4.

PLACEAN. Places. *Leic.*

PLACEBO. To sing placebo, i.e. to endeavour to curry favour.

PLACIDIOUS. Gentle; placid.

There was never any thing more strange in the nature of dogs, then that which hapned at Rhodes besieged by the Turke, for the dogges did there descerne betwixt Christians and Turkese; for toward the Turkes they were most eager, furious, and unappresable, but towards Christians, although unknowne, most easy, peaceable, and placidious. *Tupell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607,* p. 158.

PLACINACION. Satisfaction; atonement. This word occurs in a curious macaronic poem, of which there are copies in MSS. Harl. 536 and 941, and a fragment in MS. Harl. 218, f. 32. (*Lat. Med.*)

PLACING. Going out to service. *North.*

PLACK. (1) A piece of money. *Cumb.*

(2) A portion or piece of anything, a piece of ground, a portion of labour, &c. *West.*

PLACKET. A woman's pocket. Still used in this sense, according to Forby, ii. 255. It was metaphorically applied to the female pudendum; and the penis was termed the *placket-racket.* This word has been so much misunderstood that I am compelled to be somewhat in defining it. Grose has *placket-hole,* a pocket-hole. Nares, Dyce, and other writers, tell us a *placket* generally signifies a petticoat, but their quotations do not bear out this opinion. According to Moor, the term is in some places applied to a shift. Delrio playing at a game of racket.

Far put his hand into Florinda's placket:

Keep hold, saith she, nor any further go,

Said he, Just so, the placket well will do.

Selct Collection of Epigrams, 1605.

PLAD. Played. *Somerset.*

PLADDE. Pledged.

And long for hit forsothe he pladde.


PLAGES. The divisions of the globe.

PLAGGIS. Cawalips. *Arch. xxx. 411.*

PLAGUY. Very. *Var. dial.*

PLAIFAIER. A playfellow.

In so muche that for imprisonmente of one of his wonton mates and unthriftie playfaiers he strake the chiefe justice with his fiste on the face.

*Halfs Union, Henry V.* f. 1.

He left the conseyle of these olde wyse mens, and dede after the consel of chyldeyn that wreny his playfryn.

*Winbumton's Sermon, 1388, MS. Hatton, 57,* p. 11.

PLAIN. (1) Middling. *Dorset.* "How's your wife to day." "Oh, very plain, thankee, sir."

(2) To complain. *North.*

(3) An open space surrounded by houses nearly answering to the Italian Piazza. In the city of Norwich there are several: as St. Mary's Plain, the Theatre Plain, &c.


(5) Simple; clear. Also, clearly.

Lorde, the unluckynes was shewid to kyng Edward that day,

At his lordyng in Holldynes he had grett payne;

His subjectes and people wolde not hym obey;

Of hym and his people they had grett disdain;

There schewed hym unluckyness and answering hym playne,

As for kyng he shulde not londe there for wele ne wo;

Yett londid that gentil prynce, the will of God was soo!

*MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D.* xv.


(7) A kind of flannel.

PLAIN-DEALING. A game at cards.

PLAIN-SONG. Simple melody.

Our life is a plain-song with cunning pen'd,

Whose highest pitch in lowest base doth end.

*The Return from Parnassus,* p. 277.

PLAIN. A complaint.

How miserable's he who in his mind

A mutiny against himself must find!

Justly this Spirit doth our plaine provoke,

So insupportable that makes our yoke;

That presseth our ascent above the skie,

Though we are made of earth, and cannot fly.

*MS. Poems,* xvi. Cent.

From the scene of old Harry lock'd up with a whore,

From waiting with plaines at the Parliament dore,

From the death of a King without why or wherefore.

Fletcher's Poema,* p. 134.

PLAISE-MOUTHED. Small mouthed, like a plaice; and hence metaphorically used for primmess or affectation.

PLAIT. A kind of small ship. Blount calls it "a hoy or water vessel."

PLANCH. To plush hedgeas. *Staff.*


Forsy has *planches,* a boarded floor; and Palmer gives *planches,* the planks of a flooring.

The goodwife, that before had provided for afterclaps, had found out a privie place between two seeings of a plancher, and there she thrust Lionello, and her husband came sweeting. What news, quoth she, drives you home againe so soone, husband? Marry, sweet wife, quoth he, a fearfull dreame that I had this night, which came to my remembrance.

*Tarleton's Noxes out of Purgatory,* p. 100.

PLANCH. A plate. *Norf.*

PLANE. The shaft of a crossbow.

PLANET. Climate. *North.*

PLANETS. Rain falls in planets, when it falls partially and with violence. *North.* Forsy has the phrase by *planets,* capriciously, irregularly, changeably.

PLANET-STRUCK. Paralytic. *Linc.* This phrase appears to have been formerly in use for any sudden and violent attack not known by a familiar appellation. "A blasting or planet-streeking," Florio, p. 44. According to Markham, horses are said to be planet-struck when there is a deprivation of feeling or motion, not stirring any of the members, but that they remain in the same form as when the beast was first struck. It comes to a horse sometimes by choler and phlegm superabundantly mixed together; sometimes
from melancholy blood, being a cold and dry humour, which annoys the hinder part of the brain; sometimes of extraordinary heat or cold, or raw digestion striking into the veins suddenly; or lastly, from extreme hunger, occasioned by long fasting.

PLANISH. To cover anything, as a table, room, &c., with all sorts of articles untidily placed; as, when children have been playing together and a room is heaped up with their playthings. (Qu. from Plenish for Replenish?) Line.


PLATING. A plantation. East.

PLASAD. In a fine condition. Eemoor.

PLASE. A palace. Spenser. Ho ye more worthy withyn my plane? Mysterst the never, man, for thy myssede.

 PIECES OF ANCIENT POETRY, p. 43.

PLASH. (1) To lower and narrow a broad-spread hedge by partially cutting off the branches, and embanking them with those left upright. A rod cut half through, and bent down, is termed a plash.

(2) A pool of water; a large puddle, "Lacuna, a playche of water," Nominala MS.

Betwixt a plashke and a fode appone a flatelawnde. More Arbeear, MS. Lincoln, f. 83.

Roares, rages, foames, against a mountaine dashes, And in recoll makes meadowes standing plases.

Brownne's Britannia Piastrors, p. 53.

If the drynke the hale, thu shalt fynde it no scoffe. Of terrible deate the wyltacker in the plashes.

Dyte's Kyngc Johan, p. 78.

At length, coming to a broad plash of water and mud, which could not be avoysed, I fetched a rise, yet fell in over the ancles at the further end.

KEMP'S NINE DATES WONDER, 1600.

PLASHY. "Plashy waes, wet under foot; to plash in the dirt, all plash'd, made wet and dirty; to plash a traveller, to dash or strike up the dirt upon him," MS. Lansl. 1033.

"A wet or a plashie ground," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 382.

PLAT. (1) Plaited straw, of which bonnets are made. Line.

(2) The mould-board of a plough. Norf.

(3) "I platte with claye, tardille," Palsgrave.

"He platteth his butter upon his bread wi', his thombe as it were a lyttell claye," ibid.

(4) Place; situation. North.

(5) A small bridge. Chesb.


(7) The flat of a sword. (A.-N.)

(8) Anything flat or horizontal, as a piece of timber so laid in building, &c.

(9) A map, or plan.

PLAT-BLIND. Entirely blind.

PLATE. (1) Illegal silver money, but often applied to money generally. (Span.)

(2) To clinch; to rivet. North.

(3) A flat piece of metal, a term used in ancient armoury; an iron glove. "Plate of a ffyr herth" is mentioned in the Pr. Parv. and explained by Ducange, in v. RETROFACIUM,

"illud quod tegit ignem in nocte, vel quod retro ponitur."

PLAT-FOOTED. Splay-footed. Devon.

PLAT-FORM. A ground-plan, or design; the list of divisions in a play, &c.

PLATLY. Plainly; perfectly.

For she here crafty platly and here konnyng Spente upon him only in wirkyng.

MS. Digby 230.

And reson also platly can y none,

How a mayde with childe schulde gone,

And foure forth in hire virginite.

Lygatyte, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 5.

Whereof platly I am nothyng in doute.

Lytgatyte, MS. Aehm. 39, f. 55.

PLATNESS. Flatness. Palsgrave.

PLATNORE. A species of clay. South.

PLATTE. To throw down flat. (A.-N.)

PLATTER-FACE. A very broad face.

PLATTINDE. Journeying forth.

Of hem ne wolde nevere on dwelle,

That he ne come sone plattinge,

Hwo hora ne havelde, com gangande.

Havelok, 2282.

PLATTY. Uneven, having bare spots, as cornfields sometimes have. Steaner.

PLAUSIVE. Plausible. Shak.

The Earl again is chosen, his title is sent him, and he, in requital, sends many flattering and plausible letters, and, that they might be the more acceptable, being sent unto scholars, wrote to them in Latin. It is intolerable the flattery that he used.

MS. Harl. 4088.

PLAW. To parboil. East. "And place is togedyrr wel and fyne," Arch. xxx. 332.


PLAY. (1) Sport; pleasure. (A.-S.)

(2) A country walk. Somerset.

PLAY-DAY. A holiday. Var. dial.

PLAY-FERE. A playfellow. Palsgrave.

He sayed, How I hase thouere

Fondene now thi playferne?

Je schalle habyt it fulte dere

Er that I hethene go! Pecœur, 1992.

PLAY-IN. To begin at once. South.

PLAY-LOME. A weapon. (A.-S.)

Gore me my playlome,

And I salle go to hym sone;

Hym were better hafe bene at Rome,

So ever mote I thryfe!

Pecœur, 2013.

PLAYNESS. The plain fact.

PLAY-PEEP. To offer the least opposition.

PLAY-SHARP. Be quick. Var. dial.

PLAYTOUR. A pleader. (A.-N.)

Thyr was a man that hyghte Valentyne,

Playtour he was and ryche man fyne.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 58.

PLAY-UP. To commence playing upon a musical instrument. Var. dial.

PLAZEN. Places. Somerset.

PLEACH. To intertwine. This term is still current in the word plash, q. v.

PLEAN. A tell-tale, or gossip. North.


PLEAUSANCE. Pleasure; delight. (A.-N.)
PLEASAUNTES. A kind of lawn or gauze. It is mentioned in MS. Cantab. Fr. i. 6, f. 141.

Over their garnements were rochettes of plea
sauntae, rouled with crysomyne velvet, and set with letters of gold like caretes, their heads rouled in plesauntae and typpers lyke the Egyptian.

Hall, Henry VIII. f. 7.

On every side of her stooide a countesse holding a clothe of pleasaeance when she sat to drink.

Hardyng, Suppl. f. 78.

PLEASE. To satisfy. North.

PLEASEUR. To please. Still in use.

PLEASEUR-LADY. A whore. See the Bride, by Thomas Nabas, 4to. 1640, sig. E.

PLEASURES. Ornaments for dress.

PLEBE. The populace.

Which, borne out as well by the wisdome of the poet, as supported by the worth of the actors, wrought such impression in the hearts of the plebe, that in short space they excelled in civility and government.

Heywood's Apology for Actors, 1612.

PLECK. (1) A place. North.
(2) A plat of ground; a small inclosure; a field. Warn.

PLECKS. A term in haymaking, applied to the square beds of dried grass. Chesh.

PECTRE. A quill. (Lat.)

PLEDGE. To become a surety for another; to redeem one. Palsgrave.

PLEDGET. A small plug; a piece of lint, by which the nostrils are plugged when excessive bleeding takes place. Line.

PLEE. Pleading; discord.

Plentie maketh pride;
Fride maketh ples.


PLEEK. A parcel, or small packet.

PLEENPIE. A talebearer. North.

PLEIGHTTE. Plucked. Weber.

PLEIGNEN. To complain. Gower.

Luke it be done and delve to my dree pople,
That None playme of theire parte o payne of your lyfes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66.

PLEIR. A player. Nominale MS.

PLEK. A place, or plot. (A.-S.)

Thenne loke where a smothe plek of grene is, and theder bere at this upon the skyn with as muche blood as may be saved, and there lay it, and sprede the skyn therupon the hery syde upward.

MS. Bodl. 546.

PLENE. To fill. (A.-N.)

Thai grone and plene thaire stomache,
For thaim bus nede ill fare.

MS. Cantab. Fr. v. 48, f. 84.

PLENER. Completely; fully. (A.-N.)

He lokede yn hys ainer,
That fond hym spendyng alle plener,
When that he hadde nede,
And ther nas noon, for soth to say.
And Gyrfe was y-ryde away
Up Blaunchard hys stede.

Illustrations of Fairy Mythology, p. 25.

PLENERLICHE. Fully. (A.-N.)

Not only upon ten te twelve,
But plenerliche upon us alle.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 34.

PLENNY. To complain fretfully. Essex.

PLENTEC THE. Plenty.

PLENTEOUSNESS. Plentfulness.

Now, God, that art ful of al plenteousenesse,
Of al vertuys, grace, and charyte.

MS. Cantab. Fr. i. 6, f. 137.

PLENY-TIDES. Full tides. Greene.


PLESERY. A flower garden. Line.

PLESINGES. Pleasures. Chaucer.

PLETE. To plead. (A.-N.)

Thou shalt be an aperney, my sone, in mylys ij. or thre,
Y wolde thou had some syfre syrens to amende wyth thy dege;
I wolde thou were a man of lawe, to holde togedur my londe,
Thou shalt be pleyt with, when y am gon, fulle wele y unnderstonde.

MS. Cantab. Fr. li. 36, f. 51.

Who shall than plete for the erly or late,
For al thy synys thou stondist solitiate.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 41.

PLETHIAN. To brawl; to plait. Corneu.

PLETTE. To strike. (A.-S.)

He bounden him so fele sore,
That he gan crien Godes ore,
That he solde of his hende plete.

Hawesob, 2444.

PLEVINE. Warranty; assurance. (A.-N.)

PLEW. A plough. North.

PLEX. A shield. (Lat. Med.)

PLEYT. Playeth. (A.-N.)

Fortunes whyle so solty wyth me pleyt,
Of my desire that I may se ryghte noghte.

MS. Cantab. Fr. i. 6, f. 13.

PLEYTES. The threads or plats of a cord.

This corde is costome, that is of thre pleytes, that is of ydul thout, unonoste speche and wyckyd deye.

Wimbleton's Sermon, 1898, MS. Hatton 57, p. 25.

PIERS. A kind of tongs used by smokers for taking up a lighted wood coal. Glouce.

PIF. A plough. Yorkshire.

PLIGHTE. (1) To engage; to promise. (A.-S.)

His staffe was a yong oake,
He would a great stroke.
Bewe wondrod, I you plight,
And asked him what he hight;
My name, sayd he, is Ascapart,
Sir Grasy sent me hetherward.

Beaues of Hampton, n. d.

The shype ex seyd unto the wyrgt,
Mete and drynyke I shall the plight,
Clene hose and clene schone,
Gete them wer as ever thou kane.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 23.

(2) A measure or piece of lawn. See Blount, in v. Phile. Spenser uses it for a fold or pleat.

(3) To twist, or braid. Greene, ii. 227.

The sunclent horse-men of the Romans had no brest-plates, (as Pollibus afirmath,) and therefore they were naked in their fore parts, providing for the daunger that was behind them, and defending their breasts by their owne celety: their shiledes were made of oxen-skinnes plighted and pasted toghther, being a little round in compass like the fashion of a mans belly.

Topellis Four-foated Beasts, 597, p. 318.

(4) Pulled; plucked. (A.-S.)
(5) In plought, i. e. on a promise to fight again in the morning. Thus they justly tylet hyt was nght, Then they departyd in plought, They had nede to reste; Some on the morne when hyt was day, The knyghtes gydes them fulle gay, And proved them fulle prest. *MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.*

PLIM. (1) Pliable. *Heref.*

(2) To fill; to swell. *Var. dial.* As an adjective, stout and fat.


(4) To pounce down on prey.

PLISH. To excoriate. *North.*

PLITH. Harm. *A.-S.*

He [hath] mi lord with milke onrith, With michel wrong, with michel pithe, For I ne mislaide him nevyr mouth, And haved me to sorwe brythe. *Havelok,* 1370.

The kyng upon this wrongful pit.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 89.*

PLIST. Same as Plighe (1). *I pliist,* I promise you, a kind of expletive.

Then he tolde hym alle the case
Off passyfollion what it was,
And beraynede, I pliist. *MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 54.*

PLOAT. To pull feathers; to tear off the garments. *Northumb.*

PLOCK. (1) A small field. *Heref.*

(2) A block for chopping wood on. *West.*

PLODGE. To walk in mud or water; to plunge. *Northumb.*

PLOG. To clog, or hinder. *Sussex.*

PLOGHE. Sport; pleasure.
He skade tham mete for charyte,
And they bade hym wynke, and swa do we,
Hafe we none other plige. *Isaumbra,* 307.

PLOKE. To pluck, or pull.
When ichave thin hed of-take,
Be the bery schel him schake,
That him schel smerte sore;
So schel him therbi pleke,
That al is teth schel roke,

POLL-CAT. A whore.

PLOMAILE. Plumage; feathers. *A.-N.*

PLOME. A plumenet. *Palgrave.*

PLOOD. Ploughed. *Northumb.*

PLOOKY. Pimpled. *North.*

PLOSHET. A swampy meadow. *Devon.*

PLOT. A patch. *A.-N.*

PLOTET. To scald a pig. *North.*

PLOUCHS. Pimples. *Kennett,* MS.

PLough. (1) Used for oxen kept to draw the plough, not for horses. (2) A wheel carriage drawn by oxen and horses.

PLOUGH-HALE. The handle of a plough.

PLOUGHING. The depth of a furrow.

PLOUGH-IRON. A ploughshare. *Var. dial.*

PLUGHJAGS. Labourers begging on the first Monday after Twelfth-day, generally called Plough Monday. *Linc.*

PLUGH-JOGGER. A ploughman. *Norf.*

On a Sunday, Tarlton rode to liford, where his father kept; and, dining with them at his sisters,

there came in divers of the country to see him, amongst whom was one plaine country plough-jogger, who said hee was of Tarlton's kin, and so called him cousin. *Tarlton's Jest,* 1611.

PLUGH-LAND. As much land as one plough will till in a year. *Pr. Parv.*

PLUGH-MONDAY. "The Monday next after Twelfth-day, on which day, in the North of England, the plowmen themselves draw a plough from door to door, and beg plow-money to drink, which, having obtained, they plow two furrows across in the base court, or other place near the houses. In other parts of England, if any of the plowmen, after their days work on that day, come to the kitchin-hatch with his goad or whip, and cry Cock in the pot before the maids say Cock on the dunghill, then they gain a cock for Shrove-Tuesday." Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 501. Tusser thus alludes to this singular custom,—

Plough Monday, next after that Twelf-tide is past, Bids out with the plough, the worst husband is last:

If plowman get hatchet, or whip to the skreene, Maid's loseth their cocke, if no water be seen.

PLUGH-PADDLE. A small plate or paddle used for cleansing the plough. *Var. dial.*

PLUGH-SOCK. A ploughshare. *North.*

PLUGH-START. A plough handle. *Palgrave.*

PLUGH-STOTS. The procession of the plough-stots still continues in Yorkshire on the second Monday in the year, when a plough is drawn along without the share, preceded by a number of rustics decorated with ribands, and blowing a cow's horn.

PLounge. To flounce about; to plunge in with a loud noise. *Var. dial.*

PLOUT. (1) A plant. *Somerset.*

(2) A long walking-stick carried by foot-hunters. *North.*

PLOUTER. To wade through anything; to be busied in dirty work. *North.* Grose has *plowding,* wading, p. 120.

PLOVER. A whore. An old cant term.

PLOW. A ploughed field. *Suffolk.*

PLOWDEN. "The case is altered, quoth Plowden," a very favourite old proverbial phrase. Plowden was an eminent lawyer in Queen Mary's time, who being asked what legal remedy there was against some hogs that trespassed on the complainant's ground, he answered, he might have very good remedy; but the other telling him they were his hogs, "Nay, then, the case is altered," quoth Plowden.

There Plowden in his laced ruff starch'd on edg Peeps like an adder through a quicket hedg, And brings his state demur to stop the course Of her proceedings with her yeak of horse; Then fens to handling of the case, and so Shews her the posture of her over-throw, But yet for all his law and double fees She'll bring him to joynt issue on his knees, And make him pay for expedition too; Thus the gray fox acts his green sins anew.

*Fletcher's Poems,* p. 192.

Rydes into rowte his dede to revenge,
Presede into the plumps and with a prynce metes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.

When kynges Richard perceived that the people by plumps fled from hym to Duke Henry.

‘Hail’s Union, 1548.

(4) A pump; a draw-well. Cornw.

(5) A hard blow. Var. dial.

(6) Directly; exactly. Var. dial. Forby has plumpeindicular, perpendicular.

PLUM-PORRIDGE. Porridge with plums in it, a favourite dish at Christmas in some parts of the country. It is mentioned as part of Christmas fare in the Humourist, ed. 1724, p. 22, and by Addison.

PLUMP-PATE. A thick-headed fellow.

PLUMPY. To chunm. Cornw.

PLUMTEN. Plunged. Wes.

PLUM-TREE. The female pudendum. Have at the plum tree seems to have been either the burden of a song or a proverbial phrase. It occurs in Middleton, although Mr. Dyce does not seem to be acquainted with the meaning of the term itself, which may be gathered from Cotgrave, in v. Hoche-prunier, and the Mariage of Witt and Widsme, p. 16.

PLUNGE. (1) A deep pool. Somerton.

(2) A strait or difficulty. Greene.

PLUNGY. Wet; rainy. (A.-N.)

PLUNKET. A coarse woollen cloth.

PLUNKY. Short; thick; heavy. East.

PLUNT. A walking-stick, generally one which has a large knob. Glouc.

PLURISY. Superaubundance. Shak.

PLUSHES. The thin hoops which hold a besom together. West.

PLY. To bend; to consent, or comply. Still in use in Dorset, Barnes's Gl.

PLYER. A very common bawd.

PLYMOUTH-CLOAK. A cane, or stick. So called, says Ray, "because we use a staff in cuerpo, but not when we wear a cloak."

PO. A peacock. (A.-S.)

A priest proud use a pe.
Setheth weddeth us bo.

Wright's Political Songs, p. 159.

POACHED. Land is said to be poached when it is trodden with holes by heavy cattle. Var.dial.

POACHING. Swampe. Devon.

POAD-MILK. The first milk given by cows after calving. Sussex.

POARE-BLIND. Dim-sighted. The word occurs in Hollibynd's Dicataionaire, 1593.

POAT. To kick. Devon.

POBS. Porridge. Craven.

POCHE. A pocket. (A.-N.)

Unto another she dyes as moche;
For they love none but for their poche.

The Complaynts of them that ben to late Maryed.

POCHEE. A dish in ancient cookery consisting principally of poached eggs. Pegge.

POCHERS. Potters.

POCHIN. A hedgehog. Someret.

POCHIT. A pollard tree. Lin."
POCK. To push. *Somerset.*

POCK-ARR. A pock mark. *North.*

POCKET. (1) A lump of bread.

(2) A measure of hops. *Kent.* Half a sack of wool is called a pocket.

POCKET-CLOCK. A watch.

Though as small pocket-clocks, whose every wheel
Doth each mis-motion and distemper feel,
Whose hands gets shaking palidely, and whose string
His sixes slackens, and whose soul, the spring,
Expire, or languishes; whose pulse, the flea,
Either beats not, or beats unevenly.


POCK-FREDDEN. Marked with the smallpox.

POD. (1) A foot. *North.* Generally a child’s foot, and hence the verb *pod,* to toddle.

(2) To put down awkwardly. *North.*

(3) A large protuberant belly. Hence applied to the body of a cat. *South.*

PODGER. (1) Beans, peas, tares, or vetches, or such ware as have pods. *Kent.* Also, a gatherer or seller of peas, one who takes them to market for sale.

(2) A word called *poddler,* winding about hempe or other like." Hollyband’s Dicetarie, 4to. Lond. 1593.

PODGER-GRATDEN. Podder stubble. The following sentence was used by the gardener of a gentleman living in Kent, describing a feat of his own. "I took up a libbet that lay by the sole, and hove it at a haggister that sat in the podder-graten."  

PODDISH. Porridge. *Crawen.*

PODDY. Round and stout in the belly.

PODE. A tadpole. "Iranny, or podys, or vermyn," Arch. xxx. 353. Mr. Dyce, Skelton, ii. 104, conjectures it to mean *a toad*; but Grose has *pohed* in the sense we have given.


PODE. (1) Porridge. Still in use.


(2) To stir and mix together. *East.*

(3) A pit, or hole; a cesspool. *Kent.*

PODGER. A platter, or dish. *West.*

PODING. A puddling. *Palsgrave.*

POD-WARE. Pulse growing in pods or pods. *Kent.* See *Podder.*

POE. A turkey. *North.*

POFF. To run very fast. *Linc.*

POG. A push, or blow. *Somerset.*

POGH. (1) A poke; a sack. "When me pro-
fereth the pigge, open the poghe," MS. Douce 52, xv. Cent.

(2) An interjection of contempt. See *Stani-

hurt’s Description of Ireland, p. 13. Still in very common use.

POGRIM. A religious fanatic. *East.*

POGY. Intoxicated. *Var. dial.*

POHEADS. Musical notes. So called perhaps from their resemblance to tadpoles. *North.*

POHEN. A peahen. *Skellon.*

POICH. A hive to take bees in after they have swarmed. *Yorksh.*

POIGNET. A wrist-band. (Fr.) "Poigniet for ones sleeves, poignet," Palsgrave.

POILE. Apulia. *Lydgate.*

POINADO. A dagger, or poniard. See Hey-
wood’s Royall King, 4to. 1637, sig. I.

POINAUNT. Sharp; cutting. (A-N.)

POINE. (1).

I *poine* alle his pavelynes that to hymselfe pendas,
Dyghtes his dowlbettes for dukes and erles.

Morte Arthrue, MS. *Lincoln,* f. 81.

(2) A little fellow, or dwarf. Michel wonder had Leodegarn,
That sicke a litel poine of man
So fre in so litel thrawe
So manliche had ysslawe.

*Arthour and Merlin,* p. 219.

POINT. (1) To show, or explain; to point out; to declare; to write.

(2) The principal business. (A-N.)

(3) A tagged lace, used in ancient dress. *To truss a point,* to tie the laces which held the breeches, and hence to *untruss a point,* to untie them, a delicate mode of expressing *aivum exonerare.*

(4) To fill up the open interstices of a wall with mortar. *Var. dial.*

(5) To *point the earth,* to put down one’s foot to the ground. *North.*

(6) To appoint, or equip.

(7) In *good point,* in good condition. This phrase occurs in Holinshed’s *Engl.* i. 162.

(8) A deed, or martial exploit.

Vif thou durst, par ma foy,
A *point of armys undyrtake,
Thow broke her wille fore ay.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 36.

(9) To paint, or portray.

POINT-DEVICE. With the greatest exactness; excessively exact. *Chaucer,* Cant. T. 3689.

The wenche she was full proper and nyce,
Amonge all other she bare great price,
For aohe coude tricke it point devies,
But fewe like her in that crountry.

The Miller of *Abington,* n. d.

POINTEL. (1) A style, or pencil, for writing. (A-N.) "*Stilus,* a poystyle," Nominale MS. *Nomina rerum pertinencium clerico." *Poynt-
tell* or caracte, *esplinge de fer;* Palsgrave.

And be assayed with thilk doctrine which the secretaries of God hath set in pointell.

Philippes *Works,* p. 376.

Thenne loket aftir Sir *Zakary*

Tables and poynet tyte.


(2) Chequer work in paving floors.

POINTEN. To prick with a pointed instrument or with anything pointed. (A-N.)

POINTING-STOCK. A laughing-stock; a person so silly as to be pointed at in ridicule.
POL. 635

POINTEt. A small promontory.

POINTEMENT. An appointment.

The Selsins be set the payment to hold,
And to God they be gevyn the body bold.
Rowland, Ms. Land. 388, f. 396.

POINTOURE. A painter, or artist.

POINTS. The divisions in the side of a quadrant. MS. Sloane 213.

POISE. Weight.

We been informed how ye have laboured, contrary
to natural kindnes and duty of legance, divers
matters of great poise; and also how proclama-
tions have been made in your name and our cousin's of
Warwick, to assemble our liege people, no mention
made of us.
MS. Harl. 543.

As for his corporature, I suppose verily that if
we had him here in this world to be weighed in the
balance, the poise of his body should shew itself
more ponderous than five and twenty, peradventure
thirty of ours. The Man in the Moone, 1527, p. 74.

POIT. (1) To push, or kick. North.

(2) A poker for a fire. Yorkshire.

(3) Impertinent; very forward. East.

POKE. (1) A bag, or sack. North.

(2) A cesspool. Kent.

(3) To thrust the head forward; to stoop in
walking. West.

(4) A large wide long sleeve, very much worn
about the year 1400, and shortly before that
period.

An hook clothe of scarlet may not make a gowne,
The poises of purchase hangen to the ethe.
MS. Dugby 41, t. 7.

(5) Scurf in the head. Lincoln.


(7) To project, or lean forward. Var. dial.

(8) A cock of hay. Devon.

(9) To gore, as a bull does. West.

(10) To give an offence. North.

POKE-CART. A miller's cart, filled with sacks
or poises of meal. East.

POKE-DAY. The day on which the allowance
of corn is made to labourers, who, in some
places, receive a part of their wages in that
form. Suffolk.

POKE-MANTLE. A portmantau. North.

POKE-PUDDING. (1) A long round pudding.

(2) The long-tailed titmouse. Gloucestershire.

POKER. (1) A single-barrelled gun.

(2) The same as Poking-stick. York.

POKE-SHAKKINS. The youngest pig of a litter.

North.

POKEY. (1) Saucy. Cumb.

(2) Mercially small. Var. dial.

POKING-STICK. An instrument for putting
the plait of a ruff in a proper form; it was
originally made of wood or bone; afterwards
of steel, in order that it might be used hot.

A ruffle about his neck, not like a ruffian but inch
broad, with small sets, as if a piece of a tobacco-
pipe had been his poking-stick; his gloves are
thrust under his girdle that you may see how he
rings his fingers.

POKOK. A coack.

A fair pokok of pris men palish to Juncio.
MS. Bodl. 264, f. 313.

POLACK. A Polander. Shak.

POLANS. Knee-pieces in armour.

POLAYL. Poultry. (A.—N.) Polayl briddis,
domestic poultry, barn-door fowls.

POLBER. A kind of early barley.

POLCHER. A poacher. Northampton.

POLDER. A boggy marshy soil. Kent.

POLE. Some kind of fish mentioned in MS.

POLEAPS. A leather strap belonging to some
part of cart harness. Var. dial.

POLE-HEAD. A tadpole. Palsgrave has polet,
which is still in use. See Pode.

POLEIN. (1) A sharp or picked top set in the
fore-part of the shoe or boot. Blount.

(2) A pulley. Nominal MS.

POLE-PIECE. A woman's caul. Devon.

POLER. A barber. Chesh.

POL-EVIL. A kind of eruption on the neck
and ears of horses. West.

POLE-WORK. A long tedious business.

POLE-GARMENTS. Cloth for garments, smooth
on one side and rough on the other, as velvet,
and similar materials.

POLICE. Policy. Nabbes.

POLIFY. A pulley.

Thus be-speke the poley.
With gret strong wordes and stiffe,
How, ser twyvel, me thinke you grevye?
What devylle who hath you thus mevyed?
MS. Ashmole 61.

POLIMITE. Many coloured?
Of yonge Josephe the cote polimites,
Wroghte by the power of the alfe the Trinitie.

POLLING. A plank of wood used in mines to
prevent earth or stone from falling. Derb.

POLIPRAGMAN. A busy meddler.

POLISSER. A smock-frock. Devon.

POLK. (1) Bulk. Hearne.

(2) A pool. "Her hors a polk stap in," Sir
Trostrem, p. 284. It seems to mean an eddy
or whirlpool in Pr. Parv.

Ther was silke dreeping of the folk,
That on the feld was nevere a polk,
That it ne stod of bloi so ful,
That the stern ran intill the hul.
Havelok, 2605.

POLKE. To place or put.

POLL. (1) To rob; to cheat. "Pilling and
Polling" was a very common phrase.

And have wynked at the polling and extortion of
hys unmeasurable oficers. Hall's Union, 1548.

(2) To cut the hair.

(3) The head. Var. dial. Hence the phrase
"poll by poll," head by head, one by one.

POLLAGE. A head-tax.

POLLARD. (1) Coarse flour; bran. The coarsest
bran, according to Harrison, p. 168.

(2) A clipped coin. See Blount.

(3) A stag without horns.

POLLAX. A heavy halberd. (A.—S.) This
term is still used by butchers.

POLLDAYV. A coarse cloth or canvas.

Your deligence knaves, or I shall caucasue your
polledays; demen not a gallant with your anon,
anon, sir, to make him stop his ears at an over-
reckoning.
The Bride, 1640, sig. C. iii.
POLLE. To cut down or lop a wood. And destroy my castles and my townes, Both be dales and be downes, The poll my wodyes and forestes downe.

POLLED-COW. One without horns. North.

POLLED-OFF. Intoxicated. Var. dial.

POLLEN. A pollard tree.

POLLEPIT. A pulpit. Nominale MS.

POLLED. (1) A hen-roost. Nef.
(2) To beat in the water with a pole. Figuratively, to labour without effect.

POLLET. An extorter. Nominale MS.

POLLETTS. Pieces of armour for the shoulders, mentioned in Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

POLLED. Retaliation. Var. dial.

POLLED. Restive; unruly; foolishly confident. Var. dial.


POMMAD. In a rage for fighting.

POLRON. That part of the armour which covered the neck and shoulders. “Avant bras d’un harnois, the polders of an armoure,” Hollybord’s Dictionarie, 1593. It is mentioned in Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

POLLING. A long thin rod used for beating apples off the trees. Gloucestershire.

POLISHED. To polish. (A.-N.)

POLISHED. To lop a tree. Palgrave.

POLL. (1) A thump or blow. Var. dial.
(2) A rat-trap that falls down. Kent.
(3) A saucy; audacious. Kent.
(4) To cut, or shave. Somerset.

POLIT. A potato. Cornish.

POLIT-FOOT. A club foot. Ben Jonson terms Vulcan “this poll-footed philosopher.”

POLLING-LUG. A long thin rod used for beating apples off the trees.

Where of late dales they used much pomage, or elder for want of barley, now that lacke is more commonly supplied with oates.

Lambarde's Perambulation, 1556, p. 10.

(2) A pumice-stone. It is the translation of pumice in the Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

POMANDER. A kind of perfume, generally made in the form of a ball, and worn about the person. Sometimes the case for holding pomanders was so termed. Receipts for making this perfume differ considerably from each other. Perhaps the following will suffice.

- Take pyppus or other lyke melowe apples, and lay them upon a tyle for to bake in an oven; than take out the core and the kernels, and make them clean wythin, brayenge and brekysnye the reste, and strayne it thorougly with a syne canvesse or straynoure.

Thys done, take as muche fat or grease of a kydle as you have apples, and straye it lykewyse, boylinge it all together in a newe vessell well leaded, untill the rose water be consumed; than add to it muske, cloves, nutmegs, and such lyke substances of a reasonable quantyte according to your discretion; provided alwayes that they be well brayed and broken in pyces as is above sayed; and Boyle them in the like maner aforesayd; then straine them; and keepe them.

The Secrets of Master Aisla, 1550, p. 57.

POME. To make pomanders.

Take two penny-worth of labadanum, two penny-worth of storax liquid, one penny-worth of calamus aromaticus, as much balm, half a quarter of a pound of fine wax, of cloves and mace two penny-worth, of liquid aloes three penny-worth, of nutmegs eight penny-worth, and of musk four grains; heat all these exceedingly together till they come to a perfect substance, then mould it in any fashion you please, and dry it.

Markham’s English House-Wife, ed. 1675, p. 109.

POM. (1) To pelt continuously. North.
(2) To pummel with the fist. Corne.
(3) A young rabbit. Devan.

POMME-GRANADE. A pomegranate. (A.-N.)

POME. A ball, or knot; a globular ornament, or anything globular. (A.-N.)

It means sometimes the top of the head. Is pomel tourse in Lybeaus Discoun, 1295, an error for pomel tourse, round towers? I have not met with the phrase elsewhere.

She saughe there many comly telde
Wyte pomelles Bryghte as goldis bege.


On the pomelle yt worse wret,
Fr o prince yt worse get.
Mowenpolyardis he hyght.

Trent of Portugals, p. 31.

POMMELE. Spotted. Mauvdeile.

POMME-WATER. A kind of apple. See Lydgate’s Minor Poems, p. 15. In the Widow of Watling Street, p. 15, the apple of the eye is termed a pomewater.

POMICE. The residue of apples after the juice has been extracted. West.

POMMADO. Vaulting on a horse, without the aid of stirrups, by resting one hand on the saddle-bow. The pommado reversa was vaulting off again.

POMON. Lungs. (A.-N.)

POMPA. Proud; pompous.

Thy elder sisters loves are more
Than well I can demand,
To whom I equally bestow
My kingdom and my land,
My pompal state and all my goods,
That lovingly I may
With those thy sisters be maintain'd
Until my dying day.

Ballad of King Leir, n.d.

POMPED. Panpered. Hawes.

POMPILLION. An ointment made of black poplar buds. See Cotgrave, in v. Populon. A more complete account of it will be found under popilion.

POMPION. A pumpkin. (Ffr.) It is the translation of citrouille in Hollybord’s Dictionarie, 4to. Lond. 1593.

POMPIRE. Melanium. A kind of apple men-
tioned in Rider’s Dictionarie, 1640. “Poumper, frute.” Palsgrave.

POMPIL. To hobble.  
1 leech, 1 len, on lyme I lasse,  

POMSTER. To doctor or play the quack with  
salves and slops; to apply a medicament to  
a wound or contusion, or to administer medicine  
internally. West.

PON. A pond. Drayton.

PONCHONG. A punctum of iron, used in  
making holes in iron or steel.

PONENT. Western. (HAt.)


PONIAUNT. Poignant; acute. (A.N.)

PONICHE. To punish. Lydgate.

Maries some, most of honour,  
That ryche and pore may pomyche and please,  
Lys me now in my longoure,  
And gyf me lyvens to lyve in ease.  
MS. Cantab. Ff. 1. 6.

PONIET. A wristband.

PONTED. (1) Bruised; indented. West.  
(2) Tainted; not fresh. Dorset.

POO. To pull. North.

POOCH. (1) A pot; a jug. South.  
(2) To thrust out the lips in a sullen discontented  
manner. West. Grose and Polwehe have  
poocche, to make mouths at a person, screwing  
up the mouth like a pouch. Grose.

POODLE. The English Channel. Cornw.

POODLER. The young coalfish. North.

POOK. (1) To kick. Devon.  
(2) A calf’s stomach for remmet. West.  
(3) A cock of hay. Somerset. To pook hay  
or barley, to make it up into cocks.  
(4) The belly; the stomach. West.

POOK-NEEDLE. The cockle in corn. Sussex.

POOLE. A measure of work in slating, or  
covering houses with slate, where every poole  
of work is either six feet broad and fourteen  
feet upon both sides, or 168 feet in length  
and one in breadth.

POOLINGS. The fat which is stripped off  
from the intestines of an animal. North.

POOLS. The spaces on each side of the threshing-  
floor of a barn. Devon.

POOL-SPEARE. A reed. South.

POOLY. Mictura. West.

POOMER. Anything very large. North.

POON. To kick. North.

POOP. (1) A puppy. Somerset.  
(2) A gulp in drinking. North.  
(3) To cheat; to deceive; to cozen.

POOD-NODDY. The game of love.

POOR. Lean, out of condition; applied to live stock. Var. dial.

POOR-AND-RICH. An old game, mentioned  

POOR-BODY. A very common expression of  
pity or sympathy for an unfortunate person.

POOR-JOHN. A kind of fish, salted and dried.  
It was cheap and coarse.

POORLY. Somewhat unwell. Var. dial.

POOT. (1) A chicken, or pullet. Cheesh.  
(2) To cry, or blubber. Somerset.

POOTY. A mail-shell. Northampton.

POU. (1) Ginger-beer. Var. dial.  
(2) A short space. Lanc.

POPE. A lake, or pool of water.

POPELEY. The foxglove. Cornw.

POPE. (1) A term of contempt. “What a pope  
of a thing.” Dorset.

He, having no answers, began to curse and ban,  
bidding a pope on all women.  
(Westward for Smelia, 1699.

(2) “I know no more than the Pope of Rome,”  
a very common simile.

A simple fellow being arraign’d at the bar, the  
judge was so favourable to him as to give him his  
book, and they bid him read. Read I truly, my  
Lord, say I, I can read no more than the Pope  

POPE-JULIUS. An old game, possibly similar  
to the modern game of Pope Joan.

POPELER. A kind of bird, explained by populus  
in the Prompt. Parv.

POPELOT. A deceiver. (A.N.)

POPERIN. A kind of pear. There were two  
sorts, the summer-poperin, and the winter-poperin.

POPES. Weevils. Urry gives this as a Hamp-  
shire word, in his MS. adds. to Ray.

POPES-HEAD. A broom with a very long  
handle for sweeping ceilings and high places.

POPET. A puppet. (A.N.)

PO-PUN. Elder-wine. South.

PO-P-HOLY. Hypocrisy. Lydgate, p. 46.

POPILEN. The following receipt for to make  
polyplone is from a MS. in my possession.  
Take lii. li. of popeleri leyva, and lii. li. of erbe  
watur, and a pownde of hembane, and a li. of peta  
morell, a li. of orpyn, a li. of syngrene, halfe a li. of  
weybrod, halfe a li. of endyve, halfe a li. of violettes,  
halfe a li. of welle cressyn, and then wese them  
ciene, and stame them; and than put to them lij.  
lii. and a halfe of moltyn borewe grese, and medylle  
them well togethur; and than put them in a close  
pott li. days, and than take and worche it up.

POPILLIS. Tares. Nominale MS. Popple  
occurs in the provincial glossaries.

POPILLYE. A parrot. (A.N.) Popingaye  
blue, a kind of coloured cat.

And pyping still be spent the day,  
So merry as the poplingay;  
Which liked Dowsethel:  
That would she ought, or would she sought;  
This lad would never from her thought;  
She in love-longing fell. Drayton’s Pastoral.

POPLIN. The poplar tree. West.

POPLIS. To stand about; to hobble; to go  
prying and poking about. Esmor.

POPLER. (1) Pottage. Dekker, 1616.  
(2) A sea-gull. Nominale MS.

POPLET. A term of endearment, generally  
applied to a young girl. Poppet is still in  
common use.

POPEPED. Nicely dressed. Chaucer. Still in  
use in Leicestershire.

POPPER. A dagger. Chaucer.

POPPET. An idol, or puppet.

Wyth lyeng and sweryng by no poppet,  
But teryng God in a thousand gobbets.  
Play of Wit and Science, Bright’s MS.
POPPILARY. The poplar tree. Chesh.  
POPPING. Blabbing; chattering. West.  
For a surteis this fowle waxeth all folyse, i. doth utterly or all togethe dote, or is a very popping foole. Aesop, 1540.  
POPPLE. (1) The poplar tree. East. “Populus, a popyltre.” Nominalis MS.  
(4) A pebble. Var. dial. (A-S.)  
(6) To tumble about. Suffolk.  
POPPY-PILL. Opium. North.  
POPULAR. Common; vulgar.  
POR. A poker. North. “A porr of iron,” Arch. xi. 438. See also ibid. 437.  
PORAILLE. The poor people. (A-N.)  
PORBEAGLE. A kind of shark.  
PORCELLYS. Young pigs. (Lat.)  
PORCHIANS. For the better knowledge, saile and sure keping together of the premises, and of every parte therof, lest some lewde persons might or would impeali, the same with the deterrit of the porchians. Egerton Papers, p. 14.  
PORC-PISCE. A porpoise. Jonson.  
PORCUPIG. A porcupine.  
Had you but seen him in this dress,  
How fierce he lookd' and how big,  
You would have thought him for to be  
Some Egyptian porcup. The Dragon of Wanteles.  
PORE. (1) Power.  
To save a saule everlastingly  
I have ful pore and mastery. Pieces of Ancient Poetry, p. 43.  
(2) To look earnestly.  
(3) To supply plentifully. Gloce.  
PORE-COTE. A coat of coarse cloth.  
PORED-MILK. Any milk that turns or curdles in the boiling is in Kent called pored milk, especially the first milk of a cow when she has calved.  
PORT. A young onion. Porrectes, Forme of Curie, p. 41. (A-N.)  
PORTILY. Weak-sighted. Palgrave.  
PORISME. A corollary. (Gr.)  
PORKER. A young hog fatted for the purpose of being eaten fresh. Var. dial.  
PORKLING. A small pig. East.  
PORKPOINT. A porcupine.  
PORKY. Fat; plump. North.  
PORPENTINE. A porcupine. Shak.  
Gallus, that greatest roost-cock in the rout,  
Swelleth as big as Bacchus did with wine:  
Like to a hulke he beares himselfe about,  
And brickets as a boare or porpentine. The Mose-Trap, 1606.  
PORPIN. A hedgehog. Somerset.  
(2) To push, or thrust. Cornw. This word occurs in Baret’s Alvearie, 1580, P. 579.  
(3) To stuff with food. Somerset.  
PORRA. A kind of pottage.  
Porringer. A vessel for porridge.  
PORRIWIGGLES. Tadpoles. North.  
Porrone. I charge and pray mine executors and footfles, to perform my will that ensueu touching these manors, advowsons, and porrones, chauntaries, lands and tenements, aboveasid. Test. Petust. p. 260.  
PORT. (1) Carriage; behaviour. (A-N.)  
And then y am so ample off porth,  
That for to fayn sum dysport,  
Y play with here lytyle hounde,  
Now on the bode, now on the grounde. Gower, MS. Cantab. Fl. 16, f. 4.  
Ther ben loyers of suche a sorte,  
(2) A piece of iron, somewhat in the shape of a horseshoe, fixed to the saddle or stirrup, and made to carry the lance when held upright. It is mentioned in Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.  
(3) State; attendance; company of retainers. Shak. “As lyberall a howse, and as greate a porre,” Arch. xxviii. 108.  
PORTAGE. A port, or porthole.  
Ten thousand portages, besides great pearls, Rich costly jewels and stones infinite. The Jow of Malto, l. 2.  
PORTANCE. Manner; deportment. Shak.  
PORTASSE. A brevirey.  
The pamment of the chyrche the anuent forders troses,  
Sum tymne with a portas, sumtyme with a payre of beles. Bale’s Kyng Johan, p. 27.  
And also we thank your noblese and good fatherhood of our greene gowen, now sent unto us to our great comfort, beseeching your good lordship to remember our portes, and that we might have some fine bonnets sent unto us by the next sure messenger for necessity so requirithe. MS. Cotton, Vespas. F. iii.  
PORT-CANNONS. See Canions.  
PORTCULLIS. A coin struck in Elizabeth’s reign with a portcullis stamped on the reverse.  
PORTECOLISE. A portcullis. (A-N.)  
PORTE-HOIS. A portasse, or brevirey.  
PORTER. To portray anything. Palgrave.  
PORTER’S KNOT. A peculiar kind of knot, particularly strong and effective.  
PORTER’S LODGE. The usual place of chastisement for the menials and humbler retainers of great families. Our old dramatists constantly refer to it.  
PORTE-SALE. An open sale of wares.  
PORTINGALL. A Portuguese.  
PORTLET. A small port. Harrison, p. 60.  
PORTMANTLE. A portmanteau, of which the ancient form was sometimes port-mantua. “A port-mantua or a close bagge,” The Man in the Moone, 1609, sig. D.  
FORTNAMES. Appurtenances. “Men have a yerd with other portnames,” MS. Addit. 12195.  
FORTPANE. A cloth used for carrying bread from the pantry to the dinner-table.
POSSIBLES. This word means possessions in the Merry Wives of Windsor, i, 1, in reference to the property of Anne Page, which is well illustrated by a MS. letter dated about 1610, in the library of Dulwich College, being a letter from a suitor to a father for his permission to woo the daughter, in which he says, “I ryette to you first this cision, as Londone fashen is, to intrete you that I may have your good will and your wyses, for if we geete the fathers good will first, then may wee bolder spake to the datter, for my possesbeale is able to mantayne her.”

My possibilities may raise his hopes
To their first height.

Harrywood’s Royal King, 1627.

POSSONE. To drive away.

POSSY. Thick, short, and fat. North.

POST. (1) A prop, or support. (A.-N.)

(2) “Knock your head up against a post,” an address to a blockhead. (A.-S.)

(3) Post alone, quite alone. Devon.

(4) The stakes at cards or dice.

(5) Haste; speed. The expression post-haste is still in common use.

(6) A courier, or special messenger.

One night a drunken fellow tossed against a post, but the fellow thought somebody had tossed him, and fell a beating the post till his fingers were broken. Says one to him, Fie! what do you do to fight with a post? Is it a post? Why did he not blow his horn, then.


What though such post cannot ride post
Twist Exeter and this
In two months space, yet careless they
Those ten whole months to mis.

Ballad, MS. temp. James I.


POST-AND-PAN-HOUSE. A house formed of upright and cross pieces of timber, which are not plastered over, but generally blackened, as many old cottages are in various parts of England.

POST-BIRD. The gray birdcatcher. Kent.

POSTIK. A pestle for a mortar.

POSTIME. An imposthume.

POSTISIS. Posts. J’ar. dial.

POSTISSER. Pots. Berks.

POSTLE. (1) An Apostle.

Like a postle I am,
For I preche to man.

Armonys of Byrdes, p. 7.

(2) A comment, or short gloss.

POSTOLICON. A white ointment.

POST-PAST. A kind of dessert.

POST-PIN. A very small pin. It is the translation of camion in Hollyband’s Dictionarie, 4to. Lond. 1593.

POSTURE. To strut. I. of Wight.

POSTOURE. A pastor.

The chappitre of a chircle cathedral,
When they han chosen here heede or postoure.


POST-POSED. Put back. (Fr.)
POT. 640 POU

POT. (1) A hollow, vessel made of twigs with which they take fish. South.
(2) A stick with a hemisphere of wicker-work on it, used as a shield in cudgel-playing.
(3) A helmet, or head-piece. The scull was so called. Parts of the pothe of the hede are mentioned in MS. Sloane 965, f. 44.
(4) Gone to pot, ruined.
(5) To deceive. To make a pot at one, to make a grimace or moue. To pot verses, to cap them.
(6) To drink. Still in use.
(7) "The pot is a hog's black-pudding made with the blood and grits ungrouned stuffed into pigs' guts or chitterlings, otherwise blackpot; the pudding is more of the sausage kind, and has no blood in it, but minced pork, and sometimes raisins and currants and spice to season it, and many other rich materials, stuffed commonly into the larger guts," MS. Devon. Gl.

POTAGRE. The gout. (Gr.)
Sommе schul have in lymes aboute
For slouthe a потage and a goute.
MS. Ashmole 41, f. 37.

POTATOE-BOGLE. A scarecrow.
POT-BOILER. A housekeeper. East.
POT-CAKE. A light Norfolk dumpling.
POTCH. To poke; to thrust at; to push, or pierce. Still in use.
POT-CLAME. A pot-hook. Pot-clep, Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1633.
POT-CRATE. A large open basket to carry earthenware in. Lanc.
POT-DAY. A cooking-day. Norf.
POT-DUNG. Farmyard dung. Berks.
POTE. (1) To push, or kick. North.
(2) A broad piece of wood used by thatchers to open the old thatch and thrust in the new straw. Oxon.
(3) To creep about moodily.

POTECARY. An apothecary. West.
This ressayt is bought of no potecary.
Lydgate’s Minor Poems, p. 69.

POTED. Plaited.
He keeps a starched gait, wares a formall ruffe,
A noegeay, set face, and a potted cuffe.
Heywood’s Troil Britannia, 1669, p. 89.
POTE-HOLE. A small hole through which anything is pushed; a confined place. West.
POTENT. (1) A potentate. Shak.
(2) A club, staff, or crutch. (A.-N.) Stilts are called poten in Norfolk.
Loke sone after a potent and spectacle,
Be not ashamed to take him to thyn ease.
POTENTIAL. Strong; powerful. (A.-N.)
POTERNER. A pocket, or pouch.
He plucked out of his poterner,
And longer wold not dwell,
He pulled forth a pretty mantle,
Betweene two nut-shells.
The Boy and the Mantol.

POTESTAT. A chief magistrate. (A.-N.)
POTIEWS. A dish in ancient cookery, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 80.
POT-GUN. A pop-gun; a mock gun, or playing-thing for schoolboys; consisting of a wooden tube turned somewhat like the cylindrical part of a cannon, or the barrel of a common hand-gun, open at both ends, one of which being stuffed or stopped up with a pellet of tow, &c. another of the same kind is violently thrust into the other end by a rammer made on purpose, which so compresses the air between the two pellets, that the first flies out with a considerable force and noise. There was a kind of small cannon so called. "And yet will winke for to discharge a potgun," Tell-Tale, Dulwich College MS.
POTHELL-SLOTH. A puddle of water.
POTHELONE. To dig, or grub in the earth.
POTHER. To shake; to poke. West.
POTHERY. Hot; close; muggy. West.
POT-HOOKS-AND-HANGERS. The rude strokes of a boy beginning to write.
POT-KNIGHT. A drunken fellow.
POT-LADIES. Tadpoles. East.
POT-LUCK. To take pot-luck, I. e. to partake of a family dinner without previous invitation.
POT-PUDDING. "A white-pot, or pot-pudding," Florio, p. 99. Markham says black-puddings are called pots in Devon.
POT. The panniers of a pack-saddle. West.
POT-SHARE. A potsherd, or piece of broken pottery. Also called a pot-scar.
POT-SICK. Tipsy. Florio, p. 68.
POT-SITTEN. Ingrimed. Yorks.
POT-SURE. Perfectly confident. When these rough gods behold him thus secure, And arm’d against them like a man pot-sure, They stint vain storms: and so Monstrifera (So hight the ship) touch’d about Florida.
Legend of Captain Jones, 1659.
POTTER. (1) To go about doing nothing; to saunter idly; to work badly; to do anything inefficiently. Var. dial.
(2) To stir; to poke. North.
(3) To hobble, as a horse. Warw.
(4) To confuse, or disturb. Yorks.
POTTERY-WARE. Earthenware. West.
POTTE. A measure of two quarts.
POTTE-BELLIED. Pot-bellied. West.
POTTE-DRAGA. The taking a pottle of liquor at one draught.
POT-WABBLLERS. Persons entitled to vote for members of parliament in certain boroughs from having boiled their pots therein. "Tanadunii in agrö Somerestensi vocantur pot-walliners," Upton’s MS. additions to Junius, in Bodleian Library.
POT-WATER. Water used for household purposes, for cooking, &c. Devon.
POTY. Confined; crammed; close. West.
POU. (1) To pull. North.
(2) A pan, or platter. Lanc.
POUCE. (1) A pulse. (A.-N.) "Pouce of the arme, pouce." Palsgrave.
(2) Nastiness. North. Hence, poucy, dirty, untidy, in a litter.
POUCH. (1) A pocket. (A.-N.)
(2) To poke, or push. West.
POUD. A boil, or ulcer. Sussex.
POUNDERING TUB. The tub used for salting meat. It is the translation of charnier in Hollondy's Dictionarie, 1593. It was also a nickname for the cradle or bed in which a person was laid who was affected with the lues venerea.
POUNDER-MARCHANT. Pulverized spices.
POUDRE. (1) To salt or spice meat.
(2) Dust. Kyng Alisaundere, 2180.
For the poudre of this charging,
No might men se sonne schining.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 176.
Lo! in poudur y schall syepe,
For owt of poudur yst y came.
MS. Cantab. Fb. II. 38, f. 19.
POUKE. (1) A devil; a spirit. Hence the term Puck, applied to Robin Goodfellow, as in Shakespeare, and other writers.
The heved segleth fra the bouke,
The soule nam the helle pouke.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 266.
(2) A pimple, or blister. North. Cotgrave has ampuèl, "full of water-poukes or wheasles."
POUL. St. Paul. (A.-N.)
POULAINS. Pointed shoes. (A.-N.)
POULDER. Powder. (A.-N.)
POULDERING. An Oxford student in his second year. See the Christmas Prince, ed. 1816, p. 1.
POULT. To kill poultry. An old hawking term. See Gent. Rec. ii. 34, 62.
POULTER. A poulterer. This form of the word occurs in Hollondy's Dictionarie, 1593.
POUMYSSEHE. Pounce for writing. Palgrave.
POUN. A pond. Northumb.
POUNCE. (1) A thump, or blow. East.
(2) A punctoon of iron.
(4) To cut glass or metal for cups, &c.; to perforate or prick anything; to ornament by cutting. A punched decoyer would be what we now term a cut decoyer. See Arch. xxii. 55.
"Budino: a kind of pouncser that gravers use," Florio, p. 71.
POUNCES. The claws of a hawk.
POUNCET-BOX. A box perforated with holes used for carrying perfumes. Shak.
POUNCINGS. Holes stamped in garments, formerly made by way of ornament.
POUND. (1) A cyder mill. Devon.
(2) A head of water. Var. dial.
(3) To beat, or knock. Gloce.
POUNDER. Same as Auncel, q. v.
POUND-MELE. By the pound. (A.-S.)
POUND-NEEDLE. The hero acus demens.
POUNDREL. The head. (A.-S.)

So nimbly flew away these scoundrels,
Glad they had 'scape'd, and saw'd their poundrel.
POUND-STAKLE. The floodgates of a pond.
POUNSONE. To punch a hole. (A.-N.)
POUNT-TOURNIS. A point or place to behold the tournament. (A.-N.)
POUPE. (1) A puppet. Palgrave.
(2) To make a noise with a horn.
POURCHASE. To buy; to provide. (A.-N.)
POURD-MILK. Beastringa. Sussex.
POURE. Poor. (A.-N.)
POURETT. Garlick. Hereford.
POURIWINKLE. A periwinkle. Palgrave.
POURTRAITURE. A picture, or drawing. Pourtraiour, a drawer of pictures. (A.-N.)
POUSE. Hazy atmosphere. Lanc.
POUSED. Pushed. Tryamoure, 1202.
POUSEMENT. Dirt; refuse. North.
POUSTEE. Power. (A.-N.)
In Alisaundere that grete citeme
Ther was a mon of muche pouzle;
Pathniecus forsothe he hith,
He kepeth wele the neste of God almicht.
Vernon MS. Bodl. Lib. f. 103.
Erle he was of grete powe,
And lord of ovyr that cuntred.
MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 147.
POUTCH. To poult. Poutle is also used.
POVERLY. Poorly. (A.-N.)
Yf hyt so poverly myghte sprede.
MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 93.
POVERT. Poverty. (A.-N.)
Plee maketh pouzet,
Pourke maketh pees.
He beheld hyr and ech hym eke,
And never a word to other thiel speake,
Fose the pouerz that ech on hym se,
That had bene so rych and hyse,
The terys rane dune by hrr eysse!
MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.
POVERTY-WEDD. Purple cow-wheat. A weed growing in corn, having a fine large flower, yellow, pale red, and purple; it is very injurious, and betokens a poor, light, stony, soil. Its popular name is peculiar to the Isle of Wight.
POVEY. An owl. Gloce. "Worse and worse, like Povey's foot," a West country proverb.
POVICE. A mushroom; a fungus. North.
POW. (1) The poll, or head. North.
(2) The prickleeat. Somerset.
POWCHE. The crop of a fish.
POWDER. (1) Bastick; haste. Cumb.
(2) To sprinkle; to lay over lightly.
And sytheshe sche brought in haste
Flowers powdered in paste.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 136
POWDERINGS. Small pieces of fur powdered or sprinkled on others, resembling the spots on ermine.
POW-DIKE. A dike made in the fens for carrying off the waters.
POWE. A claw or finger. (A.N.)

Everich powe a span long.
The fer out of his mothe sprong.

_Arthur and Merlin_, p. 57.

POWERS. (1) A large number. Var. dial.

M. Gotes, mayir. Then came into Ingland kynges Jamys of Skotlan, with a powar of men, after Alhawow tide, and one John a Muger, with his prynce, met with hym, and in that skyrmysche the kyng was hurte or hruonde.

*MS. Cotton. Vespar. A. xxi.*

(2) Poor. (A.N.)

The power folk somtyme they benc ful wyse.

*MS. Cantab. Fl. 16. f. 150.*

(3) The fish gadus minutus.

POWERATION. A great quantity. West.

POWERER. A barber. See the first part of Promos and Cassandra. v. 5, and Nares.

POWS. A pulse. See Pouce (1).

Through certeyne tokens in pous and brethe, That biffalith whenne he is nye the deethe.

_Archaologia_, xix. 322.

POWSE. Pulse, beans, peas, &c. Heref.

POWSLES. Dirty scraps and rags. Ches.

POWSE-MENT. One who does what is not right; but this name is generally given to those who are mischievous. Lanc.

POWSEY. Fat; decent-looking. North.

POWSH. A blister. Iluiolet, 1552.

POWSODDY. A Yorkshire pudding.

PWT. (1) To stir up. North.

(2) A cock of hay or straw. Kent.

PWTIL. To work feebly. Northumb.

PWTLE. To come forth out of the earth as moles do from their holes. North.

PWT-WOW. Flat on one's back.

POX. The smallpox. This word was formerly a common and not inductive imprac.

POX-STONE. A very hard stone of a gray color, found in some of the Staffordshire mines. Kennett, MS. Landal. 1033.

POY. A long boat-hook by which barges are propelled against the stream. Linc.

POYNET. A small bodkin.

POYSES. Posies.

On every dore wer set whit crosses and ragged staves, with rimes and poyses.

_Hall, Edward IV_. f. 33.

PRAALING. Tying a clog or canister to the tail of a dog. Cornw.

PRACTICE. Artifice; treachery. Practicants, associates in treachery.

PRACTICK. Practice. (A.N.)

PRAISE. (1) Opinion. This word was formerly used in a more general sense than it now is.


(2) To show a sense of pain. Dorset.

(3) Praise at parting, a very common proverbial phrase in old writers, implying good wishes. It occurs in Towneley Myst. p. 320, the earliest instance of it I have met with.

PRANE. A prawn. Palgrave.

PRANK. (1) To adorn; to decorate. It is the translation of ornem in Hollyband's Dicinnaire, 1593. In the same work we have, "fame

bien attintée, a woman pranked up," which phrase also occurs in the Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

_palgrave has, "I pranke ones gowne, I set the plyghtes in order."

Fourthly, that they be not pranked and decked up in gorgeous and sumptuous apparel in their play.

_Northbrooke's Treatises_, 1577.

(2) To be crafty or subtle. Palgrave.

PRAKLEY. (1) To prance.

(2) A prawn. *I. of Wight.*

PRAPE. Perhaps. Var. dial.

PRASE. A small common. Cornw.


PRATE-APACE. A forward child. South.

In old writers, a talkative person.

Prince of passions, prate-apes, and pick'd lovers; duke of disasters, dissemblers, and drown'd eyes; marquis of melancholy and mad folks; grand signior of griefs and groans; lord of lamentations, hero of heighhos! admiral of ay-mes! and monsieur of mutton laced.


PRATT. The following rhyme is still common, Jack Spratt being generally substituted.

Archdeacon Pratt would eat no fat,

His wife would eat no lean;

Twick Archdeacon Pratt and Joan his wife,

The meat was eat up clean.


They fared somewhat like old Bishop Pratt and his wife, and were fain to consume even the very dregs of the little which chance had set before them.

_A Voice from Sion_, 1679, p. 3.

PRATTLY. Softly. North.

PRATTLE-BASKET. A prattling child.

PRAVANT. For provant, occurs in A Welch Bayte to spare Provender, 4to. Lond. 1603.


PRAY. (1) To rid a moor of all stock, which is generally done twice a year (at Lady Day, and at Michaelmas), with a view to ascertain whether any person has put stock there without a right to do it. The unclaimed stock is then pounded till claimed by the owner, who is usually obliged to pay for trespassing. West.

(2) To lift anything up. Suffolk.

(3) Press; crowd. Weber.

PRAYD. Invited, Weber.

PRAYED-FOR. Churched. North.

PRAYELL. A little meadow. (A.N.) Prayere occurs in Syr Gawayne.

PREACE. A press, or crowd. Shak.

PREACHMENT. A sermon.

They'll make a man sleep till a preaching be spent,
But we neither can warm our blood nor our wit in't.

_Brome's Songs_, 1661, p. 72.

PREAMBULATION. A preamble. (A.N.)

PREASER. Rennet. Yorkshire.

PREAST. Praised. Lanc.

PREAZ. To try; to endeavour; to press forward. Yorksh.

PRECACIONS. Invocations. (Lat.)

Beside our daily prayers and continual precacions to God and his saints for prosperous success to ensue in your mercell exploit and royall passage.

_Hall, Henry V_. f. 5.

PRECE. To proceed. Gawwayne.
PRE 643

PRECEDENT. Prognostic; indication. (2)


PRECEPT. A magistrate’s warrant. PRECESSIONS. Candles used in procession at Candlemas Day. “For 2 preehessiners of 2‘ redy made against Candlemas Day, 144,” Merton College MSS.

PRECE. Delicate; excellent. (A-N)

PRECIOUS. (1) Great; extraordinary. Essex. Often used ironically, implying worthlessness. (2) Over-nice. (A-N)

PRECISION. A serious person; a Puritan.

I hope too the graver gentlemen, the precisions will not be scandaliz'd at my seal for the promotion of poetry. Gildon’s Miscellaneous Letters and Essays, 8°. Lond. 1694, pref.

PRECONTRACT. A previous contract.

PREDE. Spoil; booty. Also, to spoil. See Stanihurst’s Ireland, pp. 29, 45.

PREDESTINE. Predestination. (A-N)

PREDIAL-LANDS. Farm-lands.

PRECEDING. Preaching; a sermon. (A-N)

He gat me many a good certacion,
With right and holson predicacion,
That he had laboured in Venus secrete cell,
And me exponyd many a good gosse, pell,
And many a right gosse epistle eke,
In hem perfite and not for to seke. MS. Roxb. C. 86.
So beffel, thorow Godis sonde,
The bishop that was of that londe
Prechid in that cité;
Alle gode men of that towe
Come to his predicacion,
Hym to herkynd and se.

MS. Cantab. FF. v. 48, f. 45.

PREEDY. With ease. “That lock goes mighty preedly,” i.e. that lock goes well or with ease. Cornw.

PREEN. To primne, or trim up trees.

PREEZE. Mingere. North.

PREFE. Proof. Also, to prove. See the Sacrifice of Abraham, p. 15.

And that ye ever my belif,
The truevid indee hytselfe welle prepes.

MS. Cantab. FF. i. 6, f. 123.

PREFECT. The chief magistrate. (Lat)

PREFIX. To fix or appoint a time for anything. “The prefixed hour.” Shak.

PREEMINENCE. Readiness of wit. From præ-eminente, intelligent, shrewd, artful.

PREIERE. A prayer. (A-N)

PREISABLE. Commandable; laudable.

PREISE. To appraise, or value. (A-N)

PREKE. (1) Prick, a piece of wood in the centre of the target.

All they shot abowthe agen,
The speerres men and he,
Off the marke he weide not styyle,
He cled up the prekes on thre. Robin Hood. 1. 91.

(2) To ride quickly.

Tryamowe rode forthe in haste,
And prekyd among the oost
Upon the tother styde;
The fyrate that rode to hym thon
Was the kyng of Arragon,
He kepyn hym in that styde.

MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, f. 76.

PRE
The dwleke of Lythyr sir Tyrre,
He prekyd forthe fulle perty.

MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, f. 75.
The kyng come, with mony a man,
Prekyd owt of the towne.

MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, f. 947.

PRELACIONE. Preference.
Thowre oute the trompe into his ere,
To sowne of suche prelacione.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq 134, f. 80.

PREME. Fierce; strong.
Ther was no man yn bethyn londe
Myght sytte a dynte of hs honde,
The traytoure was so preme.

MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, f. 89.

PREMEDIATE. To advocate one’s cause.

PREMIEY. The cytyle of London, through his mere graunt and premiey.

Was first priviledged to have both mayer and shryve,
Where before hys tyme it had but bayllyes onlye.

Balde’s Kyngs Johan, p. 85.

PRENDID. Pricked.

PRENE. An iron pan. Somerset.

PRENT. Chiefly; in the first place.

PRENTIS. An apprentice. “Apprenticius, a prentis.” Nominae MS. A barrister was called a prentice, or prentice-law.

PREOVEST. Most approved. (A-S)

PREPARE. Preapred. (Lat)

PREPARE. Preparation. Shak.

PREPOSITION. “Praye made before a great man, or preposition, harenge.” Palgrave.

PREPOSTOR. A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest. Hormann, 1530.

PREPOSTEREST. To make preposterous.

PREPUCIE. Circumcision. (Lat)

PRESANDE. A present. (A-N)

I ete thaim not myself alon,
I send presandes mony on,
And fryndes make 1 me.

MS. Cantab. FF. v. 48, f. 50.

PRESBYTERIAN-TRICK. A dishonest bargain; a knavish trick. Essex.

PRESCRIT. Reproduce. (Lat)

PRESCRIPT. Order in writing. (Lat)

PRESE. (1) A press, or crowd. (A-N)

In he rydes oone a race,
Or that he write where he was,
In to the thickeste of the prese.

Percerall, 1147.

(2) To crowd. Sometimes, to hasten.

Of alle this torge lusty route,
Whiche al day prese hire aboute.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 64.

PRESEANCE. Priority of place.

PRESEANCE. (1) A presence-chamber. Shak.

(2) Aspect; outward appearance. East.

PRESENT. (1) Immediate. (Lat)

(2) A white spot on the finger-nail, supposed to augur good fortune. West.

(3) “At this present” means now, at this present time. The phrase occurs in our Prayer Book, and in Rider’s Dictionary, 1640.

PRESEANTE. Present. (Lat)

PRESEENTER. A prostitute. (A-N)

PRESENTLY. At this present time.

Compiled and put in this forme suinge, by a servaunt of the Kyngs, that presenty saw in effect a
great parte of his exploiters, and the resudewe knewe by true relation of them that were present at every tyme. Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 1.

PRESEPE. A precept or order.
As wyfes maketh bargains, a horse for a mare,
Thay lefe thar the febbile and brynges ham the freewe war.
Clense wele your eghine, and standis on bakke,
For here es comene a presepe, swykke menne to take.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 148.

PRESOMSEON. Presumption.
Cursid covetyse hit is the cause, prid, presomseon,
3e bet ungroundd in grace, your God 3e con not knowe,
3our dedus demes 3oue drelles, devocioun hit is withdraw,
3e han chasad away charite and the reule of relegyom.
MS. Douce 303, f. 4.

PRESSING-IRON. An iron for smoothing linen. Presser, one who irons linen, caps, &c.

PRESTE. (1) Ready. (A.-N.)
The tother knyghtys, the boke says,
Prekyd to the palays,
The lady for to here;
Knyghtys appreyd to hur presete,
Then myght sche chose of the beste,
Whych that hur wylle were.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 77.

When they had fare of the best,
With bred and ale and weyne,
To the bottys they made them preset,
With bowes and bottys foll feyn.
Robin Hood, i. 199.

And, thherefor, priouly I yow praye
That 3e wille of youre talkynge bylyne.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 149.


(3) Neat; tight; proper.

(4) A barrow or tumultus. Yorksh.

PRESTER-JOHN. The name of a fabulous Christian King of India. See Maundevile, ed. 1839.
Mount now to Gallo-belgicus; appear
As deep a statesman as a garrettis,
Homely and familiarly, when thou com'est back,
Talk of Will. Conquerour, and Prestor Jack.
Donne's Poems, p. 261.

PRESTIGIATE. To deceive.
Even as a craftie juggler doth so prestigiate and blinde mens outward senses by the delusions of Sathan.
Donet's Pathway to Heaven, p. 10.

PRETENCE. Intent; design. Shak.

PRETEND. (1) To intend. Shak.
(2) To lay claim to. (A.-N.)
(3) To portend; to forebode.

PRETENDED. Intended; designed. The word is used several times by Hall, and also occurs in Sir John Oldcastle, ii. 3. See Incepted.
They can never be clerele extirpate or digged out of their rotten hartes, but that they wil with heades and fote, toorthe and naile, further if they can their pretended entereprys.
Hall, Henry VII. f. 6. It is pretenced mynde and purpose set,
That blodes the bargain sure.
Turbeville's Ovid, 1567, fol. 144.

PRETERIT. Passed. (A.-N.)

PRETERMYT. To omit.
I pretomyt also the ryche apparell of the prynesse,
The straunge fashion of the Spanyshe nation,
The beayty of the Englishe ladies.
Hall, Henry VII. f. 53.

PRETOES. Loans?
Our great landlords bespoke him with lofty rents,
with fines, and pretoes, and I know not what.
Rowley's Search for Money, 1669.

PRETORY. The high court. (Lat.)
Pilate up ros, and forth he fede
Out of the pretory.

PRETTY. (1) Neat; fine. (2) Crafty.

PRETTY-FETE. A moderate quantity. Berks.
PREVALY. Privily; secretly.
The golde unto his chambir he bare,
And hyd it fulle prevaly thare.
Leumbras, 641.

Then longed he at home to bene
And for to speke with his quene,
That his thoght was ever upon,
And he gate schyppys prevelay,
And to the schypp on a day
He thoght that he fewe anon.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 72.

PREVE. (1) To prove. (2) A proof.
Thou must have fayth, hope, and charitete,
This is the ground of thi beliefe,
Ellys i-savyd thou mat noyt be,
Thus Poul in his pystyl he doth preve.
MS. Douce 302, f. 2.

Preves i-now ther ben of youre pete.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 124.

PREVELACHE. Privilege.
I say the, broder Salamon, tel in thi talkynge,
Furst of the frerys thus meve thou may,
Of here prevelache, and of here prytrys, and here preaching;
And of here clerage and clannes and onest axay.
MS. Douce 302, f. 4.

PREVELYKE. Privily. See Prevaly.
And thoghten yns herte prevelyke,
That many a woman yd odur y-lyke.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 143.

PREVENT. To go before; to precede; to anticipate. (Lat.)
PREVENTION. Jurisdiction. (Lat.)
Your sayd Grace, by vertue off your legante prerogative and prevenion, conferr to yhs chapelyn, Mr. Wilson, the vicearege of Thackstede.
State Papers, i. 311.

PREW. They helde hym wyler than a Jew,
For no man wulde yhs prew.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 18.

PRIAL. Three cards of a sort, at the game of commerce particularly: a corruption, probably, of pair-royal. Under the latter term, Nares confirms this derivation, and gives many quotations in illustration of the word. Moor's Suffolk Words.

PRICE. Estimation; value. To bere the pryece, to win the prize, to excel.
The Kyng jorneyd in Trayinges,
That is a cyte off grete defamce,
And with hym hyes quene off price,
That was callyd dame Meroudys;
A feryere lady thanne sche was one,
Was never made off flesch ne bone;
Sche was full off lufe and godnes,
Ne may no mane tellé hyre feynnes.

MS. Athmole 61, xv. Cent.

Then the quene was fulle gladde,
That sche soche a lorde hadd,
Ye wott, wythowtna lees.
Sche syde, Y. have well sped
That soche a lorde hath me wodd,
That beryth the preyse in prees.

PRICER. A person whose duty it was to regulate the prices of a market.

PRICH. Thin weak liquor. North.

PRICHELL. A brake; an instrument for dressing hemp or flax. It is the translation of bross in Hollieband’s Dictionarie, 1593.

PRICK. (1) The same as Preke (1). Hence prick and praise, the praise of excellence.

And therefor every man judged as he thought,
And named a sicknes that he knew, shotting not in the prick, nor understanding the nature of the disease.

Hull, Henry V. f. 50.

Then leave off these thy burning rays,
And give to Pan the prick and praise;
Thy colour change, look pale and wan,
In honour of the great god Pan.

Heywood’s Love’s Mistress, p. 42.

Now Tarlton’s dead, the consort lacks a vice,
For kneve and fool thou must bear prick and price.

A Whip for an Ace, 1580.

(2) A term of endearment. It occurs in Palsgrave’s Acolastus, 1540.

(3) A point; a dot.

Like to a packe without a pricke,
Or o-per-se in arithmetick.

MS. Egerton 923, f. 3.

(4) A skewer.

I gave to the butchers pricke insoughie to sette up
their thyme meat that it may appeare thickke and well fode.

The Wyll of the Devil, n.d.

(5) A goad for oxen; a pointed weapon of almost any kind. (A.-S.) In the provinces, a pointed stick is still so called.

(6) To wound; to spur a horse; to ride hard.

See Preke (2).

(7) To trace a hare’s footsteps.

(8) To germinate. Still in use.

(9) A period of time.

(10) To turn sour. Somerset.

(11) To decorate. “I pricke a cuppe or suche lyke thynge full of flores, je enflure,” Palsgrave. “I pricke full of bowes as we do a place or a horse when we go a mayeng, je rame,” ibid. In Lincolnshire, the slips of evergreens with which the churches are decorated from Christmas eve to the eve of Candlemas day are termed prickings.

PRICKASOUR. A hard rider. (A.-S.)

PRICKER. (1) Any sharp-pointed instrument. “Punctorium, a pirkker,” Nominales MS.

(2) A light horseman. There was formerly a cavalry regiment termed the prickers.

PRICKET. (1) A wax taper.

(2) The buck in his second year.

If thou wilt come and dwell with me at home,
My sheepecoste shall be strowned with new grace
rushes:
Weele haunt the trembling prikcetas as they come
About the feilds, along the hauorthorne bushes:
I have a pie-bald curre to hunt the hare,
So we will live with daintie forest fare.

The Affectionatio Shepheard, 1584.

PRICKING-KNIFE. That bespake the prykynig knyfe,
He duellys to nye the ale-ryfe;
Sche makes oft tymse his purse full thynne,
No peny some tymse sche leyvs therin:
The thou gete more than other thre,
Thryffy man he canne not be. MS. Athmole 61.

PRICKINGS. The footsteps of a hare.

Unto these also you may adde, those which cannot discern the footings or prickings of the hare, yet will they runne speedily when they see her, or else at the beginning set forth very hot, and afterward tyre, and give over lastly; all these are not to be admitted into the kennel of good hounds.

Topseil’s Four-Pooted Beasts, 1607, p. 152.

PRICKLE. (1) To prick. North.

(2) A wicker basket. Var. dial.

PRICK-LOUSE. A nickname for a tailor.

She would in brave termes abuse him, and call him rascal, and slave, but above all prickless, which he could not abide: wherefore having often forbad her, and seeing she would take no warning, on a day tooke her heart at graze, and belaboured her well in a cudgel: but all would not suffice; the more she beat her, the more she calde him prickless.

Tyrton’s Neues out of Furgateorie, 1590.

PRICK-LUGGED. Having erect ears.

PRICKMEDENTY. A finical person.

PRICK-POST. A timber framed into the principal beam of a floor. Fricke-posts are mentioned in Harrison’s England, p. 187.

PRICKS. A game like bowls.

PRICKSONG. Music pricked or noted down, full of flourish and variety.

So that at her next voyage to our Lady of Court of Strete, she entred the chappell with “Ave Regina Ccelorum” in pricksong, accompanied with these commissioners, many ladies, gentlemen, and gentlewomen of the best degree.

Lambarde’s Perambulation of Kent, 1596, p. 192.

My pricksonge alwayes full of largues and longs,
Prick-song (indeed) because it pricks my hart;
And song, because sometimes I espy my smart.

The Affectionatio Shepheard, 1584.

And all for this pveysh pryk-song not worth to strawes
That we poore slyfe boyes abyde much woe.

Ballad by Rotford, Bright MS.

PRICK-WAND. A wand set up for a mark to shoot arrows at. Percy.

PRIDE. (1) A mud lamprey. West. “Lumbrici are littell fyshes taken in small ryvers, which are lyke to lampurnes, but they be muche lesse, and somewhat yeolowe, and are called in Wilshyre prides,” Elyot’s Dictionarie, fol. Lond. 1569.

(2) “Pryde goyth byfor, and shame cometh after.” MS. Douce, 52. The same proverb occurs in Wyntoun’s Chronykil, and Nash’s Pierce Penilesse, 1592.
PRI

For if she coons turne and be variable,
And put the drede of God out of mynd,
She gothe byforyr and shaman coweth byhyn.

MS. Loxd. 416, f. 57.

(3) In good flesh and heart, in good condition.
An old hawking term.

(4) Fineness; splendour. North.

(5) Lameness; impediment. Chesh.

PRIDES. Without pride. (A.S.)

PRIDY. Proud. Curnw.

PRIE. The plant privet.

PRIEST-ILL. The ague. Devon.

PRIEST'S CROWN. "Prestes crowne that fly-

eth about in somer, barbedieu," Palsgrave.

See Cotgrave, in v. Dent.

PRIG. (1) A small pitchet. South.
(2) To higgle in price. North.
(3) A small brass skellet. Yorkshire.

(4) To steal. Var. dial. Fryman, a thief, Frat-

ernity of Vacambones, 1575.

(5) An old comb. Devon.

(6) To ride. A cant term. Dekker's Lanthorne

and Candle-light, sig. C. ii.

PRIGGISH. Conceited; affected. North.

PRIG-NAPPER. A horse-stealer.

PRIJEL. An iron tool for forcing nails out of

wood, otherwise perhaps called a monkey.

Moore's Suffolk MS.

PRIKELLE. To drive, or push. Hearne.

PRIKERE. A rider. Lydgate.

PRIILL. (1) To turn sour. Devon.
(2) A small stream of water. West.
(3) A child's whirigig toy.

PRIM. (1) The fry of smelts. East.
(2) A neat pretty girl. Yorkshire.

(3) The plant privet. Tusser.

PRIMAL. Original; first. Shak.

PRIMA-VISTA. Primero. "The game at cardes
called primoero or prima vista," Florio, p. 400.

It is called primero in a list of games in
Taylor's Motto, 12mo. 1622, sig. D. iv.

PRIME. (1) To trim trees. East.
(2) Good; excellent. Var. dial.

(3) The hour of six o'clock, a.m.
Thou wotte wele that hit is soo,
And other gats hit shalle goo.
Er to morn at prime;
Thou hast me brount into this ille,
And I shalle ful wele have my wille.
When I se my tyme.

MS. Cantob. Ff. v. 48, f. 44.

(4) First. Prime tempes, first time.

(5) A term at primoer.

(6) Eager; maris appetens. Shak.

(7) The footstep of a deer.

(8) For as a thrifty wench scrapes kitching-stuffe,
And barrilling the droppings, and the snuffe
Of wasting candies, which in thirty year
Religiously kept) perchance buyes wedding cleer.
Pleemeall he getts lands, and spends as much time
Wringing each acre, as maids pulling prime.
Donne's Poems, p. 124.

PRIME-COCK-BOY. "A prime-cock-boy, a
freshman, a novice, a milke-sop, a boy new
come into the world," Florio, p. 227.

PRIMED. (1) Intoxicated. North.

(2) Spotted from disease. Suffolk.

PRIME-GOOD. Excellent. North.

PRIMELY. Capitally. North.

PRIMER. First; primary.

He who from lusts vile bondage would be freed,
Its primer flames to suffocate must heed.
Sin is a plant, if it not from the root
Soon pluckt, will soon to spreading mischiefe shoot;
Which if it does, its venom soon we find
Infesting all our blood, and all our mind.

History of Joseph, 1691.

Forasmuch as it hath pleased our Lorde God for
to suffer and graunte me grace for the primer
notable worke purposd by me.

Nicholas Royal Wills, p. 203.

PRIMOER. A primrose. (A.N.)
The honyoucelo, the froales, pyromollys,
Ther levs spalay at Phebus up-rysysng.


PRIMETEMPS. Spring. (A.N.) Some
Elizabethan poets have prim-e-tide.

PRIMINERY. A difficulty. North.

PRIMORDIAL. Original; earliest.

PRIMOSITY. Prudery. A word used by Pitt
and Lady Stanhope. Memoirs of Lady Illester
Stanhope, 8vo. 1845.

PRIMP. To be very formal. Cumb.

PRIM-PRINT. The plant privet.

The most excellent is the greene coloured cater-
piller, which is found uppon that great bushy plant,
usually termed privet, or primpint, which hath a
circle enclosing round both his eyes and all his teetes,
having also a crooked hone in his tayle: these
catterpillers are blackish-redde, with spots or streakes
going owrthwart theyw sides, beeing halfe white
and halfe purpleshe, the little prickes in these spots
are inclining to redde: the rest of theyr body
is altogether greene.

Topsell's Historie of Serpents, p. 103.

PRIMY. Early. Shak.

PRIN. (1) A pin. North.
(2) Prim; affectedly neat.

Hee looks as gaunt and prim, as he that spent
A tedious twelve years in an eager Lent.
Or bodyes at the Resurrection are
On wing, just rarifying into aire.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 140.

PRINADO. A sharper.

PRINCHE. To be niggardly?

Theer was with him non other fare
But for to przinche and for to spare,
Of worlds muk to gete enrees.


PRINCIPAL. (1) A heirloom. Sometimes the
mortuary, the principal or best horse fed
before the corpse of the deceased.
And also that my best horse shall be my principal,
without any armour or man armed, according to
the custom of mean people.

Ten. Fatue, p. 75.

(2) The corner posts of a house, tenoned into
the ground plates below, and into the beams of the roof.

PRINCOCK. A pert saucy youth. Brockett has princox as still in use, and princi-cock is given by Carr, ii. 58. If hee see a little bookish, let him write but the commendation of a flea, straight beg he the copple, kissing, hugging, grinning, and smiling, till hee make the yong princock as proud as a pescocce.

Lodge’s Wits Miserie, 1606.


PRINGLE. A little silver Scotch coin, about the value of a penny, current in the north parts of England. Kennett, MS.

PRINIT. Take it. Willa.

PRINK. (1) To adorn; to dress well; to be smart and gay. “To be prinket up, to be dress’d up fine or finical like children or vain women,” MS. Lands. 1603.

(2) To look at; to gaze upon. West.

(3) To be pert or forward. North.

PRINSEDE. A principality. It is the translation of principatus in Nominala MS.

PRINT. (1) An imprint, or impression; an effigy, or image; the imprint of money.

(2) A mould for coin, &c.

(3) In print, with great exactness. Still in use, according to Palmer and Forb.

(4) Clear and bright. Kent.

(5) A newspaper. Var. dial.

PRIOR. The cross-bar to which the doors of a barn are fastened, and which prevents them from being blown open.

PRISE. (1) A lever. Var. dial.

(2) The note of the horn blown on the death of a deer in hunting.

Syr Eglaume base done to dode
A grete herte, and tame the hede;
The pryse he blew fullschille.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.

(3) Fine; good; prized.

PRISED. Overturned; destroyed.

PRISON. A prisoner. (A.-N.)

PRISONER’S-BARS. A game. See Base (4).

PRISTE. A priest.

The kyngs his false gods alle forsuke,
And Crystysynode of prieste he tuke.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 129.

PRISTINATE. Former; pristine.

I thynke, yea and doubt not but your line shall be again restored to the pristinate estate and degree.

Hall, Richard III. f. 13.

PRITCH. (1) To check, or withstand. West.

(2) Any sharp-pointed instrument. Hence, to pierce or make holes. East.

PRITCHEL. An iron staff fixed on a thick staff for making holes in the ground. Kent.

PRITTLE. To chatter. “You prittle and prattle nothing but leavings and untruths,” Heywood’s Royall King, 1637, sig. B. Prittle-prattle, childish talk.

PRIVADO. A private friend. (Span.)

And here Franklin, a kind of physician, Weston, a servant to Sir Thomas, and Sir Jervase Velav, who is (as you shall hereafter hear) prisado to the Earl and Viscount, and the Countess and Mrs.

PRIVATIZE. Are made instruments to kill and dispatch.

Sir Thomas Overbury.

PRIVATE. Interest; safety; privacy.

PRIVE. Private; secret. (A.-N.) Also a vice, to keep or be secret.

Til gentilmen and gomarayn,
Thel have tham alle thei at worthy.
Those that are prive.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 50.

PRIVETTE. Private business.

PRIVY-COAT. A light coat or defence o’er mail concealed under the ordinary habit.

PRIVY-EVIL. According to Markham, is in hawks “a secret heart-sickness procured either by overflying corrupt food, cold, or other disorderly keeping, but most especially for want of stones or casting in the due season: the signs are heaviness of head and countenance, evil enduring of her meat, and fowl black mutings.” Cheap and Good Husbandry, ed. 1676, p. 133.

PRIZALL. A prize. Daniel.

PRIZE. (1) “A prize of that,” meaning I don’t mind it; “a pish for it.” Do they not mean a pize or pish for it: as if they should say, it’s but a trifle and not to be cared about, therefore a pize of it. Linl.

(2) To favour an affected limb, as a horse does. Dorset.

PROANDER. Peradventure. Corne.

PROBABLE. Proveable.

PROBATE. Probable. Shak.

PROCEED. To take a degree. This term is still used at the Universities.

PROCEERE. Large.

Be it never so strong, valiant fair, goodly, plaunt in aspect, proceere, and tall. Becon’s Works, p. 204.

PROCES. Story; relation; progress.

PROCKESY. A proxy. Palsgrave.

PROCLEIVE. To be prone to.

PROCT. A large prop of wood. Linl.

PROCTOR. One who collected alms for lepers, or other persons unable to do it themselves. According to Kennett, beggars of any kind were called proctors. The Fraternity of Vacabondes, 1575, has the following notice—“Proctor is he that wil tary long, and bring a lye, when his maister sendeth him on his errand.” Forby has proctor, to hector, swagger, or bully, which he considers derived from the older word.

PROD. A goad for oxen; any sharp-pointed instrument. Also a verb, to prick or goad; to thrust. North. We have also proddle used in the same sense.

PRODIGAL. Proud. Heref.

PRODIGIOUS. Portentous; horrible.

PROFACE. An exclamation equivalent to “Much good may it do you.” See the Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntington, p. 57.

PROFER. A rabbit burrow.

PROFESSIOUN. The monastic profession.

PROFETS. Buskins. Esmoor.

PROFFER. To dodge any one. Devon.

PROFLIGATE. To drive off.

With how fervent heart should we profligate and chase away sin.

Becon’s Works, p. 28.
In the which I doubt not but God will rather send us; yea, (and fight for us) than see us vanquished and profigated, by such as neither fear Him nor His laws, nor yet regard justice or honesty. 

Hall's Union, 1548.

PROFUNDE. To lavish. (Lat.)

For the excheuing of grete expenses, which should be profused and consumed in the said interview, wherof ther is no need here, considering the grete summes of money that promptly be to be payable.

State Papers. i. 251.

PROG. (1) Food. Var. dial.
(2) The same as Prod, q. v.

PROGRESS. The travelling of the sovereign and court to various parts of the kingdom.

PROJECHE. A preface.

PROIGNE. To prune. Here it means to pick out damaged feathers, as birds do. According to Markham, “a hawk proines when she fetches oil with her beak over her tail.”

For joye they proigne hem very morynge.

MS. Ashmole 59, f. 20.

PROINER. A pruner. Somerset.

PROINING. Pyring. Linc.

PROJECTION. An operation in alchemy; the moment of transmutation.

He revealed to one Roger Cooke the great secret of the elixir, as he called it, of the salt of metalls, the projection whereof was one upon an hundred.

MS. Ashmole 1788, f. 147.

PROKE. To entreat, or insist upon. Also, to stir, or poke about. Hence perhaps proking spit, a kind of rapier, mentioned in Hall's Satires, p. 99.

PROKETOWR. A proctor. Pr. Parl.

PROKING-ABOUT. A familiar term applied to a person who is busily looking for something, and examining, as we say, “every hole and corner.” Sharp's MS. Warw. Gloss.

PROLIXIOUS. Prolix; causing delay.

PROLLE. To search, or proue about; to rob, poll, or steal; to plunder.


PROMESSE. To promise. (A.-N.)

Thou knowest my ryzte, Lorde, and other men also; As it is my rypte, Lorde, so thou me defende:

And the quarrel that is wronge, it may be overthrow,
And to righte part the victory thou sende,
And I promesse the, good Lorde, my lyfe to amende,
I knoye ye a synner wrappid In wo,
And all saide with one voyse, Lorde, thy will be doo!

MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.

PROMISCUOUSLY. Accidentally; by chance.

PROMISE. To assure. Var. dial.

PROMITTED. Disclosed. (Lat.)

Promisinge to thyn franke and free pardorne of all offences and commes [crimes] promitted, and promonous and rewards, for obeynge to the kynges request.

Hall, Henry VII. f. 33.

PROMONT. A promontory.

PROMOTER. An informer.

PROMOVE. To promote, or patronize.

PRONE. Changeable. Shak.

PRONG. (1) A point. North.
(2) A hayfork. Prong steel, the handle of a hayfork. South.

PRONOTARY. A chief notary.

PROOF. Land is said to be proof, when it is of an excellent quality. Warw.

PROOFY. Nutritious. South.

PROP. To help, or assist. North.

PROPER. (1) Very; exceeding. Var. dial.
(2) Handsome; witty. Still in use in Cornwall, according to Polwhele.

(3) To make proper, to adorn.
(4) To appropriate. Palgrave.
(5) Becoming; deserved. East.

PROPERTIES. Dresses of actors; articles and machinery necessary for the stage.

PROPERTY. A cloak, or disguise.

PROPIA. Profanation. Hall.

PROPIE. Convenient; propitious. (Lat.)

Wherfore he edified bulwarkes, and buylded for- tresses on every syde and parte of his realme, where might be any place propie and mete for an armie to arrive or tayle lande.

Hall, Edward IV. f. 9.

PROPIN. To drink healths. (Lat.)

PROPENDED. Proposed. (Lat.)

Denying fiersly, al the other new invencions alleged and proposed to his charge.

Hall's Union, 1548.

Which being proposed and declared to the said emperor, and that in the final determination of our said cause, and all the whole circumference thereof, we have, according to our most bounden duty, nothing else studied.


PROPOS. A proposition.

PROPOUNDERs. Monopolists. Blount.

PROPS. Possessions; property.

PROPS. Legs. Var. dial.

PROPULS. To repulse. (Lat.)

By whiche craftie ymagined invencion they might either close or propulse from them al suspicio of their proposed untruthe and shamefull disloyalty.

Hall, Henry VII. f. 19.

Perceavynge that all succours were clerely estopped and propulsed from them, and so brought into utter despaire of aide or comfort. Hall, Henry VII. f. 27.

PROSCRIBE. To prescribe. "I proscriue (Lydgate) for I prescriue," Falsgrave.

PROSPECTIVE. A perspective glass.

PROSPERATION. Prosperity.

PROSS. (1) Talk; conversation. North.
(2) They have onely three speers or prosses, the two lower turne awry, but the uppermost growth up-right to heaven, yet sometimes it falleth out (as the keepers of the saide beast affirmed) that either by sickness or else through want of food, the left horn hath but two branches; in length they are one Roman foot and a halfe, and one finger and a halfe in breth, at the roots two Roman palmes.

Topoeil's Four-Footed Beastes, p. 327.

PROTENSE. Extension; drawing out.

PROTER. A poker. Suffolk.

PROTHODAVE. An arche foole cannot forge a lyre for his pleasure, but a prothodavus will make a glosse to mainayne his follis fantasye.

Hall, Henry V. f. 41.

PROTRACT. Delay. (Lat.)

PROTRITE. Beaten up. (Lat.)

The fourth most prostrate and manifest unto the world is their inconstance.

Wright's Passions of the Mind, 1681, p. 40.
PROU. An interjection used in driving cattle when they loiter.

PROUD. (1) Luxuriant. North.
(2) Full; high; swelled. Line. Pegge explains it large, ed. 1639, p. 123.
(3) Swelling: having a sore inflammation, as flesh has. West.
(4) To be maris appetite. North.

Young man waseth jolfe,
And than proudeth man and wif.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 11.

PROUD-PEAR. A kind of pear. It is mentioned in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 182.

PROUD-TAILOR. A goldfinch. Var. dial.

PROULER. A cozenor, or thief.

PROVAND. Provender; provision.

Whiles that lyarde myght dreawe, the whilles was he luffed,
That ye put hym to provende, and therwyth he provede;
Now he myght no more he do his dede, as he myght by-form,
That lyg by-form hym pese-stran, and bers wyth the corn.

Ms. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 148.

And though it were as good, it would not convert clubs and clouten shone from the flesh-pots of Egypt, to the provent of the Low-countryes.

Nash’s Pierce Penniless, 1592.

These ska-sick solders rang hilles, woods, and vallies,
Seeking provant to fill their empty bellyes;
Jonegs goes alone, where Fate prepar’d to meet him
With such a prey as did unkindly greet him.

Legend of Captain Jones, 1659.

PROVANG. A whalebone instrument used for cleansing the stomach. See Aubrey’s Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 191.

PROVANT-MASTER. A person who provided apparel for soldiers. See B. Riche’s Fruits of Long Experience, 1604, p. 19. In Webster’s Works, ii. 152, we have provant apparel, apparel furnished to soldiers. Provent-breeches, Middleton, iv. 489.

PROVE. (1) To thrive; to be with young, generally said of cattle.
(2) To prove mastersies, to make trial of skill, to try who does the best.

PROVENDE. A prehend; a daily or annual allowance or stipend. (A-N.)

Ne jite a letter for to sende,
For dignite me for to provende.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 32.

PROVIAUNCHE. Provision. (A-N.)

PROVISOUR. A provyctor, or provider.

PROVOKEMENT. Provocation. Spenser.

PROVOSTRY. The office of provost.

PROVLUGE. To publish. (Lat.)

Considering that the king hath alreadye, and also before any censures provulged, both provokd and appealed.

State Papers, i. 413.

PROW. A small boat attendant on a larger vessel. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

PROWE. Honour; profit; advantage.

In long abdyngy is ful lytyl prove.

Ms. Rawl. Post. 118.

Vif any man wil say new,
That I not dye for manys prove,
Rather thanne he schulde be forlyne,
Yet i wolde cft be al to-torne.

Ms. Coli. Cnc Cantab.

PROWESSE. Integrity. (A-N.)

PROWEST. Most valiant. Spenser.

PROWOR. A priest. (A-N.)

PROWSE. Provess. Warner.

PRU. The same as Proc, q. v.

Do nat as the Pharisee
Fryde God ayens bys pru.

Ms. Harl. 1701, f. 77.

Ne more hyt ye loore the vertu
Of the messe, but manmys pru.

Ms. Harl. 1701, f. 16.

PRUCE. Prussia.
And I bequeath, yef that I day shall,
For to hold my fest funerall,
An hundreth markes of pruce money fyne,
For to bistow upon bred and wyne,
With other drynkyes that dilenous be,
Whilche in ordre herafter ye shall se.

Ms. Rawl. C. 86.

PRUDGAN. Pert; brisk; proud. Prud, proud, occurs in Havelok, 302.

PRUGGE. A partner, or doxy.

PRUMOROLE. A primorse. (A-N.)

He shal ben lyk the lytel bee,
That sekeyth the blome on the tre,
And souketh on the prumorole.

Ms. Addit. 11307, f. 67.

PRUNE. The same as Progne. q. v.

PRUNES. It appears from passages in Marcus Extaticus, 1595, and other works, that stewed prunes were commonly placed in the windows of houses of disputable character.

PRUT. An exclamation of contempt.

And seethym hyme tryt at the lefte,
And seythe pryn for thy cursyng prest.

Ms. Harl. 1701, f. 29.

PRUTE. To wander about like a child.

PRUTTEN. To be proud; to hold up the head with pride and disdain. North. Prute, proud, occurs in Wright’s Pol. Songs, p. 203.

PRYNE. Chief; first? (A-N.)

Be hyt wyth ryghte or wyth syne,
Hym wyli he holde mosyte pryne.

Ms. Harl. 1701, f. 30.

PRYWORE. The first; the chief.

Sche syete thou semyte a man of honoure,
And thherefore thou schalt be Prywore.

Ms. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 119.

PRYVATED. Deprived.

They woulde not onelye less their wordely substance, but also be pryvated of their lives and worldly felicicye, rather then to suffre Kyngge Rycharde, that tyrant, lenger to rule and regye over them.

Hall, Richard 111. f. 17.

PSALL. A soul. Percy.

PUANT. Stinking. Skelton.

PUB. The poop of a vessel.

PUBBLE. Plump; full. North. Kennett applies it to corn, MS. Lansd. 1033.

Thou shalt me synde fat and weel fed,
As pubbly as may be;
And, when thou wilt, a merie mate
To laugh and char with the.

Drant, op. Warton, lit. 346.

PUBL. A pebble. Palagrove.

PUBLIC. An inn, or alehouse. Var. dial.

PUCELLE. A virgin; a girl. (Fr.)

PUCK. (1) Picked. Wurce.

(2) A fiend. Robin Goodfellow was often so
A quarter of fat lamb and three-score eggs, have been but an easy consolation, and three well larded pudding-pyes he hath at one time put to foyle.

The Great Eater of Kent, 1630.

PUDDING-POKE. The long-tailed titmouse.

PUDDING-PRICK. The skewer which fastened the pudding-bag. "For this I care not a pudding-prick," Shak. Soc. Papers, i. 63. Ray gives the proverb, "he hath thwitten a null-post into a pudding-prick." See his English Words, ed. 1674, p. 49. This phrase was applied to a spendthrift.

Or that I fear thee any whit
For thy curved nips of sticks,
I know no use for them so meet
As to be pudding-pricks. Robin Hood, i. 3.

PUDDING-ROPE. A crescent-light.

PUDDINGS. The intestines. North. An untidily slovenly person is said to have his puddings about his heels.

PUDDING-TIME. In pudding-time, in the nick of time, at the commencement of dinner; it having formerly been usual to begin with pudding, a custom which still continues in humble life. "I came in season, as they say, in pudding-time," Withal's Dictionaries, 1608, p. 3. Said to be still in use.

But Mars, who still protects the stout
In pudding-time came to his aid.

Hudibras, I. ii. 805.

PUDDING-TOBACCO. A kind of tobacco, perhaps made up into a roll like a pudding.

PUDDINING. The ancient offering of an egg, a handful of salt, and a bunch of matches, on the first visit of a young child to the house of a neighbour, is still very prevalent in many parts of the North of England at the present time. In the neighbourhood of Leeds the ceremony is termed puddining, and the recipient is then said to be puddined.

PUDDLE. (1) To tipple. Devon.

(2) Short and fat. Yorks. "A fat body," Hallamshire Gloss. p. 120.

PUDDLE-DUCK. An ancient pool from the river in Thames-street, not of the cleanest appearance. An affected woman was sometimes termed Duchess of Puddle-dock.

PUD-DUD. To pad about. Oxon.

PUDGE. (1) An owl. Leic.

(2) A ditch, or grip. Linc.


(2) An animal's udder. West.

(3) To chirp as birds do.

PUET. The peewit. Markham.

PUFF. A puff-ball. Somerset.

PUFFIN. Malum pulmonese. A kind of apple mentioned in Rider's Dictionaries, 1640.

PUFF-LOAF. A kind of light bread.

PUFF-THE-DART. A game played with a long needle, inserted in some worsted, and blown at a target through a tin tube.

PUFF-WINGS. That part of the dress which sprung from the shoulders, and had the appearance of an inflated or blown-up wing.

PUG. (1) To sweat. Warw.

(2) A kind of loam. Sussex.

Did ever John of Leyden prophecy
Of such an Antichrist as pudding-pye.
Fletcher's Plays, p 155.
PUL

(3) A thrust. (4) To strike. West. Also, to pluck out, to pull.
(5) In large families, the under-servants call the upper ones pugs, and the housekeeper’s room is known as pugs’-hole.
(6) A third-year salmon.
(7) A monkey. "Monkeys, apes, pugs," Florio, p. 63. It was also a familiar and intimate mode of address. "My pretty pug, ma belle, m’amie," Howell, 1660. (8) To cat. Wits.
PUG-DRINK. Water cyder. West.
PUGGARD. A thief. Pugging in Shakespeare is said to mean thieving.
PUGGEN. The gable-end. Devon.
PUGGINS. Refuse wheat. Warw.
PUGGLE. To stir the fire. Essex.
PUGGY. Damp; moist; foggy. Var. dial.
PUG-MIRE. A quagmire. Derb.
PUG-TOOTH. The eye-tooth. Devon. Possibly the same as pugging-tooth in Shakespeare.
PUG-TOP. A spinning-top. West.
PUISNE. A small creature. (Fr.)
PUISSANCE. Might; power.
King Edward beeing nothyng abashed of this small chaunce, sente good ordres to the Erle of Penbrooke, animating and bydying hym to bee of a good courage, promysyng hym not aloneley syde in shorte tyme, but also be hymself in persone royall would folowe hym with all hys puissansse and power. Hull, Edward IV. f. 12.
PUKE. Explained by Baret, a colour between russet and black. "Chiaro scuro, a darke puke colour," Florio, p. 97.
That a camel is so ingenert sometimes, the roughnes of his halfe like a boares or swines, and the strength of his body, are sufficient evidences; and these are worthily called Bactrians because they were first of all conceived among them, having two bunches on their backs; whereas the Arabih hath but one. The colour of this camel is for the most part browne, or puke, yet there are heards of white ones in India. Topielli’s Four-Footed Beasts, 1607.
PULCHE. To polish. (A.-N.)
PULCHER. St. Sepulchre.
Consider this, and every day conjecture
That Pulcher’s bell doth toll to Tyburn Lecture.
Satire against Laud, 1641.
Then shall great volumes with thy travels swell,
And Fame ring lowder then Saint Pulcher’s bell.
Taylor’s Workes, ii. 81.
The said lord Dakars above salde was beryld in Saynt Poulekre, Churche, and the said lord Dakars was hanggid for robber of the kyngges deer, and murther of the kepares. MS. Cotton. Vespas. A. xxv.
PULCHRITUDE. Beauty. (Lat.)
PULDRONS. Armour for the shoulder and the upper part of the arm.
PULE. (1) A pew. Lanc.
(2) To cry; to blubber. Yorksh.
PULER. A puling person, one who is weak, who eats without appetite.
If she be pale of complexion, she will prove but a puler; is the high coloured, an ill complexion.
The Man in the Moone, 1609, sig. G.
PULETTE. A chicken. (A.-N.)
PULFIN. A large fat boy. West.
PULID. A kite; a glead. Lanc.
PULIK. (1) A coward. -Line.
(2) A pool; a puddle. Var. dial.
(3) A short fat person. East.
PULL. To pull down a side, i.e. to injure or damage a cause.
PULLAILIE. Poultry. (A.-N.) Pullain and pullen is found in several early plays. "Poullailer, a poulier or keeper of pullaine," Cotgrave.
The six house denoteth servants, sickness, wild beasts, ryding, hunting of and by dogs, sheep and muttons, goats and pulleline, and hath some signification over prisons, unjustice, and false accusations, and is called, 'The house cadant of the fourth, and otherwise ill fortune, and hath government over the belly and bowels.
Judgments of the Starres, 1595.
PULLE. Pool. (A.-S.)
Thou hi miyten drinke that hi weren fulle,
Hi fioten swithe rived bi dich and bi pullle.
MS. Bodl. 659, f. 1.
PULLEN. The small crab used for baiting sea-fishing-hooks. North.
PULLER. A loft for poultry. Norf.
PULLEY-PIECES. Armour for the knees.
PULL-FACES. To make grimaces.
PULLING-TIME. The evening of a fair-day, when the wenches are pulled about. East.
PULLISH. To polish. Palegrave.
PULL-OVER. A carriage-way over the banks of the sea. Linc.
PULL-REED. A long reed used for ceilings instead of laths Somerset.
PULLS. The chaff of pulse. North.
PULL-TOW-KNOTS. The coarse and knotty parts of the tow. East.
PULLY-HAWLY. (1) To pull stoutly.
(2) To romp about. Var. dial.
PULLY-PIECES. The poles, or armour for the knees. See Howell, in v.
PULMENT. A kind of postage. "Pulmentorium, a pulment," Nominae MS.
PULPATOONS. Confecions.
PULPIT-CUFFER. A violent preacher.
PULSE. Pottage. Somerset.
PULSEY. A poultice. North.
PULSIDGE. Pulse. Shak.
PULT. Out pul, put out.
Ave excudit penitattem, ave ys out pul al hardne.
MS. Burney 356, p. 83.
PULTER. A poultier. Palegrave. Also, the royal officer who had charge of the poultry.
PULTERS. The men in mines who convey the coal from the hewers. North.
PULVERING-DAYS. Any days when the community assemble to let to farm the town lands; but the contract was always confirmed on a particular day, as at Southwold, on the 6th of December.
PULVER-WEDNESDAY. Ash-Wednesday.
PULWERE. A pillow. (A.-N.)
PUM. To beat, or thump. North.
PUMMEL. To beat soundly. Var. dial.
PUMMEL-FOOTED. Club-footed. West. Some of the glossaries have pumple-footed.
PUMMEL-TREE. A whippetree for horses.
PUMMER. Big; large. North.
PUN. (1) To pound, or beat. West. “To stamp or pumse in a morter.” Florio, p. 6.

PUNCE. To punch, or beat. North.

PUND. A mortar. Yorksh.

PUNDER. (1) To puzzle. West.

PUNICAL. Shrivelled; tough. East.

PUNDLE. To punch. (A.-N.)

PUNDIE. (1) Small creatures. (F.) Freshmen at Oxford were called punies of the first year.

PUNIE. To puzzle. (A.-N.)

PUNIES. (1) Small creatures. (F.) Freshmen at Oxford were called punies of the first year.

PUNGENCY. An act of giving an opinion. Hall, Richard 111. f. 3. 5.

PUNIGIN. To spunge upon. West.

PUNIT. Pain. West.

PUNK. (1) Touch-wood. North.

PUNKER. To spunge upon. West.

PUNKEREN. To spunge upon. West.

PUNKIN. A pumpkin. var. PUMKIN.

PUNKIN. (1) Dirty. Derb.


PUNISH. To punish. North.

PUNISHMENT. Pain. West.

PUR. (1) The pokker. Linc.

PUR. (2) A one year old male sheep.

PUR. (3) To whine, as a cat. Var. dial.

PUR. (4) Pur, pur-chops, pur-dogs, pur-ceit, &c. terms at the old game of Post-and-Pair.


PUR. (6) A boy. Dorset.

PURCHASE. The booty of thieves. A very common term in old plays.

PURDY. (1) Proud; surly; rude. East.

PURGE. To purge. North.

PURGE. (1) Mere; very. Still in use. A countryman shown Morland’s picture of pigs feeding, corrected the artist, by explaining, “They be pure loike surelye, but whoe never seed three pigs a-feeding without one o’ em having his foot in the trough?”

PURGE. (2) Poor. R. de Brunne, Bowes MS.

PURGE. Now wate I wole you covaytes to wyte whilke are verray pure, and whilke noghte.

PURGE. In good health. Var. dial.

PURGE. (1) To purify. Maundevile, p. 286.

PURGE. (4) A prostitute. A cant term.

PURITY. Furred. Ritson.

PURITY. (1) Prettily; nicely. East.

PURITY. Ortolan, a delicate bird, of the bigness of a lark.

PURITY. It sings purely, and is good to eat.

PURITY. Misge’s Great French Dictionary, 1688.

PURITY. (2) The same as Pure.

PURITY. The hem of a gown. Also, to ornament with trimmings, edgings, or embroidery. “A blac lamb furre without purfyle of sable,” Lydgate’s Minor Poems, p. 57.

PURITY. To the Lady Beaumont, my daughter, a purfyle of sable, my batz feather-bed, and o her furniture.


PURITY. The pit grate of a kitchen fireplace. West.

PURITY. Proud; conceited. North.

PURITY. A whore. A cant term.

PURITY. A species of wheat.

PURITY. (1) Border; hem; fringe; stitch-work; a twist of gold or silver.

PURITY. (2) To turn swiftly round; to curl or run in circles; to eddy, as a stream.

PURITY. (3) Guard; watch. Corne.

PURITY. A term in knitting. It means an inversion of the stitches, which gives to the work, in those parts in which it is used, a different appearance from the general surface. The seams of stockings, the alternate ribs, and what are called the clocks, are purled.

PURITY. To proll about for prey.

PURITY. Weak-sighted. Wilts.

PURITY. A flourish in writing.

PURITY. Those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to preserve
PURL-ROYAL. A liquor made with sack mixed with various spices.

PURN. An instrument for holding a vicious horse by the nose whilst the blacksmith is shoeing him.

PURPAIN. A napkin. The counterpane of a bed was called the purpain or purpoint.

PURPLES. A species of orchis.

PURPOOLE. Gray's-inn, so called from the ancient name of its manor or estate.


PURPRESTURE. An encroachment on anything that belongs to the king or the public.

A brief discoverie of the great purpresture of newe buyldinges nere to the citie, with the meanes howe to restrain the same.

Archaeologia, xxiii. 121.

PURPRISE. An inclosure. (A.-N.)

PURPURING. Having a purplish colour.

PURR-BARLEY. Wild barley.

PURREL. A list ordained to be made at the end of kersies to prevent deceit in diminishing their length. See Blount.

PURSE. To steal, or take purses.

PURSE-NET. A net, the ends of which are drawn together with a string, like a purse.

For thinke yee to catch fishe with an unbeaited hooke, or take a whale with a pursenet, then may yee retournse with a bare hooke, and an emptie purse.

Rowley's Search for Money, 1580.

PURSEWEND. Suitable; pursuant. (A.-N.)

PURSL. Porcelain.

PURST. Lost; gone away.

PURT. To pout; to take a dislike; to be sul-len, or sulky. West.

PURTE. Purity.

PURTENANCE. (1) That which belongs. Appurtenance is still in use as a law term.

Alle the londys and possessions
That I have lying within the bowns
Of Southwerke and of the stews syde,
As wynede-melles ande water-milles eke,
With alle their purtenaunces lying on every syde,
That be there redy and ar not for to seke.

MS. Rosel. C. 96.

And to alle that clerksys avauence
To holly cherches portmannaunce.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 73.

(2) An animal's intestines. Palagrace.

PURTING-GLUMPOT. A sulky fellow. Devon.

PURTRED. Portrayed. (A.-N.)

There was purtree in ston
The fylesceferus everychon,
The story of Abecol. Sir Degrevant, 1440.

PURVEY. To provide. (A.-N.) It is a substantive in our second example.

Yf he wyste that hyt wolde gayne,
He wolde purvey hym fulle fayne
That lady for to wynee;
He had nether hors nor spere,
Nor noon wepyne hym with to wyne,
That brake hys herte wthynne.

MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 30, f. 76.

The which, when they hear of the arrival and

 PURVEY that ye, and other of our subjects make at home in help of us, shall give them great courage to haste their coming unto us much the rather, and not tull; as we trust fully; Letter of Henry V. 1419.

PURVEYANCE. (1) Providence; foresight.

(2) Provision. (A.-N.)

Body and soule so they may hem lede
Into bliss of eternalle purveyance.

MS. Cantab. Ft. i. 6, f. 137.

Was never slyke a purveyance
Made in England ne in France.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 138.

PURVIDE. To provide. East.

PURVIL. To gain one's livelihood by artful and cunning means. North.

PURWATTLE. A splashed hedge. Devon.

PUR-WIGGY. A tadpole. Suffolk.

PURYE. A kind of pottage.

PUSAYLE. A guard, or archer. (A.-N.)

Scarily couthe I chare away the kite,
That me brieve wolde my pusyfe.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 255.

PUSESOUN. Poison. (A.-N.)

Mani taketh therof pusesoun,
And dyeth in michel wo.

Rouland and Vernagu, p. 11.

PUS. (1) An exclamation, as Pish!

(2) A boil. East. "Red pimples or pushes in mens faces," Florio, p. 69. "A little swelling, like a bladder or push, that riseth in bread when it is baked," Baret, 1580.

PUSH-PIN. A child's play, in which pins are pushed with an endeavour to cross them. So explained by Ash, but it would seem from Beaumont and Fletcher, vii. 25, that the game was played by aiming pins at some object.

To see the sonne you would admire,
Goe play at push-pin with his sire.

Men Miracles, 1656, p. 15.

Love and myselfe, believe me, on a day,
At childish push-pin, for our sport, did play.

Herrick's Works, 1. 22.

PUSH-PLOUGH. A breast-plough. Staff.

PURSKILE. A paste.

PURSKITCHIN. A tale-teller. West.

PURSKY. Wheezy. Somerset.

PUSS. (1) A hare. Var. dial.

(2) A woman, in contempt.

PUSSOMED. Poisoned. Yorksh.

PUSSY-CATS. Catkins. South.

PUSTLE. A pustule. Florio, p. 64.

PUT. (1) An attempt. Warre.

(2) To put a girdle round anything, to travel or go round it. "To put to business, to vex or trouble. To put about, to tease or worry. To put on, to subsist; to impose upon. To put the miller's eye out, to make pudding or broth too thin. To put the stone, to throw the stone above hand, from the uplifted hand, for trial of strength. Put to it, at a loss for an expedient. To put forth, to begin to bud. To put off, to delay. Put out, annoyed, vexed.

(3) To push, or propel. North. It occurs in Pr. Parv. and Havelok.

(4) A two-wheeled cart used in husbandry, and so constructed as to be turned up at the axle to discharge the load.
Putter-out. (1) A distributor.
(2) One who deposited money with a party on going abroad, on condition of receiving a great interest for it on his return, proportionable to the dangers of the journey, and the chances of his arrival to claim it. This custom was very common in Shakespeare’s time, and is alluded to in the Tempest, iii. 3.

Puttice. A stoot, or weasel. Kent.

Puttock. (1) A common prostitute.
(2) A kite. The term was metaphorically applied to a greedy ravenous fellow.
Who sees a hofer dead and blest fresh,
And sees hard-by a butcher with an axe,
But will suspect twas he that made the slaughter?
Who finds the partridge in the puttocks nest,
But will imagine how the bird came there.

First Part of the Contention, 1590.
I am a greate traveller.
I lye on the dunghill like a puttock.
Nay, take me with a lye,
And cut out the brane of my buttock.
Marrine of Witt and Wisedome, 1579.

Puttock-candle. The least candle in a pound, put in to make up weight. Kent.

Put-up. (1) To sheath one’s sword.
(2) To tolerate; to bear with. Also, to take up residence at an inn. Var. dial.

Puzzel. A filthy drab.

Puzzle-headed-spoons. Apostle-headed-spoons; each with the figure of an apostle, his head forming the top of the spoon. They may be seen at several places in Cornwall and Devon. See Apostle-spoons.

Puzzum. Spite; malice. North.

Pyfe. Father of the Pye, the chairman of a convivial meeting. Devon.

Pyke. To move or go off.

Pyronides. Works of pioneers; military works of strength. Spenser.

Pyramides. Spires of churches.

Pyte. Mercy; pity. (A.S.)

Quaff. To drink deeply; to swill. West.


Quack. To choke, or suffocate. East.

Quacksalver. A cheat or quack.

But the jugglers or quacksalvers take them by another course, for they have a stuffe slit at one end like a payre of tongs, those stand open by a pinne; now, when they see a serpent, viper, adder or snake, they set them upon the neck neere the head, and pulling forth the pinne, the serpent is inevitably taken, and by them loosed into a prepared vessell, in which they keepe her, and give her meate.

Topsey’s Historie of Serpents, 1698, p. 49.

Quad. Bad; evil. Chaucer.

Quaddle. To dry, or shrivel up. West.
QUADDY. Broad; short and thick. *East.*
QUADE. To spoil, or destroy.
QUADRAT. Arranged in squares.
And they followed in a quadrat array to the extent to destroy Kyng Henry.
QUADRELLS. Four square pieces of peat or turf made into that fashion by the spindle that cuts them. *Staff.*
QUADRILLE. A game at cards, very similar to *Ombre,* q. v.
QUADRILLOGE. A work compiled from four authors. A Life of Thomas Becket was so called.
The very authors of the *quadriloge* itself, or song of foure parts, for they yeeld a concert, though it be without harmonie, doe all, with one pen and mouth, acknowledge the same.
*Lambard's Perambulation,* 1596, p. 515.
QUADRIVIUM. The seven arts or sciences were formerly divided into the *quadrivium,* or fourfold way to knowledge; and the *trivium,* or threefold way to eloquence. The former comprised arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy; the latter, grammar, rhetoric, and logic.
QUAER. Where.
That I mit becum hir man, I began to crave,
For nothing in hirde fondin wold I let;
She bar me fast on hond, that I began to rave,
And bad me fond ferther, a fol for to seeche;
*Quaer* gospella al thi speche?
Thi findis hir noht hire the sot that thu seeche.
*MS. Arundel 27,* f. 130.
QUAG. A bog, or quagmire. Var. dial. Hence *quaggy,* soft and tremulous.
QUAGGLE. A tremulous motion. *South.*
QUAIL. (1) To go wrong.
(2) To shrink, flinch, or yield. To soften or decrease, Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 21.
Sometimes, to faint, to droop, to fall sick.
(3) To curl. *East.* "I quayle as mylke dothe, je quaillebotte; this mylke is quailed, eate none of it," Palsgrave. "The cream is said to be *quailed* when the butter begins to appear in the process of churning," Batchelor's Orthoep. Anal. p. 140.
(4) A whore. An old cant term.
(5) To overpower, or intimidate.
QUAIL-MUTTON. Diseased mutton. *Linic.*
QUAIL-PIPE. A pipe used to call quails.
*Quail-pipe boots,* boots resembling a quail-pipe, from the number of plait or wrinkles.
QUAIN. Elegant; neat; ingenious. Occasionally, prudent. *Quaintness,* beauty, elegance. Now obsolete in these senses.
QUAINE. To acquaint; inform.
There if he travaile and quaineth him well,
The Treasure of Knowledge is his ech deal.
*Recordes* *Castle of Knowledge,* 1556.
QUAIRE. A quire, pamphlet, or book.
Thow littell *quayer,* how darst thou show thy face,
Or com yn presence of men of honesté?
Sith thou art rude and folowlist not the trace
Of faire langage, nor haiste no bewit;
Wherefore of wysedom thus I counsell the,
To draw the bake fer out of their sight,
Lest thou be had in reproof and dispite.
*MS. Rawl. C. 98.*
QUAISY. (1)
Hit must be a cure, a crowned wyght,
That knoweth that quayn frome ben and pese,
Or ellys theyre medesyn they have no myght.
To give a mane lyens to lyve in ease.
*M. Cantab., Ff. i. 6.*
(2) Indigestible; tough. *North.*
QUAKE. (1) To shake. *Shak.*
(2) Fear, trembling. (A.S.)*
Thou shal bye thi breed ful dere,
Til thou turne aseyne in quake
To that erthe thou were off-take.
*Curteis Mundis,* *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 5.
QUAKER-GRASS. The shaking grass. *Worc.*
QUAKING-CHEAT. A calf, or sheep.
QUALE. To kill, or destroy. (A.S.)*
QUALESTER. "Choriste, a walester," Nominal MS. of the fifteenth century.
QUALIFY. To soothe, or appease.
QUALITY. Profession; occupation.
QUALITY-MAKE. The gentry. *North.*
QUALLE. A whale.
The lady wythe als qualle bane,
Alfe falowed hir hewe.
*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17,* f. 143.
QUALME. (1) Sickness; pestilence. (A.S.)*
(2) The noise made by a raven. *West.*
QUAMP. Still; quiet. *West.*
QUANDORUM. A polite speech. *South.*
QUANK. To overpower. *West.*
QUANT. A pole used by the bargemen on the Waveney between Yarmouth and Bungay, for pushing on their craft in adverse or scanty winds. It has a round cap or cot at the immersed end to prevent its sticking in the mud. Some of the *quants* are nearly thirty feet long. The term occurs in Pr. Parv.
QUANTO-DISPAINE. An ancient dance described in MS. Rawl. Poet. 108.
QUAPPE. To quake; to tremble.
QUAR. (1) A quarry. *West.*
When temples lye like bater'd *quarres*,
Rich in their ruin'd sepulchers,
When saints forsake their painted glass
To meet their worship as they pass.
*Fletcher's Poems,* p. 136.
(2) To coagulate, applied to milk in the female breast. *Somerset.*
QUARE. To cut into pieces.
QUAREL. A stone quarry. "Saxifragium, a qwaryle." Nominal MS.
QUARELLES. Arrows. (A.-N.)*
Quarelles quayntly swappes thowe heuyghtes
With yrnes so wekryly, that wynche they never.
*Morte Arthure,* *MS. Lincoln,* f. 73.
QUARIER. A wax-candle, consisting of a square lump of wax with a wick in the centre. It was also called a *quarion,* and is frequently mentioned in old inventories. "All the endes of quarriers and prickets," Ord. and Reg. p. 295.
QUARKEN. To suffocate; to strangle.
*With greatesst dyfficultie I fynde it out I have a throte-boile almiste strangled i. smarled or quarrened with extreme hunger."
*Palsgrave's Acloastas,* 1540.
QUARL. To quarrel. *Somerset.* "Quarled
poison;" quotation in Nares. Should we read "gnarled poison?"
QUAROF. Whereof.
With Litylmon, the lest fynger,
He bygynnes to boke,
And says, quarof ar thou so ferd?
Hit is a litel syrne.

Mus. Cantab. PS v 48, f. 82.

QUARRE. Square.
Quar! a scheld, gode sword of stell,
And launso stef, betwee and wel.
Atheyn and Merlin, p. 111.

QUARREL. (1) A square of window glass,
properly one placed diagonally. Anciently,
a diamond-shaped pane of glass. Hence the
cant term quarrel-picker, a glazier. The word
was applied to several articles of a square
shape, and is still in use.
(2) A duel, or private combat.
QUARRELIOUS. Quarrelsome. Shak.
QUARRIER. A worker at a quarry.
QUARROMES. The body. A cant term. See
a list in Dekker’s Lanthorne and Candle-light,
4to. Lond. 1620, sig. C. ii.
QUARRY. (1) Fat; corpulent. “A quarry, fat
man, obeus,” Coles’ Lat. Dict.
(2) See Quarrel and Quarry.
(3) Prey, or game. Quarry-hawk, an old entered
and reclaimed hawk.
(4) An arrow. Drayton, p. 29.
QUART. (1) A quarter. Spenser.
(2) Three pounds of butter. Leic.
QUARTER. (1) An upright piece of timber in a
partition. Somerset.
(2) A noise; a disturbance.
Sing, hit ho, Sir Arthur, no more in the house
you shall prate;
For all you kept such a quarter, you are out of the
council of state.
Wright’s Political Ballads, p. 150.

(3) A square panel. Britton.
QUARTERAGE. A quarter’s wages.
QUARTERER. A lodge. Devon.
QUARTER-EVIL. A disease in sheep arising
from corruption of the blood. South.
QUARTER-FACE. A countenance three parts
averted. Jonson.

QUARTERON. A quarter.
And there is not the mone soyn in alle the lunacloyn,
sa onlyn the seconde quarteron.
Moundrely’s Travels, p. 301.

QUARTER-SLINGS. A kind of ropes or chains
used on board a ship.
Thy roaring cannons and thy chens
Be layde on every side;
Yea bases, foulers, quarter-slings,
Which often hath beene tride.
Gaufrido and Barnardo, 1670.

QUARTLE. A fourth part, or quarter.

QUASH. A pompion.
QUASS. To quafl, or drink. Some suppose
this to be a corruption of quafl.
QUASTE. Quashed; smashed.
Abowe scoe whithes the whole and whithes me
undrie,
Tille alle my quarte wythly where quaste al to
peces. Morti Arthurus, MS. Lincoln, f. 89.

QUASY. Same as Queasy?
stables and officers of their parish watch them so narrowly that they dare not quaque, to celebrate the Sabbath, flock to do theaters, and there keep a general market of bawdlery.

Gosson’s Schools of Abuse, 1579.

QUEATE. Peace; quietness.

QUECK. A blow?
But what and the ladder slype,
Then I am deceyved yet.
And yf I fall I catche a quaque,
I may fortune to breke my necke,
And that joynte tyl I set.
Nay, nay, not so! Enterlude of Youth, n.d.

QUECORD. A game prohibited by an ancient statute, and supposed by Blount to be similar to shovel-board.

QUED. A shrew; an evil person.
Namly an eyre that ye a quede,
That desyreth his fudres ded.

Ms. Harl. 1701, f. 42.

QUEDE. (1) Harm; evil. Also, the devil.
As he stode stytle and bode the quede,
One com with an ase charged with brede.

Ms. Harl. 1701, f. 37.

(2) A request. (A.-S.)

QUEDER. To shake, or shiver.

QUEDNES. Iniquity. This word occurs in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 10.

QUEDUR. Whetter.
She set; alas! how shuld I lyfe,
Er thus my life to lede in loud;
Pro dale to downe I am dryfe,
I wot not queder I may sit or stond.

Ms. Cantab. Fr. v. 46, f. 109.

QUEE. A female calf. North.

QUEED. The cud. “To chamme the queed.” This is given as a Wiltshire word in MS. Lansd. 1033, fol. 2.

QUEEK. To press or squeeze down; to pinch. Hered.

QUEEL. To grow flabby. Devon.

QUEEN-DICK. That happened in the reign of Queen Dick, i.e. never.

QUEEN-OF-HARTS. An old country dance, mentioned in the Bran New Wark, 1785, p. 7.

QUEEN’S-GAME. A game at tables.

QUEEN’S-STICK. A stately person. Linx.

QUEER. (1) To puzzle. Var. dial.
(2) Bad; counterfeit. A cant term.

QUEERQUIST. A quiz. Hered.

QUEER-STRET. A phrase thus generally used: “Well! that have put me in queer-stret,” meaning, puzzled me queerly or strangely. Suffolk.

QUEER-WEDGES. Large buckles. Groze.


QUEEVE. To vibrate. Bedz.

QUEINT. The pudendum muliebre.

QUEINTANCE. Acquaintance.
But folke that been fallen in poverty,
No man desire the have ther curiosum.

Ms. Ashmole 59, f. 35.

QUEINTE. (1) Quenched. (A.-S.)

57

Whan hit hathè quene his brendis bright,
Than eto ayen hit yeyh a newen light.

Lydgate. Ms. Ashmole 30, f. 32.

(2) Strange; curious; cunning; artful; trim; neat; elegant. (A.-N.)

QUEINTISE. Neatness; cunning.
To go aboute the boke seale,
And alt hit the devils queinte.

Ms. Ashmole 41, f. 55.

QUEITE. Crept. Will. Wern.

QUEK. To quack; to make a noise like a goose or duck.
Urry, p. 417.
He take a goose fast by the nek,
And the goos thoe begann to quack.

Relig. Antiq. i. 4.

QUEKED. Sodden, as wine is.

QUELCH. A blow, or bang.


QUELLE. To kill. (A.-S.)

QUELLIO. A ruff for the neck. (Span.)


QUELTRING. Sultry; sweltering. West.

QUEME. (1) To please. (A.-S.)
Of all virtues yeve meke large
To be acceptid the to queue and serve,
To fyne onely thy grace I may deserve.


(2) To bequeath; to leave by legacy.

(3) The same as queue, q. v. “I tell you, Hodge, in sooth it was not clean, it was as black as ever was Malkins’ queue,” Tumult, play dated 1613, Rawl. MS. Grose has quen, which he derives from the Spanish quenar, to burn. It is, perhaps, connected with the old word queue, which, as I am informed by a correspondent at Newcastle, is still used in the North of England by the colliers and common people.

QUENCH. To lay or place in water, without reference to extinguishing. See Harrison’s England, p. 130.

QUENE. When.
Queue that the kyng Arthur by conquaste hade wonnye
Castelles and kyngdomes and contrees many.

Morte Arthur, Ms. Lincoln, f. 53.

QUENINGES. Quinces. (A.-N.)

QUENTLY. Easily. Gawayne.

QUEQUER. A quiver.
To a quereuer Roben went. Robin Hood, 1. 90.

QUERDLING. A kind of apple, perhaps the original of what we call codlin.

QUERELE. A complaint.
Thou lyf, thou luste, thou mannis hele,
Biholde my cause and my querele.


That all minstrels, now to be deprived in this queare of rites, may be pardoned of all the payments of first-fruits due after deprivation.

Grindall’s Remains, 1845, p. 269.

QUERESTAR. A chorister. I algrave.
Thy harp to Pans pipe, yield, god Phebus,
For tis not now as in diebus Illis; Pan all the year we follow,
But semel in anno ridet Apollo;
Thy querele cannot come near
The voice of this our chantielier.

Heywood’s Love’s Mistress, p. 42.
QUESTUARY. Profitable.

QUETE. Wheat. It is the translation of
frumentum in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.
That yere shalbe litle quete,
And pientié shalbe of appuls grete.
MS. Cantab. FF. v. 48, f. 75.

QUETHE. (1) Harm; mischief. (A.S.)
(2) To say; to declare. (A.-S.)
(3) To bequeath. Lydgate.
Hous and rente and outhere thyngh
Mow they quethe at here endyng.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 42.

(4) Cry; clamour. Gawwayne.

QUETHING. Saying, crying?
Being alive and seing I peryse, l. beigne quycke
and queathing I am undone.

Psalms of Acacius, 1540.

QUETHUN. Whence. Robson.

QUETOURE. A scab, or swelling.

QUEVER. Gay; lively. West.

QUEW. Cold.

QUEZEN. To suffocate. East.

QUHILLIES. Whilst.

Quhilleis he es quykke and in querte unquellyde with
hands,
Be he never mo savede ne socourede with Cristye.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.

QUIB. A taunt, or mock. Coles.

QUIBBES. Cubibs. "Quiperium, a quybybe;"
Nominale MS.

QUIBLIN. An attempt to deceive.

QUICE. A wood-pigeon. Glouc.

QUICHE. To move.

QUICK. (1) Alive; living.
In thilke time men hem tok
With jugementen without wes,
And also quyce dolven he.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 28.

Sir, he seid, sayed of this,
Thel were saturday quyke l-ynce.
MS. Cantab. FF. v. 46, f. 50.

Quyke ? ye, forsothe, quyk it was,
As wel I may tel you all the case.
The Sacrifice of Abraham, p. 18.

(2) The growing plants which are reared or set
for a hedge. Var. dial.

(3) Sharp; piercing. Devom.

QUICK-DEER. Deer with young.

QUICKEN. (1) Couch grass. North.

(2) To work with yeast. Quickening-dish, the
yeast or balm that is put to new drink to make
it work. North.

(3) To revive. Still in use.

(4) To conceive with child.

QUICKER. A quickset hedge. West.

QUICKLINGS. Young insects. East.

QUICKMIRE. A quagmire. Devom.

QUICKWOOD. Thorns. Yorkah.

QUID. (1) The cud. Var. dial. Hence, gener-
ally, to suck one's tongue.

(2) A mouthful of tobacco. Var. dial.

QUIDDITY. A subtlety; a subtle quirk or
pretence. Quiddit was also used.

QUIERIE. A royal stable.

QUIET. Gentlemanly. West.

QUIETUS. The official discharge of an account.
(Lat.) It is chiefly used metaphorically, and

QUESTMONGER. A juryman.
Awake, awake, ye questmongers, and take heed you
give a true, just, and right verdict.
Becon's Works, p. 370.
it means in slang language a severe blow, in other words a settler.

QUITTING-POTS. Small drinking pots holding half a gill. Lanc.

QUIL. The reed on which the weavers wind their heads for the shuttle. See Robin Goodfellow, p. 24.

QUILE. A pile, heap, large cock, or cop of hay put together ready for carrying, and to secure it from rain; a heap of anything.

QULKIN. A frog. Cornw.

QUILL. (1) The stalk of a cane or reed; the faucet of a barrel. Hence, to tap liquor. Devon.
(2) The fold of a ruff. Also to plait linen in small round folds. "After all your stanching, quilling, turning, seeking, pinning," Strode's Floating Island, sig. C.
(3) In the quill, written. Shak.

QUILLER. An unfledged bird.

QUILLET. (1) A furrow. North.
(2) A croft or grassyard. Devon.
(3) A little quibble. Shak.

So you, only by conceit, thinke richly of the operation of your Indian pudding, having contrarie qualities in it, a thing repugnant to philosophy, and working miraculous matters, a quillet above nature. The Man in the Moone, 1609, sig. C. II.

QUILL-TURN. The machine or instrument in which a weaver’s quill is turned.

QLILLY. To harden; to dry. Devon.

QUIT. (1) To beat. Var. dial.
(2) To swallow. West.
(3) Almost worn out. I. Wight.
(4) To be very fidgety. South.

QUILTED-CALVES. Sham calves for the legs made of quilted cloth.

QUIN. A kind of spikenard.

QUINCE. The king’s evil.

For the quince. Take horehounds and cumblyme, and set he in wyne or ale, and so therof let him dryncke fryrato and haste. MS. Rec. Med.

QUINCE-CREAM. Is thus described.

Take the quinces and put them into boiling water untill; then let them boil very fast uncovered that they may not colour; and when they are very tender, take them off and peel them, and beat the pap very small with sugar; and then take raw cream, and mix with it till it be of fit thickness to eat like a cream. True Gentlewoman’s Delight, 1676, p. 5.

QUINCH. (1) To make a noise.
(2) To stir, or move. Sometimes a substantive, a twitch, or jerk.

QUINE. Whence.

Fro quyns come yon kene mané, quod the kynge thanne,
That knawes kynge Arthur and his knightes also.

Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 90.

Bethynke the welle quyne thou came,
Ilkone we ere of Adam.

R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 15.

QUINET. A wedge. Glouc.

QUINNY. Not quite; not just yet. East.

QUINOLA. A term in the game of primero, signifying the chief card.

QUINSE. Some poisonous animal.

QUINSE. To carve a plower, spelt cunse in the Booke of Hunting, 1586. It occurs in Hall’s Satires, p. 82.

QUINTAIN. "A game or sport in request at marriages in some parts of this nation, specially in Shropshire; the manner now corruptly thus, A quintin, buttress, or thick plank of wood is set fast in the ground of the highway where the bride and bridgroom are to pass, and poles are provided with which the young men run a tilt on horse-back; and he that breaks most poles, and shewamostactivity, wins the garland," Blount, ed. 1681, p. 535. The quintain was often gaily painted.

Thy wakes, thy quintes, here thou hast,
Thy May-poles too with garlands grac’t.

Herrick’s Poems, ii. 44.

QUINTASENCIUS. Some preparation for converting the baser metals into gold.

QUINTER. A two-year-old sheep.

QUINTURE. Delivery; cure. Hearne.

QUIP. A sharp retort. "Merrie quippes or tauntes wittily spoken," Baret.

Tariton meeting with a wily country wench, who gave him quip for quip. Tariton’s Jests, 1611.

QUIRBOITE. A peculiar preparation of leather, by boiling it to a condition in which it could be moulded to any shape, and then giving it, by an artificial process, any degree of requisite hardness.

Whyppes of quyrboule by-wente his white sides.

MS. Laud. 650, f. 1.

QUIRE-BIRD. One who has lately come out of prison, and seeks for a place.

QUIRE-CUFFIN. A churl. Dekker.

QUIRISON. A complaint. (A.-N.)

QUIRK. (1) To emit the breath forcibly after retaining it in violent exertion. West.
(2) To grunt; to complain. Devon.
(3) The clock of a stockinged. Devon. The term occurs in Stubbe, 1595.

(4) A pane of glass cut at the sides and top in the form of a rhomb.

QUIRKY. Merry; sportive. Linc.

QUIRLEWIND. A whirlwind. It is translated by turbo in MS. Egerton 829, f. 14.

QUIRSES. Christmas mummers. Derb.

QUISES. Cushions for the thighs, a term in ancient armour. Hall.

QUISEY. Confounded; dejected. North.

QUISHIN. A cushion. Palegrave.

Sytthe chayres they fett,
Quesysse of velvett.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 135.

QUISIBLE.

For all thi this prouyfyt is no more posyble
Than for to dryncke in a quypsele.

Early Interlude in Bibl. Lambeth.

QUISSONDAY. Pentecost; Whit-Sunday.

QUISTER. A bleacher. Nominate MS.

QUIT. (1) To remove by force.
(2) To be even, or equal with. The modern phrase is to be quits.
(3) Acquitted. See Quite (3).

QUITCH. To finch. Also as quinch, to stir or move, to make a noise.
QUODLING. This disputed term occurs in Ben Jonson. It may be a cant term for a fool. "The coyded fool," Cap of Gray Hairs, 1686, p. 169. It is probably derived from the apple so called. "A quodling, pomum coelit," Coles' Lat. Dict.

QUOIF. A cap. Florio, p. 123.

QUOIL. A noise, or tumult.

QUOK. Quaked for fear.

QUONE. A man. R. de Brunne, MS.

QUONDAM. A person formerly in office. Still in use as an adjective. (Lat.)

QUONIAN. A drinking-cup.

QUONS. A hand-mill for grinding mustard-seed. "East. Forby seems to consider it a mere corruption of quern, q. v.

QUOP. To throb. "West.

QUORLE. A revolving spindle.


QUOT. Quiet. Oxon.

QUOTIL. To notice; to write down. This sense is used by Shakespeare, Jonson, &c.

QUOYNT. Cunning. (A-N.)

QUIZE. To succorate. "Norf.

QUO. Contraction of quot.

QUO. A quicksand, or bog. "West. We have quotamire in Salop. Antiq. p. 539.

QUOCUM. To vomit. "North.

QUOD. To fish for eels with worms tied on worsted. "Hants.

QUOD. (1) A prison. Var. dial.

QUOTH; says. (A-S.)

Avance bamer! quot the kyng, passe forthe anone, In the name of the Trynyté and oure Lady breythe, Seynt Edward, Seynt Anne and swete seynt John, And in the name of Seynt George, oure landis knyte! This day show thy righte power and thy gret mystye.

And bryngre thy trew subjectes owte of payn and woo, And as thy wille is, Lorde, thy sorne yee doo. "MS. Bibli. Reg. 17 D. xv.

QUOYNT. Which.

And so kyng Edward was possessed of alle Englonde, excepte a castelle in Northe Wales called Harlake, whiche Sere Richard Tuastall kepte, the quochicke was gotene afterwarde by the Lord Harberde. "Warkworth's Chronicles, p. 3.
RA. A roe-deer. (A.-S.) It occurs in Chaucer, Cant. T. 4084.
RAAS. To tear away. See Race (1).
RAASY. Restive. East.
RAATH. In good condition. North.
RAB. (1) A kind of loam; a coarse hard substance for mending roads. Cornu.
(2) A wooden heater to bruise and incorporate the ingredients of mortar.
RABATE. Said of a hawk that recovers the fist after the hand has been lowered.
RABBATE. To abate. Palegrave.
RABBIEN. Turnips. (A.-N.)
RABBETING. When two boards cut on the edges with a rabblet plane are lapped on the edges one over another, this lapping over is called rabbeting. Kennett, MS. The groove in the stone-work of a window to admit the glass was also so called.
In each of these rules must be two hollow channels, rabbath, or transumes, as carpenters call them; they must be under hollowed dovetail wise, so that the two hollowed sides being turned together, there may be a concavity or hollowness of a quarter of an inch square, representing this figure.
RABBISH. Foolhardy; grasping; given to extortion, theft, or rapine.
RABBIT-SUCKER. A sucking rabbit.
RABBLE. (1) A kind of rake.
(2) To speak confusedly. North.
Let thy tongue serve thy heart in skilful,
And rable not words recheles out of reason.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 24.
RABBLEMENT. (1) A crowd, or mob.
(2) Idly silly talk. North.
(3) Refuse; dregs. Somerset.
RABBLER-ROTHE. A repetition of a long rigmarole roundabout story. West.
RABBLING. Winding; rambling. North.
RABIN. A raven. Nominale MS.
RAHINE. Rapine; plunder.
RABIT. A wooden drinking-can.
Strong beer in rabite and cheating penny cans,
Three pipes for two-pence and such like trepons.
Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 1.
RABITE. A war-horse.
Then came the dewke Seywynge ryght,
Aimed on a rabetti wyght.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 161.
Syr Gye bestrode a rabyghte,
That was moche and lyghte.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 124.
RABONE. A radish.
RABSHAKLE. An idle profligate.
RABUKKE. A she-goat? It is the translation of capra in Nominale MS.
RACE. (1) To pull away; to erase.
Sowmenyn yn hur chambur she fell,
Hir hearre of can sche race.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 94.
(2) The meeting of two tides, often over an uneven bottom running together, producing a great and sometimes dangerous sea. The Race of Alderney, Portland Race, &c.
(3) A string. Devon.
(4) The liver and lungs of a calf.
(5) A succession; a great number.
(7) The peculiar flavour or taste of anything the original disposition.
(8) A small stream. Yorks.
(9) A thrust with a dagger.
(10) To rake up old tales. South.
(11) To prick, mark, or note.
(12) A course in building.
RACEN. A pothanger. Yorks.
RACERS. A variety of tares. Var. dial.
RACHI. Rushes for thatching.
RACHE. (1) To stretch out; to catch. Palegrave. From the first meaning comes rack in Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.
(2) A scenting hound. (A.-S.)
Denede dale and downe, for dryft of the deer in drede,
For mesele murthe of mouth the murle moeth made;
I ros, and romede, and sey roone racyes to yedo,
They stalke under schawe, schatereden in schade.
Relig. Antip. ii. 7.
For we wyll honte at the herte the hethes abowe,
With ryches amonge hem in the rowe banke.
MS. Cot. Calig. A. ii. f. 118.
Thre grehoundes he lede on hond,
And thre racyes on bon.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 172.
She was as seyre and as gode,
And as riche on hir falrye;
Hir greyhounds fillid with the dere blode,
Hir racyes couplid, be my fay.
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 119.
RACINE. A root. (A.-N.)
RACK. (1) Light, thin, vapoury clouds; the clouds generally. Still in use in the Northern counties, and sometimes there applied to a mist. See the Archaeologia, xxii. 373. "As the sunne shines through the rack," Du Bartas, p. 616. In some instances it appears to imply the motion of the clouds, and is so explained by Chapman in his translation of Homer. A disputed passage in which this word occurs, in the Tempest, iv. 1, "leave not a rack behind," merits special consideration. Our choice lays between considering it to mean a single fleeting cloud, or as a form of wrack or wreck. Mr. Hunter has expressed his belief that rack in the first sense is never used with the indefinite article, and unless the passage now given from Lydgate tends to lighten the objection, it seems to me to be absolutely fatal to the adopted reading. On the other hand, we have rack in the old folios of Beaumont and Fletcher, where the sense requires wreck. See Mr. Dyce's edition, vii. 137. On the whole, then, unless rack can elsewhere be found with the indefinite article, it appears safer to adopt wreck, which certainly agrees better with the context.
Upton, Critical Observations, ed. 1748, p. 213, supposes it to mean a track or path, in which sense it is still used in the North. See our second meaning, and Brockietti, who adopts Upton's explanation of the Shakespearian.
passage; but there is no good authority for anything of the kind, although Brockett is as decisive as if he had possessed the reading and knowledge of Gifford.

As Phebus dooth at myday the southe,

Whan every rak and every cloudy sky

Is volde clene, so his face uncouth

Shall shewe in open and fully be unwry.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 51.

Treucl yf se wil haloue this holoday,

The rackes of heven I wil opyn.

Ms. Dones 302, f. 16.

Now we may calculate by the weikins rackes,

Æolus hath chaste the clouds that were so blakke.

Heywood's Marriaghe Triumpha, 1613.

(2) A rude narrow path like the track of a small animal. West. Brockett explains it, a track, a trace.

(3) To pour off liquor; to subject it to a fermentative process.

(4) To work by rack of eye, to be guided in working by the eye. In a high rack, in a high position.

(5) To care; to heed. North.

(6) A rut in a road. East.

(7) The neck of mutton, or pork. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(8) That part of a cross-bow in which the gaffe moved.

(9) A liquor made chiefl of brandy, sugar, lemons, and spices.

(10) A trout. Northumb.


(12) Rack and ruin, destruction.

(13) That pace of a horse which is between a trot and an amble.

(14) Some thinke the putride backe-bone in the grave rack'd,

Or narrow chang'd, the shape of snakes to take.

Topisel's Historie of Serpents, p. 6.

(15) To exaggerate. See Rače (1).

(16) The cob-iron of a grate.

(17) To relate or tell anything.

RACK-AND-MANGER. A man's rack and manger was his housekeeping. To be at rack and manger, to live at reckless expense.

When Vertue was a country maid,

And had no skill to set up trade,

She came up with a carriers jade,

And lay at racke and manger.

She whist her pipe, she drunked her can,

The pot was nere out of her span;

She married a tobacco man,

A stranger, a stranger.

Life of Robin Goodfellow, 1628.

RACKAPELT. An idle rascal. Linc.

RACKET. (1) A hard blow. East. Perhaps from the instrument with which the ball was struck at tennis.

(2) A kind of net.

(3) A struggle. North.

RACK-HURRY. The track or railway on which waggons run in unloading coals at a hury; that is, at a staithe or wharf.

RACKING. Torture. Still in common use as an adjective, agonizing.


RACKLE. (1) Noisy talk. West. Also to rattle, of which it may be a form.

(2) Rude; unruly. North. It is an archaisch meaning rash.

And thus to wyving be thou nat racli,

Beware of hast thouve she behest to please.


RACK-DEED. Loose conduct. Cumb.

RACKLING. A very small pig. Suffolk.

RACKRIDER. A small trout. North.

RACKS. (1) The sides of a waggon. This word occurs in Holyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

(2) Range; kitchen fire-place. Essex.

RACK-STAFF. A kind of pole or staff used for adjusting the mill-stones.

RACK-UP. To supply horses with their food for the night. South.

RACK-VINTAGE. A voyage made by merchants into France for racketed wares procured what was called the rack-vintage.

RACK-YARD. The farmyard, where beasts are kept; from the racks used there.

RAD. (1) Afraid. Apol. Loll. p. 27.

Thow wold holde me meale,

And for the erl fulle rade.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 132.

(2) Advised; explained. (A. - S.)

In the castelle hadde sche hyt hyght,

To defende hur with alle hur myghte,

So as her cousaneyle radde.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 80.

Now with the messanger was no baddle,

He took his hors as the byaschip radde.


RADCOLE. A radish.

RADDLE. (1) To weave. North.

(2) The side of a cart.

(3) To do anything to excess. Linc.

(4) A hurdle. South. Kennett has raddles, small wood or sticks split like laths to bind a wall for the plastering it over with loam or mortar. "In old time," says Harrison, p. 187, "the houses of the Britons were slightlie set up with a few posts and many radles, with stable and all offices under one roofe." In Sussex the term is applied to long pieces of supple underwood twisted between upright stakes to form a fence, or to slight strips of wood which are employed in thatching barns or outhouses. Also called raddlings.

(5) To banter. North.


(2) Bribery money at elections. West.

RADE. An animal's maw. Linc.

RADEGONDE. A disease, apparently a sort of boil. Pieris Ploughman, p. 430.

RADELICHE. Readily; speedily. (A. - S.)

In sleypng that blessud virgyn apperede hym to,

And babde hym ary radeliche and blyve.

Chron. Pilgrosen, p. 196.

RADES. The rails of a waggon.

RADEVORE. Tapestry.

RADIK. A radish. It occurs in an early collection of receipts in MS. Lincoln f. 290, and is the A.-S. form.

RADILY. Quickly; speedily. (A.-S.)
RAF

Up then rose this proud scherreff,
And ready made hym rare;
Many was the modur son
To the kyrk with hym can fare.

Thomas ready up he rase,
And ran over that mountayne hye,
And certainly, as the story says,
He hit mette at eldroyne tre.

MS. Cantab. Fr. v. 48, f. 127.

RADNESSE. Fear. See Rad (1).

He said, I make myne asowe verrely to Cryste,
And to the haly vernacle, that voide schalle I nevère,
For radnesse of na Romayne that reynes in erthe.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.

RAERS. The rails of a cart. North.

RAFE. (1) Tore. (A.-S.)

Hir clothes ther ech rafe his fro,
And to the wod gane ech go.

Percivel, 2157.

(2) Weak; silly; foolish. Suffolk.

RAFF. (1) Scum; refuse. Formerly applied to persons of low condition. Now riff-raff.

And maken of the ryym and raif
Sucehe gylours for pompe and pride.

Appendix to W. Mapes, p. 340.

(2) A raft of timber. North.

(3) Abundance; affluence. North. In old English, a confused heap.

(4) Spoil; plunder. Kent.

Iik a manne agayne his gud he rafe,
That he had tane with ryime and raff.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 149.

(5) In raff, speedily. (A.-S.)

(6) Idle; dissolve. North.

RAFFERTY. Masterful. Linc.

RAFFLE. (1) To stir the blazing faggots, &c. in an oven. The wooden instrument with which this is done is called the rafflen pole.

Brushing off ripe walnuts is also called rafflen 'em.

(2) To live disorderly. North. Hence raffle-coppin, a wild fellow.

(3) A kind of fishing-net.

(4) To move, or fidget about. Linc.

RAFFS. (1) The students of Oxford are so called by the town's people.

(2) Long coarse straws. Northumb.

RAFFYOLYS. A dish in ancient cookery described in Warner's Ant. Cul. p. 65.

RAFLES. Plays with dice. (A.-N.)

RAFORT. A radish.

RAFT. (1) To irritate. Dorset.

(2) A damp fusty smell. East.

RAFTE. Seized, or taken away. (A.-S.)

Rafte swey forsothe is he;
How, the seide, this be be?


My chyle de y таким y rafte me froo.

MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 68.

Be God, quod Adam, here is a ston,
It shalle he his bane shon!

Thus since his life wa raft.

MS. Cantab. Fr. v. 48, f. 51.

RAFTER-RIDGING. A particular kind of ploughing used in Hampshire, so called from each ridge being separated by a furrow. Balk-ploughing. Hants.

RAFY. (1) Rancid;usty. Var. dial.

(2) Wet; foggy; cold. Suffolk.

RAG

(3) Violent in temper. South.

RAG. (1) To scold, or abuse. Var. dial.

(2) A kind of baskat. Warw.

(3) The catkins of the hazel. Yorksh.

(4) A mist, or drizzling rain. North.


(7) A herd of young colts.

RAGABRASH. Low idle people. Cumb. Nares has raggaabash in the singular.

RAGAMUFFIN. A person in rags. Perhaps derived from ragomofin, the name of a demon in some of the old mysteries.

RAGE. (1) Madness; rashness. (A.-N.)

(2) To romp, or play wantonly. (A.-N.)

When sche seyth galantys reveyll yn hall,
Yn yere hert she thynkys owtrage,
Descryenge with them to playe and ragen,
And stelyth fro yow full prevel.

Pet. Antig. i. 29.

(3) A broken pan. Somer.

RAGEOUS. Violent; furious. North. It occurs in Gascoigne.

RAGERIE. Wantonness. (A.-N.)

RAGGALY. Villainous. Yorksh.

RAGGED. (1) A term applied to fruit trees, when they have a good crop. Thus they say, "How full of fruit that tree is! it's as ragged as it can hing." In some parts of Yorkshire the catkins of the hazel are called rages, and perhaps this word has some connexion therewith. Linc.

(2) Hawks were called ragged when their feathers were broken. Gent. Rec.

RAGGED-ROBINS. The keepers' followers in the New Forest.

RAGGULED. Sawed off. Devon.

RAGHTE. Reached. (A.-S.)

The kyng of Egypt hath take a schaffe,
The chylde satt and neere hym raphet.

MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 70.

RAGINGUES. Ragings; rompings.

Lettingue and pleijes and rageungues,
He bilefet also.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 111.

RAGLER. An officer in South Wales who collected fines, &c.

RAGMAN. (1) The charter by which the Scots acknowledged their dependence on the English crown under Edward I. was popularly called a ragman roll; and hence the term, with or without the last word, came to be applied to several kinds of written rolls and documents, especially if of any length. Thus a papal bull with many seals is termed a rageman in Piers Ploughman, p. 5; and the list of names in Fane's book is called ragman roll in Skelton, i. 420. See also Plumpton Corr. p. 168. In a letter of Henry IV. dated 1399, printed in Rymer, mention is made of literas patentes vocata raggemanse siehe blank chartres. In Piers Ploughman, p. 461, it seems to mean a person who made a list or ragman.

Rele on this ragnas, and wree the yow therafter.

MS. Cantab. Fr. v. 48, f. 7.
(2) An ancient game at which persons drew by chance poetical descriptions of their characters, the amusement consisting, as at modern games of a similar kind, in the peculiar application or misapplication of the verses so selected at hazard by the drawers. This meaning of the term was first developed by Mr. Wright in his Anecdota Literaria, 8vo. 1844, where he has printed two collections of ancient verses used in the game of ragman. Mr. Wright conjectures that the stanzas were written one after another on a roll of parchment, that to each stanza a string was attached at the side, with a seal or piece of metal or wood at the end, and that, when used, the parchment was rolled up with all the strings and their seals hanging together, so that the drawer had no reason for choosing one more than another, but drew one of the strings by mere chance, on which the roll was opened to see on what stanza he had fallen: if such were the form of the game, we can very easily imagine why the name was applied to a charter with an unusual number of seals attached to it, which when rolled up would present exactly the same appearance. Mr. Wright is borne out in his opinion by an English poem termed Ragman roelle, printed from MS. Fairfax 16: My ladys and my maistresses chone, Lyke hit unto your humblie womanhede, Resave in gre of my suppil person: This rolle, which withouten any drede Kyng Ragman me bad me sowe in brede, And erisynycd yt the meour of your chaunld: Drawith a stryngde, and thate shal straitly you leyde Unto the verr path of your governaunce.

That the verses were generally written in a roll may perhaps be gathered from a passage in Douglas's Virgil,—

With that he raucht me ane roll: to rede I begane, The ryotest ane ragment with mony raitt rime. Where the explanation given by Jamieson seems to be quite erroneous.

Venus, whiche stant withoute lawe, In non certyne, but as men drawe Of Rageman upon the chaunce, Sehe leyeth no peys in the balaunce.

(3) The term rageman is applied to the devil in Piers Ploughman, p. 335.

RAGOUNCE. The jacinth stone.
RAG-PIECE. A large net.
RAG-RIME. Hoar frost. Linc.
RAGROWERING. Playing at romps. Kern.
RAGS-AND-JAGS. Tatters; fragments; rags.
RAG-TOBACCO. The tobacco leaf cut into small shreds. North.

RAGWEED. The herb ragwort.
RAGYD. Ragged.

Som were ragyd and long tayled, Scharpe clawyd and long ned. MS. Ashmole 61, f. 65.

RAID. (1) Early. Kent. From rathe.
thicker below than above, serving the purpose of a shelf.

(2) A coarse sieve. 

(3) A crowd, or multitude. 

RALPH. The name of a spirit supposed to haunt printing-houses. See Dr. Franklin's Works, 1819, p. 56.

RALPH-SPOONER. A fool. 

RAM. (1) Acri ; fetid. 

(2) To lose anything by flinging it out of reach. 

RAMAGE. Wild. (A.-N.) The term was very often applied to an untainted hawk. Yet if she were so tickle, as ye would take no stand, so ramage as she would be reclaimed with no leave. Greene's Gargantua, 1592.

RAM-ALLEY. A passage leading from Fleet-street to the Temple, famous for cooks, victuallers, sharpeners, and whores. It is constantly mentioned in old plays.

RAMAST. Gathered together. (Fr.)

And when they have ramast many of several kindes and tastes, according to the appetite of those they treat, they open one vessel, and then another. A Comical History of the World in the Moon, 1595.

RAMBERGE. A kind of ginger. (Fr.)

RAMBLE. To reel, or stagger. 

RAMBUZE. "A compound drink at Cambridge, and is commonly made of eggs, ale, wine, and sugar; but in summer, of milk, wine, sugar, and rose-water," Blount's Gloss. p. 538.

RAMBY. Prancing? 

1. sail be at journée with gentille knightes

2. On a ramby stede fulle jolyly greythide. 

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 57.

RACNED. 

RAMCAGED. Withered, said of trees.

RAME. (1) To cry aloud; to sob; to ask for anything repeated. 

(2) To reach, or stretch after. "To rame, pa- dicular," Coles' Dict.

(3) To rove, or ramble. 

RAMEL. Rubbish, especially bricklayer's rubbish, or stony fragments. Also a verb. "To rammell or moulder in pieces, as sometimes mud walles or great masses of stones will doe of themselves," Florio, p. 195. The prior of St. Mary's of Coventry, in 1480, complained sadly of "the pepul of the said cité carrying their dongs, rameł, and sweininge of their houses" to some place objectionable to him.

RAMEL-WOOD. Natural copse-wood.

There growth many allers and other rameł-wood, which serve the muche for the buydlinge of suche small houses.

RAMES. The dried stalks of beans, peas, potatoes, &c. 

RAMM-WOOD. Also, the relics of a branch after the leaves are off.

RAM-HEADED. Made a cuckold.

RAMJOLLOCK. To shuffle the cards.

RAMMAKING. Behaving riotously and wantonly; t'earing about, as they say, like a ram. 

Linc.

RAMMED. Excessive. 

Linc.

RAMMEL-CHEESE. Raw meal. I. Wight.
RAMMILY. Tall; rank. Var. dial.
RAMMISH. (1) Rank; pungent. North.
(2) Violent; untamed; rampage.
It is good (saith hee) to apply to sinews that are dissected, the powder of earth-wormes mixed and wrought up with old ramnish, and uneavery barrowes grease, to be put into the grife.
Topsell's Historie of Serpents, p. 311.

RAMP. (1) To be rampant.
(2) To ramp up, to esxtail. This is the meaning in Ben Jonson, il. 518. The illustration quoted by Gifford is irrelevant, and is used in Forby's sense, to grow rapidly and luxuriantly.
(3) To ramp and reave, to get anything by fair means or foul.
(4) An ascent in the coping of a wall.
(5) Bending a piece of iron upwards to adapt it to wood-work, of a gate, &c. is called ramping it.
(6) A highwayman, or robber.
RAMPAGEON. A furious, boisterous, or quarrelsome fellow. North.

RAMPAGE. To be riotous; to scour up and down. Rampaging and rampantous, as adjectives, are riotous, ill-disposed.
RAMPALLION. A term of reproach, corresponding to our rapscallion.

RAMPANTUS. Overbearing. Linc.
RAME. (1) To climb. (A.-N.)
(2) A coarse woman, a severe term of reproach.
Hall, describing Joan of Arc, says she was "a rampe of suche boldnesse, that she would course horses, and ride them to water, and do theynges that other yong maidens bothe abhored and wer ashamed to do." Hall, Henry VI. f. 25.
(3) To rush. (A.-S.)
He rampeide so royally that alle the erthe ryfed.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

RAMPER. i. e. Rampire, generally applied to any turnpike road: more particularly however to such highways as are on the site of the old Roman roads. Linc.

RAMPICK. According to Wilbraham, a rampicked tree is a stag-headed tree, i.e. like an old overgrown oak, having the stumps of boughs standing out of its top. Thus doth he keep them still in allwise fear, And yet allowes them liberty hough: So deare to him their welfare doth appeare, That when their fleeces gin to waxen rough, He combs and trims them with a rampicke bough. Washing them in the streames of silver Ladon, To cleanse their skames from all corruption.
The Afffectionate Shephard, 1594.

RAMPRE. A rampart.
RAMPISH. Rampant. Palegrave.
RAMPSE. To climb. Somerset. Hence ramsing, tall, high.

RAMRACKETING. A country rout, where there are many noisy amusements. Devon.

RAM-RAISE. A running a little backward in order to take a good leap. North.

RAMS. Wild garlic. Var. dial.
RAMS-CLAWS. Crowfoot. Somerset. Ramsfoot is the water crowfoot.

RAMSHACKLE. (1) Loose; out of repair; ungainly; disjointed. Var. dial.
(2) To search or ransack. North.

RAM'S-HORN. A winding-net supported by stakes, to inclose fish that come in with the tide. Somerset.

RAMSONS. A species of garlic.
Ramsons last like garlick: they grow much in Cranbourn-chase: a proverb,
Eate leekes in Lide, and ramsons in May,
And all the yeare after physicians may play.

RAM-STAG. A gilded ram. South.
RAMSTAM. Thoughtless. North.
RAN. (1) Force; violence. North.
(2) The hank of a string. West.
(3) A saying. Sevyn Sages, 2723.
(4) Open robbery and rapine.
RANCE. A kind of fine stone. It is mentioned in Archeologia, x. 423.
With ivorie pillars mixt with jett and rance,
rarer and richer then th'oold Carian's wax.
Works of Du Bartas, p. 245.


RANCHET. A kind of bread.
RANCON. A weapon like a bill.
RAND. (1) A long and fleshy piece of beef cut from the part between the flank and buttock. "Rande of befe, giste de beuf," Palsgrave.
(2) A hank of line or twine; a strip of leather. East.
(3) Rushes on the borders and edges of land near a river. Norf. In old English, the margin or border of anything.
(4) To canvass for votes. West.

RANDALL. Random. Coles.
RANDAN. (1) The produce of a second sifting of meal. East.
(2) A noise, or uproar. Gloce.

RANDEM-TANDEM. A tandem with three horses, sometimes driven by University men, and so called at Oxford.

RANDIES. Itinerant beggars, and ballad-singers. Yorksh.
RANDING. Piecemeal. Berks.
RANDLE. To punish a schoolboy for an indiscreet but harmless offence.
RANDLE-BALK. In Yorkshire, the cross piece of wood in a chimney, upon which the pottbooks are hung, is called the randle-balk or rendle-balk. Kennett's MS. Glossary.

RANDOM. A straight line. North.

RANDONE. A long speech. "Randone or long renge of wurds, haringa," Pr. I'arv.

RANDOUML. Force; rapidity. (A.-N.)
He rod to him with gret randouml,
And with Morgelaid is fauchoun
The prince a feld in the feld.
Beves of Hamton, p. 120.
The saylyd ovr the (? randoun,
And londed at Sowlth-hampton,
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 123.
Then rode he est with gret randouml,
And thoght to bere hym adowne,
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 247.
RAN

RANDY. (1) Boisterous; noisy; obstreperous; also, maris appetens. *North.*
(2) A spree; they say, "Such a one is on the randy," meaning thereby, that he is spending his time in a continued round of drunkenness and debauchery.

RANDY-BEGGAR. A tinker. *North.*

RANDY-DANDY. A violent and vulgar quarrel-some woman. *North.*

RANDYROW. A disturbance. *West.*

RANE. Coarse, as linen, &c. *West.*

RANES. The carcase or skeleton of a fowl or bird. *Devon.*

RANG. Rebellious. (A.-S.)

And yf that ani were so rang,
That he thanne ne come anon,
He swor of Crist and sinit Johan,
That he sholde maken him thral,
And al his ofspring forth withal.

[From Havelok, 2561.]

RANGE. (1) A sieve. *Somerset.* Elyot has, "Sisacthus, a rangeyng sye" and Hulote, "bult, raunge, or sye meale." The second best wheaten bread was called range-bread.
(2) To cleanse by washing. *North.*
(3) The shaft of a coach. *Devon.*
(4) To take a range in firing.

Their shot replies, but they were rank'd too high
To touch the pinnace, which bears up so nigh
And plays so hot, that her opponents think
Some devil is grand captain of the Pink.

[From Legend of Captain Jones, 1659.]

RANGER. A chimney rack. *North.*

RANGLE. (1) To range about in an irregular and sinuous manner. *West.*
(2) Is when a hawk has gravel given her to bring to a stomach. Blome, ii. 63.

RANISH. Ravenous. *Devon.*

RANK. (1) In a passion. *Chesh.*
(2) Thick; full; abundant. *Rankness,* abundance, fertility.
(3) A row of beans, &c. *I. Wight.*
(4) Very; excessive. *Var. dial.*
(5) Strong. See Isuambras, 200.

He ryfes the raunke stel, he ryghtes theire brenes,
And reste the thome the ryche mane, and rad to his strenges.

[From Morte Arthure, Ms. Lincoln, i. 69.]

(6) Wrong. *Lanc.*

RANK-RIPE. Quite ripe. *Chesh.*

RANNACK. A worthless fellow. *Rannigal* is also used. *North.*

RANEL. (1) A whore. A cant term.
(2) To ruffle the hair. *Yorksh.*

RANNILY. Fluently; readily; without hesitation. *Norfolk.*

RANNY. A shrew-mouse. *Suffolk.* Browne has the term in his 'Vulgar Errors.'

RANPIKE. Same as Rampick, q. v.

RANSCUMSCOUR. Fuss; ado. *Devon.* Also, a passionate person.

RANT. To drink, or riot. *North.*

Mistake me not, custom; I mean not tho,
Of excessive drinking, as great ranter do.

[From Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 8.]

RANTAN. To beat soundly. *Glou.* It apparently alludes to a tinker's constant hammering in the following passage:

RAP

There is ran-ton Tom Tinkere and his Tib,
And there's a jugler with his fingers glib.

Taylor's Works, 1630, l. 110.

RANTER. (1) A large beer-jug. Hence, to pour liquor from a large into a smaller vessel.
(2) To mend or patch a rent in a garment very neatly. *Suffolk.*


RANTIPOL. A rude romping child. *West.*

RANtree. The mountain ash. *North.*


RAP. (1) To seize; to ravish.
(2) To exchange, or swap. *Var. dial.*
(3) To risk, or hazard. *North.*
(4) To brag, or boast. *Devon.*
(5) Ray and rend, to seize hold of everything one can. The phrase occurs in Palsgrave, and is still in use. Compare Florio, p. 20. "To get all one can rap and run," Coles's Lat. Dict. "To rape and renne," to seize and plunder, Chaucer.

RAPE. (1) Haste. (A.-S.) Its meaning in the third example appears more doubtful.

And commandeth alle yn rope
Awey that wryting for to skrape.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 47.

Ne was ther non that mighte ascape,
So Beves slough hem in a rape.

Beves of Homleton, p. 27.

A theke to wys thefte hath rape,
For he weneh evermore for to skape.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 15.

(2) To steal; to plunder.

Ravenous fishes han sum measure: whanne thei hungren thei rapen: whanne thei ben ful they sparyn.

Wymbelton's Sermon, 1388, MS. Hatton 57, p. 16.

(3) A division of a county, comprising several hundreds.

(4) To scratch. *Somerset.*

(5) To take captive. (A.-S.)

(6) To bind or lace tightly. *Devon.*

(7) To prepare. (A.-S.)

(8) A heap of corn.


RAPER. A rope-maker.

RAPER. A dish in ancient cookery, described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 46.

RAPID. Gay. *Var. dial.*

RAPIER-DANCE. This is nearly the same as the sword-dance among the ancient Scandinavians, or as that described by Tacitus among the Germans. The performers are usually dressed in a white frock, or covered with a shirt, to which as also to their hats, or paper helmets, are appended long black ribands. They frequently go from house to house, about Christmas, and are treated with ale after their military exercise. At merry-nights, and on other festive occasions, they are introduced one after another by the names and titles of heroes, from Hector and Paris, princes of Troy, down to Guy of Warwick. A spokesman then repeats some verses in praise of each, and they begin to flourish the rapier. On a signal given, all the weapons are united, or inter-
laced, but soon withdrawn again, and brandished by the heroes, who exhibit a great variety of evolutions, being usually accompanied by slow music. In the last scene, the rapiers are united round the neck of a person kneeling in the centre, and when they are suddenly withdrawn, the victim falls to the ground; he is afterwards carried out, and a mock funeral is performed with pomp, and solemn strains. Willan’s Yorkshire.

RAPLY. Quickly; speedily. (A.-S.)

So raply thin yrede thare that alle the rote rynges.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.

RAPPE. To hasten. (A.-S.)

Loke ye rappe yow not up to ryde.

MS. Harl. 2919, f. 199.

RAPPER. A great or extravagant falsehood; a vehemence oath. West.


RAPPING. Large. Var. dial.

RAPPSIS. A dissolute person. Cumb.

RAPPLE. A ravelled thread. North.


(2) Games; sports. Salop.

(3) A disorderly fellow. Yorkshire.

RAPSCALLION. A low vagabond.

RAPTE. Ravished; enraptured.

Whose anyable salutes flew with suche myght.

That Locryne was rapte at the fyrst syght.

MS. Luttrell. 208, f. 29.

RARE. (1) Fine; great. South.

(2) To roar. North “Rare or grete, vagiere,” MS. Dictionary, 1540.

Lowde he gane bothe route and rare.

Alias he sayde, for sorowe and Care.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 126.

(3) Underdone; raw. Var. dial.

(4) Early. Devon.

(5) Ready; prepared. Somerset.

RARELY. Quite well in health.

RARNING. Thin, as cloth is. West.

RAS. Space; time. Hearne.

RASALGER. The fume of minerals. So explained in A New Light of Alchemy, 1674.

Alume, atritment, alle I suspenede.

Rasalger and arsick I defende,


RASARDE. A hypocrite?

Out on thee, rasawe, with thy wiles.

For falsaye my people thou begydes,

I shal thee hastelie honge;

And that lorden that standes thee by,

He puttes my folke in greate anoye

With his false flatteringe tonge.

Chester Plags. II. 163.

RASCAL. A lean animal, one fit to neither hunt nor kill. “Rascal, refuse beest, refus,” Palgrave, 1530.

RASCALL. Common; low. It is the translation of commune in Hollyband’s Dictionarie, 1593. The word also occurs in this sense in The First Part of the Contention, ed. 1843, p. 31. Rascally, low people, refuse of anything.

RASCOT. A knave, or rascal. Cumb.

RASE. (1) To scratch. Suffolk. “Rased their hardened hides,” Harrison, p. 188.

(2) To erase. (3) An erasure.

(4) A channel of the sea. (A.-N.)

Felowes, they shall never moie us withstande,

For I se them al drowned in the rase of Irlande.

Hooke-Sermey, ed. Hawkins, l. 89.


(6) A swift pace. Perceval, 1145.

(7) To snarl, as dogs do.

RASEN. In timber buildings, that piece of timber to which the bottoms of the rafters are fastened.

RASER-HOUSE. A barber’s shop.

RASH. (1) To snatch, or seize; to tear, or rend.

Gifford explains it, “to strike obliquely with violence, as a wild boar does with his tusk.”

They buckled then together so,

Like unto wild boares rashing:

And with their swords and shields they ran

At one another slashing.

St. Lancelot du Lake.

(2) Brittle. Cornw.

(3) Said of corn in the straw which is so dry that it easily falls out of the straw with handling of it. North.

(4) Sudden; hasty. Shak.

(5) A kind of inferior silk. It is mentioned by Harrison, p. 163.

RASHED. Burnt in cooking, by being too hastily dressed. “How sadly this pudding has been rashed in the oven,” “The beef would have been very good if it had not been rashed in the roasting.” Rasher, as applied to bacon, probably partakes of this derivation. Wilt.

RASHER. (1) A rush. North.

(2) A box on the ears. Glouc.

RASING. A blubbering noise. North.

RASINGES. Shavings; slips.

RASKAILLE. A pack of rascals.

RASKE. To puff, or blow.

Than begynmeth he to klawe and to raske,

And yyyew Terlyncle hytaske.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 29.

RASOUR. The sword-fish.

RASP. (1) To belch. East.

(2) A raspberry. I. ar. dial.

(3) The steel of a tinder-box

RASPIS. The raspberry. A wine so termed is mentioned by Harrison, p. 167.

RASSE. Rose; ascended.

He rase agayt thurgh his gothede.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 219.

RASSELS. The land-whin. Suffol.

RASSLE. To stir the embers in an oven with a long pole. East.

RASTER. A kind of cloth.

RASTIR. A shaving-razor.

RASURE. A scratch. (A.-N.)

RAT. (1) An old contemptuous nickname for a clergyman.

(2) Reada. Wright’s Pol. Songs, p. 327.

RATCH. (1) A straight line. North.

(2) To stretch; to pull asunder. Cumb.

(3) A subsoil of stone and gravel, mixed with clay. Herf.

(4) To spot, or streak. North.
(5) To tell great falsehoods. *Linc.*
RATCHEL. Gravely stone. *Derb.*
RATCHER. A rock. *Lanc.*
RAT. (1) To expose to. *North.*
(2) To become rotten. *Cumb.*
(3) To call away or off. *Kent.*
(4) Ratified; validated.
RATHE. (1) Soon; early. *Yor.*
He did it up, the sothe to say,
But sum thereof he toke away
In his hand ful rathe.
*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.*
Now than are they levesnde bathe,
Was nopte the red kneghtye so rathe
For to wayte hym with skathe.
Sir Percival, 96.
And it arose ester and ester, tilte it arose fulle est; and rathor, and rathor.
*Warwick's Chronicle,* p. 22.
(2) Savage; hasty. *Robson.*
(3) To rede, or advise. *Havelok,* 1335.
RATHELED. Fixed; rooted. *Gawwayne.*
RATHERR. (1) Rathe or the rathe|s* est, said of underdone meat. *Norf.*
(2) Rather|n* else, rather than not.
RATHERINGS. For the most part. *North.*
RATHERLY. Rather. *Yorksh.*
RATHES. Only used in the plural; a frame extending beyond the body and wheels of a cart or waggon to enable farmers to carry hay, straw, &c.* *Cranes.*
RATION. Reasoning. (Lat.)
Ratens and myse and soche smale dere,
That was hys mete that vilj. yere.
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 106.*
RATONER. A rat-catcher. (A.-N.)
RATS. Pieces; shreds; fragments. *North.*
RATTEEN. A kind of cloth.
RATTEN. To destroy or take away a workman's tools, or otherwise incapacitate him from working, for not paying his natty to the fund, or for having offended the Union in any matter.
*York.*
RATTEN-CROOK. A long crook reaching from the rannel-balk to the fire.
RATTLE. (1) To beat, or thrash. *North.*
(2) To stutter, or speak with difficulty. It is now used in exactly the opposite sense, and so it was by Shakespeare, Mida. N. D. v. 1. It also meant to revile. "Extremely reviled, cruelly ratted, horribly railed on," Cotgrave.
RATTLE-BABY. A chattering child.
That's strange, for all are up to th' ears in love:
Boys without beards get boys, and girls bear girls;
Fine little rattle-babies, scarce thus high,
Are now call'd wives: if long this hot world stand,
We shall have all the earth turn Pigmy-Land.
RATTLE-BONE. Worn out; crazy. *Sussex.*
RATTLE-MOUSE. A bat.
RATTLEPATE. A giddy chattering person.

RATTR. A great falsehood. *Var. dial.*
RATTLES. The alarming rattle in the throat preceding death. *Var. dial.*
RATTLETRAPS. Small knickknacks.
RATTOCK. A great noise. *East.*
RATY. Cold and stormy. *North.*
RAUGH. A tortuous course. *West.*
RAUGHT. (1) Reached. *West.* In later writers sometimes, snatched away.
Unto the chettane he cheese,
And raughte hym a strake.
*MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 134.*
(2) Careed; recked. (A.-S.)
That thanne the kyng hys hand up rauste,
That false man his trowthe be-tauyte,
He was a devyl off helle.
*Romance of Athelstan.*
RAUGHTER. A rafter. *Lilly.*
RAUHEDE. Rawness; crudity.
RAU. (1) Smoke. *Sussex.*
(2) To mark, or scratch. *North.*
RAUL. To pull about roughly; to entangle thread, &c. *West.*
RAUM. (1) To retch. *Yorkeh.*
(2) To sprawl. *Suffolk.*
(3) To shout, or cry. *Linc.*
RAUMER. A kind of fighting-cock.
RAUN. The roe of salmon prepared in a particular manner, and used as a bait to fish with.
RAUNCH. (1) To wrench, or pull out.
(2) To gnaw, or craunch. *Devon.*
RAUNING-KNIFE. A cleaver. *West.*
RAUNSON. A ransom. (A.-N.)
For with our Lord is greet mercy,
And raunson ek greet pienté;
He payed for us his owyne body,
This oughte be takyn in gret deute;
His blood he schad also largelie,
To make us and oure fadris fre,
And alle oure raunson be by and by
He quit hymself and non but he.
*Hampele's Paraphrase of the Psalms,* MS.
RAUT. To low, as a cow. *North.*
RAUX. To stretch. *Northumb.*
RAVAYNE. Theft. *Palgrave.*
The thrydde branche es ravinge,
That es calde a gret synne.
*MS. Harl. 2909, f. 56.*
Thou shalt not steal thy neighbours thing
Be gyle ne ravinge ne wrong withholding.
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 5.*
RAVE. To tear up. *Linc.* It is also used as a substantive in a cognate sense. "It's dangerous to make a rase in an old building, so do not attempt any alterations." *Cumb.*
Ande he worowede him, and slope him; ande than he ranne to the false emperes, ande raude hir evine to the bone, but more harme dide he not to no man.
RAVEL. To talk idly. *North.*
RAVEL-BREAD. Whity-brown bread. *Kent.* According to Harrison, p. 168, "the ravelde is a kind of cheat bread, but it retineith more of the grosse and lesse of the pure substance of the wheat."
RAVELLED. Confused; mixed together.
RAVEL-PAPER. Whitish-brown paper.
RAVEN. To swallow greedily.
In the morning give them barley or provender, a little at a time, to distinguish several portions, twice or thrice one after another, so as he may chew and eke digest it thoroughly; otherwise if he raven it in, as he will do having much at a time, he will rendeth it in his dung whole and not digested.

Topset's Four-Footed Beasts, p. 303.

RAVENER. A plunderer. (A-N.)
Forthly, my son, schryve the here,
If thou hast ben a ravener.

RAVES. These are additions to a wagggon, without which it is not considered complete. The raves or shelvings are two frames of wood which are laid on top of the wagggon in such a way as to meet in the middle, and projecting on all sides beyond the body of the vehicle, enable it to carry a larger load of hay or straw; whilst the sideboards are fitted on the top of the sides, in such a way, that more sacks of corn can be stowed in the wagggon than otherwise it would admit of. In the Cleveland Dialect, the shelvings are defined to be the top part of a hay-cart. Lincl.
The term is found in Palsgrave.

RAVÈSTE. Took by force.
And the cause of his connymge es to be restorne agayne of his wyfe, the whilke your kyngge raveset away fro hyme this same day.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 41.

RAVE-UP. To inquire diligently after, and to bring forward subjects of accusation against any one; thus, for instance, "He raved up all he could think on, against such and such a one." Lincl.
In old English, to explore.

RAVINE. (1) Rapine. (A-N.)
(2) To eat ravenously. It occurs in Palsgrave, and in Cotgrave in v. Goularder.

(3) To seize by force.
(4) Birds of prey. (A-N.)
RAVISABLE. Ravenous. (A-N.) Ravisant has exactly the same sense.
He was agast and in feringue,
For it was so muche asein kyynede,
That the wolf, wilde and ravisant,
With the schepe yode so mildy so lomb.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 11.

RAVISHED. Plundered; stripped.
RAVISHING. Rapid. (A-N.)
RAVISOME. Rapacious. Suffolk.
RAW. (1) Cold and damp. West.
(2) Unexperienced. Var. dial. It is found in Stanhurst's Ireland, p. 32.
Here may men se and knawe
Many syns wrayten on rewe.

RAW-CREAM. Cream raised in the natural way, neither scalded nor clouted. Devon.


RAW-FLUSH. A lot, bon. Perhaps his name is more usually raw-head. See Bloody-bone.

RAW-HEAD. The cream which rises on the surface of raw milk, or milk that has not been heated.

RAWINGS. Aftermath. Tussur. "Rawny-
hey" occurs in the Pr. Pary.

RAWKY. Raw and cold. North.
RAWLY. Rude; unskilful.
RAW-MOUSE. A bat. Somerset.
RAWN. To eat greedily. West.

RAWNSAKE. To ramrack; to search out.
Sone I was fornde in fayth so ferne a what I never,
Forthy rawnsakes redely, and rede me my swefynens.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

RAWNY. Thin; meagre. Somerset.
RAWP. A hoarseness. Yorksh.
RAX. To stretch. North.
RAXEN. To hawk; to spitt. (A-S.)
RAXIL. To breathe; to nourish.

(1) A kind of dance.
And evrych of them a good mantell
Of scarlet and of rayes. Robin Hood, l. 42.

(3) To defile; to beray. North.
(4) A diarrhoea. Yorksh.
(5) Array; order; a row. Still in use, to dress, or array.

Ryballes ruled out of raye,
What is the Trenitie for to sale.
Chester Plays, ii. 169.
And when the halle was rayed out,
The scheperde lokid al aboute
How that hit myght bene.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 49, f. 54.

(6) Sovereign; king. (A-N.)

Scho tute hir leve and went hir waye,
Bothe at barone and at raye. Percocall, 179.

(7) A path, or track. (Fr.)
One is when the hart ranneth fast on his rayes,
He sweateh that it ranneth down his claes.
Books of Hunting, 1566.

RAYEN-SIEVE. A sieve used chiefly in cleansing clover. Dorset.

RAYNE. Cry; sound.
The kyngse gan woefully wepe and wake,
And sayd alius: thyss rewiffule raynes.
MS. Harl. 2959, f. 125.

Rayment. A dish composed of pork, dates, figs, spices, raisins, &c.

RAYON. (1) A ray. (2) A streak.

RAY-VELVET. Striped velvet.

RAZE. A swinging fence set up in a watercourse to prevent the passage of cattle. Devon.

RAZOR. A small pole used to confine faggots. Suffolk.

REA. Probably from the Latin re.
She's a great traveller by land and sea,
And darike take any lady by the rea.
Taylor's Works. 1630, i. 99.

REACH. A creek. Kent.

REACH-TO. To reach out one's hand, so as to help oneself. Thus, if you say to a countryman, "Shall I help you to some of this?" his reply will probably be, "No thank you; I'll reach-to." Lincl.

READED. Arrived; reached at. North.
READ. (1) Rennet. North.
(2) To read the inwards, to strip the fat from the intestines; also to vomit.
(3) To comb the hair. North.
READEPT. To recover.
The which Duke, if he might by their means readep and recover, he would never let pass out of his memory so great a benefite, and so frendly a gratuutie to hym exhibited. Hall, Edward IV. f. 25.
READSHIP. Confidence; rule. West.
READY. (1) Rid. Essex.
(2) To get ready, i.e. to dress. Ready, dressed, occurs in old plays.
(3) To forward, or assist. North.
(4) Done, as meat, &c. Witte.
(5) To prepare, or make ready.
READY-POLE. A piece of iron across a chimney supporting the pot-hook. It was formerly made of wood, and that material may still be occasionally seen used for the same purpose.
Var. dial.
REAFT. To unravel, or untwist. Devon.
REAP. To anticipate pleasure in, or long for the accomplishment of a thing; to speak continually of the same subject. Sussex.
REAKS. Pranks. "To revell it, or play reaks,", Cotgrave in v. Degonder.
REAL. (1) Royal. (A.-N.)
(2) A Spanish sixpence. Rider.
REALTEE. Royalty. (A.-N.)
That on is white so milkes reme.
That other is red, so fer is lem.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 55.
Methenke this paln es swetter Than an milkes reme.
Legendae Catholicae, p. 88.
(2) To hold out the hand for taking or receiving. North.
(3) To stretch out; to bear stretching or drawing out; to draw out into thongs, threads, or filaments. Also to widen a hole, especially in metal.
(4) Bread is said to ream, when made of heated or melted corn.
REAMER. An instrument used to make a hole larger. Somerset.
REAM-KIT. The cream-pot. Yorkshire. Pegge has ream-mug, p. 128.
REAM-PENNY. (i.e. Rome-penny). Peterpence. He reckons up his ream-pennies; that is, he tells all his faults. North.
REAM. (1) To eat greedily. West.
(2) To droop the head. Suffolk.
(3) The furrow between the ridges of ploughed land to take off the water; any gutter; a water-course, or small stream. Var. dial.
Therefore of evere fayer and cleane,
That growes one rigges out of the ream,
Cayme, thou shalt offer, as I meane,
To God is magistie. Chester Plays, l. 36.
And thikke that beth maldenes clene,
That mai hem wasche of the reame.
Flores and Blanchefour, 307.
REAM-HOOK. A sickle. Var. dial.
REAM. (1) To mock, or gib. Devon.
(2) Underdone; nearly raw. North. "Reere as an egghe is, mol," Palgrave.
If a man sick of the bloody-sate drinks thereof in a reere egghe two scrupules for three daies together fasting, it will procure him remedy.
Topseil's Boaste, 1607, p. 275.
(3) To raise, especially applied to raising the wood-work of a roof. Also, to rise up before the plough, as the furrows sometimes do in ploughing.
(4) To carve a goose.
REAMING-BONE. The hip-bone of a hog.
REAMING-FEAST. A supper, or feast, given to the workmen when the roof is reared, or put on the house. Lincl.
REAMING-MINE. A vein of coal which descends perpendicularly in the mine.
REAMLY. Early. Still in use.
REAMT. To right, or mend. West.
REAMWARD. The rear. Shak.
REAMSE. Thing; circumstance. Hys eme wyse wolde he weede,
That many a man rewe, that rease.
MS. Harl. 2959, f. 122.
REASON. A motto.
REAST. To take offence. Lincl.
REASTED. Tired; weary. North.
REASTY. (1) Restive. East.
REAME. To unroof a house. Norf.
REAMNT. Did whisper. Lanc.
REAMP. A hoarse cold. Lanc.
REAMT. Out of doors. Lanc.
REBALLING. The catching of eels with earthworms attached to a ball of lead, suspended by a string from a pole.
REBANDED. Adorned with bands.
They toke ladies and daunsed, and sodainly entered eight other maskers, apperellled in rych tinsel, matched wyth clothes of golde, and on that Turkey clokes, rebanded with nettes of silver.
Hall's Chronicle, 1550.
REBARD. Rhubarb. Heywood.
REBATE. To blunt metal. It is metaphorically used in Stanhurt, p. 24.
REBATO. A kind of plaited ruff which turned back and lay on the shoulders. I pray you, sir, what say you to these great ruffs, which are borne up with supporters and rebotos, as it were with poste and ralle?
Dent's Pathway, p. 42.
REBAWEDE. A ribald, or scamp.
Siche a rebawde as yowe rebuke any lordeys, Wyth theire retene arrayed fulle reale and noble.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.
REBBIT. To clinch, or rivet. Yorkshire.
REBECK. A kind of violin. (A.-N.)
REBEKE. Rebecca. Chaucer.
REBEL. (1) To revell. Heref.
(2) Disinclined; unwilling.
REBELLING. The ravellines. Heywood.
REBELNESS. Rebellion.
REBEN. A kind of fine cloth.
REBESK. Arabesque. Cotes.
REBOKE. To bleach, or cast up.
REBONE.
Thow false lordeyn, I xal fol the flag!
Who made the so hardy to make swych rebone.
Digby Mysterie. p. 131.
REBOUND. To take an offer at rebound, i.e.
*at once, without consideration.
RECCHYE. To reck, or care for. (A.-S.)
Ne may non me worse do,
Then iche have had hiderto.
Ich have had so muche wo,
That you recche whyther you go.
Harriostow of Hell, p. 21.
The stiware therof I ne recche,
I-wisse I have thereto no meche.
MS. Cantab. Fr. v. 48, f. 53.
RECEITE. A receptacle. Lydgate.
RECEIVE. To receive the canvas, an old
phrase for being dismissed.
RECEST. Withdrawn.
And he imaginie with himselfe that he had the 12.
of July deserved my great displeasure, and finding
himselfe barred from view of my philosophicall dealing
with Mr. Henriks, thought that he was utterly
recest from intended goodnes toward him.
Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 13.
RECENT. To receive, or harbour. (A.-N.)
My lordes hym receost in his custell
For the dewkys dethe Oton.
MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 260.
RECIASSE. Properly, to call the hounds back
from a wrong scent, but often used for calling
them under any circumstances. "Seven score
raches at his rechase," i.e. at his call, Squry
of Lowe Degré, 772. A recheat is explained by
Blome, "a farewell at parting." In
Dorset, sheep are said to be rechased
when driven out from one pasture to another.
RECHAUSE. Heated again. Warw.
RECHEN. To reach; to stretch out. (A.-S.)
Pestilence es an ywel recehende on lente and
on brede.
MS. Coll. Eton, 10. f. 2.
RECHES. Costly things. (A.-S.)
RECK. A hand-basket. Someret.
RECKAN. A hook for pots. North.
RECKEY. A child's long coat. Yorksh.
RECKLING. The smallest and weakest in a
brood of animals. North.
RECKON. To think, or guess. Yar. dial.
RECKON-CREEK. A crook suspended from
a beam within the chimney to hang pots and
pans on. Yorksh.
RECK-STAVEL. A staddle for corn.
RECLAIM. (1) To reclaim a hawk, to make her
gentle and familiar, to bring her to the wrist
by a certain call. It is often used metaphorical-
tically, to tame.
(2) To proclaim. Hall.
RECLINATORY. A resting-place.
And therinne sette hez reclynearye.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 3.
RECLINE. To incline towards.
RECLUSUE. To shut up. (Lat. Med.)
RECOLAGE. Wantonness.

And syte up thare wyth reclynees,
And yet do moche more outrage.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 48.
RECOLDE. To collect. (A.-N.)
RE-COLLECTED. Collected again in his mind
or spirits.
RECOMFORTE. (1) Comfort. (A.-N.)
In recomperte of his inwarde smerte.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 5.
(2) To encourage. (A.-N.)
RECONUSANCE. Acknowledgment.
RECORD. (1) Witness; testimony. (A.-N.)
(2) To chatter as birds do before they can sing.
Hence, to practise singing, to sing; to repeat
lessons. It occurs in Palsgrave.
RECORDE. To remember. (A.-N.)
RECORDER. A kind of flageloet. The following
story is very common in old jest books,
and told of various persons.
A merrie recorder of London mistaking the name
of one Pepper, called him Piper; whereunto the
partie excepting, and saying, Sir, you mistake, my
name is Peper, not Piper; he answered, Why,
what difference is there, I pray thee, between Piper
in Latin and Pepper in English. Is it not all one?
No, Sir, reply'd the other, there is even as much
difference between them as is between a Pipe and a
Recorder.
RECORTE. To record. (A.-N.)
The day I act come one hyng,
His bowrows hyne brought before the kyng;
The kyng lett recorte the
The sert and the answer also.
MS. Rawlinson C. 86.
RECOUR. To recover.
But she said he should recour of it, and so she said
hee did within some tenne dailes.
Gifford's Dialogue on Witches, 1633.
RECORESE. A repetition. Shak.
RECOVER. In hunting, to start a hare from
her cover or form.
RECRAYED. Recreat. (A.-N.) Recrayer-
handes is the substantive pl.
With his craftes gamme he calle,
And callede thame recrphantes alle,
Kynges, knyghtes in-wit walle.Percold 610.
RECREANDE. Fear; cowardice. (A.-N.)
RECTE. To impute; to ascribe.
RECULE. (1) A collection of writings, but used
for any book or pamphlet. (Fr.)
(2) To go bâck; to retreat. (A.-N.)
RECULES. Reckless.
As for the tym ye am but recules,
Lyke to a figure wyche ys hertless.
MS. Cantab. Fr. i. 6, f. 14.
RECURATIVE. A remedy. (Lat.) Gratula-
rus, Direction for Health, 1574.
RECURE. To recover; to get again. (A.-N.)
Also a substantive, recovery.
Willing straungers for to recure,
And in Engeland to have the domynacion.
MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 98.
But Hector yst, of strenght most assured,
His stede agayne hath anon recured.
Lydgate's Trophe, 1555, sig. P. v.
RECURLESS. Irrecoverable.
Ye are to blame to sette yowre hert so sore,
Sethyn that ye wote that hyt[y] recoures.
MS. Cantab. Fr. i. 6, f. 14.
RED. (1) To put in order; to clear, or put to rights; to clean. North.
E'er any of them could red their eyn,
Or a glimmering might see,
ilke one of them a dozen had,
Well laid on with his tree. Robin Hood, b. 111.

(2) Rud; deprive. East.
The fourth he saide, I was bewitcht
When I firste I handled knife;
I thinke my crooked arme was curst
It did not set my life.
Gaulfardo and Barnardo, 1070.

(3) To comb the hair. Warw.
(4) To assuage, or appease. Cumb.
REDACT. (1) Reduced.
They were now become miserable, wretched,
sinful, reduc'd to extreme calamity.
Becon's Works, p. 46.

(2) To force backwards.
Its cursed Petrarch for reducing versus to sonnets;
which he said were like that Firrant's bed, where
some who were too short were racked, others too

REDAR. (1) An adviser; one who advises, or
explains. See Rede.
(2) A Thatcher. Pr. Parv.
REDARGUACION. A refutation. (Lat.)
To pursue all those that do reproach thy
Agygas our lawes by ony redarguacion.
Digby Mysteries, p. 33.

REDART. To dart again.
Let but one line redar one small beamling of
love. The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 63.
RED-CORN-ROSE. Wild poppy.
RED-CRAB. The sea crabfish.
REDDE. Countenance; cheer. Weber.
REDDEN. To cure hurrings.
REDDOUR. Violence; strength. (A.-N.)
Scho saide the grettese fryre es the grettese
reddours of the ryghtwyxnes of God, that es in
purgatory.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 256.
The redoure ouste [to] be restreynd
To him that may not be away.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 86.
Hyt ys my fisches, Lord, and not Y
That grucchet agayns thyn harde redoure.

REDE. (1) Counsel; advice. "Short rede
is good rede," Northern proverb. Also a verb, to
advise. North.
When kyng Orfæo herd this case,
Than he seyd, "Alas! alas!"
He askyd rede of many a mane,
Bot no mane helpe hym ne canne.
MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.
Thyn erys be they mad listynyng
Unto the voyes of myn prayere;
What ewre I rede, what ewre I synge.
Thow listene, Lord, with lovely here,
And wowschens at myn askynge
Myn soule for to cleasne and cleere,
That it may be to thi lykyng
The lyf that I schal ledia here.
Hampole's Paraphrase of the Psalme, MS.
He seyde, Now can y no rede,
For welle y wot that y am but dede,
For sorowe y wylle now dye!
Alas! that sche eyr fro me wente,
Owe false steward hath us schent
Wyth wys fals trarytory.
MS. Cantab. Ff. lii. 35, f. 75.

RED. Marrok, be seyde, what ys thy rede,
Whetten that sche be done to dedd,
That was my bylyse?
For svtchen sche hath forsaken me,
Y wybyle hur no more see,
Not dwelwe wyth hur hur y wys.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.
(2) To explain. Percival, 1248.
No, for God, seide oure kyng,
I wep e thou konist me nything,
Thou redes alle amyssye.
MS Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

(3) To spread abroad. West.
(4) To maintain; to manage; to tell.
REDLE. A riddle. (A.-S.)
REDLE. A riddle, òr sieve. It is the transla-
tion of copisterium in Nominalie MS.
REDGER. A chain fixed on the rods of a
wagon which passes over the horse's back.
Kent.
RED-GOWN. An eruption on the skin common
to infants within a few days of their birth:
s ould doubtless from the appearance it
presents. Line. "Rede gounde, sickenesse
of chyldren," Palsgrave. It occurs in Pr.
Parv. explained by scrophulus.
RED-HAY. Mowburnt hay, in distinction to
green hay, or hay which has taken a moderate
heat, and vinny, or moidly hay. Devon.
REDID. Reddened. Weber.
REDIE. To make ready. (A.-S.)
These childe toke with hem to spende,
And redet hem forth to wende.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 32.
Whatsoever thou be as redes the for to lufe Gode,
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 192.
In haly wrihtes he has redydes vesseles de dade,
that es gud wordeles.
MS. Coll. Econ. 10, f. 12.
REDIFY. To rebuild.
Restore aysen and eke redify
Upon that day the myyty tabernacle.
REDINE. Put in order.
Whene he thys rewmes hude redyne, and rwylyde the
people,
Then rystede that ryalle, and helde the ronde
tabyle.
Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.
REDING. Ruddle. Somerset.
REDING-KING. A class of feudal retainers,
mentioned in Piers Ploughman, p. 96.
REDINGS. Tidings; news.
RED-INKLE. Common red tape. The slang
saying, "as thick as inkle weavers," may hence
be derived. Weaving such very narrow ware
admits of the operators sitting as closely or
thickly as possible, no elbow room being re-
quired.
RED-KNEES. The herb water-pepper.
RED-LANE. The throat. Var. dial.
RED-LATTICE. An alehouse was sometimes
so called from its red lattice.
REDLE. To consider, or reflect?
This my se konist kyndle ys fayth both frynd and fo,
Remember you of the rychemen and redes on his end,
What is reches, his reverans, his ryot broght hym to,
Sodenle send was to hel with mon a foul fynde.
MS. Deuce 809, f. 43.
REE

(3) An imperative, commanding the leading horse of a team to turn or bear to the right. Hei and Camether, turn or incline to the left. “Riddle me, riddle me reee” is therefore, Riddle me right.

A base born issue of a baser sier,
Ried in a cottage, wading in the myer,
With nailed shoes and whipstaffe in his hand,
Who with a hey and rees the beasts command.

REEANGED. Discoloured; in stripes.
REECE. A piece of wood fixed to the side of the chep. Kent.
REECH. Smoke. Reechy, Shakespeare.
The world is wors then men neven,
The reech recheeth into Heven.

REEED. (1) Unbruised straw. West. Hence, to reed or thatch a house.
(2) The fundament of a cow. Derb.
(3) Angry; ill-tempered. Yorks.
(4) A very small wood. East.
REEED-HILLY. A bundle of reed. West.
REEEDHOLDER. A Thatcher’s bow fastened to the roof to hold the straw. West.
REEIFICATION. Rebuilding. (Lat.)
The towne was compellid to help to the reedification of it.

Leland’s itinerary, 1769, iii. 125.
REEED-MOTE. Same as Feastrawe, q. v.
REEED-PIT. A fen. Pr. Parv.
REEED-RONDS. Plans, or beds of reed; or, the swamps which reeds grow in. Norf. Forby has reed-roll.
REEED-STAKE. An upright stake to which an ox is tied in the shippen. Durh.
REEF. The itch. North. According to some, any eruptive disorder.
REEK. (1) Smoke or vapour. North. Perhaps forsincense in the following passage, but glossed by furmus in the original.
Reke, that is a greatyeing prayer of men that duss penance. MS. Coll. Econ. 10, f. 25.
(2) To reach. Still in use.
(3) A rick. Nominate MS. Reek-time, the time of making, or stacking hay.
(5) To wear away; to waste. North.
(6) Family; lineage. Yorks.
(7) Windy; stormy. North.
REEK-STAVAL. A rick-staddle.
REEM. (1) To cry, or moan. North.
(2) To tie fast. Somerset.
(3) The hoar, or white frost.
REEOK. A shriek. Lanc.
REEP. To trail in the dirt. West.
REEPLE. A beam lying horizontally in the roof of a coal-mine. West.
REEES. Her olves with her wyn trees,
These foxes bret with her rees.

REEESES. Waves of the sea.
REET. (1) Right. Var. dial.
"So on a day, hyd fidur and hee"
Redyn ye a schyppye ye the see.
MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 144.
REGAL. Choice sweetmeats.

REGALS. A musical instrument, made with pipes and bellows like an organ, but small and portable. There was till lately an officer in the King's Chapel at St. James's called "Tuner of the Regals," with a salary of £56.

Praise him upon the claricale.

The lute and simfonie:

With dulcimer and the regals,

Sweete sitrinos melody.

Leighton's Teares or Lamentations, 1613.

REGALYE. Rule; royalty. (A.-N.)

Of heaven and earth that hath the regale,

And schalle destroye alle fals mawmety.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 16.

REGENERATE. Degenerate. Nares.

REGHTE. Right; quickly. (A.-S.)

Whenne he was dighte in his attire,

He tase the knyghte bi the wire,

Keste hym regeste in the frye. Perceval, 791.

REGIMENT. Government. (Lat.)

I have obtened and possessed the rule and regiment of this famous reigne of England.

Hall's Union, 1548.

REGLE. A rule; a regulation.

REGNE. To reign. (A.-N.)

REGNIS. Kingdoms. (Lat.)

And the peplis et regnis everichone

Stolen unto him undir lowe servage.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 16.

REGRACES. Thanks. "With dew regraces,

Plumpton Correspondence, p. 5.

REGRATE. To retail wares. (A.-N.)

REGREDIENCIE. A returning. (Lat.)

No man comes late into that place, from whence

Never man yet had a regredience.

Herrick's Works, ii. 40.

REGREET. To greet again.

REGREWARDE. The rearward.

The regrewarde it tak away,

Cam none of hem to londe dreye.


REGUERDON. A reward. (A.-N.)

REHIETE. (1) To revive; to cheer; to encourage. (A.-N.) "Him would I comforte and rebete," Rom. Rose, 6509.

Thane the conquereour kyndly carpede to those lorde,

Rehatede the Romaynes with realle speche.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincolni, f. 55.

(2) To persecute. (A.-S.)

REHETING. Burning; smarting. (A.-S.)

REIDE. Arrayed.

Thane the earle was payd,

Sone his batelle was regale,

He was nothing afreyd

Of that feris knyght. Sir Degrevant, 295.

REIGH. The ray fish.

REIKE. (1) To walk about idly. Reawk, to idle in neighbour's houses, Tim Bobbin Gloss. appears to be the same word.

(2) A chaffinch. Nominate MS.

(3) To reach or fetch anything. North.

REILE. To roll. Chawer.

REIMBASK. A term in hunting, to return to the lair or form.

REIN. To droop the head; to bear it in a stiff and constrained posture. East.
REINABLE. Reasonable; just. (A.-N.)
So reynable and quieint sche was
Of witt and of dede,
That ich man hadde of so yong thing
Wondre and eke drede.
Legend Catholica, p. 139.

REINE. Rain. (A.-S.)
When it were brokynye, farewell he,
An hattie wer better then sech thre
For reyne and sone-schyne.
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 55.

REIST. To become restive. Northamb.

REISTER. A German horse-soldier.

REITS. Sea or river weed. West.

REIVENE. Riven; torn. (A.-S.)
Thaire gaye gounnes of grene
Schamesly were they reynene.
MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 137.

REJAGGE. To reprove; to confute.

REJAGGED. Tattered. Skelton.

REJOIK. To rejoice. (A.-N.)

REJOURN. To adjourn; to refer.

REJUMBLE. To roll or jumble, especially said of an uneasy stomach. Linc. It occurs in Coles’s Lat. Dict.

REKE. (1) Haste. (A.-S.)
The whiche were sent yn a grete reke,
The damped mcnes leges to breke.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 89.

(2) To go or enter in.
Porter, a sede, let me in reke.
Beves of Hampton, p. 17.
And let me now with the reke
In that maner as we spake.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 111.

(3) To reckon; to think. (A.-S.)
Forthe ther ys noon, ye reke,
That can wel Frencese speke.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 115.

(4) To rake or cover anything in the fire with ashes. Still in use.

REKENEN. To reckon or count. (A.-S.)
REKENESTE. The most esteemed?
He rewli the rerewarde redly thyre aityre,
The rekeneste redy mene of the rounede table.
Morte Artur, MS. Lincoln, f. 95.

REKILS. Incense. (A.-S.)

REKKE. To care or heed. (A.-S.)
Thogh a rewe me rebele, we rekke it bot lyttile.
Morte Artur, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.

RELAIE. A fresh set of hounds.

RELAMENT. To lament over again.
They finde enough, Ah! without mine,
To relament their owne.
The Cyprian Academy, 1647, ii. 42.

RELATED. Referred; enrolled.
Who would not have thought this holy religious
father worthy to be canoised and related into the
number of saints.

RELE. To roll; to spread.
RELLE. To take out of pawn.
The Bride, by Nahbes, 4to. 1640, sig. F. iv.
RELIE. A fine paid by a tenant at his admission to a copyhold.

RELIEFT. A crossing of roads. East.

RELIEF. Remainder; what is left. It occurs in Pr. Parv. p. 101, as refuse.

RELEN. He bad geder the relief of hepeus,
Therwith the fulde twelve lepes.
Curse Mundii, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 84.
Save bascates folle heo gadereden
Of relief after mete.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 1.

RELENT. To melt. Palgrave.
RELIES. Taste, or relish.
RELESSEN. To forgive. (A.-N.)

RELEVAINTHES. The revenue derived from
reliefs, fines, payable by a tenant on the
death of his ancestor. Sometimes, re-
mainders.
For I see not any greate lightlywod that any
good summe will comm in tyl after Christmas, and
then no more then the releuaines, wherof befor I
have made mention, whiche is no great mater.
State Papers, I. 840.

RELEVE. To restore; to rally. (A.-N.)
RELICK-SUNDAY. A name given to the third
Sunday after Midsummer day.
RELIEZ. Proceed; follow.
Thane reynes the renkes of the rounde table
For to ryotte the wode ther the duke restez.
Morte Artur, MS. Lincoln, f. 73.

RELIGION. A conscientious scruple.
RELIGIOUS. A monk. (A.-N.) Hence reli-
giousité, the clergy.

RELING. Crumbling with age.
RELLY. A coarse sieve. East.

RELUJE. To light again. Shak.

RELY. To polish. Coles.
REMALL. Rhyming; verse?
A clerk of Englyand
In his remalle thus redes.
MS. Harl. 4196, f. 206.

REMANETH. An account of all the stuff that
remained unspent. (Lat.)

REMBLE. To move or remove. Linc.

REME. (1) To make room. (A.-S.)

(2) A realm. Pr. Parv.
Pray we that Lord is Lord of alle,
To save our kyng his reme-yal,
And let never mychship upon him falle,
Ne false traytoure him to betray!
MS. Douce 302, f. 29.

(3) To cry out, or moan.
The gailers that him scholdye yeme,
Whan hill herde him thus rene,
Thief, gherl, seide that on tho,
Now beth the lif-dawes y-go!
Beves of Hampton, p. 63.

(4) Rheum. There is a receipt for “hecde stopped with rene” in MS. Linc. f. 281.

(5) Fortho, as liquor does.

REMEDY. A half-holiday. Winton.

REMEDYLES. Without a remedy.
Thus welle y hole you am remedyesse,
For me no thyng may comforthe nor amende.
MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 131.

REMELANT. Remainder. It is preserved in the
Northern provincialism remling.

REMEMBER. To remind. North. It often
occurs in old plays.

REMORNAUNCE. Remembrance.
Nowe menne it calit by all rememorance,
Constantynye noble, when to dwell be lid enclyne.
Hardyng’s Chronicle, f. 50.

REMENAUNTE. The remainder. (A.-N.)
REN

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How so faille of the remeneante,
He halte no woorde of covenante.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 43.

As for alle thynges that folowe, referre them to my copie in whiche is wryten a remeneante lyke to this fosseyd werk.

Warkworth's Chronicle, p. 1.

REMENE. (1) To bring back again.

This goode schip I may remene.

Vernon MS.

(2) To remember; to remind.

Of love y schalle hem so remene,
That thou schalt knowe what they mese.


REMETIC. A remedy. Warrw.

REMINGE. Making a noise.

Then to me appeared Micheli,
And bade me traveye never a deale,
And sayde for reminge nor prayeris fell
That graunte me not to seke.

Chester Plays, ii. 74.

REMISSAILS. Orts; leavings. (A.-N.)

The best morseall, have this in remembrance,
Hole to this calfe alway do not appyse;
Part with thi felawe, for that is curtasse:
Lade not thi trechoure with many remissials,
And fro blanke alwaye kepe thi nalle.
Lygge's Stan's Puer ad Mensam, MS.

REMLAWNT. Remainder.

Gave some to pore meny hande,
And with the remlawnt store thy lande.


REMLET. A remnant. Devon.

REMMAN. To beat. Yorksh.

REMAND. To disperse. North.

REMNON. To remove. Yorksh.

REMORDE. (1) To feel remorse. (A.-N.)
(2) To rebuke, or find fault with.

REMORSE. Fity; compassion.

REMOWN. Same as Remey, q. v.

REMUCE. Cross; ill-tempered. Devon.

REMUE. To remove. (A.-N.)

RENABLE. Lucious. North.

RENAILLY. Tolerably; reasonably. (A.-N.)

Forther com on redi reke,
That renabliche kouthe French speke.

Boves of Hatton, p. 103.

RENASSHING. Left unexplained by Douce in Archaeologia, xvii. 293, but a martingale is being described, and there is no doubt it means the violent jerking of the horse’s head; (from remnish, furious?)

RENAVED. Renewed. (Lat.)

Suche a pernicious fable and fiction, being not onely straunge and marvellous, but also prodigious and unnatural, to fyeone a dead man to be renated and newly borne agaynse.

Hall, Henry VII. f. 39.

RENAY. To refuse; to deny.

With sword he shal hemselfen weke,
Or do hem Cristendome renay.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 133.

That made him God to renay,
And to forsake his owne lay.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 56.

RENCH. To rinse. North.

RENCKY. Large and boisterous.

RENOUNTER. To meet. Spenzer.

RENDEY. (1) To melt, as lard, &c. Linc.
(2) To repeat a lesson.

(3) To give the finishing coat of plaster to a wall. East.

(4) To separate; to disperse. North.

(5) A confession. (6) To confess.

RENDLES. Rennet for cheese.

RENE. (1) To deny. Hearne.

(2) To ren, or tie up.

RENEG. To announce or call a suit at some games at cards. Devon.

RENEGATE. An apostate. (A.-N.) Still in use, according to Brockett.

RENEGE. To deny; to renounce.

Shall I renge I made them then?
Shall I denye my cunning founde?

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 113.

RENEULED. Renewed. (A.-S.)

RENEWYNG. Produce.

And also gyf to God part of your renewyng.
And alle encrecule will be the ren of ennewyng.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 43.

RENGE. (1) A rank, or row. Rentes, steps of a ladder, still in use pronounced rongs.

Trumpettes blew in the prese,
Lordys stond on renge,
Ladys lay over and beheld.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 49.

(2) To arrange, or set in order.

RENK. (1) A man; a knight. (A.-S.)

Whenn the renkes gan mete,
They were felliid undir se.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.

Thorg the renkes gane they ride,
Thir dogthy knyghtis of priye.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 135.

(2) A rank. Nominale MS.

RENKY. Rank, as weeds, &c. North.

RONGLLES. Rennet. Palegrave.


RENLTHI. Mixed together. List of old words prefixed to Batman upon Bartholomew, 1582.

RENE. (1) To snatch, or pull. (A.-S.)

That take geese, capons, and henne,
And alle that ever theill may with renne.

MS. Cantab. Yt. v. 48, f. 48.

(2) To run. (A.-S.)

That shortly to ride that nobill pryncse was redy,
By Pomfrett castle he passe his enmys notwith-stondyng:
Marques Mountigew of that passage was verrey hevy,
Wyth the pryncse he durste not mete, but ther lay the morningy:
His tresone in hys mynde bifoore done was rennyng,
Supposing that Kyng Edwarde remembred it also:
Wherefore, good Lorde, evermore thy wille be doo!


RENNING. Rennet. Baret.

RENNISH. Furious; passionate. North.

RENONE. Renowned. Palegrave.

RENOVELAUNCE. A renewing. (A.-N.)

RENT. (1) To tear, or rend. (A.-S.)

(2) Interest of money. East.

RENTY. Neat; well-shaped. North.

RENVERST. Reversed. (Fr.)

Then from him rofe his shield, and it renwers,
And blotted out his armes with falsen blowent;
And himselfe ballyfuld, and his armes unheret.

Spenzer’s Faerie Queene, V. iii. 37.

ROUSE. To praise, or commend. North.
REP. (1) Reaped. Essex.
(2) A jade, or lean horse.

REPAIRE. To return; to resort. A substantive, resort, in the following passage:
Whiche is my Sone and myn owen eyre,
That in hire breste schalle have his repayre.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 124, f. 1.

REPAISE. To appease one. (A.-N.)

REPAIRE. The haunt of a hare.

REPAIRE. Apparel; clothing.
Within himselfe, by lys diligence travel,
To array his garden with notabli travel.

REPARELLE. To repair.
He that schalle bygge this ciste agayne sake hafe three victories, and whanne he haue getene three victories, he selle oname come reparelles this ciste, and bigge it agayne also wele als ever it was.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 11.

REPASSE. A common term used by jugglers, alluded to in Kind-Hart's Dreame, 1592.

REPAYRE. A carrier of sea-fish.

REPE. A handful, as of corn, &c.


REPEND. Thane riche stedes rependes, and rasches one armes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.

REPILLE-STOCK. A kind of rod or staff used for heating flax.

REPLENISH. To revive. Palsgrave.

REPLET. Repletion. Chaucer.

REPOLONE. Said of a horse that gallops straight forwards and back again.

REPON. Moving force; momentum.

REPONSE. Repose. Hall.

REPPLE. A long walking staff as tall or taller than the bearer. Chees.

REPRESS. Suppression; repressing.

REPREE. To reproove. (A.-N.)
Cokwoledes no mour 1 wyll repere,
For I amne ame, and aske no love.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 61.

REPREWINGE. A reproof.
And there it lykede him to suffre many represinges and scornes for us.

REPRIME. To grumble at anything.

REPRISE. (1) A right of relief.
(2) Blame; reproach. (A.-N.)
That alle the world ne may suffise
To staunche of pride the reprie.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 60.

REPROOF. Confutation. Shak.

REPRY. To reproove. Hulot.

REPUGN. To fight against. (Lat.)

REPULDE. Ripped up?
And smote Gye wyth envye,
And repulde his face and his chynne,
And of his cheke all the skymshe.
MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 209.

REPUNGE. To vex, or goad. (Lat.)
I am the king of Persia,
A large and fertile soil:
The Egyptians against us repunge,
As verlets slave and vile.
King Cambises, p. 254.

REPURVEANCE. Provision.

The good knyft syre Degiualvace,
He had y-made repurvesance
For al his retenueance.
Degraveant, 1146.

RE çağ. Arrears, or debts. (A.-N.)
That alle the ryche selle repente that to Rome lang:
Or the ronage be requit of rentex that he clamez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 71.


REERE. (1) To raise. (A.-S.)
(2) Moderately flexible; firm, but not too hard, as applied to meat, &c.

REERE-BANKET. A second course of sweets or desserts after dinner. Palsgrave. It is made synonymous with cere-supper in Leigh's Roman Empourrs, 1637, p. 92.

REERE-BRACE. Armour for the back of the arm. (A.-N.)
Bristes the reerebrace with the bronde ryche.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 90.

REERE-BRAKE. Probably the projection put on the crupper to prevent the horseman being pushed over the horse's tail by the thrust of a lance, as was often the case in a tournament.
Meyrick.

REERE-DEMAIN. A back-handed stroke.
I shall with a reerelemayng so make them rebounde to our commen enemye that call eth hymselfe kyngye, that the beste stopper that he hath at tencye shall not well stoppe without a faulte.
Hall, Richard III. i. 11.

REERE-DOLS. Some part of armour.
Ane hole breaste-plate, with a reere-dols
Behynde shet, or elies on the sydes.
Clariodes, MS.

REERE-DORTOUR. A jakes.
If any suster in the reere-dortour, oth wayse called the house of esemente, behave her unwomanly or unreligiously, she mayne any parte bäre that nede thot, whyte they stonde or sytte there.
MS. Arundel, 146.

REEREDOSSE. (1) An open fire-hearth. Harrison says, p. 212, "now have we manie chimnies, and yet our tenderlings complaine of rheumes, catars, and poses; then had we none but reredosses, and our heads did never ake."
(2) This word in general signifies the screen of stone or wood at an altar, but it is occasionally applied to the tapestry hanging at the back of it.


REERE-SUPPER. A late supper after the ordinary meal so called, taken "generallie when it was time to go to rest," Harrison, p. 170.
Palsgrave mentions "the rere-supper, or bank where men syt downe to drynyke and eaten agayne after their meate," Acostius, 1540.
Pege gives re-supper, a second supper.

Lane.

My stomak accordeth to every meete,
Save renosuppper I refuse lest I sorrette.
Piers of Pauilham, p. 126.

Then is he redy in the way
My rere-supper for to make.
RESOLVE. (1) To dissolve, or melt.  
Take aqua vitæ, gomme of Arabick, and vernese, of iche liche meche, and let him stonde tyl the gomme be resoluted.  
MS. in Mr. Pettigrew’s possession. xv. Cent.  
(2) To convince; to assure; to satisfy. Very common in old plays. “Resolve the princess we must speak with her,” Troubles of Queene Elizabeth, 1639, sig. B. i.

RESON. Arose.  
He blew his horn in that tyde,  
Herryt resoun on ech e syde.  
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.

RESPONSE. Speech; discourse. (A-N.)  
Then said the kyng in his resoun,  
Who so were in a gode town  
This wold ha costede dere.  
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

RESPANSE. The raspberry. Herrick. Tusser has respe, p. 4, ed. 1812.

RESPECT. To postpone. (Lat.)  
As touching the matters of all the soldiour;  
upon the shore, we have respete the  
this tyne for lacke of monyte.  
State Papers, i. 882.

RESPECTFUL. Respectful. It has sometimes the meaning of respectable.  
The same day, at night, my servant returned from Clare, and brought me word of the fair and respective receipt, both of my lines and the carcanet, and how bountifully himself had been rewarded before his departure thence:  
MS. Harl. 646.

RESPECTLESS. Careless; regardless.

RESPICE. (1) Respect. (A-N.) Chaucer has respite, perhaps for respice.

(2) A wine. Ritson, iii. 176.

RESPIT. To excuse. (A-N.)

RESPLENDE. To shine. Lydgate.

RESPOND. (1) An answer. (A-N.)


RESSAUNT. An ogee-moulding.

RESSE. Qu. On his resse. See Res.  
The hundis at the dree gynne haye;  
That herde the geant ther he laye,  
And repid hym of his resse,  
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.

RESET. A place of refuge; an abode. (A-N.) In hunting, a resting place for those who followed the chase on foot.  
I shal you aske sum resset,  
Wel I woot I shal you get.  

REST. (1) To conclude upon anything. At primero, to set up rest meant to stand up upon one’s cardinals. Nares thinks our first meaning metaphorical from the second, but I much question it.

(2) To roast. Somerset.

(3) A wrest by which the strings of harps and instruments are drawn up.

(4) A support for the ancient musket. It consisted of a pole of tough wood, with an iron spike at the end to fix it in the ground, and a semicircular piece of iron at the top to rest the musket on. The soldier carried it by strings fastened over the shoulder.
To arrest. Palgrave.

The wood on which the couler of a plough is fixed. MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

RESTAR. One who arrests.

RESTAYED. Stopped; driven back.

RESTITUTE. To restore, or restitute.

RESULTANCE. Rebound. (Lat.)

For I confess that power which works in me is but a weak resultance took from thee.

Rudolph's Poems, 1643.

RESVERIE. Madness.

In those times to have had an inventive and enquiring wit was accounted resverio; which censure the famous Dr. William Harvey could not escape for his admirable discovery of the circulation of the blood; he told me himself that upon his publishing that book, he fell in his practise extremely.

Aubrey's Wiltshire, Royal Soc. MS. p. 6.

RESYN. Arose.

The knyghtes reyn on every syde,
Bothe more and lasse.

Ms. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 98.

RET. To soak in water, as in seasoning timber, hemp, &c. East. It occurs in Fr. Parv. of the fifteenth century.

RETAULT. Repetition of a taunt.

He dyd not onely fyste delaye me, and afterwarde denye me, but gave me suche unkynde woordes, wyth suche tauntes and retoantes, ye, in manner chequee and chequee mate to the uttermoste prof of my pacience. Halli, Richard III. f. 10.

RETCHE. To stretch, or reach. Var. dial. "I retche with a wepen or with my hande, je attains," Palgrave.

RETCLESS. Reckless. Skelton.

RETCHUP. Truth. Somerset.

RETEN. Garrison; followers. (A.-N.)

Syre Degravanyste wy whom went,
And afy her reten sent.
Sir Degrevant, 930.

RETENAUNE. Retinue.

That he with alle his retenaunce,
He myyte nout defende his lyf,

RETHERNE-TOUNGE. The herb buglos. See a list in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3.

RETHOR. A rhetorician. (A.-N.)

RETIRE. A retreat in war. Shak.

RETOR. Retire. (A.-N.)

Scho ladde frantour to bour,
And dede here men make retor.

The Sowy Sages, 430.

RETOURTE. To return.

If they retoure ajen by Jerusalem.


RETRICE.

Othersome againe hold the contrary, assuring us upon their owne experience, that not exceeding their due quantity, they may be taken with other correctories, to serve as a reticile to transport them to the place affected, so that you see either side hath his strength and reasons.

Topseil's Serpents, 1906, p. 96.

RETRIEVE. To recover game after it has been once sprung. Blome.

RETTE. To impute; to ascribe.

RETURNS. The terminations of the drip-stone of a window or door. Osaf Gt. Arch.

REUELICH. Sorrowful. (A.-S.)

For to hem com a messenger,
And gret hem with retuelich chere.

Arthure and Merlin, p. 158.

REUL. To be unruly. North.

REUME. The tide. Nominate MS.

REUMED. Spoken of. (A.-S.)

REURTHE. Pity. (A.-S.)

REUZE. To extol highly. North.

REVAIDE. By that the messe was sayde,
The housle was ryaly arrayed ;
The erle thane had reaupe,
And in hert was lyghte.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 133.

REVE. (1) A bailiff.

In ancint time, almost every manor had his rewe, whose authorize was, not only to levle the lords retuns, to set to worke his servaunts, and to husband his demesanes to his best profit and commoditie: but also to govern his tenants in peace, and to leade them fourth to war, when necessitie so required. Lambard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 484.

(2) To pull or tear the thatch or covering from a house. Westm.

(3) To bereave; to take by force.

Where we shall robbe, where we shall rewe,
Where we shall bite and byngue.

Robin Hood, i. 4.

REVEL. An anniversary festival to comme- morate the dedication of a church; a wake.

REVELLE. A rivulet.

In that depe valay ware treesse growand, of whilkis the fruyte and the leaes ware wonder savoury in the tastynge, and rieves of water faire and cler.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 38.

REVEL-MEDE. A meadow between Bicester and Wendlebury, at the mowing of which different kinds of rural sports were formerly practised, and a kind of fair held. See Dunkin's History of Bicester, 1816, p. 269.

REVELOUR. A reveiller.

REVELRIE. Pleasure. Chaucer.

REVEL-ROUT. A roaring revel. (Fr.)

REVELS. The broken threads cast away by women at their needlework.

REVEL-TWINE. A fine twine. West.

REVENEMENT. Revenge. Shak.

REVENYS. Ravens, Holme, 1689.

REVERB. To reverberate. Shak.

REVERE. A river. (A.-S.)

REVERENCE. A native woman of Devon in describing something not peculiarly delicate, apologized with the phrase, "saving your rever- ence." This is not uncommon in the country, "saving your presence" being sometimes substituted. It occurs in Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4, and is of great antiquity as an apologetic expression, being found in Maundevile's Travels, p. 185.

VERSERS. Contrary. (A.-N.)

VERSE. (1) To overturn. (A.-N.)
(2) The burden of a song. West.

REVERSION. What is left at table.

REVERSUT. Trimmed. Robson.

REVERT. To turn back. (A.-N.)

REVERSE. Robbery; plunder.

Bot I left for my gentrise
To do swyly reverese.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 132.

REVESCHYD. Clothed.

The bychsp ion revesched hym in holynes,
And bare that blessed body to an autore.

MS. Cantab. Ff. III. 38, f. 47.

He reesched him on his manere,
And so went to the autere.

Curator Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 68.

Twy prestes weron reveschede at hur byddyn.


REVESTRY. A vestibule or apartment in a church where the priest revested himself, i.e. put on the sacred garments. Hence the term vestry.

REVETTE. To strike back or again.

REVIE. At cards, to vie (q. v.) again.

Hee swore, as before hee had done, that there he left him, and saw him not since: she vied and revied othes to the contrary that it was not so.

Rowley’s Search for Money, 1669.

REW. (1) To regret, or abase anything.

Robyn, he seid, thou art trewe,
L-wis it shille the never rese,
Thou shalt have thy mode.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

(2) The shady side of a street. Devon.

REWALL. To govern. Lydgate.

REWALT. To give up, or surrender.

REWARD. (1) Regard; respect. (A.-N.)

If thou wyl not hitt, gif it an howndane that is besie abowte a bychse of sawte, and anon he wil love her, and take no more rewards than he were spyned; and if thou geve it to the bicehe, it is woundere but suche wax wood.

MS. in Mr. Pettigrew’s possession, xv. Cent.

(2) To stand to one’s reward, i.e. to be dependent upon him, or his reward or countenance. North.

(3) “A reward or good reward, a good colour or ruddiness in the face, used about Sheffield in Yorkshire.” Ray’s English Words, 1674, p. 38.

The word seems to be no longer known.

(4) A dessert, or course of fruit or pastry after the meats are removed. It seems, however, to be applied to a course of roast meat in the Ord. and Reg. p. 55.

REWEN-RIAT. A straw hat. West.

REWE. (1) To pity, or regret. (A.-S.)

The stewards ys lorne,
There was fewe that reved theron.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 74.

(2) Row; order; rule.

And so he goth bi reus and kusseth hem ever rich on,
Setheth he cam into Egypte nas he so blythe man.

MS. Bodl. 659, f. 10.

REWEL. (1) Rule. (A.-S.)

(2) Pitiful; compassionate.

REWEN. A raven. Nominales MS.


REWLE. To rule, or command. (A.-S.)

Rallys before the ryche of the rounde table,
Assignes like a conte to certayne Jorde.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

REWLY. Tranquil; quiet.

REX. To play rex, i.e. to handle roughly, to overthrow, to act despotically.

REXEN. (1) Rushes. West.

(2) To infect, as with itch, smallpox, or any infectious disorder. Kent.

REY. To dress, or clean. Var. dial.

REYES. Danes. Chaucer.

REYF. Robbery.

For masterfull and violent thefte or rayf by night or dale, and for secret stealing, wherewith is joined eyther bodlie hurt of men, women, or children.

Egen ton Paperis, p. 233.

REYKED. Cracked.

Ropes fulle redely then reyked in sunner.


REYN. The river Rhine.

REYNE. Ran.

And from his eyzen the salte teris rynge,
Luche as hee wolde drowne himselfe of newe.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 5.

REYNGENED. Reigned up.

At the hauile-dore he reyngned his stede,
And one fote in he yede.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 106.

REZZLE. To wheeze. North.

REZTE. Right.

Fals were, quod he, that presumeth to telle thyng of that ere to come, riste als thou were a prophete, and knewe the prevadies of hevene.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 1.

RIIE. The course of water, and the overflowing of it. “Even to this daie in Essex,” observes Harrison, p. 46, “I have oft observed that when the lower grounds by rage of water have beene overflown, the people beholding the same have said, All is on a rhe, as if they should have said, All is now a river.” This observation is copied by Stowe.

RIENOISTER. A rhinoceros.

RHEUM. Spleen; caprice. Hence rheumatic, choleric, splenetic.

RHEUMATIZ. Rheumatism. F’ar. dial.

RHIME. To talk nonsense. Devon.

RHIME-ROYAL. A peculiar sort of verse consisting of ten lines.

RHODOSTAURIC. Rosicrucian.

RIAL. An English gold coin, worth about fifteen shillings.

RIALLE. (1) Royal; noble. A royale feste the knyhts let make,
So worschypfull on Cristymas day,
Of lordys and ladys that wolde hyt take,
And knyghtys that were of gode array.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 46.

(2) The mother of liquor.

RIALTE. Royalty; noble conduct.

Therefore that lady feyre and gente,
Wyth them wolde sche assente
A justynng for to crye;
And at that justynng schalle hyt bee,
Whoso eyryn wynneth the gre.

Schalle wedde hur wyth rayllte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 75.
RIAME. A framework, or skeleton; the ligament of anything. **West.**

RIB. (1) A wife. **North.**
(2) The bar of a fire-grate. **North.**
(3) The common water-cress. **East.**
(4) An instrument for dressing flax.
(5) A scraper or rasp for bread.

RIBAUD. A profligate low person. (A.-N.)
The word was properly applied to a particular class in society, the lowest sort of retainers of the nobility, who were employed in all kinds of disgraceful actions. See Wright's **Political Songs**, p. 369. Hence *ribaudrie*, low profigate talk; *ribaudour*, a teller of low tales.

Shakespeare has *ribauded*, obscene, filthy.

The Brytans, as the boke says,
Off diverse things thet made ther teys;
Som thet made of herpynges,
And some of other diverse things;
Some of werre and some off wo,
Some of myrthys and joy also,
Some of trechery and some off gyle,
Some of happy that felles some whole,
And some be of rybuddy,
And many ther ben off fary.

**MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.**

RIB-BASTE. To beat severely.

RIBBINS. Carriage reins. **Mide.**

RIBBLE-RABBLE. Base disorderly people; also, idle indecent talk. **North.**

RIBBLE-ROW. A list of rabbles.

This witch a ribble-woe rehearsest, Of scurviness in scurvy verses. _Cotton's Works_, 1734, p. 119.

RIBE. To rend; to tear. **North.**

RIBIBE. A kind of fiddle. "*Vitula*, a rybybye," Nominale MS. "Tho ratton rybybyd," i.e., played on the ribbe, Relig. Antiq. i. 81. _Vitula_ may have interchanged with _vetula_, and hence we have the term applied to an old woman, as in Chaucer, Skelton, and Ben Jonson.

Harpe and fidul both thet fande,
The getorn and also the sauryt,
The lute and the rybye both gangand,
And ale maner of mynstraly.

**MS. Cantab. Fg. v. 48, f. 119.**

RIBIBLE. A small ribbe. "Rote, ribble;"
Squyr of Lowe Degré, 1071.

RIBINET. A chaffinch.

RIB-LINE. To coast along.

RIBROAST. A sound beating.

Such a piece of flitching is as pulchelable with *ribrost* among the turn-spits at Pie Corner.

**Marlowe, *Eratosthenes*, 1585.**

RIBS. Bindings in hedges. **Kent.**

RIBSKIN. "Thettryrysbkyn and thetyr spundell,"
Skelton, i. 104. The term probably means some piece of leather used or worn in flax-dressing. Palsgrave mentions a *rib* for flax.

"*Pelicula*, Anglice a rybschyn; nebryda, idem est." Nominale MS.

RIC. A call to pigs. **West.**

RICE. (1) A turning-wheel for yarn. "A rice to winde yarn on;" Howell.
(2) Small wood, or the tops of trees; brushwood. This appears to be a corruption of the old word *rise*, q.v., and not the modern term, as Holloway has it.

RICE-BALKING. A mode of ploughing.

RICH. To enrich. **Shak.**

RICHARD-SWARY. A dictionary. So Taylor has it in his Motto, 12mo. 1622, introd. *Richard-Swary* is a common jocular term. A country lad, having been reproved for calling persons by their nicknames, being sent to borrow a dictionary, asked for a *Richard-Swary*.

(2) To go; to prepare; to dress; to march.
Gloss. to Syr Gawayne.

RICHELLE. Incense. **Pr. Parv.**

RICHELY. Nobly. (A.-S.)

RICHEN. To become rich. (A.-N.)

RICHESS. Wealth; riches. (A.-N.)

RICK. (1) An ankle. **South.** Occasionally a verb, to sprain the ankle.
(2) A stack of hay, &c. **Var. dial.**
(3) To scold; to make a noise. **Lanc.**

RICK-CLOTH. A large canvas sheet put over an unfinished stack.

RICKLE. (1) A heap, or bundle. **North.**
(2) To make a rattling noise.

RICKNEST. A rickyard. **South.**

RICKY. Masterly. **East.**

RID. (1) To get rid of. **Var. dial.** "Willingness rides way," Shakespeare. *It rides well,* it goes on fast, a North country phrase. Shakespeare also has *rid*, destroyed, got rid of.
(2) To finish, or complete.
(3) To clear anything of litter; to remove, or take away. **Var. dial.** To rid the stomach, to vomit, a North country phrase.
(4) To empty, or clear ground.
(5) To part, or interpose. **Lanc.**
(6) A hollow place where anything is secreted. **North.**

RIDDE. To release; to rescue.

RIDDELED. Plaited. **Tyrohitt.** "Rydeld gonesw and rokettis;" Relig. Antiq. i. 41.

RIDDELS. Curtains; bed-curtains.

That was a mervelle thynge
To se the riddel hyngye
With many red golde rynge
That thame up bare.

**MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.**

Was there no pride of coverlite,
Curteyn, riddles ny tapite.

_Carver Mund_., MS. Coll. Tvin. Cantab. f. 70.

RIDDENER. To chatter. **Linc.**

RIDDER. A large sieve used for sifting wheat in a barn. **Oxon.**

RIDDLE. (1) To riddle, or darn a hole in linen or woollen, to fill it up by working it cross and cross. This meaning of the word is given by Urry, in his MS. notes to Ray.
(2) A coarse wire sieve. **Var. dial.** "Rydel of corn clensyng;" Pr. Parv. "Go and tell your granny to turn her milk through a *riddle*, and not schede i." (3) To perforate with shot, so as to resemble a sieve, or riddle.
RIDING. (1) A third part of a county, a division peculiar to Yorkshire.  
(2) A road cut in a wood. North.  
(3) An encounter. Robson.  
(4) Riding of the witch, a popular phrase for the nightmare, still in use.  
RIDING-HAG. The nightmare.  
RIDING-KNOT. A running knot.  
Then anon Jocyn, yn hyeng,  
Made on hur gyrdull a knot-riskegyn.  
MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 117.  
RIDING-RHYMES. Couplet rhymes.  
RIDING-ROD. A riding-stick.  
RIDING-SPEAR. A javelin. Palegrav.  
RIDING-STOCKINGS. Large worsted stockings without feet, used instead of gaiters.  
RIDING-THE-FAIR. The steward of a court baron attended by the tenants through the town, proclaiming a fair.  
RIDING-TIME. See Ride (5).  
The hares haveth no season of hure love, that as I sayde is so blynd rykyn-tyrne, so in every moneth of the yeer ne shal not be that some ne be with kyndlest.  
MS. Bodl. 546.  
RIDLESS. Unavailing. Skelton.  
RIDLING. A ridge. North.  
RIDLINGLY. With ridles. Though poetry, indeed, be such a sin,  
As, I think, that brings dearth, and Spaniards in;  
Though like the pestilence, and old fashion'd love,  
Ridlingly it catch men, and doth remove  
Never, till it be starv'd out, yet their state  
Is poor, disarr'd, like Papists, not worth hate.  
Rime of the House of A. Poems, p. 121.  
RIDMAS. Holy-cross day. Devon.  
RIDOUR. Great hardness, as of iron.  
RIDS. The rides are out, i.e. the sky is very bright at sunrise, or sunset. Dorset.  
RIE. (1) Fun; merriment.  
(2) The raised border on the top of a stocking.  
(3) To sieve corn. North.  
RIFE. (1) Plundering. Lydgate.  
(2) To thrust through. (A.-S.)  
(3) Abounding; prevalent. North. It is a common archaisim. Its original proper meaning is, openly known, manifest, common. There is a brief how many sports are rife,  
Make choice of which your highness will see first.  
(4) Ready; quick to learn. Cumb.  
(5) A salt-water pond. South.  
(6) Infectious. North.  
RIFF. (1) The belly; the bowels. (A.-S.) Then came his good sword forth to cut his part,  
Which pierc'd skin, ribs, and rife, and rove her heart.  
The head (his trophy) from the trunk he cuts,  
And with it back unto the shore he struts.  
Legend of Captain Jone.  
(3) A garment. (A.-S.) "I have neither ruff  
RIFFE. To cut down?  
Than the renkes renownd of the round table  
Riffes and ryysaches downes renayede wreches.  
Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.
RIFF-RAFF. (1) Sport: fun.
(2) Rubbish; refuse. It is commonly applied to a low crowd, or mob.
It is not Ciceroes tongue that can pierce their armour to wound the body, nor Archimedes pricke,
and lines, and circles, and triangles, and rhombus,
and rife-raff, that hath any force to drive them backe.
Gosson’s School of Abuse, 1579.

RIFFLE. (1) A bent stick standing on the but of the handle of a scythe.
(2) To raffle. See Brand, i. 160. “A riffin,
or a kind of game wherein he that in casting
doth throw most on the dyce takes up all the monye
that is laid downe,” Nomenclator, 1585, p. 293.

RIFLER. A hawk that seizis the feathers of a bird instead of the body.

RIFLOWR. A robber, or plunderer.
Riche mannis rifour,
Poverue mannis purveyoryr,
Old mannis somenowr,
Prowd mannis miwor.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 121.

RIFLY. Especially?
With kenetes kene, that wel couthe criez conn,
I hiede to holte, with honteres hende;
So rify on rugge roon and raches roone,
That in launde under lynde me leste to lende.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 7.

RIFT. (1) To belch. Var. dial.
(2) To cleave ground; to plough. When mould
turns up in lumps, it is said in Lincolnshire
to rift.
The setall like the double-head thou shalt in fea-
ture find,
Yet is it fatter, and tayle that hath no end much
thicker is.
As bigge as crooked hand is wonted for to wind
The haft and helve of digging-spade the earth that
rifte.
Tuppers Historie of Serpents, p. 233.

(3) A cleft, or crack. West. “Clyft or ryfte,”
Pr. Parv. p. 81.
(4) A pole, or staff.

RIFTER. (1) A blow on the ribs.
(2) Rotten wood powdered. Devon.

RIG. (1) A ridge or elevated part in a ploughed
field, upon which the sheaves of corn are arranged after being cut and bound up in har-
vest. North and East. See Warotn’s Hist.
Eng. Poet. ed. 1840, ii. 484; and Sherwen’s
Introduction to an Examination, 1809, p. 11.
A pair of ribbed stockings are yet said to be
knit or woven in rigs and furrows. The most
elevated piece of timber in the angle or roof
of a house is called the rigging-tree in the
North of England.
They take ther stedy with ther sponnes,
They prekyd over rugges and furrows.
MS. Cantub. Fr. i. 38, f. 179.

(2) A wanton. North. “Foolish harlots, broad
bipt rigs,” Florio, p. 97.
Wantonis is a drab!
For the nonce she is an old rig:
But as for me, my fingers are as good as a live twig
Marings of Witt and Wiedomes, 1579.

(3) The back. North. The printed edition reads
ridge-bone in the following passage:

And seide to the peple whanne thei comyn apon
my lefte fyngeyr is greter than my fadrys rygeg.
Wimbelton’s Sermon, 1388, MS. Hatton 57, p. 11.
The stede rygeg undyr hym braste,
That he to grounde felle that tyde.
MS. Harl. 2959, f. 113.
Some he breketh ther neck anon,
And of some the rygeg.
MS. Cantub. Fr. ii. 38, f. 246.
A knight he toke with the egge,
That him cef heved and rygge.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 122.

(4) A frolic. Var. dial.
(5) To get over or through the fence of a field.
South.
(6) To rack, or rumple. Oxon.
(7) A rib in a stocking. East.
(8) To rig out, to dress. Var. dial. To run a rig,
to banter any one.
(9) A tub for new cider.
(10) To make free with.
(11) To ride pick-a-back. North.
(12) To run and tumble about.
(13) A strong blast of wind. Ches.

RIGADOON. A French dance.
Whose dancing dogs, in rigadoons excel;
And whose the puppet-shew, that bears the bell.
Peter Findar, i. 317.

RIGATT. A small channel out of a stream
made by the rain. North. Perhaps from
riget, a groove in a millstone for the glass.

RIGENAL. Original.

RIGGED. (1) Sour; musty. Dorset.
(2) Said of a sheep when laid upon its rig or
back. North.

RIGGEN. The ridge of a house. Sometimes,
the thatch. North. To ride the riggen, to
be very intimate.

RIGGER. Lead half melted. Salop.

RIGGING-STONES. Slates. North.

RIGGING-TREE. See Rig (1).

RIGGISH. Wanton. Shak.

RIGGOT. An imperfect ram, or any other ani-
mal half castrated. North. “Ridgill is the
male of any beast who has been but half gelt,
that is, only one stone taken away; others add
that also to be a ridgill, whose stones never
came down, but lie in his reins,” Blount.

RIGHT. (1) To do right, see Do (4).
(2) Has a right, ought. By good rights, it ought
to be so. Var. dial.
(3) To put in order. East.
(4) Rightly; exactly; completely.
(5) Good; true. Sir Pevereal, 5.
(6) The following curious example is given by
Urry, in his MS. notes to Ray:—“Pray Mr.
Wright, take care and write me these three
words distinguishably right, that I or some
other Northern man do not mistake them all
for rite.”

RIGHT-DOWN. Downright. Hall.

RIGHTE. To tear, or cut. Robson.

RIGHT-FORTH. Direct; straight.

RIGHTFULL. Just; true. (A. S.)

RIGHTLE. To set to rights; to put things in
their proper places. Line.

RIGHT-NAUGHT-WORTH. Worthless.
RIGHT-ON. Downright; violently; entirely; positively; straight forward. Right-out, directly, uninterrupted, completely.

RIGHT-SHARP. In one's senses. Linc.

RIGHT-SIDE. To right-side a matter, often means to set it right, whether it be a matter of account or otherwise.

RIGHT-UP. (1) "He makes too many right-ups," said of a labourer, who, from laziness, makes too many rests by standing upright.

(2) Tetchy, easily offended. East.

RIGHT-UP-AND-DOWN. In a dead calm the wind is said to be "right-up-and-down," that is, no way at all. I. of Wight.

RIGHTWISE. Righteous.

And the form of his rightwise making is present with their child's children. Becon's Works, p. 421. If thou take heed to all wickednesse, Lord, who shall it susteyne?

For be the lawe of rectinesses,
Endeles thanne were at ooure pynne;
But evere we hope to thin goodnesse,
That whanne thou shalt schalit this werde spreye,
With mercy and with myldenesse
Thin rythful thow shalt schalit spreye.

Hampole's Paraphrase of Psalms, MS.

RIGHTWISHE. Made righteous. (A.-S.)

RIGLET. Flat, thin, square pieces of wood, as the pieces that are intended to make the frames for small pictures before they are moulded are called riglets. "A riglet, assella plana et quadra," Coles.

RIGMAROLE. A continued, confused, unconnected discourse or recital of circumstances; a long unmeaning list of anything.

RIGMUTTON. A wanton wench. Devon.

RIGOL. A circle. (Ital.)

RIGOLAGE. Wantonness; extravagance.

In ryot and in rigolage
Spende inony her youth and her age.


RIG-RUFF. A thick dead skin covering over a scab or ulcer. North.

RIGSBY. A wanton. North.

RIGWELTED. Same as Rigged (2).

RIKE. (1) Rich. Sir Tristrem, p. 203. And than thou may seker to speeke,
To wynne that plane that ys so rycke.

MS. Cantab. Pf. II. 38, f. 31.

(2) A kingdom. (A.-S.)

Loved God! let us leve,
Adam ant me ys wyf Eve,
To faren of this lothe wyke,
To the blisse of hevene rycke.

Harrowsing of Hell, p. 25.

(3) To govern; to rule. (A.-S.)

RIKILS. Incense.

And they were lyke lorers or olyve tresees, and out of thame thare rane rykyle and fyne bawmne.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 39.

RILE. To disturb; to vex. East.

RILLE. A woman's rail, q. v.

RILLET. A small stream or rivulet. See Harrison's England, p. 54.

RILTS. The barberry fruit.

RIM. (1) To remove. Gloce.

(2) The membrane inclosing the intestines. Still in use.

(3) A rabble, or crowd. (A.-S.)

RIME. (1) A margin, or edge. (A.-S.)

God yeve hur gode tyme
Undor the wode ryms.

MS. Cantab. Pf. II. 38, f. 120.

(2) A hoar-frost. Var. dial.

Fro Heven fel so greet plente,
As a ryms-frost on to so.
Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trim. Cantab. f. 41.

RIMER. A tool used for enlarging screw-holes in metal.

RIME-Stock. A wooden calendar.

RIMEYED. Composed in rhyme.

RIMOURES. Rhymers; poets. They are mentioned as unfit to be chosen knights in Vegecius, MS. Douce 291, f. 10.

RIMPLE. A wrinkle. East. It occurs in Chaucer and Lydgate.

RIMS. The steps of a ladder. North.

RIMTHE. Space; room; leisure.

RIN. (1) Brine. Norf.

(2) To run. Reliq. Antiq. i. 74.

(3) A small stream. (A.-S.)

Out of the south-east parte of the said mountayne springeth and descendeth a little rym.


RIND. (1) Frozen to death. North.

(2) To melt tallow or fat. Linc.

RINDE. (1) To destroy.

(2) A thicket; a small wood.

RINDEL. (1) A rivulet. (A.-S.) A gutter is still so called in Lancashire.

(2) A sieve for corn. North.

RIND-SPINDLE. The mill rynd: is a strong piece of iron inserted in the hole in the centre of the upper and moving mill-stone. The spindle which passes through the nether mill-stone being moved by the machinery, and being itself, where it enters, the driver, of a square form, and fitted to a cavity of the same shape, the upper mill-stone, the rynd, and the driver, all move round with the spindle.

RIENE. (1) Rind, or bark.

He lykkedy hym tyle he stanke,
Than he began and konne hym thanke
To make a pyt of ston,
And to berye hym was hys purpos,
And scraped on hym bothe ryne and mose,
And fro hym neyer wolde gome.

MS. Cantab. Pf. II. 38, f. 73.

(2) To touch, or feel. North.

(3) The skin of a person. Linc.

RINER. A toucher. It is used at the game of quoits. A riner is when the quoit touches the peg or mark. A whaver is when it rests upon the peg and hangs over, and consequently wins the cast. "To shed riners with a whaver" is a proverbial expression in Ray, and means, to surpass anything skilful or adroit by something still more so. Wilbraham.

RING. (1) To sound. (A.-S.)

(2) A row. Kent.

(3) That part which encircles the mouth of a cannon. Howell.

(4) To surround. Somerset. It occurs in Dekker's Knights Conjuring, p. 49.
RINE. (1) The border, or trimming of any article of female dress. *East.*
(2) A tub for carrying water. *Kent.*
(3) A large heap of underwood.
RINGEINS. Coarse flour. *East.*
RINE-ENCE. A property situated compactly together is said to be in a ring-fence.
RING-FINGER. The finger on which the ring is placed in marriage. The Romish Church encouraged the notion of immediate intercourse between the heart and the ring-finger. In the Hereford, York, and Salisbury Missals, the mystical ring is directed first to be put on the thumb, then upon the first, then upon the second, and lastly, on the third finger, when it is to remain, quia in ideo digito est quaedam ascendens usque ad cor.
As for the ring-finger, which is so called, because commonly a ring is worn on it, especially on the left hand, the physiologists and anatomists give the reason of it, because in the finger there is a sinew very tender and small that reaches to the heart; wherefore it ought to wear a ring as a crown for its dignity. But besides observe, that in the ceremonies of marriage, they first put the matrimonial ring on the thumb, whence they take it, and put it on every one till they come to this, where it is left. Whence some who stood (as Durand in his Rational of Divine Offices) to discourse on these ceremonies, say it is done because that finger answers to the heart, which is the seat of love and the affections. Others say, because it is dedicated to the sun, and that most rings are of gold, a metal which is also dedicated to it: so that by this sympathy it rejoices the heart.
Sander's Chiromancy, 1632.
RINE-HEAD. An engine used in stretching woollen cloth. *Blount.*
RINGLE. A little ring. *East.* Tusser has it as a verb, ed. 1812, p. 22, to put rings into the snouts of hogs. Ringled, made of small rings.
RINGLEADER. The person who opens a ball. The word occurs in this sense in Hollybånd's Dictionarie, 1598.
RINGLED. Married. *Suffolk.*
RINGMAN. The third finger of the left hand, on which the marriage ring is placed, and is vulgarly believed to communicate by a nerve directly with the heart.
RINGS. Women's patterns. *North.*
RING-TAW. A game at marbles. A ring is made into which each boy puts a certain number of marbles. The taw is then thrown in by each in turn, who wins as many as he can strike out, a fine being made on those who leave the taw in the ring.
RINE-WALK. The track of a stag.
RINEISH. Wild; unruly; rude. *North.*
RINK. (1) A ring, or circle. *Derb.*
(2) A man. Reliq. Antiq. i. 78.
RINKIN. A fox. *Suffolk.*
RINNARS. Runners; frequenters.
RIPE-MEN. Harvest-men; reapers.
RIPIER. A robber. Durham.
RIPING. Riping and tearing, going on in a dissolute way. North.
RIPLE. To tell falsehoods. Durham.
RIPPER. Persons who carried fish from the coast to inland towns. See Brome's Travels, ed. 1700, p. 274.
RIPPING. Great. Somerset.
RIPPLE. (1) To clean flax. Var. dial. It occurs in Howell, 1660, sect. 50.
(2) A small coppece. Heref.
(3) To scrafch slightly. North.
RIPPLES. The rails of a waggon.
Riquilant. Nimble; quick.
RIS. Arie! Imperat. (A.-S.)
RISE. (1) A twig, or branch. (A.-S.) Still found in some dialects. Rise-wood, small wood cut for hedging. Rise-dike, a hedge made of boughs and twigs.
Anone he lokyd hym bynde,
And sayd synty lades on palfreyes ryde,
Gentily and gay as bryd on ryse,
Not a man among them l-wye,
Bot every lady a fakon bere,
And rydene on hunting be a ryvere.
MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.
Heyle, roose on ryse! heyle, lilye!
Heyle, semelyest and sweetest savour.
MS. Cantab. Fl. lii. 38, f. 4.
(2) To raise. Var. dial.
(3) Rise up, good fellow, a term for the game of level-coil.
(4) Reggio, in Calabria.
RISER. (1) A pea-stick. Warw.
(2) One who creates rebellion.
RISH. (1) Swiftly; directly. South.
(2) A rush. Also, to gather rushes.
Thou g avayle hem nouzt a riiste.
(3) A sickle. Nominale MS.
RISING. (1) A man working above his head in the roof is said to be rising.
(2) A small abscess, or boil. West.
RISP. (1) The green straw of growing peas or potatoes. Suffolk.
(2) To make a noise. North.
(3) A bush, or branch; a twig.
RISSE. Risen. Of constant occurrence in our old dramatists. Riz is still a common vulgarism, very much used in London.
RISTE. (1) To tear; to rend.
(2) To rest. Lydgate.
Regne in mre realte, and ryste whenne me lykes,
By the revere of Reose halde my rounde table.
Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 57.
(3) Fierce; furious. Yorkshire.
(4) Any kind of rise. East.
(5) Arose; risen. (A.-S.)
(6) Rust. Nominale MS.
RIT. (1) Rideth. (A.-S.)
Beves an hakenal bestr.
And in his wet forth a rit.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 51.
RIVEN. Very bad tempered. Linc.
RIVERET. A small river. "Brookes and riverets." Harrison's Britaine, p. 54.
RIVERING. Hawking by the river-side; flying the hawks at river-fowl.
RIVET. The roe of a fish.
RIEVETS. Bearded wheat. East.
RIVINGS. Refuse of corn.
RIVO. An exclamation used by baccalanians at their revels.
RIX. A reed. Exmoor.
RIXY. Quarrelsome. Devon.
RIZOME. The head of the oat. Chesh. "A plume, or bell, or bunch of oats, and such other corn as does not grow in an ear," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.
RIZZERS. Small poles for confining faggots when used for inclosing yards, and also being split for securing splints in daubing. East.
RIZZLED. (1) To creep, as ivy, &c. Glowe. (2) To wound, to roast imperfectly. Cumb. RIJT. Addressed; prepared. Gawayne.
RISTLECHE. To govern. Will. Wyrw.
RO. Peace; quietness.
ROACH. A rash, or thick scorbatic eruption on the skin. Cornw.
ROAD. (1) An inroad. (2) To jostle one off the road by riding against him. East. (3) Same as Cockashut, q.v.
ROADING. The act of running races on the road with teams. Norf.
ROADSTER. A horse fitted for the road.
ROAKY. (1) Hazy; misty. Linc. It occurs twice in this sense in Fr. Parv. "Roky or mysty, nebulous;" and previously, "Mysty or rooky as the eyre." Grose also has it, spelt rooky, and Shakespeare uses the term in a fine passage in Macbeth, iii. 2. "Rook, a steam or vapour; rooky, misty or dark with steam and vapour," Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.
(2) Hoarse. North.
ROAPY. Viscous; glutinous. South.
ROARER. A broken-winded horse.
ROARING. Fast; quick. Var. dial.
ROARING-BOYS. The riotous lads of Ben Jonson's time, who took delight in annoying quiet people. At one period, their pranks in London were carried to an alarming extent. They were sometimes called roavers.
England salutes him with the general joys
Of court and country; knights, squires, fools, and boys
In every town rejoice at his arrival,
The townsmen where he comes their wives do
swive all,
And bid them think on Jones amidst this gloe,
In hope to get such roaring boys as he.
Legend of Captain Jones, 1659.
ROARING-MEG. A kind of humming-top.
ROAST. (1) To rule the roast, a phrase meaning, to take the load. Jhon, duke of Burgony, which ruled the root, and governed both kyng Charles the Frenche kyng, and his whole realm. Hail's Union, 1648. Hen. IV. f. 30 (2) To ridicule any one severely.
ROATING. Coarse, rank, as grass.
ROB. Jam; fruit jelly. East.
ROBA. Wanton; whore; bona roba.
ROBBLE. An instrument used for stirring dough in an oven. West.
ROBBLY. Faulty. A mining term.
ROBBRESS. A female robber.
ROB-DAVY. Metheglin.
ROBERD. A chaffinch.
ROBERDSMEN. A gang of lawless vagabonds, rife in the fourteenth century. They are mentioned in Piers Ploughman, there called Roberdes knaves.
ROBERT. The herb stork-bill.
ROBINET. The cock of a cistern.
ROBIN-GOOD-FELLOW. A kind of merry sprite, whose character and achievements are recorded in the well-known ballad "From Oberon in Fairy Land." The earliest mention of him occurs in a MS. tale of the thirteenth century, printed in Wright's Latin Stories, p. 38. Reginald Scot, who published his 'Discoverie of Witchcraft' in 1584, has several curious notices of Robin Goodfellow. "There go as manie tales," says he, "upon Hudgin in some parts of Germanie, as there did in England of Robin Goodfellow." Elsewhere he says, "and know you this by the waie, that herebefore Robin Goodfellow and Hobgobblin were as terrible, and also as credible to the people, as hase and witches be now; and, in truth, they that maintaine walking spirits have no reason to denie Robin Goodfellow, upon whom there hath gone as manie and as credible tales as upon witches, saving that it hath not pleased the translators of the Biblie to call spirits by the name of Robin Goodfellow." The cheasil or woodlouse was called Robin Goodfellow's louse. "Cheselepp-worme, otherwise called Robyngodeflovew his lowse, tylus," Holcot, 1552.
ROBINHOOD. The red capman. West.
ROBIN-HOOD. "Many talk of Robin Hood, that never shot in his bow," an old proverb found in Walker's Proverbs, 1672, p. 56. "To sell Robin Hood's pennyworths," is spoken of things sold under half their value. See Ritson's Introd. to Robin Hood, p. xc. The number of extravagant tales about this celebrated archer was so great, that his name became
ROCK. A cloak. Devon.
ROCKED. Bad; false; impure. "That rocked rebell," Chester Plays, i. 161.
ROCKEL. A woman's cloak. Devon.
ROCKER. (1) A nurse.
ROCKET. (1) A cloak without a cape, the same as Rocket, q. v. Mr. Fairbairn describes it "a close upper garment," London Pageants, p. 207. It occurs in Palgrave.

(2) A portion. Suffolk.
ROCKING. Walking with alternate side-to-side motion. Northampton.
ROCKING-PAN. In the alom works at Whitby in Yorkshire, the alom, after it is shot and crystallized on the sides of the cooler, is scraped and washed, and put into the rocking-pan, and there melted. Kennett, MS.
ROCKLED. Rash and forward. North.
ROCKLEY. "Prove at the partynge, quod Rockley," Palgrave.
ROCKY. Tipsy. Var. dial.
RODE. (1) To spawn. Suffolk.
(2) A company of horsemen.
(3) Complexion. (A.-S.)
(4) A harbour for ships.
(5) To go to rode means, late at night or early in the morning, to go out to shoot wild-fowl which pass over head on the wing.
RODED. Lean mingled with fat. West.
RODEDE. Rotted. Hearne.
RODE-LAND. Land which has been cleared or grubbed up; land lately reclaimed and brought into cultivation.
RODE-NET. A sort of bird-net.
RODO. A chaffinch. Frigella, Nominale MS. Or is it the redbreast?
RODOMONT. A boaster. This term is derived from the name of a famous hero in Ariosto so called. Hence Rhodomontade.
RODS. Gold. The marygold.
RODY. Ruddy; red. (A.-S.)
That chytle was fulle welle dyghte, Gentylie of body and of rody brighte.
MS. Cantab. ff. ii. 38, f. 144.
ROE-DOE. A young female hind.
ROET. Pasture ground. Berks.
ROFE. Tore. (A.-S.)
- Hyre surkotte sleve he rofe of thenne, And sayde, by this ye salle me menen, Whemme ye se me by syghte.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 104.
ROFFE. A roof. See Aboffe.
ROFOAM. The waist. Devon.
ROGE. (1) Fye, harlote! fye, hounde! Fye on thee, thou taunted doge! What! lays thou still in that stonde, And let that losinger go on the rage?
Chester Plays, ii. 94.
(2) To tramp, as beggars, &c.
ROGER. (1) The ram is so called by the shepherds in most parts of England. See Collins' Miscellanies, 1742, p. 116.
ROGER. A rogue. A cant term.
(3) Roger of the buttery, a goose.
ROGERIAN. A wig. Hall.
ROGER'S-BLAST. A sudden and local motion of the air, no otherwise perceptible but by its whirling up the dust on a dry road in perfectly calm weather, somewhat in the manner of a water-spout. Forby.
ROGGE. To shake. (A.-S.) Brockett has roggle in this sense.
He romede, he rarede, that roggede alle the erthe, 
So rudyly he rapped at to ryt hymselvene.  
Mort Arthurus, Ms. Lincoln, f. 61.

So hard Rofyn rouged his roll, 
That he smot with his choyle, 
Ayassy the marystone. 
Of that dynt thai had gret doute, 
At that setyn ther aboute, 
Forth thai herd hit echon.  
MS. Douce 3-2, xv. Cent. 
The crocle, the crowne, the spere besc bowne 
That Theu rougede and rente. 
The nayles ruyde saile the conclude 
With thynne awene argument!  
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 213.

ROGHE. Rough. 
Roghe he was as a schepe.  

ROGHT. Recked; cared. (A.-S.) 
He roghte not what woman he toke, 
So lytyle he set by hys spouse-heede.  
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 48. 
Syr nolde was so sovry for-faghete, 
That of hys lyfe roghte he roghte.  
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 106.

ROHTLESSE. Reckless; careless. 
Dreding ye were of my woode rohtlesse 
That was to me a grevous heuvel.  
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 116.

ROGLRE. Rough. 
ROGUE. A professed beggar. Also as Roge (2). 

ROIGNOUS. Scabby; (A.-N.) 
ROLL. A Flemish horse. Mr. Dyce seems at 
fault in Skelton, ii. 379.

(2) To romp; to disturb; to trouble; to vex; to 
perplex, or fatigue. North. "Were woont 
to rume and roille in clusters," Stanihurst's Irel-
land, p. 21, where it means to rove about, as 
in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 175.

(3) A great awkward hodyen. "A big uningly 
slammakin," MS. Devon C1.

ROLL. To traduce; to backbite. West.
ROIST. To bully; to riot. "They roufe and 
roist it ut," Harrison's English, p. 149. 
"Roister, to be rude, to ramp about," MS. 
Landad. 1033. 
Roister, a swaggyer, is still 

ROISTON-CROW. A species of crow, called 
by Ray cornix cinerea frugilega, ed. 1674, 
p. 83. It is mentioned by Cotgrave.

ROIT. To walk about idly.
ROKE. Mist; steam. Var. dial.
(2) To shake; to roll. Still in use, to shake 
or stir liquids. Also, to cleanse armour by rolling 
it in a barrel of sand. 
Wsh that wythe, were that wyke, 
Aile that he tille stroke, 
He made thate boders to roke.  
Percival, 1375.

(3) A scratch. Yorksh.
(4) A vein of ore. North.
(5) The rock at ches. 
After chee for the roke ware fore the mate, 
For if the sundem be false, the werke most nod 
falle.  
MS. Douce 309, f. 4.

ROKY. The same as Rocky, q. v.

ROLL. A large heavy wooden roller for break-
ing cilds. North.
ROLL. (1) To enrol. (A.-N.) 
(2) "Antie, the heare of a woman that is layed 
over hir forheade; gentilwomen dyd lately 
call them their rolles," Elyot, ed. 1559. At 
one time they were much worn in Ireland. 
See Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 134.

ROLLEY. Rough; uneven. East.
ROLLO. A bundle of reed. Used proverbially, 
e. g. as weak as a rawler, or as easily 
downed as a bundle of reed set on an end.

ROLLEY. A large kind of sledge drawn by a 
horse, used in coal mines. North.

ROLICK. To romp about recklessly; to gad 
idiy; to roll. I. ar. dial.

ROLLPOKE. Coarse hempen cloth. East.

ROLLOP. This word was heard between Ips-
wich and Bury in the phrase, "There they 
come rolloppin along," and was applied to the 
hasty, noisy approach of horsemen, com-
pounded perhaps of romp and gallop.

ROLLS. Books in rolls, those which have a row 
of gold on the edges of the cover.

ROL-POLY. (1) A pudding made in round 
layers, with preserves or treacle between. I. ar. 
dial. Taylor mentions it.

(2) A low, vulgar person. Linc.

(3) A game played with a certain number of 
pins and a ball, resembling half a cricket ball. 
It is played thus. One pin is placed in the 
centre, the rest (with the exception of one 
called the j Hok) are placed in a circle round it; 
the jack is placed about a foot or so from the 
circle, in a line with one in the circle and the 
one in the centre. The centre one is called 
the king, the one between that and jack the 
queen. The king counts for three, queen two, 
and each of the other pins for one each, ex-
cept jack. The art of the game lies in bowl-
ing down all the pins except jack, for if jack 
is bowled down, the player has just so many 
deducted from his former score as would 
have been added if he had not struck the jok. 
Holloway, pp. 142-3. This game was formerly 
called half-bowl, and was prohibited by a 
statute of Edward IV.

ROMAGE. To set a ship to rights; to clear the 
hold of goods; to remove things in it from one 
place to another.

ROMANCE. (1) The French language. 
(2) To lie. Var. dial.

ROMASING. Wonderful; romantic. West.

ROMAUNT. A romance. (A.-N.) Still in 
use in Suffolk as a verb, to exaggerate or ex-
cede the truth.

ROMB. To shiver with cold.

ROMBEL. A rumbling noise; a rumour.

ROM-BOUSE. Wine. A cant term, given in 
Dekker's Belman, 1616.

ROME. (1) The expression of "the Boke of 
Rome," sometimes found in old romances, is 
a travesty of the old phrase the Roman, which 
was applied to signify the French language,
in which most of the old romances were originally written.
He that schall se we schone a way,
YT were nede for hym to praie
That Jesu hym schuld save.
YT ys in the boke of Rome,
Ther was no knyght of Kyristendome
That jorney durst crave. Torrent of Portugal, p. 6.
(2) "Rome was not built in a day," is a proverb in common use to excite perseverance. It is found in the French Alphabet, 1615.
(3) To grovel; to roar.
He commandet that they sylde take a zonge dame-
selle, and nakken hir, and set hir biforn hym, and
they dide soo; and onane he ranne apone hir romyand,
as he hadd bene wod. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 37.
(4) Place; situation; office.
(5) Broad; spacious. (A.-S.)
Jhesu that made the planettes vij,
And all the worlde undur hevyn,
And made thys worlde wyde and rome.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 105.
(6) To walk about. (A.-S.) Hence, sometimes, to depart from.
As he romyped all abowe,
He lokyd on a towre withoute.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 148.
(7) A space. (A.-S.)
That the Sarayns yn a rome
At that tyme were overcome.
(8) In space or length?
The gesant was wonder strong,
Rome thretli fote long. Beves of Haftowne, p. 73.
ROME-BOWSE. Wine. Dekker.
ROME-MORT. A queen. A cant term.
ROMKIN. A drinking-cup.
ROMMLE. To speak low or secretly.
ROMMOCK. To romp boisterously.
ROMNAY. A kind of Spanish wine.
Larkys in hot shew, ladys for to pyk,
Good drynk therfo, lieyus and fyne,
Biwet of allmayne, romanay and wyn.
Relig. Antiq. ii. 30.
ROMPSHAL. A rude girl. West.
ROMULIK. Abundantly; plentifully.
ROMVILLE. London. Dekker, 1616.
RON. Conversation; treatise. (A.-S.)
The lreste resun of alle this ron
Sal be of hir concepcion
MS. Cotton. Vespas. A. iii. f. 2.
RONCE. To romp about. North.
RONCLED. Winkled. (A.-S.)
Whoso that yow beholdith well, and seyth
Your roncelde face and your rawe eyen tweyne,
Your shrunkyn lyppes and your gowdlyn tethe,
How may he lyfe fro dystresse and payne?
MS. Failebas 16.
ROND. The same as Foolen, q. v.
RONDE. Roundness. (Fr.)
RON. (1) Rained. (A.-S.)
(2) To protect; to confort.
(3) Rouen in Normandy.
RONETTE. Round; circular.
RONEZ. Thickets; brushwood. Gawayne.
RONGE. To bite; to gnaw. West.
RONGENE. Rung. (A.-S.)
He hade mohireide this mylde my bydlydye war ronge,
Withouttyne mercy one molde, not watte it ment.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.
RONK-RIPE. Quite ripe. Chees.
RONNER. A sort of coarse cloth.
RONT. But downe they burnt the windows for yere, and
there was no little bont to bid ront; she was nine
or ten dayes ere she recovered that fit on my know-
ledge. Armyn's Nest of Nimtles, 1640.
RONYON. A mangy animal. (Fr.)
ROO. Rough. Devon.
ROOD. The cross, or crucifix. (A.-S.) Rood-
beam, the beam supporting the rood. Rood-
door, a door leading out of the church near the altar.
On Saynt Mathies day thapostulle, the xxviiij. day of February, Sunday, did the bishop of Rochester preche at Polles Cros, and had standing afore hym alle his sermon tyme the pictur of the roode of grace in Kent, that had byn many yeris in the abbey of Boxley in Kent, and was gretyly sought with pilgrims, and when he had made an ende of his sermon, the pictur was thrown alle to peces.
MS. Cotton, Vespas. A. xxy.
ROOD-LOFT. A gallery, or platform, over the screen, at the entrance of the chancel, upon which was the rood or cross, with images. See Grinadal's Remains, p. 154.
ROODY. Rank in growth. North.
ROOFE. Split.
So harde togedur they drofe,
That sbr Beyse schylde roofe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 124.
ROOFING. The ridge-cap of thatched roofs. Norf.
ROOK. (1) To huddle together. West.
(2) A crow-bar. Salop.
(3) A cheat, or sharper. Rookery, a place of re-
sort for sharpeners.
Gramercies wait mets mesters and the rest,
His smock-stain'd dames will do a game at chest,
And sweare to me thil knights be not turned knaves,
Thy rookes turne flesh-crowes or devouring slaves,
MS. Poems in Dr. Rilla's Possession, xvii. Cent.
Your city blades are cunning rookes,
How rarely you colleague him!
Songs of the London Prentices, p. 91.
(4) To thrust the fingers in the mouth, said of children. Oxon.
ROOKERY. A disturbance; a scolding.
ROOKY. Same as Rooky, q. v.
ROOL. To ruffle; to rumple. North.
ROOM. (1) Dandruff. Somerset.
(2) Place. In such phrases as, "Room for my Lord," it is equivalent to give place to, make way for.
ROOMER. To go or put roomer, to tack about before the wind. An old sea term, very incor-
crectly explained "a very large ship" by Ash and others. It occurs in Bourne's Inventions
or Devises, 1578; Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ, ii. 233; Apollonius and Silla, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p. 32; Taylor, quoted in Hunter on the Tempest, p. 46.

Yet did the master by all means assay,
To steal out roomer, or to keep aloof.
Harrington's tr. of Orlando Furioso, 1591, p. 343.

Hereupon she discharged herself from the Towne of Taryfia, and when water served agreyng with the master for her passage, herself with her daughter repared aborde the barke, which beyng put to sea, was forced by the extremitie of a contrary winde, to put themselves roomer for the sake of their lives, to a clean contrary place. Rich's Farewell, 1561.

Rowse, quoth the ship against the rocks; roomer cry I in the cocke; my Lord wept for the company, I taught to comfort him. Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

ROOMTH. Room. Drayton.

ROONE. Vermilion. This term has been wrongly explained by all the glossarists. Y schalle yeve the a nobylte stede,
Also red as ony roone. M.S. Cantab. Ft. li. 39, f. 66.

ROORT. Roared. Lane.

ROOP. (1) A halloa. i'ar. dial.
(2) A hoarseness. North. A sort of hoarseness in fowls is so called.

ROOSLING. Sloping down. Ermoor.

ROOST. To drive. Devon.

ROOST-COCK. The common cock. Devon.

See the example under Porpentine.

ROOT. (1) A rut. Glou.
(2) To turn up the ground, as hogs do with their noses. Lanc.

(3) Gross amount; sum total.

(4) To rot. Somerset.

I root, he seyde, fro the boon,
Jhesu Cryste, what schall y done?

ROOTAGE. Extirpation.

ROOTER. A rough attack. North.

ROOTLE. To root up, as swine. Beds.

ROOTY. Rank, as grass. Yorksh.

ROOFE. To dry meat in a chimney, or over a kiln. Glou.

ROOZE. To shed; to scatter. Cornw.

ROP. Reaped. (A-S.)

ROPE. (1) A word formerly taught to parrots.

A rope for a parrot was a common proverbial expression.

(2) A dwarf. Somerset.

(3) To tether, as a horse. Norf.

(4) A measure of twenty feet. Devon.

(5) A bundle of twigs laid over a gutter instead of a plank. Devon.

ROPE- Pulling. The ancient custom of rope-pulling is always strictly observed in Ludlow on Shrove Tuesday. At about four o'clock in the afternoon the rope is given out from the Town-hall by the Mayor, on whom this important duty by right devolves. Immediately on the rope being let down from a window, an indescribable struggle and trial of strength commences between the denizens of the different wards, which is not concluded without an obstinate contention. There are afterwards ordinaries at the various inns, and pleasure and conviviality are the order of the day.

ROPER. (1) A rope-maker.
(2) A crafty fellow; a rogue.

ROPE-RIPE. Fit for hanging, a phrase applied to anything very wicked. “A rope-ripe-rogue ripe for the rope, or deserving the rope,” Howell's Lex. Tet. 1660.

ROPERY. Roguery. Shak.

ROPES. The entrails. West. “The ropes in the small guttices,” Palsgrave. “Almost confined at present to the guts of woodcocks, which are often dressed with the ropes in them," MS. Devon Gl.

ROPY. Wine or other liquor is said to be ropy, when thick and coagulated. Line. Bread is said to be ropy when in warm close weather a sort of second fermentation takes place after baking. Var. dial.

RORDE. Sound; noise; roar.

RORE. (1) Dew. (Lat.) Roma, dewy, Marlowe, iii. 364; Hawkins, iii. 151.
(2) Trouble; stir; noise. Hence, perhaps, the name of roaring-boys.

(3) To barter, or exchange merchandize. “Roo-ryne or chaungyne on chaffure for another,” Fr. Parl. p. 71.

RORY-TORY. Having a mixture of gay colours; showy; dashing. Devon.

ROSARY. A rose-bush. Skelton.

ROSE. (1) The rose was a symbol of secrecy among the ancients, and from hence is said to be derived the adage “under the rose” when a secret is to be kept, and used with great propriety on privy seals, which came into use about the middle of the twelfth century. Snelling's Coins, p. 2.

(2) When the upper part of a quarry or well falls in, it is said to rose in.

(3) To drop, or fall, said of seed or corn when over-ripe. Somerset.

(4) The erysperas.

(5) A knot of ribands, frequently worn in the ear, on the shoe, &c.

(6) To praise. Still in use.

(7) The top of the spout of a watering-pot, perforated for the purpose of distributing the water; the top of a leaden pipe, perforated in a similar manner, to prevent leaves or rubbish from entering a water-butt.

ROSEE. An ancient confection, composed chiefly of milk, dates, spices, &c.

ROSEMARY. Rosemary.

Tak of rewe a grete quantite, and sawge halfe ale mekle, and rosemarye the same quantitee. MS. Linc. Med. f. 92b.

ROSEMARY-STONES. Friable stones of a deep yellow colour found amongst the fattest maries about Audley, &c. Staff. and used by the painters. Kennett, MS.

ROSE-NOBLE. A gold coin, stamped with a rose, worth sixteen shillings.

ROSER. A rose-bush. (A-N.)

ROSE-RYAL. A gold coin formerly worth thirty shillings, but it rose three shillings in

ROSE-YARD. A place where roses grow. Palsgrave.

ROSIAR. A rose-tree. (A.-N.)

The knyghte and his squiere
Risted under a roseau
Tille the day wax clerre,
Undone and bare. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 133.

ROSIIL. Rosin. East. "Rosina, rosyle,"

Nominale MS. xv. Cent.


ROSI-END. A shoemaker's thread. North.

ROSIENNED. Tipped. Craven.

ROS-LAND. Heathly land. East.

ROSP. To belch. 

ROSS. (1) The refuse of plants. 

ROSS. (2) A grass. Hervey.

ROSSIL. (1) To heat; to roast. North. 

(2) To kick severely. Salop.

ROSELL. (1) Decayed. North. 

(2) Throwe a rownde rede schulde he ruschele hym sone, 
That the rossele spere to herte rynnes. 
Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 83.

ROSSIETON. Rushed.

They rossilton aynynne the wall of ston. 

ROST. To turne stoste to rosti, i.e. to turn from swaggering to humility.


ROSTELE. To ripen. Lanc.

ROSY. Healthy. Hens, when they commence laying, and their combs look red and healthy, are said to be rosy.

ROT. (1) Great nonsense. West. 

(2) A body of six soldiers.

ROTA-MEN. A name given to certain politicians during the Commonwealth, who suggested that a third part of the parliament should go out by rotation.

ROTE. (1) A kind of cymbal, said to be the same as the hurdy-gurdy. "Dulcimers or double harpe called a roote, barbitos," Hulcote, 1552.

He taughe hire til shee was evenet
Of harpe, of citole, and of rote. 

Wele to playe one a rote,
To synge many newe note,
And of harpyng, wele I wote,
He wane the pryse aye. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.

(2) A root. (A.-S.)

(3) Practice. (A.-N.) Also a verb, to practise, to repeat by rote.

(4) Writing; record.

Men say yn olde rote,
A womans boyl ys sone schoete. 
MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 103.

ROTE-N. Rotten. Chaucer.

Myn sowle hath suffred in his word, 
In God myn goost hath had his trust, 
For synne s chearpe as knyvyts ord, 
It makith hem tame that levyn in lust.

Therfore, Jesu, myn lovely Lord, 
When I am rotyng, rub of the rust, 
Er I be broght withinne schippys bord, 
To sayle into the daile of dust. 
Hampole's Paraphrase of the Paulms, MS.

ROT-GUT. Bad small beer.

Beer-a-bumble—
'Twool bust yer guts, afores ta'll make ye tumble.

ROTHER. (1) The rudder of a ship. (A.-S.)

And thus putte every man out other, 
The shippe of love hath loste his rother. 

Alie ys the toon with the tother, 
As a shype that ys turned with the rother.

MS. Hart. 1701, f. 31.

(2) A horned beast. "In Herefordshire the dung of such beasts is still called rother soyl," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. According to Sharp's MS. Glossary, the word is current in Warwickshire, and he adds that the beast-market at Stratford-upon-Avon is called the rother market. "It is the pasture lards the rother's sides," Shakespeare; the old editions reading brother's. For this emendation we are indebted to Mr. Singer, and is exceedingly ingenious, although it must at the same time be admitted that sense can be made of it as it stands in the original. "Buceron paeus, an hearde of rother beastes," Elyot, ed. 1559.

(3) Name of a river?

Drof of hors and gyl of fisch,
So hat my lemmen war ye ys;
Water of rother and Taymys brother,
So hat my lemmen in non other. 
MS. Douce 227, f. 77.

(4) A sailor. Nominale MS.

ROTOURE. A player on the rote;

5yf thou ever with jogeloure, 
With hasadoure or with rotoare, 
Hauntyst taverne. MS. Hart. 1701, f. 7.

He is a persone, she thynkethe, of fair figure, 
A yong rotor, redy to hir pleasire. 
Lydgate's Minor Poeme, p. 35.

ROTTLE-PENNY. The herb yellow-rattle.

ROTUNG. Root.

Jesu, he seide, of his rotyng 
Certeynly a yerde shal spring. 
Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 58.

ROU. Cold; bleak; damp. North.


(2) Beer is said to be rouched when it acquires a tartness. MS. Devon Gl.

ROUDGE. A rough coarse cloth.

ROUGE. To gnaw; to devour. Somerset.

ROUGH. (1) To make rough, applied to horses' shoes when they are made rough to prevent them slipping in frosty weather.

(2) A wood, or copse. Salop.

(3) Luxuriant, as grass. North.

(4) Up she rosse agyn the rouge,
With sorefull hert and care inouge,
Carefulle of blood and bone;
She sye it myght no better be,
She kneuld down uppon her kene,
And thankid God and Seynt John. 
Torrent of Portugal, p. 79.

(5) To trump one's adversary's card at the game of whist.
ROUGH-CANDLE. A torch, or link.
ROUGH-CAST. A composition of sand, grit, and mortar, used for walls, &c.
ROUGHED. Streaked; speckled. Devon.
ROUGH-LEAF. The true leaf of a plant, in distinction from its seed leaves. West.
ROUGH-MUSIC. A discordant din of sticks, pans, and a heterogeneous collection of instruments, a species of entertainment which takes place when a woman has been beaten by her husband. It is got up principally by boys, who parade the village accompanied by the musical band, in which nearly all take a part, and the performance concludes with burning the effigy of the offender, which has been carried in procession. A curious notion is universally prevalent, that if the rough music is not continued for three successive nights, all the boys participating in these means of passing a public censure can be banished from the village for a limited period by the homo delinquens.
ROUGHNESS. Plenty; store. Cumb.
ROUGH-RIDER. One who breaks in horses.
ROUGH-SETTER. A mason who only did rough coarse work, as walls, &c.
ROUGH-SPUN. Rude; unpolished; blunt.
ROUGH.
Invidia the third wound ye,
A wychkyd grawer or vcnym or gowt,
He ys a wyckyd wound l gres,
Ther he hath power to reyne or rought.
MS. Cantab. Ff. 1. 6.
ROUK. (1) A large number. North.
(2) To wander. (3) To be restless.
ROUE. To lie close. (A.-S.)
Thel shul for thurst the hedes touke
Of adders that doth aboute hem rouk,
As childe that sittith in moers lapp,
And soukith wham he liken the pappe.
MS. Addit. 13965, f. 97.
ROULE. To roll; to run easily.
ROUMER. Wider. Chaucer.
ROUNCEVAL. Large; strong. Coles makes mention of Rounceval pease; and he has also, "a rounsial, virago."
Rouncie. (1) A common hackney horse. Sometimes, a horse of any kind.
Befyse sadelyd hys royn.
The bore he thocht to hunty.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 100.
Syr Befyse lepyd on hys royn.
And wyth hym hys esyn ser Tarry.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 120.
(2) A vulgar coarse woman.
ROUND. (1) A turret or tower of a circular form; a room or closet within such a turret. Willson.
(2) To counsel secretly; to rowne, or whisper. It is of common occurrence under this form.
(3) A kind of dance. "The round danse, or the dancing of the rounds," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 299. There was a sort of song or ballad also so called.
(4) To round the head, to cut the hair round. Round dealing, plain honest dealing. Round sum, a considerable sum. Round and square, everywhere.
(5) A toast at a drinking revel; a health to pass round.
(6) Full; large. North.
(7) Certain soldiers, whose office it was to go round and inspect the sentinels, watches, and advanced guard, were called gentlemen of the round.
(9) A regiment, or troop.
(10) A globular pebble. Devon.
(11) An animal's rump. Var. dial.
(12) A kind of target.
ROUND-DOCK. The common mallow.
ROUNDER. (1) Anything round, as a circle, a trencher, &c. "A roundell to set dishes on for soiling the tablecloth," Bareit, 1580.
(2) The midriff. Somerset.
(3) A roundelay, or catch.
ROUNDELET. A rundlet for wine.
ROUNDER. A boy's game at balls.
ROUND-FROCK. A gaberdine, or upper garment, worn by the rustics. Var. dial.
RONGEA. A great noise; a violent push or stroke. Northumb.
ROUNDHEAD. A puritan, so called because the hair was cut in a close circular fashion. And ere their butter 'gan to coddle, A bullet erund 7th Roundhounds nuddle. Men Miracles, 1556, p. 43.
ROUNDLY. Plainly; evidently; vehemently; quickly. Also, severely. "Ile make them come off and on roundly," Nabbes' Bride, 1640, sig. G. ii.
ROUND-ROBIN. A small pancake.
ROUNDS. Fragment of statues in paintings were termed round.
ROUND-SHAVING. A reprimand. West.
ROUND-TAG. A children's game, at which they all stand in a ring. Devon.
ROUND-TILTH. Sowing a round-tilth is sowing land continuously without any fallow. Kent.
ROUNE. To whisper. Sometimes for speech or song in general. (A.-S.) It is occasionally used in its primitive sense, to counsel or consult.
Somer is come with love to toun,
With blostme and with bridges royne.
Relig. Antig. i. 241.
Lenten ys come with love to toun,
With blosemant with bridges royne.
Ritton's Ancient Songs, ed. 1629, i. 63.
On hys knees he sette hym downe
With the pret for to royne.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 83.
ROUNGE. (1) A wheelbarrow.
(2) To nip, or cut. (A.-N.)
For ever on hem y roung and gnaue,
And hinder hem alle that ever y may.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 64.
ROUSEPICK. Same as Rampick, q. v.
ROUN-TEE. The mountain-ash. North.
ROUPE. Outcry; lamenation.
ROUS. Boasting. **North.**
   Ne be nat proude, thogh thow w Eyl do us,
   Yn thyn herte to make a rous.
   **MS. Harl. 1701, f. 34.**
   Thou mayst nat excuse the with rous,
   And sete al the worlde do soun.
   **MS. Harl. 1701, f. 16.**
ROUSE-ABOUT. Big; unwieldy. **West.** Also,
   a restless fidgetty person.
ROUSE. (1) To shake and flutter. A term in
   ancient hawking.
   (2) To turn out. **Var. dial.**
   (3) A full glass; a bumber. Very common in
   old plays.
   (4) Noise; intemperate mirth. **Devon.**
ROUSEN. A report. **Devon.**
ROUSER. A great falsehood. **A rousing lie,**
   from rousing, great, excessive. "A rousing
   lye, mendacium magnificum," Coles.
ROUSING. Rough; shaggy. **Devon.**
ROUST. To rouse, or disturb. **Glouce.**
ROUTE. (1) A company. **North.** Also a verb,
   to assemble in a company.
   Is this floure a monks weed?
   A faire lily for soweis a route.
   **MS. Coli. S. John. Cantab. G. 14.**
   When hur fistur was dede,
   Moche warre began to spede
   Yn hur lande alle abowte;
   Therfore sche ye gevyn to rede,
   To take a lorde to revele and to lede
   Hur londe wyth hyr route.
   **MS. Cantab. Pf. ii. 38, f. 75.**
   (2) Recked; cared. **(A.-S.)**
   The wolf in the putte sted.
   Afirnget so that he ves wod;
   Le-count the curesde that thider he broure;
   The vox ther of lillte route.
   **Reliq. Antiq. ii. 277.**
   (3) And Engelle alle bryghte schalle fly alle abowte,
      And helpe the frome ther handes, that er so hyghte
      of route,
   **Reliq. Antiq. ii. 12.**
   (4) To snore. "Dormendo sonare, Anglice to
      rowtyn," **MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 88.** Also,
      to roar or bellow, as animals; to hillow.
   (5) Great or violent stir. **Devon.**
   To make rovete into Rome with ryuous knyghtes
      Within a seventyg daye with sex scure helmes.
   **Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 57.**
   (6) Coarse grass. **East.**
   (7) To belch. **Palsgrave,** 1530.
   (8) Crepo; pedo. **Coles' Lat. Dict.**
ROUTED. If an animal strays and is pounced,
   it remains, when unclaimed, three sunsets
   and three sunrises in the pound or pinfold,
   afterwards it is taken to the rout (or green)
   yard, till the owner can be found, and is then
   said to be routed. This term is used in the
   neighbourhood of Horncastle more particu-
   larly than elsewhere, and it is no uncommon
   thing to see in the provincial papers adver-
   tisements beginning thus, routed at—2 pigs,
   &c. **Lincoln.**
ROUTH. (1) Plenty; abundance. **North.**
   (2) Rough, as shaggy hair, &c.
ROUTHE. Compassion; pity. **(A.-S.)**

ROW. But scone hadde o defauthe of sliowte
   Towards love, and that was routhe.
   **Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 111.**
   O, blisfulle Lordo, have on this matier routhe!
   **Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 5.**
ROU TOUS. Riotous; noisy. **North.**
ROU-OUT. (1) A Saturday pie. **Cornw.**
   (2) To seek or hunt very narrowly for any
      person or thing. **Var. dial.**
ROVE. (1) A scab. **Suffolk.**
   (2) To shoot an arrow with an elevation, not
      point blank.
   (3) A mode of ploughing. **East.**
   (4) To shrug: to stir up.
      With his scholdier he gan rone.
      **Arthur and Merlin, p. 73.**
   (5) To cleeve, or cut.
      His brand and his brade scheide al blody be ronne;
      Was never oure semliche kyngo so sorrowfule in herte.
      **Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 94.**
ROVER. An archer. **Jonson.**
ROVERS. Arrows shot with a certain degree
   of elevation, generally at 45°. There were
   marks on the target also so called. "Shooting
   still at rovers," Clobery's Divine Glimpses,
   1659, p. 4. **Running at rovers, having too
   much liberty.**
ROVERTED. Returned to life. **(Lat.)**
ROW. (1) A hedge. **Var. dial.**
   (2) To look for. **Herof.**
   (3) A riot; a disturbance. **Var. dial.**
   (4) To rake, or stir about. **North.**
ROW-CLOTH. A folding cloak, made of a
   kind of warm but coarse cloth completely
   dressed after weaving.
ROWD. The finescale fist. **Suffolk.**
ROWDLIE. To move gently. **Oxon.**
ROWE. (1) Rushed.
   Upon aen the nadder rone,
   And breide aewi his right broue.
   **Beos of Hantoun, p. 61.**
   (2) Rough. Rough-cast is still called row-cast
      in many places.
      He was wonderliche strong,
      Rome thratte fete long:
      His berrd was bothe gret and rone,
      A space of a fot betweene is brouve!
      **Beos of Hantoun, p. 91.**
   I had better bee hanged in a withle, or in a cow-
   talle, then be a rowfooted Scot, for thair are ever
   farre and fase.
      **Buutility's Dialogue,** 1673, p. 3.
   Rot it was blacker
      Than another, and wel rover.**Arthur and Merlin,p.38.
   (3) A red ray of light. "The rowia red of
      Phebus light," Chaucer.
ROWELL. The circular wheel of a spur; a
   spur; anything circular. **(A.-N.)**
   The rowella whas rede golde with ryalle stonyrs,
   Raylilde with recched and rubyes i-newe.
   **Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 18.**
ROWENS. After-grass. **Suffolk.**
ROWET. Old withered grass. **South.**
ROWL. A wake, or fair. **Essex.**
ROWLAND. See Oliver (2).
   But to have a Rowlend to resist an Oliver, he
   sent solemne ambassadors to the kyng of Engelande,
   offeryng hym hys daughter in mariage.
   **Hull, Henry VI. f. 64.**
ROWLAND-HO. A Christmas game.
ROWNEY. Thin, uneven, as cloth; having some threads stouter than others. *East.*
"Rowly or strickly, as some stuffs are," *Howell.*
ROWGGIN. An organ. *Northumb.*
ROWS. The galleries, ranges, or walking places, raised and covered over, having shops on both sides, along the public streets in Chester.
Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.
ROWTH. A root. *Yorksh.*
ROWTY. Rank, said of grass. It occurs in Harrison’s Britaine, pp. 110, 221.
ROW-UP. To devour. *Cumb.*
ROWJE. Rough. (A.-S.)
Hys boylis is awyve dwynen,
And fore grete cold al to schend.
Hys berd was both blake and rouyr,
And to hys gyrdel sted it drewye;
He cane tele of grete care
The suffyre x. wynter and more.
*MS. Ashmole 61, xvi. Cent.*
He shal do the see be rouyr,
And also to be sochel and rowye.
*Curser Mundii, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 139.
ROXALL. To wrestle. *I. of Wight.*
ROXT. Rotten; decayed; applied to apples and pears. *West.*
ROY. (1) A king. (A.-N.)
The roy ryalic renonde with his rownde table.
*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 78.
(2) To swagger; to boast; to indulge in convivial mirth. *North.*
ROYAL-MERCHANT. In the thirteenth century the Venetians were masters of the sea; the Sanudos, the Justiniani, the Grimaldi, &c. all merchants, erected principalities in several places of the Archipelago, which their descendants enjoyed for many generations, and thereby became truly and properly royal merchants; which, indeed, was the title generally given them all over Europe. *Warburton.*
The phrase occurs in old plays.
ROYALS. (1) Taxes. *South.*
(2) Gold pieces worth fifteen shillings.
ROYATOUR. A dissipated sharper.
ROYNISH. Mangy; scabby. (Fr.) Metaphorically, mean, low, base. "The sloven and the careless man, the roynish nothing nice," Tusser, p. 289. "The roynish clown," the base clown, *Shakespeare.* "Such a roynish rannel," *Harvey,* 1593. Mr. Hunter imagines it to mean *obtrusive, troublesome,* in Shakespeare, on a misinterpretation of a single passage. Parkinson, speaking of plants suitable for borders for flower-beds, says of the germander, that on account of its disposition to spread itself, it must be taken up and new set once in three or four years; "or else it will grow too roynish and troublesome." *Roynish* here means coarse; and troublesome is used in a somewhat peculiar sense.
ROYSTER. An inventory. *Yorksh.*
ROYTHER. The same as *Roiter,* to behave turbulently; to make noise and confusion. *Yorksh.* See *Roist.*
ROZIM. A quaint saying. *West.*

RUB. (1) Any unevenness of surface. Metaphorically, an imperfection. The term was much used at bowls. "Like a bowl that runneth in a smooth allie without anie rub," Stanhurste, p. 18. To rub, to touch another ball or the jack.
(3) To do work hastily.
(4) A slight reproof. *Var. dial.*
RUBBACROCK. A filthy slattern. *West.*
RUBBAGE. Rubbish. *Var. dial.*
RUBBELL. Refuse of mason’s work, broken stones, &c. "*Cemenitius,* made of masons woroike, or of morter, or of rubbell and broken stones," *Elyot,* ed. 1559. "Cary away rubbell or broke of odle decayed houses," *Huloet,* 1552. It is explained in the Herefordshire Glossary, p. 98, "a mixture of stones and earth in a quarry;" and the term is now applied to various sorts of gritty rubbish. "Rubble, as morter and broken stones of old buildsings," *Baret,* 1580.
RUBBER. (1) Same as Rub (2).
(2) An instrument used for cleaning various parts of the dress.
(3) A limited series of games by which the stakes are reckoned. "Rubbers at bowls," *Poor Robin’s Visions,* 1677, p. 132.
RUBBERS. At bowls, are two bowls that rub or touch each other.
RUBIFY. To make red. It occurs in Ashmole’s *Theat.* Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 188. *Shakespeare* has *rubious,* red.
RUBINS. Rubies. (A.-N.)
RUBOWRE. Redness. (A.-N.)
RUBRICK. Red ochre.
The same in sheeps milk whe rubricke and soft pitch, drunken every day or eaten to your meat, helpeth the pistacie, and obstacles. Austolius approved beane meale sifted and sod with harts marrow to be given to a horse which stalleth blood for three daies together.
*Topsell’s Beasts,* 1607, p. 132.
RUCK. (1) To repent. *Linc.*
(2) A heap. Also a verb, to gather together in heaps. *Var. dial.* "There in another rucke," *Drayton’s Poems,* p. 5.
(3) To crease linen. Also a substantive, a fold, plait, or crease. *Var. dial.*
(4) To go about gossiping. *Linc.*
(6) A small heifer. *Somerset.*
(7) To huddle together. *Chesh.*
(8) A gigantic bird, the same with the rock of the Arabian tales.
(9) To squat, or crouch down. *North.* Palmer has *ruckee,* to cower, to stoop, to squat.
But now they ruckem in hire neste,
And resten as hem liken best.
*That sal for thryste the hedef sowke*
*Of the neddyr that on thalme sal rauke.*
*Hampole, MS. Bowes,* p. 196.
RUCKET. To rattle. Oxon. 
RUCKING. A hen is called a rucking hen, when she wants to sit; probably from the noise she makes at that time. Linc. 
RUCKLE. (1) To rumple. See Ruck (3). 
(2) A struggle. Kent. 
RUCKLING. The least of a brood. 
RUCKSES. Racks. North. 
RUCKSTIR. To stir about; to make a great stir or fuss. Warw. 
RUCTION. An uproar. Westm. 
RUD. (1) Ruddle for sheep. North. 
(2) A reed. Somerset. 
(3) A material for garters. 
(4) To rub; to polish. Devon. 
RUDDE. Complexion. (A.-S.) 
RUDDER. (1) A sieve. Dorset. 
(2) Copulation. Somerset. 
Rudderish. Passionate; hasty. West. 
RUDDE. (1) Red. The red ochre with which sheep are marked is called ruddle. 
His skin, like blusses which adorn 
The bosom of the rising morn, 
All over ruddle is, and from 
His flaming eyes quick glances come. 
Baker's Poems, 1697, p. 11. 
(2) To make a fence of split sticks plaited across one another. Kent. 
(2) Red ruddocks, gold coin. 
(3) A kind of apple. Howell. 
Ruddocks. The fibrous parts of tallow which will not melt. North. 
Rudge. A partridge. Cornwall. 
Rudge-tie. A chain lying over the ridge-tree to hold up the shafts of a waggon or cart. Dorset. 
Rudge-Wash. Kersey cloth made of fleece-wool, worked as it comes from the sheep's back, and not cleansed after it is shorn. 
(2) A beverage composed of warm beer and gin, sugar and lemon peel. 
Rude-stake. The piece of wood to which an ox in his stall is tied. Durham. 
Rue. (1) To sieve corn. Devon. 
(2) A young goat. Somerset. 
Ruel-Bone. Is mentioned by Chaucer, and in the following passage, as the material of a saddle. It is not, of course, to be thence supposed that ruel-bone was commonly or even actually used for that purpose, both instances occurring in romance poems. In the Tournament of Tottenham, Tibbe's garland is described as "fulle of ruelle bones," which another copy alters to rounde bony. In the romance of Rembrun, p. 458, the coping of a wall is mentioned as made "of fin ruval, that schon switte brighte." 
Hir saddle was of reuelle bone, 
Semely was that sight to see, 
Stiffly sethe with precious stone, 
Compaste aboute with crapaté. 
Ruelles. Wrinkles. 
Ruff. (1) A roof. Var. dial. 
(2) Said when a hawk hits her prey, but does not fix it. 
(3) An old game at cards. "At trump or ruff," Florio, p. 39. These were not, however, the same game. At ruff "the greatest sort of the sute carrieth away the game," Pecle, i. 211, note. Ruff was also a term for a court-card. To ruff, to trump at cards, Florio, p. 452, in v. Ronfire. 
(4) A kind of frill, formerly much worn by both sexes. The hand-ruff as a ruff rejoined to the wristband of the shirt. 
(5) The height, or extremity. 
(6) Rough. Palsgrave. 
And when th'art wearie of thy keeping sheepe, 
Upon a lovely downe, to plesse thy minde, 
Ile give thee fine ruffle-footed doves to keepe, 
And pretie pidgeons of another kind. 
The Affectionate Shepherd, 1694. 
Ruffatory. A rude boisterous boy, fond of horse-play, knocking and shaving his playfellows about at all risks. 
Ruffian. The devil. A cant term. 
Ruffian's-Hall. "So that part of Smithfield was animenly called, which is now the horse-market, where tryals of skill were plaid by ordinary ruffianly people with sword and buckler," Blount, p. 562. 
Rufle. (1) To draw into plaits. The ruffle of a boot was the top when turned down and scolloped, or in a manner plated. 
His crisping and friazling irons must be used; his bald head with a rufling periwigt furnished, 
The two Lancashire Loves, 1610, p. 263. 
(2) To swagger, or bully. Hence ruffier, a swaggerer, in reality a coward. 
Are yea billing? what, my man Lob 
Is become a jolly ruffier? 
You are billling, you! I must be faine 
To be a snuffer. 
Marriage of Witt and Wisdome, 1579. 
(3) A tumult; a bustle; discord. 
Ruff-tree. The root-beam of a house. 
Ruflo. Rueful. Lane. 
Ruffer-Hood. Among falconers, a plain leather hood, large and open behind, to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn. 
Ruffiliche. Ruefully. (A.-S.) 
Rug. (1) Same as Rugge, q. v. 
(2) Snug; warm. Devon. 
Ruge. (1) To wrinkle. Somerset. 
(2) To slide down a declivity; to sweep away quickly. Devon.
RUGGE. The back. See Rig.

To bere ane bok at here rugges,
And ane staif in here handes.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 125.
The knyght to the bore ys gon,
And clevyth hym be the ruggge-bone.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 66.

RUGGLE. (1) “To ruggle about,” a term used in Kent by old people and invalids, and appears to imply walking and getting about; a lame person would say, “I’m troubled to ruggle about.” Kent.

(2) To play the hurdy-gurdy.

(3) A child’s rattle. Devon.

RUGGY. Rough; Chauncey.

RUID. Strong; violent.

Rug’d armes as an ake with ruscedle sydes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

RUIN. A woodman’s term, signifying a pole of four falls standing. At the first fall, it is a plant or wicket; at the second, a white pole; at the third, a black pole; and at the fourth, a ruin.

RUINATED. Reduced to ruin. Var. dial. It is also an archaisms.

RUISE. To drive away. Devon.

RULE. (1) Tumultuous frolicsome conduct; a rough or lively sport. “Now I will go see what rule they keep, nunc in tumulum tibi,” Coles. The primitive meaning is behaviour.

(2) To fall out, said of corn or any grain overripe. Somerset.

(3) To swap, or harter. Devon.

(4) To sit in strange postures. West.

RULE-STONE. Ye, than sayd the reve-stone,
My master hath many bone;
And ye wold helpe at his nede,
My master schuld the better speke,
Bot whatsoever ye brage by boste,
My master yet shall reale the rote.

MS. Ashmole 61.

RULY. Rueful. (A.-N.)

When[n] I gan my-selve awake,
Ruly cheere I gan to make,
Fore I saw a sembly syyt;
To-werd me come a genyll knytt,
Wele i-armyd at all ryght,
And bad I schuld upon hyjong,
Come speke with hyis lord the kyng.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

RUM. (1) Odd; queer. Var. dial.

(2) Old-fashioned rubbish. Devon.

RUM-BARGE. Warm drink. Yorksh. Probably corrupted from Rambour, q.v.

RUMBELOW. A very favorite burden to an ancient sea-song. The burden of the Cornwall furrday song is, “With halantow rumbelow.”

RUMBULLION. A great tumult. Devon.

RUMBUR. A run before leaping. Cumb.

RUMBUSTICAL. Boisterous. Rumgumptious is also used. Var. dial.

RUM-DUKE. An odd grotesque figure.

RUM-KIN. A tailless owl.

RUMMAGE. Lumber; rubbish. West.

RUMMEL-GUMSHON. Wit; sense.

RUMMIN. To move or tumble any things out of their place. Yorksh.

RUMMET. Dandruff. Cumb.

RUMMLE. To rumble. North.

RUMMUETUN. To whisper; to mutter.

RUMNEY. Budge fur. (A.-N.)

RUMP. To turn the back to one.

RUMP-AND-STUMP. Entirely; completely. Linc.

RUMPED. Acid; rancid. Devon.

RUMPLE. A large debt, contracted by little and little. ‘Twill come to a rumple, or breaking, at last. Somerset.

RUMPLED-SKEIN. Anything which is in great confusion. West.

RUMPUS. A noise; an uproar. Var. dial.

RUMSTICH. The game of mawe. (Germ.)

RUN. (1) To sew slightly. Var. dial. To run stockings, to darn or mend them.

(2) To run a rig, to play a trick. To run together, to grow like one another. To run upon one, to assail him. To run against, to calumniate. To give one the run of his teeth, to maintain him. To run counter, to go contrary to our wishes, a phrase borrowed from the chase. To run down, to abuse, to depreciate. To run on the hirt, to run about idly. To run thin, to go from a bargain.

(3) To guess; to suppose. North.

(4) To hazard; to run a hazard.

RUNAGATE. A runaway. Kent.

RUNAWAY-CROP. A thin or bad crop of corn or turnips. I. of Wight.


RUNDEL. (1) A moat with water in it. Sometimes, a small stream.

(2) A hollow pollard tree. West. It here seems to mean a young tree.

The little runnies in shrubbery, which are come to their full growth (which will be about eighteen yeares.) Aubrey’s Wits, MS. Royal Soc.

RUNE. A water-course. Somerset.

RUNG. (1) A staff. North.

(2) Ringed, as sows are.

(3) To run or go?

As for salt water to become fresh by percolation through sand, ‘tis a vain and frivolous opinion now exploded, for the dissolved salt being incorporated with the water, will rung along with it, and pass thorough as well as fresh water.


RUNGE. A long tub. Lanc. Ray explains it a flasket.

RUNISH. Violent; fierce; rough.

RUNKLE. To crease; to wrinkle. North. Runkylle occurs in Nominale MS.

RUNNABLY. Currently; smoothly. East.

RUNNEL. Same as Rundel, q.v.

RUNNER. An upper millstone.

And sometines whirling, on an open hill,
The round-flat runner in a roaring mill.


RUNNING. (1) Rennet. Devon.

(2) Consecutively. Var. dial.

RUNNING-BOYS. Jockeys; boys who rode the king’s racing horses.

RUNNING-BULL. A string of iron, an inch or more in diameter, fixed on a cross-bar in the front of the harrow, reaching almost, but not quite, from side to side.

RUNNING-FITTER. A fitter’s deputy.

RUNNING-LEATHER. His shoes are made of running leather, i.e. he is given to rambling about. A very common phrase.

RUNNING-POIRRAL. A breast leather.

RUNNING-SHOES. Pumps.

RUNNULUS. Rennet. Heref.

RUN-OUT. To grow, or sprout. Devon.


(2) An ox. “A yonge rute, steere, or heafeer,” Florio, p. 63. The term is applied in contempt to an old woman, and was formerly said of a rough rude person of either sex. Brockett calls it, a jocular designation for a person of strong though low stature. “A dwarf,” Tim Bobbin Gl. “An old runt, vetaula,” Coles.

(3) The stump of underwood. Also, the dead stump of a tree. Var. dial. Also, the stem of a plant.

RUN-TO-SEED. Enceinte. Var. dial.

RUNTY. (1) Surly; rude. East.

(2) Dwarfish; little. Yorksh.

RURD. Noise; clamour. Gawayne.

RURFIN. A ringleader. Somerset.

RUSCHE. To dash or throw down. And seyne ryde in by Rone, that rynnes so faire, And of alle his ryche castelles rusche doune the walleis. Morte Arthose, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

RUSE. (1) To slide down a declivity with a rustling noise. Devon.

(2) To extol. See Ruywand.

RUSH. (1) A small patch of underwood; a disease in cattle. Northumb.

(2) A feast, or merry-making. North.

(3) “The rush, weke, or match, that mainteinithe the light in the lampe,” Baret’s Alvearie, fol. Lond. 1580, R. 481.

RUSH-BEARING. The wake or day of a church’s dedication is, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, called a rush-bearing, from the circumstance of carrying rushes to adorn the church. Kennett, MS.

RUSH-BUCKLER. A swash-buckler.

RUSHIN. A tub of butter.

RUSHING. A refreshment. North.

RUSII-RING. A custom extremely hurtful to the interests of morality appears anciently to have prevailed, both in England and other countries, of marrying with a rush ring; chiefly practised, however, by designing men, for the purpose of debauching their mistresses, who sometimes were so infatuated as to believe that this mock ceremony was a real marriage. Brand.

RUSINGES. Boastings.

And of this false grounde sprynges errors and

heryyes, false prophesyes, presumpcions, and false ruynges, blasfermys and scandilynges.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 221.

RUSKES. Roots. Robson.

RUSPICE. A kind of red wine.

RUSSE. A Russian.

RUSSEL. A kind of satin.

RUSSETING. Coarse cloth of a dingy brown colour. Hence the term was applied to a clownish person, one clothed in russet.

He must chasnge his russeting

For satin and silke,

And he must were no linen shirt

That is not white as milke,

To come of a well burne famil.

Turton’s Horse-loads of Foole.

RUST. (1) To roost. Palgrave.

(2) The mildew of wheat. Devon.

RUST-BALLS. Yellow lumps of iron ore found among chalk near Foulmire, in Cambridgeshire.

RUST-BURN. The plant restharrow. North.

RUSTICOAT. A countrified person.

RUSTILER. A raft. (A.-N.)


(2) Restive; unruly. Var. dial.

RUSTY-FUSTY-DUSTY. Excessively dirty; begrimed with dust and filth.

Then from the butchers we bought lamb and sheep, Beere from the ale-house, and a broome to swepe Our cottage, that for want of use was musty, And most extremely rusty-fusty-dusty. Taylor’s Works, 1630, ii. 24.

RUT. (1) To be maris appetens. Thei sleeth and hurreth and fighteth with ayther other, whan thei be in rutte, that is to say, in hure love.

(2) To keep a rut; i.e. to be meddling and doing mischief. Kent.

(3) The dashing of the waves. Ches.

(4) To throw; to project; to cast.

RUTE. “He rutes it, Cheseth, spoken of a child, he crieth fiercely, i.e. he rowts it, he bellows,” Ray’s English Words, 1674, p. 39. The word appears to be now obsolete.

RUTHE. Pity; compassion. (A.-S.)

RUTESE. To slip, or slide. (Dut.)

RUTTEN. (1) To snore. (A.-S.)

(R) A stick used in beating up porridge or batter. Yorksh.

RUTTER. (1) A directory to show the proper course of a vessel.

I., Mr. Awdrian Gilbert, and John Davis, went by appointment to Mr. Secretary to Mr. Beale his house, where oneley we four were secret, and we made Mr. Secretary privy of the N. W. passage, and all charts and rutteres were agreed uppon in general.

Dr. Dods’s Diary, p. 18.

(2) Properly, a rider or trooper, from the German; but the term was usually applied to a fine, dashing, boasting gallant; one so fashionable as to speak much in foreign languages.

Some authors have compared it to a ruttere’s copiece, but I like not the allusion so well, by reason the tynges have no correpsonence; his mouth is aways mumbling, as if hee were at his matters; and his hear is bristled here and there like a sow.

Lodge’s Wit’s Misantrie, 1596.
RUTTING-TIME. Time of copulation. They have but one branch growing out of the stem of their horn, which is not bigger than a man's finger, and for this cause, in the rutting-time, when they joyne with their females, they easily overcome the vulgar hart, with his branched and forked horns. Topset's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 122.

RUTTLE. To rattle. Var. dial.
Then was ruttingye in Rome, and rubbynge of holmes. MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 111.

RUTTLING. A rutting in the throat is the gurgling sound occasioned by difficulty in respiration. South.


RUYSAND. Exulting; boasting. North.
Connynge es that makes a man of gude noghte rysand hyme of his rightewysses, but sorrowand of his synys. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 196.

RUZURE. The sliding down of a hedge, mound of earth, bank, or building. Devon.

RUZZOM. An ear of corn. Yorksh.


RYE. A disease in hawks which causes the head to swell.

RYNGSED. Cleansed; renovated. This occurs in MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 75.

RYNT. "Rynt ye, by your leave, stand hand- somly; as, rynt you, witch, quoth Besse Locket to her mother," Ray's Words, ed. 1674, p. 39. The older form of this word is aroint (q. v.) and its proper explanation is of so much importance, that I am tempted to give the following extract from a MS. communication transmitted to me by a native of Lancashire.

"The word roint is, or was thirty years ago, a common Lancashire provincialism. I have heard it used, scores and scores of times, in a sense I will presently state. But first as to its orthography; if I had never seen the word, and been asked to spell it from hearing it pronounced, I should certainly have written royn, for though to a southern the sound would be much more like rynt, yet one accustomed to the dialect would know that the o was not altogether lost, any more than it is in royal, loyal, boy, which are pronounced in a somewhat similar way; the old o to me has no difficulty in being distinguished as incorporated in the force given to the pronunciation of the r. Now as to the sense in which the word is applied, I must premise that in the part of the country in which I was born, it is usual (except in the summer season) to milk the cows in what is called a shippon; these shippons have what are called boosts (stalls similar to those in a stable, only wider, and the sides are lower); each boost accommodates two cows. When the milkmaid comes with her pail and stool, it frequently happens that the cow is standing close to the right hand division or portion of the boost, so that no space is left for her to plant her milk ing stool; sometimes the cow obstinately resists gentle means used to induce her to move aside towards the left, when the milkmaid, losing her temper, uses the expression royn ta, accompanied with a push against the side of the cow's rum, to force her to make the movement required. When used as a 'household' word, which it sometimes, though seldom, is, it denotes an angry and insulting mode of saying, 'stand aside, get out of my way,' or rather 'out of my gait.' This is the sense in which the proverb above given includes the expression."

Boucher, in v. Aroint, asserts that he has heard the word in Cheshire, but it was not always confined to that county. In Thoresby's letter to Ray, 1703, I find "Ryndte, used to cows to make them give way and stand in their stalls or booyes." This sufficiently confirms the explanation above given.

(2) A term in fencing.
And as for single rapier, he values Monsieur with his sa, sa, as little as jack-pudding does a custard.
Poor Robin's Visions, 1677, p. 15.

SAAG. Urine. Dorset.

SABATINES. Steel coverings for the feet; sometimes, slipsper or clogs.

SABBED. Wet; saturated. Sussex.

SABRAS. Salve; plaster.

SAC-FRIARS. A fraternity of friars; the fratres saccki. Arch. ii. 129. They wore a coarse upper garment called saccus.

SACHELLES. Small sacks. (A.-N.)

SACHEVEREL. The iron door or blower to the mouth of a stove.

SACK. (1) To get the sack, to be turned off, or dismissed, a common expression with servants. Sack and steam road, a horse road.

(2) Sherry. The term was also given to any Spanish white wine. "Spanish wines, called sack," Ord. and Reg. p. 300. A Malaga sweet wine was termed Canary sack. The term must not be confused with what is now termed sack, an entirely different wine.

(3) A loose upper garment; a kind of surtout. See Sac-friars. It was generally made of coarse materials, but Ben Jonson, ii. 465, mentions "the finest loose sacks the ladies use to be put in." Compare Pecel, iii. 98, "Frump ton's wench in the frieze sack," misprinted sackle. "A sack, in Yorkshire, a shirt," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

SACK-BUT. A bass trumpet.

SACK-CIDER. A drink composed partly of sack and partly of cider.

SACKERSON. A famous bear kept at Paris Garden in Shakespeare's time. It is frequently mentioned by writers of that period.
SACKLE. To saunter about. Linc.
SACKLESS. Innocent; faultless; weak; simple; foolish. North.
SACK-POSSET. Was formerly eaten on the evening of the wedding-day, just before the company retired. And then they did foot it and toss it, Till the cook brought in the sack-posset, The bride-pye was brought forth, A thing of mickle worth, And so all, at the bed-side, Took leave of Arthur and his bride.
Song of Arthur of Bradley. To make a sack-posset.
Take two quarts of pure good cream, a quarter of a pound of the best almonds, stamp them in the cream and boil them in musk therein; then take a pint of sack in a basin, and set it on a chaffing-dish till it be blood warm; then take the yolks of twelve eggs, with four whites, and beat them very well together; and so put the eggs into the sack, and make it good and hot; let the cream cool a little before you put it into the sack; then stir all together over the coals, till it be as thick as you would have it; if you take some amber and musk, and grind it small with sugar, and stir it in on the top of the posset, it will give it a most delicate and pleasant taste. *A True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676*, p. 10.

SACK-WHEY. Wine-whey. Devon.
SACRAMENT. An oath. (Lat.)
SACRARYE. A sacred place. (A.-N.)
   God ches thy wombe for his habitation, And halowid it so clene in every custe, To make it sacrarg for his owne goost.
*Lydgate*, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 27.

SACRE. (1) To consecrate. (A.-N.)
(2) A sacred solemnity. Chaucer.
SACREAR. A receptacle for relics.
SACRETIES. Small hawks? A kind of birds mentioned in Maundeville's Travels, 1839, p. 238. See Saker (1).
SACING. Sacryng of the masse, sacrament, Palsgrave. Sacring-bell, the small bell rung at different parts of the service during mass.
SAD. (1) Serious; discreet; sober. He set hym up and sawe their blaise A sad man, in whom is no pride, Right a discrete confessour, as I trow, His name was called Sir John Dolow.
*MS. Rawl. C. 96.*
(2) Heavy; applied to bread when the dough, through bad yeast or from not having been well kneaded, does not rise properly. North. "Sad bread, panis gravis," Coles.

SAD-BAD. Very ill. Var. dial.
SADDEN. To harden; e. g. when, after a long frost, the roads by the thaw become very soft and miry, and, subsequently, drier and harder, they are said in the latter case to sadden, or to be saddened. Linc.
SADDER. "Fagot of sadder and rounde stycken, cottrres," Palsgrave.
SADDLE. To impute to. Var. dial.

SADDLE-BACKED. Low backed. South.
SADDLE-TREE. The aron of a saddle.
SADDUDED. Settled; made firm, as some timber is by standing.
SADD-IRONS. Smoothing-irons. Staff.
SADNESS. Gravity; seriousness.
SAFE. (1) Sure; certain. Var. dial.
(2) To secure; to make safe. Shak.
(3) To assuage; to alleviate. Gawwayne.
SAFE-CONDUCT. A security or protection given by the prince under the broad seal, or by any other person in authority, most commonly for a stranger's quiet coming in and passing out of the realm. Blount.
SAFE-GUARD. A riding skirt; a large outer petticoat worn by females when riding to protect them from the dirt. Var. dial. "A kind of array or attire reaching from the navil downe to the foete, like a womanne safeguard, or a bakers," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 187.
SAPPI. A catchpole. (Ital.)
SAPFLE. Dull; sad; melancholy. Linc.
SAFFRON. To tinge with saffron.
SAG. (1) To hang down heavily, as oppressed by weight. North.
   Sir Rowland Ruset-coat, their dam, goes saggynge everly day in his round gascouynes of white cotton.
   *Piers Penitence*, 1592.
(2) To subside, as water. Kent.
(3) To decline in health. East.
(4) To cease, or wrinkle.
(5) A kind of reed. Somerset.
SAGE. A saw. North.
SAGE-CHEESE. A cheese provided at an accouchement. Warw.
SAGER. A lawyer. Yorksh.
SAGGARD. The rough vessel in which all cromery, fine or coarse, is placed when taken to the oven for firing. Staff.
SAGH. Saw. Yorksh.
SAGHETTLE. To be reconciled. (A.-S.)
I selle hym surelye ensure that saugettelle selle we never,
Are we sadlye assemble by oureselvnes ones.
*North Artherue, MS. Lincoln*, f. 58.
Alls the world travelles to bryngye thame to hande alle that thame nedis, so that they may with more ryst better serve Godde, and with thaire haly dedis saughetelyng make bytwy God and mane.
What maner and with what thing
May I geti thi saughetlyng.
SAGINATION. Fattening. (Lat.)
There remain yet of this discourse of oxen two other necessary tractsate, the one naturall and the other morral. That which is natural contains the several uses of their particular parts, and first for their flesh, which is held singular for nourishment, for which cause, after their labour which bringeth leannesse, they use to put them by for sagination, or [as it is said] in English for feeding, which in all countries hath a severall manner or custom.
*Topseill's Four-Footed Beastes*, p. 81.
SAKE. (1) A land-spring. *West.*
(2) Strife; contention. *(A.-S.)*
    Nai, queth Jostan, at that sake
ever eft me schel his heved ake.
    *Beoces of Hamtoun,* p. 118.
(3) Reason; cause. *Devon.*
(4) Guilt; sin. *(A.-S.)*
    Sylne and sake, shame and strif,
    That now over at the world is rif
    Forbye me that I dud you take
    Into bondes withouten sake.
    *Cursor Mundi,* MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 32.
(5) To forsake. Still in use.
    For sche sylketh owre lay.
    *MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38 f. 38.*

SAKET. A little sack, or bag.
(2) A piece of ordnance of three inches and a half boare, weight of shot five pounds and a half. According to *Harrison,* p. 198, the weight of the saker was 1500 lbs.

SAKERINGE. The sacrament.
SAlamander. A large poore; a circular iron plate used for culinary purposes.
SALAMON. The mass. *Dekker’s Lanthorne and Candle-Light,* 1620, sig. C. iii.
SALANDINE. The calcedony. *(A.-N.)*
SALD. Given; sold. *(A.-S.)*
SALE. (1) Hall.
    Some thythat semble in sale,
    Bathe kynges and cardenale.
    *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.*
    When he had tolde this tale
    To that semely in sale,
    He hede words at wale.
    *Percival,* 1596.
(2) To glad; to content. *(A.-N.)*
    And as the snowe from Jupiter doeth falfe
    Thorowe the force of Sagittarius bowe,
    And Zepherus doeth the flouris blowe
    On white blossomes when she doeth blowe.
    *Lydgate,* MS. Ashmole 39, f. 35.
(3) To sell. Octavian, 1909.
(4) *The iron or wooden part of the collar of a cart-horse.* *East.*
(5) To set to sale, to offer to any one. *Trive*.
    Fayre lordings, if you list to here
    A mery jest your minde is to cheere,
    Then harken to this mery tale,
    Was never mergay set to sale.
    *The Mirror of Abington,* n.d.

(2) A solere or upper chamber.
    They take a bason with watyr clere,
    And they went up ynto a solere,
    And set up a candelule bryghte
    Ovryr the pys cace fulle ryghte.
    *MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 136.*

SALES. The upright stakes of a hurdle.
There was shortyn of gromys and arows plente;
There was shortyn and crying that the seyle did quake;
There was hewyn of harnes, pete, was to see,
For fere of that fray many man did shake!
There was tremelyng and turyng, theyre wo did wake.
There was hewyn of helmetes and sallettes also,
Hit pleide God that season shulde be soo.

MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.
He never tawght his to weare nowther sword ne sallet,
But to preche abrode without staffe, scrupp, or walett.
Bate's Knyg Johan, p. 52.

SALEWE. To salute. (A.-N.)
Wiche on hir fete gumen strelt to goon
To Theysalle, and salence there the kyng.
MS. Digby 230.

SALE-WORTH. Ready for sale.
SALE. To save.
Thou salth thy saules sare.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 222.

SALIED. Danced. Becon, p. 373.
SALISBURY-PLAIN. Aubrey, Royal Soc. MS.
p. 173, gives the following Wiltshire proverb:
Salisbury Plain,
Never without a thief or twain.

SALK. The swipple or shorter part of a thrawing staff.
Yorksh.

SALLE. (1) Soul. Nominale MS.
To thi awyn salle be never on-kynd.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 52.
(2) Shall. Still in common use. Brockett calls it a vulgarism.
That he schole aby yhyt hym that dynt,
That he of his handee hynete;
Salle never this travelle be tynt. Percival, 91.

SALLE. A salad. Hall.
SALLOT. Shall not. North.

SALLY. (1) A sallow, or willow. West.
Who that bytheth hym his home all of salles,
And prikketh a blynde horse over the foloues,
And suffeth hym to seke many halos,
God sende hym the blisse of everlasting galos.
Relg. Antiq. l. 333.

(2) To move, or run from side to side; to pitch forward. Var. dial.
(3) A tottering situation. Sussex.
(4) The serving, or pluffy part of a bell-ropes.
Batchelor, p. 142.

SALLY-WITHY. A willow. Wilts.

SAMME. To sing psalms. It occurs in MS.

SALMON-GUNDY. Apples, onions, veal, or chicken, and pickled herrings, minced fine, and eaten with oil and vinegar. Hence a nickname for a cook.

Minsheu and Coles have salmon-pole.

SALSE. Sauce; seasoning.

SALSER. A salt-cellary. (Lat.)

SALTER. A dealer in salt.

SALUSTER. A kind of small fish, like a roach, but stouter in the body. West.

SALT. (1) Maris appeteus. Also, a leap in a similar sense. North.
Then they grow salt and begin to be proud; yet in ancient time, for the more ennobling of their race of dogges, they did not suffer them to engender till the male were foure yeare old, and the female three: for then would the whelps prove more strong and lively.
Tyngell's Beastes, 1607, p. 130.
(2) At the ancient long dinner-table a large salt was placed in the middle, those sitting at the upper end being above the salt, and were the superior guests; the others were below the salt. This custom is often metaphorically referred to.
There is another sort worse then these, that never utter anything of their owne, but get jests by heart, and rob booke and men of prettie tales, and yet hope for this to have a room above the salt.
Eseues by Cornynallys, 1632, no. 13.
(4) Pointed language. "She speaks with salt," City Match, 1639, p. 15. "Salt, a pleasant and merrie word that maketh folkes to laugh, and sometyme pricketh," Bareit, 1580.
SALT-CAT. Same as Cat (1).
SALT-EEL. A game something like hide and find. The name of Salt eel may have been given it from one of the points of the game, which is to baste the runaway individual whom you may overtake all the way home with your handkerchief twisted hard for that purpose. Salt-eel implies, on board ship, a rope's ending, and on shore, an equivalent process. "Yeow shall have salt eel for supper," is an emphatic threat, referring to the back rather than to the belly. Moor.
SALT-GERM. A kind of crystal salt.
SALTIMBANCO. A mountebank.
SALTS. Marshes near the sea flooded by the tides. Sussex.
SALT-STOLE. Some kind of dish. "Ferculum, a salt stole," Nominale MS.
SALT-WAJER. A salvager; one employed on the sea coast by the lord of a manor to see to his rights of salvage, wreck, or waif. Suff.
SALT-WEB. Toad-rush. Suffolk.
SALUE. To salute, or greet. (A.-N.)
Launcelott forth woundes he Unto the chambry to the queene,
And sette hym downe upon his kne,
And salues there that laddy shene.
MS. Harl. 9259, f. 67
Heyle, sayling of seynyns in hevene.
MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 5.

SALUST. Saluted. Gauwayne.

SALUTARY. Mervel ye not of this makynge,
I me excus, hit ys not y,
Hit ys Goddes worde and his teychynge.
That he tayt a salutary.
MS. Douce 302, xv. Cent.

SALUTE. According to Hall, fol. 43, Henry V.
in his eighth year, "caused a new covey to be made called the salete, wherein wer the armes of Fraunce, and the armes of England and Fraunce quarterly."

SALVAGE. Savage; cruel.

And ye je waste what I am,
And oute of what I am I am,
Je wolde not be so outoge.


SALVE. To save. It occurs in the Triall of Wits, 4to. 1604, p. 217.

It myghte salve hyme of sore that soundede was never.

Morte Arthrue, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

SAM. (1) To skim. North.

(2) To curdle milk. North.

(3) To put things in order. Lanc.

(4) To collect together. North. It is an archaism. See Samned.

(5) To stand sam for one, is to be answerable for him, to be his surety.

SAMARE. The skirt of a mantua.

SAMBUKE. A kind of harp. (Lat.)

SAMBUS. A saddle cloth. Warton.

Saumbus of the same thredo,
That wroght was in the heythyn thede.

MS. Harl. 2292, f. 116.

SAMCAST. Two ridges ploughed together.

Cumb.

SAMCLOTH. A sampler. There was also a sort of jacket so called.

SAME. (1) In same, together. (A.-S.)

They seyde, "God be at your game!"
He seyde, "Welcome alle same!"
Il elete hymselfe thene be gylyd.
They seyde, "Syr, ye hyt thy wyle
To come and speke owre kyng tylle,
Wyth wordys meke and mylde?"

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 30, f. 78.
That they myghte bothe In same
Wende to ther bordur, the Pope of Rome.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 249.
When these ostes gan saven gyldye,
With viue and hyduos hornys sowne.

MS. Harl. 2292, f. 113.

(2) Shame; wickedness. (A.-S.)

And thou thu saie me ane same,
Ne shal I the nouiȝt blame.

MS. Digby 86.

SAMEKIL. So much; as long as.

SAMEL. Gritty; sandy. North.

SAMELIKE. Similarly. North.

And darken there in that den at that day longe,
Slepton wel swety samil togethers.

William and the Weartho, p. 67.


SAM. Watery; soft. Beds.

SAMITE. A very rich silk, sometimes interwoven with gold or silver thread.

Or was ther any velvet cromesyn?
Or was ther any samite or satin?


The maydeu is redy for to ryde
In a fulle ryche aparayle
Off samyte grene with mykylle pryde,
That wroght was in the oreynte.

MS. Harl. 2292, f. 111.

SAMMAREON-CLOTH. A cloth between flaxen and hempen, finer than one, and coarser than the other.

SAMMEN-BRICKS. Half-burnt bricks. East.

SAMMODITHU. Tell me how you do. Norf.

"The form of greeting or saluting among the common people in Norfolk and Suffolk, and seems to signify as much as, So maist thou thrive."
Kennett, MS.

SAMMY. (1) A fool. Var. dial.

(2) A short stride, giving an unfair advantage in the game of leap-frog.

SAMNIAD. Assembled together.

Erles, kinges, lasse and more,
And fifteene kinges wer samned thore.

Beves of Hamton, p. 67.

Alle were they sammede appeone a daye,
With grete solace and mickle playle.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 100.

SAM-OPE. Half open. Devon.

SAMPERE. Samphire. Elyot, 1559.

SAMPLARIE. Type; first copy. (A.-N.)

SAMPLARS. Young trees left for standers upon the cutting down of under-wood. Oxon.

SAMPLETH. A sampler. North.

SAMPSON. A drink made of brandy, cider, sugar, and a little water. Cornw.

SAMPSON'S-POSTS. A mouse-trap, so formed that the little animal when caught is crushed to death. The name is also given to a kind of notched post. See Harrison, p. 195.

SAM-SODDEN. Soaked, or coddled, applied to meat not dressed enough. Dorset.

SAM-SODE. Half sewed, speaking of an ignorant person, half witted, stupid.

SANAPUS. Hand-napkins. "Manuergyum, a sanape," Nominale MS.

Towellus of Elysham, Whyth as the seyes fame,
Sanappus of the same,
Thus servyed thar wile.

Sir Degrevant, 1307.

SANCEBELL. A Saint's-bell, q. v.

And with a trice truse up thy life in the string of thy sancebell.

Nash's Pierce Penniless, 1592.

SANCITED. Ordained; ratified.

SANCOME. A quagmire. Yorks.

SANCTIMONY. Holiness. (Lat.)

SAND. Sound. North.

SAND-BLIND. Nearly blind. It is the translation of berlue in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 4to. 1593. Still in use.

SANDED. Short-sighted. North.

SANEDNER. Red ochre.

Take powder of coperox, and of saeniter, of eyther y-liche moche be weyt, and medle hem weile togetyr, and do hem in the wounde.


SANDERS. Sandal wood.

SAND-GALLS. Same as Galle, q. v.

SANDGATE-RATTLE. A quick and violent stamping in vulgar dancing. North.

SANDISMENE. Messengers. (A.-S.)

Thou seest that the emperoure angierde a lyttylle,
Yt semes he be his sandismene that he sa sore grevede.

Morte Arthrue, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

SAND-TOT. A sand-hill. Somerset.

SANDWEED. Common spurrey. Norf.
SANDY-BREAD. Gritty bread; bread made of meal insufficiently sifted.
SANE. A medical composition, described in MS Linc. Med. f. 308.
SANG. (1) By my sang, a North country exclamation of revenge, or defiance. From per la sangue Dien. Sang is it, indeed it is.
(2) A handful of corn. Devon.
(3) A song. North.
Sangiree. Rack punch. Hence it is used as a term for a drunken bout.
SANGINARIE. The herb milfoil.
SANGING-EATHEIR. The large dragon-fly.
SANGLANT. Sanguinary. (Fr.)
SANGRAYLE. The holy vessel out of which the last Passover was eaten.
The knighths of the table round,
The sangroyle when they had sought.
SANGRE. Singing.
Off the sangwen also it is a syng, To be demuer, ryght curtse, and benigne.
SANK. (1) A great quantity. Cumb.
(2) Blood. (A.-N.)
SANNOCK. To cry bitterly. Sanny is also in use. East.
SANS. Without. (Fr.)
SANT. Providence. (A.-S.)
Thay thanked God of his sant, Alle the tother syde.
SANZACK. The governor of a city.
SAP. (1) Ale. Sheff.
(2) To drench. Yorksh. Sappy drinking, protracted and excessive drinking.
(3) To put a sop or toast into liquor. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.
SAPE. Soap. Nominale MS.
SAP-HEAD. A blockhead. Craven. Several glossaries have sapcull.
SAP-WHISTLER. A whistle made of a twig in sap when the bark will peel off.
SAPY. (1) Moist; sodden. West.
(2) Sickly. (3) Foolish. Var. dial.
SAR. To serve; to earn. West.
SARADYN. The sardine stone.
Some were of safews and some of saradyn, And some were emrodes fyne.
SARCE. (1) Vegetables. Essex.
SARCELS. The extreme pinion feathers in a hawk's wing. Hobne.
SARD. Futuo. "Go teach your grandam to sard, a Nottingham proverb," Howell, p. 17.
SARE. Withered; dry. In old writers it is sear. It is well though not generally known, that ash when green makes good firewood;
and, contrary to all other perhaps, is bad for that purpose when dry. This is kept in mind by the following verse:
Burn ash-wood green, 'tis a fire for a queen; Burn ash-wood sere, 'tw'oole make a man aware.
(2) Tender; rotten. Kent.
(3) Much; very; greatly. North.
(4) Melancholy; bad; severe. North.
SARE-BANED. Stingy; unkind. Yorksh.
SARESBURY. Salisbury. (Lat.)
SAREY. Poor; pitiable. Cumb.
SARFIT. A table-cloth. Devon.
SARGENT. A sergeant. Lydgate.
SARGON. The fish gilt-head.
(2) A porridge-pot. Yorksh.
SARKLE. To harrow, or rake. "To sarkle, sorrere, sarcreare," Coles. "To sarkle, to harrow, or rake over again," Florio, p. 414.
SARLINISH. A kind of silk. Skinner.
SARMONDE. A sermon. 16th dial.
Your Lordship's poore orator was conveeing from the cathedral church of Sarum, about the hower of aleave of the clocke in the foore noone, from the sarmonde.
Chambers's Ff. 10, No. 53.
SARN. A sort of oath. Salop.
SARNICK. (1) Inanimate. East.
(2) A small quantity. Suffolk.
(2) "A sarpale of wool, a pocket or half a sack of wool; in Scotland a seryphilth, which contains eighty stone," Kennett MS.
SARRA. To serve. North.
SARRAD. Sewed. Yorksh.
SARRANT. A servant. Somerset.
SARRE. Sorer; more sore. (A.-S.)
SARRIELICHE. Closely. (Fr.)
The knave taught her way sicerike, Thai riden wel sarrieliche.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 229.
It was made for Cleoladis.
Stode on for, and man of his
Aboute him stode sarrieliche.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 224.
SARSENS. Round bolder stones. Wilts.
SARSIN. A Saracen. Palsgrave.
But, quoth he, there is no reason why Marius smocke should be of sarneet, seeing Joseph's breeches were not of silke.
Mar-Prolate's Epistle, p. 62.
SART. Soft; softly. Devon.
SARTIES. Certainly; indeed. North. Apparently a corruption of the old word certes.
SARTIN. Certain. Var. dial.
SARTRIN. A kind of hoe.
SARRIER. A scuttle for a stable.
SARY-MAN. An expression of pity.
SASARARA. A corruption of certiorari, a kind of legal writ. Var. dial.
SASIN. A reaping-hook. Devon.
SASSE. A lock in a river.
SASSIFAX. The meadow saxifrage.
SASSLE. Sleepy; drowsy. Somerset.
SAT. (1) Became. (A.-N.)
Chasyn of God for to styne oure strye
Of all women by birelfe alleone,
Wherefore it sat not bir to crie and grone.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 52.
(2) Opposed. (A.-S.)
SATE. Soft. Dorset. Hence satepoll, a soft-headed, or silly fellow.
SATER. Saturday.
SATES. Quickset. Salop.
SATISFYINGLY. Contentedly.
A long time before this, my wife and myself were admitted into the church at Kipping, with which we walked satisfyingly many years.
Lester’s Autobiography, p. 50.
SATLE. To fall; to hang down; to subside; to sink. Yorkshire.
SATLED. Shackled; embarrassed.
SATTE. The name of a dog.
SATET. Quiet; settled. Lanc.
SATTE. Matted together. Northumb.
SATTLE. To settle. North.
Wherfore hafand reward and compassion of oure disese, we bekeke yow that ye late oure prayers sattle in your hert, and helpe for to suour us now at oure node.
MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 20.
SATTY. A kind of frigate.
SATURDAY-STOP. A space of time in which of old it was not lawful to take salmons in Scotland and the North of England; that is, from evensong on Saturday till sun-rising on Monday. Blount.
SAUCE. (1) Impertinence. Var. dial. Also a verb, to be saucy, to abuse.
(2) To box the ears. Yorkshire.
(3) To garnish; to adorn. Devon.
(4) To serve the same sauce, i.e. to treat in the same fashion.
After him another came unto her, and served her with the same sauce: then a third: at last she began to wax warie.
The Man in the Moone telling Strange Fortunes, 1609.
SAUCE-SHOP. A saucy fellow. Var. dial. In old English we have sauceling.
SAUCE-JACK. An impudent fellow. Gifford apparently was unacquainted with the term. See Massinger, ii. 182.
Nor Jacke of Dover, that grand-jury jacke;
Nor Jacke Sauce, the worst knave amongst the pack.
But of the Jacke of Jackes, great Jacke a Lent,
To write his worthy acts is my intent.
Taylor’s Works, 1630, l. 113.
SAUCE-MADAME. A dish in ancient cookery, described in the Ord. and Reg. p. 432.
SAUCEPAN. To have the saucepan on the fire, i.e. to be ready to scold.
SAUCER-EYES. Large prominent eyes.

SAUCY. Dirty; untidy. West.
SAUF. (1) Safe. (A.-N.)
The schedle of Pallas gan embrace,
With whiche he covereth sauf his face.
(3) The willow, or sallow. Yorkshire.
SAUZY. Wet, as land is. North.
SAUGH. The sallow willow. North.
SAUIGHTE. Peace; quietness.
They send it hymne soothely for saughte of the pople,
Sckerly at that seone with certayne knyghtes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.
SAUL. (1) To beat. Yorkshire.
(2) The solid substance in the inside of a covered button. North.
(3) A kind of moth. North.
SAULCERY. The department in the royal household which provided the sauces.
SAULT. To assault; to attack. Palgrave.
SAUM. To walk lazily; to go dreaming on; to repeat anything too often. Var. dial.
SAUMBER. A covering for the arm. Helme, and brim, and hauberjoun,
Saumbors, quisseris, and aketon.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 111.
SAUMPLE. An example.
By alle gode sume to men may see
That very God ys in forme of brede.
MS. Cotton, F. t. ii. 30, f. 47.
SAUNCE-BELL. A saucing-bell. See Saucy.
Now what is love I will the tell.
It is the fountaine and the well,
Where pleasure and repentance dwell;
It is perhaps, the sausing-bell,
That rings all into heaven or hell.
And this is love, as I heare tell.
Heywood’s Rape of Lucrece, i. 3.
SAUNDRI. Sandals.
I may stonde in thilke rowe,
Amonge hem that saundrie use.
SAUN-FAIL. Without fail. (A.-N.)
And went to Londen saum fail,
Where the king, Sir Arthur,
Was along with grete honour.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 129.
SAUNT. To disappear; to vanish. North.
SAUNTER-WHEEL. A wheel which works facewise from a spur-wheel. West.
SAURIN. Vinegar. Cumb.
SAUSEFLED. Having red spots or scabs on the face. A medicine that “helith sausefled vyssages” is mentioned in a MS. of the xv. Cent. in Mr. Pettigrew’s possession. It would appear from Arch. xxx. 412, to have sometimes engendered scabs.
SAUT. At peace; at friendship?
Help, dame Sirth, if thou maue,
To make me with the sueting saut,
And ich wille geve the gift ful stark,
Moni a pound and moni a marke.
Wright’s Anec. Lit. p. 8.
SAUTE. (1) To jump. (A.-N.)
(2) To assault. (3) An assault.
Johne and Moch and Wylie Sathlok,
For sothe as I sow say,
This dwe rec men upon sruk walls,
And sacte us ebery day.
MS. Cantab. Fr. v. 49, f. 130.
For of tymns men talken of here travailf,
Bothe of sawtys and also of batyle.
Archaeologus, xxix. 48.

SAUTER. The Psalter. (A.-N.)
SAUST. Peace. (A.-N.)
Thei shal him take and deme to dere
Withouten any sawtys.

SAVE. (1) The herb sage. (Lat.)
(2) To house hay or corn. Devon.
SAVE-ALL. (1) A kind of candlestick formerly
used for burning the ends of candles. “A
sort of candlestic crafted to contrive the ends
of candles useful; metaphorice, a very stingy
fellow,” MS. Devon Gl.
(2) A child’s pinature. Cornw.
SAVEGUARD. A wardrobe. Devon.
SVELJICK. The excrescence on the brier, so
called because it is supposed by boys when
worn about the arm to be an effectual charm
against faggins.
SVELOYS. Large sausages.
SAVEMENT. Safety; protection. (A.-N.)
Save him fram cumberment,
And hum againl bring in savement.
Gy of Warenwike, p. 134.

SAVERE. Saviour.
This ilke maiden good and myde
Meth shal be of a childe,
Of hir shall com monnes Severe.

SAVERLY. By saving. Tussar.
SAVERS. The boys’ cry of halles!
SAVETH. Saweoureth.
Therfore his wyssdom hys owne rede
Saweth hit yn wyne and brede.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 66.

SAVETE. Safety. (A.-N.)
SAVIARDE. A kind of jacket, worn towards
the end of the seventeenth century.
SAVOREN. To savour; to taste. (A.-N.)
SAVOUR. Knowledge. (A.-N.)
SAVOUROUS. Sweet; pleasant.
SAWCE. To make salt.
SAWCIESTRE. A kind of sausage. “Lynke or
Nominale MS.

SAWE. Hire; pay. (A.-N.)
I wolde ordyn that everye of you schalle have
thirty ml. men of armes for the whiche I schal paye
thair mone for thre yere.
MS. Digby, 185.

SAWDER. Soldiers.
They sayled over the salt see with sawder manye.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 111.

SAWE. Speech; discourse. (A.-S.)
Then was that hert a carful man,
And never so sorry as he was than,
When he hert that sawe.
MS. Cantab. Fr. v. 49, f. 55.

SAWL. Drink; liquor. North.

SAWNDEVERE. Sudever.
Anoynt the heved therwith ylk daye till he be
hale, but schafe the hede at the brygunnyng, and
gore it bide, and pouderlye the scalles with savyn-
nerewe.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 289.

SAWNEY. (1) Liquor. Yorksh.
(2) A sily fellow. Var. dial.
(3) Lucky; fortunate. North.

SAWSE. To curve a tent.
SASTIRE. A sausage. Nominale MS.
SAWETER-CRAWN. A sily fellow.
SAX. (1) A knife. Linc. “Nymeth youre saxes,”
(2) A satchel; a small sack.

SAW. (1) Saw. (A.-S.)
To a clife of ston than rydlyth hee,
And say the boore come fro the see.
MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 65.
Thene the say that bare thei were,
In welthe and joye that were clad ered.
Censor Mundii, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 5.

(2) The same as Assay (4).
I bequeth mi body to the cold seeler,
I wolde that a lady toke the say of me.
Wyd Bette, p. 4.

(3) A delicate scorge, or woolen cloth. “Saye
clerce, sorgen,” Palsgrave.

(4) To try; to try on; to assay. As a sub-
stantive, a trial, a taste, a sample.

(5) An opinion. Var. dial.

(6) Give us something to say, i. e. give us a
toast. Kent.

(7) Influence; sway. North.

(8) To say nai, i. e. to deny. Forby explains it,
to refuse, to forbid.

(9) Song; speech. Palsgrave.

(10) Say of it, fast of it. Suffolk.


SAYMEN. Torrent sayl, so mot I theo,
And other sayl wolle I bee
Ore I take ordor of knyght.
Torretof Portualg, p. 3.

SAY-NAY. A lamprey. Lunc.

SAYNE. Saint. “Sayne Johan the Evanenge-
list,” MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 231.

SAYSLANG. A long pole; a stang. It occurs in
Hobyland’s Diccionarie, 1593. Also spelt
saystang, which is perhaps the correct form

SAY-SO. A mere nominal advantage.

SAYSTE. Sawest. (A.-S.)
Ther dwellyth a yxent in a forsete,
Scheen on Thu neyvet sayte er.
MS. Cantab. Fr. lii. 39, f. 64.

SAYSERDE. A sail-yard. Translated by an-
tenna in MS. Dicionary, A.D. 1540.

SCAB. An ape; a baboon. Metaphorically, a
poor worthless fellow.
This kind of flatt’rey makes a whore take state,
Growes pocky ground, and in such port doth bear
her,
That such poore scab as I must not come neere her.
Taylor’s Works, 1630, ii. 111.

SCABBARD. A manky scabby person.

SCABLINES. Chippings of stone. North.

SCABRIDGE. The plant scabious.

SCABY. Stingy; shabby. North.

SCACE. Scarcie. Lydgate.
SCAD. (1) Shed. MS. Devon Gloss.
And sayth to day is venim schad
In holy chirche of temporale,
Whiche medeleth with the spirite.
Gower. Ms. Soc. Antiq. 134. f. 84.

(2) A carcasse; a dead body.
(3) The wild black plum. Sussex.

SCADDING-OF-PEAS. A custom in the North of boiling the common gray peas in the shell, and eating them with butter and salt, first shelling them; a bean, shell and all, is put into one of the pea-pods; whosoever gets this bean is to be first married. Generally called a Scaling of Peas. The company usually pelt each other with the pods. It is also called in the South Peas and Sport.

SCADDLE. (1) Thievish, generally in a petty way only; used in contempt. Kent.
(2) Confusion; mischief. North.
(3) Timid; bashful; shy. Yorksh.
SCADE. Severed. Gower.
SCADWYS. Shadows; shady places. Loca umbrosa in silvis, Anglic schadwys, MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 18.

SCAPE. To run up and down; to wander; to lead a scampish vagabondly life: thus they say, “An’t ye ashamed of yessen, seafing up and down about the country.” Linc.

SCAFFEL. A small spade or skippet used in draining, and in out-hawling or feyning narrow bottomed ditches. It differs from a spade in not tappering toward the edge, and in having its sides slightly turned up. It has a cot for the handle like a scupit. I never heard the word but in Suffolk, nor saw it but in Tusser. Moor’s Suffolk Words, p. 352.

SCAFFERON. Part of the ancient caparisonment of a horse, mentioned in Hall’s Union, 1548, Hen. IV. f. 12.

SCAFFLE. To scramble. Somerset.
SCAFFLING. An eel. Chesh.
SCAGE. To throw a stick. Yorksh.
SCAGGLE. Fearful; timid. North.
SCAGGY. Rough; shaggy. Glouce.
SCAIT. To have a diarrhea. Devon.
SCAITHFUL. Given to breaking pasture. Also, liable to be run over by stock; as open fields, &c. Norfolk.

SCALADO. A scaling of walls.
Yet all their talke is bastinado,
Strong armado, not scalado.
Taylor’s Dogge of Warre, p. 229.

SCALBEGRES. Herba Cristofoiri. List of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

SCALD. (1) Scabby, particularly in the head. Hence used for mean, shabby, disgusting. A person infected with lues venerea was said to be scabled.

Other news I am advertised of, that a scald trivial lying pamphlet is given out to be of my doing.
Pierce Penitense, 1592.

(2) A multitude. East.
(3) A patch in a barley field scorched and withered up. East.
(4) To scorched. Norf.

SCALD-CREAM. Cream raised by heat. West.

SCALDING. Partial. Oxon.

SCALDRAG. One who boils rags.
For to be a laundres imports only to wash or dresse lawne, which is as much impeachement as to call a justice of the peace, a beadle; a dyer, a scald-ragge; or a fishmonger, a seller of gubbins.
Taylor, ed. 1630, ii. 165.

SCALE. (1) To spread; to disperse abroad. North. The term is an archaism. It is found in Hall, Richard III. f. 15, “sudenly scaled and departed.” The word occurs in Coriolanus, i. 1., but is there a misprint for stole, as distinctly proved by Gifford, and still more elaborately in Dyce’s Remarks, p. 158. The observations of Brockett on this passage, which he quite misunderstands, lead me to observe that, with a few trifling exceptions, the very worst annotations on Shakespeare have proceeded from the compilers of provincial glossaries, to whom the philological student would be more deeply indebted if they would confine themselves to the correct explanation of words in actual use, without entering into subjects that require a distinct range of reading and study.

(2) To weigh as in scales. “A scal’d pottle,” a pottle of the right measure.

Plague, not for a scal’d pottle of wine.

The Honest Whore, i. 1.

(3) To throw at fruit on trees, as apples, walnuts, &c. South.
(4) To change. Dorset.
(5) A very steep hill. North.
(6) To beat. Yorksh.
(7) To stir the fire. North.
(8) A drinking-cup. Somerset.

SCALE-IN. To plough in with a shallow furrow. Norf.

SCALE. The outermost cuts of a piece of timber with the bark on, not thick enough to be called planks. Devon.

SCALIS-MALIS. Cadiz. Skelton, ii. 195.
SCALL. A scale, or scab. (A.-S.)
SCALLAGE. A lich-gate. West.
SCALLARD. A scald-head.
SCALLERWORT. Centrum gallii. List of herbs in MS. Sloane 5, f. 4.

SCALLIONS. A good beating. North.
SCALLOPS. An awkward girl.
SCALLOUN. A shilling. Octavian, 1313.
SCALY. Mean; stingy. Var. dial. In some places it means mischievous, thievishly inclined.

SCAM. A spot, or stain. North.

SCAMBLe. To scramble; to shift. “Scamblingly, catch that catch may,” Cotgrave.

Thus sith I have in my voyage suffered wracke with Ulisse, and wringing-wett scrambled with life to the shore, stand from me, Nausicaa, with all thy traine, till I wipe the blot from my forehead, and with sweete springs wash away the salt froth that cleaves to my soule. Gossen’s Schools of Abuse, 1570.

SCAMBALED. Defeated; balked. West.

SCAMBLING. Sprawling. Herf.

SCAMBLING-DAYS. Days in Lent, when no regular meals were provided, but every one scrambled and shifted for himself as he could.
SCAME. To hurt, or injure.
SCAMELS. This word, which occurs in the Tempest, and is most probably a misprint, has baffled all annotators on Shakespeare. "Sennell" is the generally received reading, but cannot be correct on account of the quantity of the first syllable. Mr. Dyce conjectures "staniels," but surely a trifling error cannot be right. Read "stannels," and we may perhaps have the true word. "A stallman, timneculus," Coles. If I recollect rightly, this was one of the conjectures proposed by Theobald.

SCAMINE. The scarnomy.
SCAMP. A great rascal. Var. dial.
SCAN. To scoff; to scold. Devon.
SCANDAL-BROTH. Tea. Var. dial.
SCANDRET. A drunken. Worc. I give this word on the authority of an anonymous correspondent.
SCANT. Scarcie; insufficient. Also an adverb, as in the following passage:
And when the wil fighte, thei wil schoken hem togtire in a plomp; that syf there be 30000 men, men schalle not wenem that there be scest 10000.
For mine owne part, I live not in such want,
But that I eate and sleepe, though cyme be scant.
"Taylor's Works," 1630, ii. 112.

SCANTELOUN. A carpenter's measure. See Romane of the Rose, 7114.
Do we sel and make a tour
With squire and scanteleoun so even.
Soft, ser, seyd the skantylyon,
I trow your thryft be wale ny done; Ever to crewyll thou art in word,
And yet thou art not worth a tord:
Fore all the gode that thou gete myght,
He will spend it on a nyght.
"M.S. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

SCANTISII. Scarcie. North.
SCANTITY. Insufficiency. East.
SCANTLE. To become scanty.
The chines of bees in great houses are scanted to bule chains of gold; and the almes that was wont to reliefe the poore, is hushanded better to buy new rebates.
"Lodge's Wit's Morale," 1596.

SCANTLING. A portion of anything, generally meant as a specimen. "Scantion of a clothe," Palsgrave. The size to which joiners intend to cut their stuff is called the scantling.

SCAPE. (1) A misdemeanour.
(2) To escape. (A.S.)
Johan toke the munkes horse be the hed,
For sothe as I yow say;
So did Much, the litulle page,
For he shuttle not scape away.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 129.
xl, he had chaunget for oon,
Ther elopeed but two away.
MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 74.
(3) A trick, shift, or evasion.
SCAPE-GALLOWS. A bad fellow, one who has narrowly escaped the gallows. "Scape-grace," a hair-brained fellow. "Scape-thrift, a thriftless fellow.

SCAPE-THRIFT. A narrow piece of cloth worn by monks over the rest of their dress, reaching almost to the feet. "Skapplers and cototes," Skelton's Works, ii. 420.

SCAPLORRY. A scapulary.
SCAPPLE. To rough-hew, generally applied to stones. See Craven Gl. ii. 101.
SCAR. (1) Exposed to. Sussex.
(2) To scar, or frighten. Lincoln.
(3) A scarecrow. Palsgrave.
(4) A bare and broken place on the side of a mountain, or in the high bank of a river. North. Ray explains it the "cliff of a rock, or a naked rock on the dry land," and thinks it is the origin of the name of Scarborough. The definitions here given do not, however, quite convey the ancient meaning of scar, which must be interpreted a precipice. "Verie deep scarrie rockes," Harrison's Britain, p. 93. Scarry, full of precipices, Craven Glossary, i. 102. "A scar, cliff, mons prarius," Coles. The passage in Shakespeare, "men make ropes in such a scare," is difficult of explanation; but the old text, obscure as it is, is certainly to be preferred to any emendation yet proposed. Mr. Knight's explanation is nearly as difficult as the text, and, although, as he remarks, Shakespeare is accustomed to the use of strong metaphorical expressions, yet we may fairly doubt whether, in the whole range of his plays, such an unnatural and forced construction is adopted as in the passage printed with Mr. Knight's punctuation. Looking fully at the context, I would explain it thus. Diana, at the moment of uttering this speech, is on the point of pretending to yield to Bertram's wishes; she has combated his assurances of sincerity in the vows of love, but apparently struck with the urgency of his arguments, she says, I see that men make ropes in such a scare, that we'll forsake ourselves; I see that men make reasons to assist their views even in such a barren difficult subject, that we will desert ourselves, and yield to them. Then comes the result, "Give me that ring;" and no further solicitation is necessary on Bertram's part, who wins "a heaven on earth," by producing arguments for a course which no proper reasons could justify, in short, by making "ropes in such a scare."

He loked abowe he thanne was he warre
Of an ermytage undir a shere.
MS Lincon A. 17, f. 123.
Marry, even heaved over the scarr, and sent a swimming toward Burtholme, his old habitation, if it bee not intercepted by some scale, sharke, sturgeon, or such like.
Hoffman, 1631.
(5) A shred, or piece. North.
SCARAB. A beetle. (Latt.)

With secret contemplation doth contenue the base moods of such as, with the scarab flye, delighteth only to live in dung and mire.

Greene's Planetomachia, 1585, f. 1.

SCARAMOUCH. The name of a famous Italian posturier, who in the year 1673 came to act here in England, from whom all those persons that perform feats of agility, and are dressed in particular Spanish habits, bear that as a common name. Dyche.


SCARBOROUGH. Scarborough leisure, no leisure at all, Stanhur's Ireland, p. 23. Scarborough warning, no warning, or a very brief one.

SCARBOT. A kind of beetle.

SCAR-BUGGE. A bugbear.

For shine is no scar-bugge, and so shall one day finde it so. Dent's Pathway, p. 345.

SCARCE. (1) To sieve. Also, a siev. Tak hert-horne, and bynne it, and bete it to powder, and scarces it throw a source, and use it lik dayse to thowe be hale. MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 292.

(2) Sparing; stingy. (A.-N.)

(3) To make one's self scarce, i. e. to go away. A common phrase.

SCARD. A shard, or fragment. Yorksh.

SCARE. (1) To spend; to consume. Suffolk.

(2) Lean; scraggy; scanty. East.

(3) A cur to drive away pigs &c.

(4) "I've got the scare of him," I have frightened him so as to force him to do or prevent his doing anything. We also say, "I have put the scare upon him." East.

(5) Wild; timid; shy. North.

SCARE-A-JOB. A phrase implying that the job will be nearly finished, and tantamount to the expression "making it look foolish." Essex.

SCARE-BRAKE. A stick from a hedge? Thomes' Anecdotes and Trad. p. 27.

SCARE-ROOT. The herb skirwort.

SCARF. A silk'en ornament hung loosely upon any part of a lady's dress, tied on by a knight, and worn as a mark of her favour. To scarf, to wear loose, like a scarf; to cover or bandage up.

SCAR-FIRE. An alarm of fire.

SCARIFIED. Frightened. Var. dial.

SCARION. Judas Iscariot.

SCARL. A scarecrow, or bugbear.

SCARMISHIE. A skirmish; a battle. (A.-N.)

SCARMONY. A kind of spice.

SCARN. Dung of cattle. North.

SCARN-BEE. A dung-bee. Westm.

SCARNY-HOUGHS. A dirty drab. Westm.

SCARPED. Dried up, or parched, as when in fever the skin becomes dry and hard, it is said to be scarped. Qu. a corruption of scarfed, scarf being the outer skin. Linck.


SCARSE. To go away; to disperse.

The wyndy storme began to scarce,
The sonne ariste, the wedir cleshe.


SCARSTE. Scarcity. (A.-N.)

And cke to me It is a grete pennaunce,
Syth ryme in Englysh hath such scarce.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 57.

And of grace let be no scarce.

Good lady, that arte of grace well.


SCART. To scratch. North.

SCARTERS. The dugs of a cow. Linck.

SCARTOCCIOS. Covers; folds of paper.

SCARVE. A contrivance for taking fish.

SCARVISH. Bright; clear. Devon.

SCARYWIIFF. Askew. Somerset.

SCASNES. Scarcity. Pr. Paro.

SCAT. (1) A passing sewer. Devon.

When Haldun hath a hat,
Let Knton beware of a skot.

Old Devonshire Proverb.

(2) To dash; to burst; to slap. West. Also a substantive, a blow.

(3) Scared. Essex.

(4) Broken; ruined. Cornw.

(5) A continuance. West.

(6) Go away! Get along! North.

SCATCH. (1) A horse's bit. (Fr.)

(2) A hedge of dry branches.

SCATCH-PAVED. Left-handed. Essex.

SCATE. (1) Diminution; injury. Make hit long and large y-now, without any scate.

Chron. Pictun. p. 98.


(3) To have a diarrhea. Gloce.

SCATHE. Harm; loss; damage. (A.-S.)

"One doth the scathe and another hath the scorn," North Country proverb.

That, god Wilkein, me reweth the scathe,
Houre Loyerd sende the help rathe!

MS. Digby 86.

I hiȝt the saturday seven shilling,
Have brok it wel to thi clothungy.
Hitt wil do the no skathe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

SCATHEFUL. Destructive; pernicious.

SCATHERED. Said of feet ingrimed by water and small coals getting into the shoes. Northumb.

SCATLIE. Loss; harm; prejudice. North.

SCATTE. (1) Money. (2) Tax. (A.-S.)

SCATTERBRAINED. Giddy. North.

SCATTY. Showery. South.

SCAU. A fig. Northumb.

SCAUMP. Clear; bright; glossy. North.

This differs from the meaning given by Kennett, who says "any imperfect disagreeable colour is said to be scawmy, or of a scawmey colour."

SCAUP. (1) A bare thin soil. Yorksh. Also, a lean scraggy person.

(2) Head; skull; scalp. Yorksh.

SCAUT. (1) To push violently. West.

(2) The pole attached to the axle of a waggon, and let down to prevent its running back while ascending a hill.

SCAVEL-AN-GOW. Confused talking. *Cormw.*
SCAVERNICK. A hare. *Cormw.*
SCAVILONES. Drawers; pantaloons. *Strutt.*
SCAW. The elder tree. *Cormw.*
SCAWBERK. A scabbard.
1. The mydle of a book she held a swerd, other scawberk hadde she none.
2. Beside that tresour lay a dragoun, and theron lay a swerd broun.
SCED. The parting of the hair on a person’s head. Nominale MS. xv. Cent.
SCED. To spill. L Anc.
SCELEROUS. Wicked. (Lat.)
Kyng Richard by this abominable and sacerous act, thinking himself well relieved both of fear and thought, would not have it kept counsel.
   Hold, Richard III, f. 4.
SCELLUM. A thief. A cant term.
But if a drunken be unpledig’d a kan, Draws out his knife, and basely stabs a man,
To runne away the rascall shall have scope;
None holds him, but all cry, Lope, scelem, lope!
   *Taylor’s Works,* 1630, ii. 123.
SCENT. A descent. *Sthh.*
SCH. For many or most words beginning with *sch,* see under *sh.*
SCHIADONS. Young bees. *North.*
SCHAL. A scale; a ladder.
Sithen thou of Jacob arte the ryte schale,
   The wey of lyf, the ladder of holyne.
SCHAMELIE. A camel.
   “Camelus, Anglice a schamelie.” Nominale MS.
SCHIEFT. The auncel-weight.
SCHIEKINE. A chicken.
   “Pullus, Anglice a schekyne.” Nominale MS.
SCHILL. To overturn. *Line.*
SCHIEME. A party of pleasure.
SCHERCHIE. Church. Seyyn Sages, 1823.
SCHESELLE. A chisel. Nominale MS.
SCHISMS. Frivulous excuses. *East.*
SCHISM-SHOP. A dissenting chapel.
SCHOAT. A kneading trough. *Kent.*
SCHOCHIE. To suspect. *Will. Werv.*
SCHOOL. (1) To put back the ears, as a horse when provoked. *Var. dial.*
(2) A shool of fish, probably a corruption of the word shoal. *Line.*
SCHOOLING. Education. *Var. dial.*
SCHOOL-STREET. The university. *Oxon.*
SCHOOR. Battle; conflict.
   The good Due of Gloucestrie in the secon
   Of the parlement at Bury byeng,
   Was put to deth; and ny sith gret moranyng
   Hath ben in Ingland with many a sharpe shewyn.
SCHREWAD. A ribald; a rascal.
SCHROUGE. To press; to rub. *West.*
SCHYIE. The sky.
   I woowd I had the nymbell wynges
   Of mykly-white dove that clyps in sheye.
   *MS. Ashmole 49.*
SCHYI.DEN. To bring forth a child. This occurs in MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 60.
   “Puer,
   Anglice a schyle.” Nominale MS.
SCIEN. Learned. *Lydgate.*
SCIMMINGER. A piece of counterfeit money of base metal rubbed over or casched with silver. *Kent.*
SCIND. To wash. *Durham.*
SCINK. A newt; a lizard.
SCIRLTE. Hasty; wild; changeable.
SCITTE. Skittish. *Kent.*
SCITTURNE. A shrewd turn. *Hants.*
SCI. For many words commencing with *scit,* see under *scit.*
SCLATYRE. To be negligent.
   Sclatyre thy clothys bothe the short and syde,
   Passyng all mennes syse.
   *MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 15.
SCLAU. To scratch, or claw. *Cormw.*
SCLAUNDRE. Slander. (A.-N.)
SCLEEZY. Said of cloth, when the threads are irregular and uneven. *Devon.*
SCLENT. Gidled?
   A fote ynto the erthe hyt *scelente.*
   *MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 113.
SCLIJE. Discreet; cunning.
   The knyghtes rydyn on horsys hye,
   With wordes myld, feyre, and rydge.
   *MS. Ashmole 61,* f. 3.
SCLLOWED. Scratched. *Devon.*
SCOAD. To scatter, or throw abroad any loose earth, as mole-hills, &c. *Devon.*
SOCANES. Stones; pavement. *Cormw.*
SOCBY. A chaffinch. *Yorksh.*
SOCCHIONS. Scutcheons. (A.-N.) *“Schochen a badge, escuisson,”* Palsgrave.
   The *socchomus* of many knynt
   Of gold and cyprys was i-dyt,
   Brode besauntus and bryst.
   *Degrevant,* 1481.
SOCKERD. Sappy, as timber. *East.*
SCODE. To scatter. *Cormw.*
SCODIRDE. Whizzed along?
   The schafte *scodyrde* and schott in the schire byerne,
   And soughest thorowowte the schelde, and in the schalky rytek. *Morte Arthure,* MS. Lincoln, f. 76.
SCOG. To brag; to boast. *West.*
SCOIL. Rubbish; the head of a quarry before the strata appear. *Devon.*
SCOLAIE. To attend school; to study.
SCOLDING-STOOL. A cucking-stool. Mr. Wright discovered the following entries in a MS. register at Southampton, dated 1540 :
   Costs doyn in makynge of the *scodlingstool;*
   Furste, paid for J. pece tymber boughte of Robert Orchiere for the same stole, xd.
   For carriage of the same fro Hille to the west holle, iijd.
   Item, for sawynge of the same piece in liij. pices, vijd.
   Item, for iij. boltes and iij. pinnes of iron for the same stoole, vijd.
   Item, for the wheeles to convey the said stol by\n   commandement of the meyre, iij. iijd.
   Item, paid to Robert Orchierd for the makynge of the said stoole and wheelis, for iij. days laboure to him and his man, xd. the day, somma liij. vijd.
   Somma xx. vijd. ob.
SCOLE. A weighing-scale. *Pr. Parc.*
SCOLLOP. To notch; to indent. *West.*
SCOLOPENDRA. A venomous serpent. Metaphorically used for a courtesan.

SCOMBRE. Stercoro.

Also when they may noth scombre, then taketh
the rote of a cawiwro, and putte it yn oyle d'olyf,
and put it yn his foundement.  

MS. Bodl. 546.

SCOME. To skim. Skomyne, Pr. Parv.

And do hit thane ageyne over the fyre, and
scome hit welle thane, and do hit in boxun.


SCOMFERARE.

And with this noysye, and with this crie,
out of a bargye faste by,
Whiche hld was there on scomeire,
Men serten out.  

Gower, ed. 1554, f. 181.

SCOMFETE. To discomfit.

The Almayns be scoomefett
Wythowe any more lett.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, f. 157.

And if youre knighte happy sou
To be scoomefett or be sloo,
Os hyt wyll be may,
He wyll put hym yn youre wyll,
To make youre preez, as hys yskylle,
Wythowtyn more delay.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 30, f. 77.

And speede ryt; well all his journey,
And scoomefate his ennemys and dropt hem out.

Chron. Vidalus, p. 96.

After this bataille and scoomefite.


And when the deelvel herd hym thus say,
Als scoomefe he manyachet away.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 73.

And if tu goste to bataily this oriscone say,
And thou wshalt not be scoomefett that day.

MS. Harl. 2669, f. 96.

SCOMFISH. To discomfit; to oppress with heat; to stifle. North. Apparently connected with scoomefete.

SCOMOWR. A cook's skimmer.

SCOMOTHER. To scorch severely. Cumb.

SCONE. (1) A blockhouse; a small fort.

Except thy head, which, like a skonce or fort,
Is barrastado'd strong, lest wits resort.

Taylor's Workes. 1630, i. 75.

(2) The pavement. Cornw.

(3) A lantern; originally a light used for sacred purposes. "A scosse, or little lantern," Baret, 1580. In the North of England the term is given to a kind of candlestick, with a tin back, hung against the wall.

(4) To conduct a jocular warfare of words; to carry on good-humoured raillery. North.


(6) A screen. Cumb. Brockett says, "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." In Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 102, it seems to mean some sort of stall on which switches were to be displayed.

(7) "To sconce, to eat more than another, Winton; to sconce, to impose a pecuniary mulct, Oxon," Kennett, MS. To sconce at Oxford, was to put a person's name in the College hutty books by way of fine.

SCONFIT. Discomfiture?

SCO. 712

Josian lai in a castel
And segh that sconfit everich del.


SCOOPE. (1) A shovel used by maltsters. The term is generally applied to an instrument used for scooping out anything.

(2) The neck and breast of mutton cut as one joint. Devon.

SCOOSE. To discourse with. Somerset.

SCOOT. An angle, or corner, generally a cornered portion of field. Var. dial.

SCOETER. A syringe, or squirt. To go like scooter, i.e. very quick. East.

SCOP. The scalp; the head.

If I get a knap upon the bare scop,
Thou canst as well shite as shoote.

Robin Hood, ii. 22.

SCOPE. A kind of basin with a handle used for lading water. Lanc.

SCOPE-LAW. A space given to one in running a race. Dorset.

SCOPIOUS. Spacious; ample.

SCOPPE. Scoop; leap. (A-S.)

SCOPPERIL. A plaything with children, being a mould button with a hole in it, through which a piece of wood or quill is put for the purpose of spinning like a tetotum. Line. Metaphorically, a nimble child. Kennett has, "a scopering or scopperill, a little sort of spinning top for boys to set up between the middle finger and thumb." The term occurs in a MS. Dictionary dated 1540.

SCORE. (1) Twenty yards. This was a common term in ancient archery and gynnery.

(2) Twenty pounds weight. West.

(3) The core of an apple. Glosce.

(4) A mark, or notch. Var. dial.

And for the hire of two horses to Weybridge, to survey the timber, 12d.; and 12d. paid divers men, for raising and turning the timber there to see the scores; and 12d. for the expense of the accomptant and his servant, and their two horses there.

Archaeologia, xxiv. 384.

(5) To beat so as to mark the skin, a common term in Devon.

Of the yeorde somtyme I stood in awe,
To be scooryd, that was al my drecce.


SCOREL. A squirrel. Pr. Parv.

SCORER. A scout; a scouer.

The kyng, beinge at Notyngham, and or he came there, sent the scores al abowte the contrys adjoynynge, to aspye and serche yf any gairyngys were in any place against hym.

Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 7.

SCORING. According to Marshall, the Norfolk ploughmen have a singular expedient to prevent the soil when moist from turning up in whole glossy furrows, which they term scoring; for which purpose they tie a piece of strong rope-yarn round the plut or mould-board, which, by this means, is prevented from acting as a trowel upon the soil. See his Rural Economy of Norfolk, i. 139.

SCOR. The core of an apple. Salop.

SCORSE. To exchange. It is the translation
of changer in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, and is still in use.

SCORT.-ABOUT. To disturb; to injure. Warw.
SCORTE. Scorn; derision.
SCOTCH. (1) To stop the wheel of a coach or waggon with a stone, &c. Var. dial.
(2) To cut slightly; to mince. Hence, metaphorically, to spare, to refrain.

For when they come to giving unto holy and necessary uses, then they will sticke at a penne, and scotch at a groat, and every thing is too much.

Dent's Pathway, p. 74.

(3) Out of all scotch, excessively.
(4) To amerce; the same as to dock in other counties; thus, when a labourer has not done work in quantity or quality to satisfy his master, the latter will say, "I'll scotch you for this." Linc.

SCOTCH-AND-ENGLISH. In Cumberland the game of prisoner's base is sometimes so called, in allusion probably to the border wars.

SCOTCH-PIDDLE. A fiddle thus played:--the fore-finger is the fiddlestick, which plays between the thumb and fingers of the other hand. "S. North.

SCOTCH-FOG. A kind of misty rain. There is an old saying that "a Scotch-fog will wet an Englishman through.

SCOTCH-HOP. The game of hop-scotch. It is mentioned in Clarke's Phrasologia Puerilis, 1655, p. 322. Moor calls it Scotch-hob.

SCOTE. (1) A prop. I. Wight.
(2) A dragstaff. Glam.
(3) To plough up. Heref.

SCOTH. To clothe, or cover up.

SCOTOMY. A dizziness in the head.

SCOTS. Scotch cattle. North.

SCOTTING. A custom among boys of burning a bundle of pease-straw at the end of harvest. "In Herefordshire, boys at the latter end of harvest use to burn a wad of pease in the straw, which they call a scattering, and eat the pease being so parched," Blount.

SCOTTE. To cut badly, raggedly. "How you have scotted that leather;" "the beef was scotted shamefully." Wills.

SCOTTLES. An amusement with boys, who pelt each other with the stubble of wheat pulled up with the earth about the roots. This is called "playing at scottles." Suffolk.

SCOUB. A rod sharpened at both ends used in thatching. Northumb.

SCOUL. To burn fiercely; to look red, generally said of the sky. Devon.

SCOUP. To leap at prey. Palgrave.

SCOUR. (1) To scour a hedge, to deepen the ditch, and to breast up the hedge with the soil taken out. North.
(2) A shallow, gravelly part of a river. Warw.
(3) To clean out ponds, &c. East.
(4) A scourging, or beating.
(5) A noise; a tumult. Somerset.

SCOURGE. To sweep with a besom. Kent.

SCOURGE-METTLE. The instrument with which a boy whips his top. "Every night I dream I am a town-top, and that I am whipt up and down with the scourge-stick of love, and the metal of affection," Grim the Collier of Croydon, ap. Doddale, xi. 206.

(2) A difficult affair. Yorks.
(3) A diarrhoea. Var. dial.

SCOURING-STICK. A stick used in cleaning the barrel of a gun.

SCOUT. (1) A high rock. Lanc.
(2) A college errand boy. Oxon.
(3) A watchman. A cant term. Tusser has scoutswatch, ed. 1812, p. xxv.
(4) A small division of land. West.

SCOUTH. And he get scouth to wield his tree,
I fear you'll both be paid. Robin Hood, i. 105.

SCOUTHER. An uproar; a confusion. North.

SCOUT-WATCH. A spy. See Scout (3).

SCOVE. To run fast. East.

SCOVEL. A baker's maulkin.

SCOVEN. The neck of lamb. Somerset.

SCOVING. "Scoving is shoving the barley forward in order for binding," MS. Devon. Gl.


SCOWDER. A bustle; a confusion. North.

SCOWULE. A showl, or shovel.

SCOY. Thin, poor, generally applied to silks or stuffs. Cornwall.

SCOJIES. Scourges.

The her of his hed is al to drawe,
The body with scojies al to flawe. MS. Addit. 11307, f. 49.

(2) To scratch, or claw. East.

SCRABBED-EGGS. A lenten dish, composed of eggs boiled hard, chopped and mixed with a seasonings of butter, salt, and pepper.

SCRABLE. (1) To scramble. Somerset.
(2) To scratch with the nails. Linc.

SCRADGE. To dress and trim a fcn-bank, in order to prepare it the better to resist an apprehended overflow. All loose materials within reach are raked together; and such additions as are to be had are procured, and so applied, as to heighten and strengthen the upper part on the side next to the flood. Forby's East Anglia, ii. 290.

SCRAPPISH. The cray-fish.

SCRAPPLE. To scramble; to struggle; also, to wrangle or quarrel.

SCRAH. (1) A ghost. North.
(2) Offal; remnants. Yorks.
(3) A crooked forked branch. West.
(4) A lean, thin person. Devon. The adjective scraggy is common everywhere.

SCRAGGED. Hanged. A cant term.

SCRAGGLE. To scramble. Dorset.

SCRAM. Distorted; awkward. Also, bennumbed with cold. West.
SCRAMB. To pull, or rake together with the hands. "Yorksh.
SCRAMMED. Deprived of the use of some limb by a nervous contraction of the muscles.
Somerset.
SCRAMMISHES. Scratches. West.
SCRAM. To catch at; to snatch. North.
SCRAM. To scratch. East.
SCRAMCHUM. Crisp gingerbread. North.
SCRAMNEL. A lean person. Lanc.
SCRAMNY. Thin; measly. Var. dial.
SCRAMS. Scraps; refuse. Dorset.
SCRAMT. To scratch. Somerset.
SCRAP. (1) To scratch. East. "To scrape as a hennasoze," MS. Dictionary, 1540. (2) A plan, or scheme.
SCRAPE. (1) To shave badly. Var. dial. (2) To bow, or make obeisance.
SCRAPE-GOOD. A miserly fellow.
SCRAPE. A bad fiddler. Var. dial.
SCRAPE. To grub about. Oxon.
SCRAPES. As well as in the common sense, this word is in Suffolk particularly descriptive of the small pieces of fat pork remaining after the operation of boiling, for the purpose of extracting the lard for store for domestic use. Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 334.
SCRAFT. Slightly frozen. Devon.
SCRAT. (1) To scratch. (2) Scratched. West. On the sege then sat he, And he sratte me fulle vylysly. MS. Cantab. Fl. H. 36, f. 152. And ylkane skratte uther in the face, And thaire awe fleche of ryve and race. Hampole, MS. Boxen, p. 215. And sratte hur vysage alle with blood, And croyed owst as ocho were woode. MS. Cantab. Fl. H. 38, f. 129.
(3) A swaggerer; a bully.
(4) The itch. Salop.
(5) A miserly fellow. West.
(7) Nearly worn out. North.
(8) A rack for pigs. Beds.
SCRATCH. The stone which forms the stratrum immediately under the soil. Lincl.
SCRATCH-CRADLE. A game played by crossing thread or string between the two hands in a peculiar manner.
SCRATCHED. Slightly frozen. Devon.
SCRATCHINGS. The remainder of the fat, after it has been melted down into lard. Worc.
SCRATE. An old woman.
SCRATTLE. To scratch. Var. dial.
SCRAUK. To scratch. Yorksh.
SCRAWF. To waste. West.
(3) Any things which have been thrown about in a disorderly confused manner are said in Hampshire to be scrawled.

SCRAWLING. Slight; mean. Herref.
SCRAWLY. Thin, as corn. Derb.
SCRAWMY. Awkwardly tall; thin and ungracefully; said of one, who is all legs and wings like a glibet pie. Lincl.
SCRAWN. To clamber up. North.
SCREAK. To creak, as a door, &c.
SCRED. Shroud; dress. Weher.
SCREECH. (1) The swift. West. (2) The missel thrush. Var. dial. The term was anciently applied to the screech-owl. "Strix, Anglice a schrych," Nominales MS.
SCREECH-OWL. The swift. I. Wight.
SCREECHY. i.e. Scratchy, applied to land, when the scratch or rock is covered with a very thin layer of earth. Lincl.
SCREEDEL. To scrone over the embers, to hover over them, covering them with one's coat as with a screen. Devon.
SCREENED. Sifted. North. A screen is a high standing sieve for cleansing corn.
SCREES. Small stones or pebbles. North.
SCREET. (1) Half a quarter of a sheet of paper. East. (2) Flexible; supple.
SCREEVE. To run with corrupt matter, as a wound, a corpse, &c. Lanc.
SCREEFE. The sheriff.
When Roben ynto the hall cam, The scrife sone he met, The potter cowed of cortesy, And sone the scrife he gret. Robin Hood, b. 33.
SCREIK. (1) To shriek; to scream. Yorksh. (2) The peep of day. North.
SCRETE. Slight; supple; limber.
SCREW. (1) A miser. Var. dial. (2) To have the stomach-a-blic.
(3) A courteous. A cant term.
SCREW-BOX. A kind of shell-fish.
SCREWWDY. To crowd. Beds.
SCRIBBLE. To card wool. Devon.
SCRIBBLE-SCROBBLE. Scribbling. North.
SCRIBE. To write; to make marks with instruments, as carpenters. North.
SCRIDE. To stride. Somerset.
SCRIGG'D. Forced; squeezed out. North-amptonsh.
SCRIGGINS. Apples left on a tree after the ingathering. Gloce.
SCRIGGLE. To writhe; to struggle. East.
SCRIKE. A scream. North. Also a verb, to shriek; to scream.
SCRIM. To crush; to bruise. I. of Wight.
SCRIMMED. Shrivelled up. Devon.
SCRIMER. A fencer. (Fr.)
SCRIMMAGE. (1) A skirmish; but now used for a general row. Var. dial.
Prayce Ouffur at this skirmage for all his pryde
Fled full fast, and sough the no gyde.
MS. Landeswma 208, f. 10.
(2) A mean dwarfish person. West.
SCRIMMITY. Stingy; close. West.
SCRIMP. To spare; to pinch. Var. dial.
Hence scrimping, a small pittance.
SCRIN. A small vein of ore. Derb.
SCRINGE. To shrink; to cringe. Var. dial.
SCRINKT. Screwed. Cornw.
SCRINT. To scorch or singe, applied generally
to those substances that shrink together a
good deal in burning, as leather, parchment,
ink, woollen, the hair, &c. Somerset.
SCRIP. A list; a slip of writing; a writing.
A slip occurs in Chaucer.
SCRIPTURE. Writings; books. (A.-N.)
SCRIT. A writing; a deed.
A scrip of a covenantant I mad ther was
Bywtnne me and Sathanas. MS. Addit.11307,f.95.
He dyde on hys clothys astye,
And to Seynt Jhonne he wrote a skryte.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 46.
SCRITCH. To shriek. Devon. The thrush
is called a scritch from its noise.
SCRITHE. To writhe about.
SCRITICK. A mite of money. South.
SCRIVE. (1) To describe. Palgrave.
(2) To shriek; to scream. North.
SCRIVENER. A writing-master. Scrieines,
writers, transcribers. (A.-N.)
SCRIVING-IRON. An instrument used for
numbering trees for sale.
SCRIBLE. To scramble. West.
SCRUFF. Refuse of wood. Dorset.
SCRUG. A stunted bush. North. Scroggy,
abounding in underwood. "The way toward
the citt was stony, thorny, and scroggy," Gesta
Romanorum, p. 18. "Scrogs, blackthorn,"
Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.
SCRUGGLINGS. The small worthless apples
which are left hanging on the trees after the
crop has been gathered. Worc.
SCRUGGY. Twisted; stunted. East.
SCRUG-LEGS. Bandy legs. Norf.
SCRUME. To walk awkwardly. North.
SCROOGLE. A crush. North.
SCROOF. Dry scales, or scabs. Lanc.
SCROOP. To creak. West.
SCROUSE. To crowd; to squeeze. Var. dial.
SCROW. (1) To work hard. North.
(2) Uproure; confusion. Yorksh.
(3) Cross; angry; surly. Wilt. Ray gives it
as a Sussex word. At Winchester I heard an
ugly woman described as looking scrow, appar-
ently without any reference to the temper.
(4) A roll, or scroll. Palgrave.
He is so puilld that he may not grow,
Countryfetid in a figur and payntid in a scrow.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 53.
SCROWL. To broil, or roast. Devon.
SCRROYLE. A mangy fellow. A term of con-
tempt used by Shakespeare and Jonson.
Then upon Sabbath days the scranye begins,
With most unhallowed hands, to weed up sinnes.
Taylor's Works, 1609, lit. 11.
SCRUB. A mean fellow. Var. dial.
SCRUBB. To get rid of. Devon.
SCRUBBADO. The itch. A cant term.
SCRUBBED. Squalid; mean; shabby.
SCRUCE. A truce at play. East.
SCRUDDY. Short; dwarfish. North.
SCRUDE. To rub.
SCRUDGE. A courtesan. Devon.
SCRUFF. "A kind of fuel which poor people,
when firing is dear, gather up at ebbing water
in the bottom of the Thames about London,
and consists of coal, little sticks, cockle-shells,
and the like," Blount.
SCRUGGLE. To struggle. Palgrave.
SCRUMP. (1) Crisp. South.
(2) To crunch. Somerset.
(3) To double up. Devon.
SCRUMSHUS. Stingy. Suffolk.
SCRUNCH. To crunch. Var. dial.
SCRUNCHLIN. A small green shrivelled ap-
ple stunted in its growth. West.
SCRUNT. An overworn wig, besom, &c.
SCRUNTY. Short; stunted. North.
SCRUPULOUS. Doubtful.
SCRUSE. A truce. Suffolk.
SCRUSH. A bandy, or club. Devon.
SCRUTCHELL. Refuse of wood. Sussex.
SCRUTHING-BAG. A coarse bag through
which cider is strained. West.
SCRY. A flock of wild fowl.
SCRYE. To descry. North.
I knewe never mane so wyse,
That couth telle the scriving,
Ne scroye the metys of prys
Was servyd in that saile. Degrevant, 1090.
SCRYLE. Couch-grass. West.
SCRYVED. Emitted purulent matter. Still in
use in Lancashire. See Sceene.
His woundis seryved and still he lay.
MS. Harl. 2250, f. 91.
SCUCH. A hanging-shelf. See Withals' Diction-
arie, ed. 1608, p. 136.
SCUD. (1) To spill. Devon.
(2) To clean with saliva. Yorksh.
(3) A slight rapid shower. Var. dial.
(4) A scab. Devon.
(5) A scud of larks is a small number, less than
a flock. Oxon.
SCUDDER-OF-FLAME. Same as Scud (3).
SCUDDICK. Anything of very small value;
of the smallest worth. North.
SCUE. Shade; shadow. Duneim.
SCUFF. (1) Or scruff of the neck, is the back
part of the neck; it is generally used when a
person seizes another by that part. North.
(2) To shuffle in walking. West.
SCUFFIN. Same as Fruggan (1).
SCUFFLE. (1) A linen garment worn by chil-
dren to keep their clothes clean; a pinafore;
a coarse apron worn by servants when doing dirty work. *Sussex.*

(2) A garden hoe. *Salop.*

(3) To scuffle out one’s shoes, to kick them out as if always at football. *West.*

SCUFFLER. A sort of plough, with a share somewhat like an arrow-head, drawn by a horse between the ridges where turnips have been drilled, to root out the weeds; thus acting like a Dutch hoe, but on a larger scale. *Lincoln.*

SCUFFLINGS. Refuse of wood. *East.*

SCUFFER. To hustle; to hurry. *Cumb.*

SCUG. (1) To hide; to take shelter. *North.* As a substantive, a place of shelter.

(2) The declivity of a hill. *Yorkshire.*

(3) A squirrel. *Hampshire.*

SCUGGERY. Secrecy. *Yorkshire.*

SCULK. (1) An impure person. *A.-S.*

(2) A company of foxes.


Into ye town of Rochell, they say, God hath sent a skul of fish for their relief, as he did miraculous when H. ye 39th besiged it. *MS Hari. 386.*

(2) To scold. *Devon.*

SCULSH. Rubbish, but most generally used with reference to the unwholesome things children delight to eat, lollipops, &c. *Kent.*

SCULVERING. Low; sculling. *Lincoln.*

SCUM. (1) To mow. *Suffolk.*

(2) To strike any one on the mouth.

SCUMBER. To dung. A hunting term, applied properly to foxes. It is frequently written *scummer,* as in Florio, p. 72. But he that gains the glory here, *Mus scummer furthest,...most clear.*

*Quinum Deliciorum,* 1656, p. 6.

SCUM-FELLOW. A very low person.

SCUMMER. (1) Wonder. *Somerset.*


(3) A fire-shovel. *Yorkshire.*

SCUN. (1) To reproach in a public manner, with a view of exposing to contempt or shame. *Somerset.*

(2) To throw a stone. *North.*

(3) To shun; to avoid. *Devon.*

SCUNNER. (1) To loathe; to shun. *North.*

(2) To notice; to observe. *Northumb.*

SCUNNING. A disease of the heart.

SCUPPETED. Spoken of leaves of trees that are turned black, and crumpled up with frost or blight. A Herefordshire word, according to Urry’s MS. additions to Ray.

SCUPPET. A shovel, or spade, of uniform width, the sides turned a little inward. A spade tapers toward the cutting edge. The tiller handles too diller; the scupper having merely a cot on the top of the tiller, and the spade having the top of its tiller perforated, which is called an eye tiller. The scupper is sometimes used for digging as well as the spade, but is not so suitable for flag or strong land. *Moore.*

SCUR. To move hastily. *Yorkshire.*

SCURE. To secure. *South.*

SCURELL. A rabbit. "Siroprillus, scurellus, scurelle," Nominales MS.

SCURGE. A whip for a top. *Lincoln.*

CURRAN-TOP. A peculiar kind of top formerly used at a game called scurran-neggy, which was much in vogue in Cumberland during the last century. *MS. Glossary in my possession.*

SCURRICK. A small piece. *Yorkshire.* *West.*

Sometimes scuddick, and perhaps more generally scritick, an atom. *Lincoln.*

SCURRIFUNGUE. To lash tightly. Also, coire canalarit. *Devon.*

SCURY. (1) To scour in pursuit. *East.*

(2) To hasten away. *Var. dial.*

SCURY-ALE. But to conclude this drinking slye tale, we had a sort of ale called scurry ale.

*Taylor’s Works,* 1630, i. 126.

SCUSE. To excuse. *Var. dial.*

SCUT. (1) The tail of a hare or rabbit. The hare itself was also so called. Also, to dock an animal’s tail. Still in use.

(2) Short, as a garment, &c.

SCUTCH. (1) Couch grass. *West.*

(2) To strike or beat slightly. *Yorkshire.* Pegge has *scutch’d,* whipped.

(3) To cleanse flax. *Worc.*


SCUTCHEON. A key-stone. "A scutcheon in the midst of a vaute, where all the course of the carved stones or timber doth resort," Hollyband’s Dictionaries, 1593.

SCUTE. (1) A scute was declared to be worth half a noble by a proclamation of Henry V., printed in Hall, f. 37. "Scute, a present of Money," Devonshire Glossary.

(2) A reward; a gift. *Downs.*

SCUTIN. A small apple pasty; a tafta tart. *Winton.*

SCUTTER. To have a diarrhoea. *North.*

SCUTTLE. (1) To walk fast. *Lincoln.*

(2) A small piece of wood, pointed at both ends, used at a game like trap-ball. *Cumberland.*

(3) A shallow basket or wicker bowl, much in use in the barn, and in other departments of husbandry. "A scuttle, dosser, basket to carry on the back," Cotgrave in *V. Hotte.*

(4) A dish, or wooden platter.

SCUTTLES. The hatches of a ship at which the goods are let down.

SCUTTY. Short in stature. *Yorkshire.*

SCUTTY-WREN. The wren. *West.*

SCWON. Shone; glittered.

In a cloud offluewes,
Hydi did never remewe
The spee;
But evere in one
Bryght hyt sevon

SCY. A scythe. *Cumb.*

SE. A seat; a kingdom. *A.-N.* And rythe forthwith the angelle tarieth nouyst,
But heide his wey from the see of glorye.

SEA

Under the foot of Mount Mambré,
There he chose to set his abode.

Curtus Mundy, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 16.

SEA. A large number or quantity of anything.

Sussex.

SEA-ADDER. The pipe-fish. Cornw.

SEA-BEANS. Small black pebbles. Devon.

SEABLE. Visible; to be seen.

SEA-BOTTLE. Many of the species of the sea-wrack, or fucus, are called sea-bottles, in consequence of the stalks having round or oval vesicles or pods in them; the pod itself.

SEA-CROW. A corromanant. South.

SEAKY. Boggy; wet. Salop.

SEAL. Part of horse armour.

SEALE. (1) The sallow. Yorksh.

(2) A furnace for boiling salt.

SEALED-DOVE. A dove with the eyelids sown up, in which state she rises perpendicularly till her strength is quite exhausted, and then falls down lifeless. Thy windows all are shut in this dark cave: Thy eyes closed up; and when, like sealed dove, Thou fin' wast not flutter upward, light to have, This flesh to thee united will not move, But draws thee back, and clips thy soaring wings, Or at thy loftiest pitch thee downward flings.

Clowrey's Divine Glimpses, 1659, p. 75.

SEAM. (1) A horse-load of wood. Ray gives this as a Sussex word, but it seems to have fallen out of use in that county. See, however, Marshall's Rural Economy of the West of England, i. 398, who gives it as a West Devonshire word.

(2) A strata of coal. North.


(4) A quarter of an acre. Also, a quarter of corn. South and East.


SEA-MALL. A bird thus described by Holms. "The bill white, but yellow towards the tip, bending towards the point; the feet of a pale green, claws black."

SEAM-RENT. Bagged; very shabby. As a verb, to unsew or make ragged.

SEAMS. The marks of the seamanship.

SEAM-SET. A shoemaker's instrument for smoothing the seams of boots and shoes.

SEAN. (1) A sort of net. Lin. Polwhell describes it a pitchard net, and a very large net used in Hampshire for catching mackerel and herrings is so called. "Seon, or seyn, a great and very long fish net," Howell.

(2) Soon. Norf.

SEA-NAG. A ship. Westm.

SEA-PINK. The plant thistle. Yorksh.

SEA-PYE. The oyster catcher. Drayton.

SEAR. (1) The yellow betwixt the beak and the eyes of a hawk. Barmers.


SEARLE. To imbrace by thy seare and saposse arms. The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 26.

(3) The touchhole of a pistol. Hence used metaphorically for the pudendum muliebrum. Light of the seare is, of course, equivalent to light-heeled, loose in character. Tickle of the seare, wanton, immodest. The commentators have never yet satisfactorily explained a passage in Hamlet, ii. 2, "the clown shall make those laugh, whose lungs are trokeled o' the seere," i.e., those whose lungs are wanton, or excited to laughter by coarse ribaldry. That this is the correct explanation there cannot, I imagine, be the slightest doubt. "Discovering the moods and humors of the vulgar sort to be so loose and tickle of the seare," Howard's Defensive, 1620, ap. Douce, ii. 230. These senses of the word have never before been developed.

Even as a pottle that is ready charged and bent, will fife off by and by, if a man do but touch the seare. Lombard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 452.

She that is fayre, lusty, and yonge, And can comon in ternes with stylis tonge, And wyll abyde wyspersynge in the eare,

Thynke ye her tayle is not light of the seare. Commere Secretary and Jalousye, n.d.

SEARCH. (1) A tent, or probe.

(2) To penetrate. Var. dial.

SEARCHERS. Persons appointed to examine corpses, and report the cause of death.

SEARCHING. Keen; piercing. Var. dial.

SEARSINGS. Sittings; cleansings. When your three searsings be done after my lore, Then break the stone as you did before. Aesmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. 1659, p. 408.

SEARY. Thin, or worn. Devon.

SEASON. (1) To seize or pounce on anything as a hawk does.


SEAT. (1) The summit of a mountain.

(2) A number or nest of eggs; on which they set poultry. Thus they say: "I'll give you a seat of eggs." "I found in the stable, &c., a seat of eggs I did not expect." Line.

SEATER. A piece of cloth worn so thin, as to be almost in a hole, is said to be "all in a seater." Norf.

SEAT-RODS. Hazel twigs. Salop.


SEAVE. A gown. Somerset.

SEAVELE. A soal. The sea soal, in like manner, which our countrymen for brevity sake call a soal, other more largely name a sea soal, maketh a spolit of fishes betweene rocks and bankes, but it is not accounted in the catalogue or number of our English dogs, notwithstanding we call it by the name of a sea dog or a seacatle. Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 171.

SEA-WARE. Sea-weed. Northumb.

SEAWL. Wet stuff. Lanc.

SEAWSE. To strike a person over the face. Lanc.
SEAWTERYED. A stupid fellow. Lanc.

SECATOUR. An executor.
Then is he a trystour, 
Fore he trystys to his secatour, 
He shall be his soule socour. MS. Douce 302, f. 2.
Wyse mon if thou art, of thi god 
Take part or thou house wynde;
For or thou leve thi part in thi secateur ward, 
Thi part non part at last end. Rotliq. Antiqu. 1.314.

SECLELED. Sickened. Will. Weru.

SECHAN. Such a one. (A.-S.)

SECIE. To seek. (A.-S.)
By dereworthy God, sayd Robyn, 
To seke all Englonde thorowe, 
Yet founde I never to my pay, 
A moche better borowe." Robin Hood, i. 13.

SECHETI. Visits. Weber.

SECK. (1) Such. North.
(2) A sack. Still in use.
To seek. Yorksh.

SECKERLY. Usual. North.

SECKET. A term of contempt, addressed generally to a child. Linc.

SECKING. Canvas for sacks. North.

SECONDS. Second-rate flour. Var. dial.

SECRET. Secret. (A.-N.)
SECRET-HOUSE. A country-seat.

SECT. (1) Sex. Very common.

SECTED. A suit. (A.-N.)

SECTEDLY. A small hammer, sharp on one end of the iron part, used in chopping large stones, &c.

SECTURE. An executor. Palsgrave.
That that comed in the sectures hondes.

SECURE. Sure; certain; positive.

SEDE. To produce seed. (A.-S.)

SEDENKINE. A sub-dean.

SEDGELY-CURSE. A horrible imprecation, thus given by Howell,—"the devil run through thee and spurred with a styche on his back."

SEDKE. A sea-ditch, or sea-water creek.

SEDLED. Lulled to sleep.

SEDOCE. The herb branck-ursine.

SEDOW. The fish aurata. "Aurata, Anglice a sedow," Nominalis MS.

SEDULL. A schedule.

Yes, if I should gather up all inconveniences in heape, I should not be satisfied with a setull, but write a whole volume. Don Simonides, 2d Part, 1584.

SEDYR. Cider. Prompt. Parv.

SEE. (1) Saw. Isambras, 604.
The nativity according to our modern authors, is one of the best that ever I see, but according to our method it is a very evil one, and yet I do believe there is not one artist in 40 can give any reason for his death at that time, or why he should dye of a consumption, seeing the ascendent is no ways afflicted. Bishop's Marrow of Astrology, p. 64.

(2) The sea. (A.-S.)

(3) To make a see of, i.e., to be able to see.

Oxon.

(4) To look on; to protect.
Now God you save, our queen, madam, 
And Christ you sawe and see 
Here you shall have chosen a new true love, 
And you will have none of me.
Ballad of Sir Aldlingar.

SECH. To see the devil, to get tipsy. To see the back of anything, to get rid of it.

SEECH. A land-spring. Cheesh.

SEED. Saw. Var. dial.

SEEBIRD. The water-wagtail. North.

SEED-COD. A seed-lip, or basket out of which seed-corn is sown. Var. dial. "Satiolum, a selde type," Nominalise MS.


SEEDS. Young grasses; land newly laid to grass. Staff.

SEEDSMAN. A foreman on a farm, whose duty it is to sow the corn. South.

SEEDY. Poor and miserable-looking. The term is used by Goldsmith.


SEEK. (1) To seek, i.e., at a loss.
(2) To starch clothes. Somerset.

SEEKING-RAKE. A small-toothed rake.

SEEIL. (1) Sealed. Done.

(2) Good fortune; happiness. (A.-S.)
Now doghty, now in dowte,
Now in sorrow, now in seele.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 25.

(3) To wainscot. Harrison, p. 187.

(4) A sieve. Lanc.

SEELEN. Seldom. Lanc.

SEELS. The wooden exterior of the collar of a cart-harness. East.

SEELY. Simple; silly; harmless. (A.-S.)

SEEM. To think, suppose, imagine. "I seem 'tis a terrible longsome time." Devon.

SEEMEY. Seemly. Coles.

SEEN. (1) A cow's teat. Kent.

SEER. (1) Sure. North.
(2) An overlooker. Somerset.

SEEERYNG. A searching; an examination.

SEE-SAW. A kind of swing, formed of a plank on a fulcrum.

SEEET. Seest thou me is apparently a game at the dice or tables.

Wonder it is to see how the Frenchmen juggles with this phantastical lawe, following the crafty horse-dealers, which use a play called seest thou me, or seest thou me not.
Hall, Henry V. i. 4.

SEE-TRE. Cloth worn till it is threadbare, i.e., see-through. North.

SEEVY-CAP. A cap made of rushes.

SEFYNT. Seventh. (A.-S.)
The seftyn heven, as sey the story, 
Is paradys after purgatory.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 83.

SEG. (1) A castrated bull. North.
(2) To totter; to give way. See Seg.

SEGE. (1) A seat. (A.-S.)
One sotte sege was he sett, 
Amonge grete lorde at the mete, 
And servide of many riche brede. 
The chytle was sett with grete honowre 
Bytwise the kyng and the emperoure, 
His mete they gan hym schrede.
Octavian, Lincoln MS.
A sege was ordeyned for hem thre
To beholde alle the pryvyte
Of that holy Sacrament.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 66.

On softe seges was sche sett.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 89.

(2) A jakes. MS. Arund. 249, f. 88. It was used for stooal in all senses of that word, even the dirtiest, as in the Tempest, ii. 2. "Latrina, a siege or jakes," Elyot, ed. 1559.

(3) A man: a knight. (A.-S.)
And when the batelle enjoined,
With spere spere they foyneyde,
There myght no sege be ensayled,
That faught in the fielde. Degrevant, 275.

To the senesator Petry a sundeman es commyne,
And salde, syr, sekyryt your seges are suppryslyde.
Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.

(4) To besiege. R. de Brunne MS.
SEGET. A subject. (A.-N.)
SEGG. (1) The ledge. It occurs in a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 2.

(2) The hedge-sparrow. Decon.

SEGON. A poor labourer, in contempt.
Tusser, p. 260. Segger occurs as a term of reproach in Chester Plays, ii. 51. Seg-head, a blockhead, Craven Gloss. Seikette, a term applied to a young person who is overgrown and greedy.

SEGRUMS. Ragwort. Yorksh.
SEGGY. Hard, as skin is. Cumb. "A wound with a callous skin over it is said to be seggd,'" Kennett, MS.

SEGIE. Saw. Isumbars, 17, 259.
SEGREGATE. To separate. (Lat.)
Such never came at all forward to better themselves, neither by reputations for virtues which they were careless to possess, nor for desire they had to purge or segregate themselves from the soft vices they were first infected withal.

Kenevorth Parke, 1594, p. 10.

SEGS. Sedges. See Sedge (1).

SEYD. Said?
Maistor, shal I teldon more?
Ye, qued the vox, al thou most sugge,
Other elles-wers thou most abugge.
Gosip, quod the wolf, forfeg hit me,
Ich habbe ofte sekyd qued bi the.
Nen seide, that thou on thine live
Miseredest mid mine wive.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 276.

SEIE. (1) To tell. (A.-S.)
Go seith thi fadur he is to blame,
That he for gode dose me schame.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

(2) To go; to arrive.
SEIF. A reed, or bush.
SEIGH. (1) A sieve. lance.

(2) To sag down heavily. North.
SEIGN. Seven. Lane.
SEIGNORIE. Power; dominion. (A.-S.)
SEILLINGE. Assault; attack.
And in the first of that seynghe
Thal slowne michel hevet genge.

Arthour and Marlin, p. 308.

SEINDE. Singed. (A.-S.)
SEINE. To sign. Lydgate.
SEINT. (1) A saint. (A.-N.)

That pryngle it perceyvyd and he let it passe and goo,
That was to Cryst his creature he did call,
To our Lady and to Seynt George, and other seynes moo;
Then sodenly uppon his knees the prynce did fall,
Besechynge the good Lorde and his seyntes alle
His ryght hym to senden and defende hym of his foolo,
And said, ever, good Lorde, thy wilie be tooo!

MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.


A seyn of silke whiche sche ther hadde
Sche knitte, and so hirselfe sche ladde.

SEINTUARIE. A sanctuary. (A.-N.)
SEINURYE. Lordship.
Thogh God have gyve hym the seynurye,
He syl hym no leve to do roborye.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 15.

SEITE. Sight. See Gyuyt.
SEIT-HOUSE. A dwelling-house.
SEIVE. A dwarf-rush. Comb.
SEIZIN. Possession. Still in common use as a law term, applied to property.
Hit is the casei shal be thin,
Of him shal thou soone have seteyn.

SEIZLING. A young carp.
SEK. (1) A sack. (2) Sackcloth.

SEKE. Sick; ill. (A.-S.)
SEKERE. Secure; certain.
As seker as bred ys made of floure,
Smelle theme in seyne with thy nose,
The sweetnes of that savoure
Shalle geve the lysens to lyve in ease.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6.

Or we wyll the walles kepe,
The sekerpar may we reple.


SEKERINGE. A securing.
That thay shalle make me a sekerynge
A trewes to holde us bytwene

MS. Harl. 2292, f. 114.

SEKERSTEINE. A sacristan.
SEKSTE. Most ill or sick.
Of povere mene that myghte lile goo,
They tukne innelle a seynty or moo,
Of thame that sekeste were.
Isumbars, 560.

SEKILMAN. An invalid.
SEKKE. "Pyl the bag," marg. gloss.
The thyles the excutors sekke,
Of the soule they ne rekke.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 41.

SEKUR. Certain.
He sayde, Befyse, thou schalt dye anon,
For sekour we schall the sloon.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 124.

SEL. Self. North.
SELEDYNES. Chaledonies. Gawayne.
SELCOUTH. Strange; wonderful; uncommon.
(A.-S.) Selkouthe; wonderful, MS. Cotton.
Vespas. D. vii, "Sekow or selkow seyne,
Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221.

SELDE. Seldom. (A.-S.)
Yet ever in on my dwellyne is with thee,
For seide or never I parte ous of thy sght.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 30, f. 22.
SELDEN. Seldom. "Selden, i.e. seize is sone foryte" is the burden of a song in the Vehm MS. corresponding to the well-known proverb, "out of sight, out of mind." The following stanza in a copy of the Cuckowe and the Nightingale appears not to have been printed. It follows l. 296 of Ury, p. 845.

Wyth swiche a lord wille I never be,
For he ys bynde and may nothynge see,
And whome he hit he not nor whom he fallith,
And in hys courte ful selden trouth avaylyth,
So dyverse and so wilful ys he.

MS. Cantab. ff. i. 6, f. 19.

SELE. (1) A yoke for cattle.
(2) Fortunate. (A.S.)
(3) Season; time. (A.S.) Still in use in the Eastern counties. A servant letting himself, asked his master "if he would stand seel and meale," it was, perhaps, for harvest, and I understand the question to mean, would he promise the usual time for rest and refreshment, as well as for the commencement and cessation of daily labour. The seel referring, perhaps, more especially, to the levengers and forses. If the query was to a tradman, say a bricklayer, it would probably refer to what is usually allowed in the way of rest and food. "I dont know much of her, only just to give her the seel of the day," That is, "good morning" or "good evening."

Moore's Suffolk MS.

Lorde, thought the clerk, now whom
Myst y fynde thyse yche seel
To whom y seel y seel Pers wele.

MS. Hari. 1701, f. 30

SELEN. To seal. (A.S.)

SELERE. A cellar.

There was his food and his nordichynge pure both fast seel of his sustaunaye. MS. Cantab. f. 114, f. 19

SELERELLE. A visor, or mask.

SELF. Self, same. (A.S.) This is the objective case. Selves, plural.

SELF-BLACK. The natural colour, not dyed.

SELF-HEAL. The herb pumpenell.

SELFISH. Self-conceited. Heref.

SELF-UNED. United to itself.

SELF-WILNESS. Obstinance.


SELIK. Such. (A.S.)
For at the world ne wold not naut
That leh were to chapitre I brout,
For none selvs werkes. MS. Digby 86.
That ne shak nowere be,
That I shal von selvs falsed,
On bedde ne on flore. MS. Digby 86.

SELL. (1) A saddle. (Fr.)
And turning to that place, in which whyleare
He left his lythe steed with golden sell,
And goodly gorgeous barbes, him found not theare.

* * *

Spenser's Faerie Queene, II. II. 11.

(2) A porpoise. Northumb.
(3) As unexpected failure. Var. dial.
(4) A cell. Chaucer.

SELLED. Sold. Linc.

SELENGER'S-ROUND. St. Leger's round, a favorite old country dance.

SELLICH. Sweet; mild. (A.S.)
Love is les, love is lof, love is longinge;
Love is ful, love is fast, love is frowrings;
Love is selitch an thing, were shal soit singe.
Love is wele, love is wo, love is geddede;
Love is lif, love is deth, love may houz fede.

Wright's Anecdotes Literinar, p. 96.

SELLING. "Chytrindra, the play called selling of peares, or how many plums for a penic," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 298.

SELLY. Wonderfully. (A.S.)
Sikurly i telle the her,
Thou shalt hit bye ful selly dere.


SELM. Gate rails. Northumb.

SELM. Self. Linc.

SELOUIRE. The canopy of a bed.
Hir bed was of asure,
With a chekir selour.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 136.

SELT. (1) Sold. North.
(2) Chance; uncertainty. Cheesh. "Selt, casus; it's but a sel which, forte fortuna accidit," Coles' Latin Dict.

SELThIE. Advantage; benefit. (A.S.)
Nom in with the to Denmark lathie,
And do thouch nothent onrest this fare,
Lith and selthe selore are. Havelok, 1338

SELT-MYES. Seldom. Somerset.

SELVYN. Self; same. (A.S.)
Nethes the selyn messe
Ys nother the wurse ne the lesse.

MS. Hari 1701, f. 10

SELYWLY. Self-wulled. Fr. Pare.
SELY. "Sely or fearefull, pauureus," Palsgrave.
"Sely wretched, mecheant," Bid.

SELYBLE. Easy; comfortable.

SELYNES. Happines. (A.S.)
We wreches wilfully forsake
The sclynes that never shal skale.

Curro Mundi, MS. Coll. Trim. Cantab f. 141.

SEM. (1) Needlework.
(2) To think. Devon.

SEMANT. Slender. North.

SEMANZE. Glue; mortar. North.

SEMBLABLE. Likeness. (A.N.)
Thus every thing draweth to his semblable
Lodgate, MS. Ashmole 50, f. 18.

SEMBLABLE. Similarly. Semblably cold is, that love, yeas, rather it is no love, which containeth not in it the virtue and strength of working. Becon's Works, p. 94.

SEMELAND. (1) Appearance. (A.N.)
And yef her may devyse brighte and shyne
Werne faire that the queene,
In maykyng, sembault and heavre,
They wold quyte hymme gode and true.

MS. Rau. C. 55.

(2) Behaviour. (A.N.)
The kyng beheide the queene mylde,
And sawe that she was wytch chylde,
Then made he glad semblant.

Twenty tymys he dud hur kyse,
Then made they game and flysse,
And he toke hur be the hende

MS. Cantab. Pf. ii. 38, f. 72

SEMELAND. Appearance. (A.N.)
SEN

Hys body, hys vyseage, ych wyys
Of semeland, he semyl curtayes.

SENEDALL. Same as Cendal, q. v.
And the duke of Surye that daile high marshall
Of England entred into the listra with a great com-
pamy of men apareled in silke sendall embroidered
with silver both richely and curiously.

SENED. (1) To see. Isumbras, 749.
He is cum to aske iij. pounde;
Goo and fecht it in a stounde,
The sothe that I may sene.

SENEN. (A.S.)
(2) An assembly of scholars.
SENACK. Seneca. Chaucer.
SENENE. Seen. (A.S.)
The pamen was as elene as hit byfore was,
And no thynge sene that there was do.

SENEVE. To change, said of a corpse; to
warp, said of wood. Ches.

SENFY. Sign; appearance. North.

SENG. Shelter; shade. Yorksh.

SENGILLY. Continually.
Bot I am sengilly here with sex sum of knyghtes;
I beeseke yow, sry, that we may soonde passe.

SENGLES. The claws of a hawk.
SEN-GREEN. The house-leek. "Now sleake

SENN. Sin. (A-S.)
Her haves thau, sone, mikel sene.
Loverd, for his suete nome,
Let the therfore have no shome!

SENNET. (1) A particular set of notes on the
trumpet or cornet.
(2) Seven-night, or week. North.

SENNIGHT. Mustard-seed. Baber.

SENOWRYE. A senate. Pr. Parv.

SENOYS. The people of Sienna.

SENSE. (1) To understand. West.
(2) No sense, poor, not good. East.

SENS. To incense. See Maundeville's
Travels, p. 174; and Hollyband's Dictionarie,
1593, in v. Encenser.

SENSINE. Since then. Cumb.

SENSTERE. A sempstress.

SENT. (1) Assent; agreement.
Many armes were tynt,
That were never at the sent
To come to that tournamente,
To do swyke deies.

SENTAWSTEN. St. Austin.

SOUTH. Thurrow Goddes helpe and Sentawsten,
The sphere aone he toke to hym.

SENTENCE. Meaning.

SENTHURST. I wil grant hym blytheley
Of alym landes the senthury.

SENTINE. A keneel. (Lat.)

SYNYES. Signs, referring to the system the
monks had of talking with their fingers.

Dedyst thou never know the manner of our synyes?

Bede's Kynge Johan, p. 27.
SEP. Sheep. (A-S.)
Have her ten and shining,
This ich gave the to meting,
To tuggle the sep and swin. MS. Digby 96.

SEPT. A railing. Britton.

SEPULTURE. A grave. (A-N.)

SEQUACIS. Followers.
They abuse themyselv, and also obtir thirre sequents, ghevyn credence to such as written of affecction, levyn the trouth that was in deede. Horene’s Fragment, p. 298.

SEQUENCE. Regular order; succession. Sequent, following; a follower.

SEQUESTER. Separation. Shak.

SER. Sure. Const. Freeman’s 602.

SERE. (1) The same as Scar, q. v.
(2) Several; many; each. It is still in use in the Northern counties.
Hys handys he sufferd, for thy sake,
Thus to be bore with nayles sere.
MS. Cantab. P. ii. 38, f. 40.

Hem is lever to for here
Romanus, many and sere.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 4.

To gayre yow kene and knew me clere,
I shall yow schew insappylles sere.
Croft’s Excerpta Antiqua, p. 107.

Bot also in many other comforthes and savours;
Swettenes, and wondirfule felynges one sere maners.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 230.

Now hafe ye here a greythe lesoune,
Of sere maters that je solde leere.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 3.

SERKULL. A circle.
A serkyl of golde that wold noghte
With an c. pownde of golde be bughte.
MS. Cantab. P. ii. 38, f. 170.

SERMON. To speak; to discourse.
Seynt Jhene to Troye bygan to sermon,
Wyt examples of gode resum.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 46.

SERONE. A barrel or package of soap.

SERPELL. Wild thyme.

SERPENTARY. A kind of still.
Do thero a gaines of good reed wyne, and let hym stonde so al nytt, and stepe tyl the morow, and thanne distille him thower a sermonary.
MS. in Mr. Pettigrew’s possession, xv. Cent.

SERPENTINE. (1) A kind of cannon.
As the serpentine powder is quickly kindled, and quickly out, so the salamander stone once set on fire can never be quenched.
Greene’s Gsaydonus, 1593.

(2) Pertaining to the serpent.
The byter galle plenly to enchace
Of the venym callid serpentyn.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 30, f. 6.

SERPET. A wicker or rush basket. “A serpet, corbis serpens,” Coles.

SERPHO. A kind of tetter, or dry eruption on the skin. Shak.

SERRE. To join closely. (Fr.)

SERRY. Idiotic; mean. Line.

SERTAN. Certain; certainly.
The porter rose anon seritan
As some as he herd Johnhe calle;
Litiul Johnhe was redy with a swerd,
And bare hym to the waile.
MS. Cantab. P. v. 48, f. 151.
SESE. (1) To cease; to make to cease. 
Mesages to him send in hat, 
Fore wele he went bit was but wast 
Him to withlond in honé way; 
And prayd hym to ease of his outrague, 
And take Kateryn to marage, 
Al Fravnce to him schuld do homage, 
And crone him kyng affyr his day. 

}M. Dauce 3v2, f. 69.

They seynd not tylle hyt was nyghte.

\*M. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 76.

(2) To give seizin to.
I gyf the my doghtur be the hande, 
And see the in alle my lande.

\*M. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 247.

(3) To seat, or place.
In Tyberius tyne, the trewe emperour, 
Syr Sesar hymself sesed in Rome.


(4) To seize.
Thow sulde his cepbre have sesed, and sysute aboune, 
Fore reverence and realte of Rome the noble.

(5) To seize.

SEESAR. A small Scotch coin.
SEESOURS. Scissors; candle-nippers.
SESS. Invitation to a dog to eat something, perhaps smell to it first. 
Dorset.
(2) Possessions; property.
SESSILE. To change seats very often.
SESS-POOL. A receptacle for filth; a kind of reservoir for drains.
SESSY. Close. (Fr.) The word sest is used by Marston apparently in the same sense.
SESTIONS. Sestiana mala. A kind of apple mentioned in Rider's Dictionaries, 1640.
SE-STOERRE. Sea-star. (1.-s.)
Heyl, levedy, se-stoerre byrht, 
Godes moeder, edy wyht, 
Mayten ever vurast and late.

\*Redig. Antig. ii. 228.

SESTRON. A cistern. Percy.
SET. (1) To hire; to let. Var. dial. Also a substantive, a lease or grant. For to save hym in his ryght My goodes bethe sette and solde.

\*Robin Hood, i. 11.

(2) A game, as at whist, &c. Also a verb, to win the game. East.

(3) Astounded. East.

(4) To set by, to treat with consideration. "For connynge they set not by," Interlude of the iii. Elements, n. d. To set store by, to set value upon. A set-down, a rebuke. To set at, to put a price on anything. To set up a side, to become partners in a game at cards. A set-to, an attack, or onset. Hard set, in a difficulty. To set on, to put yeast to work. A dead set, a combined scheme against any one. Set fast, confined. Set off, to go. Set out, a commencement or beginning. To set up, to be refractory; to oppose; to be raised above one's merits. To set off, to reduce a reckoning by striking off too heavy charges.


(6) To push; to propel. Newc.
(7) To protect; to accompany. Yorksh.
(8) A young plant; a shoot.
(9) Set the hare’s head to the goose-giblet, i.e., tit for tat.
(10) A gambrel. Yorksh.
(11) To settle; to bind. Var. dial.
(12) To place to account. (A.-S.)
(13) The Deity is mentioned in the Towneley Mysteries, pp. 97, 118, as He that “sett alle on seve,” i.e., set or appointed everything in seven days. A similar phrase at p. 85 is not so evident. It is explained in the glossary, “to set things in, to put them in order,” but it evidently implies in some cases an exactly opposite meaning, to set in confusion, to rush to battle, as in the following examples. “To set the seve, to agree upon the time and place of meeting previous to some expedition,” West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 390. These phrases may be connected with each other. Be this as it may, hence is certainly derived the phrase to be at sixes and sevens, to be in great confusion. Hierod, in his anger at the Wise Men, says,—
But he they past me by, by Mahowne in heven, I shalle, and that in hy, set alle on seis and seve; Trw ye a kyng as I wyll suffre thaym to seve Any to have mystyr bot my self fulle even.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 143.
Thas he sette on seve with his sekyre knyghtzhet.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.
The duk swore by grete God of hevene,
Wold my hors so seve,
Set wolde I sett all one seve,
for Mylord the swet! Degrecrat, 1270.
Old Odeome godesse makes not thee unseve,
Nor carelessly set all at seis and seven.
Taylor’s Works, 1630, ii. 71.

SETE. A city. (A.-S.)
There ys a gyant of grete renowne,
He dysterwhythe the bothe setc and towyn.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 39.

SETEWALE. The herb valerian.
Fykes, rey isn, dutes,
Aimand rys, pomme-garnates,
Kanel and setwale.
Cy of Warwike, p. 421.

SETH. (1) Since. (A.-S.)
Never seth we weddyd ware,
Therefore I make full mekyll care;
Bot now we must perf[e] a-two,
Do thou the best, fore I must go.
MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

(2) A scythe. Nominale MS.

SETHE. To boil. (A.-S.)

SET-HEDGE. A quickest hedge. East.

SETILLE. Seat. (A.-S.)
Fowles of heven er prowe know lnow that wald hege thaire settile above alle other fesse of the se.

Apon the settyl of hyn majestid
That day sal alle men before hym.

SETTINGS. Saplings.
For such as be yet inmur and weak, and newly planted in the religion of Christ, and have taken no sure root in the same, are easily moved as young settings.
Becon’s Works, p. 18.

SEW. (1) Same as Asue, q. v.
(2) Sowed. Linic.
(3) To wipe the beak, a term in ancient hawking given by Berners.

SETNESSE. A decree. Hearne.

SETE. Ruled. Scott.

SETEN-ON. Short in growth. North.

SETER. (1) To cut the dew-lap of an ox or cow, into which helleboraster, called setterwork, being put, an issue is made for ill-humours to vent themselves. North.

(2) An accuser. Colo.

SETER-GRASS. The herb bear’s-foot. Yorksh.
Spelt setyrygrise in Nominale MS.

SETER-OUT. An editor, or author.

SETTING. The west, so called because the quarter of the sunset sun.

SETTING-DOWN. Said of a hawk when put into the mew. Gent. Rec. ii. 63.


SETTING-STICK. A stick used for making the plaitts or sets of ruffs.

SETTLE. (1) To fall in price. Linic.
(2) A long seat, generally one with a long back to it. North. It is an archaism. See settle.

SETTLE-BED. A folding bed.

SETTLE-STONES. Stones at the edge of a gutter in a cow-house. North.

SEU. Suit. Hearne.

SEUGH. A wet ditch; a drain. North.
“Thw townes sinken, the common sew,” Nomenclator, 1585, p. 391.

SEUNE. Seu. Cumb.

SEUREMENT. Security, generally used in the legal sense. (A.-N.)

SEURTEE. Certainty. (A.-N.)

SEVEN-NIGHT. A week. This word occurs in The French Alphabet, 1615, p. 18.
He leyth not oom sevynghte.
MS. Cantab. F1. ii. 38, f. 63.

SEVEN-YEAR. “Has been a vile thief this seven year,” Shakespeare. It was a proverbial expression for a long time.
O, the body of a Gorge,
I wold I had then heare;
In faith, I wold chope them.
They ware not so hack this seven yeres! Marigeage of Witt and Wadome, 1579.
I can then thanke Sensuall Aperyte;
That is the best daunce without a pyple
That I saw this seven yeres.
Interlude of the Four Elements, n. d.

SEVERALS. Portions of common assigned for a term to a particular proprietor, the other commoners waiving for the time their right of common over them. See Hunter on Shakespeare, i. 267.

SEVERY. A division or compartment of a vaunted ceiling. “Severous of a howse,” MS. Dictionary, 1540.

(5) To ooze out. Suffolk.

(6) To drain land. A covered drain or wet ditch is called a sew. Var. dial.

(7) To morn; to lament. Kennett.

SEWANT. The plaise. Northumb.

SEWE. (1) To assay meat at table. "I sewe at meete, je taste," Palsgrave.

(2) To follow. (A-S.)

In wyntur, in the depe snowe,
On every side the wil me trace;
Be my steppyss they wil me knowe,
And seuen me fro place to place.

Syr, he scyde, ye come ryghte nowe,
Go before, y wylle sewe yow.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 110.

(3) To make suit for a thing.

SEWELL. A scarecrow, which generally consisted of feathers tied to a string to prevent deer from breaking ground, by frightening them. The term is metaphorically used in a passage quoted by Nares, in v. Shevelles, who entirely misunderstands it.

SEWENT. Even; regular. West. Coles has it in the sense of convenient, fit.

SEWER. The officer who set and removed the dishes, tasted them, &c.

SEWESTER. A sempstress. Somerset. The term occurs in the Pr. Parv.

SEXESTEN. A sexton.

The sexsten went welle than,
That he had been a wode man.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 240.

SEXTARY. A measure of honey and oyle, and the like quantity of water, but in the fit it helpeth with vinegar by smelling to it. It helpeth the palse, taken with rew or wine, as ol in rew, so as also all heart trembling, ache in the stomach, and quaking of the sinewes.

SEXTA. Sixth. Perceval, 248.

SEXTIPARTITE. In six parts.

They not only made an indinque sextipartite sealed with their seals and signed with their hands.

Sexta Unio, 1546.

SETRY. A sacrist, or vestry.

SEY. A skimming dish. West.

SEYLENDE. Sailing.

And thus by schip forth seylende,
Hire and hire childe to Rome he brounte.


SEYNE. Sodden, or boiled.

SEYNOWRES. Nobleman. (A-N.)

Salle he never so worse se his seyuewe in Rome,
Ne sitt in the assembl: in syghte wyth his feris.

Morts Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

SEYNTWARE. A sanctuary.

And uche wonde that thel there bare,
He spered hem in hey seyntware.

Cruce Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 43.

And intrede into Seynt Edes seyntware.

Chron. Vitulin. p. 82.

SEYPER. A drunkard. Camb.

SHA. A meadow.


Alle that ben sore and shabbed eke with sygne,
Rather with pite thame with redure wyne.

Lydgates, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 22.

SHABBAROON. A mean shabby fellow.

SHAB-OFF. To abscond. North.

SHAB-RAG. A mean beggarly person.

SHAB-WATER. A water generally prepared with tobacco, and sometimes with the addition of some mercurial, to cure the shab.

SHACK. (1) Torove about. As a substantive, an idle worthless vagabond. Var. dial.

(2) In Norfolk and Suffolk, liberty of winter pasturage, the lords of manors having the privilege to feed their sheep at pleasure upon their tenants' lands during the six winter months. Also a custom in Norfolk to have common for hogs, from the end of harvest till seed-time, in all men's grounds; whence to go at shack in that county signifies as much as to go at large. Dict. Rust.

(3) The grain left after harvest and gleaning; fallen mast or acorns. East. Tusser has the phrase shack-time.

(4) To shed, or shake out. Var. dial.

SHACK-A-BACK. An idle vagabond.

SHACKATORY. A hound.

No shackatory comes neere him; if hee once get the start, hee's gone, and you gone too.

The Wandering Jone.

SHACKED. Rough; shaggy. West. "Their hauie is shacked," Harrison, p. 41.

SHACKELY. To shake out, or scatter, as hay from a waggon. "How ut do schakely about!" Devon.


SHACK-FORK. A wooden fork for shaking straw off the barn floor. Yorksh. "A schakforke, pastinatum," MS. Dict. 1540. For pastinum? Kennett explains it, "a fork of wood which threshers use to shake up the straw withall that all the corn may fall out from amongst it."

SHACK-HOLE. A hollow in the ground which receives the surface water. Craven Gl. ii. 111.


(2) A twisted band, generally made of rushes or straw. Somerset.

(3) An iron loop moving on a bolt.

(4) Stubble. Herf.

The cure is thus: let him bleed of his two breast veins, of his two shackle veins, and of his two veins above the cornets of his hinder hooves: if the veins will bleed, take from them three pints at least, if they will not bleed, then open his neck vein and take so much from thence. Save the blood, and let one stand by and stir it as he bleeds, lest it grow into lumps.

Sheppins Beasts, 1007, p. 400.

SHACKLE-HAMMED. Bow-legged.

SHACKLE-NET. The flue net. North.

SHACKLES. Cow-chains. North.
SHACKLING. Idle; loitering. Var. dial.
SHACKLOCKS. Locks for fetters.
And bids his man bring out the five-fold twist,
His shackles, shacklockes, hand-gacies, and chains.

SHAD. (1) Overhead; excelled. Lanc.
(2) Separated; shaded. Hearne.
SHADANDE. Shedding; scattering.
The schaffe schodered and schotte in the schure beryne,
That the schadande blode over his schanke rynnes.

SHADBRID. A minnow.
SHADE. (1) A sheath. Suffolk.
(2) The same as Shard, q. v.
(3) A shed. (4) To shed. North.
(5) "Discrimen, the shade of the hede," Nominales MS. inter membra humani corporis.
It means the parting of the hair on the head.
(6) Shed; flowed. Gawwayne.

SHADEL. A water-gate; a gate for stopping water used in mill-streams.

SHADOW. (1) Same as Bone-grace, q. v.
(2) An uninvited guest. (Lat.)
SHAFF. (1) Chaff. (A.-S.)
(2) Nonsense; stupid talk. North.
SHAFFERONS. Chaffrons, or chapfrains.
SHAFFLES. A bangler. Yorkshire.

SHAFFLING. (1) Indolent. (2) An awkward and insignificant person. North.
SHAFT. (1) The handle of anything. A broomstick is a besom shaft, and the use of the word is to denote the handle of a spoon or fork, &c. Lanc.
(2) Creature. (A.-S.) The copy in MS. Vespas. A. iii, f. 4, reads "wit tuin maner o scoft."

For he wold be that Kyng of craft,
Worshed within two manner shaft.
Censor Minuti, Ms. Coll. Tixin. Cantab. f. 3.
(3) An arrow; a spear. Palgrave.
(4) A napole.
(5) A lead-mine, or coal-pit. North.
(6) A net for catching birds.
SHAFTED. Set; sank. Gawayne.
SHAFTMAN. A measure taken from the top of the extended thumb to the utmost part of the palm, and generally considered as half a foot. (A.-S.) "A shafman, shaffnet, or shaftment, the measure of the fist with the thumb set up," Ray's English words, ed. 1674, p. 40. Florio, p. 414, gives it a particular meaning, "a certaine rate of cloth that is given above measure, which drapers call a handfull or shaft-man."
The cantelle of the clerke schede he kерfes in sondyre,
Into the shudryde of the schalie a schaftmane large.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.

SHAG. (1) Rough hair. Devon.
(2) A slice of bread. Cumb.
(3) A kind of cloth, used for lining of cloaks, church hassocks, &c. Silk shag is occasionally mentioned.
(4) To shake, or jog.
(5) The same as Shack, q. v.
(6) A cormorant. South. Hence the phrase, as wet as a shag.

(7) To sink away. Glouc.
SHAGAPENTER. A shoulder of pork roasted, with the blade-bone cut into it. Devon.
SHAGEBUSH. (1) A sackbutt.
(2) A harquebus, or hand-gun, "Schagbusshe a gonne, harquebutte," Palgrave.
SHAG-FOAL. A sort of ghost or spectre, which under this appearance is thought by the common people to haunt different parts of the county. Lincl.
SHAG-HAT. A sort of hat made very long in the down. North.
SHAG-RAG. A mean beggarly fellow. "Guerruset, somewhat like our shagrag, a by-word for a beggerly souldior," Cotgrave.
A scurvy shagragge gentleman new come out of the North, a punce, a freshman, come up hither to lerne fashions and secke to expel me.

Exchange Ware at the Second Hand, 1615.
For plainnesse is despised, and honestio
Is fellow shakervag with simplicitie.
Scot's Certaine Pieces of this Age, 1616.
The shak-rog shag-haird erue, whose boundlesse minds
Must be supplide with shifting or by stealth.
Taylor's Urania, ed. 1630, p. 7.

SHAIL. To walk crookedly. "I shayle with the fete, jentretaille des pieds," Palgrave.
Still in use, Forby, 294. Shailer, a cripple. See further in Shale (4).

SHAKE. (1) To dance. Originally, to go at a great rate, to move rapidly. (A.-S.)
(2) To shake the elbow, to play at dice. To shake a fall, to wrestle. No great shakes, nothing extraordinary.
(4) A fissure in the earth. Derb.
(5) Futuo. This seems to be the ancient form of shag, given by Grose. "Lascivius, Anglice a schakere," Nominales MS.
(6) To brag, or boast.
SHAKE-BAG. A large game-cock.
SHAKEBUCKLER. A swashbuckler; a bully.
SHAKE-CAP. A North country game.

(2) Applied sometimes to quick action. "I'll do it in a brace of shakes." East.

SHAKING. (1) The auge. North.
As to the nature of our Wiltshire sheep, negatively they are not subject to the shaking, which the Dorsetshire sheep are.

Aubrey’s Whits, MS. Royal Soc. p. 399.

(2) Shaking of the sheets, an old country dance, frequently mentioned with a double entender by our old dramatists.
Besides, there are many pretty provacatory dances, as the kisling dance, the cushion dance, the shaking of the sheets, and such like, which are important instrumentall causes whereby the skilfull hath both elyents and custome.

Taylor's Works, 1630, ii. 96.
SHAKING-NAUGHT. Worthless.
SHAKY. Feeble; weak. Var. dial.
SHALDER. (1) A kind of slate.
(2) To go way; to tumble down.
(3) A broad flat rush.
SHAIL. (1) A husk. "The shailis or stalkes of heme," Holinshed’s Dictonaire, 1593. Also a verb, to husk or shell, as peas, &c.
And many shalue he syse falle from hurre byye tho.


His colour kepyng even in oong by kynde,
And doth his pypines in the sebaile hynde.

(2) An earthen pan. Somerset.
(3) Loose ore or substance from a mine or quarry; alum ore. North.
(4) "Proper to the feet, in with the heels and out with the toes," Itallamsh. Gl. p. 121.
"Esrailier, to shale, or straddle with the feet or legs," Cotgrave. See Shail. "To drag the feet heavily," Craven Gl.
(5) To go way, or slide down.
SHALK. (1) Chalk.
Thurgha a faire champayne undys schalkie byllis,
The keying frayntes a-fourth over the fresche strandes.
Morte Arthur. MS. Lincoln, f. 66.
(2) A man; a soldier. (A-S.)
Thame schalkis scharelype scheftys theire horses,
To schewen them scoly in theire schene wedes.
Morte Arthur. MS. Lincoln, f. 70.
(3) Armour for the shoulder? "Sembles one the souldiers, and settyse thrymynys, Thurgeon the scheltys so schene scheltes, they towelys.
Morte Arthur. MS. Lincoln, f. 92.
SHALL. A shool. Devon.
SHALLIG. Scanty, thin, applied to dress. Dorset.
SHALLOP. A two-masted vessel.
The very flower and prime of the Spanish armie,
In fourcore ponts or long-bottomed boats and shallops, before Stavenisse, a little island in Zeland, some of the shallops then running on ground, and the fleet of the United Provinces setting upon them, divers endeavoured to escape, who were slain or drowned.
MS. Harl. 646.
SHALLOW. The finscale fish. East.
SHALM. (1) To shrick. Suffolk.
(2) The tapestry of a bed.
SHAILIE. A psalter. Chaucer.
SHAM. (1) Shame; bad conduct. Shamasterne, not one. North.
(2) To blush with shame.
SHAMBLE. (1) To dispere. East.
(2) To walk awkwarilly. Metaphorically, to be unsteady in conduct. Var. dial.
SHAMBLES. The frame of wood that hangs over a shaft-horse in a cart. Oxon.
SHAMEFAST. Modest. Palsgrave.
SHAMERAGS. Shamrocks.
Whilst all the Hibernian kernes, in multitudes,
Did feast with shamerags strew’d in u-quebagh.

Taylor’s Work. a. 1630, ii. 4.
SHAMES. A mode of exclamiation. What the shames! i.e. are you not ashamed?
SHAMES-DEDE. A death of shame.
Therefore at hym thay hadde envoy;
A tornament than did thay erye,
Thay thoghte to do hym queude,
And shames-dede with alle. Luimbras, 612.

SHAMEW. Same as Chamner, q. v.
SHAMMING-ABRAHAM. An odd phrase, common among soldiers and sailors, used when they counterfeit sickness or infirmity. It was probably derived from the Abraham men of Shakespeare’s time, described in King Lear. See Abraham-Men.
SHAMMOCKS. A bad going horse.
SHAMNEL. A masculine woman. Glouce.
SHAMS. Gaiters. Lincoln.
(2) To turn out the toes. Yorkshire.
(3) Wild; said of cattle when inclined to run; sometimes also, I believe, of a profligate spendthrift. Lincoln.
SHANDERY-DAN. A kind of small cart or trap, generally without springs.
SHANDLICHE. Vileness; baseness. (A-S.)
No for Merlin the gode clerk,
That can so michel schandliche werk.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 150.
SHANDY. (1) Shabby; untidy. Dorset.
(2) Mild; gentle. North.
(3) Wild; unsteady. Yorkshire.
SHANGY. A riot, or row. North.
SHANK. (1) The projecting point of a hill, joining it with the plain. North.
(2) The spoke of a wheel. Devon.
(3) Dust; twilight. Yorkshire.
(5) The tunnel of a chimney.
SHANKS. (1) Slates. Durham.
(2) Fur from the legs of animals. "Schanke of bouge, fourrure de caiissetes," Palsgrave.
Also at the geoyne up of Master Chauceneller into the Lollars tower, we have good prooffe that there laye on the stockes a gowne eyther of murrey or crimsoyn in grayn furred with shanke.
Hull, Henry VIII. f. 51.
SHANK’S-NAG. On foot. Var. dial.
SHANNA. Shall not. North.
SHANNY. Wild; foolish. East.
SHANTEGOS. Half-bricks. I’ar. dial.
SHANTY. Smart; gay; showy. Var. dial.
SHAPE. (1) To begin; to commence. North.
Also, to tell a tale.
(2) A mess; a litter. Devon.
(3) A dress of disguise. A very common term in old plays.
"Count, a woman shappe, con," Palsgrave.
Bochas reehthash of wyfes many oone,
Which to her husbandis were contarsouris;
Among alle other he writhy of oone,
Sereamis hir name, of leyving vicios,
Queene of Asslie, he calith hir thus;
Which wold no man in any wyse dune,
But wyth her crokis shop encrece and multiply.
Relig. Antiq. ii. 28.
(5) A portrait, or picture. Devon.
(6) Formed; figured. (A.S.)
Thy counselliere schalle be an ake,
And in a clowthyng ye schalle be schape.
*M.S. Canteb. Hist. ii. 38, f. 841.

SHAPES. A tight-laced girl.

SHAPING-KNIFE. A shoemaker's paring-knife.

Polgrave.

SHAPLY. Fit, comely. (A.S.)
Constant in vertu, flemer of malsey,
Trew of your worde, of wordys incurable,
Benigne and gracius, al voyd of vyce,
Humblum of speryt, discrict, and honourable,
Shaply and fayre, joconde and amesible.
*M.S. Fairfuz 16.
He is nouz *eshaply for to wyve
In erthe amonge the wymen here.

SHAPPEROON. Her shappersones, her perriglws and tires,
Are relques which this flait'rey much admir'es;
Rebatoes, maske, her husk and busk-point too,
As thinges to which mad men most homage doe.
Taylor's Workes, 1630, ii. 111.

SHAPPERS. Makers, creators.
But she kunne the poynte of crystenyng,
Ne belethe nat on these shappers.
*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 64.

SHAPS. Oats without the grain. North.

SHARCE. To search. "Rimer, to be sarchyld," Vocabulary, MS. xv. Cent.

SHARD. (1) A piece of broken pottery; a fragment of stone or any brittle substance. Var. dial.
"Shardeles of marble wherewith they used to playster theyr walles," Elyot in v. Crusta.

(2) An opening in a wood. Yorkshire.

(3) The shell or hard outward covering of insects. North. The scales of an animal. "The shard-borne beetle," the beetle borne on by its shard, Shakespeare. Some are of opinion that Shakespeare here means shard-born, born in a shard, or dung, and Harrison, p. 229, calls the beetle the turd-bag.
"For longe tymbe goth so betoyle,"
"As with his awerd, and with his spere,
He that might not the serpente dere;
He was so sherdled all aboute,
It held all edge toole withoute.
Gower, ed. 1554, f. 103.

(4) A notch. Var. dial.
(6) A gap in a fence. Var. dial. According to Stanihurst, p. 11, it was so called in his time by the inhabitants of Fingal. "Nethe stille ne sherd," Lydgate, p. 114.

(7) To take a sherd, i.e. to take a cup too much, to get tipsy. Devon.

SHARE, (1) To cut. (A.S.)
The beste stedes that thel hade
By the scholders he them scharde,
He was never so hard y-stade
Shee were ne for wo ! Degrevant 1630.
As the prest hyt brak, the anguel hyt shone.
*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 66.
Hur skarlet sleve he schare of then,
He seyle, ladie, be theys ye shalle me ken.
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 89.

(2) A crop of grass. Somerset.
(3) The sycamore tree. West.
(4) A vile woman. Devon.
(5) To ridicule any one. Linc.
(6) The pubes of a man. (A.S.)
Sychone se i never ere
Stondynghe opene schare.
*MS. Porkington 10.

SHAREVIL. A garden fork. Salop.

SHARGE. Futuo. North.

SHARHOG. A yearling sheep. North.

SHARK. (1) To swindle; to defraud. Shak. Also a substantive, a thief, or swindler. Grose gives it as an Exmoor word. Shark-gull, sharcker, one who preys on sempitons. These thieves do rob us with our owne good will,
And have dame Nature's warrant for it still;
Sometimes these *sharkes* doe worke each others wark,
The raving belli often robs the barker.
Taylor's Workes, ii. 117.
The owle-cyd *sharkers* spled him how he felt
To finde a post; his meaning soone they smelt.
Scott's Philemon, 1616.

(2) A notch. Glouc.

SHARM. To make a confused chattering noise. Sharming, a confused noise, a din, a bussing, such as is made by chattering or murry children, Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 339.
And though the sharms and crye, I care not a myght,
But with my sharpe swordse ther ribles I shall strake.
Dycty Mysteries, p. 10.

SHARN. Cow dung. North. A cockchafer is called a sharne-bug in Sussex.

SHARNEBUDE. A beetle. Kennett gives it as a Kent word for a black beetle.
Lyke to the sharnebudes kynde,
Of whose nature this I fynde,
That in the hotest of the day,
When comen is the mery May,
He spret his wynge, and up he beeth.
Gower, *MS. Bodl. 294, f. 29.

SHARP. (1) Cold; frosty. Var. dial.
(2) The shaft of a cart. West.
(3) Pungent in taste. (A.S.)
(4) Quick; active. Var. dial. It occurs in Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221.

(5) A sword.
I desire that a chalice be made of my great sharpe, and offered to our Lady in the Lady Chapel at Tewkesbury.

SHARPING-CORN. "Is a customary gift of corn, which, at every Christmas, the farmers in some parts of England give to their smith for sharpening their plough-irons, harrow-tines, and such like, and exceeds not half a bushel for a plough-land," Blount.


SHARS. The refuse of flour; sometimes, an inferior sort of flour.

SHARPS. Very hungry. Var. dial.
And so I think that if ane were so sharps set as to eat fried flies, buttered bees, stued snails, either on Fridaie or Sundale, he could not be therefore indicted of haulte treason.
Stanihurst's Ireland, 1586, p. 10.
SHARTE.  
Thane warme it hate in a scharthe, and anoynyte the gowte bi the fire, and do so ofte, and it wille ese mekyll.  

SHASHOONS. A sort of stiff leathers tied round the small of the leg to make the boots look smooth and in shape. *Glouce.*

SHASOR. A wine-cooler.

SHATERANDRE. Dasing. *Gawayne.*

SHATTED. Bespattered. *Devon.*

SHATTER. (1) To sprinkle. *Kent.*
(2) A number, or quantity. *South.*
(3) Harebrained; giddy. *North.*
(4) To scatter about. *Dorset.* Hence shatterly, loose, not compact.

SHATTER-PATE. A giddy, weak fellow.

SHAY. To chastise. *R. de Brune.*

SHAUL. (1) Shallow. *Iar. dial.*
(2) A small washing-tub, made hollow, and without staves. *Kent.*
(3) To cast the first teeth. *West.*
(4) A wooden shovel without a handle, used for the purpose of putting corn into a winnowing machine. *Sussex.*
(5) Salve for bruises. *Devon.*
(6) To dispute; to wrangle. *Linc.*

SHAYLE. A small coppe. *Kent.*

SHAVELDER. A fellow who goes wandering idly about like a vagabond.

SHAVELING. A friar, in contempt. John preached to al men repentance of former misdoing, and Becket proclaimed to his shavelinge Immunitie of condigne punishment, even in a case of most wicked murdring.  
*Lambard’s Perambulation, 1596, p. 438.*

SHAVER. A cunning shaver, a subtle fellow; a young shaver, a boy.

SHAVES. Shafts. *West.*

SHAVING. Anything very small.

SHAW. (1) To scold sharply. *West.*
(2) A thicket. This word is often explained a small wood, and in the glossary to *Syr Gawayne,* a grove, or wood. In early English writers it has usually the meaning I have assigned to it, but the other senses are also employed. "Under the shaw of the wood," *Morte d’Arthur,* i. 374. Still in use in the provinces. He that cometh forermaseth slayne in that schawe shene.  
*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137.*

That sange in the sesone in the schene schawes  
So lawe in the lawndes so lykand notes.  
*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 81.*

It thouȝe hire sanye and seye, here  
I wol abide undir the schawe.  

In somer when the schawes be sanye,  
And leves be large and long.  
Hit is fulle mery in feyre forestes  
To here the foulys song.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 125.*

Levere is the wrenne,  
Abouten the schawes tenne,  
Than the fithel draut,  
Other the floute crau.  
*Relig. Antiq. ii. 107.*

(3) To rub the skin off by friction. Still in use.  
(Swed.)

SHAWE.  
To shewe.  
We have you tolde the sothe sawe  
Of al that we have leve to shawe.  
*Censor Mundii, MS. Coll. Vin. Cantab. f. 113.*

SHAW-FOWL. An artificial bird, made for fowlers to shoot at. *Dict. Rust.*

SHAWM. A shalm; a sort of pipe resembling a hautboy. *Arch. xxiii. 44.*

SHAWNTY. Showy; flashy. *Norf.*

SHAWS. The tops of turnips, &c. *Lanc.*

(2) A light colour. *Kent.*


SHEAD. (1) To slope regularly. *Chees.*

SHEAF. A bundle of arrows. *Drayton,* p. 29, mentions "a sheafe arrow."  
*SHEAL. (1) To shell peas, &c.*
(2) A temporary summer hut.

SHEAR. (1) To gnaw, or eat off; to tear with the teeth. See Palsgrave, and Thomes’ Anecd. and Traditions, p. 27.

But this must be wrought under the earth in the caves, dennes, or furrowes, made of purpose, which is to be performed two manner of waics, one by placing the gin in some perch of wood, so as that assoone as the beast is taken by the necke, it may presently fly up and hang him, for otherwise with his teeth hee will shawe it asunder and escape away alive.  
*Topell’s Beasts, 1607, p. 225.*

(2) A sheath for scissors. *West.*
(3) To reap. *Var. dial.*
(4) A crop of grass, &c. *Devon.*

SHEAR-GRASS. A species of sedge.

SHEAR-HOG. A ram or wether after the first shearing is so called. *Midl. C.*

SHEARING. A sheep only once shorn.

SHEARING-KNIFE. A thatcher’s tool used for shearing the roof. *Yorksh.*

SHEARMAN. "Scherman, tondeur," Palsgrave.  
"Schermannes poole, preche a draps," Ibid.  
"Tondeur de draps, a sheerman or clothworker," Cotgrave.

SHEAT. A young hog. *South.* "Gorret, a little sheat," Cotgrave.

SHEATH. (1) The prepuce of an animal.  
(2) The piece of timber which holds the beam and threock together.

SHEAVE. To bind corn. *Midl. C.*


In heed he had a sheed biforn,  
As Nazarenaus han there thei are born.  

(2) Mingere. *Devon.*
(4) To spill. Still in use. Schodex, pours, occurs in Syr Gawayne.

(5) The handle of a pail. Devon.

(6) To surpass; to excel. Lanc.

(7) Surprised. Yorksh.

(8) The sheath of a knife. East. It occurs as a verb in the Pr. Parv.


(10) A tub for cream. Lin.

SHEDDELE. A channel of water.

SHEDE. A female sheep. Lin.

SHEEDINGS. The seventeen kirs or parishes in the Isle of Man are divided into six parts, which are there calle'd sheedings, every sheeding comprehending three kirs or parishes, except one which has only two. Kennett, MS.

SHEELY. The chaffinch. North.

SHEEN-NET. A large drag-net.

SHEENSTRADES. Spatterdashes. Devon.

SHEEP-BITER. A thief. A cant term. The word is played upon in the following passage:

A sepulchre to seaash and others in ponds, moates, and rivers; a sharp sheep-biter, and a marvellous muttern monger, a gorbly glutton.

Man in the Moone, 1609.

SHEEP-CRATCH. A frame of wood on which sheep are laid. North.

SHEEP-GATE. (1) A right of stray for one sheep. Craven Glos. ii. 117.

(2) A hurdle with bars. Kent.

SHEEP-KILLING. The herb pennywort.

SHEEP-RAIK. A sheep-walk. North.


SHEEP’S-FOOT. A kind of hammer, the handle of which is made of iron, and has a claw at the end. Hence its name.

SHEEP’S-SLITE. Sheep’s pasture, or walk. Dorset.

SHEEP-WASH. A festival in the North. See Brand’s Pop. Antq. ed. 1841, ii. 20.

A seed-cake at fastens; and a lusty cheese-cake at our sheepwash.

The Two Lancashire Loures, 1640, p. 10.

SHEER. (1) Sharp; cold. Clare.

(2) Clear; transparent; pure. The more ancient form is shere. Forby has it, "bright red, shining with inflammation."

(3) Absolute; mere; pure. Var. dial.

(4) Brittle. East.

(5) Quick; at once. Var. dial.

(6) A fishing spear. Sussex.

(7) Odd; singular. North.

SHEER-THURSDAY. Maundy Thursday.

SHEESENS. Hers. Dorset.

SHEET. To shoot down, as water.

SHEETED-COW. A cow having a white band like a sheet round, her body.

SHEEVE. A pulley, a small wheel driven by a belt or rope. Northumb.

SHEE-FAMILIAR. A kept mistress.

SHEEPE. A shive of bread. This form of the word occurs in Nominales MS.

SHEEFFE. Thirty galls of steel.

SHEPTE. To shift about.

Thus they schaftent for scotshowe one thys schire strandy.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

SHEIT. To shoot.

The bishop, for his absolucyon:

The prite, the clerk, for his synyng swete:

Knyghtis and squyers, for armys and renoun:

Yomen and grome, for thay styly sheyt.

MS. Fairfaxes 16.

SHEKILS. Ague, or trembling. "He is in the shekyls," Towneley Myst. p. 99.

SHEKIL. The game of chess.

SHEILD. (1) A shield. (A.-S.)

(2) Shallow. Still in use.

Wade the moote, the water was scheld

By every syde the wyld feld.

MS. Ashmole 01, f. 2.

(3) Spotted; variegated. Coles.

(4) Shoal; coast. Weber.


SHELDIER. Shovelling earth downwards to give a bank or elevation a greater slope is called sheldering it. Suff.

SHELF. On the shelf, said of ladies when too old to get married.

SHELL. (1) An inner coffin. Var. dial.

(2) The hard horny part of the neck of a hog, kept for the purpose of being manufactured into brawn. It is when so manufactured called the "honey part" by the partakers of that edible. East.

SHELLED. Piebald. East.

SHELLET. A sort of imperfect or rotten slate. Devon.

SHEL-FIRE. The phosphorescence sometimes exhibited in farm-yards, &c., from decayed straw, &c., or touchwood. Kent.

SHELLS. Money. A cant term.

SHELLY. An ait in a river. West.

SHELITROUN. A regiment of soldiers. Thane schotte owte of the schawe scheltronis many, With scharpe waynes of ware schotand at ones. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.

How he schall have for knoynyng and wys insynt of all perells and harms that ligtliche move biffale in scheltronis or batailes.

Vogelius, MS. Douce 291, f. 5.


Heyle, schelrun schouer to shilde! Heyle, brightnes eyvy schuyng!


SHELTY. A Shetland pony. North.

SHELVE. (1) To turn manure, &c., from a cart, by raising its front part and causing it to lie obliquely. Sussex.

(2) To remove the surface of land with a shovel. Suffolk.

SHELVINGS. The rails of a waggon.

SHELVING-STONE. A blue tile or slate for covering the roofs of houses, so called from the position in which it hangs.

SHEMERING. A glimmering. (A.-S.)

SIEMEW. Same as Shamer, q. v.

The admynrall was in a goune of cloth of silver raysed, furreed with ryche sables, and at his company almost were in a new fasion garment, called a
SHENCHE. To pour out; to drink.
That drynke, whiche makest herte brenne.

SHENDE. (1) To mar, or destroy. (A.S.)
Thre syns princypaly a man doth mare,
Murthry, theft, and avostre;
That wyl you schend ore ye be ware,
Be that done never so provy.
MS. Douce 302, f. 1.

(2) To defend. Browne uses it in this sense,
and it occurs in Palsgrave. "And sing his praise that shendeth David's fame," Pecle, ii. 33.

(3) To forbid. (4) To punish.
(5) To dirty one's clothes.

SHENDSHIP. Ruin; punishment.

SHENE. Bright; shining. (A.S.)

SHENK. A dish used for taking the cream off milk.
Yorksh.

SHENKE. Same as Sheneche, q.v.

SHENLON. Glossed by pruer.
All thus elde me forde.
Thus he teggith ume me tid,
And drayth ham on rewe;
Y ne mai no more of love done,
Mii pilkoc ploseth on mi schone,
Uch schenkon me blischronw.
Relig. Antiq. ii. 211.

SHENT. (1) Abashed; confounded.
Sorely shent w'this rebuke,
Sorely shent was the heere of Linn:
His heart, I wis, was near to brast
With gult and sorrowe, shame and sinne.
The Heir of Linn.

(2) "I shent one, I blame hym for a faulte,"
Palsgrave, 1530.
The tender girle, spoild of her virgin shame,
Yet for that sinne no razhier was shent;
Blace is my lbye, more blace was her defame,
None to revenge, scarce any to lament.
Drayton's Poems p. 93.

SHEPEN. Same as Shippenn, q.v.

SHEPHERD. The long-legged spider.

SHEPHERD'S-POUCHES. Clover broom-rape.
SHEPHERD'S-SUN-DIAL. The scarlet pimpernel.
Suffolk.

SHEPECK. A lay-fork. Glouc.

SHEPSTER. A sheep-shearer. Palsgrave.

SHEPSTERT. A starling. North.

SHERDEL. Skinned; scaled.
He was so scherd adel alle aboute,
He stilde alle egge-tool withoute.

SHERE. (1) To run aground, as a ship does. An ancient sea term.

(2) To cut; to slash; to carve.
Him thoute his fadre her corn shere,
There his ellevon bretheren were.
Thowere scheldys they schotte, and scherdys thorowe males,
Bothescher thorowe schoulders a schafs-monde large.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.
The sone knyghte ser Antore,
That before hir did schere.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 120.

SHEPHERD. To pour out; to drink.
That drynke, whiche makest herte brenne.

(3) Countenance; mien. Gavayne.

SHERE-GRASS. A kind of sedge.

SHERENKENE. Shrank.
So they scherenkeno fore schotte of the scharppe arowes,
That all the scheitron scheoute and schooderike at ones.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.

SHERERWARDE. Shrew. Hearne.

SHEREWDHED. Cursedness. (A.S.)
And for his scherewadeth, Sir Berard,
Theempleour hath made him his steward.
Gy of Warwick, p. 3.9.

SHEREWE. A sheriff. Lydgate.
SHERIFFED. When in an evening there is an unusual blush of red or yellow in the clouds they say, "How sheriffed the sky is to night: we shall have wind, &c." Has this any allusion to the battle of Sheriffmuir, just before which the old folks will tell you there were such appearances in the heavens? Linc.

SHERIFF'S-POSTS. The seven covered linnet.
SHERIFF'S-POSTS. Posts were usually set up at the doors of sheriffs on which the royal proclamations were fixed. It was usual to remain uncovered while reading them.

SHERK. (1) To shrug. (2) To cheat. North.
SHERN. A vessel into which the cream is taken up from the milkpans before it is made butter. Devon.

SIERRYS. To scull away. Var. dial.
SIERRYS-MOOR. A fright. North. From the battle of Sheriffmuir, where all was blood, uproar, and confusion.

SHESELL. Gravel. Nominales MS.

SHET. (1) Running water. Devon.
(2) Shall. Somerset.

(3) Slipped down.
Burlond to fyghte was bowne,
Hys fote schett and he felle downe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 81.

(4) Shut; closed.
Here slouthe the brounte it so aboute,
Fro him that they ben schet withoute.


SIETE. (1) To shoot. (A.S.)
I durst mete hym with a stone,
And gif hym leve to scheta.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

(2) To fling down. Devon.

SHE THE. A partion of a field.

SHEU. Nonsense! An interjection.

SHEUD. Showed. (A.S.)
As the pryncye passid to Londone, God shewid ryghte
Secret thynge to hym, tokynge of victorie,
In presence of the same prynce, by Goddes power and myste,
And ymage wiche was closid, brake opyn sedyen:
God schede hym this comforde in the Abbey of Deyntre,
Because he schulde be stidfast in wele and in wo;
The ymage was of Saynte Anne, God wold it shulde be so.

SHEVERIDE. Shivered; splintered.
The ymage scheuldys sho schelches they towches,
With schaltes schevverde schorte of thys schene launces.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.
SHI

SHIFTS. Parts of a farm allotted for the reception of stock or crops. Norf.
SHIGGED. Ruined; beggared. Norh.
SHIGLING. Flinging; shaking; dashing.
He come schepegge ayene,
And of hiss folk was fyeene,
And fond nevere one slayne,
Ne worse be a pere. Degrevant, 315.
SHILBOARDS. The boards or external radii fixed to the rim of an undershot water-wheel, the projecting levers by means of which the water turns the wheel. Their length corresponds with the breadth of the wheel-rim, and they are in general about a foot long.
SHILDER. The shoulder. Lanc.
(2) Shril in sound. Not an error, as asserted by Conybeare. It is a verb in Sevyn Sages, 1380. See Thornton Rom. p. 311.
Then had syr Egygalmowre don to dodd
A grete herte, and tan the heed,
The pryce he bicwe fulle schylle !
Kildarmer, 300.
The kyng come to the chamber to the quirne,
And before hym knyntes teyne,
And wepte and seyd with grete pyte,
My lyf wyff, what alyes the?
Thou that hast be so stylle,
Why cryest thou wonder schylle ?
MS. Ashmo. 61, xv. Cent.
SHILLA. A stony beach. Cumb.
SHILLARD. A shilling's worth. Devon. In some counties, a skillincher.
SHILLIN. Shelled oysters. Craven.
SHILLY-SHALLY. Irresolute. Var. dial. This phrase was originally Shall I? Shall I?
There's no delay, they ne're stand shall I shall I,
Hermogenes with Daliia doth daily.
Taylor's Works, 1630, iii. 3.
SHILSTONES. Slates for roofing. Devon.
They are called also shilling-stones.
SHILT. Beaten down?
Al his folk so was schilt,
And never on ther nas spilt.
MS. Ashmo. 61, xv. Cent.
SHIM. (1) A horsehoe for cleaning the ground between rows of beans or of hops. Sussex.
(2) It seems. Wilts.
(2) The shimm, or rake down the face of a horse, or strake down the face. More's MS. Additions to Ray's North Country Words.
SHIMMER. To glitter; to shine. Var. dial.
Ray spells it shimer, ed. 1674, p. 76.
The little windowe dim and darke
Was hung with ivy, breere, and yewe;
No shimmering sunne here ever shone;
No hallesome breeze here ever blow.
The Heir of Linne.
SHIMPER. (1) To simmer. East.
(2) A small shelf of sand, or other rising bank in the channel of a river. Surr.
SHIN. (1) To carve a chevin. (2) To trump at cards. North.
(3) Shall. Shinnor, shall not. West.
SHINBAWDE. Armour for the shins? That the schadande bode over his schanke runyns, And schewed he his schynbaunde that was schire burnyn.
Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, I. 95.
SHINDER. To shiver in pieces.
SHINDLE. The thin cleft stone out of which they cut slates.
SHINDY. A disturbance. Var. dial. A shine is also frequently used.
SHINE. (1) Every shine, every one. West.
(2) Entirely; utterly. Somerset.
(3) Light; brightness; lustre. I to my chimney’s shine Brought him, as love presumes, And chaf’d his hands with mine, And dry’d his drooping tresses.
Herrick’s Works, I. 35.
SHINER. (1) A clever fellow. North.
(2) A guinea. A cant term.
SHIN-FEAST. A good fire. North.
SHINGLE. To hammer iron. West. “At the iron works they roll a sowe into the fire, and melt off a piece call’d a loop, which they take out with their shilling tongues, and heating it first with iron sledges, hammer it gently till the cinder and dross is beat off, and then hammer it thicker and stronger till they bring it to a bloom, which is a four square mass of about three foot long; this operation they call shilling the loop,” Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 363.
SHINGLES. Wooden tiles made of oak, used for roofs, steeples, &c. and still used in some counties. There are several church steeples in Sussex covered with shingles. “Shyngles, hylyng of an house,” Palsgrave. “Shynyled ship; ship made of planks, Piers Ploughman,” p. 168. It occurs in Nominale MS.
Fluren cakes both the schingles alle, Of cherche, cloister, boore, and halle.
Corycium, ap. Warton, i. 8.
SHINGLY. Abounding in loose gravel, as the beach on the sea-shore. Sussex.
SHINK. A skimming-dish. Derby.
SHINLOCK. The herb rocket.
SHINNEY. A boy’s game played with knobbed sticks and a knur, called also Bandy and Hocky. The object of the contending parties is to drive the knur over a line and within a certain marked out space called the goal. If the knur is driven over the line or rather side of the inclosed space, it is called a byce. North.
SHINS. Against the shins, unwillingly. To break one’s shins, to be in a hurry.
SHIN-SPLENTS. Pieces of wood placed on the legs of persons who break stones for roads.
SHIP. (1) Sheep. West.
(2) A censer. “Acerra, a schyp for cense,” Nominale MS. xv. Cent. “A ship, such as was used in the church to put frankincense in,” Baret, 1580.
(3) At Namptwich, Droitwich, &c. the vessel whereinto the brine is by troughs convey’d from the brine pit is called the ship, Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 363.
SHIPE. A shovell for cutting turf.
SHIPLET. A small ship. Harrison, p. 65.
SHIP-LORD. The owner of a ship. England.
SHIPMAN. A mariner; the master of a barge. (A.-S.)
SHIPMAN’S-CARD. “Shypmansカード, caractere,” Palsgrave. See Macebeth, i. 5.
SHIPEN. A stall, stable, or shed. (A.-S.) A cow-house is still so called. North.
Whi is not thi table sett in thi cow-stalle, And whi etist thou not in thi shipun as wele as in thin halle? MS. Digby 41, f. 8.
SHIP-SPY. A telescope used on the coast.
SHIR. The cherry-tree. North.
(2) Clear; bright; shining. Had lifte awye the grave stone, That clothed was as snow shire.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 106. Thou scett stykkes that are smale. They brene byst feyte and sere.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 82.
The bordoure of his bacnett he brates in sondire, That the aiche rede blode over his breme runyns.
Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, i. 97.
Whit mought it moght slecken in ne abate, No more than a droope of watyr shyre, Yf aile Rome breynned, moght slecken that fyre.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 104.
(3) An egg that has not a tred in it is called a shire, a clear egg. Linc.
(4) To pour off a liquor so as to leave the sediment. Northumb.
(5) Direct; immediately. North.
SHIRE-MAN. Any man who had not the good fortune to be born in one of the sister counties, or in Essex. He is a sort of foreigner to us; and to our ears, which are acutely sensible of any violation of the beauty of our phraseology, and the music of our pronunciation, his speech soon bewrays him. “Aye, I knew he must be a shere-man by his tongue,” Forby, p. 296.
SHIRE-WAY. A bridle-way. South.
SHIRK. To slink from anything. Hence shirkly, deceitful. South.
(2) To slide. Northumb.
(3) To cut with shears. Yorkshire.
(4) To romp about rudely. Devon.
SHIRL-COCK. The misell-thrush. According to Lower, the Derbyshire pronunciation is shrill-clock.
SHIRPING. “Buffy, the dispaying blaste of the mouthe that we call shirpyng,” Thomas’s Italian Dictionarie.
SHIRREVE. A sheriff.  
Erles of Ynglande with archers y-newe;  
Scherres scharply schiifyth the counoues.  
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61t.

SHIRT. The innmost of the three membranes which enwrap a womb-lodged lodgent. See Cotgrave, in v. Aqueiliere.

SHIRT-BAND. The wristband of a shirt.

SHIRY. Sharp and cutting; applied to grass, which is consequently not good herbage. A plantation in the parish of Nettleton is so called, because the herbage of the adjoining field is of that kind. Line.

SHIT. Shit up; inclosed.
And alle the richesse of spirituall science  
In hire were echit and clesid eke also.

SHITAHED. The dandelion. Wilts.

SHITESTICKS. A man miserly follower. Also called shiterags. See Florio, p. 72.

SHITFIRE. A hector, or bully.

SHITSAC. An oak-apple. Wilts.

SHITTELNESS. “Shyttenlesse, variablet.”  
Palsgrave. “Shyttell nat constant, variable,”  
ibid. “The vaine shyttenlesse of an uncon-
stant head,” Baret, 1580.

SHITTER. To have the diarrhæa. North.

SHITTILWIEK. A shuttlecock. It occurs in Honour in his Perfection, 4to. 1624.

SHITTLE. The bar of a door.

SHITTLE-BRAINED. Giddy; thoughtless.

SHITTLE-COME-SHAW. A North country exclamation, expressing contempt. Brockett has shittletide?

SHITTLECOMESHITES. Idle stories; trifles. It occurs in Coles, translated by affinmac.

SHITLLES. Buns such as are given to school children on certain days. Rutland.

SHIIVE. (1) A small iron wedge, which fastens the bolt of a window-shutter. East.
(2) A slice of any edible, generally said of bread. Var. dial. “Take shives of bred tossed,”  
Warner, p. 85. To cut a shove out of a person’s loaf, i. e. to follow his example. Shiver is also common for a small slice, slip, &c.

Russil saith that the roots of reed, being stamp-  
and mingled with honey, will draw out any thorne,  
or shiver; and so will smalls, as he saith, being  
stamp’d and wrought with fresh butter; and if  
the place be swollen, he saith it is good to mollifie  
it with hogs grease and honey, which will assawage  
any new swelling that commeth by stripe or otherwise.  
Topset’s Beasts, 1607, p. 421.

A man shall not find a shove of it to fetch fire in,  
or to take water out of the pit.

(3) A thin wooden bung used by brewers to stop  
their casks very close with.

SHIVER. The wheel of a pulley.

SHIVES. The refuse of flax or hemp.

SHOAD. Loose stones of tin mixed with the earth, indicating a mine. Cornw.

SHOAD-STONE. A small stone or fragment of ore made smooth by the action of the water passing over it.

SHOARD. To take a shoard, i.e. to drink a cup too much. Esmoor.

SHOARS. Stakes set at a distance to shoar or bear up toils or nets in hunting.

SHOAT. A young pig. Chesh. It is a term of contempt said of a young person.

SHOBL. A shoel. Nominale MS.

SHOCK. (1) To sponge. Norf.
(2) Twelve sheaves of corn. North.
(3) To butt, as rams do.
(4) A rough-coated dog. “My little shock,”  
Nabbes’ Bridie, 1640, sig. II.

SHOCKER. A bad character.

SHOD. (1) Shed, or spilt. Devon.
(2) Covered; overwhelmed. (A-S.)

SHODE. (1) To divide the hair.
But with no craft of combis brode,  
They myste hire hore loklks scholde.  

(2) Shod; having shoes on. (A-S.)
Hoysel and schole he was ryghte,  
He aymyde wele to be a knygthye.  

SHODEREDE. Quivered.

The schafte schoderede and schote in the schire beryne.  
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.

SHOD-SHOVEL. A wooden shovel, shod at its extremity with iron.

SHOE. (1) To tread the shoes straight, to be upright in conduct. To tread the shoe awry, to fall away from the paths of virtue. “A woman to play false, enter a man more then she ought, or tread her shoe awry,” Cotgrave. Compare Heywood’s Edward IV. p. 148. To shoe the cobler, to give a quick and peculiar movement with the fore-foot when sliding on the ice. Shoemaker’s pride, the creaking of shoes. To shoe the goose, to he tipsy.

(2) She. North.

(3) Over shoes over butes, equivalent to, “one may as well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb,” implying that the speaker has made up his mind to sit a little later, partaker in another bottle or bowl, &c.

Ev’n so seem’d I amidst the guarded troop  
Of gold-lac’d actors, yet all could not droope  
My fixed mind, for where true courage roots,  
The proverb sayes, Once over shoes, o’r boots.  
Taylor’s Workes, 1630, li. 145.

SHOEING-HORN. Metaphorically, anything which helps to draw something on; an inducement.

SHOEING-THE-COLT. A quaint phrase for the social exaction of a fine, on the introduction of an associate to any new office. If he meet his companions at a periodical dinner, a bottle of wine, or a bowl of punch, in a certain rank of life, is a common fine on the colt’s health being drank. “Paing his footen” is an equivalent phrase and practice. Moor.

SHOEMAKERS-STOCKS. Tight shoes.


Of blind-man-buff, &c. of the care  
That young men have to shoes the mare.  
Herrick’s Workes, l. 176.
SHOFE. (1) Pushed. (A.S.)
(2) Shaved. Sho., pr. ed. 1
Shoche SrY Gander a crowne,
When we mette laste yn batalaye.  
MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 106.

SHOG. (1) To shake; to jog. Palegrave. "For to rocke, shake, shog, wag up and downe," Cotgrave. "The see was shoggid with wawis,"  
Wyclif, p. 18. Brockett has shoggle.
(2) To slink away. West.
SHOKE. Shook. (A.S.)  
For the dynt that he tuke,
Oute of saultle he schoke,
Who so the sothe wille tuke.  
Pecceal, 604.

SHOKKE. To rush; to snatch up. 11e schoride and schrenkys, and schoute bote lyttyle,
Bott schokkes in scharpefully in his schene wedys.  
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.


SHOLDRON. Shoulders. Weber.

SHOLE. Shallow. This word is given by  
Urry, in his MS. additions to Ray.

SHOLT. An Iceland shaggy dog. East.  
Besides these also we have stoles or cers dallie brought out of Iceland, and much made of among us because of their sawciness and quarrelling.  
Harrison's England, p. 231.

SIOME. Confusion. (A.S.)  
Whene he to his ordre come,
The letter sone he hym nome,
And sayde, Alle gade to schone!  
And went on his way. MS. Lincoln A. L 17, f. 130.

SHOMNES. Shame. (A.S.)

SHOMMAYE. Shovenly, dryly.

SHOMMOCKS. Shoes. West.

SHOMORE. Akimber. "Spumatorium,
Anglice a schomorer," Nominales MS.

SHONDE. Dishonour. (A.S.)  
The to ale with schame and shonde,
And for to wynne agayn hys londe.  

SHONDEN. To shun. (A.S.)  
Al dal thou mit understanden,
And thirt mirrur bi-foren the son,
Wat is to dom, wat is to shoonen,
And wat to holden, and wat to fen.  
MS. Digby 86.

SIIONE. (1) Shoes. A knight who conqured in combat was said to winne his shone.
Owthyr schalle he ale me sone,
Or on hym y schalle tymne my shone.  
MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 79.

Tryamowe sparyd hym night,
But eyrer in hys hert he thought,
To day was y maked knygnt!  
Owthyr schalle he ale me sone,
Or on hym y schalle tymne my shone,
Thorne the grace of God Almyght!  
MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 79.

It en a hardy thyng for to saye
Of doghyt deles that hase bene done,
Of felle feghtynes and batelice sere,
And how that thir knyghtis hase wonne their shone.  
MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 149.

(2) To shun, or escape.
For the drede that ys to come
Of the dome, that no man may schone.  
MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 43.

SHIONED. Ashamed. It occurs in MS. Cotton,  
Vespa. D. vii, schoned.

SHOK. Hearty; healthy. West.
SHONT. Remained; delayed.
Qwen alle was schyyppede that scholde, they schownte no lengere,
Bot venedile thyme tyte as the tyde rynte.  
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

SHOON. A donkey. I. Wight.
SHOO. (1) A shovel; a spade. Lanc.  
(2) A word used for driving away poultry. "To cry shore, showe, as women do to their hens,"  
Florio, p. 477. Forby has shoo, to scare birds.

SHOOD. Hulls of oats. North.

SHOOFEDDE. Shoved. (A.S.)  
Brennyng brymstone and lede many a barelle fulle,
They shooedide hit downe ryte as shyre watur.  

SHOOF-FORK. A fork with two long tines and a long stalo for pitching shoves of corn into the loading waggon at harvest, or off it into the stack. It is the same or nearly the same as pitchfork.  
Suffolk.

SHOOK. (1) To shrug. Yorksh.
(2) Split, as wood is by shrinking.

(2) To saunter about. East.
(3) To beg. Var. dial.

SHOOLER. An idle, lazy fellow. Sussex.

SHOORT. To shift for a living. Exm.

SHOOT. (1) To have a diarrhoea.
(2) To select out the worst cattle to prevent them from injuring the drove.
(3) To shoot the bridge, a phrase formerly used by watermen to signify going through London-bridge at the turning of the tide. To shoot compass, to shoot wide of the mark.

(4) The game of shovel-board.
(5) The crick in the neck.
(6) A narrow steep lanc. I. Wight.
(7) The woolf in weaving. Devon.
(8) A spout for rain-water. South.

SHOOTHED. A shoemaker's thread. It is the translation of cheyros in Hollywood's Dicetionaire, 1593.

SHOOTY. Coming up regularly in the rows, as potatoes, &c. Salop.

SHOOVEN. A calf or colt is said to be shoovin, when parting with its early teeth; trees putting forth their leaves are also shooven.

SHOPE. Made; created; shaped. (A-S.)  
Al that ever God shoipe to be,
Shal come and fytt ayens thee.  
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 25.
He schop his regne to divyde
To knytes, whiche him hadde servide.  
Gowen, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 35.
Nay, by Hym that me made,
And shope both sonne and mone,
Fynde a better borewe, sayd Robyn,

SHORE. (1) A post used with hurdles in folding sheep. Dorset.
(2) To threaten. North.
(3) He thought to wyrke by the lawe,
And by no nother schore.  
MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 130.

(5) A sewer. Still in use in Devon. She in plaine termes unto the world doth tell, Whores are the hackneyes which men ride to hell, And by comparisons she truly makes A whore worse then a common shore or jakes.

Taylor's Works, 1630, II. 106.

SHOREDITCH. The most successful of the London archers was called the Duke of Shore-ditch, a mock title, frequently said in ridicule. The sixteenth article in the Poore Man's Petition to the Kinge, 1603, is, "Good king, make not good Lord of Lincoln Duke of Shoreditche, for he is a dce."

SHORE-POST. A buttoness.

SHOREX. The shore, or male pubes.

SHORING. Away; aslant. East.

SHORLING. A shaving, or priest.

SHORRY. A large stick on which hedgers carry faggots. Oxon.

SHORT. (1) Wide of the mark, a technical phrase in archery. Still in use.

(2) Light and crisp. Cakes and biscuits are said to eat short.

(3) Peevish; angry. Var. dial.

(4) The short and long of i, e. the absolute truth in few words.

The short and the long of it, she's an ugly creature, make of her what thou canst.


Ye ye will neysa know at short and longe, .

It is evyn a womans tounge, For that is ever sterlynge.

Interlude of the Four Elements, n. d.

(5) Small; portable. Somerset.

SHORT-CAKES. Rich sweet cakes which break short, such as the Cumbrian peasants present to their sweethearts at fairs. Westm. and Cumb. Dial. "Alice Shortcake," Shakspeare, Merry Wives, i. 1.

SHORTENING. Anything put into flour to make the cakes short. A man who is easily put in a passion is said to have had too much shortening put into him.

SHORT-HEELED. Unchaste.

SHORTLY. Quickly; peevishly.

A ferly strafe fel them betwene,
As they went bi the way;
Littile Johne said he had won v. a
And Robyn Hode said scowrily nay.

M.S. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 196.

SHORT-OF-PUFF. Short-winded. Linc.

SHORTS. Coarse flour. The term is also applied to the refuse of corn. Var. dial.

SHORT-START. A kind of apple, mentioned by Cotgrave in v. Carpendu.

SHORT-WAISTED. Angry; tetchy. A stage-coachman (a Suffolk man) lost a passenger by misconduct, and was at odds with himself; another (a countryman) said, "he is very short-waisted, when anything puts him out."

SHOSHINGS. Aslant; sloping. East.

SHOT. Shouldest?
SHOTTES. Arrows; darts; any missiles hurled with a projective power. (A.-S.)

SHOTTLES. Quasi shotholes? Bars or rails which passing through morticed holes in posts may be removed at pleasure. Linc.

SHOOT-WINDOW. Explained by Ritson, a window that opens and shuts. Alyes opened a shot eyewndow, And lovd al about. She was ware of the justice and shrife bothe, Wyth a full great route. Ancient Popular Poetry, p. 8.

SHOUFFED. Shoved; pushed. And whenshe the Macedyns and the Grekes saw Alexander entir into the citie, they schouffed to the walles all at anes, and clame over. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 6.

SHOUGH. A shock-dog; a shog.

SHOULDER. A young lady who has unfortunately listened to the persuasions of the other sex, is said to have a slip of the shoulder.

SHOULDER-CLAPPER. A bailiff. A back-friend, a shoulder-clapper, one that countersmands. The passages of alleys, creeks, and narrow lands. Comed of Errors, i. 2.

SHOULDER-SPIKE. A long iron spike used for supporting shelves against a wall. West.

SHOULERE. The bird shoveller.

SHOUP. Shaped; prepared. Within fyftene dayes his flete es assemble, And thane he schoupes hym to chippe, and schowmes no lenger. Morte Arthere, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

SHOUPS. The hips. North.

SHOUR. (1) To scour; to ride quick. Weber. (2) A conflict. For now is he holde nougnt in shouris, But he con love paramoires. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 11.

SHOUHT. (1) A hill. Yorksh.

(2) A small boat, nearly flat-bottomed and very light, used for passing over the drains in various parts of the county: when broader and larger it is used for shooting wild ducks in the marshes, and is then called a gunning shout. Linc. The term shouht has some connexion with this, although the boats used for carrying timber could not have been very light.

Out of which 74t. 6d. paid to divers mariners, called shouternen, for the carriage of 74 loads of timber from the wood of Wildwode, carried from Weybridge to the manor of the Savoye, by the river Thames, carriage at 12d. a load. Archæologia, xxiv. 304.

And from two boats forfeited anew in this year, of which one dung-boat, called a shoute, nothing here, because not yet appraised, but remaining in the custody of the accomptant of wals and estrays. Archæologia, xxiv. 303.

SHOUTHER. The shoulder. Shouther-fellow, a companion in any manual labour requiring more than one person's exertions.

SHOVE. (1) To germinate; to shoot. Also, to cast the first teeth. East.

(2) To put the loose corn into heaps for the convenience of being taken up. Sussex.

SHOVELARDE. A shovel.

SHOVEL-BOARD. A trivial game very common in former days, and not yet laid aside. A shilling or other smooth coin was placed on the extreme edge of the shovel-board, and propelled towards a mark by a smart stroke with the palm of the hand. It is mentioned under various names, according to the coin employed, as shove-groat, &c. The game of shove-halfpenny is mentioned in the Times of April 25th, 1845, as then played by the lower orders. It is called shoyde in the Hailamshire Glossyary, p. 121.

Bowles. Shove-groat, tennis, no game comes amis. His purse a nurse for anybody is.

Taylor’s Motto, 12mo. Lond. 1692.

Taylor, the water-poet, says that “Edw. shillings for the most part are used at shov-board,” and he thus describes the complaint of one of them:

You see my face is beardless, smooth, and plained,
Because my soveraine was a child, ’tis knowne,
Whenas he did put on the English crowne.
But had my stamp beene bearded, as with hairie,
Long before this it had beene wore out bare;
For why? With me the untruths every day
With my face downwards do at showe-board play:
That had I had a beard, you may suppose
Th’had wore it off, as they have done my nose.

Taylor’s Works, ed. 1636, i. 68.

SHOVEL. The bird shoveller, mentioned in Hollyband’s Dictonary, 1593, where it is the translation of un cuellier. Perhaps shovelle-fotede is having feet like shovells. Schovelle-fotede was that schalke, and schaylande hyme semyde,

With shankes unescaply schowased toegyders.
Morte Arthere, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

SHOW. (1) To push, or shove. East.

(2) To show a fair pair of heels, i.e. to run away very quickly. I. ar. dial.

SHOWELL. A blind for a cow’s eye, made of wood. South.

SHOWER. Used in the I. of Wight for rain, though it may last many hours, or even a whole day.

SHOW-FIGHT. To be willing to fight.

SHOW-HACKLE. To be willing to fight. I. of Wight.


Who’ll dig his grave?
I, said the owl, with my spade and showel,
And I’ll dig his grave. The Death of Cock Robin.

SHOW-OFF. To commence. Also, to exhibit finely before others. Var. dial.

SHOWRLY. Surely. See Middleton, iii. 636.

Jennings has shower, sure.

SHOWS. Prints; pictures. Devon.

SHRADDLES. Sharde, or coppices.

When shaws beene sheene, and shrarde as full fayre,
And leaves both large and longe. Robin Hood, l. 116.

SHRAP-TIDE. Shrovetide. Palgrave.

SHRAGERS. Coarse metal pots made of marl, in which wares are baked. Staff.

SHRAGGES. Rags; patches; slips. Our second example refers to a jagged hooed.

With flatte ferthynges the freke was floresched alle over;
Many schredys and schragges at his skyrtytes hynges.
Morte Arthere, MS. Lincoln, f. 90.
A red hod on hir heved, shregid al of shridas,
With a riche rban gold be-gon.

MS. Ashm. Coll. Am. 27, f. 190

SHRAGS. The ends of stickes, of the burchen
twigs in a broom; or of whins or furze. "Yar
brum owt ta ha' fine shraggs." This was said
to a man about to dress recently thrashed
harley for market. The clippings of live
fences. Moor. "Hoke to he wyth woode,
or schraggyne," Pr. Parv. p. 242. "To shrag
trees, arborea pullare," Baret, 1580.

SHRAIL. A light rail, or any very slight fence,
mores to warn persons from breaking through
it than for real protection. East.

SHRAMMED. Bennumbed with cold. West.

SHIRANK. Sunk; pierced. Gawayne.

SHRAP. (1) A thicket. Devon.

(2) A snare for birds; a place prepared
and baited with corn or chaff for the purpose
of catching birds.

He busies himselfe in setting silver lime twigs
to entangle young gentlemen, and casting fourth silken
shrape to catch woodcocks.

Nash's Pierce Penniless, 1592.

SHRAPE. (1) To scrape. (A-S.)

Herly in the morowe to shrapyn in the vale,
To fynde my dyner amonge the wormses smile.


(2) To scold. Sussex.

SHRAVEL. Dry faggot wood. Suffolk.

SHRAVEY. A loose subsoll, something between
clay and sand. Sussex.

SHRED. (1) To cut off the smaller branches of
a tree; to cut the twigs from a pole when cut
down. East. It occurs in the Pr. Parv.

(2) To cut into shreds. West. "To morsell,
to mince, or shred in pecces," Florio, p. 2.
Metaphorically, to ruin or plunder any one.

(3) To spread manure. South.

(4) A tailor. A cant term.

SHREDDE. (1) Clothed. Also, to clothe. (A-S.)

Beves of is palfri alighte,
And schredde the palmer as a knighte.

Dress of Hamtoun, p. 80.

In a kirtel of silke he gan him schredde,
Into chaufer wel sone he yede.

Cy of Warwike, p. 4.

(2) To cut through. (A-S.)

Thoffe my shcholhide be schrede, and my schelde
thyrledde,
And the wifede of myn arme werkkes a littilte.

Morte Arthrue, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

(3) Covered up. (A-S.)

It ware worthy to be schredde and schrynede in golde,
For it es sakles of synne, as helpe usour Lorde.

Morte Arthrue, MS. Lincoln, f. 95.

Schyre scheldus they schredde,
Many doughtwy was dede,
Rycha maylus xenen rede. Degrevant, 293.

SHRED-PIES. Minec-pies. Tusser, p. 73.

SHREE. A shire. Palegrave.

The proverbe sailes, hee that will shrewe will lie,
He that will lie steale by consequencie:
Sw eens are byres. lyers, and swas thieve,
Or God helpe jayloads and true under-shrives.


SHREG. To top thes. Somerset.

SHRENKEDE. Pierced through.

Schalkes he shrede thurghpe, and schreshked mayles:
Baneres he bare downe, bytrenade scheldes.

Morte Arthrue, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.

SHREW. (1) A screw. Somerset.

(2) A scold. In earlier writers it often signified
a wicked person of either sex, one malicious
or badly disposed.

(3) To curse. (A-S.)

(4) The field mouse. North.

SHREWD. Malicious; badly-disposed.

SHRICHE. To shrike. (A-S.)
And the mald, al for-drede,
Bigan to schrichen an to grede.

Florisce and Blanckecheon, 454.

SHRICK. To shrike, a term formerly applied
to the badger's noise at rattling time.

SHRIDE. To hew or drop wood. Jennings
has shrude, to cut off wood from the sides of
trees, to cut off wood from trees generally.
"Hooke to hewe wode, or schrydyngye," Pr.

SHRIEVY. Having threads withdrawn. Sussex.

SHRIPT. Confession. (A-S.) Shriftle-fader,
a father confessor.

SHRIGHT. Shrecked. (A-S.)

It was the tyme when soyle
With fogge deaw was dight,
But lately false; and shrowded foule
In shadde bushes shroght.

Turville's Oct, 1567, f. 60.

Thou shalt be mordrid in this stede!
This mayden thou for fete schrindle.


SHRIKE. (1) The lesser butcher-bird, so called
by Turner, according to Ray, ed. 1674, p. 83.

(2) To shrike. Palegrave.

SHRIMMED. Chilled. Cornw.

SHRINE. A charnel-house. This sense of the
word occurs in Holbynd's Dictionarie, 1593,
as well as the ordinary meaning.

SHRIP. To rate, or chide. Kent.

SHRITE. The misell-thrust. South.

SHRIVE. (1) To confess. (A-S.)

(2) To regard; to praise.

(3) To prune trees. Kent.

SHROCKLED. Withered. Kent.

SHROCROP. The shrow-mouse. Dorset.

SHROE. A shrew. Peele, i. 49.

SHROF. Shrived. See Cg.

SHROSS. Shrubs; thorns; briers.

They cut them down two summer shroges,
That grew both under a breeco.

Robin Hood, l. 120.

SHROMP. A black worm, common in horse-
dung. Far. dial.

SHROOD. To trim or lop trees. Glouc.

A fellow in North Wales, shrouding of a tree, fell
down on his head, and his braine fractured, and lay

SHROUD. To gather together, as beasts do
for warmth. Palegrave.

SHROUDED. Concealed, covered, screened,
sheltered, overgrown, shaded. "In the two
latter senses I lately heard this speech, en-
facing for the argument for the thickly planting
of apple trees.—See how the cottagers trees
are shrouded, and what crops they always
SHROVE. To be merry; probably derived from the sports and amusements of Shrove-tide.

SHROVES. Clothes. (A.S.)

SHROVE. To be merry; probably derived from the sports and amusements of Shrove-tide.

"One that loveth to shrove ever and make good cheere," Florio, p. 59. A phrase which has never been correctly explained, was a name given to a set of ruffianly fellows, who took upon them at Shrove-tide the name of London Prentices, and in that character invaded houses of ill-fame.

More cruel then shrove-prentices, when they,
Drunk in a brothel house, are bid to pay.


SHROVE-CAKES. Small cakes made to give children on Shrove-tide.

SHROVERS. Children who go from house to house at Shrove-tide singing for cakes.

SHROVE-TUESDAY. Perhaps the following account of Shrove-Tuesday by Taylor, the Water Poet, is one of the most curious and illustrative that could be produced in explanation of the numerous allusions in early writers to the feasting and sports in vogue on that day: "Welcome merry Shrove-tide," Shakespeare, 2 Henry IV, v. 3.

Always before Lent there comes wailling a fat grosse burnet-gutted groome, called Shrove-Tuesday, one whose manners shewes that he is better fed then taught: and indeed he is the onely monster for feeding amongst all the dayes of the yeere, for he devours more flesh in foureteene hours, then this whole kingdome-foth (or at the least should doe) in sixe weeks after: such boyling and broiling, such roasting and toastinge, such stewing and brewing, such baking, frying, mineling, cutting, carving, devouring, and gorbelyd gormandizing, that a man would think people did take in two months provision at once into their pachnes, or that they did bilte their belles with meato for a voyage to Constantinople or to the West Indians. Moreover, it is a goodly sight to see how the cooks in great men's kitchens doe fry in their masters suet, and sweat in their own greese, that if ever a cooke be worth the eating it is when Shrove-Tuesday is in towne, for he is so stued and larded, roasted, basted, and almost over roasted, that a man may cote the rawest bit of him and never take a surfet. In a word, they are that day extreme cholericke, and too hot for any man to meddle with, being monarchs of the marrow-bones, marqueses of the mutton, lords high regents of the spit and the kettle, barons of the gridiron, and sole commanders of the frying-pan. And all this hurly burly is for no other purpose but to stop the mouth of this land-whale Shrove-Tuesday. At whose entrance in the morning all the whole kingdome is in quiet, but by that time the clocke strikes eleven, which (by the helpe of a knavish sexton) is commonly before nine, then there is a bell rung, said The Pancake Bell, the sound whereof makes thousands of people distracted, and forgetfull either of manner or humane: Then there is a thing cald wheaten frower which the sulphury necromanticke cooke doe mingle with water, eggs, spice, and other tragical magical enchantments, and then they put it by little and little into a frying pan of boyling suet, where it makes a confused dissall hisling (like the Lernewn snakes in the reeds of Acheron, Stix or Phlegeton) untill at last by the skill of the cooke, it is trans-
SHU

Iech the voed wele and shruddle the;
And thou wyth eyrye drinkst to me,
And wyth spere styngest me. Balgy, Antiq. li. 296.

SHRUFF. Light rubbish wood; any short dry
stuff used for fuel. Var. dial. The term schroff
in Depos. Ric. II. p. 13, may perhaps be con-
ected with this.

SHIRUMP. To shrug; to shrink. West.

SHIRMPSED. Beaten, in games. Devon.

SHRUMP-SHOULDERED. Hump-backed.
West. Also used in Surrey.

SHRUPE. To hem in; to inclose.

SHUCK. (1) To shake. Sussex.
(2) A call to pigs. Dorset.

(3) A shell, or covering; a husk, or pod.
Var. dial.

SHUCKEN. To shuffle. Devon.

SHUCKISH. Unpleasant; unsettled; show-
ery, generally applied to the weather. Sussex.

SHUCKLE. To chuckle. It occurs several times
in Florio, pp. 109, 215, 441.

SHUCKLED. Growing beans are said to be
shuck'd when beaten down by hail or wind.

SHUCK-TROT. A slow jog-trot. East.

SHUCKY. Decifful. Lincl.

SHUDD. (1) To shed; to fall.
(2) A hut, shed, or hovel.

SHUDDER. To shiver. Var. dial.

SHUFT. To shy, as horses do. Oxon.

SHUG. (1) Menacing. Devon.
(2) To writhe the body forward and backward,
or from side to side, so as to produce friction
against one's clothes, as those who have the
itch. Somerset. Palsgrave has it, to jog or shake.

(3) To shrug; to scratch. South.

SHUGGY-SHOW. A swing. North.

SHULDEN. Should. (A.-S.)
What is the cause, alias! quod sche,
My fadir that I es schulden be
Bed and destroyed in suche a wise ?

SHULDERE. Rocky; craggy.

SHULDIR. A shoulder. (A.-S.)
He was mekille man and lange,
With schulderale brode and armes strange.
Isaumbras, 14.

SHULL. A spade, or shovel. North.

SHULL-BANE. The shoulder-bone. North.

SHULVE. A shovel. East.

SHUN. To push; to shove. South. "Go shun,
as they say in Sussex, trudo," Colles.

SHUNCH. The same as Shun. q. v.

SHUNDER. Slander; scandal.

SHUNNISH. To treat unkindly, often applied
to the improper treatment of children. Sussex.

SHUNTE. (1) To delay; to put off.
Shewe us an answere, and schante yow no lengere.
That we may schelde at the schort, and schewe to
my lorde. Mortoe Arturke, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.
(2) To shun; to move from. North.
Then I drew me down into a dale, whereas the dumb
deer
Did shiver for a shower; but I shunte from a freyke:
For I would no wight in this world wist who I were,
But little John Nobody, that dare not once speak.
Little John Nobody, c. 1550.

(3) To shy, or start. Warw.
(4) To slip down, as earth. North.

SHUPPARE. Maker; creator. (A.-S.)

SHUPPICK. A hay-fork. West.

SHURDE. Dressed. Gwynne.

SHURET. A shift. Devon.

SHURL. To trim the ends of the neck-feathers
of a fighting-cock. North.

SHURNÉ. Cacare. This is given as a Wiltshire
word in MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2.

SHURTY. To bustle about. Devon.

SHUT. (1) To weld iron. West.
(2) A riddance. To get shut, to get rid of any-
thing. Var. dial.
(3) A narrow street. West.
(4) An accession of water in a river, as from
rain, floods, &c. West.
(5) To do; to manage. Kent.
(6) To join; to agree. Dorset.
(7) To shut up, to stop. Var. dial.
(8) To be extravagant. North.

SHUTFUL. Extravagant. North.

SHUTIER. To shiver with cold. Lincl.

SHUT-OUT. To leave off ploughing, to un-
hook the horses. Beds.

SHUTS. Stout wooden poles. Warw.

SHUTTANCE. Riddance. North.

SHUTTEN-SATURDAY. The Saturday in
Passion Week, the day on which our Saviour's
body lay inclosed in the tomb.

SHUTTER. Same as Shunte, q. v.

SHUTTING. Covering up, applied to a table
quite covered with dishes or eatables, &c.

SHUTTING-IN. The evening. East.

SHUTTLE. Slippery; sliding. West.

But nowe the Betynge faneyes fonde,
And eke the shuttle wytes;
The mad desyres of women now,
They rage in folyah fyts.

Hermaphroditus et Salmacis, 1565.

SHUTTEBAG. When a man is husky from
phlegm in his throat, he is said to have "swal-
lowed a shuttlebag."

SHUTTEBOARD. A shuttlecock. North.

SHUTTE-HEADED. Foolish; rude.
Nor can you deeme them shuttle-headed fellows,
Who for the Lord are so exceeding seallous.

MS. Poems, temp. Charles I.

SHY. (1) To fling. Var. dial.
(2) To start, said of a horse.
(3) The same as Shrai, q. v.
(4) Keen; piercing; bold; sharp. North.
(5) To avoid a person. South.

SIB. Relation; companionship. (A.-S.) Still in
use in Lincolnshire. He is sib to us, i.e., he
is my cousin. "Sib'd, a-kin; no sole sib'd,
nothing a-kin: no more sib'd then sieve and
riddle, that grew both in a wood together.
Proc. Chees. Syb, or sybbe is an ancient
Saxon word, signifying kindred, alliance, affil-
I sete sow here a soverayny, ascente yf sowe lykys,
That es me sybb, my syster son, sir Mordrede hym-
selvynes.
Morte Arturke, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.

SIBBE. Related; allied. (A.-S.)
SIC

What man that wyde a golde frende,
Thou y he were ryth side of my kynde,
He were worthy gret shame.

MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 49, f. 50.

I bewek yow, syr, as my sybbe lorde,
That ye wille for charyte chese yow another.
Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

SIBBERIDGE. The banns of matrimony. It is often called sibirit, which would lead us to suppose it was connected with sibreda, q.v., and the latter was the more ancient and correct form. * Syberie, bunna,* Pr. Parv. This word has been for a length of time peculiar to the Eastern counties, more especially Suffolk. Sir Thomas Browne refers it to Norfolk, and Ray to Suffolk. Major Moor derives it from the beginning of the banns as they used to be published in Latin, *si quis sciveret.* Ray’s derivation from a.-s. *sid* appears to me to be much more probable.

SIBILACIONES. Hisssings; growlings. (Lat.)

SIBLE-SAGE. The Queen of Sheba.

Some after that revampt
The Sible Sage to Jerusalem went
To heron of Salomonen wil.
MS. Tri. Coll. Oam. 57, art. 2.

SIBLATOUR. One who hisses. (Lat.) *An hisser, or a siblatour,* Gesta Romanorum, p. 116. It occurs in Lydgate.

SIBMAN. A relative. (A.-S.) It is the translation of *affinis* in Nominale MS. *Sibnesse,* relationship.

David thou were bore of my kyn,
For thi godnesse art thou myn,
More for thi godnesse
Then for ony sibnesse.

SIBREDE. Relationship; kindred. It is sometimes a substantive. (A.-S.)

Jhesu brother called was he,
For sibreda, worshippe and beaute.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Tri. Cantab. f. 70.
For every man it schulde drede,
And nameliche in his sibrede.


Bot I forsake this gate, so me God hepe to
And sothely alle sibredesyn bet thyselfe one.
Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 96.

SIC. A call to pigs. *North.*

SICATE. Dry. (Lat.)

Reade not in spight, but take delight
In this, which once was proe;
Whose watered plants scarce sicate were,
Till he this same did close.

Gaunfride and Barnardo, 1570.

SICCE. (1) Sixpence. A cant term.
(2) A gutter, or drain. *Somerset.* Grose has *sick,* a small stream or rill. It is from the A.-S. *sich*.

SICHE. (1) Such. Var. dial.

And in the courte I have sich a frende,
I shalbe servyd or I wende,
Without any delay.

MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 48.

Scho that was his lady
Mighte be full sy, sary
That lorne hade *siche* a body.

Parceval, 159.

(2) A wicked fellow. *Devon.*

SICK. In travail. *North.*

SICKER. The same as *Siker,* q.v.

SICK-FEATHERS. The young unfurrowed feathers at the time of moulting. *Devon.*

SICKINGE. Sighing; lamenting.

SICKNESS. The plague was formerly termed for distinction’s sake the sickness.

SICLATOUN. A kind of rich stuff.

There was mony gonfanoun,
Of gold, sendel, and siclatoun.

Rygk Alexander, 1664.

SICLE. A shekel. “A sicle, being an old Persian coyne, and seemeth to be ninepenise invalue of our monie,” Nomenclator, 1595, p. 330. It occurs also in Howell.

SICUR. Secure; certain.

With me therto lefe alle there thing,
That I am sicur of there comyn.

MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 48.

SID. Saw. *West.*

SIDDER. Wider. (A.-S.)

SIDDOW. Vulgarly *ziddow.* Peas which become soft by boiling are said to be *ziddow.*

GLouv.

SIDE. (1) Long; trailing. *North.* “Used as in Skinner’s time, e.g. “I do not like side frocks for little girls.”” I had thought this word obsolete, till two or three months ago I heard it used by an old lady, who numbers between 70 or 80 years.” MS. Glossary of Lincolnshire Words, by the Rev. J. Adcock.

His berde was *side* with myche hare,
On his heede his hatt he bare.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Tri. Cantab. f. 33.

Hvedes tyfes wyth grete pryde,
With heer and horns *sidle.*

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.

(2) To carve a haddock.
(3) To take the part of another.
(4) To equal; to stand in equal place.
(5) To decide; to settle; to coincide; to set things aside or out of the way. *North.*

(6) Rough; rude. *Devon.*

SIDE-BOARDS. The rails of a cart.

SIDE-BOX. A seed-lepe. *South.*

SIDE-COATS. The long trailing coats or frocks worn by young children.

SIDE-LANDS. The outside parts of a ploughed field, adjoining the hedges, running parallel with the lands or ridges. *South.*

SIDE-LANIELS. Hopples for horses.

SIDE-LAY. In hunting, a fresh set of hounds to be laid in on the scent.

SIDE-LIKE. Such like. *North.*

SIDE-LINE. Evenly in rows. *Devon.* Its correct and ancient meaning is *slanting.*

SIDELING. The slope of a hill. *South.*

SIDELINGS. Aslan; sideways. *East.*

And *sidylings* of the segge the syghthe had be reside.

Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.

SIDE-DOWN. To fetter as a preventive from straying, or breaking pasture, by chaining a fore and a hind foot of the same side together. *Yorksh.*

SIDE-MEN. Assistants to the churchwardens. See Harrison’s England, p. 163. The same as *Questmen,* q.v.
SIDENANDIS. Aisant; on one side.
SIDENESS. Length. Palgrave.
SIDER. An orderly person. Lanc.
SIDERE. For hit was bright and ful fare tre,
Men myght fulle fore se;
That stode in urch was sydere gode,
For hit shulde not rote as hit stode.
MS. Cantab. Fr. v. 48, f. 31.
SIDE-SHEAR. On all sides. Percy.
SIDE-WAVES. The beams in the roof of a
house which form the angle of the roof. See
SIDE-WIFE. An indirect censure.
SIDE-WISE. Breadthwise. North.
SIDGOREN. This term was given to a part of
the dress about the bosom.
SIDITHERUM. A creeping, slow-motioned
person. Linc.
SIDLE. (1) To go sideways; to samter idly
about in no particular direction. l'ar. dial.
(2) To sit down gently. Devam.
SIDNESS. Seed-time. West.
SIDRON. A citrus.
SIDY. Surly; moody. Sussex. This word
was given by Ray in 1674, but I do not know
whether it be still in use.
SIE. (1) A drop. Also, to drop. North.
(2) To pull, or stretch. Yorksh.
(3) Saw. Chaucer.
(4) To strain milk. Palgrave. It is still in
use in Derbyshire.
Sometime it was cloth in greene,
'Tis now but a sigh-clout as you may see,
It will neither hold out winde nor raine;
And lhe have a new cloak about mee.
Percy's Reliques, p. 52.
SIEGE. (1) A company of herons.
(2) The same as Sege, q. v.
SIBLE. To vault. Elyot, 1559.
SIBNE. Since.
SIFLE. I sawe pow tell as trewe a tale
Als ever was herde by nghte or daye;
And the maste merelle, for-ojttene nye,
That ever was herde by-fore or syene.
MS. Lincoln A. L. 17, f. 149.
SIESIN. Yeast; barn. Kent.
SIESTA. The rest usually taken about
noon in hot countries, as in Spain.
SIETHES. A kind of chives.
SIEVER. All the fish caught in one tide. East
Sussex.
SIIVES. Chives; a small kind of onion. It
is so spelt in Hollybys Dictionary, 1593.
SIFE. To sigh. Somerset. Carr has stff in
the Craven Glossary, ii. 124.
SIFFLEMENT. Whistling.
SIG. Urine. South.
SIGALDRY. (1) Deceit; trick. (2) To deceive;
so act by a stratagem, or unlawfully.
Joseph, take hym then to thee,
And bury hym wher thy wil be,
But look thou make no sigaldry,
To rayse him up saygane—Chester-Plays, i. 69.
There was a wychoe and made a bagge;
A beley of lethern, a gret swage;
She sigauldryd so thyse bagge belly,
That hyt yeole and skoke monny ky.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 44.
SIGGER. To leak. Cornw.
SIGGETH. Says. (A-S.)
And siggeth Merlin wil hem abide
In the forest here side;
Arthour and Merlin, p. 73.
SIGH. To become larger. North.
SIGHT. (1) A great quantity. Var. dial.
Where is so great a strengthe of money, 1. where
is so huge a sight of mony.
Palgrave's Acologia, 1510.
(2) The perforation in a helmet through which
the wearer looked.
(3) Sighed. Spenser.
Than yr Degrevant syght
And byheld the hevene up an hyght,
Jhesus, save me in my ryght,
And Maré me spoile! Sir Degrevant, 209.
(4) To cite; to quote.
SIGHTLESS. (1) Invisible. (2) Uninsightfully.
SIGHTS. (1) Eyes. Somerset.
(2) Spectacles. Var. dial.
SIGHTSOME. Sightly. More.
SIGHTY. Glittering; shining.
SIGHTNES. Let them learn, let them learn, simple sightnes
as they are, that the Apostle speaketh in this place
of ecclesiastical functions.
Mar-Praelate's Epitome, p. 43.
SIGN. To intend; to design. South.
SIGN. To appoint. (A-N.)
SIGN-HILL. A slight eminence on the sea
bank, on which a tall pole is set up for the
purpose of making signs to vessels out at sea.
Linl.
SIGNIFIER. The zodiac. (Lat.)
SIGNIFICATION. Signification. (A-N.)
SIGNIFICATION. Importance. Var. dial.
SIGNIORIZE. To govern, or bear rule.
SIGNIORY. Government; dominion; domain,
or lordship; seniority.
SIGN-TREE. A beam in the roof of a house.
Still in use.
SIGNWINNARYE. A blood-stone.
I will to my eldest son and heir, Edward Montagu,
my great ring with a signewnarye in it, which my
father gave me, that remaineth in my study at
Brigstock.
SIGNOLLE. The cycle.
As for divers other purposes, to caste therin in
metalle the sigole of any plannet, when he is stronge
in the heavens.
MS. Ashmole 240.
SIGRIM. (1) The herb segrum.
Tak sigryme, waybrede, colombyne, and sti
thanne thorrow a clathe, and qwete flour, and tem-
per tille it be thikke.
MS. Lincoln A. L. 17, f. 290.
(2) A name for the fox.
For he thoute mild soomme ginne,
Him selfe houp bringe, these wol therinne.
Quod the vox. Wo is nou there?
Ich wene hit is sigrim that Ich her.
Reliq. Antiq. ii, 274.
SIH. Saw. See Ogne.
SIKE. (1) Such. North.
Hir palfray was of dapple gray,
Sikes on se I never non,
As dose the same on somers day
The cumly lady hirselfe schone.
MS. Cantab. Fr. v. 48, f. 116.
(2) To sigh. Still in use. 
(4) To swell, or puff up. 
SILLER. (1) Silver. North. 
(2) A covering of tapestry, in the form of a canopy for a bed, altar, &c. 
The kyng hymselfe es sette and certayne lorde 
Undyre a squire of sylke, sawghite at the burdges. 
Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 67. 
SILLY. Sickly; weakly. North. 
SILLYBAUK. A sillabub. Linc. 
SILLY-BOLD. Impertinently forward. 
SILLY-CORNES. And I will looke babbles in your eyes, and pike 
silly-cornes out of your toes. 
SILLY-HEW. A child's cauld. Durham. 
SILT. Sediment; ooze. East. 
I suppose it to be the silt of the water, which the wind and the water brought together. 
Aubrey's Witte, Royal Soc. MS. p. 269. 
SIL-UP. To obstruct the course of a stream, or the free passage of boats upon it, by a large accumulation of sand. 
SILVER-CHAIN. The white laburnum. 
SILVERINGS. Coins; pieces of money. 
SILVER-SPoon. To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth, i.e. to be very rich. 
SILVING. Tapestry. 
The Frenche kyng caused the lordes of Country to 
stande secretly behinde a silung or a hanging in his chamber. 
Hall, Edward IV. f. 43. 
SIM. To seem; to think. West. 
SIMATHIN. Liking; partiality. Devon. "A simmathing, something of an inclination, some 
tendency towards love, a sneaking kindness," 
MS. Devon Gloss. 
SIMBLING-CAKES. Currant cakes eaten in 
Lancashire on Midlent Sunday. 
SIEM. A frame of straw used for setting pans on. North. 
SIMEN. A salmon. North. 
SIMILLIT. A likeness. Hall. 
SIMINACION. Breeding. (Lat.) 
Thus they enduring in lust and dolyte, 
The sprectes of tham cat that were gynautes tyte, 
With the nature of themselves and symination, 
Thay wer brought forthe by thay ymaginacion. 
MS. Lansdowne 298, f. 2. 
SIMKIN. A silly fellow. South. 
SIMLIN. A kind of fine cake intended for 
toasts. Somerset. 
SIMMIT. Smooth. North. 
SIMNEL. A kind of rich cake, generally 
made in a three-cornered form. The term is 
applied in Salop to a plum-cake with a raised 
crust. 
SIMPIANGLE. A musical instrument. 
Yn harpe, yn thabour and symphangle, 
Wurshepe God yn trumps and saute. 
* MS. Harl. 1701, f. 32. 
SIMPIONER. A musician. 
SIMPLE. (1) Weak; infirm, applied to the old and sickly. Salop.
(2) Of little value; mean.

SIMPLES. He wants cutting for the simples, said of one doing a foolish action. “He must go to Battersea, to be cut for the simples,” Old Proverb.

SIMPLE-SIMON. An idiot. “Simon Suck-egg sold his wife for an idle duck-egg.”

SIMPLESSE. Simplicity. (A.-N.)

SIMPSON. Groundsel. East.

SIMULACRE. An image. (Lat.)

SIMULAR. Counterfeited. Shak.

SIN. (1) To stand. East.

(2) Since. Still in use.

SINALD. A signal. Greene.

SINAMONE. Cinnamom. (A.-N.)

SINCANTER. An old worn-out person.

SIND. To wash down; to rinse; to empty out; to quench thirst. North.

SINDER. To settle or separate the lees or dregs. Kent.

SINDERLIK. Separately. (A.-S.)

SINDY. Soft in speech. Devon.

SINE. (1) Afterwards. North.

His noble bower he draws synne,
And taught with that wyde swayne.
—Ms. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 141.
And synge go to the tavern house,
And buy both wine and ale.
—Robin Hood, i. 102.

(2) To strain. North.

(3) To leave off milking a cow.

SIN-EATERS. It was an ancient custom at funerals to hire poor people, who were to take upon them the sins of the deceased.

Within the memory of our fathers, in Shropshire, in those villages adjoining to Wales, when a person dyed, there was notice given to an old sere, (for so they called him,) who presently repaired to the place where the deceased lay, and stood before the door of the house, when some of the family came out and furnished him with a crutch, on which he sat down facing the door. Then they gave him a gnaw, which he put in his pocket; a crust of bread, which he eat; and a full bowl of ale, which he drank off at a draught. After this he got up from the crutch and pronounced, with a composed gesture, the case and rest of the soul departed, for which he would passen his own soul. This I had from the ingenious John Aubrey, Esq., who made a collection of curious observations, which I have seen, and is now remaining in the hands of Mr. Churchill, the bookseller. How can a man think otherwise of this, than that it proceeded from the ancient heathens?

SINEDE. Assigned.

And on the Saturday he synede the ground, To the chvetyens abowt that cyte rounde.
—Archaologia, xxii. 53.

SINET. The zenith. Chaucer.

SINEWAYS. Sun-dried ways. Cumb.

SINEWY. Mustard seed. “As hath the corn of synwey,” Gesta Rom. p. 36.

SINEY. The bladder-nut tree. It is the translation of baygnaudier in Holbynd’s Diconnario, 1593.

SINFAN. To perform a symphony.

SINGEL. Roof of a house.

SINGERS. Apish tricks. Skinner.

SINGING-BREAD. The round cakes or wafers intended for the consecrated host in the eucharistic sacrament. See Davies’ Bites, ed. 1672, p. 2.

Item, I bequeathe to the same chirch a little round cofyn of sylver, closed in synygyn-bred, and not the hoste.”—Peck. Posthum. p. 350.

SINGING-HINNY. A rich kneaded cake, a great favorite with pitmen. North. It has currants and butter in it, and is baked over the fire on a girdle.

SINGING-MEN. Choristers.

SINGLE. (1) Pure; genuine; disinterested; plain; sincere; unreserved.

(2) Weak; feeble; silly. “My single state of man.” Shakespeare. Single beer, weak beer; double beer, strong beer.

(3) A handful of the gleanings of corn tied up. North.

(4) An animal’s tail, properly applied to that of the buck. See Hunting, sect. 12.

SINGLE-GUSS. The plant orchis. West.

SINGLE-MONEY. Small coins.

SINGLERE. A wild boar.

Boyes in the suburbis bourdene fulle hehege
At a bare syngever that to the bente rynyns.
—Morte Arthure, Ms. Lincoln, c. 96.

SINGLE-STICK. A well-known play with staves, which consists in attempts to bring blood from your adversary’s head, when he who first effects it is pronounced victor. It is sometimes called backword.

SINGLET. An unlined waistcoat. Derb. When double or lined it is termed a doublet.

SINGLE-TEN. A tenth card. North. A term used generally at the game of whist.

SINGLETON. A silly fellow. West.


SING-SMALL. Equivalent to must be content with less than appearances promised. Essex.

SING-SONG. A drawing song. Var. dial.

I tell the fowle, whatever thou be,
That made this lyne sing-song of me,
Thou art a rynging soott;
Thy very lyces doe the betray,
Thy barren witt makes all men say
‘Tis some rebellious Scott.

—Suckling’s Reply to a Libel, MS.

SINGULAR. (1) Single; lonely. Novf.


SINGULF. A sigh. Spenser.

SINGULL. A single, or horse-girth.

SINIFY. To signify. North.

SINISTRAL. Sinister.

They gather their sinistrual opinion, as I hear say, of St. Paul to the Hebrews. Bacon’s Works, p. 93.

SINK. To work a mine deeper. Derb.


Gaulfrido and Barnardo, 1570.

SINK-DIRT. Gutter mud. Lan.
SIRKER. A cesspool; used in the neighbourhood of Spilsby. Line.

SINK-HOLE. A hole for dirty water to run through. South.

SINKSANKER. A term of contempt.

SINK-STONE. A perforated hollowed stone at the top of a sink. Var. dial.


SINETTE. A kind of cloth.

SINNOWED. Gaily ornamented. Sinnow, a woman very finely dressed.

Whereas she went in her feathered youthfulness to looke with amiable eye on her gray breast, and her spckled side sayles, all sinnewed with silver quilles, and to drive whole armes of hearfull foules b fore her to her master's table.

Nash's Pierce Penniless, 1592

SIN-Syne. Since that time. North.

SINTER. "Synter of masonry." Palsgrave. It occurs in the Pr. Parv. translated by cinctorium, MS. Harl. 221.

SINUM. "Synum a vessell, faiselle," Palsgrave, 1530, subst. f. 64.

SIPE. To drain or dip, as liquor does through a cask, tap, &c. which is defective or not tight. Line.

SIPPLETS. Small thin pieces of bread mixed with milk or broth. South.

SIPPLE. To sip up; to drink. "They did but sippe up," Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 7. Brockett has sipple, p. 269, ed. 1829.

SIPRES. Same as Cipress, q. v. "Sipres or bongraces that women use to weare one their faces or foreheads to keepe them from the sunne," Florio, p. 590.

SI-QUIS. If any one. (Lat.) Advertisements or bills thus commenced formerly, and hence the name of siqueisses was often given to them. "A siquis, or publick note, cry public, or cedula," Howell.

SIR. (1) A gentleman. Shak.

(2) Applied to priests and curates; it was a scholastic title, the translation of dominus, given to a person who had taken his first degree in the university.

SIRE. A breed, or sort, as a good sire of pigs, or of cabbages, &c. East.

SIR-HARRY. A close stool. East.

SIR-JOHN. A priest.

With much ado and great difficulty obtained that a poor chapel, served with a sin, le Sir John, and destitute both of font and churchyard, might remaine standing in the place.

Lambard's Preambulation, 1596, p. 317.

SIR-JOHN-BARLEYCORN. A jocular name for ale, which is made of barley.

SIRONE. A kind of salt salve for wounds, mentioned in MS. Med. Lincoln. f. 310.

SIPLE. The same as Sipple, q. v.

SIRRHA. In old plays this term is frequently addressed to women.

SIRRAP. A hard blow. Devon.

SIR-REVERENCE. A corruption of the phrase same reverence, which was said as a kind of apology before the utterance of anything that might be considered objectionable, but often simply as an apology in speaking to a superior. "Sa-reverence, salve reverentia, saying regard or respect; an usual word, but miscalled sir-reverence by the vulgar." Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 572. Compare a curious passage in the Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 12. The term was also applied to human ordeals, and is still used in that sense. A worthy knight there is of ancient fame, And sweet Sir Reverence men doe call his name; By whose ingudiose policie and wit, There's many things well tane were else unひとつ:

If to a foule discourse thou hast pretence, Before thy foule words name Sir Reverence:

Thy beastly tale most pleasantly will slip,

And gaine thee praise when thou deservest the whip

There's nothing vile that can be done or spoke,

But must be covered with Sir Reverence cloake.

His ancient pedegree whoever seckes,

Shall finde he's sprung from mongst the gallant Greeks.

Wus Ajax squire, great champion to god Mars:

Pray God, Sir Reverence, blese your worship's ( ).


A puppy licks Manna's lips, the sense I grant, a dog may kis. — sir reverence.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 10.

But the old proverb ne'er will be forgot,

A lechers love is, like sir reverence, hot.

Taylor's Workes, 1630, ll. 109.

SIRUP. A poor ha'pworth of sirup, i.e. a poor weak creature. Suffolk.

SIS. (1) The cast of six, the highest throw upon the die. (A.-N.)

(2) Cicely, a common name for a girl.

The plowman that in times past was contented in rust, must now adale his doublet of the fashion, with wide cuts, his garters of fine silke of Granado, to meet his Sir on Sunday.

Lodge's Wits Miserie, 1596.

SISE. (1) The assizes. Palsgrave.

Thes letters kepte I tyll the sise,

My libertie to enterprise. MS. Ashmole 899.

(2) A wax-taper. "Synse waxe candell, bougee," Palsgrave, 1530, subst. f. 64.

(3) A lesson, or task. North.

SISARA. A hard blow. East.

SISKIN. A greenfinch. It is the translation of breant in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

SISOIR. A person deputed to hold assizes.

Now of the eythe wyl we speake,

That fals syour re use moste to breke.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 18.

What shul we say of thyts dytours,

Thys fals men that byn syour.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 9.

Ley hande on booke, the syour take none hele,

For every thing drawethe to his semblable.

MS. Ashmole 59, f. 90.


(2) A huge fat woman. Devon.

SISSILE. A thistle. Sussex.

SISS. Seest. (A.-S.)

For al dou thou sest with thin eus

Hou this world wond, and ou men delen. MS. Digby 86.
SIT. (1) To endure. 

Was ne'er knyghtede that he fande,
In France ne in Scotlande,
Mighte sithe a stroake of his hande
One his styff stode.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 130.

(2) To sit a woman, to keep the night-courtship (q. v.) with a girl. To sit egis, to remain a guest an unreasonable time. To sit on, said of milk when it burns in the pan. To sit in, to adhere firmly to anything.


Now alwe-wellend Godde that wyrscypppez us alle,
Giff the sorowe and styfe, sotte there they beeges.

Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.

(2) A scythe. Nominales MS.

SIT-FAST. A kind of hard swelling on a horse's back. Colgrave.

SITH. (1) Since. North.

The kynge sýde, What may thys mene?
Y trowe Syr Roger and the quene
Be comen to thys londe,
For neryr yth they went y-wys,
Saw y Syr Roger hounden or thys,
That y wonded tythand!

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

(2) Time. (A.-S.)

Than the cokwolde wer full blythe,
And thankyd God a c. styth.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 61.

(3) Way; journey.

SITHICUNDMAN. The head or chief of a town or parish. Coles. (A.-S.)

SITHE. (1) To sigh. East.

(2) To swarm or purify liquor.

SITHE-CRADLE. A rack of wood fastened to a scythe for carrying the mowed barley clean into the swath. Kennett, p. 42.

SITHEN. Since. (A.-S.) "Sithence" is often used by later writers.

I bade felowe to my dyner,
And sithe theel will not cum here;
A develle have who that reche.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 49, f. 49.

SITHERS. Scissors. North.

SIT-HANGERS. A cow's teats. Somerset.


SITTAND. Suitable; becoming.

A hundrethe pounles worthe of londe
Or rent wreite sitande.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 130.

He salutede that sorowfulle with sitaende wordes,
And freynen afyre the fendo fairely thereafter.

Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

SITTEN-ON. Stunted in stature.

SITTING. A space in the pew of a church sufficient for one person.

SITTING-CLOTH. A kind of garment, the same as stirgium in Ducange.

SITTINGS. Statute fairs for servants held in some parts of the North.


SI-YE. (1) To follow. (A.-N.)

Who that the vind wolde eschythe,
He met by resone thanne sioe.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 82.

And bowe unto thyne heste and sioe
Humilité, and that y vowe.


The forme bothe and the matere,
As now siewede, thou schalt erhe.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 84.

(2) To sieve. Also, a sieve.

And casting forth ilkien sharps, to catch wood-cocks, or in spring of muck-hills and shop-dust, wherof he will boule a whole cart load to gain a bowd pinne.

Nash's Pierce Penniless, 1592.

(3) A scythe. South.

SIVEDES. Refuse of bran.

SIVELLE. Civil.

Therin he sped hym right wellie
Of the master of lawe apople.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 40, f. 74.

SIX. A cup of six, i.e. a cup of beer sold at six shillings a barrel.

SIXES-AND-SEVENS. The true origin of this phrase has been given in v. Set (13).

SIX-LOVE. A term at whist, signifying six to none in scoring.

SIX-STRINGE-1-WHIP. A popular name for the statute of the six articles which passed in 1541. See Lingard, ed. 1844, vi. 293.

SIZE. (1) Six. Lanc.

(2) "A size," says Minshew, "is a portion of bread or drinke, it is a farthing which scholars in Cambridge have at the buttery; it is noted with the letter S." See also Ellis's Literary Letters, p. 178. The word now means anything had by the students at dinner over and above the usual commons.

(3) Assizes. Still in use.

Our drowning scap'd, more danger was ensuing,
'Twas size time there, and hanging was a brewing.


(4) One third of an inch, a term much used by shoemakers.

SIZELY. Proud; coy. North.

SIZER. (1) A thin piece of brass with a round hole in it where they try to see whether a cast bullet is perfectly round.

(2) A student at Cambridge whose expenses for living are partially provided by the college, originally a sizar, as serving one of the fellows. Each fellow of a college had one sizar allotted to him.

SIZING. (1) Yeast. This term occurs in Lilly's Mother Bombie, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. vii.

(2) Weaver's size. North.

(3) A game at cards called "Jack running for mustard," is generally called "Jack running for sizing." The cards are placed so that by touching the first pair, all the rest must of course fall diagonally, in the form of upright wedges. Kent.

SIZLE. To saunter about. North.
SIZY. Gloey; sticky. South.  
SIZZEN. To hiss. North.  
SIZZLE. The half hiss, half sigh of an animal; of an owl, for instance. Also the effervescence of brisk beer, &c. through a cork; or the alarming hissing of lightning very near one. Hay says that yeast is called sizzling from the sound of the working beer. Since this was written I heard the word thus used,—"If we weren't rain in another week we shall be all sizzled up." This evidently meant burnt up, as it was spoken in a season of fearful aridity. Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 351.  
SIZZUP. A hard blow. North.  
SIJAND. Sighing. (A.S.)  
Fer in fritte as I can fare,  
Myselc siyand alon,  
I herd the mournyng of an hare;  
Thus defulingly she made her mone.  
SIJE. Saw. (A.S.)  
Thus wen sehe come the lady nyge,  
Then toke sehe better hede, and nyge  
The woman was rytte fayre off face,  
Allethow here lackyd other grace.  
Ms. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 7.  
And so bifelle, as ye naym nyge,  
Oute of my boot whanne he me nyge.  
SIJTE. Sigh. (A.S.)  
The kyng comforted the quene and other lades eke,  
Hls sweete babs full tenderly he did kys;  
The yonge prynce he behelde and in his armys did ber,  
Thus his baile turnyd hym to bils;  
Aftor sorow, joy the course of the worlde is,  
The sifte of his babs releid parte of his woo,  
Thus the wille of God in every thynge is doo.  
SIJTED. Sighed. See Siyand.  
And sere siyzed that al men mythe wel se.  
Ms. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 143.  
SKAALING. A lean-to or out-office with roof asloping, appendant to a higher building. Hunt. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1053.  
SKACHES. "Grallator, he that goeth on styltles or skaches," Ellys's Dictionary, 1559.  
Away with boats and rodder,  
Farewell both boats and sketches.  
Dugdale's Imbarking, 1692, p. 301.  
SKADE. Harm; mischief. Sussex.  
SKAFE. Awkward. Linc.  
SKAFFAUT. A scaffold; a wooden tower; a raised stage. (A.-N.)  
SKAG. An accidental blow, particularly of the heel of the shoe, so as to tear either the clothes or the flesh; any slight wound or rent. Somerset.  
SKAIN. (1) A crooked sword, or scimitar, used formerly by the Irish.  
During this siege arrived at Harfwd the Lord of Kylmaune in Ireland, with a band of xvij. hundred Irishmen, armed in mayle with darts and skogynes, after the maner of their country.  
Hall, Henry V. f. 99.  
(2) A scarf for the head.  
SKAITH. Hurt; harm. North.  
And as he was betwixt them past,  
They leap upon him fast:  
The one his pyke-staff gripped fast,  
They feared for its skoith. Robin Hood, l.108.  
SKALES. A game mentioned by Wager in his play called, "The longer thou Livest, the more Foole thou art." Some suppose it to be the same as Skoyles, q. v. See a mention in Clarke's Phraseologia, 1655, p. 254, and another in Florio's New World of Words, 1611, p. 19, from which latter it seems to have been a game like nine-pins, and the game of skittles is still so called in Devon.  
SKALK. This word has not yet been explained. Other copies of the ballad preserved in MS. Harl. 372, f. 114, and Strype's Memorials of Cranmer, 1694, App. p. 138, agree in the reading here given.  
Its meet for every man on this matter to talk,  
And the glorious gospel ghostly to have in mind:  
It is sooth said, that seck but much unseemly skalk,  
As boysy babble in books, that in scripture are blind.  
Percy's Reliques, p. 120.  
SKALLE. (1) A scald head.  
(2) A drinking cup; a goblet. It is more generally written skyle or skail.  
SKANSKBACK. Easily distinguishable; having some special mark. Yorksh.  
SKARNES. Terrors.  
SKASE. To run; to hurry. Cornw.  
SKASIJAGER. The hot seed of a wild vine. It occurs in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 290.  
SKATHY. Ravenous; mischievous.  
SKAVELL. A kind of spade. Tusser.  
SKAWER. A jurat.  
Recompence of the same shall be given, and the harms amended to him that is so wronged, according to the discretion of the bayliff and the skawer.  
Dugdale's History of Imbarking, 1692, p. 97.  
SKAYNEY. Long; lanky. Dorset.  
SKEAR. Gravel; pebbles. North.  
SKKEEL. (1) A pall. North.  
(2) To shell peas, beans, &c. Westm.  
SKEELING. The inner part of a barn or garret, where the slope of the roof comes. South.  
SKEEKSH. Delicate. Also, given to scheming, manoeuvring, covetous. West.  
SKEEEN. A sword. (A.-S.)  
SKEEKER. (1) The place where cockles are gathered. West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 386.  
(2) To mow lightly over; applied to pastures which have been summer-eaten, never to meadows. In a neuter sense, to move along quickly, and slightly touching. Hence, from its mode of flight, is derived skeer-devil.  
(3) "To skeer the esse" is to clear the grate, separating the ashes from the live coals. Chesh. See Ray's English Words, 1674, p. 17.  
SKKER-DEVIL. The swift. Somerset.  
SKKERINGS. Hay made from the bad parts of pasture land. West.  
SKKG. (1) The stump of a branch; also, a rent in a piece of cloth, such as would be made by a skeg. Heref. In the following passage it means a peg of wood.
SKE. 746

Which as the owner (for his use) did wear,
A naile or sere by chance his breech did tear.

Taylor's Works, 1630, ii. 119.

(2) A wild plum. Northamp. "A sloe, a skye,
a bulleis," Florio, p. 515.

SKEGGER. A salmon.

SKEKE. A contest.

And with skake do with fight,
The ways lokid wele atspight.

Arber and Mervin, p. 167.

With I. and E. fulle skike thou bee,
That thynce executurs
Of the ne wille rekke, but skikk and skakke
Fulle baidly in thib boures.

MS. Lincoln A. iv. 17, f. 213.

SKEKIE. Shy; frightened. Northumb.

SKELDER. To swindle. "If skeldring fall not
to decay, thou shalt flourish," Hawkins,
Origin of the English Drama, iii. 119.

SKELINGTON. A skeleton. West.

SKEL. To shrink. Said of wood.

SKELL. A shell. North.

SKELL-BOOSE. Explained by Carr, the head
of the stalls of cattle.

SKELLED. Anything twisted or warped out
of a flat or straight form into that of a curve,
skell, or shell. North.

SKELLED. Warped; made crooked. Skel-
ler-brained, disordered in mind. North.

SKELLY. (1) Thin and light. Line.
(2) To squint, to look awry. North.

SKELMS. Long poles made use of in harvest
time to carry cocks of hay on by hand, where the
distance is small and draught horses scarce.

Glace.

(2) To kick severely. East.
(3) To leap awkwardly. Chesh.
(4) To move rapidly. To skip or run with great
strides, or in a bounding manner. North.

SKELPER. Anything very large. Grose has
skelping, full, bursting, very large.

SKELT. Rumour; report. North.

SKELTER. Order as to arrangement, or con-
tion as to body. North.

SKELTON. A skeleton. West. "A skelton
or a notamie," Cotgrave in v. Eschellette.

SKELVE. To incline; spoken of a pot or pan
that has slipped from its upright position;
thus they say, "It's all skelved to aside and
run over." Line.

SKEMMEL. A long form or stool. North. It
is, of course, from the A.-S.

SKEN. To squint. North.

SKENSMAEAD. A mock dish set upon the
table for show. Cumb.

SKENT. To have the diarrhosa, said only of ani-
imals. Somerset. Hence, perhaps, skenter, an
animal which will not fatten.

SKEP. A basket made of rushes or straw. A
beehive is called a bee-skep. Var. dial.
Sumwhat lene us bi thi skip:
I shal you lene, seide Josep.


SKEPE. A fishing vessel. North.

SKER. To slide; to skate. North.

SKERE. (1) Clear; free. Also a verb, to escape
from, to get clear of.

And thou mightest bring me her on,
The and thine sones y schal lee gon
From prisoun quite and skere.

Gy of Warmike, p. 300.

The nittingale is on bi none,
That wol shilden hem from shome,
Of skathe hoe wele hoe skere:
That the strelesk in kepeth ay,
He seith bi niste and eke bi day
That by both fentes i-fere.

Relig. Antiqu. i. 241.

(2) To drive or scare away.

SKERLET. Scarlet.

In skerlet kyrtels over one,
The ekowudes stodyn everychon,
Redy unto the dansyng.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 61.

SKERRE. See Scar (4).

SKERRY. Slaty, as coals. Derb.

SKES. To run or frisk about. Cornw.

SKET. (1) Part; region. (A.-S.)
(2) Soon; quickly; immediately.
Thempertr askede him what a bet;
Gerrard, a sedle, also sket.

Beows of Hamtoun, p. 108.

In wiche parlament he hete
Men schuld him bring the children skete.

SKETCH. A latch. North.

SKELUL. To look askant. Kent.

SKEW. (1) Aslope. Suffolk. Also, to cast on
one side. "Skew your eie towards the mar-
gent," Stanihurst, p. 17.
(2) A cup. A cant term. Dekker's Lanthorne
and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. C. iii.


(4) Thick drizzling rain, which lasts only for a
short time. Cornw.

(5) "To skue or chamfret, viz. to slope the edge
of a stone, as masons doe in windowes, &c.,
for the gaining of light," Cotgrave.

(6) The tail of a bird.

(7) A kind of rude-fashioned boat, mentioned in
Harrison's Britaine, pp. 5, 43.

(8) To shy, as a horse. Var. dial.

(9) To throw violently. North.

(10) To skewer. Somerset.

(11) A piebald horse. Chesh. Applied to a
kitten in Skelton's Works, i. 99.

(12) A projection. Yorksh. Also a verb, to toss
or throw up.

SKEW-BALD. Piebald. Var. dial.
The skewod horses, by myne intente,
The which Into the south parte vente,
I maye well leken veramente
To Jewes and panymes eke.

Chester Plays, ii. 142.

SKEW-BOGLISH. Said, but not very com-
monly, of a shyng horse. Line.

SKEWE. To fall away; to escape.
The welkyn wanned anone and the watur skreweth.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 100.

SKEW-THE-DEW. A splayfooted person.

SKETTING. Sloping. East.

SKEW-WHIFT. Aslant; slanting. West.
SKEWY. Askew. Somerset.
SKEYL. To lean to one side; to overturn a cart. North.
SKEYL-BEAST. The partition of cattle-stalls.
SKYESE. To run away. Cornwall.
SKIBBS. Squibs. This appears to be the meaning of the term in Brit. Bibl. i. 541.
SKICE. To play and frolic about; to run quickly and silly. South.
SKICER. A lamb which runs itself to death from excess of energy. West.
SKID. (1) To affix a hook to the wheel of a wagon to prevent it descending too rapidly down a hill. Var. dial. Bay says, "rotam sufflaminare, with an iron hook fastened to the axis to keep it from turning round upon the descent of a steep hill." (2) A timber-cart; a sledge.
SKIDDEY-COCK. A water-rail. West.
SKIDER. A skate. Northumb.
SKID-PAN. The shoe with which the wheel of a carriage is locked. Var. dial.
SKIE. (1) A cloud. (A.S.) (2) If the sky falls we shall catch larks, a reply to any one who broaches a wild or improbable hypothesis.
SKIEL. A beer-cooler. Wilts.
SKIERETH. Escapeth. In the first of these passages, the MS. in the library of the Society of Antiquaries reads skiereth, f. 64. And thus ful oft himself he skiereth, and is at war of had-l-wast. Gower, MS. Bodl. 294.
That he the words lasse or more
Of his enchauntement ne hereth,
And in this wise hiselfe he skiereth.
SKIFF. (1) Distorted; awkward. West. (2) To remove one’s residence. North.
SKIFF-DISH. An instrument used for forcing down the brims of a hat.
SKIFFER. A low shallow tub. Linc.
SKIFF-HANDED. Inexpert in using the hands —unable to cast anything in a straight direction. North.
SKIFT. To shift, or remove. North.
SKIFE. To appoint; to ordain. (A.S.) Also, occasionally, a substantive. And threfo grete Godd wolde so wisely skifte ale thynge, that whanne a man fulle of felliciet, thurghge his hoge pris, wil ete knawe his makers fre he heighte of pride into the pitte of mekenes and lawnes he mone be plunged. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 21.
SKILE. (1) To separate; to divide. The people are said to be skiling out of town when the assizes are over. Dunelm. (2) An iron slice used for skimming the grease off broth. North.
SKILL. (1) Reason. (A.S.) And if that thou me tellst skil,
I shall doon after thi will. MS. Digby 86. When the prince haste hym behoilde,
He rede and sate hym where he wolde,
As skiles and reson is.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.
Sche seyde, Lordynge, so God me save,
He that me wan he schalle me have!
Ye wot wele yowre crye was so!
The lordys assentyd wele ther tylle,
For sche seyde noughtyng but skyle,
And that sche wolde no moo.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 77.
(2) To know; to understand. Still in use in the North of England. (3) To hull oats. Devon. (4) To signify; to make a difference. "It skills not," Shakespeare.
SKILLET. A small pot of iron or copper or brass, with a long handle.
SKILLUN. An outhouse; a kind of pantry; a penthouse; a shed. South.
SKILLY. Water in which meat has been boiled, thickened with oatmeal. A word, I believe, of modern growth. Linc.
SKILVINGS. A wooden frame to fix on the top of a cart, in order to widen and extend its size; the rails of a cart.
SKIM. (1) To mow. Var. dial. (2) To make anything to fly swiftly but smoothly. Var. dial.
SKIMBLE-SKAMBLE. Rambling; unconnected. This phrase occurs in I Henry IV.iii.1 I meet one, thinking for my due to speake,
He with eevans doth my purpose breake,
And asks what nowes I heare from France or Spain,
Or where I was in the last abowe of rain:
Or when the court removeth, or what’s a clocke,
Or where’s the wind, or some such windie mocke;
With such fine scimble-skamble, spitter-spatter,
As puts me cleane besides the money matter.
Taylor’s Works, 1630, li. 39.
SKIME. (1) To look at a person in an underneath way, the head being held down. Linc. (2) A ray of light. Yorksh.
SKIMISH. Squamish. Devon.
SKIMMER. To frisk about. East.
SKIMMERING. Shining; an extreme degree of cleanliness. Durham.
SKIMMINGTON. "To ride," or "riding Skimmington," is, according to Grose, a ludicrous cavalcade in ridicule of a man beaten by his wife: it consists of a man riding behind a woman with his face to the horse’s tail, holding a distaff in his hand, at which he seems to work, the woman all the while beating him with a ladle. A smock displayed on a staff is carried before them, as an emblematical standard, denoting female superiority: they are accompanied by what is called rough music, that is, faying-panes, bull-horns, marrow-bones and cleavers, &c.—a procession admirably described by Butler in his "Hudibras." According to Jennings, the custom is still in vogue in Somerset.
SKIMPING. Scanty, said of dress when cut too short or narrow for the person. South.
SKIMPS. The scales and refuse of flax detached in dressing it. Somerset.
SKINCH. To give scant measure: to nip and squeeze and pinch and pare, so as to effect a saving. Linc.
SKINCHING. Narrow-minded. Line.
SKIN-COAT. To curry one's skin-coat, i.e. to beat him very severely.
SKIN-FLINT. A miser. Var. dial.
SKINGY. (1) Stingy. Line.
(2) Cold, nipping, as applied to the weather. Suffolk.
SKINK. (1) In a family the person latest at breakfast is called the skink, or the skinker, and some domestic office is imposed or threatened for the day, such as ringing the bell, putting coal on the fire; or, in other cases, drawing the beer for the family.
(2) To fill the glass; to drink; to serve or pour out liquor. North. The term occurs in our old dramatists. "Shed, skinked, poured forth," Florio, p. 518, ed. 1611.
Until hee falls asleepe he skinks and drinkes, And then like to a bore he winkes and stinkes.
Taylor's Works, 1630, III. 5.
(3) To spy, or peer about. East.
SKINKER. A tapster; a drawer. Aquarius is called a skinker in Du Bartas, p. 33.
But no fear affrights deep drinkers,
There I'ld trust it with my skinkers.
Barney's Journal.
SKINLET. Thin skin. Florio, p. 135.
SKINNY. (1) Lean. (2) Misery. South.
SKIP. (1) The same as Skey, q.v.
(2) A small wooden or metal utensil used for taking up yeast. Sussex.
SKIP-BOY. A ship-boy; a boy who is attendant on the captain of a ship.
SKIP-JACK. (1) The merrythought of a fowl, made into a little toy by a twisted thread and small piece of stick.
SKIP-KENNEL. A footboy.
(2) The master of a ship.
Watt doth retourne the skippers tale,
And hearb-wives courtease,
To him that left his sisters mayde
About the country.
MS. Poems in Dr. Bâild's possession, temp. James I.
SKIPPET. A small round wooden vessel with a long handle, used for ladles water into troughs, &c., called in Leicestershire a lade-gaun. Line.
SKIR. To graze, skim, or touch lightly; to jerk. Somerset.
SKIRE. Loose; open; thin. Lanc.
SKIGALIARD. A wild, gay, dissipated fellow? See Skelton's Works, ii. 218.
SKIRL. (1) To shrivel up. East.
(2) To scream; to shriek. North.
(3) To slide. Yorks.
SKIRME. To fence; to skirmish. It occurs in Wright's Seven Sages, p. 91.
SKIRR. To scour the country. Shak.

SKIRRET. The water-parsnip. The following is a receipt to make skirret-pie:
Take a quarter of a peck of skirretes blanched and sliced, season them with three nutmegs and an ounce of cinnamon, and three ounces of sugar, and ten quartered dates, and the marrow of three bones roused in yolks of eggs, and one quarter of a pound of ringo roots, and preserved lemons, sliced lemon, four blades of mace, three or four branches of preserved barberries, and half a pound of butter; then let it stand one hour in the oven; then put a caudle made of white wine, verjuice, butter and sugar; put it into the pie when it comes out of the oven.
A True Gentlemans Delight, 1676, p. 124.

SCIRROCK. A sap; a fragment; anything of very small value. North.

SKIRT. To throw water with a syringe: to squirt. Somerset.

SKIRTER. A syringe, or squirt.

(2) A sort of half-ploughing, preparatory to beat-horning. Devon.

SKIRTS. To sit upon any one's skirts, i.e. to meditate revenge upon him. This phrase occurs in several old plays, but I do not recollect to have seen it anywhere explained. Tarlton, the celebrated clown, told his audience the reason why he had cut off the skirts of his mantle was that no one should be able to sit upon them. Cf. Stanihurst, p. 26.
Crosse me not, Lisa, neither be so perte,
For if thou dost I'll sit upon thy skirt.
The Abortion of an Idle Houre, 1620.

SKISE. To run fast. I. Wight.

SKISTE. To order; to arrange. Seathylle Scotlannie by skylie he skystys as hym lykys,
And Wales of were he wane at hyis wille.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, I, 53.

SKIT. (1) To slide. Somerset.
(2) A scud of rain. Devon.
(3) The diarrhoea in animals. Linc. The term occurs in the Pr. Parv.
(4) A satirical reflection. Var. dial.
(5) Hasty; precipitate.

SKITE. Merdis aspergere. Var. dial. Perhaps more commonly skitter.

SKILLY. Small; diminutive. West.

SKITTER. A countryman who was leading me up a steep hill, when we came to a place which was inaccessible, said, "We had beter skitterer under here, and it won't be so steep."
Kent.

SKITTER-BOOTS. Half boots, laced in front. Called also skittervamps. I. of Wight.

SKITTER-BRAINED. Giddy; thoughtless. North.

SKITTERING. Slight; flimsy. Devon.

SKITTER-WIT. A foolish, giddy, harebrained fellow. Chees.

SKITTLE. To cut; to hack. West.

SKITTY. A moor-hen. Somerset.

SKIVE. (1) To pare the thicker parts of hides previously to tanning them.
(2) To turn up the eyes. Line.

SKIVER. A skiver. Skiver-wood, dogwood, of which skivers are made. West.
SKIWIN. Awry; crooked. East.
SKIIZLE. A marble tow. East.
SKLEIRE. An iron for curling hair.
SKLEM. To steal slyly. Heref.
SKLISTE. A flat instrument with an upright handle, generally made of tin.
SPURED a lyn clowte on a bord, and this plater theron, and mak it thynne with a skiiste, and do it on the hevede alle hale.
SKOGGER. The leg of an old stocking, used as a kind of gaiter in snow-time. North.
SKOLYON. A scullion. Palsygrave.
SKOMFET. Discomposed. See Scosmefte.
If thou selle goo to batelle, saye this orysone devotely and entirely one the crowes of thi swerde, and gilde the therwith, and bere this orysone with the appone the, and thou selle oughte be stayne nor skomfet.
MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 176.
SKOOL. The cry along the coast when the herrings appear first for the season.
SKOPPOLOIT. Play, romps, frolicking. "What ha made yeow sa long?" "Why ha bin havin a game a skoppoloit along i th man Jenkins i th'chatch yahd." This word is much used in Ipswich, and is also pronounced skoppolot. Whence can it have come? A schoolmistress child a child for skoppoliten: but she did not mean playing truant, or truant, as we call it. Scope, to loiter, has been surmised as a possible source. East.
SKORCLE. To scour. Skorke occurs in an early vocabulary in my possession, and also in Archæologia, xxx. 413.
SKORPHILYLS. Serofulous.
SKOTE. A prop. I. Wight.
SKOTTFERS. Shooters; archers. (A.-S.)
Discoveris of schotte-mene and skyrmys a lyttile.
Skyres thaire skotter, and thaire skowte waches.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.
SKOULKERY. Skulking; lurking.
Loke ye skyste it so, that we no skathe lymphe,
For na skomdtoure in skoulerye is skomdtoure ever.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.
SKOUT. The auk is so called in Northumberland. See Pennant's Tour in Scotland, ed. 1790, i. 48.
SKOVE. A sheaf of corn. West.
SKOWER. To be shackled.
SKOWK. To skull. Cotgrave.
SKOWREGHIDE. Scourged.
Eftirwade thou was skowregheide sere.
MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 190.
SKOWTE. With me ye xall run in rowte,
My conseil to take for a skowte.
Digby Mysteries, p. 79.
SKOYLES. A game played with pins, alluded to in Kind Hart's Dreame, 1592.
SKOYMOSE. Squeamish.
Thow art not skymose thy fantasy for to tell.
Bale's Kyng Johan, p. 11.
SKRAUM. To grope about. Yorksh.
SKRED. To stride. Somerset.
SKREEK. To creak. North.
The solle of the parke was so exceeding barren
that it did bare a gray moase, like that of an old parke pale, which skreames as one walkes on it, and puttes ones teeth on edge. Aubrey's MS. Wilts, p. 71.
SKREENED. Squeezed. North.
SKRENT. To burn; to scorched. West.
SKRILE. Small underwood. South.
SKRITHE. A shriek; a scream.
Whenne that it was abowe myndyghte,
Byonde the water he herde a skrythe,
Fulie lowde one hoghte he herde it cry,
And askede helpe over fulie reverlyfully.
MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 125.
SKRUSSLE. The cracklin of pork. East.
SKRY. A coarse sieve for corn.
SKRYTCHIE-HEULE. A screech-owl. Palsygrave, without the French synonyme.
SKUE. Same as Skew, q.v.
SKUFF. A precipice. North.
SKUT. To crouch down. Kent.
SKUTCHINEAL. Cochineal. North.
SKUTY. Smart; clean; brisk. East.
SKWYNECY. The quincey.
Som for glentony saille have emang
The skwyneyc, that evil saa strang;
John de Wageley, p. 11
SKY. (1) To look, or peep. Suffolk.
(2) To sly, as horses do.
SKYBY. Shy; reluctant; averse. Yorksh.
SLA. To slay, or kill.
Any conynes here to sla,
And with the trespas away to ga.
MS. Cantub. Ff. v. 48, f. 40.
SLAB. (1) The wrynge. North.
(2) A bricklayer's boy. East.
(3) Foot pavement. Linc.
(4) Slabby; adhesive. Shak.
(5) The outer cut of a tree when sawn up into planks. Far. dial.
(6) A paddle; a wet place. North. Perhaps, in the following passage, it may mean a slab of foot pavement.
The Grounde of Artes who hath wel treed,
And noted well the slippypery slabbes.
Recordre's Castle of Knowledge, 1556.
(7) In Cornwall, when the melted tin is cast into oblong square pieces in a mould made of moor-stone, the lesser pieces they call slabs, and the greater blocks. Kennett, MS.
SLABBARD. "Slabbarde, morosus, tardius;"
Prompt. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 156.
SLABBER. (1) To soil, or dirty. West.
Till meere unto the haven where Sandwich stands,
We were enclosed with most dangerous sands.
There were we sow'd and slabbered, was'd and dash'd,
And gravel'd, that it made us halfe asb'hd.
Taylor's Discovery by Sea, p. 22.
(2) To eat up greedily.
SLABBY. Sloppy; dirty.
This threatening is to travellers that go
Long journeys; slabby rain they'll have, or snow.
A Book for Boys and Girls, 1866, p. 15.
SLACHE. To loiter. Yorksh.
SLACK. (1) The low ground. North.
They took the gallows from the slack,
They set it in the gles,
They hang'd the proud sheriff on that,
Reles'd their own three men.
Robin Hood, ii. 156.
(2) Coal reduced to very small pieces. The side of a mountain where the rock has crumbled and fallen down in an oblique direction is called a **slack**.

(3) **Mingere**. **Worc.**

(4) To cool in water. **North.**

(5) Underdone; **slack-baked**, spoken of bread; **slack** done, meat underdone. **Kent.** Slack-oven, an oven which bakes slowly.

(6) To put off; to procrastinate.

(7) A long pool in a streamy river.

(8) Dull; low; depressed; lazy. **Slack-deed**, depression of trade. **Var. dial.**

**SLACK**E. Slow. **(A.-S.)**

**SLACKEN.** To fall in price. **Slacking**, want or deficiency of anything.

**SLACKET.** Slight; slim. **Cornw.**

**SLACK-TRACE.** An untidy woman. **Linc.** In some places, **slackumtrans.**

**SLACK-WATER.** A deficiency of water, by which the machinery of mills erected on streams is deprived of its proper action.

**SLADERY.** Wet and dirty. **North.**

**SLADE.** (1) A valley; a ravine; a plain. Brockett says its present meaning is "a breadth of green award in ploughed land, or in plantations." I have heard the term in Northamptonshire applied to a flat piece of grass, and to a border of grass round a ploughed field. The first meaning (a valley) is given in the Herefordshire Gloss. p. 94; but Moor describes it as "a small open wooded wood." See Morte d'Arthur, i. 161, 176, 192; British Bibl. i. 154; Gy of Warwick, p. 120. Sexty slongene in a **slade** of sieghe mene of armes. *Morte Arure,* **MS. Lincoln,** f. 84.

It had bene better of William a Trent
To have bene abed with sorrowse,
Than to be that day in the greenwood **slade,**
To meet with Little Johns arrow.

*Robin Hoed and Guy of Gleborne.*

(2) A sled, or sledge. Also, to carry on a sledge; to drag on the ground.

**SLADE-DOWN.** To draw back part of the mould into the interfurrow, with the plough dragging, or **slading** upon its side. **Norf.**

**SLADERING-DRAG.** A small drag, or carriage, or sledge, without wheels, and sliding on the ground, drawn by one horse. **Chesh.**

**SLAG.** (1) Refuse of lead, or other ores. It is sometimes applied to coal. **Slag-pigs**, small flat pigs of lead of an inferior quality. "At the silver mines in Cardiganshire the cinders or refuse of the litharge, which remain after the first boiling of the mine, are called *slage*, which are beat small with great stamps lifted up by a wheel moved by water; so the dross of tin in Cornwall is called the *slag*; so likewise the slag or refuse of melted iron," Kennett, MS.

(2) The black **slag**, which lies commonly above the coal in sinking their pits in Flintshire, is called the *slag*. Ibid. MS.

(3) **Miry and slippery. Pr. Parn.**

**SLAGER.** To slacken. **West.**

**SLAIGHT.** Hung up; put away?

When we come and sitten in same,
I shalle tech the a game,
I can hit wel be rote;
Then shalt thou set my slaying **slaight,**
And of the best take us a draught,
And drynk well right be note.

**MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.**

**SLAGS.** Sloes. **Westm.**

**SLAIF.** A shallow dish. **North.**

**SLAIGH.** The sloe. **Lanc.**

**SLAIN.** Smit in corn. **Cumb.**

**SLAINT.** To bring forth young, applied to cows and mares. **Kent.**

**SLAIR.** To walk slovenly. **North.**

**SLAIRG.** Mud. **Northumb.**

**SLAISTER.** (1) To beat severely. **North.**

(2) To do anything awkwardly. **Yorksh.**

**SLAIFT.** (1) An accustomed run for sheep; hence the place to which a person is accustomed is called slait. **West.**

(2) To slake quicklime. **Devon.**

**SLAKE.** (1) A deep ditch; a ravine.

He laf slawe in a **slak**
flory score on a pak,
Wyd opene one here bake. *Sir Degrevant,* 333.

(2) To quench; to subside. **North.**

Whenne that here paynys *slaked* was,
And sche hadde pasyd that hydous pas,
Here nowe barat on bloode;
Sche was unblemesched floot and hand,
That sawyd the lordys on the lande,
And thandyd God on rode.

*Romance of Athelstan.*

(3) To lick, e. g. plates or dishes badly washed and not well dried are said to be **slaked** over. It is also vulgarly used, I believe, in the sense of to kiss. **Linc.**

(4) To put out the tongue. **Lanc.**

(5) To fail; to desist. **(A.-S.)**

(6) Leisure; opportunity. **Norf.**

(7) An accumulation of mud or slime, particularly in a river. **Cumb.**

(8) A gentle light stroke. **North.**

(9) To smear; to bedaub. **Yorksh.**

(10) Very small coals. **North.**

(11) To go silently. **Weber.**

(12) To untie; to loosen. **(A.-S.)**

(13) Soft, as mud, dirt, &c. **Dunelm.**

**SLALE.** Violent; inflamed. **North.**

**SLAM.** (1) To beat. **North.**

(2) A kind of game. It is also a term at whist, used when one party wins a game before the other has gained a trick.

At post and paire, or *slam,* Tom Tuck would play
This Christmas, but his want withereth sayes nay.

*Harrick's Works,* ii. 56.

(3) The side; to go up the **slam** of the hill is to go up obliquely. **Dorset.**
SLAPER. The stamp of a tree. Norf.
SLAPING. Walking about a house with dirty shoes and wet dripping clothes. Oxon.
SLAPPING. Very large. Var. dial.
SLAPPY. Not baked enough. Suffolk.
SLAP-SAUCE. A parasite. Minshew.
SLAP-SHOES. Shoes with loose soles.
SLARE. (1) A hint; an indirect reproach. Linc.
(2) To smear, to mark with dirt here and there; thus when a floor has been imperfectly washed it will be said. "They've slared it sadly."
SLART. (1) To splash with dirt. Yorksh. In Herefordshire, to stain.
(2) Used as a substantive, to mean a quantity; thus one market woman will say to another, "You've got a pretty good start of butter this week." Used as a verb, to signify to taunt by insinuations, e. g. "If you've anything to say, out with it, and don't start in that way." Linc.
SLARY. Bedaubed. East.
SLASH. (1) A cut, or gash. Yorksh.
(2) The same as Plead, q. v.
SLASHING. Gay; wild. Var. dial.
SLASHY. Wet and dirty. North.
SLAT. (1) To strike; to slap; to throw or cast down violently or carelessly. Var. dial.
"Slatted his brains out," Webster, iv. 99. A slate in the face, i. e. a reproach.
(2) To split, or crack. West.
(3) A spot, or stain. Yorksh.
(4) An iron heater used for smoothing linen after washing. Somerset.
(5) To set on; to incite. North.
SLAT-AXE. A mattock with a short axe end. Devon.
SLATCHIN. Untidy. Cumb.
SLATE. (1) A valley? Certayn, tho the said knught,
That thefe I saw to nyght
Here besida a slate.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 70.
(2) To ridicule. Var. dial. This is probably derived from our fifth meaning.
(4) A woman is said to be slated, when her petticoat falls below her gown.
(5) To bait animals. "Bay of bor, of bole slating," Kyng Alisauder, 200. "To slate a beast is to hound a dog at him," Yorkshire Ale, p. 115, ed. 1697.
(6) To be angry, or wroth.
The apostille says that God thaim hatys,
And over alle other with thaim slatys.
R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 55.
(7) A pod or husk, of peas, &c. Hants.
SLATTER. To slip, or slide. Chees.
SLATS. (1) Cross pieces used in the hurdles of the Midland counties.
(2) Dark blue ooz, rather hard, left dry by the ebb of the sea. Suff.
SLATTER. To waste; or rather, perhaps, not to make a proper and due use of anything;
thus they say, "take care, or you'll slatter it all away;" and when the weather is unsettled, so that the work of the farm is interrupted, the farmer will say to his men, "I fear we shall have a slatterying time of it." Also, to be negligent and slovenly.

SLATTER-DE-POUCH. An ancient dance, mentioned in an old play in MS. Bodl. 30. Gayton alludes to it as a boy's exercise.

SLATTERINS. Relics. Lanc.

SLATTERY. Wet; dirty. Var. dial.

SLATY. Mry, or muddy.

SLAUGHTMesses. A kind of sword?

Besides these, we have the fierce Bradenders and strong Almaincs wyth long pyges and cuttyng slaughtmesses. Hall, Henry V. f. 15.

SLAUGHTER. A great alteration involving some destruction, e.g. applied to the thorough repair and renovation of an old mansion.

Essex.

SLAUM. To smear. Leic.


He covywrde his face wyth hys slaiverye,
That Tyyrye schuld not knowe hys peyne.

Many wende Clement sayne
A skiven was wyde weye.


SLAVVEN. A large piece. Sussex.

SLAY. Slain. (A.-S.)

I wolde not that, sayd Robyn,
Johan, that thou were slawe,
For all the golde in myr Englynd,
Though it lay now on a rawe.

Robin Hood, l. 54.


SLAWTYR. Slaughter. Prompt. Parv.

SLAY. (1) Anything that moves on a pivot, as the part of the loom that is pulled by the hand among the threads. North.

(2) In cutting slop, the wood is laid in regular rows, all one way, for the convenience of tying up; these are called slays.

(3) As willingly. "I would slay it as not." Somerset.


(5) A lane or way cut through a whin, or broom, or other cover, for the purpose of admitting a vehicle to receive and convey away the faggots or cuttings; or for admitting a range of haynets to catch rabbits, hunted from side to side of the cover by dogs; or for gunners to place themselves in, to shoot or slay them as they dart across. Moor.

SLAY-WATTLE. A kind of hurdle, made with narrow boards. Kent.

SLAZY. Of flimsy texture. East.

SLE. To kill; to slay. (A.-S.)

Gret boulde it wolde be,
Off them to sles twoo or thre,
I sware the, be Seynt Gyle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

SLEA. To dry or wither, spoken of corn exposed to sun or wind before it is gathered or bound. Chesh.

SLEAK. The same as Slaek, q. v.

SLEAM. To slumber. Lanc.

SLEAVE. To tear down. Heref.


SLECK. (1) To cool. North.


(3) Small pit-coal. Yorks.

(4) To make smooth. Palsgrave. "I slecke, I make paper smoth with a skele stone, je fias gissant; you muste slycke your paper if you will wyte Greke well," Iblid.

SLECKING. Weak liquor. North.


"Slede to drawe a thyng upon," Palsgrave.

(2) To walk awkwardly. Yorks. Hence, an old blind person. Sled-hough, one who walks badly or lamely.

(3) A sledge hammer.

SLEDE. A valley. Hearne.

SLEDGE. To shift off. Dunelm.

SLEDGER. The lower stone in the hopper of a mill. Var. dial.

SLEDIR. Slippery. (A.-S.)

For thanne he lesethe his lusty wyne
With drounkeschiphe, and wot not whider
To goo, the weyes ben so selder.


The plank that on the bryggge was,
Was as slyr as any giss.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 35.

SLEECH. (1) To dip up water. North.

(2) Mud or sea-sand used as manure. The sediment deposited by the sea in the river Rother is called sleech. Sussex. Kennett has slitch, "slime or mud thrown up in the cleansing of ponds or ditches," MS. Lanad. 1033.

And I will goe gather slyche,
The shippe for to cauleke and pyche.

Chester Plays, l. 47.

SLEEKED. Smooth. "A kind of sleeked pasteboard to write upon, and may bee blotted out againe," Florio, p. 86.

SLEEKER. An iron instrument used for draining the skins that are taken from the tannit.

SLEEP. A limb is said to go to sleep when be-numbed from being too long in one position. "My fothe ys aslepe," Nominalae MS.

SLEEP-AWAY. An idiomatic phrase signifying a gradual decay. Devon.

SLEEPER. (1) A rushlight. East.

(2) The stump of a tree cut off short, and left in the ground. Norf.
SLEEPING. A sleep, or slumber. (A.-S.)
SLEEPY. Slavery.

If reacheth to the false, forte nogethe one thame thy horte, for they are sayleane and nogethe lastande sy, and eolpir als aene ceele, that whenne menen weyse he bese hym faste, als fantome he fra hymne gyldys, and tynys hym for sy. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 244.

SLEEP. To sleep gently. (A.-S.)
SLEERRIB. A supporter of pork. West.
SLEET. To cease; to stop. I. Wight.
SLEETA. To sile a dog, says Ray, is to set him at anything, as awine, sheep, &c. North.
SLETTEN. Sled; fell. Wester.
SLEUTH. (1) The track of any animal. Hence sleuth-hound, a term for the bloodhound.

There is a law also among the borderers in time of peace, that whoso denlieth entrance or sute of a sleuthhound in pursuit made after ferrells and stolen goods, shall be holden as accesartle unto the theft, or taken for the selfe thief.


The second kind is called in Scotland a sleuth-hound, being the greater kind of the hunting hound, and in colour for the most part browne, or sandy-spotted. The scent of smelling is so quicken in these that they can follow the footsteps of thev, and pursue them with violence until they overtake them; and if the thief take the water, they cast in themselves also, and swim to the other side, where they find out again aroth their former hount, until they find the thing they seek for; for this is common in the borders of England and Scotland, where the people were wont to live much upon theft, and if the dog brought his leader unto any house, where they may not be suffied to come in, they take it for granted that there is both the stolen goods and the thief also hidden.

Topelle's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 140.

(2) A herd of bears. This term occurs in the Booke of Hunting, 1586.

SLEUTH. Sloth; idleness. (A.-S.)
SLEUTYNG. Shooting; letting fly. Gawayne.
SLEVE. To cleave; to split. (A.-S.)
For thaire Cathy ware al to-tyrevne, And thaire lyrmes in sondir evenne.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 123.

SLEW. (1) To turn round.
(2) A kind of sieve.
(3) To get intoxicated. Yorksh.
SLEWER. To give way; to fall down.
SLEY. A weaver's instrument that strikes the wog close to the warp. Kennett.

SLEYL. Silly; cunningly.
In Paradis he made him rest, And silletly slept on him he kest.

SLIBBER-SLAPPER. Very careless.
SLICE. (1) A fire shovel; a broad short-handled firepan for wood fires. Dorse. "A slice, of the shape of the ace of spades, a sort of firepan, flat and plain, without any edges turn'd up by the sides," MS. Gloss.
(2) Said of a hawk "when she meweth a good distance from her," Gen. Rec. ii. 63.
(3) "An instrument of the kitchen to turne meate that is fried," Elyot, in v. SPATHA, ed. 1559. It occurs in Palgrave. The slice is still used for many purposes, particularly for taking up or turning fish in a kettle or stew-
SLICHER. The same as Slick (2).
SLICHER. Smooth. Lane.
SLICK. (1) Smooth. Var. dial.
The mole’s a creature very smooth and slick.
She digs a’ th’ dirt, but ’twill not on her stick.
A Book for Boys and Girls, 1896, p. 96.
(2) Clear; entirely. West.
(3) To comb the hair. Sussex.
(4) The down of rabbits. East.
(5) A blow, or slap. Oxon.
SLICKEN. Smooth. Derb.
SLICKENSIDES. A species of mineral substance
found in some mines, the effects of which are terrific. A blow with a hammer, a stroke or scratch with a miner’s pick, are sufficient to blast asunder the massive rocks to which it is found attached.
The mines in Eyamedge are very deep, and the New-engine mine I have heard stated as being the deepest in Derbyshire. Among the number in the edge is the Hay-cliff, a mine distinguished for having contained in great abundance of that extraordinary phenomenon in the mineral world provincially called slickensides. It is a species of gleena, and is well known amongst mineralogists. This mine once had it in singular quantity and quality. One writer says, “The stroke is immediately succeeded by a cracking noise, accompanied with a noise not unlike the mingled hum of a swarm of bees; shortly afterwards an explosion follows, so loud and appalling that even the miners, though a hardy race of men, and little accustomed to fear, turn pale and tremble at the shock.” Of the nature of this mineral, and its terrible power, there have been many but quite unsatisfactory solutions. Whitehurst, in his work on the formation of the earth, thus mentions its wonderful power:—“In the year 1737, an explosion took place at the Hay-cliff mine, Eyam, by the power of slickensides. Two hundred barrels of materials were blown out at one blast, each barrel containing 360 lbs. weight. During the explosion the earth shook as by an earthquake.” A person of the name of Higglishbonethum once but narrowly escaped with life, by striking incautiously this substance in the above mine. Experienced miners can, however, work where it greatly abounds without much danger. It is also known by the name of “cracking-whole.”

Wood’s Desolation of Eyam.

SLICKLER. An idle loiterer. Devon.
SLID. A North country oath. It occurs twice in Twelfth Night, iii. 4.
SLIDE. A sledge. Midl. C.
SLIDE-BUTT. A dung sledge. Devon.
SLIDE-GROAT. A game played with coins, the same as shove-groat. See Douce’s Illust. i. 454; Brand’s Pop. Antiq. ii. 259; Armin’s Nest of Ninnies, 1608, ed. Collier, p. 28.

SLIDERS. Beams used for the support of shafts in mines. North.
SLIDING. Slippery. Chaucer.
SLIER. To look sly upon, but with some evil design. Glouc.
SLIFF. A sleeve. Hooper.
SLIFT. (1) The fleshy part of the leg of beef, part of the round. East.
(2) A slip, or cutting. Suffolk.
SLIFTER. A crack, or crevice. Lanc. It occurs as a verb in Marston.

The liver dried with persely, and three walnuts cleasned from the pill and put into hony, is marvellous good for one that is liver sicke; the ashes of it mixt with yole, taketh away wens; and the ashes of the liver, and the flesh is good against the chapping, cleets, or slidders in the body, which come by cold; but Dioscorides, whom I rather follow, attributeth both these virtues to the ashes of the hoofe.


SLIGHT. (1) Contrivance; artifice.
(2) A contracted form of the ancient phrase by this light.
(3) A trifling matter. West.
(4) Slighting; contemptuous.
(5) To skite, lime. Devon.
(6) To smooth or iron linen.
(7) To throw, or cast quickly.
SLIGHTEN. To slight. Jonson.
SLIGHTY. Slim; weak. East.
SLIKE. (1) Such; such like. (A–S.) Criste was of a maydene borne,
And dyed for thame on slaye a tre,
To brynge thame owte of my poste.
MS. Lincoln A. 1.17, f. 123.

I have herd say men sund take of twa thinges,
Silk as he fynt, or tak silk as he bringes;
But specially I pray the, host ful deere,
Get us som mete and drynk, and mak us cheere.
Wright’s Anecdota Literaria, p. 31.

Whethur thy dayes, Lord, be slaye
As mennes dayes that dwellen here.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 19.

(2) To make sleek, or smooth. (A–S.) Also an adjective, smooth, or sleek. “With bent browis both smothe and silke,” Romaunt of the Rose, 542.

(3) To rend asunder; to cleave.
SLIKKER. Smooth and hard. “Slykker as paper that is sleked or suche lyke, alyce,” Palsgrave, adj. f. 95.
SLIM. (1) Distorted, or worthless; sly. Also, a worthless fellow. Var. dial.
(2) To do any work in a careless or deceptive manner. Sussex.
(3) Slender; thin; slight. East. Also, a thin, tall youth.
(4) Sly; cunning; crafty. Var. dial.
SLIMBER. To lie at ease. Glouc.
SLIME. A hawk simeth “when she meweth without dropping.” Gent. Rec. ii. 63.
SLIMSY. Idle, lazy, dawdling. Slimsiest, the
supercilious, of this word, which is in use about
Woodbridge. Moor’s Suffolk MS.
SLINCH. To sneak away. Dunelm.
SLING. (1) To move quickly. Var. dial. It has also the same meaning as Slinch, q. v.
(2) To cast, or throw. Also, to bring forth young prematurely. Sussex.
His hand sleppid and slide o-a-lance one the mayles, 
And the tother sleek slynes hym undre.
Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.
SLINGE. (1) To sneak; to skulk about in a state of idleness. North.
(2) A blow. Syr Gawayne.
SLINGER. (1) One who steals cloth, yarn, or the like from clothiers, with a view to its being worked up or finished.
(2) A person who used a sling. Pifundabilista, a slynger, Nominate MS.
SLINGET. A narrow slip of ground.
SLINK. (1) To sneak off. Also, a sneaking-thievish fellow. North.
(2) A small piece of wet meadow land. I. of Wight.
(3) A calf prematurely brought forth is so termed; the leather into which the skin is made, being softer and tougher than other leather, is used by shoemakers to bind with.
(4) Slim; slender. Suffolk.
SLIN-POLE. A simpleton. Devon.
SLIP. (1) “At the potteries in Staffordshire, the earth or clays of lesser and more friable texture being mixed with water, they make into a consistence thinner than syrup, so that being put into a bucket, it will run out through a quill: this they call slip, and is the substance wherewith they paint their wares, which from its several colours is called the orange slip, the white slip, the red slip,” Kennett MS.
(2) To creep. “Why come, how you do slip along,” applied to a person moving very slow and lazily. Var. dial.
(3) An outside covering, as a pillow-slip, for a pillow-case. Also a child’s pinaffle. This word was formerly used in general for a scabbard, sheath, &c. and the maker of such things was called a slipper, a term that has now become obsolete. In the parish register of Ilfracombe, co. Northumberland, is this entry, “William, son of William Hutchinson, sword slipper, bur. Nov. 1698.” Chron. Mirab. p. 156.
(4) A narrow passage between two buildings. W. Wyre. 192. There is a passage so called on the south side of Worcester cathedral.
(5) A young pig. Corn.
(6) A noose, especially applied to that by which a greyhound is kept before it is allowed to start for the game.
(7) A counterfeit coin, consisting of brass washed over with silver.
(8) Clay ready for the potter.
(9) To cast a foal prematurely.
(10) A butterfly. Somerset.
SLIPCOAT-CHEESE. Was thus made:
Take five quarts of new milk from the cow, and one quart of water, and one spoonful of runnet, and stir it together, and let it stand till it doth come; then lay your cheescloth into the vate, and take up your curd as fast as you can, without breaking, and put it to your vate, and let the whey soak out itself, when you have taken it all up, lay a cloth on the top of it and one pound weight for one hour, then lay two pound weight for an hour more; then take him out of the vate, and let him lie two or three hours, and then salt him on both sides; when he is salt enough, take a clean cloth and wipe him dry, then let him lie a day or a night, then put nettles under and upon him, and change them once a day, the cheese will come to his eating in eight or nine days. The Housewife’s Oracle, ed. 1697, p. 14.
SLIP-DOWN. Old milk slightly curdled.
SLIPER. To uncover the roof of a building; to take away the outside covering from anything.
“Take the whyte of lekus, slape hem and shrede hem small,” Forme of Cury, p. 15.
SLIP-ON. To slip on clothes, i. e. to put them on very hurriedly and loosely. Var. dial.
SLIPPER. (1) Slippery. Palagraye.
If they were men, your faithfulness might have sufficed, but childhood must be maintained by mennes autoritie, and slipper you the underpromoted with elder counsall. Hall, Edward V. f. 2.
(2) A skidpan. Worcestershire.
SLIPPER-SLOPPER. Slip-shod. Somerset.
SLIPPERY-WHELPS. Drop dumplings. Suffolk.
SLIPPID. Slender. Sussex.
SLIPPY. (1) Very quick. Var. dial.
(2) Slippery. Still in use.
SLIP-SHAUL. Applied to nuts when so ripe, that they easily slip out of the husks.
SLIP-SHOE. A very loose shoe, so worn as to hang loosely about the foot.
He weares his apparel by leave of the peoples ignorance, for if every customer could challenge his owne remnant, hee would be stript naked. He needs not use the corn-cutter, for the slip-shoe favours him. Stephens’ Essays and Characters, 1616, p. 491.
SLIP-SLOP. Thin mud, &c. North.
SLIPSTRING. A knavish fellow. See Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. v; Hawkins, iii. 39. It is an adjective in the following passage:
Another should have spoke us two betweene,
But like a meacher hee’s not to be scene.
Hee’s runne away even in the very nick
Of this dayes businesse: such a slippsaving trick
As never till now befell us heeretofore,
Nor shall, I hope, befal us any more.
MS. Bright 170, f. 1.
SLIR. To slip; to slide. North.
SLIRRUP. To lap up any liquid with a noise. Sussex.
SLISSE. An instrument like a large sledge, used before carts were adopted in agriculture. It is still used in turf bogs where there are few obstructions. North.
SLIT. (1) A crack or cleft in the breast of fat cattle. Middle C.
(2) To cut through; to cleave. (A-S.)
(3) The pudendum muliebre. North.
(4) The king was wondred out of wit
And toke the messenger bi the slit.
(5) To thrust back the lock of a door without the key. Sussex,
SLIT. The herb cidanum.

SLITHER. To slide; to slip. Var. dial. Jennings has *slither*, Glossary, p. 70.

SLITHERING. Slow; indolent; procrastinating; deceitful. *Linc.*

SLITIN. Worn out; wornied.

SLITTER. The same as *Chlygum*, q. v.

SLIVE. (1) To sneak; to skulk; to proceed in a sly way; to creep; to idle away time. *North.*
(2) To cut, or slice off anything. Also, a slip or slice, a chip. (A.S.)

SLIVEL. To dress carelessly. *Gumb.* A garment rumpled up about any part of the person is said to be *slived.*

SLIVE-ANDREW. A good-for-nothing fellow.

SLIVEN. Slid; glided down. The term was often applied to dress. Carr has *sliving*, having the brim or edge turned down.

SLIVER. (1) A splinter; a slice; a slip; a small piece of anything. (A.S.)
(2) A small wooden instrument used for spinning yarn in the West of England. Arch. xxix. 271.

SLIPE. A short slop worn by bankers and navigators.

*Linke.* It was formerly called a *sliving.* The *sliving* was exceedingly capacious and wide.

SLIVERLY. Cunning; deceitful. *Linke.*

SLIVING. (1) See *Sliver* (3).
(2) Idle; lazy; wicked. *North.*
(3) A blow? Ant. of Arther, xlviii. 5. Perhaps from A.S. *slife*, to cleave.

SLIZE. To look sly. *Wilts.*

SLOB. To slay. (A.S.)

SLOACH. To drink heavily. *Northumb.*

SLOB. (1) The star fish. *North.*
(2) The same as *Slab*, q. v.

SLOBBER. (1) Untidy; wet. *West.*

Thomas Davis used to lace them up for her. She was very untidy in her dress; all of a *slobber.* *The Times,* July 25th, 1843.

(2) To eat spoon meat in a filthy manner, allowing portions of it to run down over the chin.

SLOBBERER. (1) A slovenly farmer. *Norf.*
(2) A jobbing tailor. *Var. dial.*

SLOBBERING-BIB. A bib tied under a child’s chin round the neck when very young to keep the pinafore clean.

SLOBBERY. Wet; sloppy. *Shak.*

SLOB-FURROWING. A particular method of ploughing. *Norf.*

SLOCK. (1) Loose. *Sussex.*
(2) To entice; to steal. *West.* “To *lock*, vox apud Dumniones usitatissima, blandis et subdolis verbis servosa dominis pellicere, aut malis artibus in fraudem dominorum aliicere,” MS. Devon. Glossary.

SLOCKEN. To slake; to quench. Also, to suffocate in mud, and perhaps at times to drown simply if a person should have been suffocated by getting into a bog or marsh he would be said to have been *slocken* and the term was applied to a drunken man, who had perished in a ditch or running stream. *Linc.*

That bottell swet, which served at the first To keep the life, but not to *slocken* thirst.

*Du Bartas,* p. 366.

SLOCKET. To convey things privately out of the house, applied to a servant. *Berks.*

SLOCKING-STONE. A rich and tempting stone of ore. *Cornw.*

SLOCKSEY. Slovenly. *Sussex.*

SLOCKSTER. (1) To waste. *Somerset.*
(2) One that slocks or enticeth away men’s servants. *Blount,* p. 597.

SLOD. (A.S.)

Launfal dyte hys courser,
Withoute knave other squer,
He rood with lytylle pryde;
Hys horns slod and fell yn the fen,
Wherfore hym scornede many men,
Abowte hym fer and wyde.

*Illustrations of Fairy Mythology,* p. 9.

(3) To wade through mire, &c. *East.*

SLODDER. Slush, or wet mud. *West.*

SLODE. (1) Slit; split; slit.
The Eldridge knightes, he pricked his steed;
Syr Cauline bold abode;
Then either shooke his trustye speare,
And the timber these two children bare
Soe soone in sunder slode.


(2) The track of cart-wheels. *Lanc.*

SLOFF. To eat slovenly and greedily. *West.*

It occurs in Pr. Fary. *Stoffyn.*

SLOG. To lag behind.

SLOGARDIE. Sloth. (A.S.)

SLOGGER. To be slovenly or tardy. *Sloggering,* negligent in dress. *North.*

SLOGHE. A bog; a muddy pit.

For hys company was alle gon,
xl. he had chanued for oon,
Ther skaped but too away;
The queene was aferde to be scheine;
Tyllsche ey she that they were wente,
And passyd owt of the slogh.

*MS. Cantab.* Fr. II. 36, f. 73.

Or of the pitte, or of the *sloghe,*
If thouthe him thanne good y-nowe.

*Gower,* MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 58.

SLOMAX. Very untidy. *West.*

SLOMBERINGES. Slumberings. (A.S.)

SLOMBERANDE. Slumbering. (A.S.)

And seet thalre mynde full in Godd withowitene cessinge, whare so they walke or dwele or speke, *slomerande* and sleipande.

*MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 235.

SLOMKAKIN. Slovenly; loose; untidy; dirty; unwieldy. *Var. dial.*
SLOMOVRE. Slumber. (A.-S.)
And fore sleuths of slomovore on a slope fallis,
Bot be the ashyt myndynche alle his mode changele.
Monte Aure, MS. Lincoln, t. 57.

SLO. Sly. Cumb.

SLONE. (1) The sloe. West. Browne uses it for the plural, sloes.
(2) To slay. (A.-S.)
I hade catelle; now have I non!
They take my besta and don thy sloane.
MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 47.

SONGLINE. Flung or cast down.
He shrewd by melkille Godex payne,
But if thou brynge the coupe agayne,
With my dart thou sall be slayne.
And slongine of thi mere. Percival, 672.

SLOUNK. To devour up. (Flem.)

SLOO. (1) The inner bony prominence from the quick part of a cow’s horn, which bleeds when broken. West.
(2) To slay; to kill. (A.-S.)
The doughter thouest anodor thyng.
Hir fudor for to sloo.
MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 45.

SLOODE. The same as Sloghe, q. v.
And moche scheme we hyt do,
And caste hyt in a fowle sloo.
MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 30, f. 35.

SLOOM. A gentle sleep. Sloomy, dull, slow, inactive. North.

SLOON. Slain; killed. (A.-S.)
With my fudor I have done foly,
Thre childir I had hym by,
And I have hem alle sloo.
MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 46.

SLOOP. To change. Wilts.
SLOP. (1) A smock-frock; any kind of outer garment made of linen. “Slopp, a night-gowne, robe de nuit,” Palsgrave. The term was also applied to a kind of cloak or mantle.
Strutt, ii. 211, quotes a MS. which says, “a sloppe is a mourning cassocke for ladies and gentlewomen, not open before.”
Ich will put on my best white slope,
And ich will weare my yellow hose.
Mellonets, 1611.

(2) To wet or dirty. West.
(3) Underwood. Suffolk.

(4) A summer boot or buskin, much worn in the fifteenth century.

(5) A pocket. Lanc.
(6) To bend, as wood, &c. North.
(7) The step of a ladder or gate, &c.

SLOOP. To defraud. North.
SLOPED. Decayed with wet, rotten, applied to potatoes and pease. Dorset.

SLOP-HOSE. “Payre of sloppe hosc, braiettes a mariner,” Palsgrave.

SLOPPER. Loose, not fixed, applied to solid bodies. Somerset.

SLOPPETY. A slut. Lanc.

SLOPPY. Loose; slovenly. North.

SLOPS. Large wide breeches.
If they can walk about their wealthy shoppes
In sober gowmes and very hanchose slope.
Stephens’ Essays and Characters, 1615, p. 6.

SLOP-SELLER. A person who sells all sorts of old clothes. Var. dial.

SLOP-WASH. A small intermediate washing in large families. Var. dial.

SLORE. (1) To grasp. Lanc.

SLORP. To sob heavily; to eat greedily and unmanly. North.

SLORRID. Bedaubed. West.
Though you lie in the dark, sorried with the bishop’s black coal dust. Philpot’s Works, p. 233.

SOLRX. A blind worm. Kent.

SLOSH. Dirty wet mud. Var. dial.

SLOT. (1) A young bullock. North.

(3) A castle; a fort.
Thou payst for building of a slot,
That wrought thine own decay.
Riche’s Allarme to England, 1578.

(4) The print or mark of a deer’s foot upon the ground. Gent. Rec. ii. 78.
Swiftly pursue the slots of this huge deer,
And rouse him from his mighty layer here.
Howard’s British Princes, 1689, p. 110.

(5) A hollow tuck in a cap, or other part of the dress. Lin.
(6) To cut, or slash. Northumb.
(7) A small piece. Butchers call the tongue of pork a slot, and a small quantity of ale is called a slot of ale. North.

(8) A wide ditch. Devon.

(9) Wet sticky clay. Lin.

SLOTCH. (1) A sloven. To slootch about, said of shoes, &c. when slovenly or slippish.
(2) A greedy clown. Lanc. It is also defined, a great ugly person.

SLOTE. (1) The pit of the stomach.
Thourfe the brené and the breste, with his bryghte warpeyn,
O slante doune fro the slot he slytes at ones.
Monte Aure, MS. Lincoln, t. 77.

(2) The step of a ladder, or gate.
SLOTER. To stab. Midx.

SLOTES. The under pieces which keep the bottom of the cart together.

SLOTH. The same as Sloghe, q. v.

SLOTTEN. Divided. Ches.

SLOTTER. Filth; nastiness. Also, to dirty, to bespatter with mud, &c. Var. dial.
“Sloturbergge, cenulentus,” Pr. Parv.
Than aught the sawle of synfulle withinne
Be fulle fowlwe, that as al sloydrd ther in synne.
Hampole, MS. Bowa, p. 76.

SLOTTISH. Bad; wicked; slovenly.

SLOTTIT. To walk slippish. West.

SLOUCH. A lazy fellow; a rough ungainly person. Also a verb, to walk about in an idle manner. “Sloch, a lazy lubber, who has nothing tight about him, with his stockings about his heels, his clothes unbutton’d, and his hat flapping about his ears,” MS. Gloss.
“Thou filthie fine slouch,” Promos and Cassandra, p. 47.

SLOUCHED-HAT. Now, one that has lost its form and proper texture; originally, a hat
the rose of which was untied, and the brims sloshed over the face. *Hunter.*

SLOUDRING. Clumsy; louethoven. *Devon.*

SLOUGH. (1) A husk. *North.*
(2) Killed; slew. *(A.S.)*

How they lay the Shottyshe knyght,
That Queene Genevre with poysen slough.

*MS. Harl. 2952, f. 98.*

(3) The cast skin of a snake. Also, the skin of any animal. The slough of a snake was formerly used by labourers for a hatband.

Take a piece of the slough of an adder, and tye it to the wrong side of the finger that is prickt with a thorne, it will open the orifice that you may pluck it forth.

*Audrey's Wilts., Royal Soc. MS. p. 164.*
Thenne goth this neddre and not blan,
In this slougeathan thenne was.
*C areas Munsli, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 5.*
Then shall ye silt the sloughe where the hart lieth.
And take away the hearres from it and flyeth.

*The Booke of Hunting, 1586.*


SLOUGHER. To slide. *Devon.*

SLOUGH-SILVER. A certain rent paid to the castle of Wigmore, and is in lieu of certain days' work in harvest, hereetofore reserved to the lord from his tenants. *Blount.*

SLOUM. To slumber. *Yorks.*

SLOUNGE. An idle fellow. *North.*

SLOVEN. (1) Divided. *North.*
(2) A knife; a rascher.

SLOVEN-WOOD. Southernewood. *East.*

SLOW. (1) To make slow; to slacken. "It sloweth age," Stanihurst, p. 13.
(2) A sluggard. *(A.S.)*

Lothe to bedde and lothe fro bedde, men schalle know the slowe.

*MS. Douce, 59.*

(3) Dull, as the edge of a weapon.

SLOW-BACK. A sluggard. *Devon.*

SLOWDY. A dirty sloven. *Yorks.*

SLOWE. (1) A moth. *(A.S.)*

SLOWEN. Slew, pl. *(A.S.)*

That were cured in Criot, that they on crosse sloven.

*MS. Cott. Cogly. A. ii. f. 111.*

SLOWNES. Sloth. *(A.S.)*

Slovens ys a cursed thynge,
For hyt ys ever wery of weel doyng.

*MS. Cantab. ft. i. 39, f. 5.*

SLOW-WORM. A blind-worm. *Var. dial.*

SLOX. To waste; to piller. *Wilts.*

SLUB. Wet and loose mud. *Sussex.* Forby says, "thick mire, in which there is some danger of sticking fast."

SLUBBER. (1) To beat up. The following passage is in the Northern dialect.

And we will go to the downes, and slubber up a sillibus.

*Tate's Lancashire Lores, 1840, p. 18.*

(2) To do anything slovenly. "He doth but fumble or slubber over the lesson he playes," Cotgrave in v. *Broussier.*

(3) To smear; to dirty, or defile. "Slubberde with weeping, ecloures;" Palsgrave.

Detracting vessels that will vomit sigh.
At what they know not, and will look saunt
On things of worth; what ere has most worth in't

They slubber most with gait in all that's evil
They'll goe as far, and be as like the devil.

*British Bibliographer, ii. 334.*

(4) To dress wool. *North.*

(5) Any viscous substance. *Yorks.*

SLUBBERDEGULLION. A paltry dirty wretch.
Quoth she, although thou hast deserved,
Base slubberdegullion, to be serv'd
As thou didst vow to deal with me,
If thou hadst got the victory.

*Hudibras, i. ill. 886.*
Who so is sped is matcht with a woman,
He may weep without the help of an onyon.
He's an ox, and an ass, and a slubberdegullion.

*Munrovs Delitium, 1656, p. 79.*

SLUBBERER. A mischievous meddling person; a turbulent man. This word occurs in Holyhead's Dictionarie, 1593.


SLUD. Wet mud. *Var. dial.*

SLUDDER. To eat slovenly. *North.*

SLUDGE. The same as *Slud,* q. v.

SLUER. To slide down. *Devon.*

SLUG. (1) To be negligent. *Yorks.*
(2) A ship which sails badly.

(3) To lay late in bed. *Var. dial.*

SLUGGARDY-GUISE. The habit of a sluggard. *Weet.*

Sluggardy-guise;
Loth to go to bed,
And loth to rise.

SLUGGY. Sluggish. *(A.S.)*

SLUG-HORN. A short and ill-formed horn of an animal of the ox kind, turned downwards, and appearing to have been stunted in its growth. Perhaps it may have been contemptuously named thus, from some fancied resemblance to that common reptile called the slug, the snail without a shell. *Forby.*

SLUG-HOUNDS. A breed of dogs possessed by James I, probably bloodhounds or the Scotch wolf-dog. See Sir H. Dryden's Twici, p. 50, 4to. 1844.

SLUMBRY. Sleepy. *Palsgrave.*

SLUMP. Wet boggy earth; wet mud. Also, to slip down into slump. *Var. dial.*

SLUNK. Grose tells us, as a superstition, that "a slunk or abortive calf buried in the highway over which cattle frequently pass, will greatly prevent that misfortune happening to cows. This is commonly practised in Suffolk."

SLUNKEN. Lean; shrivelled. *North.*

SLUR. (1) Thin washy mud. *East.*
(2) To slip a die out of the box so as not to let it turn, a method of cheating formerly in vogue among gamblers.

SLUR-BOW. A kind of bow, probably one furnished with a barrel, through a slit in which the string slid when the trigger was pulled. Meyrick, ii. 279.

SLURRUP. To swallow greedily. *East.*

SLURRY. (1) To dirty, or smear. *North.*
(2) To do anything inefficiently.

(2) To work carelessly. Yorksh.
(3) Wasteful. North.
(4) To slop; to spill. Var. dial.
(5) Poor or diseased cattle. North.

SLUSH-BUCKET. A great drinker. North.
SLUT. An apron. Lanc.
SLUTTY. Dirty. North.
For thou gafe a gret lorde drynke in a slusty
cope and soule, ware the drynke never sa gode, hym
wolde wiste wile alwe, and byd do it away.
*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 298.*

SLWNE. Sloth; indolence.
SLY-BOOTS. A sly fellow. Var. dial.
The frog call'd the lazy one several times, but in
vain; there was no such thing as stirring him, though
the sly-boots heard well enough all the while.
*Adventures of Ababbis, 1729, p. 32.*

SLYDOM. Cunning. Cornw.
SLYGHE. Cunning, i. e. built with excessive
ingenuity and contrivance.
And thers was a towre full of styges,
That was bothe stronge and highe.
*MS. Cantab. F. ii. 39, f. 141.*

SMACK. (1) A slap; a sounding blow; a hit
with the open hand. Var. dial.(2) Suddenly; sharply. West.
(3) To come or go against anything with great
force. Essex.

(4) The mizen sail of a ship.
SMACKER. To kiss. Florio, p. 51.
SMACK-SMooth. In a reckless way; regardless
of consequences. When a person acts in
this way, he is said to go at a thing smack-smooth. Linc. It sometimes means, quietly;
painlessly. Carr explains it "level."
SMALE. (1) The form of a hare. East.
(2) Small. Still in use.
Leste to smale they done hyt breke,
And in here teth hyt do steke.
*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 130.*

SMALISH. Rather small. (A-S.)

SMALL. (1) Low and soft, as the voice. "Speaks
small like a woman," Merry Wives of Wind-
sor, i. 1. Also, low, as the water of a river, &c.
And than the company answered all
With voices sweet entuned, and so small.
*Chaucer’s Flores and the Leafe, 180.*

(2) Young. North.
(3) The stock of a pillar.
(4) Poor, weak, said of liquor.
SMALLE. Water parley.
Smallys, baboon, germander, basel, and lilly,
The pinke, the flower-de-luce, and daffadilly.
*Heywood’s Marriage Triumphs, 1613.*

SMALLUMS. Small quantities. North.
SMALLY. Very small; little. Yorksh.
Not smally fortunate did he thynke himselfe to
have found this unluckie receptacle, making unto
himselfe a false joy of that sower subject, which was
the cause of heavie sorrow unto others.
*Honours Academicae, 1610, p. 2.*

SMARADGE. A kind of emerald.
SMARRY. A woman’s smirk. Dorset.
SMART. (1) Considerable. Wills.
(2) In good health. Heref.
(3) To undergo; to injure. Essex.

(4) Quick; hasty; swift. Leic.
The pynce of Jerusalem and his brother,
Everlehe of hem ran to other,
Smertely in the feld;
Though Anthonygryffon yonger were,
His brother Leobertus he can doun bere;
Sir Torent stode and beheld.
*Torrent of Portugal, p. 164.*

(5) Well or finely dressed. Var. dial.
SMARTISH. Considerable. Var. dial.
SMARTLE. To waste away. North. “To
smartle away, diseuys,” Coles.
SMARTWED. The herb arsmart. Norf.
SMART. (1) To break in pieces; to crush; to
shiver. Also, a blow or fall by which any-
thing is broken. Var. dial.
(2) A bankruptcy. South.
SMARTHER. (1) A pitman. North.
(2) Anything very large. Var. dial.
(3) A small gooseberry pie. Nene.
(4) A passer of counterfeit coin. Var. dial.
SMARTISHING. Wild; gay. Var. dial.
SMARTY. A taste, twang, or flavour.
SMATTER. To intermeddle. Coles.
SMAY. Small. North.
SMAW. To smear. Dorset.
SMAY. To refuse. Sabop.
SMAGE. Thin; lean; meagre. East.
SMETH. (1) The smeow, Mergus albellus, one
of the birds of the fens.
(2) A large open level. East.
SMECEN. To taste; to smack. (A-S.)
SMECTYMNUUS. A club of five parliament-
ary holden-forth, mentioned in Hudibras.
See also Wright's Political Ballads, p. 230.
"About the beginning of the Long Parliament,
in the year 1641, five ministers wrote a book
against episcopacy and the Common Prayer,
in behalf of the Presbyterian government, to
which they all subscribed their names, being
Stephen Marshal, Edmund Calamy, Tho.
Young, Mathew, Newcomen, and Will.
Sparstow; the first letters whereof make this word
Smectymnuus, and from thence they and their
followers were called Smectymnuans," Blount,
p. 597-8, ed. 1681.
f. 305, xv. Cent.
SMEDME. Meal. Dunelm.
SMEDUM. Dust. West.
SMEECH. (1) A stench. Devon. Smych oc-
curs in an early MS. quoted in Wright's Essay
on Purgatory, p. 144. "Smeech, to make
a stink with the snuff of a candle," MS.
Devon Glossary in my possession.
(2) Obscurity in the air, arising from smoke,
fog, or dust. South and West.
SMEEGY. Meat, perhaps other things, in a
state between taint and sweetness. A poor
sick woman said, "I sent for a bit of meet, but
'twas so smeegy I couldn't eat it." Moor's
Suffolk MS. Glossary.
SMEEET. A scimiter. "Put up your
SMEEETH. To smooth. North.
SMEKE. To flatter. (Flem.)
SMEKID. Smoky. (A.-S.)
Swarte smekyd smoote smateryd with smoke
Dryve me to deth wyth den of hure dyntes;
Swech noys on nyghtes ne herd men nevere;
What knave he and clatering of knockes.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 240.

SMELLERS. Cat's whiskers. West.
SMELL-FEAST. A parasite. Howell.

DEKKER. An orchard, or garden.
Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-light, 1620, sig. C. iii. In another place, however, he explains it a nose.

SMELL-SMOCK. "Mulierarius, one given to love women, a smellsmoke," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 528. "Brigaille, a notable smellsmoke, or muttonmungo, a cunning solicitor of a wench," Cotgrave.
This theame of smokes is very large and wide, And might (in verse) be further amplifie;
But I thinke best a speedy end to make,
Lest for a sma-smoke some should me mistake.
Taylor's Works, 1630, ii. 167.

SMELT. (1) The sparring. North.
(2) Used metaphorically by our early writers for a gull or simpleton.

SMELIENE. Odoriferous. (A.-S.)

SMERE. (1)
At the furnest bruche that he fond,
He lep in, and over he wond.
Tho he wes inne, smeere he loue,
And ther of he hadde gone i-nou.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 272.

(2) Grease. (A.-S.)
And strong clout ther hem to clout,
And smeere to smeere hem al about.
Archer and Merlin, p. 50.

SMEREWORTH. The round birthwort, or the herb mercury. Phillips.

SMERI. A woman's shift. Beds.

SMERM. Swarm. Hooper's Early Writings, p. 568, but probably an error.

SMERTE. (1) To smart; to suffer pain.
(2) Quick; fast. Sometimes the adverb, as in Syr Gawghter, 389.
The swynhore toke overt a knyto smerte,
And smote the boor to the herte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 131.
Smerte then she calleth a knave,
Ful he hopeth whele I sitte;
He cumeth staklyng behynde me with a steke,
Ful wele he toweth me to hitte.

SMETE. A blow. (A.-S.)
Then Quore felle, as ye may wete,
That was of Befysye a gode smete.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 123.

SMETEN. Smote; struck. (A.-S.)
When Gye hym felyf smeten sore,
To stelle hyt hym he was yore.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 154.

SMETH. A medicine or physical ointment to take away hair. Blount, p. 598.

SMETHE. Smooth. (A.-S.)
The furthe drye day shal blowe wynd so longe as hit dures,
Castles a-doun falleth, bothe halles ant bures;
The hulles maketh evene smethe wyth the dale;
Hyln y tella a loverd that thus con bete bales.
MS. Harl. 2633, f. 57.

SMETHYME. Smiths. (A.-S.)
But al the knyghte wenth thworow a lawe,
Smethyme thore he blawe. Iunobras, 303.

SMESUE. A hare's track. Var. dial.

SMICKER. Smirking; amorous. Applied to men, finical, effeminate. "Smikker, neat gay, pleasant," Kennett, MS.
The smith seeing what a smicker wench the colliers wife was, and what a jealous foolhe shee had to her husband, sorrowed at the good fortune of the collier, that he had so faire a wife, and wished that shee could finde meanes to have such a one his friend.
Cober of Canterbury, 1600.

SMICKET. A smock. Var. dial.

SMIDDY. A blacksmith's smitty. Smiddy-gum, the refuse from the smiddy. North.

SMID-MEAL. A coarse sort of meal. Westm.

SMIE. A kind of small fish. "In Essex is a fysshe called a smie, whyche, if he be longe kept, will turne to water," Elyot in v. Aphy.

SMILE. To ferment, as beer, &c. North.

SMILT. The spleen of an animal.

SMIRCH. To daub; to smear. Still in use in Herefordshire.

SMIRK. (1) To smile with a self-satisfied air. Smirkle is sometimes heard.
(2) Neat; trim. Oxon.

(2) To mark sheep. Yorksh.

SMITHE. Cutteth. (A.-S.) Also a substantive, a cut, as in this passage.
Tryamowre on the hedd he hytt,
He had gevyn hym an evyyle smytt.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 81.

SMITH. (4) Marked; adorned. Linc.
(5) To mar; to destroy. Devon.
(6) Pleasure; recreation.

SMITCH. Dirt, but generally applied to smoke or dust. West.

SMITE. A small portion; a mite.

SMITER. (1) The assistant blacksmith who smites the hot iron on the stithy or anvil once with the bout-hammer, or heavy mall, to every two blows of the smaller hand-hammer struck by the smith. Hence applied generally to one who does anything in an energetic manner.
(2) A scimitar. "It is my smiter, which I by construction often studying to be compendious, call my smiter," Lilly's Endimion, ed. 1632, sig. B. viii.

His fatal smiter thrice aloft he shakes,
And frowns; the sea and ship and cannass quakes;
Then from the hatches he descends, and stopt
Into his cabin, crunk again, and slept.
Legend of Captain Jones, 1609.

SMITHE. To forge, as a smith. (A.-S.)

SMITTHEN. To scatter meal on the board before baking out-cakes. North.

SMITH. (1) Light small rain. East.
(2) Light; active.
Gavan was smyther and smerty,
Owte of his stereopus he sterte.
Anture of Arthur, xiii. 10.

SMITHERS. Fragments; atoms. Linc.

SMITHUM. The smallest sort of lead ore beaten
into dust, finely sifted, and strewn upon earthen vessels to give them a gloss, is called *smithum* in Staffordshire. Near Lawton Park they distinguish their lead ore into three kinds, round ore, small ore, and *smithum*.

Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

SMIT. Particles of soot. *Craven.*

SMITTIE. Infectious. Also, to infect. The adjective *smitting* is also used.

SMITY. The stuff of a candle. *Beds.*

SMOCK. A woman's shift. Also the *slap* worn by men, with this farther difference, that it is in the latter case worn over all, instead of under all, as in the former.

SMOCK-FACED. Beardless. *Var. dial.*

SMOCK-FROCK. A coarse linen shirt worn over the coat by farm-labourers.

SMOCK-MILL. A corn-mill; a windmill standing solely on a wooden basis. *East.*

SMOCK-RACE. A race run by women for the prize of a fine smock. *North.*

SMOGE. To smudge, or smear.

Kepe thyn hondes, fayr and wel,
From fowle *smogynge* of thy towel;
Therom thou shalt not thy nese snyte,
Ny at the mete thy tothe thy pyke.

*Constitutions of Masonry,* 744.

SMOKE. (1) To find any one out; to discover anything meant to be kept secret.

The two free-booters, seeing themselves *smoked*, told their third brother he seemed to be a gentleman and a boone companion; they prayed him therefore to sit downe with silence, and sitthen dinner was not yet ready, hee should hear all.

*Dekker's Lanternes and Candle-Light,* 1620, sig. F. iv.

(2) To abuse a person. *Devon.*

(3) To beat severely. *North.*

SMOKER. (1) At Preston, before the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, every person who had a cottage with a chimney, and used the latter, had a vote, and was called a *smoker.*

(2) An old smoker, i.e. one who is well experienced in any matters. *Var. dial.*

SMOKING-STICK. A firebrand.

SMOLDER. To suffocate. *Palesgrave.*

SMOLT. (1) The young of the salmon.

(2) Smooth and shining. *Sussex.*

(3) Mild. *Syr Gawayne.*

SMOOR. (1) To smooth; to pat. *West.*

(2) To smear, or daub. *Northumb.*

SMOOT. (1) A narrow passage. *Linc.*

(2) To enter, or pass through with some degree of difficulty. *North.*


SMOOTH. To iron linen. *Var. dial.*

SMOOTHER. The same as *Smeth,* q.v.

SMOOT-HOLE. A hole in a hedge made by a hare or similar animal. *North.*


SMORE. (1) To abound; to swarm. Also a subst. a crowd or swarm. *East.*

(2) To smother. *North.*

Some brahes out-bet, some in the guts were gor'd:
Some dying vomit blood, and some were smother'd.

*Du Bartas, History of Judith,* p. 277.

So bewrapped them and entangled them, kepyng
dounne by force the fothered and pillowes harde
unto their mouthes, that within a while they *smored*
and styfed them.

*Hall, Richard III.* f. 3.

(3) To smear, or dirty.

SMORTE. To enjoy one's self.

SMOT. Rushed; hastened. (A. S.)

SMOTCH. To stain; to blot. *Norf.*

SMOTHER. To daub, or smear. *Somerset.*

Iffence the term in cookery, rabbits *smothered* with
onions. Chaucer has *smoferich,* smutty, dirty,
Cant. T. 3961.

SMOTLEY. Pleasantly. *Ritson.*

SMOTTER.

We wyll have couseynge Besse also,
And two or three proper wenchos me,
Ryght fyer and smouter of face.


SMOUCH. (A.) A loud kiss. *Var. dial.* "Come,
smack me, I long for a smouch," *Promos and
Cassandra,* p. 47.

(2) A low-crowned hat. *Devon.*

SMOUCHER. A kiss. *North.*

SMOULT. Hot; sultry. *Kent.*

SMOURTE. Smarted. *Hearne.*


SMOUSE. (1) To fondle. *Linc.*

(2) The same as *Muse* (2).

SMOUT. To work by-work, when out of constant employment.

SMOW. To smirk. *North.*

SMOYLE. To smile.

Thy journay mates began to *smogle*
When they thy sleghtes did smell.

*Turberieu's Ovid,* 1567, f. 98.

SMUCKLE. To smuggle goods.

SMUDGE. (1) To stifle. *North.*

(2) To smear; to soil. *Var. dial.*

(3) To laugh. *Newc.*

SMUDGY. Hot or close, e.g. the fire is so large that it makes the room feel quite hot and smudgy. The same perhaps as smothery.

*Linc.*

SMUG. (1) Neat; spruce. Also, to dress up with neatness, to trim. *North.*

Thou mayst succeed Ganymede in his place,
And unsuspected *smug* the Thund'rer's face.
O happy she shall climb thy tender bed,
And make thee man first for a maiden-head !

*Fletcher's Poems,* p. 74.

(2) A neat handy fellow.

A *smug* of Vulcan's forging trade,
Beakm'd with sea-cole fire,
The rarest man to help a horse,
That carmen could desire.

*Rowland's Knowe of Clubbe,* 1611.

SMUGGLING. Games had their peculiar times or seasons, and when any game was out, as it was termed, it was lawful to steal the thing played with. This was called *smuggling,* and it was expressed by the boys in a doggrel, viz.

*Tops are in, spin'em again;*

*Tops are out, smuggling about.*

*Hone's Every-Day Book,* l. 353

SMULY. Demure-looking. *North.*
SMUR. Small misty rain. *East.*
SMUSH. (1) To amble. *Northumb.*
(2) Fine; gay; smart. *Derby.*
SMUT. Among the signs of coal above ground they look for a *smut,* i.e. a friable black earth, which they look on as a certain indication of coal beneath. *Staff.* Kennett, MS.
SMUTCH. Stain; smut; dirt.
And when thou dost to supper come,
Thou shalt sit in a distant room,
That my mantle take no *smutch*
From thy courser garments touch.

SMUTCHIN. Snuff. *Howell.*
SMUTTY. Obscene; indecent.
We may take notice that there are no *smutty* songs in their plays, in which the English are extremely scandalous.
*Collier’s Short View of the English Stage,* 1698, p. 24.

SMUYTHE. Smooth. “*Smuythe, levis,*”
Dict. Angl. MS. circa A. D. 1500.
SNAAR. Greedy. *Cumb.*
SNABBLE. (1) To rifle; to plunder; to kill.
(2) To eat greedily. *Dorset.*
SNACH. (1) To pierce. *(Dut.)*
(2) A gin, snare, or trap.
SNAK. (1) A share. To go snaks, i.e. to divide anything between persons. *Var. dial.*
(2) Provisions. *South.* It is often used in the sense of a taste of provisions.
SNAFFLE. (1) To steal; to cheat. *Var. dial.*
(2) To speak through the nose. *Lincoln.*
(3) To talk nonsensically. *East.*
(4) To saunter along. *Cumb.*
SNAFFLED. Beaten down by wind or hail, applied to ripe corn. *East.*
SNAG. (1) The common snail. *Sussex.* *(A.S.)*
(2) To trim; to cut off the twigs and small branches from a tree or pole, &c. To *snag out,* is to trim the rods, &c. after the underwood is cut, and prepare them for being made into hurdles, &c. The tool is called a *snagger,* which is a simple bill-hook without the usual edge on the back.
(3) A handle to a pot. *Derby.*
(4) A tooth standing alone. *West.*
(5) A small kind of sloe, the fruit of the blackthorn. *South.* Florio has, “*Spira,* a sloe-tree, a black-thorne, a snag-tree.” Tea is called *snag-water* in the West of England.
(6) A lump on a tree where a branch has been cut off. *North.* “Knur, knobs, *snags,* or bunches in trees,” Florio, p. 162. “A *snagg, vel snugg,* a hard wooden ball, commonly *some gnurre,* knobb, or knott of a tree, which they (boys) make use of at the play of bandy instead of a ball,” MS. Devon Gl.
(7) To tease incessantly. *West.*
(8) A violent scold. *Somerset.*
SNAGGLE. To nibble. *Kent.*
SNAGGLE-TOOTH. A tooth growing out irregularly from the others. *West.*

SNAG-GRET. A sort of sand that often lies in deep rivers, and is full of little shells; one load of which, for the manuring of land, is counted as good as three loads of dung. *Dict. Rust.*
SNAGGY. Full of snags, or bunches, as lopped trees. Metaphorically, snappish, cross, ill-tempered. *Lincoln.*
SNAICH. A thief in a candle. *Norfolk.*
SNAIL. (1) A slug. *Kent.*
(2) A military engine used in ancient warfare, thus described:
They had also all manere gynnes and gettes that nestful is taking or seging of castel or of cite, as *snappes,* that was nouzt elites but bolw pavyces and tagetes, undir the whiche, men, when thei foute, were heled from schot and castynge, as the snayl is in his hous; thorefore thei cleped hem snayles.
*Vegetius,* MS. Douce 291, f. 47.
SNAIL-COD. The same as *snag-gret,* q. v.
SNAIL-HORN. A snail-shell. *North.*
SNAIL-HORNED. Having short down-hanging horns, with blunt points and somewhat bent in the usual form of the snail. *Spoken of cattle.* *Norfolk.*
SNAILS. A profane oath, corrupted from *His nails,* referring to the nails of our Saviour at the Crucifixion.
SNAIL’S-TROT. To walk a *snail’s trot,* i.e. to walk slowly. Sometimes, snail’s-gallop.
SNAKE. A poor wretch, a term of reproach. It occurs in early writers.
SNAKE-BIRD. The wryneck.
SNAKE-BONE-BANDSTRINGS. Bandstrings ornamented at the ends with large tassels.
SNAKE-SPIT. Cuckoo spittle. *Suff.*
SNAKE-STANG. The dragon-fly. *Var. dial.*
SNAKE-STONES. Fossil shell-fish, resembling snakes coiled up, found at Whitby.
SNAP. (1) A lad, or servant, generally used in an ironical sense. *Yorkshire.*
(2) The same as *snack,* q. v.
(3) A small round piece of gingerbread, made very crisp. *North.*
(4) To do anything hastily. *East.* To snap the eye, i. e. to wink.
SNAP-APPLE. (1) A mirth-exciting frolic, in which catching, or rather not catching, an apple in your mouth, while twirling on a stick suspended on its centre, with a candle at the other end of it, is the jet of the sport. Bob-cherry is, I believe, nearly the same. *Moor.*
(2) The long fir cone. *Oxonia.*
SNAP-DRAGON. A domestic amusement among young folks in winter. Raisins are put into a large dish with brandy, which is set fire to. The party stand round the table, and boldly snap out and eat the blazing plums. This must be done quickly and boldly, leaving it optional whether you burn your fingers or your mouth. A little salt flung into the weakened flame heightens the sport, by giving a very cadaverous aspect to the countenance; and has farther the good effect of averting any risk of
the liquor being drunk. Nares, under flap-horse, describes the sport similarly, and gives several quotations from Shakespeare and others, showing its great antiquity. Moor. The original meaning of snap-dragon was a bug-bear. "A disguised or ugly picture to make children afraid, as we see, a snap-dragon, a turke, a bug-bear," Florio, p. 298, ed. 1611.

SNAPE. (1) To pine; to wither. Leaves by a sudden blight are snapped; anything exposed too suddenly to the fire is snapped. A stepmother snaps her step-children-in-law of their meat. North.

(2) To check; to chide. Linc.

(3) A pert youth. North.

(4) To snub. Linc.

(5) A spring in arable ground. Devon.

(6) A woodcock. Somerset.

SNAPIANCE. A spring lock to a gun or pistol. It differed from the modern火lock in the hammer not forming the covering of the pan. The term was sometimes applied to the instrument itself, as in the Archæologia, xxviii. 139.

SNAPING-POLE. A strong fishing-rod, generally made of one piece of wood.

SNAPLE. To nip, as frost does. West.

SNAPPY. (1) A woodpecker.

(2) To stumble. North. "I snapped as a horse doth that tryppeth, je trippelle," Palgrave.

SNAPPERS. Waspish persons that answer crossly or peevishly, &c.; also playthings for children, made of bone, or bits of board, thin, hard wood, to put between their fingers, and to make a noise like a drum. Dyche.

SNAPPING-TONGS. A game at forfeits. There are seats in the room for all but one, and when the tongs are snapped all run to sit down, the one that fails paying a forfeit.

SNAP-SACK. A wallet, or knapsack.

And racks the entrails, makes the belly swell, Like Satam's snap-sack plundeerd out of hell.


SNAPSEN. Aspen. I. Wight.

SNAPY. Wet; marshy. Dorset.

SNAR. To snarl. "I snarre as a dogge doth under a doore when he sheweth his tethe, take hede of your dogge, alwayes as I come by he snarreth at me," Palgrave.

SNARE. The gut or string stretched tightly across the lower head of a drum. Somerset.

SNARL. (1) A quarrel. Somerset.

(2) A snare. Also a verb, to ensnare, to entangle, to strangle. North. "To ruffle or snarl, as overtwisted thread," Cotgrave. Snarl-knot, a very intricate one.

All other things being but snakes to intangle, honestie, and to cast unbooking into much miserie.

The Prayers of Nothing, 1585.

Lay in wait to snare him in his sermons, caluminate his most godly doctrine. Becon's Works, p. 62.

SNARREL. A hard knot. Cumb.

SNARSTED. Scorched; defiled. Suffolk.

SNARTLY. Severely; sharply. Gwynnez.

SNASTE. The stuff of a candle. Also a verb, to stuff a candle. East.

SNASTY. Cross; snappish. Suffolk.

SNATCH. (1) The same as Snack, q. v.

(2) A brief meeting. A snatch and away, i. e. gone directly. West.

(3) A hap, or clasp. Somerset.

SNATCH-APPLE. A game similar to bob-cherry, but played with an apple.

SNATCH-HOOD. A boy's game, mentioned in a statute of Edward III.'s time.

SNATCH-PASTY. A greedy fellow.

SNATHE. To prune trees. North.

SNATTED. Snub-nosed.

SNATTLE. To linger; to delay. Yorks.

SNATTOCKS. Scraps; fragments.

SNAUTH. Snatched up. (A-S.)

Thence to England, where maught water of the rose, Muske, elvot, amber, also did inclose.


Where Danus, like a sodaine stooping kite, Up maught a Venice glasse in surgint flight.

Lane's Triton's Trumpet.

SNAWK. To smell. North.

SNAZE. To prune trees. Yorks.

SNREAD. The handle of a scythe. West.

SNEAK. To smell. North.

SNEAK-BILL. "A chichiface, micher, sneakebill, wretched fellow, one out of whose nose hunger drops," Cotgrave.

SNEAKER. A small bowl. Midx.


SNEAP. To snub; to browbeat; to check. Still in common use. Also to nip, as snape, q. v. See Ray and Nares.

SNEATH. The same as Snead, q. v.

SNECK. (1) That part of the iron fastening of a door which is raised by moving the latch. To sneck a door, is to latch it. North. The sneck-band is a string fastened to the latch, passing through a hole in the door for the purpose of drawing it up from the outside. "Pessulum, a snek; mastiga, a skekband." Nominale MS. "Latche or snekke, clotirium, vel pessula," Pr. Parv. p. 283. "Pessulum, dicitur sera linea qua hostium pelletur cum seratur, dicitur a pello, a lyteke, or latche, or a snecke, or a barre of a dore," Ortus Vocab. If I cud tell wey's cutt our band fra than sneck. Next time they come ise mack them jet the heck.

A Yorkshires Dialogue, 1697, p. 46.

(2) A piece of land jutting into an adjoining field, or intersecting it. North.

SNECK-DRAWN. Mean; stingy. North.

SNECKET. "Loquet d'une huit, the latch or snecket of a doore," Cotgrave.

SNECK-SNARL. To entangle. North.

SNED. (1) To prune; to lop.

(2) To catch. Hartlepoo.

SNEDDER. Slender; thin. Dunelm.

SNEE. (1) To abound; to swarm. North.

(2) To sneeze. Somerset.

SNEERING-MATCH. A grinning match. The competition of two or more clowns endea-
vouring to surpass each other in making ugly faces for a prize or wager, of which matches we had many in the rural fêtes given at the close of the revolutionary war. Forsby.

SNEEZE. Snuff. Lanc. Sneeze-horn, a sort of snuff-box made of an animal’s horn.

SNEEZER. A severe blow. Suffolk.

SNEG. To push with the horns. North.


SNELE. A snail. MS. Dict. c. 1500.

SNELL. (1) Quickly. Perceval, 2170.

He prekoede into the field the full snelle.


(2) Sharp; keen; piercing. Cumb. Also a verb, to pierce as air, &c.

Teche hem alle to be war and mael, That they come sey the words wel.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 128.

(3) A short thick stick about four inches long called a cat, with which schoolboys play at a game termed cat and dog.

SNER. To snort. Still in use.

SNERE. To sneak off. Oxon.

SNERP. To skirvel up. North.

SNERT. To sneer; to ridicule. Lanc.

SNEULS. A poor sneaking fellow.

SNEULS. The internal lining of a sheep’s nostrils. North.

SNEUZE. A nose. North.

SNEVER. Slender; smooth. North.

Peep here and there, as wide the side as but sneer to them.

The Two Lancashire Learners, 1640, p. 18.

SNEVIL. A snail. North.

SNEVING. Sneaking. Devon.

SNEW. Snowed. Var. dial.

SNEW-SKIN. A leathern apron used by a spinner to rub the wheel with. North. “Snew-skyne, pelliciadia, nebrida.” MS. Dict. c. 1500.


Snibbed of my frendys such techebys for t’amende, Made defe are lyst nat to them attend.

Lydgate’s Minor Poems, p. 250.

SNIBBLE-NOSE. Nasus mucosus. Devon. A cutted snibble-nose, i.e. a miser.

SNICK. A notch; a cut. North.

SNICKER. (1) A glandered horse.

(2) To laugh inwardly. Sussex.

(3) The low noise made by a mare to call her foal to her side. East.

SNICKER-SNEE. A large clap-knife. Norf.


SNICKLE. To tie a noose or running knot, generally applied to snaring hares. Var. dial.

Marlowe uses the term in a similar manner, applied to strangling a person.

SNICK-UP. An old phrase of contempt, equivalent to go and be hanged! Forby says it is still in use, and explains it, begun, away with you!

SNICKUPS. Slight ailments. East.

SNICKY. A small field. Somerset.

SNIDDLE. Long coarse grass. West. According to Pegge, stubble is also so called.

SNIDGE. To hang upon a person. Lanc.

SNISTY. Scornful; impudent. North.

SNIFFLE. To sniff up, as children do when the nose is full from a cold. Var. dial.

SNIFT. (1) A moment. Lanc.

(2) Sleet; slight snow. North.

(3) The same as Sniffle, q.v. Snifter is also used in the same sense.

From spttyugs and spttynges kepe the also,

By privy avoysdans let hyt go.

Constitutions of Masonry, 711.

SNIFFERING. Shuffling; sneaking. Lanc.

SNIG. (1) A small eel. North.

(2) To cut, or chop off. South.

(3) To drag heavy substances along the ground without a sledge. North.

(4) Close and private. Devon.

SNIGGER. To jeer; to sneer. East.

SNIGGLE. (1) At marbles, to shuffle the hand forwards unfairly. Devon.

(2) To catch eels by pushing a worm with a straight needle attached to a string into any hole where they are likely to be found.

SNILE. A snail. Yorks.

Tak the rede snyle that creeps houseles, and sethe it in water, and gerd the fact that comes of thame.


SNIP. A small piece. North.

SNIPPE. A low sort of a brisk unmeaning answer, implying a degree of impertinence in the question; though it mostly centres wholly in the reply. “What were you saying?” Snipe. The Scottish has snipe, a sarcasm; snipy, tart in speech. Moor.

SNIPPE-KNAVE. A worthless fellow. “A snipe-knav, so called because two of them are worth but one snipe,” Cotgrave.

SNIPPER-SNAPPER. Small, insignificant, generally applied to a young lad.

Having ended his discourse, this seeming gentle snipper-snapper vanished, so did the rout of the non-sensical deuding star-gazers, and I left alone.

Poor Robin’s Visions, 1077, p. 12.

SNIPPET. A very small bit. West. Forby has snippock, another form of the same word.

SNIPPY. Mean; stingy. Var. dial.

SNIPS. Shares. South.

SNIRL. To shrivel up. North.

SNIRP. To pine; to wither. Cumb. This is perhaps the same word as snurpe, which occurs in a poem of the fourteenth century printed in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211, “I snurpe, I snobbe, I sneipe on anouta.”

SNIRRES. The nostrils. Northumb.

SNIRT. A wheee; a suppressed laugh. North.

“In the snirt of a cat,” at once.

SNISETY. Saucy. Craven.

SNISH. Snuff. Gloce.

SNITCH. (1) To twitch. Somerset.

(2) To confine by tying up; and hence, in allusion to the operation, to castrate. Lanc.

SNITCHEL. The piece of wood by which the superfuous oats are swept off the measure.
SNITE. (1) To blow the nose. See MS. Sloane 1622, f. 104. "Mouché, snyt, wiped," Cotgrave. To snite, to falconry, to wipe the beak after feeding. It meant generally, to remove any dirty superfluity.


At noon to the a manion and a kyghte,
As gode an howle as a popingsaye,
A downhille doke as deynte as a snyte.
Lydgate's Little Poems, p. 199.

SNITERAND. Drifting.
For the enyment naune, that snapely hom swells.
Nature of Archer, vii. 4.

SNITHE. (1) Sharp, cold, cutting, applied to the wind. North.

Letts spang our gate, it is varra smitche,
And ise flaid, wife, it will be frost belie.
A Yorkshire Dialogue, 1697, p. 37.

(2) To abound, or swarm. Linc.

SNITING-IRON. A pair of snuffers.

SNIVEL. To cry, or whine. Var. dial. Snivelard, one who speaks through his nose.

SNIVEL-NOSE. A niggardly fellow.

SNIVELLY-SLAVERY. Florio has, "Biocboiso, snotty, snively-slavey," ed. 1611, p. 61.

SNIVY. Parsimonious. North.

SNIZY. Cold. Cumh.

SNOC. To sniffle. Var. dial.

SNOB. (1) To sob violently. Snobblings, violent sobblings, Wiclid, ed. Baber, gl.

(2) A journeyman shoemaker. Suffolk.

(3) A vulgar ignorant person. Var. dial.

(4) Mucus nasi. Somerset.

(5) The long membranous appendage to the beak of a cock turkey. West.

SNOCK. A hard blow. West.

SNOD. (1) Smooth. (2) Demure. North.

SNODDEN. To make smooth. Yorksh.

SNOFF. The eye of an apple. West.

SNOFFER. A sweetheart. Somerset.

SNOG. To shiver ; to shake.

SNOGGY. Neatly; tidily. North.

SNOG-MALT. Malt smooth, with few combs or tails. Wheat ears are said to be snod when they have no beards or awns. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

SNOKE. To ferret out; to pry into. North. Snake-horne, Townley Myst. p. 68, a sneaking fellow.

SNOOD. (1) A fillet, or riband. (2) A small hair line used by fishermen. North.

SNOOK. (1) To lie hidden. North.

(2) To smell; to search out. Linc. It occurs in the first sense in Pr. Perv. "Nieta, to snoke as houndes dooth," Ortua Vocab.

(3) To lean the head forward in walking. Var. dial.

SNOOL. (1) A low, sneaking, dishonest fellow. North.

(2) To smear anything by rubbing the nose and mouth over it. West.

SNOOZE. A brief slumber. Var. dial.

SNOOZLING. Nestling. Linc.

SNOP. To eat off, as cattle do the young shoots of hedges, trees, &c.; a corruption perhaps of snip or snap, or of knop, the head of anything. Moor's Suffolk MS.

SNORSE. A small corner of land.

SNORT. To laugh loudly. Yorksh.

SNORTER. The wheatear. Dorset.


(2) An insignificant fellow. Var. dial.

(3) Neat; handsome. North.

SNOTCH. (1) A notch; a knot. Suffolk.

(2) To speak through the nose. West.

SNOTER-GOB. The same as Snod (5).

SNOTh. Mucus nasi. Pr. Perv.

SNOTTER. To cry; to snivel. North.

And throw abroad thy spurious mottleeres,
Upon that putt-up lump of balmy froth.
Ben Jonson's Works, ii. 518.


SNOTTY. Mean; paltry. Var. dial.

SNOTTY-DOG. A blubbering lad. Newcastle.

SNOWL. A small quantity. East and South. Forby says "a short thick cut from the crusty part of a loaf or a cheese."

SNOUP. A blow on the head. Gloce.

SNOUT. To snub. Dorset.

SNOUTBAND. A person who rudely interrupts the conversation of a party.

SNOUTBANDS. The iron round clog soles.

SNOUT-HOLE. The same as Mose (2).

SNOW-BALL. The Guelder rose. Var. dial.

SNOW-BONES. Remnants of snow left after a thaw. North.

SNOWL. The head. Somerset.

SNOW-STORM. A continued snow, so long as it lies on the ground. North.

SNOW-T-FAIRE. Fair in feature? The term occurs in Hall's Satires, p. 77.

For he supposing that hungrye soldiers would be contented to accept anie courtesie, he procured a young harlot, who was somewhat moust-faire, to go to the castell, pretending some injurie to have beene done to hir; and to humble hirselfe to the captaines devotion.
Holmes' Chroin. Ireland, p. 178.

SNOWT-WEARS. Great dams or wears upon a river. Kenton MS.

SNUB. To check; to rebuke; to treat with contempt. Var. dial.

SNUB-NOSED. Short-nosed. Var. dial.

SNUCH. The same as Snudge, q. v.

SNUCK. To smell. Norff.

SNUDDLE. To nestle. North.

SNUDE. A fillet, or hair-lace.

Yaw, jantilewoman. With the saffron emude, you shall know that I am Master Camillus.
The Two Lancashire Loves, 1640, p. 18.

SNUDGE. (1) To move along, being snugly wrapped up. See Forby, p. 314. It means rather to move about pensively, to sneak silly about. Var. dial.

(2) A mean or miserly person. Also a verb, to scrape together, to be miserly.

The drudges and snedges of this world may very fitly be compared to a kings sumpter-horse.
Den's Pathway, p. 82.
Our mother Earth, possess with womans pride,  
   Perceiving Gerard to be beauties judge,  
And that his treasure is not unespie,  
Of his false flowering brats she is no snudge.  

Verres prefixed to Gerard's Herbal.  
Snugly and snaglewise without any cease,  
Ever covertysynge, the mynde hath no peace.  
Hyw Way to the Speytell Houes, n. d.

SNUDGE-SNOWT. A low dirty fellow.

SNUE. To sneer at any. North.

SNUFF. (1) “To spite, to anger, to take a matter in snuffe,” Hollyband’s Dictionarie, 1593. We now have the phrase “up to snuff,” implying great acuteness or penetration. The broad-fac’d jests that other men put on you, You take for favours well bestowed upon you. In sport they give you many a pleasant cuffe, Yet no mans lines but mine you take in snuffe.  
Taylor’s Laugh and be Fat, p. 69.

Took snuff and posted up to heaven again,  
As to a high court of appeal, to bee  
Revenge’d on men for this Indiglunte.  
Fletcher’s Poema, p. 184.

And whereas if in snuffe and dastaze you may flyng  
away from such as infects, a little patience and good words  
may do your business, and send you away  
with what you come for.  
A Cap of Gray Hairs for a Green Head, 1688, p. 113.

SNUFFERS. (1) Small open dishes for holding snuff, sometimes made of silver. They were also called snuff-dishes. The latter term was likewise applied to small receptacles for placing snuffers in.

(2) Snuffers for the nose, i.e. nostrils.

SNUFFKIN. A small muff used by ladies in cold weather. “One of their snuffkins or muffes, called so in times past when they used to play with it for fear of being out of countenance,” Cotgrave in v. Constance. See also in v. Grace, Machon. “A snuffkin that women use, bonne grace, machon,” Howell.

SNUFFLING. Low; mean; sneaking.
SNUFF-PEPPER. To take offence.
SNuft. “A snuff or smoky paper, papier brulant, famée,” Howell.
SNUPPER. To snort. See Snurt.
SNUG. Tight; handsome. Lanc.
SNUGGERY. A snug little place.
SNUGGLE. To nestle. East.
SNURLD. Swelled; applied to the udder of a cow when swelled with milk immediately after calving. Bede.
SNURLE. A cold in the head. Suffolk.
SNURLS. Nostrils. North.
SNURT. To snort. Cotgrave has, “Esbrout,” snorted or snuffered.” Also, to turn up the nose in contempt.

One snuret tobacco, as his nose were made  
A perfum’d jakes for all scurrilities.  
The Mints of Deformities, 1600.

SNUSLIN. A delicate morceau. East.
SNUZZLE. To cuddle. Var. dial.
SNY. (1) A number, or quantity. North.
(2) To stow together. North.
(3) To scorn; to sneer at. Lanc.
(4) To cut. (Flem.)

Let falchion, polax, launce, or halberd try,  
With Fleming’s-knives either to steake or snye,  
I’ll meet thee naked to the very skin,  
And stab with pen-knives Cæsars wounds therein.  
Rowland’s Knave of Clubs, 101.

SNYT. At the same instant time, their fell a small snyt or snow, which by violence of the wynd was driven into the faces of them which were of Kyng Henries parte, so that their sight was somewhat blemished and minishe.  
Hill, Henry VI. f. 100.

SO. (1) A large tub, holding from twenty to thirty gallons, and carried by two men on a stang or pole is called a so. Lincl. The spelling by the municipal authorities is soa. “Soe a vessell, coue,” Palsgrave. “A soo, soo, sow, saw, a tub with two ears to carry on a stang or coall-staff. Bor. So in Bedfordshire, what we call a coul and a coul-staff, they call a sow and a sow-stang,” Kennett, MS.

Hwan he havede eten inow,  
He kam to the welle, water up drow,  
And floods the amich so.  
Havelok, 933.

(2) As; so. (A.S.)  
Allas! thi lovesum eeghyen to  
Loketh so man doth on his fo.  
Sir Orpheus, ed. Laing, 74.

(3) Pregnant. Gloue. She is how come you so, i.e. enceinte.

(4) Thereabouts. Var. dial.


SOA. Be still. Yorksh.

SOAK. (1) A land-spring. West.
(2) To sit lazily over the fire. Devon.
(3) To bake thoroughly. East. In some countisies, to become dry.

SOAKING-DOE. A barren doe, that going over the year is fat, when other does have fawns... North.

SOAKY. Effeminate. Devon.

SOAL. (1) A dirty pond. Kent.

(2) In coal pits and mines, especially in Somersetshire, the bottom of the work is called the soal. Kennett, MS. Lanad. 1033.

SOAM. (1) A short rope used to pull the tram in a coal mine. North.
(2) A horse-load. West.
(3) A trace used in ploughing, generally made of iron. North.

SOAMY. Moist and warm. Yorksh.

SOAP. A small taste or quantity of any liquid; a sup. North.

SOAP-TO. To exchange. Craven.


SOIL. (1) To frighten. Lincl.
(2) To sop, or suck up. Suffolk. Perhaps sob in the old copies of the Comedy of Errors, iv. 3, means sob.

SOBBED. Soaked with wet. Warw.

SOBBLE. To beat severely. North.

SOBER. Was formerly applied to moderation in eating as well as drinking.

SOBERTE. Sobriety; seriousness. For at the day than wyf they be Before here maysters ys soberet.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 48.
SODEKYN. A subdeacon. (A-N.)
And also with Seynt Elmiston when he dede dwelle,
Ordour of sodeken forsothe he hadda.

SODENE. A subdean. (A-N.)
Executors and sodene,
Somonours and hir lemannes.
Piere Ploughman, p. 303.

SODENLY. Suddenly. (A-S.)
How sodenly that tym he was compellid to perto
To the felds of Barnew with his enmyns to fyghte;
God let nott pynce be so hevy in his herte
As Kyng Edward was all that hole yyte
And aftuer that shone a ster over his hedde full bryyte,
The syght of the wiche made his enmyns woo wo!
Yt was a tokyn of victory, Goddis will was soo wo!
MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.
For he casteth hym to do a dede,
More penaunce he mote have nede,
Then he that dot heyt sodelynsche,
And afterward hym reweth myche.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 140.

(2) The shell-fish wheel. East.

SODS. (1) A canvas or coarse packsaddle stuffed with straw. North.
(2) Small nails. Somerset.

SOFERE. To suffer; to permit. Soffers hem to make no bere,
But ay to be in here prayere.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 130.

SOFT. (1) Silly; foolish. Var. dial. Its ancient meaning was effeminate.
(2) Moist, mild, saft of the weather. North.
In the following passage it means warm.
The weather is said to be soft when likely to rain, and rain-water is called soft-water, whilst spring-water is distinguished as hard.
In a somer seson,
When softe was the saftte.
Pierce Ploughman, p. 1.

(3) Gently; easily. The word is common in old plays, introduced as an ejaculation in cases of small surprise, a sudden change in the conversation, &c. "Soft, softe, the chylde is aslepe, tout bellement, lenfant est endormy."
Palsgrave, verb. f. 142.
Why, how now! how, what wight is this
On home we now have hit?
Sote, let me se: this same is he,
Ye, truly, this is Wit?
Marriage of Wit and Wisdom, 1579.

SOFENN. To thaw. North.

SOFT-LAES. Bays formed by the waves in the softer parts of the cliffs. Hartleypool.

SOFTNET. A foolish fellow. North.

SOG. (1) A blow. West.
(2) A quagmire. Devon. Land saturated with water is said to be sogged.

SO-GATES. In such a manner. (A-S.)

SOGER. A sea-insect that takes possession of the shell of another fish. I. of Wight.

SOGET. A subject. (A-N.)
Kes me, leman; and love me,
And I thil soget wil I-be. Seynt Sages, 458.

SOGGIE. Full of flesh. Northumb.

SOGGY. Wet; moist; swampy. West. Jon-
SON MENTIONS “THIS GREEN AND SLOPPY MULTITUDE,” II. 120.

SOGH. A slumber. Devon.

SOGHTE. Paid homage to. Masow.

SO-HOW. A cry in hunting, when the hare was found. “Sohowe, the hare ys howde, boema, leys est isentus,” Pr. Parv. The phrase was also used in hawking. “A so-hoe to make a hawk stoop to the lare,” Howel.

When they locken ward me.

I loke as ye, I lurke fulle lowe,
The furst man that me may see,
Anon he cryes, so howe, so howe!

MS Cantab. Fl. v 49, f 109

SOHUTE. Sought.

The thurst him dide more wa,
Then hevede rather his hounger do.
Over al he ede and sohute,
On aventure his wit him brodute.
To one putte was wite rime,
That was ielked mid grete gunne.

Rel q. Ant. ii 273.

SOIGNE. Care. (A.-N.)

SOIL. (1) To asoill. Palgrave.

(2) A rafter for a house. North.

(3) The fry of the coal-fish. Cumb.

(4) To strain liquor. Yorksh.

(5) To feed cattle with mown grass, or other green food. Var. dial. Foiby says, “to fatten completely.”

In the spring time give your younger horses bullimung for many daies together, for will not onely make them fat, but also purge their bellics; for this purgation is most necessary for horses, which is called sogling, and sought to continue ten daies together, without any other meat, giving them the eleventh day a little barly, and so forward to the fourteenth; after which day, continue them in that diet ten daies longer, and then bring them forth to exercise a little, and when as they sweat, anoint them with oyle, and if the weather bee colde, keepe a fire in the stable; and you must remember when the horses beginneth to purge, that he be kept from barley and drink; and give him greene meat, or bullimung, wherof that is best that groweth near the se-side.

Topsett’s Four-fooled Beasts, 1607, p. 330.

(6) To take soil, a term in ancient hunting for taking water.

When Remond left her, Remond then unkinde,
Fida went downe the dale to seeke the hinde,
And found her taking Soyle within a flood.

Browne’s Britannia’s Pastoral, p. 84.

(7) To explain or resolve a doubt.

SOILET. Be quiet; go off quickly. Yorksh.

SOILLING. “A soilinge, a great opening or gaping of the earth, as it were a deepenesse without bottome,” Baret, § 580.

SOILS. Window sills. Yor.

SOILURE. Defilement. Shak.

SOILNESS. Filthiness. Palgrave.

SO-INS. In such a manner. East.

SOITY. Dirty; dark with dirt.

His helme appone his heved was sett,
And botho fulle soghe were.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 104.

SOJOUR. Stay; abode. (A.-N.)

SOJURNANT. An entertainer; the host.

SOKE. A privilege, lordship, franchise; land held by socage. Phillips. Holloway explains soke, an exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all corn which is used within the manor or township wherein their mills stand. North. Originally from A.-S. soc, whence is derived the Law-Latin word soca, a liberty or franchise of holding a court, and exercising other jurisdiction over the socmen or socage tenants within the extent of such an honor or manor. See Kennett, p 134.

SOKELING. A suckling, as a suckling plant, a young animal, &c. Palgrave.

SOKEN. (1) A toll. (A.-N.)

Gret sochen hit dill meller, out of doute.
With white and malf, of all the lord about.

Wright’s Anecdota Literaria, p 26.

(2) A distinct held by tenure of socage. (A.-N.)

In the country hand was we
That in our soken shreus should be.

Blount’s Law Dict. in V Rime.

SOKER. Help; assistance. Also, to help, to succour. “Faeve, to sokeyer,” MS. Vocabulary, xv. Cent.

Me the folke of that contre
Come hither for soke of me.

Turn of Portugal, p 79.

SOKERNEL. A child not weaned.

SOKE. The pointed end of a lance?

Gatheret mette the douke banted
With a launce, the soke of stiel.

Arthor and Merlin, p 265.

With a soke of kene stel,
Octiater in the scheld he gret.

Knyg. Alcathune, 4415.

SOKIL-BLOME. This is translated by focus in my copy of the Nominae MS.

SOKINGSLY. Suckingly; gently.

SOL. The term given by the ancient alchemists to gold. Silver was called luca.

SOLACE. (1) In the language of printers, a penalty or fine. Holme.

(2) Consolation; recreation. (A.-N.) Solacious, affording recreation.

Then dwelde they bothe in fere,
Wyth alle maner deyteyns that were dere,
Wyth solas on every syde.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 30, f. 82.

Gli blest in curte atte mete
Him to play and solaced.

Ge of Warwike, p 151.

Ht was a game of gret solas,
Ht con福德 alle that ever ther was,
Therof that were nought sade.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 50.

All that wyll of solas lere,
Herkyss now, and ye schall here.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 59.

Eke Joum Maudefyle, knyth of Yungland, after his laboure made a book ful solacions unto his nacyon.

MS. Bodl. 423, f. 355.

SOLDADO. A soldier. (Span.)

SOLDIER. (1) To bully; to hector. East.

(2) The sea-tortoise. Topsell, 1608.

SOLDIER’S-THIGH. An empty pocket.

SOLD-UP. When a man has become bankrupt or insolvent, he is said to be sold up. Var. dial.

SOL. (1) A pond. Kent.

(2) The floor of an oven. Line. In building,
the lowest part of anything. See Davies’
Rites, ed. 1672, p. 44.
(3) A collar of wood, put round the neck of
cattle to confine them to the stelch. “A
bowe about a beastes necke,” Palsgrave.
(4) To handle rudely; to haul or pull; to pull
one’s ears. Devon.
(5) A stake such as is driven into ground to fasten
up hurdles to. West.
(6) “To sole a bowe, probe et rite emittere
glabrum,” Coles’ Lat. Dict.
(7) The seat or bottom of a mine, applied to
horizontal veins or lodes.
SOLEIN. (1) One; single. (2) Sullen.
(3) A meal for one person.
SOLEMPNE. Solemn. (A.-N.)
Hymn that breketh solemnpe vow,
Or chawenge byt woile, sende hym forth now.
SOLENT-SEA. The old name of the narrow
strait between Hampshire and Isle of Wight.
SOLER. An upper room, a loft or garret.
“Solorium, an upper room, chamber, or garre-
et, which in some parts of England is still
called a solor,” Kennett, p. 134. Till within
the last few years the term was common in
leases. “Body, wher ayn thy soleres, thi
castelles, ant thy toures,” W. Mapes, p. 347.

a solor was in that towne
A clude cast another down.
Hastily than went that all,
And sought him in the maydens hall,
In chambers high, as sought at hede,
And in soleres on ilk a side.

Yostine and Gauvin, 807.
In the side bynethe thou shalt make soleres,
and places of thre chaumbris in the ship.
Wickliffe’s Bible, MS. Bodl. 277.
Hey, ne oten, ne water clerer,
Boute be a kord of a solore.
Bevs of Hamtoun, p. 61.

SOLES. Sills of a window.
SOLE-TREE. A piece of wood belonging to
stoves, to draw ore up from the mine. Derb.
SOLEYNE. One left alone. (A.-N.)
To muse in his philosophie,
Soilyne withoute company.

SOLE. To call over the notes of a tune by
their proper names.
Ye, bi God; thu reddys, and so is wet werre.
I solfe and singge after, and is me never the nere;
I horle at the notes, and have hem al of here.
Relig. Antiq. l. 292.

SOLICIT. To be solicitous.
SOLID. Grave; serious. Var. dial.
SOLINGHE. Conjectured by Mr. Wright to
be an error for losingere, and I have scarcely
any doubt of it, but in the possibility of its
being genuine in the same sense I give it in-
sertion. (A.-N.)
But yet my withe is in a were
Whether ye shall fynde that solingere.
Chester Plays, l. 180.

SOLLE. A soul. “Anima, Anglice a solle,”
MS. Vocabulary, xv. Cent.

SOLLERETS. Pieces of steel which formed
part of the armour for the feet.
SOLLOP. To lollop about. East.
SOLMAS-LOAF. Bread given away to the poor
on All Souls’ Day. North. Mr. Hunter has
somass-cake, a sweet cake made on the second
of November, and always in a triangular form.
SOLNE. To sing by note. (A.-N.)
I have be preest and pronson
Pasyng thrytt wynter,
And yet can nacyther solne ne syngye,
Ne sounes lyvys rede.

Pte: A Ploughman, p. 102.

SOLOMONS-SEAL. A plant.
In the woods about the Devil’s groves Solomons-
seal, also gentes-rue, as also that admirable plant
sollicit illy convolva.
Aubrey’s Wits, MS. Royal Soc. p. 123.

SOLOTACION. Solitude.
Nowe seith I am see solampe,
And sett in my solociation. Chester Plays, l. 9.

Here ne nayles never growe,
Ne soldded clothes ne turned hew.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 61.

SOLEKIILLE. The plant solasequvum. It is

SOLITCH. A heavy fall. Lanc.
SOLUBBLE. “Solute, as one that is costye,
soluble,” Palsgrave, adj. f. 96.

SOLVEGE. A term of reproach. Devon.

SOLVY. Sulvled; defiled. (A.-N.)
SOLY. Solely. Park.

SOMDEL. Somewhat; in some measure. (A.-S.)
SOME. (1) Thus used as a termination, two-
some, threesome, &c. North.
(2) Applied to figures it means about. Some
ten, i.e. about ten. West.

SOMBAT. Something. West.
SOMEN. Samen; together.

SOMER. A sumpter horse. (Fr.)
Cartes and somers oves bothe bisme,
And alle our folk is overcome.
Men charged charys and somers,
Knystys to hors and squireys.
The monks hath fifty-two men,
And seven somers full stronge,
There ryelth no byshop in this londe
So rulyly, I understand. Robin Hood, l. 30.

SOMER-CASTELLE. A temporary wooden
tower on wheels used in ancient sieges, on
board vessels of war, &c. “Sommer-castell
of a shyppe,” Palsgrave, subst. f. 65.
With somer-castelle and some appone were halfe.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 85.

SOMERLAND. Ground that lies fallow all the
summer. Kent. The term occurs in the
Prompt. Parv. translated by noval.

SOMERS. The rails of a cart. “Somers or
rathes of a wayne or carte,” Palsgrave.

SOMERSAULT. A sumpter horse. “A lepe of a
tombler, soberasult,” Palsgrave.
First that could make love faces, or could do
The valter sombersault, or us’d to woode
With hoiting gambaus, his own bones to break
Donne’s Poems, p. 390.
SONETOUR. A sumpter-man.

SOMME-WHEN. At some time. South.

SOMME. Sum; amount. (A.-N.)

SOMMER. Tart, as ale, &c. West.

SOMNOUR. A summoner, apparitor.

The thryde somnour to this ryknyge is deeth, and the condicion of deth is this, &c.

Wimbleton’s Sermon, 1589, MS. Hatton 57, p. 23.

SOMONE. To summon. (A.-N.)

SOMPOLENCE. Drowsiness.

So that I hope in such a ëcie
To love for to ben escused
That I no somnolençe have usd.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 121.

The femmatik is somnolent and slowe,
With the humours grow replikey habandaued.

MS. Cantob. Fr. i. 6, f. 140.

SOMURBOYDE. A kind of insect. "Pole-micta, a somurboye." Nominale MS.

SONANCE. Sound. Heywood.

SONAYLYLE.ounding; loud.

And of thy love telke me playne,
If that thy glorye hath been somaylye.


SONCIE. Fortunate. It is translated by fieldis in Synonomorum Sylva, 1627, p. 248. It is still in use, and also used in the sense of pleasant, agreeable, plump, fat, and cunning.

SUNDAY. Sunday.

Hast thou eaten any Sunday
Withowte halwy bref? Sey ye no nys.


SONDE. (1) Sand. (A.-S.)

A gode sclyerp ther they fonde,
And sayled over bote wawe and sonde.

MS. Cantob. Fr. ii. 38, f. 152.

(2) A message; a sending. (A.-S.) "Threw Godes sonde." MS. Harl. 2398, f. 8.

I am thy forefather, Wylliam of Normandy,
To see thy welfare here through Goddes sond.

MS. Lambeth 396, f. 132.

So beffole, thorow Goddis sond,
The bishop that was of that londe
Prechid in that tyme.

MS. Cantob. Fr. v. 48, f. 45.

Swythe sende he hys sond
To alle men of hys londe.

MS. Cantob. Fr. ii. 38, f. 156.

SONDRELY. Peculiarly. (A.-S.)

SONDRINESS. Diversity. Palgrave.

SONE. (1) Soon. (2) A son. (A.-S.)

And whenne the gospel ys done,
Teche hem eft to knele downe sond.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii f. 130.

SONGWARIE. The interpreting of dreams.

SONGEL. "A handful of leased corn after it has been tied up." Still used in Herefordshire.

See a paper by Sir Edmund W. Head, Bart. in the Classical Museum, No. 4, p. 55, and William, in v. Songow. "Conspicio, to glence or elys to gadyre songles," Medulla. "Sungal or songle, so the poor people in Herefordshire call a handful of corn gleaned or leazed; and probably may come from the Fr. sengle, a girth, because, when their hand is full, they bind or gird it about with some of the ends of the straw, and then begin to gather a new one," Blount, p. 600.

SONIZANCE.ounding. Peele, iii. 148.

SONKE. Sum. And thereof so good measure
He soneke, that he the bestest wilke
Made of his note tame and mylke.


SONKEN. Sunk. (A.-S.)

SONN. To think deeply. Cumb.

SONNE. The sun. (A.-S.)

SONNISH. Like the sun. (A.-S.)

SONTROSS. A term of reproach. Devon.

SOO. The same as So, q. v.

SOODLE. To go unwillingly. North.

SOOK. A call for pigs, when they are called to their food. Devon.

SOOL. Anything eaten with bread. North.

Anything used to flavour bread, such as butter, cheese, &c. is called soul in Pembroke-shire. "Tyter want ye soulle then sorrow," Towneley Myst. p. 87. Hence cones soul, q. v. "Edulium, Anglicse sowyle," Nominale MS. xv. Cent.

Kam he seve her hom hand bare,
That he n e broucte bred and sowl.

Havelok, 707.

SOOM. (1) To swim. North.

(2) To drink a long draught, with a sucking noise of the mouth. Leic.

SOON. (1) The evening. West.

(2) An amulet. Cornw.

SOOND. To swoon; to faint. Cumb.

SOONER. A spirit; a ghost. Dorset.

SOOP. A sweep. North.

SOOPERLOIT. Play time; any time set apart for pleasure or recreation. South.

SOOPLE. The heavy end of afail, the part which strikes the corn. North.

SOOR. Mud; dirt; filth.

SOORD. The sword or skin of bacon.

SOORT. To punish. Somerset.

SOOTE. Sweet.

And bathed hem and freishild hem in the fresh river,
And drunken waters that were soote and clere.

The grete farrenesse nought appaire may
On violettes and on herbes soote.

SOOTERING. Courting. Devon.

SOOTERKIN. It was fabled in ridicule of the Dutch women, that, making so great use of stoves, and often putting them under their petitcoats, they engendered a kind of animal which was called a sooterkin.

For knaves and fools bring near of kin,
As Dutch bees are to sooterkin.

Hudibras, III. ii. 146.

SOOTH. Truth. (A.-S.)

SOOTFAST. Entirely true.

SOOTHE. To walk lamely. Midl. C.

SOO-TRE. A stag, or cowl-staff.

SOOTY. Foul with soot. (A.-S.)

SOP. (1) A sop in the pan, a piece of bread soaked in the dripping under the meat. Var. dial.

(2) A hard blow. Devon.
(3) **Soprus of demayn**, strengthening draughts or viands. *Robson.*

**SOPE.** (1) A jot, or small quantity. *North.*

"Never a sopre," *Falsgrave.* A sup, or hasty repast. "A sopre, a sup or supping, as a sopre of milk, drink, &c." *Kennett MS.*

Tuse a sopre in the tourn, and tarys no langere, Bot tourse yte to the kyne, and hym wyth tunge tellles. *Morte Arthr. MS. Lincoln*, f. 73.

(2) A silly fellow. *Linc.*

**SOPERE.** Supper. *Nominale MS.*

In the way he seye come there
A pylgyme sekeynge hys sopere.

*MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 36*, f. 106.

**SOPHHEME.** A sophism. (*A.-N.*)

In posole in sophime reson hydes.

*MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 36*, f. 23.

**SOPOSARE.** One who guesses. *Pr. Parv.*

**SOPPE.** A company, or body? Sodanly in a soppe they sett in att ones, Foynes faste att the fore brest with hawmawde swedres.

*Morte Arthr. MS. Lincoln*, f. 69.

**SOPPER.** A state of confusion. *North.*

**SOPPY.** As when mown grass lies in jumps upon the field. *Yorksh.*

**SOPS.** (1) Small detached clouds hanging about the sides of a mountain. *North.*

(2) Lumps of black-lead. *Camb.*

(3) Tufts of green grass in the hay, not properly dried. *North.*

**SOPS-AND-ALE.** A curious custom prevalent at Eastbourne, Sussex, described in Hone’s *Every-day Book*, ii. 693.

**SOPS-IN-WINE.** Finks.

The pinke, the primrose, cowslip, and daffadilly, The hare-bell blue, the crimson cullumbine, Sage, lettas, parsey, and the milke-white lilly, The rose and speckled flower, cald sops-in-wines, Fine pretie kmg-cups, and the yellow bootes, That growes by rivers and by shallow brookes.

*The Affectionate Shepheard*, 1594.

**SOR.** (1) A wooden tub, used by brewers, or by housewives to wash their best gowns in. *Linc.*

(2) Sorrow. (*A.-S.*)

Ther was sobbing, sikking, and sor, Hands waving, and drawing bi hor.

*Hasebrock*, 234.

**SORANCE.** Soreness.

The moist mailady is that which we call the glinderes: the dry mailad is an incorrable consumption, which some perhaps would call the mourning of the cheyne, but not rightly, as shall well appeare unto you hereafter. The mailady of the joynts comprehedeth al griefes and sorances that be in the joynts.

*Topshelf’s Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 341.

**SORB.** "Sorbe a kynde of frute, sorbe," *Palsgrave*, 1530.

**SORCATE.** A surcoat.

To on-arme hym the knykhte goys, In cortyls, sorcys, and whorte clothys.

*MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 36*, f. 70.

**SORDIOUS.** Filthy. (*Lat.*)

The ashes of earth worms dusteyly prepared, cleaneth sorvly, stinking and rotten ulceres, consuming and wasting away their hard lippes, or callous edges, if it be tendered with tarre and Simblian hony, as Pliny affirmeth. Dioscorides saith, that the hony of Sielicia was taken for that of Simbila in his time. *Topshelf’s Historie of Serpentes*, p. 311.

**SORDS.** Filth; fluid refuse. *East.*

**SOR.** (1) A flock of mallards.

(2) A hawk in her first year was said to be "in her sore age." Spenser mentions a *sore faulcon*. The term was occasionally applied to the young of other animals.

(3) To soar. *Chaucer.*

(4) Very; exceedingly. *Var. dial.*

(5) Vile; worthless; sad. *Var. dial.*

(6) Grievous. *Syr Gawayne.*


**SORELL.** A young buck. *Palsgrave.* It is properly one in its third year.

**SORE-STALL.** Implacable.

**SOREF.** A kind of wood, mentioned in *Harison’s Descr. of England*, p. 212.

**SORFET.** Surfeit.

Telle me, some, anon ryght here, Hast how doe sorfet of mets and drynke?

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 143.

**SORGARSHOT.** Sacar shot. *Meyrick, iii. 45.*

**SORGER.** More sorrowful. *Linc.*

**SORHET.** Soreness. *Arch. xxx. 413.*

**SOROWE.** Sorry; evil.

He wyll not come yet, sayd the justyece, I dare well undertake,

But in sorrowe tyne for them all

The knyght came to the gate. *Robin Hood*, i. 19.

**SOROWLES.** Without sorrow. *Pr. Parv.*

**SORPORRED.** Cloyed; surfeited.

**SORREL.** Chestnut-coloured, as applied to a horse, though not well described by either word. The Suffolk breed of cart-horse is uniformly *sorrel*, and some two score years ago was as uniformly so described—now chestnut is sometimes used. "The sorrel horse" is not an uncommon sign for an ale-house. In Aubrey’s *Lives*, written about 1680, the word is used in a description of the person of Butler, author of *Hudibras*—"a head of sorrell haire." *Moore*, p. 376.


**SORROW.** Sorrel. *South.*

**SORRY.** A kind of pottage. *Holme.*

And lobester in white sorre

Was of a noblile curry, *Ballad of the Feast.*

**SORT.** (1) Set, or company. Very common in old books, but now obsolete, except in a few counties. Forby explains it "a great number."

(2) Chance; lot; destiny. (*A.-N.*)

(3) To approach; to tend towards.

Doubt not Castania, I my selfe dare absolutely promise thee, that thy love shall sort to such happy succease, as thou thy selfe doest seek for.

*Greene’s Glaydstonia*, 4to. Lond. 1593.

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(4) Rank or degree in life. *Sortance*, suitable degree or rank.

They lyd together in goddes *sorte*.

Fortie five years with good reporte.

*Epitaph at St. Albans*, A.D. 1613.

(5) A thing of a sort, a corresponding thing. *Words of a sort*, a quarrel.
(6) To suit; to fit; to select. *Shak.*

**SORTIE.** Fortune-telling. (Fr.)

Oft gilled was this brode,
And yerned batail all for wode,
For Merlin's prophecie,
And oft for *sortilege*.

*Appendix to Walter Mapes,* p. 329.

**SORT'EM-BILLYORT'EM.** A Lancashire game, very similar to that known as *Hot peas and bacon.*

**SORTIE.** "It's *sortie time,*" i.e. time for breaking up. This phrase is used by the children at IIgh lloyland, near Barnsley.

**SORTING-CLOTHS.** A kind of short cloths, with a blue selavage on both sides of the lists, made in the Eastern counties.

**SORTS.** A person who is not very well is said to be *out of sorts.*

**SORGHULF.** Sorrowful. (A.S.)

Synful man, take up and see
How refulful I hyng on rode,
And of my peneance have ptee
With *sorghulf* herte and dreary mode.

*MS. Arundel 507,* f. 10.

**SOWRATORIE.** A place of sorrow. *Sorwe,* sorrow, is very common. (A.S.)

**SORY.** (1) Sorrowful. (A.S.)

(2) Bad; very poor or moderate.

Thay me say, as they done use.


**SORYPE.** Syrup. *Palgrave.*

**SORZLE.** Any strange mixture. *East.*

**SORZIE.** Sorrow. (A.S.)

**SO-SAY.** The sake of saying a thing. *South.*

"He said it just for the so-say."

**SOSS.** (1) A heavy fall. *North.*

(2) A mixed mess of food, a collection of scraps. *Var. dial.*

(3) To press very hard. *Yorksh.*

(4) To lap, as a dog. *North.*

(5) To fail violently. *Linc.*

(6) Anything dirty, or muddy. *North.* Also, to go about in the dirt. "Sissing and possing in the dirt," Gammer Gurton's Needle. Of any one that mixes several slops, or makes any place wet and dirty, we say in Kent, he makes a soss," Kennett MS.

(7) To pour out. *Somerset.*

(8) Direct; plunge down. *Linc.*

(9) A heavy awkward fellow. "A great, unweildie, long, mishapen, ill-favoured, or ill-fashioned, man or woman; a luske, a slough; a *sosses,"* Cotgrave.

(10) "Sosse or a rewarde for houndes when they have taken their game, *huues,*" Palgrave.

**SOSS-BRANGLE.** A slatterly wench. *South.*

**SOSSED.** Saturated. *Lanc.*

**SOSSL.** To make a slop. *Sussex.*

**SOST.** Rendered dirty. From *Soss* (6).

**SOSTREN.** Sisters. (A.S.)

**SOT.** A fool. (A.-N.)

*Polys and sottys,* Skeiton, 1-183, wrongly explained.

Of Tristem and of his lief lot,
How he for hire blosom a sot;
Of Odan and of Amadas,
How Dydua dyed for Enynas.

*MS. Ashmole 60,* xv. Cent.

**SOTE.** (1) Sweet. (A.S.)

(2) Soot. *Chaucer.*

(3) Salt. *North.*

**SOTED.** Fooled; besotted. (A.-N.)

**SOTH.** True. (A.S.)

Then said Adam, thou seis soth,
Yet I have a monel for thy tuth,
And ells I were to blame.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v.* f. 48, f. 50.

**SOTHE.** Truth. (A.S.)

Gye anwerd at that case
Not as the sothe was.


**SOTHEN.** Sodden; boiled.

And all the salt sawtegis that ben sothen in Northefolke apon Seyturdaye, be with hus now at owre begynnyng, and helpe hus in owre endyng.

*Relig. Antiq.* i. 82.

**SOTIER.** Truer. (A.S.)

And the werkman *sother* than he wende
Have of this werke seyde and prophicing,


For with the Lord is forgiveness.
I have suffryd, Lord, for thin lawe:
Unryt schal thin lawe redresse,
Was never seyd non sothere sawe:

Therefore than whow schalt bodyes bleece;
And dede men out here denny draue;
Jhesu that savelist al sweetnesse
Lete nevere the fond owre gostis gnawe.

*Ham-pole's Paraphrase of the Psalms, MS.*

**SOTHERNE.** Southern. (A.S.)

**SOTHERY.** Sweet; savoury.

**SOTHEFASTNESS.** Truth. (A.S.)

For that they loydyd in *sothefastnesse,*
In grete travell, and manys wynche
Of gode menys lytys men schulde here.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii.* f. 39, f. 147.


**SOTH-SAW.** Veracity; true saying.

**SOTIE.** Polly. (A.-N.)

Bygan, as it was aftre sene,
Of his *sotie,* and made him wene
Hit were a wooman that he syye.


Than haddest thou the gates stoke
Fro suche *sotye,* as cometh to wynne
Thyne hertis wit, whichw is withinne.


**SOTIE.** To apply one's cunning or penetration skillfully. (A.-N.)

**SOTILLES.** Devices made of sugar and paste, formerly much used at feasts. They generally closed every course. See an ancient bill of fare in the *Relig. Antiq.* i. 88.

**SOTRE.** An auditor’s office.

**SOTTE.** A stote. *Somerset.*

**SOTTEFER.** A drunkard. *Devon.*

**SOTTEL.** Subtle; ingenious.

O glorius God, how thou hast assigned
Hertes discereved to be stablishyd ayene!

In love of matrimonye thou hast them joynyd;
Kung Edwarde and the Duke of Clarens gret honour
to attayne,
They were discereved to be *sottef,* meane,
Sature (!) hath compellid hem agayne together goo,
Thus in every thyng, Lorde, thy wile be doo.

*MS. Bibl. Reg.* 17 D. xv.

**SOTTER.** To boil gently. *Var. dial.*
SOTULARE. A kind of shoe. (Lat.)

SOT-WEED. Tobacco. Var. dial.

SOUCE. The head, feet, and ears of swine boiled, and pickled for eating. "I souse meate, I laye it in some tarte thygne, as they do brawne or suche lyke," Palsgrave. It was often sold at tripe-shops, and Forby says the term is applied to the paunch of an animal, usually sold for dogs' meat. "An hoghsead of brawne readie souced," Harrison, p. 222.

Ah, were we seated in a souce-tub, shade,
Over our heads of tripe a canopie.
A Quest of Enquiries, 1595.

A quarter of fat lambs, and three score egs, have beene but an easie colation; and three well larded pudding-pyes he hath at one time put to foysie, eighteen yards of blacke-puddings (London measure) have suddenly beene imprisoned in his souce-tub.
Taylor's Great Eater of Kent, p. 145.

SOUCH. To sow. Somerset.

SOUCHE. To suspect. (A.-N.)
Fulle often thinke whiche hem ne toucheth,
But only that here herte soucheh
In hindrynges of another wyste.

And yf so bemyr herte souceth,
That oughte unto my lady toucheth.

SOUDAN. A sultan. Soudannese, a sultans, the wife of a sultan.

SOUDED. Consolidated, fastened. (A.-N.)

SOUDES. Wages; pay. (A.-N.) In sowd, i.e. in hire, Maundevile's Travels, p. 155.

SOUDLETS. Small bars of iron used for holding or securing glass in windows.

SOUFRECAN. A suffragan. Palsgrave.

SOUGII. (1) A buzzing; a hollow murm or roaring. A Staffordshire labourer said he heard a great sough in his cars or head, meaning a sound of a peculiar kind, accompanied with a rushing, buzzing, or singing-like noise. Ben Jonson uses the term, and the form sough is common in early English.

(2) The blade of a plough. Ches.

(3) Pronounced Saff: An underground drain. Warw. The term is used in local acts of parliament; perhaps in public ones. Soughing tiles, draining tiles. Drayton has saugh, a channel of water. Kennett, p. 22, explains it a wet ditch.

(4) A brewing tub. Linc.

SOUGHT-TO. Solicited.


"Jef a drope of blod by any cas
Falle upon the corpora,
Souke hyst up nonymyt,
And be as soory as thou myst.
MS. Cotton, Claud. A. ii f. 150.

SOUKINGE-FERR. A foster-brother. (A.-S.)

SOUL. (1) To satisfy with food, no doubt derived from sowell, or soul, q. v.

The black spongy part adhering to the back of a fowl. "Soule of a capon or gose, ame; Palsgrave, subst. f. 65.

(3) To soil, or dirty; to stain.

SOULAGE. See Soutage.

SOUL-CASE. The body. North.

SOUL-CNUL. The passing bell. Yorksh. Sawl-

kniill, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 356.

Ac ich am therof glad and blithe,
That thou art women in cleme live.
Thi soul-cnul ich wile do ringe,
And masse for thine soule singe.
Relig. Antiq. ii. 277.

SOULDIE. Pay, or wages. (A.-N.)

SOULED. Endued with a soul.

SOULE-HELE. Health of the soul.

And for soule-hele wy lylle yow teche.
MS. Cantib. Pl. ii. 36, f. 49.

SOULES-TUROIS. Silver coins, "whereof ten make a shilling," Harrison, p. 219.

SOULING. To go a-soul ing, is to go about as boys do, repeating certain rigmorle verses, and begging cakes, or money in commutation for them, the eve of All Souls' Day. These cakes are called Soul-cakes. Wilbrham. When the cakes were given, the person who received them said to the benefactor,
God have your soul,
Bones and all.
Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1601, p. 692.

SOULMAS-DAY. All Souls' Day. Le jour des

mours, Palsgrave, 1530.

SOUL-SILVER. The whole or a part of the wages of a retainer or servant, originally paid in food, but afterwards commuted into a money payment.

SOURN. Sound; noise. (A.-N.)

SOUND. (1) A swoon. This word is very common in early English, and is found even as late as the last century in the Vicar of Wakefield, ch. xi.

(2) As sound as belle, quite sound.
Blinde Fortune did so happily contrive,
That we, as sound as belles, did safe arrive
At Dover, where a man did ready stand
To give me entertainment by the hand.
Taylor's Works, 1630, ii. 22.

(3) "Sounde of a fysshe, cannon," Palsgrave.

Still in use.

(4) "I sownde I apparteynye or belong, je tens.
Thys thyngh sowndeth to a good purpose, ceste chese tent a bonne fin," Palsgrave.

SOUNDE. To make sound; to heal.

SOUNDER. A herd of wild swine. Twelve make a sounder of wild swine, fifteen a middle sounder, and twenty a great sounder.

That men calleth a trip of a tame swyn a sounde, that is to say, if ther be passyv. v. or vj. togeders.
MS. Bodl. 546.

SOUNDFUL. To prosper. (A.-S.)

And let him to dreeve noght sal,
What swa he dos sal soundful sa.
MS. Egerton 614, f. 1.

SOUNDLESS. Bottomless, that cannot be fathom ed or sounded.

SOUNDLY. Strongly; severely.

SOUNE. Sound; noise. (A.-S.)

Joly and lyght is your compelexion,
That stervyn ay and kunne nat stonde still;
And eke your tonge hath not forgete his soune,
Quyke, sharp, and swyft is hyt, and lowyd and shill.
MS. Fairfax ii.
SOUNSAIS.  
Ach ther was non so wise of sight  
That him ther knowe might,  
Sounsaie he was and lone.  

SOUP.  To saturate; to soak.  North.

SOUPE.  To sup.  (A.-N.)
And whanne they hadde soupid alle,  
The token leve and forth they goo.  
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 82.

SOUPOUNTS.  Spoonmeat.  East.


SOUPLÉJACK.  A cane.  North.

SOUPY.  Wet and swampy.  North.

SOUR.  (1) Coarse, said of grass.  Linc.
(2) Dirt; filthy.  Prompt. Parv.

SOUR-ALÈ.  To mende like sour ale in summer,  
I.e. to get worse instead of getting better.  Var. dial.


SOURD.  Deaf.  North.  “A sourd, or deaf emerald, which hath a deadish lusture,”  
Howell, sect. xxvi.

SOURDE.  To rise.  (A.-N.)

SOUR-DOCK.  Sorrel.  Lanc.

SOUR-DOUT.  Leaven.  (A.-S.)

SOURE.  Wrongly printed and explained in  
Havelok, 321, “that standeth on the sei soure,”  
Instead of, “on the seis oure,”  i.e. on  
the sea shore, A.-S. ojer.  It is correctly  
written in the manuscript.

SOURING.  (1) Vinegar.  West.
(2) Dough left in the tub after the oat-cakes are  
baked.  North.

(3) A kind of sour apple.


SOUR-MOLD.  The same as Summer-woy, q.v.

SOURMONCIE.  Predominancy.  (A.-N.)

SOURS.  (1) Onions.  Derby.
(2) A rise, a rapid ascent; the source of a stream of water.

SOURSADIL.  Soursadel-eredos occurs in the  
records of the expenses of building the royal  
chapel of St. Stephen’s, now the House of  
Commons. The meaning is unknown.

SOUR-SOP.  An ill-natured person.  South.

SOURS.  Soused; drenched.  This little barke  
of ours being sourc in cumbersomewaves,whichnevertriedthefomingmaime  

SOUSE.  (1) A thump, or blow.  North.

Yf he sawe any men or women devoute knelle  
For to serve God with theyr prayer, or stande,  
Prvyelye bhynye them woulde he steale,  
And gave them a souce with his hande.  
Roberts the Desyll, p. 11.

(2) A dip in the water.  Var. dial.

(3) Down flat; straight down violently.  “He  
fell right down souce.”  Var. dial.  See the  
seventh meaning.  “And souse into the foamy  
main,”  Webster, iv. 97.

(4) The ear.  Still in use.

With souse erect, or pendent, winks, or haws?  
Sniveling? or the extention of the jaws?  
Fletcher’s Poems, p. 203.

SOUE.  (5) A corbel, in architecture.
(6) To be diligent.  Somerset.
(7) “Dead, as a fowl at souce,” i.e. at the  
stroke of another bird descending violently on  
it. So explained by Mr. Dyce, Beaumont and  
Fletcher, vii. 278. “To leape or seaze greedily  
upon, to souze doune as a hauke,”  Florio,  
p. 48, ed. 1611.

SOUSE-CROWN.  A silly fellow.  South.

SOUSED-GURNET.  That is, pickled gurnet;  
an old phrase of contempt.

SOUT.  Sought.  (A.-S.)
Dame, so have i Wilekin soue,  
For nou have i him l-brouy.  MS. Digby 96.

SOUTAGE.  Bagging for hops or coarse cloth.  
More’s MS. Additions to Ray’s North Country  
Words. See Tusser, p. 193.

SOUTER.  A cobler.  (A.-S.)
In a stage play, the people knowe ryght well that  
he that playeth in sowdayne is percase a souer, yet  
if one of acquaintanece perchauncce of little nurture  
should call him by his name wylo he standeth in  
his majestie, one of his tormentours might fortune  
broke hys head for marryng the play.

Hill, Edward V., f. 24.

A revette boot trynkleye, seyd the souer, when he  
boot of is wyte thombe harde be the elbe, quod  
Jack Strawe.  Relig. Antig. l. 84.

SOUTER-CROWN.  A stupid person.  Linc.

SOUTHDEANE.  A subdean.  (A.-N.)

SOUTHE.  Sought.  (A.-S.)

SOUTIL.  Subtle.  “Protologia, souilt of speche,”  
Medulla, xv. Cent.

SOVE.  Seven.  Someset.

SOVENANCE.  Remembrance.  (Fr.)

SOVER.  To suffer.
Ylt souer hem say and trust ryght wel this,  
A wycked tonge wol alway daeme anys.

MS. Cantab. Ff. l. 6, f. 192.

SOVERAINE.  Excellent; in a high degree;  
noble.  Soverainly, above all.  (A.-N.)

SOVEREIGN.  A gold coin formerly worth ten  
shillings. See Ben Jonson, ii. 205.

SOVEREYNE.  (1) A husband.
The prestys they gone home sgen,  
And sebe goth to hire soveraynes.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 44.

(2) A provost, or mayor.  (A.-N.)
And whanne it drowe to the day of the dede doyngc,  
That soveraynes were semblid, and the schire knyghts.  
Deposition of Richard II. p. 38.

SOVYSTER.  “Sophista, a sovryst,”  Nomina- 
rale MS. This is among the Nomina dignita- 
tum clericorum.

SOW.  A head.  Lanc.

SOWDEARS.  Soldiers.  Properly, hirelings,  
those who received pay.  (A.-N.)
He sayde, y have golde y-nogh plente.  
And sowdeares wyll come to me.

Le Bone Florence of Rome, 402.

SOWDING.  Soldering.  Arch. xxx. 413.

Than they sayen at the laste,  
How the pilers stode in bras,  
And with sowdyng sowdyt feste.

Wright’s Seren Sagges, p. 69.

SOWDLE.  To creep.  Devon.

SOW-DRUNK.  Beastly drunk.  Linc.

SOWDURT.  Columbine.  Gerard.
SOW

Syr Egyllamowre his seowered owt drowe,
And to the yeant he gafe a sowe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 64.

(2) To sow. (A.-S.)
(3) To sew. (Lat.)

(4) A woodhouse. Still in use.
Also gave hym of these sowses that crepe with many fete, and faile out of howce rovys. Also gave hym whyte wormes that breede betweene the barke and the tre.
MS. Lambeth 306, f. 177.

(5) A term of reproach for a woman.

(6) An ancient warlike engine, used for battering down the walls of towns, &c.
And he ordreyned other four hundreth men for to bost doune the walls with sowes of werre, engynes and gones, and other maner of instrumentes of werre.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 11.

SOWEL. Same as Sool, q. v.

SOWENS. A Northumberland dish. The coarse seeds sifted out of oatmeal are put into a tub, and covered with water, which is allowed to stand till it turns sour. A portion of it is then taken out and boiled, and sapped with milk. It forms a jelly-like substance. Hence the proverb to express an impossibility is, "to snap sowens with an elsin."

SOWERS. Bucks in their fourth year.

SOWIDE. Strengthened. Baber.

SOWIN. A thick paste with which weavers stiffen their warps. Lanc.

SOW-KILNS. In the county of Durham the farmers burn sow-kilns upon the fields in which the lime is meant to be laid. They are conical or oblong heaps of broken lime, stone, and coal, with flues constructed through the heap, and closely thatched over with sods. A sow of hay is an oblong stack of hay in Scotland, and Sir Walter Scott supposes it is derived from the military engine called the sow, above mentioned.

SOWL. (1) To pull about; to pull the ears; to seize by the ears. "To sowle one by the ears," Ray, ed. 1674, p. 44. The word occurs in Shakespeare, and is still in use.

(2) To wash; to duck. Craven.

(3) A sull, or plough. Somerset.

SOWLE-GROVE. February. Wilts. Aubrey gives this phrase, but it does not seem to have continued in use.

SOWLERS. Wild oats.

SOWLOWS. Souls. A broad dialectic pl.
The hydous bests in that tyme
Drew merre by the bryge her pray to take;
Off sowlows that fell of that bryge don,
To sowlow hem thewer aby jon.
Visions of Tundale, p. 19.

SOWLY. Hot; sultry. Oxon.

SOWMES. (1) Traces used in ploughing, generally made of iron. North.

(2) Sums?
The scatour of Sutere, wyth sowmes fulla huge,
Whas asaygne to that courte be sent of his peres.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

SOW-MET. A young female pig. North.

SOW-METAL. The worst kind of iron.

SOWNYNGE. Sound. (A.-S.)
This lond of Caldec full gret; and the langage of that contrée is more gret in sowmynge than it is in other partes beyond the see.
Maudesley's Travels, 1839, p. 159.

SOWRE. To the sowre of the reke he spokhte at the gaynest,
Sayne hym sekerly with certayne wordes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.

SOWRED. Sounness. Arch. xxx. 413.

SOWSTER. A sempstress. North.

SOWT. The rost in shepe. Westm.

SOWOTHER. To solder. North.

SOWTHESLERER. A subsecular. "Succellarius, a sowtheslerer," Nominalia MS.

SOWZE. Lumps of unworked metal.
It is the manner (right woorshipfully) of such as seeketh profit by mineral, first to set men on work to digge and gather the owre; then by fire to trie out the metal, and to cast it into certaine rude lumpes, which they call source.
Lambard's Perambulation, ed. 1596. Pref.

SOWJE. Saw.
Of that meynye lafte he noon,
At the laste that he sawe uchon.
Curst Mundi, MS. Cai. Tit. Cantab. f. 36.

SOYLE. To go away. Yorksh.

SOYNEDE. Excused. (A.-N.)
There myghte no sydas be sayndes
That faghhte in those fields.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.

SOYRNE. To sojourn; to remain.
Some on the morne, when het was day,
The kyng wolde forthe on hys way
To the londe there God was boght;
Then begane the quene to morne,
For he wolde no lenger sygorne,
Prevy sche was in thoghth.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 71.

SOYT. Sooth; truth.
Be mey trowet, thow seys soyt, sede Roben.
Robin Hood, I. 85.

SOYTE. Company; suite.
And certeine on owre syde, sevne score knyghtes,
In soyte with there soverayne usanowe be belevede.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 94.

SOYT. Went; departed. Gauayne.

SPACE. To measure by paces. East.

SPACEFUL. Extensive; wide.

SPACE-LEASER. A respite; a delay.

SPACK. To speak. North.

SPACT. Docile; ingenious. Chesh.

SPADE. (1) "To call a spade a spade," a phrase applied to giving a person his real character or qualities. Still in use.
I am plaine, I must needs call a spade a spade, a pope a pope.
Mar-Prelate's Epitome, p. 2.
I thinkes it good plaine English without fraud,
To call a spade a spade, a bawd a bawd.
Taylor's Works, 1630, II. 92.

(2) A hart in its third year.

(3) The congealed gum of the eye.

(4) To breast-plough. Devon.

SPADE-BIT. The quantity of soil raised by one effort of the spade. North.

SPADE-BONE. A blade-bone. Var. dial. It is called in some places the plate-bone.

SPADE-GRAFT. The depth to which a spade will dig, about a foot. Lanc.

SPADIARDS. The labourers or mine-workers.
in the stannaries of Cornwall are so called from their spade. Kennett, MS. Gloss.

SPADO. A sword. (Spæn.)

SPAGIRICAL. Chemical.

SPAIE. A red deer in its third year. According to Harrison, "the young male is called in the first yeere a calf, in the second a broket, the third a spake, the fourth a stag or stag, the fift a great stag, the sixt an hart, and so forth unto his death."

SPAINING. Summer pastureage for cattle.

SPAINOLDE. A Spaniard. MS. Harl. 2270, f. 190.


Thane the cometlyke thyng castes in foweiry, With a wrechelie launce crowpes full eynke Abowne the spayer a spanne, emange the sonderte rybbys. - Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.

He put hit ete in his spayer, And out he toke hit hool and fere. - Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 37.

His mytans hang be his spayer, And alway hodit like a frenc. - MS. Cantab. F. v. 48, f. 54.

SPAITS. Torrents of rain. North.

SPAK. The spoke of a wheel. Nominale MS.

SPAKE. Fame.

Seynt Benet wende he myt hyt ha take, For hyt sate by hym so spake. - MS. Harl. 1701, f. 50.

SPAKELY. Quickly; speedily.

The blode spranet owtle, and sprelde as the horse sprynyges, And he sproules fulle spakely, bot spakes he no more. - Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.

SPAKENET. A net for catching crabs.

SPAKKY. See wour spakkly he me spent, Uch toth from other is trent, arerid is of ye. - Ragj. Antq. ii. 212.

SPALE. Scutula, Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221.

SPALDE. (1) The shoulder.

Bot thanne said Percyevelle one bost, Ly stille therin now and rosse, I kepe nothyng of thi coste Ne noghte of thi spale. - Percweal, 730.

(2) To splinter, or chip.

Be thane spehrs where speynigene, spaldyd chippyss. - Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.

SPALDING-KNIFE. A knife used for the purpose of splitting fish. North.


SPALLIARD. A sparrow. Devon.

SPALLIER. A labourer in tin-works.

SPALLING. In mining, breaking up into small pieces for the sake of easily separating the ore from the rock, after which it undergoes the process of cobbing.

SPALLS. See Spale. "To drow vore spalls, to throw one's errors and little flaws in one's teeth, quasi spalls or chips, which fly off from the carpenter's axe or woodman's bill," Exmoor Glossary, p. 48.

SPALT. (1) Brittle; tender; liable to break or split. A carpenter in working a board with a plane, if a bit splits away or breaks off, will say that it spalls off. Harrison says, "of all oke growing in England, the parke oke is the softest, and far more spall and brickle than the hedge oke."

(2) Headless; careless; clumsy; pert; saucy; giddy and frail. East.


SPAN. (1) To stretch asunder. West.

(2) To gush out.

With a roke he brac his herd than, That the blod biforn out spane. - Gy of Warswik, p. 295.

(3) To gripe or pinch. Crawen.

(4) The prong of a pickfork. West.

(5) To fetter a horse. Kent.

(6) To span a cart, to put something to stop it. Kennett.

SPAN-BEAM. The great beam that goes from side-wall to side-wall in a barn.

SPANCEL. "A rope to tie a cows hinder legs," Ray, ed. 1674, p. 44. This may be the same word as spangle in Pr. Parv. translated by loral. "A spaniel, we have in these parts no other name but cow-tye," Hallamsh. Glossary, p. 123.

SPAN-COUNTER. A game thus played. One throws a counter on the ground, and another tries to hit it with his counter, or to get it near enough for him to span the space between them and touch both the counters. In either case, he wins; if not, his counter remains where it lay, and becomes a mark for the first player, and so alternately till the game he won. Strutt, p. 384. "Jour c u l o p p e r, to play at spanne-counter," Cotgrave. "Meggio al miro, a play among boies in Italy like our span-counter," Florio, p. 306. He knows who hath sold his land, and now doth beg A license, old iron, boots, shoes, and egg-shells to transport; shortly boyes shall not play At spane-counter, or blow-point, but shall pay Toll to some courtier. Donne's Poems, p. 151.

SPANDE. Span; small measure. Hearne.

SPANDEREL. The triangular spaces included between the arch of a doorway, &c. and a rectangle formed by the outer mouldings over it. The term is also applied to other similar spaces included between arches, &c. and straight-sided figures surrounding them. Orf. Gloss. Arch.

SPAN. (1) To wean. North.

(2) To germinate, as corn. Yorkshire.

SPANES. "The prongs of a peak, a bay-fork, or dung-fork, quasi spinæ from their sharpness, or from their shape representing a short span, the thumb and little finger somewhat extended, or a pair of compasses opened and a little extended," MS. Devon Gloss.

SPAN-FIRE-NEW. Quite new.

SPAN. (1) To fasten. "To spang horses, or
fasten them to the chariot," Hollyband's Dictionaries, 1593.

(2) To throw with violence; to set forcibly in motion. Linck.

(3) A spangle. Spenser.

(4) A spring; a jump. North. To spang one's geates, i.e. to make haste.

(5) A span in measure. Linck. Brockett has spang-and-purley-q, a mode resorted to by boys of measuring distances, particularly at the game of marbles.

SPANGED. Variegated. North.

SPANGEL. A spaniel; a dog.
I haide a spaniel good of plyght,
I have hit myse de al ye sev'n-nght.

Wright's Seven Sages, p. 50.

SPANGER. A Spaniard. Cornw.

SPANGING. Rails laid across brooks to prevent cattle going from one pasture to another. Devon.

SPAN-GUTTER. A narrow brick drain in a coal mine. Salop.

SPANG-WIEV. To kill a toad by placing it on one end of a lever, and then driving it rapidly into the air by a sharp stroke on the other end. North.

SPANIEL. The same as Spancel, q.v.

SPANK. (1) A hard slap. Var. dial.

(2) To move energetically. East.

SPANKER. A man or animal very large, or excessively active. Var. dial.

SPANKER-EEL. The lamprey. North.

SPANKERS. Gold coins. Devon.

SPANKING. Large; lusty; spritely; active; conspicuous; spruce, or neat.

SPANKY. Shovy; smart. Var. dial.

SPANNER. An instrument by which the wheels of wheel-lock guns and pistols were wound up. They were at first simple levers with square holes in them. Next a turn-screw was added, and lastly, they were united to the powder-flasks for small priming. Meyrick. The term is still in use, applied to a wrencher, a nut screw-driver.

SPAN-NEW. Quite new. Var. dial. This common phrase occurs in Chaucer, and Tyrwhitt, who gives an explanation with hesitation, does not seem to be aware it is still in general use.

SPANNIMS. A game at marbles played in the eastern parts of England.

SPANNISHING. The full blow of a flower. Romuella of the Rose, 3633.

SPANJELLE. A spaniel, or dog.


(2) To shut; to close; to fasten. The older form of the word is sperre. The bolt of a door is called the spar.
allo the patis of Noytnghem
He made to be sparred everychone.

MS. Cantab. Fr. v. 49, f. 127.

(3) A-spar, in a state of opposition. To set the legs a-spar, to place them in the form of the rafters of a roof.

(4) The pointed stick used for fixing the thatch of a roof. West.


(6) "The coat or covering of oak or metal. In the vein of metal in silver mines there is a white flour about the vein which they call sparrow, and a black which they call blinde," Kennett, MS. Land. 1033, f. 388.

SPARABLES. Shoemakers' nails. Var. dial. Dekker spells the term sparrowsbils, as also Wilbraham, p. 111; whence it would seem that it is derived from the nails being somewhat in the form of sparrows' bills.

SPARANDE. Sparing; niggardly. (A.-S.)

SPARCH. Brittle. East.

SPARCLE. A spark. Still in use.

Thei shul se fendes many one
By the sparcles oute of fire that gone.

MS. Addit. 113/5, f. 98.

Also the lanterne in the wynd that sone is aqueyn,
Asse sparkle in the se that sone is adreynt,
Asse vom in the stren that sone is to-thwith,
Asse smoke in the lift that passetoure sith.

Med. Antig. ii. 299.

SPAR-DUST. The dust in wood which is produced by insects. East.

SPARE. (1) To refrain. (A.-S.)

Than spake that he byde so bryght,
There was bot he and his knyght,
I spake with thame this nghte,
Why told I spare?

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137.

(2) Slow; kept in reserve. Devon.

(3) Several; divers. Gavayne.

SPARE-BED. A bed not constantly used, kept in reserve for visitors. Var. dial.

SPAR-GADS. Gads or sticks to be split up into spars for thatch. West.

SPAR-NAK. A sparrowhawk. (A.-S.)

SPAR-HOOK. A small hook used for making or cutting spars. West.

SPARING. The commencement of a cock-fight, by rising and striking with the heels.

SPARK. (1) A diamond. The word occurs several times in this sense in old plays.

(2) To splash with dirt. North.

(3) A gay dashing fellow.

When Venus is ill placed, she inclines men to be effeminate, timorous, lustful, followers of whomches, very sluggish, and addicted to idleness, an adulterer, incestuous, a fantastick spark, spending his moneys in ale houses and taverns among loose lascivious people, a meer lazy companion, not caring for wife or children if married, coveting unlawful beds, given much to adultery, not regarding his reputation or credit; if a woman, very impudent in all her ways; colour milky sky.

Bishop's Marrow of Astrology, p. 55.

SPARKE. To glitter. (A.-S.)

It sparkede and ful brith shon,
So doth the gode charbucel ston,
That men mouthes se by the lith
A peni chesen, so was it brith.

Havelock, 2144.

SPARKED. Variegated. Var. dial.

SPARKLE. To scatter; to disperse. Still in use in the North of England. "I sparkyll abroode, I sprede thynges asonder; I sonder
or I part, when the sowdiers of a capitayne be
sparklyed abrode, what can he do in tyme of
nede." Palsgrave, 1530, verb. f. 367.
SPARKLING. Claying between the spars to
cover the thatch of cottages. Norf.
SPARKLING-HEAT. "There were several
degrees of heat in a smith's forge, according to
the purpose of their work, 1. A bloud red heat.
2. A white flame heat. 3. A sparkling or
welding heat, used to weld bars or pieces of
iron, i. e. to work them into one another,"
Kennet, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 388.
SPARKY. The same as Sparked, q. v.
SPARKYLEDE. Sprinkled.
The chyldys clothys, rychye and gode,
He had sparkylede with that blode.
MS. Cantab. Ft. i. 38, f. 97.
SPARLIE. Peevish. Northumb.
SPARLING. The smelt. In Wales, the samlet
is called by this name.
SPARLIKE. The calf of the leg. See Beves of
Hamtoun, p. 90.
The knyght smoot with good wyyle
Strokes of thre,
And the ape hym boot full ylle
Thorgh the sparlure. Octavian, 330.
SPARPIL. To disperse. See Gerse.
His myst hath made in his pouere
Proud men to sparpil from his face.
MS. Douce 302, f. 24.
SPARBOWLES. Same as Sparables, q. v.
SPARROWFART. Break of day. Craven.
SPARSE. To disperse; to scatter.
SPART. The dwarf rush. North. Ground
covered with spartis is said to be sparty.
SPARTHE. An axe, or halberd. (A.S.)
And an ax in his other, a hoge and unmete,
A speto sparty to expoun in spele quo so myty
Syr Gawaw and the Greve Knyst, 209.
SPARCICLES. Spectacles. West.
SPARTO. A kind of fish.
Cortes, such is the force of rope made of the skin
of this fish, that they will hold at a plang who lesse
than the Spanish sparto.
Holtsnebed, Description of Scotland, p. 18.
SPARVER. The canopy or wooden frame at
the top of a bed. The term was sometimes
applied to the bed itself. "Lict de parement,
a bed of state, or a great sparrow bed, that
serves onely for shew, or to set out a room,"
Cotgrave in v. Parement. "A canapie or
sparvier for a bed," Florio, p. 349. Sparwyl
 testers, the canopy of a bed, Unon Invent.
The thril chamber being my bedd-chamber, was
apparellt with riche clothys of tissye, raised, and a
grete sparwer and counterpointe to the same.
State Papers, i. 329.
SPARWISTUNGGE. The herb sparrow's-
tongue. See Archonomia, xxx. 413.
SPAT. (1) A blow. Kent.
(2) The cartilaginous substance by which an
oyster adheres to its shell. East.
SPATCH-COCK. A hen just killed and quickly
broiled for any sudden occasion.
SPATE. A small pond. Dunelm.
SPATHE. The sheath of an ear of corn.
SPATS. Gaiters. Cumb.
SPATTLE. (1) To spit; to slaver. "Spatyll,
flame, crachot," Palsgrave, 1530.
I spitte, I neate in spech, I sporne,
I wonne, I lute, ther-for I murne.
Relig. Antiq. li. 211.
Wold to God therfore that we were come to such
detestation and loafing of lying, that we would
even spattle at it, and cry fie upon it, and all that
use it.
Dent's Pathway, p. 160.
(2) "Spatyll an instrument," Palsgrave. A
board used in turning oat cakes is so termed,
but the identity is doubtful. Palsgrave per-
haps meant the slice used by apothecaries for
spreading their plasters or salves.
SPAUD. (1) The shoulder. North. "Armus,
a spawde," Nominale Ms. xv. Cent.
(2) A pen is said to have too much spaud,
when the two members of its nib or point expand
too widely when pressed upon the paper.
Yorksh.
(3) To cut up the ground. North.
(4) To founder, as a ship.
SPAUL. Spittle; saliva.
Another while the well drench't smoky Jew,
That stands in his own spaul above the shoe.
Hall's Poems, p. 13.
SPAUDRE. In architecture, a spandrel.
SPAUT. A youth. North.
SPAUT-BONE. The shoulder-bone. East.
Pronounced in the North spaw-bone.
SPAVE. To castrate an animal. North.
SPAW. The slit of a pen. North.
SPAWL. (1) A splinter, as of wood, &c. South.
(2) To scale away, like the surface of a stone.
Somerset.
SPAWLS. The branches of a tree; the
divisions of anything. North.
SPAWN. A term of abuse.
SPAY. To castrate. Var. dial.
SPEAK. To speak at the mouth; that is,
to speak freely and unconstrained. North.
SPEAK-HOUSE. The room in a convent in
which the inmates were allowed to speak
SPEAKS. Same as Skelma, q. v.
SPEALL. A spawl or splinter. "A lath, a
little board, a splint or speall of wood or
stone," Florio, p. 44. "Spillo, a pinne, a
prickle, a sting, a pricking-thorne, a spill," ibid. p. 523, ed. 1611.
SPEANED. Newly delivered. Northumb.
SPEANS. Teats. Kent.
His necke is short, like a tygers and a lyons, apt
to bend downward to his mest; his belle is verie
large, being uniforme, and next to it ther intrale as
in a wolfe: it hath also fourte speanse to her pars.
Topell's Four-fooled Beastes, 1607, p. 38.
SPEAR. (1) Goods sold under the spear, that is,
by public auction.
(2) A soldier who carried a spear. The spears
were heavy armed cavalry.
(3) To inquire. See Spere.
Yet sawt they no man there at whom
They might the matter speare.
Robin Hood, i. 103.
(4) To germinate, as barley. **South.**
(5) The sting of a bee. **Var. dial.**
(6) A blade of grass; a reed. **Kent.**
SPEAR. A spire, or steeple.

The **spree** or steeple of which church was fired by lightingen, and consumed even to the stoneworke thereof. *Lambard’s Perambulation*, 1596, p. 287.

SPEAR-GRASS. Couch grass. **Suffolk.** Harrison applies the term *spearie* to coarse grass in his Description of Britaine, p. 109.

SPEAR-STAFF. **Fust de lance**, Palsgrave.

SPEAR-STICKS. Pointed sticks, doubled and twisted, used for thatching. **Devon.**

SPECS. Sorts, or kinds. **A.-N.**

SPECIAL. Good; excellent. **Var. dial.**

SPECIOUSLY. Especially. **North.**

SPECK. (1) The sole of a shoe. Also, the fish so called. **East.**

(2) Atlas, good cheese and onions; stuff thy guts with speck and barley-pudding for digestion.

*Heywood’s English Traveller.*

(3) The spoke of a wheel. **North.**

SPECKINGS. Large long nails. **East.**

SPECKS. Plates of iron nailed upon a plough to keep it from wearing out. **Yorksh.**

SPEC. Spectacles. **Var. dial.**


SPEED. (1) To speed. **North.**

(2) Went; proceeded. **Gawwayne.**

(3) Versed in. **Dyce.**

SPEED. To dispatch. **A.-N.**

SPEEDFUL. (1) Effectual. (2) Ready.

SPEEDILY. More quickly.

And oft spedeil speke ere I trow speche here.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 117.*

SPEECHLESS. Using few words; concise.

The term constantly occurs in this sense in early writers, distinct from the modern synonym *dumb.* See Palsgrave.

SPEED. (1) A disease amongst young cattle common in the autumn. **North.**

(2) To destroy; to kill. **Marlowe.** Speeding-place, the place where a wound is fatal.


SPEEKE. “A specke, or sheathing nayle, used in shipping,” Cotgrave in v. *Estoupe.*

SPEEL. (1) The same as *speak* q. v. “A spele, a small wound, or switch in Westmorl.” Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 388.

(2) To climb; to clamber. **North.**

SPEER. (1) The chimney-post. **Chesh.**


(3) The males in this kind doe onely beare horns, and such as do not grow out of the crownes of their head, but as it were out of the middle on either side, a little above the eyes, and so bend to the skies.

They are sharp and full of bunches like harts, no where smooth but in the tops of the speere, and where the values run to carry nutriment to their whole length, which is covered with a hairy skin; they are not so rough at the beginning or at the first prosses specially in the for-part as they are in the second, for that onely is full of wrinkles; from the bottom to the middle they grove straight, but from thence they are a little recurred.

*Topsell’s Four-Footed Beastes, 1607, p. 267.*

SPEIGHT. A kind of large woodpecker. “Epiche, a speight,” Cotgrave.

SPEIN. A shoot.

“Fride therefore may verle fitly be compared to the crab-stock speins, which growe out of the route of the very best apple-tree. *Don’ts Pathway,* p. 36.

SPEKABILL. Special; peculiar.

SPEKE. The spoke of a wheel. **North.**

SPEKEN. A small spike. **Suffolk.**

SPEKTAKE. A spaying-glass. **Lat.**

SPEL. (1) The same as *speak* q. v.

(2) A tale, or history. **A.-S.**

And thow wolt that comme walt,
Tak godo hede on thys spele.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 199.*

(3) Liberty. **Cranen.**

SPELCH. To bruise, as in a mortar; to split, as speikel peac, &c. **Fegg.**

SPELDER. (1) To spell. **Yorkish.** It is an old form. “To speldyr, *syllabicare,*” *MS. Dict.* written about the year 1500.

(2) A splinter, or chip. **Sperder of woode, esculat,** Palsgrave, 1530.

The grete schaft that was longe,
Aile to spiditoure hit spronge.

*Anonymus of King Arthur,* xiii. 6.

SPELK. A splinter or narrow slipp of wood.

Hence, a very lean person. **North.** “To spelk in Yorkshire, to set a broken bone; whence the splints or splinters of wood used in binding up of broken bones are called *spelks.* In Northumberland, a speick is any swath, or roller, or band,” Kennett *MS.*

SPELL. (1) The trap employed at the game of nusrspell, made like that used at trap-bail. **Lin.**

(2) A piece of paper rolled up to serve for the purpose of lighting a fire, a pipe, &c. Also the transverse pieces of wood at the bottom of a chair, which strengthen and keep together the legs, are called *spells.* **Lin.**

(2) Pleasure; relaxation. **Somerset.**

(3) A turn; a job. **Var. dial.**

SPEL-BONE. The small bone of the leg.

SPELLE. To talk; to teach.

To lewed men Engelshe I spelle,
That undirstondeth what I contelle.

*Curzon Mundi,* *MS. Coll. Trim. Caniob. f. 2.*

Of erle y wyl yow talle,
Of a better may no man spelle;
And of hys stowarde, bryght of hewe,
That was bothe gode and trewe.

*MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 30, f. 147.*

SPELLER. A speaker. **A.-S.**

Speke we of the spellers bolede,
Sith we have of this lady tolde.

*Curzon Mundi, MS. Coll. Trim. Cantab. f. 197.*

SPELLES. “Espece d’un cerf, the top of a
reid deeres head; of a fallow, the speuer,
Cotgrave.

SPELLYCOAT. A ghost. North.

SPELLYNG. A relation; a tale. (A.-S.)
As we telie yn owre spellyng,
Falsenes come never to gole endyng.
MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 36, f. 125.

SPelonke. A cavern. (A.-N.)
Monkes and mendauntes,
Men by hemselfe,
In spokes and in spelonkes,
Selde speken togideres.
Plowman, p. 311.
Than kyng Alexander and Candobis went furthe alle that daye, and come tille a grete speleune, and there they herbrede thame.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 43.


SPELT-CORN. Vetches. Devon.

SPENCE. (1) "Spens a battruy, despencier,"
Palsgrave. "Celarium, a spen," Nominale MS.
The term is still in use in the provinces, applied to a safe, a cupboard, a convenient place in a house for keeping provisions; a pantry; an eating-room in a farmhouse.
"Dispensorium, a spynsye," Nominale MS.
Yet I had lever she and I,
Where both together secretly
In some corner in the spence.

(2) Expense. Palsgrave.

SPEND. (1) To consume; to destroy. East.
Than rode they two togetred a-right,
Wytch scharp sperys and swerdys bright,
They smote toegedur sore!
Ther sperys they spedyd and brakd schylydys,
The peys flywne into the felhys,
Grete dyntys dud they dele there.
MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 36, f. 79.

(2) To span with the fingers. East.

(3) Fastened. Gavaye.

(4) The skin of a hog. Metaphorically, any surface, as sward. Devon.

(5) To break ground. Cornve.

SPEND-ALL. A spendthrift. "Allarga la mano, a spend all, a wast-good," Florio.

SPENDING-CHEESE. A kind of cheese used by farmers for home consumption. East.

SPENDING. Money. (A.-S.)
And gyf them some spendyngs,
That them ovth of thy londe may bryng.
MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 36, f. 72.

SPENDLOW. In felling wood for hurdles, the dead wood is tied in faggots and sold for firing. These faggots are termed spendlows.

SPENÉ. (1) Block up; stop up. Hearne.

(2) To spend; to consume time.
And spene that day in holynes,
And leve alle other bysynees.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 130.
For ful of bitteress hit is;
Ful sore thou mist ben agast,
For after that thou speneast her amis,
Leste thou be int to helle last.
MS. Digby 86.

SPENGED. Pied, as cattle. North.

SPENISE. See Spence (1).

SPENSERE. A dispenser of provisions.
The spensare and the bottillere bothe,
The kyng with hem was ful wrothe.
Crawford, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 28
After he was kyng he wedde hure sone,
His owne spencers douther he was.


SPER. (1) To prop up; to support. Still in use, according to the Craven Gloss. ii. 158.
(2) Frail; brittle; fragile.


Eating of Carduus beneficetus, of rue, onyour, anise seed, garlìke, rotten cheese, stalkes of sperage, fennel.
Fletcher's Differences, 1623, p. 94.

SPERE. (1) To ask; to inquire; to seek.
Dunelm. And on the borders of Scotland, he that can help to cattle taken away by moss-troopers is called a spereers," Kenett, MS. Laned. 1033.
For nothyng that they cowde sperere,
They cowde neyvr of hur heres.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.
Then was the kyng bothe theblue and glazed,
And seyde, For Moradas y am not aead,
To bateley when he schalle yede!
Ofte y made men after yow to sperere,
But reght y not of yow here,
My ryght schalle thow defende.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.
And bad them sperere after a man
That late was comyn thedur than.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 145.
Syr, he seyde, gramercy, nay,
Efte toegedur speke we may,
Y ask yeow but a stede;
To other londys wyll y sperere,
More of awnturs for to here,
And who dothe best yeow dele.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.

(2) A sphere. (A.-S.)
(3) A point. (A.-S.)
And till the sunne was at myidlay sperere,
On golde and sylke and on wolles softe,
With hir hondes she wolde worche ofte.
Lydgate, MS. Ashm. 39, f. 8.

(4) Spirit. Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 120.
(5) To fasten; to shut. Palsgrave.
(6) A spy; one who spies.
(7) Spire; shoot. Hence a stripling.
SPEREL. A clasp, or fastening.
SPERKET. A wooden, hooked, large peg, not much curved, to hang sadder, harness, &c.
"Spurerget," according to Ray, "a tagge, or piece of wood to hang any thing upon;" but we always pronounce the A. It is like perk, but the latter is supported at both ends, for fowls to perch on.
Moore, p. 382.

SPERKLE. The collar-bone.
SPERM. Seed. (A.-N.)
SPERN. A butress, or spur.
SPERR. To publish banns. Derb. This is derived from sperere, to ask.
SPERE. To disperse. See Sparse.
Sweetc roses colour in that visage faire
With yvorre Is speret and mingelled.
[From a British Bibliographer, I. 39.]

SPERT. A sudden fit or thought. East.

SPERTE. Spirit.
Into thy hands, Lord, I commit
My sperte, which is thy dewe. MS. Ashmole 982.

SPERVETER. A keeper of sparrow-hawks and
muget-hawks. Berners.

SPETCH. To patch. Yorksh.

SPETCHEL-DIKE. A dike made of stones laid
in horizontal rows with a bed of thin turf be-
tween each of them.

SPETOUS. Angry; spiteful. (A.-N.)
Florent thanne asked his fadir Clement
Whate alle that speitous noyes thanne ment?
MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 103.
Thowre my nayles, a speitous wounde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 42.

SPETTACLE. A spectacle. East.

SPERRING. A hoarded partition. Exmoor.

SPEXT. Speakest.
Mon that thuncheh he ded ys,
Newe hous and confort shal bauen his.
Jef thou with dede mon spext,
Muche joie the is next.
Whose thunchehest himself admire,
Of desturbance he beth attinct.
Relit. Antiq. i. 265.

SPIAL. A spy. Shak.

SPICCOTY. Speckled. Somerst.

SPICE. (1) Sweetmeats; gingerbread; cake; any kind of dried fruit. North.
(2) Species; kind. (A.-N.) "Spice, a kynde, especie," Palsgrave, 1530.
All that toucheth daily synne
In any spice that we fallaclye make.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 1.
Chydyngem comys of hert by,
And gret pride and velany,
And other spices that mekylle dieres.
R. de Brunne, MS. Bouve, p. 31.
Here afterwarde, as undirstande,
Thow shalt the spise as they stonde:

(3) A slight attack of any disorder. South.
"Spice of the ayes," Palsgrave, 1530.
(4) A small stick. North.

SPICED. Scrupulous. "Spiced conscience."
Chaucer. "Under pretence of spiced holi-
ness," tract dated 1594, ap. Todd's Illustra-
tions of Gower, p. 380.

SPICE-KYEL. Broth with raisins. North.

SPICE-PLATE. It was formerly the custom
to take spice with wine, and the plate on which
the spice was laid was termed the spice-plate.

SPICER. A grocer. See Manners and House-

SPICERY. Spices.
He went and fell comenges thre
Alle baken welle in a pasty,
With wel gode spiceges.
MS. Cantob. Ff. v. 48, f 50.

SPICING. In a holly rod used for the handle of a cart-whip, the great thick end is called the
stump, and the small taper end to which
the lash is tied is called the spicing.
SPILLING. Failure.
SPILLS. Thin slips of wood or paper, used for lighting candles, &c. Var. dial.
SPILQUERENE. “Giraculum, guidum ludus puororum, a spilquere,” Reliq. Antiq. i. 9.
SPILT. Spoiled. Var. dial.
SPILTE. Destroyed; undone. (A.-S.)
Then rose shee up and came agayne
To yr Roger, and fonde hym alane,
Then had shee sorow y-nogh!
Alas! sche seyde, now am y espit,
Thys false thefe, withowtyn gyte,
Why dyd he the to sone? (A.-S.)
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 73.
When the dewke harde hym so sey,
Alas, he seyde, and wele awy!
For my men that be espit,
Alle lxtys myn owne gyte. (A.-S.)
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 154.

SPILTERS. “The splitters of a deer’s head, in cervi cornuaria apice stontes fusi, dactylis, surculis,” Coles.

SPILTH. That which is split.

SPILWOOD. Refuse of wood, or wood split by the sawyers. South.

SPINCOPPE. A spider. (Dut.)

SPINDE. A pantry, or larder.

SPINDELE. (1) The piece of iron which supports the rest in a plough. Kent.

(2) The third swarm of bees from the same hive is so called in Warwickshire.

(3) Growing corn is said to spindie when it first shoots up its pointed sheath, previously to the development of the ear. East.

(4) “A woman that makes or spins crooked spindles, that is, maketh her husband cuckold,” Florio, p. 177, ed. 1611.

(5) The same as Newel, q. v.

SPINDELE-RODS. Railings. North.

SPINE. (1) A thorn.
Thou that roos at Midsummer ben fulls soote,
Vitte underne he is hid a fulls sharp spynge.
Lydgate’s Bochas, MS. Hatton 2.
And oute of hem even y-like procede,
As doth a floure oute of the roug spynge.

(2) The green sword. West.

(3) The hide of a animal; the fat on the surface of a joint of meat. Devon.

SPINEDY. Stout; muscular. J. Wright.

SPINET. A small wood. (Lat.)

Dark-shady launes agreed best with her humour,
where in some private spinet, conversing with her
own thoughts, she used to discourse of the effects of her love in this manner.

The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 70.

SPINETTED. Split or opened. Nares.

SPINGARD. A kind of small cannon.

SPINGEL. Fennel. Somerset.

SPINK. (1) A chaffinch. Var. dial.
(2) A spark of fire. North.

(3) A chink. Hants.

SPINKED. Spotted. Yorks.

SPINNAGE. At Norwich, children who are sickly are taken to a woman living in St. Lawrence to be cut for a supposed disease called the spinnage. The woman performs the operation on a Monday morning only, and charges threepence. On the first visit the woman cuts the lobe of the right ear with a pair of scissors, and with the blood makes the sign of the cross upon the child’s forehead. On the second Monday she does the same with the left ear; and in some instances it is deemed necessary to subject the little sufferers to nine operations of this ridiculous ceremony.

SPINNEL. A spindle. North.


SPINNEY. A thicket. A small plantation is sometimes so called. It occurs in this sense in Domesday Book. See Carlisle’s Account of Charities, p. 306. In Buckinghamshire the term is applied to a brook.

At the last bi a liltel dich he lepes over a spenne
Stele out fulstilly by a strothe raude.
Spr-Gawyn and the Grene Knuyt, 1709.

SPINNICK. A dwarf. Somerset.

SPINNING-DRONE. The cockchafer. Corne.

SPINNING-MONEY. Sixpences. Norf.

SPINNING-TURN. A spinning-wheel. West.

SPINNY. Thin; small; slender. The term occurs several times in Middleton.

SPINNY-WHY. A child’s game at Newcastle, nearly the same as Hide-and-seek.

SPION. A spy. Heywood.

SPIRAICAL. “A spiracle, a loftie sentence or a quickning conceit.” List of old words prefixed to Batman upon Bartholomew, 1582.

SPIRE. (1) “Spyre of corne, barbe du ble,” Palgrave. “I spyer as corne dothe when it
begyneth to waxe rype, je espie,” ibid.

(2) To ask; to inquire. (A.-S.)
When Adam dafe and Even spane,
Go spire, if thou may spede;
Where was thanne the pride of mane,
That nowe merres his mede.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 213.

In the youth each sail make thyne endyng, but
spire me nother the tymne ne the houre whanne it shall be, for I wille on na wyse tell it the.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 4.

My wile, my herte, and alle my wit
Ben fully sette to harken and spire
What any man wol speke of hire.

(3) A young tree. North.

(4) A stake. Chaucer.

SPIRES. Is chiefly applied to the tall species of sedge which forms elastic mounds (in some
 SPIRIT. The electric fluid. East.
 SPIRIT-PLATE. In melting of iron ore the bottom of the furnace has four stones to make a perpendicular square to receive the metal, of which four stones or walls, that next the bellows is called the tourn or tuiron wall, that against it the wind-wall or spirit-plate. Kennet, MS. Land. 1033, f. 388.
 SPIRITY. Spirited. North.
 SPIRIT. Metaphorically, an interval, a brief space of time. North.
 SPIRITLE. To sprinkle. Drayton.
 SPIRIT-NEK. A kind of fishing-net, described in Blome’s Gent. Rec. ii. 200.
 SPISER-WIFE. A woman who sold spices, and generally grocery. Nominale MS.
 SPISS. Firm; thick. (Lat.) “Condensio, condensae, thicke, spisse,” Florio, p. 115.
 SPI. (1) The depth a spade goes in digging, about a foot. Var. dial. A spade is sometimes so called.
 (2) To lay eggs, said of insects. West.
 (3) Very slight rain. Var. dial.
 (4) Spit and a stride, a phrase meaning a very short distance. North.
 (6) Injury. Gawwayne.
 SPIatal. See Spittle (4).
 SPIP-BENDER. A farmer’s wife having a roasting pig to sell, will, to enhance its virtues, call it by this name, implying that it is so fat, plump, and heavy, that your spit shall scarcely preserve its straightness under the pressure of its weight. Suffolk.
 SPIP-BOOTS. Heavy leather gaiters, covering the shoe and leg, and fastened by iron clasps and screws. Cumb.
 SPIP-DEEP. The depth of a spade.
 SPISTE. “Spyte of his thethe, maugre guile en aypt,” Palgrave, 1530.
 SPIPETFUL. Keen; severe. North.
 SPIPIOUS. The same as Spetous, q. v.
 SPITTARD. A two-year hart. “Subulo, an hart havyng hornes without tythes, called (as I suppose) a spittare,” Eliot, 1559.
 Also it is not to be forgotten, that they have divers other names to distinguish their years and countries, as for example: when they begin to have hornes, which appear in the second yeare of their age like bodkins without branches, which are in Latine called subules, they are also called subulones for the similitude, and the Germans call such an one spintarts, which in English is called a spittard, and the Italians orbiati, but the French have no proper name for this beast that I can learn until he be a three yeare.
 Toppesl’s Four-fooled Beastes, 1607, p. 192.
 SPITTER. (1) Slight rain. Var. dial.
 (2) A small tool with a long handle, used for cutting up weeds, &c. West.
 SPITTLE. (1) A spade. Var. dial. “Spyttel
 (2) Smart and gaily dressed. East.
SPLAT. (1) A row of pins as they are sold in the paper. *Somerset.*

All prise, norra blank,
Norra blank, all prise !
A walter—knife—or selias sheer—
A *splat* of pins—put in, my dear !—
Whitechapel mills all sizes.

*Ballad of Tom Gool.*

(2) To split, or cut up.
To *splat* the boren they wente fulle tyte,
Tere was no knyfe that wold hym byte,
So harde of hyde was hee.
*Sir Egimour of Avelis,* 480.

(3) A large spot. *Devon.*

SPLAT-FOOTED. Splay-footed. *Devon.*

SPLAUER. To stretch out, said generally of the arms or feet. *Yorksh.*

SPLAUTCH. To let a soft substance fall heavily, applied to its impingement with the floor. *Northumb.*

SPLAVIN. An eruptive blotch. *Heref.*

SPLAWED. Spread out. *Norf.*

SPLAYE. To spread abroad ; to unfold. (A.-N.) Hence the term splay-foot, splay-hand, splay-mouth, &c.

Wonder hygh ther sate a krowe,
His wyngnes *splaynynge* to and firo.
*MS. Cott. Tibor. A. vii. f. 42.*

SPLAYED-BITCH. A castrated bitch. It is a superstition still existing in retired parts of the county, that certain persons had the power of transforming themselves into the shape of different animals, particularly hares, and that nothing could have any chance of running against them but a splayed bitch. *Lincl.*

SPLAYING. Slanting. *Oxon.*

SPLEEN. Violent haste. *Shak.*

SPLEENY. Full of spleen, or anger.

SPLEET. " *Pseem exorswarme,* to spleete out, or part amongst the ridge-bone just in the midt," Nomenclator, 1583, p. 62.


SPLENT. (1) A lath. "Splent for an house, late," Palsgrave. The term is still in use in Suffolk. Splents are parts of sticks or poles, either whole or split, placed upright in forming walls, and supported by rizzers (qv) for receiving the clay daubing. The term seems to have been applied to any small thin piece of wood.

Or wyt thou in a yellow boxen bole,
Taste with a wooden *splent* the sweet lythe honey !
*The Affectateous Sheperde,* 1594.

(2) In the following passage *splent* seems to mean a splinter, or chip, or perhaps one of the *splents,* q.v.

On the schoulder fell the stroke,
A grete *splente* owe heyt smote.
*MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 33, f. 213.*

SPLNTIDE. The spokes was *splentide* alle with speulets of siluer
The space of a spere lenghe springande falle faire.
*Morte Arthr., MS. Lincoln,* f. 87.

SPLENTS. In ancient armour, several little plates that run over each other, and protected the inside of the arm. " Splent, harnesse for the arme, garde de bras," Palsgrave.

My coat of black velvet furred with marterns, with six pair of Alman rivets complete, with splints, saillots, and all things thereunto belonging.

SPLETTE. To spread out flat.


SPLIT. To spur out. *North.*

SPLIT. (1) To make all split, an old phrase implying great violence of action.

(2) To betray confidence. *Var. dial.*

SPLITTER-SPLATTER. Splashy dirt. *North.*

SLOB. To split off pieces of wood.

SLOTCH. A splash of dirt. *East.*

SPLUTTER. To talk quickly and indistinctly, as if the mouth were full. *Var. dial.*

SPOAK. The bar of a ladder.

SPOAT. Spittle. *Lanc.*

SPOCKEN. Spoken. *North.*

SPOCLE. The same as *Spleckle.*

SPOFFLE. To make oneself very busy over a matter of little consequence. *East.*

SPOIL. (1) To cut up a hen. A term in carving, given in the Book of Hunting, 1586.

(2) To rob. This sense is still in use applied to robbing birds’ nests. *East.*

SPOKE. To put a spoke in one’s wheel, i.e. to say something of him which is calculated to injure or impede his success.

SPOKEN-CHAIN. An appendage of a waggon, consisting of a long strong chain, to be fixed to the spoke of the wheel, when the team is *stalled,* or set fast in a slough.

SPOKE-SHAVE. (1) A basket for bread.

(2) A narrow plane used for smoothing the inner parts of a wheel. " Spokeshove or a plane," Palsgrave, 1530.

SPOLE. (1) The shoulder. (Fr.)
Sir Andrew he diid swarve the tree,
With right good will he sawrve then;
Upon his breest did Horsley hitte,
But the arrow bounded back agen.
Then Horsley eydd a privey place
With a perfect eye in a secreete part;
Under the *spoel* of his right arme
He smote Sir Andrew to the heart.
*Ballad of Sir Andrew Barton.*

(2) A small wheel near the distaff in the common spinning-wheel. " Spole, a wevers instrument," Palsgrave, subst. f. 66.

SPOLETT. Spendeth unparcell that sparede was large,
Speldem theme to *spleett* with spereis l-nure.
*Morte Arthr., MS. Lincoln,* f. 115.


SPON. A shaving of wood.

SPONDLES. The joints of the spine.
We have, sixth hee, an example of a woman, which was grievously vexed with an itch in the *spondiles* or joints of the back-bone and reins, which she rubbing very vehemently, and raising the skinne, small mammons of stone fel from her to the number of eighteen, of the bignes of dice and colour of plaister.
*Optick Glass of Humors,* 1639, p. 190.

SPONE. A spoon. (A.-S.)
SPONENE. Spun; woven.
Bote he had a kyrtyle one kepide for hismeselve,
That was spone in Spayne with speyalle byrdes,
And sythyne garnieth in Grece fulle graythly togedir.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.

SPONG. (1) An irregular, narrow, projecting part of a field, whether planted or in grass.
If planted, or running to underwood, it would be called a sough or seque.
Spiny is another indefinite word applied, like dangle, reed, shaw, &c. to irregular bushy plots or pieces of land.
Moore.

(2) To work carelessly.
Surrey.

(3) Hot spong, a sudden power of heat from the sun emerging from a cloud.
East.

(4) A boggy wet place.
Norf.

SPONGE. One who imposes by taking more food, clothing, &c. than he is entitled to.
Or from the wanton affection, or too profuse expenditure of light mistresses, who make choice of rich servants to make sponges of them.
The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 24.

SPONG-WATER. A small narrow stream.
East.

SPONSIBLE. Applied to character, respectable; sometimes for responsible.
York.

SPOOLLING-WHEEL. The spole, q. v. "Spola, a weavers spooling-wheel or quill-turne,"
Florio, p. 525, ed. 1611.

SPOOM. To "go right before the wind without any sail." It was also spelt spoon.
To spoon, or spooning, is putting a ship right before the wind and the sea, without any sail, which is called spooning a fore, which is commonly done when in a great storm a ship is so weak, with age or labouring, that they dare not lay her under the sea.
Sometimes, to make a ship go the steadier, they set the foresail, which is called spooning with the foresail. They must be sure of sea-room enough when they do this.
A Sea-Dictionary, 12mo. Lond. 1708.

SPOON. The navel. Yorksh.

SPOON-MEAT. Broth; soup.
Var. dial.

SPOON-PUDDINGS. Same as Drop-dampings, q. v.

SPORNE. The name of a fiend? See R. Scot's Discoverie of Witchcraft, quoted in Ritson's Essay on Faries, p. 45.

SPORE. (1) Spur; prick. (A.-S.)
He smote the steed wyth the sporys,
And spored nother dyke nor forowe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 159.

Nou thou him knowest and his bounte,
Love him wel for charite
Evermore to thi lyes ende,
To joye and blisse the schalt ou wende,
That he hath ordeyned for ure solace.
Lord, bring us thider for thin grace!
Thus endeth the spore of love,
God grant us the blisse of heven above.
The Trick of Love, Vernon MS.

(2) Spared.
Cambridg.

SPORGE. To have a lask.
(2) To clean, or cleanse.
(4)-N.

SPORNE. To strike the foot against anything.
Chaucer.

(2) Shat; fastened.
Yorksh.

SPORT. To show; to exhibit.
Var. dial.

SPORYAR. A spurrer, or spurr-maker.

SPOAILS. Esposals; marriage.
Hennes forward he sayd me,
Schuld the spoais southe be,
Than schul ye accord,
And together said we an hi.
Gy of Warwicke, p. 201.

SPOT. To drop; to sprinkle.
West.

SPOTIL. Spittle.
When thou wolt do away the lettre, wete a pensel with spotil or with watur, and moli therwith the lettres that thou wolt do away, and then cast the powder therupon, and with thi moli thou maist done away the lettres.
Relig. Antiq. i. 109.

SPOTILE. (1) A schedule.
Cumb.

(2) To splash, or dirty.
West.

SPOTTY. Run spotty, applied to hops when the crops are unequal.
Kent.

SPOUCHE. Sappy, as wood.
Suffolk.

SPOUNCE. To splash.
Somerset.

SPOUNCE. To marry, or espouse.
Spousyn, marriage, espoussals.
(A.-N.)
Yis, dame, he saide, precious,
Gif thou me helpe, I will the espouse.
The Seyn Suges, 2966.
The nyghte was gon, the day was come
That the spousyn was done.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 117.

SPOUSEBRECHE. Adultery.
And the fyrst day of his crownynge,
Into spousbreche he felle anon.

In thyse best ys forboide alle spousbreche and alle friskeyche dedys towchynge lecherye bytweene man and womam out of spowahode.
Ms. Burnes 356, p. 86.
For of the lest I wol now speke,
For soule-hele I wil you tech;
Thynk on man, God wil hym wreke
Of hym that is cause of spous-brake.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 66.

SPOUSE-HEDE. State of marriage. See the first example quoted under Roghte.

SPOUT. (1) When a man is in high spirits, they say he is in great spout. Berks.

(2) To put anything up the spout, i. e. to place it in pawn.
Var. dial.

SPRAK. Quick; lively; active.
West.

SPRACKLE. To climb.
North.

SPRADDENE. Spread out.
Bot yt he sprange and sprente, and spraddene his armes,
And on the spee lenghe spekes, he spekes thre wordes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.

SPRAG. (1) The same as Sprack, q. v.

(2) To prop up.
Salop.

(3) A young salmon.
North.

SPRAGED. Spotted.
Devon.

SPRAIL. Sprigs; boughs; straw.
Hearne.

SPRAID. (1) To sprinkle.
East.

(2) Chopped with cold.
Devon.

SPRAINTING. Dung of the otter.
And of hares and of conynes he shall seye the cotryeeth, that of the fox wayynge, of the grey the warderebe, and of other stynkyng beestys he shall clepe it dryt, and that of the otyr he shall clepe it sprynystynge.
MS. Bodl. 546.

SPRALE. To sprawl about.
Devon.

SPRAIL. A carp.
Holme, 1698.

SPRANGENGE. Made to spring?
So they spede at the spoures, they spongene there horses,
Hyres theme hakenayes hastily thereafter.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, t. 58.

SPRANK. (1) A sprinkling. West.
(2) Original ; clever. J. of Wight.
(3) A crack in wood. Suffolk.

SPRANKER. A watering-pot. West.

SPRAT-BARLEY. The species of barley with very long beards or awns, or ains. The Hordeum vulgare of Linn. Moor.

SPRAT-LOON. The small gull. Kent.

SPRATS. Small wood. Kennet.

SPRAT-WEATHER. The dark roky days of November and December are called sprat weather, from that being the most favorable season for catching sprats.

SPRAULEDEN. Sprawled. (A.S.)
Hwan the children bith wawe
Leyen and spruleniden in the blod.

Havelok, 475.

SPRAWING. A sweetheart. Wilts.

SPRAWL. (1) Motion ; movement. Somerset.
2) To speak in a slow drawling tone ; to pant for want of breath.

SPRAWLS. Small branches ; twigs. East.

SPRAWT. To sprawl and kick. North.

SPRAY. (1) A twig, or sprig. (A.S.) Binding sticks for thatching are called sprays.

(2) The Brets blode shall undur falle,
The Bruttus blode shall wyne the spray ;
Vij. thousand Englishe men, gret and smal.
Ther shall be slayne that nyght and day !

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 121.

SPRAY-BRICKS—or SPLAY-BRICKS, are made with a bevill for reducing the thickness of a wall. They are otherwise called set-off bricks. I believe our names are from display, though that may not be deemed the most appropriate term. Moor.

SPREADER. A stick to keep out the traces from the horses' legs. West.

SPREAT. Active; nimble. Wilts.

SPREATHE. Chopped with cold. West.

SPRECKLED. Speckled. Var. dial.

SPRED. The marynere set hur on hys bedd,
Sche hadd sone after a byttur spread.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 238.

SPREE. (1) Spruce; gay. Devon.
(2) A merry frolic. Var. dial.

SPREINT. Sprinkled. (A.S.)
The wych was, as I understood,
Sprynt with dropys off red blood.

MS. Cat. Vitell. C. xiiii. f. 97.

SPREMED. Striped. Pegge.

SPRENT. (1) Leapt. Perceval, 1709.
To the chambyr done he spret,
And clasped it with barres twoo.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 106.

The lady ynto the schyp wenete ;
xxx. foxt the lyemas aftur spret.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 85.
Whende Florent sawe that swepte wyghte,
He sprepte as any fowle of flyghte,
No lenger thenne wolde he bye.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 107.

(2) The steel spring on the back of a clasp knife. Northumb.

(3) Sprinkel. (A.S.)
(4) A spot, or stain. Yorks.
(5) Sprained. Arch. xxx. 413.
(6) Shivering; split. Gauwayne.

SPRENTLEDE. Fluttering.

Spraintende with hire wyngis twey,
As sche whiche schulde than deye.


Some hente an oore and some a spryt
The lyenas for to meete.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 85.

A lang sprethe he bare in hande,
To strenghe hym in the water to stonde.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 125.

And wicked sprethe so oryble and blake,
That best bane to wayte me day and nyghte,
Let thi name dryve hem owte of synyte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 124.

SPRETCHED. Cracked; applied only, as far as I know, to eggs, which having been set upon are said to become sprectched a day or two before the liberation of the chicken is effected. Linc.

SPREY. The same as Spree, q. v.

SPRIG. (1) A lean lanky fellow. North.
(2) To turn off short. Dorset.
(3) A nail. Var. dial. Men who work in wall or mud-work, have to run harrows full of earth on planks, perhaps upwards. To prevent slips a triangular piece of iron is screwed to their shoe-heels, having three points half an inch long projecting downwards. These are called sprigs.

SPRIGHT. A small wooden arrow used to be discharged from a musket. "Sprights, a sort of short arrows (formerly used for sea-fight) without any other heads save wood sharpened, which were discharged out of musquets, and would pierce through the sides of ships where a bullet would not," Blount, p. 606.

SPRING. (1) Quick; a young wood; a young tree. Still in use in Suffolk. The term was also applied to a single rod or sprig.

(2) To dawn. Also, the dawn of day.
Be that the cok began to crow,
The day began to spryng ;
The scherif fond the jayler de,
The conyn belle made he ryng.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 131.

(3) A tune.
(4) The lower part of the fore-quarter of pork, divided from the neck.
(5) To become active or sharp. North.
(6) To give tokens of calving. Yorks.
(7) A snare for hares, birds, &c.

SPRINGAL. (1) An ancient military engine for casting stones and arrows. (A.-N.)
And sum thai wente to the wal
With bowes and with springal.

Bevis of Hamtoun, p. 159.
(2) A youth; a young lad.

SPRINGE. To sprinkle. (A. S.) Still in use.

To spring clothes is to moisten them a little previously to ironing.

SPRINGER. A lad. East.

SPRINGLE. (1) A rod about four feet in length, used in thatching. See plating.

(2) A snare for birds. West.

SPRINGOW. Nimble; active. Chesh.

SPRINGY. Elastic. Var. dial.

SPRINKE. (1) A crack, or flaw. East.

(2) To sprinkle; to splash. Linc. It occurs in the Ord. and Reg. p. 469.

SPRINKLE. (1) A brush used by Roman Catholics for sprinkling the holy water. "Yspはない，a sprenklyle; aspersorium, idem est," Nominalis MS.

(2) A number, or quantity. Var. dial.

SPRINT. A snare for birds. North.

SPRIT. (1) To sprout; to grow. Chesh.

(2) To split. Devon and Cornwall.

SPRITE. The woodpecker. East.

SPRITTEL. A sprout, or twig.

SPRIL. Liveliness. Devon.

SPRONG. (1) The stump of a tree or tooth.

Sussex. It is sometimes pronounced sproun.

(2) A prong of a fork, &c. West.

SPRONGE. Spread abroad. (A. S.)

Kyng Arctus toke hys leve and wente,
And ledd hym with hys lady geute,
Home rychelle comne they ryede;
Alle hys londe was fulle sayne
That the qwen was come ageyn,
The worde spronge fulle sayde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 62.

SPRONGENE. Shivered in pieces.

Whene his spere was sprongene, he spede hymne fulle gerno,
Swappede ovite with a swerde that swykedo hym neuer.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.

SPROT. "Sprotte, a fyshe, espeliue," Palsgrave.

A sprat, or smelt.

SPROTES. (1) Fragments. Small wood or sticks for firing is still called sprote-wood.

And thei breken here speres so rudely, that the tromhoues fleu in sprote and pees alle aboute the halte.

Maudonell's Travels, 1839, p. 238.

(2) Pimples; eruptive spots.

SPROTTLE. To struggle. North.

SPROUT. To sprout potatoes is to break the young sprouts off. North.

SPROUZE. This strange verb is equivalent to stir or rouse up, or uprouse the fire. This may, probably, be its origin, with an accidental sibilant prefixed. Moor's Suff. MS.

SPRUCE. (1) Prussian, as Spruce-beer, &c.

(2) To make the crust of bread brown by heating the oven too much. Beds.

SPRUG. To dress neatly. Sussex.

SPRUN. The fore part of a horse's hoof. Also, a sharp piece of iron to the sprun, to prevent the horse slipping on the ice.

SPRUNGE. To kick out; to spurn. Linc.

SPRUNK. To crack, or split. Essex.

SPRUNKS. With fryars and monks, with their fine sprunks, I make my chiefest prey. Robin Hood, li. 164.

SPRUNNY. (1) A sweetheart. Var. dial.

Where if good Satan lays her on like thee,
Whipp'd to some purpose will thy sprunny be.

Colton's Miscellanies, 1769, p. 111.

(2) Neat; spuce. Norf.

SPRUNT. (1) A convulsive struggle. Warw.

(2) A steep road. North.

(3) Poisoned, said of cattle. Surrey.


SPRUT. To jerk violently, as with a spasm.

A violent jerk or sudden movement is called a sprut. Sussex.

SPRUTLED. Sprinkled over. Leic.

SPRUV. To keep fire at the mouth of an oven in order to preserve the heat.

SPY. (1) Chapped with cold. West.

(2) Nimble; active. Somerset.

SPRYNGGOLING. Sparkling?

Toward the lady they come last rennyng,
And sette this whele upon her hede,
As eny hote yren yt was sprynggolning rede.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 75.

SPRYNGYNGO. In the spryngynge of the moune,
I.e. at the time of the new moon.

A sybye mareyage thys day have we made
In the spryngynge of the moune.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 70.

SPRY-WOOD. Small wood, spray of the sea, the foam or froth of it blown at a distance.

SPUD. (1) A spittle-staff, q. v. Var. dial.

(2) A baby's hand. Somerset.

(3) A short dwarfish person. Essex.

(4) A good legacy. West.

SPUDDE. To move about; to do any trilling matter with an air of business. West.

SPUDGEL. A small kind of trowel or knife; also, an instrument to bale out water. South.

SPUDLEE. To stir or spread abroad the embers with a poker. Exmoor.

SPUNDING. On goes she with her holiday partlet, and spundying herself up, went with her husband to church, and came just to the service.

Tottin's Newes out of Purgatorie, 1590.

SPUNK. (1) "Spunk in Herefordshire," says Urry, in his MS. notes to Ray, "is the exressency of some tree, of which they make a sort of timber to light their pipes with."

(2) Spirit. Var. dial.

In that snug room where any man of spunk
Would find it a hard matter to get drunk.

Peter Pindar, i. 245.

(3) A spark; a match. North.

SPUNKY. Very spirited. Var. dial.

SPUNT. Spurned. Suffolk.


(2) To spread manure. West.

(3) To prop; to support. South. The spur of a post, a short buttress to support it.

(4) Time; leisure. West.

SPUR-BLIND. Purbblind. Latimer.

SPUR-GALLY. Wretched; poor. Dorset.
SPURGE. (1) To cell with a thin coat of mortar between the rafters, without laths. East.
(2) "I spurge, I cleanse as wyne or ale dothe in the vesseall," Palsgrave. "I spurge, as a man dothe at the foundement after he is deed," Palsgrave, verb. f. 370.
A mouse on a tymne felle into a barrelle of newe ale, that spurgide and myght not come out.
With his eyeen and mouth fayre closed, without any staring, gaping, or frowning, also without any drevylyng or spurgying in any place of his body.
_Hall, Henry VIII_. f. 50.
I have beene gathering wolves haires, The madde dogges foames, and addres eares; The spurginyg of a deadmans eyes:
And all since the evening starre did rise.
_Rercy’s Reliques_, p. 245.

SPUR-HUNT. Or spur-hound, a finder, or dog that finds and puts up game.

SPURK. To rise up quickly. East.


SPURN. (1) A piece of wood inserted at one end in the ground, and at the other nailed at an angle to a gatepost, for the purpose of strengthening or supporting it. Line.
(2) To kick. Also, a kick.
(3) An evil spirit. Dorset.

SPUR-NAG.
And like true spur-nage, strain hardest against the hill; or, like thunders, tear it thereabout, where we meet with the sturdiest and most rugged oak.
_A Cap of Grey Hira_, 1686, p. 52.

SPURN-POINT. An old game mentioned in a curious play called Apollo Shroving, 12mo.
_Lond. 1627_, p. 49.

SPURRE. The same as Spere, q. v.

SPURRIER. A maker of spurs.

SPURRING. A smelt. North.

SPURRINGS. The banns of marriage.

SPURROW. To ask; to inquire. Westm.


SPURS. (1) The short small twigs projecting a few inches from the trunk. East.
(2) When a young warrior distinguished himself by any martial act he was said to win his spurs, spurs being part of the regular insignia of knighthood.

SPURSHERS. Straight young fir trees.

SPURTLE. A small stick. North.

SPUR-WAY. A bridle-road. East.

SPUTE. Dispute. Gawwayne.

SPUTHER. Squabble.
When we know all the pretty sputhers, Betwixt the one house and the other.
_Brome’s Songs_, 1661, p. 171.

SPY. The pilot of a vessel.

SQUAB. (1) An unfeathered bird; the young of an animal before the beak appears. South.
(3) To squeeze; to knock; to beat. Devon.

SQUAB-PIZ. A pie made of fat mutton well peppered and salted, with layers of apple, and an onion or two. West.

SQUACKETT. To make any disagreeable noise with the mouth. "How Pincher squacket... about!" Sussex.

SQUAD. (1) Sloppy dirt. Linc.
(2) A group, or company. Somerset.
(3) An awkward squad, an awkward boy. Perhaps from squad, a small body of recruits learning their military exercises.

SQUAGED. Smear'd?
_Por to make cloning the boke ys yet be dafoulyd or squagied._—Take a shevyer of old branbre bred of the crummyn, and rub thy boke therwith sore up and downe, and yt shall cleanse yt.
_Relig. Antiqu._ i. 163.

SQUAGHTHE. Shook.
The medwe squaghtie of her dentis,
The fur fleshg out so spark a flotes.
_Bevis of Hamtown_, p. 69.

SQUAIGE. To whip, or beat. East.

SQUAIL. To throw sticks at cocks. Squerill, the stick thrown. West. Mr. Akerman says squailing is used for throwing, but something more is required than merely throwing; the thing thrown must be some material not easily managed. Jennings properly says, to fling with a stick; and he might have added, with a stick sometimes made unequally heavy by being loaded with lead at one end. Squailing therefore is often very awkwardly performed, because the thing thrown cannot be well directed; hence the word squailing is often used in ridicule, not only of what is done awkwardly, but what is untowardly or irregularly shaped. "She went up the street squailing her arms about, you never saw the like!" an ill shaped loof is a squailing loof; Brentford is a long squailing town; and, in Wiltshire, Smithfield Market would be called a squailing sort of a place.

SQUALIS. Ninepins. Somerset.

SQUAIMOUS. Squamish. Perhaps as esquayeous, which I fear is explained wrongly.

SQUAINE. A herdsman, or servant.
_Ht is alle the kyngus wren_, ther is nother knyttie se sqwaing _That dar do sich a dede. MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 40._

SQUALL. "Oubeeau, a young minx or little proud squall," Cotgrave. "_Tu es un cainar, thou art a squall_," Hollyband’s Dictionarie, 1593. The term was one of endearment as well as of reproach.

SQUALLEY. According to Blount, "a note of faultiness in the making of cloth."

SQUALLY. A crop of turnips, or of corn, which is broken by vacant unproductive patches, is said to be squally. Norf.

SQUAMES. Scales. (Lat.)

SQUANDERED. Dispersed e.g. "His family are all grown up, and squandered about the country," i.e. settled in different places. Warr. "And other ventures he hath squandered abroad," Merc. V. 3, 1.

SQUAP. (1) To sit down idly. Somerset.
(2) A blow. Also, to strike.

SQUARE. A rent in a garment. Also, to tear. Cornw.

SQUARE. (1) To quarrel; to chide. Shak.
(2) To stand aside. Yorksh.
(3) To put one's self in an attitude fit for boxing. Var. dial.
(4) To strut; to swagger about. Devon.
SQUARE-DICE. Dice honestly made.
SQUARILY. Roundly; excessively.
SQUARES. (1) There is a common phrase, all squares, meaning all settled, all right. An instance of it occurs in the Pickwick Papers, p. 434. To break squares, means to depart from the accustomed order. See an instance of this latter phrase in Lambard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 466. To break no squares, to give no offence, to make no difference. How gang squares, how do ye do? How go the squares, how goes on the game, as chess, the board being full of squares.
(2) Broad hoops of iron holding coals in the baskets while they are being drawn up from the pits. North.
SQUARKIN. (1) "I squarkyn, I burn the utter part of a thyng against the fyer, or roste mete unkyndly, je 1e. This mete is nat rostyd, it is squarkynnyd," Falsgrave, verb. f. 371.
(2) To suffocate. Ibid.
SQUARY. Short and fat. North.
SQUASH. (1) To splash. East.
(2) An unripe pod of a pea.
(3) To squeeze or crush to pieces. West.
SQUASHY. Soft; pulpy; watery. Warw.
SQUAT. (1) To bruise; to lay flat; to slap. South. "In our Western language squat is a bruise," Aubrey's Wits, Royal Soc. Ms. p. 127. "To squatte, or throwe ancie thing against the ground," Barret, T. 213. And you take me so near the net again, I'll give you leave to squat me. Middleton's Works, v. 36.
(2) To make quiet. Var. dial.
(3) To splash. North.
(4) A short stout person. Linc.
(5) To compress. Devon.
(6) A small separate vein of ore.
(7) Flat. (8) To make flat. Kent.
SQUAT-BAT. A piece of wood with a handle used to block the wheel while stopping on a hill. Sussex.
SQUATCH. A narrow cleft. Somerset.
SQUATMORE. The name of a plant. Neer or at the salt-woreke thow grows a plant they call squatmore, and hath wonderfull virtue for a squat; it hath a roote like a little carrat: I doe not hear it is taken notice of by any herbalist. Aubrey's Ms. Wits, p. 127.
SQUATTING-PILLS. Opiate pills; pills calculated to squat or quiet any one. East.
SQUAW. To speak. Var. dial.
SQUAWKING-THRUSH. The missel-thrush. I. Wight.
SQUAWP. A dirty or peevish child.
SQUEAK. To creak, as a door, &c.
SQUEAKED. Spoke. Devon.
SQUEAL. Infirm; weak. Devon.
That he was weak, and old, and squeal, And seldom made a hearty meal.
Peter Pindar, ed. 1794, l. 580.
SQUEAN. To fret, as the hog.
SQUEECH. The same as Queach, q. v.
SQUEEZE. To squeeze. "Don't squeeze me to the wall," don't drive the bargain too close. A Gloucestershire phrase.
SQUELCH. (1) A fall. (2) To fall. And yet was not the squelch so ginger, But that I sprained my little finger.
(2) To give a blow in the stomach. North. See Middleton, iv. 410. "To squb, sqwelch, collido," Coles. Also, a blow. He was the cream of Brecknock, And flower of all the Welsh; But George he did the dragon fell, And gave him a plaguie squelch.
St. George for England, 8d Part.
SQUELCH-BUB. An unfledged bird; used also for an ignot ignorant youth. Derby.
SQUELCH-GUTTED. Very fat. South.
SQUELE. To squall; to shriek. East. Bounded with his swatheling bonde, There thouset him hit lay squelonde.
SQUELSTRING. Sultry. Devon.
SQUELSTRING. Sweltering.
The slaughter'd Trojans, squelring in their blood, Infect the air with their carcasses, And are a prey for every rav'nous bird.
SQUEMOUS. Saucy. Lanc.
SQUIB. "Consocchia, a kind of bushy squib," Florio, ed. 1611, p. 117.
SQUIB-CRACK. Cracking like a squib? So your rare wit, that's ever at the full, Lyes in the cave of your rotundish skull, Untill your wiselome pleasure send it forth, From East to West, from South unto the North, With squib-crack lightning, empty hoghead thundring, To maze the world with terror and with wondring.
Taylor's Laugh and be Fat, 1590, p. 70.
SQUICHT.
But think you Basilisco squich for that, Ev'n as a cow for tickling in the horn?
Tragedy of Solomon and Persea, p. 262.
SQUIDDLED. Cheated; wheedled. West.
SQUIDGE. To squeeze. I. Wight.
SQUIDLETS. Small pieces as of meat or cloth. "What use be siche little squidlets as that?" Dorset.
SQUIERIE. A company of squires.
SQUIF. A skiff, or small boat.
SQUIGGLE. To shake about. Essex.
How the squiler of the kechyn, Pers, that hath woned hereyn.
MS. Hact. 1701, f. 99.
SQUILT. A mark caused by disease. Salop.
SQUIMBLE-SQUAMBLE. "Griffe graffe, by hooke or by crooke, squimble squamble, scamblingly, catch that catch may," Cotgrave.

SQUINANCY. A quinsy.

Good Lord, how many Athenian oratours have wee that counterfaite equinance for a little coyne. Don Simonides, 2d Part, 1584.

If Jupiter be significator of the death, it denoteth that hee shall die of a plurisie, of a equinance, or of some hot apostumations of the liver, or of the lungs, or of other sickness comming of wind or of blood; and that if he be fortunate. The Art of Astrologie, 1642.

SQUINANCY-BERRIES. Black currants.

SQUINCH. (1) A quince. Devon.
(2) A crack in a floor. West.
(3) A small piece of projecting stonework at the top of the angle of a tower.

SQUINCY. A quinsy.

Shall we not be suspected for the murder, And chose with a hempen squinny. Randolph’s Jealous Lovers, 1646, p. 56.

SQUINDER. To smoulder. East.

SQUIN-EYES. Squinting eyes.

Gold can make limping Vulcan walke upright, Make squin-eyes looke straight. How to Choose a Good Wife, 1634.

SQUINK. To wink. Suffolk.

SQUINNY. (1) To squint. Var. dial. Shakespeare has the term, King Lear, iv. 6.
(2) Lean; slender. East.
(3) To fret, as a child. Hants.

SQUIPPAND. Sweeping. Robson.

SQUIR. (1) To cast away with a jerk. Boys squir pieces of tile or flat stones across ponds or brooks to make what are denominated Ducks and drakes. The term is used in the Spectator, No. 77, "I saw him squir away his watch a considerable way into the Thames."
(2) To whirl round. Sussex. Bailey gives squirm as a South country word, meaning "to move very nimbly about, spoken of an eel."

SQUIRE. (1) To wait or attend upon.
(2) A squire of the body, originally the attendant on a knight, but the term was afterwards applied to a pimp. Squire of dames, a person devoted to the fair sex; also, a pander. A pimp or procurer was also termed simply a squire. To squire, to pimp, as in the Citye Match, 1639, p. 35, "and spoyle your squiring in the dark."

(3) "Squier for a carpenter, squierrie," Palgrave. "Squier a rule, rightle." Ibid.
(4) The neck. For Swire.

SQUIRILITY. Scurrility. Webster, iii. 28.

SQUIRM. To wriggle about. South.

SQUIREL. A prostitute.

SQUIREL-HUNTING. A curious Derbyshire custom. The wakes at Duffield are held on the first Sunday after the first of November, and on the wakes Monday the young men and boys of the village collect together, to the number of two or three hundred, and with pots and kettles, frying-pans, cows’ horns, and all the discordant instruments they can procure, proceed to Kedleston, about three miles distant, in search of a squirrel. They gather themselves round the fine oaks and elms in the park, and with the noise of their instruments and their loud halloos soon succeed in starting one amongst the boughs. This they chase from tree to tree, until stunned with the noise, and weary with exertion, it falls to the ground, and is captured; it is carried back in triumph to Duffield, and not unfrequently undergoes the torment of a second hunt in a wood near the village. Whether this is the remains of a privilege of hunting in the forest of Duffield, possessed by the inhabitants or not, I know not, but many unsuccessful attempts have been made to stop it, the inhabitants always asserting their right to hunt. At the same village the old custom of wren hunting is still observed. See Hunting-the-Wren.

SQUIRREL. "Squyrte a laxe, jofre, Palsgrave, subt. f. 66.

SQUIRREL. "Squwyrtly or swyrtly, sifons, sibilo," Prompt. Varv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 162.

SQUIS. To squeeze. Baret, 1580.

SQUI-SQUISH. The noise made by the feet in walking over a swampy piece of ground. South.

SQUIY. Sloppy and dirty. East.

SQUIT. Small. A word confined in its use. "A little squat of a thing" is said disparagingly of a somewhat diminutive and not pleasing young woman.

SQUITTER. (1) To squirt. Somerset.
(2) Corrupt matter. Batman, 1582.
(3) A lask, or looseness. Var. dial.

SQUIZZEN. To crush; to rumple. East. Also the part, pa. of to squeeze.

SQUALISH. The same as Guich, q. v.

SQUOACE. To truck, or exchange. Somerset.

SQUOAVERN-CALLAN. A jesting youth.

(2) To squob a bird’s nest, to throw sticks or stones at it and break the eggs. Oxon.
(3) Fat and lusty; plump.

SQUOBBLE. A term among printers; when the letters fall out of a form they say it is squobbled. Holme, 1688.

SQUOLK. A draught of liquor. Essex.

SQUOLISH. The sound which is produced by the fall of soft heavy bodies. Essex.

SQT. To spot with dirt. Derb.

SQUOURGE. To scourge. Palgrave.

SQUOZZON. Squeezed. North.

SQUO-BUBBLES. This singular word was familiarly used by mine hostess at Felixstow. "He’d a bawes the home, but for the lawyer’s squo-bobles," referring to difficulties or delay about title. I know not how far the use of the word may extend. It seemed expressive and easily understood. Moor’s Suff. MS.

SQUYWINNKEN. Awry; askew. East.

SQWERYLLE. A squirrel. This form occurs in the Nominale MS. xv. Cent.
SRUD. Clothed. A.S.
And com into then halfe,
Their hoes were erd with balle.
MS. Digby 96.

STA. State. Hearne.

STAB. A hole in the ground in which the female rabbit secures her litter while they are very young. Sussex.

STABBING. Stabbing the dice, a system of cheating by using a box so contrived that the dice would not turn in it.

STABLE. To soil anything by walking on it with dirty shoes. Hants.

STABILIER. "Stabularius, a stablyer," Nomina-
 mile MS. xv. Cent.

STABLE. To make firm or stable.
Ryt so the gyfte of pite festes,
And stables the hert thare it restes.
MS. Hari. 2260, f. 4.

STABLED. When a rider sinks with his horse into a deep hole or bog, he is said to be stabled.
Oxon.

STABLISS. To establish. A.-N.
Til God of his goodnesse
Gan stabliisse and stynte,
And garde the hevene to stike
And stondem in quieten.
Piers Ploughman, p. 22.

STABLYE. Station of huntsmen. Gascoyne.

STABULL. Stable; firm.
Gye calde forthe the constabull,
A nobull man, and of cowneell stabull.
MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 167.

STACE. Status, the Roman poet.

STACIA. A term of comparison used in Norfolk, e. g. that will do like stacia, as drunk as stacia, &c.

STACK. (1) A chimney-piece. West.
(2) A flight of stone steps outside a building. Glouc. and Heref.

STACKBARS. Large hurdles with which hay- stacks in the field are generally fenced. Yorkshire.

STACK. Stuck. A.-S.

STACKER. To reel; to stagger. North.

STACK-TOMB. A table monument. East.

STADD. Put; placed.
Y wyle dyne for love of thee,
Thou haste byn strongly stadd.
MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 65.

STADDLE. (1) The stain left on metal after the rust is removed. West. According to Grose, "a mark or impression made on anything by something lying upon it."
(2) A support for a stack of corn, &c. Staddling, stuff to make a staddle.
(3) To cover. West.

STADDLE-ROW. A large row of dried grass ready for quilling or carrying. Derby.

STADOW. An instrument used by comb-
makers, mentioned by Holme, iii. 383.

STADE. (1) A shore or station for ships. This word is commonly used at Hastings. "Stade and statth a sea-bank or shore, Sax. stathe, litius, statio navium, whence at Hith in Kent the landing-place or sea-side to which the boats come up is now called the stade, and at Hoveden in Yorkshire the like landing-places are termed Hooden stathes," Kennett MS.

STADE. A bank. Oxon.

STAFF. (1) Part of a knight's armour, alluded to in Warner's Albion's England, xii. 291.
(2) A measure of nine feet. Devon.
(3) To scoff at; to ridicule. Devon.
(4) A pair of fighting-cocks. South.
(5) To put down his staff in a place, to take up his residence. To keep the staff in his hand, to retain possession of his property; to part with the staff, to part with his property. Staff hedge, a hedge made of stakes and underwood.
(6) A savage, or stanza. North.

STAFF-HIRD. To have sheep under the care of a shepherd. North.

STAFF-HOOK. A sharp hook fastened to a long handle to cut peas and beans, and trim hedges. I. of Wight.

STAFFIER. A lacquey. (Fr.)
Before the dame, and round about,
March'd whiffers and staffiers on foot.
Hudibras, ii. 11. 650.

STAFFLE. To walk about irregularly. North.

STAFFORD-COURT. He has had a trial in Stafford Court, i. e. he has been beaten or ill- treated. "Il a este au festin de Martin baiston, he hath had a trial in Stafford Court, or hath received Jacke Drums entertainment," Cotgrave. "Braccceca licenza, as we say Stafford's law," Florio, p. 66.

STAFF-RUSH. The round-headed rush.


With tarbarelle and with wilde fyre,
With staffslenges and other styre.
MS. Addit. 10036, f. 24.

Foremoste he sette hys arwebasters,
And aftyr that hys good archers,
And aftyr hys staff-slynges,
And othir with scheides and with spries.
Richard Coer de Lion, 4455.

STAFF-FUL. Quite full.
Now ar thay stoken of sturne werk staffful her hond.
Syr Gawyn and the Grene Knyght, 494.

STAPT. Lost or wasted?
Then take out the suet that it be not staps.
For that, my freend, is good for leachcraft.
The Books of Hunting, 1506.
STAG. (1) A castrated bull. *Var. dial.*
(2) A hart in its fifth year. Maistre of the Game, MS. Bodl. 546.
(3) A young horse. *Cumb.*
(6) A romping girl. *Yorksh.*
(7) A gander. *North.* Aubrey gives the following Lancashire proverb:
He that will have his fold full
Must have an old tup, and a young bull;
He that will have a full flock
Must have an old stagge and a young cock.
*MS. Royal Soc.* p. 298.

STAGART. A hart in its fourth year. Maistre of the Game, MS. Bodl. 546.

STAGE. A step, floor, or story. Palsgrave has,
"stage, a scaffold, estage, destroy." Palsgrave.

STAGGEBRING-BOB. A very young calf. *Chesh.*

STAGGERS. (1) Stagging or violent distress, metaphorically from the disease so called. *Shak.* See Nares, in v.

(2) The giddiness in sheep occasioned by a worm in its brain. *Dorset.*

(3) Old quick removed from one hedge to another. *Salop.*

STAGGERY. Liable to tremble. *Midx.*

STAGGY-WARNER. A boy's game. The boy chosen for the stag clasps his hands together, and holding them out threatens his companions as though pursuing them with horns, and a chase ensues, in which the stag endeavours to strike one of them, who then becomes stag in his turn.

STAG-HEADED. Said of a tree the upper branches of which are dead. *North.*

STAGING. (1) Scaffolding. *Norf.* The term occurs in Anecdotes and Traditions, p. 37.

(2) Standing quite upright. *Northumb.*

STAGNATE. To astonish utterly. *Var. dial.*

STAGNE. A lake. "By the stagne of Genazzareth," Golden Legend, ed. 1483, f. 82. "Duckes mate, which is a kind of weades hovering above the water in pondes or stangnes, *lens palustris*," Hulcote, 1552.

STAGON. The male of the red deer in its fourth year. See Harrison, p. 226.

STAID. Of advanced age. *Var. dial.*

STAIDLING. A part of a corn-stack left standing. *North.*

STAIL. A handle. *Var. dial.*

STAIN. (1) To paint. *Somerset.*

(2) To outdo, or excel.

STAINCH. A root like liquorice. *North.*

STAINCHILE. Door-posts. *North.*

STAINFOOT. The bottom of the stairs.

STAIHG. An embankment; a narrow road or lane leading over the bank of a river to the waterside; a warehouse. The same as *Stath,* q. v.

STAK. A stake; a post. (A.-S.) He ys a lyoun in feld, When he ys sryed undur scheld! Hys helmle shall be wel stealed, That stond shall as *stak.* *Devereant,* 1044.

STAKE. (1) To shut; to fasten. *North.*

(2) Lot, or charge. *Devon.*

(3) To block up.

Then caus'd his ships the river up to *stake,* That none with victual should the town relieve, *Drayton's Poems,* p. 27.

(4) In MS. Med Rec. Lincoln, f. 294, xv. Cent. is a receipt for "the *stake* in the syde." The tightness of the chest, producing difficulty of breathing, is called *staking at the stomach.* See Salop. Antiq. p. 576. "The brest with the stak," *Arch.* xxx. 413.

(5) A small anvil standing on a broad iron foot, to move on the work-bench at pleasure. Holme gives the name to "a great iron for a smith for forge iron or steel-work upon.*"

STAKE-AND-RICE. A wattled fence.

STAKE-BEEETLE. A wooden club to drive stakes in. *South.*

STAKE-HANG. Sometimes called only a hang. A kind of circular hedge made of stakes, forced into the sea-shore, and standing about six feet above it, for the purpose of catching salmon, and other fish. *Somerset.*

A knaw'd all about the *stake* hanges
Tha salmon vor ta catch,
Tha pitchin an tha dippin net,
Tha slime an tha mud-batch.

STAKER. To stagger. (A.-S.) "Offensator, he that stakereth in redynge, as though he were not perfeete in readeynge, or readeth otherwise than it is written," Elyot, ed. 1559. "Stakerynge on the ground," Morte d'Arthur, ii. 52. Still in use in Devon.

STAKING. Costiveness in cattle. *Yorksh.*

STALANE. A stallion. "Emissarius, a stala- lane," Nominate MS.

STAL-BOAT. A fishing-boat. *Blount.*

STALDER. A pile of wood. It is the translation of *chantier de bois* in Holibyand's Dictionarie, 1593. A stalder is the stool on which casks are placed.

STALE. (1) To steal. Also, stolen.

Also if ye ever stale any stranye child, As som women do in divers place.

*Ms. Lland.* 416, f. 69.

Nodur no man of flesche nor felle, Hyt ya a tenele stalle tro hello.

*Ms. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 118.


If it be a solitary beauty you court, which as yet is *interanea virgo,* so that none beside take to the
scent, she will not long be so, for your attendance will be but like the fowlers stale, the appearance of which brings but others to the net.

A Cap of Grey Hairs for a Green Head, 1688, p. 96.

He ordained certain of his men to give assuallie to the town of Guines while he stode in a stale to lie in waite for the releefe that might come from Calis.

Hale's Union, 1648, Hen. IV. f. 31.

(3) A company or band? "To keep the stale,

MoralMorte d'Arthur, i. 150.

With his stelyne brande he strikes of his heveda, And stertes owte to his stede, and with his stale wendes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

(4) A prostitute. A cant term. Our old writers use the term in the sense of a substitute for another in wickedness, especially in adultery, as in Middleton, ii. 521, or sometimes as a cover for another's guilt.

And that is all I could do, for before

I could get earnest of any ones love,

To whom I made addresse, even she would say,

You have another mistresse, go to her,

I will not be her stale.

The Shephardes Halyday, sig. G. i.

Must an husband be made a stale to sinne, or an inlet to his owne shame?

The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 21.

(5) Wanting freshness, formerly applied in this sense generally.


Palsgrave, 1530, subst. f. 66.

(7) A stalk. Worre.

(8) To render stale or flat; to make cheap or common. Shak.

(9) A hurdle. North.

(10) The round of a ladder.

(11) The confederate of a thief.

Lives like a gentleman by sleight of hand,

Can play the foist, the nip, the stale, the stand.

Taylors Brood of Cormorants, 1630, p. 8.

(12) To hide away. Somerset.

(13) A stale maid, an old maid.

STALE-BEER. Strong beer. I. of Wight.

STALENCE. To compound for anything by the ear or number. North.

STALING. Urine. Summer of Alexander kyghtes lykked irene, summe dranke oyle, and summe ware at so grete meschefe that they dranke thaire awene stalinge.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 27.

STALK. (1) A company of foresters.

(2) To use a stalking-horse for obtaining wild-fowl and game.

(3) The leg of a bird. "Oiseau trop haut asis, whose stauileks (or legs) are too long,

Cotgrave, in v. Assis.

(4) A quill, or rood.

(5) The part of a crossbow from which the arrow is ejected. "Stalke of a shafte, fust,"

Palsgrave, 1530, subst. f. 66.

(6) The upright piece of a ladder; the principal upright in any small monumental erection.

(7) The stem of a tree. West.

STALKE. To step slowly. (A.S.)

And to the bedde he stalke the silly,

Where that he wist the wife,

And in his hande a rasor knife

He bare, with whiche his throte he cut.

Gower, ed. 1554, f. 32.

STALKER. (1) A fowler. Properly, one who used the stalking-horse. North.

(2) A kind of fishing net.

STALKING. Wet and miry. Glouc.

STALKING-COAT. A sort of coat worn in England in the reign of Henry VIII.

STALKING-HORSE. A horse real or fictitious, by which a fowler screens himself from the sight of the game.

What a sile bussard it is! A man can scarce get a shoot at him with a stalking-horse. He has been scar'd sure.

Clarke's Phrasesologia Puerilia, 1655, p. 126.

There is no getting at some fowl without a stalking-horse, which must be some old jade trained up for that purpose, who will go, as you would have him, walk up and down in the water, which your presence, flossing and eating the grass that grows therein; behind whose fore-shoulder you are to shelter yourself and gun, bending your body down low by his side, and holding his body still full between you and the fowl. When you are within shot take your level from before the fore-part of the horse, giving fire as it were between his neck and the water, which is much better shooting than under his belly. Now to supply the defect of a real stalking-horse, which will take up a great deal of time to instruct and make fit for this exercise, an artificial one may be made of any piece of old canvas, which is to be shap'd in form of a horse, with the head bending downwards, as if he gras'd. It may be stuffed with any light matter, and should be painted of the colour of a horse, whereof brown is the best; in the middle let it be fixt to a staff, with a sharp iron at the end, to stick into the ground as occasion requires, and fasten fast while you take your level; and farther, as it must be very portable, it should also be mov'd, so as it may seem to graze as it goes; neither ought its stature be too high or too low, for the one will not hide the body, and the other will be apt to fright the fowl away. But when you have so beat the fowl with the stalking-horses that they begin to find your deceits, and will no longer endure it, you may stalk with an ox or cow made of painted canvas, till the stalking-horses be forgot, while others again stalk with stags, or red deer, formed out of painted canvas, with the natural horns of stags fixed thercon, and the colour so lively painted that the fowl cannot discern the fallacy.

Dictionarium Rusticum, 1728.

STA.I.L. (1) To forestall. Jonson.

(2) To tire; to satiate. North.

(3) To choke. Northumb.


(5) To set fast, as in mud, &c.

(6) A doorless pew in a church.

(7) A covering for a finger, used to protect it when cut or sore. / ar. dial.

(8) A term of contempt.

So shall you meete with that still,

That woulde my kingdom elayme and call.

Chester Folly, i. 126.

(9) To stall a debt, i. e. to forbear it for a time. Leicester Corresp. p. 45.

(10) Place; seat; room. Stalle, to sit in place, to order. (A.-S.)

Als he was stken in that stall,

He herd byhind him, in a wall,

A dor opend fair and wele,

And tharout came a damysel.

Ywaine and Galwin, 603.
And thanks th' lord that sitteth on hys,
That formeth and stalleth the kyngys see.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 30, f. 9.

(11) To make, or ordain. Stalling to the rogue,
An old method of admitting into the society
Of canting rogues.

(12) To fatten. "It is tym to stall your oxyn
That you entend to sell after Ester," Palsgrave.

STALLAGE. A wooden trough on which casks are
placed for working beer. Sussex.

STALLANN. A stallion. Palsgrave.

STALLING. Making, or ordaining. So explained
by Dekker, in his Lanthorne and
Candle-Light, 1620, sig. C. iii.

STALLING-KEN. A house for receiving stolen
goods. Dekker, 1612.

STALLON. A stall of a plant.

STALUME. A stallion. Palsgrave.

STALWORTH. Strong; stout; brave.

We had a brodvy they called Moradas,
Wyth the emperoure he was,

A stalworth man y-noghe.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 90.

And this waud noght brussel ne fauldane bot stail-
worthly lastand.

MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 5.

And acho streynede me so stailworthly, that I
had no mouthe to speke, ne no hande to styrre.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 193.

And stailworthly were so he wende,
And lastandely to hyys lyves ende.

MS. Harl. 2390, f. 16.

STAM. (1) The stem of a vessel?
So stowitly the forsteder one the stum hittis,
That stokkes of the store-burde strykys in peces.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

(2) To amaze; to confound. East.

STAM-BANG. Plumplown. Cornw.

STAMBER. To stammer.

Curled locks on idiots heads,
Yeallow as the amber,
Plays on thoughts as girls with beads,
When their masse they stammer.

Arminius's Nest of Ninnies, 1606.

STAMEL. A kind of fine worsted.

Some stamel weaver, or some butcher's son,
That scrub'd alate within a sleeveless gown.

The Return from Parnassus, p. 249.

Shee makes request for a gowne of the new-fashione
stuffe, for a petticoate of the finest stamnell, or for a
hat of the newest fashion.

The Arrangement of loose, idio, frosode, and
Uncostume Women, 1638, p. 12.

But long they had not danc'd, till this yong maid,
In a fresh stammell petticoate array'd,
With vellure sleeves, and bodyes tied with points,
Began to feele a loosenesse in her joynts.


STAMINE. (1) Linsey-woollsey cloth; a garment
made of that material.

Oo kirtel and ooe cote for somer, with a blak
habite above hem, and evereithyr tymer lj. stamyn,

MS. Bodl. 493, f. 182.

(2) Stands styffe one the stamyn, steris one asytyre,
Streykynge over the streame, thre straye beginnes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

STAMMER. To stamble, or stagger. North.

STAMMERING. Doubtful. Batman, 1582.

STAMMIN. Wonderful; surprising. East.

STAMP. (1) A halfpenny.

(2) A tune.

Songs, stampes, and eke dunses,
Dyvers pleinte of pleasaunces,
And many wynketh notys newe
Of swich folksys as lovde trewe;
And instrumentys that dyde excell,
Many moo thane I kane teile.

MS. Fairfax 16.

While Josan was in Ermonie,
She hadde lerned of mistractle,
Upon a fithcote for to play
Stampes, notes, garlitis gay.

Beoes of Hantcun, p. 143.

(3) To bruise in a mortar.

Stampes the anyone, and temper yt with watur,
And ift the syke to drynk, and anoon he schal speke.

MS. In Mr. Pettigrew's Possession, xv. Cent.

(4) To thrash out the seeds of flax.

(5) Put to stampe, i.e. to press.

Wrote a grete boke of the saide false and fained
miracles and revelacions of the saide Elizabeth in
a faire hand, reyl to bee a cople to the printer when
the saide boke should be put to stampes.

Hall, Henry VIII. f. 291.

(6) Explained by Hearne, a pond.

Sir James of Beauchamp wonded and may not stand,
In a water stampe he was drounked dead.

Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 398.

STAMP-CRAB. One who treadss heavily.

STAMPERS. Shoes. Dekker.

STAMPINGS. Holes in a horse's shoe.

STAMPS. (1) "Pounders or beating-hammers
lift up by a wheel, moved with water,
and falling by their own weight to stamp or beat
small the slags or cinders of refuse metal, are
calld stamps." Kennett MS.

(2) Legs. A cant term, occurring in Dekker's
Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. C. iii.

STAM-WOOD. The roots of trees stubbed or
grubbed up. South.

STAN. (1) A stone. Line.

(2) To reckon; to count. Newc.

(3) A stick used by butchers for keeping the
belly and legs of a slaughtered beast stretched
out. Holme, 1688.

STANARD. A yard for stones. Line.

STANBRODS. Slate pins, generally made of
the leg-bones of sheep.

STANCH. A lock in a river or canal, including
the masonry and gates, &c. Line.


(2) A bar; generally, the iron-bar of a window,
or a stanchion, q. v.

Round about the said tomb-stone, both at the
sides and at either end, were set up next stanchells
of wood, Joynd so close that one could not put in
his hand betwixt one and the other.

David's Ancient Rites, ed. 1672, p. 118.

STANCHION. The bar of a window. Also, a
prop or support. The term is still in use in
the first sense, generally pronounced stenison.

See Grose and Pegge, p. 152. "Stanchon of
awyndowe, croyse," Palagreave. "Stanchon,
a prope, estancion," Ibid.

STANCHLESS. Inastiable. Shak.

STANCROPPES. The herb crusula minor.

See MS. Sloane 5, f. 4, xv. Cent.

STAND. (1) To stand in hand, to stand on, to
concern or interest. To stand to do it, to be
able to do it. To stand to a child, to be sponsor for it. To stand to, to maintain an assertion. To stand upon anything, to make it a matter of consequence. To stand for it, to engage to the correctness of anything. To stand by any one, to protect him.

(2) A stall in a stable. North.
(3) To put up with. Var. dial.
(4) The stickleback. Suffolk.
(5) A young unpolled tree. East.
(6) A beer-barrel set on one end.
(7) A building erected for spectators at a race or other amusement.
(8) A frame for supporting barrels, &c.
(9) To be maintained or upheld.
STANDARD. (1) A frame, or horse. Wooden frames of various kinds are so called.

(2) A large chest, generally used for carrying plate, jewels, and articles of value, but sometimes for linen.

Item, the said Anne shall have two standard-chestes delivered unto her for the keeping of the said diaper, the one to keep the cleanst stuff, and th' other to keep the stuff that hath been occupied.

Ordinances and Regulations, p. 215.

(3) A tree growing unsupported. Var. dial.
(4) One who remains long in a place.
(5) A large wax taper. “A great torch of waxe, which we call a standard or a quarrier,” Florio, p. 161, ed. 1611.

(6) The upright bar of a window.
STANDAXE. An ox-stall. Arch. xiii. 383.
STAND-BACK-DAY. A day, among a company of sheep-shearers, in which some or all the company have no employment. East.
STANDELWELKS. Satyrion. Gerard. Standergrass is another name, ib. p. 169.
STANDERS. (1) “The trees left for encrease in the woods.” This is the word in Hollyband’s Dictionarie, 1593.
STANDERT. A standard. Palagrace. Meyrick explains it, “a pole, on the top of which was set a mark.”
STAND-FURTHER. A quarrel; a disunion.

“There’s quite a stand-further between them.” Wiltz.
STAND-HOLES. “I’ll stand holes!” I will hold to my bargain; sometimes thus limited, “I’ll stand holes till next Wednesday.” It seems borrowed from the game kit-kat, or bandy wicket, at which if a player indicate an intention of running indiscretely in the opinion of another, the latter will fix him to his position by roaring out “stand holes.”

The beere that is used at noble mens tables in their fixed and standing houses, is commonall of a yeares old, or peradventure of two yeares tunning or more, but this is not general.


STANDING-STOOL. A small wooden machine with wheels, formerly used for children.

Thus far his infancy: his riper age Requires a more misterious folio-page; Now that time speaks him perfect, and ’ts pite To dandle him longer in a close committee, The elf dares peep abroad, the pretty foole Can wag without a trundling standing-stoole.

Fletcher’s Poema, p. 130.

STANDING-WATCH. Sentinels or scouts in an army stationed at the outer posts.

STANDISH. An inksand.

Passing awhile over my standish, I resolved in verse to paynt forth my passion.

Fierce Penitless, 1592.

STAND-STILL. A stoppage. Var. dial.
STANDYTH. Remaineth.

Y tryste in God that he schalle me spode, He standyth wyth the ryght.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 79.

When the king had said his will, At the lorde sat stan-still; Of al the wise men that ther ware, Nane kowth gif him grath anawere.

The Seaven Sage, 3688.

STANFRA. Backwards; unwilling. Yorksh.
STANG. (1) An eel-spear. North.
(2) To throb with pain. Linc.
(4) The bar of a door. “A bolte, a barre or stang of a dore,” Florio, p. 89.
(5) A piece of wood on which the carcasses of beasts are suspended. North.
(6) A wooden bar; the pole on which a tub is suspended. “Tine, a stand, open tub, or soe, most in use during the time of vintage, and holding about foure or five pallefulls, and commonly borne by a stang betweene two,” Cotgrave. “This word is still used in some colleges in the University of Cambridge: to stang scholars in Christmas being to cause them to ride on a coldstaff or pole for missing of chappel,” Ray, ed. 1674, p. 44.
And yet hem haiches alo hale the halves to-geder, And sythen on a stin stangs stoutly hem henges.
Spr Gawayen and the Greame Knynge, 1614.

(7) Riding the stang. This is a custom well known throughout the North, and intended for the benefit of those husbands who beat their wives. Formerly the offending party was forcibly mounted across a stang or pole, on which he was conveyed with a rabble at his heels through the town or village, and compelled to listen to the proclamation of his unmanly conduct, accompanied with the noise of tin cans, horns, &c. But now some one of the assembled multitude, consisting chiefly of boys, is elevated on a pole or ladder, and gives utterance to the following doggrel verses:

Ran, Dan, Dan, the sign of our old Tin Can,
Taylor Wood has been beating his good woman;
He beat her with neither stick, stone, nor stower,
But up'd with his goose and knock'd her over.
If ever he does the like again,
As we suppose he will,
We'll mount him on a nanny goat,
And ride him down to hell.

So runs a version obtained some years ago at Louth by Mr. Adcock, and probably continues to this day. In the neighbourhood of Lincoln there is a considerable variation. The cry or proclamation is as follows:

Ran, Tan, Tan, the sign of the old Tin Can;
Stephen Smith's been paying his daughter Nan;
He paid her both behind and before,
He paid her 'cause she wouldn't be his whore.
He lick'd her neither with stake nor stower,
But up put his flat and knock'd her ower.
Now if Steenie Smith don't mend his manners,
The skin of his . . . shall go the tanner's:
And if the tanner don't tan it well:
Skin, tanner, and . . . shall go to hell.

STANGEY. A tailor. North.
STANIEL. A base kind of hawk. "Alactus, Anglice a staniel," Nominalia MS.
STANK. (1) Stop! addressed to horses.
(2) A tank, or receptacle for water. Brockett explains it, a wet ditch. "Stagnum, a pond, a stanke, a dam," MS. Harl. 2270, f. 181.
Also in that contrée thee ben bestes, taughte of men to gon into watres, into ryveres, and into depe stankes, for to take fishe.

Sauvage's Travels, 1389, p. 399.
She doth greet harm nameliche yn pondes and in staghes, for a couple of otrya without more shal wel destruie of fyss a greet ponde or a greet staghe, and thorefore men hunte hem.

MS. Bodl. 546.
The fishes in stankes and wayeres thare,
With nettes and ingynes theyt tooke alwaire.

MS. Lansd. 208, f. 2.

(3) A dam. Also, to dam up.
And thane Alexander and hys oto wente alle aboute that ryver, and come tille this forsaid stanke, and lugged thame above it.

And stank up the salt conduct of mine eyes
To watch thyme shame, and weep mine obseques.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 154.

(4) To tread on. Cornw.
(5) A disagreeable situation. Cornw.
(6) A pole, or stang, q. v.
(7) To sigh; to moan; to groan. Camb.
(8) Weak; worn out. Spenser.

STANMARCHE. The herb alasander. Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 163.

STANNAGE. A stall.
In this proces of tymne, when Simon dwelte with his said master, they kep a stannage at our Ludic fater.

MS. Athmole 208.

STANS.
The emperor seyd, that is a herd chans,
But what letys man to do penans?
Slath it is withouten stans,
That drawys man fro hys penans.

MS. Athmole 61, f. 96.

STANSTICKLE. The prickelback. East.
STAP. (1) Stay; visit. Devon.
(2) The stave of a tub. North.

STAPEL. (1) A post of the bed.
Under ech stapel of his bed,
That he neste, four thai hld.
The Seven Sages, 261.

(2) A small shaft of a coal-pit.
STAPLE. Merchants of the staple, a title given to an ancient company of merchants who exported the staple wares of the country.

They did prest of the marchante of the staple xvill. m. i. late before, which was a great displeasure to the kyng, and a more corasey to the quene.
Hall, Henry VI. f. 94.

STAPLER. Anything which tends to destroy the hopes or expectations of another. Norf.

STAP-SHARD. A stop-gap. Somerset.

STAR. (1) To crack glass so that it appears something like a star with many radii.
(2) A white spot on a horse's forehead.
STAR-BASON. An impudent-looking fellow.
STAR-CHARGING-BRUSH. A long square brush used by weavers for starching yarn. Holme's Academy of Armory, 1688.


Where every day the queens bird-keeper had the care of teaching me to whistle, as they doe here your stare or blackbirds.
A Comical History of the World in the Moon, 1659.
The stare wyl chatre and speke of long usage, Though in his speche ther be no great resoun.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 150.

(2) Sedge, grass of the fens. "Bent or staple, on the N. W. coast of England, and especially in Lancashire, is a coarse reedy shrub—like ours perhaps—of some importance formerly, if not now, on the sandy blowing lands of those counties. Its fibrous roots give some cohesion to the siliceous soil. By the 15 and 16 G. II. c. 33, "plucking up' and carrying away staple or bent, or having it in possession, within five miles of the sand hills, was punishable by fine, imprisonment, and whipping," Moor's Suffolk Words.

(3) Stiff; weary. North.
(4) To shine, or glitter. Pr. Pam.
(5) To swagger, or bully. A cant term.

STAREE. "To stare; can your horse starce? i. e. can your horse travel in stiff clay roads, where he must go up and down as it were over steps and stairs, which horses bred in many parts of Somersetshire can very readily do." MS. Devonshire Gloss.

STARF. (1) Died. (A.-S.) Hence may be derived the phrase starved with cold, dead or nearly dead with cold.
Merrin fraem him went oway,
The king starf that ich day.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 103.
And he tolde oute his felony,
And starf forth with his tale anon.

(2) "Starf take you, a common phrase of imprecation in Kent, which signifies as much as a plague take you, Sax. steorfa, hue, pestis," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 389.

STARGAND. Starting. Genvayne.

STARK. (1) Stiff. Still in use.
Nay, guide Joseph, com nere and behold.
This blude lymes body is starkes and cold.

MS. Bodl. e Mus. 160.

(2) Stout; strong. (A.S.)
And thogh Ascapart he thefe starkes,
3yt many hondys make light waike.

MS. Cantab. Pr. ii. 38, f. 118.

No cunsyll myght them to reformacyon call,
In thir openyn they were so stortly and starke.
Bale's Kyngs Johan, p. 50.

He had a pike-staff in his hand,
That was both stark and strong. Robin Hood, i. 96.
He was byshepe and patryark.

Of Constanyenoble starkes. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 45.

(3) A species of turnip. North.

(4) Hard; difficult. Linc.

(5) To walk slowly. Dorset.

(6) Very; exceedingly. Var. dial.

(7) Covetous; greedy; dear. Yorkshire.

STARKEN. To lighten. North.

STARKENES. Firmness; strength.
And bring them to the gates
Of hell and utter darkenes,
And all by stubborn starkenes.

Doctor Double Ain. n.d.

STARK-GIDDY. Very angry; mad. Lanc.

STARKING. Quick. North.

STARKISH. Rather stiff, applied to land, the soil of which is principally clay. Linc.

STARK-STARING. Excessively. Var. dial.

STARKY. Stiff; dry. West.

STARRLING. A martin. Lanc.

STARPINGES. Pence of sterling money.

STARN. (1) A star. North.

(2) A bit; a portion. Linc.

STAR-NAKED. Stark-naked. Suffolk.

STARNELL. A startling. North.

STAROP. A stirrup.
Syr Befys onto the adulute starrth,
He towchyd nodur starop nor gythus.

MS. Cantab. Pr. ii. 38, f. 101.

STARRISH. Strong; as medicine. North.

STARRY-GAZY-PIE. A pie made of pichards and leeks, the heads of the pichards appearing through the crust as if they were studying the stars. Cornw.

STAR-SLIME. "Sterre slyme, lyman," Palgrave. Carr has star-stubber, star-slough, a gelatinous substance, often seen in fields after rain.

START. (1) To begin anything. Var. dial.

(2) The same as Stert, q. v.

(3) Started; moved. Gawayne.

START-CHAINS. Chains consisting of four or five large links attached to harrows to which the whipple-trees are hooked. East.

STARTHE. A handle. See Stert.

Brynne it to powdere one irene or in a pott starneth,
and do a littile of that powdor to thyne eghe.


STARTINGS. Openings in a coal-mine.

STARTLE. To sparkle; to shine.

STARTLER. A great drinker. West. "One who does not easily start from his seat and leave his pot-companions in the lurch, but maintains his part like an old soldier, unless the white sergeant makes her appearance," MS. Devonah. Gloss.

STARTLY. Liable to startle. Var. dial.

START-UP. An upset. Shak.

STARTUPS. A kind of rough country boots with high tops. See Nares.
He borrowed on the working dales
His holy russes oft,
And of the bacon's fat, to make
His startups blackes and soft.
Percy's Reliques, p. 150.

A payre of startuppes he had on his feete,
That lased were up to the small of the legge;
Homelie they were, and easier then mette,
And in their soles full many a wooden pegge.

Thynne's Debate, p. 33.

When hes in pleasant wise
The counterfeit expresse
Of clowns with cote of russen new
And startup with the reste. MS. Harl. 3983, f.19.

STARVED. Excessively cold. Var. dial.

STARY. To stir. Pegge.

STAT. Stopped. Devon.

STATE. (1) A canopy. Properly an elevated chair or throne with a canopy over it.
From thence to the penthouse, where he breakfasted under a state, and from thence took horse about ten of the clock. Cartwright's Diary, p. 75.

(2) Worry; fright; fear. Var. dial.

(3) A personage of high rank. Stated. Sufolk.

STATERY. Merchandise.

STATESMAN. One who occupies his own estate; a small landholder. North.

STAT. A step of a ladder. Kent.

STATHE. A landing-place for merchandise; a wharf. The term occurs in an old document printed in the Archaeologia, xxv. 418.

Persons desirous of contracting with the Hull corporation for the construction of a timber landing-staith at the Ferry-boat Dock at Hull, and other works connected therewith, and for removing the old Breakwater Jetty there, must send their tenders, marked Tender for Landing-staith, to the town clerk, Town-hall, Hull, on or before noon on the 6th day of July next. Newspaper Advertisement, 1845.

STATHEL. (1) To establish. (A.S.)

For that helden in the ielves unright,
That thought redes whilk stathel thai ne might.


(2) The same as Staddle (2).

STATION. (1) The act or form of standing. Also, the state of rest. Shak.

(2) A place of rest for pilgrims on their way to a holy seat, as the Holy Land, &c.

STATION-STAFF. A straight pole divided into feet and inches, used in measuring land.

STATIST. A statesman. Johnson, ii. 262.

STATUA. A statue. (Lat.) The term statue was sometimes applied to a picture.

STATUMINATE. To support. (Lat.)

STATE. A statue. This use of the word is not uncommon in early writers.
STATUTECAPS. Woolen caps, enjoined to be worn by a statute dated in 1571, in behalf of the trade of cappers. See Malone's Shakespeare, iv. 419.

STATUTEMERCHANT. Defined in the old law-dictionaries, "a bond acknowledged before one of the clerks of the statutes-merchant, and mayor of the staple, or chief warder of the city of London, or two merchants of the said city for that purpose assigned, or before the chief warden or mayor of other cities or good towns, or other sufficient men for that purpose appointed."

STATUTES. Assemblages of farming servants, held possibly by statute, in the early part of May, at various places in the country, where masters and mistresses attend to hire servants for the ensuing year, commencing at Old May-day. At these statutes the grooms will be distinguished by a straw or two in his hat; the carter or waggoner by a piece of whipcord, the shepherd by a lock of wool, &c.

STAUF. Surfeited, tired; from Stail, q. v.

STAUGHING. A custom prevalent in Cumberland on Christmas eve. The maid-servants of the substantial families, if found out of doors, are seized by the young men, placed in chairs, and borne to the nearest beer-shop, where they are detained until they buy their liberty by small sums, which are usually expended by their captors in liquor.

STAULE. A decoy; a stale, q. v.

STAULKIE. Long.

Wherefore Bacchus is pictured riding in a chariot of vine branches, Silenus riding beside him on an ass, and the Baccas or Satyres shaking together their staulkie javelins and palmers. By reason of their leaping they are called Scriti, and the antick or satyrical dancing Scicinius, and they also sometimes Sicinilus; sometimes Egidiane.

Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 13.

STAUNCHES. To stop; to satisfy.

STAUNCHES. Damps or offensive vapours arising in underground works, mines, &c.


STAUNCHHAWK. According to Blome, "one well entred for the game." Gent. Rec. ii. 63.

STAUNDE. Be the quarters of this yere, and hym quarte staunde, He wyle wyghte in a quyile one his wyare hie.

Mort Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 59.

STAUP. To walk badly. North.

STAUPINGS. The holes made by the feet of horses and cattle in mire highways, and other places. North.

STAUPS. Cask-staves. Northumb.

STAUTER. To totter, or stagger. Line.

STAVE. (1) A staff, or pole. (A.-S.)

Summe with arrowes, summe with staves of en- 
gynes. The fyre also byggane for to set in houseths 
within the cite, and rayse a grete love.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 11.

(2) In bear-baiting, to interpose with a staff to stop the bear. Near.

(3) The step of a ladder. East.

(4) To cut a hedge. Yorksh.

(5) A narrow bridge over a brook.

(6) To stow, knock, or force down.

STAVER. (1) A hedge-stake. Yorksh.

(2) To totter; to stumble. North.

STAVERWORT. The herb staggerwort.

STAVESAKER. A species of larkspur.

Red feather and sufflet water,

Scarlet colour or stavesaker.


The small roots of elbow which are like to onions, have power in them to purge the belly of dogs; other give them goats-milk, or salt beaten small, or sea-crabs beaten small and put into water, or staves-acres, and immediately after his purgation, sweet milke.

Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 161.

STAVLAN. Lounging. Cumb.

STAW. (1) To stay; to hinder. North.

(2) To be revest, as a horse. Lanc.

STAWED. Set; placed. North.

STAW-FED. Over-fed. See Stall.

STAY. (1) A ladder. Lincl.

(2) To support. Lily.

(3) The stanchion of a window.

(4) To my dear daughter Philippa, queen of Portugal, my second best stay of gold, and a gold cup and cover.

Test. Testant. p. 142.

(5) Ascended. (A.-S.)

Here the uproos and sitten up stay,
Mony a mon hit herde and say.


STAY-BAR. The horizontal bar of a window.

See Willis's Arch. Nomen. p. 58.

STAYERS. Stairs. A very common old form of the word, most absurdly retained by Mr. Knight in the Merch. Ven. iii. 2, in a different sense. See Dyce's Remarks, p. 56. Jennings gives stagers as the Somersetshire pronunciation of stairs, Gloss. p. 72. Chaucer has stagers.

STAYKFALDOLLIS. Holes in a wall used by workmen to erect their scaffolding.

STEAD. (1) A place; a spot; a farmouse and offices. 'From the A.-S. stede.'

(2) To aid; to assist; to support. Shak.

(3) To supply a place. East. "Steud up your appointment," Shakespeare.

STEADY. (1) A stithy. Northampt.

(2) Sober; attentive to work. Dial.

STEAKS. "Is that your lackey yonder in the steaks of velvet," Middleton, l. 336.


STEALY-CLOTHES. A boys' game, thus described by Brockett.

The little party divide themselves into two bands, drawing a line as the boundary of their respective territories; and at equal distances from this line, deposit the hats, coats, or handkerchiefs of each in a heap. The game commences with a de-
fance, and then they make mutual incursions, each trying to seize and carry away some article from the other's store; but if they are unfortunately caught in the attempt, they must not only restore the plunder, but remain prisoners until one of their own party can make his way to them, and touch them. When all the things of the one party are transferred to the other's head-quarters, the game is won. A well-contested match will sometimes last nearly a whole day.

STEAM. (1) To rise, or ascend. The wals stand to this dale, a few streets and houses in the town, no small parcel thereof is turned to orchards and gardens. The greater part of the town is steep and steaming upward.

Stanishall's Description of Ireland, p. 23.

(2) To send forth dust. South.

STEAN. (1) A stone vessel. "A great pot or stean," Hollyband's Dictionary, 1593. Speuser uses it in this sense. Palmer defines it, "a large upright jar of baked clay." Steam is still the pronunciation of stone in the North, and so it was in Elizabeth's time. See Lambert's Perambulation, 1596, p. 205. In some places a cask or vat is so called.

(2) To mend a road with stones; to line a well, &c. with stone or brick. South.

(3) A large box of stones used for pressing cheese in making it. Dorset.

STEANEING. Any kind of path or road paved with small round stones. West.

STEATING. A lathe and plaster partition.

STEAVE. A collier who superintends the coal-pit; a banskman. North.

STEAWK. A handle. Lanc.

STEAWP. All; every part. Lanc.

STEAWT. Proud. Lanc.

STEAE. Ascended. (A.S.) The following is written in the early Kentish dialect:

Credo. Ic leve ine God, vader almiat, makere of hevene and of erthe, and in Jesu Crist his zone on lepiloure Lord, then i-kend is of the holf gost, y-bore of Marie, mayde, y-pyned ond Pouns Pilate, y-naiyel a rode, dyad, and be-bered, yede down to helle, thane thridle day aro vrom the dyade, steg to hevenes, sit a the rgt half of God the vader almiat, thannes to commene he is, to deme the quiko and the dyade. Ich y-leve ine the holf gost, holf cherche genarlicliche, menesse of haljen, lessenes of zennes, of vlese arizinge, and lyfverestinde. Zuo by hit.

Relig. Antiq. i. 49.

STECH. A stitch in the side.

A drynke for the-steche, and narowness of hart and other evile. Take hertes-tonge, violet, lecorice, endive, pellute, fenelle, of everichle like miche, and of horse; a quarton of ysfes, and sethe thys toldre in a gallon of water into a potelle. After powre owt the licour, and do It in a panne, and thake thre rawe egges-schelles, and do therto; and than sethe it on the fyre, and styre it fast; after wrynge It thurthe a coloure, and than put it in a clene veselle coverd alle nyzt, and than Gryf hym to drynke that is seke tyle he boole.

STECK. A stopping place. To take the steck, i. e. to become restive. North.

STEEDDE. Furnished; provided? I wille noghte stire with my stele halfe a steede lenghe, But they be stedd with more stufe thane one zone stede hover. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 83.

STEED. A place; a station. (A.S.) But she it yaff to the Scottishe knight, For he was of an unkouth steed.

MS. Hori. 2293, f. 98.

And God myght not In no maner, Aiyght bote in feye stede and clere. Religious Poems, xv. Cent.

Hys grete stedan schewyd me lechone, And setyn he made me ayene to gone Into the sted where he me sette, In that same sted ther he me sette.

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

Joly Robyn, he seld, wel mot thou be, Be God so shuld thou to me On other stede than her.

MS. Cantab. Fr. v. 48, f. 52.

(2) In hys stede, in his place, instead of him. Now ys he gone, my lady free, In hys stede ye schalle take me;

Am y not a knyght?

And we schalle do so plesy,

That whethyr he leve or dye,

Ther schalle weye no wyght.

MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 72.

(3) Set; appointed.

That daye the turnament sole be stede,

Thay hors-de hym on on olde croked stede,

And jitt for-thoughte thame alle.

Inebrados, 613.

STEDFAST. The herb palma Christi.

STEDFUL. Steadfast. Weber.

STEE. A ladder; a stile. North.

STEE-HOPPING. Gossiping; romping. West.

STEEL. (1) To iron clothes. Devon.

(2) Treue as stede, faithful as steel, a common phrase in early romances, and found even in Shakespeare, Mids. Night's Dream, ii. 2. He was the kynge of Aragon, A nobull man and of grete renown, Syn Ardus was his name.

He had a quene that hight Margaret, Treue as stede y yow be-hett, That falsely was broght in blame.

MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 71.

(3) A stile. North.


STEELY. Hard; firm. Tusser, p. 34.

STEEM. (1) Esteem; value.

Over gestes It has the steem,

Over alle that is or was.

R. de Brume, ap. Warton, i. 69.

(2) To bespeak a thing. North.

(3) A flame of fire. Pr. Parv.

STEEMING. A turn. Devon.

STEEN. Spite; envy. Norf.

STEEP. (1) Rennet. Lanc.

(2) To tilt a barrel. Devon.

(3) To dress or trim a hedge. West.

(4) To finish anything off. Oxon.

STEEPERS. In trimming hedges, the central branches, cut half through and laid lengthwise, are so called. West.

STEISING. A soaking rain. North.

MS. Slesse 7, f. 80.

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STEEPLE-HATS. Long hats, described by Stubbas as "peaking up like the spere or shaft of a steeple, standing a quarter of a yard above the crowne of their heads, some more, some lesse, as pleas the phantasies of their inconstant mindes, 2d ed. 1585, f. 21. Steepled hattes are mentioned in Wright’s Passions of the Minde, 1621, p. 330.

STEEPLE-HOUSE. A church.

STEER. (1) Very steep. West.
(2) An ox in its third year. North.

Juveneus is a yonge oxen when he is no lenger a calf, and he is then calld a steer when he begyneth to be helpfull unto the profit of man in eringe the urch. Dialogues of Creatures Moralyzed, p. 258.

(3) To frighten. Lanc.
(4) To stun with noise. North.
(5) To stir; to move. Palgrave.

STEERISH. Young, as an ox. Gloce.

STEERT. Acute; painful. Somerset. A sharp point is called a steert.

STEVE. To dry; to stiffen. West.

STEERING. A term used by merchants, when they stew cotton or wool by forcing it in with screws. Dict. Rust.

STEG. The same as Stag, q.v.

STEGH. Ascended. (A.-S.)
And ros to lyve the thryde day,
And stege to hevene the xi. day.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 132.
Reke stege in the ire of hym, and fire burn of his face; coles ar kyndemed of hym.

MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 25.

STEG-MONTH. The month of a woman’s confinement. Steg-widow, a man whose wife is confined. North.

STEIER. A star. A corrupt form. The copy in MS. Bodl. 175 reads staire.

A stier of Jacobe springe shal,
A man of Isarel,
That shall overcome and have in bande
All kinges and ducches of strange lande.

Chester Plays, i. 89.

STEIL. To walk very slowly. Lanc.

STEP. "Steip of helms, eighteen helms,

STEIT. As well as. Northum.

STEK. Stuck.
Ande al graythed in grene this gone and his wedes,
A strait cote full streit, that steik on his sides.

Syr Gawain and the Grene Knayt, 159.

STEKE. (1) To fasten with a stick. The follow- ing proverb is still in vogue; and Ray says steak is "to shut a door in the North."

When the hors is stope, steke the stabule doe.

MS. Devon 92.

(2) "Steke of fleshe, charbonne," Palgrave.

STEKIE. To stick fast. (A.-S.)

STEL. Stole; creft softly.
And he stepped stilly, and steik to his bedde,
Rest up the cortyn, and creped withinhe.

Syr Gawain and the Grene Knayt, 1191.

STELCH. (1) Stealth. Salop.
(2) A stilt; a pole; a post. West.

STELCH-STAFF. A rod of wood which keeps asunder the traces of waggon harness. West.

STELE. (1) The stem of an arrow. Palgrave, verb. in v. Fether. Also, the stem or stalk of anything. "Candelaubre scepus, the shanke or stete of the candelesticke," Nomenclator, Lond. 1588, p. 245.

(2) A handle. Still in use.

And lerned men a ladel bugge
With a long stete,
And caste for to kepe a crokke
To save the fatte above.

Piers Ploughman, p. 412.

(3) A horse-block; a stepping-stone.

STELENDILICH. By stealth.

Many of his men and heathe. Aegiung kyng Alisander hestes
Stelendilich dromed of this lake.

Kyng Alisander, 5090.

STEL-GERE. Steel clothing, i.e. armour.

Stifast under stel-geren on stedes to ryde,
The wytest and the worthiest of the worlste kynde.

Syr Gawain and the Grene Knayt, 260.

STEL. (1) To stall, or fix permanently.
(2) A large open drain. Cornwall.
(3) A fold for cattle. North.

STELLEERE. The steelyards. "A Romane beame or stelleere, a beame of yron or wood, full of nickes or notches, along which a certaine peize of lead playing, and at length settling towards the one end, shewes the just weight of a commoditie hanging by a hooke at the other end," Cotgrave.

STELLIED. "Made him stellied," i.e. named a constellation after him. (Lat.)

And thou Romaynys made him stellied,
His gretehead, for alle that, dide avale.

Lodgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 15.

STELLING. A shed for cattle. North.

STELLIONATE. Fraudulent dealing. (Lat.)

STEM. (1) The handle of a tool. Devon.
(2) A period of time. Wilts. In Cornwall, a day’s work is called a stem.
(3) To soak a leaky vessel. Lanc.

STEME. Thou shalt have garments wrought of Median silke, Enchast with presteous jewells fecht from far,
By Italian merchantes that with Rusian stemes
Plous up huge forrowes in the Terren Maine.

The Taming of a Shrew, p. 22.

STEMMIN. (1) A day’s work. Cornw.
(2) The slay of a weaver’s loom.

STEMPLES. The cross pieces which are put into a frame of woodwork to cure and strengthen a shaft. See Ray’s English Words, 1674, p. 118. Carr has stemplar, timber to support the roof of a mine. "At the silver mines in Cardiganshire, they sink a perpendicular square hole or shaft, the sides whereof they strengthen round from top to bottom with travers pieces of wood calld stemples, upon which, catching hold with their hands and feet, they descend without using any rope," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 390.

STEMPN. Voice; command. (A.-S.)
He that behynde sat to stepe,
May not the fore stempne here.


STENCILS. The posts of a door. North.

STEND. (1) A stretcher. Lanc.
(2) To extend; to rear, as a horse. North.

STENKRITH. The rush of water in a narrow channel. Northumb.

STENT. (1) A right of pastureage. North.

STENTR. To cease; to desist. (A.-S.)

STENTINGS. Openings in a wall in a coalmine. North.

STEO. To rise; to ascend. (A.-S.)
Wellawel! deth the schal adun throwe, Ther thu wenest heyste to stoe. MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 243.

STEP. (1) A walking distance. Var. dial.
(2) "Step, where a mast stant yn a schypp, parasistica," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 164.

STEPHE. Deep; sunk.
Lyfte up hyd hed fro the grounde, With stipe eyen and rogoe browe. MS. Cantab. Fr. liii. 38, f. 99.

STEP-MOTHER. (1) A horny filament shooting up by the side of the nail. Step-mother's blessing, a hang-nail.
(2) The flower of the violet. North.

STEP-OVER-TRASII. To go beyond the bounds of propriety. Somerset.

STEPPING. Walking. North.

STEPPING-STONE. A horse-block. West.

STEPPLES. Short neat steps; a flight of neat steps from the parlour, &c. Novv.

STERCI. Hard; rough; tough. (A.-S.)
Nis non so strong, ne sterch, ne kene, That mal agoe deathes wither blench. MS. Cotton. Calig. A. ix. f. 243.

STERCORY. Dung. (Lat.)
STERE. (1) A rudder. Palsgrave.
For whanne y may my lady here, My wyt with that hath losst his sterc.

STEER. (2) To guide; to direct; to rule.

(3) To stir. Chaucer.
In him thorgh the mete it sinketh, And sterith therynne out to gete. MS. Lansd. 793, f. 127.

(4) Strong; stout.
Then came the dewke Raynere, An hardy knight and a steere. MS. Cantab. Vf. lii. 38, f. 151.

STERSMAN. A pilot. (A.-S.)

STER-K. A rudder. (A.-S.)
Wife, tent the steere-tre, and I shalle asay
The depnes of the see that we bere, If I may. Towneley Mysteries, p. 31.

STERIN. Stern; cruel; fierce. (A.-S.)
He herd thair strakes, that war ful sterin, And yern he wates in ilka heryn, And ai was made ful fast to hald. Yvoaine and Gawain, 3919.

He was steryne and stowe,
With many knyghtes hym abowte. MS. Lincon A. i. 17, f. 130.

STERK. Strong, or stark.

My bloyt to have to this werk,
That shuld be so strong and sterk.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 47.

STERN. (1) A helm, or rudder. (A.-S.)
(2) The tail of an animal. Var. dial.

STERNAGE. The guidance. Shak.

STERNE. A star. Nominate MS.
In the mornyn g to rise, the tyme at the day sterno,
The emperour and hir to seeke the sild alle yere. Longtoun's Chronicle, p. 161.
Lighte days I wille called aye,
And the sternes nighte, as I sale. Chester Plays, l. 20.

STERRACLES. Performances; strange things, sights, or doings; pranks. "I take onee, as one dothe that playeth his sterakelis, je tempeste," Palsgrave, verb. f. 384.
When thou art set upon the pynnacles,
Thou xalt ther plenyn a quwyent steracles,
Or ellys shewe a grett meracle,
Thysselfe from hurtz thou save. They hem rejoise to see and to be sayne,
And to seke sondry pilgrimages,
At grete gadeungen to walke upon the playne,
And at steracle to sitte on high stages,
If they be faire to shewe ther visages. Appendix to Walter Mapes, p. 297

The dead sayntes shall shewe both visions and myracles;
With ymage and rollecke he shall wyrke stercacles.
Bale's Knyne Johan, p. 29.

What, Pamphagus, I praye the for Goddes sake
why whippeth thou it about, or playest thou steracles on this fashion.
Palsgrave's Acostatus, 1540.

STERRE. A star. (A.-S.)
Undirstondith, sir, truly,
That no steere faheth fro the sky,
But I shal telle what it may be,
That the folke so falling se. MS. Lansd. 793, f. 97.

STER. (1) The point of anything. West.
(3) The tail, or handle. "Stert of a plow, queue de lacheure," Palsgrave.

"Pertica, Anglice a yerde to mete londe or a perche, a stert of an apple, reg instrumentum quo pisces capiuntur," Medulla MS. xv. Cent.

(5) A moment, or very short time. At a stert, immediately, Chaucer, Cant. T. 1707.

(6) To meet with very suddenly.

STERTE. (1) To leap. (A.-S.)
But 1, that privy hafe aprovd thi gates, whenne thou wenez moste securely for to stere abowe, I salte sterape thee, and the take. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 7.

(2) Hasty; in a hurry.

STERTLING-ROIL. A wanton slattern.

STERVE. To die; to perish. (A.-S.)
And unrightwise samen in forthwait thal sal,
For when he sterres take sal he nought alle,

STERYNMESTE. Most severe. (A.-S.)
He was the sternest in stoule that ever stele werryde,
For he has stoneyed oure stule and stroyle for ever.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 33.

STETCH. As much land as lies between one furrow and another. Stretched up, laid into ridges by the plough. East.

STETCHILLED. Filled very full. North.

STETCHILL. A troublesome child. Lincl.

STEVEL. To stagger; to stumble. North.

STEVEN. (1) Voice; sound; noise. (A.S.)
Fader owa, that art in heaven,
Haloed be thy name with meke steyne.
Ms. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 139.
Of a kngyn and of a queyne,
What bale and blys was them betwene,
Y shalle yow telle fulle eyvn;
A gode enaupolii ye may lere,
Ye wyly thyestory here
And herkyyn to my steyne.
Ms. Cantob. Fl. ii. 38, f. 71.
When Little John heard his master speaks,
Well knewe he it was his steyn;
Now shall I be loosest, quoth Little John,
With Christ his might in heaven.
Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne.
(2) A time of performing any action previously fixed upon. At uesel steven, a phrase signifying a time not previously appointed. They setten steyn, they appointed a time. See Morto d’Arthur, i. 266. “To set the steven, is to agree upon the time and place of meeting previous to some expedition,” West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 390.
For a Cristmas gestenyng, as clerks rede, At on-set steyn, is quynt in dece. Archaeologia, xxix. 342.
Hyte ys sothe seyde, be God of heven,
Mony metyn at on-sett steyn:
And so beffelle hyt there. Egclamour, 1283.
First let us some masterey make
Among the woods so even,
Wee may chance to meet with Robin Hood
Here att some uesel steven.
Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne.
(3) To bespeak. Yorksh.

STEVENED. Particoloured.

STEW. (1) A pool to preserve fish for the table to be drawn and fished again at pleasure. Ray inserts this among his South and East Country Words, ed. 1674, p. 76.
Evene ane after the owls flight,
Whan that true men shulde goo to rest,
To brice and bere away the best,
That sojourn and kept bien in stews.
Piers of Eulham, p. 119.
(2) Fright; great suspense. Var. dial.
(3) A cloud of dust, or vapour.
(4) A hatter’s drying room. The term was formerly applied to a small closet.
(5) A brothel. Still in use. “The stews, or place without the walls of the citie where bawderye was kep,” Baret, 1580. “Stewe, a place for common women, bordeau,” Palsgrave.

VENUS denotes in houses, all places belonging to women, as garnished beds, stoves, also places where gloves, rings, jewells, perfumes, the place or seat of the woman or mistress of the house, also a musick room, dancing room, bed cloaths, and where silk and other rich, commodities are kept.

Bishop’s Marrow of Astrology, p. 67.

(6) A stove. Stew pot covered, a covered pan used for heating rooms with charcoal.

STEWARDLY. Careful; managing. Devon.

STEWED-BROTH. Strong broth boiled up with raisins, currants, prunes, mace, &c.

STEWES. A trumpete. Whestone.

STEY. A ladder; universal in Lancashire and Yorkshire, but not general in the adjoining counties. A Carpenter in Todomorden said to his apprentice, “Thee a recit! theer’s a blind thagh can see a hole in a stey.” See Stee.

STYEYE. To ascend. (A.S.)
Befyne lepe up, fulllyght he was,
And up he steyed, y undurstonde.
Ms. Cantob. Fl. ii. 38, f. 106.
With laddren steyn that couthe best,
The cite to assall have that no rest.
Gy of Warwicke, p. 85.

STEYNOUR.
And in proporcion rejoyneth the steypour.
Ms. Ashmole 59, f. 19.

ST. HUGH’S-BONES. Shoemakers’ tools.

STIBORNE. Stubborn. Chance.
And he that holith a quarel agayn right,
Holdys his purpos stiburum agayn reason.
Lydgate’s Minor Poems, p. 168.

STIBILLE. A carpenter’s tool. “Bipennis, bidens, a stybble,” Nominale MS.

STICH. (1) A sheaf of corn. Decon.
(2) A small inclosure. Cornv.
(3) Sliche in Chester Plays, i. 47, is probably an error for sliche, slimy mud.

STICHALL. This term, which in some places has bub prefixed to it, appears to be a word of reproach, used to children principally by their parents, when they are doing something wrong, and are in the way, or when they are heedless and inattentive to something that has been told them, e.g. “Get out of the way, you bub-stichal;” and, “what a young stichall he must be to bring such a message!” Ms. Gloss. of Line. by the Rev. J. Adcock. The term occurs in the old play of Lady Alimony, quoted by Nares.

STICHEL. To eat too much. North.

STEICHEWORT. The herb lingua axis. It occurs in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

STICHING. A third year perch.

STICK. (1) A term of reproach, as “you are a pretty stick.” A clergyman is called a good or bad stick according as he has a good or bad delivery. Warw.
(2) A strike among workmen. North.
(3) A timber-tree. West.
(4) To cut a beast’s throat. Var. dial.
(5) A lot of twenty-five eels.
(6) “Stykyng or tukkyng up of clothys, sacciannatio,” Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 164.

STICK-AND-BAIL. Trap-ball. Oxon.

STICK-AND-LIFT. When a person is poor and has nothing beforehand, they say such a one is at stick and lift, that is, lives from hand to mouth. Lincl.

STICKER. A stick used for stopping a waggon ascending a hill. Heref.

STICKING-PIECE. The part of an animal’s neck where the butcher sticks it. North.
STICKING-PLACE. A fixed place. The phrase occurs in Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 7. Which flower out of my hand shall never pass, But in my harte shall have a sticking-place. Proctor’s Gorgious Gallery, 1578, rep. p. 182.

STICKINGS. The last of a cow’s milk.

STICKLE. (1) To tickle. Var. dial.
(2) A shallow in a river where the water, being confined, runs with violence. Somerset. The term is applied to the violence and rapidity of the stream in the following passage: When they came thither, the river of the Shenin, which inbrotheth and runneth round about the citie, they found the same to be so deeppe and stiffe that they could not passe over the same. Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 37.

(3) To stick firmly to anything. Lance.
(4) To part combatants. “I styckyll betwene wrasteners or any folkes that prove mastres, to se that none do other wrong, or I parte folkes that be redy to fyght,” Falsgrave.

(5) Illicit. Stickle busy, very officious.
(6) Steep. Devon.
(7) Frigate; amazement. Camb.
(8) The current below a waterfall. West.

STICKLE-BACK. The pricklyback. Var. dial.

STICKLE-BUTT. Headlong. North.

STICKLER. (1) A person who presides at a backadow or singlestick, to regulate the game; an umpire; a person who settles disputes.
Come, niver mine the single-sticks, Tha thoppin or the stickiter; You don’th want now o’ a brawken head, Nor jithy soott o’ tikkler! Inshall of Tom Goul.

(2) A small officer who cut wood for the priory of Inchester within the king’s parks of Clarendon. Blount.


STICKLY. Rough; prickly. North.

STICKS. Furniture. Camb.

STICKS-END. The unburnt end of a stick from the fire. Dorset.

STICKY-STACK. A boys’ game, running up the cut part of a haystack to try who can put in a stick the highest. North.

STID. (1) Place. See Stede. She yede into a fer centre, Ther no man knew hir pryvety, Nor fro what stid she come. MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 45. And for that odur Edward love, Thou shalt sitte here above, In stidde alle of the krynge. MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 54. Non wonder hafe sow thereof, My will hit was l-wise, For I will kepe that like stide, That in my ward now is. MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 78.

(2) Qu. an error for did?
In Chame fair streams stid gently swim, And naked bathe each curios limb. Randolph’s Poems, 1643, p. 126.

STIDDEN. Stood. North.

STIDDY. An anvil. Var. dial.

STIE. (1) A lane. (A.-S.)
The scherei made to seeke Notyngham Bothe be strete and styre, And Robyn was in mery Scherwode As hit se lef on lynde. MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 131. East thou I come in any sty, And cropped jerus of corne the by. MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 145.

(2) To ascend. (A.-S.)
A shadowe of the erthe riseth sonc, And sithe up above the moons. MS. Land. 793, f. 98.

STIFADRE. A stepfather.
I schel the telie allodore, Beten ichave me stifardre, Roes of Hamton, p. 90.


(2) Suffocating vapour. Northumb. Moor has the adjective stiffy, stifling.

STIFF. (1) Proud. Var. dial.
(2) Rich; wealthy. North.
(3) A ladder. Yorkish.
(4) Pleased; fond of. North.
(5) A blacksmith’s anvil. Suffolk.
(6) Firmly; positively. Var. dial.

Two or three other came in and said she was by common fame accounted a witch. Wee found her guiltie, and she was condemnd to prison, and to the pillore, but stole stiffe in it that she was no witch. Gifford’s Dialogue on Witches, 1603.

(7) Strong; healthy; lusty. North. It constantly occurs in writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in the sense of brave. Someyme I was an archere good.

A stiffe and iche a stronge, I was committid the best archere, That was in mery Englonde. Robin Hood, i. 77.

STIFLE. A complaint in horses.
The horse is said to be stifled when the stiffing bone is removed from the place; but if it be not removed nor loosened, and yet the horse halteth by means of some grieve there, then we say that the horse is hurt in the stiffe, and not stifled. The stiffe cometh by means of some blow or some great straine, slipping or sliding. The signs be these. If he be stifled, the one bone will stick out farther than the other, and is apparant to the eye. Martin woldde have you to cure the stiffe in all points like unto the shoulder-plit, saving that the plus need not bee so long, because the stiffing place is not so broad as the shoulder, and standing in the stabel; lett him have a paterne with a ring on his forelegge, and thereunto fasten a cord, which cord must go about his necke, and let it be so much strained as it may bring his sore legge more forward than the other to kepe the bone from starting out. But if the horse bee but hurt in the stiffe with some stripe or straine, then the bone will not stand out, but perhaps the place may be swollen. The cure according to Martin is thus. First annoint the place with the ointment menionned before, every day
once the space of a fortnight, and if the horse amend not with this, then rowel him with a heauen rowel, or else with a quill, and let the neither hole be somewhat before the sore place, and clense the hole every daye by turning the rowel, continuing stil to anpoint the place with the ointment aforesaid, and that will make him whole.

Topesell's Four-FOOTED Beastes, 1607, p. 405.

STIPE. To ruin. Nor.

STIPLER. (1) A busybody. East.

(2) A severe blow, almost sufficient to deprive one of his senses. Norf.

STIGH-ROPE. A rope-ladder.

STIGITELE. To establish; to dispose.

And wele sho wend he sold be slane, and sortes, than war hir socor gane; But fast he stigheted in that stawr, and hastily him come socower.

West and Gavrin, 2941.

He commande Syr Cayous take kepe to those lordes, To stigitple the staryne mene, as therto statue askys.

Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 54.

STIGMATIC. Explained in the old dictionaries, "a person who has been branded with a hot iron for some crime." Metaphorically, a deformed or evil person.

For that prodigious bloody stigmatic
Is never call'd unto his kingly sight,
But like a comet he portendeth still
Some innovation, or some monstrous act.

Death of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon, p. 76.

STIIHE. A path, or lane.

Fogheles of heven and fisches of se,
That forthgone stithes of the se.


STIKE. (1) A verse, or stanza.

(2) To stick; to pierce. (A-S.)

STIKE-PILE. The herb stork's-bill.

STIKILLICHE. Piercingly. (A-S.)

Of hire fairest, saun saile,
He hadde in hert gret mervale;
On hire he lokid stikilliche,
And heo on him al outiliche.

Kyngh Alseaundor, 219.

STIKPYLE. The herb acus demyngs.

STILE. (1) To direct, as a gun.

(2) To iron clothes. Eanmorm.

(3) A narrow path; a road. York.

The Scoateis gaudeis might nothing gain,
For all that stumbilde at that stille.

Minot's Poemes, p. 5.

(4) The upright post in a wainscot to which the panels are fixed.

STILE-BOTE. Wood claimed of the lord, by an owner of lands, for making stiles.

STILETTO-BEARD. Among the numerous fashions in beards, cultivated to exceed by our ancestors, the short and pointed beard known as the stiletto was one of the most prominent, and is frequently referred to by our early writers. Taylor, the water-poet, in describing the beards of his time, mentions "some sharp, stiletto fashion, dagger like."

STILL. (1) A hill. Brewe.

(2) Constant; continual. Shak. "By still practice" Titus And. iii. 2; "the still piercing air," All's Well that ends Well, iii. 2.

STILL-AN-END. Commonly; generally. Shak. This phrase is still in use.

STILLATORIE. A still. (A-N.) Also, a place where distillations were performed.

STILLE. Quietly; with a low voice.

Nowt proude as Prechoures beth,
But preyen ful style.

Piee Ploughman, p. 473.

STILLECHE. Still. (A-S.)

Ac deth luteth in his scho,
Him stilliche to for-do.


Jhesu Cryste they thanked moche
And wente aynyn full stilliches.

MS. Cantab. F. ii. 38. f. 33.

STILLER. (1) The inside of an oven. This word occurs in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

(2) The piece of wood carried over a milkpail to balance it. Nor.

STILLID. Distilled. Distilling, distillation.

For the meselles, take the stillid water of trumitory, and dryne it two spousefulle therof atij. dayyes togedere, and they schulle never appere moro.


STILL-ROOM. The housekeeper's room.

STILL-SOW. A sly fellow. "A close, sly, lurking knave, a still sow, as we say," Florio, p. 9. "Still swine eat all the draft," Merry Wives, iv. 2. This proverb is still in use.

STILLY. Still; quiet; quietly.

Ac Arthur was wel stilly
With his folk neiglie hem bi.

Arthour and Merthin, p. 141.

The myniers wife bid rise water to make,
Stilly, for the milner should not wake,
The right way againe could she not take,
For the house was so wide.

The Milner of Abington, n. d.

STILO-NOVO. After the Roman Calendar had been reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582, English travelers writing from abroad were accustomed to date their letters stilo novo, and the term became a kind of cant one for anything reformed or new. "And so I leave you to your stilonevo," Beaumont and Fletcher.

STILT. The handle of a plough. Nor.

STILLED. Covered with dirt to a considerable height, or in a great degree. Stockings are said to be stilled, when new footings have been added to the original leggings. Lin.

STILTS. Crutches. Eas.

STIM. To ram down tightly. Derb.

STIMBLE. Mingere. Norf.

STIME. A particle, or ray of light.

Wherewith he blinded them so close,
A stime they could not see.

Robin Hood, l. 111.

They are sase sunny and fur'd up some time,
I can nut leak at leet nor see a stime.

A Yorkshir Dialgue, 1697, p. 49.

STIMEY. Dim-sighted. Nor.

STIMMER. A piece of iron used to ram down powder for blasting rocks, &c.

STIN. To groan. York.

STINE. A sty in the eye. Lin.

STING. To thatch a stack. Nor.
STINGER. The sting of an insect. West. It is sometimes called a stinge.

STINGO. Strong beer or ale. The Yorkshire Stingo is the name of a celebrated inn in the suburbs of London.

Such stingo, nappy, pure ale they had found:
Let's loose no time, said they, but drink a round.

*The Praise of Yorkshire Ale*, 1697, p. 29.

STINGUISH. To extinguish.

STINGY. (1) Ill-tempered. Var. dial.

(2) Piercing, as the wind. Norf.

STINK-A-PUSS. A term of contempt.

STINKERD. A stinking fellow. A term of reproach. “A stinkard, homo fœtidus,” Coles. For now the stinkards in their treafull weaths, Bepelted me with home, with stones, and laths.

*Taylor’s Works*, 1630, ii. 145.

He must be honyed and come over with Gentle Reader, Courteous Reader, and Learned Reader, though he have no more gentility in him than Adam had (that was but a gardner), no more civility than a tartar, and no more learning than the most errant stinkard. Morgan’s *Pharmæ Britannicum*, p. 29.

STINKERS. A sort of bad coal.

STINK-IRON. The stinking fungus.

STINK-TRAP. A small circular plate of iron, joined to a hollowed half sphere of the same material, made for covering the top of a drain to keep out any offensive smell.

STINT. A limited number of cattle gait in common pasture. Craven.


STINTE. (1) To stop. (A.-S.) To blow the stint, i. e. the check or stop to the hounds. Still in use as a substantive, a limit, or *quantity; a limited quantity.*

And when heo bynyeth and seyth no more,
Yet thou synt heo uceleth lore,
Thence spck to byre on thys wysce,
And say, take the gode avyse.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A.* ii. f. 137.

The litel boye stint nought
Till the horse was home brought;
Thereof wiste the clerkes nought,
For soth as yow saith.

*The Miller of Abington*, n. d.

He toke hur abowte the myddelle smalle,
And layd hur dounne upon the grene,
Twys or thrys he served hur soo withalle,
He wolde nat stynyt yet as y wene.

*MS. Rawel. C.* 258.

Then Robin he hasted over the plain,
He did neither stint nor lin,
Until he came unto the church,
Where Allin should keep his wedding.

Robin Hood, II. 49.

The byschop stynyt in that stowide.

*MS. Cantab. F.* ii. 30, f. 47.

1 He drewe hys swyde; or he stynye
Hys hedd he smoote of at a dynte.

*MS. Cantab. F.* ii. 38, f. 173.

(2) The purr, or sea-lark. According to Moor, a species of plower. “The stint, or junco; it is a kind of a sea-lark, with a straight, long, slender bill, and black; the legs long, of a dusky or blackish colour, with a tincture of green,” Holme, ii. 279.

STINTED. In foal, as a mare. West.

STINTLESS. Without stopping; ceaseless.

There he performed victorious conquering;
His life was nothing else but relentless passion.

*Rowland’s Betraying of Christ*, 1598, Sig. E Iv.

STIOLING. Perishing from cold.


STIR. (1) He has plenty to stir on with, i. e. he is immensely rich. North.

(2) A crowd. Norf.

(3) Very hard wood. Somerst.

STIR-ABOUT. Oatmeal and dripping mixed together and stirred about in the frying-pan. Wilbrham, p. 80, calls it “a hasty pudding.”

STIRACKES. The Sabceans, by reason of the continual use of mirrhe and frankinsens, grow to a loathing of that savour: for remedy of which anoyance, they perfume their houses by burning stirracks in goats skins. And thus much for the several parts of a goat.

*Tophet’s Four-Footed Beast*, 1697, p. 239.

STIRE. (1) To stir; to move; to slip. (A.-S.)
If I salde stined mi fote be,
Thi merci, Laverd, helped me.


That thorne no blaste of tempation,
Oure hertes be stirreide nothyer up no doun.

*MS. Harl. 2290*, f. 4.

(2) To steer; to direct. *Skelton.*

STIREHOUSE. A storehouse.

In rainy weather they are whiter a great deal then at other times, unleas he be when they couple together, for then they appear very red. I my selfe about the middac of April, did once open a thicke female worme, and within the flesh I found a certain receptacle ringed round about, and filling up the whole cavity of the body, having a thinn membrane or coate enclozing it, and in this aforesaid stirhouse the earth which she had fed on, and where with she was susteyned, was held and contained. Her egges were found to bee in a safe place above the receptacle, next to the mouth, there were many of them on a heape together, being all of a whitish colour.


STIRKE. To become stiff with cold. “Clyngyne or styryke, rigeo,” Pr. Parv.


STIROP. A stirrup.

A levedy ad my love leyt, the bole began to belle,
The cokeu ad the kite kete, the doge is in the wolfe;
Stod y in my stirp streyt, l-shok out of the schelle.


STIRPE. A race; a family.

Of whiche malady, because it was straung and rare to the phisicians of England, he at the kynges manoure of Grenewiche desceded, leyngye one somme behynde hym to contynue his stirpe and fannel.

*Hall, Henry* VII, f. 55.

STIRRIDGE. Commotion. *Devon.*

STIRRING. (1) Amongst husbandmen, the second thilt or fallow called stirring.” Florio, p. 273. Markham explains it “the second ploughing for barley.”
(2) A bustle; a merry-making. *North.*

**STIRRING-POT.** "A long strong iron pot, with an handle about two yards; with it being red hot, is stirred the muddle and lead together in melting pots, till they be well incorporated," Holme, 1688.

**STIRROW.** A basty-pudding. *Chesh.*

**STIRRUP-CUP.** A parting cup taken on horseback before leaving a stirrup-glass. Boy, lead our horses out when we get up. We'll have with you a merry stirrup-cupp." *Praise of Yorkshire Ale,* 1697, p. 27.

**STIRRUP-HOSE.** "Stirrup-hose, chaussettes à estrier; the stirrup of the hose, l'estrier de la chaussette," Howell, 1660, sect. 33. Holme mentions "large stirrup hose, or stockings, two yards wide at the top, with points through several i-lot holes, by which they were made fast to the petticock-breechies by a single row of pointed ribbons hanging at the bottom."

**Grose** has *stirrups,* a kind of buskins. *Stirrup-stockings,* Coles.

**STIRRUP-LADDER.** A thatcher's short ladder holding to the roof with spikes. *West.*


**STIRRUPS.** "Rings or iron bands that binde the shanks of the wheele, which we call the stirrups of a wheele," Florio, p. 68.

**STIRRUP-VERSE.** A verse at parting. Must Megg, the wife of Batt, aged eighty, December first November thirteenth, seventy-three, Be cast, like common dust, into the pit, Without one line of monumental wit? One death's head duchess, or mortality-staff, With sense enough for church-yard ciphers, No stirrup-verse at grave before she go? Batt does not use to part at taverns so.

*Batt upon Batt,* seventh ed. p. 23.

**STIRT.** Started. *(A.-S.)*

And was about him to sien,
As other stirr him bituen.

*MS. Lincoln* and *Merlin,* p. 124.

Kay up *stir* and King Yder,
Afol foughten with swordes cler.

*Arthor and Merlin,* p. 144.

Methought thanne I stavte up anone,
And to the broke I ranne and gate a stone,
And to the eekowe hertly cast,
And for drede he byes away ful fast,
And gladde was I when that he was goo.


**STIRTANDE.** Starting; spirited. *Gascon.*

**STIRTELLEYS.** Quickly; immediately.

*Stirtelles* stervye one stervye with stivelc mene of armes,
Moun lufliche launce appone loftte stondes.

*Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln,* f. 91.

**STIR-UP-SUNDAY.** The twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity, the collect for that day beginning with the words stir up.

**STITCH.** (1) A contortion; a grimace.

(2) A narrow ridge of land. *Cumb.*

(3) A stack or bundle of ten sheaves of corn set up together in a field. *Devon.*

I be a come whine, Thomas, an I don't think I shall goo ta school again these summer. I shall be out amongst ye. I'll goo wi' ta mawy, an ta hâ makyn, an ta reapy—I'll come âter, an set up the stiches vor ye, Thomas. *West Country Dialogues.*

(4) A tailor. *Var. dial.*

(5) To go through stitch, i.e. to go through or accomplish completely. "Now wee are in, wee must goe through stich," Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631, sig. F. iii. "Passe-par-font, a resolute fellow, one that goes through-stitch with every thing hee undertakes, one whose courses no danger can stop, no difficulite stay," Cotgrave. "To go thorow-stitch with the work, opus peragere," Coles.

(6) Stop stitch while I put a needle in, a proverbial phrase applied to any one when one wishes him to do anything more slowly.

**STITCHBACK.** Strong ale. *South.*

**STITE.** As soon. *Yorksh.*

**STITELEYS.**

This is the wayre abowe the place, if any dyche may be mad, ther it shal be played; or elles that it be strongly barryd abowe, and lete nowhe over many styteleys be withinne the place.


**STITH.** (1) Ascendeth. *(A.-S.)*

Mon that thunchet he breketh armes,
That y-wis bytokneth harmes.

Mon that synth tren biowe ant bere,
Blokkneth wynnyng, ant no lere.

Mon that stith on tre an heb.


(2) A blacksmith's anvil. *(A.-S.)* Stithy is the most general form of the word. "Stythe for a smythe, enclume," *Palsgrave.*

As hit were dyntes of a stithi,
That smythes smyen in her smyith.


(3) Carbonic acid gas. *North.*

**STITHIE.** (1) Firm; strong; stiff. *"Stithie,* strong, stiff, ab As. stidh, stiff, hard, severe, violent, great, strong; *stithie cheese,* i.e. strong cheese," *Ray,* p. 45, ed. 1674.

The stremys are so styffe and stythes,
That many a manne ther losse thaire lyfe.

*Facetiae Philosophicae* A. L. 17, f. 142.

On stedes that were stithie and strong,
That riden together with schaftes long.

*Amsel and Amioun,* 1303.

A turnament that ches,
With knightes stithe on stede. *Sir Tristren,* p. 142.

(2) Hot; oppressive; stifing. *East.*

(3) To ascend, or climb. *Batman,* 1582.

**STITHOM.** Confusion; bustle. *Linc.*

**STIVART.** Place; station.

Love maketh moni mal with teres to wode:
Love hath his stivart by sti and by strete.

*App. to Comynes's Octavian,* p. 39.

**STIVE.** (1) A kind of hive made of straw used at cock-fights for putting the birds in to keep them warm. To be stived up, to be stifed up in a warm place.

(2) To push with poles. *Scot.*

(3) To walk energetically. *North.* Mr. Hunter says, to walk with affected statelines.

(4) Dust. *Var. dial.*

(5) Strong; muscular. *North.* *Stivest,* most strong or powerful.
And strengest upon my stede,
And stoutest under guided,
And lovelokest to loken on,
And lykyngest a beddo.  Piers Ploughman, p. 519.

(6) To shiver with cold.  Devon.


STIVEN. Sternness.  Grose.

STIVER. (1) To start up.  Devon.
(2) To exert one's self violently. "How he stivers through the mud." Sussex. To flutter.  Kent.
(3) A bristling of the hair.  West.
(4) A small Dutch coin.

Through thy protection they are monstrous thrivers,
Not like the Dutchmen in base doys and stivers.
Taylor's Workes, II. 3.

(5) To stiver about, to stagger.  Sussex.

STIVES. Stews, or brothels.

STIVING. Close; stifling.  Wors.

STIVOUR. A kind of bagpipe. Also, a player upon the stivour.  (A.-N.)

Ther were trumpes and fithelers,
And stivers and tabourers.

Organisters and gode stivous,
Minstrelis of mouthie, and mani dysour,
To glade tho brmcs blihe.
Cy of Wyrkes, p. 274.

STIVVEN. A road is said to be stivven up when so full of stow as to be impassable.

Norf.


STOACH. To make an impression on wet land, as oxen do in winter.  Sussex.

STOAK-IOLE. A round hole out of which the fire in the furnace proceeds.  Holme.

STOB. A small post. The gibbet post of the notorious Andrew Mills, in the bishopric of Durham, was called Andrew Mills' stob. To stob out, to demand or portion out land by stobs. It is also used in reference to spines or thorns that have pierced the flesh.  York.

STOBALL-PLAY. Aubrey, in his Nat. Hist. Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 347, gives the following account of this game:—"It is peculiar to North Wilts, North Gloucestershire, and a little part of Somerset, near Bath; they strike a ball stuffed very hard with quills, and covered with soke-leather as big as a ...... bullet, with a staffe commonly made of withy about three and a halfe feet long. Colemdowne is the place so famous and so frequented for stobball playing. The twife is very fine, and the rock freestone is within an inch and half of the surface, which gives the ball so quick a rebound. A stobball-ball is of about four inches diameter, stuffed very hard with quills, sowed into soke leather, and as hard as a stone. I do not hear that this game is used anywhere in England but in this part of Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire adjoining. They strike the ball with a great turned staff of about four feet long." So far Aubrey, which I have corrected by reference to the rough draft of this work in the Ashmolean Museum. See also Stowe's Survey of London, ed. 1720, b. i. p. 257. "A stow-ball, pila clavata," Coles.

STOBLE. Stubble. Palsgrave. "Stipula, a stoble and a stree," Medulla MS.

STOBWORT. The herb oxys, or sorrel. "Wood sorrell or stubwoort," Gerard, p. 1030.

STOCHE. A stab. Yorks.

STOCK. (1) The udder. Kent.
(2) A root. (3) To root up. West.
(4) Strong; muscular. I. of Wight.
(5) A stocking. Shak.
(6) At cards, when part of the cards only is used, the remainder was called the stock.

(7) The same as Stockado, q. v.

(8) The back of a grate. Var. dial.

(9) To peck, as a bird. Heref.

(10) To strike and wrench with an axe having a flat end. West.

(11) Cattle. Var. dial.

STOCKADO. A thrust in fencing. "A stoe-cite, with a thrust or stoccoad," Florio.

STOCK-CARD. A large wooden instrument used for carding wool.

STOCKED. Confined. Chaucer.

Roges and vagabonds are often stocked and whipped; scolds are ducked upon euckinestoole in the water. Harrison, p. 188.

STOCKEL. An old pollard tree. Heref.

STOCKENED. Stopped in growth. Linic.

STOCKERS. Persons employed to fell or grub up trees. West. See Stock (3).

STOCKING-IRON. An implement used for grubbing weeds up.

STOCK-MILL. A fulling-mill. Glove.

STOCKPORT-COACH. A horse with two women riding sidewise upon it. North.

STOCKS. (1) A wooden prison for the legs, used in villages as a punishment for petty offences. They may still be seen in many places, though generally disused. They are introduced upon the stage in the old play of Hick Scorer, and in King Lear. The Worces-ter Journal of Jan. 19th, 1843, informs us that this old mode of punishment was recently revived at Stratford-on-Avon for drunkenness, and a passer-by asking a fellow who was doing penance how he liked it, the reply was—"I burnt the first man as ever were in the stocks, so I don't care a farthing about it." Holme describes the stocks, "a prison or place of security to keep safe all such as the constable finds to be night-walkers, common drunkards and swearsers, that have no money, and such like; also petty thieves, strippers of hedges, robbers of hen-roosts, and light-fingered persons, who can let none of their masters or mistresses goods or cloaths lye before them; also wandering rogues, gipsies, and such as love begging better than labour."

And twenty of the odur ay in a pyt,
In stokkes and feturs for to sytt.

Ms. Can. ii. 58, f. 233.

And if from the stocks I can keep out my feet,
I fear not the Compter, King's Bench, nor the Fleet.

Academy of Compliments, 1671, p. 281.
STOKER. A man employed to stir and attend to the fire in a brewery, &c. Var. dial.
STOKY. Close, or sultry. North.
STOLDRED. Stealth. Kent.
STOLE. (1) A stool. A.-S.) There was a weaver's instrument called the stole.
(2) Part of the ecclesiastical habit, worn about the neck. A.-N.)
Set the won te stole or fanone,
When thou art in the canone,
Passe forth wythowten turne,
But that thou moste rewe yere.
MS. Cotton, Claud. A. ii. f. 150.

(3) Robe of royalty. Weber.
(4) A kind of packing-chest for robes and clothes.
We still have "groom of the stole." See Privy Purse Expenes of Elyz. of York, p. 45.
(5) To drink; to swallow. Norf.
STOLEN. "Stolen things are sweet," an old proverb still in common use.
From busie cooks we love to steal a bit
Behind their backs, and that in corners eat.
Nor need we here the reason why entreat,
All know the proverb, stolen bread is sweet.
History of Joseph, ii. d.

STOLKY. Wet and miry. Gloce.
STOLNE. Stolen. A.-S.)
Then sende Joseph after men that sayd
That they were wycked men, that after that here
Lorde hadde made men wel at ese, haddon stolne his
Coupe that he loived most.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 45.

STOLPE. A post, or stulp. North.
The cradle have to five stolpes, three at the head,
And two at the feet, and the king's arms on the middle stolpe, and all the other stolpes with other arms,
And well carpeted all about, with a pane thereon of cloth of gould turret with ermins.
Obligations and Regulations, p. 197.

STOLSY. To walk in the dirt. Beds.
STOLT. Strong; stout. Sussex.
STOLY. Dirty; disorderly. Suffol.
STOM. (1) The instrument used to keep the malt in the vat. North.
(2) A large branch of a tree. Beds.
STOMACH. (1) Pride; hauteur.
(2) To bear, or put up with. Var. dial.
(3) Anger. (4) To resent. East. Both these senses are used by early writers.
To stick in the stomach, i. e. to remember with anger.
STOMACHFUL. Stubborn. Also, angry.
STOMACHY. Proud; haughty; irritable; easily offended. Var. dial.
STOMAGER. "Curet, breastplate, or stomager, thorax," Hulcet, 1552.
STOMBEDER. To confound; to confound. Salop.
STOMMBLED. The same as Poached, q. v.
STOMMEAR. A stumbler. Fr. Pars.
STOMPEY. To stump; to walk. Var. dial.
STONAGE. Any heap of stones. Stonehenge is so called by the country people.

STONAS. An entire horse. Suffolk.
STONAYE. To confound; to astonish.
Whene any strittis to stale, stusse shame the better,
Ore thel wille be stonayed et stroayed in gose straite
londes, Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73.
He was so stonyed of that dente,
That nygh he had his lyff rente.

Richard Coer de Lion, 421.

And soche a strok to Befyse he lente,
That he was stonyed of that dytne.

MS. Cantab. Pf. ii. 38, f. 129.

STONCHIDE. Stopped.
And the wynde stonchade and blew no more,
And the meyt turnde into a brytt cloude.


STONCROP. The plant crassula minor.

STOND. "Stonde a vessell, they have none,"
Palsgrave, 1530, subst. f. 67.

Hweer is thi bred and thin ale,
Thi tunne and thine stonde ?


STONDBAND-FIGNAIDE. Is thus described in an early and curious poem on cookery:
Fyrst play thy water with hony and salt.

Grynde blanchyd almonds, I wot thou shalle;
Thurg a streynour thou shalt hony streyne,
With the same water that is so clene:
In sum of the water stepe thou shalle
Whyle brede crustcs to alye hit whithalle.
Then take figs and grynde hony wyle,
Put hom in pot, so have thou celo.
Then take brede, with mylke hit streyne
Of almonds that be white and clene.
Cast in the figgs that ar f-grynde,
With powder of pepper that is tho kynde;
And powder of canel, in grete lordys house,
With sugr or hony thou may hit slowe.
Then take almonds cloven in twen,
That fryid ar with oyle; and set with wyn
Thy dishe, and foyrysh hit thon nyght
With powder of gyngr that is so bryst;
And serve hit forth, as I spake theenne,
And set hit hit in salo before, &c.

Ms. S. Anne 1936, pp. 91, 92.

STONDE. To stand; to remain. (A.-S.)

No nun in chyrche stonde schal,
Ny leue to pyler ny to wal.

Ms. Cott. Cudig. A. ii. f. 130.

STONDEnde. Standing.
Thorow syte of hem misturned were,
Stondende as stonis here and there.

Goest, Ms. Soc. Antigi, 134, f. 41.

STOND-HORSE. "Stond horse, naturel,"
Palsgrave, subst. f. 67.

STONDLE. A hearing-tub. Norf.

STONE. (1) A gun-flint.
(2) In composition, signifying quite; as stone-blind, quite blind; stone-cold, stone-dead, stone-still, &c.
Still in use.

Ever salt Percyvelle stone-stille,
And spakke nthynge hir tille,
Tille scho hatte sayde alle hir willu,
And spakke lesse ne mare.

Perceval, 841.

STONE-AX. A stone-worker’s axe.

STONE-BOW. A crossbow for shooting stones.

STONE-BURNISHER. A stone used for polishing and making bright a piece of silver or gold. Holme, 1688.

STONE-CHAT. The wheatear. North.

STONE-HATCH. The ring-plover. Norf.

STONE-HONEY. Honey hardened and candied white like sugar. Also called corn-honey.


STONE-JARS. Large jugs are so called, though composed of earthenware. Hunter. Forby has stone ware, old-fashioned earthenware of a dusky white or greyish colour.

STONE. Made of stone. West.

STONE-SPITCHIL-DIKE. A raised earthen dike, faced with stones. North.

STONE-WEED. Knot-grass. Suffolk.

STONGEN. To stab; to pierce. (A.-S.)
They ben y-sewed with whight sileke,
And semes ful quynte,
Y-stongen with stiches
That stareth as sylyer.

Pier Ploughman, p. 483.

STONE. A shock of corn. "Dioscorde degerbes, sheaves of corn set tenne and tenne heape; halfo-thraws of tenne sheaves appece; ten sheaved stonks or shocks of corn,"
Cotgrave, 1632.

STONNORD. The herb stonecrop.

STONT. Standoned. (A.-S.)

In the myndel the chynde stont,
As he ys folowed in the font.

Ms. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 129.

Thay ston stilly a stonde;
Thay putt up pawslyons romlo.

Ms. Lincolni A. l. 17, f. 131.

STONY-HARD. The plant corn-gromwell.

STOO. A stool. Lanc.


STOOK. (1) A sort of stile beneath which water is discharged. Somert.

(2) A shock of corn. North.
Lesly having instantly ordered to raise the country for the Perlant, under the command of Col. Lawson and Col. Chomly, marched the next day towards Newcastle. The corn was then all in the stook: and Lesly knew well that if he had stayed to beggar the town, he might have taken it within a few weeks.

Tullie’s Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle, p. 7.

(3) The remains of a pillar of coal after it has been riven by a board. Newc.

(4) To stoop the head. North.

STOOL. (1) To ramify, as corn. Var. dial.
(2) To plough; to cultivate. York.

STOOL-BALL. An ancient game at ball, played by both sexes. According to Dr. Johnson, it is a play where halls are drawn from stool to stool. See a further notice in Strutt, p. 97. In Lewis’s English Presbyterian Eloquence, p. 17, speaking of the tenets of the Puritans, he observes that “all games where there is any hazard of loss are strictly forbidden; not so much as a game at stool-ball for a Tansay, or a cross and pyle for the old penny at a reckoning, upon pain of damnation.” This quotation is given by Brand, in his Pop. Antiq. The following is from Herrick’s Hesperides, 1648, p. 280:

At stool-ball, Lucia, let us play
For sugar-cakes and wine;
Or for a tangle let us play,
The lose be thine or mine.
If thou, my deere, a winner be
At trundling of the ball,
The wager thou shalt have, and me,
And my misfortunes all.

Poor Robin, in his Almanack for 1677, in his
Observations on April, opposite the 16th and 17th, Easter Monday and Tuesday, says,—

Young men and maids,
Now very brisk,
At barley-break and
Stool-ball brisk.

Brande’s Popular Antiquities, 1. 105.

Jem. Ay, and at stool-ball too, sir; I’ve great luck at it. Ward. Why, can you catch a ball well? Jem. I have caught two in my lap at one game.

Middleton’s Works, iv. 507.

When health and weather both invite,
At stool-ball to play for our delight.

Tha Pleasant Journal, 1703.

STOOL-OF-FICE. A close-stool.

And as of one part of a tree a chaire of state may be made, and of another part a carved image, and of a third part a stowge of office; so men, being compounded and composed all of one mould and mettle, are different and disconsomnt in states, conditions, and qualities.

Taylor’s Works, l. 144.

STOOLS. The roots of copse, or heddgewood cut down nearly to the ground. Var. dial.

“T o go a stooling, signifieth to be employed in woods, generally without the owner’s leave, in cutting up such decayed stools, or stumps, or moors, for fuel,” MS. Devon. Gl.

STOOL’S-FOOT. To lay the stool’s-foot in water, means to make great preparation for receiving a guest. Est.

STOOL-TERRAS. To set turfs two and two, one against the other, to be dried by the wind. West.

STOON. A stou. (A.S.)

Our Lord wroth it himselfe
In stoone, for it stedfast was,
And stoune shold evere.

Piers Ploughman, p. 326.

STOOP. (1) To fall, or pounce upon, as a hawk on the wing does upon his prey.
(2) To steep; to macerate. West.
(3) A post, or stulp. North.
(4) A drinking cup; a pitcher. Still in use in the latter sense.
(5) A barrel; a beer-vessel. Northumb.
(6) To tilt a cask. South.

STOR. (1) To rise up in clouds, as smoke, dust, fallen lime, &c. Yorksh.
(2) To stir, or move actively. West.
(3) A sufficient quantity of yeast for a brewing. See Forby’s East Anglia, p. 329.

STOOREY. A mixture of warm beer and oatmeal stirred up with sugar. North.

STOOTH. To thall and plaster. North.

STOP. (1) To cover; to hide. “A hassocke or mat to stop a privy with,” Florio, p. 84.
(2) A small well-bucket. Norf.
(3) To poke; to thrust; to place. North.
(4) To fasten a feather to the wing of a hawk in place of a broken one.
(5) The same as Stab, q.v.

STOP-DICE. A kind of false dice, mentioned in Palsgrave’s Acolastus, 1540. Chapman alludes to stop-cater-trays.

STOPED. Stopped; advanced. (A.S.)

STOP-GLAT. A make-shift; a substitute.

STOPLESS. A portable wooden stopper for the mouth of an oven. North.

STOPPE. (1) To stuff. Pegge.
(2) A bucket, or milking-pail. Still in use in Norfolk. The holy-water stoppe was a vessel containing holy-water placed near the entrance of a church, and was sometimes made of lead.

STOPPER. A person at tennis, football, and other games, who stops the balls.

STOPPING. Honey laid so long in the cells that it has become bad and hard.

STOPPING-PAN. Then stop the vessel with a little hogs-greas, and then take on the shoes, and turpentine molten together, and laid upon a little flax, and cram the place where you did let him blood hard with tow, to the intent it may be surely stopt. Then fill both his feet with hogs grease, and bran fried together in a stopping pan, so hot as is possible. And upon the stopping, clap a piece of leather, or else two splints to keepe the stopping.

Topset’s Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 400.

STOPPINGS. A barrier of plank, brick, or stone, filling up an excavation to give direction to a current of air in a coal mine.

STOPPLE. (1) The stopper of a bottle, &c.
(2) But that yt lackes a stoppello
Take thee heare my well [fayer] bottell,
For it will houldte a good pottil,
In faith, I can geve thee no more,

Chester Plays, l. 142

But both your sisters and your child
Provided well for this,
Their tubbs can never leake,
Because the stopple there is.

MS. Poems, temp. James I.

(2) The stalk of a pipe; the tufts of straw used in thatching stacks. West.


And thaur haubert and ys color, that mere nothing soule.

He smot of ys heved as lytlyhe as yt were a lute stoppelo.

Rob. Gloucester’s Chronicale, p. 223.

STOP-RODS. Are explained by Carr, “the wattling of the shafts of a mine.” North.

STOP-SHORD. A stop-gap. Somerset.

STOPWOUR. The herb Alleluja.

STORBET. Disturbed. (A.S.)

Hast thou be slowe to Goddes seruys,
Or storbet hyt by any wyse.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 140.

STORE. (1) Strong; powerful; large. (A.S.)
Tyrwhitt, iv. 253, was apparently unacquainted with this meaning of the term.

On a grene hille he sawe a tree,
The savyr of hyt was strong and store.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 49.

Fra sa mekille a manne and sa store
Had they never sene before.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 125.

For Sir Anlaf, the king of Danmark,
With an ost store and stark,
Into Inglond is come.

With fifteen thousand kynges of priss,
Alle this lond thai strouen y-wis,

And mafi a toun han none.

Gy of Warwike, p. 363.

The king and his men likane
Wend thurwilh to have bene slane,
So blew it stor with svete and ryn.

Ysenthe and Gawin 1297.
(2) Anything laid up for use. (3) To tell no store of a thing, to consider it of no use or importance. Chaucer.

(4) A receptacle for any articles.

(5) To stock, or furnish. (A.-N.)

(6) The plant Libanum Olibanum, according to MS. Sloane 5, f. 6, xv. Cent.

(7) Store is no store, an old phrase meaning that things stored up cause no harm.

Mulpety thy medcyns my more and more,
For wyse men done buy store ye no more.


This is the cause, sir, that I judged it so vile,
Bycause it is so common in talking every while;
For plente is not defitute, as the common saying is.
No, nor store is no store, perceive you this.

Record of Gwendu of Ardua, 1570.

(8) Number; quantity.

Others were sovi, whose crimes rose to that store
As they deserv'd death twenty times before.

Brookhewett's Law of Drinking, 1617, p. 78.

(9) To move; to stir.

Loke ye store not of that stedd,
Whetour be ye quye or dedd.

MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 39, f. 191.

STORE-PIGGS. Pigs nearly full grown.

STORGIN. A sturgeon. Nominale MS.

That made the eithe and the planettes seyn
And in the see the storgyn.

MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 170.

STORIAL. Historical; true. (A.-N.)

STORKEN. (1) To gain strength. Cumb.

(2) To cool; to stiffen. North.

STORKING. Some kind of bird. "Praedator,
a storkern," Nominale MS.

STORK'S-BILL. "Stork's bill, to storken,
Proper to fat growing cold, and so hard," Hallamshire Gl. p. 124.

STORM. (1) To seold; to be angry. East.

(2) A shower. Wilt.

(3) A fall of snow. Also, a long continued frost. North. To be stormed, i.e. to be starred with cold.

STORM-COCK. The missel thrush. North.

STORMING-THE-CASTLE. A kind of scagame mentioned in Peregrine Pickle, ch. 16.

STORM-STAID. Detained on a journey on account of a storm. North.

STORQUE.
Rip up each vein and shew of my storgyn,
Anaumise him, searching every entraile.

The Museus Lpongus, 1643, p. 46.

STORVE. To die. (A.-S.)

My song shalle not thys day storne,
Be Seynt Thomas that ye shalle serve.

MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 30, f. 135.

Ther-while Ypocras, with a kniff,
Binom that schild his sweete Ilf;
And let him bire sikerliche,
As he were stovven sodalynche.

The Seynt Sages, 1196.

STORVING. Slaying; killing. (A.-S.)

Betwene the barons and the king
Ayt to be no stowring. MS. Cantab. Fr. v. 48, f. 106.

STORY. A falsehood. Var. dial.

STORY-POSTS. The upright timbers reaching from the top to the bottom of a story in a building of carpenter's work. Willson.

STOT. (1) A young ox. North. "Stotte, boe-
vean," Palsgrave. Tyrwhitt thinks Chaucer uses the term for stot, a stallion. "Stot
hors, caballus," Pr. Varv. f. 165.

And saide thaire fere was fro thame redevede,
Certs, sir, us es noghte leyde

A stote unto youre plowge!

Isambard, 92.

(2) To rebound, as a ball. North.

STOTAYE. To stumble; to stammer.

Than he stotaye for made, and alle his streghe folytz,
Lokes up to the lyfte, and alle his lyre chaunges.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 57.

Un-comly in cloystra. I croule ful of care,
I loke as a Jurdeyn, and listne til my lare,
The song of the cleofale. do me syken sare,
And sitte stotian on a song. a moneth and mare.

Relig. Antig. i, 291.

STOTCH. To poach land; "the cattle have stocht the field," that is, covered it with their footmarks. Kent.

STOTE. A kind of weasel. The polecat is called a stote in Somersethshire.

STOTEDE. Remained; rested?

Anone to the forest they found,
There they stoteed a stound;
They pyght pavenouns round,
And lodgge that nygght.

Degrevant, 226.

STOTER. To stumble. North.

STOTYE. Cunning; stratagem. Will. Werv.

STOTIE. The slay of a weaver's lom. Also, a post or upight of a wall.

STOT-PLOUGH. A plough drawn by stots.

Mr. Hutchinson, in his History of Northumber-
land, speaking of the dress of the sword-dancers at Christmas, adds: Others, in the same kind of gay artire, draw about a plough, called the stot-plough, and when they receive the gift make the exclama-
tion Largess! but if not required at any house for their appearance, they draw the plough through the pavement and raise the ground of the front in fur-
rows. I have seen twenty men in the yoke of one plough. He concludes thus: The stot-plough has been conceived by some to have no other derivation than a mere rural triumph, the plough having ceased from its labour. Brand's Popular Antiquities, l. 209.

STOT-TUESDAY. The first Tuesday which occurs after the 27th of October.

STOTTY. Gritty, as soil is. West.

STOU. A place, or seat. (A.-S.)

On stow os thou stode,
Thou rescest the under rode.

Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 96.

STOUD. A young colt. West.

STOUDIE.
Of alleoure riche clothes tid us never a shroude,
Whose hath don for Godes love, he may be ful stowae.

Walter Mapes, Appendix, p. 349.

STOUK. (1) The handle of a pail. Also, a drinking-cup with a handle. North.

(2) To raise a steam. North.

(3) A stock or heap of anything.

STOUN. (1) Stolen. North and Scot.

(2) To smart with pain.

Ah, Nan, steeketh windeboard and mak it dark,
My neen are wara sair, they stow and wark.

A Yorkshire Dialogue, 1697, p. 49.

STOUND. (1) To beat severely. East.

(2) To ache; to smart with pain. North.

(3) To long for; to pine for. If carrots or any
other food of which horses are very fond are given to them for a short time, and then withheld, they are said to stound for them. Early in the spring cows stound for grass.

(4) A wooden vessel for small beer.

(5) A moment, or short time. (A.S.) Still in use, according to Forby and Moor.

Heven blys that alle schulle wynne, Schyldye us fro dely synne, And graunte us the blys of heynv!
Yf ye wylle a stonde wynne, Of a story wylye begynne, That grauczys ye to nevyn.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 71.

Then seyde the kyng that ylke stonde, Me thynkyth that was Sir Roger hounde, That wente wyth hym tho.
When the quene was flamed owt of my londe; Syr, they seyde, we undurstonde
For sothe that hyt ys soo! MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

Thei shal be fede with deth that stonde, The prophette it salth that here is founde.
MS. Addit. 11305, f. 96.

For thi thay named [hym] that stonde, Knightes of the table rownde.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.

In what place they schal be founde, I schal yow telle at the stonde.

(6) Stunned. Speareus.

(7) To astound, or astonish. East.

They take also their name of the word mase and therefe, or master thefe if you will, because they often stound and put such persons to their shifts in townes and villages, and are the principall causes of their apprehension and taking.

Harrison's Description of England, p. 231.

(8) To beat a drum. North.

STOUNDEMELE. By short spaces of time; by degrees; every moment. (A.S.)

Syn ye were first unto your make y-knyt, Wel han ye kept your chamber of prevé; For hardly may no mane sey a yet, That with your boile hefeyed hym ye.
And now cometh age, foo to your beauté, And stelyngly it wasteth stounde-mele.

MS. Fairfax 16.

And every day, withoute wordes moo, Stoundemale from the heven aboven, Goddis angell come to and fro.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 30, f. 44.

Stoundemale from the heven adown Goddis angell cam to and fro.


STOUPE. (1) To bend; to stoop. (A.S.) Also, to stoop as a hawk does.

For now she loves to lyve of chaung, And stoupe to every prayer; So he that wyll cach her
Had neede for to wache her, Or els she wyll sore away. MS. Ashmole 48.

(2) To give up. A cant term.

STOUPINS. Steppings, or holes made by the feet of cattle. North.

STOUR. (1) Dust. North.

(2) Harsh; deep-toned. Yorks.

STOURE. (1) Battle; conflict. (A.S.)

Meys wu now for yowre sake, Agyunate thy kyune to stonde in stoure.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 190.

Tromowyre wolde nevyr have reste, But bare hym boldely to the beste,
That was moost of honore;
To yike a prynce he was prest, Hons and man dowe he caste,
So styre he hym in that stoure.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.

He es stalwurthe in stoures,
By sayne Martyn of Towres.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.

(2) Great; severe. Arch. xxx. 413.

(3) Stiff; inflexible. East. "Stoure, rude as course clothe is, gros," Palsgrave.

(4) Palsgrave has, "Stowre of conversacyon, estourdy," adj. f. 96.

(5) A stake. Still in use.

And if he wille nogte do soo, I salle lathe hym witt that ye salle sende a grete powere to his cite, and byrne it up stikke and stoures.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 41.

(6) The round of a ladder; the stave in the side of a waggion.

(7) Time. Whilom while Venus' son did seek a bower To sport with Psyche, his desired dear,
He chose her chin, and from that happy stoure He never stints in glory to appear.

Greene's Works, ii. 231.


STOUT. (1) Tall. Somereul.

(2) The gad-fly; a gnat. West.

Not all tha nasty stouts could wake
En vrom is happy sleep,
Nor enmets thick, nor viles that buz,
An on iz hons da crew.

Ballad of Jerry Nutty.


STOUTE. To be disobedient to? For no man ful comunely
Beeceth a wyfe of foly,
But there the wyfe ys aboute
The gode man for to stoute.

MS. Harl. 1791, f. 20.

Lewed man, thou shalt cursiny doute, And to thy prest thou shalt nat stoute.

MS. Harl. 1791, f. 72.

STOUTY. Stout. Skelton.

STOVEN. Young shoot from the stump of a tree after it has been felled. North.

STOVENNED. Split; cracked. Yorks.

STOVER. (1) Fodder for cattle; provisions. "Assen and maylyn with heore stoveris," Kyn Alisaunder, 1866.

And made hir a ful fair fer, And fond hire that night stover.

The Souy Sage, 2006.

Our low medowes is not onelie full of sandie cinder, which breedeth sundre diseases in our cat-tel, but also more rowtie, foggie, and full of flags, and therefore not so profitable for stover and forrage as the higher meads be.

Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 110.

(2) To bristle up; to stiffen. West. The term is used by Ford, i. 402.

STOW. (1) To lop or top trees. East. "Stowd, cropt as horse's ears," Thoresby, 1703.

(2) To resist, hinder, or stop.
(3) To dry in an oven.  Kent.
(4) To silence any one.  A cant term.
(5) To confine cattle.  Norfolk.
(6) A place for putting things in.
(7) Slow, slow, a term formerly addressed to a hawk by a falconer to make it come to his fist.  See Gent. Rec. ii. 58.  
STOWE.  (1) Stole.  Weber.
(2) "Stow, streweth passage betwixt ij. wallys or hedgys, intrapeto," Pr. Parv.
(3) To cope with an enemy.  They stekede stedly in stoure with stelene wapyns, And alle stowede wyth strengthe that stode them agaynes.  Morti Arthurus, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.
(4) "Stowynne or waryne, or bestytyne, as men done mooneye or chaffer, commuto," Pr. Parv.
STOWER.  (1) The same as Pay, q. v.
(2) A flock of geese.  Yorkshire.
STOWERED.  Staked.  North.
Standing together at a common watering place they called Hedgedyke, lately stowerd for catall to drynke at.  Archaeologia, xxiii. 33.
STOWINGS.  Loppings.  East.
STOWLIN.  A lump of meat.  Line.
STOW-STEDE.  A narrow bank of earth laid across a ditch or stream for the passage of men and cattle.  Cambridgeshire.
STOWTE.  Strong; powerful.  The empurrowe was fully stowe, And besieged the castelle abowe.  MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 77.
When the steward sawe Gye, Stoweth he can hym hye.  MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 157.
STOWTER.  To struggle; to walk clumsily.  Stre. Straw.  East.
STRA.T.  A long narrow piece of anything.  Somerset.
STRA.BRODS.  The wooden pins or stobs used in fastening thatch to the roof of a building.  S. Cheam.
STRA.CHY.  "The lady of the Strachy married the yeoman of the wardrobe," Twelfth Night, i. 5.  The true meaning of this word is a mystery.  Mr. R. P. Knight supposes it to be a corrupt form of stratici, a title of magistracy in many states of Italy.
STRA.CK.  A bar of iron.
STRA.CLE-BRAINED.  Dissolute; thoughtless.  Strackling, a loose wild fellow.  North.
STRA.CT.  Distracted.  Var. dial.
STRA.D.  A kind of leather gaiter worn as a protection against thorns.  W. Oxf.
STRA.DLE-BOB.  A black beetle.  I. Wight.
STRA.DLINS.  Astride.  Var. dial.
STRA.DO.ETES.  A class of soldiers.  (Gr.)
Among the Frenchmen were certain light horsemen called stradlockes, with shorte styrrope, bever hatts, smal spares, and swerdiers like semiteries of Turkey.  Hall, Henry VIII. f. 29.
STRA.E.  To stray.  Salop.
STRA.FT.  A scolding quarrel.  East.
STRA. GE.  (1) Slaughter.  (Lat.)
(2) To stray, said of cattle.
STRA.GLE.  To stray.  Var. dial.

That we might not think amiss of that Almighty Being which has made us, nor of the sundry beings he has made, that we may neither dote nor dare, straggle nor be lost.  N. Fairfax, Bulk and Salvation of the World, 1674.
STRAGLERS.  Another name for the game of astragalus, q. v.  See MS. Ashmole 788, f. 162.
STRAIGHT.  (1) Too tight; narrow.  North.
(2) A narrow alley.  A cant term.
(3) Straightway; immediately.  Var. dial.
(4) To make things straight, to put them in order, as to balance accounts, &c.
STRAIGHTER.  A smoothing iron.  North.
STRAIGHT-NOSED-TONGS.  Tongs used by smiths for holding short or flat pieces of iron in the fire.
STRAIGHTS.  A kind of cloth.  It is spelt stryel in the Exp. Elizabeth of York, p. 104.  Straights were made in large quantities in Devonshire. Blount describes straitis, "a sort of narrow, coarse cloth, of kersey."  Swift.
STRAIL.  "Straye, bed cloth, stamina. stragula," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 165.
STRAIN.  (1) Lineage; descent.  Shak.
(2) To flow, as a river.  Dryden.
(3) To strain courtesy, to stand upon ceremony, to be extremely formal.  "Thynke you that it is good maner to strayne courtesye on this maner," Palsgrave, verb, f. 376.
(4) To cupolate, said of the cat.  See Brockett and Willbraham. Shakespeare uses the word applied to a woman, "When he strains that lady," Il. Henry VIII. iv. 1.
(5) "I strayne, as a hauke doth, or any other syche lyke foowe or beest in theyr clawes, je estrainys," Palsgrave, 1530, verb, f. 376.
STRAINÉ.  (1) To stretch out.  Sichene was thou straynode one the crosse so faste.  MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 190.
(2) To restrain; to curb.  Gawayne.
STRAINÉ-SPORTED.  Transported.  East.
STRAINT.  Pressure; tension.  Spenser.
STRAIT.  To straiten; to puzzle.  East.
STRAITE.  To bind fast.  In kevill and bridel their chekes straite,

STRAKE.  (1) Struck.  Hampole.
He says, Now hase thou taughte me
How that I saile wirke with thee,
Than his swerde drawes he,
And strake to hym hro.  Percival, 1720.
(2) To go; to proceed.  (A-S.)  "To strake about, circumsire," MS. Devonsh. Glossary.
The stormes straked with the wynde,
The waues to-bote biforn and bihynede.
(3) Plighted by shaking hands.
Sy, syde the Erle, here myn honde,
Hys trothowe to hym he strake.  MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 64.
(4) To stretch one's self; to lie down.  East.
It is derived from the A.-S.
(5) "Abis, the strake of a cart wheel wherein the spokes bee sette," Elyot, ed. 1559; "vietus, a hoope or strake of a carte," Ibid. Carr has straker, the iron rim of a wheel.
(6) A crevice or opening in a floor, &c. A rut in a road was also so called.
(7) A slice, or narrow portion. Likemother in Oxfordshire not verie farre from Burford, and the third over against Lach lade, which is parted from the maine countie of Berkshire by a little strake of Oxfordshire.
(8) To blow a horn. See Stroke (6).
STRAKE-NAILS. "Briqueue grondi, great headed studs called brodes or strake nails;" Florio, p. 68, ed. 1611.
STRALES. Two year old sheep. North.
STRAM. (1) A loud sudden noise. West.
(2) To beat; to spring or recoil with violence and noise; to dash down. Devon.
STRAMALKING. Gadding and loitering, said of a dirty slovenly female. East.
STRAMASH. The same as Stream (2).
STRAMAZOUN. A direct descending blow with the edge of a sword. "A stramasson or down-right slash," Howell.
STRAM-BANG. Violently; startlingly. Devon.
STRAME. A streak, mark, or trace. West.
STRAMMER. A great falsehood. Var. dial.
STRAMMERLY. Awkward; ungainly. Kent.
STRAMMING. Huge; great. West.
STRAMOTE. A stalk of grass. Dorset.
STRAMP. To trample upon. North.
STRAND. One of the twists of a line of hemp or horsehair; a withered stalk of grass. Sussex.
STRAND-HEADS. Arrow-heads.
STRANDY. Restive; passionate. Strandy-mires, children who are strandy. North.
STRANG. Strong. North.
STRANGE. (1) A strange woman, i.e. an inmodest woman, a prostitute. Ben Jonson, ed. Gifford, iv. 418.
(2) Backward; retiring; shy; coy. A common use of the word in old plays.
(3) To wonder at. North.
(4) Foreign; uncommon. He made it strange, he made it a matter of difficulty or nicety. (A.N.)
(5) To estrange. (A.-N.)
The see his propre kynde changeth, And al the world his forme strangeth.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 191
(2) An imperfection in the snuff of a candle, causing it to gutter.
STANGILLION. The strangury.
STRANGLE. To tire, or weary. Baber.
STRAP. (1) Credit. Yorkshire.
(2) To flog, or beat. Var. dial.
(3) A cluster, or bunch. North.
STRAP-OIL. A severe beating. It is a common joke on April 1st to send a lad for a pennyworth of strap-oil, which is generally ministered on his own person.
STRAPPADO. An ancient mode of punishment, the victim being "drawn up to his height, and then suddenly let fall half way with a jerk, which not only breaketh his arms to pieces, but also shaketh all his joints out of joint," Holme. "The strappado, equuleus, trochea," Coles. Brathwaite wrote, "A Strappado for the Dives of epigrams and satyres alluding to the time," 1615.
But the best is that in Spaine you shall have folowes for a small piece of silver take the strappado, to endure which torture another man could not be hynde with a kngdom.
Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, p. 6.
STRAPPER. A strong large person. Strapping, large and muscular. Var. dial.
STRAPS. "Peices of leather fastned to the waistband instead of eyes or holders," Holme.
Academy of Armory, 1688.
Why hopes thea noth for sothe that ther stode wonus a coke on Seynt Pale stepull topo, and drewe up the strapuls of his breche. How prevers thu that? Be all the filij. doctors of Wybernchelles, that is to saye, Vertas, Gadyatryme, Trumpas, and Dadytrymer. Relig. Antiq. i. 82.
STRASE. In MS. Med. Lincoln, f. 304, one of the tokens of approaching death is said to be if the sick person "pulle the strase or the clothes."
STRAT. (1) To stop; to hinder. Devon.
(2) To splash with mud. Devon.
(3) To bring forth young prematurely, applied to beasts. Cornwall.
(4) To dash in pieces. West.
STRATCH. To slake lime. Somerset.
STRATE. A street, or path. See Martire.
STRATH. Straight. Rutland.
STRAUGHNESSE. Madness. Palsgrave.
STRAUGHT. (1) Stretched. West.
For pure joye, as in a rage, She straught to hym all at ones, And fell aswonne upon the stones.
Gower, ed. 1554, f. 184.
(2) Distracted. "I am straung, je suis enragé," Palsgrave, 1530.
STRAUNGID. Estranged. (A-N.)
For anone after he was chanyed, And fram his owne kynde straungyd.
STRAVAIG. To stroll about. North.
STRAVE. Strove; tried. North.
STRAW. (1) To stew about. North.
(2) Not worth a straw, a common phrase for anything quite worthless. Whatesoever he be, and yet that he Whante money to plede the lawe, Do whate he cane in ys mater than Shale not prove worthe a strasse.
Nugæ Poëtæam, p. 48.
(3) A man of straw, a person who is not possessed of property.
(4) "To throw strawgs against the wind, cum ventlis litigare," Coles.
(5) In the straw, an accouchement.
STRAWBERRY-PREACHERS. An expression applied by Latimer to designate the non-residents of his day, who only visited their cures once a year. It afterwards became proverbial.
STRAW-CUTTER. A machine used for cutting straw into chaff. Var. dial.
STRAW-JOINER. A thatcher. Devon.
STRAW-MOTE. A straw. Devon.
STRAY. The right of straying, i.e. of pasturing cattle on commons.
STRAVE. The sky? Abraham, doe I thee saye, Loke and tell, and ye thou maye, Starres standing one the straye; That unpoissable were. Chester Plays, i. 63.
STRAJT. Straight; directly. Lechery, robbery, or monastyt. Byyd hym telle even straict.
STRE. A straw. (A.-S.)
And sayeth that suche an husbande
Was to a wyf nouȝt worth a strea.
Thel leyyn upon the hors gold and silver gret quantite, and the putten abouten him gret plente of strey. Moundeville’s Travels, p. 253.
STREAK. (1) To stretch. North. Laying out a dead body is termed streaking.
Goddost I wil: And loke that thou hire tille, And streck out hire thys.
MS. Digby 86.
(2) The same as Strake, q. v.
STREAM. To pass along in a train actively; to draw out at length. West.
(2) Persons who work in search of stream tin. A mining term.
STREAM-WORKS. “In Cornwall they have two sorts of stannaries or metal works, i.e. lode-works and stream-works. The latter are in the lower places, when they trace the vein of tin by ditches, by which they carry off the water that would break in upon them,” Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 392.
STREAVE. Stray. “For some streave lordship,” Hall’s Satires, p. 127.
STREECH. The space taken in at one striking of the rake. Streecch measure is that in which a straight stick is struck over the top of the vessel. Barnes, p. 354.
STREEK. (1) To iron clothes. East.
(2) To measure corn by passing a flat piece of wood over the top of the measure. “Hostio is streckyn corne,” MS. Harl.1738. Streeked measure, exact measure.
(3) A strata of coal. North.
STREELEY. Long; lean. Suffolk.
STREET-WALKER. A common prostitute.
STREEVED. Tried; streve. Cornw.
STREETH. Streched. (A.-S.)
STREINABLE. Violent.
In this Josina his dailes, it chanced that a Porthinggal ship was driven and drowne by force of a streickable tempest neere unto the shore of one of the Scottish Iles. Holinesth, Historia of Scotland, p. 30. He weyed up his ancors and hales up hys sayles, havinge a prosperouse and streinable wyn and a freshe gale sente evne by God to deliever him from that perell and jeapardle. Hall, Richard III. f. 17.
STREINE. To constrain; to press closely.
STREIT. Strict; severe.
Of his ordes he was wol streit, and he was in greete fere For to ordeyni eni man bote he the betere were. Life of Thomas Bcket, ed. Black, p. 14.
STREIT-BRETH. Short breath.
At the hole of the thore thee be too, That lepre and stree seth wyf undo. MS. Poem on Blood-Letting, xv. Cent.
STREITE. (1) Straight. (A.-S.)
(2) Straitly; narrowly. (A.-S.)
STREEVES. Beasts which have strayed.
STREKE. (1) To pitch, or erect. Furthe the stepe that sterve, and strekkes he teutus One a streke by a streke in that streye landus. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66.
(2) To strike; to go rapidly.
To kepe hym thane were thay ware, Thaire dyntis deis hym no mare, Thenne who so hade strekynes sare One a harde stone. Percivall, 1371. Bothe they strekyn faste, They mett togeder at the lute.
(3) Direct; straight. (A.-S.)
Gildes streke throuthe the stour on a stede ryche; Many sterve mane he steride by streyne of hymwe. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.
(4) To scratch out or cancel anything.
STREMEDEN. Streamed; flowed. (A.-S.)
STREMER. A flag; a banner. Upon the hyest maste there He set up a stremer Of hys fadurs arms byrghte.
STREMES. The rays of the sun.
STREN. Race; progeny. (A.-S.) For the misbigenen stren, Quc y sleal now dolven ben.
(2) A New-year’s gift. Dorset.
(3) To copulate, said of a dog. Durh.
STRENGEST-FAITHED. Possessing the most powerful faith. Chaucer.
STRENGITIE. Strengthen. (A.-S.) Now God, that dyed appon a rode, Strengthe hym bothe bone and bled, The fyld for to have.
STRENGTH. (1) A castle; a fortress. Gifford.
(2) Used in the provinces by farmers to express the number or quantity of labourers they have at their command. Var. dial.
(3) To strengthen. (A.-S.) And more to streng their power, Joynd with the Pope.
Taylors Works, 1639, lii. 18
STRENGTHING. A strengthening. Palegrave,
STRENKILLE. To sprinkle.
Tak haver, and perche it wele in a panne, and strekille it wele in the perchynge with water.

STRENKITII. Strength.
In hys tyme ther was no knychte,
Of armes, of streyketh of hondre.
That bare soche pryse in all that hondre.

Syr Barnard seyde, Wha hast thou thought?
Of justynge canste thou ryght noght,
For thou art not of age.
Syr, he seyde, What wott ye
Of what streyketh that y bee.
Or ye be provyd in felde with the sage?

STRENKE. "Strekkyll to cast holy water, vimpillon," Palsgrave. It is the same as Sprinkle, q. v.

STRENTHE. Strength. Also, to strengthen.
Ne the strentche of his emynys,
Ne the soletteys that in thaym lyes.

To towe hym ay into mekenes,
And no more weyr than the some es,
That evermore he ries in lente,
Ay the more he gederis hys strentche.

The gift of pitte es swlke a grace,
That to charite it may us purchase,
And oure hertys so strentche casto,
That no fondyng may us doun caste.

STRENJERE. A strainer.

STREP. To strip. (A.-N.)

STRESS. To confine in narrow limits.

STRESSE. A distress. A law term.
And of this rent, ye that he doth faile,
I gyve hym powre to skere-on the tale,
And take an stresse, ye that neste be,
Upon the grounde, one, two, or thre.

STRESE. An extremity?
Wyndes and wedors have her dreyn,
That in a strete be they revyn.

STRET. (1) To stretch. North.
As fure as I may stre and streche,
I wyll helpe with all my myght,
Both by day and by nght,
Fast to runne into the wode.

(2) Strait; tight. West.

STRET-BODIED-COAT. "A stret-bodied coat, this is close to the body and arms, and is usually worn without a doublet, having under it a waistcoat with side or deep skirt almost to the knees," Holme, 1688.

STRETCH. (1) To walk in a dignified manner.

(2) A strike to measure corn.
(3) A plot of ground on which weavers stretch their warps. West.

STRETCHABLE. Upright. List of old words prefixed to Batman upon Bartholomew, 1582.

STRETCHER. (1) The board in a boat against which a rower places his feet.
He knowes, though they had an oar in every mans boat in the world, yet in his they cannot challenge so much as a stretchier.

(2) A falsehood. Far. dial.
(3) A stick to keep out the traces from the horses' legs. Var. dial.

STRETCHING-STICKS. Sticks used by glovers for stretching the thumbs and fingers of gloves. Holme, 1688.

STRET. A road; a way. (A.-S.)
Seyde Tryamowre, then whole y fayn wytt
Why ye two kep thy streth.

STREW. Strided. North.

STREUT. To tear, or slit. Dorset.

STREVILL. A three-pronged fork for taking up barley or short hay. Devon.

STREWYS. Bad people? In the Latin version which accompanies the following it is saltorum.
And be not to moche byfore neither to fer byhunde yowre felowys for drade of strewe. MS. Bodl. 565.

STREYTED. Straightness. (A.-S.)

STRICK. Direct; straightforward. (A.-S.)
He sall noght eythyr hys lyfes ende
Weende streycke to purgatory,
But even to helle withouten mercy.

Hamphole, MS. Bowes, p. 105.

STICKING-PLOUGH. A kind of plough used in some parts of the county of Kent.

STICKLE. (1) A piece of wood used in striking off an even measure of corn. West.
(2) A whetstone for a scythe. North. It is mentioned by Holme, 1688.
(3) "A slender sparr, rabated in the ends, answerable to the breadth of the casting-frame, whereon the plummer runs his head when it is new cast; by this he heats down the sand in the frame, and keeps it of an even height; and when the lead is cast over to run in the frame, the plummer followeth the lead with this instrument to drive it forward, and keep it that the sheet be all of a thickness," Holme, Academy of Armory, 1688.

STRICTLAND. An isthmus.
Beyond which I find a narrow going or strict-
land leading fro the point to Hirst Castell, which standeth to the sea as if it hung by a thred from the maine of the land.
Harrison's Description of Britain, p. 56.

STRIDDLE. To straddle. Also, to walk in an affected manner. North.

SIDE. (1) To measure by paces.
(2) To stride a lance, i. e. to be killed by the point of a lance.


SIDE-LING. Astride. "Fy on the, beest, thou standest so a stryldying that a man may drywe a cart betwene thy legges," Palsgrave.

STRIE. A straw.
Of bode he was a mayden clene,
Nevere yete in game ne in grene,
Thit hire ne wolde leveke ne lye,
No more than it were a strie. Havlelyk, 906.

STRIG. The foot-stalk of a flower, leaf, or

**STRIKE.** (3) An iron spear or stanchel in a gate or palisade. *Withlorn.*

(2) To proceed or go anywhere; to go rapidly. See *Streke.*

He said to his son, Tak a pike,
To night thou shalt with me strike.

*The Sover Sage,* 1544.

(3) To steal money. An old cant term given in Dekker’s Belman of London, 1608. “Now we have well hounds, let us strike some chete,” Earle’s Microcosmography, p. 254.

(4) *Strike me luck,* an old phrase meaning to conclude a bargain.

You see what bangs it has endure’d
That would before new feats, be cur’d;
But if that’s all you stand upon,
Here, *strike me luck,* it shall be done.

*Hedikras,* i. i. 540.


Some men and women, rich and nobly borne,
Gave all they had for one poore *strike of corne.*

*Taylor’s Ofweke,* 1659, i. 15.

(6) “*Stryke to gyve mesure by,* roudel a mesure,” Palgrave. See *Streke.*

(7) Flies are said to *strike* and meat to be *struck,* when the latter is fly-blown. *Linc.*

(8) To anoint or rub gently. *Derom.*

(9) “*Stryke de flaxo, pouse de flache,*” Palgrave.

See Chaucer, Cant. T. 678.

(10) To make a straight line by means of a chalked piece of string. *West.*

(11) To strike softly.

To make anything smooth.

The warden of the second seethe unto
Two yomen, they to close it over their armes, and to
*strike* the bede as the usher shall more plenily show unto them.

*Archaologics,* iv. 312.

(13) To strike hands, to shake hands.

(14) To raise or rise up? To shrick? And whanne she was releyd, she *stryked* and awyde,
My lord sire Launcelot, alias I why be ye in this plyte?
And thence she swooned ageyne.

*Morte d’Arthur,* ii. 343.

(15) To balance accounts.

And the said joumell, with the two other bookes,
To lye upon the grene cloth daily, to the intent the
acquaintants, and other particular clerses, may take
out the solutions entred into the said bookes,
whereby they may *strike* their lyders, and soe to bring:
their accounts incontinent upon the same.

*Ordinances and Regulations,* p. 229.


(17) A combination among workmen to leave off
their occupations until they obtain an increase
of wages. *Var. dial.*

(18) The break of day. *North.*

(19) To tap, as a barrel, &c.

(20) To spread, or lay out flat.

(21) “*I stryke, I let doun the crane, je lache; stryke loye stryke, lachez jusques a terre,*”
Palgrave, 1530, verb.

**STRIKE-BAULK.** To plough one furrow, and
leave another. *Kent.*

**STRIKE-BLOCK.** A kind of plane, used by
joiners for short joints.

**STRIKE-IN.** To begin. *Var. dial.*

**STRIKER.** (1) A wenchcr. An old cant term
occurring in Middleton, Massinger, &c.

(2) “An heavy piece of wood wherewith the
flame is smitten or driven into the horse neck
vein when he is blooded,” Holme, 1688.

**STRIKILE.** It is the translation of *osorium*
in the Nominalie MS. xv. Cent.

**STRIKINE.** (1) Stride. *Linc.* Thus a hop,
*strind,* and jump; a cock’s *strind,* for a cock’s
stride or tread, &c.

(2) Race; progeny; child. (*A-S.*)

And sayne with baptyme wasche thee that *strynde,*
With syne was fyledye with Adames dede.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17,* f. 219.

**STRIKE.** (1) A ditch. *Salop.*

(2) The side of a ladder. *Lanc.*

**STRING.** (1) *Always harping upon one string,* a
common phrase for incessant repetition.

But her parents, ever *harping upon one string,*
expounded this averse and declining of hers to a
modest bashfull shame.


(2) I had all the world in a string, i. e. completely
at my command.

(3) A narrow vein of ore. *North.*

(4) Stock; race; progeny. *Cumb.*

**STRINGER.** (1) A person who made strings for
bows. See *Nares.*

(2) A wenchcr. Beaum. and Flet. ii. 140.

**STRINGY.** Cold; nipping, applied to the weather. *Suffolk.*

**STRINKLE.** (1) Same as *Struckle,* q. v. “*As-
persorium,* a styrnykelye,” Nominalie MS.

(2) To scatter; to sprinkle. *Var. dial.*

**STRINTE.** The same as *Strinde* (2).

And leaves well, of no mans *strynte*
Is he not gotten by kifte of kynne.

*Chester Play,* i. 169.

**STRINTH.** Strength; power. (*A-S.*)
The meke hym lawys to serve stalworthly,
Als he that es stronge and mystye,
That alle his strente, thoreue mekenes,
To Goddess *strynt,* chargetes eu.

*MS. Harl.* 2900, f. 17.

**STRIP.** (1) To strip a cow is to milk her very
clean, so as to leave no milk in the dug. In
the dairy districts of Suffolk the greatest
importance is attached to stripping the cows, as
neglect of this infallibly produces disease. It
is the same as the Norfolk *strocking.* Forby’s
East Anglia, p. 330.

(2) To go very rapidly.
The swiftest hound, when he is hallowed, *stripped*
forth.

*Gosson’s Schoole of Abuse,* 1579.

(3) Destruction; mutilation. *Blount.*

**STRIPE.** (1) To beat. *Palgrave.* Still in use.

Also, to beat time in music.

(2) Race; kidred. (*Lat.*)

(3) A woodman’s knife. *Line.*

(4) A fool. *Wills.*

(5) To thrash corn.

There after it becomes corne ripe
Bothe for to berye and for to *stryte.*

*MS. Harl.* 2900, f. 10.

**STRIPPING.** "The washing and sifting of the
wast tin in order to return the rough and
course to the stamps, and the finer to the
wreck, is called the stripping of tin," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

STRIPPINGS. (1) The last milk drawn from a cow in milking. Var. dial.

(2) Refuse?

He is cheife under the master cooke in that place, and hath for his fee the strippings of beefe.

Ordinances and Regulations, p. 298.


STRIT. (1) A street. East.

(2) Strideth?

Mon in the more stond and strit,

On his bot forke is burthyn he bereth,

Hit is muche wunder that he na doun slyt,

For doure lest he valle he shodreth ant shereth.


STRITCH. (1) The same as Strike (6).

(2) To stretch. North.

STRITE. Straight. North.

STRITHE. To stride the legs.

STRIVE. (1) To take a bird's nest. East.

(2) Strife.

The meke hym lawes to serve symlyp,

Als duse the shepe es nort wyly,

That mekel ysgo withoute streye,

Whetheere so the herde hym wilde dryye.

MS. Harl. 2950, f. 17.

He lovdy ay contactt, and streyn,

Ther was non holdyn worn on lyf. Tundale, p. 2.

That made them of streyng were.

MS. Cantab. V. ii. 36, f. 64.

STRIVELING. The town of Stirling. It occurs frequently in old documents.

STROAK. Two pecks of corn. Yorks.

STROAKINGS. The same as Strippings, q. v.

It is also called stroakings. See Forby.

STROCAL. "A long iron instrument like a fire-shovel to carry the metall out of a broken into a whole pot, used by glass-makers," Blount's Glossographia, p. 615.

STROKE. A kind of sweet cream.

STROD. A forked branch of a tree. Sussex.

STRODE. Threw. Devon.

STROF. Strove; contended. (A.-N.)

STROGGL. To murmur; to grumble. "I stroggel, I murmur with wordes secretly, je granollen; he strogghel at every thynge I do, il granollen a tout tant que je fays;"

Palsgrave, verb. f. 378.

STROGS. Short splatteredashes. I. of Wight.

STROI. (1) Couch-grass. West.

(2) Strength; agility. Devon.

STROKE. (1) Quantity. Var. dial.

(2) Sway; influence; prevalence.

This house, as well for antiquity as for the number of worshipful gentlemen that be of the surname, beareth no small stroke in the English pale of Ireland.

Stanhure's Desc. of Ireland, p. 38.

(3) To sooth, encourage, or flatter.

(4)

So to maister the Irish that with such manner of strengths of wals and rampiers had not as yet beene acquainted, for till those daies they knew no defense but woods, bogs, or strokes.

Holmshead, Hist. Ireland, p. 56.

(5) A game; a proceeding. Essex.


STROKE-BIAS. Is thus described:

The Kentish men have a peculiar exercise, especially in the eastern parts, which is nowhere else used in any other country, I believe, but their own; 'tis called stroke-bias, and the manner of it is thus:

In the summer time one or two parishes convening make choice of twenty, and sometimes more, of the best runners which they can call out in their precincts, who send a challenge to an equal number of racers within the liberties of two other parishes to meet them at a set day upon some neighbouring plain, which challenge, if accepted, they repair to the place appointed, whither also the country resort in great numbers to behold the match, where, having stripped themselves at the goal to their shirts and drawers, they begin the course, every one having in his eye a particular man at which he aims; but after several traverses and courses on both sides, that side whose legs are the nimblest to gain the first seven strokes from their antagonists carry the day and win the prize. Nor is this game only appropriated to the men, but in some places the maidens have their set matches too, and are as vigorous and active to obtain a victory.

Brome's Travels over England, 1700, p. 264.

STROKER. A flatterer. Jonson, vi. 84.

STROLL. A narrow slip of land. Devon.

STROM. (1) An instrument, according to Ray, to keep the malt in the vat. North.

(2) A storm, or tempest.

Al siker hil were alond to gon,

Ac swiche a strom hain cann upon,

That sure hem gonne drode.

Romance of Rember, p. 423.

STROMBOLI. A name given to pieces of bitumen, highly charged with sulphur and salt, found along the coast near Brighton. No doubt from the volcanic island so called.

STROME. To walk with long strides.

STROMMELL. Straw. A cant term, given in Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620.

STROMMELLING. Awkward; unruly. Hills.

STONE. A strand, or shore. (A.-S.)

We came hedur on the stone,

Fro Constantyne the nobule lonele.

MS. Cantab. V. ii. 36, f. 164.

STRONES. Tenants who are bound to assist the lord in hunting, and turning the red deer on the tops of the mountains to the forest.

Nicolson and Burn's West. and Cumb.

STRONG-DOCKED. Large and powerfully made about the loin. East.

STRONTE. Qu. Stroute, to contend?

This makyth men myndo more than ought elles,

And to stronte and to stare, and streye asey vertu.

Deposition of Richard II. p. 21.

STROO. To strain a liquid through cloth, or to press it through a narrow passage, as through the teeth.

STROOK. Struck. Suffolk. Stroken occurs in Honours Academic, 1610, i. 43, 67.

'Twas profit spoild the world. Till then, we know it,

The usurer strook sayles unto the poet.

Brome's Songs, 1651.

They blind his sight, whose soules more blind,

Had quite extinct the light of grace;

They buffet him, and bid him find

Who 'twas that stroke him on the face.

Rowland's Bewraying of Christ, 1688, sig. E. 1.

STROOP. (1) The gullet. Norf.
(2) To bawl out, or cry aloud; from Stroop, the gullet. East.

STROUCH. To drag the legs in walking. Kent.

STROP. (1) A cord. Devon.

(2) To milk a cow with pressure of finger and thumb, and so to draw the last drops. In doing this cleverly consists much of the art of milking, as an unskilful hand is apt, by not attending to this part of the mystery, to dry up a cow’s milk. A stroped milk cow is a cow about to calve, and therefore, as they express it, one not in full profit; that cannot be milked full handed, but must be stopped. Linc.

STROPE. A strap. “A thonge, or that which is bound to the midders of a darte or jayven wherewith it is thrown, a strop or a loup,” Elyot, 1559.

STROSSERS. Tight drawers. They were much worn by the Irish. The term is corrupted into strouses in Sir John Oldcastle, p. 71.

STROTHING. (1) A marsh. North.

(2) The rudder of a vessel. Then Hanybald arose hym up to see both ship and struther. The History of Bergyn, 1511.

STROU. Destroy; devastate. The king of Danmark with gret wrong, Thou shalt a geant that is so strong. Wll strow an our thede. Gy of Warwick, p. 388.

STROUNG. Morose; severe. North.

STROUPE. “Strowpe of the throate, epiglotus,” Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221. The windpipe is still called the strowpe in Norfolk.

It. tille him ran, a stroke on him he feat, He smote him in the helm, bakward he bare his strowpe. Langtoft’s Chronicles, p. 196.

STROUT. (1) Same as Strowt. q. v.

The accidents (saihe) he that doo accompl the bytings of spyders are these that follow. The wounded place waxeth red, yet doth it not swell nor grow very hot, but it is somewhat moist. If the body become cold, there will follow trembling and shaking, the groyne and hammers doo much strowte out, and are exceeding distended, there is great provocation to make water, and striving to exonerate nature, they sweat with much difficultie, labour, and paine. Besides, the hurt persons are all of a cold sweat, and teares destill from their eyes that they grow dymed-sight therewith. Topsele’s Historie of Serpentis, 1608, p. 252.

(2) To strut. Still in use. Shake not much thy head, nor strout it not too much out with brailing in thy chinne, for that is more comely for great horses than for thee. Schoole of Good Manners, 1629.

(3) A struggle; a bustle; a quarrel.


STROUTE. See Stronte and Strut (3).

STROVE. (1) Argued obstinately. Cornw.

(2) Confusion; uproar. West.

STROW. (1) Confusion. Cornw.

(2) To strew. Still in use.

(3) Loose; scattered. See Nares.

STROYALL. A contraction of destroy-all, a person who delights in waste.
STU. (2) A small river fish. South.

STUCKS. Iron pins which are put into the upper part of the blocks of a drag, for the purpose of preventing the timber slipping off the side. North.

STUD. (1) A meditation. West.
(2) The upright in a lath and plaster wall. Oxon. "Stud and stud-breadth is in Yorkshire the way of building the walls of a house in small frames or pannels of timber fill'd up with brick or stones, or plastering." Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 392.

For as in these our houses are commonlie strong and well timbered, so that in manie places there are not above foure, six, or nine inches betweene stud and stud. Harrison's England, p. 187.

STUDDERIE. A large stable. King Henrle the Eightr erected a noble stud-derie, and for a time had vert good successe with them, till the officers, waxing warrpy, procured a mixed brood of bastard racis, whereby his good purpose came to little effect. Harrison's Description of England, p. 220.

STUDDIED. Put in a deep thought. Yorkshire.

STUDDLES. Weavers' implements. Westm.

STUDDY. A smith's sithy. North.

STUDY. To amaze; to astonish. North.

STUERDLY. Thrifty. Devon.

STUFF. (1) Medicine; furniture. &c. Var. dial.
(2) Rubbish. (3) Nonsense; foolish talk.

STUFFING-STICK. A stick made of iron or hard wood, used for poking the stuffing into chairs, &c. Holme, 1689.

STUFFINS. Coarse flour: used at times synonymously with shorts and sharps. The real distinction between these words is this: the first remove above bran is shorts; the next above that is sharps: and shorts and sharps are occasionally and respectively termed coarse or fine stuffins. North.

STUFFURE. Stuff. Pr. Parv.

And whebin hit is brawkil smal, take up the stuffhere, and do hit in a chargeur, and put the thoro pouder of pepper, and saffron, and pouder of cloves. Ordinances and Regulations, p. 453.

STUFFY. Very fat. Var. dial.

STUGGE. A hog's trough. Pr. Parv.

STUGGED. Healthy; strong. Devon.

STUGGY. Thick and stout. Devon.

STUK. Short; docked. Pr. Parv.

STULING-KEN. A receiving house for stolen goods. This cant term is given in Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620, sig. C. iii.

STULK-OLE. A miry puddle. East.

STULL. (1) A luncheon. Also, a great piece of bread, cheese, or other eatable. Essex.
(2) Timber placed in the backs of levels, and covered with boards or small piles to support rubbish. Cornwall.

STULP. A short stout post, put down to mark a boundary, or driven into the ground for any purpose. See a passage in Stowe, as quoted by Nares. It is the same as stopp, which is still used in the North of England. See other references in Carlisle's Account of Charities,
STU

p. 309; and Hall, Henry VI. ff. 12, 78. The reader will find this term under other forms.

"Stoupe before a doore, souche," Palsgrave.

STULTCH. A crutch; a stilt for boys. This is given as a Wiltshire word in MS. Lansd. 1633, f. 2. "Stelch is still used in the same sense, and also for a post.

STUM. Strong new wine, used for strengthening weak liquor. Stum'd. strengthened. According to Howell, "stoming wine was effected by putting herbs and infusions into it. "Stum is wine that has never fermented." Blount, p. 615.

There strength of fancy, to it sweetness joyness,
Unmix with water, nor stum'd with strong lines.
Brome's Songs, 1601.

Then to the Queen, let the next advance,
With all loyal lads of true English race;
That scorn the stum'd notion of Spain and France.
Songs of the London Ventures, p. 122.

STUMMATCHER-PIECE. An irregular, gored, piece of land, of no shape easily expressible, and so likened to the ancient artifice of dress, which becoming so fine by degrees and beautifully less, had no straight side, and afforded not a very inapt description of a similar piece of land. Moor's Suff. MS.

STUMMER. To stumble. North.

STUMP. (1) To knock down the wicket by hand, a term used at cricket.

(2) The tower of Boston church is generally called Boston Stump. Line.

(3) To step heavily. West.

(4) A post. Var. dial.


(6) To stomp up, to pay cash.

(7) To be in want of money. To be put to one's stumps, i.e. to a hard shift.

(8) To walk very heavily. Var. dial.

(9) Stump and ramp, completely.

STUMPER. Extremepoke.

The zed the common'st that was there
Was from a tub or a wicker chair,
They call'd it stumpera.
Wright's Political Ballads, p. 4.

STUMPFoot. A club-foot.

And saw the net the stumfoot blacksmith made,
Wherein fell Mars and Venus was betray'd.
Taylor's Works, 1. 24.

STUMPOINTED. A hunted rabbit in its fright ran against the dogs and tumbled over was said to be stumptioned; whether this be of individual coinage or a current word, I now know not. A friend surmized that it be a contracted combination of staund and anticipated. I have heard it since the preceding was written said of a rabbit also baffled by dogs in a ditch. Moor's Suff. MS.

STUMPS. Legs. Var. dial. To stir one's stumps, a common phrase, meaning to set about anything expedittiously.

His long practice of the pot has exempt him from being prest a souldier; hee has quite lost the use of his stumps, how should he then possibly keep his march? Brathwaite's Law of Drinking, 1617, p. 70.

This makes him stire his stumps, and to answer her letter with such speedy cheerfulness, as Melinda can expect no less than all success to her desires.

The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 262.

STUMPY. Ready money. Var. dial.

STUNCH. Short and stout. North.

STUNDE. A short space of time.

Wellawte, sore he him biswikelked,
That for on stonde other two
Wurechet him pine evermo.


STUNE. To empty. "The coock or spigot being laid on the hoop, and the barrel of ale stum'd, as they say in Staffordshire, that is, drank out without intermission," Coles' English Dictionary, in v. Cock-on-hoop. If from the A.-S. Stunian, to beat, to strike against, it may simply mean broached.

STUNKY. A term applied to arable land, when it is so saturated with wet as to be unfit for ploughing or sowing. Warw.

STUNNED-POLL. A stupid miserable fellow; a dunce. Someret.

STUNNER. A severe blow or fall which stuns a person. Var. dial.

STUNNISH. To stun; to sprain. Linc.

STUNT. (1) Fierce and angry. Linc. Also sulky and obstinate. "He's as stunt as a burnt wong, there's no turning him:" how or why I know not. Linc.

(2) If a person's thumb is struck violently on the end against any hard substance, so as to occasion great pain at the time, and several days after, it is said to be stunted.

(3) To make a fool of one. Durham.

STUNTISE. Quarrelling;
Hill brewen strut and stunisthe there as sholde be pes;
Hill sholde gow to the Hight Lord, and maken there her res.
Appendix to Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 334.


STUPE. (1) A cloth dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a sore.

(2) A stupid fellow. Var. dial.

STUPID. Obstinate. North.

STUPPIN. A stewpan or skillet. Kent.

STURBING. Disturbance; fight.

Gij werd him fast in that sturbing;
Now helpe him, Jheu, heven kling!
Get of Warwikes, p. 206.

STURBIE. To disturb.

Ne thou oghtes nat to be enchues
To sturblie manny's devoutyn.
Ms. Harl. 1701, f. 74.

So was he sturbled with the mynstral,
That he hadde no grace to sey withalle.
Ms. Harl. 1701, f. 31.

STURBRIDGE-FAIR. A very celebrated fair held annually near Cambridge.

When th' fair is done, I to the Colledge come,
Or else I drink with them at Trompington,
Crawling their more acquaintance with my heart
Till our next Sturbridge fayre; and so wee part.
Brathwaite's Honest Ghost, 1658, p. 189.

STURBULING. A disturbance.

Jet the cursid Jewes kene
Made a sturbuling hem betwene.
Ms. Cantab. Ft. v. 49, f. 38.
STY

Who than is thl lord,
And who is thl king,
And who the hilder sent
To make me stubbling?
Legend of Scant Mergrete, p. 99.

STURDY. (1) The same as Giddy (2).
(2) Sulky and obstinate. North.
STUR. (1) A steer, v. West.
(2) Dust; disturbance. Devon.
(3) Rude; ill-looking.
STURJON. A sturgeon.
And in the se made the sturjoun.
Of Waverly, p. 136.

STURKIN. To grow; to thrive. North.
STURM. Stern; morose. Kent.
STURRE. To stir. (A. S.)
STURRY. Inflexible; sturdy. South.
STURT. (1) Disturbance; annoyance. North.
Kennet explains it, quarrel, strife. "Sturt
and strive," to contend and strive, Urry's Ch.
(2) Great wages. A mining term.
STURTE. Stirrups.
And his arsoun al-after, and his athel sturte,
That ever glemed and glented al of green stones.
Syr Gawyn and the Grene Knyght, 171.
STURLTE. To stir; to shy. Devon.
STUSNET. A skillet. Sussex.
STUT. (1) Stout; strong.
Eres myt and lorde stut,
As stules shal ym erthe be put.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 56.
(2) To stutter. Palgrave.
Still in use in the North of England. "To stutter, to stagger in
speaking or going." Baret, 1580.
How much better is it, then, to have an elgant
lawyer to plead ones cause, then a stuttering
townsmen, that loatheth himselfe in his tale, and dooth
nothing but make lees. Nash's PiercePenniless, 1592.
(3) A gnat. Somerset.
(4) Staggered. Scott.
STUTTLE-BACK. The pickelback. East.
STUWES. Stews; brothels. (A.S.)
Save Jagge the joggleur,
And Jonette of the stouwes. Piers Ploughman, p. 121.
STY. (1) A ladder. Yorkshire.
(2) The same as Sia, a lane or path. It is
wrongly explained by Ritson, Weber, and some other glossarists.
(3) A small inflamed tumour on the lid of
the eye is so called. Var. dial.
STY-BAKED. Dirty, as a pig in a sty: with
the dirt adhering to or entwined into the skin
as if baked upon it. Linç.
STYDES. Hours? Arch. xxx. 413.
STYK. A stitch.
For the best that sewes her any styk
Takes bot four pensys in a wik.
Yvenne and Gawin, 5053.
STYMPHALIST. From Stymphalides, the large
birds driven away by Hercules.
This stymphalis is hee that with five or sixe tene-
ments and the same therunto belonging, infectes
the aire with stench, and poisons that parish.
Marocuss Estaticus, 1595.
STYWARD. A steward. (A.-S.)
For nyrhand ever a styward
The dome that they yve ys over hard.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 36.

SUA. So; in like manner.
Sum in the air, sum in the lift,
Thar that drel ful hard shrift,
Thar pin that bere open than am,
And sua sal do to dornes-dai.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 4.

SUAMONE. A kind of oil, mentioned by
Chettle in his Kind Hart's Dreame, 1592.
SUART. Black; dark; swarthy.
SUBARBES. Suburbs. (Lat.)
SUBDUCE. To withdraw. (Lat.)
To subduce and convey themselves from the company of
the worldly people. Becon's Works, p. 130.
SUBDUEMENT. Defeat. Shak.
SUBETI. A kind of apoplexy.
SUBFUMIGATION. A species of charm by
smoke. (Lat.)
SUBGET. Subject. Chaucer.
SUBLIMATORIE. A vessel used by chemists in
sublimation, or the separation of particles
in a body by means of heat.
SUBMISSE. Submissive.
Unmowthero by our submisse intreat,
No suite of clay obtain'd it at his hands.
Rowland's Betraying of Christ, 1598.
SUBNCT. To add, or subjoin. (Lat.)
Why may I not here take the libertie to subnct
this discourse of echos some remarks of sounds.
Audrey's Wits, Royal Soc. MS. p. 45.
SUBPLANTARYE. Supplanting.
Whiche is conceyded of eyve, 
And clyped is subplantarye.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 76.
SUBPOUELLE. To support.
The send tyys grace to subpouelle and comfort,
The alle that ys wyth wrong report.
MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 123.
SUBRIFE. Reddish. (Lat.) It occurs in the
of Gloucester, p. 481, note.
SUBSAID. Just mentioned. Norf.
SUBSCRIBE. To submit. Shakespeare has
also the substantive subscription, submission.
SUBSECUTED. Cut off. (Lat.)
LORD, how curriqures ranne into every coast, howe
lyght horsemen gallop to every strey to folowe
dette him, yf by any possibillte he coude be
subsecuted and overtaken.
Holl, Richard III. f. 29.
SUBSISTER. A poor prisoner.
Like a subister in a gown of rugge, rent on the
left shoulder, to sit singing the counter-tenor
by the cage in Southwark.
Kind-Hart's Dreame, 1592.
SUBSOLARY. Earthly. (Lat.)
Thereby the causes and effects of all
Things done upon this subsoaly ball.
Brome's Songs, 1661, p. 198.
SUBTILITE. Subtilty.
That none of his owen astate translate
Be fraude ne subtilite.
SUBTE. Smooth; fine. Shak.
SUBULON. A young hert.
The dung of harts curethe the dropeis, especiially
of a subulon or young hert: the urine esshe the
paine in the spelene, the wind in the ventricle
and bowels, and infused into the eares, healeth their
ulcers. Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 133.
SUCCESS. That which follows. Shak.
SUCCESSFULLY. A common corruption of the word successively. Carr, ii. 178.
SUCH. A country expetive. "If you don't give me my price like, I won't stay here hagglng all day and such," Leic.
SUCHIE. To seek? Robson.
SUCK. (1) The same as Sock, q. v.
(2) To suck the monkey, to drink at an alchouse at the cost of another person.
SUCKE. Juice; moisture.
SUCKEGGELDEST. We are happy in superlatives, the following is a genuine speech of a gamekeeper touching the magpie. "Cousin it, 'tis the most suckeggeldest warmant i'th' wald." Moor's Surt. MS.
SUCKEN. The same as Soke, q. v.
SUCKET. (1) A sucking-rabbit.
(2) A conserve, or sweetmeat. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 16.
And presently after, instead of twelve raw puddings; I speake not one word of drinke all this while, for indeed he is no drunkard; hee abhorres that swinish vice.
Taylor's Works, 1630, i. 144.
SUCK-FIST. Hume-vesene, Cotgrave.
SUCKING-BOTTLE. A long, narrow, hollow glass, put to a sore nipple for a child to suck through. Var. dial.
SUCKIN. A kind of smock-frock. (A.-N.)
And she had on a sucking, That not of hemp hereold was;
So fair was none in all Arras.
Romant of the Rose, 1239.
SUCKLING. (1) The honeysuckle. East.
(2) In Norfolk, the common purple clover. In Suffolk, the white or Dutch clover. "Sucked the herbe, locusta," Pr. Parv.
SUCK-PINT. "Humexux, a sucke-pinte or swallow-pot, a notable drunkard," Cotgrave.
SUCKREL. A sucking colt. Suffolk.
SUCKSTONE. "A little fishe called a suckstone, that staieth a ship under saile, remora," Witham's Dictionarie, 1608, p. 37.
SUCRE. Sugar.
And with the mirre taketh the sucre.
SUCRE-ROSETH. Sugar of roses.
SUCTION. Malt liquor. Var. dial.
SUD. Should. North.
SUDARY. A napkin; a kerchief. The kerchief mentioned in John, xx. 7, is so called in Wickliffe's translation.
O Jesus, fore thine bleeful face,
Thou bestake Veronaea bi grace,
Upon hir suthar,
That face be ne consolation,
And to the fynd confusion,
That day when I sloal dye.
Poems, Douce MS.
His sudyng, his wyndynge clothye,
There were thil lathe, I say hem bothe.
SUDDED. Meadows are said to be sudded when they are covered with drift sand left by a flood. West.
SUDDEN. Abrupt. South.
SUDDIE. Boggy.
Neverthlee the water of this river is for the most part sore troubled, as cunning through a suddie or sodde more, so that little good fish is said to live therein.
Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 87.
SUDDENE. To soil, or tarnish. North.
SUDEKENE. A subledeacon. (A.-N.)
Thorphe holy ordre that mon tas,
That sudkene or prose be.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 118.
SUDDS. To be in the suds, to be sullen, or in a sulky peevish temper; to be concerned in a quarrel, or other troublesome matter.
SUE. (1) To follow. (A.-N.)
But by ther bonys ten thel be to you untrue,
For homward another way thel doo see.
Digby Mysteris, p. 7.
(2) To issue in small quantities. East.
(3) To drain land. Also, a drain. Sussex.
SUENT. Smooth; even; regular; quiet; easy; insinuating; placid. West.
SUERES. Followers. (A.-N.)
And sayde to his sueres
For sothe on this wyse,
Nought thy neibors good
Covete in no tyne.
Piers Ploughman, p. 459.
SUERIE. To swear. Heurane.
SUERT. Sword?
Wend out of londe sone,
Her nast thou not to done,
Wel sone bote thou fette,
Myd swert y shal the sette.
Grate of Kyng Horn, 714.
SUETELBAND. A swaddling-band. (A.-S.)
A new born bare lay in the croppes,
Boudon witt a suetelband,
MS. Cotton, Verpas. A. ill. f. 9.
SUTETON. Suctonius, the historian.
SUYEYNE. The same as Swaine, q. v.
The laides, that stod hyre byside,
Fled and discred not long abode,
But went unto the polye syene,
And told both knyts and squire,
How that the quene away wold,
And had them come hyt to be hold.
MS. Ashmole 81, xv. Cent.
SUFF. (1) A sough, or drain. North.
(2) To sob; to sigh; to draw the breath in a convulsive manner. Devon.
SUFFER. To be punished. Var. dial.
SUFFERETINE. "Buffetyn, or suftetyn, alapizo, alapo," Prompt. Parv. p. 41.
SUFFICANT. Sufficient.
Me thynketh that this evidence
As to this poynite is sufficient.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiqu. 134, f. 60.
SUFFICIENCY. Ability. Shak.
SUFFING. Something. Essex.
SUFFISANCE. Sufficiency; satisfaction.
What wol ye more of me but rep-tunne,
God wol Himselwe have therof suffisuncen.
MS. Cantab. Fl. l. 6, f. 116.
SUFFISANT. Sufficient. (A.-N.)
SUFFRAGE. "Suffrage or helpe, sufrage,"
Palagrace. "Suffrage, the prayers that be in bokes, suffragres," Palagrace.

SUPPRAUNT. Forbearng. (A.-N.)
And, Lord, graunt me, for thy mercy digne,
Above all thinge for to have mekenesse,
And make me humble, suffraunt, and benigne.

Logigate, MS. Add. MS 30, f. 12.

SUFFRE. (1) To hear; to endure.
And ley yt to the arme also hote as he may suffre,
and what it colde, take yt away and ley to that other that is hoote.
MS. Mod. Sus. Cent.

(2) To forbear. Weber.

SUFFRINTE. Sovereignty.
Or art thou afoarde of thy olde name,
That in every place is had in fame,
And is supported in such suffrentie
From the lowest unto the hyest degree.

Albion Knight, Shuk. Soc. Pop. 1, 63.

SUFFRYNGAM. Peintencier, Palgrave, f. 68.

SUFFURATE. To steal away; to withdraw.
I could conveniently suffurate and steal away from the institution and teaching of my scholars.
Becon's Works, p. 195.

SUG. (1) A word used to call pigs to eat their wash. Norf.


(3) To soak. West.

SUGAR-BARLEY. Barleysug. East.

SUGAR-BREAD. A kind of sweet cake or bread mentioned in Harrison's Description of England, p. 167.

SUGAR-CANDIAN. Sugarcandy. Hall.

SUGAR-CUPPING. A Derbyshire custom. On Easter-day children melt sugar in a cup of water from the Dorrong Top, and drink it.

Hone.

SUGAR-FOOL. A high-crowned hat.


SUGAR-STONE. A name given in Cornwall to a kind of soft clayey schist.

SUGAR-TEAT. A small portion of moist sugar tied up in a rag of linen of the shape and size of a woman's nipple, given to quiet an infant when the mother is unable to attend. SUGET. Subject. (A.-N.)

To the seventh Crist selth, Blessyed ben the pesible folk, in the wuche alle thinges wen he orderen, none sturyges overcome by resoun, bote al thinge suget to the spirtt, for he is suget to God.

Relig. Antiq. i. 39.

SUGGE. To say?
Ie, quad the vox, al thou most sugge,
Other elles-her thou most abugge.

Relig. Antiq. ii. 376.

SUGGEST. To tempt. Shak.

SUGGOURNE. To abide; to rest; to sojourn.
In the vale of Viterbe velate my knightes,
Suggourne there sek wokes and solace myselfe.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

SUGRED. Sweetened, as with sugar.
He promised to be so grateful unto them that they should have cause to say their great curtseys

were well bestowed upon him; but all his sugred sweete promises were, in the profe, but gall and wormwood in the performance.

Taylor's Workes, 1630, iii. 82.

What swan of bright Apollo's brood doth sing?
To vulgar love, in courteously somnelling?
Or what immorlal poets sugred pen
Attends the glory of a citizen?

Drayton's Poems, 1637, p. 289.

SUIFTLICKER. More swiftly.

Suffricker then hee may wink,
Or ane mans hert mal thynk.

MS. Cotton. Vespas. A. iii. f. 3.

SULK. Such.

Godloth! quath Leve, y shal the fete
Bred ane choas, butere and milke.
Pastoes and flaunes, al with sulke.

Havelok, 644.

SUN. Sows; swine. (A.-S.)

A feyre there was holdyn hende.
This povere man had suges to solle,
And theder he wold, as I tu tellle.
On morwe he ros and gan hym dresse:
Hys wyse hym bydnen and here messe.

Relig. Antiq. i. 62.

SURT. To break off the sharp edge of a hewn stone. Northumb.

SUIST. A person who seeks for things which merely gratify himself.

SUIT-BROKER. One who made a trade of obtaining the suits of petitioners at court. He was sometimes termed a suit-jobber.

Some by their brains, as politicians, monopolists, projectmongers, suit-jobbers, and star-gazers.

Taylor's Workes, 1630, i. 143.

SUITE. Uniform; even. Heref.

SUKCADDEN. Sweetmeats; suckets. Maidstone has it sukarde, Travels, p. 310.

SUKKEN. Moisture. Cumb.

SULE. (1) To soil. (A.-N.)
And his syre a soutera
Y-swed in grees.

Plour Poughman, p. 495.

(2) Soil; earth. Prompt. Parv.

(3) Should ye. (A.-S.)
Mine knathes, hwat do ye?
Sute ye thus gate fro me fie?

Havelok, 2419.

SULFEROCUS. Sultry. Var. dial.

SULING. A ploughland. Kennett.

SULK. To be sullen. Var. dial. In the sulks, i.e. sullen and peevish.

SUL. A plough. West.

SULLAGE. Muck, or dung. Kent.

SULLEN. In Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 189, mention is made of "ix. yarde of cullen cloth of gold purple." Qu. cullen, Cologne?

SULLENS. Sick of the sulens, i.e. very gloomy or morose. The phrase occurs in Lilly. "And let them die that age and sullen have," Shakespeare. See Dyce's Remarks, p. 99.

SULLEVATE. To raise into enmy.

SULLOW. A plough. West.

SULMARD. "Petrunce, pecodes, a sulmarde," Nominale MS. The MS. is distinctly sulmard, but it may be an error for fulmard.
SUM-PADDLE. "Sulpaddle is used in the West for a plow-staff," Blount's Glossographia, p. 621, ed. 1681.

SUL. To soil; to dirty. -Somerset.

SULT. To insult. -South.

SULTBRIDGE. A coarse apron worn by poor women in some parts of Wiltshire.

SULTRONG. Sultry.

This garment is too much too warm for thee, In the Caitnal of a sultrong heat.

Middleton's Epigrams, 1696, repr. p. 36.

SUM. (1) Some. Sum and al, completely. So thou myt kowne, sum and al, Whether the syne be gret or smal. -MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 146.

(2) A question in arithmetick. Var. dial.

SUMA. A small cup made of blue and white stone-ware. -Somerseet.

SUMBER. Summer. Heref.

SUMFUN. Something. -Suffolk.


SUMMED. A term in falconry. "Summed is when she is in all her plumes," Gent. Rec. ii. 63. See Dict. Rust. in v.

And when the plumes were summed with sweet desire, To prove the pinions, it ascends the skies; Doe what I could, it needly would aspire To my soules sun, those two celestial eyes: Thus from my breast, where it was bred alone, It after thee is like an eaglet flownne.

Drayton's Poems, 1637, p. 484.

SUMMER. (1) A sumpter-horse.


(3) That part of a wagon which supports the bed or body of it. -Sussex.

(4) To summer and winter any one, i.e. to know him thoroughly, or at all seasons.

SUMMER-BAIRM. To ferment. Said of malt liquors. Also, the fermentation in summer before the expiration of the yeast.

SUMMER-COCK. A term given to a young salmon in summer time. -North.

SUMMERED. Agisted, as cattle; well fed on grass. Summer-eat, to agist. -North.

SUMMER-FOLDS. Summer freckles. Glouc.

SUMMER-FRECKLED. Spots on the face caused by the heat of the sun. -South.

SUMMER-GOOSE. Gossamer. -North.

SUMMERINGS. (1) Country rejoicings and wakes formerly in vogue on Midsummer-day.

(2) Very early apples and pears.

(3) Riots or scolding matches. -North.

(4) Cattle of one year old. -North.

SUMMERLAND. To summerland a ground is to lay it fallow a year, according to Ray. -Suffolk.

Moor gives only the substantive.

SUMMER-LATEN. Summer falledow. -Norf.

SUMMER-RIDING-BOOTS. "Demi-chase (Fr.) half-chase, or half-hunting boots; so called by the French; we call them summer riding-boots," Blount's Glossographia, p. 187.

SUMMERSAULT. See Somsersault.

SUMMER'S-DAY. As nice a person as one shall see on a summer's day, i.e. as one could see. This vernacular phrase is not unusual in early writers. "They say hee is as goodly a youth as one shall see in a summer's day," Lilly's Mother Bombie, ed. 1632, sig. Z. x. "A proper man as one shall see in a summer's day," Mids. Night's Dream, i. 2. See Henry V. iii. 6, iv. 8. The phrase also occurs in later works. "As fine a fat thriving child as you shall see in a summer's day," Joseph Andrews, b. iv. c. 15.

SUMMER'S-RUN. Said of a horse which has been at grass during the summer.

SUMMER-TILLED. Followed. "That field was summer-tilled last year," i.e. lay fallow. Line. Sometimes termed summer-stirred. "To summer-stir, esteatule suicate," Coles. In the South of England, land is said to have a summer fallow.

SUMMER-TREE. Same as Summer (2).

SUMMER-VOY. Yellow freckles in the face.

SUMMINING. Arithmetic. Var. dial.

SUMMISTER. One who abridges.

Over this, if the historian be long, he is accompted a triller; if he be short, he is taken for a summister. -Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 90.

And thus, though rudely, have I plaid the summister, The Meane in Spending, 1593.

SUMMITTE. To submit. Lydgate.

SUMMUNDER. An apparitor. "Aparator, a summunder," Nominate MS. Nomina dignum, etc. clericorum. The term occurs more usually summerner or summerer.

SUMMUT. Something. Var. dial.

SUMER. See Summunder.

SUMN. Summon. (J.-S.)

To Westmystre he let sumni the bishops of his londe, And clerkes that grettest were ek ant hecyst, ich understonde. -Life of Thomas Becket, p. 19.

SUMP. (1) According to Carr, a hole sunk below the levels or drifts of a mine at a proper distance to divide the ground, and communicate air to the different works or branches. Ray says, "a round pit of stone covered over with clay within." See his English Words, 1674, p. 114.

(2) A puddle, or dirty pond. Cumb.

(3) A very heavy weight. -Folk. Hence, a heavy stupid fellow is so called.

SUMPH. A simpleton. -North.

SUMP-HOLE. A cesspool. -Yorksh.

SUMPLE. Supple; pliant. -West.

SUMPTER. A horse which carried furniture, &c. on its back. It was more commonly termed a sumpter-horse.

But, for you have not furniture Becoming such a guest, I bring his owne, and come myselfe, To see his lodging drest.

With that two sumpters were dicharg'd, In which were hangings brave, Silk coverings, curtens, carpets, plate, And at such turn should have. -Percy's Reliques, p. 78.

SUM-UP. To collect. -North.

SUMPY. Boggy; wet. Damp, watery, as potatoes; heavy, as bread. Var. dial.

SUN. In the sun, tipsy.
SUN-AND-MOON. "Diecystinda, a kind of play wherein two companies of boyes holding hands all on a rowe, doe pull with hard hold one another, till one be overcome; it is called Sunne and Moone," Thomasii Dictionarium, 4to. Lond. 1644.


SUN-CATE. A dainty. Suffolk.

Maughter, gang the griene into the vaunceroof, bring my hat from off the spurrent, dinge the door after you, remis the cat should get in and eat the munter. Girl, girl, go up stairs into the garret, and fetch my hat from off the peg; shut the door for fear the cat should get in and eat the dainty.

Grose, ed. 1833, p. 111.

SUN-DANCE. A custom was formerly in vogue of rising early on Easter-day to see the sun dance, the superstitious believing that the sun really did dance on that day.

SUNDAY-CLOTHES. Best clothes, kept for use on Sundays and holidays. Var. dial.

SUNDAY-SHINER. The dark shining lute.

SUNTORE. Cracked by the sun. Salop.

SUNDAY'S-FELLOW. Monday.

One asked Tarlton why Munday was called Sund'say fellow? Because he is a sausse fellow, saith Tarlton, to compare with that holy day. But it may be Munday thinks himselfe Sundays fellow because it followes Sunday, and is next after; but he comes a day after the faire for that.

Tarlton's Jestes, 1611.

SUNDER. To air; to expose to the sun and wind, as hay which has been cocked, but which is still under-dry. York.

SUNDERLAND-FITTER. The knave of clubs.

SUNDERLY. Peculiarly; alternately.

SUNE. Soon?

That far schal kumen in this world
One one sunu nitter. MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 245.

SUN-FENCE. A ditch cut perpendicularly on one side and obliquely on the other, commonly in parks, &c. affording protection without interrupting the prospect.

SUNNEN. Sins. (A-S.)

Wolton, quod the vox, shift oonderfonge,
Tel thine sunnen on and on,

SUNNING. Basking in the sun.

So homeward bent, his eye too rude and cunning,
Spies knight and lady by a hedge a sunning.

Ovide de Arte Amandi, ec. 1677, p. 193.

SUNNY-SIDE. The south side of a hill.

SUNNY-SHINE. The dark shining lute.

SUP. To sup sorrow, i.e. to be afflicted by anything causing sorrow.

SUPERTALTARY. The slab which covered a stone altar in a church. (Lat.)

SUPERCIALTIE. Superficies.

In als many journeys may thei gon fro Jerusalem unto other confynes of the superficiale of the earth beyond.

Maundeville's Travels, p. 183.

SUPERNACULUM. An old drinking term, thus described by Nash, Pierce Penilesse, repr. p. 52, "a devise of drinking newe come out of Fransce, which is, after a man hath turnd the bottom of the cup, to drop it on hys nayle, and make a pearle with that is lef; which, if it slide, and he cannot mak stand on by reason thers too much, he must drinke againe for his peneace." It is supposed to be a corruption of super angularm. Brathwaite mentions it in his Law of Drinking, 1617, p. 11, "they without any difficulty at all can soake and sucke it to rou wry, to a nayle." The term is still in use, and is applied, according to Grose, to "good liquor, of which there is not even a drop left sufficient to wet one's nail."

Were it a whole hogshead, I would pledge thee. What, if I drinke two? fill them to the brimmen; Wher's thee that shall mry with my sister? I drinke this to thee super naculum.


SUPERN. Above; supreme. Lydgate.

SUPERNODICAL. Excessive; supreme.

O, supernodical foole: we'll be thy tayle.
Two shillings, but 20e bar striking at legs.

Taming of a Shrew, p. 185.

SUPERTASSE. According to Stubbes, "a certaine device made of wiers, crested for the purpose, whipped over either with gold thred, silver, or sile; this is to bee applied round about their neckes, under the ruffe, upon the outside of the bande, to bear up the whole frame and bodie of the ruffe from falling or hanging doone." ed. 1585, f. 21.

SUPERVISOUR. The lookerover of a will.

And to se all things truly done.
After my deth, dwyle and right sone,
I ordeyn to be myn executour.
Of my last will, with a supervisour,
SUPPER (1) To set one’s supper, to perform a feast impossible for another to imitate.
(2) The supper of a pump.
(2) The refuse milk after the cheese is made.
SUPPLANT. Supplanting.
For in good faith I had taken to love,
In my simple sort, to dye,
Than wrothe such a supplanting.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 114, f. 77
SUPPLE. To render plant. It is now used only as an adjective. "To make a thing which is hard and rough, soft; to soften, to suppyle," Holly band’s Dictionary, 1593.
SUPPLIE. To subdue, or tread under.
SUPPOELLE. (1) To support. (2) Support.
so that thir myghte no schepper come here the havene for to retailly the citee, or suppoelle it with me, by cause of the bastille.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 5.
And to live in rest and in quiete
Thoug th’ supporte and th’ suppoelle.
MS. Duby 290
And when we were, he made suppolement
Hardinge’s Chronicle, f. 49
SUPPORTAILE. Support. (A.-N.)
And in mischief, whanne drede wolde us assayle,
Thou arte oure schilde, thou arte oure supportable.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq 134, f. 22
SUPPORTATION. Support. (Lat.)
For there is no great man so weake, but hath counsell and suppotation of inferior offficers, nor mean man so soht, but hath friends or servants in the dispatch of his business.
History of Patient Grisel, p. 33
SUPPOSSALL. A supposition.
Hie incoches often upon admittance (where things be well delivered) to multiply his observation, and he will very things, through a scandalous supposall, as if they were now committed.
SUPPOSE. (1) To know with certainty. A person announcing what he knows to be a fact will say, "I suppose Mr. A. is dead." Salop.
(2) A supposition.
To speake with him she kindly doth entreat,
Desiring to cleare her darke suppose.
Taylor’s Works, 1630, fil. 22.
SUR

nor causes, quarrels, controversies, debates and
doomsday, emerging and sundaeum among any per-
sions cocticltins within the said cite.

Davies’ York Records, p. 255.

Surdine. “A surdine to put in a trumpet
to make it sound low,” Florio, p. 514.

Surdiny. The fish sardine.

Surdowght. Sour-dough; leaven. “Fer-

Sure. (1) “I don’t know, I am sure,” a very
common expression, the last sentence being
merely a confirmatory tautology. Sure and
sure, indeed.

Sour. Medulla MS.

Sure-crop. The shrew mouse. Dorset.

Suren. To assure. (A.-N.)

Surepel. A cover or case.

The sexte had a sawtere semliche bowndene
With a surepel of silke sewede fulle faire.

Morte Arthuri, MS. Lincoln, f. 88.

Suresby. A person to be depended on.

Sure-to. Assured to; affianced.

Surety. Defence; safeguard. “Surety, de-
ference, sancte garde;” Palsgrave, 1530.

Sure-work. To make sure work, i.e. a cer-
tain safe conclusion to any undertaking.

Their unmannerly manner is to knocke out a
man’s braines first, or else to lurke behind a tree, and
shoot a man with a piece or a pistols, and so make
sure works with the passenger, and then search his
pockets.

Taylor’s Works, 1630, ii. 89.

Surfano. A plaster, or salve.

Surfeit. A cold; a disorder. Craven.

Surfel. To wash the cheeks with mercurial
or sulphur water. See Ford, i. 405.

Having at home a well painted manner harlot,
as good a maid as Fletcher’s mare that bare three
great foals, went in the morning to the apothecaries
for half a pint of sweet water that commonly is called
surfying water. A manifest Detection of the moste
vile and detestable Use of Dice Play, n. 4.

Surfet. Fault, offence, or trespass.

For wele, ne for worshippe, ne for the wolke merkes,
But in synge of my surfeit I shal se hit ofte.

Gawyn and the Greene Knity, 2433.

Surfre. To ornament with trimmings, edgings,
or embroidery; or plait.


Surgenrie. Surgery. (A.-N.)

And didde hym assaye his surgenre
On hem that sike were. Peiss Ploughman, p. 336.


Surried. To surd a stone is to set it edge-
wise, contrary to the posture it held in the
quarry. Northumb.

Suringer. A surgeon. Peele, iii. 94.

Surloner. A surgeon. Medulla MS.

Surkete. The same as Surcole, q. v.

Surketes ove al he con holde,
Of knytes and of persons holde,
Sich hade he non sehe.

MS. Cantab. Fr. v. 49, f. 54.

Surlettes. Part of ancient armour, men-
tioned in Hall’s Union, 1548, Hen. IV. f. 12.
See Sollerete.

Surmit. To surmise.

That by the breech of cloth were chanelled,
Nor I thinke never were, for to my wyt
They were fantasticall, imagined;
Onely as in my dreame I dyd surmit.

Thynne’s Debate, p. 67

Surmount. To excel; to surpass.
So as the kyngse himselfe acomitheth.
That he alle other men surrouncometh.


Surnappe. A napkin; a tablecloth.
The surnappe must be properly layde towards
the salt endlong the brome edge, by the handes of
the aforesaid yeoman of the ewlle.


Surplis. A surplice. (A.-N.)

Surplisue. Remainder; surplus.

Surquedrie. Presumption; arrogance; con-
ceit. Surquadus, overbearing, arrogant.
O, were it alle the transitorye fame
Of pompe and pride, and surquadus in face?

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 2.

Or rebelle in any manere weye
Of surquadre or pride to wevy.'

MS. Digby 239.

The tother branche of pride es surquadry, that es,
to undelak thynge upon his powere, or wenys to be
mare wyse than he es, or better than he es, and
avauntz hym of gude that he haze of othe, or of
like that he haze of hymself.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 200.

Sure. A sore place; a scar.


Sure-ripped. To invade suddenly. (Lat.)

But this fonde newe founde crowne was little re-
garded and lesse esteemed of hym that onely studyed
and watched hewe to surerip and steale this turkle
euse of her newe and lodgynge.

Hall, II. 119 f. 89.

Surrey. A corruption of Sirroh.

Surry. Syria.

Nowe of the kyng of Surry wyllc I seye more.

MS. Cott. Catig. A. ii. f. 119.

They drewe up sayle of bright hewe,
The wynde them soone to Sury blew.

Syr Iserbras, ap. Utterton, i. 91.

Surryall. The second projection of the
horn on a stag’s head above the sur-anter.

And fyrst when an hert hath fouched, and then
anteler to riall, and surryall, and forthed one
the one syde, and troched on that other syde, than is he
an hert of x. and of the more.

Relig. Antig. i. 151.

Surs. Rising.

Att the sure of the sone he sees there commande,
Raykande to Rome-warde the rodyeste wayes.

Morte Arthuri, MS. Lincoln, f. 89.

Sursanure. A wound healed outwardly, but
not inwardly. (A.-N.)

Sursaulted. Returne my hart, sursaulted with the fill
Of thousand great unreasts and thousand feares.

England’s Hecaton, repp. p. 162.

Surserara. A corruption of certiorari?

With hollocke, sherant, mallis, canaza,
I stuf your sides up with a surserara.

Taylor’s Works, 1630, iii. 196.

Surstbye. A courtez?

On morow when he shuld to court goo,
In russet clothynge he tyret hym tho,
In kyrtill and in surstbye.

MS. Cantab. Fr. v. 48, f. 51.

Survenance. Superintendence. (A.-N.)
SURVEY. A species of auction, in which farms are disposed of for three lives. Devon.

SURVIOWRE. An overlooker.

SUSE. (1) Six. (2) She. Lanc.

SUSINE. A surgeon? A surgen of Salerne enchers his wonde.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 96.

SUSPECT. Suspcion.

I have been in prison thus long, only upon the occasion of the disputation made in the conviction-house, and upon suspec of the setting forth the report thereof.

Philopos's Works, p. 5.

SUSPECTABLE. Liable to suspicion.

SUSPICION. Suspcion. Chauceer.

SUSPENDED. Freed. "Suspened from all their paine," Honours Academie, 1610, i. 49.

SUSPIRAL. "Suspyral of a sundyte, spiraculum, spiraculum," MS. Harl. 221, f. 168.

SUSPIRE. To respire; to sigh.

SUSPOWSE. Suspcion.

SUS. (1) A dog-fish. I. of Wight.

(2) To swell like a hog. Sus, sus, a call to swine to eat their sus or hog-wash. East.

SUSSACK. A fall; a blow. Suff.

SUSSEX-PUDING. Boiled paste. South.

SUSSE. Noise; disturbance; an impertinent meddling with the affairs of other people. Susse.

SUST-DOUGHTERE. A niece. (A.S.)

SUSTRE. A sister. (A.S.)

Because that hurre sustre so beselyche of hurre sought, What he hadde y-don ayesy seynt Ede.


Justice and peace, these sustres schal provide
Twixt reawmes twayne steftst love to sette.

MS. Harl. 3969, f. 2.

SUTE. (1) After. Hearne.

(2) Cunning; subtle. Staff.

(3) A suite of locks, a set of six or more locks, whereof the respective keys shall serve only for each lock, and yet one master key shall open all. Holme, 1688.

(4) A pursuit, or following. Pr. Parv.

(5) Soct. MS. Dictionary, c. 1500.

(6) To clothe or suit.

The moone like suted in a sable wreake,
Mourned for sinnes outrageous bloody deed.

Howland's Betraying of Christ, 1598.

SUTELTEE. See Sotilees.

SUTELY. This word occurs in Hall, Henry IV. f. 11, but is probably a misprint for suteily, and certainly used in the same sense.

SUTER. A suitor, or suppliant.

Alle men may take example, lo!
Of lowly mekenes evyn ryght here,
Beoure Lorde God that comyth me to,
Hisse pure servaunt and his sueter.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 201.

SUTLIER. One who sells provisions in a camp.

Spelt sutteler by Cole.

For setting on those with the luggage left,
A few poore sutteres with the canpe that went.

Drayton's Poems, p. 86.

SUTTER. A cobler, or shoemaker. (A.S.)

Halle be yo, sutter, with your mani lexes,
With yo blode hides of seleuch beaths.

Ratiq. Antiq. ii. 170.

SUTES. Fools? (A.-N.)

SUTTLE-BEE. For those kind of cattle have commonly the suttle-bee, and are as weary of a single life as nuns of their cloisters, and therefore catch at the very appearance of match.

A Cup of Grar Hare for a Great Head, 1668, p. 77.

SUTTLE'S-CAINBEE. A landlord's tent.

SUWE. To follow; to pursue. (A.S.)

With his fest be me smot;
Therefore Ic am sude, God it wot!
And smot him so thou might se.

Gy of Warwolke, p. 226.

Ful litil pris sette thel theryby,
But suwe euer her owen foly.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 4.

SUWELLE. To swell. (A.S.)

To do that foule fleys to suevle,
That foule wormes scholden ets.

Appendice to Walter Mapo, p. 334.

SUXUNDATION. Drowning. Huelot, 1552.

SWA. So. See Sud.

It wolde wirke me fulle wa,
So mote I one etho go,
It ne selle noghte be-tyme me swa,
If I may righte rode.

Perceval, 1463.

Als wepend and als derrli,
Swa meked I witterli.


SWAB. (1) To splash over. North.

(2) A rough awkward fellow. Norf.

SWABBER. (1) A Sweeper of a vessel. Also, a kind of broom for sweeping out a boat or ship. "Their ragges served to make me swabbers," Dekker's Knights Conjuring, p. 65.

(2) Certain cards at whist by which the holder was entitled to a part of the stakes termed swabbers.

SWABBLE. (1) To quarrel; to squabble. East.

(2) "Swablynge or swaggynge," Pr. Parv.

SWACHIE. A tally; that which is fixed to cloth sent to dye, of which the owner keeps the other part. North.

SWACK. A blow, or fall. Swacking, huge, large. Swacker, anything very large.

SWAD. (1) A silly foolish fellow; a country bumpkin. "Swad, in the North, is a peased shell; thence used for an empty shallow headed fellow," Blount, p. 627.

Let country swaines and silly swads be still;
To court, young wag, and wanton there thy fill.

Greene's Pcinardo, 1598.

How should the reasonable soule (unless all his prime faculties were drowned and drenched in the lees of sense) affect such a swad?

The Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 22.

O, how this tickles mee, to see a swad,
Who' er so much as education had
To make him generous, advance'd to state.

Brothwicke's Honest Ghost, 1658, p. 3.

I have opinion, and have ever had,
That when I see a stagg'ring drunken swad,
Then that a man worse then an ass I see.

Taylor's Motto, 1692.

(2) The pod of a pea, &c. North. Grose says the term is used metaphorically for one that is slender, p. 157, ed. 1839. Coles has a differ
ent. application. “A swad [of a woman],
obesula.” A handful of pease-straw is also
called a swad.
(3) A sword. Suffolk.
(4) A fish-basket. Sussex.
SWADDER. A pedlar. Earle, p. 249. “Swad-
ders or pedlers.” Harrison’s England, p. 184.
SWADDLE. To beat. “Hee bangle, belam-
med, thumped, swaddle her,” Cotgrave, in v.
I swear by God, and by saynt John,
Thy bones will I swaddle, so have I blisse.
The Wife Lapped in Mere’s Skin, n. d.
SWADDLE-BAND. “Swadbandle, bandele,
fasse,” Palsgrave.
SWADDY. Full of husks, or pods. “Gousu,
codle, hullle, huskse, swadgell,” Cotgrave.
See Swad (2).
SWAFF. As much grass as a scythe cuts at one
stroke. Holme, 1688.
SWAFF. Thirst. Hills.
SWAG. (1) To hang loose and heavy; to sag.
War. “I swagg, as a fatte persons belly
swaggeth as he goth, je assouage,” Palsgrave.
(2) To swing about. Suffolk.
(3) Booty; large quantity. Leic.
(4) “One that falls down with some violence
and noise is said to come down with a swag.”
Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 396.
SWAG-BELLY. A loose heavy belly.
SWAGE. (1) To assuage. Palsgrave. In our
second example, to lessen power?
Then wil he thy war swage.
Guy of Warwick. Middle Hill MS.
Y schall have Harrowde and Gye,
Tyll they be swaged a gode partyo.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 100.
(2) To move anything about. Linc.
(3) A notch in a blacksmith’s anvil.
(4) A joiner’s gauge. Holme, 1688, iii. 366.
SWAGER. A brother-in-law. Durh.
SWAGING. Refrigeration. Palsgrave.
SWAGLE. The same as Swag (2).
SWAILB. To swing forward and backward like
a pendulum. Somerset.
SWAIMUS. Shy; squeamish. Cumb.
SWAIN. A heraldsman or servant; a youth
not yet an esquire. (A-S.) In compositions
of the fourteenth and fifteenth century, the
term is not exclusively applied in the original
sense. Any one not a knight seems to have
been so called.
Knights, sweetes, ereddes beld,
Maiden crum hem to bisheld.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 204.
Jondyr ys Gayere, an hardé swagt,
The emperoure sone of Almayn.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 150.
SWAISE. To swing the arms in walking.
SWAITHE. (4) A row of grass cut down. Laid
o’th swaith the bank, spread abroad. North.
(2) The ghost of a dying person. Cumb.
SWAKE. A pump-handle. East.
SWAL. Swelled. (A-S.)
He swal so faste and wondrilly,
That almost bign he for to dy.
Cursor Mundii, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 70.
SWALCH. A pattern. Yorkh.
SWALE. (1) A valley. Forby explains it, “a
low place,” and Moor, “a gentle rising of the
ground, but with a corresponding declivity.”
Be the deeth that I shalle dye,
Therto my hed then dar I ley,
Now sone in this swale.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.
(2) To wither in the sun. Warw.
(3) A piece of wood going from an upright shaft
in an oatmeal mill to one of the wheels.
(4) A gutter in a candle. Also, to sweat or gutter;
to melt away. Var. dial. Metaphorically,
to grow thin.
(6) To split down or off. Heref.
(7) Windy; cold; bleak. North. To lie in the
swale, i.e. in the cold air.
(8) To singe, or burn. Grose. “And men
swaliden with greet hecet,” Wickliffe’s New
Testament, p. 249. Kennett explains it, “to
kindle or set on fire.”
SWALER. A dealer in corn, or rather one who
buys corn and converts it into meal before he
sells it again. Chesh.
SWALGE. A whirlpool.
SWAILIEST. Coldest. North.
SWALLE. Swelled. See Swal.
And therfore he smyte for enve.
But he his ye asey ne swereth
From hire, whiche was naked alle,
And sche for angir therof swaithe.
SWALLOCKY. A term applied to the appear-
cance of clouds in hot weather before a thunder-
storm. East.
SWALLOP. A heavy lounging walk. Norf.
Carr has swallowe, a deep hollow in the ground,
in which the rain is swallowed or conveyed
off. It is an archaism, occurring under the
form swelowe, a gulf or abyss, as in the Le-
gende of Dido, 179, “the swelowe of hell.”
Maundevile, p. 33, mentions “a sweloghe of
the gravely see.” According to Kennett,
“where hollow caverns remain in the earth
upon mine works, if the roof or top of such
caverns or hole made by such fall is called a
swallow and a swallow pit.” In the Pr. Parv.
occurs, “Swelwehe of a water or of a grownde,
voreage,” MS. Harl. 221, f. 167.
However the swelowe be or be edified with
his gardeyns, wallis, gutters, swelowe, lying or beyng
upon any partye of the grownde.
Chronicon Johannis de Whethamsted, p. 55.
They schullen seke for to entre into creveys of
stoynys, and into swelowe of the erthe, fro the
dredfull face of oure Lorde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 7.
(2) To swallow an affair; to take an affair
without any apparent retaliation.
SWALLOW-DAY. April the 15th. Var. dial.
SWALLOW-PEAR. The service apple.
SWALLOW'S-TAIL. “A swallowes taiel in
carpenters worke, which is a fastening of two
pieces of timber or boards so strongly that they cannot away,” Rider’s Dictionarie, 1633.

SWALME. Sickness. See Swanne. Also, to turn sick or ill, as in Ritson, iii. 33.
That gres litulle shalbe of wyne,
And swalme among fatte swynce.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 46. f. 77.

SWALTER. Slippes in in the sloppy o-slanke to the girdylle,
Swalters uppe stwitty with his swerle drawene.

Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 94.

SWALTISIL. Hot; sultry.

SWAME. An attack of sickness. In the following passage, the tokens of disease. “Swame or swame, subita agrotatio,” Rider.
In whose bloddle bathed he should have been,
His leprous swamnes to have washed of clene.

Hardyng’s Chronicle, f. 49.

SWAMLING. For swamlyng of glet that is abowte the lyver,
And the longus, and the myyte.


SWAMP. Lean, as cattle. North.

Our why is better tidde than this cow,
Her eow’s but swampe; shee’s nut for milk i’ Dead.

A Yorkshire Dialogue, 1607, p. 36.

SWAN. Teche byt fortho the thowe ov tyth losnde,
Oon tyll othir that thys boke ha now swan.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 40.

SWANE. To soften; to absorb, applied to a swelling. Salop. Antiqu. p. 583.

SWANG. (1) A fresh piece of green swarth, lying in a bottom, among arable or barren land; a dool. North.

(2) A swamp, or bog. Yorksh.

(3) To swing with violence. East.

SWANGE. The groin.

Swappez in with the swarde, that it the swanze brystedd,
Bothe the guttes and the gorre gusches owte at ones.

Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

SWANGENE. Struck.

Swerdezs swagne in two sletcherand knyghtez,
Lyes wyde oppyne welteande on walopande stede.

Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

SWANGWAYS. Obliquely; aside. Norf.

SWANK. (1) Laboured. (A-S.)

I swank in mi siying stede,
I sal wasche bl al nyghtes mi bede.


I swank crial, hase ere made.
Chekes mine for pine I hade.


(2) To abate; to shrink; to lessen. Devon.

“When a great swelling abates, and the skin hangs loose particularly that of the belly, it is said to swank,” MS. Devon Gl.

(3) To strike with a sword?

He swonnande diele, and on the swarth lengede,
Swelltes eywnne swifty, and swanke he no more.

Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.

(4) A bog. (5) To give way, or sink.

SWANKING. Big; large. North.

SWANKUM. To walk to and fro in an idle and careless manner. Somerset.

SWanky. (1) Boggy. Var. dial.

(2) Swaggering; strutting. Wilt.

(3) The weakest small beer. West.

(4) A strong strapping fellow. North.

SWANT. Proper; steady. West.

SWAN-UPPING. The taking of swans, performed annually by the swan companies, with the Lord Mayor of London at their head, for the purpose of marking the eggs. The king’s swans were marked with two nicks or notches, whence adouble animal was invented, unknown to the Greeks, called the swan with two necks.

A MS. of swan marks is in the library of the Royal Society, described in Arch. xvi. Upping the swans was formerly a favorite amusement, and the modern term swan-hopping is merely a corruption from it. The struggle of the swans when caught by their pursuers, and the duckings which the latter received in the contest, made this diversion very popular.

See Kempe’s Loseley Manuscripts, p. 309.

SWAP. (1) To barter; to exchange. Var. dial.

(2) To cut wheat in a peculiar way, to chop, not to reap it. Sussex.

(3) Clean; quickly; smartly. West.

(4) A blow. Also, to strike. In some counties, a fall is called a swap.

With swappes sore thel hem swong.

Curser Mend, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 118.

And on his body so many swappys,

With blody lypysys y kyss hym here.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.

Kastes in his cler schelede and covers hym ful faire,

Swappes of the swerde hande als he by glentis.

Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.

SWAPE. (1) To place aslan. North.

(2) To sweep. North. (A-S.)

(3) A long oar used by keelmen. Newc.


(5) The handle of a pump. Norf. It is also the same as Sweep (2).

(6) A bar for hanging kettles over the fire.

SWAPER. The same as Swap (1).

SWAPPER. A great falsehood. Kent.

SWAPPING. Large; huge; strong. West.

A filch man in his hand, a swapping ale dagger at his back, containing by estimation some two or three pounds of yron in the hyles and chape.

A Counterfete given to Martin Junior, 1590.

SWAPSON. A slattren. Warw.

SWARBLE. The same as Swarm (1).


SWARE. (1) Sure; true. Perhaps sware of sware, as in l. 441, i. e. swore or neck.

He seyde, Syms, wendeth ove the sse,

And bydd the emperoure of Rome sende me

Hys doghtur swe and swarew.

Le Bone Florence of Rome, 90.

(2) Square. Prompt. Parv.

(3) Painful. Conybears Octavian, p. 58.

(4) To answer. Gwayne.

SWARF. (1) The grit worn away from the grinding-stones used in grinding cutlery wet. York.

Also called wheel-swarf.

(2) To swoon; to faint. Norf.

SWARFF-MONEY. “The swarf-money is one peney half-peney; it must be paid before the rising of the sun; the party must go thrice about the cross, and lay the swarf-money, and
then take witness, and lay it in the hole; and when ye have so done, look well that your witness do not deceive you, for if he be not paid, ye give a great forfeiture, xxx. s. and a white bull," Blount.

SWARFFY. Swarthy; tawny. *Lan.*

SWARM. (1) To climb the trunk of a tree, in which there are no side branches for one to rest the hands and feet on. *North.*

He swaromed up into a tree,
Whyte eyther of them might other se.

*Sir Leenbras,* 351.

(2) The motion of the limbs in ascending the boll of a tree in contradistinction of climbing amongst the branches. *North.*

(3) To beat; to thrash. *South.*

(4) A large number of people. *Swarmen,* a great number, Tim Bobbin Gl.

What furles guided this misguided swarme
To bend their force against unthoughted harme? *Rowland's Betraying of Christ,* 1590, sig. B. lii.

SWART. (1) Black; dark; swarthy. Also, to blacken, as by burning, &c. "I swart, as a thynge dothe when it beginneth to burne," Palsgrave, verb. f. 381.

Foaming about the chaps like some wilde boore,
As smelt and tawny as an India Moore.

*Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine,* 1600.

(2) The same as *Sweed on,* q. v.

Howbeit, where the rocks and quarrile grounds are,
I take the swart of the eart to be so thin,
That no tree of anle greatnesse, other than shrubs and bushes, is able to grow.


SWARTER. Darker; more black.

His nek is greater than a bole,
His bodi is swarter than anl cole.

*Gy of Warwike,* p. 260.

SWARTH. (1) Black? *A. S.*

Watter to the swarth ice. *Take mogwort, worm-e-woode, saveyn, the water of this leith the vernyn
in many sydlyes, and in his chare benethe the navelle.*

*MS. Sloane 7,* f. 51.

(2) Sward; grass; any outward covering, as the rind of bacon. *A. S.* "On the swarthe lendede," *Morte Arthure,* MS. f. 84.

(3) Grose defines swarth, "grass just cut to be made up into hay." A swarthe is a row of cut grass. An anonymous correspondent has furnished me with the following observations on a passage hitherto unintelligible:

"In Mr. Wright's first volume of the Biographia Britannica Literaria ( Anglo-Saxon period), there is a riddle, the seventh line of which is thus printed:

conren sworfen: cut and ______

leaving the second word untranslated. It strikes me that sworfen is the same word which is now used in Kent and elsewhere as swarted, or laid in sworthe. It is the word required in that particular part of the description to carry out the process regularly, cut and swarthe, turned and dried, bound and twisted, &c."

SWART-RUTTER. "A roister or swart-rutter, a German horseman," Cotgrave.

Good thriftable men, they draw out a dinner with sallies, like a swart-rutter's sute, and make Madonna Nature their best caterer.

*Nash's Pierce Penniless,* 392.

Next five swart-rutteres strangely apparrilled with great hose down to the small of their legs, with strange caps agreeable, bearing on their neckes long swordes. *Wood's Bouomses Glory,* 1692, p. 45.

SWARVE. (1) To climb.

Then Gordon swarved the maine-mast tree,
He swarved it with might and maine;
But Horseley with a bearing arrow,
Stroke the Gordon through the braine.

*Percy's Reliques,* p. 130.

(2) To swerve. *Morte d'Arthur,* ii. 225.

And doth heartily confess that whosoever soveres from this pattenre sooveres from honesty, though hee be deeply learned.

*Stephens' Essays and Characters,* 1615, p. 190.

(3) To fill up; to be choked up with sediment, as the channel of a river. *South.*

SWARY. Useless; worthless. *North.*

SWASH. (1) "To fence, to swash with swords, to swagger," Florio, p. 127. "To swash, clango, gladiis concrepo," Coles. Forby has swash, to affect valour, to vapour, or swagger; but these are secondary meanings.

(2) A roaring blade; a swaggerer.

Or score out husbands in the charcoal ashes,
With country knights, not roaring city swashes.

*Quid de Arte Amandi,* &c. 1677, p. 141.

(3) A torrent of water. "A great swash of water, magnus aquarum torrens," Coles. The verb is still in use, to spill or splash water about.

(4) Refuse; hog-wash. *Devon.*

(5) Soft; quasy. *North.*

SWASH-BUCKET. The common receptacle of the washings of the scullery. *Devon.* A mean slatternly woman is so called. "Swash-bucket, a careless hussey that carries her bucket so that the milk or pigs wash and such like is always flapping or flashing over," *MS. Devon.* *Glossary.*

SWASH-BUCKLER. Literally, one who makes a clattering noise by swashing his sword against his buckler. Hence, a swaggering ruffian, one with more show of bravery than real courage. "A bravio, a swash-buckler, one that for mony and good cheere will follow any man to defend him and fight for him, but if any danger come, he runs away the first and leaves him in the lurch," Florio, p. 74. Cotgrave translates bravache, "a roister, cutter, swaggerer, swash buckler, one thats ever vaunting of his owne valour."

Whereby a man male see how manie bloudye quarles a brailing swash-buckler male picke out of a bottle of hale, namelle when his braines are forebitten with a bottle of napple ale.

*Hollinshed, Chron. Ireland,* p. 87.

Ili (sce), the same; I desire no more than this sheep-hook in my hand to encounter with that swash-buckler. *Heywood's Love's Mistress,* p. 85.

A drunkard, a whore-hunter, a gamer, a swash-buckler, a ruffian to waste his money in proud apparel. *Prestington's Works,* p. 181.

SWASHING. Slashing; dashing. *Shak.*

SWASHWAY. A deep swampy place in large sands in the sea. *Var. dial.*

SWASHY. (1) Swaggering. *East.*
(2) Watery, as vegetables are. North.

SWASIONS. Persuasions.

Made at his comingly into your notable presence at Wyndsoore, all the swasions and colour, all mucions in the most apparent wise that he could, to induce your highness to your agredment.

Hall, Henry VII. f. 62.

SWASSING. Dashing; splashing.

Drench'd with the swassing waves and strew'd in sweat, scarce able with a cane our boat to set.

Taylor's Workes, 1630, tit. 74.

SWAT. (1) A quantity. Lin.

(2) Of hishe he se as ne swat,
But thow tell we hym bygaye.

Wright's Seven Sages, p. 38.

(3) Sweat. Still in use.

(4) A knock, or blow; a fall. North.

(5) To throw down forcibly. North.

(6) To squat down. Yorksh.

(7) To swoon. Lanc.

SWATCH. (1) To bind, or to swaddle, &c.

(2) A pattern, or sample; a piece or shred cut off from anything. North.

(3) To separate, or cut off. Yorksh.

(4) A row of barley, &c.

One spreadeth those bands, so in order to lie,
As barley (in swatches) may fill it thereby.

Tusser's Husbandry, p. 185.

SWATCHEL. (1) A fat slattern. Warw.

(2) To beat with a swatch or wand. Kent.

SWATCHELLED. Dirty; dagged; oppressed from walking or over-erction. Warw.

SWATH. (1) Same as Swarth (3).

(2) To tie up corn in sheaves. "Swathed or made into sheaves," Cotgrave in v. Janic.

SWATHI-BAUKS. The edges of grass between the semicircular cuttings of the scythe. Yorksh.

SWATHI-BANKS. Rows of new-mown grass.


"Two swathe-bands," Ord. and Reg. p. 127. About a faint and slender body wear
A flannel swathband or warm bachelor.

Ovide de Arte Amandi, &c. 1677, p. 76.

SWATHE. Calm. North.

SWATHEL. A strong man. Gawayne.

SWATHELE. To swaddle. "Swathele me so

SWATHER. To faint. Someret.

SWATHE-RAKING. The operation of hand-raking between the swathes (or mown rows) of barley or oats, to collect on to such swathes the loose stalks or ears scattered in the mowing.

From a habit of transposing harsh consonants, the word is sometimes pronounced swate-raking and rake-swathing. Moor.

SWATHING-CLOTHES. Swaddling clothes, or bandages in which children were rolled up.

Shak.

SWATTE. Sweated. (A.-S.)

SWATTER. To spill or throw about water, as geese and ducks do in drinking. Yorksh. Also, to scatter, to waste.

SWATTLE. (1) To waste away. North.

(2) To drink, as ducks do water. North. Hence a swatting fellow, or one that always swattles, a tippler.

SWATTOCK. A severe fall. Norf.

SWAUR. A swath of grass. Decon.

SWAVE. To pass backward and forward. Cumbr.

SWAY. (1) A switch used by thatchers to bind their work, usually pronounced sway in Suffolk. East.

(2) A balance, or lever. Suffolk.

(3) To swing. "Let us sway on," let us go on rapidly, Shak. We still use swing in a similar sense. "He went swinging on," i.e. at a violent pace; "he went at a swinging pace," &c.

So it happened at the last,
An halfpenny halter made hym fast,
And therin he swayed.


(4) To weigh; to lean upon. North.

SWAYNE. Noise, or sweven.

Hys wynge was long and wyght;
To the chylde he tok flyght;
With an howse sweynge.

Torrey of Portugal, p. 94.

SWAY-POLE. A long pole fixed at the top of a post as a pivot, by which water is drawn from a well. Suffolk. Kennett gives it as a Cheshire word, "a long pole in a pin to draw up coals from the pit, turnd round by a horse," MS. Lansd. 1033.

SWEAK. Or in a mystic morning if thou wilt
Make pitfalls for the larke and phichdife,
Thy prop and sweake shall be both overguilt,
With Cypriusse selfe thou shalt compare
For pins and wyles, the oozels to begulle,
Whilest thou under a bush shalt sit and smile.

The Affectionate Shephard, 1594.

SWEAKING. Squeaking.
The one in a sweaking treble, the other in an aleblown base.

Kist-Hart's Dreame, 1592.

SWEAL. The same as Scale, q. v.

SWEAME. The same as Sweane, q. v.

SWEAMIS. Squeamish; modest. North.

SWEAR. (1) To swear by. Shak.

(2) An oath. See Swore.

(3) To spit, said of a cat. Var. dial. "The dog swears when he grumbles and snarles," Kennett, MS Lansd. 1033, f. 398.

SWEARD. "Sward, of some called Swarth, the turf or upper crust of heath ground," Holme, 1688.

SWEARLE. An eye with a peculiar cast.

SWEAT. (1) To beat; to thrash. East.

(2) To sweat a person's purse, to cause him to spend nearly all his money.

SWEAT-CLOTH. A handkerchief. North.

"Sudarium, a swetyng cloth," MS. Harl. 2270, f. 183.

SWEATING. Violent perspiration was formerly considered a remedy for the lues venerea.

Why, sir, I thought it duty to inform you,
That you were better match a muid bawd,
One ten times cured by sweating and the tub.

The Citye Match, 1639, p. 54.

SWEB. To faint; to swoon. North.

SWECH. Such. (A.-S.)

Many men in this world after here pilgrimage
have left memorials of sweeth things as they have herd and seyn.

SWECIT. Force, or violence. North.

SWEDDE. To swell; to puff out. North.

SWEDA. A swath of grass. North.

SWEDIRD. Jerked?
Speris to-brast and in pieces flowen, Swerdes swered and out laid hem doun.

Roland, M.S. Lutet. 339, f. 380.

SWEE. (1) A giddiness in the head. North.

(2) Out of the perpendicular. Northumb.

SWEE. (1) A nut made to turn in the centre of a chair, a swivel. Northumb.

(2) A sudden burst of laughter. North.

SWEEEM. To swoon. Somerset.

SWEMISH. Faint. Somerset.

SWEEP. (1) To drink up. North.

(2) "A great postage and high is set faste; then over it cometh a londe heeme which rennet on a pynne, so that the one ende havyng more poysse then the other, causeth the llyghter ende to ryse; with suche beere brewers in London doe drave up water; they call it a sweepe," Elyot, ed. 1559.

(3) An instrument used by turners for making mouldings in wood or metal.

SWEEP-CHIMNY. A chimney-sweep. Suff.

SWEEPLESS. An ignoramus. Cumb.


SWEPS. The arms of a mill. Kent.

SWER. (1) Unwilling. Northumb.

(2) Sure; faithful.
Thou art a young man as I, And seems to be as sweer.

Robin Hood, i. 100.

(3) A neck. (A.-S.)
That sche aboute hur white sweare
It dide, and hing hixselfe ther.

Gower, M.S. Bodl. 294.

SWEET. (1) Perfumed. Sweet gloves, &c.

(2) A term of endearment applied to a woman. Still in use. Sweet and twenty was also a phrase of affection to a girl.
Say, that of all names 'tis a name of woe, Once a king's name, but now it is not so: And when all this is done, I know 'twill grieve thee, And the fore (sweet) why should I now believe thee? Drayton's Heroicall Epistles, 1637, p. 177.

In delay there lies no plenty; Then come kiss me, sweet-and-twenty.

Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

SWEET-BAG. A small silk bag filled with spices, &c. used as a cosmetic.

SWEET-BREAISTED. Sweet-voiced.

SWEETFUL. Delightful; full of sweets.

SWEET-HEART. A lover. Var. dial. It is also common as a verb, to court, to woo.

SWEETIES. Sweetmeats. Var. dial.

SWEETING. (1) A kind of sweet apple mentioned by Ascham and others, translated by meliellum in Rider's Dictonary, 1640. A bitter sweeting is mentioned in Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4. "Sweetyng an apple, pomme douce," Palsgrave, 1530.

(2) A term of endearment, still in use according to Palmer's Devon. Gl. p. 88.

By Jesu, he saide, my sweeting,
I have but three shilling,
That is but a lytle thing,
But if I had more.

The Miner of Abington. n. d.

Lauful beheld that sweet wynth,
Alle his love yv her was lyth,
And keste that weete flour;
And sat adoun her bysde,
And seydye, sweetyng, what so betyde,
I am to thyn honoure.

Illustrations of Fairy Mythology, p. 12.

SWEET-LIPS. An epicure; a glutton.

SWEET-MART. The badger. Yorkshire.

SWEETNER. (1) A person who bids at a sale to raise the price, not intending to purchase.

(2) A guinea-dropper; one who dropped a guinea, and then pretending to find it when a respectable person passed by, was liberal enough to offer him half as a proper compliment for being present at the discovery, treat him at a public-house, and eventually fleece him of his money.

Guinea dropping or sweetening is a poultry little cheat that was recommended to the world about thirty years ago by a memorable gentleman that has since had the misfortune to be taken off, I mean hang'd, for a misdemeanour upon the highway.

The Country Gentleman's Vade Mecum, 1690, p. 97.

SWEETNINGS. If I were to paint Sloth, (as I am not scene in the sweetenings by Saint John the Evangelist,) I swerve I would draw it like a stationer that I knowe.

Nash's Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

SWEETS. The herb sweet-cicely. North.


SWEET-TOOTH. He has got a sweet tooth, i.e. he is fond of sweet things.

SWEET-WORT. The decoction from malt before that of the hops is extracted. South.

SWEETY. Beautiful. "It's a sweety fine morning." Lincl.

SWEP. A cry to hounds to check them and prevent their running riot. (A.-N.)

SWEPNE. A dream. (A.-S.)
His fader he tolde a sweuen nat that him mete.

Ms. Bodl. 635, f. 1.

Within on a rych bedde rystys a lyltylle,
And with the swohge of the see in sweefynge he selle.

Morte Arthure, Ms. Lincoln, f. 61.

SWEG. To sway, or incline. Lincl.

SWEGH. A violent motion. (A.-S.)

SWEIGH. To swing. See Sway.

SWEIGHT. Portion; greatest quantity. North.

SWELEDERSEME. Very sultry. East.

SWELE. (1) To wash. R. de Brunne.

(2) A swelling; a tumour.
So long he pleide with yong man,
A swele in his mmbres cam than.

The Sevyn Sages, 1566.

SWELEWE. To swallow. (A.-S.)

For stynche of the mowthe. Ete pillole drie and cerfolla, and sweelu eyssel, when thou gost to bedde, and wasche thmowthe with venegro.


That morsel sweelu thou good apace,
But in thin hosehol holde the threde.

Ms. Lutet. 793, f. 126.
SVELGE. To swallow. (A-S.)
And helte salte opene than fulle wyde,
And swhelge that synfulle company.
Hampole, MS. Bosworth, p. 1.

SVELK. The noise caused by the revolting of a barrel churn at the time of the butter separating from the milk. East.

SVELLING. Sultry. Norf.

SVELL. (1) A fopp. Var. dial.
(2) To swallow. Somerst.

SVELLE. Eager; furious. (A-S.)
Dewkys, erlys and barons also,
That arste were bolde and swhel.
MS. Canteb. Fl. ii. 38, f. 33.

SVELLED-NOSE. A person in an ill humour is said to have a swelled nose. North.

SVELSH. A quellsh, or fall. West.

SVELTE. (1) To die; to faint. (A-S.) Svelt, died, fainted, the part. past.
Twys in a swonnyng, svelte as cho walde,
He presed to his palfayr in presence of lordes.
Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

And risthe as he had saidle thir wordes, he svelte
In Alexander armes.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 21.
Where my payne for jhowe was maste,
And wherde I svelte and y-heelded the gast.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 154.

(2) To broil with heat. North.
The dogged doge dais now with heat doe svelt,
And now's the season of th unseness'd alre.
Taylor's Works, ii. 256.
Soft a while, not away so fast, they melt them;
Piper, be hang'd awhile! knave, looke the dauncers
svelt them.
British Bibliographer, i. 343.

SVELTERED. Very hot; overcome with heat; in a great perspiration. West.

SVELTH. Mud and filth. Nares.

SVELTING. To svelt rice is to soften or boil it before being baked in a pudding. Lanc.

SVELTRY. Overpoweringly sultry.
But as we see the sunne oft times, through over sveltire in heat.
Changing the weather faire, great stormes and thundercraks doth threat.
Honours Academice, 1610, i. 18.

SWEME. (1) Swimming; giddiness. (A-S.)
Loke at thou come at that tyme,
Other swnwe shal [i:n] swnwe,
The lady shall lase.
Degressant, 1211.

(2) Sorrow. Swemeful, sorrowful.
When this was seide, his heart began to melt
For very swnwe of this swnmeful lisle.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 38.

SWENE. (1) Noise.
You women of Jerusalem,
Weepe not for me, ney make no swnwe,
But for your owne barne teame
You mon rene tenderly.
Chester Plays, ii. 53.

(2) MS. Bodle, 175 reads swnwe.
And nowe that sitt maie I not flye,
Thinkes me never so swnwe.
Chester Plays, i. 189.

SWENGINGE. (1) "Swengynge, escusio," Pr. Parv.
"Swengyne or schakynye, as mene done clothys and other lyke," ib.

(2) Moving; stirring. Prompt. Parv.

SWENSIE. The quinsey in the throat.

SWEPAGE. The crop of hay in a meadow, also called the sweep in some parts.

SWEP. (1) A whip. "Swype for a top or scoorge, flagellum; swnpe or swnpe, alapa,"
Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 167.
Bio and blydy thus am I bett,
Swongen with swnpe and alle to swnte.
Tounehly Mysteries, p. 227.

(2) A baker's malkin. Pr. Parv.


SWEPERYLY. Swiftly; speedily. (A-S.)
Swnfily with swnredes they swnpene there-afyrco,
Swnpes downe fulle suwpepyge sweltande knyghtes.
Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 69.

SWEPING. A whip, or scourge.
Mikel swnpeying over sinfull elvys,
Hopand in Laverd mercy ungilies.

And againe that thainf and come in ane,
Samened on me swepingeas, and I wist nane.

SWEPENNE. Laid?
In swathes swnpene downe, fulle of swnete flourys;
Thare unbyrdilythes thefide bolde, and bates theire horses.
Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

SWEPLE. Same as Swipple, q.v.

SWEP. Succ.
Serche and ye shall fynd in every congregacyon
That long to the pope, for they are to me full seer,
And will be so long as they last and ender.

SWEPRED. (1) A sword. (A-S.) "Enuis, a swerde; enaifer, a swerde berer," MS. Harl. 2257, f. 38.
They schett arows heded with stele,
They faghete with scharpe suyrdryg goele.
MS. Canteb. Fl. ii. 30, f. 168.

(2) The same as Sward, q.v.

SWEP. Dull; heavy. Durk.

SWEPEL. To twist, or roll about. North.

SWEPNE. Sworn. (A-S.)

SWEPNE. Sourness; sadness.

SWEPTE. (1) Suit. (2) Sweated. Gawayne.

SWEPTE-IOLE. A pore in the skin; a sweat-hole.

SWEPETLICH. Sweetly.
Heo schulen l-scem the lavedl
That Jhesu Crist of-kende:
Bl-tweneen hire armes
Swetelich he wende.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 245.

SWEPETH. Sweated.
Buckling besides in many dangourous fights,
With Norwales, Scethanes, and with Muscovites.
Drayton's Poems, 1637, p. 246.

SWEPETER. Sweeter. (A-S.)

SWEPEN. A dream; a slumber. (A-S.)
As he was in sorowe and duw wepe,
Uppon hyss bedd he felle on slepe;
He can mete a strange swnwe.
MS. Canteb. Fl. ii. 38, f. 171.
Now by my faye, sayd jolle Robin,
A sweeten I had this night;
I dreame me of two wighthe yemen,
That fast with me can fight.
Percy's Reliques, p. 22.

SWEPIL. The swingel of a flail.
SWYEL. 1) To fall; to descend. Downne he sweye fulle swyte, and in a swonne fallys. *Morte Arthur*, MS. Lincoln, f. 77.

(2) To sound. *A.S.*


SWHALOUE. To swallow. MS. Gloss. xv. Cent. SWICE. “Swyce or sowyers pype, fleuste dalemant,” Palsgrave, subst. f. 68.

SWICHE. Such. *A.S.* *Steices schuld acomeber also fecel.*

SWICHEN. The herb groundsel.

SWICK. Den? He ys blacke as any pyck, And also felle as a lym in his sweyck. *MS. Cantab.* Ft. ii. 38, f. 195.

SWIDDEN. To sweat, or singe. *North.*

SWIDER. To doubt; to hesitate. *Yorksh.*

SWIDGE. (1) To smart; to ache. *North.*

(2) A puddle of water. *East.*

SWIER. (1) A squire. Nominale MS.

(2) The neck. See Swire (1).

SWIFT. (1) A stupid fellow. *Oxon.*

(2) A wooden revolving frame used in the North for winding yarn, &c.

(3) A newt. “Swyfte worme, lesarde,” Palsgrave, subst. f. 68.

About A.D. 1696, a boy, lying asleep in a garden, felt something dart down his throat; it killed him; ‘tis probable ’twas a little newt. They are exceeding nimble; they call them swyffes at Newmarket heath. *Aubrey’s MS. Wills,* p. 163.

SWIFTER. Part of the tackling that fastens a load of wood to the waggon. *South.*

SWIG. (1) To drink; to suck. *Var. dial.* In some places, any nice liquor is called swig.

(2) To leak out. *Suffolk.*

(3) “A game at cards called swig or new-cut.” Florio, p. 580; “to put up the cards, to swig or deale againe,” ib. p. 27. “A sort of play at cards in the North, in which all the gamesters are to be silent, is called swig,” Kennett MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 398.

SWIGGLE. (1) To shake liquor violently. After linen has been washed, it is necessary to move it to and fro in clean water to get the soap out. To this operation this word is applied. “That’s right, swiggle em right well.” *Moore’s Suff. MS.*

(2) To drink greedily. *Suffolk.*

SWIGMAN. “A swyman goeth with a peddars pack,” Frat. of Vacabonede, p. 5.

SWIKE. (1) To deceive; to betray. (A.S.) Also an adjective, deceitful, treacherous; and when the substantive is understood, a deceiver or betrayer.


Thanne Godard was sikelyke Under God the moste swike That eere in eithe shaped was, Withuton on, the wake Judas. *Havelok,* 423.

(2) To stop; to cease. (A.S.) Sir Tirrl, he seyd, forth thou go, Night no day thou swike thou no. *Gy of Warwick,* p. 229.

(3) A den, or cave? Under that than was a swynke, That mad ye Wwain to mylike. *Ywine and Gauin,* 477.

SWIKEDOME. Treachery. (A.S.) With gyle and swnkedome Thou letist thi lorde to dethe don. *MS. Cantab.* Ft. v. 48, f. 106.

Of whas mallok his mouth ful is Of swykedome and of bitternes. *MS. Cott. Vespas.* D. vii. f. 5.

SWIKELY. Deceitful; wicked. I-mette wil is oster the swikely wimon; Judas, thou were writh me stende the wid ston, For the false prohette that tou billest upon. *Reliq. Antiq.* l. 144.

Mony a swykylls swayne then to the swerde yode. *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ff. f. 111.


SWILE. (1) To wash. (A.S.) The thrinde day shal flowe a flood, that at this world shal hylen;

Bohte heye ant lowe the funele shal it swylye. *Appendix to W. Mapes,* p. 347.

(2) Hog’s-wash. “Broda, wash, smile or draffe for swims,” Florio, p. 68.

SWILKE. Such. See Swilk.

But they not at are sylke als they seme. *MS. Horl.* 2990, f. 58.

And thats me made do dedys sylke,

With whych my goost ys ofte unglade. *MS. Cantab.* Ft. ii. 36, f. 20.

A gorfawlon whyte as mylke,

In alle thys wortde ys nom sylke. *MS. Cantab.* Ft. ii. 36, f. 150.

SWILKRA. To splash about. *North.* To swilker over, i. e. to dash over. *Grose.*

SWILL. (1) Hog’s-wash. This meaning of the word is given by Urry, in his MS. Additions to Ray. See Swile (2).

(2) A wicker basket of a round or globular form, with open top, in which red herrings and other fish and goods are carried to market for sale. “George Greene newell, the swill maker,”*Chrom. Mirab.* p. 33.

(3) To drink; to throw a liquid over anything. *Worc.* The first of these senses is common.

(4) To wash hastily; to rinse. *Var. dial.* “I swyll, I rynce or clenese any maner vessell,” Palsgrave, verb. f. 381.

(5) The bladder of a fish.

(6) “A keeler to wash in, standing on three feet,” Ray, ed. 1674, p. 47.

(7) A shade. *South.*

SWILL-BOWL. A drunkard. “Swibollolles, potores bibuli,” Baret’s Alverarie, 1580.


SWILLET. Growing turf set on fire for mowing the land. *Devon.*

SWILLINGS. Hog’s-wash. Swilling-tub, a tub for swillings. *Var. dial.*
SWILL-PLough. "Besot, a dilling or swill-plough; the last or yongest child one hath," Cotgrave.

SWILL-TUB. A drunkard; a sot.

SWILTER. To waste away slowly. West.

SWIM. To turn giddy. Var. dial.

SWIMBING. Swimming.

Withynne the castell is whyte shynng
As is the swan when heo is wyshynng.


SWIMBUL. Tywhitt and some manuscripts read a roome and a swough.

First on the wal was peyned a foreste,
In which ther dwellid nether man ne beste,
With knotty knarry bareyn trees olde
Of stubbes scarpe and hidou to byholde;
In which ther ran a swimbol in a swough,
As it were a storme schuld burst every bough.


SWIME. A swoon. (A.-S.)

In till his logge he hyde and that tyme, And to the arhe he felle in swymne.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 125.

Bytynede undrone and prayme,
Luke thou comote at that tyme, And ane of us selle ly in swynge.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 135.

Therfore aske hyt be tyme
For deth cumith now as yn swyne.

MS. Hard. 1701, f. 75.

SWIMER. A hard blow. Devon.

SWIMMER. A counterfeit old coin.

SWIMY. Giddy in the head; having a dimness in the sight, which causes things to turn round before you. Sussex. "Swymynge in the hed, bestournement," Palsgrave, 1530.

SWIN. To cut anything aslant. North.

SWINACIE. The quincey.

SWINCHE. Labour, work.

In stronge swynche nit and dai to of-swynche here mete stronge;
In such swynch and harde lyve hi bilevede, hem thoyte, longe.

Life of Thomas Becket, p. 1.

SWINDLE. The same as Swinge, q.v.

SWINDLE. A spindle. North.

SWINE-BACKED. A term in archery.

Fourthly in coullinge or sheeringne, whether nighge or lowe, whether somewhat swine backed (I must use shooters woorden or sadle backed.

Aecham's Toxophilus, 1571, f. 47.

SWINE-CARSE. The herb knotgrass. Gerard.


Relig. Antiq. i. 84.

SWINE-DRONKEN. Beastly drunk.

SWINE-PIPE. The redwing. Pegge.

SWINE-POX. An ill sore in hogs which spreads abroad, and is a very grievous scab, proceeding sometimes from poverty, at other times from lice in the skin; so that while they have them, they'll never prosper, but will infect one another. Dict. Rust.


SWINE'S-FEATHER. A sort of small spear, about six inches long, like a bayonet, affixed to the top of the musket-rest, which was sometimes concealed in the staff of the rest, and protruded when touched by a spring. Fairholt, p. 609.

SWINE'S-GRASS. The herb knotgrass. Gerard.

SWINE-STY. A pig-sty. Palsgrave.

SWINE-THISTLE. The herb sowthistle. Suffolk.

SWINFUL. Sorrowful; sad. Suffolk.

SWING. (1) Scope; room. To have his own swing, follow his own inclinations. Var. dial.

If they will needs follow their lustes, their pleasures, and their owne swings, yet in the end, he will bring them to judgement.

Dent's Pathway, p. 58.

(2) Swing, or swing.

And there for a certayne space loytred and lurked with Sir Thomas Broughton knyght, whiche in those quarters bare great swynge, and was there in great authouritie.

Hail, Henry VIII., 5. 5.

(3) To shake; to mix. Pegge.

(4) A machine on which a person stretched himself by holding a cross board, and formerly used for strengthening the limbs.

(5) The name given to the leader of ruffians who infested the country some years ago by burning stacks, &c. and which has since become proverbial.

SWING-DEVIL. The swift. North.

SWINGE. (1) To beat; to chastise. North. "To beat, swinge, lamme, bethwacke, Cotgrave in v. Dober."

An ofte deede him sore swinges,
And wit hondes smerte dinge;
So that the blod ran of his feyes,
That tendre was, and swithe neys.

Havlok, 214.

O, the passion of God! so I shalbe swinged;
So, my bones shalbe bang'd!
The poredge pot is stolne: what, Lob, I say,
Come away, and be hang'd!

Marrige of Witt and Wadowne, 1579.

(2) To singe. Var. dial.

(3) To cut the nettles, &c. from hedges, and make them neat.

Swinge brambles and brakes,
Get forks and rakes.

Tusser's Husbandry, p. 109.

(4) A leash or couple for hounds. East.

SWINGE-BUCKLER. A violent dashing blade.

SWINGEL. (1) That part of the tail which falls on the corn in the straw. Var. dial. "Fleyle swynyld, tribulum," Fr. Parv.

(2) To cut weeds down. East.

SWINGER. Anything large or heavy.

SWINGING-STICK. A stick used for beating or opening wool or flax. Lanc.

SWINGLE. (1) A swing. West.

(2) The first operation in dressing flax, i.e. beating it to detach it from the harle or skimps.

(3) "In the wire-works at Tintern in Monmouthshire is a mill, where a wheel moves several engines like little barries, and to each barre is fastned a spoke of wood which they call a swingle, which is drawn back a good way by the calms or cogs in the axis of the wheel,"
Therefore shall *swappe* thorow purgatory,  
As a fowyle that feghes smartly.  

Hampole, MS. Ibid. p. 103.

SWIPPER. Nimble; quick. North. "Swypyr  
or deliyyr, agilis; swypyr and slydryr as a wey,  
labilis," Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 168.

SWIPPLE. The part of a flail which strikes the  
corn; the blade of a flail, as it were. Warw.

SWIPPO. (1) Supple. Cheesh.  
(2) The same as Swipple, q. v.

SWIR. To whirl anything about. Devon.

SWIRE. (1) The neck. (A.-S.)  
For sorrow he gan hye hantys wyngyn,  
And fylyr bakward of hys chayre,  
And brak on two hye *swyere*. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 34.  
Gye yyt answeyrd wyth grete yre,  
I schall not leue, be my *swyere*! 
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 170.

The *swyers* *swyere*-lane *swyere* in sonlyre.  
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.

(2) A hollow near the top of a hill.

SWIRK. A jerk; a blow. Suffolk.

SWIRL. A whirling wavy motion. East.

SWIRREL. A squirrel. North.

SWIRT. (1) A squirt. North.

(2) To squirt, or splash with water, &c. "Bilagred  

SWIRLTE. To move about nimbly. North.

SWISE. Very. (A.-S.)  
Theo cam therto hem y jynglich man, *swye* fair and  
hende,  
Fairern man ne myte beo, that oure Lored hem gan  
sende.  
Life of St. Bradden, p. 33.

SWISH. To dash, as water falling. West. To  
go swish, i. e. very quickly.

SWISH-SWASH. Slop.

There is a kind of *swish-swash* made also in  
Essex, and divers other places, with homecombs and  
water, which the homelie country wives, putting  
some pepper and a little salt among, call  
meale, very good in mine opinion for such as love  
to be loose-bodied at large, or a little eased of  
the cough; otherwise it dithreth so much from the true  
meetheyn in chalke from cheese.  

SWISH-TAIL. A pheasant. *iar. dial.* Also,  
the uncut tail of a horse.

SWISSER. The Swiss.  
Leading three thousand mustered men in pay,  
Of French, Scots, Alman, Swisser, and the Dutch;  
Of native English, fled beyond the sea,  
Whose number neere amounted to as much.  
Drayton's Poems, p. 84.

SWITCH. (1) To walk nimbly. North.  
(2) To cut, as with a switch.  
(3) To trim a hedge. Yorkshire.

SWITCHER. A small switch. North.

SWITCHING. Cheating. Line.

SWITE. To cut. West.

SWITTER. "More subtyll in craftes and swyter-  
ter than ever they were afore," Caxton's  

SWITHE. (1) Immediately; quickly. (A.-S.)  
Forthe scye went with sorowe y-noghe,  
And tyed hur hors to a boghe.  
Tylle the throwes were ale y-doo.  
A feyre sone had sche borne,  
When sche herde the chylde crye hur beforne,  
Hyt comfortyd hur fulle swythe.  
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 74.
Thidcr he wente him anon, 
So swithe so he sijtte gon.  
MS. Digby 96.

Two servauntyis Gye can calle,  
And bad them hye swythe alle.  
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 151.

Tille hur felowe she seide,  
To the church go we, I rede,  
As swythe as we may.  
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 45.

For switheli drle thai sal als hail,  
And als wortes of greves tite fal sal thai.  

(2) Very; excessively. (A.-S.)

The kyng seid, Let se that drynke,  
I shalle say ryt that I thinke,  
Me thristis swith sore.  
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

(3) To support? (A.-S.)

In over and to the night  
Swithed me mine neeres right.  

SWITHER. (1) To scorcb; to burn. North.

(2) To fear. (A.-S.)

(4) To throw down forcibly. North.

(5) A number; a quantity. Warw.

(6) A perspiration. Warw.

(7) To swell or melt away. Linl.

SWITHIN. (ST.) The notion current, I believe, pretty extensively, that if we have rain on this day, not one of the next forty will be wholly without, is still in full force among us. Nares notices it as an old and often revived superstition; referring to ample illustrations thereof in Pop. Ant., where it is not, however, mentioned that Ben Jonson, in his Every Man out of his Humour, introduces it. In Alban Butler’s Lives of the Saints, Swithin is recorded; but nothing is said of the rainy pro- digy. Moor.

SWITHINGE.  
And alsware als. It may be suffused lay it on the malady, and suffre it to lyuge unto the sokynge and swythe be alle pasede awaye.  
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 303.

SWITTERED. Flooded. North.

SWITTLE. To cut; to hack. Wilts.

SWITZERS. Swiss. Nares calls them, “hired guards, attendant upon kings.” Switzer’s knot, a fashion of tying the garter. The Switzers were noted for size and fatness. “A swizzers hellie and a drunkards face are no (true) signes of penitential grace,” Cotgrave.

SWIVE. (1) Futuo.  
A! seide the pye, by Godys wyle,  
How thou art swyved y schalle telle.  

Nor will I swine thee though it bee  
Our very first nights jollitte.  
Nor shall my cough or pallat lye  
In common both to thee and I.  

And now ere sary swyved brokyne owte of bande,  
Thay fille alle fülle this Yinglande, and many other lande.  
In overk a toune ther es many one,  
And everlk wyle wenys hir selle thancho hafes one.  
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 149.

And for to be at this fast funerall,  
I have called in generalle

Alle tho that ben very good drynkers,  
And eke also als feoble swyvers,  
And they also that can lyft a bole. MS. Rawl. C. 66.

(2) To cut wheat or beans with a broad hook. Salop.

SWIVEL. “Swivel is that which keepeth a hawk from twisting.” Gent. Rec. ii. 63.

SWIVELLY. Giddy. I. of Wight.

SWIVET. A deep sleep. (A.-S.)

SWIZZEN. To singe. North.

SWIZZLE. Ale and beer mixed. I. of Wight.

Also a verb, to drink, or swill.

SWKYR. Sugar. Arch. xxx. 413.

SWOB. Same as Swab, q. v.

SWOBBLE. To swagger in a low manner.

SWOB-FULL. Brinful. East.

SWOD. A basket for measuring fish. Sussex.

SWOGHE. See Swyuye and Swyove.

SWOCHENED. Swooned. Weber.

SWOKELLI. Deceitfully. (A.-S.)

Opendh through as throthe of tham,  
With than tumos swokellid lide that swa.  

SWOLE. To chain a cow in the stall. Lanc.

SWOLK. To be angry. Sussex.

SWOLL. For swill. To drench with water; to cleanse by dashing down much water upon a thing. Linl.

SWOLOWE. The same as Swallow, q. v.

SWONGE. Beat; chastised.

SWONGENE. Beaten. (A.-S.)

Take suwongene eyrene in baswayne cleene,  
And kreme of myke, thate so schene.  

SWONKE. Laboured. (A.-S.)

Thou hast suwonde so sore to nght,  
That thou hast lorne thy syght.  

SWOOP. (1) The sudden descent of a bird of prey upon its victim. All at one swoop, i.e. at one blow or swoop.

(2) To sweep along, as a river. Pegge has it as the pret. of sweep.

(3) The stroke or cut of a scythe.

SWOOP - STAKES. Sweepstakes. To cry swoop-stakes, to call the winning of the stakes.

SWOOTE. Sweat. (A.-S.)

Of the hete and of the suwote  
Thei comen, and of grasse that is hot.  
MS. Lansd. 793, f. 118.

SWOOTH. A fright. Leic.

SWOP. The same as Swap, q. v.

SWOPE. To strike off.

Let me see what ye will doe,  
And laye downe selver here.  
For the devell swope of my swire,  
And I doe it without hyre,  
Other for soveraygne or sire:  
It is not my manere.  
Chester Plays, ii. 16.

The syxte peyne is gret derkenese  
That is in helle, and nevere shal less:  
So thik it is men may it grope,  
But thil may not away it swope.  
MS. Addit. 11306, f. 97.

SWORD. (1) The same as Sword, q. v.

(2) The sword of a dung-put is an upright bar with holes for a pin, by which the put is set to any pitch for shooting dung.
(3) On my sword, formerly a common oath. Sword and buckler, martial.
(4) "Sword for a flaxe wyfe, gouche," Palsg.
SWORD-DANCING. There is a very singular custom, called sword-dancing, prevalent in many parts of Northumberland, and in the county of Durham, during the Christmas holidays, which seems to be peculiar to the northern part of the kingdom. The sword-dancers are men entirely or chiefly composed of miners or pitmen, and of persons engaged in the various other vocations of a colliery, who, during the week intervening between Christmas and New Year's Day, perambulate the country in parties, consisting of from twelve to twenty, partly in search of money, but much more of adventure and excitement. On these occasions they are habited in a peculiarly gaudy dress, which, with their dancing, principally attracts attention. Instead of their ordinary jackets they wear others, composed of a kind of variegated patchwork, which, with their hats, are profusely decorated with ribands of the gayest hues, prepared and wrought by their sisters or sweethearts, the sword-dancers being usually young and unmarried men. This, with slight individual variations, is the description of dress worn by all the members of a sword-dancing party, with the exception of two conspicuous characters invariably attached to the company, and denominated amongst themselves respectively the Tommy (or fool) and the Bessy. Those two personages wear the most frightfully grotesque dresses imaginable: the former being usually clad in the skin of some wild animal, and the latter in petticoats and the costume of an old woman; and it is the office of those two individuals, who play by far the most important part in sword-dancing excursions, to go round amongst the company which collects to see them dance, and levy contributions in money, each being furnished for this purpose with a huge tin or iron box, which they rattle in the faces of the bystanders, and perform other antics and grimaces to procure subscriptions. A fiddler also is an indispensable attaché to a company of sword-dancers; and it is the business of another of the party to carry about a change of wearing apparel for his comrades, which becomes necessary when they make protracted journeys, as they sometimes do, into the country, going round amongst the towns and hamlets, and farm-steadings, and exhibiting their dance before the inhabitants. This is a peculiar kind of dance, which it would be vain to attempt to describe. It bears some resemblance to an ordinary quadrille dance, with this difference, that the sword-dancers are each furnished with long steel wands, which they call swords, and which they employ with a very peculiar and beautiful effect during the dance. The dance is sometimes accompanied with a song, and a fragment of dramatic action. The fiddler accom-

1. The first that I call in he is a squire's son; He's like to lose his love because he is too young.
2. Altho' he be too young, he has money for to rove, And he'll freely spend it all before he'll lose his love.
3. The next that I call in, he is a sailor bold, He came to poverty by the lending of his gold.
4. The next that I call in, he is a tailor fine, What think you of his work? he made this coat of mine.
5. The next that I call in, he is a keelman grand, He goes both fore and aft, with his long sett in his hand.
6. Alas! our actor's dead, and on the ground he's laid, Some of us must suffer for't, young man, I'm sore afraid.
7. I'm sure 'twas none of me, I'm clear of the crime, 'Twas him that follows me, that drew his sword so fine.
8. I'm sure 'twas none of me, I'm clear of the fact, 'Twas him that follows me that did the bloody act.
9. Then cheer up, my bonny lads, and be of courage bold, We'll take him to the church, and bury him in the mould.
10. Cox-Green's a pretty place, where water washes clean, And Painshaw's on a hill, where we have merry been.
11. You've seen 'em all call'd in, you've seen them all go round, Wait but a little while, some pastime shall be found.
12. Then, fiddler, change the tune, play us a merry jig. Before I will be beat, I'll pawn both hat and wig.

In explanation of the above, it should be stated that after the fifth verse other characters are generally introduced in a similar manner, and then the sword-dance takes place, in which one of them is killed. After the ninth verse the doctor is introduced, and a dialogue of some length takes place, which terminates in his restoring the dead man to life.

A writer in the Gent. Mag. for May, 1811, tells us that in the North Riding of Yorkshire the sword-dance is performed from St. Stephen's Day till New Year's Day. The dancers usually consist of six youths, dressed in white, with ribands, attended by a fiddler, a youth with the name of Bessy, and also by one who personates a doctor. They travel from village to village. One of the six youths acts the part of King in a kind of farce, which consists chiefly of singing and dancing, when the Bessy interferes while they are making a hexagon with their swords, and is killed. Brand's Popular Antiquities, l. 283.

SWORDER. A game cock that wounds its antagonist much.

SWORDER. A juggler with swords. "Gladiator, a swordplaer," Nominate MS.

SWORDER. See Slip (3). The term appears to be now applied to a sword-cutter. "Sword-sleper, a dresser or maker of swords; so used in the North of England; and a cutler with them deals only in knives," Blount, p. 628, ed. 1861.

SWORE. An oath. (A.-S.)
Hast thou gotten wyth fals swore,
Any thynge lasse or more.

SWORD. The neck. (A.-S.)
Nicolas he smot in the sword,
That he laide his hed in wed.

Kyng alowander, 975.

SOWER. Swore, i.e. swore to kill him.
All they casyd me at the lasg,
And my deth they sweven faste.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 175.

SWORLE. To snarl, as a dog. Sussex.
SWORN-BROTHERS. Brothers in arms, bound by the ancient laws of chivalry. Afterwards any persons very intimate were so called. “Sworn brother and brethren in iniquity,” old proverb.

SWOSE. Ther he saw stedus and stockesche prycyking swore in the watur. Ther he saw hrmus and herungus that huntod aftur harrus in hegges. Ther he se eyse roysting larkus.

Relig. Antiq. i. 63.

SWOSH. A sash. Suffolk.

SWOST. Ma wule swhpen ths hus,
And ut mid the swost.


SWOT. To throw. Warw.
SWOTE. Sweat. See Swooote.
SWOTHE. But seche hed he deflante off gygote
Towards love, and that was fowthe.

Gower, MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 5.

SWOTTING. Fat and greasy. East.
SWOUGHGE. (1) Swoone; swooning. (A.-S.)
Thowe ther were no swooge.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 94.
There he losste bothe mayne and myght,
And ovr the tombe he felle in swooge.

MS. Hart. 2252, f. 99.
With that wordes hys bodye can bowe,
Downde he felle there in a swooge.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 148.

(2) Sound; noise. (A.-N.)
A swerde lenghe within the swarthe he swappez at ones,
That nere swounes the kyng for swooge of his dynотts.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.
Into the foreste forthe he drogh,
And of the see he herde a swoge.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.

(3) A splinter or chip?
Sir Eglamour his swerde owt drowthe,
And in his eigne it keste a swoge,
And bylndyd hym that tyde.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.

(4) A sough, bog, or mire.
At a chappel with riche lyghte,
In a foreste by a swooge.

MS. Hart. 2252, f. 96.

(5) Quiet.
SWOUND. To swoone. Also, a swoone. Still in common use in East Anglia.
For grete yode amonge them all
In a swoouns sche the dud downe falle.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 196.
Still in a swooun, my heart revives and faules,
‘Twixt hopes, despaire, ‘twixt smiles and deep complaints.

As these sad accents sort in my desires,
Smooth calmes, tough stormes, sharp frosts, and raging fires,
Put on with boldnesse, and put backe with force,
For oft thy troubles doe extort my teares.


SWOWE. (1) To faint; to swoon. (A.-S.) Also, a swoone. See Swouge (1).
(2) A noise.
He come to hym wyth a swoone,
Hys gode stede undur hym he slowe.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 65.

(3) To make a noise, as water does in rushing down a precipice. Also, to foame or boil up.
“Swowyne or sowndyn, as newe ale and other lycure.” MS. Harl. 221, f. 177.
That whote swoynesges of watyr and syngynges of byrdes,
It myghte salve hymne of soryr that sounde was never.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

SWREDDEZ. Swords.
And alle done of dawce with dynteses of swoedde,
For thare es noughte bot dede thare the dragon es ralles-
sede.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.

SWUGGLE. To shoke liquidus. East.
SWUKEN. Deceived; betrayed.
Unto the than clyed I,
Whil that suwken es mi hert.


SWULOCK. To broil with heat. East.
SWUNNED. Swooned.
The duk lay on the ground,
In hert wyghtly he suwaned.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 135.

SWUPLE. The same as Swipple, q. v.
SWURLT. Whirled. Cumb.
SWY. The herb glasswort.
SYE. Saw. (A.-S.)
Forthe theye went be day lyghte,
Tyle hyt drewe to the nyghte:
Londe theye eye at the laske,
Theuderward theye drewe faste.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 150.

SYER. Sire; father.
And loken the hym in hir herte hoothe as fier,
And seethe the olde, hir colde and cowherand eyer.

Lygaret’s Minor Poems, p. 35.

SYGH. An error for Syth?
And sayd to the duke, my lord, saygh by Gods hygh prouision and your incomparable wysedome and pollicie, this noble conjunctio is fyst moved.

Hall, Richard III. f. 12.

SYLES. The principal rafters of a house or building. North.
SYLLABE. A syllable. Jonson.
SYNGE. To sin. A provincial form. More usually, to sing. “Frigilla, a brid that syngat for cold weder,” MS. Harl. 2181, f. 46.
Thow mytte syngbe ais sore in thought
As thou that dedeaddest i-wroght.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 130.

SYPIRS. Cloth of Cyprus.
The stowd dedes of many a knyght
With golde of Sypir was dight.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.
(1) Right to a T. is a very common expression, when anything is perfectly right.
(2) Beards cut in the form of a T are often alluded to by our early writers.

TA. (1) It. To dwell, it does. East.
(2) To take. (A.-S.)
The sowané sayn he wille her tu;
The lady wille hir-selfe slin,
Are he the hir hir maste fe
Solde wede hir to wyte. Personal, 906.

TAA. (1) A toe. North.
And yike a toe and fynger of hand
War a rote fro that tre grovand.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 63.
(2) The one.
And whome he was over, the lords of Perse went
asppone the yse so grete a multitude that they
coverde the yse fro the too banke to the tother, and
that a grete brode, and thame onane the yse brake.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 19.

TAANT. Tall, or too high for its breadth, or bigness; a Taant mast, house, &c. Kent.

TAAS. Wood split thin to make baskets with.
Cumb.

(2) The tag, or end of a lace. East.
(3) Children's hanging sleeves. East.

TABARD. A short coat, or mantle. "Colobium, a tabard," Nominale MS. Strutt describes it, ii. 29, "a species of mantle which covered the front of the body and the back, but was open at the sides from the shoulders downwards; in the early representations of the tabard, it appears to have been of equal length before and behind, and reached a little lower than the loins." According to Nares, the name of tabarder is still preserved in Queen's College, Oxford, for scholars whose original dress was a tabard. "Tabard, a garment, mantua," Palgrave. Versiegan says in his time, the term was confined to a herald's coat.
Quat wylt thou geve, so Cristy the save!
And tak the swych thou wylt have.
The man seye, so mote i the!
A peny xal i seyn the.
He seye, Nay, withoutyn lak,
No lec e than the tabard on th bal.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 62.

TABBER.
Toberry gloson any where,
And gode feyth comys all bynynde;
Ho shall be leyvd the se wyll spare?
For now the bysom leyds the blynynde.
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 240.

TABBY. A kind of cloth.
TABERING. Restless in illness. Somerset.
TABERN. A cellar. North. See Ray's English Words, 1674, p. 49. "Taberna, a tabyrn;" a tavern or inn, Nominale MS. Hence tabernar, a tavern-keeper. "Tabernarius, a taberner." Nominale MS. A person who played the tabour was also called a taberner.

TABERNACLIUS. Ornamental niches.
With tabernaclos was the halle a-bouyte,
With pynacles of golde sterne and stoute.
Syre Gauens and the Carlo of Carelye, 610.

TABINE. A kind of silk. In a list of female apparel in the Egerton Papers, p. 252, mention is made of "tabines brauncht or wrought with siluer or golde."

TABLE. (1) To go to the table, i.e. to receive the Holy Communion. Var. dial.
(2) In palmistry, a space between certain lines on the skin within the hand. According to our first extract, the table is a line reaching from the bottom of the little finger to the bottom of the first finger. It is incorrectly explained the "palm of the hand" in Middleton, iv. 438; but the term was certainly variously applied.

Hit ys to know that the lyne that goth about the thombe ys cleped the lyne of lyfo or of the hert. The lyne that ys betwene the medyile of the pawme that ys betwene the thombe and the next fynger, is cleped media naturalis. The lyne that begynneth under the litle fynger and streeceth toward the rote of the fynger next the thombe ys cleped mensilla, that is, the table; it ys soothly the lyne which is cleped the nether triangle, which is sylden founde, and it begynneth fro mensilla, streecching ryztys thoright the palle to the tizle. Line recepta ys he that is withyn the ende of the honde, appon the joynt of the honde that is betwene the boone of the arm or of the hond. Mona pollicis is fro the lyne of the hert tizle to the rote of the womb, and streeceth the selfe to the wyzcze. Mona manus or the tabell beygnyth fro mensilla to the wyzcze.

Treatise on Palmistry, MS. xv. Cent.

Other lines also may be divided into equal sections, as the table line, the natural line, the quadrangle and triangle, which are all to be parted into equal portions, and according to proportion shall shew the time and age of life in which every accident shall happen, which the characters shall signify, in their several natures. This space is called the table of the hand, which hath on the one side the mensil line, on the other the middle natural line.

Sands' Chiroiomy, p. 87.

(3) A tablet, or table-book; a record of things to be remembered. Shak.

(4) To board; to live at the table of another. See Autobiography of Joseph Lister, p. 48.

All supper while, if they table together, he peereth and prieth into the platter to pick out dainty morsels to content her maw.
The Man in the Moone, 1600.


(6) In architecture, a horizontal moulding, ornamenting the face of a wall, &c.

TABLE-BOARD. A table. Corn.

TABLE-BOOK. A memorandum-book; a book with leaves of wood, slate, vellum, orasseskin, &c., for the purpose of recording observations and memoranda. It was sometimes accompanied with a calendar, &c.; and was used on all occasions, at theatres, sermons, &c. "A reprovo or a jeer out of your table-book notes," Nabbes' Bride, 1640, sig. G ii.
A table-book of wood is in the possession of Mr. J. H. Hearne, of Newport, Isle of Wight, and is described in the Journal of the British Archaeological Association, ii. 193, but very few seem to have been preserved.

His table-books be a chief adjunct, and the most significant emblems of his owne quality that man may beare about him; for the wipping out of olde
notes give way to new, and he likewise, to try a new disposition, will finally forswear an ancient friends love, because he consists of new enterprises.

Stepsen’s Essays, 1615, p. 218.


TABLE-LINE. See Table (2).

When the table-line is crooked, and falls between the middle and fore finger, it signifies effusion of blood, as I said before.

Sawders’ Chirurgery, p. 75.

TABLE-MAN. “A tabylle mane, status, lim-panum,” MS. Dict. c. 1500.

TABLE-MEN. Men used at the game of tables. Metaphorically, dice-players.

And knowing that your most selected gallants are the onely table-men that are plaat withal at ordinaries, into an ordinary did he most gentlemanlike convey himselfe in state.


TABLETHER. One who keeps boarders, one who table people. See Table (4). Also, the person who tables, a boarder. “Commensale, a fellow boarder or tabler,” Florio, p. 111. “Convictor, a tabler, boarder,” Coles.

TABLETER. The game of tables.

Hauntyst tavern, or were to any pere
To play at the ches or at the tables.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 7.

TABLES. The game of backgammon. It was anciently played in different ways, and the term appears to have been applied to any game played with the table and dice. Strott has given a fac-simile of a backgammon-board from a MS. of the 14th century, which differs little from the form now used. See Sports and Pastimes, p. 321. “Alea, table,” MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

Go we now to chaumburs same,
On some maner to make us game;
To the chesses or to the tables,
Or eys to speke of tables.

MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 166.

That es, to play at tablows or at dye,
Ofte the wilke comes neghen manere of vice.

MS. Harl. 2550, f. 60.

An honest vicker and a kind consort
That to the ate-house friendly would resort,
To have a game at tables now and then,
Or drink his pot as soone as any man.

Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine. 1600.

TABLET. Is explained in Baret’s Alvearie, fol. 1580, an “ornament of gold.”

TABN. Explained by Pol whele, a bit of bread and butter. Cornw.

TABOURE. (1) To play on the tabour. (A.‑N.)
(2) “Tabowre for fowlaeres, terrificium,” Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 177.

TABOURET. A pin-case. Also, a little low stool for a child to sit on. (Fr.)

TABOURINE. A kind of drum. (Fr.)

TACES. The skirts or coverings to the pockets.

See Meyrick, iii. 13.

TACHE. (1) A spot, or blenish. (Fr.)
(2) A quality, or disposition; a trick; enterprise; boldness of design. (A.‑N.)

For south this harde I hym sayes,
That he would rise the thride dayes;
Nowe suerly and he so maye,
He hath a wounderous tache.

Chester Plays, ii. 87.

And to his fadris maneria enueyne,
And wikkid tache and vice eschewe.

Ocelove, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 279.

It is a tache of a devouring hounde
To resseyve superfluity and do excessive.

MS. Cantab. Fr. i. 6, f. 137.

(3) A clasp. Also, to clasp; to tie. “I tache a gowne or a typpet with a tache, je agraffe,” Palsgrave. “Spinter, a tache,” MS. Arundel 249, f. 88.

Wyit thou have a buckel of golde or a golden pynne, suche as in olde tyme women used to fasten their upper garment with on the left shoulder; Stephanus calieth it a tache or a clasp.

Palsgrave’s Acolastus, 1540.

(4) To take a thief.

(5) The piece which covered the pocket, and therefore the belly. Meyrick, ii. 251.

(6) A rest used in drilling holes. Yorksh.

TACHEMENTEZ. Attachments?

I lif the for thy thay sendes Tolouse the riche,
The tolle and the tachementez, taverne and other.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

TACHING-END. The waxed thread, armed with a bristle at the end, used by shoemakers. North.

TACK. (1) A smack, or peculiar flavour. Drayton uses the term, and it is still in common use.

He told me that three-score pound of cherries was but a kind of washing matter, and that there was no tache in them, for he had tacked it at one time.

Taylor’s Workes, 1630, i. 145.

(2) A slight blow. Also, to clap with the hands, to slap. West.

(3) A trick at cards. Suffolk.

(4) To attack. Var. dial.

(5) The handle of a scythe. East.

(6) A shelf. A kind of shelf made of crossed bars of wood suspended from the ceiling, on which to put bacon, &c.

(7) To hire pasturage for cattle. Heref.

(8) A lease. North.

(9) Timber at the bottom of a river.

(10) Bad malt liquor. North. In some places it is applied to eatales of bad quality.

(11) Hold; confidence; reliance. Ches.

(12) Substance; solidity; spoken of the food of cattle and other stock. Norf.

(13) A hook, or clasp. Also, to fasten to anything. “I tache a thyng, I make it faste to a wall or suche lyke,” Palsgrave. A wooden peg for hanging dresses on is sometimes called a tack.

(14) A path, or causeway. Sussex.

TACKELLS. “Tackells are small ropes which runne in three partes, havinge either a pendant with a block or to a runner, and at the other end a blocke or hoke to cache houldre and heave in goodes into the shippe,” MS. Harl. 6268.

TACKER. (1) The same as Taching-end, q. v.
(2) A person who dresses cloth.
TAGES. To mend apparel. Essex.


TACKLE. (1) To attack. Var. dial.
(2) To stick to one’s tackle, i.e. to be firm, not to give way in the least. “To stand to our tackling,” Harrison, p. 115.

(3) Food; working implements; machinery of any kind, or of the human frame. Var. dial. “Tackle or wepence, armamentum,” Pr. Parv.

(4) A horse’s harness. Var. dial.

TACKLING. See Tackle (2).

TACKS. “Tacks are great ropes having a wale knot at one end, which is seased into the clewe of the saile, and so receved first through the chestises, and then comes in a hole of the shippes side,” MS. Harl. 6268.

TAD. Excrement. East.

TADAGO-PIE. A pie made of abortive pigs from a sow that has miscarried. Cornw.

TADDE. A toad. Brockett has Tad.
That mny herte anon ne barst,
Whon ich was from my mooder take;
Or ben into a put i-cast,
Mid a tadde or mid a snake.

Appendix to W. Mapes, p. 344.

TADE. To take. Salop. Antiq. p. 587.

TADE-PITS. Certain pits upon some of the downs of Devon where toads live dry.

TADOUS. Cross; peevish; fretful; tiresome. Applied chiefly to children. Var. dial.

TAFFATY-TARTS. “Are made like little pasties, round, square, or long; the paste being rolled thin, and apples in layers, strewed with sugar, fennel seeds, and limon peel cut small; then iced in the baking,” Holme, Academy of Armory, 1688.

TAFFETY. (1) Dainty; nice. West.
(2) Tafteta, a sort of thin silk. When first I saw them, they appeared rash, And now their promises are worse then rash; No taftety more changeable then they, In nothing constant but no debts to pay.

Taylor’s Works, 1630, II. 49.

TAFFF. Entangled. Dorset.

TAFFY. A common coarse sweetmeat, made with treacle thickened by boiling. Almonds are often stuck into it. Var. dial.

TAG. (1) The common people; the rabble.
(2) A sheep of the first year. South.
(3) To follow closely after. East.
(4) To cut off the dirty locks of wool around the tail of a sheep. South.
(5) To understand, or comprehend.

TAGER. According to Markham, “a sheep is said to be tager or bel, when by a continual sqrt running out of his ordure, he bearay his tail in such wise that through the heat of the dung it scaldeth and breedeth the scab therein,” Husbandry, ed. 1676, p. 91.

TAGGET. A loose character. Cumb.

TAGILLE. To entice?

Consaille es doyngye aways of worlde’s reches, and of alle delytes of alle thynges that mane may be tagayd with in toghte or dede.

MS. Lincoln A. 17, f. 196.

That he may have rayt in Goddes lufe withouten tene tagillynghe of other thynges. MS. Lbl. f. 196.


TAGSTER. A scold; a virago. Devon.

TAG-WOOL. The long wool of tags or hogs not shorn while they were lambs. Glouc.

TAHYM. Stringy, untwisted, as tow. Cumb.

TAHT. (1) Given. (2) Taught. (A.-S.)

TAIGH. To take. North.

TAIGLE. To linger about a place. North.

TAIL. (1) To turn top over tail, i.e. the head over the tail, completely over.
Soche a strok he gat hym then,
That the dawke bothe hors and man
Turned toppe ovyr tagay.

MS. Cantab. P. i. 38, f. 76.

(2) Slaughter. See Weber’s Gloss. in v.

(3) To keep the tail in the water, to thrive. To fle the tail, to get near the conclusion of any work.

(4) To exchange animals with an even number on each side. Var. dial.

(5) Number?
Cotte thow not the wordes tayle,
But sey hem oute wythowe fayle.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 156.


TAIL-BINDER. “A long, large piece of cut stone projecting over the corner stone of a wall to give additional firmness to it.”

TAIL-CORN. The inferior portion of a dressing, not fit for market. About one in twenty, or more, according to the season, will be tail-corn. This, though not very much inferior, would, if left in the boke, injure the sale at market. By the farmer who prides himself on the goodness of his sample, this is dressed out and spent at home. Dress is different. This is undercorn, so light and inferior as to be given to poultry.

TAILDE. Carved.
The warde of the yeate of hefen bryght
I lyken ty! wardez that stalworthly dyght,
And clenly wroght and craftyly tayle
Of clene sylyve and golde, and enamayle.

Hampole, MS. Bosbes, p. 232.

TAIL. (1) To cut to pieces. (A.-N.)
(2) A tally, or notched stick; an account scored on a piece of wood. (A.-N.)
Hit is skord here on a tayle,
Have brok hit wel withoute fayle.

MS. Cantab. P. v. 48, f. 53.

TAIL-ENDS. Inferior samples of corn, such as being hardly marketable, are usually consumed at home. See Tail-corn.

TAILLAGE. A tax. (A.-N.)

TAILLAGER. A collector of taxes. (A.-N.)

TAILLE. A tally. See Tale.

TAILLOR. A tailor. North.

TAILORS. It is a very old saying that it takes three or nine tailors to make one man.

Some foolish knave (I think) at first began
The slandering that three tailors are one man;
TAI

When many a taylers boy I know hath bee
Hath made tall men much fearefull to be seene.
Taylor's Works, 1630, ill. 73.

TAILORS-MENSE. A small portion left by
way of good manners. See Brockett.

TAILOURS. A book of ancient cookery receipts
thus describes the way of making taylours:
Take almonds, and gynde hem raw in a mortar,
and temper hit with wyne and a litul water, and
drawe it thorge a streynoure into a goode stuffmylke
into a potte, and caste thereto resouns of corowane
and grete resouns my[n]ced, dates, clowes, maces,
pounder of peper, canel, saffronne a good quantite,
and salt, and sette hem over the fire, and lette al boyle to-
gidre a while, and alay hit up with flourre of ryse or
eilles grated brede, and cast thereto suger and salt,
and serve hit forth in maner of mortrewes, and caste
cathece poudre ginger in the dish.
MS. Harl. 4016, f. 19.

TAIL-PIPING. Tying a tin can or anything to
the tail of a dog, which is generally done to
prevent his paying visits to the place where
this punishment may be inflicted.

TAIL-ROPE. Part of a horse's harness, men-

TAIL-SHOTEN. A disease in the tail of cattle,
in which the spinal marrow is so affected that
in a short time the beast is unable to stand.
Also called taisle-soke.

TAIL-TOP. The swingle of a tail.
TAILOR. A tailor. Nominate MS.

TAIL. A kind of red-coloured spider very
common in the summer-time.

TAINT. (1) A term at tilting, apparently mean-
ing to injure a lance without breaking it.
Gifford, Ben Jonson, ii. 55, explains it, to
break a staff, but not in the most honorable
or scientific manner. See, however, the second
example under Attaint.
(2) Explained in the Book of Hawking, "a thing
that goeth overthrow the feathers of the
wings and of the tail, like as it were eaten
with worms."
(3) A dirty slattern. East.
(4) Explained by Forby, "a large protuberance
at the top of a pollard tree."
(5) "A taint or overreach in the backe or shanke
of a horse," Florio, p. 47.

TAINTERS.
For the outward compound remedies, a plaster
made of opponax and pitch is much commended,
which Mentipus used, taking a pound of pitch of
Brutias, and foure ounces of opponax (as Aetius
and Actuarioius doe prescribe) adding wthall, that
the opponax must be dissolved in vyneger, and afterward
the pitch and that vyneger must be boyld together,
and when the vinegar is consumed, then put in the
opponax, and of both together make like taynters
or splints and thrust them into the wound, so let
them remaine many dayes together, and in the
meane time drinke an antidot of sea crabs and vyn-
erg, (for vyneger is always preicious in this confection).
Topelli's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 107.

TAISAND. Poison ready for throwing.
And their blinde, on o donjon,
He kist a man of clerloun,
And in his hond an arblast heland,
And therline a querel taisand.
Sevin Sage, 1773.

TAISIES. Taces, armour for the thighs. This
form of the word occurs in Warner's Albion's

TAISTREL. A rascal; a villain. North.

TAIL. (1) The top of a hill. West.
(2) To play at see-saw. Dorset.

TAKE. (1) To give; to deliver up to. (A.-S.)
And alle that they sake scho wyle them take,
For drede of them, swyke boate they make.

But take hur an oodel stede,
And an olde knytt that may hur lede,
Fyllesche be paste yower reclame,
And gyf them some spendynge,
That them owt of thy londe may byngye,
V can no bettyr deme.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ll. 39, f 72.

(2) A vulgar name for the sciatica, mentioned in
Aubrey's MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts, p. 10, in the
library of the Royal Society.

(3) A sudden illness. Dorset.

(4) A lease. North.

(5) "I take the wynde; as a dere dothe of a
person, je assens," Palsgrave.

(6) To take up, to reprove. "Tanser, to chide,
rebuke, cheke, taunt, reproove, take up,"
Cotgrave. To take up a horse, to make him
gambol. To take on, to take by, to be much
affected by any melancholy event. To take
in, to capture, to subdue. To take one along,
to one with you, to go no faster than he
can go with you, i.e. to let him understand
you. To take out, to copy. To take one's
teeth to anything, to set about it heartily.
To take a stick to one, to beat him.
To take on, to enlist for a soldier. To take
to do, to take to task, to take a talking to,
to reprove. To take on, to simulate. To take
after, to resemble. To take off, to mimic, to ridicule.
To take to, to capture, or seize; to attack.
Also, to marry; to enter on a farm; to own,
or acknowledge. To take shame, to be
ashamed. To take up for any one, to give
surety, to protect. To take on, to associate
with. A take-away, an appetite. To take
one's ease in one's inn, to enjoy one's self, as
if at home. To take up, to borrow money,
or take commodities upon trust. To take
up a quarrel, to settle or make it up. To take
upon, to suspect any one of a wrong action.
To take forth, to learn, to teach. To take
order for, to provide for or against anything.
To take to anything, to answer for the truth of
it; to stand to a bargain. To take up, to
clear up, said of the weather. Also, to reform
one's habits; to commence anything. To take
clothes about one, to wrap them well over
him. To take about the neck, to embrace.
To take a breath, to consider well before-
hand or take advice. To take any one forth,
to set him forwards. To take heart, to take
courage. To take one's part, to defend him.
To take in worth, to take in good part, to take
anything kindly or friendly. To take to one's
legs, to fly. To take a horse with the spurs,
to spur him onwards. To take on with one's
prepared, it maketh a curious white-wash, which some justify lawful, because clearing not changing the complexion." — Ben Jonson, ed. Gifford, iv. 95.

TALDE. Counted. (A.-S.)
The gold thane on his mantyll thay talle,
And tille hymselfe thay gane it falde.

ROMANCE OF SIR IAMBRA, 306.

TALE. (1) To relate tales; to tell. Somerset.
Old writers term any discourse a tale.
And namely when they tales longe,
My sorowis thanne ben so stronge.

MS. Cantab. PF. II. 38, f. 61.

When they this strange vessel sye,
The tone thercf of thath spoke and tald.


(2) An account, or reckoning. (A.-S.) To give no tale, to make no account of.
There is so muche sorowe and bale,
And many peynes out of tale,
Though alde men that evere had wittare,
And y-lenten hadde alle holy writte,
The caulde not tole it in her lore.
The peynes that there ben evermore.

MS. Addit. 11305, f. 94.

Goods in and out, which daily ships doe fraught,
By guesse, by tale, by measure and by weight.

Taylor's Works, 1630, iii. 68.

(3) To tell a tale, to turn any matter to one's profit or advantage.

(4) To settle in a place; to be reconciled to any situation. North.

(5) "A tale of a tul, chose ridicule, conte, de cigonc, chansun de riccoche," Howell.

TALENCE. A longing for anything.

TALENT. (1) A talon. An old form.
(2) Desire; inclination; lust; taste. (A.-N.)

See the example given in v. Eyroune.

There he went to the kynge,
That had grete yoye of hys comyng;
Sylvyr and golde he had hym sente,
Theroof had Gye no talente.

MS. Cantab. PF. II. 38, f. 155.

And efe the sike theroof to ete everd day a sponfulle, and hit schalle do way the clett fro his hercye, and make hym talent to ete. MS. Med. Inc. xv. Cent.

(3) Perhaps as table, q. v. "These talents of their hair," Collier's Shakespeare, viii. 551, where the term seems to be wrongly explained. Malone says, "lockets consisting of hair platted and set in gold."

The talents of golde were on her head sette,
Hanged lowe downe to her knee;
And evere ring on her small fluger.

Shone of the chrysmal tree. King Estmere, 67.


TALE-WIS. Wise in tales. (A.-S.)

TALEWORTH. Wild borage. Gerard.

TALGHE. Fat; grease; tallow.

Of these redes garte Alexander mak batres, and anoyste thame with terre and talge of bestes, and badd his knyghtis row over the water in these batres.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 44.

Tak thame thane upp, and do thame in a panne, and do to thame a gud porycone of schepes talge, and fry thame wele samene.


TALIAGE. A tax. Prompt. Parv.

TALING. Relating tales. Chaucer.
TALISHE. Fabulous. This word occurs in Palsgrave's Acolastus, 4to. 1540.

TALL. (1) Explained by Junius, "obedient, obsequious, every way flexible." See the Glossary to Urry's Chaucer, p. 81.
(2) Valiant; bold; fine; great. This is a very common word in old plays. They leaping overboard amidst the billows, We pluck'd her up (unsunk) like stout tall fellows.
Taylor's Works, 1639, ii. 23.

TALL-BOYS. High cups or glasses. Grose says, bottles or two-quart pots.

TALL-E. To mock. (A.-S.)
Unarmed were the palms aile,
Our folk hem gun to tallis.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 257.

TALLEE. "When they hale aft the sheate of maine or fore-sails, they say, Talle of the sheate;" MS. Harl. 6268. Tayl. Reliq. Ant. i. 2.

TALLICHE. The same as Tally (6).

TALLIT. A hayloft. West. "When the prisoner came in he was watcherd, which shewed he had not been all night in the tallit."

TALL-MEN. Dice so loaded as to come up with high numbers. A cant term.

TALLOW-CAKE. A cake of tallow; tallow made up in the form of a cake. Var. dial.

TALLOW-CATCH. Same as Keech (2).

TALLOW-CRAPS. See Craps (1).

TALLOW-HUED. Pale as tallow. North.
Burton uses the phrase tallow-faced.

TALLOW-LAFE. Congiarius, MS. Dict. c. 1500.

TALL-WOOD. "Tall woode, pace wodde to make bylettes of, tallees," Palsgrave. The term is still used in Kent.

TALLY. (1) A term in playing ball, when the number of aces on both sides is equal. North.
(2) To reckon. See Becon's Works, p. 134.
(3) In counting any articles which are sold by the hundred, one is thrown out after each hundred; that is called the tally. The number of tallies of course shows the number of hundreds. They are given in to the purchaser. Hunter.
(4) A kind of small ship.
(5) A company or division of voters at an election. Somerset.
(6) Stoutly; boldly.
(7) Seemly; decently; elegantly.

TALME. To become dumb?
Hur fadur nero-hande can taim.
Soche a swene hyr harte can swalme.

Le Bone Florence of Rome, 769.

I donke upon David, til mi tongs taimes;
I no rendre nowt, sithen men beren palmes:
Is it also mikel sorwe, in song so is in salme?

Reliq. Antiq. i. 292.

TALSIDES. "One pound of white lights, ten talhides, eight faggotts," Ord. and Reg. p. 162.

TALT. Pitched.
There was talit many pavyloun
Of riche sendel and siclauun.

Kynge Alexaneder, 9234.

TALVACE. A kind of buckler or shield, bent on each side, and rising in the middle.
Aither brought unto the place
A mikel rownd talvace.
Ywaine and Gawain, 3158.

And after mete that It was,
The children pleide at the talvace.
Beves of Hampton, p. 145.

TALWHE. Tallow. Nominale MS.
TAM. The abbr. of pr. n. Thomasine.

TAMARA. A compound of spices.
TAME. (1) To broach or taste liquor. "To tame, tap, dolium retinerre," Coles.
Nowe to wrete our mouthes tyne were,
This flaggett will I tame, yt thou reade us.
Chester Plays, i. 124.
(2) To cut; to divide. West.

TAME-GOOSE. A foolish fellow. "I say cast away; yea, utterly cast away upon a noddy, a nunny-hammer, a tame-goose," The Case is Altered, 4to. Lond. 1605.

TAMER. A team of horses. Norf.
TAMINE. A sort of woollen cloth.
TAMLIN. A miner's tool. Cornw.
TAMMY. Glutinous, or syrup. Camb.
TAMPIN. A long pellet. Make two stife long rowles or tumpins of linnen clowtes, or such like stuffe, sharpe pointed like surger-loves; which tumpins are called of the physicians in Latine pesi, and being appointed with the ointment aforccold, thrust them up into the horses nostrils, and let them abide therin a pretty whilk; then put them out; and you shall see such abundance of matter come forth at his nose as is marvellous to behold.

Topsets Four-Footed Beasts, 1007, p. 372.

TAMPING-IRON. A tool used for beating down the earthy substance in the charge used for blasting. Cornw.

TAMPION. A piece of wood fitted to the mouth of a large gun. "Tampyon for a gun, tampon," Palsgrave, sub. f. 99.
Unadvisedly gave fire to a pece charged with a pellet instedee of a tampion, the which lighting on the palace wall, ranne through one of the privye lodgings, and did no further harme.
Lambardis Perambulation, 1596, p. 433.

TAN. (1) Taken. (A.-S.)
When pese was cryed and day tan,
Knyg Ardus was a yowfull man.
MS. Cantab. F. ii. 38, f. 70.

Baptem the first is holden than,
That falleth at the foute be tan.
MS. Sloan. 1782, f. 34.

(2) To entice. (A.-S.)
The fende of hello agayn skylee
Put in hir a hardie wille
Hur fadur luf to wyone;
And also temped was that man
His owne dougter for to tan,
To do a dedly synce.
MS. Cantob. Ff. v. 48, f. 43.

(3) Then. Var. dial.
(4) To dun. (5) To beat. Var. dial.
(6) A twig, or small switch. Lanc.

TANCLES. A kind of pincers, used formerly for torturing. "To pinch or tanacle with tonges, with pincers or tanacles," Florio, p. 552, ed. 1611.
TANBASE. To beat; to struggle. Devon.
TANCEL. To beat; to flag. Derb.
TANCRET. A transcript, or copy. (A.-N.)
TAN-DAY. The second day of a fair; a day after a fair; a fair for fun. West.
TANE. (1) One. See Crake.
(2) Taken. The same as Tan (1).
And such a creature men have tane therein,
That to be drunk is scarce accounted sinne.
Taylor’s Works, 1630, II. 261.
TAN-FLAWING. The taking the bark off
the oak trees. Sussex.
TANG. (1) To sound, as a bell. Sometimes, to
ring or pull a bell. Var. dial.
(2) A taste, or acrid twang. Devon.
(3) The sting of a bee, &c. North. “A tangle
of a nedyr, acaus,” MS. Dict. c. 1500.
(4) The tongue of a buckle, &c. East.
(5) To tie. Somerset.
(6) That part of a knife or fork which passes into
the hilt. West. “A tangle of a knify, piramus,” MS. Dict. c. 1500.
(9) Brit. “You are in pretty tangs,” i.e. very
dirty; a Norfolk expression.
It depraves the mind, and leaves that tang
and filth upon the intellectuals and affections as is not to be
washed off without much ado by better counsels.
A Cap of Grey Hair for a Green Head, 1686, p. 66.
TANGING-NADDER. The large dragon-fly.
TANGLE. (1) Sea-weed. North.
(2) To entangle. Palgrave.
TANGLESOME. Discontented; obstinate; fretful. “Tanggly, or froward, and angry,”
Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. 221, f. 177.
TANGLING. Slatternly; slovenly. North.
TANK. (1) According to Willan, a piece of deep
water, natural or artificial. North.
(2) A blow. Warw.
(3) An idle amusement. West.
Bryndwete or tank. Hit hath leves lyke to hem-
llok, and a quite flower. The vertu thereof is that
hit [is] good to hele the dropey and bytignite of
venemus bestas.
MS. Arundel 272, f. 46.
(5) A hat round at the top, but ascending like a
sugar-loaf. Holme, 1685.
TANKARD-BEARER. One who fetched water
from conduits for the use of the citizens.
Before the New River was brought to Lon-
don, the city was chiefly supplied with water
from conduits. See Ben Jonson, i. 24. “This
is the manner of carrying water from the con-
ducts in London to every particular family,
and is so born both by men and women on
their shoulders,” Holme, 1688, iii. 259.
TANKARD-TURNIP. The long-rooted turnip.
TANKEROUS. Fretful; cross. East. It is
sometimes pronounced tankersome.
TANNIKIN. A name for a Dutch woman.
Out she would, tucks up her trinkets, like a
Dutch tannikin sliding to market on the ice, and
returning homewards.
Armni’s Nest of Ninnies, 1608.
TANQUAM. “Tanquam is a fellow’s fellow in
our Universities, Blount, ed. 1681, p. 638.
TANS. Picklebacks. Suffolk.
TANSAY-CAKE. Was thus made:
Breke egges in bassyn, and swynghe hem sone,
Do powder of peper thereto anone.
Then Grynde tansey, tho juse owte wrynte,
To blinde with the egges, withowte lesynge.
In pan or skele thou shalt hit frey,
In buttur wele skymm et wytyrly,
Or white grece thou make take thereto,
Geder hit on a cake, thenne hase thou do
With plater of tre, and frey hit browne.
On broodeloches serve hit thou schalle,
With fraunch-mele or other metis wthalie.
MS. Sloane 1696, p. 100.
TANSY. A dish very common in the seven-
teenth century. It was thus made:
How to make a very good tansie.
Take 15 egges, and of the whites beat them very
well; then put in some sugar, and a little sack;
beat them again, and put about a pint or a little
more of cream; then beat them again; then put in
the juice of spingale or of primrose leaves to make it
green. Then put in some more sugar, if it be not
sweet enough; then beat it again a little, and so let
it stand till you fry it, when the first course is in.
Then fry it with a little sweet butter. It must be
stirred and fryed very tender. When it is fryed
enough, then put it in a dish, and strew some sugar
upon it, and serve it in.
A True Gentlewoman’s Delight, 1676, pp. 13-14.
TANTABLIN. Some dish or tart in cookery,
mentioned in Taylor’s Works, 1630, i. 146.
Tantadline, apple-dumplings, Heref. Gl. 106.
Forby has tantablet, a sort of tart in which the
fruit is not covered by a crust, but fancifully
tricked and flourished with slender shreds of
pastry. A cow-plat, or human ordure, is
called in ridicule a tantadlin, or tantadlin-
tart.
TANTARA. A confused noise. Var. dial. It
was formerly applied to the noise of a drum.
There’s no tantara, as sa sa, or force,
Of man to man, or warlike horse to horse.
Taylor’s Works, 1630, iii. 65.
TANTARABOBS. The devil. Devon.
TANTER. To quarrel. North.
TANTIICLE. A pickleback. Suffolk.
TANTLE. To dawdle, or trifle; to go gently;
attend. North.
TANTONY-PIG. See Anthony-pig.
TANTONY-POUCH. Thou for the edge, and I
the point, will make the foole bestride our mistres bacces, and then have
at the bagge with the dudgin haffe, that is, at the
dudgen daggere, by which hangs his tantonie pouche.
Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. iv.
TANTRELS. Idle persons. North.
TANTUMS. Affected airs; insolences; whims.
Var. dial.
TAP. (1) To sole shoes. West.
(2) To change money. North.
(3) The spigot of a barrel. Var. dial.
(4) The hare or rabbit was said to tap, when
making a noise at rustling time.
(5) To tap a tree at the root, i.e. to open it
round about the root.
TAPART. Of the one part.
TAPE. A mole. South.
TAPECERY. Tapestry. “A broderer of tape-
TAPER-BIT. A joiner's tool, thus described by Holme:—"the taster-bit is for the making of a small hole wider and larger, being in the mouth half round, whose edges are sharp, and by reason of its being taster as it goeth into a hole with the small end, and is turned about therein, the edges cut it wide by taking shavings or pairings from the hole side."


TAPER-LADDER. A kind of small rack having one end broader than the other.

TAPES. Bands of linen; pieces of lace such as form chequer-work, &c. (A-S.)

TAPET. A hanging cloth of any kind, as tapestry, the cloth for a sumptere-house, &c. "Tappet, a clothe, tappis," Palsgrave. The term was applied metaphorically to the foliage of trees.

Eke godely Flora, the goddes, ys so gay,
Hath on her tapitis sondre hewes bene
Of fresh flowers that made his browed bene.

M.S. Cantab. Fl. 1. 6, f. 11.

To John Vere, Earl of Oxford, seven tappets of counterfeit arras of the story of Solomon.


TAP-HOUSE. A tavern, or inn.

Their senses are with blacke damnation drunkne, Whose heart is Satan tap-house or his inne.

Taylor's Works, 1630, i. 3.

TAPILLE. A taper.

To signifie whose will be cleane,
Muste offre a tapille togeulir made of thre.

Lydgate, M.S. Soc. Antiqu. 134, f. 29.

TAPINAGE. Secret skulking. (A-N.)

Rytt so thy newe tapiganage
Of Lollardye goth aboute
To sette Cristis feythe in doute.


TAPISED. Lurked; lay hid. Hearne.

TAPISER. A maker of tapestry. (A-N.)

"Tappysery worke, tapiserie," Palsgrave.

TAPITE. The same as Taper, q.v.

TAPITER. The same as Tapiser, q.v. See Davies' York Records, Append. p. 235.

TAP-LASH. Bad small beer. Var. dial. Also, the refuse or dregs of liquor.

His garments stinke most sweety of his vomit, Fac'd with the tap-lash of strong ale and wine, Which from his slavouring chaps doth oft decline.

Taylor's Works, 1630, iii. 5.

TAPLEY. Early in the morning. Exm.

TAPLINGS. The strong double leathers made fast to the ends of each piece of a flail.

TAPPE. (1) To tap; to beat?
And your foot ye tappyn and ye daunce,
Thogh hit the fryskyst horse were in a towne.

M.S. Pastone 16.

(2) I crosse out all this; adewa, by Saynt Johan!
I take my tapp in my lappe, and am gone.

Morality of Roery-Mon., p. 63.

TAPPER. An innkeeper. North.

TAPPIS. To lie close to the ground, said of partridges and game. East.

TAPPY. To hide or skulk, as a deer.

TAPPY-LAPPY. In haste, with the coat-laps flying behind through speed.

Nanny Bell's crying out: I just got a gill
Gweorge runnin', tappy-lappy, for the howley.

TAPS. The round pipes or cells in a beehive which are made for the queen-bee.

TAP-SACKLED. Intoxicated.

TAPSTER. A woman who had the care of the tap in a public-house, or inn. In Shakespeare's time, a man or woman who drew the beer was called the tapster.

TAPTR. Cervida, clipciarda, M.S. Dict. c. 1500.

TAPELL. Part of ancient armour, mentioned in Hall's Union, 1548, Hen. IV. f. 12. Meyrick conjectures it to be the projecting edge of the cuirass.

TAP-WARE. A wisp of straw or bottle of basket-work to put within the tap-hole in a brewing or other straining vessel.

TAR. (1) There. Sevyn Sages, 207
(2) A childish word for farewell.

TARAGE. Appearance?

In every part the tarage is the same,
Liche his fader of maneris and name.

M.S. Digby 932, f. 1.

TARANTARA. The sound of trumpets.

TAR-BARELLE. A combustible missile used in ancient warfare.

With bowes schot and with arblast,
With tarbarelle and with wilde fyre.

M.S. Add. 10906, f. 94.

TARBLE. Tolerable. West. Also tarblish.

TAR-BOX. (1) A box used by shepherds for carrying tar, used for anointing sores in sheep, for marking them, and for other purposes.

Tarre boyse, Chester Plays, i. 125.

Shepherds, leave singeing your pastorall sonnetts,
And to learn to complements shew your endeavours!
Cast of for ever your twoe shillings bonnetts,
Cover your coxcombs with three pounds beavers.
Sell carte and tarbouse new coaches to buy,
Then, "good your worship," the vulgar will cry.

M.S. Add. 5632, f. 903.

(2) A term of contempt.

TARDLE. To entangle. Dorset.

TARDRY. Immodest; bawdy. East.

TARE. (1) Eager; brisk. Herf.


TAREFITCH. "Tarefitche, a corne, luppy," Palsgrave, subst. f. 69.

TARGÈ. (1) A shield. (A-N.)

Tho that suffir so her wyves, God let hem never thryf,
Hyt maketh hem to ley to wed bothe bokolar and targe.

M.S. Laud. 416, f. 74.

I wolde seye thee yl a worde of the targe. Ther is no wight weel armed ne wight defended ne kepte withowen targe, for the targe defendeth the other harneyes from empayging; by hit is bothe the body and the toother harneyes ekpeth without empayying.

Romance of the Monk, Sion College MS.

After I tooke the gaynepaynes and the swerd with which I gynde me, and althe whane I was thus armed, I putte the targe to my yde.

Romance of the Monk, Sion College MS.

(2) To tarry; to delay. Also, delay.

Otuvel, without tarring,
Answerede Karnifees the king.

Romance of Otwel, p. 79.

(3) "Targe or chartry, carta." Pr. Parv.

TAR-GRASS. Wild vetch. Staff.
TARIE. To provoke; to betray.
TARIER. A terrier. *Poloswave.*
TARING. Great; noisy; blustering. *West.*
TARKY. Dark. Ray gives this as a Suffolk word, but it does not seem to be now used.
TARLETHER. A term of contempt.
TARLETTE. A tartlet. *Pegye.*
TAR-MARL. String saturated in tar. *Linc.*
TARMINGER. Harbinger. A corruption.
TARMIT. A turnip. *East.*
It appears they had some early on Saturday morning to angle in the mountain tarn of Hayswater, which abounds with fish of an excellent flavour, and it is conjectured that they sat themselves down in the midst of a heavy snow storm, and being overcome by drowsiness, had sunk into sleep and fallen victims to the inclemency of the day.
Newspaper Paragraph, 1846.
(2) Fierce; ill-natured. *Cumb.*
TARNATION. A common oath.
TARNE. (1) A girl, or wench. *MS. Harl. 1791, f. 49.*
As sengle knave and sengle tarnie, When they syne toegyder yernie. *MS. Cantob. ff. 116, f. 162.*
(2) Tore; razed.
The spere awye fyrre duyle glede, Hiy tarnie hys skynne in manere, He thought hyt came a lyttull to nere. *MS. Cantob. ff. 116, f. 162.*
TARNEIL. Much; equal. *South.*
TAROCKS. See Terrestrial-Triumphs.
TAROTS. A game at cards. Tarots are said to be cards with printed or dotted backs. "Will you play at tables, at dyce, at tarots, and chesse?"—The French Alphabet, 8vo. Lond. 1615, p. 148.
TARPE. He toke out the brode tarpe. *Robin Hood, i. 63.*
TARR. To vex; to disquiet.
TARRA-DIDLED. Imposed upon, generally by lies; puzzled; bewildered. *West.*
TARRANT. A cradled fellow. *Yorksh.*
TARRAS. A terrace. *Arch. x. 422.*
TARRET. To tarry. *North.*
TARR-ON. "To excite to anger or violence, is still used in Cheshire. It is a good old word, used by Williche in his Path Waye to Perfect Knowledge; and also in a MS. translation of the Psalms by Williche, penes me: 'They have terrid thee to ire,'" *Willibrabum,* p. 112.
TAR-ROPE. Rope-yarn. *Norf.*
TARS. Tharsis, a country adjoining Cathay. *Cloth of Tars,* a species of silken stuff formerly much esteemed.
In toges of Taras full of richely attyre. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.*
TARSE. Mentula; virga. *A.-S.*

Now ye spake of a tarse,
In alle the warld is not a warle
Thane hath my hoomond. *MS. Porkington 10, xv. Cent.*

TARSEL. The same as Tereel, q. v.

TARST. Erst?
The tarst bogan Godrieh to go
Upon the Danos, and fast to slo. *Havelok, 2630.*

TARTAR. (1) Tartarus, or hell.
(2) A covetous, greedy person. *North.*
TARTARET. The passenger-hawk.
TARTARIAN. A thief. *Nares.*
TARTARIN. A kind of silk. *White tartarone* is mentioned in Ord. and Reg. p. 123.

TARTARY. Tartarus; hell.

TART-STUFF. Was thus made:
To a dozen pound of prunes take half a dozen of Maligo raisins, wash and pick them clean, and put them into a pot of water; set them over the fire till all these are like pulp, and stir them often lest they burn to; then take them off, and let them be rubbed through a hair sieve hard with your hands, by little and little, till all be through: then season them to your taste with seared ginger.

TAR-VETCHES. Tares. *South.*
TARVY. To struggle; to get free. *Crown.*
TAS. A mow of corn. *Kent.* "Tasse of corne or other lyke, tassis," *Pr. Parv.*
TASE. Takes. *A.-S.*
He tase the rynge and the spere, Stirtes up appone the mere, Fro the morde that hym bere Forthe ganne he ryde! *Percival, 429.*
TASEE. Clasp; fibula. *Gawwayne.*
TASELL. A teazel. "Cardo, a thystelle or a tassell," Nominale MS.
TASES. "Batticulid," the tases or bases that horsemen use behind," Florio, p. 57.
TASII. (1) To bespatter; to splash. *North.*
(2) Fretful; froward. *Dunelm.*
TASK. (1) "Task in working stynt, tache," Palsgrave. (2) "Taske that a price gadereth, tande," ibid.
TASKED. In full work. *North.*
TASKER. A thrasher. In some places, a reaper is so called. It is an archism in the first sense. "Triturator, a tasker," Nominale MS. xv. Cent.
TASKS. Flax on the distaff.
TASK-WORK. Work taken by the piece.
TASPE. To pant; to beat; to palpitate.
TASSAKER. A cup, or goblet.
TASSE. (1) A heap. *A.-N.*
Taske of palen mani tass,
Wide and side, more and lasse. *Arthur and Merlin,* p. 249.
A povere man, whiche Bardus hytte,
Cam forth walkynge with his ass,
And hadde gaddith hym a tasse
Thou ridest up, a sey ass,
Aseyne the devaleys gryssl tasse. *MS. Add. 11307, f. 65.*
(2) A cup; a dish. Var. dial.

(3) To dirty; to splash. North.

TASSEL. (1) The male of the goss-hawk.

So she, by going the further about, comes the nucer home, and by casting out the lure, makes the tassell gentle come to her fist.

Taylor’s Works, 1630, ii. 95.

2) A silly person. North.


TASSELED. Adorned with tassels.


TASSES. Armour for the thighs. It is explained in the Uncon Inventories, “flaps of armour attached to the bottom of the breast-plate.” See Hall, Henry IV, f. 12.

TASSET. An ill-behaved woman. Derby.

TASSEY. A mischievous child; a silly fellow. North.

TAST. Touched; felt; examined.

The maiden told Horne wounder, geomet, that thoutnede.

Horn Childe and Maidn Rinnulid, p. 309.

TAST. (1) To smell. North.

(2) To touch on a finger upon a subject.

TASTOUR. “Tastour, a lytel cuppe to tast wyne, tasie aguysser le vin.” Palsgrave.

TASTRILL. A cunning rogue. North.

TAT. (1) To entangle. North.

(2) Dad’s father. A child’s term. Tatta is sometimes heard. Suffolk.

(3) To touch gently. Hunts.

(4) That. Lanc.

TATARWAGGES. Perhaps the same as tatter-wallop, explained by Brockett, “ragged clothes fluttering in the wind.”

And with grafe clothis nat full clen, But fretid full of tatarwagges.

Romant of the Rose, 721.

TATCHE. The same as Tache, q.v.

TATE. (1) To tilt; to overturn. West.

(2) A small lock of hair, wool, &c. North.

TATLING. Stammering.

TATER. A poto. Tater-trap, a trap for potatoes, i.e. the mouth. Var. dial. Potatoes are often termed tatoes. Tatie-and-point, a good meal of potatoes, the meat being pointed at in imagination. To settle any one’s taters, equivalent to settle his hash. Tater-dropping, planting potatoes.

TATH. (1) Taketh.

For he therof his parte ne tath, But kepeth to another that he hath.


(2) Luxuriant grass growing about the dung of animals. Also, to manure land by pasturing cattle upon it.

TATTER. To lay out any kind of work. Tatter-choins, a chain by which work is laid out and planned. Salop. Antiq.

TATTHY-GRASS. Coarse refuse grass. North.

TATS. False dice. A cant term.

TATTER. (1) Cross; peevish. Kent.

(2) To stir actively and laboriously. East.

(3) To make a fool of any one. Mids.

(4) To chatter, or gabbie. Fr. Parca. Tatterer, a female scold. Norf.

TATTERDEMAILLION. A ragged fellow.

The pox and plies shall reverence thee; one fire strikes out another; and whole families shall maintain their tatterdemallions, with hanging thee out in a string.

Brathwait’s Smoaking Age, 1617, p. 147.

I have carried a great many in my wherry, males and females, from the sullen shore to the pitiful poor tatterdemallion that have had forty times more whispered given them for nothing.

Poor Robin’s Visioms, 1677, p. 73.

TATTERWALLOPS. See Tatarwaggences.

TATY. (1) A board or pole, resting, in the middle only, on some elevated place, and balanced so that two persons, one sitting on each end, may move up and down alternately by striking the ground with the feet.

(2) Fit; suitable. North.

TAUBASE. Unruly behaviour. West.

TAUCKNET. A small cannon.

Thy faken, taucknet, minions all, Arow thou hast them layde.

Gaulbeido and Barnardo, 1570.

TAUGHT. Tight. Var. dial.

TAUGHTE. Delivered up. (A.-S.) He taughte hym sone to the cisme, Ther he alle the golde wise. Perceval, 2110.

TAUKE. The herb dactus assinibus.

TAUM. (1) To faint with sickness; to fall gently to sleep. North.

(2) A fishing-line. Yorksh.

TAUNT. (1) A certain quality. Good ale he cloth so haunt, And drynke a due tannt.

Doctor Double Ale, n.d.

(2) To teaze; to importune. East.

(3) Lofty; loftily masted. I. Wight.

TAUNTING. Tossing the head. Lanc. “There she was, turling and taunting.”

TAUNTONS. A kind of broad cloths made at Taunton in Somersethshire.

TAURD. Towards?

Rist so fares the foule synde, Sen he was boned son;
He berkes and greenhould men,
But he ne may rest doo.

MS. Coutho. Fr. v. 40, f. 81.

TAURE. The constellation Taurus.

TAUTE. Gave? (A.-S.)

On him thys shome me haveth speken.
Leve Nelde, bi-lef al this;
Me thinketh that thou art onus.
The mon that me to the teate,
He wste that thou hous tobeste saute.

MS. Digby 86.

TAUST. Behaved; mannered. Gawayne.

TAVE. (1) To kick; to fidget about, especially with the feet; to rage. Var. dial. It occurs in the History of Beryn, 1327.

(2) To work up plaster, &c. Cumb.

TAVELL. “An instrument for a sylke woman to worke with,” Palsgrave.

TAVERN. (1) A cellar. Yorksh.

(2) The tavern bitch has bit him in the head, i.e. he is tipsy.

TAVERNER. The keeper of a tavern.

Ryght as off a taverner,
The greene huche the hangeth out
Is a sygne, it is no dowte,
TEA

The devill hevede so muche pouste,
That alle mosten to belle fe.

Harrowing of Hell, p. 13.

Never eft y nil no woman sa,
Into wildefnes I chil te,
And live ther evermore
With wytle bestes in holtes hore.

Sir Orpheo, ed. Laing, 174.

(3) To tug; to pull. (A.S.)
In the towm he herd belles ring,
And loude erie and mlche wepeing,
Clothes to tere, her to ye,
More sorew no micht non be.

Gy of Warsiwe, p. 249.

(4) Thee. Amis and Amiloun, 1599.

TEA. (1) The one. North.
(2) Too; likewise. Yorksh.
(3) To take tea. Var. dial.

TEAD. A torch. This word is used several times by Spenser.

Now's the glad and cheerefull day,
Phæbus doth his beams display,
And the faire bride forth to lead
Makes his torch their nuptial read.

Heywood's Marriage Triumph, 1613.

TEADY. Tired; peevish. North.


TEAGHS. All ye that love, or who pretends,

Come listen to my sonnet;

Black-baggs or wizards, who have friends,

Or English teags or bonnets. Folio in Print, 1667.

TEAK. A whitlo. Somerset.

TEAKERS. A running of watery matter from a sore. Northumb.

TEALIE. A tailor. Lanc.

TEAM. (1) A tandem. Var. dial.
(2) A litter of pigs. Kent. Brockott has team, a brood of young ducks. A.-S. team. It is a common archaisim, spelt tyme.

(3) Empty. Yorksh.


(5) “A teame beast, everie beast that draweth or beareth burdens,” Baret, 1580.

TEAM-BANDS. The same as Start-chains, q. v.

TEAMER. (1) A team of five horses. Norf.
(2) To pour out copiously. East.

TEAMERMAN. A waggoner, carter, or driver of a teamer. Norf.

TEAM-FULL. Brimful. North.

TEANT. It is not. Var. dial.

TEAP. A peak, or point. Somerset.

TEAR. (1) To go fast. Var. dial.
(2) To break, or crack. West.

TEAR-A-CAT. To rant violently.

TEARING. Great; rough; topping; noisy; blustering; hot-headed. Var. dial.

(2) They were. Lanc.
(3) To compare; to liken. Yorksh.

TEART. Sharp; severe; painful. West.

TEAR-THE-MOOR. “To tear the moor,” says Urry, in his MS. additions to Ray, “about Hungerford signifies to get roaringly drunk. They tore the moor bitterly.”

TEARY. Weak and thin. Dorset. This term is generally applied to plants.

TE.

(1) To. Yorksh.
(2) To go; to draw to. (A.S.)
But she sussweyd hym ay in haste,
To none bot Launcelot wold she te.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 100.

(2) To soften, or make supple.
(3) A whip. North.
(4) A large choice marble.
(5) To twist; to entangle. North.
(6) To tie; to fasten. Somerset.

TAW. (1) To dress hemp, or leather.
And whilst that they did nimly spin,
The hempe he needs must too.

Robin Goodfellow, p. 28.

TAWDER. Half a bushel. Sussex.

TAWER. (1) Aftergrass. Dorset.
(2) A leather-dresser. Var. dial.

TAWL. To stroke, or make smooth. West.

TAWLINGS. The mark from which boys shoot
in playing at marbles. South.

TAWNY. A bullfitch. Somerset.

TAWNY-MEDLY. Tanny mesley, Palsgrave.

TAWS. A piece of tanned leather. North.

TAWSTOCK-GRACE. Finis. Devon.

TAXAGE. Taxation. MS. Dict. c. 1500.

TAXERS. Two officers yearly chosen in Cambridge to see the true gage of all weights and measures. Blount.

TAX-WAX. The same as Fauxne, q. v.


TAYLARD. A term of reproach.

TAYSED. Driven; harassed. Gawayne.

TAYTE. (1) There he levede in a tайте
Bothe his modir and his gayte.

Percival, 253.

(2) Plump; fat? Syr Gawayne, p. 52.

TAZZY. A mischievous child. North.

TĄTE. Taught. (A.S.)
And bygynne, as I ye tȝȝe,
At similit mode even stryte.

MS. Cotton. Claud. A. ii. f. 150.

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(6) To tie; to fasten. Somerset.

TAVORT. A slatternly woman. North.

TAWDERED-UP. Finely dressed. Linc.

TAWDRY. (1) Tawdry lace, a kind of fine lace alluded to by Shakespeare, Spenser, &c. “Tawdry-lace, fimbris nudinis sancta Etheldredæ empta,” Coles.

TAWNY. A bullfitch. Somerset.

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MS. Harl. 2252, f. 100.
TEASER. (1) A kind of hound.
(2) Anything which causes trouble. Var. dial.
TEATA. Too much. North.
TEATH. Tithe. North.

Therefore, of all that I have wonne
To geve thee teath I wil beginne.

Chester Plays, i. 58.

TEATHE. The dung of cattle. Norf.
TEATHY. Peevish; crabbed. Yorksh.
TEATISH. The same as Teathy, q. v.

Lightly, hee is an oldie man, (for those yeares
are most wayward and teathy) yet he be never so oldie or
so sour, since avarice likewise is a fellow vice of
those fraille yeares, we must set one extremee to
strive with another, and alay the anger of oppression
by the sweet incense of a newe purse of angels.

Nash's Pierce Penniless, 1592.

TEATY-WAD. The same as Sugar-teat, q. v.
TEAUP. A tup, or ram. North.
TEAVE. The same as Tave (1).
TEAWSE. To pull, or ruffle. Lanc.
TEBLE. Qu. an error for treble?

Theophasus for God in table wyse
Tharnes apperel, as ye ge have herde devyse.


TECHE. (1) To teach. (A.-S.)
(2) To intrust; to appoint to.
TECHY. Peevish; cross; touchy. South.
TECKEN. Taken; took. Linc.
TECTLY. Covertly; secretly.

TED. (1) To spread hay. “I teede hey, I
tourne it afore it is made in cockes, je fene,”
Palsgrave. Still in use.

(2) To turn flax when it has been laid on the
ground to dry. West.
(3) To burn wood-fires. Linc.
(4) To be ordered to do anything. Exm.
(5) The nickname for Edward.
TEDDER. Live within thy teder, i. e. live
within thy bounds. Tusser, p. xxiii.
TEDDGING-POLE. The long stick used for
turning or bedding flax. West.
TEDDY. Edward. Var. dial.
TEDY. Tediou; vexatious. North.

TEE. (1) The same as Te (2).
Telle me the tyne when hyt schall bee,
When thou schall to hevene tece.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 33.

Of grete age schall he not be
Out of thy worde whanne he schal tece.

MS. Harl. 2220, f. 33.

(2) To tie. North.

TEE-DRAW. A place of resort. North.

TEE-FALL. A mode of building in the penthouse form, common in Northumberland.

TEE-HEES. Laughters. “Ye tee-heeling pixy,”
Exmoor Scolding, ed. 1839, p. 6.
For all the tee-hees that have been broke by men of
droll, or dirt that has been thrown from daring spight.
Fairfax, Bulk and Selwood of the World, 1674.

TEEHEOLE. The passage in a hedge through
which the bees pass in and out. East.

TEEHT. A lock of wool, flax, &c. Cumb.

TEE-IRON. An instrument for drawing the
lower box in the barrel of a pump.

TEEL. (1) To place anything in a leaning position against a wall, &c.
Wilts.

(2) To give. Denon.
(3) To set a trap. Denon.
(4) To sow and harrow in seed. West.

TÉELED. Buried. Cornw.

TEEM. (1) To pour out. Var. dial.
(2) To unload a cart. Yorksh.

(3) To cause? to contrive?

Ah, said he, thou hast confessed and bewrayed all;
I could teeme it to rend thee in pecees: with that
she was afraid, and wound away, and got her into
company.

Gifford's Dialogue on Witches, 1603.

Als, man, I could teeme it to go, and some counsell
me to go to the man at T. B. and some to the
woman at R. H. And between them both, I have
lingered the time, and fear I may be spoiled before I
get remedie.

Gifford's Dialogue on Witches, 1603.

(4) To bring forth young. Teeming-woman, a
prolific woman. North.

TEEMING. Overflowing.

Discard that dulness; why should soft delight
Be so oppos'd? why so should love affright
Thy tender mind, which teeming youth requires?
Why should dull ponderings drink up those desires?

History of Joseph, 1692.

TEEMONEER. A sea term, in common use it
would appear among the Woodbridge seamen,
and probably elsewhere, meaning, it is belived,
the man on the look-out.

Moor's Suffolk MS.

TEEN. (1) To light a candle. Var. dial.

Herrick uses teend, to light or kindle.
(2) Angry. Also as fene, q. v.
(3) To shut; to close; to change. West. Also,
to hedge or inclose a field.

(4) Taking. Chesh.

TEENAGE. The longer wood to make or mend
hedges with. Kennett. In some places it is called
teenet.


TEENS. In her teens, i. e. more than twelve
years old, thirteen, fourteen, &c.

That pow'dr'd girl in blooming teens,
How mellow and how fine!

TEENY. (1) Tiny; very small. North.
(2) Fretful; peevish; fractious. Lanc.

TEER. (1) Tar; resin; balsam. (A.-S.)
Men fyndeth lumpes on the sand
Of teer, no finner in that land.


(2) "Teere of floore, amomel," Pr. Parv.
(3) To daub with clay. North. Hence a clay
wall is sometimes called a teer-wall.

TE-ERE. A contraction of "this year," often
used for yet. "I have not seen it te-ere."
Herefordsh.

TEERE. To plaster between rafters. Lanc.

TEE-RING. A ring on the shaft of a waggon
or cart, through which the tie of the thillhorse
is put to enable him to draw.

TEERY. Full of tears? In Warwickshire, the
term teery means smeary, moist, adhesive,
as the ground is after a frost.

But these things overpast, if of your health and myne
You have respect, or pitty ought my teery weeping eyes.

Romans and Juliet, 1599.

TEERY-LERRY. The note of the lark.
TEJ. The larke that many mornes herselfe makes merry
With the shrilch chanting of her teery-terry.
_Browne’s Britannia’s Pastoralia_, p. 140.

TEES. Iron holfasts in the shape of the top of the letter T, pendant on short chains from the seels of a horse’s collar, or from the thimbles. They are thrust, one end first, through staples on the shafts. _Moore._

TEEST. A vessel for refining silver.
As golde in fyre is fyned by assay,
And at the teest sylvor is depur’d.

TEETHWARD. “He is clare to the teethward,
He hath eis his service book;
Spoken in mockage by such as maketh shew of learning and be not learned,” _Hollyband’s Dictionary_, 1593.

TEETY. Fretful; fractious. _North._


TEFT. The same as _left_; q. v.

TEG. A sheep in its second year. _Var. dial._
“A teg or sheepe with a little head and wool under it’s belly,” _Florio_, p. 32. Palsgrave applies the term to a young deer, “tegge or pricket, saillant;” properly the doe in its second year. Skelton seems to apply the term to a woman.

TEGH. Went. (A.-S.)
Beves to the hors tegh;
The hors him knew and segh.
_Beves of Hamptone_, p. 85.

TEGHELL-STANE. A tile-stone. (A.-S.)
If thu wenes the fener sal tak or the morne; tak on the even before a gude fatte ele, and do hit al qwhik in a litter pocent ful of gude wyne, and overy hit wel in a teghell stane that hit gauht oute, and lat hit be swa all nyght.
_Reyll. Antiq._ i. 54.

TEIGHTE. Promised. See _Chester Plays_, i. 95.
It is, perhaps, an error for _heighte_.

TEIL. To procure, or obtain. (A.-S.)
_Go tegh thi mete with swynk and swood_
Into thi libere ende.
_Coventry Mysteries_, p. 30.

TEILE. The birch tree. (Lat.) According to Junius, the lime tree was so called.

TEINE. Seems to signify a narrow, thin plate of metal. _Tyrwhitt’s Gt._ p. 249.
I say, he take out of his owen slave
A _teine_ of silver, yel mote he cheve.
_Caucers, Cant. T._ 16693.

TEINTEN. To die. (A.-N.)

TEISE. (1) A fathom. (Fr.)
In me priscyon thow schelt abide,
Under therutton teite.
_Beves of Hamptone_, p. 56.

(2) To pull to pieces with the fingers.

TEISIL. “Tessyll, chardon,” _Palsgrave._

TBITE. Quick; speedy. (A.-S.)
The laddes were kaske and tepte;
And un-bl-yedem ilkon.
_Havelok_, 1041.

TEITHE. Tithe. Nominale MS.
Tche hem also welle and greythe
How they schule paye here teythe.
_MS. Cotton Claud. A._ ii. f. 131.

TEJUS. Very. This word is of extensive use.
_Teues good, teues bad, teues quick, teues slow, _Suss. It is sometimes used for tedious.

TEK. “Tec or lytlye towche, tactulus,” _Pr._
_Parv_. MS. Harl. 221, f. 178.

TEKE. A tick. Nominale MS.

TEKEN. To betoken; to note; to mark; to observe. (A.-S.)

TEKYL. Ticklish.
Of hire taytle oftytyme be lyght,
And rygh tekyl undyr the too.
_Coventry Mysteries_, p. 134.

TELARY. Pertaining to weaning.

TELDE. (1) A tent; a habitation. (A.-S.)
And tike their lawncyes and ther sheldies,
And leyde them upon the teildes.
_MS. Cantab. Fr._ ii. 38, f. 220.
Alle that stode on ilk a syde
Hade joyte to se Clement ryde,
Byfore the sowdans teilds.
_MS. Lincoln A_. i. 17, f. 107.

(2) To set up; to build; to cover.

TELE. Decoit. (A.-S.)
So wyth chay[r]mes and wyth tele
He ys i-broyte aseyen to holo.
_Wychecraffe and telunge_
Forbeide thou hem for any thyng.

TELERE. A fine linen cloth, formerly worn by ladiis as part of the head-dress.
That thay be trapped in gete,
Flate _telere_ and mantelete,
Ryghte of a fynes velvet,
And make wena draye.
_MS. Lincoln A._ i. 17, f. 134.

TELL. (1) To talk. _Somerset._
(2) I cannot tell, I know not what to say or think of it. A common phrase in old plays. See _Jonson_, i. 125. _To hear tell_, to learn by hearsay.

TELLABILLE. Speakable.

TELLE. (1) To count; to tell. (A.-S.)
(2) To recognize. (3) To remember. _Var. dial._

(4) To proclaim a tournament?
Now of justyngey thaye telle;
Thay sayne that syr Percyvelle,
That he wille in the felde duell,
Als he hase beene done.
_Perceval_, 113.

(5) A teal. Nominale MS.

(6) To eat hastily. _Devon._

TELLED. Told. _Var. dial._

TELLY. A stalk of grass, &c. _North._

TELT. (1) Pitched; set up. (A.-S.)
And swethite teett her pavilion
A litel without Cardoil toun.
_Arthur and Merlin_, p. 118.

(2) A tent. _Prompt. Parv._

(3) “Telte hayyr, gauda; teltied, gaudatus,” _Pr. Parv._ MS. Harl. 221, f. 178.

TELWYNGE. “Telwynge or twytynge, scis-
tulus,” _Pr._ Parv. MS. Harl. 221.

TEME. (1) Race; progeny. (A.-S.)
Tho said the kyng of Jerusalem,
This child is come of gentilte rems,
_Torrent of Portugal_, p. 81.

(2) To beget; to propagate. (A.-S.)

(3) Anything following in a row, as a team of horses, &c. (A.-S.)
(1) To discourse?  
Wan't the wolde teme and teche [watt] was uvel and 
ywat was good.  Appendix to W. Mases, p. 335.

(2) A theme, or subject.  Palgrave.

(3) To emit vapour.  Somerset.

(4) To empty; to make empty.  
With swertis swftly thy smyte, 
Thay teme sadils fulle tyle.  
MS. Lincoln A. l. 17. f. 134.
Sire Degrevant, ar he reste, 
Tenede the eorl one the beste, 
And honteide his forste 
Wyth bernes fulle bolde.  Degrevant, 498.

TEMERATED.  Violated. (Lat.) 
Nay, they both professed that the case was so 
clear and undoubted, that they both must have 
sinned against their consciences, and have temerated 
the oath they had taken when they were made 
judges, if they should have argued otherwise.  
MS. Harl. 646.

TEMESE.  The Thames. (Lat.)  
And put hem in an erthen pot that be clene, and 
put thereto twenye galonies of clene Temese water that 
be taken at an eble.  
MS. Sloane 73, f. 214.

TEMENEST.  Most contemned.  Shak.

TEMOROUSLY.  Rashly. (Lat.)

TEMPEMED.  Intimidated; made afraid.  
Thai was so temped in that tyde, 
Thatar that durst no lenger bile.  
The Seym Sages, 5813.

TEMPER.  Icet and moisture as productive of 
vegetation.  Var. dial.

TEMPERAL.  "Temperalium, a temperal,"
Nominale MS. among the vestments of a 
priest.

TEMPEST.  A thunderstorm not necessarily 
accompanied with wind.  East.

TEMPLE-MOLD.  A pattern or mould used by 
masons in fashioning their work.

TEMPLES.  "The temples belong to the weavers,
and are two staves with broad ends set 
with sharp pins, which being laid together,
may be stretched out to any reasonable breadth
as cloth is made; and by the pins putting into
the selvage of the cloth, it is kept open while
it is in weaving," Holme.  "Tempylle of a 
weaver, virgula," MS. Dict. c. 1500.

TEMPLET.  A model.  North.

TEMPLYS.  An ornament of gold set with rubies, 
placed upon each temple, and dependent from the 
head. This fashion was prevalent with ladies of quality, temp. Hen. VI.  "Templet, a thynge made of latyn, templete,"  
Palgrave, subst. f. 69.

My body to be buried in the abbey of Tewksbury; 
and I desire that my great templet, with the 
bales, be sold to the utmost, and delivered to 
the monks of that house, so that they grutchet not with 
my burial there.  

TEMPRE.  (1) To correct; to manage.  Tempre 

thy tail, be moderate and calm.  

(2) To mix together; to mingle. Still in use, 
according to Moor, p. 423.  
Take warmde, stame it, and temper it with 
watter, and than streynse it; and than take a spone 
fulle of that lekour, and putt it in his mowthe, 
and he schal speke.  

TEMPS.  Time.  (A.-N.)

TEMP.  To attempt.  South

TEMPTATION.  Tempting.  
TEMPITION.  Temptation.  Middleton.

TEMSE.  A sife.  North.  
Marcolphus toke a stytyl cwyro or tems in his oon 
hande, and a foot of a bere in the othe hande.  
Salomon and Marcolphus, n. d.

TEMSING - CHAMB.  The sifting-room.  
North.

TEMS-LOAF.  Bread made of sifted or fine 
flour.  "Miche, a fine manchet; the country 
people of France call so also a loafe of boulted 
bread or tems bread," Cotgrave. In the notes to 
Tussor, tems loaf is explained, "a mixture of 
wheat and rye, out of which the coarser 
bran only is taken."

TEMTIIOUS.  Tempting; inviting.  West.

TEMZE.  Thames.  Prompt. Parv.

TEMZER.  "A temzer, a range or coarse 
searche," MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2, an early list 
of Wilshire words.

TEN.  Then.  East.

TENANDRYE.  Houses let to tenants?  
His tenandre was alle downe, 
The beste innes in ylke towne.  
MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 130.

TENANT-IN-TAIL.  A secular term applied to 
a lady not very virtuous.  
Alyes was countess would be, 
For she would still be tenaunt in taille 
To any one she could be.  
MS. Poems in Dr. Hilaire's Possession, xvii. Cent.

TENANT-RIGHT-MEASURE.  
As many use a false mile for our English mile, so 
diverse use false pearches, when we have one onely 
pearch allowed by Statute; for in some places in 
this kingdom, notwithstanding the Statute pro- 
vided for the contrarie, they use twelve foote in 
a pearch, unto the great losse of the buyer, wherewith 
they bee accustomed to make medowes, calling it 
tenant-right-measure; of no word of art, but only 
implicyng (as I take it) to be a right and proper 
measure belonging unto tenants; for so the word it self imports.  
Others more proper and agreeing unto the 
nature of the said measure, call it curt measure; 
likewise before the said Statute (which many unto 
this day use) a pearch of 10. 20. and 24 feet, called 
woodland measure; which all differ from the true 
and allowed measure, in such sort as ensueth.  
Hookes Bacinum Geolatnicum, 4to. 1614.

TEN-BONES.  (1) A boy's game, mentioned in 
Clarke's Phraseologia Puerilis, 1655, p. 254.  

(2) Fingers.  A cant term.

TENCE.  Cause of dispute.  Webster.

TENCH-WEED.  "A sort of pond-weed, having 
a slime or mucilage about it, supposed to be 
very agreeable to that fat and sleek fish. It is 
Potamogoton natans, Lin." Forby, p. 344.

TEN-COMMANDMENTS. See Commandments.

TEND.  (1) To watch.  North.  
(2) To wait at table.  East.  
(3) Injured; spoil? (A.-S.)  
Hast thow i-smelled any thynge  
That hath tend thy lykynges?  
MS. Cot. Claud. A. l. f. 144

TENDABLE.  Attentive.  Palgrave.

TENDE.  (1) Tenth.  Also, tithe.  
The tende branche may men calle  
Foly play, that es laste of alle.  
MS. Harl. 2930, f. 60.
TEN

Rhythm he was Goddes frende,
And trewely yaf to him his tende.

(2) To offer; to present; to hold out; to stretch forth. (A.-N.)

TENDER. A waiter at an inn. East.
TENDERINGS. "Dintiers, the cods, dowcets, or tenderings of a deere," Cotgrave.
TENDER-PARNELL. A tender creature, fearful of the least puff of wind or drop of rain. As tender as Parnell, who broke her finger in a posset drink.

TENDRON. (1) A stalk of a plant. (Fr.)
(2) "Tendron of a wayne, ceps," Palsgrave.
TENE. (1) Grief; sorrow; anger; hurt; injury; trouble. Also, to grieve, &c. (A.-S.)
But they wyate not what they mystr sey,
Hir steode ir fond, schete was awey.
Then haded the truygr tene;
Ther jurney then they thought euylle sett,
But they wyt the lady not mett.
They wyate not what to mene.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.

His gracioxit gransereis and his grawndame,
His fader and moderis of kyngie they came,
Waz never a worthier prynce of name,
So exelent in all our day.
His fader fore love of myd Kateryn,
In France he wroght turment and tene,
His love he sayd hit schuld not ben,
And send him ballis him with to play.
MS. Douce 306, f. 29.

(2) Heed; attention.
Wherby ye maye take good ceeke.
That unbelesse is a fowle synne.
Chester Plays, l. 118.

(3) To lose, or suffer loss. Lanc.
(4) Hard; difficult; perilous; fatiguing.

TENEBLE-WEDNESDAY. Mercedy de la semayne peneuse, Mercedy saint, Palsgrave.
The three nights before Easter were termed tenebra. "Coles, suche as be gyven in tenebre weke," Palsgrave.

Therefore men clappe to tenebreys
To kyrke men for to bryngye,
Both with claperes and with stones,
And no bellis ryng.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 49, f. 88.

TENEBRUS. Dark. (Lat.)
The radiant brightnes of golden Phebus
Auster gan cover with clowe tenebros.
Pastime of Pleasure, p. 15.

TENEFUL. Injurios. (A.-S.)

TENEL. "Tenel, vessel, tenella; tenel or crele, cartalens," Fr. Parv. f. 178.

TENENT. Opinion. The word occurs with this explanation in a table appended to the Academy of Complements, Lond. 1640.

TENGED. Stung. Yorksh.

TEN-GROATS. Ten groats were formerly the customary fee to priests, lawyers, &c.

TENIENTE. A lieutenant. (Sp.)

TEN-IN-THE-HUNDRED. Was formerly the usual rate of usury, and hence the term was jocularly applied to a miser. The epitaph on Combe, attributed to Shakespeare, calls the former ten-in-the-hundred.
He that puts forth money dare not exceed the rate of 10 in the 100, but he that uttereth ware doth make his rate to his owne contentment.
The Death of Lury, 1594, sig. B. iv.

TENISLYE. Angrily. (A.-S.)

TENNEL. To die away, as trees. North.

TEN-PINS. A kind of game.
To play at loggets, nine holes, or ten pinnes,
To trie it out at foot-ball by the shinnies.
Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Faine, 1600.
Nine, a favourite and mysterious number wherever it prevails in games. We have, like others, nine-pins, which we rather unaccountably call tempins, or rather tempins, although I never saw more than nine used in the game.
Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 249.


TEN-SIGHT. Ten times. West.

TENT. (1) To attend to; to guard; to hinder; to prevent. North. To take tent, i.e. to take heed or care, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 34.
Ray gives the following Cheshire proverb, "I'll tent the, quoth Wood; if I cannot rule my daughter I'll rule my good."
He let hur have wemen at wyle
To tent hur, and that was skyle,
And broght hur to bede;
What so evyr ache wolde craue,
Aile acha myght redely hyt have,
Hure speche was some speid.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

(2) Intent; purpose; design.
The feirthre es dispite off penance,
When a man thorue wickud comberance
Es nevere in wille ne in tente
Off hys syn hym to repente.
MS. Harl. 2960, f. 21.
Apon the feld his fader went,
And sough Abel wit al his tent.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 7.

(3) A roll of lint, or other material, used in searching a wound. "Tente of a soore, tente," Palsgrave. To tent, to search a wound, &c.

(4) Attention; observation. North.

(5) I cannot tent, I have no time.

(6) To scare, or frighten. Yorksh.

(7) A little piece of iron which kept up the cock of a gun-lock.

(8) "Tent, or tent-wine, is a kind of alicant, though not so good as pure alicant, and is a general name for all wines in Spain, except white," Blount, p. 643. "Hollow and tent would be of small repute," Taylor's Works, 1630, iii. 65.

(9) A man's penis. Blount.

TENTAGE. Tent; camp.

Upon the mount the king his tentage fist,
And in the towne the barons lay in sight,
When as the Trent was risen so betwixt,
That for a while prologu'd th' unnatural fight.
Drayton's Poems, 1637, p. 29.

TENTATION. Temptation; trial.
Nor's any place exempted from tentation,
Save heaven, to ill that never had relation.
MS. Addit. 10511, f. 29.

TENT-BOB. A very small spider. See Aubrey's Miscellanies, ed. 1721, p. 145.

TENTE. To content; to satisfy.

TENTER. (1) A person who tents cows, &c. Linc.
(2) A watche; a hired collector of tolls. North.
(3) A stretchter or trier of cloth used by dyers and clothiers, &c. Jacob.

TENTERBELLY. Bell, the famous idol of the Babylonians, was a muez imposture, a juggling toy, and a cheating bable, in comparison of this Nicholaitan. Kentish tenterbelly. Taylor's Works, 1630, l. 145.

TENTER-HOOKS. He sits on tenter hooks, i.e. is very fidgety or uneasy.

TENTHEDEL. Tenth part. Will. W евр.

TENTLYFY. Attentively. See Maundeville's Travels, p. 299, ed. 1839.

TEONE. To injure? Rupe forth, Hubert, hosed ye ppe,
Ichot thart a-martledo into the mawe;
Thah me tene with hym that myn teh myne,
The cherald nuout adoun or the day dau.

MS. Harl. 2253, f. 118.

TER. Anger; passion. North.
TERAWNTRYE. Tyranny. Pr. Parv.

TERCEL. The male of the goshawk. It was called the gentle tercel from its tractable disposition. According to some, the term was also applied to the male eagle.

TERCEL-GENTLE. A rich man. Grose.

TERCIAN. Eighty-four gallons of liquor.

TERE. (1) Tidious; wearisome.
To telle the metis were to tere
That was at that sope.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 136.

(2) The kyng commandeth a suyver tere,
Goo telle the scheperde in his eke
That I am the kyng.

MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 49, f. 55.

(3) To hurt; to injure.
He wenes to live and hem tere.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 50.

(4) To cover with earth; to inter.

erement. Interment; funeral.
Massyngers were sent to Rome
After the Pope, and he come sone
To here terememt. Spr Goughter, 595.

TEREPS. To telle hir botonus were dure,
They were anamelde with suche
With tereps and with tredour
Giemerand hir syde.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 133.

TEREBY. Taping. Salop.

TERIAR. "Teryare or ertare, irritator; teryar or longe lytare, morosus," Pr. Parv.

TERINS. A sort of singing-bird. (A.-N.)
And thristils, terins, and mavis:
That songin for to winne hem prise.

Remount of the Rose, 685.

TERLYNCEL. The name of a devil.
Than yh thys terlyncele skyllle,
Slepe thou long and y shal hele.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 29.

TERM. To call; to name.

TERMAGANT. The name of an old Saracen, corrupted from Tergagant. He was represented in our old plays as of a most violent character, and hence the term came to be applied to anything violent or fiery. A scold is still termed a termagant.

For this teare-throast termagant is a fellow in folio,
a commander of such great command, and of such greatness to command, that I never saw any that in that respect could countermand him.

Taylor's Works, 1630, iii. 79.

TERMERS. Persons who visited the metropolis at term-time, which was formerly the fashionable season. The term is generally applied to those who came for intrigues or tricks.

TERMES. Times for work. (A.-N.)

TERMINED. Judged; determined. (A.-N.)

Whiche to my lady stant enclyned,
And hath his love noujt terminated.


And thus, with the helpe of Almighty God, the moaste glorious Virgin Mary his mother, and of Seint George, and of (all) the Saynts of heven, was begun, finished, and terminated, the reestrie and perfecete recover of the juste title and right of owr sayd soveranye Lord Kyng Edward the Fowrthe, to his realme and crowne of England, within the space of xj. wekes.

Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 39.

TERM-TROTTER. A ressortor to the capital during term-time. Middleton, i. 330.

TERNE. A thrust in fencing.
TERR. To uncover. North.
TERRA. A turf. Esnor.
TERRA-FIRMA. A name given by the Venetians to their continental possessions.

TERRAGE. Earth, or mould. (Lat.)
Nor the vyne hyys holsum fresche terrage,
Wych gyveth comfort to all manner of age.


TERRE. (1) To stir; to provoke. Baber.
(2) To strike to the earth. (Lat.)

TERREMOTE. An earthquake.

Whereof that alle the halle quok,
As it a teremote were.


TERRENE. Earthly. (Lat.)
And far more lovely than the terrene plant,
That flushing in the aire turns to a stone.

The Taming of a Shrew, 1607.

TERRIER. The terrer of the house being master thereof, as being appointed to give entertainment to all sorts, noble, gentle, and of what degree soever, that came thither as strangers.

Davies' Ancient Rites, 1672, p. 139.

TERRESTRE. Earthly. (A.-N.)

TERRESTRIAL-MULLET. "A kind of a stone which hath also a kind of motion with it, especially if it be put in vinegar," Holme.


TERTET. The ring on the saddle through which the gig-reins pass. East.

TERRIBLE. Very; excessive. Var. dial.
TERRICK. A triffe, or little thing. Devon.
TERRIER. A kind of auger. Howell.

TERRIFY. To tease; to torment. Var. dial.

TERRIT. A clump of trees. Warw.

TERSE. "A firkin, rundlet, or torse, containing nine gallons of our measure," Higins' Nomenclator, 1585, p. 340.

TERTAGATE. A target, or buckler.

TERTIA. That portion of an army which is levied out of one particular district. (Span.)
TERVEE. To struggle, or kick about. *Ewm.
TERWYD. Tired; weared. *Pr. Parv.
TESE. To teasel wool.
TESING. A ringworm.
TESSEL. Order, condition, said of land.
TEST. To take the test, i. e. to take the Sacra-
ment in testimony of being a member of the
Church of England.
TESTE. (1) The head. *A.-N.*
(2) The same as *Teest*, q. v.
TESTED. Made pure as gold. *Shak.*
TESTER. (1) A sixpence. See *Testone*.
Tartlon, seeing himself so over-reach'd, greatly
commeighth the beggers wit, and withall, in recom-
 pense thereof, gave him a *teaster*. With that the
begger said that hee would most truly pray to God
for him. No, answered Tartlon, I pray thee pray
for thy selfe, for I take no usury for almss-deeds.
*Tartlon's Jests*, 1611.
(2) The fixed top and head parts of a bedstead.
Var. dial.
Ther was at hur *testere*
The kyngus owne banere;
Was neere bede ryche
Of emprye ne wonne: *Dagrevant*, 1485.
TESTERE. A piece of iron armour which cov-
ered the head of a horse. *A.-N.*
TESTIFICATION. Testimony.
TESTONE. The testone was in Henry VIII.'s
reign applied to the English shilling, but in the
time of Elizabeth the sixpence was so ter-
med. "She restored sundrie coins of fine
silver, as pecces of halfpenny farthing, of a
penie, of three halfe pence, pecces of two pence,
of three pence, of foure pence (called the
groat), of sixpence, usualle named the testone,
Harrison, p. 218.
TESTORN. Testy; touchy; angred.
TESTY. A witness. *Howell.*
TETCH. (1) A spot, or blemish. *A.-N.*
(2) "Tetche or maner of conducyon, mos," *Pr.
Parv. MS. Harl. 221*, f. 178.
TETCHY. (1) Touchy; quarrelsome. Var. dial.
(2) Applied to land that is difficult to work or
to manage. *East.*
TETE. A woman's test. *Palsgrave.* It also
occurs in *Pr. Parv. MS. Harl. f. 179.*
TETHIDE. Full of tempers; ill-tempered.
Towneley Mysteries, Gloss. in v.
TETHER. (1) To marry. *Warw.*
(2) The royal name Tudor. *Drayton.*
(3) A cord or chain to tie an animal at pasture.
"To live within the tether," to live within
bounds. *Kent.*
TETTER-DEVIL. The plant woody nightshade.
TETTER-STAKE. A stake driven into the
ground to which cattle are tied up. Var. dial.
TETHINGE. Tidings; intelligence.
So that the *tethinges* therof to the kynges com,
That a lither theof and a manqueller hadde so lyst
TETHERE. The tester of a bed.
TETINE. To writhe, or turn about.
TETRICALL. Sour; sullen; gloomy.

TETRIFOL. The plant trefoil. "To the flow-
ring tetrifol," British Bibl. ii. 283.
TETRINE. Foul; horrible? "Mystes blake
and cloudes tetryne," Skelton, ii. 396.
TETSY. Elizabeth. *Linc.*
TETTA. Shall we? *Devon.*
TETTERWORT. The plant celidony.
TETTIES. Teats. Var. dial.
TETTY. (1) Betty. *Pegge.*
(2) Peevish; fractious.
TUGH. Tough. *North.*
TUK. The redshank. *Essex.*
TWE. (1) To tow along. Also, the rope by
which a vessel or boat is towed.
Some on their breasts, some working on their knees,
To winne the banke whereon the Barons stood;
Which o'er the current they by strength must tyme,
To shed that bloud which many an age shall rew.
*Drayton's Poemes*, 1637, p. 31.
(2) To be actively employed; to labour; to work
hard; to fatigue. *North.*
(3) To pull, or tear about; to tumble over; to
discompose; to tease. Var. dial.
(4) Tender; sickly. *I. of Wight.*
(5) To mix together. *North.*
(6) A hempen string. *Someret.*
(7) A number, or quantity. *West.*
Tawe. When applied to a muslin cover,
means that it is creased and soft. *Yorksh.*
Tewe. A tail. *Dunelm.* Kennett, MS.
Lansd. 1033. It occurs in Chaucer, Cant. T.
7730, spelt *towel*. The fundament of a horse
is still so called in Norfolk.
Tewell. A pipe, or funnel; a louvre. "A
tewelle of a chymney, *epicautorium,*" MS.
Dict. c. 1500. "In the back of the smith's
forge, against the fire-place, is fixed a thick
iron plate and a taper pipe in it about five
inches long, which comes thro' the back of the
forge, and into which is placed the nose of the
bellows; this pipe is called a *tewel*, or a
tewel-iron,*" Kennett MS. f. 411.
TWFET. A lapwing. *North.*
TIE. To tow leather. *Lydgate.*
TWEKE. "Tewke to make purses of, *trelis,*
*Palsgrave, subst. f. 69.*
Tewly. A word in common use in the coun-
tries of Essex and Cambridgeshire, particularly
the latter, and signifying qualnish. Ex. A
person feeling rather poorly in the morning,
and not relishing his breakfast. "You are
rather *teuly* this morning." A person in de-
licate health is called a *teuly* one.
Tew-TAW. To teu-taw hemp, i. e. to beat or
dress hemp. More's MS. Additions to Ray's
South and East Country Words.
TEWTER. An instrument for breaking flax,
as a brake for hemp. *Chesh.*
TEXT. Truth. *Marston.*
TEXTUEL. Ready at citing texts. *A.-N.*
TEYE. "Teye of a cofer or forcer, *teca, the-
carism*," *Pr. Parv. f. 178.*
TEYL. Scorn.
But tho'gh a man sey never so weyl,
Unto hyys sawys men fyden *teyl.*
*MS. Harl. 1701*, f. 14.
THA

TEYELLEYER. A tailor. North.

TEYSE. To poise it for shotting.

THAY. To stay with that an arow hath hente, And gan to tese it in his boye.

THAE. (1) Then.

THACKE. (1) Thatch. "Érie, holne or thache," Hulcote, 1552. "And also for thack," Tussar, p. 164. "Thakkid, thatched," Leland Itin. ii. 39. "Thakke, tetgen, lectura," Vocab. MS. "The original meaning of this word is straw or rushes, our Saxons ancestors using no other covering for their houses. Afterwards it was extended to slate and tiles; and he who covered a building, either with these or the more antient materials, was called a thacker, or Thatcher," Hallamsh. Gl. p. 162. "To thack on, to lay on or cover," Kennett, MS. Lansl. 1033, f. 412.

(2) To thump; to thwack. (A.S.) "Thackèd him with stones," Brit. Bibl. i. 361.

THACKER. (1) Thatcher. Var. dial.

A proud thacker of those would laugh them to scorn and contemn their dispilnig discipline.

Thack-pricks. Pegs for securing thatch.


Thacstart. A thatcher. Pr. Pare.

Thaffere. Therefore. Norf.

Thagg. Thick and misty. Yorksh.

Thagh. Though. (A.S.)

And thagh the chyldye bote halfe bere, Hed and necke and no more, Byside hyre spare never the later.

To crystonyt hetyt and caste on water.


Thaire. Their. North.

That es to say, we sende ay

Thrice persons love and for thayme praye.

Thine. A. F. of Thain.

Thamp. Yorksh.

Thian. (1) A common form of then.

(2) A den. Octavian, 553.

Thander. Yonger. Warw.

Thandon. "Thandon for wynde digges, swanus and pigges," is thus described:

Take washe the lues of swannes anon, And skourre the gutsus with salt icheon; Sath alle togedur and how bit smaile, The fleshe and eke the gutsus wihalle. Take galingale and gode gynger, And canell, and gyred hom al in air; And mynde bred thou take therto, And tempur hit up with broth also: Colour hit with brend bred or with blode, Seson bit with venegur a lytelte for gode. Welle alle togodur in a posses, In servyse forth thou schalt hit set.

MS. Sloane 996, p. 56.

THANK. (1) Thankfulness; good will.

(2) Thanks and a thousand, a thousand thanks. Thanks be praised, a common exclamation of thankfulness after an unexpected blessing. Thank God, thank you, a reply after grace is said after dinner, and addressed to the host. Thank you for them, an answer to an inquiry after absent friends, meaning they are very well, I thank you for them.

THANKWORTH. Thankworthy.

That was thankweth is thanne blame.

THANKYNGYS. Thanks.

The vj. the tokene ys that he doythe dewe thankynys to the good wyyle of God.

THANNA. Then.

Item if any womman take any monce to lyye with any man, but she lyy stille with hym til it be the morwe tyme and thanna arise, she shal make a syn of vi. s. viij. d.

THANNE. Then. (A.S.)

THANY. Damp. Croyen.

THARBOROUGH. A third-borough, or constable.

THARD-CAKE. A thin circular cake of considerable size made of treacle and oatmeal.

Brockett calls it, "a cake made of unfermented dough, chiefly of rye and barley, rolled very thin and baked hard." It appears to be a corruption of thurf, unleavened.

THARE. Rohoveth; needeth. (A.S.)

Of his cummyng the frere was fayne:

The thare noghte be so bayne.

MS. Lincoln A.i. 17, f. 148.

THARF. (1) Need?

And wele y-sen, yfl that willen,

That hem no tharf never spilen.

Ashburnham and Merlin, p. 2.

(2) Stiff; backward; shy. North.

THARFE. A number, or company.

THARFLY. Slowly; deliberately. Yorksh.

THARKY. Dark. South.

THARLE. A slave or vilein.

Lorde, sende it unto the syke tharte,

And gyyf me lynes to lyye in ease.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 40.

THARMS. Entrails. North. "Trutum, Anglice a tharme," Nominales MS. Of the chylde that she baryn here armys,

Al to-drawe were the tharmes.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 5.

THARN. To mock; to scorn.

THARNE. (1) To yearn; to need; to want.

That es tharmyn for ever of the syght namely

Of owre Loved God Almyghyt.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 213.

(2) To be deprived of. (A.S.)

THARNEN. Made of thorn. Wilts.

THAROWTE. Out in the air.

THARRY. Dark. Suffolk.

THARST. Daring.

What, arte thou bolde or thorst in my wyse.


THART. Need. (A.S.)

He thot thogthat whan Jhesu was dere,

He thart have of hym no drede.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 33.

THAR-VOKE. Therefore. (A.S.)

*
THARWE. Throw; moment.  
THASER. A thatcher; a builder.  
THAT. (1) It. East.  
(2) So; so much; so great. North.  
THATADONNET. See Adonnet.  
THATCH'D-HEAD. One wearing the hair matted together, as the native Irish in times past. Norws.  
THATCH-GALLOWS. A rogue.  
THATENS. "A thatens" and a thisens. In that manner and this manner.  
THAT-I-LEAVE. That is a point I will not determine. "So folks sah, but that I leave," i.e. to others to decide. Moor's Suff. MS.  
THAT-NOT. Wherefore.  
THAT-OF. Although.  
THAT'S-ONE. That is, that's once for all, that's flat. See Peele's Works, i. 129.  
THAT'S-WHAT. That's what the matter is.  
THAT-THERE. (1) That. Far dial.  
(2) A London rider. Devon.  
THAU. Though. Thayf, Jennings, p. 75.  
Bot thau whe are his hym never so sore,  
For sothe i nyle prov hym no more.  
Wright's Seven Sages, p. 61.  
THAVE. To give, bear, sustain. (A-S).  
THAVEL. A pot-stick. North.  
THAW. Thou. Far dial.  
THAYN. A nobleman. (A-S).  
THE. (1) A thigh. (A-S).  
If I fonde ever grace in the,  
Lay thi hone under my the,  
And hete me truly bi covenonde,  
That I not graven be in this londe.  
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 34.  
The fendys here crokys fasten yhn yhs kneyes,  
And al to-drowe and rente yhs theses.  
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 10.  
Beholde my shankes, behold my knees,  
Beholde my hed, armes, and theses.  
(2) To thrive; to prosper. (A-S).  
God that sittis in trinite,  
Gyffe thyhame grace wil to the  
That lytyyna me a whyle.  
MS. Cantab. Fr. v. 49, f. 47.  
He is wyse that is wood,  
He is riche that hath no good;  
He is blind that can y-see,  
Wel is hym that-nere may theere.  
MS. Bodl. 100, f. 1.  
(3) This. Heref.  
(4) There; though. (A-S).  
THEABES. Gooseberries. Norf.  
THEAK. To thatch. North. Also, thatch. "Tector, a theker," Nominales MS.  
THEAL. A board; a plank; a joist. Leic.  
THEAN. Moist; damp. Westm.  
THEAT. Firm; close; staunch. Spoken of barrels when they do not run. North.  
THEAVE. An ewe of the first year. Ray gives this as an Essex word, but Pegge says it is applied in the North to a sheep of three years old.  
THEC. That. I of Wight.  
THECCH. To thatch. (A-S).  
And some he taught to tille,  
To dyche and to theache.  
Piers Ploughman, p. 410.  
THECHE. To teach. (A-S).  
Theche hem to come and schryve hem elene,  
And also hoscile hem bothe at ene.  
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 129.  
THE-DAY. To-day. North.  
THEDE. (1) A brewer's instrument. Palgrave.  
(2) Country; land; kingdom. (A-S).  
Scho says, blody are his wedes,  
And so es his riche stede,  
Siche a knyght in this thede  
Saw I never nane.  
Percival, 1255.  
THEDEM. Prosperity. (A-S).  
Now thrifte and thedem mote thou have, my lew swete barm.  
THEDURWARDE. Toward that place.  
He hars he bydse at a place  
A grete mornyng of a man;  
Thedurwarde he drew hym than.  
MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 174.  
THEE. You; your; thy. West.  
THEEZAM. These. Somerset.  
THEEFE. A term of reproach, not necessarily applied to one who thieves.  
Fiftene yeres es it gane  
Syn he my brodtere hade slane,  
Now hadde theefe undirlane,  
To sla us ale themone.  
Percival, 923.  
THEER. Deer.  
But some he was basette  
As theer es un nette.  
Lybeus Deconsus, 1133.  
THEEFELY. Like a thief. (A-S).  
THEGETHER. Together. North.  
THEI. Though; although. (A-S).  
THEINE. Thence; therefrom.  
And Alexander gert sperre thame in the langage of Inde whare thay myyte fynde any fresche water;  
And thay talde, and schewed thame a place a littile theine.  
MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 28.  
THEINES. Servants. (A-S).  
Hwer is beth theine themes  
That the lewe war.  
THEIR. Used sometimes for their's.  
THEIRSELS. Themselves. North.  
THEKE. Thatch. Still in use.  
THELOURE.  
Gold and siluer and riche stones,  
That vertu bere mani for the nones;  
Gode clothes of skelatous and Alisaudrinis,  
Theoines of Matrie, and purper, and bis.  
Sir Gy of Warsitke, p. 95.  
THERM. Those. Var. dial.  
THEMMIN. Those. Wilt.  
THEMMY. Those. Somerset.  
THEN. That time. Var. dial.  
THENCH. To think. (A-S).
THE

Mon, let sunne and lustes thinc
Wel thu do and wel thu thewh.

THENE. (1) To prosper. (A-S.)
Thai shalhave ayrs ham betwene,
That shal have grace to thryve and thene;
Their sheul have turmet and tene.

(2) To reach. (A-S.)
Non mai longe lives thene,
Ae ofte he lied the wrench.

THENKE. To think. (A-S.)
Thus thou mayst synge dedlyche,
Jef thow thende theron myche.

Upon his worde hire herte afyte,
Thenkende what was best to done.

THENNES. Thence. (A-S.)
But who that cometh therein certeyn,
So lightly may he not turne ayen,
For he shal neuer thences come,
These sawes hath the boke y-nome.

THENOUTEZ. Sinews?
Namely, of bone, of cartilages, of in victures, of
grosse nerves, of thenotues, and of collagocnes.

THEOFILICHE. Like a thief. (A-S.) See
Kyng Alisaunser, 4002.

THEOPTHE. Theft. (A-S.)
And do theofthes and robberie in al the lond aboute.

THEOLOGY. A theologian.
THEORBO. A kind of lute. (I tal.)
And wanting nothing but a song,
And a well-tuned theorbo hung
Upon a bough, to ease the pain
His stuck'd ears suffer'd, with a strain.

THEORIQUE. Theory. Shak.
THEPES. Gooseberries. An East country word, given in Sir Thomas Brown's Tracts, p. 146.

THER. (1) Those. North.

THERE-A-WAY. There.
THEREAWAYS. Thereabouts. There and thereafter, thereabouts. Var. dial.

THEREFORE. Therefore I say it, i.e. that is my argument! West.

THERENCE. From that place. West.
THERE-RIGHT. (1) Straight forward. Var. dial.
(2) On this very spot. West.

THERF-BREED. Unleavened bread. (A-S.)
With they bread and letus wylde,
Whiche that growth in the wilde.

THERKENES. Darkness. (A-S.)
THERLE. Ill-nourished; gaunt; delicate.
Devon.

THERST. Durst.

THI

That wyf theret not say hay,
For wordes yle,
But gruntede well that ylke day
Her lordes wylle.

THERTHURF. There-through.
And therthurf me tate hire the wel, so that hco thider com,
And ycede aboute as a best that ne coute the very dymes.

THERUPPE. Thereupon. (A-S.)
THERWE. Through. Will. Werc.
THERZ. There-against; against.
To hasten love is thynge in vyne,
When that fortune is thersen.

Gower, Ms. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 86.

THERZE. This. Here.
THERSELF. Itself. East.
THERSTER. Dark; obscure. (A-S.) "In thester stede," Kyng Alisaunser, 4906.

For it is ale thester thing,
Nill ich make other of no tellinge.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 64.
On an thester stude I stod
An ilust striff to here.

Gower, Ms. Digby 86, f. 195.

THERCH. Vetches. Oxon.
THERTHE. Thence. (A-S.)
THERTHO. "Thethorne tre, rammus," Pr. Parv. Rammus is the medlar tree.
THERBUT. Giveth. See Ungundy.
THEVE. "Theve, branch," Pr. Parv.
THEW. (1) Manner; quality. (A-S.)
Ful seide ys synger gode yn thew,
But yd sun poynte he yd a shrew.
His vertues and good thewys,
And good ensample that he schewys.

For wymmenes speche that ben schrewes,
Turne ofte awaye godeth thewys?

Also thy chylde that were schrewes,
Has thow 1-taught hem gode thewys?


THYEH. Var. dial.
THEWE. (1) Subjection. (A-S.)
(2) A slave, or bondman. (A-S.)

THERWED. Towardly. North.
THERWES. Shakespeare seems to use this term in the sense of sinews. See 2 Henry IV. iii. 2.

&c. Can it mean thinga?

THERWID. Educated; mannered. (A-S.)

It sit a preste to be wel thewid,
And schame it is ye h he lewde.


THER. (1) Those. Var. dial.
(2) Thy. Skelton’s Works, i. 125.
THB. Though; although.
This child, thes hit were yung, wel hit understode,
For see child is some tidered ther he wolte bode god.

Life of Thomas Becket, p. 8.

THIBEL. (1) A smooth round stick used for stirring broth, porridge, &c. North.
(2) A dibble, or setting-stick. North.
THIC. This; that. West.
THICY. That. Corn.
THICK. (1) Very intimate. Var. dial.
(2) To go through thick and thin, to overcome every kind of obstacle.
(3) Frequent; plentiful. Var. dial.
(4) Stupid; obstinate. South.
(5) A thicket, or close bush. Moor has thickes, groves or woods with close underwood. Sunk. Words, p. 425.
THICK-BILL. The bullfinch. Lync.
THICKED. Thicken.
Thither they convey their clothes to be thicked at the fulling milles, sometimes ten miles for the same. Harrison Britanniæ, p. 53.
THICKEE. This. Devon.
THICKENY. That. Somerset.
THICK-END. A considerable part; as if you ask how far such a place is, the answer would probably be, "The thick-end of a mile." Lync.
THICKLISTED. Short-winded. Devon.
THICK-PODDITCH. Thick water-gruel. Lync.
THICK-SET. (1) Strong. (2) Closely planted.
THICK-SKINNED. Course; vulgar; unpollished.
THICK-SPINNING. Bad conduct. North.
THIDER. Thither. (A.-S.)
Wher wer were aldermest, Thal were thider sent on hast.
Arthur and Martin, p. 63.
THIEF. (1) As safe as a thief in a mill, very secure. Still in common use. There she may lodge, and trade too if she will, Assure and safe as theves are in a mill. Taylor's Wucket, 1628, ii. 9.
(2) An imperfection in the wick of a candle, causing it to gutter. Var. dial.
THIGGE. To beg. North. Thaym were betere thygge thayre mete, Than any gode on that wyse gete. MS. Harl. 2269, f. 60.
THIGH. (1) To cower down.
(2) To carve a pigeon.
THIKFOLD. Very frequent.
THILKE. This same; that same. (A.-S.)
(2) In a coal mine, the surface upon which the tram runs. Neve.
THILLER. The same as Fuller, q. v.
THILL-HANKS. The leather thongs fastened into the names of the collar of the thiller.
THILTUGS. Chains attached to the collar of the shaft-horse.
THIMBLE. The boll of a gate-hook on which the gate turns. Staff.
THIMBLE-PIE. A fillip given with a thimble on the finger, a common term in girls' schools.
THIMMEL. A thimble. North.
THIN. To run thin, to try to get released from a disadvantageous bargain.
THINDER. Yonder. East.
THIN-DINK. Small beer. Var. dial.
THING. (1) "The worth of a thing is what it will bring," is a common proverb, the origin of which is often erroneously attributed to Butler.
For what is worth in any thing, But so much money as 'twill bring. 
Hudibras, II. i. 465.
(2) That's the thing, i. e. quite right.
(3) This term is constantly applied to a lady in early metrical romances.
Seyde Organata that swete thynge, Y challe geve the a gode pode syngye, Wyth a fulle ryche stone. Egliomor, 616.
Gye starte to that maylyn syngye, And seyde, Make no dolo, my swete thynge. 
MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 30, f. 176.
(4) The pudendum. Var. dial.
THING-DONE. An old game described in Cynthia's Revels, ed. Gifford, ii. 306.
THING-OF-NOTHING. Anything worthless.
THINGUMITE. An unmeaning word used when the name of a person or thing is forgotten. "How trowd ye?" "Why, Mr. Thingumite!" This is generally applied to a person. Thingumboke and Thingumerry are terms about equivalent, or perhaps applied more frequently to things. I have, however, heard them all applied to persons. Thingomy, thing-onightum, are also used.
THINK. (1) Thing. This very common vulgarism is found in Lelandi Itin. ii. 39.
(2) To think scorn, to disdain. To think shame, to feel ashamed. To think on, to remember or remind.
THINKE. To seem. (A.-S.)
THINNE. (1) Slender; small. (A.-S.)
(2) To the, or prosper. See Thene.
And on myne errand go thou tyte, Also mot thou tayne. 
MS. Cantab. Fr. v. 48, f. 52.
THINNY. To whine. Devon.
THIN-SKINNED. (1) A term applied to land with a thin superstratum of good soil.
(2) Easily offended. Var. dial.
THIN3TH. Thinketh. (A.-S.)
THIR. To frighten, hurt, or strike dead. Exm.
THIRD. For thrid, thread.
THIRD-BOROUGH. A constable. Lambard says, "In some shires, where every third borow hath a constable, there the officers of the other two be called thirdborow." Hobb Andrw he was thirdbroor ; He bad hom, Pesse! God gyff hom sorro! For y mey arrest yow best. Huntyng of the Hare, 109.
THIRDENDALE. (1) A third part.
(2) A measure containing three pints. West.
Anciently it was eighty-four gallons, according to a note in Pr. Parv. p. 117. Kennett has thuridale, q. v.
Hitt holds a gode thrydendale, Ful of wyne every mele. 
MS. Cantab. Fr. v. 48, f. 53.
THIRD-FATHER. A great-grandfather.
THIRDING. (1) Doing a thing the third time, particularly, I think, hoeing turnips. "Ar them there tahups done woth?" "No, we are thirding 'em." Moor's Suff. MS.
(2) A custom practised at the universities, where two thirds of the original price is allotted by the upholsterers to the students for household goods returned to them within the year.
THIRDINGS. The Ridings. This word is given by Urry, in his MS. Additions to Ray.
THIETHELLE. The herb *apium rutes*.
THIRLABLE. Easily penetrated.
THIRLAGE. The service of certain lands, the tenantry of which are bound to take their corn to grind at the lord's mill.
THIRLE. (1) To pierce through. (A.S.)
   And now to see them thyrste with a nayle,
   How shulde my sorrowfulle harte bot fayle?
   Reliq. Antiq. ii. 130.
   (2) Lean; thin; meagre. Devon.
   (3) A hole. (A.S.)
   If thou were in a myrke house one the dayes,
   And alle the thristes, dores and wyndowes were stokyne
   that na sone myght enter.
   *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 241.*
THIRSTLE. A thrush. Devon.
THIRSTY. Sharp; eager; active.
THIRTEEN. Thirteen-pence-halfpenny was formerly the wage of a hangman, and hence the term was jocularly applied to him.
THIRTOVER. Perverse; morose. South.
THIRTY-ONE. See One-and-Thirty.
THIS. Thus.
THISAN. This. North.
THIS-A-WAY. This way. Yorkshire.
THIS. These. (A.S.)
THIS-HERE. This. Var. dial.
THISSEN. This way. Var. dial.
THISSUM. This. West.
THISTLE-CROWN. According to Snelling, p. 24, a gold coin worth about four shillings.
THISTLE-FINCH. "Carduelis, a little, a thistlefinch," Nomenclator, 8vo. 1585, p. 57.
THISTLE-HEMP. A kind of early hemp.
THISTLE-TAKE. A duty of a halfpenny, anciently paid to the lord of the manor of Halton, in the county of Chester, for every beast driven over the common, suffered to graze or eat by a thistle. *Bailey.*
THISTLE-WARP. Same as Thistle-finch, q. v.
"Thiite, not hool within, solidus," ib.
THITER. (1) A dung-cart. Linc.
   (2) A foolish fellow; an idiot. North.
THIVEL. The same as Thivel, q. v.
THIXILE. An axe, or hatchet.
THO. (1) Then; when. (A.S.) Still in use in the first sense in Somerset.
   *Tho he hadde it y-seyd,
   The king sors was amassd.*
   *Arthur and Merlin, p. 86.*
   (2) Those; the. (A.S.)
THODDEN. Sodden; not well baked. North.
THODS. Quests of wind. North.
THOF. Though. Still in use in the Northern counties, pronounced thof.
   And thof the byrde bythe be
   That Percyvelle hase won the gree,
   *Jete the rede knightys as he
   Huret of his honde.*
   *Perceval, 84.*
THOFER. Because. Suffolk.
THOFT. Thought. Devon.
THOFT-FELLOW. A fellow oarsman.

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THOFGE. Though. (A.S.)
   Thogfe Percevelle hase slayne the rede knyght,
   3itt may another be als wyghte,
   And in that gere be dyghite,
   And takene alle hym fra! *Perceval, 1485.*
THOGHE. Though; although.
   *Thoghe every day a man hyt haunte,
   3yt wil no man be hyt agraunte.*
   *MS. Harl. 1701, f. 23.*
THOISE. The tusk of a boar.
THOKE. "Thoke, as onsadde fysch, humorosus, insolitus," Pr. Parv. See Blount, in v. Thokes.
THOKISH. Slothful; sluggish. East. In Lincolnshire it is usually *thoky.*
THOLD. Told. Octavian, 634.
THOLE. (1) To bear; to suffer. (A.S.)
   And suche a stench is in that hole,
   Noon ertly man ne myght it thole.
   *MS. Addit. 11305, f. 96.*
   Bad him orpediche he schuld keste,
   For he no schuld there tholy dothe.
   *Arthur and Merlin, p. 80.*
   Fro Lombardy commyn y am,
   There have y thold moche schame.
   *MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 155.*
   (2) The dome of a vaulted roof.
   (3) To stay; to remain. North.
   (4) To afford. Yorkshire.
   (5) To give freely. North.
THOLEMODE. Patient; forbearing. (A.S.)
   Be he wykked or he gode,
   Thou shalt to hym be tholemode.
   *MS. Harl. 1701, f. 72.*
   The fyfte to be tholemode whanne me mype
   dos; ehe xette es glatly to forgiffe when me ne haves grevede us.
   *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 217.*
THOLEMODNES. Patience. (A.S.)
   Whenne evenne commys, with gret joye I lome my Lorde.
   The ende of my lyfe I habedye in gode hope and tholemodnes.
   *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 155.*
THOLES. Are the small pins which they bear against with their oars when they row, and stand in holes on the upper side of the gunwale of the boat, being commonly made of ash, for toughness. They are also termed *thole-pins.*
THOLLE. "Tholle, a cart pyyne, cheville de charette," Palsgrave, 1530.
THOMASING. A custom in Derbyshire, going from house to house on St. Thomas's day with a basket and can to beg milk, wheat, oatmeal, or flour.
THOMAS-OF-KENT. St. Thomas' a Becket was frequently called St. Thomas of Kent.
THOMELLE-TAA. The great toe. North.
   Thane bled the fute on the same syde, and
   one the vegyn that is bitwix the thomelie tas and the
   nexte.
   *MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 301.*
THONE. (1) Thawed. Linc.
   (2) Damp; moist; limber. Var. dial.
   (3) Then. (A.S.)
   They wolde not leit long thone,
   Bot laved in hire with a spone,
   Then sco he orpele felle also sone,
   Reght certynye in hy.
   *Perceval, 2448.*
   (4) A kind of stone. "Ferebentus, Anglice a thone," Nominale MS.
THONER-FLOME. A thunderbolt. (A-S.)
THONG. To rope; to stretch out into viscous threads or filaments. Somerset.
THONGEDOUN. Thanked. (A-S.)
They thongedoun God and mountendoun no more. 
THONGY. Ropy; viscous. Somerset.
THONKE. Favour. (A-S.)
This lorde whiche wolde his thanke purchase,
To echo de hem thate a gift.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 43.
THONKYNG. Thanking; thanks. (A-S.)
THONLY. The only. The elision of the e is very common in early writers.
To intercede for to his excellent Matie that the farme of the French wynes may retorn to hym that was the ancien tenant and thonly improver of it.
Egerton Papers, p. 460.
THONNERE. To thunder. North.
Over watres that ere kalde,
God of mætheic thonered he.
THONWANGE. The temple. (A-S.)
Stampe thame wele, and make a plaster, and lay on the forhede, and on the thone onoosens, but anoyned hyn friste with popilline if he hafe anger in his lyver.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 305.
Take pullo ryalle, and seeth in it oyde, and anoyned thi fronte and thi thone onoosens.
THONWRING. A thundering. (A-S.)
THONY. Dauph. North.
THOR. These. North.
THORE. There. (A-S.)
Wyth chylde were the lady thor.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 82.
They sayled forthe withowten ore,
The syghte of Ynglonde loste they there.
MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 150.
THORES. Doors. Rilson.
THORII-RECHE. To reach through. (A-S.)
That londe ichulle thor- rheuc,
And do mi fader weerech.
Geste of Kyng Horn, 1291.
THORNBUSSH. A bush of thorns. "Thorn-
bushe, epine noire." Palsgrave.
THORNE. A bush, or briar.
Alle als nakede als they were borne
Stode togedir under a thorne,
Brayded owte of thaire bedd.
Innubris, 103.
THORN’S-BULL. The stout part of a thorn, the branches being cut off. East.
THORN-TREE. The medlar tree.
THOROUGH. (1) Thorough. Yar. dial.
Thowse the grace of God almyet,
A worde into hir body ligt
That the bishop speke;
Terys felle hir een froo,
Down on hir brest cloth thel goo; 
Hir colars thel al to-breke.
MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 46.
(2) An interfurrow between two ridges.
(3) Through. go nimble, a diarrhoea.
THOROUGH-POLE. A pole in a waggon which connects the fore axle with the hinder one.
THOROUGH-SHOT. A spavin which shows itself on both sides of a horse’s hough or hock; called also Thorough-pin.
THOROW-STONE. A flat gravestone.

Over the midst of the said vault there did lye a fair thorow-stone, and at either side of the stone it was open, so that when any of the monks was buried, whatsoever booes were found in his grave, they were taken out of the grave where he was buried, and thrown through the same into the said vault.
Davies’ Ancient Rites, 1672, p. 99.
THORP. A village. (A-S.) "Thorpe, hameu,
Palsgrave, 1530, subst. f. 70.
Then her in Ingland withowt small thorpe liij.
mi. and liij. townes.
THORPS-MEN. Villagers. (A-S.)
Or else to call in from the fields and waters, shops and work-housen, from the inbred stocke of more homely women and less fliching thorps-men.
Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge, 1674.
THORTE. Feared. Hearre.
THORUE. Through. (A-S.)
For that prayer es so preysous,
And so haly and so vertous,
That thorue vortu of and thorue myt,
Some grace sal in thare hertus lyt.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 2.
THORUN. Thorn; bush.
Sire Degrivant on the morwoun
Com age to the thorun,
Ther hys stiele stod by-forun,
And lenges all that day.
Degrevant, 1339.
THORUTILIKE. Thoroughly. (A-S.)
THOR. Through. (A-S.)
That thor the myt of the Holy Gost,
Is in uthre of power most.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 133.
THOSTE. Dung, or ordure. It is used in Gloucestershire, according to Hole’s MS. Gloss.
THOTHEEN. Thirteenth. Yorksh.
THOUTCE. Thought. (A-S.)
THOUGHT. (1) The same as Catch (1).
(2) Opinion. North.
(3) A very minute difference in degree, as in Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 4.
(4) A rower’s seat. Var. dial.
(5) Sorrow; sadness; grief. Hence thoughtful, heavy, anxious, sorrowful.
THOU. A thumb. Cynon.
THOUNERT. Thunder. (A-S.)
Duste drope up on loftie dryvynge abowe,
As thanouer in thykke rayne perseth the skies.
THOUSANDE. A thousand times.
For in good fethe this leveth welle,
My wille was betre a thousande.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 43.
THOU’S-LIKE. You must. Kent.
THOUT. Thought. North.
THOWE. (1) Though. See Eglamour, 592.
I drede me noghte without blame,
Thoue thoue do me peyne and schame.
MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 37.
(2) To thaw. Pr. Parv. MS. f. 187.
(3) Thaw.
Cawone.
THOWGHTS. Pieces of wool matted together, and hanging down in lengths of about four inches. Line.
THOWTHYSTYLL. "Thowthystyle herbe, rostrum porcinum," Pr. Parv.
THOWTS. The seat of rowers in a boat; the thwarts perhaps, or what go across. "The
thoughts, the seats of rowers in a boat," Dict. ap. Moor.

THOWTYNE. "Thowtyne or seyne thow to a mane, tuo," Prompt. Parv.

THOYT. Thought. (A.S.)

Kyn Aylbryl grist dyspyt adde in ys thost,
That the Grete of nolde Seynt Austyn aboue not.
Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, p. 325.

THRA. Bold. Thraete, boldest.

To forgysye hym his werkes wyde,
That he had bene so throu. MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 148.
Thare they thronge in the thikke and thristis to the etre.

Of the thraete men thre thundreth at ones.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.

THRAFE. Thrived.

Thus he welke in the lande
With yhs dart in his hande;
Under the wille wodde wande
He wex and wole. Thrafe. Percival, 212.

THRAR. To fall, or cut down.

THIRGES. Busy matters. Speight.

THIRA. A fail. Beda.

THIRALGE. Perplexity. Linc.

THIRALL. (1) A slave, or vilein.

This kyng, as thou herdest er this,
Hede a thrall that dede amys. Religious Poems, xv.Cent.

(2) Cruelty; severity.

Wherefore good Christian people, now
Take warning by my fail;
Live not in strife and envious hate,
To breed each other thrall.
Secke not your neighbors lasting spoyle,
By greedy suite in lawe;
Live not in discord and debate,
Which doth destruction draw.
Dallad on the Burning of Beccles, 1386.

(3) Hard; cruel.

At Beverley a sudden chaunce did selle,
The parich chripte it folle
At evynsong tymge, the chaunce was thrall,
Fourscore folke ther was slayn thay telle.
MS. Bodle. e Mus. 160.

(4) A stand for barrels. Warw.

(5) A short space of time.

THIRALY. Hardly; cruelly. (A.S.)

They thoplede the bytwene thayme,
And threted the thrally. MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 32.

THIRAMP-WITH. A sliding noose of withy or rope to fasten cows in their stalls. Glos.

THIRANGE. (1) Thrusted; went through.

Thurch the bodl ful neythe the hert
That gode owerd thurc he thrang.
Gy of Warwike, p. 51.

(2) To crowd; to squeeze. North.

At morn when day sprange,
Gentyl men to haruds thrange,
Syg Degrabelle was dyghth. Eglaumour, 1109.

THIRAP. (1) To crowd. A place is said to be thrapt full when excessively crowded. Essex.

(2) "As busy as Thrap's wife, who hung herself in the diskhlo." A Derbyshire proverb.


THIRSTE. Thrusted out. (A.S.)

THIRTE. Urged; pressed. (A.S.)

There as he was moste hate,
For to drykyn y-noghe he thrste.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 199.

THIRATLE. To speak with a hollow rattling voice. Honours Academie, 1610, i. 80.

THIRATTE. To threaten. (A.S.)

THIRRATLES. Sheep's dung. East.

THIRAVE. (1) Thrived. Percival, 226.

(2) A company, properly of thresholders, but applied to any indefinitely number.

Many a man wyll go bare,
And tak moche kark and care,
And harye wyll fare
Alle the dayes of hys lyfe;
And after cometh a knave,
The worst of a threser,
And alle he shalle have
For weddyng of hys wyff.
MS. Lansd. 210, f. 89.

(3) Twelve fads of straw. Also, twenty-four, or twelve sheaves of wheat. North.

(4) To urge. Linc.

THIRAW. (1) A twist, and v. to twist. Hence heads and throws; hence, also, throw hook, a rude instrument for making coarse hay ropes. North.

(2) To turn wood. North.

THIRAWL. A stand for a barrel. Linc.

THIRAWN. A scolding, or chiding. Dunelm.

THREAD. To spin a good thread, i.e. to succeed in any undertaking. Thread and thrum, the good and bad together.

THREADEN. Made of thread.

THREAD-NEEDLE. A game, in which children stand in a row joining hands, the outer one, still holding her neighbour, runs between the others, &c.

Eight people, four of each sex, who had arranged themselves together, a man and a woman alternately, and joining hands like children at thread-needle, form'd a straight line that reach'd across the Mall.
Adventures of Mr. George Edwards, 1731, p. 140.

THREADS. "In a skrew-plate and skrew-pin, the dents or hollows are call'd grooves, and the prominent or rising parts are the threads; the outer threads of the skrew-plate make the grooves on the skrew-pin, and the grooves in the skrew-plate make the threads on the skrew-pin," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

THIRAP. (1) Obstinate to maintain or insist upon a thing in contradiction to another, e.g. "He threapd me down it was so." Linc.

"I threpe a mater upon one, I bear one in hande that he hath doone or said a thing amysse," Palsgrave, verb. f. 389.

It's not for a man with a woman to threape,
Unless he first gave oer the plea:
As wee began whee now will leave,
And lie take mine old chace about mee.
Percy's Reliques, p. 59.

(2) To beat, or thrash. North.

(3) To urge; to press. Linc.

(4) To cozen, or cheat. Linc.


THREAT. To threaten. Palsgrave.

Which should they joyne, would be so strongly sided,
Two mighty hostes, together safely met,
The face of warre would looke so sterner and great,
As it might threat to heave him from his seat.

* Drayton's Poems, 1637, p. 18.
THREAVE. The same as Thrave, q. v.
THRECHE. To pinch. Palgrave.
THREDGEAL. Unsettled, as applied to weather, and I never heard the word applied to anything else. I lately heard this speech. "The weather fare ta look thredgeal, and the clumps of the evening are coming on." Moor.
THREDEN. Thirteen.
THREE-COCKED-HAT. A cocked hat.
THREE-FARTHINGS. A three-farthuing piece of silver current in Shakespeare's time, and frequently alluded to for its thinness, &c.
THREE-FOLD. Bog-bean; buck-bean. Yorksh.
THREE-HALFPENNY-HORSE-LOAF. A nickname for a very little person.
THREE-MAN. A cluster of three nuts is called a three-man cluster of nuts.
THREE-OUTS. When three persons go into a public-house, call for liquor generally considered only sufficient for two, and have a glass which will divide it into three equal portions, they are said to drink three outs.
An alsewife in Kegsgrav near Ipswich, who would needs force three serving men (that had beene drinking in her house, and were taking their leaves) to stay and drink the three outs first (that is, wit out of the head, money out of the purse, ale out of the pot) as she was coming towards them with the pot in her hand, suddenly taken speechlesse and sicke, her tongue swolne in her mouth, never recovered speech, the third day after dyed.
Wot to Drunkards, a Sermon by Samuel Ward, Preacher of Ipswich, 1627.
THREE-PILE. The finest kind of velvet. Hence, metaphorically, three-piled, refined.
My will is that if any roaring boy springing from my race happen to be stable, swaggering, or swearing three-pil'd oats in a tavern, or to be seen in the quarrel of his whores, let him be fetched hither in my own name, because heere he shall be both lookt too and provided for.
Dekker's Strange Horse Race, 1613.
THREE-SHEAR. A sheep of two or three years, having been thrice shorn.
THREESOME. Treble. North.
THREE-SQUARE. Triangular, like a bayonet or small sword-blade. Four-square, die-shaped; a cube.
THREE-SQUARE-SHEEP. A four-year sheep.
THREE-THREADS. Half common ale, mixed with stale and double beer.
THREE-THRUM. When a cat purrs she is said to sing three-thrum. Lanc.
THREE-TREES. The gallows, so called from their ancient triangular form.
THREE-WAY-LET. When three roads meet, it is called a three-way-let. Suffolk.
THRENES. Lamentations. (Gr.)
THREO. Three. (A-S.)
In Nove is flood in the shippes were hew,
Nove and his sonsys three.
THREP. Torture; cruelty. (A-S.)
THREPE. (1) To speak; to call; to shout. It has likewise the same meanings as thrpe, q. v.
Sje are slothe and lyen to sleepe
When sje aynes the prechur threppe.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 29b.
Of the nyghtale notes the noxes was swete;
They trespide wyth the thrustsill the thre hundreth at ones.
Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.
Because I was aryded with some clothes of sykhe of my srayde maisters, came unto me and threped upon me that I shoulde be the Duke of Clarence sonne that was before tyne at Deylawn. Hall, Henry VII. f. 50.
THREPEHEL. A fail. Lanc.
THIRPEPE. To rush; Woundes those whydreywys, weryrayede knyghttes, Threppede thorowe the thykys thyrtes sylthys.
Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.
THREPS. Threepence. Var. dial.
THRESHEL. Same as Thrashle, q. v.
THRESHER. A duster of furniture.
THRESHPODE. A threshold. Yorksh.
THRESTE. To thrust. (A-S.)
THRESWOLD. A threshold. (A-S.)
THRETE. Threatened.
Without the castel I am biset,
Harde with thre formen thest.
THRETE. To threaten. (A-S.)
He threpethe me to be slayn,
And for to wyne hye londe agayne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 118.
THRETENETHE. The thirteenth. The thretenethe artyekele, as telle I may,
That Crist hymself on Holy Thursday
Stogh int hevene in fleche and blod,
That dyde byforn on the rod.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 133.
THRETTY. Thirty. (A-S.)
Yn the halle that he there hadd,
V. and threty knyghtys he madd,
Be that odour day abowe none. Eglamour, 1004.
THREVE. The same as Thrave, q. v.
THIRBBLE. Treble; threefold. Yorksh.
THRICHIE. To thrust or press down. Lanc.
THRIDDE. Third. (A-S.)
The Holy Gost, persone thryde,
Levethe also I sow bydye.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 132.
The thridde folo ladde Bretel,
Strong and doinate knight wele.
Arthour and Marlin, p. 143.
When hyt come to the thryd day,
That alle knyghtys went away.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 151.
THRIDDE-HALF. Two and a half.
Hard gates havy gon,
Sorewen soffred mony on;
Thrity wynter and thridde-half yere.
Havy wonen in londe her.
Harroving of Hell, p. 15.
THRIDDEN. Of thread. Which did revene him that to be in deede
A thridden fellow in a silken weede.
Stephens' Essays and Characters, 1815, p. 5.
THIRDDENDEL. A third part.
And asked gif ani wer so bold;
More yole he be the scholde.
Thirdender his lond have he scholde.
Gy of Warceike, p. 299.
THRIDE. A thread. See Florio, p. 12.
THRILL. To pierce through. \(\text{MS. Coll. Eton. 10.}\)

THRILLLY. Thrilling. \(\text{North.}\)

THRIMMEL. To pull out; to gnipe hard; to part with money reluctantly. \(\text{North.}\)

THRIMMER. To handle anything. \(\text{Lanc.}\)

THRIN. Three. \(\text{Thrinfaide, threefold.}\)

Selinouth thing he selde with wythyn
Is closed in these yerdes thryn.
\(\text{Curer Mund, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 40.}\)

Cristose in Crute I calle the here,
In my name, by thynke manere.
\(\text{MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 125.}\)

As wilty men ful wele has talde,
Schaff awe to be thrynfaide.
\(\text{MS. Galba E. i. 6x. f. 66.}\)

THRINGE. (1) To thrust. \(\text{(A-S.)}\)

Who strengthens the poor, and pridful men down thriges,
And wracks at once the powes of puissant kings.
\(\text{Works of Du Bartas, p. 309.}\)

(2) To crowd; to press forward. \(\text{(A-S.)}\)

(3) To rumble. \(\text{In MS. Med. Linc. f. 289, is a receipt for "thryngyn in the wambe."}\)

THRINGID. Quite covered over?

His kneys covered with plates many,
His thyls thryngyd with silk, as I say.
\(\text{Roland, MS. Lanad. 339, f. 388.}\)

THRIPPA. To beat. \(\text{Chesh.}\)

THRIPPLE. To labour hard.

THRIPPLES. The rails of a waggone; the moveable ladder. \(\text{Chesh.}\)

THRISTY. Thirsty. \(\text{Spenser.}\)

THRIV. So mote I thrive, i.e. if I may prosper,
A common expletive phrase.

Nay, syde Gye, so mote y thryve,
Never厅y all on lyve.
\(\text{MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 154.}\)

THRO. (1) Eager; earnest; sharp.

As Jewes fon he none so thro,
For ofte thoe soute him to slo.
\(\text{Cursore Mund, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 120.}\)

When sche come undur a wode syde,
Sche myght no lenger abyde,
Hyr peyny were so thre
Sche lichtydt downe, that was so mylde,
And there sche trayvoluid of a chyld, HYllyne alowe, withowtyn moo.
\(\text{MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 74.}\)

(2) Bold. See Thrue.

Ther is no lady of sleshe ne bone,
In this weren so thryve or thre.
\(\text{MS. Harl. 2922, f. 94.}\)

Thoghe the kny bis were kene and thre,
The owteawe wanne the chyld hym fro.
\(\text{MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 88.}\)

THROAT. He lies in his throat, i.e. he lies flatly, a phrase implying great indignation in the person who employs it.

And therefore, reader, understand and note,
Whoever says I ly, he lies in's throat.
\(\text{Tailor's Travels from London to the Isle of Wight, with his Returns and occasion of his Journey, 1649, p. 14.}\)

THROAT-BALL. "Throte gote or throte bole, neu de la lagorge, gosier," Pasgrave. "Epiglotum, a throte gote," Nominale MS.

Thi mahe and thi mille, thi livre and thi lunge, And thi throt bolle that thi munde sune.
\(\text{MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix. f. 246.}\)

And to leave the following of such a doubtful captayne which with a leaden sword would cut his owne throt bolle.
\(\text{Hall's Union, 1548.}\)

THROAT-LATCH. (1) The narrow thong of the bridle which passes under a horse's throat.

The throt-thong or throt-band of a bridle, souagorge, Sherwood. It is also called the throat-hap.

(2) The strings of a hat, cap, &c. fastened under the chin.

THROAT-PIECE. "The throat-piece (or forepart of the neck) of a hog," Sherwood.

THROAT-WORT. The giant bell-flower.

THROCK. The piece of wood on which the blade of a plough is fixed.

THROC-NELLS. A kind of herb mentioned in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 286.

THRODDEN. To thrive; to increase. \(\text{North.}\)

THROE. Eager; willing.

There as the swift hound may no further goe
Then the slowest of foot, he be never so throe.
\(\text{The Booke of Hunting, 1566.}\)

THROH. A cooffin. \(\text{(A-S.)}\)

Ase me wolde him nymen up,
Ant leggen in a throth of ston.
\(\text{Chronicle of England, 747.}\)

THIROY. Earnestly; eagerly; hardly.

In a derues thei throyt thearst
With staves ful gode ilkon;
Alas alas! seid Robyn Hode,
Now myse I litulle Johne.
\(\text{MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 49, f. 127.}\)

The theoef at the ded thuawes so throyt hym threnges,
That three rybbyes in hyse syde he thristyes in sundere.
\(\text{Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.}\)

THROM. From. \(\text{Salop.}\)

THROME. Company, or body of people.

Whiles thou were in our throme,
No were we never overcome.
\(\text{Arthour and Merlin, p. 9.}\)

Tho tha thider weren y-come,
Oredinde and teld her throme,
Fourti thousand men dhat foude.
\(\text{Arthour and Merlin, p. 139.}\)

THRONG. (1) Busy. \(\text{North.}\)

In these times, great men, yea and men of justice,
Are as throng as ever in pulling down houses,
And setting up hedges. \(\text{Sanderson's Sermons, 1669, p. 113.}\)

(2) A press of business. \(\text{North.}\)

(3) To crowd; to press.

THRONGE. Thrust down. \(\text{(A-S.)}\)

Yn yustyng ne yn turnament,
Ther myt n o man with-syt heys dynte,
But he to the erthe them thronge. \(\text{Eglogue, 1023.}\)

THROO. A slip or width of corn which a set
of reapers drive before them at once, whether it consist of one or more, lands or ridges.

THROPE. A thorpe, or village. (A.-S.) Nought [ser] fro that paleysse honorable, Where as this Mark[j] js hope his marriage, There stode a thripe of site dettable, In whiche that pore folke of that village Halden here bestis and here herborage, And of her labour toke here sustaynance, Aftir that the erthe yeve hem habundance.

Relig. Antiq. i. 68.

THROPPLE. (1) The windpipe. Var. dial.

(2) To throttle, or strangle. North.

THROSIEL. The threshold. Suffolk.

THROSSON. Thrust; pressed. North.


MS. Ashmole 50, f. 20.

Or if thou wilt goe shoote at little birds, With bow and boult, the thrustle-cocke and sparrow, Such as our countrey hedges can afford, I have a fine bowe, and an yvorie arrow. The Affectiionate Shepheard, 1594.

The ryntyngale, the thystoole, 

The pepejey, the joly laveroke.

MS. Porkington 10, f. 55.

THROUGH. (1) From. North.

(2) To be through with any one, i. e. to complete a bargain with him.

(3) The same as Perpent-stone, q. v.


THROUGH-CARVED-WORK. Carved work in which spaces are cut entirely through the material.


THROULID. Pierced. (A.-S.) And to be throulid hond and food With charp naylus to the rod, And to be lift up in the croe, Betwene two thevyrs for to hyng; Of aysel and gal thai propherd the drynke, With a spere thai hert persad was.

MS. Douce 362, xv. Cent.

THROUSHOT. The hole of a rabbit under ground through a bank. It is an expressive word, where the animal has shot through. It is also applied to a spendthrift, "a through-shot sort of a fellow." Moor.

THROW. (1) Time. (A.-S.) Syr, soche ys Godys myghte, That he make may hye lowe, And lowe hye in a lytell throwe.

MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 240.

Hayle and pulle I schall fulle faste To rayse housys, whytle I may late, And so, within a lytell throw, My myester gode schall not be know.

MS. Ashmole 61.

Syr, be myyn hore beed Thou shall se within a throwe.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 61

And gadred them togider
In a lytellen throwe,
Seven score of wight yonge men
Came redy on a rowe. 

Hood, i. 79.

(2) To work at the tin mines. North.

(3) A thoroughfare; a public road. South.

THREW. To turn wood for cups, &c. A turner's lathe is still called a throw.

THROWER. A sort of knife used for cleaving lath or hurdle stuff. It appears to have been formerly called frower. See Moor, p. 151.

THROW-IN. To pay a forfeit. East.

THROWING-CLAY. "At the potteries in Staffordshire they call four different sorts of clay throwing clays, because they are of a closer texture, and will work on the wheel," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 414.

THROWING-THE-STOCKING. A curious custom, thus described in a poem dated 1733:

Then come all the younger folk in,
With ceremony throw the stocking;
Backward, o'er head, in turn they toss'd it,
Till in sack-posit they had lost it.
The intent of flinging thus the stocking
Is to hit him or her o' th' nose;
Who hits the mark, thus, o'er left shoulder,
Must married be ere twelve months older.
Deucallon thus, and Pyrrha, threw
Behind them stones, whence mankind grew.

Brand's Pop. Antiq. li. 106.

The first use of the two lads of the castle made of their existence was to ply the bridgework so hard with bumpers, that in less than an hour he made divers efforts to sing, and soon after was carried to bed, deprived of all manner of sensation, to the utter disappointment of the bridesmen and maids, who, by this accident, were prevented from throwing the stocking, and performing certain other ceremonies practised on such occasions.

Peregrina Pickle, chap. 4.

But as luck would have it ye parson said grace,
And to frisking and dancing they shuffled apace,
Each lad took his lass by the flat;
And when he had squeeze'd her, and gaunt'd her until
The fat of her face ran down like a rat,
He toll'd for the rest of the grist.

In sweat and in dust having wasted the day,
They enter'd upon the last act of the play,
The bride to her bed was convey'd;
Where knee deep each hand fell down to the ground,
And in seeking the garner much pleasure was found,
"I'would have made a man's arm have stay'd."

This clatter ore, Clarinda lay
Half bedded, like the peeping day
Behind Olimpus cap,
While at her head each twittering girl
The fatal stocking quick did whirle
To know the lucky hap,
The bridgework in all did rustle,
All dissapointed in the busle,
The maidens had shav'd their breeches;
But let him not complain, tis well,
In such a storm, I can you tell,
He sav'ed his other stitches.

Account of a Wedding, Fletcher's Poems, p. 230.

THROWLY. Thoroughly. North.

THROWN. Disappointed. Yorksh.
THROWSTER. One that throws or winds silk or thread. "Throwster, devideresse de soye," Palsgrave, 1530.

THRubCHANDLER.
Then take they did that looly boome.
And under thrubchandler closed was hee.
See Gawayne, p. 290.

THRUCK. The piece of wood that goes through the beam of a plough, at the end of which the suck or share is fastened. Ches.

THKUFF. (1) Through. North.
(2) A table-tomb. Cumb.
THIRULL. To piece. See Thrile.

THIRM. (1) Green and vigorous, usually applied to herbage. Gloce.
(2) The extremity of a weaver's warp, often about nine inches long, which cannot be woven. Generally, a small thread. North. Also, to cover with small tufts like thurms.

(3) Futuo. See Florio, pp. 5, 144.
(4) To beat. Suffolk.
(5) To purr, as a cat. East.
(6) Sullen; rough; bearish. North.
(7) A bundle of twigs through which the liquor percolates from a mash-tub.

THRUMB. To handle awkwardly. North. The term occurs in Howell, 1660.

THRUMBCHINNED. Rough chimned.

THRUMBLED. Knitted. Thrum-cap, a knit cap. A thrummed hat was one made of very coarse woolen cloth. Minames.

THRUMMELD. Stunted in growth. North.

THRUMMY. Fat; plump. Yorkshire.

THRUMMY-CAP. The name of a sprite who occasionally figures in the fairy tales of Northumberland. He is generally described as a "queer-looking little auld man," and the scene of his exploits frequently lies in the vaults and cellars of old castles.

THIRUMP. To gossip. North.

THIRUMS. Threepence. Grose.

THRUNCH. Much displeased. North.

THRUNK. (1) Busy. Lanc.
(2) Thronged; crowded. Ches.

THRUNK-WIFE. A fussy, busy woman. Lanc.

THRUNTY. Heathy; hardy. North.

THRUSFIELD. A thurst. Salop.

THRUSHES. A disease in horses.

THRUSIL. Milipes. North.

THIRUST. "Boute-hors, the play called Thrust out the harlot, wherein the weakest ever came to the worst," Cotgrave.

THRUSTE. A thirst. (A.-S.)

And such a thirste was on him faile,
They he muste other deye or drynke,

THRUSTLE-COCK. See Thrrostel.

THRUSTY. Thirsty. North.

THRUT. The throw of a stone; also a fall in wrestling. Lanc.

THIRUTCH. For thrust. Ches.

THRU. Maxfield measure, heap and thrust, Prov.

THRUCHINGS. The last pressed whey in the making of cheese. Lanc.

THRUJ. Through. (A.-S.)

THOROW. The grace of God almyst,
That is mercifull to every wyss,
And thruh his modur Mary.
MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, l. 45.

THURYDDYTH. Third. (A.-S.)
For hit byfell thus in the same thryddyth day.

THRYNGE. Throng, or crowd. (A.-S.)
The sowdan bud for hym brynge,
All hys goddes in a thynge.
MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 33, f. 160.

THYST. (1) Threw. (2) Given. Gawayne.

THUCK. That. Wils.

THUD. A heavy blow, or the sound which it emits. The stroke of a sledge hammer against the wall of a house is of that kind. North.

THUE. Slave. (A.-S.)
The eire was some wide couth, among thu and freo,
That seint Thomas scholde after him archbishop bee.
Life of Thomas Beket, p. 11.

THUELLE. The same as Twell, q. v. "Epticasterius, a thuelle," Nominale MS.

THUILGED. Endured. Gawayne.

THULLLE. This. Hearne.

THUM. To heat.
For he's a churlie waxen now of late, that and he be
Never so little angry he thums me out of all cry.
The Taming of a Shrew, 1607.

THUMB. To have the thumb under the girdle, i.e. to be very melancholy.

THUMB-BAND. A small band of hay, etc.

THUMB-BIT. A piece of meat eaten on bread, etc., called from the thumb being placed on it.

THUMBING. A Nottingham phrase, used to describe that species of intimidation practised by masters on their servants when the latter are compelled to vote as their employers please, under pain of losing their situations.

THUMB-NAIL. See Superannulam.

THUMB-RING. A large ring, generally plain, formerly worn on the thumb.

THUMB-SNACK. A fastening to a door in which the latch is lifted by pressing the thumb on the broad end of a short lever which moves it.

THUMLMEL-TEE. See Thommel-taa.

THUMP. The same as Bang, q. v.

THUMPING. Large; great. Var. dial.

THUMPKIN. A clown, or bumpkin. Oxon.

THUMPLE. To fumble. North.

THUNCH. To seem. (A.-S.)
Of deyrah lust cometh shame,
Thath hit thunche the body game,
Hitt doth the soule smerte. Relig. Antiq. i. 111.

THUNDER-BOLT. (1) The corn poppy. West.
(2) The fossil belemnite. North.

THUNDER-CRACK. A clasp of thunder.

THUNDER-PICK. The pyrites. Suffolk.

THUNDER-STONE. The water-worn gypsum is so called in the North by the vulgar.

THUNDER-THUMP. To stun with noise.
A very clown in his own language comes off better than he that by a romantick bumbaste doth thunder - thump his hearer into an equilibrium between scorn and wonder.
A Cap of Gray Hair for a Green Head, 1688, p. 81.

THUNK. A thong. North.
THUNDER. Thunder. North.

THURCH. Through. (A.S.)
What thurch y tel moder thine
Dingner to be ded than moder mine.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 41.
He stayted about hym with his spere,

THURF. Through. Thorfoute, throughout.
This child thurf his fader heste.
Life of Thomas Becket, p. 9.

THURGFAR. To pass through. (A.S.)
But in liknes thurgh the man,
Bot and ydel es he drolled onan.

THURGHOUT. Throughout; quite through.

THURH. Through. (A.S.)
Heo brohte us blissie that is long,
Al thurh hire childerings.

THURIBLE. A censer. (Lat.)

THURIFICATION. Burning incense.

THURINDEA. A pewter flagon holding about three pints. Wilts. See Thridendel.

THURL. A long adit in a coal-pit.

THURELS. Holes. (A.S.)
Til I se and feast his fleshie,
The theurles botho of honde and fete.

THURGLH. Through. (A.S.)
Mony wonders ouere Lorde ther wrot
Thurgh the cardenales rede.
MS. Cantab. Fr. v. 48, f. 29.

THURLINGS. "In coal-pits there be several partitions or divisions called wallings or stans separated by pillars or rails of earth and coal, with passages through them call'd thurlings opened for convenience of air and easier carriage of the coal," Kennett MS.

THURR. The hold of a ship. (A.S.)

THURRO. A furrow. Leic.

THURRUCK. A drain. Kent.

THURS-HOUSE. "A thurs-house or thurse-hole, a hollow vault in a rock or stony hill that serves for a dwelling-house to a poor family, of which there is one at Alveton, and another near Wettonmill, com. Staff.," Kennett.

THURSSE. "A giant." (A.S.)
With schankes unsachly schowande togedyr,
Thykke thefe as a thursse and thikkere in the banche.
Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 83.

THURSTLEW. Thirsty. (A.S.)
In revers thursteth, and moyst upon the londe;
Glads in mornynge, In glads compleynynge.
Lydgate’s Minor Poems, p. 75.

THURT. (1) Across. South.
(2) An ill-tempered fellow. Berks.

THURTE. Need. (A.S.)
Als fayre a lady to wyse he had he
Als any erthly mane thurte see,
With tunge als I bow nevne. Romanes, 96.

THURTH-HANDELED. Cross-handled; thwart-handled, having a handle standing across from side to side, as a short-handled basket.

THURTFER. Unruy. Wilts.

THURTE. To cross in discourse; to contradict. Somerset.

THURTE-SAW. A cross-cut saw. Somerset.

THUS. So; this. North.

THUS-GATES. In this manner.
Bot a mane of the cite that lighte Hismonne,
where he saw his cuntres thugates be destroyed,
come and felle one kneve before Alexander,
and bigane for to syngye a sange of musyke and of murnynge with an instrument of musyke.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 11.

THUSSOCK. A tussock, or tuft.

THWACK. (1) To fill to overflowing.
How deere and enterlie friends he and I were one
the other during his life, the letters he addressed me from time to time, to the number of six hundred, thwack with love and kindness, doo manifestly declare.
Stanihurst’s Description of Ireland, p. 42.
(2) Same as Thwayne (2).

THWAITE. Land, which was once covered with wood, brought into pasture or tillage; an assart. Thwaite enters into the name of many places in Westmoreland and Cumberland.

THWANGE. (1) The latchet of a shoe.
"Thwayne, ligula;" Nominales MS.
(2) A large piece. North.

THWARLE. Tight; hard. Gawayne.

THWARTE. To fall out, or quarrel. To thwart the way, to stop one in the way.

THWYN. To prosper. (A.S.)
Addiwast yi wylye not bee,
I wot I mune never more thwayne,
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 51.

THWITE. To cut; to notch. North. See Stanihurst’s Ireland, pp. 16, 18. "I thyte a stycke, or I cutte lytell peces from a thyngye," Palsgrave, verb. f. 390.

THWITEL. A knife. (A.S.)

THWITTEN. Cut. North.

THY. (1) They.
And of these berdecde bukkes also
Wyth herself thy moche mydsyo,
That leve Cristen mennys acye,
And haunte at the newye gye.
MS. Bodl. 415, f. 21.

(2) Therefore. Gawayne.


THYTED. Cut, as with a knife. List of old words prefixed to 'Batman upon Bartholome, fol. Lond. 1582.

THYZLE. A cooper’s adze. North.

TIAL. A tie. Fletcher.

TIB. (1) The anus. North.
(2) The age of trumps in the game of gleeck was so called. See the Compleat Gamester, ed. 1721, p. 8.
(3) A calf. A term of endearment. Tib and Tom were names for low persons.
(4) The flap of the ear. Linc.
(5) Tib of the buttery, a goose.
(6) The extreme end of a cart. East.

TIBBIT. The overhanging peak of the bonnet.
Linc.

TIBBY. Isabella. North.

TIB-CAT. A female cat. Yorkshire.

TIBERT. A name for a cat.

TICE. To entice. Var. dial.
TIDCHER. A sheaf of corn. South.

TICHING. Setting up turves to dry, in order to prepare them for fuel. Devon. Cornw.

TICITY. Fretful; touchy. Howell.

TICK. (1) A slight touch. A game called tick is mentioned by Drayton, and is still played in Warwickshire. A boy touched by one who is in the first instance fixed upon to commence the game, is in his turn obliged to overtake and touch another of the party, when he cries tick, and so the game proceeds.

(2) To toy. See Forby, p. 348.

Such ticking, such toying, such smilling, such winking, and such manning them home when the sports are ended, that it is a right comedie to marke their behaviour. Gosson's School of Abuse, 1579.

TICKET. A tradesman's bill, formerly written on a card or ticket. Run o'the ticket, run in debt, Shirley, iii. 56, since corrupted into tick. "Plaice upon ticket," Stephens' Characters, 1615, p. 239.

TICKETING. Weekly sales of ore. Derb.

TICKLE. (1) To excite. Becon.

(2) Trotting; unsteady; uncertain; inconsistent. "Tyckyl, nat stedy, inconsistent." Palgrave. A thing is said to be tickle when it does not stand firmly and may easily be overturned. Sometimes, in harvest, they say, "It's very tickle weather," meaning thereby that it threatens rain, that it is not set fair. Linc.

Yet if they were so tickle, as ye would take no stand, so ramage as she would be reclaimed with no lure. Greene's Gwyndomus, 1593.

TICKLE-BRAIN. A species of liquor.


TICKLE-MY-FANCY. The pansy.

TICKLE-PITCHER. A drunken. Var. dial.

TICKLER. (1) Any smart animal; also a shrewd, cunning person. I. of Wight.

(2) Something to puzzle or perplex.

(3) An iron pin used by brewers to take a bung out of a cask. Var. dial.

TICKLE-TAIL. (1) A wanton. Hall.

(2) A schoolmaster's rod. North.

TICKLISH. Uncertain. Var. dial.

TICKLY. Ticklish. Palgrave.

TICK-TACK. (1) A kind of backgammon, played both with men and pegs, and more complicated. The game is frequently alluded to, as in Apollo Shroving, 1627, p. 49; Taylor's Motto, 1622, sig. D. iv; Poems on State Affairs, ed. 1705, p. 53; Howell, 1660, sect. 28. To play at tick-tack was sometimes meant in an indelicate sense; as in Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Dd. iii; Hawkins, i. 150.

In this lande I did see an ape plate at tickes-tacke, and after at Irelafe on the tables, with one of that dressing. Bullein's Dialogue, 1673.

(2) A moment of time. Yorksh.

TID. (1) Silly; childish. West.

(2) Quickly; promptly; readily.

(3) A small cock of hay. Linc.

(4) The udder of a cow. Yorksh.

TIDDE. Happened. (A.-S.)

TIDDER. Sooner. West.

TIDDIDOLL. An over-dressed, affected, young woman in tumble life. Suffol.

TIDDEL. (1) To rear tenderly; to pet. Tiddling, a young pet animal. West.

(2) To fidget or trifle about. South.

TIDDLIN-TOP. The summit. East.

TIDDY. The four of trumps at gleek. See the Compleat Gamester, p. 8.

TIDDY-WREN. A wren. West.

TIDE. (1) Time; season. (A.-S.)

Oure kyng went hym in a tide
To play hym be a ryver side.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 47.

Save tho that mowe not abyde,
For perye of deth, to that tyde.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 128.

(2) The thithe. Kent.

(3) Tidings; news. Perceval, 1173.

TIDFUL. Seasonable. (A.-S.)

TIDHE. The titmouse. Skinner. Drayton mentions a singing bird called the tidy, perhaps the same, for Skinner's explanation appears to be doubtful.

TIDLIWINK. A beer-shop. West. It is called in some places kidliwink.

TIDN. It is not. Somerset.

TIDY. (1) A pinfold. North.

(2) A workbag. Var. dial.

(3) Considerable; much. East.

(4) Clever; ready; neat. (A.-S.)

(5) Honest; well-disposed. West.

TIE. (1) A short, thick, hair rope, with a wooden nut at one end, and an eye formed in the other, used for hoppling the hind legs of a cow while milking. North.

(2) To fasten, as the door, &c.

(3) A foot-race. Kent.

(4) The tick of a bed. Somerset.

(5) A casket, or box. (A.-S.) Loken in hur tye, a phrase sometimes meaning simply, in her possession.

TIED. Compelled. North.

TIE-DOG. A bandog, or mastiff.

TIE-UP. Costive, said of cattle.

TIENS. Upright poles behind the cribs in a stall for cows. West.

TIER. (1) A bitter drink or liquor.

(2) Moreover. Cumb.

TIERING. Coarse half-ceiling. Lanc.

TIERS. Two persons who tie, or count equal in a game. Var. dial.


TIFE. To dress, or put in order.

Or yf thou sayst the over proudly
Over mesure on thy body.

MS. Hart. 1701, f. 22.

TIEFF. (1) To excite. Somerset.

(2) A draught of liquor. Var. dial.

(3) To deck out; to dress.

(4) Thin small beer. Still in use.

That to shall quickly follow, if
It can be ralis'd from strong or tife.

Brome's Songs, 1681, p. 165.
TIK

(5) To fall headlong. *Yorksh.*

Tiffany. A portable flour sieve.

Titanity-taffety-girls. Courtesans, so called from the dress they formerly wore.

Tipple. To trifle. Still in use.

Tipples. Light downy particles.

Tiffy. Frivolous; touchy. *Sussex.*

Tiffany-Taffy. A difficult piece of work. Also, a poor silly trifler. *North.*

Tifle. To turn, to stir, to disorder anything by tumbling in it; so standing corn, or high grass, when trodden down, is said to be tifled. *North.*

Tifled. A tifed horse, i.e. one broken above the loins. *North.*

Tift. (1) A small draught of liquor, or short fit of doing anything; also, condition, as to health of the body; as a verb, it means fetching of the breath quickly, as after running, &c.

(2) A tiff, or fit of anger.

(3) To irritate. *Lincol.*

(4) A small boat. *North.*

(5) To adjust. *North.*

Tig. (1) A slap, as a mode of salutation.

(2) The last blow in sparring.

(3) A play among children, on separating for the night, in which every one endeavours to get the last touch. *Wilks's Yorkshire.*

(4) A call to pigs. *Var. dial.*

Tiggy-Touchwood. A game where children pursue each other, but are exempt from the laws of the game whilst touching wood.

Tight. (1) Firm; smart; thriving. Also, prompt, active, alert. *Var. dial.*

(2) Furnished; provided.

(3) Promised. Chester Plays, ii. 16.

A stitch was with King Ermin, That hadst sight to sic that swim. *Beves of Hamtoun,* p. 35.

(4) Begun; pitched; fixed. *Ritson.*

(5) For tite, soon, quickly.


Tightish. In good health. *Var. dial.*


Tightly. Smartly; quickly. *Shak.*

Thine. Laughing.

Liper lox and tinkling,
    Thing and tiskeling,
Ofin breast and singing,
Delus midoutin leing
Arun toknes of horelinge.


TIHY. To laugh. See *TEE-hees.*

TIKE. (1) A common sort of dog. *North.*

Aubrey says, "The indigence of Yorkshire are strong, tall, and long legged; them call em opprobriously long-leg'd tyke," MS. *Royal Soc.* p. 11. The term occurs very early as one of contempt. "Jone heyhene tykes," MS. *Morte Arthure,* f. 91.

Tykes too they had of all sorts, bandogs, Curs, spaniels, water-dogs, and land-dogs. *Cotton's Works,* 1734, p. 77.

(2) An old horse or mare. *North.*

(3) A small bullock. *Coles.*

(4) Corn. *North.*

TIKEL. The same as *Tickle,* q.v.

TIL. (1) To. Still in use.

(2) Manure. *North.*


Tild. To inclined, or tilt. *East.*

Tilde. Turned; moved. *Hearne.*

Tildar. A machine in a cellar, wedge-formed, for being interposed between a cask and the wall behind it, to *tild,* or *till* it up. The article is called *tilder,* and the operation to *tild* or *till.*

Til. (1) To set a trap; to place anything so that it may fall easily. *West.*

(2) To cure. *A.-S.*

I have so tyled him for that sore, Schel hit never eft ake more. *Beves of Hamtoun,* p. 118.

TILE-KILL. A kiln for tiles.


TILE-STONE. A tile.

TILET-TREE. The linden tree.

TILLERS. Husbandmen. *A.-S.*

Till. (1) Than. *West.*

(2) A drawer in a cupboard, &c. It is now only applied to the money-drawer.

(3) To prop up. *Var. dial.*

(4) Tame; gentle. *Kent.*

(5) To come; to bring. *Devon.*

Tille. To obtain. *A.-S.*

Tiller. (1) To germinate. *North.*

(2) A sapling. *Kent.*

(3) The stalk of a cross-bow. Sometimes used for the bow itself. The term is applied in Suffolk to the handle of any implement.

Tillet. "Tyllet to wrap cloth in, *toilelette,*" *Palsgrave,* subst. f. 70.

TILLET. Mowth. *Hearne.*

Tilles-THAKERS. Tilers.

Tillelul. "Tylleull a kynde of frute, *tilleul,*" *Palsgrave,* 1530, subst. f. 70.

Tilling. Crop, or produce. *West.*

Tillor. I woul that the said Cecillie, in full contention of all such sums of money as I owe unto her, have my bed of arres, *tiilor,* tester, and counterpane, which she late borrowed of me. *Text, Vetust.* p. 452.

Tills. Pulse; lentils. *Var. dial.*

Tilly-vally. A phrase of contempt.

Tilly-willy. Thin and slight; unsubstantial; thus, cloth, tape, &c. are said to be poor *tilly willy* things when they are deficient in substance. *Lincol.*


Tilsent. Tin-sel.

Tilster. A magician, or charmer.

Tilt. (1) Violence. *North.*

(2) On the tilt, i.e. on the saddle by the thigh. *Meyrick,* ii. 252.

(3) A forge. *Yorksh.*

(4) To tilt, or tourney.

This grousse attainst to *tillyth* in my thoughts, Maintaining combat to abridge mine ease. *The Troublesome Raigne of King John,* 1611

(5) To tilt up, i.e. to canter. *Devon.*
(6) To totter. Exmoor.

TILTING. (1) Orler. Suffolk. See Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge, 12mo. 1674, p. 75.
(2) A sword. A cant term.

TILTH. (1) The produce of tilling.
So that the tilthe is nye forborne.
Whiche Criste sewe with his owen honde.
(2) A place for tilling in.

TILTISH. Apt to kick, said of a horse.

TILTURE. Cultivation. Tusser.

TILTY. Touchy. West.

TIMARRANY. Two poor things. Norf.

(2) Strength; build; might.
Sith thy dwelling shal be here, 
That thou woldist my son here, 
Hys timber flor to assay.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 99.

(3) To timber a fire, i.e. to supply it with wood. To timber-cart, to go with a team for timber.

(4) A timbrel. Palsgrave.

(5) A kind of worm.

(6) To make a nest. Dict. Rust.


TIMBER-DISHES. Trenchers. Devon.

TIMBERED. Built. See Timber (2).
Alson, a fine timb'red man, and tall, 
Yet wants the shape thou art asior'd withall: 
Vandome good carriage, and a pleasing eie, 
Yet hath not Suffolk's pricess majestie.
Drayton's Poems, 1657, p. 299.

TIMBER-LEAVES. Wooded shutters.

TIMBERN. Wooden. Devon.

TIMBERSOME. Timorous. West.

TIMBER-TASTER. A person in a dockyard who examines timber and pronounces it fit for use.

TIMBRE. To build. (A.S.) Timbred his tene, occasioned his trouble.

TIMBRELL. A pillory. This word occurs in Hollyband's Dicinarien, 1593.

TIMBRES. Basins. (A.N.)

TIMDOODLE. A silly fellow. Cornw.

(2) A theme, or subject. Palsgrave.

(3) Apprenticeship. Var. dial.

(4) To give one the time of the day, i.e. to salute him. This phrase is still common in the country.

(5) To summon; to call. "Whenne thus wele tymede," MS. Morte Arthure.

(6) The times. Shak.

TIMELESS. Untimely. Shak.

TIMELY. Early; recently. Var. dial.

TIMERSOME. Timid. Var. dial.

TIMES. (1) Hour. (2) Times and often, very frequently. By times, early. Times about, in turns. In times, now and then.

TIMINGS. Grounds of beer. Kent.

(2) Provision; fare. North.
(3) To trife, or idle.

TIMMY. Timid; fretful. West.

TIMOROUS. (1) Difficult to please; uncertain; fretful. Sometimes timoursome.
(2) Terrible. Skelton. ii. 306.

TIMOTHY. A child's penis. South.

TIMP. The place at the bottom of an iron furnace where the metal issues out.

TIM-SARAH. A sledge touching the ground in front, and having wheels behind.
TIM-WHISKY. A light one-horse chaise without a head. South.

TIN. (1) Cash; money. Var. dial.
(2) Till. Ches.

TINCT. Tincture. Shak.

TIND. To kindle. West.

As the seal maketh impression in the wax, and as fire conveyeth heat into irpen, and as one candle tiendet a thousand.
Sanderson's Sermons, 1669, p. 56.

TINDES. Horns.
The thrydd howndre fyghtynge he fyndys,
The beste stroke hym wyth hym tynde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 78.

TINDLES. Fires made by children in Derbyshire on the night of All Souls, Nov. 2.

TINE. (1) To lose. (A.S.) It occasionally has the meaning, to perish, to cause to perish.
Of the turyt that tyne hire make, 
That neuer after other wille take.
MS. Harl. 2020, f. 118.
For yff thou make any man falsy tyne, 
As for theft, thou shalt have pynne.
For tyne thou doust, thou mayst hem tyne,
And for that pryde go to tyne.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.
He hath smetyn the dewke Segwyne,
Hys hors he made hym for to tyne.
I dar saye, withouten tyne,
That we shul sou ore londes tyne.
That ys owre God so gracius,
And ys so looth mannys sowe to tyne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 17.
For alle if he levede als a swyne,
He wenas God wille hym nort tyne.
MS. Harl. 2200, f. 29.


(3) To divide a field with a hedge. Also, to mend a hedge. West.

(4) To light; to kindle. Var. dial.

(5) Wild vetch, or tare.

(6) To shut; to inclose. North.

(7) A forfeit, or pledge. North.

(8) A moment, or brief space of time.

TINESTOCKS. The short crooked handles upon the pole of a scythe. West.

TING. (1) The girth which secures the panniers of a packaddle. Devon.

(2) To beat; to girth; to bind. West.

(3) To sting. (4) A sting. North.


(6) A prong fork. Devon.

(7) To chide severely. Exmoor.

(8) To split; to crack. North.
TINGE. A small red insect. Pegge.
TINGER. A great falsehood. Devon.
TINGLE-TANGLE. A small bell.
Now hang the hallowed bell about his neck,
We call it a mellisomant tingle-tangle.
Randolph’s Amatory, 1640.
TINGLING. Sharp. Var. dial.
TING-TANG. The saints-bell. Var. dial.
TING-WORM. A venomous worm that bites
Cattle under the tongue. Glouc.
TINGIN. (1) Dead wood used in tining or re-
pairing a hedge. Ches.
(2) A new inclosed ground. Wilts.
TINK. To tinkle, as bells.
TINKER. To mend clumsily. West.
TINKLE. To strike a light. Northampt.
TINKLER. A tinker. North. “A tinker,
or tinkeler,” Baret’s Alvearce, 1580.
TINLEY. The same as Tindles, q.v.
TINNET. The same as Tining, q.v.
TINO. A contracted form of “ought I know,”
generally joined to a negative. Devon.
TINSED-BALL. A child’s ball wrought with
worsted of various colours. To tinse a ball is
to work such a covering upon it. Hunter.
TINSEY. A water can. Oxon.
TINSIN. A kind of satin.
TINT. (1) Lost. (A.-S.)
Tille thou at balle come, thou walde noghte stynge,
And ware sesede of thas that thou hadde tynye.
MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 191.
(2) Destroyed. See Tine (1).
It rayned fire fra heven and bruselane,
And tymal that thare was and spared nane.
MS. Cot. Galba E. 1x. f. 97.
(3) Tint for tant, tit for tat.
(4) It is not. West.
(6) Half a bushel of corn.
TINTED. Lost; neglected. North.
TINTERNELL. The name of an old dance.
TINTH. The same as Tining, q.v.
TINTY. Tinted. Northampt.
TIP. (1) To overturn. West.
(2) To give. (3) A donation. Var. dial.
(4) A draught of liquor. West.
(5) A smart but light blow.
(6) To adjust the top of a stack.
TIP-CAT. A boy’s game, fully described in
Strutt, ed. 1830, p. 109.
TIP-CHEESE. A boy’s game.
TIP. (1) A ball, or globe.
(2) A trap for rabbits, &c. Yorksh.
(3) To empty liquor from one vessel into an-
other. North.
(4) To toss with the hand. Lanc.
TIPER-DOWN. Strong drink. Yorksh.
TIPER-STICK. The piece of wood which, reach-
ing from shaft to shaft, keeps the body of a
cart in its place, and prevents it from tipping
up or over. Lanc.
TIPPED. Headed; pointed.
TIPPED. Badly dressed. North.
TIPPET. To turn tippet, to make a complete
change. An old phrase.
TIPPLE. (1) To tumble: to turn over, as is done
in tumbling.
(2) Drink. Var. dial.
TIPPLER. A tumbler: hence, when they talk
of a tumbler pigeon, you hear them say,
“ What a tippler he is !”
TIPPLING. Haymaking. Norf.
TIPPLING-HOUSE. A beer-shop.
TIPPY. (1) Smart; fine. Var. dial.
(2) The brim of a cap or bonnet.
TIPS. (1) Small faggots. Suff.
(2) Irons for the bottoms of shoes.
TIP-TEERER. Christmas mummers. Hants.
TIPTOON. Tip toes; the extremities of the
toes. Chaucer, Cant. T. 15313.
TIP-TOP. (1) Quite at the top.
(2) The best of anything. Var. dial.
TIRANDYE. Tyranny.
But wrouetn upon tirandye
That no pité ne myste hem pyle.
But now tyrantynge ys holden rynt,
And sadmesse ys turned to solitet.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 2.
TIRANT. Special; extraordinary. West.
TIRED. Sheep’s dung. Hil.let.
TIRE. (1) To tear; to pluck; to feed upon, as
birds of prey. (A.-N.)
(2) To attire; to dress. Also, to dress food.
Then xij. knyghtys he dud tyrre
In palmers wede anon.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 121.
He broughte me to a feyre palas,
Wele tyrred and rychly in all case;
He shewyd me hys castellus and tourys,
And hys hey haules and boueste,
Forecests, ryvers, frutes and flourers.
MS. Ashmol. 61, xv. Cent.
Let my ost haire grow rich with perfume swaits,
And tyrre my browes with rose-bud coronets.
The royal tombes commandes us live: since they
Teach that the very gods themselves decay.
Fletcher’s Poems, p. 45.
(3) The head-dress.
Wyth wypmils and tyrre wrappid in pride,
Yelow under yelow they covyr and hyde.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 74.
In that day shall the Lord take away the orna-
ment of the slippers, and the calles, and the round
tires, the sweete balles, and the bracelates.’
Dent’s Pathway, p. 46.
(4) Prepared; ready; dressed; attired.
By that the shyppes were gon and rowed in the depe,
Trused and tyrred on toeteryge wawes.
(5) A tier, row, or rank.
(6) The iron rim of a wheel.
TIREDER. More tired. East.
TIRELING. Worn out; tired.
TIREDMAN. A dealer in dresses, and all kinds
of ornamental clothing.
TIREMENT. Internment.
TIRET. A leather strap for hawks, hounds, &c.
TIREWOMAN. A milliner.
TIFFE. The tuck of a cap, &c.
TIRING-BOY. One who stirs the colour about
in printing cloth, &c. Lanc.
TITLING. A company of magpies.
TITLINGE. Tidings.

There fadurs be not well lykynge,
When they harde of that tythynge.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 100.

TITLAMALE. The herb euphorbia.

TITIVIL. A worthless knife.

For the devill himself, to set farther division
betwene the Englishe and France nacion, did apparell certaine catchepoules and parasites, commonly called titells and tale tellers, to sowe discord and dissension.

Hail, Henry VI. f. 43.

Tyncker and tabberers, typplers, taverners,
Tytyffylts, fryfullers, turners and trumpers.

Terryfes, p. 67.

TIT-LARK. A sort of lark differing from the skyllark, of a lower flight and inferior note.
TITLES. Without title.

(A.-S.)

TITLERS. Hounds.

Gawayne.

TITLING. "The birde that hatcheth the cuckowes egges," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 57.

TITMOSE. The puddenam.

His corage was to have ado with alle;
She had no mynd that she shuld die,
But with her prety tytmose to encree and multeply.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 28.

TITMUN. Qu. hitmun, a titmouse?

That can finde a hitmun nest,
And keape a robin redbreaste.

Munogenos, sp. Collier, ii. 479.

TITTE. (1) Soon; quickly.
And for I may neyther this dette quyte,
Lorde, that I have done forgvy me tytte.

MS. Harl. 2290, f. 3.

(2) Tightened?
And the feete uppward fast knytted,
And in strang paynes be streyned and tytted.


TITTTER. (1) Sooner; earlier. North. "Titter up ká," i. e. the earliest iger call the rest.
This example is taken from Urr's MS. Additions to Ray.

A l fadir, he said, takes to none ill,
For with the gesant fighte I wille,
To lukeif I dare byde;
And bot I titter armede be,
I saile noghte lett, so mote I the,
That I ne saile to hym ryde.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 103.

(2) To tremble. Suffolk.

(3) To seesaw. East.

TITTERAVATING. Tiresome. East.

TITTERS. A kind of weed.
TITTER-TOTTER. The game of seesaw.

TITTIVATE. To dress neatly. Var. dial.

TITTLE. (1) To tickle. East.
(2) The mark on dice.
(3) To bring up by hand.

TITTLE-BAT. The stickleback.

TITTLE-GOOSE. A foolish blab. West.

TITUP. A canter. Var. dial.

TITY. (1) A cat. North.
(2) The breast, or milk therefrom.
(3) Sister. Cumb.
(4) Tiny; small. Var. dial.

TITTY-MOUSE. A titmouse. Bare.

The mouse a titty-mouse was no doubt,
A birde and generation,
That may appeare yet more at large
By oughten propagation.

MS. Poems in Dr. Bliss’s Possessions.

TITTIES.
No newes of navies burnt at sea;
No noise of late spawn’d titties.

Herrick’s Works, l. 176.

TIV. To. North.

TIVER. Red ochre. East.

TIXHILL. A needle.

TIXTE. A text. (A.S.)

TIZZY. Sixpence. A cant term.

TJANDIS. Tidings.
The maydene rynnes to the haullo
Tyngandis to frayne. MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 137.

TJST. (1) Position?
The bishop seyd anonstryt,
Ablide, woman, in that tist
Tille my sermone be done.

MS. Cantab. Fr. v. 48, f. 46.

(2) Made; did.
Stinte hit wolde he, if he myt,
The foly that his bretheren tist.


(3) Fastened; tied. (4) Prepared.

TLICK. To click the fingers.

TO. (1) Until.
Thyse knyghtis never stynye ne blance,
To thay unto the cutte wanne.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 116.

(2) In Lincolnshire, to is used for of and for.
As “think to a thing,” and “bread to breakfast.”
In Devonshire it often occupies the places of at and with.
“When were you to Plymouth?”

(3) Two; twice; too. North.
(4) Contr. of tobacco.
(5) Took. Same as Ta, q. v.

Chorn. Filidun, p. 15.

(7) To harass, or fatigue. Yorksh.
(8) Thou. North.
(9) Shut; put to. Var. dial.
(10) Almost. Heref.
(11) To end again, from time to time.

TO. A prefix to verbs of A.-S. origin, implying destruction or deterioration.

TOAD. Like a toad under a harrow, i.e. in a state of torture. Var. dial.


TOAD-EATER. A parasite. Var. dial.

TOAD-IN-A-HOLE. Beefsteaks baked in batter; or, rather, a piece of beef placed in the middle of a dish of batter, and then baked.

TOAD-PADDOCK. A toadstool. Lanc.

TOAD-PIPES. The herb horse-tail.


TOAD-SKEP. Fungus on old trees.

TOAD-SLUBBER. The mucus or jelly which incloses the eggs of a toad.

TOAD-SPLIT. Cuckoo-spittle.

TOAD-STONE. A stone formerly supposed to be found in the head of a toad, and considered a sovereign remedy in many disorders.

TOADY. (1) Hateful; beastly. West.
(2) To flatter any one for gain.

TOAK. To soak. Somerset.

TOARE. Grass and rubbish on corn-land after the corn is reaped; or the long sour grass in pasture fields. Kent.

TOART. Towards. West.

TOATLY. Quiet; easily managed. Chesh.

TOB. To pitch; to chuck. Beds.

TO-BRASTE. Burst in pieces.
Thaire gud speris al to-braste
On molde whenne that mett.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 135.

TO-BROKE. Broken in pieces.
The gatis that Neptunus made
A thousande wynter theriofore,
They have ane to-broke and tore.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 46.

TOBY-TROT. A simple fellow. Devon.

TOCHER. A tether. Norf.

TO-CLATEREN. Clattered together.
The cowdys alle to-clateren, as they cleve wolde.


TOD. (1) A fox. Still in use.
(2) Two stone of wool.
(3) A bush, generally of ivy. In Suffolk, a stump at the top of a pollard.
And, like an owle, by night to goe abroad,
Roosted all day within an ivie tod,

Drayton’s Poems, 1637, p. 254.

(4) A disease in rabbits. West.

(5) Toothed. Still in use.
(6) The upright stake of a hurdle.

TO-DAISTE. Dashed in pieces.
And daste out the teth out of his heved,
And to-daisste his bones.


TO-DAY-MORNING. This morning.

TODDLE. To walk with short steps, as a child.
Toddes, a term of endearment.

TODDY. (1) Rum and water. Var. dial.
(2) Very small; tiny. Northe.

TODELINE. A little toad.

TODGE. The same as Stodge, q. v.

TOD-LOWREY. A bugbear, or ghost. Lanc.

TO-DO. Fuss; ado. Far. dial.

TO-FALL. The same as Ye-fall, q. v.

TOFET. Half a bushel. Kent.

TOFFY. The same as Taffy, q. v.
TOFLIGHT. A refuge. (A.S.)

TO-FORNE. Before.
That a maide hath a childe borne,
The whiche thyng &e was not so to-forne.
Lydgate. MS. Ashmole 39, f. 55.

TO-FRUSCHED. Dashed to pieces.
Downe into the dyke, and thare he fele; and was alle to-frusched.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 1.

TOFT. Open ground; a plain; a hill. Kennett explains it "a field where a house or building once stood."

TOG. To go, or jog along. Glouc.

TOGACE. The name of a cat.


TOGE. A toga. Shak. The term is explained a coat in the canting dictionaries.

TOGGERY. Worn-out clothes.

TO-GIDER. Together. (A.S.)

TO-GINE. To reduce to pieces.

TO-GITHERS. Together. (A.S.)

TOGMAN. A coat. A cant term.

TO-GYNDRE. Grind to pieces.
Wylde bestys me wylle to-gynde,
Or any man may me fynde.
MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 244.

TOIL. (1) The piece of armour which was buckled to the tasset, and hung over the cuisses.
Meyrick, ii. 180.
(2) An inclosure into which game was driven.

TOILE. To lug. (A.S.)

TOILOUS. Laborious. Palsgrave.

TOINE. (1) Shut. Lanc.
(2) To tune a musical instrument.

TOIT. (1) Proud; stiff. West.
(2) A cushion, or hassock. Devou.
(3) A settle. Somerset.

TOITISH. Pert.; snappish. Cornw.

TOKE. (1) Gave; delivered up. (A.S.)
(2) To glean apples. Somerset.

TOKEN. (1) A fool. Wilts.
(2) A small piece of brass or copper, generally worth about a farthing, formerly issued by tradesmen.

(3) A plague-spot on the flesh.
(4) To betroth. Cornw.

TOKENYNG. Intelligence.
But forthe he went monythys three,
But tokenys of hur never harde hee.
MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 140.
TOKENYNS some of hym he fonde,
Slyne man on euynde.
MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 67.

TOKIN. An alarm-bell. (Fr.)

TOKNE. A token, or sign. Pr. Parr.

TOKYTES. Kites? The printed edition reads "gleides or putocks."
Theis women haddyn wyngges like tokytes, that
with crying voyse seynhen her mete.
Wimbston's Sermon, 1386, MS. Hatton 63, p. 15.

TOLD. Who comes. (A.S.)

TOLERED-UP. Dressed. Linc.

TOLE. (1) To draw. Hence, to entice. It occurs in the last sense in very early writers. See
Wright's Seven Sages, p. 103.
(2) A mass of large trees. Sussex.
(3) To tear in pieces.

(4) A weapon.

TOLEDO. A sword, or dagger, so called from the place of manufacture.

TOLERATE. To tyrannize. East.

TOLKE. A man; a knight.

TOLLACION. Abduction. (A.N.)
The vice of supplantation.
With many a fals tollacion,
Whiche he conspireth alle unknowe.
Gower. MS. Soc. Antq. 134. f. 76.

TOLL-BAR. A turnpike. l'ar. dial.


TOLL-BOY. Cheap goods. Dorset.

TOLLE. To incite one to do anything.

TOLLEN. To measure out; to count.

TOLLER. (1) Tallow. South.
(2) A toll-gatherer. (A.S.) Tollers, Skelton,
i. 152, erroneously explained by Mr. Dyce
tellers, speakers.
Tollers officy yt es ille,
For they take tolle oft agayn skille.
MS. Harl. 2920, f. 50.

TOLLETRY. Magic. This term is derived from Tollit, or Toledo, in Spain.

TOLL-NOOK. A corner of the market-place where the toll used to be taken. North.

TOL-IOL. Tolerable. Var. dial.

TOLMEN. Perforated stones.

TO-LOOKER. A spectator. Devon.

TOLPIN. A pin belonging to a cart.

TOLSERY. A penny. A cant term.

TOLSEY. The place where tolls were taken.

TOLTER. To struggle; to flounder.

TOLYONE. To plead. Pr. Parr.

TOM. (1) A close-stool. Somerset.
(2) The knave of trumps at glee.

TOMBESTERE. A dancing woman. (A.S.)

TOM-CAT. A male cat. l'ar. dial.

TOM-CONY. A simple fellow.

TOM-CULL. The fish miller's-thumb.

TOM-DRUM. "Tom Drum his intendment,
which is, to hale a man in by the head, and
thrust him out by both the shoulders," Stanhurst's Ireland, p. 21.

TOME. (1) Time; leisure.
And ye wilhe here and holde yow stille,
And take yow tome awhile ther-tille.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 122.

I have no tome to com thereto,
I have no tome ther to fare.
Here may a man rede, that has tome,
A lang processe of the day of dome.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 181.

(2) Fanciful; light.
It is gude powder to ete if ye thanky that thi
hevede be tome aboven.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 200.

(3) Heartburn; flushings. North.
So dud these wreches of joye tome,
Thei douted not Goodes dome.


(6) To go towards. Somerset.
(7) To faint away. North.

TO-MEDIS. In the midst. (A.S.)
TOMBEHED.  
Schent be alle are quede doand
Over tombed in an land.


TOMEREL. A dung-cart.

TOM-FARTHING. A silly fellow.

(2) A simple fellow. Nor.
(3) A small spade for excavating the narrow
bottoms of under-drains. North.

TOMMY-BAR. The ruff fish. North.

TOMMY-LOACH. The loach fish.

TOM-NODDIES. Puffins are so called in
Northumberland. See Pennant’s Tour in
Scotland, ed. 1790, i. 48.

TOM-NODDY. A fool. Var. dial.

TOM-NOUP. The titmouse. Salop

TO-MONTI. This month. Linc.

TOMOR. Some kind of bird.

The pelican and the poplynjay,
The tomor and the tutril trw.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 68.

TO-MORROW-DAY. To-morrow. West.

TOM-PIN. A very large pin.

TOM-PIPER. The name of a personage in the
ancient morris-dance.

TOM-POKER. A bugbear for children.

TOMRIG. A tomboy. Gloce.

TOMS-OF-BEDLAM. These vagabonds have
already been noticed under Abraham-men,
q. v., their other appellation. Aubrey, in his
Nat. Hist. Wilts, Royal Soc. MS., p. 259, re-
lates the following anecdote concerning Sir
Thomas More:—“Where this gate now
stands [at Chelsea] was, in Sir Thomas More’s
time, a gate-house, according to the old
fashion. From the top of this gate-house was
a most pleasant and delightfull prospect, as is
to be seen. His lordship was wont to re-
create himself in this place, to apricate and
contemplate, and his little dog with him. It
so happened that a Tom o’Bedlam gott up
the staires when his lordship was there,
and came to him, and cryed, “leap, Tom,
leap,” offering his lo. Violence to have thrown
him over the battlements. His lo. was a
little old man, and in his gown, and not able
to make resistance, but having presentnesse
of wit, sayd, “Let’s first throw this little
dog over.” The Tom o’Bedlam threw the
dog down. “Pretty sport,” sayd the Lord
Chancelour, “goe down, and bring it up, and
try again.” Whilst the mad-man went down
for the dog, his lordship made fast the dore of
the staires, and called for help, otherwise he
had lost his life by this unexpected danger.”

To this Aubrey appends the following note:
“Till the breaking out of the civil warres
Tom o’Bedlams did travell about the country;
they had beene poore distracted men that had
been put into Bedlam, where recovering to
some sobernesse, they were licentiated to goe
a begging, e. g. they had on their left arm an
armilla of tinn printed in some workes, about
four inches long; they could not gett it off.

They were about their necks a great horn of
an oxce in a string or bawdrie, which when
they came to an house for almes, they did
wind; and they did put the drink given them
into this horn, whereato they did putt a stop-
ple. Since the warres I doe not remember
to have seen any one of them.” In a later
hand is added, “I have seen them in Worces-
tershire within these thirty years, 1756.”

TOM-TAILOR. The daddy-long-legs.

TOM-TELL-TRUTH. A true guesser.

TOM-TILER. A heapecked husband.

TOM-TIT. The wren. Nor.

TOM-TODY. A tadpole. Corow.

TOM-TOE. The great toe. Var. dial.

TOM-TOMMY. See Double-Tom.

TOM-TROT. A sweetmeat for children, made
by melting sugar, butter, and treacle together;
when it is getting cool and rather stiff, it is
drawn out into pieces about four inches long,
and from its adhesive nature each piece is
wrapped up in a separate bit of paper.

TOM-TUMBLER. The name of a fiend? See
Scot’s Discoverie of Witchcraft, 1584, as
quoted in Ritson’s Essay on Fairies, p. 45.

TON. (1) To mash ale.
(2) The one. (A.-S.)
The eric of Lancastur is the ton,
And the eric of Waryn six Johne.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 53.

(3) Taken. Sir Tristrem, p. 214.

TONDÉR. Tinder. (A.-S.)

TONE. (1) Toes. (A.-S.)
(2) Betaken; committed. Gawayne.

TONEY. A kind of fowling net.

TON-END. Upright. North.

TONG. (1) To toll a bell. West.
(2) Twang, or taste. Also as Tang, q. v.

TONGE. Thong. Skelton, ii. 274.

TONGUE. (1) A small sole. Suffolk.
(2) The sting of a bee.
(3) “Tong of a balaunce, languette,” Palsgrave.
(4) To talk immoderately. West.

TONGUE-BANG. To scold heartily. South.

TONGUE-PAD. A talkative person.

TONGUE-TREE. The pole of a waggan.

TONGUE-WALK. To abuse. Var. dial.

TONIKIL. Same as Dalmatic, q. v.

TONKEY. Stumpy and short. Devon.

TONMELE. A large tub, or tun.

TONNE. A barrel, or tun.

The abot that was thider sent,
Biheld the tonne was made of tre.

Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 19.

TONNE-GRET. As large as a tun.

TONNIHOOD. The bullfinch. North.

TONOWRE. “Fonel or tonowre, fusiorum,

TONPART. Of the one part.

TONSE. To dress, or trim. North.

TONSILE-HEDGE. A hedge cut neat and
smooth. North.

TON-TOTHER. One another. Derb.
TONTYGH. A ton? Item, sol. Petro sire pro liij. quarters of a tontygh of freston, viij. s. viijd.
Norwich Corporation Records, temp. Hen. VI.

TONUP. A turmp. Linc.

TONY. A simpleton.

TOO. A toe. (A.-S.) And who so on the fire goos,
He brenneth both the toe and too.
MS. Landed. 793, f. 63.

TOODLE. A tooth. Craven.

TOOL. (1) It will. Somerset.
(2) To level the surface of a stone.
(3) A poor useless fellow. Var. dial.
TOOLS. Farming utensils. West.
TOOM. (1) Empty. North.
The noblemen led him through many a roome,
And through many a gallery gay.
What a deele doth the king with so many toome houses,
That he gets um not with flood and hay?
The King and a Poore Northern Man, 1640.
(2) To take wool off the cards.
(3) Time. See Guest, ii. 205. It also means unoccupied space or room.
Here may men rede, that have toone,
A longe processe of the day of doom.
MS. Addit. 11305, f. 91.

TOOMING. An aching in the eyes. North.
TOON. (1) Too. East.
(2) The one; the other. Var. dial.
The too hoved, and behelde
The strokys they gaf undur schylde,
Gret womond had hee!
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 36, f. 80.

TOOR. (1) The toe. Somerset.
(2) Tother; the other. Devon.
TOORCAN. To wonder or muse on what one means to do. North.
TOORE. Hard; difficult.
TOOT. (1) The devil. Linc.
(2) To pray inquisitively. North. "Tooting and praying," Taylor’s Works, 1630, i. 119. Also, to gaze at eagerly.
(3) Total; the whole. Suffolk.
(4) To blow a horn. Var. dial.
(5) To whine, or cry. West.
(6) To shoot up, as plants. North.
(7) To try; to endeavour. Devon.
TOOTH. Keep; maintenance. North.
TOOTH-AND-EGG. A corruption of tutenag, an alloy or mixed metal. In this county spoons, &c., used by the common people are made of it, and these articles are thence vulgarly termed tooth and egg in this and the adjoining county of Nottingham. Linc.
TOOTH-AND-NAIL. To set about anything tooth and nail, to set about it in earnest.
TOOTHING. Bricks left projecting from a party-wall ready for a house to be built next it.
TOOT-HORN. Anything long and taper, like a cornet or horn. Somerset.
TOOTH-SOAP. A kind of tooth-powder.
Of the heads of mice being burned is made that excellent powder, for the scouring and cleansing of the teeth, called tooth-soaps; unto which if spikenard be added or mingled, it will take away any filthy sent or strong savour in the mouth.

TOOTISHOME. Palatable.
No sagg’ring terms, no taunts; for ‘tis not right To think that onely toothsome which can bite.
Randolph’s Jovial Lovers, 1646.

TOOTHWORT. The herb shepherd’s-purse.

TOOTYTH. (1) Peevish; crabbed. South.
(2) Having many or large teeth.
TOOTING-HOLE. A loophole in a wall, &c.
TOOTLEDUM-PATICK. A fool. Cornw.
TOOTLING. The noise made with the tongue in playing on the flute. Northampton.

TOO-TOO. Excessive; excessively; exceedingly. "Too-too, used absolutely for very well or good," Ray’s English Words, 1674, p. 49. It is often nothing more in sense than a strengthening of the word too, but too-too was regarded by our early writers as a single word. See further observations in Shak. Soc. Pap. i. 39; Wit and Wisdom, notes, p. 72, where I have printed a very large number of quotations from early writers exhibiting the meaning of this compound word.

Who too-too suddenly accepting the same, hoping thereby to have upheld the Protestant party in Germany, and not being succoured out of England as the Bohemians expected, was himself the year following driven out of that his new elective kingdom.
MS. Harl. 666.

TOOZE. To pull about roughly. North.
TOP. (1) To burn off the long cotton end of the wick of a candle. Var. dial. Also, to snuff a candle.
(2) The head. Tail over top, headlong. Top over tail, head over tail, precipitately, rashly, hastily.
But syr James had soche a chopp,
That he yste not be my toppe,
Whethur hyt were day or nyght.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 39, f. 76.
Thou take hym by the toppe and 1 by the tayle,
A sorrowfull songe in faith he shall singe.
Chester Plays, li. 176.
Soche a strokk lie gaf hym ther,
That the dewke bothe hore and man
Turned toppe owyr tayle!
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 76.
Wyth here kercheves the dervlys sayle,
Elles shul they go to helle bothe top and tayle.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 59.
(3) Good; capital. Var. dial.
(4) To wrestle.
(5) A pit term for coal, when quite prepared for removal by wedges or powder.
TOP-AND-SOURGE. Whip-top.
TOPASION. The topaz stone.
TOP-CASTLES. Legdings surrounding the mast-head. In Eglamour, 1672, it is apparently applied to the upper turrets of a castle, or perhaps to the temporary wooden fortifications built at the tops of towers in preparing for a siege. According to Mr. Hunter, Hallamshire Glossary, p. 24, "any building which overtops those round it, will be called in des- rion a col-castle."
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TOPENS. A twopenny piece.

TORCH. This phrase was recently heard at Boyton, near the sea. "Law! how they clouds torch up, we shall ha rain." This implied a rolling upwards of heavy smoke-like clouds, as if they were the dense smoke of celestial fires.

TORE. Broke. West.

TORES. The ornamental wooden knobs or balls which are still to be seen on old-fashioned cradles and chairs.

TORETES. Rings. (A.-N.)

TORF. Chaff that is raked off the corn, after it is threshed, but before it is cleaned. Kent.

TORFEL. To fall; to die. North.

TORFITCH. Wild vetch. West.

TO-RIGHTS. In order. Is r. dial.

TORKEILARE. A quarrelsome person.

TORKESS. To alter a house, &c.

TORKED. An instrument applied to the nose of a vicious horse to make it stand still during the progress of shoeing.

TORMENT. A tempest. (A.-N.)

TORMENTILL. The herb setfoil.

TORMENTING. Sub-ploughing, or sub-hoeing. Devon.

TORMIT. A turnip. North.

TORN. (1) Broke. Wilt.

(2) A spinning-wheel. Es Moor.

TORNAY. To tilt at a tournament.

TORNAYEEZ. Turns; wheels. Gwayne.

TORN-DOWN. Rough; riotous. Lisc.

TORNE. (1) To turn. (A.-S.)

But though a man himself be good,
And he torne so his mood,
That he haunte fooles companye,
It shal him torne to grote folie.

MS. Lansl. 793, f. 68.

(2) Angry.

TO-ROBBYDD. Stolen away entirely.

My yowe, myn herte ye all to robbyeid,
The chylde ye dide that soke my breste!

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 47.

TO-ROF. Crumbled to pieces.

That he tok he al to-rof,
So dust in whinde, and aboute drof.


Hys rakk he all to-rof,
And owt of the stabull drof.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 111.

TORPENS.

Item, 1 hebequate to myne especial good Lord George Earl of Shrewsbury a cope of cloth of gold of white damascce, with torpens cloth of gold and velvet upon velvet. Test. Vetsucs. p. 492.

TORPENT. Torpid. More.

TORREN. Torn.

In a colde wyntur, as the kyng and Thomas ware in fere in the Chepe at London, the kyng was ware of a pore man that was sore acold with torrens clothys.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 11.

TORRIDIDIDDLE. Bewildered. Dorset.

TORRIL. A worthless woman, or horse.

TORRIL. (1) Sparkling. West.

The North Wiltshire horses and other stranger horses, when they come to drink of the water of Chacle river, they will sniff and snort, it is so cold and torr.

MS. Aubrey's Wilt. p. 53.
TOTHER. The other. (A.S.) This is now generally considered a provincial vulgarism. The tother day on the same wyse, As the kyng fro the borde can ryse.

TOTHER-DAY. The day before yesterday. Sussere. In some places this expression is indefinite.

TOTHEREMMY. The others. West.

TOTLE. A lazy person. West.

TOT-OF-SEAS. The golden-crested wren.

TO-TORN. Torn to pieces.

TOT-QUOT. A general dispensation.

TOTSANE. The herb agnus castus.

TOTT. To note. It is also used as a substantive.

TOTTAIRD. The herb nasconium. TOTTED. Excited; elevated.

TOTTERARSE. The game of seesaw.

TOTTERED. Tattered.

TOTTER-PIE. A high-raised apple-pie.

TOTTLE. To toddler. Var. dial.

TOTTY. (1) Dizzy; reeling. (A.S.) This term is still used in the provinces. So toty was the brayn of his hede, That he desirid for to go to bede, And when he was ones therin lade. With hyslak irrevocably he frade. MS. Rawl. C. 86.

TOTTYING-HOLE. A spy-hole.

They within the cite perceived well this tottying-hole, and layed a pece of ordynance directly against the wyntowe. Holl, Henry VI. f. 23.

TOU. Snares for taking game. East.

TOUCH. (1) Time; occasion. West. (2) To bow, by touching the hat, &c. in token of respect to a superior. North. (3) A cunning feat or trick. “Touche, a crafty rode, tour,” Palsgrave.

TOUCH-A. Habit, or action.

TOUCH. A kind of very hard black granite. See Stanihurst, p. 31. The term was also applied to marble.

TOUF. To infect or stain.

TOUGH. A touchstone. Shak.

TOUGH-BOX. A receptacle for lighted tinder carried by soldiers for matchlocks. He had no sooner drawn and ventred ny her, Intending only but to have a bout, When she his flaske and touch-boxe set on fier, And till this hower the burning is not out.

TOUCHER. A little; a trifle. North.

TOUFFA. A small shed, at the end of farmhouses, to contain implements of agriculture and gardening.

TOUGH. (1) Difficult. See Tov. (2) The beam of a plough.

TOUGHGER. A portion, or dowry.
TOW. A piece of rope-yarn used for tying up sacks. North.
TO-WHEN. Till when; how long.
TO-WHILLS. Whilst.
TOWING-LINE. A line affixed to a barge and a horse towing it. Towing-path, the path used by horses in towing.
TOWLE. To toll, or entice.
TOWLETTES. The flaps which hung on the thighs from the tasses. Arch. xvii. 295.
TOWLING. Whipping horses up and down at a fair, a boy's mischievous amusement.
TOWLY. A towel. East.
TOWN. (1) A village. Var. dial. Town-gate, the high road through a town or village.
(2) The court, or farmyard. Devon.
TOWN-HUSBAND. An officer of a parish who collects the moneys from the parents of illegitimate children for the maintenance of the latter. East.
TOWN-PLACE. A farmyard. Cornwall.
TOWN-TOP. A large top whipped by several boys at the same time. So a town-bull is a bull kept for the use of the community.
TOWPIN. A pin belonging to a cart.
TOWRETE. To fall upon; to attack. (A.-S.)
TOWRETH. "Said of a hawk when she lifteth up her wing," Dict. Rust.
TOW-ROW. Money paid by porters to persons who undertake to find them work. East.
TOWRUS. Eager. Said of the roebuck.
TOWT. To put out of order; to entangle, or rumple. Var. dial. Hence louty, disorderly, ill-tempered.
TOWTE. Taught. "Doccor, to be towte," MS. Vocab. xv. Cent. in my possession.
TOXE. Tusk. Kyng Alisander, 6123.
TOY. Whim; fancy; trifle. To take a toy, i. e. to take a fancy, to go about at random.
For these causes, I say, she ran at random and played her pranks as the toy took her in the head, sometimes publicly, sometimes privately, whereby she both disparaged her reputation, and brought herself into the contempt of the world.
TOZE. (1) The same as Touse, q. v.
(2) To disentangle wool or flax.
TPROT. An exclamation of contempt. See Wright's Political Songs, p. 381.
TRACE. (1) To walk. Still in use.
(2) A track, or path. "Trace, a streyght way, trace," Palsgrave, 1550. Also a verb, to follow the track of an animal.
(3) A sledge, or small cart.
TRACE-SIDES. Traces separated.
TRACE-WAY. Built trace-way, i. e. stones built longitudinally in the front of a wall.
TRACK. Right course, or track. West.
TRACT. (1) To trace, or track.
(2) Delay. State Papers, i. 231.
TRADE. (1) A road. Sussex. Metaphorically applied to the road or path of life. Also, a rut in a road.
(2) Stuff; rubbish. Devon.
(3) Trod. (A.S.)
(4) Conduct; habit; custom. East.

TRADE. Tradesmen’s tokens.

TRADES-AND-DUMB-MOTIONS. A country game, where one boy makes signs representing the occupation of some trade, and another boy guesses it.

TRAFFER. A searcher, or hunter.

TRAFFICK. (1) Lumber; rubbish. North.
(2) Passage of people. Var. dial.

TRAFFING-DISH. A bowl through which milk is strained into the tray in which it is set to raise cream.

TRAGEDY. A tragedy, says the Prompt. Parv. is a “pley that begynnyth with myrthe and endythe with sorowe.” The term was also applied to a tale.

The last acte of a tragedie is alwaies more hevie and sorrowfull then the rest.

Lambard’s Perambulation, 1596. p. 329.

TRAJECTTES. Juggling tricks.

Jogaulours gret advantage they getes,
With japes and with trajecttes.

MS. Harl. 2990, f. 58.

TRAIE. To betray. (A.S.)
And peneance on hem layd,
For that thal hadde God y-trayd.
Arthure and Merlin, p. 98.
For alle the golde that ever myght he betraied,
Fro hevun unto the wordi ende,
Thou bys never thresholded for me,
For with me I rede the wende.

MS. Cantab. Fr. v. 48, f. 129.

TRAIEK. To sicken; to die. North.

TRAILE. (1) A trellis work for creepers, used in an arbour. See Florio, p. 113. Drayton uses it for a creeping plant. In architecture, ornaments of leaves, &c.

(2) To loiter. North.
(3) To drag. Torrent, p. 56.
(4) The train of a gown.
(5) To carry hay or corn. Inc.
(6) To hunt by the track or scent.
(7) A portion, or fragment.
(8) A kind of sledge or cart.

TRAILEBASTONS. A company of persons who bound themselves together by oath to assist one another against any one who displeased a member of the body. The Trailebastons, according to Langtoft, arose in the reign of Edward I, and judges were appointed expressly for the purpose of trying them. They are supposed to have derived their name from long staffs which they carried.

TRAILING-BEER. Beer given to mowers as a fine by persons walking over grass before it is cut. Var. dial.

TRAIL-TONGS. A dirty slattern. Trail-tripes is also used in the same sense.

TRAILEY. Slovenly. Cumb.

TRAIN. (1) The tail of a hawk. Also, something tied to a lure to entice a hawk. A trap or lure for any animal was also called a train.

(2) Treachery; stratagem; deceit.

Y trowe syr Marrok, be Goddes payne,
Have slayn syr Roger be some treayne.

MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 75.

At a batayle certayne
Of Sarays that have done trayne.

And now thou woldyst woundr payne
Be the furste to do me trayne.

MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 72.

(3) Clever; apt. Yorksh.

(4) To harbour, said of a wolf.

TRAINS. The traces of a horse.

TRAISE. To betray, Ritson.

TRAISTE. (1) To trust.

(2) Jugs of wine, beer, &c.

TRAISTELY. Safely; securely. “I may trustely hym take,” MS. Morte Arthure.

TRAIT. The coarser meal. Corn.

TRAITERIE. Treachery. Gower.

TRAITHED. Trained; educated.

TRAILILY. A term of endearment.

TRALUCENT. Translucent.

TRAM. (1) A small bench for setting a tub on, used in the dairy. Heref.

(2) A sort of sledge running on four wheels, used in coal mines. North.

(3) A train or succession of things.

TRAME. (1) Deceit; treachery. Linc.

(2) A portion or fragment of anything.

TRAMMEL. (1) An iron hook by which kettles are hung over a fire. Var. dial.

(2) A contrivance used for teaching a horse to move the legs on the same side together.

(3) A kind of bowling-net.

(4) The hopper of a mill.

TRAMP. (1) To trample. West.

(2) A walk; a journey. Var. dial.

(3) A walking beggar. Var. dial.

TRAMPER. A travelling mechanic.

TRAMPLER. A lawyer.

TRANCE. A tedious journey. Lanc.

TRANCITE. A passage.

THANE. (1) To delay, or loiter.

(2) A device; a knot. Gavayne.

TRANELL. To trammel for larks. (Fr.)

TRANLING. A perch one year old.

TRANSAM. The lintel.

TRANSCRIT. Copy; writing. (A.-N.)

TRANSELEMENT. To change. (Lat.)

The joyfull waters did begin t’inspire,
And would transelement themselves to fire.

Brome’s Songs, 1601, p. 16.

TRANSFISTICATED. Pierced through.

For though your beard do stand so fine mustated, Perhaps your nose may be transposeated.

Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine, 1600.

TRANSFRET. To pass over the sea.

Shortly after that Kyng Henry had taryed a convenient space, he trans freted and arryved at Dover, and so came to his maner of Grenewiche.

Hall, Henry VII. f. 29.

TRANSHEAP. Transformation.

If this displease thee, Midas, then I’ll shew thee,
Ere I proceed with Cupid and his love,
What kind of people I commodity withal
In my transheap. Heywood’s Love’s Mistress, p. 16.

TRANSLATOR. A clobber. Var. dial.

TRANSMEWE. To transform. (A.-N.)

TRANSMOGIFY. To transform. Var. dial.

TRANSLATE. Transferred.
The Jewes were put out of state,
And her kyngdome al transectate.
Curre, Manda, MS. Coll. Tav. in Cantab. f. 58.

TRANS-SHIFT. To alter; to change.
TRANSUME. To copy, or transcribe.
TRANSUMPT. (1) A copy.
(2) The lintel of a door.
TRANT. A trick, or stratagem.
Thinke no synne thus me to teyn,
And full with transit.
Coff's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 109.

TRANTER. A carrier. Var. dial.
TRANTERLY. Money arising from fines paid by
those who broke the assize of bread and ale.
TRANTY. The same as Aud-sarand, q. v.
TRAP. (1) To pinch, or squelch. North.
(2) A short hill. Somerset.
(3) A small cart. Var. dial.
(4) To tramp as with pattens. Devon.
(6) Up to trap, very cunning.
(7) To dress up finely.
The which horse was trapped in a mantellet britt
and backe place, al of fine golde in scifers of device,
with tassels on cordelettes pendent.
Hall, Henry VIII. f. 76.

(8) A foot-bridge. Beds.
TRAP-BALL. A game played with a trap, a
ball, and a small bat. The trap is of wood,
made like a slipper, with a hollow at the heel
end for the ball, and a kind of wooden spoon,
moving on a pivot, in the bowl of which the
ball is placed. By striking the end or handle
of the spoon, the ball of course rises into the
air, and the art of the game is to strike it as
far as possible with the bat before it reaches
the ground. The adversaries on the look-out,
either by catching the ball; or by bowling it
from the place where it falls, to hit the trap,
take possession of the trap, bat, and ball, to
try their own dexterity.
TRAP-BITTEL. A bat used at trap-ball.
TRAPE. (1) A pan, platter, or dish.
(2) To trail on the ground. Var. dial.
TRAPES. (1) A sliaterr. Var. dial.
(2) To wander about. Var. dial.
TRAPESING. Slow; listless. North.
TRAPPAN. A snare; a stratagem.
TRAPPERS. The trappings of horses.
TRAPS. Goods; furniture, &c.
TRAPSTICK. The cross-bar by which the body
of a cart is confined to the shafts.
TRASE. (1) Trace; path?
Syr, that was never my purpos
For to leve oon souche a trase
Be nyghte nor be daye.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 67.
(2) Track of game. Gawayne.
TRASENINGS. A term in hunting, the cross-
ings and doublings before the hounds.
TRASH. (1) Anything worthless. It was also a
cant term for money. "Pelf, trash, id est,
money," Florio, p. 63. Shakespeare, however,
hardly intended a pun when he wrote, "who
steals my purse, steals trash."
(2) Nails for nailing up tapestry, &c.
(3) To harass; to fatigue. North.

(1) To place a collar loaded with lead, or a loose
rope, round the neck of a hound, to keep him
back from going before the rest of the pack.
Metaphorically, to restrain, to check, to retard.
TRASH-BAG. A worthless person. Linc.
TRASHED. Betrayed.
TRASHES. Trifles. It is the translation of
bagnuenaudes in Hollivond's Dictionarie, 1593.
TRASHMIRE. A slattern. North.
TRAT. (1) A tract, or treatise.
(2) An idle loitering boy. West.
TRATE. See Crate.
TRATTLE. To prattle, or talk silly.
Styl she must trattle: that tunge is alwayes sterynge.
Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 73.
TRATTLES. The dung of sheep, hares, &c.
TRAUENTER. A pedlar. See Trauter.
TRAUNWAY. A strange story. North.
TRAUSES. Hose, or breeches.
TRAVAILLE. To labour. (A.-N.)
TRAVE. (1) A frame into which farriers put
 unruly horses. (A.-N.)
(2) To stride along as if through long grass.
North.
(3) In the trave, i. e. harnessed. East.
(4) To set up shocks of corn.
TRAVERS. Dispute.
And whanne they were at travers of thys thre,
Everiche holdynge his opinoun.
TRAVESAUNT. Unpropitious.
Thou hast a dominacion traversant.
Wythowe numbre doyest thou greeue.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 137.
TRAVERE. (1) The place adjoining a black-
smith's shop where horses are shod. Var. dial.
(2) To digress in speaking.
(3) A moveable screen; a low curtain. Travere,
State Papers, i. 257.
(4) To transgress. (A.-N.)
(5) Thwarting contrivance.
TRAVIST. Bewildered.
TRAWE. (1) To draw. Lernne.
(2) The shoewing-place of a farrier.
TRAY. (1) A hurdle. Linc.
(2) A mason's hood for mortar.
TRAYET. Betrayed.
He seld, Jhesu, it may not be,
That thou shuldist traveyt be.
TRAYFOLES. Knots; devices. Gawayne.
TRAYING. Betraying.
Therefore they sorowe schall neyer stak,
Traytur, for thy false trayting.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 47.
TRAYTORRY. Treachery.
Owere false strewdly hath us schent
Wyth bys false traytory.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 75.
TRAY-TRIP. A game at dice. It is mentioned
TRE. The same as Tree, q. v.
TREACHER. A traitor; a deceiver.
TREACHETOUR. A traitor. Spenser.
TREACLE-BALL. The sauc as Clagget, q. v.
TREACLE-BUTTER-CAKE. Out-cake spread over with treacle is so called. *North.*

TREACLE-WAG. Weak beer in which treacle is a principal ingredient. *West.*

TREACLE-WATER. A mess made with treacle, spirits of wine, &c. used for coughs.

TREADLE. The foot-board attached to a spinning-wheel, or similar machine.

TREAD. Peevish; froward. *South.*

TREAGUE. A truce. *Spenser.*

TREATABLY. Intelligibly.


TREBEGOT. According to the Pr. l'arv. a "sly instrument to take bydrys or beestes."

TREBUCHET. A cucking-stool.

TRECHAUHT. Plant; yielding.

TRECHE. Track; dance. *Hearne.*

TRECHET. To cheat; to trick. *Hearne.*

TRECHOURE. (1) A cheat. *A.-N.*

(2) An ornament for the head, formerly worn by women. *A.-N.*

TREDDLE. (1) A whore. A cant term.

(2) The dung of a hare. *South.*

Tred, the "middles" of an hare; and stampe thame with wyne, and anointe the pappers therwith. *Ms. Lincoln Med. f. 291.*

(3) The step of a stair, &c.

TREDI-POULE. A cock. *Chaucer.*

TREDYN. To tread. *A.-S.*

TREDOURE. A cauldre thus made:

The bred and grate hit, make a lyour of rawe eyren, do thereto saffrons and pouder dooure: alye hit with good brooth, and mak hit as caudel, and do thereto a litelle verjuice.


TREE. (1) Wood; staff; stick. The cross is often called tree in early poetry.

How my sone lyeth me before
Upon my skyre takyn fro the tree.

*S. Cantab. Fl. ii. 30. f. 47.*

Sir, sehe seyde, be Godys tree,
I leve hit not tylye hit yseere.

*S. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38. f. 129.*

Hyte ys Goddes body that suffred ded
Upon the holy rode tre,
To bye owre synnes and make us fre.

*Ms. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 130.*

(2) A butcher's gambril. *Suffolk.*

(3) The handle of a spade. *West.*

TREED-GOOSE. The Solar goose.

TREESIN. Three weeks since. *Lanc.*

TREEN. (1) Wooden.

Powe, dew and harwe coude he dyt,
Treen beddes was he wont to make.

*Cursor Mundi, Ms. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 77.*

(2) Trees. The A.-S. plural.

TREENWARE. Earthen vessels? *Ray.*

TREET. A kind of bran. *North.*

TRE-WORM. "Tere, treworm," *Ms. Vocab.*

TREGETOURS. This word was used in two senses: (1) A magician. (2) A cheat.

My sone, as guyse undir the hat,
With sleights of a tregetour,
Is hid enyve of suche colour.

*Gower, Ms. Soc. Antiq. 134. f. 73.*

Outere a tregetour he must be,
Or elles God himself is he.

*Cursor Mundi, Ms. Coll. Trin. Cantab. 4. 76.*

TREIE. Vexation. *A.-S.*

TREJETED. Marked; adorned. *Gawayne.*

TRELAWNY. A mess, made very poor, of barley meal, water, and salt.

TRELLASDOME. A trellis work.

TREME. To tremble.

TRENCH. (1) A bit for a horse.

(2) To cut, or carve. *Fr.*

TRENCHANT. Cutting; sharp. *A.-N.*

TRENCEPAINE. A person who cut bread at the royal table. *A.-N.*

TRENCHER. A wooden platter.

TRENCHER-CAP. The square cap worn by the collegians at Oxford and Cambridge.

TRENCHER-CLOAK. A kind of cloak worn formerly by servants and apprentices.

TRENCHERING. Eating.

TRENCHER-MAN. A good eater.

Spotted in divers places with pure fat,
Knowne for a right tall trencher-man by that.


TRENCHMORE. A boisterous sort of dance to a lively tune in triple time. See Stanhurst's Ireland, p. 16.

Some sware, in a trenchmore I have trode a good way to winne the world.

*Kemp's Nine Days Wonder, 1600.*

TRENDS. (1) To bend; to turn.

(2) A current, or stream. *Devon.*

TRENDE. (1) A brewer's cooler. *West.*


(3) To roll; to trundle.

He smote the sowden with his sworde,
That the hed trendyl on the borde.

*Ms. Cantab. Fl. ii. 30. f. 170.*


TRENYNG. Twinkling.

TRENE. Wooden.

Thrembe byhulde he that body so cleene,
How hit lay ther inne that trenne chest.

*Chron. Vilodun, p. 98.*

TRENNLE. A stout wooden pin driven through the outer planks of a ship's side to fasten them to the ribs. *South.*

TRENT. Handled; seized. It seems to mean laid down in Gy of Warwick, p. 7.

TENTAL. Thirty masses for the dead.

Fore schryftye and fore trontal that acorne at this stryf,
Sift hit because of govetysye, cursed then that be.

*Ms. Douce 302. f. 4.*

TRENTES.

The grace of God me thanke thaim wantes,
That ledes thayre lyt with swyklye trontes.

*Ms. Harl. 2900, f. 59.*

TREON. Trees. *A.-S.*

Alte that destrueth treon, other gras, grownyng wythinne the errethe walles bythout leve of the person, or of the vyere, other of hem that haveth the kepnyng therof.

*Ms. Burney 350, p. 98.*
TREPEGET. A military engine used for projecting stones, arrows, &c.
Also reparacion and amendinge of wallis, makynge and amendinge of enygnes, of trepegette, ordenaunce of stones to defende thy wallis or to assalieth thyn enemies.

Vigeteas, MS. Douce 291, f. 53.

TREPET. A stroke.

TRESAIL. A great-grandfather.

TRESAWNTE. A passage in a house.

TRES-COZES. A game mentioned by Sir J. Harrington in his Epigrams, MS. Addit.12049.

TRESENS. “That is drawne over an estates chambre, ciel,” Palsgrave.

TREASURE. Treasure. (A.-N.)
To gete good is my laboure,
And to aumette my tresoure.


TRESOURS. The tresses of the hair.
And had anon hyr turmentours
Do hange hure be hur treasuors.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 38.

TRESPASET. Done wrongly.
Therfore take hede on thy lyvyng
Yet thou have trespasst in syche thynghe.


TRESSE. (1) A clasps. (2) An artificial lock or gathering of hair. (A.-N.)

TRESSEL. A tresse, or support.

TRESSOUR. See Tresours.

TREST. (1) Trusty?
For he was hardy, trewe and treat,
Of all this lond and yong man best.


A loking of that lewde, with lovelich lere,
Mid gode gameliche game gurte to gronde;
Couthie I carpe carryng, trewe [crestly?] and clere,
Of that birlde bastons in bale ire bounde.

Relig. Antiq. ii. 8.

(2) A strong large stool. Lanc.

TRESTILLE. A trestle.

TRET. Hath thy herte be wroth or gret,
When Goddes servis was drawne on tret.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 140.

TREATABLE. Tractable. (A.-N.)
Whate vayleth vertu viche is not tratabile?
Recure of sykenesse is hasty medicyne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 130.

TRETE. (1) To treat; to discourse. (A.-N.)
(2) A plaster, or salve.
(3) Row, array. Gawayne.

TRETEE. A treaty. Chaucer.

TRETIS. (1) A treaty. Chaucer.
(2) Long and well-proportioned. Tyrw.
TRETORY. Treachery. Skelton.
TRETOWRE. A traitor. Pr. Parv.

TREWE. (1) A true. (A.-N.)
The emperowre was then a sory man,
And Moradas asked trewe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.

(2) True; faithful. Truevyly, truly.
Seche thy herte trewe ordre,
Yet thou were any tyme for-sowre.


Hast thou be scharpe and byssy
To serve thy mayster trewely?

TRI.

Hast thou trewely by ouche way
Deservet thy mete and thy pay.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 141.

TREWELUFE. (1) The herb onyberry.
(2) A true-love knot.

TREWETHE. Truth. (A.-S.)

TREWETS. Pattens. Suffolk.

TREY-ACE. Gone before you can say trey-acc, i. e. in a moment.

TREYATTE. Treaty.

TREYGOBET. An old game at dice.

TREYTE. A treatise.
A soule that list to singe of love
Of Cryst that com tille us so lawre,
Rede this treyte it may hym move,
And may hym teche lighty with swe.

TRIACLE. A remedy; an antidote. There was, however, a particular composition in ancient medicine called triacle, which seems alluded to in the following passage:

A pents venyn more holsom than tryacle.


TRIBBET-DOOR. A wicket, or half-door.

TRIBET. A common children's game played in Lancashire, which perhaps may be said to be the primitive form of trap. It is almost impossible to describe it. It is played with a pum, a piece of wood about a foot long and two inches in diameter, and a tribet, a small piece of hard wood.

TRIBON. The desk of the officiating priest.

TRIBS. Triplets at marbles.

TRICE. (1) To thrust; to trip up. (A.-S.)
(2) A very small portion.

TRICELING. Tripping up.

TRICHUR. Treacherous; cunning.

Hold man leehur,
Jong-man trichur,
Of alle mine live.
Ne sau I worse five.

Relig. Antiq. ii. 15.

TRICK. (1) Character; peculiarity.
(2) To dress out; to adorn.
(3) Neat; elegant.
The ivory palayst of her stately neck
Cloth'd with majestick aw, did seem to check
The looser pastime of her gamesome hair,
Which in wilde rings ran trick about the ayre.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 254.

(4) To draw arms with pen and ink.

TRICKER. The trigger of a gun.

TRICKET. (1) The game of bandy-wicket.
(2) A game at cards, somewhat like loo.

TRICKINGS. Ornaments of dress.

TRICKLE. (1) To drip. Var. dial.
(2) To bowl, or trundle. East.

TRICKLING. The small intestines.

TRICKLY. Neatly.

Lylly whyte muskells have no peeres.
The fyshawyes fethche them quyklye;
So he that hathe a consciens cleere,
May stand to hys takell quykye.
But he that seeketh to set to sale,
Suche baggage as ys olde and stale,
He ys lyke to tell another tale.

Elderton's Lanton Staffe, 1570.

TRICKMENTS. Decorations.

(2) Playful; frolicsome.

TRICK-TRACK. The same as *Tick-tack*, q.v.

TRICKY. Full of tricks. *Var. dial.*

TRICULATE. To adorn. *East.*

TRIDGE. To trudge, or labour.

TRIDDLE. A weaver's treddle.

TRIDILNS. The dung of sheep. *North.*

TRIE. (1) Choice; select. (A.-N.)

He wold not ete his cromys dys,
He loveyd nothynge but it were trie.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.*

Claryones cryden feste and curyous yppes,
Tymbres, tabers and trumpers fulle trye.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 114.*

(2) To rush in. (3) To pull out.

TRIETE. A company, or body.

TRI-FALLOW. To till ground the third time.

TRIFFE. To thrive.

TRILLED-CORN. Corn that has fallen down in single ears mixed with standing corn.

TRIG. (1) Tight; true; faithful. *North.*

(2) Neat; trim. *Var. dial.* Also, to dress fine. *Trigged up,* smartly dressed.

(3) To fill; to stuff. (4) Full.


(6) Sound and firm. *Dorset.*

(7) To prop or hold up. *Var. dial.*

(8) Active; clever. *Devon.*


(10) To trip and run. *East.*

(11) To stumble; to trip up.


(13) A mark at ninepins. Also, a stick across which a bowler strides when he throws the bowl away.

TRIGEN. A skidpan for a wheel.

TRIG-HALL. A hospitable house. *West.*

TRIGIMATE. An intimate friend. *Devon.*

TRIG-MEAT. Any kind of shell-fish picked up at low water. *Cornwall.*

TRIGON. A triangle.

TRIKLOND. Trickling.

He shalbe teryrd ful wonder sore,
So away he may not flie.

His ncb shalle rife or he then face,
The red bloode *triklond* to his knee.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 122.*

TRILL. (1) To twirl; to throw.

(2) To roll; to trickle.

(3) The anus. A cant term.

TRILLIBUB. Anything trilling. The term is now applied only to tripe.

TRIM. (1) To beat. Still in use.

(2) Neat. (3) Neatly.

(4) To scold. *Heref.*

(5) In a correct order. *Var. dial.*

(6) To poise or make a boat even.

TRIMIE. To tremble. *North.* In *MS. Sloane* 7, f. 76, is a receipt "for the palsy that maketh man and woman to *trymyleld.*"

The Sarxense that holde the sucre in hande,
Fulle fast he *trymield* fote and honde.

*MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 120.*

TRING. Off bugles and bemes aloft,
*Trynlinge* of tabers and tymbring soft.

*Roland, MS. Land. 388.* f. 394.

TRIMMEL. A large salting tub. *Devon.*

TRIMMER. Timber that binds and supports the bricks of a hearth at some distance from the chimney.

TRIMMING. Large; huge. *West.*

TRIMPLE. To walk unsteadily. *West.*

TRIM-TRAM. A trifle, or absurdity.

TRIN. A flat tub used for receiving the cider from the press. *West.*

TRINCSUMS. Jewels; trinkets.

TRINDLE. A wheel. *Derby.*

TRINDLES. (1) The dung of goats, &c.

(2) The fellos of a wheel. *North.*

TRINDLE-TAIL. A species of dog.

TRINE. (1) Triple. (A.-N.)

(2) To follow in a train.

(3) Thirteen fellicies. Twenty-five spokes.

(4) To hang. A cant term.

TRINE-COMPAS. The Trinity.

TRINEDADO. I care no more to kill them inbravesado,
Then for to drink a pipe of Trinadado.

*Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Faine,* 1600.

TRINK. An old engine used for casting fish, mentioned in *Stat. 2 Hen. VI.* c. 15. See Chitty's *Treatise on the Game Laws*, 1812, i. 248.

TRINKET. A porringer.

TRINKLE. (1) To trinkle. *Var. dial.*

(2) To endeavour to turn the opinion of another by unfair means. *East.*

TRINNEL. The same as *Trindles*, q.v.

TRIOHTHT. A trout. Nominale MS.

TRIP. (1) A flock of sheep; a herd of swine, or goats. See *Sounder.*

(2) Race; family. *Crawen.*

(3) New soft cheese made of milk. *East.* Chaucer mentions "a trippe of chese," but the sense appears to be doubtful.

(4) A small arch over a drain.

(5) "A hard ball with a small projecting point, made of wood, or stag's horn, or earthenware, used in the game called also *trip.* These balls are first raised from a drop, that is, a stone placed with a smooth edge at an angle towards the horizon, and then struck with a plummet placed at the end of a flexible rod called the *trip-stick.* The game is almost peculiar to the North of England," *Hunter*, p. 93. It is also called *trip-trap.*

(6) To fetch trip, to go backwards in order to jump the further.

TRIPE-CHEEK. A fat blowzy face.

TRIPLE. One of three. *Shak.*

TRIPOLY. *To come from Tripoly,* a phrase meaning to do feats of activity; to vault, or tumble.

TRIPPET. (1) The same as *Trip* (5).

(2) A quarter of a pound. *Yorksh.*

TRIP-SKIN. (1) A piece of leather, worn on the right hand side of the petticoat, by spinners with the rock, on which the spindle plays,
and the yarn is pressed by the hand of the spinner. *Forby.*

(2) The skinny part of roasted meat, which before the whole can be dressed becomes tough and dry, like a *trip overkept*, or the leather used by the old woman. *Forby.*

**TRICE.** To pull up.

**TRISTE.** (1) Hast thou be prowde and eke of port
For *tryste* of lady and eke of lord.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 140.*

(2) To trust.
I was in prison wele ye wist,
To help of you ne myght I triste.

*MS. Addit. 11305, f. 90.*

My lorde, when he went to the sea,
For specyalle *tryste* he toke to me.

*MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 72.*

(3) A post or station in hunting.

I se huntynge, I se hones bowe,
Houndes renne, the dere drawe adowne,
And atte her *triste* bowes set arow.

Now in August this lusti fresh cesone.

*MS. Cantab. Fr. i. 6, f. 13.*

(4) A trestle, or support.

(5) A windlass.

(6) A cattle-market. *North.*

**TRISTER.** See *Triste* (3).

**TRISTESCE.** Sadness.

Save only that I crie and bidde,
I am in tristesce alle amblide.

*Gower, MS. Sec. Antiq. 134, f. 126.*

**TRISTILY.** Safely; securely. *Owthenne they tristily had trettyd,* *Morte Arthure,* MS. Lincoln, f. 57.

**TRISTIVE.** Sad. *(Lat.)*

**TRISTUR.** The same as *Triste* (3).

**TRIUMPH.** (1) A public show.

(2) A trump at cards. *(Fr.)* The game of trump was also so called.

**TRIVANT.** A truant; a loiterer.

**TRIVET.** Right as a trivel, perfectly right.

A common phrase.

**TRIVIGANT.** Termagent. *(Ital.)*

**TRIWEDED.** Honesty. *Harne.*

**TROACHER.** A dealer in smugled goods.

**TROANT.** A foolish fellow. *Devon.*

**TROOT.** To bellow, said of the buck.

**TROCHE.** To branch. *(A.-N.)*

**TROCHES.** Were thus made:

Take of Benjamin six ounces, wood of aloes eight ounces, styrax-calamee three ounces, musk half a dram, orice two ounces, sugar-candy three pound; powder them, and with rose-water make troches.

*Cosmeticks, 1660, p. 131.*

**TROCHINGS.** The cluster of small branches at the top of a stag’s horn.


**TRODE.** Track; path. *(A.-S.)*

*Yf thou ever inwonde undristonde
That thi wyty ore thi godo
Commyn of thyselfe and mighty of God,
That es grett pryde and fale trode.*

*R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 16.*

**TRODUS.** Steps.

They nyate never wher he was a-go,
Ne of his *trodus* no sygnye thor nasce.

*Chron. Vilain, p. 15.*

**TROEN.** Peny rydys *troen* be *tron,*
Ovyral all in ylke a toon.
On land and eke on flode.

*Retty, Antiq. ii. 110.*

**TROFELYTE.** Ornamented with knots. *Gaw.*

**TROGH.** A tree.

**TROGHTE.** Belief.

The thryde es for-thy that we have
Aile o *troghe* that sal us save.

*MS. Harl. 2390, f. 21.*

**TROIFLARDES.** Triffers; idlers.

**TROITE.** The cuttle-fish? *Sepia,* Anglice a *trotte,* Nominales MS.

**TROJAN.** A boon companion; a person who is fond of liquor. A cant term. According to some, a thief was so called; but it was applied somewhat indiscriminately. A rough manly boy is now termed “a fine Trojan.” *Grose* has *trusty Trojan,* a true friend.

**TROKE.** (1) To barter; to truck. *North.*

(2) To fall short.
He mone stonde faste thereby,
Or ellys hyss schote wolde troke.

*MS. Porthington 10, f. 58.*

**TROKES.** Square pieces of wood at the tops of masts to put the flag-staffs in.

**TROLL.** To trundle. To *trol the bowle,* to pass the vessel about in drinking.

**TROLLEN.** To draw; to drag. *(A.-S.)*

**TROLL-MADAM.** A game borrowed from the French in the 17th century, now known under the name of *trunks,* q. v. Brand quotes a curious account of this game, from which it appears to have formed a favorite indoor amusement with the lady fashionable at Buxton about the year 1572, and to have been somewhat like the modern game of *bayetelle.* There is an allusion to it in the Winter’s Tale, iv. 2.

**TROLOP.** (1) A slattern. *Var. dial.*

(2) A string of horses. *Lincoln.*

**TROLOPISII.** Filthy; dirty. *South.*

**TROLLY.** A low heavy cart. *Var. dial.*

**TROLLYBAGS.** Tripe. *Var. dial.*

**TROLLY-LOLLY.** Coarse lace.

**TROLUBBER.** A hedger and ditcher. *Devon.*

**TROME.** Band, or company. *(A.-S.)*

**TROMPE.** (1) A trumpet. *(A.-N.)*

(2) A shin, or shank.

**TROMPOUR.** A trumpeter.

**TRONGAGE.** A toll for the weighing of wool in the market. *Coles.*

**TRONCHEON.** A scab.

**TRONCHION.** A fragment. *(A.-N.)*

Upon a *tronchon* of a spere,
He set the hed of the bore.

*MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 100.*

**TRUNE.** (1) A throne. *(A.-N.)* It is the verb, to enthrone, in this example.

And thor soulys to hywyn bere,
Before God *tronied* they were.

*MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 38, f. 36.*

(2) A ridge of mown hay. *West.*

(3) A post, or log of wood.

**TRONES.** A steeleyard. *North.*

**TRONSOUN.** A club, or staff.
TRO. An interjection used by riders to excite a dull horse. Somerset.

TROUE. If he be styf and of herte hey, Trophe hym softe, and go hym ney, And when thou herest where he wole byde, Tropic hym penance thenne also that tyde.

TROPERY. The first words of a psalm, &c.

TROPE. And aspie hem bi trope, And so fond hem to astroie.

TROMORROW. The cry of hunters returning home after the hunt is over.

TROSSERS. Close drawers, or trousers.

TROSTELS. Trestles. It. to Davy vj. peweter platters, a planke to make a table-bord, with a payer of trostels.

TROTT. An old woman, in contempt. This leare I learned of a belamed Troth, (When I was yong and wylede as now thou art.) The Affectionate Shepherd, 1594.

TROUVILLE. A trifling thing. Yn gamys and fastys and at the ale, Love men to lestene trovaille.

TROUGA. Tribute. In his MS. Additions to Ray, gives this as an Oxonihire term for a round apple- pie with quinces in it. It now appears to have fallen out of use.

TROT. (1) Faith; pledge; assurance. (2) A hand, or company.

TROTH-PLIGHT. The passing of a solemn vow, either of friendship or marriage.

TROTT-PIE. Ury, in his MS. Additions to Ray, gives this as an Oxonihire term for a round apple-pie with quinces in it. It now appears to have fallen out of use.

TROTTERS. Curds. North.

TROTTLES. Sheep's dung. Linc.

TROU. A small cart, or dray. Chesh.

TROUAGE. Tribute. (A-N.)

TROUBLE. (1) An imperfection. West.

(2) Dark; gloomy. (A-N.)

(3) To be in trouble, to be arrested for any crime.

(4) A woman's travail. East.

(5) To trouble signifies to be in trouble. "Don't you trouble" means "don't trouble yourself." Herefordshire.

TROUBLOUS. Full of troubles. Therfor of right it must nedes be thus, My soule to dwell in waters troublous, That ben salt and bitter for to taste, And them to take as for my repaste.

TROUB. A hole. (A-N.)

TROUG. A stone coffin.

TROU. The same as Troll, q.v.

TROUNCE. To beat. Var. dial. Trouncer, one who beats. Ovid de arte Amandus, a mock poem, Lond. 1677, p. 149.

TROUNCHE-IOLE. A game at ball, very like trap-ball, but more simple; a hole in the ground serving for the trap, a flat piece of bone for the trigger, and a cudgel for the bat.

TROUNCI. To tramp in the mud. Devon.

TROUCHEN. To carve an eel.

TROUS. The trimmings of a hedge.

TROUT. To coagulate. See Trout.

TROUTHIDE. Truth. (A-S.)

Fynde he may ynowe to telle
Of his goodnesse, of his trouthbide.

TROUTS. Curds taken off the whey when it is boiled; a rustic word. In some places they are called trotters. North.

TROVEL. A mill-stream.


TROWANDISE. Begging. (A-N.)

TROWCAN. A little dish.

TROWE. To believe, think, suppose.

Or s y nevyr syr James sloo,
He delwyry me of woo,
And so y trawe he schalle!

TROWEL. To play trowel, i.e. truant.

TROWET. Truth.

Be mey trowew, thow sceys soyt, scyte Roben.

TROWLIS. Perfidious. (A-S.)

His knyythedef, his power, his ordinance, his ryte,
Agaynst the trowilis tempest avaylil hym no thynge;
What may manhode do agaynst Goldes myte?
The wynde, the water spereth nodyr pryne ne kyn!
Happy that trowell was for wickyd lyvynge.
God woldi ever creature his maker shule know,
Wherfore, good Lordi, evermore thy will be doo!

TROW-MOTHER. A reputed mother.

TROWPES. Thorps; villages.

The tame ruddoke and the cowarde kyte,
The cokle that orlege ys of tropeces lyte.

TROWS. A sort of double boat, with an open interval between, and closed at the ends; used on the North Tyne for salmon fishing; the fisher standing across the opening, leister in hand, ready to strike any fish which may pass beneath. Northumb.

TROWSES. The close drawers over which the hose or slops were drawn. Gifford.

TRoxy. Frolicsome. Leic.

TRUAGE. Homage?

Hoping that, as he should stoop to doo him truage, he might sense upon his throat and stide him before he should be able to recover himselfe from his false embrace.

TRUANDISE. Illness?

But they me schopen that I schulde

Enchive of slip the truandises.

TRUB. A slattern. Devon.

TRUBAGULLY. A short, dirty, ragged fellow,
TRUBLYERE. More zealous?
For it mayaille somtyme that the *treublyere* that thou hast bene owtein with acythe werkes, the more brannede desyre thou sallhe hafe to Godd.
*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 294.*


TRUCK. (1) A cow is said to truck when her milk fails. *North.*
(2) Odds and ends; rubbish. *East.*
(3) Wicked language. *North.*
(4) A drag for timber. *Var. dial.*
(5) To bate, or diminish. *Derb.*
(6) To traffic by exchange.
(7) An old game. *Holme,* iii. 263.

TRUCKLE. (1) To roll. *Derb.*
(2) A pulley. Also a wheel or bar underneath anything for the purpose of moving or rolling it. Still in use.

TRUCKLE-BED. A low bed on small wheels or castors, turned under another in the day time, and drawn out at night for a servant or other inferior person to sleep on. *Forby.*

TRUCK-SIOP. A shop at which the workmen, in some of the manufacturing districts, receive various articles of food, clothing, &c., in lieu of money, for their wages.

TRUCKY. Cheating. *Yorksh.*

TRUE. Honest.

TRUE-BLUE. The best blue colour. Metaphorically, a honest good fellow.

TRUELLE. Labour; sweat.

TRUE-PENNY. "Generally Old-Truepenny, as it occurs in Sh. Hamlet, where the application of it to the ghost is unseemly and incongruous, yet it has attracted no notice from any commentator. Its present meaning is, hearty old fellow; staunch and trusty; true to his purpose or pledge," *Forby.* This appears more to the purpose than the information given by Mr. Collier, "it is a mining term, and signifies a particular indication in the soil of the direction in which ore is to be found."

TRUFF. (1) A trough. *West.*
(2) A trout. *Cornw.*

TRUFFILLERE. A trifer.

TRUFLE. Anything worthless.

(2) A wooden basket for carrying chips or vegetables. *Sussex.* Ray says, "a tray for milk or the like."

(3) Two thirds of a bushel of wheat.

TRUGGING-PLACE. "The whore-house, which is called a *trugging-place,*" The Belman of London, 1608.

TRUGH. Through.
That no man may his letters know nor se,
Allethse though he looke *tragh* spectacles the.
*MS. Rem. C. 66.*

TRULL. (1) To underdrain. *Sussex.*
(2) To bowl, or trundle. *Var. dial.*

TRULL-OF-TRUST. A woman of bad character.
For to satisfy your wanton lust
I shall apoynt you a *trull-of-trust,*
Not a feyren in this towne.
*Interlude of the Four Elements.*

TRUME. A company of people. (A.-S.)
Bisyes stondeneth a feondes *trume,*
And watheth hwenne the saules come.

TRUMP. (1) A game at cards, similar to the modern game of whist.
(2) To lie; to boast. *North.*
(3) The tube of a pea-shooter.
(4) A trumpeter. (A.-N.)

TRUMPEN. To sound a trumpet.
The kyng, whanne it was nytte anone,
This man assente, and bad him gone
To *trumpen* at his brothor gate.
*Gower,* MS. Soc. Antiq, 134, f. 52.

TRUMPET. A trumpeter.

TRUMPII. A trump at cards. *North.*

TRUMPS. Anything falling out fortunately is said to turn up *trumps.* To be put to the last trumps, i.e. to the last push.

TRUNCH. Short and thick. *East.*

TRUNCHON. A horse-worm. *Palsegrame.*

TRUNDLE. 1) Anything globular. *North.*
(2) The small entrails of a calf.

TRUNDLE-BED. Same as *Truckle-bed,* q. v.

TRUNDLE-TAIL. A curly-tailed dog.

TRUNDLING-CHEATS. Carts, or coaches.

TRUNIS. Confidence; trust. (A.-S.)

TRUNK. (1) A tube; a pea-shooter.
(2) A trump at cards. *North.*
(3) The same as *Trunk-hose,* q. v.
(4) A place for keeping fish in.
(6) To lop off. *Hollow.*
(7) A blockhead, or dunce. *Blinnt.*

TRUNKET. A game at ball played with short sticks, and having a hole in the ground in lieu of stumps or wicks, as in cricket; and with these exceptions, and the ball being cap'd instead of bowled or trickled on the ground, it is played in the same way; the person striking the ball must be caught out, or the ball must be deposited in the hole before the stick or cudgel can be placed there.

TRUNK-HOSE. Large breeches, which, on their first appearance, covered the greater part of the thighs, but afterwards extended below the knees. They were stuffed to an enormous size with hair, wool, &c.
An everlasting bale, bell *in trunk-hose,*
Unaseed, the di'se Don Quixot in prose.
*Fletcher's Poems,* p. 130.

TRUNKS. (1) Same as *troll-madam,* q. v. It is still called *trunks.* *Brand,* ii. 215.
Yet in my opinion it were not fit for them to play at stoo-le-ball among wenches, nor at mum-chance or maw with idle loose companions, nor at *trunkes* in Gulle-hails.
*Rainoldes Oeverthrow of Stage-PLAYERS,* 1609, p. 23.

(2) Iron hoops, with a bag net attached, used to catch crabs and lobsters. *Hartlepoo.*

TRUNK-WAY. A watercourse through an arch of masonry, turned over a ditch before a gate.
TUB. (1) A contest. Var. dial.
(2) A timber-carriage. Sussex.
(3) To rob; to spoil. North.
(4) A difficult undertaking. West.
TUM· 894· TUR

TUG-IRON. An iron on the shafts of a waggon to hitch the traces to.
TUGMUTTON. A great gluton.
TUGURRYSCHUDE. A hut.
TUIGH. Twitched; torn off.
TUINDE. The curse wordes vanyce.
TUKE. Gave. (A.S.) He had the letter by the noke, To the erle he tike tute.
TUL. To. North.
TULIEN. To labour; to till. (A.S.)
TULKE. A man, or knight.
TULKY. A turkey. Suffolk.
TULL. To allure. (A.S.)
TULLY. A little wretch. Yorksh.
TULSURELIKE. Red in the face.
TULLT. To. North.
TULY. A kind of red or scarlet colour. Silk of this colour is often alluded to, as in Richard Coer de Lion, 67, 1516; and carpets and tapestry, Syr Gawayne, pp. 23, 33. In MS. Sloane 73, f. 214, are directions ‘for to make bokeram, tuly, or tuly thred, secundum Christiane de Prake in Bemce.’ I shall the yeve to the wage A mantel whit so melck, The boader is of tuli selk, Beaten abouten with rede golde.
TUM. To card wool for the first time. Ray says, to mix wool of divers colours.
After your woolly is oytid and anointed thus, you shall then tum it, which is, you shall put it forth as you did before when you mished it, and card it over again upon your stock cards: and then those cards which you strike off are called tumings, which you shall lay by till it come to a spinning.
Markham’s English House-Wife, 1675, p. 196.
TUMBESTERE. A dancer.
Herodias doouter, that was a tumbestere, and tumble bydore him and other grete lorde of that contri’, he granteled to gove hure wherere he wolde bydile.
TUMBLE. (1) To dance.
Hytt teelth that Erond swore To here that tumbled yn the floure.
TUMBLE-CAR. A cart drawn by a single horse; probably so named from the axle being made fast in the wheels, and turning round with them.
TUMBLER. (1) A tumbril. East.
(2) A dancer. See Tumble (1).
(3) A kind of dog formerly employed for taking rabbits. This it effected by tumbling itself about in a careless manner till within reach of the prey, and then seizing it by a sudden spring.
TUMBLING-SHAFT. A spindle rod in an oatmeal mill, lying under the floor. East.
TUMBREL. (1) A cucking-stool.
(2) A dung-cart. West.

Wherefore brake off your daunce, you fairies and elves, and come from the fields, with the torre cases of your tumbrils, for your kingdom is expired.
Epist. prefixed to Sidney’s Astrophel and Stella, 1591.
TUMMALS. A heap; a quantity. Devon.
TUMMULE. To tumble. North.
TUMMUS. Thomas. North.
TUMP. A heap; a hillock. West.
TUMPTSNER. A settler. That’ll be a tumptsnar for the old gentleman.” Somerset.
TUMPY. Uneven; having tumps. West.
TUN. (1) A tub; a barrel. Also a verb, to put liquor into casks or barrels.
That nys his hous he let devyse, Endelouge upon an axltre, To sette a tunne in his degr.
But when throuthe sette shroche here tunne.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 20, f. 45.
(2) The upper part of a chimney. Sometimes, the chimney itself. West.
(3) A stalking-horse for partridges.
(5) A little cup. Kennett.
TUNDER. Tinder. Var. dial.
TUN-DISH. A wooden funnel, through which liquor is poured into casks. West.
TUNE. (1) To the “tune” of any sum, is a phrase often used. “You look as if you were Don Diego’d to the tune of a thousand pounds.”—The Taller, No. 31.
(2) Order; temper. Var. dial.
TUNE-UP. To begin to sing. South.
TUNHOVE. Ground ivy. Pr. Parv.
TUNMEREB. The line of procession in perambulating the bounds of a parish. East.
TUNNEGAR. A funnel. West.
TUNNEL. (1) A funnel. Still in use.
(2) An arched drain. Yorksh.
TUNNEL-GRUNTERS. Potatoes. West.
TUNNER. (1) Either. Devon.
(2) The same as Tunnel, q.v.
TUNNIF. The forget-me-not. East.
TUNNING. Brewing.
TUNNING-DISH. (1) A funnel. (2) A wooden dish used in dairies. West.
TUNWONGE. “Tempus, a tunwongs,” Nominal MS. inter membra humani corporis. See Thomwonge.
TUP. (1) A ram. Var. dial. Turn the tup to ride, i.e. put the ram to the ewe. Also a verb to butt. It is an archais.
(2) To bow to a person before drinking. Lanc.
TUPMAN. A breeder of tups or rams.
TURBE. Squadron; troop. Hearne.
TURBERY. A boggy ground.
TURBOLT. A turbot.
TURCOT. The wryneck. Havell.
TURCULONY. An old dance.
TUREILE. A turret. Hearne.
TURF. (1) Cakes for firing, made by tanners from the refuse of oak bark. Wilts.
(2) Peat moss.  *Lanc.*

(3) "Turfe of a cappe, rebra", Palsgrave.  "Tyre or tyrvyng upon an hooode or sleue, resolucio,"  
Pr. Parv.

(4) To adjust the surface of sown turf.  

TURFEGRAVER.  A ploughman.  

TURNING-SPADE.  A spade made for under-cutting turf.  *Var. dial.*

TURGY.  White magic; a pretended conference with good spirits or angels.  *Blount.*

TURIN. The nose of the hollows.  

TURK.  (1) An image made of cloth or rags, used by persons as a mark for shooting.  

(2) A savage fellow.  *Var. dial.*


(2) A precious stone, the turquiose.  

TURKEY-BIRD.  The wyneek.  *Suffolk.*

TURLINS.  Coals of a moderate size.  *North.*

TURMENTIL.  The herb setfoil.  

Who so drinkyth the water of turmentille, it confirmeth mans mawe, and clenseth venym, and it abateth swellinges.  

*Ms. Sloane 7, f. 51.*

TURMENTISE.  Torment.  *A.-N.*

TURMENTRIE.  Tortment; torture.

TURMIT.  A turnip.  *Var. dial.*

TURR.  (1) Year; or time.  

(2) A spinning-wheel.  *Devon.*

(3) To curdle; to turn sour.  *North.*  It is used in this sense by Shakespeare.

(1) An act of industry.  *West.*

(5) To turn the head; to tend in sickness, to attend to, to direct, to educate.


TURNAMENT.  (1) Change.

And all to asheis this lady was bent,  
And after aroie agayne al ye as she was,  
And oft she had this turnament.

*Ms. Laud. 416, f. 75.*

(2) A revolving engine.

For this turnament ys so devysyd,  
I shall be in my blode baptysyd.  

*Ms. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 39.*

TURNBACK.  A coward.

TURN-BROACH.  Before the introduction of jacks, spits were turned either by dogs trained for the purpose, or by lads kept in the family, or hired, as occasions arose, to turn the spit, or broach.  These boys were the turn-broaches.  


A turne-broaches, a boy for hogge at Ware.  


TURNBULL-STREET.  Formerly a noted resort for courtseans and bad characters.  

When Turne-street and Clarken-well  
Have sent all bawdes and whore to hell.  

*Cobbett Proverbs,* 1614.

TURNED-CARD.  A trump card.

TURNGREACE.  A spiral staircase.

TURNEPING.  Collecting turnips.  *West.*

TURNSOLE.  A dish in ancient cookery described in Warner's Antiq.  Culin.  p. 84.

TURNEY.  An attorney.  *Var. dial.*

TURNTYE.  A tournament.

TURNING.  (1) A plait in linen.  

(2) A jest, or repartee.

(3) Tournaying.  *Hall.*

TURNING-STICKS.  Long crooked sticks to turn layers of corn.

TURNOVER.  A sort of apple tart, where the pieces of fruit are laid upon one half of a circular piece of crust, and the uncovered part whelmed over the fruit and then baked.  It also means a put off, or excuse, for not doing anything.

TURN-PAT.  A crested pigeon.

TURN-PIKE.  (1) A lock in a river.  

(2) A turnstile, or a post with a movable cross at the top.  *Jonson,* v. 235.

TURNSEKE.  To feel giddy.

TURN-SPIT.  This dog is thus described in Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 177:

There is comprehended, under the curtes of the coumest knyde, a certaine dog in kitchen service excellent; for when any meat is to be roasted, they go into a wheel, which they turning round about with the weight of their bodies, so dilligently looke to their businesse, that no drudge nor scullion can do the feate more cunningly.  Whom the popular sort hereupon call turnespeke, being the last of all those which wee have first mentioned.

TURN-STRING.  A string made of twisted gut, much used in spinning.

TURN-TIPPET.  Same as Turn-Turk, q. v.

TURN-TRENCHER.  A Lincolnshire game.

TURN-TURK.  "To turn Turk was a figurative expression for a change of condition or opinion," Gifford.  The expression is still used, said when a person becomes ill-tempered on account of a joke, &c.

TURNYNG-TREE.  The gallows.

And at the last, she and her husband, as they deserv'd, were apprehended, arraigned, and hanged at the foresayd turnyng-tree.  

*Hall, Henry VIII.* f. 224.

TURPIN.  A kettle.  A cant term.

TURQUIS.  Turkish.

Some arte issued oute the sameselle, and the dware, and had his turquis bowe in his honde and the arwes.  

*Ms. Digby,* 155.

TURR.  (1) A word used in driving pigs.  

(2) To butt, as a ram does.

TURRIBLE.  A thurible, or censor.

TURTERS.  "Grappiler, to gather grapes after the turters or first gatherers thereof," *Hollyman's Dictionarie,* 1593.

TURTURE.  A singing shepherd.  *Lat.*

TURVEE.  To struggle.  *Eszm.*

TURVES.  The pl. of turf.

TUSH.  (1) A tusk; a tooth.  *North.*

(2) To draw a heavy weight.  *West.*

(3) The wing of a ploughshare.  *Glou.*


TUSKIN.  (1) Was thus made:

Take raw porke and hew hit smalle,  
And grynde in a morter: temper hit thou schalle  
With swhogen egges, but not to thynne;  
In gryndyngg put powder of peper within  
Thenne this flesh take up in thy honde,  
And rolle hit on bailes, I undurstonde,
TUT. In greines of trobbes; I canne say
In boylande water thou hast hom may.
To harden them take hom owte to cole,
And play fresh broth fayre and wele.
Iherin cast persleye, yspoe, saney, [saneray i?]
That smallle is hakked by any way.
Alye hit with floure or frede for thyne,
Coloure hit with safron for the mayster;
Cast powder of pepers and claves thereto,
And take thy balles or thyne moore do,
And put therin; Boyle alle in fere,
And serve hit forth for tuyskyn dore.

MS. Sloane 1896b, p. 83.

TURRET. (1) A kind of long coloured cloth.
(2) A country carter, or ploughman.
TUSSES. Projecting stones left in the masonry
to tie in the wall of a building intended to be
subsequently annexed.
TUSSEY. A low drunken fellow.
TUSCICATED. Driven about; tormented.
TUSSEL. To struggle; to wrestle.
TUSSOCK. A tangled knot or heap. *1 ar. dial.*
Also, a twisted lock of hair.
TUST. A tuft of hair.
TUT. (1) A hassock. Cornwall.
(2) A tut for a tush, equivalent in meaning to
tit for tat.
(3) To pull; to tear. Devon.
(4) A sort of stoball (q. v.) play.
TUT-GOT. Come upon or overtaken by a tut,
or goblin. This scree is recognized in and
near Spilaby, but not in all parts of the county.
Lincoln.
TUTHE. A tooth. Nominae MS.
TUTHERAM. The others. West.
TUTIVILLUS. An old name for a celebrated
demon, who is said to have collected all the
fragments of words which the priests had
skipped over or mutilated in the performance of the service, and carried them to hell. See
Piers Ploughman, p. 547; Townley Mysteries,
pp. 310, 319; Reliqui. Antiq. i.257; MS. Lansd.
762, f. 101.
TUTLESHIP. Protection; custody.
TUT-MOUTHED. Having the lower jaw project-
ing further than the upper.
TUTS. A term at the old age of stooll-bal.
See Clarke's Phraseologia Puerilis, 8vo. Lond.
1655, p. 141.
TUTSON. The periwinkle. East.
TUT-SUB. A hassock. Somerset.
TUTTER. (1) To stutter. Somerset.
(2) Trouble; bother. East.
TUTTING. (1) A tea-drinking for women, suc-
cceeded by stronger potations in company of the
other sex, and ending, as might be ex-
pected, in scenes of ribaldry and debauchery.
It is so called only, I believe, in Lincoln; in
other places in the county it is known by the
name of a bun-feast. The custom is now ob-
solete, or nearly so, to the amelioration, it is
hoped, of society.
(2) An inferior description of ball; perhaps from
tutu, a maternal term of endearment for a
child's feet. Lincoln.

TUTTLE. (1) Tothill Fields.
(2) A cross-grained fellow. Lanice.
(3) To whisper; to tell tales. North.
TUTTLE-BOX. An instrument used by plough-
men for keeping their horses a little apart,
that they may see forward between them to
make a straight furrow.
TUTTY. (1) A flower; a nosegay. West.
(2) Ill-tempered; sullen. Bede.
TUTTY-MORE. A flower-root. Somerset.
TUT-WORK. Work done by the piece. West.
TUYLES. Tools.
And the cause hereof, as it were semes, as for ye
hate in na irene whereof ye myghte make yow tuyler
for to wirke withalle.


TUZ. A knot of wool or hair. Leic.
TUZZIMUZZY. (1) A nosegay. See Florio, p.
492 ; Nomenclator, 1585, p. 113.
(2) The female pudendum.
(3) Rough; ragged; dishevelled. East.
TW. A plant with two leaves.
TWACHEL. The dew-worm. East.
TWACHYLL. A term applied to the female
pudendum in the Reliqu. Antiq. ii. 28.
TWACK. To change frequently. East.
TWACKT. Beaten; knocked about.
TWAGE. To pinch; to squeeze. North.
TWAILE. A towel. Also, a net, or till.
Hurreblessed moder, seymt Wulftrud,
Toke a tuyni of ytty gode arny.

Chron. Virodone, p. 64.

TWAIN. Two. (A.-S.)
TWALE. A mattick; an axe.
TWALL. A whim. Suffolk.
TWALY. Vexed; ill-tempered. Salop.
TWAM. To swoon. North.
TWANG. (1) A sharp taste. *1 ar. dial.*
(2) A quick pull; a sudden pang. North.
TWANDILLOWS.

Pleas'd with the twangidowes of poor Croud-er

TWANGEY. A tailor. North.
TWANGE. To entangle; to ruffle. East.
TWANGLING. A small; weak. North.
TWAG. Noisy; jingling. Shok.
TWANK. To let fall the carpenter's chalk-
line upon the board. East.
(2) To give a smart slap with the flat of the
hand, a stick, &c. East.
TWANKING. (1) Complaining. Dorset.
(2) Big; unwieldy. North.
TWARCINGE. Crookedness.
TWARLY. Pevish; cross. Chesh.
TWAT. Give not male names then to such things as thine,
But think thou hast two twats 6 wife of mine.
Fletcher's Poems, p. 104.

TWATETH. A buck or doe twaith, i. e. makes
a noise at rutting time.
TWATTLE. (1) To tattle; to chatter. Twallers,
idle talkers, Stanhurste, p. 36.
(2) To pat; to make much of. North.

TWATTLE-BASKET. An idle chatterer.

TWAYE. Two.

Dame, he seyde, how schalle we doo,
He sayeth twayes thede also.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 134.

TWEAG. Doubt; perplexity.

TWAGERS. The same as Plushes, q. v.

TWEAK. A whore. Also, a whoremonger.

TWASEOME. Two in company. North.

TWEE. To be in a twee is to be sweating with fright or vexation; probably per metathesis for tew. Lincl.

TWEEDLE. To twist. Devon.

TWEER. To peep; to pry. See Twere.

TWEERS. Bellows at an iron furnace.

TWEENES. Tweezers. Middleton, iv. 119.

TWIFOLD. Double. (A.-S.)

TWILE. The same as Twill, q. v.

TWELF-TYDE. Twelfth day.

At the city of New Sarum, is a very great faire for cloath at Twelftyde called Twelve market.

Avenury's Wite, MS. Royal Soc. p. 333.

TWEILL. Twelve. Arch. xxx. 414.

TWELVE-HOLES. A game similar to nine-holes, mentioned in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 20.

TWELVE-SCORE. That is, twelve score yards, a common length for a shot in archery.

TWEY. Two. (A.-S.)

Twyg scelyng ther is more;
Forget hem not, be Goddis ore!

MS. Cantab. Ef. v. 48, f. 53.

TWEYANGLYS. A kind of worm.

TWEYNE. Separated.

TWIBIL. (1) A mattock; an axe. An implement like a pickaxe, but having, instead of points, flat terminations, one of which is horizontal, the other perpendicular. Herefordsh.

(2) An instrument used for making mortises, "Twible an instrument for carpenteres, bernago," Palegrave. The two meanings of this word have been frequently confused.

Jo, jo, seyd the twibllle,
Thou spekes ever aggyne skylle,
I-wyss, i-wyss, it wyllle not bene,
Ne never I thinke that he wyllle thine.

MS. Ashmole 61.

TWICK. A sudden jerk. West. It occurs as a verb in Towneley Myst. p. 220.

TWICROOKS. Little crooks bent contrary ways in order to lengthen out the trammels on which the pot-hooks are hung. Gloce.

TWIDDLE. (1) A pimple. Suffol.

(2) To be busy about trifles. To twiddle the fingers, to do nothing. Var. dial.

TWIES. Twice. (A.-S.)

The pater noster and the credle
Preche thy paresch thou moste nede
Twyas or thrice in the vere,
To thy paresch hole and here.


TWIFALLOW. See Trifallow.

TWIFILS. Two-folds.

TWIG. (1) To understand a person's motives or meaning. "I twigged what he'd be arter." 1ar. dial.

(2) To beat. Var. dial.

(3) To do anything energetically.

TWIGGEN. Made of twigs.

TWIGGER. A wenchier. Dido, p. 50. The term is applied to a sheep in Tusser, p. 93.

TWIGHT. (1) To twist; to reproach. The term occurs in Holinshed, Chron. Irel. p. 80.

(2) To twitch, or bind.

(3) Quickly?

Mahone and Margot he will forsak twight.
For to be clysnted and forsak ther syne.

Roland, MS. Lanen. 398, f. 384.

(4) Pulled; snatched. (A.-S.)

But among them all ryght,
The quene was away twight,
And with the feyry away i-nome.
The no wyss: wer sche was come!

MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.

Be the neck sche hym twyghte,
And let hym hange all nyghte.

MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 30, f. 117.

TWIGLE. (1) To wriggle. (2) Futuo.

TWIKIN. A word used in Yorkshire for two apples growing together.

TWIKLE. To walk awkwardly, as if with a twist in the legs. Northumb.

TWILADE. To load, unlade the load, then return for a second and take up the first load. This is done where the ground is broken or stickle. Dorset.

TWILL. (1) A quill; a reed. North.

(2) A spool to wind yarn upon.

(3) Until. East.

(4) A sort of coarse linen cloth.

TWILLY. To turn reversely. North.

TWILT. (1) To beat. East.

(2) A quilt. Var. dial.

TWILY. Restless; wearisome. West.

TWIN. To divide into two parts. Ches.

TWINDILLING. A twin.

TWINDLES. Twins. Lanc.

TWINE. (1) To entwine. South.

(2) To languish, or pine away. North.

(3) To whine, or cry. Yorksh.

TWINGE. (1) To affliet.

(2) An earwig. North.

(3) A sharp pain. Var. dial.

TWINK. (1) A chaffinch. Sommerset.

(2) A moment of time; as, in a twink, for, in the twinkling of an eye.

TWINKLE. To tinkle.

TWINNERGES. Twin children.

Of twinnerges his thoute no gamen,
That fayte ofte in his wombe samen.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Twi. Cantab. f. 22.

Se ye the jonder pore woman, how that she is penyed
With twynlenge two, and that dare I my hedde wodde.

Chevcoli Assine, 27.

TWINNA. It will not. West.

TWINNE. To separate; to divide; to part; to depart from a place orthing.

Thare the deth, that spares rytt naun,
Has twynnede two and hente that one.

MS. Harm. 2900, f. 117.

That thay hous, he sendeth the word,
Shal never twynned be fro sword.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Twi. Cantab. f. 50.
TWINTEN. To couple together. (A.-S.)

TWINNY. According to Forby, to rob a cask before it is broached. East.

TWINS. An agricultural instrument used for taking up weeds, &c. West.

TWINTE. A jot.

TWINTER. A beast two winters old.

TWINTLE. To how, or chip. Line.

TWIRE. To peep out; to pry about. Also, to twinkle, to glance, to gleam.

TWIRIN. A pair of pincers.

TWIRIPE. Imperfectly ripe. West.

TWIRTER. This word occurs in Grose, but seems to be an error for twiter, q. v.

TWISH. An interj. of contempt.

TWISSEL. A double fruit. Also, that part of a tree where the branches separate.

TWIST. (1) The fourouch. See Cotgrave. (2) A twig. (A.-S.) (3) A good appetite. Var. dial. (4) To lose a tree. TWISTE. To twitch; to pull hard. (A.-S.) TWISTER. To twist, or turn. Suffolk. TWISTLE. That part of a tree where the branches divide from the stock. West.


Heavens grant that thou wouldest speak, but bizzle that,
I'm angry with thy tailing twit com twat.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 63.

TWITCH. (1) To tie tightly. North. (2) To touch. West. (3) An instrument used for holding a vicious horse. Still in use.

TWITCH-BALLOCK. The large black-beetle.


TWITCH-BOX. The same as Touch-box, q. v.

TWITCHEL. (1) To castrate. North. (2) A narrow passage, or alley. North. (3) A childish old man. Chesh. And when thou shalt grow toughchild, she will bee Carefull and kinde (religiously) to thee.

Death's Scourge of Folly, p. 218.

TWITCHER. A severe blow. North.

TWITCHERS. Small pincers.

TWITCH-GRASS. Couch grass. Var. dial.

TWITCHY. Uncertain. East.

TWITTEN. A narrow alley. Sussex.


TWITTER-BONE. An excrescence on a horse's hoof, owing to a contraction.

TWITTER-LIGHT. Twilight.

TWITTERS. Shreds; fragments. North.
TYTELET. Commencement; chief. Gaywyn.
TYTELID. Entitled.

And in the boke of Elizabeth,
That tytelid is his avisiousa.

Lodgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 11.

TYTER. A see-saw. Devon

UBBERINE. To bear up; to support.
UBBLY-BREDIE. Sacramental cakes.
UBEROUS. Fruitful. (Lat.)
UCHE. Each; every. (A.S.)

But li the fruyte may men ofte se
Of what vertu is uche a tre.


Owre uche dayes breed we the pray
That thow gye us thyys same day.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 132.

UDE. Went. (A.S.)

As holé, as fayre, as hit upon urthe vide.

Chron. Vitædon. p. 73.

UFFLERS. Bargemen not in constant employ, who assist occasionally in towing. East.

UG. (1) A surfet. Northumb.
(2) To feel a repugnance to. North. It has very nearly the same meaning as the old English verb ugge, to feel an abhorrence of, to be terrified.

And there was so mekille folke deie in that bataile that the sone wasse eclipse, and withheldre his light, uggando for to see se mekille sceldyndge of blute.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 10.

For thay paynes ar so felle and harde,
Als yhe sal here be redd eyjerwade,
That ilk man may ugge bothe yhowing and awde,
That here thaim be so heerred and twade.


UGITENDITE. The morning.
UGLY. (1) Horrid; frightful. (A.S.) Ugly-some, ysombe, horribile, frightful.
(2) An abuse; a beating. East.

UIMENT. Ointment.
ULEN-SPIEGEL. Owl-glass, pr. n. (Germ.)
ULLET. An owl. Lance.
ULUTATION. A howling. (Lat.)
UM. Them. South.
UMAGE. Homage.

Without abed wel wistle come,
To don umage Arthour his sone.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 127.

UMBE-CLAPPE. To embrace. "Umbe-clappes the cors," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 72.

UMBE-LAPPE. To surround; to wrap round.
And he and his ooste umbilapped alle thaire enemies, and daunge thame doune, and slewe thame like a moder sone.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 5.

UMBEN. About; round. (A-S.)

UMBER. (1) A sort of brown colour. Umber is a species of ochre. See Nares.
(2) The shade for the eyes placed immediately over the sight of a helmet, and sometimes attached to the vizor.
(3) Number. Var. dial.
(4) The grayling fish.

UMTH. Quickly.
And seyde, etethe an appel uth,
And beth as wyse as God Almynth.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57, art. 2.

TYUP. The last basket sent out of a coal-pit at the end of the year. North.

(5) Shade. Chesh. From the French. Umbre occurs in the Morte d'Arthur, i. 255.
UMBE-SET. To set around or about.
The Sarisasines him umbe-set,
In hard shour togider the met.


UMBESTONDE. Formerly; for a while.
UMBE-THINKDE. To recollect. North.
The thirde commandment es, umbethynke the that thow hawle thi halydaye.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 185.
The sevnt was of clay, tille that entent that a mane that es rayed up to the dignyte of a kyng, swide alway umblythynk hym that he was made of erthe, and at the laste to the erthe he selle agayne.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 92.

Alexander thanne umbhithoghte hym that what wyse he myghte best come to for to destroy this citee.

MS. Ibid. f. 5.

UMBIGOON. Surrounding.
Now have I shewed the a motley cote, a weddnyte cote, a cote with golden hemmes, the whiche shald be a maydens cote, umbigoun with dierinates of vertuces.

MS. Bodl. 423, f. 186.

UMBLES. The entrails of a deer.
UMBLESCE. Humility.
It sit the welle to leve pride,
And take umblesce upon thy side.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 60.

UMBRAID. Strife; contention.
UMBRA. The umbre, or grayling.
UMBRA. To attain?
With schirife of mouthe and penans amert,
They wene thaire bliss for to umbras.

MS. Cantab. Fr. v. 48, f. 66.

UMBREIDE. Upbraiding.
Moises for this umbrede
Was dreasinge in his serete.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 36.

UMBREL. (1) A lattice.
(2) The same as Umbre (2). It is sometimes written umbreere. "Keste uys umbrerer," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 63.

UMBREY. To censure; to abuse.
UMBLYKE. To look around.
At the fyreste salle evereyke gud Cristene mane umblyke hym, and ever be warre that he tyne noghte the schorie tymere, or wrange dispende it or in ylunes late it overpassa.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 243.

UMGANG. Round about. (A-S)
UMGIFE. To surround; to encompass.
UMGRIPPE. To seize; to catch. (A-S)
ULMALLE. To enfold; to wrap around.
Tha sal umhappe thalme alle abowe,
And gnawe on ylk a lyme and slowe.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 203.

UMSETTE. Surrounded; beset.
Tha sal be umsette so on ylk a syde,
Tha that may nowthyr flee, ne thalme hyde.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 160.
| UMSSTRID. | Astride. *North.* |
| UMSTRODE. | Strided across. Oure swete Lorde fulle myldly This asse he umstrode. |
| UMTHINES. | Truth. |
| UMWYLLES. | Want of will; refusal. *Gaw.* |
| UM-YHOIDE. | Went around. (*A.-S.*) |
| UN. (1) Him. (2) One. *Var. dial.* (3) Used in composition for in. |
| UN-. | In composition denotes privation or deterioration. For many words commencing with it, look under the simple forms. |
| UN-AVESY. | Unadvised. I wil therathe, quod he, chese the sadness of an alde wyse manne, thane the un-avesye lighteness of zonge menne. *MS. Lincoln.* A. 1, 17, f. 3. |
| UNAWARES. | Unaware. Still in use. It is a common metropolitan vulgarism. |
| UNBAIN. | Inconvenient. *North.* |
| UNBARBED. | Not trimmed; uncut. |
| UNBATED. | Not blunted; sharp. |
| UNBAYNE. | Disobedient. (*A.-S.*) |
| UNBEER. | Inpatient. *North.* |
| UNBEKNOWN. | Unknown. *Var. dial.* |
| UNBELDE. | Timid. (*A.-S.*) |
| UNBENE. | Rugged; impassable. *Gawyne.* |
| UNBETHINK. | To recollect. *North.* See Umbe-thinke. Also, to think beforehand. |
| UNBETIDE. | To fail to happen. |
| UNBIDDABLE. | Unadvisable. *North.* |
| UNBODIE. | To leave the body. (*A.-S.*) |
| UNBOGHSOME. | Disobedient. *Hampole.* |
| UNBOKEN. | To unbuckle; to open. |
| UNBORELY. | Weakly. (*A.-S.*) |
| UNBOUN. | To undress. *North.* |
| UNBRACE. | To attain? And with that worde, as sche dide unbrace To touche the cloth that hee lay in bounde, Without more, this Salomé hath founde Remedye, and was made hoole ajen. *Lydgate.* MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 11. With a schryfe of mouthe and pennaunce smerte, They were ther blys for to unbrace. *MS. Cantab.* Fl. ii. 38, f. 48. |
| UNBRAZE. | To carve a mallard. |
| UNBRYCHE. | Unprofitable. (*A.-S.*) But calleth hym yn the gospel ryche, As unkynke and unbryche. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 45. |
| UNCANNY. | Giddy; careless. *North.* |
| UNCE. (1) An ounce. (2) A claw. **UNCELY.** The same as Unseely, q. v. |
| UNCIVIL. | Unacquainted with the language and manners of good society. |
| UNCLE. (1) Unclean. My lippis pollute, my mouth with synne foylde, Myn hert uncle, and full of cursedesse. *Lydgate.* MS. Ashmole 30, f. 27. (2) See *Aunt,* and Pegge's Gl. in v. |
| UNCO. | Awkward; strange. *North.* |
| UNCOME. (1) Not come. *North.* (2) An ulcerous swelling. This word is still used in some of the Northern counties. It occurs in Baret’s *Alvaric*, 1580. |
| UNCOMMON. | Very. *Var. dial.* |
| UNCONAND. | Ignorant. (*A.-S.*) But som men has wyte to understand, And yhit that are full unswynd. *Hampole.* MS. Boose, p. 15. |
| UNCONVENABLE. | Inconvenient. |
| UNCORDED. | Parted from the body. |
| UNCOTH. | News. *North.* |
| UNCOUPLE. | To let or go loose. He uncoupyle hyys hunds Tille his rachs rebundys. *MS. Lincoln.* A. 1, 17, f. 131. |
| UNCOUS. | Unkered; melancholy. *Kent.* |
| UNCOUTH. (1) Unknown. (*A.-S.*) (2) Uncommon; not vulgar; elegant. |
| UNCUTURE. | Greasing or oiling carts, &c. |
| UNCUSTOMED. (1) Smuggled. *North.* (2) Out of use or practice. |
| UNDEDELY. | Immortal. (*A.-S.*) But that thou art so grete and so gloruous, and calle thysselfe undedly, thou salle wyne nathynge of me, if-alle thou holde the overhande of me. |
| UNDEPOUTER. | Less devout. |
| UNDELICH. | Manifestly. (*A.-S.*) |
| UNDENIABLE. | Good. *Chesh.* |
| UNDER. (1) To subdue. (2) An under-ground drain. *Line.* |
| UNDER-ALL. | In all; altogether. |
| UNDER-BACK. | See *Under-dreck.* |
| UNDERBEAR. | To bear; to undergo. |
| UNDER-BRIG. | An arch. *North.* |
| UNDER-BRIGIT. | A bright light appearing under clouds when they are near the horizon. *North.* |
| UNDER-BUTTER. | The butter which is made of the second skimmings of milk. *Suff.* |
| UNDERCORN. | Short, weak, underling corn, overhung by the crop. *Norfolk.* |
| UNDERCREEPING. | Mean; pitiful; in an underhand way. *Somerset.* |
| UNDERCUMFUN. | To understand or discover a person’s meaning. *Line.* It is sometimes undercumstond. |
| UNDER-DECK. | The low broad tub into which the water runs from the mash-tub. |
| UNDER-DRAWING. | Ceiling. *North.* |
UNDER-FAVOUR. An old apologetic expression before saying anything rude.
UNDERFIND. To understand. *Derb.*
UNDERFOE. To perform, undertake.
UNDERFONG. Understood. *Havelok.*
UNDERFONGE. To undertake; to accept; to receive. Used by Spenser, to ensnare.
UNDER-FOOT. Low. To bid under-foot, i.e. to offer a low price for anything.
UNDERGIA. To supplant. (A.S.)
UNDERGETE. To understand. (A.S.)
UNDERGROUNDS. Anemones. *Devon.*
UNDERGROWE. Of a low stature.
UNDER-GRUB. To undermine. *East.*
UNDERLAID. Trodden down. *Var. dial.*
UNDERLAY. (1) To incline from the perpendicular, said of a vein in a mine. *Derb.*
(2) To subject; to place under.
(3) To mend the sole of a shoe.
UNDERLINGE. An inferior. 
Hast thou envoyeth thy underlyng, For he was gode and thrtyng.
*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 141.*
He was to alle men underlyng, So lowe was never syl x kynge.
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 241.*
UNDERLOUT. To be subject to.
UNDERLY. Poor; inferior.
UNDERMINDING. Subornation.
UNDERMOST. The lowest. *North.*
UNDERN. Nine o'clock, a.m. (A.S.)
Hi this was undern of the day, The ligt begin to hyde.
*Curzon Mundii,* f. 103.
UNDERNEAN. Beneath. *Var. dial.*
UNDERNOME. Took up; received.
And thenne was seynt Jon in aethode prysme, for he hadd underne him of the fals devors, for that was his brothers wyf. *MS. Harl. 2369, f. 8.*
And whan symthe vertu vertu undernymyn and myyne, The light of grace wil not langirg shyne.
*MS. Laud. 416, f. 58.*
UNDER-ONE. On the same occasion.
UNDERPIGHT. Proped up. (A.S.)
And underlyte thys mancoun ryalere, With seven pilers, as made is memorey.
*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 3.*
UNDER-PINNING. The pediment of brick or stone on which the frame of a wooden house is placed.
UNDER-PROPPER. See *Superpasse.*
UNDERSET. To prop up. *Palgrave.*
UNDER-SONG. The burden of a song.
UNDER-SOUGHT. The vulgar. *Yorksh.*
UNDERSPORE. To raise a thing by putting a spore or pole under it. (A.S.)
UNDER-SPURLTEATHER. An underling.
UNDERSTAND. To hear. *Yorksh.*
UNDERSTOD. Received. *Havelok.*
UNDERTAKE. To take in; to receive.
UNDER-THE-WIND. So situated behind a bank, house, &c. as not to feel the wind.
UNDER-TIME. Evening. *Spenser.*
UNDERWROUGHT. Undermined. *Shak.*
UNDIGHT. Undressed; unprepared.
UNDIGOON. Undergone.
UNDERSHONE. Pattens. (A.-S.)
UNDISPAYRID. Unimpaired.
Undispyrde the heeste schalle not vare Of the propheye, awile thouz it tarye.
*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 16.*
UNDO. (1) To unfold. (A.-S.)
(2) To cut up game. *Gawayne.*
UNDOUBTOUS. Undoubted.
UNDOREGHE. Without sorrow, In lufe the hert thohe neghe, And fyghte to felle the fendhe:
Thi dayes saille be undreghe
Whanne tho dde neghes neghe.
*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 2 3.*
UNDUBITATE. Undoubted. *Hall.*
UNDUR. Undern, q.v. It is spelt *undrone* in the MS. *Lincoln A. i. 17,* f. 135.
The sonne schon, they had wondur, For hyt drewe to the undone.
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 117.*
Hys strength shuld wex in suche a space
From the undre-fume tytle none.
*MS. Harl. 2252, f. 120.*
UNDURTANE. Undertaken.
For thy love y have undertane
Deces of armes thre.
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.*
UNDURYDE. Understood.
The hons son unde-yrde
That Befyse was not on hys rygge.
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 107.*
UNDYED. Dyed back again.
Blakke into white may not be undyed,
Ne blon turco with corrupeloun.
*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1.*
UNE. Even. *North.*
UNEATHILY. Unwieldy. *East.*
UNEAVE. To thaw. *Devon.*
UNEMENT. An ointment.
UNEMP. To empty. *HeREF.*
UNEQUAL. Unjust. *Jonson,* iii. 233.
UNERTE. Short.
UNESCHICABLE. Unavoidable.
UNENE. Uneasiness. (A.S.)
UNEVEN. Unjust; unfair.
UNEXPRESSIVE. Inexpressible.
UNFACEABLE. Unreasonable. *East.*
UNFAINELY. Sorrowfully.
UNFAIRE. Ugly; frightful.
UNFAMOUS. Unknown.
UNFAWE. Not glad; displeased.
UNFEATHERED. Dispossessed.
UNFERE. Weak; feeble; indisposed.
Therby lay mony unfered.
How he helted a mon unfered,
That seke was eige and twenty yere.
*Curzon Mundii, MS. Iblis. f. 2.*
Hys fadre olde and unfered,
Ofte he bedee with good dyner.
*Curzon Mundii, MS. Iblis. f. 22.*
UNFEKST. Weak; not firm.
UNFILED. Pure; undefiled.
UNFORTIFIED. In bad circumstances.

UNFRIENDED. Unkind. North.

UNGANG. Circuit?

The whilke wilt nocht come with me till heven bot thil dwell in the ungang of cowtayste.

MS. Coll. Eton. 10. f. 41.

UNGAYNE. (1) Inconvenience.

There rynnes bysylde this heghe mountayne A water that turns to mekle ungang.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 142.

(2) Inconvenient; troublesome. North.

Therof the peule wold be fynse,
Fore to cum home aysayne,
That hath goon gatsu ungang.

MS. Douce 302, f. 2.

(3) Awkward; clumsy. Var. dial.

UNGAR. To unharass. North.

UNGLAD. Sorry. (A.-S.)

If thou my same hast joye had,
When thou another syze unglad.


UNGODE. Bad; evil.

UNGODLY. Squeamish; nice. North.

UNGONE. Not gone. North.

UNGRCIOUS. Unfortunate.

UNGROTHILY. Improperly; unbecomingly.

UNGREABLE. Disagreeable.

UNGUNE. Ungrateful.

Wit this betel be the smieth,
And alfo the worde thit wite,
That thet the ungene alleth his thing,
And gut himsylve a beggynge.

MS. Bib. Reg. 7 E. iv. f. 45.

UNIAP. Misfortune.

UNIAPPILY. Censourably.

UNIAPPY. Mischievous; unlucky.

UNIHARDELED. Dispersed. Gawayne.

UNHARDY. Not bold. (A.-N.)

UNHECKLED. Untidy; disordered.

UNEILE. (1) To uncover. See Hele.

(2) Misfortune. (A.-S.)

UNIENDE. Ungenerile.

To Sir Gawayne than sayd the kyng,
Forsothe desthe was to unheande.

MS. Harl. 2220, f. 100.

UNIEPEN. Clumsy. North.

UNIERTY. Tymid; cowardly.

UNIIDE. To discover.

UNIOMED. Awkward; unlikely. Cumb.


UNION. A fine pearl. (Lat.)


UNJOIN. To separate; to disjoint.

UNJOIN. To carve a curlew.

UNKARD. (1) Lonely; dreary; solitary. Few provincial words are more common than this. It is derived from the A.-S. un-cwyd, quiet, solitary.

(2) Old; ugly; awkward; strange; unusual; particular; inconvenient; froward. Var. dial.

UNKEK. Unopened.

UNKEMBED. Uncombed.

UNKENDE. Unnatural.

It wastes the body and fordoez
Th-root unheandes outrage use.

MS. Harl. 2200, f. 141.

UNKENT. Unkenned; unknown.

UNKER. Of you. (A.-S.)

UNKETH. Uncouth; strange.

UNKEVERELDEN. Uncovered.

UNKIND. Lonely. North.

UNKINDE. Unnatural. (A.-S.)

UNKIT. Uncut. MS. Douce 302, f. 2.

UNKNOWABLE. Incapable of being known.

UNKNOWING. Unknown. North.

UNKNOWN. An unknown man, one who does good secretly. North.

UNKUD. Unknown.

Thou shalt have ever thi heed hud,
Thi shame shall not be unkud.


UNKUNNYNGE. Ignorance.

I am rude to rehearse all
For unkunnyng and for lacke of space.

Lydgate, MS. Ashm. 39, f. 19.

UNKYNDSCHEPI. Unkindness.

As he which thorow unkynndschipi
Envicht every felschipi.


UNLACE. (1) To cut up. Gawayne.

(2) To unfasten; to unclothe. Ib.

UNLAWE. Injustice. (A.-S.)

Cyphas herde that ilke savre,
He spake to Jhesu with un-lawe.


UNLEED. A general name for any crawling, venomous creature, as a toad, &c. It is sometimes ascribed to man, and then it denotes a sly, wicked fellow, that in a manner, creeps to do mischief, the very pest of society.

UNLEFE. Unbeloved; loathsome.

UNLEK. Unlocked; opened.

UNLET. Undisturbed.

UNLICKED. Unpolished. Var. dial.

UNLIFT. Unwieldy. Devon.

UNLIGHT. To alight. West.

UNLOVEN. To cease loving.

UNLUST. (1) Dislike. (2) Idleness.

UNMACKLY. Misshapen. North.

UNMANHODE. Cowardice.

UNMANNED. Untamed. Shak.

UNMATCHED. Unequally matched.

UN-MAYTE. Immense.

Goddes grace thare he es wile noghte be un-mayte,
But ever he es wyrrkande, and he es waxande ay mare and mare to mekille the meite.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 243.

UNMEK. Wicked. (A.-S.)

UNMERCYFULLY. Very. West.

UNMESTE. Heyngere of men prayse ye leste,
For that office es moste unmete.

MS. Harl. 2200, f. 39.

UNMIGHTY. Unable. Chaucer.

UNMYLDE. Fierce.

Ordeyned hath by grete eruelte
This ram to kepe bules ful unmylde,
With brazen feete, ramegeous and wilde.

MS. Digby 230.

UNNAIT. Useless; vain; unprofitable.

UNNE. To give, consent, wish well to.

UNNEATH. Beneath. Somerset.

UNNES. Unmethe, scarcely.
UNMETH. Scarcely. A.S.
How schulde thynne a drogynken mon
Do that the sorbe unmeth con.

All the processe in that day,
That all the world speke of may,
Shal than so shortly ben y-do,
A moment shal unmeth the throes.

MS. Addit. 11305, f. 91.

UNLOCK. To shoot an arrow.
UNNOTEFUL. Unprofitable.
UNNOYAND. Agreable.
The unnoyand to sustayne us and fede,
And to helpe us and ese us in owre node.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 180.

UNORDAYNDE. Inordinate.
The delute that has hoggote of unordaynde styrrynge, and mekeley has styrrynge in Criste.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 196.

Wherefore a man that waded cs,
Schulde kepe hym ay in clemnes,
And no dede unwrightly to wyrke,
Agayn the sacrament of holy kyrie.

MS. Lirol. 2260, f. 91.

UNOURNE. Old; worn out. A.S.
Now age unourne putteh away favoure,
That floury youghthe in his soon conquest.

UNPATIENCE. Impatience.
UNPEES. Disquiet.
The foresawe this worlds ece,
To mon wrougeth thel never unpees.


UNPEREGAL. Unequal.
UNPERFECT. Imperfect. North.
UNPIN. To unbolt. A.S.
UNPITOUS. Cruel; not piteous.
UNPLAYNE. Obscure.
For who that is to trouthe unplayne,
He may not saven of veniance.


UNPLEASED. Unpaid.
UNPLIT. To unfold. Chaucer.
UNPLUNGE. Unexpectedly. Line.
UNPLY. Open; unfolded.
UNPOSSIBLE. Impossible. North.
So mightly is he evere moo,
Unpossible is not him to do.

MS. Addit. 11305, f. 92.

UNPOWER. Helplessness. Dorse.
UNPROPER. Not confined to one.
UNPROPECE. Unpropitious.
UNQUEMULLY. Unpleasantly.
Unquemenfully thence shal thel thake,
That all the erthe shal to-shake.


UNQUERT. Uneasiness.
He herde her menyng and unquert,
And shope thence in illit stert.

Curse Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 36.

UN-QUYNTE. Unquenched.
Ilycken the worlde to fyre un-quotynte.


UNRAD. Bold; imprudent.
UNRAKE. Not stirred.
Eke as charbokythe casteth ryght bemys,
With rody lighte, as cole that is unrake.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 12.

UNRAY. To undress. West.
UNREADY. Undressed.

UNREAVE. To unravel. Spenser.
UNRECLAIMED. Wild, as a hawke.
UNRECURING. Incurable.
UNRED. Imprudent. A.S.
UNREDUCT. Unreduced.
UNRESOAL. Irrational.
Go out of the schip, thou, and thi wilfe, thi sones,
And the wyves of thi sones with thee, and lede out
With thee alle livyng beestis that be at the of che
field, as wol in volatilis as in unreasonale bestis.

Wichtig, MS. Bodl. 277.

UNRESPECTIVE. Inconsiderate.
UNREST. Want of rest; uneasiness; trouble; vexation. A.S.

UNRIDE. Harsh; severe; large. A.S.
And toke hyss burden yis hyss honde,
Of stele that was unrude.

They hym assayed on every syde,
And he gave them strekys unyrude.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 30, f. 171.
An iryne clube he gane hymne taa,
Was mekkille and unrude.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.

UNRIGHTE. Wrong. A.S.
Mekille manere hase he
That chalanges unright.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.

UNRIO. Vexation; trouble.
If he bigon to harpe and syng,
Of his unro he had restyn.


UNRUDE. Civil; polished.

UNSA. Unsteady.
UNSAUGHTIE. At strife.
UNSAWNE. Unfortuniate. Yorksh.
UNSCAPE. To put one in mind of something disagreeable in discoursing.
UNSCIHELICHE. Unshapely; ugly.
UNSCIENCE. Not-science. Tyrwhitt.
UNSCRIV. To put in mind of. North.

UNSEKE. Not sick; healthy.

UNSELE. Unhappiness. A.S.
Lord, he seide, now se I wele,
My syne hath set me in unsele.

Ja, he said, that sauge I wele;
How myghte that make so myche unsele.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 123.

UNSELY. Unhappy.
Whereof the world ensample fette,
May affir this, whanne I am goo,
Of thilke unsely jolyt woo.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 36.
Galathin mett king Samgran,
An unsele hoge man.

Arthure and Merlin, p. 102.
Unsele ghost, hwat deatu here?
Thu were in helle mine vore.


UNSENSE. Invisible. Hall, Henry VI. f. 63, uses it for not previously seen.
So the soule, withouten wene,
To alle thinges hit is unsee.


UNSENSED. Stunned; insensible. East.
UNSET. Not appointed. See Steven.
UNSETTE. Unsuitable.
UNTID. (1) Unseasonable. (A.-S.)
(2) Anointed. MS. Vocab.
UNTID. Dirty; slovenly; ignorant.
UNTIL. To; unto. (A.-S.)
UNTIME. An unseasonable time.
UNT. Until. (A.-S.)
UNTOWARD. Wild; fierce.
UNTRIMMED. Being a virgin. See a note in Dike's Old Plays, iv. 93.
UNTRUSTE. To mistrust.
UNUSAGE. Want of usage.
UNVALUED. Invaluable.
UNVAMPED. Fresh; genuine.
UNVOYANDNES. His rightwiines es in gude dedes and his tuncroyancnes es that he es without ille. MS Coll. Riom. 10, f. 11.
UNWAGED. Without wages or salary.
UNWARELY. Unawares; unforeseen.
UNWAR. Unwarily; hastily. And unwarly affore hym on the playne.
UNWARNED. Without intimation. The kyng hymselfe wold ofte tyme eate not unwarne, and sette downe, for love that he had to Seynt Thomas. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 11.
UNWARY. Unexpected. Spenser.
UNWELDE. Unwieldy.
UNWINE. Want of joy. (A.-S.)
UNWINLY. Unjoyously. (A.-S.)
I sold hym unwinly wake
Or to morne day. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.
UNWISDOM. Folly. (A.-S.)
UNWIST. Unknown.
UNWIT. Want of wit or knowledge. Unwit and weise, ignorance. (A.-S.)
UNWITONDE. Not knowing it. And Jhesu aifter stillly state, Joseph and Mary unwitonde.
Cæuras Mundis, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 73.
UNWITTILY. Unwisely. (A.-S.)
UNWRAYN. To uncover; to unfold.
UNWRASTE. Wicked; base; weak.
And hyse seryanthes that were unwaste, Fette forthe the chylde ym haste. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 110.
UNWRATHLY. Unworthily. Uneorthy art thou made gentyl.
Yf thou ym wurdys and dedys be yl. MS. Hert. 1701, f. 90.
UNWRY. Uncovered. (A.-S.)
Whanne every racke and every cloudy skye
In voyde clene, so hire face uncouth
Schalle sheue in open and fully be swerly.

UNYED. United.
Flowes, I beseeche the, thyn heven, and come down
to me, soo that I be knyt and voyed to the, and be
made one spirite with the.
Carton's Divers Frughtful Ghostly Matters.

UNŻON. An onion. Nominale MS.
UNON. To run. Somerset.
UP. (1) Upon. (A.-S.)
(2) To rise; to get up. West.
UP-A-DÂISA. An expression used when
dancing a child up and down.
UP-ALONG. Down along. South.
UPAZET. In perfection. Exmoor.
UPBRAID. The same as abraid, q. v.
UPBRÂIDE. An up-stroke?
Iys swyre brake with the upswyrge,
And therwith was Gye dispayled.

UPCAST. To reprove. North.
UP. Upon. (L.-S.)
UPÉHOVEN. Upraised. (A.-S.)
UPÉLONDER. Country people. This word
occurs in MS. Arundel, 42.
UP-FOND. To raise with effort.
UPHA. Heaved up. (A.-S.)
UPIÉLE. To draw or pull up.
UPIHAND-LEDGER. A large iron hammer
lifted up with both hands.

UPHEADED. (1) Having the horns nearly
straight. (2) Ill-tempered. North.
UPHÈPE. To heap up.
UPHÈVE. To raise; to exalt.
UPHÎOLD. To warrant; to vouch for. North.

UPLAND. High land. North. The term oc-
curs in Brathwait's Law of Drinking, p. 147.

UPLANDISH. Countryfied. (A.-S.)

UPLIFTE. Lifted up.
UP-MET. Having full measure. North.
UP-ON-END. Perpendicular.
UPPARD. Upwards. Hearne.
UPPEN. To mention; to disclose. East.
UPPEREST. Highest.
UPPER-HAND. To apprehend. East.
UPPER-HATCH. To understand. Norf.
UPPERLET. A shoulder-duct. East.
UPPER-STOCKS. Breeches.
UPPER-STORY. The head. Var. dial.
UPPING. Point; crisis. North.
UPPING-BLOCK. A horse-block. var. dial.
UPPINGS. Perquisites. Somerset.
UPPING-STOCK. See Upping-block.
UPPISH. Proud; insolent. Var. dial.
UPRAPE. To start up.

UPRIGHT. (1) Entirely. East.
(2) Straight. This term was applied to persons
lying down, as well as standing.
UPRIGHT-MAN. The chief of a crew of beg-
gars. See Grose in v.

UPRISE. To church women. Cornu.

UPRISTE. The Resurrection.
Jesus seide, I am uprise and lif.

UPROAD. Confusion; disorder. West.

UPSE-DUTCH. A heavy kind of Dutch beer,
formerly much used in England. Upse-freeze,
similar drink imported from Friesland.
Upse-English, a strong ale made in England in
imitation of these. To be upse-Dutch, to be
tipsy, or stupefied. To drink upse-Dutch, to
drink winishly, like a Dutchman. See Ben
Jonson, iv. 150.
Tom is no more like thee than chalks like cheese,
To pledge a health or to drink upse froze.
Letting of Humours Blood in the Heart-Vaine, 1600.

UPSET. (1) A cross; an obstruction.
(2) A smith's term, when the iron at heat is
driven back into the body of the work.

UPSETTING. (1) A christening. Exmoor. In
the North, the first party after an accouche-
ment.

(2) Upsetting and down-thrown, hereabouts.
(3) A disagreement; a quarrel. South.

UPSHOT. Result; issue. Var. dial.

UPSIDES. To be upsides with any one, i. e.
to be even with, or a match for him.

UPSIGHTED. A defect in vision, produced by
a contraction of the lower portion of the iris,
thus depriving a person of the power of readily
seeing objects below the level of his eyes.
Somerset.

UPSODOWN. Upside down.
And I kan, by collysson,
Turne alle estates up-so-down,
And sette, though folkke hadel it sworne,
That is backwip to go-byborne.
MS. Cathen. Tiber. A. vii. f. 56.
Thys es this worlde torned up-so-downe,
Tyll manys dampedneycome.
Hampole, MS. Bosv. p. 54.

UPSPRING. An upstart.

UPSTANDS. Marks for boundaries of parishes.
estates, &c., being live trees or bushes cut off
about breast high. Kent.

UPSTARTS. Somewhat presuming. Suff.

UPSTARTS. Puddles made by the hoofs
of horses in clayey ground. East.

UPSTIR. Disturbance. Somerset.

UPSTODE. Stood up. (A.-S.)

UPSTROKE. Conclusion. North.

UPTACK. (1) To understand. North.
(2) A person not to be equalled.

UPTAI-HAI. Riotous confusion.

UP-To. Equal to; upon. Var. dial.

UPWARD. Top, or height.

UP-WENDE. Went up.

UP-WITH. Up to or equal with.

URCHIN. (1) A hedgehog. Var. dial. "Ur-
chon, a beest, keryson," Palsgrave.
(2) The key of the ash tree.
(3) A fairy, or spirit.

(2) An ever, or washing-basin.

(3) Fortune; destiny. (J.-N.)
(4) Use. Also, to use.
(6) Now late hire come, and liche as God gow ure,
For yow disposeth taketh yowre aventure.


URED. Fortunate.
URGE. To retch. West.
URGEFUL. Urgent; importunate.
URINCH-MILK. Whey.
URINE. (1) A net made of fine thread, formerly used for catching hawks.
(2) Mingere. MS. Vocab.
URIST. Sunrise.

Veisith his lyte whanne it begannew dawe,
At the urist in the morawynge.


URITH. The bindings of a hedge.
URLED. (1) Starved with cold. North.
(2) Stunted. Uriling, a dwarf. North.
URLES. Tares.
URNE. To run; to flow.
URRY. The blue clay which is often found immediately above a strata of coal.
URRYSONES. Orisons.
URTHE. Earth.

Alle thynge made wyth on spele,
Hevene, and strith, and eke helle.

MSS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 133.

US. We; our. Var. dial.
USAGE. Experience; practice.
USANT. Using; accustomed. (A.-N.)
USAUNCE. Usage; practice.
Brougte to the temple to his oblation,
As was the lawe, custom, and usance.

And so bise-ille upon a day,
As thilke tyne was usance.


USCHEW. Issue, the right of a rood out of a wood. Finchale Ch.
USE. (1) Usury; interest. Scar. dial.

VACABONDE. A vagabond.
VACAT. Anything missing. (Lat.)
VACCARY. A cow-pasture. Lanc.
VACCIE. To fetch.
VACHERY. A dairy. Pr. Parv.
VAD. To fade.

All as a slope, and like the grasse,
Whose beastly sone duthe weve. MS. Ashmole 802.

VADY. Damp; musty. Devon.
VAG. (1) To thump. West.
(2) Turf for fuel. Devon.
VAGABOND. To wander.
VAGACIONE. Wandering.

Whemow the mynde es stabilede sedaly without
strenge yonge and yswyngome in golde and gasely
thynge. MS. Lincoln A. 17, f. 220.

VAGANT. Vagrant; wanderer. Baker.
VAGE. To stroll; to wander about. Also a substantive, a voyage, a journey.
VAIL. (1) Progress. South.
(2) To lower; to let fall. (Fr.) It was used as a mark of submission or inferiority, to lower the sails of a ship, &c.
(3) Empty. Somerset.

VAIL. To avail.

Whate ruy/eth bewity which ys nat mercyblithe?
Whate wayeth a sterre when hit do nat schyne?

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 130.

VAILS. Gifts to servants.
VAIR. Truly. (A.-N.)

VAIRE. A kind of fur, supposed to be that of a species of wescel still so called.

And sythene to bede be es broghte als it were a pryncel, and happed with ryche robes appone hymse ywene, wele furred with ruyere and with grye.

MS. Lincoln A. 17, f. 248.

VALE. Many. Hearne.

VALENCE. (1) To ornament with drapery. Shakespeare, in Hamlet, ii. 2, uses the word allegorically, applied to a face being valenced or fringed with a beard.

After folowed his three aydes, every of them under a pavilion of crymosse damask, and purple poudered with H. and R. of fynes golde, valanced and frynged with golde of damask.

Hall, Henry VIII. f. 10.

(2) Valencia in Spain.

VALENCY. Valiancy.
VALENTIA. The tin machine used for lifting beer, wine, &c., out at the bunghole of a cask, by pressing the thumb on the small hole at top. *Moor.*

VALENTINE. The custom of the different sexes choosing themselves mates on St. Valentine's Day, February 14th, the names being selected either by lots, or methods of divination, is of great antiquity in England. The name so drawn was the valentine of the drawer.

*Thow it be ale other wyn,*
*Godys blescyng have he and myn,*
*My none gentyl Voluntis,*
*Good Tomas the freere.* *MS. Harl. 1735, f. 48.*

VALERIE. Valerius Maximus.

VALEW. Value. *Spenser.*

VALIANCE. Valour. *Spenser.*

VALIANT. Worth. *Middleton, ii. 8.*

VALIDITY. Value. *Shak.*

VALIDOM. Value; extent. *North.*

VALL. *To vall over the desk,* to have the banns of matrimony thrice called. *Exmoor.*

VALLEY. (1) To rock.
(2) A small hollow, or channel.

VALLIMENT. Value. *Staff.*

VALLIONS. The valance of a bed.

VALLOED. Laid in fallow.

VALLOR. A fallow. In Sussex this name is given to a large wooden dish used in dairies.

VALLO. A press for cheese.

VALOR. Value; extent. *Becon.*

VALOUR. To esteem. *East.*

VALUATION. Quantity. *Var. dial.*

VALURE. Value; worth. (Fr.)

VAMBRACE. Armour for the front of the arm.

See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

VAMP. To patch up.

VAMPER. To vapour; to swagger.

VAMPOLATE. A round plate of iron fixed at the end of a tilting lance to guard the hand.

VAMPOLETS. Rude gaiters to defend the legs from wet. *Wills.*

VAMPY. The bottoms of hose, or gaiters attached to the hose, covering the foot. Grose has *vampers,* stockings. "*Pedana, vampetha,*"

Nominale MS.

VAMURE. The same as *Avantmure,* q. v.

VANCE-ROOF. The garret. *Norf.*

VANG. To receive; to earn; to catch; to throw. Ray says, "to answer for at the font as godfather; he vang'd me to the vaut."

VANISHED. Made vain.

VANISTE. Vanished.

*And es vanye to heven an heuy,*
*Thorne holy thowght with gostely ey.* *MS. Harl. 2260, f. 16.*

VANITY. Dizziness?

For vanit of the hele a gude medysyn. Take the juice of walworte, salt, hony, wax, essence, and Boyle them tog Mujer theyre, and therwythe anoyt thyme hede and thy temper. *MS. Sloane 7, f. 79.*

VANT. (1) A font. *Somer.*

(2) The van of an army.

VANTAGE. (1) Advantage; benefit.

(2) Surplus; excess; addition.

VANTBRACE. Same as *Vanbrace,* q. v.

VANT-CURRIER. Advanced guard. (Fr.)

VANTE. A winter trap for birds, made of willow, &c. *Somer.*

VANTERIE. Boasting. *Daniel.*

VAPOUR. To bully; to swagger.

VAPOURED. Inclined to yawn. *Eo.t.*

VARA. Very. *Somer.*

VARDAS. Talk; speech. *Yorksh.*

VARDET. A verdict. Still in use.

VARDLE. A common eye or thimble of a gate, with a spike only. *Norf.*

VARDYKE. Verdict; judgment. *North.*

VARIAUNT. Changeable. (A.-N.)

VARIEN. To change; to alter. (A.-N.)

VARIETY. A rarity. *Chees.*

VARLET. (1) The knife at cards.
(2) A servant. The sergeant-at-mace to the city counters was also so called.

VARMENT. Vermin. *North.*

VARMER. A large hawk. *I. of Wight.*

VARNEDE. Burnt. *R. Cloke.*

VARNISH. Same as *Barnish,* q. v.

VARRAYLIER. More truly.

And the mere of thai sal hym be,
The vraygiler thai sal hym se.*Hampsh.* *MS. Bowes, p. 235.*

VARRY. To fall at variance; to contend.

VARSAI. Universal; great. *North.*

VARY. Variation; turn. *Shak.*

VASEY. To comb; to curry; to plague; to give a beating; to force away. *West.*

VASSALAGE. Valour; courage. (A.-N.)

VAST. (1) Waste; deserted place.
(2) A great quantity. *Var. dial.*

(3) *Vast little,* a very small portion.

VASTacie. Waste and deserted places.

VASTURE. Great magnitude.

VASTY. Vast; immense.

VAT. The bed of a cider press.


VAUMPES. Gaiters. See 'l'ampy.'

VAUNT. A dish made in a fryingpan with narrow, plums, and eggs.

VAUNTOUR. A boaster. (A.-N.)

VAUNTPERIER. A boaster. (Fr.)

VAUNT-WARDE. The avant-guard. (A.-N.)

VAUSE. According to Holme, "to make the jaunes to oversale the millions."

VAUTER. A dancer.

VAVASOUR. A kind of inferior gentry, one who held his lands in fealty. (A.-N.)

Both the knightes and vavours,
This damisels love paramour.*Arthour and Merlin,* p. 320.

And synthen he hath had grete honoure,
That furste was a pore vangore.*MS. Cantab. Pf. ii. 38, f. 292.*

VAW. (1) Few. (2) Glad.

VAWARD. The vanward; the fore part.

VAWTIL. A bank of dung or earth prepared for manure. *Somer.*

VAY. To succeed; to prosper. *South.*

VAYNE. Vanity. (A.-N.)

VAYTE. To take. *Thornton Rom. p. 308.*
VANE. To flutter about. West.
VAEN. Faiths. Somerset.
VAEUNG. (1) A teasing child. West.
(2) A creak; a whim. Somerset.
VÉAK. A gathering, or ulcer. West.
VEAKING. Fretful; peevish. Devon.
VECE. Bladder. (Lat.)
VEKE. An old woman. Chaucer.
Florent his wofulle heede up lefte.
And 895 this sekke where sche sat.

VECTIGAL. Tithe. Leland, iv. 111.
VEDING. Sideling. Devon.
VERCE. A verse. Pr. Paw.
VERRING. A furrow. Glouc.
VEERS. Young pigs. Cornew.
VEGE. A run before leaping. West.
VEGET. Lively; brilliant. (Lat.)
VEGETIVE. A vegetable. Juvenant.
VEGGE. A wedge. Pr. Paw.
VEILLE. An old woman. (A.N.)
VEIR. Truly. See 'fair'.
VEIRE. Fair; good; beautiful.
VELANIE. Wickedness.
VELASOUR. Same as Faeavour, q. v.
VELATED. Vailed. Becon, p. 112.
VELE. Veil. Spensier.
VELL. The salted stomach of a calf, used for making cheese; a membrane.
VELLET. Velvet. Spensier.
VELLING. Getting turf up for burning.
VELURE. Velvet. (Fr.)
VELVET-GUARDS. Trimmings of velvet.
VELVET-HEAD. The incipient horns of a stag which are covered with a rough skin.
VELVET-TIPS. See Velvet-head.
VELYARDE. Old man; dotard.
VELYM. Bellum. Pr. Paw.
VENDE. Fenced. Hearne.
VEMON. Venom. North.
VENAI. To change; to revoke. West.
VENCOWSDE. Vanquished.
He that on hys held hyt bare
Schulde not be venecowe in no warre.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 198.

VENDABLE. To be sold. (A.N.)
VENDAGE. Vintage; harvest. (A.N.)
VENDS. A limited sale of coal, as arranged by the trade. Newe.
VENIER. Hunting. (A.N.)
VENIEREN. Venereal. Palgrave.
VENETIANS. A kind of hose or breeches made to come below the garters.
VENGE. To revenge. (A.N.)
Some, be now of comfort gode,
And rengye thes, yt thou may.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 89.
For if the toone hirt the tothere sore,
The tother ne rengye hym seere the more.
MS. Harl. 2269, f. 2.

VENGEABLE. Revengeful; cruel.
VENGEANCE. Very.
VENGED. (1) Avenged.
The grebownde dyd hym sone to go,
When hys mycanters dethe he had venged soe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

VENICE-GLASS. A cup, goblet, or looking-glass, made of fine crystal glass.
VENIED. Musty; mouldy. West.
VENIME. Poison; venom. (A.N.)
VENISON. Brawn of a wild boar.
VENJAWNCRE. A revenger.
VENNE. Mud; dirt. (A.S.)
Hereof mowe men se gret shewyng
In dyvers maners of clothynge,
Now schort, now traylyng upon the venne,
Now streyt, now wyde as nyse menme.
MS. Laud. 496, f. 21.

VENNEL. A gutter; a sink. North.
VENNY. Rather. Hearf.
VENOM. (1) A gathering in any part of the finger but the top. Devon.
(2) Dry; harsh. Warre.
VENQUESTE. Vanquished.
VENT. (1) An inn. (Spem.)
(2) To snuff up; to smell. (Lat.)
(3) To vend, or sell. Still in use.
(4) An opening in any garment.
VENTAL. See Aventaille.
VENTER-POYNT. A children's game.
At shuve-grote, wenter-poynt, or crosse and plice.
Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine, 1600.
VENT-HOLE. The button-hole at the wrist of a shirt. Somerset.
VENTIDUCT. A passage for air.
VENTOSE. A cupping-glass. (A.N.)
VENTOSITE. The colic.
VENTOUSE. To cup. (A.N.)
Bide thame on the yayne that is bitwix the ankelle and the hole, or elles be ventouse on the thec
with a boyste beside the boche.
MS. Lincoln Moot. f. 301.

VENTOY. A fan.
VENY. A jump, or leap. (A.N.)
VENUE. A bout or thrust in fencing.
VENUS. A term at the game of astragals, q. v.
See MS. Ashmole 788, f. 162.
VENVIL. This word occurs in an old MS. of the rights of the parish of Mavey, quoted in Marshall's Rural Economy of the West of England, i. 326, meaning the right of pasturage and fuel. It is supposed by Marshall to be a corruption of fen and field.
VEO. Few; little. West.
VEOLDTH. Filth. Weber.
VEPE. Wept; cried.
VER. (1) The spring. (Lat.)
(2) Man; knight. Gawayne.
VERAMENT. Truly. (A.N.)
The erle off Glaywytour verament
Toke hys lewe and home he wente.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 62.
These thre poynets verament
Nowther selehe do but bothe asent.

VERAY. True. (A.N.)
VERCLEF. Cleaved. Hearne.
VERD. (1) Green; greeneness.
(2) Fared. Sevyn Sages, 612.
VERDE. Fearful; was moved; enraged. Also, army, forces, rout. Hearne.
VERDED. An Italian wine.
VERDEKYN. A firkin.
VERDINGALE. A fardingale.

VERDITE. Judgment; sentence. (A.-N.)

VERDUGO. A hangman. (Span.)

VERDURE. Tapestry.

VERDUROUS. Green. Drayton.

VERE. Fere; comparison. (A.-S.)

VEREL. A small iron hoop. North. Also, the ferule of a knife.

VERGE. Green.

VERSEOUS. Verjuice. Palgrave.

VERGER. A garden; an orchard.

VERITEE. Truth.

VERLICIE. Fairly. Hearne.

VERLOFFE. A furlough. (Flem.)

VERLORE. Forlorn; lost. Hearne.

VERMAIL. Red. (A.-N.)

VERMILED. Adorned; flourished.

VERN. A partner in a mine.

VERNACLE. A miniature picture of Christ, supposed to have been miraculously imprinted upon a handkerchief preserved in St. Peter's at Rome. A diminutive of Verony, q. v.

And I saile make myne avowe devoty to Criste, And to the haly veroconde verus and noble.

Moste Arturus, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.

VERNAGE. A kind of white wine.

A thong so swete in my correage,
That never piment ne vernage
Was halfe so swete for to drynke.


VERNISH. To varnish. (A.-N.)


VERONY. The cloth or napkin on which the face of Christ was depicted, that which was given by Veronica to our Saviour before his crucifixion to wipe his face, and received a striking impression of his countenance upon it.

Like his modir was that childe,
With faire visage and mode ful mylde;
Sene hit is bi the verony,
And bi the ymage of that lady.


VERQUERE. An old game on the tables, mentioned in “Games most in Use,” 12mo.

Lond. n.d.

VERRE. (1) Crystal glass. (A.-N.)

In alle the ethre y-halowid and y-hold,
In a closet more cleere than verre or glas.


(2) Wool. (A.-N.)

(3) To cover over; to conceal.

(4) A fur. Same as Faire, q. v.

Verre and gruyce we have plenté,
Golde and silver and ryche stones.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 164.

VERREY. True; truly. (A.-N.)

And whanne the pepull of his person had a verrey sylte,
Thayre malice was queenchid, were thyner never so woo.
Wherefore, good Lorrie, ever more thy will be doo!

MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.

Hyt ya verré Goddes biode
That he schedde on the rode.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 130.

VERSEL. Universal. Butler.

VERSE-COLOURED. Variegated.

VERSER. A poet; a poetaster.

VERSE. A little verse. (A.-N.)

VERTE. Green. (A.-N.)

VERTU. Power; efficacy.

Throthe the worshipful verus,
And the gret myght of Crist Jhesu.

MS. Addit. 11305, f. 91.

VERTUES. Active; efficacious.

Or for thow art a vertus mon,
And const more then another con.

Ms. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 140.

VERVELS. The little silver rings at the ends of the jesses of a hawk.

VERVENSIE. Fervency.

VERVISES. A kind of cloth.

VERY. Really; truly; verily.

VES. Was. (A.-S.)

VESE. (1) To run up and down. Gloce.

(2) To drive away; to fly.

VESSEL. The eighth of a sheet of paper.

VESSELEMENT. Plate; furniture.

Curteyns or other vestement,
Or any other vesselement.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 62.

VESSES. A sort of worsted.

VESY. When two or more persons read verses alternately, they are said to vesy.

VEST. Invested; clothed.

VESTER. AMSC. Somerset.

VESTIARY. A wardrobe.

VESTMENT. See Vesselement.

VET. The feet. West.

VETAYLE. Provisions; victuals.

Oxin, shepe and vetayle, withowtyn any dowte
Thay stale away, and carled ever to and froo,
God suffers moche thynge his willie to be doo!

MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.

VETING. Courting. Devon.

VETOYN. The herb betony.

VETRES. Putters. Nominal MS.

VETTY. Apposite; suitable. Devon.

VETUSE. Old. (Lat.)

VEVER. A fish-pond. (A.-N.)

He drew his vevere of fyschow,
He slewe his festeres t-wysye.

MS. Lincoln A. 17, f. 130.

VEWE. A yew-tree. Chesh.

VEWTER. A keeper of hounds.

VEY. True. (A.-N.)

VEYDEN. Voideth.

VEYNE. Penance.

VEYNEWED. Peigned.

Sebe saya n an evelle was on hur sallie,
And veyeñd hur to be dede.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 96.

VEYNJORD. A vineyard.

Withoutyme the veyeñd tham him cast,
And there tham him slyge.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 91.

VEZE. The same as Pheeze, q. v.

VI. We. Rob. Gloce.

VIA. An exclamation of encouragement, movement, or defiance. (Ital.)

VIAGE. A voyage, or journey.

VIANDRE. Feed; sustenance. (A.-N.)

VICARY. A vicar. (Lat.)
VIN.

VICE. (1) Advice. Still in use.
(2) A winding or spiral stair. "Vyce, a tourn-yng stayre, vis," Palsgrave.
(3) The cock or tap of a vessel.
(4) The buffoon of our early dramas.
(5) Fault; crime; injury. (A.-N.)
(6) The fist. Somerset.

VICTALLER. A tavern-keeper.

VICTUALS. For a child to be her mother's victuals, is to be her pet. West.

VIDE. To divide. South.

VIE. (1) To wager or put down a certain sum upon a hand of cards.
(2) The game of prisoners' base. Devon.
(3) To turn out well; to succeed. West.
(5) Envy.

And afterward under Pounce Pylate
Was I take for vye and hate.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 25.

VIERGE. A rod. (A.-N.)

VIES. Devizes, co. Wilts.

VIEW. (1) The footing of a beast.
(2) The discovery of an animal. An old term in hunting.

VIEWLY. Pleasing to the sight. Viewsome is also heard. North.

VIFTE. The fifth.

VIG. To rub gently. West.

VIGE. A voyage, or journey. West.

VIGILE. The eve of a festival. Also, the wake over a dead body. (A.-N.)

Or any other fastynge day,
Lentun or ryggte, as telle he may.

MS. Cantab. A. ii. f. 126.

VIGOUR. Figure. West.

VIKER. A vicar. (A.-N.)

VILANIE. Wickedness; injury.

VILARDE. An old man.

VILD. Vile. This is a very common form of the word in early writers.

VILE. A wicked fellow.

VILETTE. Baseness.

Muche dut thi me of vitié,
That myne ownde shoulde have be.


He that was hanged on a tre
Bysyde Jhesu for vitié,

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 35.

VILIPEND. To think ill of.

VILLACCO. A rascal; a coward. (Ital.)

VILIOUS. Horrid.

Then was ther a hoer yn that foreste,
That was a wonder violes beste.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 131.

VINE. (1) A vineyard.
(2) Any trailing plant bearing fruit.
(3) To find. Somerset.

VINE-GRAVE. A dish in ancient cookery composed of pork, wine, &c.

VINELOME. A kind of spice.

VINE-PENCIL. A blacklead pencil.

VINEROUS. Hard to please. North.

VINETTES. Sprigs, or branches.

VINEWED. Mouldy. West.

VINID. Same as Vinewed, q. v.

VLY.

VINNY. A scolding bount. Erm.

VINOLOENT. Full of wine. (Lat.)

VINITANE. Speedily. (A.-N.)

VIOL-DE-GAMBO. A six-stringed violin.

VIOLENT. To act with violence.

VIOLET-PLUM. A dark purple plum of a very sweet taste, shaped like a pear: in the eastern parts of the county it is sometimes called a Lincoln plum. Lin.

VIPER'S-DANCE. St. Vitus's dance.

VIPPE. The fir-tree.

The salmyng vippe, cypressse deth to playne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 25.

VIRE. To turn about. (Fr.)

VIRENT. Green; unfaded.

VIRGINAL. (1) Mainleny. Shak.
(2) An oblong spinnet.

VIRGIN - MARY - THISTLE. The cardius benedictus.

VIRGIN'S-GARLANDS. Garlands carried at the funeral of virgins, and afterwards hung in the church.

VIRGIN-SWARM. A swarm of bees from a swarm in the same season.

VIRID. Green. (Lat.)

VIRK. To tease. Devon.

VIRNE. To inclose; to surround.

VIROLA. A sort of roundelay.

Use no tavernys where be jestis and fableis,
Synggyn of lewde balettes, roulelettes or viroleys. 

MS. Laud. 416, f. 44.

VIROLFE. The same as Vorel, q. v.

VIROUN. A circum. (A.-N.)

VIS. Countenance. (A.-N.)

We may nater so hym ne here hymne, ne fele hym als he es, and therefore we may noghte hafe the vis of his lufc here in fulfilling.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 226.

VISAGE. To front or face a thing.

VESE. (1) Aim. (A.-N.)

Thus thy worldowe threw morte despyse,
And holy vertues have in vyne.

MS. Cantab. A. ii. f. 127.

(2) The same as Pheeze, q. v.

VISFIGURE. To disfigure. North.

VISGY. A pick and hatchet in one tool, for tearing down hedges. Cornwall.

VISIKE. Physic.

Ther is visike for the seke,
And vertuys for the vicys cke,

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 82.

VISNOMY. Countenance.

VIT. To dress meat. Devon.

VITAILLE. Victuals. (A.-N.)

VITIOUS. Spiteful; revengeful. West.

VITLER. A tavern-keeper.

He scorne to walke in Paules without his bootes,
And scors his diet on the witens post.

Letting of Humauns Blood in the Head-Paine, 1600.

VITRE. A whim; a pretence. West.

VITTY. Decent; proper; handsome. West.

VIVELICHE. Lively; vividly.

VIVERS. Provisions.

VIVES. "Certaine kirkels growing under the horseses ear," Topsell, 1607, p. 360.

VIXEN. The female fox.

VLEER. A fle. Somerset.
VOLKIE. Splendid; rich. (A.S.)
VOTHER. Nonsensical talk. West.
VUEKKECHE. An imposthume in the milt. VLY-PECKED. Low-lived. Devon.
VQAKY. Greasy; unwashed. Applied to wool as it comes from the sheep. West.
VOCE. An ugly face. Rugby.
VOCABLES. Words. Palgrave.
VOCALE. Sound.
VOCATE. To ramble about idly. West.
VOCIE. Strong; nervous. Somerset.
VOIDE. (1) To wander. (2) To vex. VOGUE. In vogue, i.e. en train. VOIDE. (1) To depart; to go away. (2) To remove; to quit; to make empty. (3) A parting dish; the last course; a slight repast or collation.
VOIDER. A basket or tray for carrying out the relics of a dinner or other meal, or for putting bones in. Brockett says it is still in use. A clothes basket is so called in Cornwall. According to Kennett, “a wooden flasket for linen cloaths.” Dekker applies the term to a person who clears the table.
VOIDING-KNIFE. A knife used for taking off remnants of bread, &c. to put in the voider.
VOINE. To foin, in fencing.
VOISIDE. Stratagem. (A.-N.)

Now shalt thou here a gret mervayle,
With what wiseely he wrouste.

VOIX. Voice.

Kyng Edward In his ryght hym to endeone
The commens therto have redy every houre:
The voys of the people, the voys of Jhesu,
Who kepe and preserue hym from all langer.

VOKE. (1) Folk. West. (2) The same as Bake, q. v.
VOKET. An advocate?
To consente to a fals juyging,
Or hyredyst a voket to swychy thynge.
MS. Marli. 1701, f. 36.

VOKY. (1) Gay; cheerful. North. (2) Damp; moist. Var. dial.
VOL. Full. R. Gloce.
VOLAGE. Light; giddy. (A.-N.)
VOLANT-PIECE. A piece of steel on a helmet presenting an acute angle to the front.
VOLATILS. Wild fowls; game. (A.-N.)
Make we man to oure ymage and liknesse, and he sovereyn to the fischis of the see, and to the volatils of hevene, and to unreasonable bestis of erthe.
MS. Bodl. 277.

VOLD-SHORE. A folding stake to support hurdles. Wilts.
VOLENTE. Willing.
For of free choice and hertely solement,
She hathe to God avowed chastitie.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 15.

VOLEY. On the voley, i.e. at random, inconsiderately, at a stroke. (Fr.)
VOLLOUTH. Wicked; unjust. (A.-S.)
VOLLOW. A falow. Sussex.
VOLNESSE. Fulness; perfection.

And alle thre beth oone, though it he so,
In oon volnesse and in no mo.

VOLOWTEN. Floting. West.
VOLUNTARIE. A flourish before playing.
VOLUNTARIES. Volunteers. Shak.
VOLUNTE. Will. (A.-N.)
To soure deth ouly for mannis sake;
Uncompelid, frely of volunter.

VOLUPERE. A woman’s cap; a kerchief.
VOLVELLE. A contrivance found in some old astronomical works, consisting of graduated and figured circles of pasteboard or vellum made to revolve, and used for various calculations.
VOM. Foam.
VOMYSMENT. Vomiting.
Hast thow wyth auche vomyment
I cast up ayayn the sacrament?
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 142.

VONEDEN. Founded.
VONE. To take; to lead. Hearne.
VOOK. The voice. Pr. Parv.
VOOR. (1) A furrow. Sussex. (2) To warrant. South.
VOBISEN. A parcel.
VOIR. Forth. To draw vore, to twit one with a fault. Exmoor.
VORE-DAYS. Late in the day. Exm. No doubt from the A.-S. forð-dages.
VORE-RIGHT. Blunt; rude. West.
VORN. For him. West.
VORT. Till; until; for to. Hearne.
VORTHY. Forward; assuming. West.
VOUCHEN. To vouch. Vouchen safe, to vouchsafe. (A.-N.)
To upe-ryse fra dede thou vouchehede safe
To eke the trowwe that we here hefe.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 191.
Lorde, y have servyd yow many a day
Fouche yr chur safe on me.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 39, f. 64.

VOULTEGER. A vaulter? Rolls House B. v. 4, temp. Hen. 8th,—“Item to Fredrego Gracion the kindes voulteger, xxxij. s. iiiij. d. per annum.”

VOUR. To devour; to cat up.
VOUSE. Strong; nervous; forward. West.
VOUSEURE. A vault. (A.-N.)
VOUT. A vault. Palgrave.
VOUTE. Mien; countenance. (A.-N.)
Sir, sais the senatour, so Crist mott me helpe,
The vouete of thi vesage has woundyde us alle.
Marte Arhurie, MS. Lincoln, f. 54.

VOWARD. The vanguard of an army.
VOWEL. The afterbirth of a cow. West.
VOWER. (1) Devoir; duty. (2) Four. Somerset.
VOWESS. A voateress; a nun.
VOWTES. A dish in cookery described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 37.
VOYAGE. A journey by land. (A.-N.)
VOYDEE. The same as Voide (3).
VRAIL. A flail. South.
VRAMP-SHAKEN. Distorted. Devon.
VRAPED. Drawn tight. Devon.
VREACH. Violently. Devon.
VREATH. A low hedge. Devon.
VREITH. The bindings of hedges. South.
VROZZY. A nice thing. Devon.
VUDDICKS. A coarse fat woman. West.
VUDDLES. A spilt child. Wills.
VUG. To strike; to elbow. Somerset.
VULCH. The same as Vug, q. v.
VULGATE. Publicly known.
VUMP. To knock; to thump. Devon.
VUNG. Received. Devon.
VUR. (1) Far. (2) To throw. West.
VURE. Pour? Our?
    Graunte us grace, in thyn byce holde,
    Whanne we deye to holde dere tapris lyte.

VURRID-BRID. Household bread made of meal as it comes from the mill without the bran being taken from it. Devon.
VUR-ORE. Far-forth. Exmoor.

WA. Well; yes. North.
WAA. Woe. Still in use.
    Wyches, he said, waa mot thow be!
    Hafe je forsakyn me godes so free.

WAAG. A lever. Yorkshire.
WAAST. A waste; a wilderness.
WAIB. Gabble; nonsense. Devon.
WABBLE. (1) To tremble; to reel. North.
    (2) To do anything awkwardly. Far. dial.
WABBLED. A boiled leg of mutton.
WACCHIE. Watching.
    And some for waachie and fastyng,
    That maketh her hernes to drie and cling.

WAichier. Watch.
    Duk Roland and Erle Olyver
    Thilke nijt kepte the waachere.

WACCHIE. A flock of birds.
WACHID. Weary; tired.
WACKEN. (1) Watchful. A.S.
    (2) Lively; sharp; wanton. North.
WACKERSOME. Wakeful. North.
WACNE. To awaken. A.S.
    (2) Line, or rank. In land-surveying, when they
    are setting out their stakes, they are said to
    sawd in a line; hence it is taken to signify a
    line, and it is said of persons, they are all in
    the same sawd, when connected together in
    any way of business, &c.
    (3) A wisp of straw. Also, a bundle or quantity
    of anything. West.
    (4) Blacklead. Cumb.
WADDEN. Supple. North.
WADDER. A grower of wad or woad.
WADDLE. (1) To roll up and down in a confused and disorderly way. Var. dial.
    (2) To wade of a moon. Somerset.
    (3) To fold up; to entwine. Devon.
    (4) The wattle of a hog.
WADDOCK. A large piece. Salop.
WADE. (1) To go; to pass. A.S.
    (2) The sun is said to wade when covered by a
    dense atmosphere. North.
    (3) A joint or tenon is said to wade when it
    slips too easily from any cause.
WADFEABLE. Fordable. Coles.
WADGE. To wager; to bet. Devon.
WADIR. Water. Craven.
WADLER-WIFE. In Newcastle, the keeper of a
    register office for servants.
WADLING. A wattle fence. West.
WADMAL. A very thick coarse kind of woollen
    cloth. Coarse tow used by doctors for
    cattle is also so called.
WAE-ME. Woe is me! North.
WENE. To sneak away.
WAFERER. A person who sold wafers, a sort
    of cakes so called.
WAFER-PRINT. A mould for wafers.
WAFF. (1) The movement of a large flame from side to side. Northumb.
    (2) A spirit, or ghost. North.
    (3) A nasty faint smell. North.
    (4) To bark. Cumb.
    (5) To puff or boil up. North.
    (6) A slight attack of illness.
WAFFLE. To wave; to fluctuate. North.
WAFFLER. (1) The green sandpiper. North.
    (2) A person who is very weak. Cumb.
WAFFLES. An idle sauntering person.
WAFFY. Insipid. Line.
WAFFRESTER. A maker of wafers for con-
    sevation at the sacrament. A.S.
WAFRON. A cloud, or vapour.
WAFT. (1) A barrel. Somerset.
    (2) A lock of hair.
(3) A puff. Also, blown, wafted.
(4) To beckon with the hand.
WAFTAGE. Passage by water.
WAFTERS. Swords having the flat part placed in the usual direction of the edge, blunted for exercises. Meyrick.
WAFTER. A slight waving motion.
WAFTOYS. Vagabonds.
WAG. (1) The same as Wagg, q. v.
(2) To chatter. (3) To pass on.
WAGE. (1) To hire. Still in use.
(2) Pay; wages; reward; hire.
   For thou wilt tryng me thys message,
   I wyll give the thy wage.
   Ye have a knygtht at ysere wage,
   For yow he ys an evell page.
   MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 102.
WAGICK. To shake; to roll; to waddle.
WAGIE. A wall.
   So bodelously that storne gan fade,
   That sondir it braste bolde waghie and walle.
   MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 125.
WAGIHT. Wage, gage, or pledge.
WAGING. The dung of the fox.
WAG-LEG. A black venomous fly.
WAGMOIRE. A guignaire. Spenser.
WAGSTERT. The titmouse.
WAGTAIL. A prodigal woman.
WAG-WANTON. The shaking grass.
WAHAIOWE. An interj. in halooning.
WAHAN. When. (A-S.)
WAID. Weighed. Tusser.
WAIFI. A stray cattle. North.
WAIPAND. Waving; moving.
   Schippis sale stande appone the saide
   Wawipande with the seake fame.
   MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 125.
WAIFINGER. The same as Waif, q. v.
WAILE. (1) A veil. Somerset.
(2) Weal; prosperity. (A-S.)
WAIME. A flaw, or tear. Suffolk.
WAIMENT. To lament. (A-S.)
   There dwellethe they sore waigmantende,
   Sixe daies fulle to the ende.
WAIN. (1) A home, or dwelling.
(2) A waggon. Still in use.
(3) To fetch. It occurs in Tusser, p. 141, wrongly explained in glossary.
(4) To move; to go; to turn.
WAIN-MEN. Waggoners.

WAINSCOTS. Boards for wainscots.
WAINTE. Quaint; extraordinary. North.
WAINTLY. Very well. Cumb.
WAIR. (1) To lay out; to expend. North.
(2) The spring. Vocab. MS.
WAISCHE. Washed.
   The make als weeke wyll hym haste
   To serve the lette als the maste,
   Als God dyde that symply lette
   Wenne he waigche hys dyschyplys f.te.
   MS. Hort. 2850, f. 16.
WAISE. A bundle or wisp of straw.
WAIST. (1) A girdle. (2) Ways.
WAISTCOATERS. A poor pinchbeck.
WA-IST-HEART. An interj. of pity.
WAIT. (1) To wait, or know. North. "Now wayte thou wher that I was borne," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.
   laid out; expended. Cumb.
(3) The hautboy, a musical instrument.
(4) To blame. Yorkshire.
(5) Bold; active. Robson, Gl.
WAITE. (1) To watch. (A-J-N.)
WAITER. (1) Water. Vocab. MS. See the third example in v. Stank. (2).
   A small tray. Var. dial.
WAITH. An apparition of a person about to die, or recently dead. North.
WAITHIE. Languid. I. of Wight.
WAIT-OF. To wait for. Yorkshire.
   Grete lordys were at the asseot,
   Wawgys blewre, to mete they wente.
   MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 69.
WAINT-REBBLE. A sort of bagpipe.
WAIVERS. Small waving twigs. East.
WAK. To languish. (A-S.)
WAKE. (1) To watch. (A-S.)
   And anon they somonyd the knyghte,
   That he schulde wake the galowys that nyght.
   MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 133.
(2) A parish festival, kept originally on the day of the dedication of the parish church. Literally a watch, a vigil.
(3) To watch the night with a corpse.
(4) To revel. Also, a revel.
(5) Hay placed in large rolls for the convenience of being carried. West.
WAKEMITE. Provisions for wakes.
WAKERIFE. Quite awake.
WAKE. Rows of green damp grass.
WAKENISE. Watchful. (A-S.)
WAKKER. Easily awakened. North.
WAKMEN. Watchmen. (A-S.)
WAU. Will; pleasure.
WALAWAY. Woe! alas! Chaucer.
   There was rydyng and rennyng, sum cryed waupwaaway!
   Unknowyng to many men who the bettur hadde.
   MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.
WALCH. Insipid; waterish. North.
WALDE. (1) Power; dominion.
   For the erle hym had in wailde,
   Of dedys of armes was he balde.
   MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 138.
WALLERS. Women who rake the salt out of the leads at the salt-works at Nantwich.
WALL-EYED. Having eyes with an undue proportion of white. Any work irregularly or ill done, is called a wall-eyed job. It is applied also to any very irregular action.
WALLIGE. A loose bundle of anything.
WALLIS. The withers of a horse.
WALLON-TONGE. Romant, Falgrave.
WALLOP. (1) To beat. Var. dial. (2) To gallop. Also, a gallop. Still in use, to move quickly with great effort.
WALL-PLAT. (1) The flycatcher. West. (2) A mantel-piece; a shelf fixed in the wall; a piece of timber lying on the top of the wall to which the timbers or spars are attached.
WALL-UP. To spring out; to cause to spring out; to cause to swell. West.
WALLY. (1) To cocker; to indulge. North. (2) Alas! Yorksh.
WALME. A bubble in boiling.
Wych vij. weirme that are so felle.
Hope sprynging out of helde.
WALMYNG. Boiling. (A.S.) Thou haste undur thy beddy a hedd
An hoot walmyng ledde.
WALNOTE. A walnut. (A.S.)
WALSIL. An attached lean-to building, not having a pitched roof: used in the marshes near Spilsby. Linc.
WALT. (1) Ruled; governed. (A.S.) (2) To totter; to overthrow. North. (3) Threw; cast. Gawayne.
WALTERED. Laid, as corn. East.
WALTER. To tumble; to roll about. “To turne or walter in mire,” Baret, 1580.
WALTHAM’S-CALF. As wise as Waltham’s calf, i.e. very foolish. Waltham’s calf ran nine miles to suck a bull.
WALTYN. That walton at here wit to ware,
These wood and the wastus that ther were.
WALVE. To wallow, or roll about. Devon.
WALWORT. The herb filypendula.
WALY. Alas! (A.S.)
WAM. Whom; which; whence. Hearne.
WAMBAIS. A body-garment twilled or quilted with wool, cotton, or tow. *Kennett.*
WAMBE. A bubbling up.
WAMBLE. To roll; to rumble.
WAMETOWE. A belly-band, or girth.
WAMLokes. Unwashed wool.
WAN. (1) Gained. *(A.-S.)*
(2) One. Still in use.
(3) Went. *(A.-S.)*
(4) A wand, or rod. *Var. dial.*
(5) Begot?
He wende welle the gode man
Were hys fader that hym sawe.
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 245.*
WANBELEEVE. Perfidly; treachery.
WANCHE. Once. *Devon.*
WANCHECHANCY. Unlucky; wicked. *North.*
WAND. (1) To inclose with poles.
(2) To span. A term at marbles.
(3) Lamentation; misery.
(4) A penis. *Dunelm.*
WANDE. (1) Went.
The aungell to hevynge *wannde,
When he had seyd hys errand.
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 33.*
(2) Pole; rod; bough; club.
(3) Change?
Sayde Tryamowre on that covenant,
My ryghts name schalle y n wande.
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 31.*
WANDED. Covered with boughs or twigs.
WANDELARD. Wandered; went. *Hearme.*
WANDLE. Supple; pliant; nimble. *North.*
WANDLY. Gently. *Cumb.*
WANDLYSAND. Mistrowing.
WANDREME. Tribulation; agony.
WANDRETIE. Trouble; sorrow.
The sexte vertue es strenge or stalworthnes
noghite anely of body hot of harte and wile evynly
to suffrre the wele and the wa, welche or wanndrethe, whethre so betyde.
*MS. Lincoln A.17, f. 227.*
WANE. (1) Dwelling; home.
Than spekes that ywese in *wane,*
Thou hase oure gode mene slane.
*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.*
(2) Are destroyed. *(A.-S.)*
(3) To decrease. *(A.-S.)*
(6) Came; arrived; went.
(7) An inequality in a board, &c.
(8) Wanting; deficient. *(A.-S.)*
WANENE. Whence. *Hearne.*
WANG. (1) A cheek-tooth. *(A.-S.)*
(2) A blow on the face. *Leic.*
WANGED. Tired. *Devon.*
WANGER. A pillow. *(A.-S.)*
WANGERY. Soft; flabby. *Devon.*
WANGHER. Large; strapping. *East.*
WANGLE. To totter; to vibrate. *Ches.*
WANG-TOOTH. A grinder. *North.*
WANHOPE. Despair. *(A.-S.)*
Gode men I warne alle,
That ye in no *wanhope falle.*
*MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.*
(2) Futuo. A cant term.
   This doxy doll can cut been while,
   And weep well for a win,
   And prig and cry so bensibly
   Each douseasay within.
   *Conting Songs*, 1725.

(3) Smartly; quickly. *1 ar. dial.*

(4) To yelp; to bark. *Somerset.* "Wapppynge of
   howndes," Prompt. Frav.

(5) To flutter; to beat the wings. Generally to
   move in any violent manner.

(6) A bundle of straw. *North.*

(7) To wrap or cover up.

(8) A fall. Still in use.

(9) A kind of mongrel cur.

(10) A pup. *Lanc.*

WAPE. Pale. *East.*

WAPED. Stupified. *(A.-S.)* Still in use,
   according to Moor’s Suffolk Words, p. 467.

WAPPEND. Steevens seems to be correct in
   deriving this word from *wap*, futuo.

WAPPÈNG. Quaking. *Batman*, 1582.

WAPPER. *(1)* Anything large. *1 ar. dial.*

(2) To move tremendously. *Somerset.*

(3) A great falsehood. *Var. dial.*

WAPPÈRED. Restless; fatigued. *Glouc.*

WAPPER-EYED. Having eyes that move in a
   quick and tremulous manner, either from a
   natural infirmity, or from want of sleep.

WAPPER-JAW. A wry mouth. *East.*

WAPPÈT. A yelping cur. *East.*

WAPPING. Large. *Var. dial.*

WAPS. *(1)* A wisp. *Var. dial.*

(2) A large truss of straw. *North.*

WAPSE. To wash. *Sussex.*

WAPPÈNES. Weapons.

WAR. *(1)* War; wise; aware.

(2) Work. *North.* *(3)* Was; be.

(4) Worse. Still in use.

(5) The knob of a tree.

(6) Stand aside; give way; beware.

(7) To spend; to lay out. *North.*

WARANDE. Warrant.
   Mi Fadir he is ye understande,
   Him I drawe to my warrande.

WARBEETLES. The large maggots which are
bred in the backs of cattle. *Norfolk.*

WARDELL. A term applied to a hawk when
she makes her wings meet over her back.

WARBLIES. See Warbeetles.

WARBOT. "A worme, escarbot," Palsg.

WARCH. Ache; pain. *Lanc.*

WARCK-BRATTLE. Fond of work. *Lanc.*

WARD. *(1)* To take care of.

(2) Warded, outworks of a castle.
   And alle the towres of cysterschalce,
   And the wordes enameline and overglyt cloyn.

(3) "Warde of a Locke, garde," Palsg.

(4) Proper for keeping, as fruit, &c.


(7) A guard, in fencing.

(8) A prison; a gaol.


(10) A sort of coarse cloth.

WARDAN. Existing.

WAR-DAY. A work-day. *North.*

WARDECORPS. Body-guard. *(A.-N.)*

WARDED. Joined together. *East.*

WARDEIN. Aarden; a guard; a watchman;
   a keeper of a gate.

WARDEMOTES. Meetings of the ward.

WARDEN. A large baking pear.

WARDER. *(1)* A staff; a trenchon. "Warder,
   a staffe, baston," Palsgrave.

(2) One who keeps ward.

WARDERE. The dung of the badger.

WARDERE. A warden, or staff.
   But so it befelle apone a tymne that Alexander
   smate Jobas on the heved with a *warderere* for an
   treapse, wharefore Jobas was gently and

WARDGIC. A bank, or ditch.

WARDROPE. *(1)* A house of office.

(2) Au icicle; a nose-drop.

(3) A dressing-room. *Yorksh.*

WARE. *(1)* Aware; sensible.
   Then come sry Barnard
   Aftur a dere fuller harde,
   And of me he was wære.
   *MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 82.*

(2) Whether. *Devon.*

(3) A weor, or dam.

(4) Corn; barley; oats. *Cumb.*

(5) To lay out labour, money, &c. This term is
   an archaism. *North.*

(6) Goods; dairy produce. *West.*

(7) Affairs; business.

(8) Wary; cunning.

   How faryth my knyghte se Egyllumowre,
   That doghty ys ever and wære.
   *MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 63.*

(9) Sea-weed. *Dunelm.*

WARE-HOUSE. A work-house for masons, &c.

WARELESS. Unperceived; incautious.

WARENCE. The herb madder.

WARENTMENTIS. Garments. *(Lat.)*

WARENTY. Take a warrant or bail?
   3ys, syr, and thou wylt warenty,
   And gve thy sone to day repynte.
   *MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 140.*

WARESCHE. To cure; to heal.
   Sythene aftirwarde commes the soverayne leche,
   and takes thare medynes, and *warersche* mate of
   these seveynes, and stables hym in the seveyn
   vertus.
   *MS. Lincoln A 1. 17, f. 200.*

WARESM. A gift. *Hulloet.*

WARE-WASSEL. A stem of sea-weed.

WARIANGLE. A small woodpecker.

WARE. To revile; to curse.

WARAMENT. Care; caution. *Spenser.*

WARISHED. Well stored, or furnished.

WARISON. *(1)* A gift. Properly, a gift or re-
   ward on completing any business, or on leaving
   any situation.
   He made a cyre thoro wyt at the tow(n),
   Wheder he be goman or knave,
   That cowte bryng hym Robyn Hole,
   His warisone he shulde have.
   *MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 131.*
WAR

Boys, therefore, by my crorne,
Thou must have thee seyson;
The heigh horse besides Boughton
Take thou for this travel.  
_Chester Plays, 6th pag. MS. Bodl. 175._  
(2) The stomach.  _Cumb._

WARIST.  Cured.  _Ritson._

WARK.  (1) An ache, or pain.  _North._  
(2) A hard stoney substance covering the veins of coal in some mines.

WARK-BRATTLE.  Loving to work.  _Lanc._

WARRARE.  One who stammers.

WARLAU.  A wizard, or sorcerer.  (A.-S.)

Briux the warlaue and his wif  
Adam es stad in strang stre if.  
_MS. Cott. Vespa. A. iii. f. 5._

The foule warlaves of helle,  
Undir the wallys skrykked schille.  
_MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 148._

WALOK.  (1) Mustard.  (2) A fetterlock.

WALOKER.  More waryly.  _Gawayne._

WARY.  (1) Warlike.  (2) Warily.

WARM.  (1) To heat.  _Var. dial._

(2) Rich; in good circumstances.

WARMOT.  Wormwood.

WARMSHIP.  Warmth.  _Heref._

WARM-STORE.  Anything laid very carefully by till it may be wanted.  _North._

WARN.  To warrant.  _North._

WARNY.  To warrant.  _South._

WARNE.  To deny; to forbid.

The kynges hed when hyt ys brot,  
A kysey wyke y warne the noghte.  
_MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 87._

(2) To caution; to apprise.  (A.-S.)

WARNED.  Fortified.

WARNER.  (1) A boy's game.  A boy with his hands closed before him, called a winner, tries to touch another, in running, and so on, till all are touched.

(2) A sort of mongrel cur.

(3) A warren.  "The warner is hardy and felle," _MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49._

WARNSTORE.  To furnish; to store.

WARNED.  Furnished.  (A.-N.)

WARNING-PIECE.  Anything that warns.

WARNING-STORE.  "The bakers in our county take a certaine pebble, which they put in the vauluture of their oven, which they call the warling-stone, for when that is white, the oven is hitt," Aubrey's MS. History of Wilts. Ash. Mus. Oxon.

WARNISED.  Fortified.  _Hearne._

WARNT.  Was not.  _Var. dial._

WARY.  I dare say.  _Devon._

WAR-OUTE.  A term used in driving.

WAR.  (1) Four of fish.  _East._

(2) The deposit left by the river Trent on lands after a flood.

(3) To cast a foal.  _South._

(4) To open; to lay eggs.  _North._

(5) In some parts, land between the sea-banks and sea is called the warp.

(6) To wrap up.  _Somerset._

(7) Uttered.  _Reliqu. Antiq. ii. 9._

(8) To haul out a ship.

(9) To weave.  Hence, to contrive.
(10) The stream of salt water that runs from the brine pits in Worcestershire.
(11) An abortive lamb.  _Suffolk._
(12) To make a waving motion.

WARPE.  Cast.  "And warpe of lys wedef,"  
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

WARPS.  Distinct pieces of ploughed land separated by the furrows.  _East Sussex and Kent._

WARR.  Worse.  _North._  "Qua herd ever a warr aautur," _MS. Cott. Vesp. A. iii._

WARRANT.  The bottom of a coal-pit.

WARRANTIZE.  A warrant, or pledge.

WARRAY.  To make war on.

WARRAYNE.  A warren.

His woddys and his warrayne,  
His wyde and his tame.  
_MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137._

WARR'D.  Spent.  _North._

WARRE.  (1) Wary; cunning.

Scho es warre and wisse,  
Hir rod as the rose on tyse.  
_MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 139._

(2) Aware; conscious of.

The emperowe of this  
Was warre, as I wyse.  
_MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 232._

(3) Were.  Still in use.

WARREN.  A plot; a deep design.

WARREN-HEAD.  A dam across a river in the more northern parts of Northumberland.

WARREYDE.  Made war.

When I warreyde in Spayne,  
He mad my landia barrayne.  
_MS. Lincoln A. L. 17, f. 132._

WARRIABLE.  Able for war.

WARRICK.  To twitch a cord tight by crossing it with another.  _Northumb._

WARRIDGE.  The wither of a horse.

WARRE.  To abuse; to curse.

The fiftse es warlave of other men,  
Offe the grace of the Holy Goste to ken.  
_MS. Harl. 2260, f. 29._

WARRINER.  The keeper of a warren.

When the buckes take the does,  
Then the warriner knowes,  
Then the warriner knowes,  
There are rabbits in breeding ;  
And when the bage showes,  
Then the milke-maid knowes,  
The cow hath good feeding.  
_Colden Prophecies, his Sigura und Tokene, 1614._

WARRoken.  To girt.  (A.-S.)

WARS.  To grow worse.  _North._

WARSLE.  To strive; to wrestle.  _North._

WARSLEY.  Not much.  _Essex._

WARSTEAD.  A ford over a river.

WART.  (1) To overturn.  _Cheesh._

(2) To plough land overthwart.  _East._

(3) To work.  _North._

WARTE.  Wear it; spend it.

WARTH.  A ford.  _North._  In Herefordshire, a flat meadow close to a stream.

WAR-WHING.  Take care; beware.  _Wes._

WARY-BREED.  The worms in cattle.

WAS.  To wash.  _Robin Hood, t. 89._

WASE.  (1) A bundle of straw, &c., to relieve a burthen carried on the head.
WAS

(2) Angry; ill-tempered. *West.*
(3) To breathe with difficulty. *East.*
WASELEN. To become dirty. (A.-S.)
WASH. (1) A narrow track through a wood; a lane through which water runs. *East.*
(2) Washy. Still in use.
(3) Ten strikes of oysters. *Blount.*
WASHMOUTH. A blab. *Devon.*
WASHBOUGHS. The small straggling boughs of a tree. *Suffolk.*
WASHBREW. This term is still in use in Devon. It is thus described by Markham:
And lastly, from this small oat meal, by oft steeping it in water, and cleansing it, and then boiling it to a thick and stiff jelly, is made that excellent dish of meat which is so esteemed of in the west parts of this kingdom, which they call *washbrew,* and in Cheshire and Lancashire they call it *flammy,* or *flumery.*
WASH-DISH. The water-wagtail. *West.*
WASIE. Washed. (A.-S.)
WASIER. (1) A sort of kersey cloth.
(2) "An iron hoop which serves to keep the iron pin at the end of the axle-tree from wearing the nave," Florio, p. 94.
WASHES. The seashore. *Norf.*
WASH-IOLE. A sink. *Var. dial.*
WASHING. To give the head for washing, i.e. to submit to insult.
WASHING-BALLS. A kind of cosmetic used in washing the face. *Markham.*
WASHMAN. A beggar who solicited charity with sham sore or fractures.
WASH-POOL. A bathing pond.
WASH-WATER. A ford.
WASK. A large wooden beetle. Also, to use a beetle. *Suffolk.*
WASPISH. Tetchy; irritable. *East.*
WASSAIL. From the A.-S. was hal, be in health. It was anciently the pledge word in drinking, equivalent to the modern *your health.* See Drinkhale. The term in later times was applied to any festivity or intemperance; and the wassail-bowl still appears at Christmas in some parts of the country. The liquor termed *wassail* in the provinces is made of apples, sugar, and ale.
Who so drinkes fœrst fœst fœst, Wesseyle the mare dele.
*MS. Cantab. Fœr. v. 48, f. 49.*
WASSET-MAN. A scarecrow. *Wills.*
WAST. (1) The belly. (A.-S.)
(2) Nothingness. *In wast,* in vain.
WASTE. (1) To abate. *Essex.*
(2) The body of a ship.
(3) A consumption. *North.*
(4) To bang, or cudgel. *East.*
WASTABLE. Wasteful. *Somerset.*
WASTE-GOOD. A spendthrift.
WASTEL. A cake; fine bread. (A.-N.) The wastel bread was well-baked white bread, next in quality to the sinnel.
WASTER. (1) A cudgel. "Wasters or cudgels used in fence-schools," Florio, p. 95.
(2) A damaged manufactured article.
(3) A thief in a candle. *Var. dial.*
WATER. A river. *North.*
WATER-BEWITCHED. Any very weak drink.
WATER-BLOBS. Small watery globules.
WATER-BOX. The female pudendum. This term occurs in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 183.
WATER-BRASH. Water on the stomach.
WATER-CASTER. A person who judged of diseases by the inspection of urine.
WATER-CHAINS. Small chains attached to the bits of horses. *North.*
WATER-CRAW. A water-ouzel.
WATER-CROFT. A glass jug for water.
WATER-DAMAGED. See Water-bewitched.
WATER-DOGS. See Mare's-Tails. Watergulls may perhaps have the same meaning, but I am told a second rainbow above the first is called in the Isle of Wight a *watergeal.* Carr has *weather-gall,* a secondary or broken rainbow.
WATER-FURROW. A gutter, or open drain.
WATER-GATE. A floodgate. Also, a passage for water. Metaphorically, the water-box, q.v.
*Fro heven out of the *watergait,*
The rekye storme felle doun algait.*
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 91.*
WATERHEN. The moorhen.
WATERINGS. The spot called St. Thomas a Waterings was situated at the second mile-
WASTEYN. A desert. (A.-S.)
A gode man and ryyt certyyn
Dwelled beysde that wastegyn.
*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12*
An ermyte wonen for over a doune,
Yn a wastegyn fer fro the toune.
*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 41*
WASTING. A consumption. *North.*
WASTLE. (1) To wander. *Heref.*
(2) A twig; a withy. *Northumb.*
WASTOUR. A destroyer. (A.-N.)
WASTREL. A profligate. *West.*
WASTRELS. Imperfect bricks, china, &c.
WAT. (1) Walter. It was the old name for a hare. Used metaphorically for a wily cautious person.
(2) Thou war, thou knowest.
(3) Indeed; certainly. *North.*
(4) A wight; a man. *Towenel Myst.*
(5) Hot. *Var. dial.*
WATCHED. Wet shod. *Var. dial.*
WATCHET. A pale blue colour.
WATCHING. A debauch.
WATCHING-CANDLE. The candle used when a person sits the night with a corpse.
WAT-HEBS. Same as Stealyclothes, q.v.
WATE. To know. (A.-S.)
Firste rs, as clerkes waste,
That who se es in wedwe state
Schuld hold hym privyly in hynne,
And use solence withoute dyne.
*MS. Harl. 2900, f. 118.*
His Son is wisdom that alle things waste,
For al the world he halt in state.
*Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 2.*
WATER. A river. *North.*
WATER-BEWITCHED. Any very weak drink.
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WATERHEN. The moorhen.
WATERINGS. The spot called St. Thomas a Waterings was situated at the second mile-

*WAS*
stone on the road from London to Canterbury. It was a place of execution in Elizabeth's time, and is frequently alluded to.

WATER-LAG. See Water-lerder.

WATER-LEADER. A water-carrier.

WATER-LOCK. A water-place fenced with walls, rails, or bars, &c. Blount, p. 702.

WATER-LYNGEK. The herb fabria minor.

WATER-PLOUGH. A machine formerly used for taking mud, &c. out of rivers.


WATER-POUKE. A water-blistener.


WATER-RANNY. The short-tailed field mouse.

WATERS. Watering-places. Linc.

WATER-SIAKEN. Saturated with water.

WATER-SHUXT. A floodgate.

WATER-SLAIN. See Water-shaken.

WATER-SPARROW. The reed bunting.

WATER-SPRINGE. A copious flow of salvia.

WATER-SPRIZZE. A disease in ducklings.

WATER-STEAD. The bed of a river.

WATER-SWALLOW. The water-wagtail.

WATER-SWOLLED. Completely saturated.

WATER-TABLE. A small embankment made across a road, especially on a hill, to carry off the water. Sussex.

WATER-TAKING. A pond from which water is taken for household purposes.


WATER-TEEEMS. Risings of the stomach when nothing but water is discharged by vomiting. North.

WATERWALL. A waterfall. Also, a wall to keep water within due bounds.

WATER-WHEEL. A blister.

WATER-WEILPS. Plain dumplings. East.

WATER-WOOD. A watered fleece of wool.

WATER-WOOSEL. The water-ouzel.

WATER-WORK. An engine for forcing water.

WATER-WORKERS. Makers of meadow-drains and wet ditches. Norf.

WATER-WORT. The herb maiden-hair.

WATH. A ford. North.

WATHE. (1) A straying. (A.-S.)

(2) Injury: danger; evil.

Now take hede wha I the myyne,
Yf a wyf have done a syne,
Sche penceanne thou gyve hyre thenne,
That hyre husebunde may not kenne.
Leeste for the penceanne sake,
Wo and weathhe bywente hem wake.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 147.

I rede thou mende it with skille,
For weathhe walks wyde.


(3) Game; prey. (A.-S.)

WATHELY. Severely.

With fytty spera he fledhe,
And weathely he wondhe.

MS. Lincoln A. L. 17. f. 131.

WATKIN'S-ALE. A copy of this curious old tune is in Queen Elizabeth's Virginal Book. The original ballad is thus entitled,—

A ditty delightfull of Mother Watkin's Ale,
A warning wel wayed, though counted a tale.

WATLYNGE-STRETE. The milky way.

WATSTONE. A whetstone.

WATTLE. (1) To bcast. Derb.

(2) A hurdle. 1 ar. dial.

(3) To tile a roof. Norh.

WATTLE-AND-DAB. A mode of building with close hurdle-work plastered over with a mixture of clay and chopped straw. Warw.

WATTLE-HEADS. Long lanky jaws.


(2) A kind of hairs or small bristles near the mouth and nostrils of certain fish.

WAUDON. Supple. Northumb.

WAUF. Tasteless. Yorksh.


WAUGHIST. Rather faint. Norh.


WAULKING. Weak. Linc.

WAULCH. Insipid; tasteless. Norh.

WAUPE. The turnspit dog.

WAUE. Sea-wrack. Kent.

WAUSER. To cover over. Herref.

WAVE. (1) To hesitate. (A.-S.)

(2) To wander, or stray.

WAVE. (3) Wave. Chaucer.


(2) The situation of a quoit when pitched so that its rim lies on the hob. Suffolk.

WAVERS. Young timberlings left standing in a fallen wood. Norh.

WAW. (1) A wall. North.

(2) To bark. Also, to caterwaul.

WAWARDE. The vanguard.

The kynge of Lebe before the seaworde he ledes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.

WAWE. (1) Woe.

Betwene the wawe of wouf and wroth,
Into his dougtrils chambre he goth.


(2) A wave. (A.-S.)

(3) To move, wag, or shake.

WAWEYS. Waves. (A.-S.)

Nothing sawe they them aboude
But salte water and sonestey stowe.

MS. Canteb. Ff. ii. 30, f. 10.

WAWKS. Corners of the mustachios.

WAWL. To squeak; to cry out.

WAWT. To overturn. Lanc.

WAXE. (1) Wood. Leic.

(2) To thrive; to increase. (A.-S.) To waw out of fleshy, to become thin.

(3) A lad of wax; a smart clever boy. “A man of wax,” Romeo and Juliet.

WAX-END. Shoemaker's waxed thread.


WAY. (1) The time in which a certain space can be passed over. Two mile wy, the time in which two miles could be passed over, &c.

(2) A way. Still in use.
WEA 920

WAY-BIT. A little bit. North.
WAY-BREDE. The plantain tree. (A.S.)
WAYE. To weigh; to press with weight.
WAY-GATE. A gate across a road. Line.
WAY-GOOSE. An entertainment given by an
apprentice to his fellow-workmen. West.
WAY-GRASS. Knot-grass.
WAYKYER. Weaker.
There was jollity, there was merryness for the sove-
reyneýt,
There was rouncyng and rumbleynge, pote to here;
Fayne was the waykyer away for to flee,
That day many a stout man was ded there.
MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv.
WAYLANDE. Valiant.
WAYNE. To strike; to raise.
WAYS. Go your ways, get along with you.
Come your ways, come along with me.
WAY-WARDENS. Keepers of private roads.
WAY-WORT. The herb pimprenell.
WAY-ZALTIN. A game, or exercise, in which
two persons stand back to back, with their
arms interlaced, and lift each other up alter-
nately. Jennings, p. 82.
(2) Well. In use in the North.
WEAD. Very angry. North.
WEAK. To soak in water.
WEAKLING. A weak person.
WEAKY. Moist; watery. North.
WEAL. (1) The same as Wale, q. v.
(2) A wicker basket used for catching eels.
(3) To be in woe or want.
WEALD. Forest; woody country.
WEALTHY. Well fed. North.
WEAMISH. Squeamish. Devon.
WEANELL. A young beast just weaned.
WEAR. (1) The fashion. Shak.
(2) To cool the pot. North.
WEARD. To bathe. Beds.
WEARIFUL. Tiresome. Var. dial.
WEARING. (1) A consumption. North.
(2) Tiresome; tedious. Var. dial.
WEARISH. Small; weak; shrunk. Also, un-
savoury. “Weryshye as meate is that is not
well tastye, mai savoury,” Falsgrave. Forbes
has weathy, feele, sickly, puny.
WEARY. Troublesome; vexatious.
WEASAND. The throat. (A.S.)
WEAT. To search the head to find if there be
lice in it. North.
WEATIL. Plant. I. of Wight.
WEATHER. (1) To dry clothes in the open air.
(2) To give hawks an airing.
WEATHER-BREEDER. A fine day.
WEATHER-CASTER. A person who computed
the weather for the almanacs, &c.
WEATHERED. Experienced.
WEATHER-GAGE. To get the weather-gage
of a person, to get the better of him. South.
WEATHER-GALL. See Water-dogs.
WEATHER-GLEAM. To see anything at a
distance, the sky being bright near the horizon.
North.
WEATHER-HEAD. The secondary rainbow.
WEATHER-LAID. Weather-bound. East.

WEA 920

WEATHER-WIND. The bindweed.
WEATIN. Urine. Cumb.
WEAZEL. A foolish fellow. East.
WEB. (1) A weaver. (A.S.)
She was the formaste web in kynde
That men of that crafte dud fynde.
Of carpenteres, of anymnes, of webbes, of bakeres,
of brewers, and of alle maner men that gowth to
buyre by the yere, or by the wyke, or by the dayes.
MS. Burney 356, p. 92.
(2) The blade of a sword.
(3) A sheet or thin plate of lead.
(4) The omentum. East.
WEBSTER. A weaver. North.
WECHE. A witch.
Sexty gcraunteys before engenderynde with femes,
With weches and warlaws to wacchen his tenty.
Morte Artyoure, MS. Lincoln, f. 59.
(2) A heap of clothes, which each party of boys
put down in a game called Scotch and English.
(3) A pledge. (A.S.)
Hath any mon upon a weode
Borowet at the oght in nede.
Hyddur he wolde takhe yis puse,
My lyfe dar y lay wio weode.
MS. Cantab. F. ii. 38, f. 90.
WEDDE. (1) Wedded. (A.S.)
(2) To lay a wager; to pledge.
WEDDE-FEE. A wager. Robson.
WEDDE-FERE. Husband; wife. (A.S.)
WEDDER. A wether sheep. North.
WEDDINGER. A guest at a wedding.
WEDDING-KNIVES. Knives which were for-
merly part of the accoutrements of a bride.
WEDE. (1) Clothing; apparel. (A.S.)
Hast thou geve hem at here nede
Mete and dryncye, cloth or wede.
(2) Madness.
And had therof so moche drede,
That he wende have go to weode.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 24.
(3) To become mad.
To Gye he starte, as he wold weode,
And smote hym downe and lys stede.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 28, f. 191.
WEDERING. Temperature.
WEDGE. A gage; a pledge.
WEDHOD. State of marriage.
Save in here weodeh,
That ys feyre to-tore God.
WEDIHOK. A weeding-hook.
WEDLAKE. Wedlock; marriage.
WEDLOCK. A wife.
WEDMAN. A husband.
WEDowe.
Sene alle the erthe withouten eure lorchipe may
be calldweo.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 9.
WEDS-AND-FORFEITS. The game of forfeits
is so called in Warwickshire.
WEDSETT. Put in pledge or pawn.
WEDUR. (1) A cloud. (2) Weather.
WEDWEDE. Widowhood. (A.S.)
WEIH

Bot whether of thaym that lyves of the lyfe,
Be it the man, be it the wyf.
Schiold his hys chastely leide,
Whyles he es in the state of wedewe.

MS. Hart. 2260, f. 117.

WEDYRCOKKE. A weathercock.

WEE. (1) Woe; sorrow.
(2) Very small; little. Var. dial.

WEEN. (1) A quean; a jade. North.
(2) A child, or wee one. Yorksh.

WEED. (1) Tobacco.
(2) A heavy weight. Devon.

WEBBY. Sickly; ill-grown. Var. dial.
WEET. “Wheet or summwhat semyng to
badnesse,” Prompt. Parv.

WEEK. (1) The wick of a candle.
(2) To squeak; to whine. East.
(3) The inside of a week, i. e. from Monday till
Saturday. North.
(4) The side of the mouth. Lanc.

WEEKY-DAY. A week-day. Devon.

WEEL. (1) Well. N. rth.
(2) A whirlpool. Lanc.

WEEN. (1) To whimper; to cry. Devon.
(2) The same as Wene, q. v.
(3) We have. Lanc.

WEEPERS. Mourners.

WEEPING-CROSS. To come home by Weep-
ing Cross, to repent of any undertaking.

WEEPING-RIPE. Ready for weeping.

WEEPING-TEARS. Tears. East.

WEEP-IRISH. To scream; to yell.

WEepy. Moist; springy. West.

WEE. (1) The same as Were, q. v.
(2) To stop; to oppose; to keep off; to guard;
to protect; to defend. North.
(3) Pale and ghastly. East.
WEES. We shall. Camb.

WESEL. The weasand, or windpipe.

WEET. (1) The same as Wete, q. v.
(2) Nimble; swift. North.
(3) Wet. Still in use.
(4) To rain rather slightly. North.

WEETPOT. A sausage. Somerset.

WEE-WOW. Wrong. Devon. Also, to twist
about in an irregular manner.

WEEZWAL. A bridle. Somerset.

WEFF. (1) Taste; flavour.
(2) To snarl. North.

WEFFABYLL. Able to be woven.

WEFFING. Weaving.

Wenne she taketh hyre werke on honde,
Off weffing other enbrodiery.

Gower, MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 4.

(2) A waft, or stray.
(3) Waved; put aside. Spenser.
(4) A loss.
(5) The ground of a wig.

WEG. A pledge. (A.S.)

WEGGE. A wedge. Fr. Parv.

WEGHT. An article like a sieve, but without
holes in the bottom, which is usually made of
sheepskin.

WEIGHTNES. Boldness.

WEHEE. To neigh, as a horse.

WEIHWORTH. The herb pimpernel.

WEIGH. A lever; a wedge.

WEIGH-BALK. The beam of scales.

WEIGH-BOARD. Clay intersecting a vein.

WEIGH-JOLT. A see-saw. Wilts.

WEIGHKEY. Soft; clammy. Yorksh.

WEIGHIT. A great number. North.
(2) A machine for winnowing corn.

WEIKE. Weak; slow.

WEILEWAY. Alas! See Walaway.

He may seye welleway his burth,
For wo to him is leide.

Curzer Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 94.

WEINE. (1) A vein. Vocal. MS.
(2) That they syned na fawte of fude to their horses,
Nowthire wene, no wace, no welthe in this erthe.
Marta Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.

WEIR. (1) A pool. (2) A dam.

WEIRD-SISTERS. The Fates.

WEIVE. To forsaake; to decline; to refuse; to
depart. (A.-S.)


For firste the weex bitokeneth his manouchede,
The weke his soule, the fire his Godheade.

(2) To grow weak. (A.-S.)

WEEKET. A wicket. Also as Bel-chos, q. v.

“A weket of the wombe,” MS. Addit. 12195.

WEKYD. Wicked; mischievous.

WEL. Well; in good condition.

WELAWILLE. Wild; dangerous. Gaw.

WELA-WYNNE. Well joyous. Gaw.

WELBODE. The insect millepopes.

WELCH. A failure Yorksh.

WELCH-AMBASSADOR. A cuckold.

WELCH-HOOK. A kind of bill or axe having
two edges. “A Welsh hook, raucon, un
visarma,” Howell.

WELCHMAN’S-HOSE. To turn anything to a
Welchman’s hose, i. e. to turn it any way to serve
one’s purpose.

WELCHNUT. A walnut. This is given in MS.
Lansd. 1033, f. 2, as a Wiltshire word.

WELCH-PARSLEY. Hemp.

WELCOME - HOME - HUSBAND. Cypress
spurge. Also called Welcome to our house.

WELDE. (1) To wield; to govern. (A.-S.)

Aile that ben of warde and elde,
That cunen hemselves kepe and welle,
They schulen alle to chyrche come,
And ben i-schryve alle and some.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 129.

And selde, Abraham, this is the land
That thoun and thine shal in wedland.

Curzer Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 15.

(2) A wood; a forest; a plain.

(3) To carry; to bear.

(4) To possess. Also, possession.

WELDER. An owner; a ruler.

WELDY. Active. (A.-S.)

WELSE. (1) Well. (A.-S.)

(2) Wealth; prosperity; good fortune.

Wherefore lett us say in wold and in woe,
Good Lorde evermore thy wille be doo !

MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv. f. 29.

WELEFULNES. Happiness.
WEL. (1) Surface springs, used as a source of water for domestic or other special purposes, are generally termed wells. York.
(2) A chimney or vent-hole in a rick or mow. Norfolk.
(3) To bubble up. Pakegrave.
(4) To weild. North.
(5) Well to live, well to do, rich.
WELLY. (1) Almost; very. North.
(2) Well-a-day, i.e. alas! North.
(3) To commiserate. North.
WELLYD. Coagulated, as milk.
WELME. A bubble. (A.-S.)
WELNE. Well-nigh; almost.
WELOGH. The willow.
WELOWE. To wither; to dry; to rot.
I am smitten downe and begynne to weelwe, As heye that lyeth asyn the sonne.
WELSH. Insipid. North.
WELSONE. Wildeome.
They namyd the chynde Syr Degrabelle, That weleme was of wone.
WELT. (1) To upset. North.
(2) To totter. Yorksh.
(3) To turn down the upper leather of a shoe to which the sole is fastened.
(4) To ornament with fringe. Also, a hem or border of fur, &c.
(5) To soak. East.
(6) To beat severely. Norf.
WELTE. (1) Rolled; overturned.
Whome the kynge hede of hym syghte,
In his chayre he wele up-ryghte:
And whome they had lyfte hym up agayne,
Thanne of Cristofer ganne he frayne.
WELTH. To tumble, or roll about.
WELTHE. A welt. (A.-S.)
WELTHFUL. Fruitful.
WELWILLY. Favorable; propitious.
WELWYNNE. A wallowing. Pr. Parv.
WEM. (1) A spot; a blemish. East.
(2) The womb, or belly. North.
WEMBLE. To turn a cup upside down in token of having had enough tea. North.
WEMENT. To moan; to lament.
WEMLES. Without spot or stain. (A.-S.)
The state of maydenen his sal spylle,
Maydenen that es wemles.
WEMMED. Corrupted. (A.-S.)
WENCH. A young woman. Wench of the game, a strumpet.
WENCHEN. Wenchens. Glove.
WENDE. (1) To change. Also, to turn, as a ship does with the tide.
(2) To go. (A.-S.)
Hast thow hyet hyt to the ende,
That thow mytest hamward wende?
WEN. (1) To think; to conjecture. (A.-S.)
WENE. No, for God, seid oure kyng,
I sene thou knouist me no thyng.
WEL. (A.-S.)
WELLED. Died up; decayed. (A.-S.)
For welled in that grene grene,
That ever sitheith bath ben sceme.
The which was whilom grene gras
Is welled wed, as tymne now.
WELKE. (1) To wither; to be musty.
The see now ebbeth, now it floweth;
The londe now welkeith, now it groweth.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 36.
(2) To mark with protuberances.
(3) To wane; to decrease. Spenser.
Jhesus was there, he weke the strete,
And with this blynde gon he mete.
Curser Mundii, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 84.
(5) The same as Welle, q. v.
WELKIN. The sky. (A.-S.)
WELKING. Big and awkward; thus, a great welking fellow; generally used in the same sense as halting; though at times it seems as if it were taken to signify wallowing; for they say, "He's weeling about with his fat sides."
WELKNE. The sky.
A mannis synne is for to hate,
Whiche maketh the welkne for to debate.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 36.
WEL. (A.-S.)
WEL-MAND. Boiling; bubbling. Used metaphorically for furiously, madly.
Of molten lead and brass within.
And of other wellande metal. MS. Ashmole 41, f. 127.
Who so handlyth pyche wellying hot,
He shal have frothe therof sumdeyl.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 44.
WEL-AN-ERE. Alas! North.
WELL-APAID. Satisfied. West.
WELL-AT-EASE. Hearty; healthy.
WELL-DOING. A benefit. Devon.
WELL. (1) To boil.
Goth to the deuel there shul ye go,
For to welde ever in wo;
Ever in his wo to welde,
With him and his that are in helle.
(2) To rage; to be hot.
(3) Very. (4) A wheel.
(5) To flow, as from a spring.
Mary, wele of mercy!
Wellying ever pite.
(6) Grassy plain; sward. Gawwayne.
WELL-HEAD. A fountain; a spring.
WELL-NIGH. Almost. Far. dial.
WELLS. The under parts of a waggan.
WELL-SEEN. Expert; skilful.
WELL-SOSSE. Well-a-day! Devon.
WELL-STREAM. A spring; a fountain.
WELLY. (1) Almost; very. North.
(2) Well-a-day, i.e. alas! North.
(3) To commiserate. North.
WELLYD. Coagulated, as milk.
WELME. A bubble. (A.-S.)
WELNE. Well-nigh; almost.
WELOGH. The willow.
WELOWE. To wither; to dry; to rot.
I am smitten downe and begynne to weelwe, As heye that lyeth asyn the sonne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 69.
WELSH. Insipid. North.
WELSONE. Wildeome.
They namyd the chynde Syr Degrabelle, That welleme was of wone.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 69.
WELT. (1) To upset. North.
(2) To totter. Yorksh.
(3) To turn down the upper leather of a shoe to which the sole is fastened.
(4) To ornament with fringe. Also, a hem or border of fur, &c.
(5) To soak. East.
(6) To beat severely. Norf.
WELTE. (1) Rolled; overturned.
Whome the kynge hede of hym syghte,
In his chayre he wele up-ryghte:
And whome they had lyfte hym up agayne,
Thanne of Cristofer ganne he frayne.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 127.
(2) Wielded; governed. (A.-S.)
WELTER. To tumble, or roll about.
WELTHE. A welt. (A.-S.)
WELTHFUL. Fruitful.
WELWILLY. Favorable; propitious.
WELWYNNE. A wallowing. Pr. Parv.
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Maydenen that es wemles.
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WENCH. A young woman. Wench of the game, a strumpet.
WENCHEN. Wenchens. Glove.
WENDE. (1) To change. Also, to turn, as a ship does with the tide.
(2) To go. (A.-S.)
Hast thow hyet hyt to the ende,
That thow mytest hamward wende?
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 140.
For so sayeth Crist, withoute fayle,
That hye upon the worldis ende,
Peas and acorde away schalle wende.
But wheme that I schale hennes wende,
Grawnte me the blysse wythowten ende.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 139.
(3) To think; to conjecture. (A.-S.)
WENE. No, for God, seid oure kyng,
I sene thou knouist me no thyng.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.
(2) Guess; supposition; doubt. (A.S.)

WENER. Fairer. Gawayne.
WENGABLES. Vegetables. East.
WENGAND. Vengeance. Hig. 
WENGED. Avenged. Gawayne.
WENIAND. See Wanion.
WENNEL. A calf newly weaned. 
WENSDAY. Wednesday.
WENT. (1) A crossway; a passage.
(2) Went away; vanished. West.
(3) Gone. From Wende to go.
Of the e. e. the thurgh the Sacrament,
To fleashe and blode hyt ys alle went.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 67.
(4) To turn; to turn back. Also, the turning of
a stair, &c.

(6) To turn sour or acid. East.
(7) The teasel, or fuller's thistle.
(8) Thought. (A.S.)
He wente that tymne haff deyd thare,
So that saule brynte hym thare.
R. de Bruyne, MS. Bosce, p. 2.

(9) Donë; fulfilled.
And badde here wył shulde be went
To Agladous coamandemunt.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 54.

WENTLE. To turn, or roll over.
WOHEN. Weeds. (A.S.)
WOOREN. Were. (A.S.)
WEBORRED. Defended. (A.S.)
WEB. Wept. (A.S.)
WEBELY. Causing tears. (A.S.)
WEPEN. (1) A weapon. (A.S.)
(2) To weep. Chaucer.
There the pepule schale geder withinne
To prayen and to wepen for here synne.

WEPENE. Membrum virile.
WEPMON. A man. (A.S.)
WEPPYND. Armed. (A.S.)
Then spake Poche, the mylner sune,
Ewermore weyl hym bytyde,
Take xil. of this wyght menen
Welle wepynde be ther side.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 196.

WER. Our. North.
WERC. Work. (A.S.)
WERCE. Worse. Pr. Pare.
WERCHE. (1) To work. (A.S.)
(2) Thin; watery; insipid. North.
WERCOK. A pheasant.
WERDES. Fortunes. (A.S.)
WERDEZ. Are. Gawayne.
WERDLICHÉ. Worldly. (A.S.)
WERDROBE. The oder of the badger.
WERE. (1) Doubt; uncertainty; confusion.
But wele undir the mone,
Stone in this world upon a ween.
Ha! fadre, be nouȝt in a weere.
And thowere hir merite she hath the mouths shit,
And lyppes closed of hem that were in were.
Legate, MS. Animale 30, f. 48.
And thus he wandreth in a weere,
As man bynde that may not see.
MS. Cantab. Ft. li. 30, f. 50.

(2) To wear. (A.S.)
In honeste clothes thow moste gun.
Beslawd ny bawdryke were thow non.
(3) To defend; to protect; to save.
Syf ne myȝt with noun aynswer
On outher manere hymselfen were.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 25.
That Florens had a tame bere,
And was an hyrde shepe to weren.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 27.
(4) War.
And some also telles and say
That they have loste hors and harnay,
And theyre armoure and outher gerc,
Thowre myscheff in londe of weren.
MS. Harl. 2290, f. 53.
(6) A weir for catching fish.
WERELYE. Silly.
As he bieched hym byseye,
A lyon come to hant hym werenye.
MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 30, f. 171.

WERMOD. Wormwood.
WERESENS. Ourselves. Leic.
WER-HEDLYNG. A commander in war.
WERING. (1) Growing.
(2) Bulwark; protection. (A.S.)
WERKE. (1) Work. (A.S.)
Hast thou to slowe in any degré
For to do werke of charyte.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 140.
(2) Ache. Reliq. Antiq. i. 126.
WERKE-DAY. A work-day.
For apon the werke-day
Men be so byy in uche way,
So that for here ocupacyne
They leve myche of here devocysyne.
WERLED. The world? (A.S.)
For pompe and pryse of worliede to se,
And of the povre has no pyt.
MS. Harl. 2290, f. 70.

WERYL. Worldly. (A.S.)
WERMESTORE.
And thow sal alsa mak a boure
For to hald in thi wermestore.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 11.
WERNE. To forbid; to refuse; to hinder; to deny; to warn; to guard. (A.S.)
Joseph and Marye wolde not wearne
But to the scele lad him serne.
Hurtynge bothe gastyly and bodely is forbd,
And wepyng of mete to the pour in peril of deede
MS. Egerion 927.
Thuȝ thou be nouȝt the houndis kynde
To ete cheaf, sit wol he warene
An oxe, whiche cometh to the berne,
Thereof to taken any foot.
And certis that may no woman wearne,
For love is of himselfe so derne.
WERON. Were. (A.S.)
WERFE. To throw; to cast.
WERRAY. Make war.
And senden, is not this that mon
That we say this condor day
Ajen Jhesu name werray?
Curraw Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 120,
And alle that caste us falsly to werray.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134. f 22.

WERRE. (1) War. (A-N.)
For pes ne huythyn in no londe
Thursa werye is mygh-honde.
Religious Poems, xx. cent.
(2) The worse.
It is to wondir of thilke werye,
In whiche none wol who hath the werye.
Who may to love make a werye,
That he ne hath himselfe the werye.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134. f 95.

WERRESTE. The worst.
Sey wist ye the broum,
Thaat ys me for to do?
Ich have the werreste bonde
That ys in on londe. MS. Addit. 11570, f. 29.
WERRET. To tease; to worry. Var. dial.
WERRY. To bring forth young; used, however, in the case only of rabbits, rats, and mice. Linen.

WERRYNGE. Making war?
And alle that specially falles
To that that men schuld hele calles.
Without dout af werrynges, In the trouthe of Criste heven kyngye.
MS. Harl. 2690, f 136.

WERE. Worse. (A-S.)
WERSELFES. Ourselves. North.
WERSTE. Worst. (A-S.)
Bakkeythinges ethys to say,
Whan a man spekys ille ay,
And tourndes that he may here
Of theer men on the worst manere.
MS. Harl. 2690, f. 19.

WERWOLVES. People who had the power of turning themselves into, or were turned into, wolves. See A-charmed.
WERYE. To curse.
That sol be fulle of hattred thanne,
Ilkeone sol othyre werye and banne.

WESAWNT. The weasand.
WESCH. To wash.
The kyng causyd the coxwoldes ychon
To wasch withouten les. MS. Ashmole 61, f. 61.
WES. To sooze out. (A-S.)
WESELS. A dish in cookery.
Fyrst gynde porke, temper in fore
With egges and powd. r of peper dere,
And powder of camel thout put thereto,
In chapon neche thout close hit tho,
Or elles in puncia of grays hit pyt,
And rost hit wele, and then dore hit
Withoute with bater of egges and flourre,
To serve in sale or eylls in hous.
MS. Sloane 1666, p. 103.

WESIL. Stale urine. North.
WESS. Washed. Hearne.
WEST. (1) To set in the West.
(2) Shows. (3) Knowest. Weber.
(4) A red pustule about the eye.
WESTREN. To tend to the West.

WAITH ou westeonge or drawynghe to declyn.

WESTIL. A short underhand cudgel.

WESTILAE. Westphalia.
They were wrought in Weste.
With womene of lare.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 136.

WESTWARD-HOE! To the West! It was one of the cries of the Thames’ watermen.

WESTY. Dizzy; giddy. North.

WET. To rain. To wet the sickle, to drink out earnest money at harvest time. To wet one’s whistle, to drink.

WETAND. Thinking. (A-S.)
37 thou ever, yn evyl wetand,
On faydr or modyr leydest thyn hand.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8.

WETANDLY. Knowingly.
Als ofte als I hafe done dedly synne,
And thurge malecy wetanly fallynye theryne.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 191.

WET-BORD. A shoemaker’s cutting-out board. Var. dial.

WET-BOARDS. Movable boards sliding in grooves in doors, &c.

WETE. (1) To know. (A-S.)
(2) Wheat. Nominale MS.
The meke hym lowes to serve comonly,
Als duse ane asse that byrers ofte hevy.
And byrers als wel byry as weye.
And als faste for smeile gos als for the grete.
MS. Harl. 2390, f. 17.

WETEWOULDIS. Wittol cuppolds.

WET-FINGER. To do anything with a wet finger, i.e. easily, readily.

WET-GOOSE. A poor simple fellow.

WET-HAND. A drunken fellow. North.

WETHE. Sweet; mild. (A-S.)


WETHERHOG. A male or heder hog. Also, a surname in the county. Linen.

WETHERILY. With rage and violence.

WETHEWYNDE. The plant woodbine.

WETING. Knowledge. (A-S.)

WET-JACKET. A man who gets drenched in a shower is said, naturally enough, to have a wet jacket.

WET-SHOD. Wet in the feet.

WETTING-THE-BLOCK. A custom among shoemakers on the first Monday in March, when they cease from working by candlelight, and have a supper so called.

WEUTER. To stagger. Lane.

WEVE. (1) To put off; to prevent.
(2) To lift up; to raise.

WEVED. An altar. (A-S.)

WEVER. A river. Chesh.

WEYET. A spider’s web. Somerset.

WEYERPON. A dam across a ditch to keep up the water. North.

WEXE. To grow; to increase.
He that myghte lerne and holde feste,
He schulde wexe wyse at the laste.
MS. Cantab. F. II. 36, f. 147.

WEYBREDS. Warts. East.
WHALE'S-BONE. Ivory. *As white as whale's bone*, a very common simile. Some ancient writers imagined ivory, formerly made from the teeth of the walrus, to be formed from the bones of the whale.

WHALM. To cover over. *Warw*.

WHAM. (1) Home.

Than preyde the ryche man Abraham.
That he wide sende Lazare or sum other wham.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 44.*

(2) A bog; a morass. *North*.

WHAMIRE. A quagmire. *Yorks*.

WHAMP. (1) A wisp. *Yorks*.

(2) A young child. *Warw*.

WHANE. (1) To stroke down. *Cumb*.

(2) To coax; to entice. *North*.

WHANG. (1) A blow. *North*.

(2) To throw with violence. *Linc*.

(3) A thong. See Robin Hood, i. 98. Hence the verb, to beat or flog.

(4) Anything large. *Yorks*.

WHANGBY. Very hard cheese made of old or skimmed milk. *North*.

WHANHOPE. Despair.

Whanhope es the secunde synne,
Woe es hym that dyes thare-inne.

*MS. Harl. 2260, f. 20.*

WHANNE. When.

But, Lorde, how he was in his herte amende,
Whanne that Mayre he hath with childe y-syene.


WHANTE. A long pole. *Pr. Parw*.

WHANTER. To flatter. *North*.

WHANTLE. To fondle. *Cumb*.

WHAP. (1) A blow. (2) To beat.

(3) To vanish suddenly. *North*.

WHAPPE. To wrap up. *Pr. Parw*.

WHAPPER. Anything very large.

WHAPPET. (1) The prick-cared cur.

(2) A blow on the ear. *Devon*.

WHAPPLE-WAY. A bridle-way. *South*.

WHARF-STead. A ford in a river.

WHARLE. "Wharle for a spynell, peson*;" Palsgrave, 1530. Kennett describes it "the piece of wood put upon the iron spindle to receive the thread."

WHARLING. An inability in any one to pronounce the letter R.

WHARL-KNOT. A hard knot. *Lanc*.

WHARRE. Crabs, or the crab-tree. *Czech*.

"As sorewe as wharre," is the example given by Ray.

WHARROW. The wharle of a spindle.

WHART. (1) A quart. *North*.

(2) Across. *Suffolk*.

WHARTER. A quarter. *Yorks*.

WHARTLE. To cross; to tease. *Norf*.

WHAR-TO. Wherefore.

WHART-WHARTLE. To tease. *Forby*.

WHAT. (1) Something.

(2) Partly; in part.

(3) While; till. (4) Quickly. *Weber*.

(5) An interjection. *Lo!*

WHATE. (1) Quickly. (2) Hot.

WHATEKYN. What kind of.
WHEN-CAT. A queen or female cat.
WHENE. A queen. North.
That is called the whenne of Amazonnes,
Undyr whose powere that folk wonnes.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 130.
WHENE. A weal, or blister.
WHIELK. (1) A blow; a fall. North.
(2) A number, or quantity. Yorksh.
(3) A blister; a mark; a stripe.
WHELKER. A thump, or blow. Camb.
WHELING. Very large. North.
WHELL. Until. Camb.
WHELME. (1) To cover over. Still in use.
Also, to turn over.
Tak a bryghte bacyne, and anoynete it with mylke reme,
and whelme it over a prene.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 285.
(2) To sink; to depress. (A.-S.)
(3) Half of a hollow tree laid under a gateway
for a drain. East.
WHELVER. A large straw hat.
WHHEME. To please.
WHEMMEL. To turn over. North.
WHEN. An exclamation implying impatience,
i.e. when it will be done, &c.
WHEN-AS. When.
WHENNES. Whence. (A.-S.)
WIENNY. Make haste; be nimble.
WHENNYMEGS. Trinkets. Glove.
WHENSEMVER. Whenever.
WHENT. Terrible. North.
WHENY. To make a bow.
WHIER. (1) Whether. (2) Where.
WHERE. Whereas.
WHEREAS. Where.
WHEREBOLE. See Quirboile.
Whyppe of wherebole by wente his whyte sythes.
WHERWITH. Means; money.
WERK. To breathe with difficulty.
WERNE. The same as Wharle, q. v.
WHERR. Very sour. Lanc.
WHERRET. A blow on the ear.
WHERRIL. To fret; to complain. Linc.
WHERRY. (1) To laugh. North.
(2) A liquor made from the pulp of crab-apples
after the verjuice is pressed out.
WHERRY-GO-NIMBLE. A looseness.
WHERT. Joy; gladness.
For that ar so wyde when that hafe whert,
That that no dreede kan balde in hert.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 21.
WHERVE. A joint. Somerset.
WESTIOWN. A question.
WHET. (1) To cut with a knife.
(2) To rub; to scratch. North.
(3) To gnash the teeth.
(4) A slight refreshment.
WHETHIN. Whence.
I caliif, whethen coom hit me
That I Lord myn shulde baptise the.
Cursor Mundii, MS. Coll. Tvin. Cantab. f. 80
WHETHER. (1) Which of two.
(2) At all events. North.
(3) Whether not, yes, also.
WHETERS. In doubt. Craven.
WHETING-CORNE. The bel-chos, q.v.
WHETKN. The harvest supper. North.
WHETLEBONES. The vertebrée of the back.
WHETSTONE. An ancient reward for the person who told the greatest lie. *Lying for the whetstone* is a phrase very often met with in old works. The liar was sometimes publicly exhibited with the whetstone fastened to him.
WHETTE. Sharpened. (A.S.)
WHETTE. To cut. North.
WHETTYN. Wheaten?

I clynge as dothe a whetyn cake.

**MS. Purchas*** 10, f. 60.

WHEUKS. Being sick. Linc.
WHEW. (1) To whistle. North.
(2) A sudden vanishing away.
WHEWER. The female widgeon.
WHEWFACED. Very pale. Linc.
WHEWLS. Weevils. Linc.
WHEWT. To whistle; to squeak.
WHEWTLE. A slight whistle. Cumb.
WHEWTS. Irregular tufts of grass.
WHEY-WIIG. A pleasant and sharp beverage, made by infusing mint or sage into buttermilk-whey.
WHEIBIBLE. A whim. East.
WHEICHE. (1) A chest.
(2) Whom; whem; what; what sort of. Used in Herefordsshire for when.
WHICK. (1) Quick; lively. North.
(2) A quickset plant. Chesh.
WHICKEN. (1) Quickening; become alive. Yit of the sowe theyr synne be slayne, it may thorg grace whychen agayne.
Hampole, **MS. Bowes***, p. 58.

(2) The wild ash-tree.
WHICKER. To neigh. West.
WHICKS. Couch grass. North.
WHIDD. A dispute; a quarrel. East.
WHIDDER. To shake; to tremble. North.
WHIDDES. Words. Dekker.
WHERE. A young heifer.
WHEW. To go very rapidly. North.
WHEWER. Shrewd; sharp; violent. Kent.
WHIFF. A glimpse. North.
WHIFFING-CUP. A little cup, so called perhaps from being used by persons that smoke.
WHIFFLE. (1) To flutter. Also, to hesitate.
(2) To talk idly. North.
WHIFFLER. (1) A puffer of tobacco. Hence, metaphorically, a trifling fellow.
(2) The whifflers were generally pipers and horn-blowers who headed a procession, and cleared the way for it. Anti-masques were usually ushered in by whifflers.
WHIFFLE-WAFFLE. Nonsense. North.
WHIFFLING. Uncertain. Linc.
WHIG. Buttermilk. Linc. According to Markham, this is merely another term for whey. Brockett calls it sour whey.
WHIK. Quick; alive.
Thou most into the Holy Londe, Wher God was rebek and dode.

**MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 44.**

WHIKWOD. Quick hedge.
WHILE. (1) Until. Yorksh.
(2) Time. (A.S.) A while's work, work requiring a certain time. How have you done the while, i.e. since I saw you. To while away the time, to amuse one's self in an idle manner. Holy cherche dispense and tyle That wyly biethly alle my whyle.

**MS. Harl. 1791, f. 83.**

WHILER. Some time before. (A.S.)
WHILES. (1) While.
(2) Now and then. North.
(3) Between whiles, at intervals.
WHILK. (1) Who; which.
And if I wiste whikke they were, Hit shulde come the kynge to ere.

**MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.**

(2) To complain. Kent.
(3) To yelp; to bark. South.
WHILKIN. Whether. Yorksh.
WHILLIMER. See Whangly.
WHILOM. Once; formerly. (A.S.)
WHILST. Until.
WHILSUM. Doubtful.
WHILT. An idler person. North.
WHIM. (1) Home. Somerset.
(2) The brow of a hill. Dorset.
(3) A round table that turns round upon a screw. Var. dial.
WHIMBERRIES. Bilberries. Lanc.
WHIMLING. A childish weak person. “Whindlen, small and weakly,” Barnes.
WHIMLY. (1) Homely. Somerset.
(2) Softly; silently. North.
WHIMPER. To tell tales. North.
WHIMS. A windlass. Yorksh.
WHIMSY. A whim. Devon.
WHIM-WHAMS. Trinkets; trifles.
WHIN. Furze. Før. dial.
WHINACH. To cry; to sob. West.
WHINCOW. A bush of furze.
WHINGE. To whine; to sob. North.
WHINGER. A large sword. Suffolk.
WHINK. (1) A sharp cry. North.
(2) A spark of fire. Westm.
WHINELL. To whine. Glouc.
WHINNER. To neigh. Cumb.
WHINNER-NEB. A meagre, thin-faced man, with a sharp nose. North.
(2) The least pig in a litter. South.
WHINNY. To neigh. Also, to cry.
WHINS. Furze. North.
WHINSTONE. The toad-stone. Chesh.
WHINYARD. A sword, or hanger.
His cloke grew large and slit,
And a faire whynnard by his side.

**Cober of Canterbury, 1608, sig. E. 11.**

WHIP. (1) To do anything silly.
(2) To whip the cat, to get tipsey. Also, to be very parsimonious.
(3) The top twig of a vine.
(4) To move rapidly. Somerset.
WHIPARSE. A schoolmaster.
WHIP-BELLY. Thin weak liquor. Linc.
WHIP-CAT. Drunken. Florio, p. 358.
WHIP-CROP. The plant whitebeam.
WHIP-HER-JENNY. A game at cards, borrowed from the Welsh. It was also a term of contempt.
WHIP-JACK. A vagabond who begged for alms as a distressed seaman.
WHIPPER- SNAPPER. An insignificant person. A term of contempt.
WHIPPING. Whipping the cat, the custom of itinerant tailors, carpenters, &c., going from house to house to work.
WHIPPINGLY. Hastily; gorgeously.
WHIPPING-STRINGS. The reins used in guiding horses in driving.
WHIPPIT. (1) To jump about.
(2) A short light petticoat. East.
(3) A kind of dog, in breed between a greyhound and a spaniel.
WHIPPLE-TREE. The bar on which the traces of a dragging horse are hooked, and by which he draws his load. Pummel-tree is a longer bar, on which the whipple-trees are hooked when two horses draw abreast.
WHIPS. A whip of straw. Kent.
WHIPS-FAGOTS. Faggots made of the tips of wood cut off in hurdle-making.
WHIPSTALK. The handle of a whip.
WHIPSTER. (1) A bleacher. North. (2) Grose explains it, "a sharp or subtle fellow."
From Memphis comes a whipster unto thee,
And a Black Indian from the Red Sea.
Fletcher's Poems, p. 61.
WHIPSTOCK. See Whipwalk.
WHIPSWHILE. A short time.
WHIP-THE-CAT. To whip the cat is a trick played in Hampshire. A bet is laid that one man shall tie a cat to another, and by whipping it shall make it draw him through a pond of water, or across a stream; the man who is foolish enough to accept the bet has a rope tied round his waist, and the other end is taken to the opposite side of the pond or stream to that on which he stands, and to this end is tied the cat, which is then whipped to make it draw the man through the water, and, of course, not being able to do so, it is assisted by men on the same side with the cat, and thus the poor simpleton is dragged through the water, to the infinite amusement of all the bystanders. Holloway.
WHIR. To whiz. Var. dial.
WHIRL-BONE. The kneepan. North.
WHIRL-BOUK. A churn which is worked by turning round. Staffordish.
WHIRLE. To go about idly.
WHIRLICOTE. An open car, or chariot. According to Stow, this vehicle was used as early as 1380. See Mr. Morkland's paper on coaches, in Archaeologia, xx. 453.
WHIRLIGIG. A carriage. Var. dial.
WHIRLIGOG. A turnstile. West.
WHIRLPIR. A whirlpool.
(8) An old term of endearment.
WHITE-ALE. A pale-coloured ale in great estimation in some parts of Devonshire.
WHITE-ARMOUR. Bright steel armour.
WHITE-BACK. The white poplar.
WHITE-BOTHEN. The large daisy.
WHITE-BOY. See White (8).
WHITECHAPEL-PLAY. See Bunyan-play.
WHITE-FLAW. A whitlow.
WHITEFRIARS. The White-Friars near Fleet-street in London was formerly a sanctuary for offenders. See Albizia.
WHITE-FROST. A hoar-frost. Var. dial.
WHITE-GOLDES. The large daisy.
WHITE-HEFT. Flattery; cunning.
WHITE-HERRING. A fresh herring. In the North a pickled herring is so called.
WHITE-HOUSE. A dairy-house. Wilts.
WHITE-LIGHT. A candle. Lincl.
WHITE-LIVERED. Cowardly.
WHITE-MONEY. Silver.
WHITE-MOUTH. A thrush. Wilts.
(2) A foaming mouth.
WHITE-NEB. A rook. North.
WHITE-POUGH. The fool-plough. North.
WHITE-POT. A dish made of cream, sugar, rice, currants, cinnamon, &c. It was formerly much eaten in Devonshire.
WHITE-POWDER. Gunpowder which exploded without noise. It was formerly believed there was such a composition.
WHITE-PUDDING. A sort of sausage made of the entrails and liver. West.
WHITE-RICE. The white-beam.
WHITES. White cloths.
WHISTER. A bleacher of linen.
WHITE-STONE. Worthy of being marked with a white stone, i.e. very commendable.
WHITE-WOOD. The lime-tree.
WHITTIER. To whiz. North.
WHITHIER. A strong person. Linc.
WHITHINE. Whence.

Whence that thou sawst thy swete some Jesus ascende into hevene, fra wyghtyme he come in the manche he tate of the.

WHITIL. A blanket.
WHITING. To let leap a whiting, i.e. to miss an opportunity.
WHITINGMOP. A young whiting. Also, a young woman, a tender creature.
WHITINGS. White-puddings.
WHITLING. The young of the bull-trout in its first year. North.
WHITNECK. The weasel. Cornw.
WHITSTER. A whitesmith. East.
WHITSUN-ALE. A festival held at Whitsuntide, still kept up in some parts of the country. The Whiston Lord, mentioned in the following example, is one of the characters in the festival.

Ich have beene twice our Whitson Lord,
Ich have had ladies many rare. malemate, 1611.
WHITSUN-FARTHINGS. Customary dues from parochial churches to their cathedral.

WHIT-TREE. The mountain ash. West.
WITTEN. The wayfarer tree. Kent.
WHITTER. To whine; to complain. Line.
WHITTERICK. A young partridge. North.
WHITTERY. Pale; sickly. East.
WHITTLE. (1) To cut; to notch. Var. dial.
(2) A blanket. Still in use. Kennett says, "a coarse slagg'de mantle." The whittle, which was worn about 1700, was a fringed mantle, almost invariably worn by country women out of doors.
(3) A knife. Still in use.
(4) To wash; to rub. Oxon.
(5) A knot. Also, to tie.
WHITTLED. Intoxicated.
WHITTLER. In Cumberland, when the village schoolmaster does not receive adequate pay to support himself from his scholars' quarter-piece, he is allowed what is called a whittle-gait, or the privilege of using his knife, in rotation, at the tables of those who send children to his school.
WHITTLETH. A kind of coarse cloth.

Whoth ye gendill made of the whittlethre whange,
Whon thou has wore God knawes howe longe,
Is turned nowe to velvet imbreythed strange
With guold and pearls amange. MS. Lansd. 416.
WHITTY-TREE. The mountain ash. West.
WHITWICH. A pretended conjuror, whose power depends on his learning. Ewm.
WHITWOOD. The lime-tree. Worc.
WHITTON. A pale dusky brown.
WHIVER. To hover. West.
WHIWILL. To hover. Dorset.
WHIZ. To hiss. Var. dial. It occurs in Top-sell's Beasts, 1607, p. 11.
WHIZZ. To kiss. North.
WHIZZER. A falsehood. North.
WHIZZLE. To obtain anything sily.
WHO. (1) How. Kent
(2) Whole. (3) She. North.
WHOARD. A hoard; a heap.
WHOATS. Oats. Var. dial.
WHOAVE. To cover over. Chesh.
WHOCKING. Trembling; in a fluster.
WHOD. A hood.
WHOE. The same as He, q. v.
WHOLE-FOOTED. Very heavy footed. Also, very intimate. East.
WHOLE-FOOTED. Very heavy footed. Also, very intimate. East.
WHOLESALE. Decently clean. East.
WHOLT. A mischievous fellow. North.
WHOME. Home. North.

And ye thou wyit not so do,
Whome with the then wyll y goo.

MS. Cantab. Ft. II. 30, f. 210
WHOMBRE. To turn over. Var. dial.
WHONE. One.
WHOO. An exclamation of surprise.
WHOOBUB. A hubub.
WHOOK. To shake. Chesh.
WHoop. To hoop, or cry out.
WHOOPER. To shout. Dorset.
WHOO-UP. The exclamation of hunters at the death of the chase.
WHOP. To put or place suddenly. North.
WHOPSTRAW. A country bumpkin.
WHORECOP. A bastard. See Horcop.
WHORE'S-BIRD. A term of reproach.
WHORLE. To rumble with noise.
WHORLE-PIT. A whirlpool.
WHIORLWYL. Same as Wharle, v. v.
WHORRELL-WINDE. A whirlwind.
And that Elyas was taken up Within a whorrell-winnde. AS. Ashmole 298.
WIORT. A small blackberry.
WIO-SAY. A dubious report. West.
WHOSH. To appease; to quiet.
WHOT. Hot. Still in use.
WHOYTEL. An iron auger. Lanc.
WHOUGH. How. (A.-S.)
WIOYS. Whose.
WIOZZENED. Wrinkled. Derb.
WI'REAK. To whine. Yorks.
WI'RINE. Sour. North.
WI'RIP. To whimper; to whine. North.
WHULE. To whine; to howl. Suffolk.
WHUNE. A few. Northumb.
WHUNSOME. Pleasant; delightful.
WHUNT. Quaint; cunning.
WHURLE. To whine, as a cat.
WHURR. To growl, as a dog.
WHUSSEL. A whistle. Whusel-wood, the cinder, of which whistles are made.
WHUST. To whist, or make silent.
WHUTE. To whistle.
WI'UTHER. To heat; to flutter. North.
WHY-NOT. An arbitrary proceeding, one without any assigned reason. Also, a sudden event.
WHYTOWRE. Corrupt matter from a sore.
WHY-WARE. Wherefore. Devon.
WHY-WAWS. Trifles; idle talk.
WI. (1) While. Hearne.
(2) A man; a knight. (A.-S.)
(3) Sorrow; woe; trouble.
WIAN. A kind of wine.
WIBBLE. Thin weak liquor.
WIBBLE-WOBBLE. Unsteadily.
WIBLING'S-WITCH. The four of clubs.
WIBROW. The plantain. Chesh.
WIC. A week. Wilts.
WICHE. (1) A witch. (A.-S.)
(2) To use witchcraft; to bewitch.
WICH. (1) Quick; alive. North.
(2) A salt-work. West.
(3) A small dairy-house. Essex.
WICHDOME. Witchcraft.
So they laid hym wyth trechery,
Wyth wychdome and wyth sorcery.
MS. Cantab. FF. iii. 38, f. 136.
WICH-ELM. The broad-leaved elm.
WICHENE. Witches. (A.-S.)
So aile wychene and aile that in wycheney by-leve, other that doeth thereafter, or by here conse-
sayle.
WICH-WALLER. A salt-boiler. Chesh.
WICK. (1) A bay, small port, or village on the side of a river. Yorks.
(2) Quick; alive. North.
(3) Wight; fit for war. Scott.
(4) A corner. North.
WICKE. (1) Wickedness. (2) Wicked.
Pride is the werte of alle wicke,
And costeth most and lestet is worth.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 60.
But a synful soule and wicke
Is als blak as any picke.
MS. Land. 733, f. 135.
WICKEN-TREE. The mountain-ash.
WICKER. To castrate a ram. West.
WICKET. The female pudendum.
WICKY. Same as Wicken-free, v. v.
WIDDEND. Won't. Westm.
WIDDER. To wither, or dry up.
WIDDERSFUL. Earnestly striving.
WIDDERSHINS. A direction contrary to the course of the sun, from right to left.
WIDDEY. A hand of osier-rods.
WIDDLE. (1) To fret. North.
(2) A small postule. East.
WIDDLES. Very young ducks. East.
WIDDY. A widow. Far. dial.
WIDDY-WADDY. Trifling; insignificant.
WIDE. Wide of the mark.
WIDE-AWAKE. Intelligent.
WIDE-COAT. A great outer coat.
WIDERWYNE. An enemy. (A.-S.)
Whene thew thes wodorde was salde, the Walche kyng hynsifene
Was warre of this wnyderwyne that wernatyg his knyghtest. Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 78.
WIDE-FHERE. Widely; far and near.
What woldyst thou do with soche a man
That thou hast sought to wyde wher
In dyvrs londys farre and nere.
MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, f. 104.
Heterenes es this be skylie,
When a man hires of a mans ille,
He hekes it and l-mas it mare,
And doys it be known wyde-in-trawe.
MS. Harl. 2200, f. 19.
WIDGEON. A silly fellow.
WIDOW. Sometimes a widower.
WIDOW-BEWITCHED. A woman who is separated from her husband.
WIDOW'S-BENCH. A share of the husband's estate which widows in Sussex enjoy beside their jointures.
WIDOW'S-LUST. The horse-muscle.
WIDRED. Withered.
WIDUE. A widow. (A.-S.)
And yonge wymmen quenstcly dyete,
That schevses theymes mykely to mens sylt,
And er over mekel jangelande,
Thys es to wydies to dyte seymane.
MS. Harl. 2200, f. 118.
WIDVER. A widow. West.
WIE. With; well; yes. North.
WIEGH. A lever; a wedge.
WIERDE. Fate; fortune.
And sayeth that a wolode wierde
To sen a kyngue becom a herde.
WIEST. Ugly. West.
WIKHALS. A rogue. Hearne.
WIKKEDLOKEST. Most wickedly.
WIKNES. Wickedness. (A.-S.)
WILCH. Sediment of liquor. Also, a strainer used in brewing. East.
WILD. (1) Very anxious. Var. dial.
(2) A wood, or wilderness.
WILD-CAT. The polecats. Lanc.
WILD-DELL. A dell or girl begotten ana born under a hedge.
WILDE. Wild cattle. "My wyld are awaye," MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.
WILDECOLES. The plant colewort.
WILDERNE. Wilderness.
Fore now I have my quene lorne,
The best woman that ever was borne,
To wyldere I wyll gone,
Fore I wyll never woman sene,
And lyse ther in holtes hore,
With wyld bestes ever-more!
MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.
WILDERNESS. Wilderness.
WILD-FIRE. The crysielas. A medayn for the wyld-fire. Take ij handfule of letuse, ij. of planteyne, and an handfule of syn grene, and Bray this thre thynes togidyr, and when it is welle groundyn, take halfe a dishe fulle of stronge wynger and a souer fulle of evores, and medyl them togidyr, and do it to the eyvyle.
MS. Sloane 7, f. 79.
WILD-GOOSE-CHACE. A hunt after anything very unprofitable or absurd.
No hints of truth on foot? no sparks of grace?
No late sprung light to dance the wild-goose chase?
WILDING. The crab-apple.
WILD-MARE. The nightmare. To ride the wild mare, to play at see-saw. "To ride the wild-mare, as children who, sitting upon both ends of a long pole or timber-log (supported only in the middle), lift one another up and downe," Colgrave. A game called shooping the wild mare is mentioned in Batt upon Batt, p. 6.
WILD-NARDUS. Assarum. Gerard.
WILDNESS. Cruelty.
WILD-OAT. A thoughtless person. To sow one’s wild oats, to grow steady.
WILDR. Bewildered.
WILD-ROGUES. Rogues brought up to stealing from their infancy.
WILD-SAVAGER. The herb cockle.
WILD-SPINNAGE. The herb goosefoot.
WILE. Deceit. By wile, by chance.
WILECOAT. A vest for a child. Kennet gives it as a Durham word for a waistcoat.
WILF. A willow. North.
WILGHE. A willow. (A.-S.)
Tak the bark of wilghe that is bitwene the tre and the utter barke, and the eutres of the rute; salwa do stamp thame wele, and sethe thame in swete mylke.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 295.
WILGIL. An hermaphrodite. West.
WILKENE. Than tak a hundreth wylkene leves, and stamp thame, and tak the jus, and boill al to-gedir with halfe a pownde of white lede, and two ounces of mercury.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 296.
WILKY. A frog, or toad.

WILL. (1) A sea-gull. South.
(2) Passion; desire. West. These senses of the word are used by early writers.
- At his willen don him sche lete,
- And it was a percever skete.
  *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 30.
(3) Is. Still in use.


WILLE. Willie of wone, at a loss for a dwelling. Willie of rede, without advice.

WILLEMENT. A sickly-looking person.

WILLERN. Peevish; wilful.

WILLESAY. That garres thes wormes on me to byt,
- And ever ther sang ya wollesay.
  *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 51.*

WILLEY. (1) A withy. North.
(2) A child’s nightgown. Cumb.

WILL-I-NILL-I. Whether I will or not; willing or unwilling.

WILLOT. Will not. North.

WILLOW-BENCH. A share of a husband’s estate enjoyed by widows besides their jointure.

WILLY. (1) Favorable. (A-S.)
(2) A large wicker basket. South.
(3) A bull. Isle of Wight.

WILLY-BEER. A plantation of willows.

WILLYBERE. More willingly.

WILLYNGE. A supplication. Mason.

WILLY-WAUGHT. A full draught of ale or other strong liquor. North.

WILN. For willen, pl. of wilde.

WILNE. To will; to desire.
- Haste thou wilnet by coyteye
  Wordles gode oon syse?
  *MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 142.*
- Thow shalt nowt wyllyn thy myersborys wyf, hys hyne, hys servaunt, ox ne ase, hors ne beast, no man other thyngh of hys.
  *MS. Burrowy 306, f. 86.*

WILO. A willow.
- Garlandes of wylows shulde be ftyne,
- And sett upon ther hedes.
  *MS. Ashmole 61, f. 60.*

WILOCAT. A polecat. Lanc.

WILSON. (1) Fat; indolent. East.
(2) Dreary. Torrent of Portugal, p. 86.

WILT. (1) To wither. Bucks.
(2) A sort of rush or sedge. East.

WIM. (1) An engine or machine worked by horses, used for drawing ore.
(2) To winnow corn. South.

WIM.BALL. The wild mallow. It is mentioned in MS. Lincoln, f. 302.

WIMANIS-DEWORT. French cress.

WIMBLE. (1) Nimble. Spenser.
(2) An auger. Still in use.
- fis, fis, seyd the wymbyle,
  I ame ales ronde as a thymbyl;
- Mye mystares werke I wylle remembrye,
  I schulle crepe fast into the tymbye,
  And helpe my myster wth in a stounde
  To stowe his cofere wth xx. pounde.
  *MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.*

WIMBLE-BENT. A long tall grass.

WIMEBLING. To linger. North.

WIMMEY. With me. Lan.

WIMMING-DUST. Chaff. West.

WIMMON. A woman. (A-S.)
- Wimmones serves thow mon to forskat,
- Of evyne fante lest the make.
  *MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 127.*

WIMOT. The herb ibiscus.

WIMP. A kind of cape or tippet covering the neck and shoulders.

WIM-SHEET. A large cloth or sheet on which corn is winnowed. West.

WIN. (1) Will. North.
(2) To reach, or attain to.
(3) A friend. Reynard the Foxe.
(4) A vane, or narrow flag.
(5) To dry hay. North.
(6) Wine. (A-S.)
- Tche hem thenne never the later
  That In the chalys ys but sop and water.
  *MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 130.*

WINAFLAT. Thrown on one side.

WINARD. The redwing. Corn.

WINBERRIES. Whortleberries.

WINCH. To wind up anything with a windlass or crane. Palsgrave, 1530.

WINCHE. To kick.

WINCHESTER-GOOSE. "A sore in the grine or yard, which if it come by lecherie, it is called a Winchester goose, or a botch," Nomenclator, 1583, p. 439. Some verses on it may be seen in Taylor’s Workes, 1630, i. 105. It was, sometimes termed a Winchester pigeon.

WINCHILL. A whirlpool.

WIND. (1) A dotterel. South.
(2) A winch, or wince.
(3) To raise the wind, to borrow money. To go down the wind, to decay. To take the wind, to gain an advantage. To have one in the wind, to understand him.
(4) To winnow corn. Devon.
(5) To fallow land.
(6) To talk loudly. North.


WINDAS. An engine used for raising stones, &c. (A-N.)

WIND-BANDS. Long clouds supposed to indicate stormy weather. North.

WIND-BEAM. The upper cross-beam of the roof of a house. Still in use.

WIND-BIBBER. A hawk. Kent.

WINDE. (1) To go. (A-S.)
- Syn ye wylle wylde,
  Ye schalle wante no wode.
  *MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.*
(2) To bring.
- Freshe watur and wyne they wynden in songe.
  *MS. Cott. Caiug. A. ii. f. 111.*
(3) To turn round. (A-S.)

WINDED. Said of meat hung up when it becomes puffed and rancid.

WIND-Egg. An egg which has a soft skin instead of a shell. Still in use.

WINDER. (1) A fan. North.
WINNIN. - Winding. Somerset.
WINK. (1) A periinkle. Var. dial.
WINK. (2) A winch, or crank. West.
WINKERS. - Eyes; eyelash. North.
WINKIN. - Like winking, very quickly.
WINKING. - Dozing; slumbering. (A. S.)
WINKLE. - Weak; feeble. Yorke.
WINLY. (1) Quietly. North.
(2) Pleasant; delightful.

For some of the wynty wones
Were peynted with precyous stones.
MS. Hart. 1701, f. 10.

Wha sal steh in hille of Laverd wynd,
Or wha sal stand in his stede hall.

WINNA. - Will not. North.
WINNE. (1) Joy. (A. S.)
And the hounde wolde nevyr blyyne,
But ranne abowe faste with wynde.
MS. Cantab. Fv. liii. 38. f. 74.
Swete lady, full of cryme,
Full of grace and gode within,
As thou art flour of alle thi kynde,
Do my symes for to blynde me,
And kepe me out of deadly sygne,
That I be never takyn therin.
MS. Cantab. Fv. v. 46. f. 74.

(2) Furze. Nominate MS.
(3) To gain; to attain. (A. S.)
(4) To go; to depart.
(5) To carve, or cut up.
(6) To work. North.
WINNICK. To cry; to fret. East.
WINNOLD. St. Winwoloe. East. Winnoldweather, stormy March weather.
WINNOT. Will not. Yorksh.
WINNY. (1) To neigh. West.
(2) To be frightened. Glouc.
(3) To dry; to burn up. Linl.
WINSONE. Lively; gay. (A. S.)
WINT. (1) Passed; went.
(2) To harrow ground twice over.
WINTE. The wind. Lanc.
WINTER. An implement to hang on a grate, used for warming anything on.
WINTER-CRACK. A kind of bullace.
WINTER-CRICKET. A tailor.
WINTER-DAY. The winter season. Norf.
WINTER-HEDGE. A clothes-horse.
WINTERIDGE. Winter eastage for cattle.
WINTER-RIG. To falling land in the winter time. Salop.
WINTER-WEEDS. Those small weeds in corn, which survive and flourish during the winter; as alise media, chickweed, veronica hederifolia, ivy-leaved veronica, &c.
WINTLE-END. The end of a shoemaker's thread. Isle of Wight.
WINTLING. Small. Salop.
WINWE. Winnowing. (A. S.)
WINY-PINY. Freful; complaining.
WIPE. (1) To lapwing.
(2) To beat, or strike. East.
(3) To wipe a person's nose, to cheat him.
wise his ege, to kill a bird a fellow sportsman has missed.

WIPER. A hand-towel. The term is now applied to a pocket-handkerchief.

WIPES. Fence of brushwood. Devon.

WIPPET. A small child. East.

WIPPING. (1) Weeping; crying.
(2) The chirping of birds.

WIRDLE. To work slowly. North.

WIRE-DRAWER. A stingy grasping person.

WIRE-THORN. The yew. North.

WIRKE. To make; to do; to cause.

The smithy that the made, seid Robyn,
I pray to God wyke hym woe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 127.

WIRLY-BIT. A little while.

WIRLYWOO. Any revolving toy, &c.

WIRMSED. The herb fenicularum porcus.

WIRRANGE. The great butcher-bird is so called in the Peak of Derbyshire, according to Ray, ed. 1674, p. 83.

WIRRY. To worry. (A.-S.)

WIRSCHEPE. Worship; honour.

He forges hym loos and wircshepe,
Aljy he that strykes takes no kepe.

MS. Harl. 2269, f. 3.

WIRSLE. To change; to exchange. North.

WIRSON. Foul pus. Yorkshire.

WIRSTE. The wrist.

WIRTCH. To ache. North.

WIRT-SPRINGS. Hangmains. Line.

WIS. Same as Wisse, q. v.

WISE. (1) The stalk. Lanc.

Take the wyse of torrenttle, and bray It,
And make lee of askes, and wesehe thy hevede therwith.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 280.

(2) Manner. (A.-S.)
(3) To make wise, to pretend.
(4) To show; to lead out; to let off.

WISE-MAN. A conjurer.

WISE-MORE. A wiseacre. Devon.

WISENED. Shrivelled.

The tre weloid and wisened sone,
And wex old and dry;
Nothing therof lette grene,
Therof men had grete ferly.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 49, f. 89.

WISER. And no one is the wiser, i.e. no one knows anything about it.

WISH. (1) Bad; unfit. Devon.
(2) To recommend; to persuade.

WISHE. Washed. Chester Plays, i. 291.

Saber to hiss yne went,
And ysache of Jocyus oynment.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 30, f. 121.

WISHED. Prayed; desired; wished for.

WISHFUL. Anxious. North.

WISHINET. A pincushion. Yorkshire.

WISILL. Wisely. (A.-S.)
For as wiscilh as ever y cum too blise,
My wills is goode whatever y write or say.

MS. Cantab. Fl. I. 6, f. 44.

WISHLY. With eager desire. East.

WISHNESS. Melancholy. Devon.

WISHT. "He's in a wisht state," i.e. a state in which there is much to be wished for. Devon.

A poor wisht thing, unhappy, melancholy "ev'l wished" or evil looked upon.

WISHY-WASHY. Pale; sickly. Also, very weak, when said of liquor.

WISIBLES. Vegetables. East.

WISID. Advised.

WISK. To switch; to move rapidly.

WISKET. Same as Whisket, q.v.

WISLOKER. More certainly. (A.-S.)

WISLY. Certainly. (A.-S.)

WISOMES. Tops of turnips, &c.

WISP. (1) A seton, in farriery.
(2) A stye in the eye. West.

A handful of straw. Var. dial.

(4) To rumple. East.

A disease in bullocks which makes them sore near the hoof. South.

WISS. Worse. West.

WISSE. (1) To teach; to direct.

Lorde kynges, seqhe sedye, of hevyn blys,
Thys day thou me rede and wyse.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 84

Be thou oure helpe, be thou our socoure,
And lyke a prophete to wisse us and rede.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 22.

With stedefaste trouthe my wittes nose,
And defende me fru the fende.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 219.

(2) Certainly. (A.-S.)
(3) To suppose; to think.

WISSERE. Teacher; director.

WIST. Knew. (A.-S.)

Many one, when than wiste, than were ryte woe,
Hit bootid hem not to stryve, the wille of God was soo!


The quene for sorowe woldel dye,
For seche wisse not wherefore nor why
That seche was flemed soo.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.

WISTER. A prospect, or view. East.

WISTEY. A large populous place. Lanc.

WISTILY. Earnestly; wisely.

WIT. (1) Sense; intelligence.

(2) The yellow henbane.

WITALDRY. Folly.

WITANDLY. Knowingly. (A.-S.)

As when a man with all his myst,
Witandly holds ther asyne.

MS. Sloane 1785, f. 50.

WITCH. (1) To bewitch. Palsgrave.

(2) A small candle to make up the weight of a pound. North.

WITCHEN. The mountain ash.

WITCH-HAZEL. The witchen, q.v.

WITCHIFY. To bewitch. West.

WITCH-KNOT. See Elf (1).

O, that I were a witch but for her sake!
I'faith her Queenship little rest should take;
I'd scratch that face, that may not feel the air;
And knit whole ropes of witch-knots in her hair,
Drayton's Poems, ed. 1637, p. 255.

WITCH-RIDDEN. Having the nightmare.

WITCH-WOOD. The mountain ash.

WITCRRAFT. Logic; art of wit.

WITE. (1) To know. "(A.-S.)
Wherfore these thynges thou motest wyse,
That in thy vers nexte be wyte.

Ac my Lord saydest my soule wel, That thou here ne spille, For thon me mist with al this myyt, Anu ye here worth a nille.


3f we be desirte, Our coward sehhipe we may i wyte. Arthour and Merlin, p. 340.

(2) To depart; to go out.
Fra theline they removed and came till another felle, In the whilke there were greawond treees of a wondervulfull heghte, and they bugare for to springe up at the same rsynghe, and bi the sone settynghe they wyted away into the ethre agayn.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 37.
The Russelles and the Freselles free, Alle salle they fade and sype awaye.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 151.

(3) To blame; to reprove. (A.-S.)
(4) To hinder; to keep. (A.-S.)

WITEL. Qu. wite it? And witle wel that one of thoo Is with tresoure so fulle bide. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 141.

WITELWORD. A covenant. (A.-S.)

WITH. (1) A twig of willow. Also, a twig or stick from any tree, a twisted flexible roof.
West.

(2) To go with, the verb to go being understood. Shak.

(3) By. (A.-S.)

WITHDRADE. To withdraw.

WITHDRAWT. A chest of drawers.

WITHKEN-KIBBLE. A thick willow stick.

WITHER. (1) Other. Somerset.

(2) To throw down forcibly. North.

(3) A strong fellow. Yorkshire.

(4) Contrary; opposite to. (A.-S.)

WITHERGUES. Different. Somerset.

WITHERING. (1) Strong; lusty. Chesh.

(2) The second floor of a malt-house.

WITHERLY. Hastily; violently. Devon.

WITHERWINS. Enemies. (A.-S.)

For to bring tham mightili Ais ais aen kyngrik til, His witherwines al for to spil. MS. Cotton. Vespas. A. iii. f. 10.

This thre princes with hecne men In the se forth l-wenden, To fitten aegn is wythereynys, As the sumpourre hecon sendo.


Aboute the toun thei sette engynes To distroile here wythereynys.

MS. Addit. 14836, f. 94.

WITHERWISE. Otherwise. West.

WITH-HAULT. Withheld. Spenser.

WITHNAW. To deny; to withstand.

WITHOLDE. To stop; to retain. (A.-S.)

WITHOUT. (1) Unless. Var. dial.

(2) Without water, water understood.

WITHOUT-FORTII. Out of doors.

WITHOUT. Without. (A.-S.)

Me hath smetyn wythouten deserte, And seyth that he ye owre kyngye aperte.


Prete, thyself thou moste be chaste, And say thy serves wythouten hast.

MS. Cott. Claud. a. ii. f. 127.

WITHSAIE. To contradict; to deny.

For thagh he sayle of his day, Thow schuldest not his wythereynys.

MS. Cant. Claud. A. ii. f. 142.

WITHER. Withstood.

It thought hem alle he seyde skile, Ther is no man witheth his wile.


WITHISITTE. To withstand.

Ther myyt no man withisit heis dynte, But he to the ethre them thronge.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 70, f. 69.

WITH-SKAPID. Escaped.

To the castelle they rade, With-skapid nan hym fra.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.

WITH-TAN. Taken from; withdrawn.

Hast thow werkemen oght wyth-tan Of any thynge that they schulde han.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 142.

WITH-THER-HOOKED. Barbed. (A.-S.)

This dragnun hadde a longe tailie, That was withther hooked saun falle.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.

WITH-THI. On condition.

WITHWIND. The wild convolulus.

WITHY. A willow. Var. dial.

WITHY-CRAGGED. Said of a person whose neck is loose and pliant. North.

WITHY-POLL. A term of endearment.

WITHINFORTHE. Within.

WITING. Knowledge. North.

That he avow no maner thynge, But hyt be at hys wythereynys.


WITLETH. A tough tendron in sheep.

WITNESFULLY. Evidently.

WITNESS. (1) A godmother.

(2) With a witness, excessively.

WITSAFE. To vouclsafe.

WIT-SHACK. A shaky bog. North.

WITTANDE. Knowledge; knowing.

The fyft poynete may that night scheape, That commounes with hym that the pape

Cursed has at hyt wyttande, Or to that curransy es assantande.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 6.

WITTE. To bequeath.

WITTE-TEETH. The double teeth.

WITTEN. (1) To be informed.

(2) To fret one’s self. North.

(3) A mark. Still in use.

WITTERING. A hint. North.

WITTERLY. Truly. (A.-S.)

They loky up toward the skye, And they seye in a clowe wythereynys.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 30, f. 129.

WITTERS. Fragments. Oxon.

WITTE-WITTE-WAY. A boy’s game.

WITOL. A contented cuckold.

Thy stars gave thee the cuckold’s diadem: If thou wert born to be a wittol, can

Thy wife prevent thy fortune? foolish man!

Witty. (1) Knowing; wise. (A.-S.)

Witsy thou art a wythty man.

Thou shalt we drynk therfore.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48. f. 49.

(2) The mountain ash. Salop.
WIT. In fault.
WIV. With. North.
WIVE. A wife. (A-S.)
  Whene oon hath done a synne,
  Lore he lye not longe thereyn,
  But anon he hym schryve,
  He hyt husbande, he hyt seyve.

WIVERE. A serpent. (A-S.)
WIVVER. To quiver; to shake. Kent.
WIXTOWTYN. Without.
WIZARD. A wise man.
WIZE. Advised; informed.
WIZEN. The guilet. North.
WIZLES. The tops of vegetables.
WIZZEN. To wither away; to shrivel up. Var. dial.
  Hence wizen-face.
WIZZLE. To get anything silly.
W1ST. A person. See Leve.
W1TLY. Quickly.
  With that folke soone he met,
  And seyntly wan of hem the bet.

WALLAPE. To wrap or roll up.
WLATFUL. Disgusting. (A-S.)
  For broken and watful made that are
  In thair thoghtes lesse and lace.

WATINGE. Loathing; disgust.
  Roghe thom not thenne thon thones,
  Ny wraye thou not wyth thon schones,
  Lest heo suppose thow make that fare
  For watynge that thou herest thare.
  MS. Cot. Claud. A. ii. f. 137.

WATSOME. Loathsome. This word occurs in MS. Arundel 42, f. 82.
  For hyt schall seme nought to syght,
  But derke and watstome, lyttull and lawe.
  MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 38, f. 29.

WATTHY. Loathful.
  Whene thou com bithenke also,
  Fro thi moder wombe ful rye,
  Out of a watstome stynnande wro,
  That was merke withouten lit.

WLATYS. Loatheth.
  Swyche men God Almytyt hatys,
  And with here foule synne hym solaty.
  MS. Harl. 1701, f. 24.

WLOKE. (1) Splendour; wealth.
(2) Fair (woman.)
  Thane I went to that wolke, and winly hire gretis,
  And cho saide, welcom i-wis, wete alle thow fowndene.
  Morton Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 88.

WLTUR. A vulture.
  In the morrowynge arely ther gome many foowil
  As grete as watst, rool of colour, and thaire fete
  And thaire bekes also blakke.
  MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 29.

WLUINE. A she-wolf. (A-S.)

WND. A wound.

WO. (1) Sorrowful. (A-S.)
(2) Stop; check. Var. dial.

WOARE. (1) The border or shore. Sea-weed
  was also called.
(2) A whore. Nominale MS.

WOB. A sugar-teat. q. v.

WOBBLE. To reel; to totter; to roll about; to bubble up. Var. dial.
WOGGIN. A narrow passage between two houses. *Yorkish.*

WOGIE. (1) A wall.

Thys olde man was broghte so loghe,
That he lay ful colde bysyde a woghe.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8.*

(2) Harm; injustice. *(A.-S.)*

I rede we bere hyt here besyde,
And do we hyt no woghe.

*MS. Cantab. FF. i. 30, f. 36.*

(3) Crooked; bent. *Webber.*

(4) Bent, or swung? Weighed?

And the childe swa hevy woghe,
That ofte sythes one knees he hym droghem.

*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 125.*

WOHTRE. Wrong. *(A.-S.)*

As they seyd, they dyd that woghtes,
The whyche dede ful soure they boughthe.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 27.*

WOK. Watched.

WOKE. (1) A week. *(A.-S.)*

(2) Weak. *Perceval, 1373.*

(3) To ache with pain.

WOKEN. To suffocate. *North.*

WOKELY. Moist; sappy. *Durh.*

WOL. (1) To will. *(A.-S.)*

(2) Full. Still in use.

WOLBODE. A milicapedes.

WOLD. Willed; been willing.

WOLDE. (1) Old.

And be in charyte and in acorde
With all my neighbure wolde and yng.

*MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 30, f. 18.*

(2) Would. *(A.-S.)*

They sparyd nodur for sylkyr nor golde,
For the beste have they wolde.

*MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, f. 118.*

(3) A wood; a woodal; a plain.

WOLDER. To roll up. *East.*

WOLDMAN'S-BEARD. The herb marestail.

WOLE. Same as Wolder, q. v.

WOLF. (1) A wooden fence placed across a ditch in the corner of a field, to prevent cattle straying into another field by means of the ditch. *East.*

(2) To have a wolf in the stomach, to eat ravenously. *To keep the wolf from the door, to have food.*

(3) A kind of fishing-net.

(4) Some disease in the legs.

(5) A bit for a restive horse.

WOLFTETTES.

That for every sack of wool, and the wulftetes,
Th' English shall paye after the rate of iiij. markes custome, and to carie the same to Callas.

_Egerton Papers, p. 12._

WOLF-HEAD. An outlaw.

WOLICHE. Unjustly. *(A.-S.)*

WOLIPERE. A cap.

WOLKE. Rolled; kneaded.

WOLSTED. Worsted. *Stipe.*

WOLTHE. Willeth. *(A.-S.)*

Another tymne, gyf hem folghthe
As the fader and the moder wolthe.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 128.*

WOLVES-THISTLE. The plant camalian.

WOMAN-HODE. Womanhood; the virtue of a woman. *(A.-S.)*

WON. A goodlyer thiat myght none be,
Here womanhode in alle degre.

WONBE-CLOUTES. Tripes. *(A.-S.)* It is explained by omentum in the Nominales.

WOMBLETY-CROPT. The indisposition of a drunkard after a debauch. *Grose.*

WOMMEL. An auger. *North.*

WON. (1) One.

In escheuing al maner doulnesse,
To make too joyes insted of won grevance.

*Chaucer, MS. Cantab. FF. i. 6, f. 45.*

(2) Will. *Somerset.*

WONDE. (1) Went. *(A.-S.)*

He smote the dore with hysh bonde,
That opyn hyt wonde.

*MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 36, f. 117.*

(2) To spare; to fear; to refrain.

To preche hem also thou myst not wonde,
Bothe to wyf and eke husbonde.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 131.*

Wonde thow not, for no schame;
Paraventur I have done the same.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 137.*

Also shal the woman wonde
To take here godmodrys husbonde.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12.*

Wendyth forth the for to fonde,
For nothyng wyll we wonde.

*MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 30, f. 158.*

(3) Dwelled. *(A.-S.)*

WONDER. (1) Wonderful. *(A.-S.)*

Off kyng Arthur a wonder case,
Frenes, herkyms how it was.

*MS. Ashmole 61, f. 60.*

(2) The afternoon. *Staff.*

WONDERCHIONE. An engine or contrivance for catching fish. *See Blount in v.*

WONDERFUL. Very. *Var. dial.*

WONDIRLY. Wonderfully.

WONDSOME. And for wondsome and wille alle his wit failede,
That wode alles a wyde beste he wente at the gayneste.

_Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 93._

WONE. (1) Manner; custom. *(A.-S.)*

(2) Quantity; plenty; a heap.

Yea, my Lorde life and deare,
Rosted fishe and honnye in feare,
Theirof we have good wonne.

_Chester Plays, ii. 109._

(3) To dwell. Also, a dwelling.

Lordynes, he seyde, arme yow all sone,
Here yw no dwelling for us to wonne.

*MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, f. 167.*

WONED. Wont; accustomed.

WONEDEN. Dwelled. *(A.-S.)*

WONET. Accustomed; used. *(A.-S.)*

Hast thou be wonet to sweare als
By Goddes bones or herce fail.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 138.*

Art thow i-wonet to go to the ale,
To fulle there thyow felwe male?

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 142.*

WONG. (1) A cheek. *(A.-S.)*

(2) Marsh, or low land. *Linc.*

(3) A grove; a meadow; a plain.

WONEN. To dwell. *(A.-S.)*

WONING. A dwelling. *(A.-S.)*

Tell me, sir, what is thy name,
And wher thy wonayng is.

*MS. Cantab. FF. v. 49, f. 48.*
WONLY. Only. Kent.
WONMIL- CHEESE. See Bang (5).
WONNE. (1) One. See Wone.
(2) Wont; accustomed.
In the garden aynge the sonne
He laye to sleepe, as he was wonne.
MS. Cantab. F. ii. 38, f. 173.

WONST. Once; on purpose. Lanc.
WONT. To yoke animals. Oxon.
WONTED. (1) Turned, as milk. Cumb.
(2) Accustomed to a place. North.
WONT-HEAVE. A mole-hill. Wont-snap, a mole-trap. Wont-wriggle, the sinuous path made by moles under ground.

WOO. Wool. North.
WOOD. (1) Mad; furious. Also, famished, or raging with hunger.
(2) To go to the wood, to be diceted for the venereal disease.
(3) A number, or quantity.
WOOD-AND-WOOD. "The strickles is a thing that goes along with the measure, which is a straight board with a staffe fixed in the side, to draw over corn in measuring, that it exceed not the height of the measure, which measuring is termed wood and wood," Holme's Academy, iii, 337.

WOODBOUND. Surrounded by trees.
WOODBRONEY. The herb fraxinus.
WOODCOCK. A simpleton. This term is very common in early plays.
WOODCOCK-SOIL. Ground that hath a soil under the turf, that looks of a woodcock colour, and is not good. South.
WOOD-CULVER. A wood-pigeon. West.
WOODEN. Mad.
WOODENLY. Awkwardly. York.
WOODEN-RUFF. The pillory.
WOODEN-SWORD. "To wear the wooden-sword," to overstand the market. Dorset.

WOODIACK. A woodpecker.
WOOD-HACKER. A woodman. Lin.
WOODHEDE. Madness. (A.-S.)
Jheu schyllde us fro that fal,
That Lucifer fell for his woodhede:
And make us fre that now ben thrall,
And take us to hym to be oure mede.
Hampole's Psalms, MS.

WOOD-LAYER. Young plants of oak, or other timber laid into hedges among "white thorn layer." Norfolk.

WOODLICII. Madly. (A.-S.)
To teche him also how he schal scheten woodlich or fereliche, vengyng hym on his enemies.
Folger, MS. Douce 291, f. 5.

WOODMAN. (1) A carpenter. Derb.
(2) A wenchcr, or hunter after girls.
WOOD-MARCH. Sanickle. Gerard.
WOOD-MARE. An echo. (A.-S.)
WOODNEP. Ameos. Gerard.
WOOD-NOGGIN. A Kentish term applied to half-timbered houses.
WOOD-QUIST. The wood-pigeon.
WOOD-SERE. The month or season for felling wood. Tusser uses the term.
WOODSOAR. Cuckoo-spittle.
And manye maneres there bus mo,
That worsheth to man miche wo.

**MS. Lsend. 793, f. 72.**

If we have a hylle and they the daile,
We schall them worche moche bale.

**MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 168.**

**WOR.** (1) A motto.
(2) To take one's word again, i.e. to retract what one has said. **North.** To speak nine words at once, i.e. to talk very quickly.
(3) To dispute, or wrangle. **East.** Probably from the old English wyrde, to discourse.
(4) The world. Nominate MS.

**WORDE.** Talk; reputation.
He schelwe hys enemies with grete envy,
Grete wyrdes of hym aros.

**MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 72.**

**WORDING-HOOK.** A dung-rake. **Cesh.**

**WORDLE.** The world. **West.**

**WORDLES.** Speechless. **(A.-S.)**

**WORE.** Were. **(A.-S.)**
He ys woundyd swythe sore,
Loke that he deyd wore.

**MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 153.**

**WORGISH.** Ill tasted, as ale. **Oxon.**

**WORK.** (1) "To make work," i.e. to cause or make a disturbance. **Var. dial.**
(2) To suppurate. **West.**
(3) To banter. **Var. dial.**

**WORKING-STOOL.** "Working-stool for a silk-woman, mettler," Palsgrave.

**WORKWISE.** In a workmanlike way.

**WORLD.** (1) A great quantity. **Var. dial.**
(2) World without end, long, tiresome. It is a world to see, it is a wonder or marvel. To go to the world, to be married. If the world was on it, a phrase implying utter impossibility.

**WORLDES.** Worldly. **(A.-S.)**

**WORLING.** Friday.

**WORM.** (1) A serpent. **North.**
With the grace of God Almyghty,
Wyth the worres selve shalle y fygthte.

**MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 67.**

(2) A poor creature.
(3) A corkscrew. **Kent.**

**WORMIT.** Wormwood. **North.**

**WORM-PUTS.** Worm hillocks. **East.**

**WORMSTALL.** An out-door shed for cattle in warm weather. **North.**

**WORNIL.** The larva of the gaddly growing under the skin of the back of cattle.

**WOROWE.** To choke. See **Worry.**

**WORRA.** A small round moveable nut or pinion, with grooves in it, and having a hole in its centre, through which the end of a round stick or spil may be thrust. The spill and worra are attached to the common spinning-wheel, which, with those and the turnstring, form the apparatus for spinning wool, &c. **Jennings.**

**WORRE.** Worse. **(A.-S.)**
Hast thow bacbytel thy nebbore,
For to make hym fare the worre?

**MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 141.**

They have of many a londe socowre:
Yf we fyght we gat the worres.

**MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 180.**

**WORRY.** To choke. **North.**

**WORSEN.** To grow worse. **Var. dial.**

**WORSER.** Worse. Still in use.

**WORSET.** Worsted. **North.**

**WORSLE.** (1) To wrestle. **North.**
(2) To clear up; to recover.

**WORSTOW.** Wirt thou. **(A.-S.)**

**WORT.** A vegetable; a cabbage.

**WORTESTOK.** The plant calewurt.

**WORTH.** (1) To be; to go. **(A.-S.)**
And lycorous folke, atture thine dede,
Schoold worthe aboowe alleway ther in peyne.

**MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 23.**

(2) A nook of land, generally a nook lying between two rivers.

(3) Wrath; angry.

**WORTHER.** Other. **Devon.**

**WORTHLIEST.** Most worthy. **(A.-S.)**
Thare myght no nther sow pay
Bot maydene Milder the may,
Worthiest in wode.

**MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.**

**WORTHLOKSTE.** Most worthy.

**WORTHY.** Lucky enough. **East.**

**WORTWALE.** A hangnail.

**WOS.** A kind of corn.

**WOSCHE.** To wash.
And over the chalys wasche hyt wel
Twyes or thryes, as I the telde.

**MS. Cotton Claud. A. ii. f. 151.**

**WOSE.** (1) Juice; mud; filth.
He throst hurn in sonder as men dos
Crabys, thrystynge owt the woes.

**Tundale, p. 44.**

(2) Whoso. **MS. Digby 86.**

**WOSEN.** The windpipe.

**WOSERE.** Whosoever.
For wasere loved and worshippud Scynt Ede, y-wys,
His travelle shalle be ryght welie y quyte.

**Chron. Vitulon. p. 133.**

**WOSINGE.** Oozing; running.

**WOST.** Knowest. **(A.-S.)**
The fyrtse artykre ye, thou wost,
Leve on Fader, and Sone, and Holy Gost.

**MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 132.**

**WOSTUS.** Qast-house, ust-house, where hops are dried. **Kent.**

**WOT.** Eat.

Wot na dryng wald adane,
Swa mykel soru ad she tame.

**Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.**

**WOTCHAT.** An orchard. **North.**

**WOTE.** To know. **(A.-S.)**

**WOTH.** Oath. **Somerset.**

**WOTHE.** (1) Eloquence. **(A.-S.)**
(2) Harm; injury; mischief. **Gawwayne.**

**WOTS.** Oats. **Var. dial.**

**WOU.** (1) How. **(2) Error; evil.
(3) Very weak liquor. **North.**

**WOUCHE.** Mischief; evil. **Percy.**

**WOUDONE.** Woven.

**WOULDERS.** Bandages. **East.**

**WOULTERED.** Fatigued; exhausted.

**WOUNDER.** One who wounds.

**WOUNDY.** Very. **Var. dial.**

What thinkest thou of it? **Wound good.**
But this is to be understood
That such an act be jeeringly
Performed, argu a certinely
A man ill nurtured, whose minde
To vertue never was inclinide.

WOUT. A vault. Nominale MS.
WOUTE. Without. Hearne.
WOUTII. Error; mischief. (A.-S.)
That never there comyth wo ny wunry,
But sweethesse ther is ever in nowgh.

But not of thoe, als I trwue,
That to that state are bonden, thorue wroue.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 118.

WOW. (1) A wall? (A.-S.)
So negh togfre, as it was seen,
That ther was nothing hem betwecne,
But now to wowe and wall to wal.

Gower, MS. Bodl. 204.
(2) Pronounced so as to rhyme to cow; to new,
as cats do. Line.

WOWE. To wowe. (A.-S.)
Hast thou woweret any wyghte,
And tempered hyre over nyghte.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 143.
He woveret the quene the day and nyghte,
To lyre hur by he had hyt hyghte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 71.

WOWERIS. Woers.
Thous scie have woweris ten or twelve.


WOWKE. A week.

WOWL. To howl; to cry. Far. dial.

WOXSE. Waxed. (A.-S.)
And wexse into so sayfe and so bryst a day.


WOYSE. Juice. See Wose (1).


In the eight, short life, danger of death in travell.
In the ninth, in perl to be slaine by theves.
In the tenth, imprisonment, wrawke, condemnation,
and death by means of princes.
In the eleventh, a thousand evills, and mischiefs for frums.
In the twelfth, death in prison.

Art of Astrology, 1673.
(2) Brunt; consequences. West.
(3) The rack or torture.

WRAJE. To betray; to discover. (A.-S.)

WRAIN. Discovered. (A.-S.)

WRAITH. (1) The apparition of a person which
appears before his death. Northumb.
(2) The shaft of a cart. North.

WRAKE. Destruction; mischief. Gaw.
Felyce, he seyde, for thy sake
To us ys comen moche wroak,
And alle for the love of the
Ded be heres knyghtlys thre.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 194.

WRALL. To cry; to wawl.

WRAMP. A sprain. Cumb.

WRANGDOME. Wrong.

WRANGLANDS. Dwarf trees on poor mountainous grounds. North.

WRANGLESOME. Cross; quarrelsome.

WRANGOUSLY. Wrongfully. North.

WRAFE. To ravish.

WRASE. Same as Wase, q. v.

WRASK. Brisk; courageous. Hearne.

WRASSLY. To wrestle. Somerset.
WREE. To insinuate scandal of any one.
WRADDEN. Peevish; cross. Cumb.
WRIST. A piece of timber on the side of a plough made to take on and off. Kent.
WRINT. Avry.
WREITH. "Deodard, to wring or wreith," Holland's Dictionarie, 1593.
WRIKE. (1) Sea-weed. Nominale MS.
(2) Revenged. Also, revenge.
Of all the Almays they wylle be wreke.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 161.
WREAKER. An avenger. (A.-S.)
WREKIN-DOVE. The turkedove.
WRENNCE. A trick; a stratagem.
Of hys wordys he can forthenke,
But yth he thought anodur wrenche.
MS. Cantab. V. ii. 30, f. 167.
WRENCE. Same as Wrench, q. v.
Many men the worlde here freystes,
But he es eough wyse that thairin freystes,
For it leedes a man wyth wrenches and wyls,
And at the last it hym beryles.
Hampole, Ms. Bowes, p. 52.
WRENCH. Same as Wretchock, q. v.
WREST. A twist, or turn.
WRETCH. "Poor wretch" is a term of endearment in Gloucestershire.
WRETCH. To reek, or care.
WRETCHOCK. The smallest of a brood of domestic fowls. Gifford.
WRET. Written.
Hytt ys sceyde, thurhge lawe wret,
That thyh heved shulde be of smyte.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 15.
WRETHER. Twisted. (A.-S.)
WRET. Written. (A.-S.)
But men may fynde, who so wol loke,
Som manere peyne wretton in boke.
MS. Addit. 11305, f. 94.
WRETTE. The teat of a breast.
WRET-WEED. The wild euphorbia, which is sometimes used to cure warts. A wart is still called wret in Norfolk.
WRICH. Wretched. (A.-S.)
WRICKEN. Miserable. Linc.
WRIDE. To spread abroad. West.
WRIE. (1) To betray; to discover.
Ther is no man this place con wrye,
But thyself, yf thou wilt say,
And than art thou unkynde.
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 51.
(2) To cover. (A.-S.)
Sone, he seye, for Godys love,
Wrye me with sum clothes above.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8.
WRIGGLE. Any narrow winding hole.
WRIGGLERS. Small wriggling animals.
WRIGHT. A workman. (A.-S.)
He ded come wriyges for to make
Covering over hem for tempest sake.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 61.
WRIGHTY. The business of a wright.
WRIMPLED. Crumpled.
WRIN. To cover; to conceal.
WRINCHED. Sprained. "I have wrinched my foote," Holland's Dictionarie, 1593.
WRINE. A wrinkle. Somerset.
WRING. (1) To trouble. Dorset.
(2) A press for cider. West.
WRING-HOUSE. A house for cider-making.
WRINGLE. (1) A wrinkle. (2) To crack.
WRINGLE-GUT. A nervous fitdey man.
WRINGLE-STRAWS. Long bent, or grass.
WRINKLE. A new idea. Farn. dial.
WRISTELE. To wrestle.
WRIT. A scroll of writing.
WRITH. The stalk of a plant.
WRITHIE. (1) Anger.
Thus they flocke in the frythe,
With was wreke they thaire wrythe.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 13.
(2) To twist; to turn aside.
The gode man to hys cage can goo,
And wrythed the pyes neke yn two.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 30, f. 166.
WORTHY. (4) The band of a faggot. West.
(5) To cover anything up.
WRITHING. A turning.
WRITHLED. Withered.
WRITINGS. Persons who quarrel are said to burn the writings.
WRITING-TABLE. A table-book.
WRIVED. Rubbed. (Flem.)
WRIZZLED. Wrinkled; shrivelled up.
WRO. A corner.
Nere Sendysforth ther is a wro,
And nere that wro is a welle,
A sone ther is the wel even fro,
And nere the wel, truly to telle.
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 124.
WROBB. If I solde sytt to domesclaye,
With my tonge to wrobb and wrye,
Cerynly that lady gaye
Never bese scho askryede for mee.
MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 149.
WROBBLE. To wrap up. Heref.
WROCKLED. Wrinkled. Sussex.
WROHT. Worked; wrought. (A.-S.)
WROKE. Avenged.
Lo! thys hath God the sculandre wroke
That thou assen Constaunce hast spoke.
Corver, MS. Soc. Antiq. 34, f. 67.
WROKIN. A Dutch woman.
WRONG. (1) Untrue. (2) Crooked.
(3) A large bough. Suffolk.
WRONGOUS. Wrong. Palegrave.
Gye seyle, thou doyst uncurtesyfe
For to snyte me wrongewe.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 30, f. 168.
WROTE. (1) To grub, as swine, &c.
There he wandryde faste abowe,
And wroghte faste with hys nowote.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 30, f. 168.
Long he may dyge and vorte,
Or he have hys fyll of the rote.
In somour he lyvys he the frute,
And berys that were full suete;
In wynter may he no thing fynd,
Bot levys and grassse and of the rynd.
MS. Ashmole 61, xv. Cent.
(2) A root. Skelton.
WROTHELY. Angrily. (A.-S.)
The mayde lokyd on Gye fulle grymme,
And wele wrothely answerwyd hym.
\textit{MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 148.}

WROTHE. More wrath.
And seyd, lordynges, for your lyves,
He never the wrother with your wyves.
\textit{MS. Ashmole 61, f. 60.}

WROTHINGE. Ill fate, or condition.
WROUSTE. Wrought; made.
And syt a hechesoure alle his lyf
He was, and in avoute
He sroyste many a trecherye.
\textit{Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 133.}
That alle thynge has srost,
Hevene and erthe, and alle of noyt.
\textit{MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 132.}

WROX. To begin to decay. \textit{Warw.}

WRUCKED. Thrown up. \textit{Gawayne.}

WRY. To turn aside.
But techy hyre to knele downe the by,
And sumwhat thy face from hyre thou wery.
\textit{MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 136.}

WRYDE. Covered. \textit{(A.-S.)}
She ran than thurgh hem and hastly hyde,
And with here kerechys hys heypys she weryde.
\textit{MS. Harl. 1701, f. 88.}

WRYGULDY. jak boy, is thy bowe broke,
Or hath any man done the wryglyde wyrge?
\textit{Enterlude of the Four Elements.}

WRYNCH. On wrynche, across.
The vij. wyce sete one the bynche,
And sche caste her legge one wrynche.
\textit{MS. Parkinson 10, f. 38.}

WRY-NOT. To shead wynot, is to outdo the devil. \textit{Lanc.}

WRYTE. A writing.
All ye joye and delyte,
Thou muste bere hym thys wryte.
\textit{MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 103.}

WUD. With. \textit{North.}

WUDDER. To make a sullen roar.

WUDDLE. To cut. \textit{North.}

WULE. To cry. \textit{Sussex.}

WULLERD. An owl. \textit{Salop.}

WULLOW. The alder. \textit{Salop.}

WUNDERELLE. A wonder.

WURSHIPILY. Worshipfully; respectfully.

X. Is used in some dialects for \textit{sh}. It constantly occurs in the Coventry Mysteries, xad, xal, xulx, xal, &c.
But now in the memory of my passyon,
To ben partabyl with me in my reyn above,
\textit{Coventry Mysteries, p. 275.}

XOW. The canker-worm.

WUSK. A sudden gust. \textit{Notts.}

WUSSET. A scarecrow. \textit{Wilts.}

WUSTEN. Knew. \textit{(A.-S.)}
Wel huy wusten in hecre mod,
That it was Jhesu verel \textit{God.}
\textit{MS. Laud. 108, f. 11.}

WUT. Sense; knowledge.
He is ever out of wout, and wood;
How shul we amende his mood?
\textit{Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 46.}

WY-DRAUGHT. A sink, or drain.

WYE. A man. \textit{(A.-S.)}
Twa thousande in tale horse on stedys,
Of the wyghteste wyne in alle jone Weste landys.
\textit{Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 57.}

WYSE. Men. \textit{(A.-S.)}
Nowe they wende over the watyre thys wyrchifulle knyghtes,
Thurgh the wode to the wone there the wyne rystez.
\textit{Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.}

WYL. Escaped. \textit{Gawayne.}

WYNDOVED. Blown, or winnowed.
I have one of the smale,
Was wyndowed away.
\textit{MS. Parkinson 10, f. 39.}

WYN-TRE. A vine.
Methoustes I saw a wyn-tre,
And a bowye with brauches the.
\textit{Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 36.}

WYRLING. God forbeade that a wydle Irish \textit{wyrling}
Shoulde be chosen for to be thry kynge.
\textit{MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 60.}

WYRWWYNE. To choke; to suffocate.

WYTHCLEPYNE. To revoke, or recall.

WYTHENYE. Whence. Perceval, 503.

WYT. Wight, or person.
Fro the morwetyde in to the nyght
Israel in God doth trowe,
Israel to toknith every night
That with God schal ben and goostly knowe;
God to knowe is mannyes ryte,
That wil his wittis well bestowe;
Therfore I hope, as he hath byt,
That hevyn blys is mannyes owe.
\textit{Hampole’s Paraphrase of the Psalms, MS.}

XENAGOGIE.
These be the things that I had to remember in
Etham; and, to make an ende of all, these be the
places whereof I meant to make note in this my
\textit{xenagogie} and perambulation of Kent, the first
and only shyre that I have described.
\textit{Lambarde’s Perambulation, 1596, p. 525.}

XOWYN. To shove. \textit{Pr. Parv.}
Y. Y is employed as a prefix to verbs in the same manner as I. See p. 472.

YA. (1) Yea. (A.-S.)
(2) One. (3) You. North.

YAAPING. Crying in despair, lamenting; applied to chickens lamenting the absence of their parent hen. North.

YABLES. Abilities; perhaps. North.

YACK. To snatch. Linc.

YAD. Went. (A.-S.)
His squiers habite he had,
When he to the deye yad,
Withoue coupede shone.

YADDLE. Drainings from a dunghill.

YAF. Gave. (A.-S.)

YAFF. To bark. North.
YAFFIL. A woodpecker. Heref.
YAPPLE. (1) An armful. Cornw.
(2) To bark. Same as Yaff, q. v.
(3) To eat. A cant term.
(4) To snatch; to take illicitly.

YAITINGS. See Gaitings.

YAIKS. Oats. Cumb.

YAK. An oak. North.

YAKE. To force. Yorksh.

YAKKER. An acorn. West.

YAL. (1) Whole. (2) Ale. North.

YALE. (1) A small quantity. East.
(2) To yell; to cry. Suffolk.

YALLOW-BEELS. Guineas. Essex.

YALOWE. Yellow. Maundevile.

YALT. Yielded.
He joined his honden, joo vous di,
And yalt hem thank and gramercl.

YALU. Yellow. North.
His here, that was yalu and bright,
Blac it becone anonriight;
Nas no man in this world as wise of sight,
That afterward he knowe might.

YAM. (1) Home. (2) Aim. Yorksh.
(3) To eat heartily. North.
YAMERDE. Lamented; sorrowed.
YAMMER. (1) To yearn after. Lanc.
(2) To grumble; to fret. North. Also, to make a loud disagreeable noise.

YAMMET. An ant, or emmet. West.

YAMPH. To bark continuously. North.

YAN. One. North.

YANCE. Once. North.

YANE. (1) To yawn. Palgrave.
The bore roos and yamyd wyde,
Befysy let the spere to hym gyde.

(2) One ridge of corn, with the reapers employed on it.


YANGER. Yonder. Sussex.

YANGLE. (1) To chatter; to wrangle.
(2) A yoke for an animal. East.

YANKS. Leather or other leggings worn by agricultural labourers, reaching from below the knee to the top of the highlow. Sometimes they are called Bow-Yankees.

YANSEL. One’s self. North.

YAP. (1) An ape. North.
(2) Quick; ready; apt. North.
(3) To bark; to yelp. Also, a cur.

YAPE. To gossip. Sussex.

YAPPEE. To yelp. Devon.

YAPPY. Cross; irritable. North.

YAR. (1) To snarl. Linc.
(2) The earth. North.
(3) Your. (4) Sour. Var. dial.

(5) Aghast; intimidated. Sussex.

YARBS. Herbs. West.

YARD. (1) Earth; land. “Myddell yarde,” Chester Plays, i. 67. In Suffolk a garden, especially a cottage-garden, is so termed.

(2) A rod, or staff. The term was even applied to a long piece of timber, &c.

(3) The penis.

YARD-LAND. A quantity of land, which varies, according to the place, from 15 to 40 acres. In some places, a quarter of an acre is called a yard of land.

YARD-MAN. The labourer who has the special care of the farmyard.

YARE. (1) Nimble; sprightly; quick; active; ready. Ray gives this as a Suffolk word. It is found in Shakespeare, Decker, and contemporary writers, often as a sea term. See the Tempest, i. 1.

(2) Ready. (A.-S.)
Then ij. of them made them pare,
And to the cyte the chyde they bare.

YARE-BALL. A ball stuffed with yarn, used by children playing at ball.

YARN. (1) To earn. West.
(2) A net made of yarn.

YARNS. A ball of yarn, made by children playing at ball.

YARNE. To yearn after.


YARREL. A weed. Suffolk.

YARRINGLES. “An instrument of great use among good housewifes, by means of which yarn-skipings or banks (after they have been washed and whitened) are wound up into
YBL

Others again, too much I ween y-blend With heavenly seals and with religion.

Barnes's Parre Bokes of Offices, 1606.

Y-BORNE. Born ; carried. (A.)

For the lasere was y-borne up even
With angelys to the hyssye of heven.

MS. Harl. 2260, f. 70.

Y-BORNID. Burnished. (A.)

With golde of faythe the faye and byrste y-bornid,
With charite that gever so clere a lyte.

Lydgate, Ms. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 15.

YCHAN. Each one. (A.)

I have done the grettyst synne
That any woman may be in,
Agaynes God and his seyntes ychan.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 46.

Into a chaumber they be gone,
There they schulde be dubbed ychone.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 119.

YCHELE. An icicle.

When they were thus y-cledd,
To a chaumber the erly hym yede.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 149.

Y-CLEDD. Clothed.

Y-CORE. Chosen.

Edgar that was Edmundys yonger sonn,
To the kyndam of England was y-coro.


Y-CORN. Chosen. (A.)

Whare thurch we ben to heven y-corn,
And the deavel his might forborne.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 25.

Y-DOO. Done ; finished. (A.)

Forthe sche beong with sorrow y-noogh,
And tyed hur hors to a boghe,
Tyle the throwes were wilde y-doo.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

YDUL. Idle ; vain.

I holde hyt but an ydul thynge
To speke myche of tetynynghe.

Y-DYT. Stopped. (A.)

Wyth hyt sate my knehe he hath knyght,
And wyth hyt he orth my mouthe y-dyt.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 21.

YE. (1) An eye.

And as he louted, hys ye gan blencle,
And saye one sytte before the benche.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 24.

That he make may hye love,
And lowe hye in a lyttyle throwe!
God may do, withowtynamly,
Hys wylye in the twynkelyng of an ye!
The kyng seyde than, with thocht unstabbulke,
Ye synge thyse ofte and alle hys a fabulke!

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 240.

From nyse japes and ryshawde
Thowe moste turne away thyn ye.


(2) Yee ; yes. (A.)

YEAD. The head. West.

YEAME. Home. North.

YEAH. (1) To throw. Devon.

(2) To ean, or bring forth young.

(3) You will. Lanc.

YEAND-BY-TO. Before noon. Lanc.

YEANDER. Yonder. Var. dial.

YEANT. A giant.

He come where the yeant was,
And syde, gode syr, let me passe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.
YEAPM. To hicough. *North.*
YEAR-DAY. An anniversary day; a day on which prayers were said for the dead. 
YEARDED. Buried. 
YEARLY. Very. *North.*
YEARLING. A beast one year old. 
YEARN. To vex, or grieve. 
YEARNE. To give tongue, a hunting term, applied to hounds when they open on the game. 
YEARNSTFUL. Very earnest. *Lanc.* 
YEASING. The caves of a house. *Lanc.*
YEASY. Easy. *Lanc.*
YEATII. Heath; ground. *West.*
YEATIER. Same as *Ether.* (3) 
YEAVELING. The evening. *Devon.*
YEAVY. Wet and moist. *Exmoor.*
YEHE. Able. *Northumb.*
YED. (1) An aperture or way where one collier only can work at a time. 
(2) Edward. *Derby.*
YEDAIRT. Edward. *Salop.*
YEDDINGES. See *jellinges.*
YEDDLE. To addle, or earn. *Chesh.*
YEDEL. Went. (A-S.) 

Thurch the wombe and thurch the chinne, 
The spere *yede* even blyne. 
*Arthour and Merein,* p. 236.

So they waschyd and *yede* to necte, 
The byschop the grace dyd say. 
*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.

But then they wenne fro that stede, 
On ther way forthe they *yede* 
Ferre fro evry townme, 
Into a grete wyldurnes, 
Fulle of wyld bestys blyned was, 
Be dale and eke be done. 
*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.

YEDWARD. (1) Edward. *Chesh.*
(2) A dragon fly. *Grose.*
YEEKE. Ich. *Yorksh.*
YEENDER. The forenoon. *North.* This is probably a corruption of *undern,* q. v.
YEEPE. Active; alert; prompt. (A-S.)
YEEPSIN. Same as *Yapen,* q. v.
YEERY. Angry. *North.*
YEES. Eyes. *Exmoor.*
YEELY. A dungfork. *West.*
YEPP. To give. Also, a gift. 
YEFFEL. Evil. 

V met hem bot at Wentbrey, seyde Lyttull John, 
And therfor *yeffel* mot he the, 
Sche thre stroke he me gafe, 
Yet they cleepe by my seydes. 
*Rabbin Hood,* i. 183.

YEFT. A gift. (A-S.)
YECE. A wedge. 
YEIFER. A heifer. *Devon.*
YEK. An oak. *North.*
YEL. An eel. *Someret.*
YELD. Eld; age. *Skelton.*
YELD-BEASTS. Animals barren, not giving milk, or too young for giving profit. 
YELDE. To yield, pay, give. (A-S.)
YELDER. Better; rather. *North.*
YELD-HALL. A guild-hall. 
YELDROCK. The yellow-hammer. *North.* 

YELE-HOUSE. A brewing-house. Brockett has *yell-house,* an alehouse. 
YELE. A dungfork. *Chesh.*
YELEK. To prepare clay for the dawber by mixing straw and stubble with it. 
YELLOT. The jaundice. *Heref.*
YELLOW-BELLY. A person born in the fens of Lincolnshire. *Linc.*
YELLOW-BOTTLE. Corn marigold. *Kent.*
YELLOW-BOYS. Guinea. *Var. dial.*
YELLOW-HOMBER. The chaffinch. *Wesl.*
YELLOWNESS. Jealousy. *Shak.*
YELLOWS. (1) Jealousy. 

Thy blood is yet uncorrupted, *yellowes* has not tainted it. 
Two *Lancashire Loves,* 1640, p. 27.

(2) Dyers’ weed. *Midl. C.*
(3) A disorder in horses. 
(4) The jaundice. Still in use. 
YELLOW-SLIPPERS. Very young calves. 
YELLOW-STARCH. Was formerly much used for staining linen for dress, ruffs, &c. It is frequently referred to. 
YELLOW-STOCKINGS. To anger the yellow stockings, i.e. to provoke jealousy. 
YELLOW-TAILS. Earthworms yellow about the tail. Toppesell’s *Serpents,* p. 307.
YELLOW-YOWLEY. The yellow-hammer. 
YELM. To lay straw in order fit for use by a thatcher. *East.*
YELLOWSE. Jealous. 

Thou wouldest be so *yellowse,* 
And of me so *amarowse.*
*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 152.

YLEPER. A young dog; a whelp. 
YLETE. (1) Yieldeth. (A-S.)
(2) A young sow. *North.*
YLEVE. The same as *Yelf,* q. v.
YEM. Edmund. *Lanc.*
YEMAN. A servant of a rank next below a squire; a person of middling rank. 
YEME. (1) An uncle. 
His dame nove maye dreame, 
For her owne barred teame, 
For nother ant nor *yeme* 
Gettes this gaye garnemente. 
*Chester Plays,* li. 55.

(2) Care; attention. Also, to take care of, to rule, guide, or govern. 
Be that hadde Beves leyn in bened 
Seve yer in peines grete, 
Lite i-droke and lasse i-e. 
His browe struck for defaut of *yeme,* 
That it set after ase a seme. 
*Beves of Hamton,* p. 62.

YEMMOUTH. Aftermath. *Glouc.*
YEN. Eyes. (A-S.) 

And his felaw forthwith also 
Wasy blynde of bothe his gan two. 

The terys owte of hys gan yode. 
*MS. Harl.* 2229, f. 133.

YENDE. India. 
He send bishopt Swytelyn y-wys, 
Into Yende for hym on piligrmage. 
*Chrom.* *Vidoum.* p. 18.

YENDEN. Ended. *West.*
YENE. (1) To yaw, or gape.
YER

Mani mouthe the fres bot,
And grisliche yened, God it wot.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 263.

(2) Eyes. See Yen.
Sith I am wounded wythe ywerne tynweye,
Let me no languer sighen for ywerne sake.
MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 12.

(3) To enter into. (A.-S.)
(4) To lay an egg. Weber.
(5) To give up to.

YLEJLET. An inlet.
I suppose that by genlade he meaneath a thing yet well knowne in Kent, and expressed by the word genlade or yenes, which betokeneth an indraught or inlet of water into the lande.
Lambard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 259.

YLENNED. Threw. Devon.
YLEO. An ewe. Essex.
YLEOMAN-FEWTERER. See Fewterer.
YLEOMAN'S-BREAD. A kind of bread made for ordinary use.

YLEOMATH. Aftermath. Wilts.
YLEOVERY. Hungry. Northumb.
YLEP. Prompt; quick. A brisk active person is said in Suffolk to be yepper.
The to and fourth weren yep,
That liet thon hors gode chep.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 212.
Syr Befye that was bothe wyse and yepse,
He smote the hors with the spurrus of golde.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 101.

YLEPPING. The chirping of birds.
YLET-SINTLE. Two handfuls. Lanc.

(2) A road, or staff. Still in use.

YLEJ. (1) An heir. In a bond dated 1605,
written in a copy of Hall's Union, fol. Lond.
1548, in the library of the Society of Anti-
quaries, the writer mentions "myne yeres,
executors, administrators, and assignes."
(2) An ear. Nominale MS.
But some thei cane away here hedes wrye,
And to fayre speche lyttely thaire yeres close.
MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 104.

(3) A year. (A.-S.)
YLEK. To kick, like a horse.
YLELY. Early. Verily when the day can sprynge,
A proost he dud a masse syng.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 63.

YLEMEN. Men hired by the year.
YLENE. (1) Iron. Nominale MS. "The yern pot,"
Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 24.
(2) Quickly; eagerly; briskly.
For he sayd he wald as yern
Fight with that geant stern.

(3) To run. Octavian, 965. See Wright's
Gloss. to Piers Ploughman.
(4) To desire; to seek eagerly. (A.-S.)
(5) A heron. Chesh.
YLENFUL. Melancholy. Nares.
YLENIN. Rennet. Yorksh.
YLENING. Activity; diligence.
YLENSTFUL. Very earnest. Lanc.
YLERRARCHY. Hierarchy.
YLERED. Swore. Devon.
YLERRING. Noisy. Essex.

YERRIWIG. An earwig. West.
YERSTERNE-NIGHT. Last night.
Welt the grette that iche knight,
That topede with the yerstene-night.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 112.

YERTIL. Earth. Var. dial.
YERT-POINT. A game mentioned in the old
play of Lady Alimony.
YES. (1) Eyes. See Ye.
(2) An earthworm. Somerset.
YESK. "I yeke, I gyve a noysse out of my
stomack, je engloute." Palsgrave. See Yex.

YEST. Froth. (A.-S.)

YESTE. Gest; tale.
The emperowre gaf hur xl. pownde,
In yeste as we rede.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 84.
Now begynneth a yeste agyn
Of Kyng Quore and Armyne.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 121.

YESTMUS. A handful. Lanc.
YESTREEN. Last night. North.
YESTY. Frothy. Hence, light.

YTE. A gate. North.
On ascapede and atorn
In at the castel yte,
Ase the klg sat at the met.
Beves of Hamptoun, p. 51.

YETEN. Gotten. Chaucer.

YETHARD. Edward. Warw.

YETHI-HOUNDS. Dogs without heads, the
spirits of un baptised children, which ramble
among the woods at night, making wailing
noises. Devon.

YETLING. A small iron pan, with a bow handle
and three feet. North.

YET-NER. Not nearly. Sussex.

YETS. Oats. Var. dial.

YETTUS. Yet. Warw.

YEVE. (1) To give. (A.-S.)
To the worlde y wylle me never yere,
But serve the, Lordie, ywylle ye leve.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 84.

(2) Evening. Reliq. Antiq. i. 300.
YEVEN. Given. (A.-S.)
YEWD. Went. North.
YEWER. A cow's udder. North.
YEWERS. Embers; hot ashes. Eoxm.
YEW-GAME. A gambol, or frolic.
YEWKING. Puny; sickly.
YEWMOBS. Embers. See Yewers.
YEWE. A water-bearer.
YEWTHOR. A strong ill smell. This word is
given by Urry, in his MS. Additions to Ray.
YEWYS. Jaws.
How Yewes demyd my sone to dye,
Eche on on a dehe to hym they dreste.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 47.

YEX. The hiccough. It occurs as a verb, to
hiccough, in Florio, p. 501.

YF. Give.
And syde, Harwode, what redyst thou?
Yf me thy cowmeul nowe.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 161.

Y-FALLE. Fallen. (A.-S.)
God forwege us owre synnes all,
That we all day beth y falle.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 216.
Y-FOLE. Fallen. (A.-S.)
But when the kyng was y-folde asalepe,
A wonder syt him thoȝt he sawe.
Chron. Viludon. p. 15.

Y-FOULD. Fouled; defiled.
Lest that holy plase with that blod y-fould shuld be.

YFTLES. Giftless.
The kyng of Pervynse seyd, So mot i the !
Yftles schalte they not be.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 18.

YGNE. Eyes.
So was hyt shewyd before here ygne
That halvynide she was gove to pyne.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 11.

YH. Is found in some manuscripts for y, as
y hate, gate, y home, for yeme, q. v., &c.

YHE. Ye.
He says, als men yhe salle dye alle,
And als one of the prynces yhe salle falle,
That es, yhe salle dye one the same manere
Als men dye in this worlde here.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 68.

YHEMING. A guard. See Yeme (2).

YHEN. Eyes.
Both phen of myne hed were oute.
Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 65.

YHERDE. A yard; a rod.
In pherde trene sal thou there tha,
Als lome of erthe breke tham swa.

YIERNE. To yearn; to desire.
Thai sal yhere, he says, to dygh he ey,
And the dede sal flehe fro thatme awa.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 216.

YHIT. Yet. See Unconound.

Y-HOLD. Beholden. (A.-S.)

YHOTEN. A giant. (A.-S.)

YIOUGHRED. Youth. (A.-S.)

YIOWNGE. Young.
YI. Yea; yes. Derb.

YIELD. (1) To give; to requite.
(2) Barren, applied to cows. North.
(3) To give up, or relinquish. South.

YIFFE. To give.
And therto han ye suche benevolence
With every jantlyman to speke and deylle
In honeste, and yeiffe hem audience,
That seke folk recolour ye to helle.
MS. Fairfes 16.

YILD. Patience. (A.-S.)

YILE. Tribute. Weheber.

YILP. To chirp. North.

YILT. A female pig. Beds.

YINDER. Yonder. East.

YIP. To chirp. East.

YIPPER. Brisk. East.

YISSERDAY. Yesterday. North.

Y-KETE. Begotten.
Kynge Edgarius douster yche wene he was
Y-kete bot upon a wench.
Chron. Viludon. p. 94.

YKINE. To itch. Pr. Parv.
YLE. (1) An eel. (2) An aile.

Y-LERIE. Learned.
He seide, y wende that ye were clerkys beste y-lerd.
That leyved yn thys medyllyed.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 128.

Y-LESSED. Relieved. Chaucer.

YLKOOO. Each one.
That they schalde arme them ylkoon,
For to take the kyngys fone.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 194.

Y-LOGGED. Lodged. Chaucer.

Y-LOKE. Locked up.
And with oo worde of the mayde y-spoke,
The Holy Gosst is in here brest y-loke,
Lygdgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

Y-LOVE. Lied.
That levedy seyd, tho misbegotten thing
Thou hast y-love a gret lesing.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 43.

YLYCH. Alike.
And lovede well with hert trewe,
Nught and day plych newe.
Octavian, 92.

YMANE. Among.
And as he sat at the mete ymange his prynces,
he was wonder mercy and gladde, and jocund.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 47.

Y-MELLE. Among. (A.-S.)
Whene the leves are dryede ynowhe and bakene
y-melle the stones, take thanne and braye the leves
alle to powder.

YMENEUS. Ilymenes.

Y-MENT. Intended. (A.-S.)

Y-MOULID. Moulded, rusted.
And with his blode schalle wasche undeufoulyd
The gylte of man with rype of synne y-mouled.

YM-P. To engrat.
Nehadde oure eldera cerchid out and soght
The sothfast pyth to ympe in our thought.
MS. Digby, 232.

YM-PYN. Hymns.
Thene where they in contenue loveynghe in
ympyne and gostelongs sanges, when they felde his moste
helefulle comynge.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 186.

YND. India. Lydgate, p. 25.

YNECE. Towards. See Hourgates.

YNESCHE.
For many are that never kane halde the ordyre of
lufe ynesche thaire frendys, sybhe or fremmede,
but outhire they lufe thaym over mekkile, or thay lufe
r'ame over lytille.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 194.

YNWE. Enough.
Waynour wayklyly wepande hym kysys,
Talkes to hym tenderly with teres ynes.
Morte Arther, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

YNGYNORE. A maker of engines.
In hiss court was a false traytoure,
That was a grete yngynore.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 39.

YNNYS. Lodgings. (A.-S.)
Then they depardt them in plyghte,
And to ther yness they wente.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.

YNWYT. Understanding; conscience.
Ymagyne no wrong nor falsenes,
Of yyne ymwyty the rewle ys thys.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 5.

YO. You. North.
YOAK. Two pails of milk.
YOCKEN. To gargle. North.
YODE. Went. (A.-S.)
And alle the night ther-in he lay
Tyl on the morowe that hyt was day,
That men to mete yode.
Egiamour, 531.

YOGELOWRE. A juggler.
YOI. Yes. \textit{North}.

YOKE. (1) A pair of oxen. \textit{To yoke out}, to put a horse in a cart, gig, or other carriage. (2) A portion of the working day; to work two \textit{yokes}, is to work both portions, morning and afternoon. \textit{Kent}.

(3) The hicough. \textit{West}.

(4) The grease of wool. \textit{Devon}.

YOKEL. A countryman. \textit{West} Generally, a country bumpkin, in contempt.

YOKENS. When two trams or carriages meet, going in different directions. \textit{Newc}.

YOKEY. Yellow; tawney. \textit{Devon}.

YOKE. An icicle.

YOKLET. A little farm or manor in some parts of Kent is called a yoklet. \textit{Kennett}.

YOKLY-MOLE-KIT. A yellow, unhealthy-looking person. \textit{Devon}.

YOKY-WOOL. Unwashed wool as it comes from the sheep's back. \textit{Devon}.

YOLDE. Yielded; delivered up.

The chyld ye they to Clement yolde, \textit{xx} it he them tolde.

\textit{MS. Cantab.} Ff. ii. 36, f. 96.

YOLD-RING. A yellow-hammer. \textit{North}.

YOLE. To yell; to bawl. Brockett has youl as still as use in the North.

YOLKING. Hiccupping.

Whose ugly locks and yolkinge voice
Did make all men afeard. \textit{MS. Ashmole} 208.

YOLLER. To cry out as a dog when under chastisement. \textit{Northumb}.

YOLT. A newt. \textit{Glouc}.

YOLY. Handsome. (A.-N.)

Wyth mony knygthys herde of bone,
That youly colourys bare.

\textit{MS. Cantab.} Ff. ii. 38, f. 70.

Toward hur come a knygthys,
Gentylle sche thoght and a yoly man.

\textit{MS. Cantab.} Ff. ii. 38, f. 244.

YON. For younder: seems to be commonly used for a thing somewhat at a distance; thus, they say, what's youn? meaning what is that over there at a distance? It is also used adjectively, as youn lass, youn house, youn country, &c. \textit{Lincoln}. Skinner has youn, and yonside.

YOND. Furious; savage. \textit{Spenser}.

YONDERLY. Reserved. \textit{Yorkshire}.

YONE. You; younder.

If some man eone lyfe be,
Did hym com and spoke with me,
And pray hym als thou kane. \textit{Perceval}, 1366.

YONK. Young. \textit{Weber}.

YONT. Beyond. \textit{North}.

YOO. An ewe. Chester Plays, i. 120.

YOON. An oven. \textit{Var. dial}.

YPULL. Uneccesary talk. \textit{South}.


YORK. The name of a copper coin in the reign of Henry VI. \textit{See Topena}.

YORKSHIRE. To put Yorkshire of a man, i. e. to cheat or deceive him. \textit{North}.

YORKSHIRE-HUNTERS. The name of a regiment formed by the gentlemen of Yorkshire during the Civil Wars.

YORANDLIKE. Desirable.

YORNE. Hasted; long. \textit{Weber}.

YORT. A yard, or field. \textit{Lanc}.

YOT. To unite closely. \textit{Dorset}.

YOTE. To pour in. Grose has yoted, watered, a West country word.

YOTEN. Cast. \textit{Weber}.

YOU. To sleep. A hawkwing term.

YOULE. "On Malver Hill, in Worcestshire, when the common people fan their corn, and want wind, they cry by way of invocation, youle, youle, youle, which word, sais Mr. Aubrey, is no doubt a corruption of \_\_\_\_, god of winds," Kennett MS.

YOULING. A curious Kentish custom mentioned by Hasted, ap. Brand, i. 123.

There is an odd custom used in these parts, about Keston and Wickham, in Rogation week, at which time a number of young men meet together for the purpose, and with a most hideous noise run into the orchards, and encircling each tree, pronounce these words:

Stand fast root; bear well top;
God send us a yowling top;
Every twig apple big,
Every bough apple snow.

For which incantation the confused rabble expect a gratuity in money, or drink, which is no less welcome: but if they are disappointed of both, they with great solemnity anathematize the owners and trees with altogether as insignificant a curse.

YOURLING. The yellow-hammer.

YOUNGERMER. Younger persons. \textit{Cumb}.

YOUNKER. A young person.

Yet such sheep he kept, and was so seemelle a shepherd,
Seemelle a boy, so seemelle a youth, so seemelle a younker,
That on Ide was not such a boy, such a youth, such a younker. \textit{Barnefield's Affectuante Shepherd}, 1594.

YOU'RE. You were.

YOURS. Of you.

YURN. Yours. \textit{Var. dial}.

YOUT. To cry; to yull. \textit{Yorkshire}.

YOUTHLY. Youthful.

YOVE. Given. (A.-S.)

YOW. (1) To reap, gathering the corn under the arm. \textit{Devon}.

(2) An ewe. \textit{Var. dial}.

YOWER. (1) Your. \textit{North}.

(2) An udder. \textit{Yorkshire}.

YOWFTER. To fester.

YOWL. The same as \textit{Yole}, q. v.

YOWP. To yelp. \textit{West}.

YOWTHE-HEDE. Youth. (A.-S.)

He that may do gode deede,
He shuldke hym force in youythe-heede,
So that he may, whon he ys olde,
For a doghyt man be tolde.

\textit{MS. Cantab.} Ff. ii. 38, f. 152.

YOYE. Joy.

The knydt answeyrtd with wordes mylde,
Syr, if you ype of yowre chyldye,
For here may y not lende. \textit{Beglarmour}, 606.

YOYFULLE. Joyful; glad.
YTH

Hys kyne was wonder yowful than,
That he waxe so feyre a man.

MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 147.

YOSTER. To frolic; to laugh. Sussex.

YPEQUISTO. A toadstool.

Y-REIGHT. Reached. (A-S.)

YRNE. Iron.

Brenn the snayle to powdere upon a hoot yrne,
and put that powder to the yen when thou gost to bedde.

MS. Med. Rec. in Mr. Pettigrew’s Possession, xv. Cent.

YRNES. Harness, i.e. armour. Gaw.

YRON. A heron.

Fer out over ton mownten gray,
Thomas, a fowken makes his nest,
A fowkyn is an yrne pray,
For thei in place wille have no rest!

MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 120.

YRONHAM. The herb knapweed.

YRRIGAT. Watered.

But yeer by yeer the soil is yrrigat,
And ovyrrollow with the flood of Nyle.

MS. Rawl. Poet. 32.

Y-SACRYD. Consecrated. (A-S.)

YS. Ice.

Se the ensaunpul that I yow showe,
Of water, and yse, and eke snowe.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 132.

YSAIE. Isaiah.

Spake Ysai and seid in wordes pleyen,
The hey hevynca doth your grace awede.

MS. Ashmole 55, f. 174.

YSE. Ice. (A-S.)

He was never wyse,
That went on the see.

MS. Douce 52.

YSELS. Ashes. (A-S.)

And whenne the heved schalle be waschene, make
lee of haye yseles, that was mawene byfor myssomer day.

MS. Med. Linc. f. 201.

Y-SHROUDED. Covered; concealed.

Quod Gaubrellae, withinne thy thick abside
The Holy Goste schalle y-shrouded be.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

YSOOP. Hyssop.

Sprenkle me, lord, wyth ysoop,
That myn herte be purged cleene.

MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 1.

YSOPE. Asop, the fabulist.

YSOYLD. Soiled. (A-S.)

My lyppes polute, my mouth with synne ysoyld.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

Y-STYNGE. Stung; pricked.

YS. Ice. (A-S.)

Whane the emperour Darius removed his oaste,
and come to the revere of Graunt on the nyghte,
and went over the yse,
and there he lughed hym.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 19.

YT. Yet. Arch. xxix. 135.

YTIEZ. Wares. (A-S.)

Ewene walkande owte of the Weste landes,
Wanderande unworthy over the wale yther.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

Y-THRIVE. Thriven.

I love hym welle, for he ys welle y-thrive,
Alle my love to hym y-gove.

MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 120.

Y3E

YU. Yule, or Christmas.

YUCK. To snatch or drag with great force.

Linc. Also a substantive, quasi jerk, a strong pull.

YÜCKEL. A woodpecker. Wilts.

YUGEMENT. Judgment.

And all they seye with oon assente,
We granute wele to yowre yugemen.

MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 36, f. 151.

YU-GOADS. Christmas playthings. Lanc.

YUICHY. Yth.

And hadde wonder of his wyghts,
That ther kidde sweiche strengthe.


YUKE. To itch. North.

YULE. (1) Christmas. (A-S.) The term is still retained in the North of England. “In Yorkshire,” says Blount, “and our other Northern parts, they have an old custome after sermon or service on Christmas day, the people will, even in the churches, cry ‘ule, icle, as a token of rejoicing, and the common sort run about the streets, singing,

Ule, icle, icle, ile,
Three puddings in a pule,
Crack nuts and cry icle."

Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 692.

Vij. yere he leyved there,
Tylle hyt befelle agenste the yowls
Upon the fyfte day,
The hownde, as the story says,
Ranne to the kynge’s palayes,
Wythout ony more delay.

MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 74.

(2) To coo, said of pigeons.

YULE-CLOG. An immense piece of fire-wood, laid on the fire on Christmas-eve.

YULE-PLough. See Pock-plough.

YULING. Keeping Christmas. North.

YULK. The same as Julk, q. v.

YULY. Handsome. Ritson, iii. 107. So explained, but I think an error for ynyly.

YUMMERS. Embars. Devon.

YURE. An udder. North.

YURNEY. Enterprise.

YUT. To gurgle. North.

YVLE. Evilly; wickedly.

Thyn host lith her ful yele araid,
And holdeth hym ful yvel spaid.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 53.

YVOR. Ivory.

And like yow that cometh fro so ferre,
His teeth schalle be even, smoth and white.


With golde and yowr that so bright shon,
That all aboute the bewte men may see.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 30, f. 30.

Y3E. Eye.

Whanne that traytoryr so hadde sayde,
Fyere gode hors to hym were sayde,
That alle mytton see with yte:
They drowen hym thowly as a strete,
And sethelyn to the almes, icle yte,
And hongyd hym ful hyte.

Romance of Athelason.
3A. To essay; to try. West.
ZAHN. Soft. Somerset.
ZAM. (1) To parboil. West.
(2) Cold. Devon.
ZAMSAUDEN. Parboiled. Applied to anything spoilt by cooking. West.
ZANY. A mimic, or buffoon.
ZARUE. The plant milfoil.
ZAT. (1) Soft. (2) Salt. West.
ZATELY. Indolent; idle. Dorset.
ZATENFARE. Soft; silly. West.
ZAWP. A blow. Somerset.
ZEDLAND. The Western counties, where Z is usually substituted for S by the natives.
ZEMMIES-HAW. An interj. of surprise.
ZENZYBYR. Ginger.
   Clary, pepur long, with granorum paralyse,
   Senszybr and synamow at every tyle.
ZESS. A compartment, or a threshing floor for the reception of the wheat that has been threshed, but not winnowed.
ZEWTEEN. Seventeen. Devon.
ZIDDLE-MOUTH. One having the mouth on one side; an ugly fellow. West.

3. This character is found in early English MSS. written after the twelfth century. It is a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon letter w, and sometimes answers to our g, sometimes to y, sometimes to gh, and also to a mute consonant at the commencement of a word. In the middle of a word it occasionally stands for i; in the same manner the A.S. g has been changed into t, when in a similar position. It should be remarked that the letter o often appears in MSS. under this character, with which, however, it has clearly no connexion. It is, therefore, incorrect to substitute it as an equivalent for o, or vice versa. When it occupies the place of the Anglo-Saxon letter, no other character represents its exact force.

3A. Yes; yes; truly.
And Africane sayd 3s, withoutne dred.
Whi, ame I thi sonne, thanne quod Alexandre; 3so, forsooth, quod Anecanabus, I gat the; and with that word he yale the gastte.

3AF. Gave.
Certeyne preste of the Jewis lawe
Gan to grucehe, as they ese audience.
Lydgate, Ms. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 17.
Alle his rist tru purchase
To Dovre abel he hit 3so.
Ms. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 100.

3AL. Yelled, as a dog.

3ALDE. Yielded.
The portar 3de hym hys travayle,
He smote hym agayne withowten fayle.
Hit 3de, whenne hit was shorn,
An hundride fold that like corn.
The marcheide 3de up hys gostte, and yede to God fulle ryghte.
Ms. Cantab. Fff. ii. 38, f. 54.

3AR. A salting tub; a vessel for salting meat. Somerset.
ZILTER. The sun; a son. West.
ZIN. A son-in-law. Exm.
ZINNA. As I know. Somerset.
ZLIED. Slid. Somersetshire.
Ice zeurzd and zeurzd and nevor gave oro,
Till ices zeurzd me downe to the bellvree dere.
Ms. Ashmole 36, f. 112.

3AOT. Silly. I. of Wight.
ZOE. A blow. West.
ZOG. To doze. Devon.
ZOEY, A sawney. Devon.
ZO-ZOO. A wood-pigeon. Glouc.
ZOTY. A fool. South.
ZWOL. A plough. Exmoor.
ZUCHES. Stumps of trees. Kennett.
ZUM. Some. West.
ZUNG. Since. Exmoor.
ZUO. So. Reliq. Antiq. i. 42.
ZWAIL. To swing the arms. West.
ZWETE. Wheat.
ZWIT-MARIRE. Explained alabastrum, in a list of herbs in Ms. Sloane 5, f. 2.
ZWODDER. Drowsy and dull. West.

3Asswythe he deyd yn haste,
There he should go he yalte the gastte.
Ms. Harl. 1701, f. 37.

3ALOWE. Yellow.
These coccodrilles ben serpentes, 3lowe and rayed aboven, and han four feet, and schorte thyes and grete nayles, as cles or talouns.
Maundevile's Travels, p. 198.

3ALOWE. SOUT. The jaundice.
For the 3lowe sout, that men callin the jaundys.
Take hard Speynich sope and a littile stale ale in a cope, and rubbe the sope ayns the cope botum tylle the ale be qwyte.
Ms. Sloane 7, f. 73.

3ALT. Yielded; requited.

3AMYRLY. Lamentably. Gawyne.

3ANG. Young.
Ther may we sum 3ang man fynde,
That is both curtase and hynde.
Ms. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 45.

3ANYNG. Yawning; gasping.
Tham com ther owt of corner a grete dragon 3anyng on haur, so that hys mowthe was over haur hede.
Ms. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 10.
Blowyng and 3anyng soo,
As he wolde hym then have sloo.
Ms. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 246.

3AR. Before.
Saber was never 3ar so gladd.

3ARDE. A yard; a fore-court.
Owt of the garde he went arght.
Ms. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 149.

3ARE. (1) Ready.
And crosen sayle and made hem 3are
Anon, as thoul they wolde faye.
Gower, Ms. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 46.
His archers that ware thare,
Bathe the less ye the mare,
Als so swythe were thay 3are.
Ms. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.
(2) Quickly; readily.
Anone that we be busked yeare,
In oure Journaye to for to fare.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 116.
The birde answereth ful yare,
Nevene thou it an mare,
Thou salle rewle fulle sere,
And lyke it fulle ille.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.

3ARLY. Early.
Nygth and daye he ys in sorowe,
Late on evyn, yroly on morowe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 148.

3ARNE. To scream.
The fendly bygane to crye and yarme,
But he myghte do hym nankyn harme.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 193.

3ARNE. (1) To yearn.
"Sotheily he lufes, and he yarmes for to lufe,"
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 192.

(2) Yorne. Promptly. Parv.
But yarme that ye of tymel evelle spon,
Eyr ym comyth owt at the laste.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 45.

3ARTHIE. Earth. (A.-S.)

3ATE. A gate. Pr. Parv.
And when he to the yates come,
He askt the porter and his man
Wher Joly Robyn was.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

3AYNED. Halloosed. Gawayne.

3E. Yes.
He sayde nothir nay ne ye,
But helde him stille and let hire childe.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 86.

3EJJINGES. Tales; romances.
As yeddynges, jup discharge,
And alle harlotries and ribaundes.
MS. Ashmole 60, f. 5.
Sone yeddynges above,
Swych murther they move,
In the chaumber of love
Thus the sleye care! Degrevant, 1421.

3EDE. Went.
Kyng he was ij. yere and more,
And Roberd as a folke yede thore.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 249.
The man hyt toke and was ful blythe,
He yede and solde hyt saaswyth.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 39.
To the halle he went a fulle gode pase,
To seke wher the stuard was;
The scheperd with hym yede.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.
Now he kyndis a glede,
Among the buskes he yede,
And gedir fulle gude spedde
Wodde a fyre. Percwael, 758.

3ELEARLY. Promptly; soon. Gawayne.

3EE. Ye.
In chambry, thofe he nakede were,
3ee lette hym gyst none anuere.
MS. Lincoln, f. 129.

3EEME. To suckle; to give suck.

3EEERY. Early.
Gleden hath grete appetyte,
To eate 3eeery and late ys hya délyte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 5.
And oure fa[ryns so to queme,
That Goddy's comauendement we may yeme.

To be born he wol him sem
For wicked men him to yeme.
Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 77.
But graunte us alle us selfe to yeme
And ym oure shryfte Jesu to queme.

Fulle faire sake I hym fede,
And yme hym with oure awene child,
And clothe thame in one wode.

Yeomen. Foretho then went these yeomen too,
Lilul Johne and Moch e one fere.

End. And at Sir Roger yeode we wylle dwelle,
And of the quene we wylle telle.

Yonder.
O empourelyr, lyfte up anone thyn eyre,
And loke up yendit and see the sere of golde. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 16.

Went. (A.-S.)
At his wille thel yeode and cam.
Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 5.

To yawn, or gape. (A.-S.)

To give. (A.-S.)

Prompt. A (i in MS.) wis mon is thon Joseph,
In al Egypte is noon so yepp.
Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 34.

A bath for that noble knighte
Of yergys that were fulle golde.

(1) An ear. (2) A year.

Ere; before.
Feyre forhede end Feyre here,
Soeche a mayde was never yer.

Ears of corn.
The seven yeris of grayne so plenteuus,
This daye be grows to fulle perfeccyon,

Early.
He toke gode kepe to hys lore,
Late and yerly evermore.

(1) To yearn; to desire.
A man hys manchede shal yerne
Hymself and hys menyed to governe.

Men yeren jestes for to here,
And romance rede in diverse maner.


(2) Quickly; promptly.
Yerne thow most thy sawtere rede,
And of the daye of dome have drede.

(3) Yarn. Prompt. Parv.

Earnings. Nominale MS.

Yearning; desire.
So mote hyt be at my yermyng,
On hur ys alle my thoughte.

Earth.

Hys oon brodur in yerthe Godes generalle vykeere,
Pope of Rome as ye may here.

Erwigge. An earwig.

To cat.
His wyves fatir and modir fre
Of thys hony to yete yaf he.
Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 45.
He sawe many dede men,
That the bore slewe yn the wode,
Yete the flesche and dranke the blode.

(2) Yet. Perceval, 83.
(3) To cast metal. Pr. Parv.

To give. (A.-S.)
Then may the fader wythoute blame
Crysten the chylde, and yere hyt name.

Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 128.
Prayeth for hym, that lyeth now in his cheste,
To God abowte to yee his soule good reste.


Evil; harm.
When mystrie be, put yt in the yre,
And it schall do away the yeele, and breke that weeb.

To Mr. Pettigrew's Possession, f. 11.

An egg.
Aftuer take the ey of an henn that is fayled when
Seche hath sete, and take a lyttel flax, and dip it in the
glayre of that eyen, and lay to the kancur.

MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's Possession, xv. Cent.

Redeemed. (A.-S.)
And for the synde that Adam in Paradys dede,
All we that of him com sheuld ha hym in sore stede,
Nere the grace of sweete Jhesu,
That us ymbooughte thorugh gostli vertu.


Return. (A.-S.)
At myn ymcomi bi my lif,
A son shal have Sara thi wyf.


Every.

(1) To jog. (2) To ask.

Eyes.
To heven thil that her gezen glade,
And on her tongue thonkynges made.


Ye. The that welyric here wytte,
That is wyntnessyd of holy wytte.

Douce 84, f. 46.

If. Isambras, 241.

Gifts. Pr. Parv.

To itch. Pr. Parv.

To chirpe, as birds do.

Yes. They toldon so they hadden doo;
He seyde nay: they seyden sia.


To sob; to cry. (A.-S.)

Yesterday. Yesterday.
I hit the yestreday seven shylling,
Have brok it wel to thil clothynge.


Sche seyde, lordynge, where ys hee
That yestreday wan the gree.


Yesterday he weddyd me with wronge,
And to nyght y have hym honge.

3ODE. Went. (A.-S.)

The kyng of Fraunce before hym 3ode,
With mynstralles fulle many and gode,
And lede hym up with paxysse;
Clement to the mynstralles gan go,
And gave some a stroke, and some too,
There durste noghte one halwey!

Octavian, Lincoln MS.

Thay sett thaire stedes ther thay stod,
And fayrly passed the flode;
To the chambr thay 3ode,
Thaire galsa so gayse.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137.

3OKET. Disabled?

Ihc ne mal no more
Gropè unde gøre,
Also, also wold 3ète;
Y-3oket ic am of yore,
With last and ludder lori,
And summe me hath bl-set.


3OKK. A yoke.

Comforte all men in Cristes lawe,
That they hyse 3okk love in to drawe.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 31, f. 5.

3OKYNGE. Itching. Medulla MS.

3OLDE. Yielded.

That he no mytte with no sleytte
Oute of his honde gete up on hетьte
Tille he was overcome and 3olda.


How oure lady endede and 3olda
 Hir senly soule, his shal be tolde.

Curator Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 2.

3OLE. Yule; Christmas.

Madame, appone yole nyghte
My wartsone 3e me highte:
I aske noghte bot 3one knyghte
To slepe be my 3yde.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 133.

Faire scho prayed hym evene thanne,
Lufamour his lemmene,
Tille the heghde daies of yole were gane
With hir for to bec.

Perceval, 1803.

He made me 3omane at yole, and gafe me gret gyftes,
And c. pound and a horse, and harnaaye fulla ryche.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 81.

3OMERAND. Moaning; whining. Gaw.

3OMERLY. Lamentably; piteously. Gaw.

3OND. Yonder.

Goo take 3ond man and pay be tyme,
And blide hym thonk Joly Robyne;
We shalde some have gamme gode.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 53.

3ONE. Yonder.

I knowe hym by his faire face,
That yone 3ong knyghte es he.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 109.

3ONG. Young.

He has with hym 3ong men thre;
Thei be archers of this contré,
The kyng to serve at ville.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 49.

Fyrst thow moste thys myne,
What he ys that deth the synne;
Whether hyt be hys or he,
3onge or olde, bonde or fre.


3ONGE. To go; to proceed.

Ac wiste hit houre cellerar,
That thou were i-comen her,
He wolde some after the 3onge,
Mid pikes, and stonnes, and staves stronge;
Alle thine bones he wolde to-breke,
Then we weren wel awreke. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 273.

3ONGLINGS. Youth.

3onlinges of the age of on and twenty yer schuld be chosen to knithowde.

Vegeceus, MS. Douce 291, f. 8.

3ODE. Went.

When he tyle hyse lord come,
The lettre in hyse hand he nome,
He sey, Alle 3ode to schome!
And went one hys wey.

Degrevant, 127.

3OP. But, confessour, be wys and 3op,
And sende forth these to the bychop.


3ORE. Yore; formerly.

3ore was seid and put so beth,
Herte forseteth that ege not seth.


Thus they have do now fulle yore,
And alle ys for defawie of lore.

MS. Cott. Claudius A. ii. f. 127.

3ORLE. Earl.

The 3orie dyde of that same yere,
And the contasse clere;
Bothe hore berysyl y-fere
Was gasyly bydysth.

Degrevant, 1801.

3ORN. A thorn.

3ORNE. Quickly.

The messengere thankyth hym 3orne,
And home agayne he can turne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 96.

3ORTHE. The earth.

Andern he thought to smyte ryght,
Hys held heire on the 3orthe lyght.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 170.

Hys con brodur in 3orthe Godes generaue vyker,
Pope of Rome, as ye may here;
Thys pope was caldyd pope Urbano,
For hym loydyd bothe God and man.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38.

3OUDE. Went. (A.-S.)

Shyfir this passed that flode,
To tho forest thei 3ond,
And toke here stodus where thei stod
Undur the hauthrone.

Degrevant, 292.

3ougTHE. Youth.

Thow innocence schortely to conclude,
By engyn of fraude hire 3outhe to delude.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 5.

Sire, 3f y have in my 3outhe
Done otherwise in other place.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 43.

3OVE. Given.

This pris was 3one and spoken oute
Amonge the heraldis alle aboute.


And openly hath 3owen him a faile.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

3OW. You.

And say the wordes alle on rowe,
As anon I wole you shewe.

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 132
3YF

3OWLE. (1) Yule; Christmas.
Thys ys the furst day of yowle,
That thy God was borne without dole.

2) To yell; to howl.
The kyng passed therby as the greyhound was
that kept his lord and his maystre, and the grey-
hound aroos agayn hem, and bygan to yowle upon
hem.

3OWTHEDE. Youth. (A.-S.)
Now, Lorde, ijif it thi wille bee,
In yowthe de penance send thou mee,
And welte the appone myne elde.

3OWULY. Gay.
Moch of this herbe to seeth thou take
In water, and a bathe thou make;
Hyt schal the make lyt and joly,
And also lykyng and yowuly.

3OWYNG. Young.
When I was yowyng, es now on se,
Than byd I never a fayrer lyfe.

3OXE. The hiccough.
Tak sawge, and poune hit smal, and tempre hit
with ayse, and swoluc thurof ij. tymes or ij.
And that wul stanch the yowle.

3OYNG. Young. Pr. Parv. p. 268.

3UNCHE. Young.

3UNGTHE. Youth.
Or yf thou vowe ym yungthe or elde.

3WRH. Through.
Mi palefre is of tre,
Whit mayles mayled me ywrh mo,
Ne is more sorwe to se,
Cortes noon more no may be.

3YF. To give.

3YT

Gyfys y hur 3yF wolde
Of sylyr and of sylyr golde.

3YLDE. To require. (A.-S.)
Alle that have my fadur slawe,
And brost hym owt of hys lyfe dawe,
I schalle them yilde.

3YNDE. End.
And the begger at the townes ynde,
To hym wedlock ys as free
As to the ryallest kyng of kynde,
For alle ys but oon dygnyté.

3YN. Young.
Princes proude that beth in pres,
I wol ou telle thing not loes;
In Clive was a noble kyng,
Fair and strong, and sumdel yng.

3YNGE. To go; to procreche ynges.
Make thy clerk before the ynges
To bere lyt and belle rynge.

3YS. Yes.
Be God, selde the sheperde, ys;
Nay, selde oure kyng, 1-wys
Noyt for a tune of wyne!

3YT. Yet. Eghamour, 76, 320.
And he schalle be thy own fere,
Some wytt of hym ys may thou lere.

Y do the wele for to wyte,
Y nel non housbond have yste;
Seye the knythe when ye mete,
I wol hym no gude!  

Degreevant; 1936.
INDEX.

The following list merely contains explanations of the principal Abbreviations used in the foregoing pages, with short references to those books and romances which are most frequently cited. The titles of the books from which the quotations are made have, however, been generally given with too much minuteness to require any further explanation.

Abe. Abecedarium.
Addit. Additional Manuscripts, a miscellaneous Collection in the British Museum so called.
Alis. Alisaunder.
A.N. Anglo-Norman.
Anc. Ancleat.
Ars. S. Ancient Songs.
Angl. Anglia.
Ant. O. Collect. Antiquitates Culinariae, or curious Tracts relating to the Culinary Affairs of the Old English. By R. Warner, 4to, 1791.
Apol. Loll. An Apology for Lollard Doctrines, attributed to Wickliffe, now first printed from a Manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, 4to. Lond, 1842.
App. Appendix.
Arch. Archeologia; archaism.
Art. Th. A metrical Romance preserved in the Auchinleck MS. at Edinburgh, and published by the Abbotsford Club, under the editorial care of Mr. W. B. D. D. Turnbull. The extracts given from this work in the foregoing pages will be found in many cases to vary from the printed text, which is so incorrectly edited as to be of no authority.
A.S. Anglo-Saxon.

Camb. Cambridge.
 Cant. T. The Canterbury Tales.
Cat. Catalogue.
Chaucer. Tyrwhitt's text has been used, but the references will generally also apply to Mr. Wright's Improved edition, the first volume of which has just appeared.
Chron. Mirab. Chronicon Mirabile, or Extracts from Parish Registers, 8vo, Lond. 1841.
Corr. Correspondence.
Corv. Myst. Ludus Coventriae, a Collection of Mysteries formerly represented at Coventry on the Feast of Corpus Christi. 8vo. 1841.

Dan. Danish.
Descrip. Description.
Dial. Dialect; dialogue.
Diction. A new English Dictionary, shewing the Etymological Derivation of the English Tongue. 12mo. Lond. 1691. This is merely a translation from Skinner.
Diss. Dissertation.
Dram. Drama; dramatic.
Dutch.

Er. Erroneously.
Erle. of Tolous. Ritson, vol. iii.
Excl. Exclamation.
Flor. and Blanch. Florice and Blancheflour, a metrical Romance, printed (very incorrectly) in Hartshorne's Metrical Tales, 8vo. 1839.

Fr. French.
Gaw. Syr Gawayne.
Germ. German.
Gloss. Gloss; glossary.
Gr. Greek.

Hanelok. A metrical Romance, printed by the Roxburghe Club, 1828.
Hist. Historia; history.

Illustr. Illustrations.
Island. Islandic.
Ital. Italian.
J.W. Isle of Wight.
Jamys. A very curious MS. of the fifteenth century in my possession, containing medical Receipts collected by 'Syr Tomas Jamys, Vicar off Badsey,' has been sometimes quoted as MS. Jamys.


Lat. Latin.
INDEX.

Launf. Ritson, vol. i.
Leg. Legend.
Mt. Margin ; marginal.
M. Rec. Medical receipts.
Mil. Military.
More. More's MS. Additions to Ray refer to a copy of Ray, ed. 1674, with Notes by Dr. Thomas More, preserved in the British Museum. It was formerly marked MS. Sioane 454.
Morte Arbuth. A very valuable alliterative metrical Romance, unpublished, and preserved in a MS. at Lincoln Cathedral of the fifteenth century. Although the editor of Syr Gawayne styles it a Scottish romance, I have no doubt whatever from its language that it was written in England. There appears, indeed, a confirmation of my opinion at l. 79 of the romance, “That es Loryne aloofe, as London es here.”
Myst. Mysteries.
Newc. Newcastle.
Nomenclator. The Nomenclator or Remembrancer of Adrianus Junius, by Higlins and Fleming. 8vo. Lond. 1685.
Nominale. Nominale sub compendio compilatum de fixis et mobilibus, a large vocabulary in Latin and English. Two early MSS. of this valuable work have been used; one lent to me by Mr. Wright at the meeting of the British Archaeological Association at Winchester in 1845, the other a MS. in my own possession, illustrated by early drawings of the articles mentioned.
Octavian. A metrical Romance, printed by the Percy Society. 8vo. 1844.
Pa. t. Past tense.
Piers Ploughman. The Vision and the Creed of Piers Ploughman. With Notes, and a Glossary by Thomas Wright, M.A. 1842.
Pott. Poetry; poetical.
Pol. Political.
Pop. Popular.
Pro. Proverb; provincialism.
Pr. Pare. Promptorium Parvulorum secundum vulgarem modum loquenti Orientalium Anglorum, 1440, MS. Harl. 291, ff. 206. Printed by Pynson in 1490, and several times in the sixteenth century. The first volume of a new edition, to letter L, has been recently published by the Camden Society. The remainder is in the press, but I have seen no further than the part containing M.
Qu. Rev. Quarterly Review.
Rara Mat. Rara Mathematica.
Rawil. Rawlinson's Collection of MSS. in the Bodleian Library.
Repr. Reprint.
Shak. Shakespeare.
Shak. Lib. Shakespeare's Library.
Soc. Society.
Span. Spanish.
Spen. Spenser.
Squyf of Lowde Degré. Ritson, vol. iii.
Stim. Consc. Stimulus Conscientiae, an early poem by Hampole.
Subat. Substantive.
Su. G. Sulo-Gothic.
Swe. Swedish.
Text. Teutonic.
Torrent. Torrent of Portugal, an English metrical Romance, now first published from an unique manuscript of the fifteenth century, preserved in the Chetham Library at Manchester. 8vo. Lond. 1842.
Tr. Translation; tracts.
Tryamoure. A metrical Romance, printed by Mr. Utterson, 1817.
Tv. Twice.
Unio. Unio Inventories. 4to. 1841.
Var. dial. Various dialects.
Vocab. Vocabulary.
Warner. See Antiq. Culin.
Will. Werke. The ancient English romance of William and the Werwolf. 4to. Lond. 1828. Edited by Sir F. Madden, for the Roxburghe Club.
Ycovine and Gavina. Ritson, vol. i.
(1) *From Simon de Ghent’s Rule of Nuns, of the earlier part of the thirteenth century.*

Holy men | holi wumen | beó | alle | von-
| dungen | swuest | ofte | i-
| tempted | han | to | godde
| heale; | vor | iæ | vihte | agones
| han, | heo | bigitec | ðe | blisfule
| kempene | crune. | Lo! | pauh
| hwe | he | mene | hamb | bi | Jeremie:
| persevero | nostris | velociores | aquilis | celli, | super |
| montes | persecuti | sunt | nos; | in | desert | insidianti |
| sunt | nobis. | ðet | is, | ure | wieterwines | beó |
| switure | þen | þe | earne; | up | ọs | halles | heo |
| clumen | after | us, | ðer | falt | mid | us, | ðet |
| iæ | wiernesse | heo | aspiden | us | to | slean. | ðe |
| wieterwines | beó | þeop: | þe | veond, | þe | world,
| ðer | owone | vlehs, | ase | ich | er | seide. | Lihl-
| liche | ne | mi | nont | operhule | i-
| cownen | hwuc | of | þes | þeo | weorede | him; | vor | everichon |
| helpe | ðeop, | þauh | þe | veond | kundelige | egge | us | to | aternesses,
| as | to | prude, | to | overhew, | to | onde, | ðo | wreðe,
| hore | attri | kendles,
| þet | beo | her | efter | i-
| innemed, | þet | flech | put | proprmen | toward | sweetnesse |
| ðe | toward | eise, | ðe | toward | softnesses, | þe |
| world | bit | mon | giscon | wordes | woode, | þe | wunne | wurschipe,
| þer | swuche | ginegoven,
| þet | bidweolec | keng | men | to | luvien | one | schedawe.
| þes | wieterwines, | he | seiæ, | volued | us | on | bulles, | ða |
| awatec | us | ðe | wiernesse, | heo | heo | muen | hermen. | Hul, | þet | is | heil |
| lif, | þes | deofles | assaz | beo | ofte | strengest;
| | wiernesse, | þet | is | onlich | lif | of | anere | wuninghe, | vor | also | asen |
| | wiernesse | beó | alle | wilde | bestes, | ðet |
| | nult | i-
| jolen | monnes | neilchleunch, | aub | fleo |
| hwon | heo | ham | i-
| herec | oper | i-
| seo, | also | schulen |
| anceren | over | alle | opre | wumen | beon | wilde | o |
| þisse | wis, | þe | þonne | beó | heo | over | alle | opre |
| leovest | to | ure | Loverde, | ðet | swestet | ham | pinche,
| ham; | vor | of | alle | fleches | þonne | is | wilde | deores |
| fleches | leovest | ðet | swestet, | þis | wiernesse |
| wende | ure | Loverdes; | as | Exode | telec, | to-
| ward | ted | etad | londe | of | Jerusalem, | þet | ham |
| hefide | bihoten. | And | ge, | mine | leve | sustren, |
| wende | ðe | þe | ike | weie | toward | to | heie |
| Jerusalem, | to | þe | kindeos | þe | heave | bihoten |
| his | i-
| corene. | Goð | pauh | ful | warliche, | vor | þis |
| þisse | wildernesses | beó | monie | uvele | bestes; | liun |
| of | prude, | neardre | of | attri | onde, | unicorn of | wreðe, |
| boere | of | dead | slouhtæ, | vox | of | giscunge, | suwe |
| of | givernesse, | scorpion | mid | teile | of | stin-

(2) *Hymn to the Virgin, time of Henry III.*

Blessed beo thu, lavedi,
ful of hovene blase,
| Swete | flur | of | parcis, |
| moder | of | milternise;
| Thou | praye | Jhenu | Crist | thi | sone,
| that | he | me | i-
| wisse,
| Thare | a | londe | al | swo | Îhe | bco,
| that | he | me | me | l-
| misc.
| Of | tho, | faire | lavedi, | min | orelaun,
| ich | wile | bigimen |
| Thil | deore | swete | sunnes | love |
| thu | lere | me | to | winnen.
| Wel | ofte | ich | siké | and | sorwe | make, |
| ne | mal | ich | nevere | blinnen,
| Lote | thu, | thrub | thin | milde | mod, |
| bringe | me | out | of | sunne.
| Ofte | ihe | seke | merci, |
| thin | swete | name | ich | calli;
| Mi | flehe | is | fowl, | this | world | is | fals, |
| thu | loke | that | ich | ne | falle.
| Lavedi | freo, | thu | scild | me |
| fram | the | pine | of | helle!
| And | sende | me | into | that | blisse |
| that | tunge | ne | mai | tellen.
| Mine | werkes, | lavedi, |
| heo | makieth | me | ful | won; |
| Wel | ofte | ich | clepe | and | calle, |
| thu | i-
| her | me | for | than. |
| Bote | ic | chabbe | the | help | of | the, |
| other | I | kean; |
| Help | thu | me, | ful | wel | thu | mist, |
| thu | helpest | moni | s | man.
| I-blessed | beo | thu, | lavedi, |
| so | far | and | so | briht; |
| Al | min | hope | is | uppon | the |
| bi | dai | and | bi | nicht. |
| Helpe, | thrub | thin | milde | mode, |
| for | wel | wel | thu | mist, |
| That | ich | nevere | for | feondes | sake |
| fur-go | thin | ech | liht. |
| Briht | and | scene | quen | of | hovene, |
| ich | bidde | thin | sunnes | hore; |
| The | sunnes | that | ich | habbe | i-
| cun, |
| heo | reweth | me | ful | sore. |
| Wel | ofte | ich | chabbe | the | fur-
| aken, |
| the | wil | ich | never | eft | more; |
| Lavedi, | for | thine | sake, |
| treuthen | feondes | lore. |
I-blessed beo thu, lavedi,
so feir and so hende;
Thu prale Jhesu Crist thi sone,
that he me l-sende,
Whare a londe al swo ich bco,
er ich honne wened,
That ich mote in parais
wonen withuthe ende.

Brich and scene quen of storre,
so me liht and lere,
In this false fikole world
so me led and storre,
That ich at min ende daif
ne habbe non feund to fere;
Jhesu, mit ti swete blod,
thu bohtest me ful dere.
Jhesu, seinte Marie sone,
thu i her thin moder bone;
To the ne dar I clepen noht,
to hire ik make min mene;
Thu do that ich for hire sake
beo i-makede so clene,
That ich noht at daif of dome
beo flemed of thin escene.

(3) From the Harrowing of Hell, MS. Digby 86, time of Edward I.
Hou Jhesu Crist herowede hello,
Of harde gate ich wille tellie.
Leve frend, nou bethe stille,
Leesthet ich tillen wille,
Ou Jhesu fader him bithoute,
And Adam hout of helle brouthe.
In hello was Adam and Eve,
That weren Jhesu Crist wel leve;
And Seint Johan the Baptist,
That was newen Jhesu Crist;
Davit the prophet and Abraham,
For the sunnes of Adam;
And moni other holl mon,
Mo then ich ou tellen con;
Till Jhesu fader nom fies and blod
Of the maidin Marie god,
And sith then was don ful michel some,
Bonden and beten and made ful lone,
Tille that Godde Friday at non,
Theme he was on rode i-don,
His honden from his body wonden,
Nit here miyte hoe him schenden,
To helle sone he nom gote
Adam and Eve hout to take;
Tho the he to helle can,
Suche wordes he bigan.

(4) From ‘Cokaygne,’ a poem written very early in the fourteenth century.
Ther is a wel fair abbei,
Of white monkes, and of grei,
Ther beth bowris and halles:
Al of pastels beth the walles,
Of flesis, of flase, and rich met,
The likfullist that man mai et.
Fluren cakes beth the schingles alle,
Of cherche, cloister, boure and halle.
The pinnes beth fat podinges,
Rich met to princes and kings.
Ther is a cloister fair and lyp,
Brod and lang, of sembli sijt.
The pillars of that cloister alle
Beth 1-turned of cristale,
With harlas and capitate
Of grene lase and rede corale.

In the prair is a tre
Swithe likful for to se,
The rote is gingevir and galingale,
The slounas beth al sedwale.
Trele masces beth the floure,
The rind canel of sweot odur;
The frute gilofre of gode smakke,
Of encubes ther nis no lakke.

(MS. Harl. 913, f. 4.

(5) From the Proverbs of Hengwyr, MS. Harl. 2253, time of Edward II.
Mon that wol of wysdom heren,
At wyse Hengwyk he may lernen,
That wes Mavolvs sone;
Gode thonkes ant monie thewes
For te teche fele shrewes,
For that wes ever is wone.
Jhesu Crist, al folkes red,
That for us alle theolede ded
Upon the rode tre,
Lene us alle to ben wys,
Ant to ende in his servys.
Amen, par charite!
‘God biglinning maketh god endyng,’
Quoth Hengwyk.

Wyt ant wysdom lurneth ocrine,
Ant loke that none other werne
To be wys ant hende;
For betere were to bue wis,
Then for te where feh ant grys,
Wher so mon shal ende.
‘Wyt ant wysdom is god warysoun,’
Quoth Hengwyk.
Ne may no mon that is in londe,
For nothynge that he con fonde,
Wonen at home ant speede;
So fele thewes for te leorne,
Ase he that hath y-soth ocrine
In wel fele theode.
‘Ase fele thede, ase fele thewes;’
Quoth Hengwyk.

(6) The Creed, from a MS. written in the reign of Edward III.
I blyvele in God, fader almythi, maker of heaven
and of erthe, and in Jhesu Crist, the same of hym
onlyoure lord, the wuche is conseveyel of the holy
gost, y-boren of Marie mayden, suffrede passioun
under Pounce Pilate, y-crucified, ded, and buried,
wente down in to helle, the thriddle day he roos
from dethe, he steyet up to heavenes, he sitteth on
the riht syde of God the fadur almythi, therms he is
to come to deme the queke and the dede. I blyvele
in the holy gost, holy chirche general, the comynung
of halewe, the forsefene of synnes, the rysyn of flech, and the lyf whit-oute ende. Amen.

(7) From a poem on blood-letting, written about A.D. 1380.
Mynystris that uthyth blode letyng,
And therwyth giteth pover letyng.
Here se may lere wysdom ful gode,
In what place se schulle let blode
In man, woman, and in childe,
For evelys that ben wyk and wilde.
Weynis ther ben xxx.21 and two
That on a man mot ben undo;
.xvij. in the heved ful rijs,
And .xvij. beneth in yow l-pyj.
In what place thy that shal be founde,
I shall now telle in a stounde.
Besydys I the er the ben two,
That on a man mot ben undo
To kepe his heved fro evyl turnynge,
And fro the scalle, wythout lesynge.
Two at the tempys thy mot bledde
For stoppyng of kynde, as I saie.
And on is in the myde for heveide,
For lepre sausfeme mot bledde.
Above the nose thare is on,
For suethyng mot beundo;
And also whan eyhen ben sore,
And for resyng gout evermore.
Two they ben at the eyhen ende,
Whan they beth beryt for to amende,
And for that cometh of anokynge,
I wol tel yow no lesynge,
At the holle of the jot ther ben two,
That for lepre and streyt bryght mot ben undo.
In the lypyps, ilij. ther ben gote to bledene,
As I yow telle now bydene;
To to by the eyhen showen also,
I telle yow ther ben two ben
For sor of tho mowthe to bledle,
What hyt is I fynde as I rede.
Two under the tongue wythout lase
Mot bledle for the squynas;
And whan the towege is akyngye
Throyt eny maner swallowinge.

(8) From an astrological MS. written about the year 1400.

Man born wile the sonne is in Cankyr, that is the xilij. day in Jun tyl the xilij. day in Jul, xxx. day. is whit colorid, femyng in herte; but he be born the owr of Mars or of Sol or of Jupiter, man bold and hardy, and alow inwih to falsched and tresowne, sayr spakery and evil spakere, and supyt and wily and fals, broken in arm or in face, dese in cheyl or nere, mekyly wyty and mkyly onwis and onkynde, and fals in fele thingis in word and dede; shrewes to woordin wyth, hatyd of fele and of wol fewe lowyd; a woman shall make him to be a kyng; he schal lovin a woman browne of collagewom and of bettur blood than is hymself; he schal lovin no man but for his owne proft.

(9) A song, temp. Henry VI.

What so mene seyne,
Love is no peyne
To thame sertyne
Butt varians;
For they constreyne
Ther hertes to feyne,
Ther mowthis to pleyne
Ther devoonys.
Whych is in dode
Butt feynyd drole,
So God me spode!
And dowblyns.
Ther othys to beode,
Ther lyvys to lede,
And proferth mede
New-fangellenys.
For whenne they pray,
Ye shalle have nay,
What so they say,
Beware, for shame.
For every daye
They waite ther pray.

Wher so they may,
And make butt game.
Thenne semyth me
Ye may wel be
They be soo fre
In eyry plase:
Hitt were pete
Butt they shold be
Bogelde, perde,
Witowthyme garse.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 1. 6, f. 45.

(10) Extract from the Romance of Sir Percival, written about 1440.

Thothe he were of no pryde,
Forthimale ganne he glyde
Tills a chambrir ther besyde,
Moo sellys to see;
Riche clothes faude he sprede,
A lady slypande on a bedde,
He saide, "Orsothe, a tokyn to wedde
Salle thou lefe with me."
Ther he kyste that swete thynge,
Of hir fynge he tucke a ryngye,
His awnenne modir takynnynge
He lefte with that fre.
He went forthe to his mere,
Tuke with hym his shorchere sperre,
Lepe one lofe as he was ere,
His wyse rydes he.
Now on his wyse rides he.
Moo sellys to see;
A knyghte wolde he nedis bee
Withowtennene any bade.
He come ther the kynge was
Bervede of the firste meye
To hym was the maste has
That the childe hade;
And thare madc he no lett
At yate, dere ne wyket,
Bot in grathelye he gett,
Syc. maistres he made!
At his firste in cyminge,
His mere withowtene forlyngye
Kyaste the forhevede of the kynges,
So nerehame he rade!
The kynge had ferly than,
And up his hande ganne he ta,
And putt it forthir hym fraa
The mouth of the mere.
He saide, "Faire chilhe and fre,
Stonde stille besyde mee,
And telle me wythene that thou bee,
And what thou wilhe here."
Thanne saide the folle of the filde,
"I amo myne awnne modir childhe
Comene fro the wodder wylyde
Tille Arthurhe the dere;
Jystardi save I knyghtis three,
Sicke one sall thou make mee
On this mere by-for the,
Thi mete or thou seher!"

(11) From MS. Porkington 10, written in the reign of Edward IV.

God that dye for us alle,
And dranke bothe eysell and galle,
He bryng us alle ought of bale;
And gyve hym good lyse and long,
That wol attende to my song,
And herkyne on to my talle.
(12) A letter, temp. Henry VIII.

Ryghte honorable and my singuler goode lorde and mayster, all circumstauncys and thankes sett aside, `pleasithe yt youre good lordeshipe to be advertized, that where I was constitute and made by youre honorable desire and commandemente commissarie generall of the dyoosse of Saynte Assaph, I have done my dylygenc and dutie for the expulsinge and takynge awaye of certen abusions, supersticions, and Iporcysises usyd within the saide dioosse of Saynte Assaph, acordyng to the kynges honorable actes and injunctions therin made. That notwithstanding, there ys an image of Darvellgadarn within the saide dioosse, in whome the people have so great confidence, hope, and truste, that they cumme daylye a pillgramage unto hym, somme withe kyne, other with oxen or horsis, and the reste withe money, insomuch as there was syve or syxe hundrsethe pilgrames, to a mans estimacion, that offered to the saide image the fift daye of this presente monethe of Aprill. The innocente people hath ben sore sluryd and entisid to worshippe the saide image, insomuch that there is a commyn sayning as yet amongst them that whosoever will offer anie thinge to the saide image of Darvellgadarn, he hathe power to faste hym or them that so offers oute of hell when they be damped. Therfore, for the reformacion and amendement of the premisses, I wolde gladlie knowe by this berer youre honorable pleasure and will, as knowithe God, who ever preserve your lordeshipe longe in welthe and honor. Writen in Northie Wales, the vj. daye of this presente Aprill.

Youre bedman and dayelye orator by dutie,

ELIS PRICE.

THE END.
DICTIONARY

OF

ARCHAISMS AND PROVINCIALISMS.

VOL. I.
A DICTIONARY

of

Archaic and Provincial Words,

OBSELETE PHRASES, PROVERBS, AND ANCIENT CUSTOMS,

FROM THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

BY

JAMES ORCHARD HALLIWELL, ESQ. F.R.S.

Honorary Member of the Royal Irish Academy; Corresponding Member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, of the Archaeological Society of Stockholm, and the Reale Academia di Firenze; Honorary Member of the Royal Society of Literature, of the Newcastle Antiquarian Society, of the Royal Cambrian Institution, of the Ashmolean Society at Oxford, and of the Society for the Study of Gothic Architecture; Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; Corresponding Member of the Comité des Arts et Monuments, &c. &c.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I. A—I.

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JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, 4, OLD COMPTON STREET, SOHO.

MDCCCLXVII.
**Preface.**

The difficulties proverbially attending the first essay in a literary design of any magnitude constitute one of the very few apologies the public are generally willing to concede an author for the imperfect execution of his undertaking. Perhaps no desideratum in our literature could be named which needs this indulgence more than a Dictionary of the Early English language,—a work requiring such extensive and varied research, that the labours of a century would still leave much to be added and corrected, and one which has been too often abandoned by eminent antiquaries for failure to be conspicuous. It is now brought to a completion for the first time in the following pages, in some respects imperfectly, but comprising a variety of information nowhere else to be met with in a collective state, and forming at present the only compilation where a reader of the works of early English writers can reasonably hope to find explanations of many of the numerous terms which have become obsolete during the last four centuries.*

So far I may be permitted to speak without intrenching on the limits of criticism. A work containing more than 50,000 words,† many of which have never appeared even in scattered glossaries, and illustrated, with very few exceptions, by original authorities, must contain valuable material for the philologist, even if disfigured by errors. With respect to the latter contingency, I am not acquainted with any glossary, comprising merely a few hundred words, which does not contain blunders, although in many instances the careful attention of the editor has been specially directed to the task. Can I then anticipate that in a field, so vast that no single life would suffice for a minute examination of every object, I could have escaped proportionate liabilities? That such may be pointed out I have little doubt, notwithstanding the pains taken to prevent

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* A Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words was compiled about fifty years ago by the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, Vicar of Epsom, but only a small portion, extending to *Bla*, has yet been published. The manuscript, which is in the custody of one of the editors of the work, I have not seen, but to judge from what has appeared, it probably contains much irrelevant matter. Mr. Toone has given us a small manual of early English words, 8vo. 1832. Naes' Glossary, published in 1822, is confined to the Elizabethan period, a valuable work, chiefly compiled from the notes to the variorum edition of Shakespeare.

† The exact number of words in this dictionary is 51,027.
their occurrence; but it will be manifestly unfair to make them the test of merit, or thence to pronounce a judgment on the accuracy of the whole. I may add that the greatest care has been taken to render the references and quotations accurate, and whenever it was practicable, they have been collated in type with the originals. The great importance of accurate references will be fully appreciated by the student who has experienced the inconvenience of the many inaccurate ones in the works of Nares, Gifford, and others.

The numerous quotations I have given from early manuscripts will generally be found to be literal copies from the originals, without any attempt at remedying the grammatical errors of the scribes, so frequent in manuscripts of the fifteenth century. The terminal contractions were then, in fact, rapidly vanishing as part of the grammatical construction of our language, and the representative of the vowel terminations of the Anglo-Saxon was lost before the end of that century. It is only within the last few years that this subject has been considered by our editors, and it is much to be regretted that the texts of Ritson, Weber, and others are therefore not always to be depended upon. For this reason I have had recourse in some cases to the original manuscripts in preference to using the printed texts, but, generally, the quotations from manuscripts have been taken from pieces not yet published. Some few have been printed during the time this work has been in the press, a period of more than two years.

In ascertaining the meaning of those early English words, which have been either improperly explained or have escaped the notice of our glossarists, I have chiefly had recourse to those grand sources of the language, Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman. It appeared to me to be sufficient in such cases to indicate the immediate source of the word without referring to the original root, discarding in fact etymological research, except when it was necessary to develop the right explanation. Etymological disquisitions on provincial words have also been considered unnecessary; but in some few instances, where there existed no reasonable doubt, the root has been mentioned.

In explaining terms and phrases of the Elizabethan era, I have had the advantage not enjoyed in preparing that part of the work which relates to the earlier period, of referring to the labours of a predecessor in the same task. The Glossary of Archdeacon Nares has here necessarily in some respects been my guide, generally a faithful one as far as his explanations are concerned, but still very imperfect as a general glossary to the writers of that age. I have attempted to supply his deficiencies by more than trebling his collection of words and phrases, but my plan did not permit me to imitate his prolixity, and I have therefore frequently stated results without explaining the reasoning or giving the reading which led to them. Nares' Glossary is however, notwithstanding its imperfections, a work of great merit, and distinguished by the clearness and
discrimination with which the collections of the Shakespearian commentators are arranged and discussed. To find him occasionally in error merely illustrates the impossibility of perfection in philological studies.

Having had in view the wants of readers unskilled in early English rather than the literary entertainment of professed students, I have admitted numerous forms the etymologist will properly regard corrupt, and which might easily have been reduced to their original sources. I may have carried the system too far, but to have excluded corruptions would certainly have rendered the work less generally useful; and it is not to be presumed that every one who consults a manual of this kind will despise the assistance thus afforded. There are, too, many corruptions the sources of which are not readily perceivable even by the most experienced.

So many archaisms are undoubtedly still preserved by our rural population, that it was thought the incorporation of a glossary of provincialisms would render the work a more useful guide than one restricted to known archaisms. When Ray in 1674 published the first collection of English localisms, he gives three reasons for having undertaken the task: "First, because I knew not of anything that hath been already done in this kind; second, because I conceive they may be of some use to them who shall have occasion to travel the Northern counties, in helping them to understand the common language there; third, because they may also afford some diversion to the curious, and give them occasion of making many considerable remarks." It is remarkable that Ray seems to have been unacquainted with the real value of provincial words, and most of his successors appear to have collected without the only sufficient reason for preserving them, the important assistance they continually afford in glossing the works of our early writers.

Observations on our provincial dialects as they now exist will be found in the following pages, but under the firm conviction that the history of provincialisms is of far inferior importance to the illustration they afford of our early language, I have not entered at length into a discussion of the former subject. I have spared no pains to collect provincial words from all parts of the country, and have been assisted by numerous correspondents, whose communications are carefully acknowledged under the several counties to which they refer. These communications have enabled me to add a vast quantity of words which had escaped the notice of all the compilers of provincial glossaries, but their arrangement added immeasurably to the labour. No one who has not tried the experiment can rightly estimate the trouble of arranging long lists of words, and separating mere dialectical forms.

The contributors of provincial words are elsewhere thanked, but it would hardly be right to omit the opportunity of enumerating the more extensive com-
munications. I may, then, mention my obligations to Captain Henry Smith, for his copious glossary of Isle of Wight provincialisms; to the Rev. James Adcock, to whom I am principally indebted for Lincolnshire words; to Goddard Johnson, Esq. for his valuable Norfolk glossary; to Henry Norris, Esq. for his important Somersetshire collection; to David E. Davy, Esq. for his MS. additions to Forby; to Major Moor, for his collections for a new edition of his Suffolk Words and Phrases; and to the Rev. J. Staunton, for the use of the late Mr. Sharp's manuscript glossary of Warwickshire words. Most of the other communications have been of essential service, and I cannot call to mind one, however brief, which has not furnished me with useful information. My anonymous correspondents will be contented with a general acknowledgment; but I have not ventured to adopt any part of their communications unsupported by other authority. My thanks are also returned to Mr. Toone, for MS. additions to his Glossary, chiefly consisting of notes on Massinger; to Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., for a few notes on hunting terms in the earlier letters; and to Mr. Chaffers, jun. for a brief glossary compiled a few years since from Chaucer, Lydgate, &c. But my chief obligations are due to Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A., whose suggestions on nearly every sheet of this work, as it was passing through the press, have been of the greatest advantage, and whose profound knowledge of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman has frequently been of essential service when the ordinary guides had been ineffectually consulted.

J. O. HALLIWELL.

Brixton Hill, Surrey,
Feb. 1st, 1847.
The English Provincial Dialects.

Robert of Gloucester, after describing the Norman Conquest, thus alludes to the change of language introduced by that event:

And the Normans ne couthe speke tho bote her owe speche,
And speke French as dute atom, and here childred dude also teche.
So that hey men of this lond, that of her bled come,
Holdeth alle thulke speche that hii of hem nomc.
Vor bote a man couthe French, me toith of hym wel lute,
Ac hove men holdeth to Englyss, and to her kunde speche ȝute.
Ich wene ther ne be man in world contreyes none,
That ne holdeth to her kunde speche, bote Engelond one.
Ac wel me wot vor to conne bothe wel yt ys,
Vor the more that a man con, the more worth he ys.

This extract describes very correctly the general history of the languages current in England for the first two centuries after the battle of Hastings. Anglo-Norman was almost exclusively the language of the court, of the Norman gentry, and of literature. "The works in English which were written before the Wars of the Barons belong," says Mr. Wright, "to the last expiring remains of an older and totally different Anglo-Saxon style, or to the first attempts of a new English one formed upon a Norman model. Of the two grand monuments of the poetry of this period, Layamon belongs to the former of these classes, and the singular poem entitled the Ormulum to the latter. After the middle of the thirteenth century, the attempts at poetical composition in English became more frequent and more successful, and previous to the age of Chaucer we have several poems of a very remarkable character, and some good imitations of the harmony and spirit of the French versification of the time." After the Barons' Wars, the Anglo-Norman was gradually intermingled with the Anglo-Saxon, and no long time clapsed before the mongrel language, English, was in general use, formed, however, from the latter. A writer of the following century thus alleges his reason for writing in English:

In Englis tonge y schal ȝow telle,
ȝyl y se so long with me wyll dwelle;
Ne Latyn wil y speke ne waste,
BotEnglisch that men uses unaste,
For that ys youre kynde langage,
That y hefe here most of usage;
That can ech man untherstood
That is born in Englande;
For that langage ys most shewed,
Als wel mowe lefeth as lewed.
Latyn also y trowe can unane,
Bot tho that hath hit of schole tane:
Sone can Fresch and no Layyne,
That useth hase court and dulcit therinne,
And sone can of Layyn aparty,
That can Fresch ful febbly;
And som untherstoodith Englisch,
That nother can Layyn ne Fresch.
Bot ledde, and lewde, old and tong,
Alle untherstoodith Englisch tonge.
Therfore y holde hit most siker thanne
To schewe the langage that ech man can;
And for lewete men namely,
That can no more of clerky,
Tho ken tham wheare most nede,
For clerkes can both se and rede
In divers bokes of Holy Writt,
How they schul lyve, yf they loke hit:
Therfore y wylle me holly haide
To that langage that Englisch ys calde. MS. Boll. 48, f. 48.
ENGLISH PROVINCIAL DIALECTS.

The author of the Cursor Mundi thought each nation should be contented with one language, and that the English should discard the Anglo-Norman:

This ilk bok it es translate
Into Inglis tong to rede,
For the love of Inglis lede,
Inglis lede of Ingland,
For the commun at understand.
Frankis rimes here I reed
Comunlik in ilk sted.
Must es it wroght for Frankis man,
Quote is for him no Frankis can V
Of Ingland the nacion
Es Inglisman thar in commun;
The speche that man wit mast may spede,
Mast thar wit to speke war nede.
Selden tves for ani chance
Praise Inglis tong in France!
Give we than thare langage,
Me think we do than nyn outrage.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 2.

In the curious tale of King Edward and the Shepherd, the latter is described as being perfectly astonished with the French and Latin of the court:

The lordis anon to chawmbur went,
The kyng aftur the scheperde sent,
He was broyt forth fulle sore;
He clawed his hed, his hare he rent,
He wende wel to have be schent,
He ne wyes what was to done.
When he French and Latyn herde,
He hade mervelle how it ferde,
And drow hym ever alone:
Jhesu, he said, for thi gret grace,
Bryng me fayre out of this place!
Lady, now here my bone!

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 55.

In the fifteenth century, English may be said to have been the general language of this country.* At this period, too, what is now called old English, rapidly lost its grammatical forms, and the English of the time of Henry VIII., orthography excepted, differs very little from that of the present day. A few archaisms now obsolete, and old phrases, constitute the essential differences.

Our present subject is the provincial dialects, to which these very brief remarks on the general history of the English language are merely preliminary,—a subject of great difficulty, and one which requires far more reading than has yet been attempted to develop satisfactorily, especially in its early period. Believing that the principal use of the study of the English dialects consists in the explanation of archaisms, I have not attempted that research which would be necessary to understand their history, albeit this latter is by no means an unimportant inquiry. The Anglo-Saxon dialects were not numerous, as far as can be judged from the MSS. in that language which have been preserved, and it seems probable that most of our English dialects might be traced historically and etymologically to the original tribes of the Saxons, Angles, and Jutes, not forgetting the Danes, whose language, according to Wallingford, so long influenced the dialect of Yorkshire. In order to accomplish this we require many more early documents which bear upon the subject than have yet been discovered, and the uncertainty which occurs in most cases of fixing the exact locality in which they were written adds to our difficulties. When we come to a later period, the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, there being no standard literary form of our native language, every MS. sufficiently exhibits its dialect, and it is to be hoped that all English works of this period may one day be classed according to their dialects. In such an undertaking, great assistance will be derived from a knowledge of our local dialects as they now exist. Hence the value of specimens of modern provincial language, for in many instances, as in Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, compared with the present dialect of Gloucestershire, the organic forms of the dialect have remained unchanged for centuries. The Ayenbyte of Inwyf is, perhaps, the most remarkable specimen of early English MSS. written in a broad dialect, and it proves very satisfactorily that in the fourteenth century the principal features of what is termed the Western dialect were those also of the Kentish dialect. There can be, in fact, little doubt that the former was

* Anne, Countess of Stafford, thus writes in 1430, I "ordeyne and make my testament in English tonge for my most profit, redyng, and understandyng in this wise."
long current throughout the Southern counties, and even extended in some degree as far as Essex.* If we judge from the specimens of early English of which the localities of composition are known, we might perhaps divide the dialects of the fourteenth century into three grand classes, the Northern, the Midland, and the Southern, the last being that now retained in the Western counties. But, with the few materials yet published, I set little reliance on any classification of the kind. If we may decide from Mr. Wright’s Specimens of Lyric Poetry, which were written in Herefordshire, or from Audelay’s Poems, written in Shropshire in the fifteenth century, those counties would belong to the Midland division, rather than to the West or South.

The few writers who have entered on the subject of the early English provincial dialects, have advocated their theories without a due consideration of the probability, in many cases the certainty, of an essential distinction between the language of literature and that of the natives of a county. Hence arises a fallacy which has led to curious anomalies. We are not to suppose, merely because we find an early MS. written in any county in standard English, that that MS. is a correct criterion of the dialect of the county. There are several MSS. written in Kent of about the same date as the Ayenbyte of Inwyt, which have none of the dialectical marks of that curious work. Most of the quotations here given from early MSS. must be taken with a similar limitation as to their dialect. Hence the difficulty, from want of authentic specimens, of forming a classification, which has led to an alphabetical arrangement of the counties in the following brief notices:

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The dialect of this county has been fully investigated in Batchelor’s Orthocopical Analysis of the English Language, 8vo. 1809. *It takes the place of ow, ea of a, ov of long o, oie of i, &c. When r precedes s and e final, or s and other consonants, it is frequently not pronounced. *Ow final is often changed into er; *ge final, into dge; and y final is sometimes omitted.

BERKSHIRE.

The Berkshire dialect partly belongs to the Western, and partly to the Midland, more strongly marked with the features of the former in the South-West of the county. The a is changed into o, the diphthongs are pronounced broadly, and the vowels are lengthened. *Way is pronounced waye; thik and thak for this and that; he for him, and she for her.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The language of the peasantry is not very broad, although many dialectical words are in general use. *A list of the latter was kindly forwarded to me by Dr. Hussey.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

There is little to distinguish the Cambridgeshire dialect from that of the adjoining counties. It is nearly allied to that of Norfolk and Suffolk. The perfect tense is formed strongly, as hit, hot, sit, sat, spare, spore, e.g. “if I am spore,” i.e. spared, &c. I have to return my thanks to the Rev. J. J. Smith and the Rev. Charles Warren for brief lists of provincialisms current in this county.

CHESHIRE.

The Cheshire dialect changes l into w, ul into w or oo, t into oi or ee, o into u, a into o, o into a, u into i, ea into yo, and oo into wo. Mr. Wilbraham has published a very useful and correct grammar of Cheshire words. Second ed. 12mo. 1836.

* This is stated on sufficiently ample authority, but Verstegan appears to limit it in his time to the Western counties.—*" We see that in some several parts of England itselfe, both the names of things, and pronunti-ations of words, are somewhat different, and that among the country people that never borrow any words out of the Latin or French, and of this different pronunciation one example in stead of many shall suffice, as this: for pronouncing according as one would say at London, I would eat more cheese if I had it, the Northern man saith, "by and eat mere cheese gin ap made," and the Western man saith, "Chad eat more cheese on chad it. Lo heere three different pronuntiaciones in our owne country in one thing, and hereof many the like examples might be alleged." — Verstegan’s Restitution, 1634, p. 105.
For wrochen I wilte some wale
Of waste that was done ther;
That he let spill in that place;
Therefore God greve me hard grace,
But hymselfe shalbe soulede
To the Jewes, or that I sitte,
For the tenth peyne of it:
And this my malster shalbe quite
My greffe a hundred foule.

Chester Plays, ii. 12.

CORNWALL.

It is almost unnecessary to observe, that the ancient Cornish language has long been obso-
lete. It appears to have been gradually disused from the time of Henry VIII., but it was spoken
in some parts of the country till the eighteenth century. Modern Cornish is now an English
dialect, and a specimen of it is here given. Polwhele has recorded a valuable list of Cornish
provincialisms, and a new glossary has recently been published, in ‘Specimens of Cornish Pro-
vincial Dialect,’ 1846. In addition to these, I have to acknowledge several words, hitherto
unnoticed, communicated by Miss Hicks, and R. T. Smith, Esq.

Harrison, Description of Britaine, p. 14, thus mentions the Cornish language: “The Cornish and Devonshire men, whose country the Britons call Corniw, have a speach in like sort of their
owne, and such as hath in deed more affinitie with the Armoricane tong than I can well discus-
se of. Yet in mine opinion, they are both but a corrupted kind of British, albeit so far de-
generating in these daies from the old, that if either of them were mette with a Welshman, they
are not able at the first to understand one another, except here and there in some od words,
without the helpe of interpreters.”

In Cornwall, Pembroke, and Devon they do for milk say milky, for so to squat, to squinny, this, thickey, &c., and after most verbs ending with consonants they clap a y, but more commonly the lower part of
Pembrokeshire.

Lloyd’s MS. Additions to Roy, Ashm. Mus.

(1) The Cornwall Schoolboy.

An oud man found, one day, a yung gentleman’s portmantle, as he were a going to es dennar; he took’d et en and gived et to es wife, and said, “Mally, here’s a roul of lithur, look, see, I suppose some poor ould shoemaker or other have loo’en, tak’en and putten a top of the teaster of that bed, he’ll be glad to hab’en agen sum day, I dear say.”

The oud man, Jan, that was es neame, went to es work as before. Mally then open’d the portmantle, and found et en three hundred pounds. Soon after thes, the oud man not being very well, Mally said, “Jan, I have saaved away a little money, by the bye, and as thee can’t read or write, thee shu’st go to scool” (he were then nigh threescore and ten). He went but a very short time, and comed hoar one day, and said, “Mally, I wasn’t go to scool no more, ‘case the childer do be laffen at me; they can tell their letters, and I can’t tell my A, B, C, and I wud rayther go to work aen.” “Do as thee wol,” says Mally. Jan had not ben out many days, afore the yung gentleman came by that lost the port-
mantle, and said, “Well, my oud man, did’e see

or hear tell of sich a thing as a portmantle?” “Port-
mantle, sar, was’t that un, sumthing like thicke? (pointing to one behind es saddle.) I found one the t’other day, likly like that.” “Where es et?” “Come along, I carr’d’en en and gov’en to my wife Mally; thee sha’t aven. Mally, where es that roul of lithur that I giv’t the thee that t’other day?” “What roul of lithur?” said Mally. “The roul of lithur I broft en and tould thee to put’t en a top of the teaster of the bed, afore I go’d to scool.” “Drat the empe-
rance,” said the gentleman, “thee art betwattled, that was before I were born.”

(2) A Western Elocution.

Pengrouze, a lad in many a science blest,
Outhome his toning brothers of the west;
Of smoguling, hurling, wresting much he knew,
And much of tin, and much of pitchards too.
Fam’d at each village, town, and country-house,
Menacken, Holstone, Polkinkiborne, and Grouze;
Tresplien, Buldcock, Cony-yerle, Treverry,
Polbaster, Hallabazzack, Eglesderry,
Pencob, and Restlige, Treviakey, Brengue,
Irewinneck, Buskenwyn, Busvoal, Rosangreque;
But what avaid’s his fame and various art,
Since he, by love, was smitten to the heart?
The shaft a beam of Bet Polglaze’s eyes;
And now he dumplin loathes, and pitchard pies.
Young was the lass, a servant at St. Tizzay,
Born at Polpies, and bred at Mesangery.
Calm o’er the mountain blusht the rising day,
And th’gud’ with the summit with a purple ray,
When sleepless from his hatch the lover stole,
And met, by chance, the mistress of his soul.
And “Whiter go’st?” he scratched his skull and
cry’ed;
“Arrear, God bless us,” well the nymph reply’d,
“T’Okeleston sure, to buy a pound o’ backy,
That us and measter wonderfully lacky;
God bless us ale, this fortnight, ‘pon my word,
We nothing smokes but oak leaves and cue-terd.”

Pengrouze.
Arrear then, Bussy, ly aloane the backy,
Sly here a tiny bit and let us talky.
Bussy, I loves thee, wot a ha me, say,
Wot ha Pengrouze, wot wot a, Bussy, he?

Bet Polglaze.

Ah, hunkin, hunkin, mind at Mouehall fair
What did you at the Cloughs, the alehouse there?
When you stows eighteen pence in cakes and beer,
To treat that dirty trollup, Mall Rosevar:
You stuffs it in her gills, and makes such pucker,
Arrear the people thoft you wil have choack her.

Pengrouze.

Curse Mall Rosevar, I says, a great Jack whorc,
I ne’er sees such a dirty drab before.
I stuffs her gille with cakes and beer, the hunk,
She stuffs herself, she meilt and got drunk.
Best drink sure for her jaws wan’t good now,
So lecker makes her drunk as David’s sow;
Her face is like a bull’s, and ‘tis a fool;,
Her legs are like the legs o’ cobler’s stoed;
Her eyes be green’s a lick, as yaffers big,
Noace that’s my hond, and neck so black’s a pig.

Bet Polglaze.

Ay, but I’ve more to say; this isn’t ale,
You deu’d wy Mall Rosevar, ’t a satrnl bale;
She toald me so, and lefts me wy a sneare—
Ayi you, Pengrouze, did deance wy Mall Rosevar.

* Best drink implies strong beer.  † Brandy.
‡ Green as a leek.
ENGLISH PROVINCIAL DIALECTS.

Pengrouze.

Now, Bessy, hire me, Bessy, vath and soale.
Hire me, I says, and thou shalt hire the whoole;
One night, a Wensday night, I vows to Goade,
A lone, a hoseback, to Tresouve I rode;
Sure Bessy vath, diat hire me, 'tis no lies,
A d—mnder bale was never seed wy eyes.
I hires sum mizzack at an ould barren doore,
And hires a wondrous rousin on the floore;
So in I pogs my head; says I, arrear!
Why, what a devil's name is doing hear?
Why deancing, cries the crowder by the wale,
Why deancing, deancing, measure—'tis a bale.
Decaying, says I, by Gam I hires sum preachers,
But tell us where the devil be the deancers;
For fy the dust and strawe so feeded about,
I could not, Bessy, say the hoppers out.
At last I spiles Rosevarw, I wish her dead,
Who makes me dance all nite, the stinking jade.
Says I, I have no sahove to kick a foot:
Why kick, says Mall Rosevarw, then kick thy boote.
And, Bet, dist hire me, for to leert us ale,
A furthering candle wink'd again the wale.

Bet Polglaze.

Ah, hunkin, hunkin, I am huge afraid
That you is laughiong at a simple maid.
Pengrouze.

Dearie, dearest Bet, let's hug thee to my heart,
And may we never never never part;
No, if I lies than, Bessy, than I wishes
The Shackeheades may never close the fashes;
That picky dogs may eat the scene when fule,
Eat'n to rags, and let go ale the schule.

Bet Polglese.

Then here's my hond, and wy it teake my heart.
Pengrouze.

Goade bless us too, and here is mines, ods heartes!
One buss, and then to Piccarding I'll packy.

Bet Polglaze.

And I to Yealstone for my master's backy.

(3) A Cornish Song.

Come, all ye jolly Timner boys, and listen to me;
I'll tell ye of a storie shall make ye for to see,
Consairing Boney Peartie, the schamoes which he had maade
To stop our tin and copper mines, and all our pilchard trade.
He summoned forty thousand men, to Polland they did goe,
All for to rob and plunder there you very well do knaw.
But ten-thou-sand were killed, and laade dead in blood and goare,
And thirty thousand ranned away, and I cant tell where, I'm sure.
And should Boney Peartie have forty thousand still
To make into an army to work his wicked will,
And try for to invade us, if he dont quickly fly—
Why, forty thousand Cornish boys shall knaw the reason why.
Hurea for tin and copper, boys, and fisheries likewise!
Hurea for Cornish maadens—oh, bless their pretty eyes!
Hurea for our ould gentrie, and may they never faile!
Hurea, hurea for Cornwall! hurea, boys, "one and ale!"

CUMBERLAND.

The dialects of Cumberland, Westmorland, Northumberland, and Durham may be consi-
dered to be identical in all essential peculiarities, the chief differences arising from the mode of pronunciation. According to Boucher, the dialect of Cumberland is much less uniform than that of Westmorland. In Cumberland, wo is in frequent use instead of the long o, as will be noticed in the following example. A glossary of Cumberland words was kindly forwarded to me by Mr. Thomas Sanderson.

(1) Love in Cumberland.

"Tu'm,—" Cuddle me, Cuddy."
Wa, Jwohn, what'n manishment's 'tis
'At tou's gawn to dee for a hizzy
Aw hard o' this torrable fiss,
An'aw's cum't to advise thee',—'at is ee.

Mum, thou'll nobbet lwose teeg gud neame
Wif' gowlin an' whilngin sea mickle;
'cockswunturs! min bydeye about heame,
An' let her e'en ga to auld Nickle.

Thy plew-geers' aw liggin how-straw,
An' somebody's stown thee thy couter;
Oh faiks! thou's duin little 'at dow
To fash thee! selver about her.

Your Seymey has broken car stang,
An' mend'd it wid a clog-coaker;
Pump-trees' geans aw wheyt wrang,
An' they've sent for auuld Tom Sawker.

Young filly's dunger oure the lang stee,
An' lean'd peer Andrew the thucker;
Thee mudder wold suffert for thee,
An' haw hadn't happn't to cheek thee.

Thou's spoilt for aw manner o' wark:
Thou nobbet sits peghan an' pleman.

Odswucce, man! doff that durty sark,
An' pretha g'le way git a clean an'!

An' then gow to Carel wi' me,—
Let her gan to knock-cross wid her seworn,
See clanken at market we'll see,
A'll up'od ta' forgit her 'or mowrnin'!

(2) Song, by Miss Blamire.

What allis this heart o' mine?
What means this wat'ry e'e?
What gars me ay turn pale as death
When I tak' leave o' thee ?
When thou art far awa,
Thou'll dearer be to me;
But change o' place, and change o' folk,
May gar thy fancy jee.

When I sit down at e'en,
Or walk in morning air,
I'll rustling bowll seem to say to me,
I us'd to meet thee there;
Then I'll sit down and wail,
And greet aneath a tree,
And gin a leaf fa' I my lap,
I's ca'n't a word frae thee.

I'll hie me to the bow'r
Where yews wi' roses tred,
And where, wi' monie a blushing bud,
I strove my face to hide;
I'll gait on ilk a spree,
Where I ha'be been wi' thee,
And ca't to mind some kindly look
'Neath ilk a hollow tree.

Wi' sec thoughts i' my mind,
Time thro' the wart may gac,
And find me still, in twenty years,
The same as I'm to-day:
DERBYSHIRE.

"This dialect," observes Dr. Bosworth, "is remarkable for its broad pronunciation. In me the e is pronounced long and broad, as mee. The l is often omitted after a or o, as aw for all, cane, call, bowed, bold, coud, cold. Words in ing generally omit the g, but sometimes it is changed into k; as think for thing, lovin for loving. They use con for can; conner for cannot; shonner for shall not; would, sooner for will, and will not; yo for you, &c." Lists of provincial words peculiar to this county have been kindly forwarded by Dr. Bosworth, Thomas Bateman, Esq., the Rev. Samuel Fox, the Rev. William Shiletto, Mrs. Butler, and L. Jewitt, Esq.

A Dialogue between Farmer Bennet and Tummus Lide.

Farmer Bennet. Tumimus, why dunner yo mend meb shoon?

Tummus Lide. Becos, mester, 'tis so cood, I conner work wee the tachin at aw. I've brouck it ten times I'm shur to de—it freezes so hard. Why, Hester hung out a smock-frock to dry, an in three minits it wor frozen as stiff as a proker, an I conner afford to keep a good fire; I wish I cud. I'd soon mend yore shoon, an uthers tow. I'd soon yarn sum munney, I warrant ye. Conner yo find sum work for m', mester, these hard times? I'd doo oonnythink to addle a penny. I con threash—I con split wood—I con mak sars—I con thack. I con skower a dike, an I con trench tow, but it freezes so hard. I con winner—I con forcher, or milk, if there be needn't. I woolder mind drivin plow or oonnythink.

Farmer B. I hanner got nothin for ye to doo, Tummus; but Mester Boord towd me jist now that they wor goin to winner, an that they shud want sumbody to help'em.

Tummus L. O. I'm glad on't. I'll run ou an see whither I can help'em; but I hanner bine welen the threshold ov Mester Boord's doer for a nation time, becos I shoo misse dissmear heSTER welle; but I dunner bear malice, an zo I'll goo.

Farmer B. What did Misses Boord za or doo to Hester then?

Tummus. Why, Hester may be wor summum to blame too; for her wor one on 'em, de ye zee, that jawn skimmerton,—the mak-gam that frunted sum o'the gentefook. They said 'twar time to dun weecuch sittler, or sittler stuff, or I dunner know what they cawd it; but they wor frunted weec Hester bouter it; an I said, if they wor frunted wee Hester, they mide bee frunted wee mee. This set missee's back up, an Hester hanner bin a charrin there sin. But 'tis no use to bear malice: an zo I'll goo oor, and zee which we the windes blows.


DEVONSHIRE.

The MS. Ashmole 33 contains an early romance, written about the year 1377, which appears to have been composed by a clergyman living in the diocese of Exeter. Several extracts from it will be found in the following pages. The MS. possesses great interest, having part of the author's original draught of the romance. See farther in Mr. Black's Catalogue, col. 15.

"A Devonshire song" is printed in Wits Interpreter, ed. 1671, p. 171; the "Devonshire ditty" occurs in the same work, p. 247. The Exmoor Seeling and the Exmoor Courtship, specimens of the broad Devonshire dialect at the commencement of the last century, have been lately published. The third edition was published at Exeter in 1746, 4to. Mr. Marshall has given a list of West Devonshire words in his Rural Economy of the West of England, 1796, vol. i. pp. 323-32, but the best yet printed is that by Mr. Palmer, appended to a Dialogue in the Devonshire Dialect, 8vo. 1837. A brief glossary is also added to the Devonshire Dialogue, 8vo. 1859. My principal guide, however, for the dialectical words of this county is a large MS. collection stated in Mr. Thomas Rodd's Catalogue of MSS. for 1845 (No. 276) to have been written by Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter, and quoted in this work as Dean Milles' MS. I have been since informed that it was compiled by the late Rev. Richard Hole, but in either case its integrity and value are undoubted. Notes of Devonshire words have been kindly transmitted by the Rev. John Wilkinson, J. H. James, Esq., William Chappell, Esq., Mrs. Lovell, and Mr. J. Metcalfe. The West Country dialect is now spoken in greater purity in Devonshire than in any other county. The following remarks on the English dialects are taken from Aubrey's Natural History of Wiltshire, a MS. preserved in the library of the Royal Society:

The Northern parts of England speake gutturally; and in Yorkshire and the bishoprick of Durham they have more of the cedence, or Scottish tone than they have at Edinburgh: In like manner, in Herefordshire they have more of the Welch cedence than they have in Wales. The Westerne people cannot open their mouthes to speare oro runtudo. Wee pronounce paut, pate, &c., and even cewather doo.

The Exeter Coll. men in disputations, when they allege Causa Causa est Causa Causiti, they pronounce it, Caza, Caza est Caza Cazati very un-gracefully. Now contra the French and Italians doe naturally pronounce a fully ore runtudo, and c, and even children of French born in England; and the farther you goe South the more fully, &c. Thus this must proceed from the earth or air, or both. One may observe, that the speech (twang or accent—adventus) of ye vulgar begins to alter some thing towards the Herefordshire manner even at Cryeneester. Mr. Thom. Hobbs told me, that Sir Charles Cavendish did say, that the Greeces doe sing their words (as the Hebreff doe in some degree). From hence arose the accents, not used by the ancients. I have a conceit, that the Britons of the South part of this Isle. e. g. the Trinobantes, &c., did speak no more gutturall, or twangling, than the inhabitants doe now. The tone, accent, &c., depends on the temper of the earth (and so to plants) and aire.

(1) A Lovers' Dialogue.

Rab. I love dearly, Bet, to hear the tell; but, good loving now, let's tell o' summer else. Time slips away.

Bet. I, fagg, that it dith. I warnis our vokes won- der what the golder's a come o'me. I'll drive home. I wish thee good heart.
ENGLISH PROVINCIAL DIALECTS.

(2) John Chaw bacon and his wife Moll, cum up t'Exeter to see the railway opened, May 1, 1844.

"Lor Johnny! lor Johnny! now whativer es that, A urinn along like a hoss upon wheels? "Tip as bright as yer buttons, and black as yer hat, And jist listen, Johnny, and yer how 's squells!"

"Dash my buttons, Moll—'ll be darn'd if I know; Us was vols to come yer and to urn into danger, Let's be off—'s spits vire! lor, do let us go—
And 'n' holds up his head like a goose at a stranger.

"I be a bit wrigth'en'd—but let us bide yer; And hark how 'a puffis, and 'a coughs, and 'a blows, He edden unlike the old cart-hoss last yer—
Broken-winded;—and yet only zee how 'a goes i'

"'A urns upon ladders, with they things like wheela, Or hurdles, or palings, put down on the ground; But why do they let 'un stray out of the veels?
'Tis a wonder they don't clap 'un into the pound."

"'A can't be alive, Jan—I don't think 'a can."

"I bain't sure o' that, Moll, for jist look'e how 'a breathes like a hoss, or a znivel'd old man:—
And hark how 'e's bust out a coughing, good now.

"'A never could dra' all they waggles, d'eer zee,
If 'e lived upon vatches, or turments, or hay:
Why, they waggles be vill'd up with people—they be;
And do 'ee but look how they'm larfin away!

"And look to they children a urinn about,
Wi' their mouths vull of gingerbread, there by the shows;
And zee to the scores of vine ladies turn'd out;
And gentleman, all in their best Sunday clothes.

"And look to this house made o' canvas so smart;
And the dinner zet out with such bussle and fuss:—
But us brought a squab pie, you know, in the cart,
And a keg of good zider—so that's nort to us.

"I tell 'ee what 'tis, Moll—this here is my mind,
The world's gone quite maze, as sure as you'm born;
'Tis as true as I'm living—and that they will wind,
With their horses on wheels that don't live upon corn.

"I wouldn't go homeward b'nybye to the warm
Behind such a critter, when all's zed and dun,
We've a travelli'd score miles, but we never got harm,
Vor there's nort like a market cart under the sun."

DORSETSHIRE.

"The rustic dialect of Dorsetshire," observes Mr. Barnes, "is, with little variation, that of most of the Western parts of England, which were included in the kingdom of the West Saxons, the counties of Surrey, Hants, Berks, Wiltz, and Dorset, and parts of Somerset and Devon." The Dorset dialect, however, has essential features of that of the Western counties which are not heard in Surrey or Hants, as will be sufficiently apparent from the specimens here given. The language of the south-east part of Dorsetshire is more nearly allied to that of Hants.

"In the town of Poole," according to Dr. Salter, "there is a small part which appears to be inhabited by a peculiar race of people, who are, and probably long have been, the fishing population of the neighbourhood. Their manner of speaking is totally different from that of the neighbouring rustics. They have a great predilection for changing all the vowels into short u, using it in the second person, but without a pronoun, and suppressing syllables, e.g. cas'n car', can you not carry it, &c." Mr. Vernon, in remarking upon these facts, observes, "the language of our seamen in general is well worth a close investigation, as it certainly contains not a few archaisms; but the subject requires time and patience, for in the mouths of those who
call the Bellerophon and the Ville de Milan, the Billy Ruffian and the Wheel'em-along, there is nothing

"But doth suffer a sea-change
Into something new and strange."

This must be received with some limitation, and perhaps applies almost entirely to difficult modern terms not easily intelligible to the uneducated.

Many of the principal English nautical terms have remained unchanged for centuries.

Valuable lists of Dorsetshire words have been liberally sent me by the Rev. C. W. Bingham, James Davidson, Esq., Samuel Bagster, Esq., Dr. Salter, and G. Gollop, Esq.; but my principal references have been made to the glossary attached by Mr. Barnes to his "Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect." 8vo. 1844. The same work contains a dissertation on the dialect, with an account of its peculiar features. The change of o into a, so common in Dorsetshire, completely disappears as we proceed in a westerly direction towards Worcestershire.

(1) A Letter from a Parish Clerk in Dorsetshire to an absent Vicar, in the Dialect of the County. From 'Poems on several Occasions, formerly written by John Free, D.D.,' 8vo. Lond. 1757, p. 81.

Measter, an't please you, I do zend
Thesea letter to you as a zriend,
Hoping you'll pardon the inzidng,
Bezzas I am not vsid to writing,
And that you will not take unkud
A word or so from poor George Hind.
For I am always in the way,
And needs must hear what people zay.
First of the house they make a joke,
And say the chimney's never zmoak.

Now the occasion of these jests,
As I do zink, where swallows nests,
That chanced the other day to zay
Into the parlour, zut and aul.
Beside, the people not a few
Begin to zmmur much at you,
For leaving of them in the lurch.
And letting strangers serve the church,
Who are in haste to go azen.

So, we ha'nt zang the Lord knows when.
And for their preaching, I do know
As well as moost, 'tis but zo, zo.
Zure if the call you had were right,
You ne'er could thus your neighbours sligt.
But I do fear you've set your aim on
Naught in the world but vilthy mamin, &c.

(2) Axem Maidens to goo to Fiar.
To-morra work so hard's ya can,
An' git yer jobs up under han',
Var Dick an' I, an' Poll's young man
Be gwain to flair; an' zoo
If you'll take hold ov each a yarm
Along the road ar in the zwarm
O' v'oke, we'll kip ye out o' harm,
An' git ye a flaireen too.

We woont stay lathy ther; I'll be boun'
We'll bring our shiades back out o' town
Some ways ovore the sun is down,
So long's the sky is clear;

An' zoo, when al yer work's a-done,
Yer mother cant but let ye run
An' see a little o' the fun
When nothin is to fear.

The sun ha' fowr's to love his light,
The moon ha' sparklen brooks at night,
The trees da like the playsome figh
Ov ayer vrom the west.
Let some like empty sounds to mock
Ther luonesome vácce by hill or rock,
But merry chaps da like t' unlock
Ther hearts to maidens best.

Zoo you git ready now, d'ye hear?
Ther's nar another flair so near,
An' thes don't come but twice a year,
An' you woon't vind us splaren.

We'll goo to al the zights an' shows,
O' tumblers wi' ther spanglez clot's;
An' conjurers wi' cunnen blows,
An' raffle var a flaireen.

(3) The Woodlands.
O spread agen your leaves an' fowrs,
Luonesome woodlands! sunny woodlands!
Here underneath the dewy show'rs
O' warm-kid spring-time, sunny woodlands!
As when, in drong ar oben groun',
Wi' happy buoishe heart I woun'
The twiz'tren birds a builden roun',
Your high-bough'd hedger's, sunny woodlands!

Ya gie'd me life, ya gie'd me jay,
Luonesome woodlands! sunny woodlands!
Ya gie'd me health as in my ply,
I rambled droo ye, sunny woodlands!
Ya gie'd me freedom var to rove
In airy mead, ar shadily grove;
Ya gie'd me smilen Fanny's love,
The best ov all o't, sunny woodlands!

My vust shill skylark whiver'd high,
Luonesome woodlands! sunny woodlands!
To zing below your deep-blue sky,
An' white spring-clouds, O sunny woodlands!
An' boughs o' trees that oncee stood here,
Oer glossy green the happy year
That gie'd me oon I lovd so dear,
An' now ha' lost, O sunny woodlands!

O let me rove agen unsapled,
Luonesome woodlands! sunny woodlands!
Along your high-bough'd hedger' side,
As then I rambled, sunny woodlands!
An' wher the mizzon trees oncee stood,
Ar tongues oncee rung among the wood,
My memory shall make em good,
Though you've lost em, sunny woodlands!

(4) The Weepen Liday.
When late o' nights, upon the green,
By thik wold house, the moun da sheen,
A lady there, a-hangen low
Her head's a-wak'en to an' fro
In robes so white's the driven snow;
Wi' oon yarm down, while oon da rest
At lily-white upon the breast
O thik poor weepen liday.

The curiden win' an' whilen squall
Do shlake the ivy by the wall,
An' miake the plyn tree-tops rock,
But never ruflle her white frock,
An' slammen door an' rottlen lock
That in thik empty house da sound,
Da never seem to miake look round
Thik downcast weepen liday.

A liaday, as the title da goo,
That oonce liv'd there, an' lovd too true,
Wer by a young man cast saide
A mother sad, but not a bride;
An' then her father in his pride
An' anger offer'd con o' two
Vul. bitter things to undergo
To thik poor weepen lady
That she herzful should leave his door,
To darkan it again noo moore,
Ar that her little playsome chile,
A-zent away a thousand mile,
Should never meet her eyes to smile,
An' play again, till she in shame
Should die an' leave a tarnish'd nianne,
A sad varsiaken lady.

"Let me be lost," she cried, "the while,
I do but know war my poor chile;"
An' left the huome o' her pride,
To wander droo the worldb wide,
Wit' grief that vew but she ha' tried,
An' lik' a flow'r a blow ha' broke,
She wither'd wit' thik deadly stroke,
An' died a weepen lady.
An' she da keep a-comen on,
To see thik father dead an' gone,
As if her soul could ha' noo rest
Avere her teary chik's a-prest
By his vargylish' kis: zowgit
Be they that can but live in love,
An' vine a place o' rest above,
Unlik' the weepen lady.

DURHAM.

The Durham dialect is the same as that spoken in Northumberland and the North Riding of Yorkshire, the former being more like Scotch, and the latter more like English, but each in a very slight degree. The Durham pronunciation, though soft, is monotonous and drawing. See the 'Quarterly Review' for Feb. 1836, p. 358.

No glossary of Durham words has yet appeared, but Kennett has recorded a considerable number in his MS. Glossary. I have been enabled to add many unknown to that author, derived from communications by the Rev. R. Douglas, George B. Richardson, Esq., Miss Portius, E. T. Warburton, Esq., and Mr. S. Ward.

If the following anecdote be true, Southern English is but little known amongst some of the lower orders in Durham:

"John," said a master tanner in South Durham, the other day, to one of his men, "bring in some fuel." John walked off, revolving the word in his mind, and returned with a pitchfork! "I don't want that," said the wondering tanner; "I want fuel, John." "Beg your pardon," repli't the man, "I thought you wanted something to turn over the skins." And off he went again, not a whit the wiser, but ashamed to confess his ignorance. Much meditating, he next pitched upon the beam, suldering which, he returned to the counting-house. His master was now in a passion. "What a stupid ass you are, John," he exclaimed; "I want some sticks and shavings to light the fire." "O-h-h-h!" rejoined the rustic, "that's what you want, is it?" "Why couldn't you say so at first, master, instead of using a London dictionary word?" And, wishful to show that he was not alone in his ignorance, he called a comrade to the tanner's presence, and asked him if he knew what "fuel" was.

"Aye!" answered Joe, "ducks an' geese, and sike like!"— Gateshead Observer.

ESSEX.

The dialect of Essex is closely allied in some parts of the county to that of Kent, and in others to that of Suffolk, though generally not so broad, nor spoken with the strong Suffolk whining tone. Mr. Charles Clark has given a glossary of Essex words at the end of 'John Noakes and Mary Styles, or an Essex Calf's Visit to Tiptoe Races,' 8vo. 1839, and I am indebted for many others to the kindness of the Rev. W. Pridgen and Mr. Edward T. Hill. A list of Essex words is given in the Monthly Magazine for July, 1814, pp. 498-9.

(1) From a Poem of the fifteenth century, by the Vicar of Maldon.

Therfore, my lefe cyclid, I schalle teche the,
Herken me welte the maner and the gyse,
How thi solewe inward schalle akeuyntyde be
With thewis good and vertw in alle wyse:
Rende and consweye, for he is to displee,
That redyth ay, and nowt what is mens,
Sche reedyng is not but wynde despent.

Pray thi God and prayse hym with alle thi hart,
Fadir and modyr have in reverence,
Love hem welte, and be thou never to smert
To her menyss consayl, and kepe the thens,
Thyle thu be cleane with out wofft offfence:
Saly wyldly to hym that is mooor dygne
Than art thiselle, sthu schalt thi place resgney.

Drefe thi mayster, thy thynge loke thu kepe,
Take heide to thy housold, aye love thy wyff,
Pleasuante wordes out of thy mouth schalle crepe; Be not irous, kepe thi behest os lyff; Be tempyrd, wyghte, and non excesseyff;

Thy wyves wordes make thu noon auctorit,
In folisclepe no mooor thanne nedyth the.


(2) Cock-a-Bevis Hill.

At Totton's Cock-a-Bevis hill,
A spat sup'piz'd by few,
Where toddlers olleia haut to eye
The proper pritty wlew;
Where people croke so ov the place,
Leas-ways, so I've hard say;
An' frum its top yow, sartency,
Can see a monus way.

'Bout this oad Hill, I warrant ya,
Their bog it nuver ceases;
They'd growl shud yow nut own that it
Beats Danbury's su' to pieces,

But no sense ov a place, some think,
Is this here hill so high,—
Cost there, full oft, 'tis nation coad,
But that don't argyfu.

Yit, if they their inquirations maake
In winter time, some will
Condemn that place as no great shakes,
Where folks ha' the coad-chill !

As sum'dy, 'haps, when nigh the spout,
May ha' a wish to see't,—

From Mouldon toun to Keldon 'tis,
An' gin a four reeleet,
Where up the road the load it goos
So lugsome an'so stiff,
That hosses mosly kitch a whoop,
From drivers in a tig,

But who'd pay a loss when tugging on?
None but a tetchy elf;
Tis right on plain etch chap desares
A clumsy thump himself.

Haul'd o'er the coals, sikh felias o'er
Shud be, by Martin's Act;
'But, then, they're rayther muggy oft,
So with um we're not sact.
ENGLISH PROVINCIAL DIALECTS.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

It has been already remarked that the organic forms of the Gloucestershire dialect have remained unchanged for centuries, and are to be traced in Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle.

Many Anglo-Saxon words are here preserved in great purity. "He gnuine it him," he gave it him, the verb gnuine being in general use amongst the peasantry. The dialect is more similar to that of Somersetshire than of the adjoining counties, though not so strongly marked as a Western dialect. They change o into a, s into z, f into v, t into d, p into b, short a into i or aoy, long e into eea, long i into ey, long o into ooa. The A.-S. termination en is still preserved; thee is used for thou and you; this is in constant use; her is put for she, she for her, I for me, and ou for he, she, or it. Communications of Gloucestershire words have been received from the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, Miss Shipton, and Mr. E. Wright.

George Ridler's Oven.

The stowns that built George Ridler's oven,
And taste yon from the Bleakeney's tuna;
And George he wur a jolly old mon,
And his yeald it grow'd above his yare.

One thing of George Ridler I must commend,
And that wur not a notable theng;
He mead his braags awoathe he died,
Wi' any dree brothers his sons 'zebour'd aeng.

There's Dick the treble and John the mean,
Let every mon sing in his awn place,
And George he wur the elder brother,
And therevoere he would sing the bees.

Mine hostess's mold (and her neaum 'twur Nell)
A pretty wench, and I lov'd her well;
I lov'd her well, good reaunx why,
- Because she lov'd my dog and I.

My dog is good to catch a hen,
A duck or goose is good for men;
And where good compny I spy,
O thereth gwoes my dog and I.

My mother told I when I wur young,
If I did wollow the strong-beer pwoot;
That drunk would pruy my awerdow,
And meauk me wear a thread-bare cowt.

My dog has gotten zitch a trick,
To visit moids when thay be sick;
When thay be sick and like to die,
O thereth gwoes my dog and I.

When I have dere dizenspeen under my thumb,
O then I be welcome wherever I come;
But when I have none, O then I pass by,
'Tis poverty pearts good compny.

If I should die, as it may hap,
My gnuine shall be under the good yeal tap;
In your cems there woold us lie,
Cheek by jowl my dog and I!

HAMPShIRE.

The romance of Octovian, according to Mr. D'Israeli, "is in the Hampshire dialect nearly as it is spoken now." Although somewhat doubtful as to the literal correctness of this opinion, an extract from it may be compared with a modern specimen of the dialect. A short glossary of Hampshire words is given in Warner's collections for that county. The dialect of the west of the county is similar to that of Wiltshire, f being changed into v, and th into d; and un for him, her, it. It is a common saying, that in Hampshire every thing is called he except a tame cat which is called she.

(1) Extract from the early romance of Octovian Imperator.

The knylys logh yn the halle,
The mantelliys they yeve menstrales alle;
Lavor and basyn they gon calle
To wasche and aryse,
And syn to daunce on the wall of Parys.

When the soudan thys tydying herde,
For ire as he wer wod he ferd;
He ran with a drawe swerde
To hys mamentrye,
And alle hys goddysh ther he ameredre
With greet envy.

Asterot, Joyyn, and Mahoun
He alle to-hew with hys fachoun,
And Jupiter he drew adoun
Of hys autere;
He seyde, hy nere worth a scalounce
Alle y-fere.

Tho he hadde hys goddysh y-bete,
He was shated of alle hys hete.
To sende hys sendyys nolde he nayt lete,
Tho anoornyt,
To Babionyse after lorde grete
To help hym styg.


A Letter to the Editor of the Times, from a poor Man at Andover, on the Union Workhouse.

Sir,—Hunger, as I've heerd say, breaks through Stone Walls; but yet I shan't have thought of letting you know about my poor Missus's death, but all my neibour's say tell it out, and it can't do you no harm and may do others good, specially as Parliament is to meet soon, when the Gentlefoke will be talking about the working foke.

I be but a farmers working man, and was married to my Missus 26 years agoe, and have three Chil dern living with me, one 10, another 7, and t'other 3. I be subject to bad rumatis, and never earns no more, as you may judge, than to pay rent and keep
our bodies and souls together when we be all well. I was tended by Mr. Westlake when he was Union Doctor, but when the Guardians turned him out it was a bad job for all the Poor, and a precious bad job for me and mine.

For a Month he came to be our Union Doctor tended upon me up to almost the end of last April, but when I send up to the Union House as usual, Mr. Broad, the Releving Officer, sent back word there was nothing for me, and Mr. Payne wodnt come no more. I was too bad to work, and had not Vittals for me, the Misus, and the young ones, so I was forced to do the best I could, and I sent off the Misus to Vittals with, and then I and Misus and the young ones had only one bed for all of us. Misus was very bad, to, then, but as we know twere no use to ask the Union for nothing we'd all go into the Workhouse, and which Misus couldn't a bear, as she'd bin parted from the children, she sends down to tell Mr. Westlake how bad we was a doing off, and he comes to us directly, and tend upon us out of charity, and gives Missus Mutton and things, which he said, and we know'd too well, she wanted of, and he gives this out of his own Pocket.

Misus complaint growd upon her and she got so very bad and Mr. Westlake says to us, I do think the guardians wouldn't let your wife lay here and starve, but would do something for you if they know'd how bad you wanted things, and so, says he, I'll give you a Sertificate for some Mutton and things, and you take it to Mr. Broad, the releving officer.

Well, he does this, and he tells me that he'd give it to the guardians and let me know what they said, and he says he, I gave them a Sertificate to the Guardians, but they chalked it a one side and said they wouldn't do no such thing, nor give you nothing, not even if Misus was dying, if you has anything to do with Mr. Westlake, as they had turned him off.

I told my Misus this, and then says she we must try to get the Union Doctor, Mr. Payne, as we can't go on for ever taking things from Mr. Westlake's Pocket, and he turned out of Place, and so good to many poor folks besides us. So we gets Mr. Payne after a bit to come down; and he says to Misus you're very bad, and I shall order the Union to send you Mutton and other things. Next Week Mr. Payne asks Misus did she have no other things he'd ordered for her to have? She says I've had a shillings worth of Mutton, Mr. Why, says he, you wants other things besides Mutton, and I ordered them for you in the Union Book, and you ought to have them in your bad state. This goes on for 5 or 6 weeks, only a shillings worth of Mutton a Week being allowed, and then one Week a little Gin was allowed, and after that as Misus couldnt get out of bed a Woman was sent to nurse and help her.

I didn't ask Mr. Payne to order these ere things, tho' bad enof God knows they was wanted; but in the first week in last November I was served with a summons to attend afore our Mayor and Justices under the law, I think they said I was cause I had not found these things for Misus myself; but the Union Doctor had order em of the Guardians on his sponsability. Well, I attends afore the Justices, and there was nothing against me, and so they puts it off, and orders me to tend afore em again next week, which I does, and then there wasnt enof for em to send me to Gaol, as the Guardians wanted, for a Month, and they puts it off again for another Week, and says I must come afore em again, and which I does; and they tells me thers nothing proved, that I could afford to pay for the things, and I mite go about my business.

I just loses three days' work, or pretty handy, by this, and that made bad a good bit worse. Next Day Mr. Payne comes again, and Mix, and so out-daceous bad, she says cant you give me somthing to do me good and ease me a bit; says Mr. Payne, I dont see you be much worse. Yes, I be, says Misus, and I wish you'd be so good as to let me send for Mr. Westlake, as I thinks he knows what'd make me easier, and cure the bad pains I do suffer. Mr. Payne abused my Pead, and further on somthing of that sort, and so we were feared to do it, lest I should be pulled up again afore the Justices, and lose more days work, and perhaps get sent to Gaol. Eight days after this Mr. Payne never having come nist us, and the Union having lowd us nothing at all, my poor Misus dies, and dies from want, and in agonies of pain, without any Spiritual consolatation whatsoever from the Poor Man's Church.

We'd but one bed as I've telld you, and only one Bedroom, and it was very bad to be all. In the same Room and Bed with poor Misus after she was dead; and as I'd no money to pay for a Coffin, I goes to Mr. Broad, then to Mr. Majer, one of the Guardians, and then to the overseers, and axes all of 'em to find a Coffin, but 'ware no use, and so, not knowing what in the World to do, off I goes to tell Mr. Westlake of it, and he was soon down at the House, and blamed me much for not letting he know afore Misus died, and finding we'd no food nor fire, nothing for a showed supper we could wash up something, and that we'd better do to that, which, he gives us something to get these ere things, and tells me to go again to the Releving Officer and thers and try and get a Coffin, and to tell un Misus ought to be hurried as soon as possible, else t'would make us all ill. This I does as afores, but get nothing, and then Mr. Westlake give me an order where to get a Coffin, and it he had not stood if friend to me and mine, I can't think what would have become of em, as twas sad at Nights to see the poor little things pretty nigh break their hearts when they seed their poor dead mother by their side upon the Bed.

My troubles want to end even here, for strang to tell the Register for Deaths for this District dont live in this the largest Parish with about 400 Inhabitants, but at a little Village of not more than 400 People and 5 Miles off, so I had to walk there and back 10 miles, which is very hard upon us poor folk, and what is worse when I got there the Register want up; and when he got up he woulndt tend to me afore he'd had his breakfast, and I was aforced to wait about until he had done breakfaste, as twas a very long time for a poor chap like me to be kept a waiting, whilst a man who is paid for doing what I wanted won't do such little work as that
HEREFORDSHIRE.

The pronoun a is used for he, she, or it. Strong preterits are current, climb, clomb, heave, have, pick, puck, shake, shuck, squeeze, squeeze, &c. The dialect of this county must be classed as belonging to the Midland division. The word just is used in rather a peculiar manner. Instead of saying, I have but just returned, they say I returned but just. A list of Herefordshire words is given in Duncumb’s History of Hereford, and a more extended one has recently been separately published, Svo. 1839. I am indebted for many words not to be found in either of these to lists given me by Sir S. R. Meyrick, T. W. Lane, Esq., and Mr. Perry.

(1) From Maximon, a tale in a MS. written in Herefordshire of the time of Edward II.

Herken to my ron,
As ich ou telle con,
Of elde al hou yt gos,
Of a mody mon,
Hibie Maxumon,
Soth without les.
Clerc he was ful god,
So moni mon understod.
Nou herken hou it wes.
Ys wille he hevede y-nob,
Purpre and pal he droh,
Ant other murtheres mo.
He wes the feyrest mon,
With-outen Absolon.
That sethie wes ant tho.
Tho laste is lyf so longe,
That he bigan unstronge,
As mony tides so.
Him con rewe sore
That this elde him dude so wo;
So sone as elde him com,
Ys boc an honde he nom,
Ant gan of reuthes rede,
Of his herte ord
He made moni word,
Ant of is lyves dede.
He gan mene is mon;
So feble were is bone,

Ys hew bigon to wede.
So clene he was y-gon,
That heu ne hede he non;
Ys herte gan to blede.

Care and kunde of elde,
Maketh mi body felde,
That y ne mai stonde uprhit;
Ant mi herte unbode,
Ant mi body to cold,
That er thou wes so lyhit,
Ant mi body thunne,
Such is worldly wunne.
This day me thinketh nyht.

MS. Harl. 2923, f. 92.

(2) From an English translation ofMacro de virtutibus herbarum, made by John Lemamour, scolomaster of Herforde, 1373.

Mowere growthe lowe by the grownde, and breith a yellowe flourre. Drinke the juis with wyne other ale, and anoynte the reynes and the bak with the blode of a fox, for the stone. Also stamphe him and myfoly togadyr, and drinke that juis with wyne, and that will make one to pisse. Also drinke the juis with stale ale, a seke man that is woundid, and yt he holde thate drinke he shall yepe, and yt he caste hit he shalle dye. Also drinke the juis of this erbe for the squonyaty.

MS. Sloane 5, f. 35.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

There seem to be no peculiarities of dialect here which are not common to the adjoining county of Cambridgeshire. They say mort for a quantity; a mort of people, a mort of rain. To-year for this year, like to-day or to-morrow. Wonderful for very; his pain were wonderful great. To get himself ready, for to dress himself; he is too weak to get himself ready. If a disorder or illness of any kind be inquired for, they never say it is better or worse, but that’s better, or that’s worse, with an emphasis on that. The Rev. Joseph Horner kindly favoured me with a list of the few provincial words which may be peculiar to this county.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

The dialect of the native inhabitants of this island differs in many respects from the county to which it is opposite. The accent is rather micing than broad, and has little of the vulgar character of the West country dialects. The tendency to insert y in the middle of words may be remarked, and the substitution of v for f is not uncommon among the peasantry, but by no means general. The pronunciation may generally be correctly represented by the duplication of the vowels.

No printed glossary of Isle of Wight provincialisms has yet appeared, but a very valuable one in MS., compiled by Captain Henry Smith, was most kindly placed at my disposal by his relative, Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. It has been fully used in the following pages. Useful communications have also been received from E. J. Vernon, Esq., Dr. Bromfield, and Dr. Salter.
ENGLISH PROVINCIAL DIALECTS.

Specimen of the Isle of Wight dialect.

Jan. What’s got there you?
Will. A blastmasheun straddlebob craalin about in the nammut bag.

Jan. Straddlebob! Where ded’st leyan to caaln by that neyam?
Will. Why, what should e caaln? I tes the right neyam can ut?

Jan. Right neyam, no! why ye gurt zote vool, caan’t see tes a Dumblecore?
Will. I knows tes, but vur ual that Straddlebob’s zo right a neyam vorrn as Dumblecore ez.

Jan. Come, I’ll be deyand if I doant lany thee a quart o’ that.
Will. Done! and I’ll ax meaystur to night when I goos whocom, be’ot how ‘t wool.

(Accordingly meaystur was applied to by Will, who made his decision known to Jan the next morning.)

Will. I say, Jan! I axed meaystur about that are last night.

Jan. Well! what ded ’ur zay?
Will. Why a zed one neyam ez jest zo vittun vorrn as tother, and he louz a ben ealad Straddlebob ever since the island was vust meyad.

Jan. The devel a hav! if that’s the kees I spooaz I losz the quar.

Will. That thee hast’ lucky! and we’ll goo down to Arvoron to the red Lioni and drink un ater we done work.

KENT.

The modern Kentish dialect is slightly broad, indeed more so than that of Surrac or Sussex. Dain, playi, waiy, for day, play, way, &c. They say who for how, and vice versa. Mata, instead of boy or lad, is the usual address amongst equals. The interchange of s and w is common here as well as in the metropolis. As in most parts of England, the pronunciation of names of places differs very much from the orthography, e.g. Sumsauck for Sevenoaks, Dairn for Darent, Leaum for Lewisham, &c. No glossary of Kentish words has yet been published, unless we may so style a short list of words in Lewis’s History and Antiquities of the Isle of Tenet, 1736, pp. 35-39, but I have received valuable communications from the Rev. M. H. Lloyd, John Brent, Esq., the Rev. Thomas Stretfield, the Rev. L. B. Larking, John Pemberton Bartlett, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Hussey, Thomas Wright, Esq., Miss Cotterell, J. R. Hughes, Esq., and A. J. Dunkin, Esq. An early song in this dialect occurs in Ravenscroft’s Melismata, 1611.

We have a most curious specimen of the Kentish dialect of the fourteenth century (1340) in the Ayenbyte of Inwyct, a MS. in the Arundel collection. An extract from it will be found at p. 801, and another is here given. The change of t into v, and s into z, are now generally peculiar to the West country dialect, but appear at this early period to have extended over the South of England. In the next century, the broadness of the dialect was not so general. At least, a poem of the fifteenth century, in a MS. at Oxford, written in Kent, is remarkably pure, although the author excuses himself for his language:

And though myn English be sympli to myn entent, I hold me excusid, for I was borne in Kent.

Ms. Land. 416, f. 49.

The principal peculiarity in this MS. seems to consist in e being the prefix to the verb instead of i or y. For a long period, however, the dialect of the Kentish peasantry was strongly marked. In a rare tract entitled, “How the Plowman lerned his Paternoster,” a character is thus mentioned:

He was patcherd, torne, and all to renede;
He semeid by his langage that he was borne in Kent.

Reliquiar Antiquae, vol. i. p. 46.

The following very curious passage from Caxton will further illustrate this fact:

And certeynly our langage now used varyeth ferre from that which was used and spoken when I was borne, for we Englisshemen ben borne under the domynacyn of the mone, which is never stedfaste, but ever waverlyng, weyngone one season, and waneth and dysacraecheth another season; and that comyn Englisshye that is spoken in one shyre varyeth from another, Insomako that in my days happened that certayn marchauntes were in a shippe in Tunysse for to have sayled over the see into Zelande, and for lacke of wynde, they tayled att Forlond, and wente to lande for to freshen thee. And one of theym, named Sheffeld, a merre, cam into an haws and axed for mete, and especielly he axyl after egges; and the goode wyf answershe that she coude speke no Frenche, and the marchaunt was angry, for he also espul speke no Frenche, but wolde have hadde egges, and she understode hym not; and themme at laste another sayd that he wolde have eggen. Then the good wyf sayd that she understod hym wet. Loo, what solde a man in theyse days now wryte egges or eggon? Certeynlyt yt is harde to piase every man, bycause of dysacraech and chauenge of langage.

Caxton’s Ensyde, 1490.

(1) Extract from the Ayenbyte of Inwy; MS. Arundel 57, ii. 86-87.

Me ret ine livens of holy vaderesa then an holy man teable hoo him come to us monshe, and when he hadde y-bye aney payevens zone, that was a prest to the momenettes. And tho he was a childe on time he yede into the tempel mid his vader priveliehe: ther he yaz ane graine dyevel that zet ope ane yvealdinde stole, and at his mayne aboute him. Thercom on com of the princes, and leat to him; tho he him aksede the like thet zet ine the stole huannes he com, and he ansureteth that he com vran ane londe huer he hedde arerred and y-mad manye werren and manye vijtinges, zuo thet moche volt weren y-slae, and moche blod ther y-seed. The mayster him aseed ine hoo moche time he hette thet y-do, and he ansureteth ine thirrit daese. He him zede, ine zuo moche time best zuo lite y-do? Tho he bet he thet he war rigt wel y-beate, and evel y-drege. Efter than com another thet aseu to him leat asz the verste. The mayster him aseed huannes ha com. He ansureteth that he com vram the zec huer he hedde y-mad manye tempestes, vele asipes to-broke, and moche volt adresse; the maister aseed ine hoo lontime. He ansureteth ine tuentl daese. He sayde, ine zuo moche time best zuo lite y-do? Oforth to com the thirde, thet ansureteth thet he com vram ane cité huer he hedde y-by at ane bredale, and ther he hedde arerred and y-mad cheastes and striff, zuo thet moche volt thet were y-slae, and thet-to he hedde y-slae thane hosebounde. The
ENGLISH PROVINCIAL DIALECTS.

But what queer'd me, he sed 'twas kep
All roun about de church:
An how dey had him up de steps,
An left him in de lurch.
At last he got into de street,
At den he lost his road;
An Bet an he come to a gate,
Where all de soaders stood.

Den she ketch fast hold av his han,
For she was rather scar'd;
Tom sed, when fut he see 'em stan,
He thought she'd be a-fared.

LANCAISHIE.

The dialect of Lancashire is principally known by Collier's Dialogue, published under the name of Tim Bobbin. A glossary of the fifteenth century, written in Lancashire, is preserved in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45. A letter in the Lancashire dialect occurs in Brathwaite's Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, and other early specimens are given in Haywood's Late Lancashire Witches, 1634, and Shadwell's Lancashire Witches, 1682. The glossary at the end of Tim Bobbin is imperfect as a collection for the county, and I have been chiefly indebted for Lancashire words to my father, Thomas Halliwell, Esq. Brief notes have also been received from the Rev. L. Jones, George Smeeton, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Hume, G. R. Spencer, Esq., and Mr. R. Proctor. The features of the dialect will be seen from the following specimens: o and ou are changed into a, ea into o, al into au, g into k, long o into oi, and d final into t. The Saxon termination en is retained, but generally mute.

(1) Extract from Tim Bobbin's Dialogue between Tummus and Meary.

M. Odds-fish! boh that wur brave. I woud I'd bin eh yore Kele.
T. Whau whau, boh theaswast hear. It wur o dree wery too-to; heawer I geet there be susc o'clock, on before eh opp'int dur, I covert Nip with th' gleawt, oth eh droh meeh nese wesh, t'let him see heaw I stort her. Then I opp'int dur; on whot te dude dust think, boh three litll light be hye Bandybewits coom weauing os if th' little ealws woud o worrit me, on after that swallut me which: Boh presently there coom o fine wummon; I took her for a hoo justice, hoor so meety fine: For I heard Ruchott o'Jack's tell meh meastor, that hoo justees awius ddit th' moost oth' wark: Heawer, I axt hur if Mr. justice wur o whoan; boh co'd nau opp'n hur meawth t'sey eigh, or now; boh simpurt on sed las, (the dickkons las hur on him too) —Sed I, I woddidn tell him I'd fene speyk to him.

(2) A Letter printed and distributed in the procession that was formed at Manchester in commemoration of free trade.

Bury, July 15th, 1846.

To Mr. Lawrd Jhon Russell.—Well, me Lawrd, yoan gett'n ut last up to th' top o' th' lad-thur, un th' heemust stave amt brokk'n wi yo this time us it did afo're. Wayst see it t'neaw wether yo kun keep yur stomun ur not; awn rayther fyert ut yoan find it slippy un noan safe footin; but, heaw-sumeuvar, thirs nawt like thyrin.

But wot'r yo fur dooin'? Yo seea to think ut o
ENGLISH PROVINCIAL DIALECTS.

vast dyel o things wants mendin, un yo thinkn reet, for they dun:—but kon yo manndige um? Yur fist job 'll be a twoff un; un tho it'll be o sweet subjek, it'll ha sum seewr stuff obeawt it. But seawr ur not yo mun stick like breek, un not let that cantin, leawy stuff obeawt "slave-groon un free-groon" stop yo. Bless me life, mon! Ia anoof to gie won th' bally wrath to yer o set o gewnlins uts beyln, un spinnin, un weylin, un warnin slave-groon kottin ech day o thir lives, tawk obeawt thir konhunns not lettin um sweetn thir fyabry ple fur th' chillthur wi o bit o slave-groon shugur. It's o humbug, me Lawrd, un tell um aw sa so. Stick yo fast to th' skame o' havin' o th' deptlies olke; but yo may slip eawt thos toawthrec yer ut yore fur keepin up a differunce, us soon us ynm o mind. We kun spare om wen wer bissy.

Sum o yur skames ur weel onoof: but th' main thing'll be for yo to ta care to spend us little brass us yo kon, un giv us o gud thrad.

Yoan lettin Sur Robbut (you knoan he's a Berry muuff' un'reel be sharp chaps)—aw say yoan lettin Sur Robbut get howd o yur tools and wurth um um wonst, wi not beeln sum onoof. He made o gud honldin un um, too ungs gettn twajus for his wark, thoe t'skame wury oars, un yv o yun dunnt mind he'll do' same ogen. He'll let yo get th' pathburners reddly, an unplas them un spinnin, un yv fakews, un stchtn: but he'll put t'mosheen togehtur, un dray th' wage ut th' Sethurde neet, iv yv amnt ur een obeawt yo.

Dunnit be fyert, mon, but rap eawt wi awt uts reet, un us Berry foke 'll elp yo us ard as we kon. Wayn helpt Kobilin, un wayn elp yo, if yoan set obeyn ur wark gradely.

Wayne havrin o gret stur to day heer for us wurthin foke, un wayte for to have daone o Monday neet. Aw nobbut wush ut yo k'd kum deawn un see us—yoad see stich o seet un yer stich sheawtin yo neer seed nur yr yor life. They konnett sheawtn i Lunnon—its nobbot gradely buttermilk un port-ritch Lankeshur lasn ut kun sheawtn wolh kon sheawtn.

But yo mun ne'er heed, Lawrd John. Dunnit be fyert, us aw sed ofore, but ston up 4 wots reet, un Iv t' parllyment winnit let yo ha yor can rude, kum eawt, un let t' gangway kawves thry how thay kun seawt t' public pap. T' wun noan yust 4 ritin, un aw fect tyert, so aw mun lyet awt moor ut aw av to say tell me honstn's restut ists. So aw remain, me Lawrd, Yours for evvur, BURY MUUFF.

(3) A Lancashire Ballad.

Now, aw me gud gentles, an you won tarry, lle tel how Gilbert Scott soudn's mate Berry. He soudn's mate Berry at Warlkir fair; When heel be pade, hee knoe not, er creere. Soon as hee coom whoom, an tood his wife Grace, Hun un wi th' kippo, an awwat him ore th' face; Hoo pickdt him oth' hilloc, wi sick a thawkw, That hoo had whel ni a brokken his back.

Thou hoore, quoo hee, wot' but lemme rise, Ii glee theh auuth' leet, wench, that immee ies. Thou ugdit, quoo hoo, but weur dus hee dwell? Belakin, quoo hee, but I conn tell. I tick him to be sum gud groen kon son; He spent too pense on mee when hee had doon. He gin mee a lunch'n o denty snigy, An shaukdt meel bth' heannu most lovingly. Then Grace, hoo prompdt hur, so neat an so ne. To Warlkir hoo went, o Wensday betime.

An theer too, hoo stade ful five markit days, T'il th' mon, wi th' mare, were coom to Raunley Shaw's. As Grace was restin won day in hur rowm, Hoo spydt th' mon a ridin o th' mare down the town. Bounce gus hur hart, an hoo wer so glopen That out o th' wino hoo'd like fort lopen.

Hoo staumpt, an hoo star'dt, an down stains hoo run, Wi' th' hat under th' arm, an windt welly gon. Hur hed-gear flew off, an so did hur snowd, Hoo staumpt, an hoo star'dt, as an hoo'd been wood.

To Raunley's hoo byd't, an hoo hove up th' latch, Afore th' mon had seed th' mare welly too th' crach. Mc gud mon, quoo hoo, frend, hee greets you merty. An desires you'd send him money for Berry. Ay, money, quoo hee, that I connam spare: Belakin, quoo hoo, but then lle h th' mare. Hoo pootd, an hoo thrommerid hoo, shaumt be seen:

Thou hangmon, quoo hoo, lle poo out thin een: Ile mak thee a sompan, hauad a great lie oth'r ha' th' money, or poo out the throat; 'Tweem them they made such a wearsion din, That for t' intreat them, Raunley Shaw coom in, Coom, fy, fy, naunt Grace, coom, fy, an a doon; What, desl, ar you under, er ar yau woon?

Belakin, quoo hoo, yau lane so hard on— I think now that th' woman has quite spoild th' mon.

Coom, fy, fy, naunt Grace, coom, fy, an a doon; Yaust ha' th' mare, or th' money. Whether you won. So Grace got th' money, an whomward hoo's gon, Hoo keeps it aw, an gees Gilbert Scott non.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The dialect of this county has been entirely neglected, with the exception of a few remarks in Macaulay's History of Claybrook, 1791; but it deserves a careful study. A valuable glossary of Leicestershire words was given me by Mr. John Gibson, but too late to be used in the early part of the work.

The dialect of the common people, though broad, is sufficiently plain and intelligible. They have a strong propensity to aspirate their words; the letter h comes in almost on every occasion where it ought not, and is as frequently omitted where it ought to come in. The words wine, wine, and such like, are pronounced as if they were spelt fine, moine; place, face, &c. as if they were spelt place, faces; and in the plural sometimes you hear pleven; cloven for cloven; and many other words in the same style of Saxon termination. The words there and where are generally pronounced thus, there, wheere; the words mercy, deserue, &c. thus, mercy, deserue. The following peculiarities of pronunciation are likewise observable: us, strongly aspirated, for us, ear for was, need for maid, farther for father, e'ry for ever- 

brig for bridge, through for furnow, hauf for half, cart-rig for rut, maufactory for manufactory, tune, times for anozers.

Macaulay's Claybrook, 1791, pp. 128-9

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The river Witham may be considered with tolerable accuracy the boundary line between the Northern and Southern dialects of the county, which differ considerably from each
other; the former being more nearly allied to that of Yorkshire, the latter to the speech of East Anglia, but neither are nearly so broad as the more Northern dialects. Many singular phrases are in use. They say, Very not well, I used to could, You shouldn't have ought, &c. The Lincolnshire words were partially collected by Skinner in the seventeenth century, but no regular glossary has yet appeared. This deficiency, however, as far as the present work is concerned, has been amply supplied by as many as nineteen long communications, each forming a small glossary by itself, and of peculiar value, from the Rev. James Adcock of Lincoln, to whom I beg to return my best acknowledgments. I have also to acknowledge assistance from Sir E. F. Bromhead, Bart., the Rev. Dr. Oliver, Robert Goodacre, Esq., T. R. Jackson, Esq., Mr. E. Johnson, and papers kindly inserted at my suggestion in the Lincoln Standard.

(1) Extract from MS. Digby 86, written in Lincolnshire, temp. Edw. I.

Nightingale, thou hastest wrong,
Wolf thou me senden of this lond,
For ich holde with the riȝtte;
I take witness of sire Wawain,
That Jhesu Crist sät miȝt and main,
And strengthe for to fiȝtte.
So wido so he hevede l-gon,
Trewere ne founde he nevere non
Bi daye ne bi miȝtte.
Fowel, for thि false mouth,
Thi sawe shal ben wide couth,
I rede the fle with miȝtte.
Ich habbe leve to ben here,
In orchard and in erberie,
Mine songes for to singe;
Herde nevere bi no levedi,
Bote hendinesse and curteys.
And joye hy gunnen me bringe.
Of muchele murtherhy telleth me,
Fere, also I telle the,
Hy liveth in longlinginge.
Fowel, thou stiset on hasel bou,
Thou lastest hem, thou hastest wou,
Thi word shal wide springe.
Hit springeth wide, wel ich wot,
Hou tel hit him that hit not,
This sawes ne bouth not newe;
Fowel, herkne to mi sawe,
Ich wilhe the telle of here lawe,
Thou ne kepest not hem, I knowe.
Thenke on Constantines quene,
Foul wel hire semede fow and grene,
Hou sere hit son hire rewe:
Hoe fedde a crupel in hire houre,
And belede him with coventour,
Loke war wimmen ben trewe. Reliq. Antiq.

(2) From “Neddy and Sally; a Lincolnshire tale,” by John Brown, 12mo. n.d.

Cum, Sall, its time we started now,
Yon’s Farmer Haycock’s lasses ready,
And maister says he’ll feed the cow,
He didn’t say so,—did he Neddy?

Yees, that he did, so make thee haste,
And git thee sen made smart and pretty,
We yeller ribbon round the waist,
The same as oud Squire Lowden’s Kitty.
And I’ll go fetch my sister Bess,
I’m aartin sure she’s up and ready,
Come gle’s a bus, thou can’t do less,
Says Sally, No, thou musn’t, Neddy.
See, yonder’s Bess a cummin cross
The fields, we lots o’ lads and lasses,
All halm be halm, and brother Joss
A shouting to the folks as passes.
Odds dickens, Sall, we’ll hev a sprec,
Me heart’s as light as any feather,
There’s not a chap dost russel me,
Not all the town’s chaps put together.

MIDDLESEX.

The metropolitan county presents little in its dialect worthy of remark, being for the most part merely a coarse pronunciation of London slang and vulgaritty. The language of the lower orders of the metropolis is pictured very faithfully in the works of Mr. Dickens. The interchange of v and w is a leading characteristic. Some of the old cant words, mixed with numerous ones of late formation, are to be traced in the London slang.

The Thimble Rig.

“Now, then, my jolly sportsmen! I’ve got more money than the parson of the parish. Those as don’t play can’t win, and those as are here harn’t there! I’d hold any on you, from a Tanner to a sovereign, or ten, as you don’t tell which thimble the pea is under.” “It’s there, sir.” “I barr tellings.” “I’ll go it again.” “Vat you don’t see don’t look at, and vat you do see don’t tell. Ill hould you a sovereign, sir, you don’t tell me witch thimble the pea is under.” “Lay him, sir, (in a whisper); it’s under the middle’un. I’ll go you halves.” “Lay him another; that’s right.” “I’m blow’d but we’ve lost; who’d a thought it?” Smack goes the flat’s hat over his eyes; exit the confederates with a loud laugh.

NORFOLK.

“The most general and pervading characteristic of our pronunciation,” observes Mr. Forby, “is a narrowness and tenuity, precisely the reverse of the round, sonorous, mouth-filling tones of Northern English. The broad and open sounds of vowels, the rich and full tones of diphthongs, are generally thus reduced.” The same writer enters very minutely into the subject of the peculiarities of this dialect, and his glossary of East Anglian words, 2 vols. Svo. 1830, is the most complete publication of the kind. A brief list of Norfolk words is given in Brown’s Certain Miscellany Tracts, Svo. 1684, p. 146. A glossary of the provincialisms of the same county occurs in Marshall’s Rural Economy of Norfolk, 1787, and observations on the dialect in Erratics by a Sailor, 1809. In addition to these, I have had the advantage of using communications from the Rev. George Munford, the Very Rev. F. C. Husenbeth, Mrs. Robins, and Goddard Johnson, Esq.
A vocabulary of the fifteenth century, written in Norfolk, is preserved in MS. Addit. 12195, but the Promptorium Parvulum is a much more valuable and extensive repository of early Norfolk words. A MS. of Capgrave's Life of St. Katherine in the Bodleian Library, MS. Rawl. Poet. 118, was written in this county. It would appear from the following passage that Norfolk was, in early times, one of the least refined parts of the island:

I wende rylenge were restitucion, quod he,
For I leered nevare rede on boke.
And I kan no Fremshe, In felth,
But of the fersteste ende of Northfolk.

Piers Ploughman, ed. Wright, p. 91.

(1) Old Measures of Weight.

From MS. Cotton, Claudius E. viii. fol. 8, of the fourteenth century, written at Norwich.

Sex wexpunk maket j. lepadound. xjil. ledpund j. fotmel. xxjij. fotmel j. foethir of Bris Tweene, ys haved .cc. and .xxvij. wexpunk.

Sex wexpunk maket j. ledpound. xxvij. leespund j. leed boles. xvij. leed boles. j. foethir of the Northloundes, ys haat .xx. and .xxij. leed punde, that beeth .xix. pundre and foure and fourti leespund, and ys avet more bi six and . . . . . . . . leed punde, that beeth to hundred and sextene wexpunk.

Seveve wexpunk maket oneile ponde one waye, twelw wexen on foethir, this avet two thousand and .ix. score and foure wexpunk, that beeth thre hundred and twelwef leespund, this his more than that of the Norethlande be foure and thrilli more of leedpounds, that beeth foure and twenti laiso.

(2) Norfolk Degrees of Comparison.

Little . Less . Least
Lesser . Leastest
Lesserest . Leastareth
Lesserest still . Leastest of all
Littler . Littlest
Tiny . Tinier . Tiniest
Titty . Titter . Titliest

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A midland dialect, less broad and not so similar to the Northern as Warwickshire. I have to acknowledge communications on the dialect of this county from the Rev. J. B. P. Dennis, and Charles Young, Esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Northumberland has a dialect the most broad of all the English counties, nearly approaching the Scotch, the broadest of all English dialects. The Scottish bur is heard in this county and in the North of Durham. A large number of specimens of the dialect have been published, and the provincial words have been collected by Mr. Brockett, but no extensive glossary of words peculiar to the county has been published separately. A short list, however, is given in Ray's English Words, ed. 1691; and others, recently collected, were sent me by George B. Richardson, Esq. and the Rev. R. Douglas. An early specimen of the Northumbrian dialect occurs in Bullein's Dialogue, 1564, reprinted in Waldron's notes to the Sad Shepherd, p. 187.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Formerly belonged in dialect to the Northern division, but may now, I believe, be included in the Midland. I speak, however, with uncertainty, no work on the Nottinghamshire dialect having yet appeared.

From a Treatise on the Fistula in ano, by John Ardenne, of Newark.

John Ardenne for the first pestulence that was in the yere of our Lord 1340, dwelled in Newerke in Nottinghamshire unto the yere of our Lorde 1370, and ther I heeld many men of fistulam in ano; of which the first was Sir Adam Everynham of Laxton in the Clay byside Tuckesford, whiche Sir Adam for sothe was in Gascony with Sir Henry that tyne named herle of Derby, and after was made Duke of Lancaster, a noble and worthy lord. The foresaid Sir Adam forsoth sufferend fistulam in ano, made for to aske counsell at alle the lechez and correlerges that he myght fynd in Gascony, at Burdeaux, at Brigg- grave, Toulous, and Nyebyson, and Peyters, and many other places, and alle forsoke hym for uncurable; which yee and ycherle, the foresaid Adam hastled for to torne home to his contree, and when he come home he did of al his knyghtly clothings, and clade mounnyng clothes in purpose of abydyng dissolvying or lesyng of his body beynyg nyg to hym. At the laste I foresaid John Ardenne y-set, and covenant y-made, come to hyrne and did my cure to hym, and, our Lorde beynye mene, I heeld hym perfette within halfe a yere, and afterward hole and sound he ledde a glad lif 30 yere and more. For whiche cure I gatte myche honour and loyng thury alle Yngland, and the foresaid Duke of Lancaster and many other gentiles wondred theroef. Afterward I cured Huigon Deslyng of Fowleke of Balne by Smaithe. Afterward I cured Johan Schiefeld of Hightwelle alside Tekelle.

MS. Sloane 565, f. 124.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The provincial speech of this county has none of the marked features of the Western dialect, although many of the Gloucestershire and Wiltshire words are in use. The Oxfordshire dialect may be described as rather broad, and at the same time sharp, with a tendency to contraction. Us is used instead of ʃ, as in some other counties. There are not a large number of words quite peculiar to the county, and no glossary has yet been published. Kennett has preserved many now obsolete, and I am indebted for several to Mr. A. Chapman, and Francis Francillon, Esq. In the sixteenth century, the Oxfordshire dialect was broad Western. In Scogin's Jests, we have an Oxfordshire rustic introduced, saying ich for 1, dis for this, ray for fay, chill for I will, vor for for, &c.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

The dialect of Rutlandshire possesses few, if any, features not to be found in the adjoining counties. It would appear to be most similar to that of Leicestershire, judging from a communication on the subject from the Rev. A. S. Atchen.
SHROPSHIRE.

In the modern dialect of this county, a is frequently changed into o or e; c into q; ce into gu; d final is often suppressed or commuted into t in the present tense; e is sometimes lengthened at the commencement of a word, as eend, end, and it is frequently changed into a; gis often omitted before h; the h is almost invariably wrongly used, omitted where it should be pronounced, and pronounced where it should be omitted; i is changed into ei or e; l into w; o is generally lengthened; r when followed by s is often dropped, the s in such cases being doubled; t is entirely dropped in many words where it precedes s, and is superseded by e, especially if there be any plurality; y is prefixed to a vast number of words which commence with the aspirate, and is substituted for it. See further observations in Mr. Hartshorne’s Shropshire glossary appended to his Salopia Antiqua, 8vo. 1841, from which the above notices of the peculiarities of the dialect have been taken. To this work I have been chiefly indebted for Shropshire words, but many unknown to Mr. Hartshorne have been derived from Lhuyd’s MS. additions to Ray, a MS. glossary compiled about 1780, and from communications of the Rev. L. Darwall and Thomas Wright, Esq.

A translation of the Pars Oculi in English verse, made by John Mirkes, a canon of Llleeshul, in Shropshire, is preserved in MS. Cotton. Claud. A. ii. and MS. Douce 60, 103, manuscripts of the fifteenth century. The poem commences as follows:

God scyth hymself, as wryten we fynde,
That whanne the blinde ledeth the blynde,
Into the dyche they fallen bo,
For they ne sen whare by to go.


God seith himself, as wryten y fynde,
That whanne the blynde ledeth the blynde,
Into the dyche they fallen bo,
For they ne sen howe they go.

MS. Douce 60, f. 147.

It should not be forgotten that the dialect of a MS. is not necessarily that used by the author himself. It often depended on the scribe. We have copies of Hampole’s Prick of Conscience written in nearly every dialect.

The poems of John Audelay, a monk of Haghmon, who wrote about 1460, afford a faithful specimen of the Shropshire dialect of that period. A small volume of his poetry was printed by the Percy Society, 8vo. 1844:

As I lay seke in my langure,
In an abby here be West,
This boke I made with gret doylour,
When I myyt not slep ne have no rest.
Oft with my prayers I me blest,
And sayd hylye to heven kyng,
I knewelace, Lord, his is the best.
Mekel to take thil vesetyng,
Ellis wot I wil that I were lorne.
Of al lordis be he blest!
Fore al that ye done is fore the best.
Fore in thi defawte was never mon lost.
That is here of womon borne.

Mervel ye not of this makynge,
Fore I me excuse, hit is not I;
This was the Hole Goost werchynge.
That sowyd these wordes to godfulty;
Fore I quoth never bot hye foly,
God hath me chasteyt fore my leyvyng!
I thong my God my grace treuyl
Fore his gracous vesetyng.
Beware, seris, I foue pray,
Fore I maut this with good entent,
In the reverens of God omnipotent;
Prayse fore me that both present,
My name is Jon the blund Awdlay.

The similarities between the dialect of Audelay’s poems and that of modern Shropshire are not very easily perceptible. The tendency to turn o into a, and to drop the h, may be recognized, as add for hold, &c. f is still turned into e, which may be regarded as one of Audelay’s dialectical peculiarities, especially in the prefixes to the verbs; but the ch for sh or sc, so common in Audelay, does not appear to be still current. There is much uncertainty in reasoning on the early provincial dialects from a single specimen, owing to the wide difference between the broad and the more polished specimens of the language of the same county; and Audelay’s poems can be by no means considered as affording an example of the broadest and purest early Salopian dialect.

SOMERSETSHIRE:

The Parret divides the two varieties of the dialects of Somersetshire, the inhabitants of the West of that river using the Devonshire language, the difference being readily recognized by the broad ise for I, er for he, and the termination th to the third person singular of the present tense of the indicative mood. The Somersetshire dialect changes th into d, s into z, f into s, inverts the order of many of the consonants, and adds y to the infinitive of verbs. It also turns many monosyllables into words of two syllables, as ayer, air, bodith, both, fayer, fire, viur, fire, stayers, stairs, shover, sure, &c. See Jennings’ Observations on some of the Dialects in the West of England, 1825, p. 7.

A singularly valuable glossary of Somersetshire words was placed in my hands at the commencement of the present undertaking by Henry Norris, Esq., of South Petherton. It was compiled about fifty years since by Mr. Norris’s father, at the suggestion of the late Mr. Boucher, and Mr. Norris has continually enriched it with additions collected by himself. To this I am indebted for several hundred words which would otherwise have escaped me; and many others have been derived from lists formed by my brother, the Rev. Thomas Halliwell, of Wrington, Thomas Elliott, Esq., Miss Elizabeth Carew, the Rev. C. W. Bingham, Mr. Elijah Tucker, and Mr. Kemp.

Numerous examples of the Somersetshire dialect are to be found in old plays, in which country characters are frequently introduced, and in other early works. It should, however, be remarked that many writers have unhesi-
tatingly assigned early specimens, containing the prevailing marks of Western dialect, to this county, when the style might be referred to many others in the South and West of England; and on this account I have omitted a list of pieces stated by various authors to be specimens of Somersetshire dialect. We have already seen that though the essential features of the present West country dialect may be found, they may possibly suit specimens of the South, Kent, or even Essex dialects, in the state the latter existed two or three centuries ago.

(1) The Peasant in London, from a work of the seventeenth century.
Our Tuanton-den is a dungeon,
And yvaith cham glad cham here;
This famous zitty of Lungecon
Is worth all Zomerst-shire:
In wagons, in carts, and in coaches,
Che never did yet see more horse,
The wenches do zhine like roches,
And as proud as my fathers vore horse.
Fairholt's Lord Mayors' Pageants, ii. 217.

(2) John's account of his Trip to Bristol, on the occasion of Prince Albert's visit, to his Uncle Ben, 1843.
Nunk! did ever I tell thee o' my Brister trip,
Ta see Purroce Albert an' the gurt Irn ship?
How Meary good wi' me (thee's know Meary mi wife)
An' how I got vrichten'd maust out o' mi life?
Nif us niver did'n, 'ch 'eet tell thee o' tw now;
An' be drat if tid'n true ivry word, I da vow!
Vor Meater an' Miss war butt o' m'long;
Any one o' o'm ool tell thee nif us da say wrong.
We goo'd to Burgeeter wi' Joe's liddle 'oss;—
Thee's know thick us da meanne, thay da cinn'd wold Boss:
An' a trotted in vine style; an' when we got there,
The voke was sa thick that 'twas jills lik a vair.
We did'n goo droo et, but goo'd to the station—
There war gurt 'osses all in a new vashion;
An' there war gurt boxes ta 'old moon' an' a thousand,
Za long as all Petherton, an' za high as the house.
Thar were gennelmen's savants a-dressed all in blue,
Wi' rudd-collar'd quoats, an' a lot o' em too;
An' all o' em number'd—vor one us did see
War mark'd in gurt vigger's, a hunder an' dree.
Hem war nation armed when the vuss put hem in
Ta the grut ooden box, maust sa big's a corn binn;
T'had two gurt large winders wi' 'oles vor thia glass;
Tha lock'd op tha doors, an' ther hem war vas.
Hem had'n bin there more'n a minitt or zoo,
Vore sumbody wussell'd, an' off us did goo!
My eyes! how hem veel'd!—what a way vor ta ride!
Hem drad in her breath, an' hem thought hem'd a died.
Vore ever us know'd et us 'oller'd out: 'stap!'
Hem opp'd wi' es hend an' catch'd wuld es 'at;
All the voke laugh'd at hem, an' that made hem mad;
But thof a' zed nothiz, hem veel'd crud bad.
When vust hem look'd out, hem war vrichten'd still moor;
Hem thoft 'war tha ' wuld one' zraggin', vor sure;
Vor narry a 'oss, nor nothiz war in et;
I'll be durn'd if we did'n goo thirty miles in a minitt.

Tha cows in the veels did cock up their tails,
An' did urn vor their lives roun' tha 'edges an' rails';
Tha 'osses did glowy, an' tha sheep glowed too,
An' the jackasses blared out "ooh—eh—oom!
About a mile off hem seed a church-steeple,
An' in less 'an a minitt a seed all the people;
Us war glowing right at' em ta see who hem cou'd vind,
But avore hem cou'd look, thay a war a mile behind.
Threat'bin to a vare where the concerca ply—
"Pristo Jack an' begone!" an' thay things vlee away;
Dash my wig! an' if 'twad'n the same wi' thay people,
Wi' the waggins an' 'osses, thay church an' thay steeple.

Gwain auver a brudge, ahurst a gurt river,
Tha dreyd' jis sa hard an' sa venter'som's iver;
An' rummel'd lik thunder; hem thoft to be ground
All ta pieces, an' smash'd, an' murder'd, an' drown'd;
Oh dear! my poor hed! when we think o' et now,
How us ever got auver't hem can't tell th'e o'ow;
Mi hed did whrdly all roun' an' roun'—
Hem cou'd'n ston' op, nor hem cou'd'n sit down.
When us got in ta Brister—But hem won't tell the now,
(Vor I da zee thee aert vidgetty now vor ta goo)
How hem seed thay Queen's husband thay Piruce, an' his train;
How thay Piruce au' thay ship war buoth catch'd in thay rain.

Uch 'i tell'eth'sas rest o' et zum other time,
Vor hem promised hem's wife hem'd be woom avore nine;
An' now thay clock's hattin a quarter past ten;
Zo gee us thi hon'd, an' good night, Nuncle Ben!

(3) Mr. Guy and the Robbers.
Mr. Guy war a gennelman
O' Huntepill, well known
As a graizer, a hirch one,
Wi' lons o' his awn.
A 0ten went ta Lunnun
His cattle vor ta zill;
All thay hosses that a rawd
Niver minded hadge or hill.
A war afeard o' now one;
A niver made his will,
Like wither vawk, savur a went
His cattle vor ta zill.
One time a'd bin ta Lunnun
An zawld is cattle well;
A brought awa a power o'gawld,
As I've a hired tell,
As late at night a raged along
All droo a unket ood,
A ooman rawse vrom off thay goun,
An right avaur en stood.
She look'd za pits Mr. Guy
At once his hose's pace
Spti short, a wonderin how, at night,
She com'd in jich a place.
A little trunk war in her hon;
She sim'd vor gwon wi' chlie.
She ax'd en nif'ad take er up
An cor er a veo mile.
Mr. Guy, a man o' veelin
Vor a ooman in distress,
Than took er up behind en;
A cood'n do na less.
A corr'd er trunk avaur en,
An by his belt o'leather
A bid er hawld vast: on thay rawd
Athouth much tık, together.
ENGLISH PROVINCIAL DIALECTS.

Not vur thà went awaur she gid
A whisle loud az long,
Which Mr. Guy thawt very strange;
Er voice too szim'd za strong!
She'd lost er dog, she zed; az than
Another whistle blawd',
That startled Mr. Guy; — a stapt
His hoss upon the rawd.
Goo on, zed she; bit Mr. Guy
Zum rig beginn'd za fear:
Vor voices rawzo upon thà wine,
Az sizm'd az comin near.
Again thà rawd along; again
She whished. Mr. Guy
Whipt out his knife an cut thà belt,
Than push'd er of! — Vor why?
Thà ooman he took up bechine,
Begummers, war a moon?
Thà rubbers sawd az lad ther plots
Our grazier to trepan,
I sholl not stapt to tell what zed
Thà man in ooman's clawze ;
Bit he, az all o'm oj bechine,
War what you mid suppawze,
Thà cust, thà swaur, thà drecten't too,
Az âter Mr. Guy
Thà gallop'd âll; 'twar niver-tha-near:
Hiz hoss along old vly.
Awer downs, droo dales, awa went,
'Twar dâ-light now amawst.
Till az an inn a stapt, at last,
Ta thnk what he'd a lost.
A lost? — why, nothin'— but hiz belt!
A summet moor az galînd;
This little trunk a cor'd awd —
It gawld glore contain'd!
Nf Mr. Guy war hirc avaur,
A now war hircrer still:
Thà plunder o' thà highwàmen
His coffers went ta vill.
In safety Mr. Guy rawd whizm;
A ozen tawld thà story.
Ta meet wi' jitch a rig mysel
I shood'n, soze, be sorry.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Kennett has recorded numerous Staffordshire provincialisms, most of which are probably now obsolete, and would have escaped me but for his valuable collections. A valuable MS. glossary by Mr. Clive, but extending no further than B in the part seen by me, was also found of use, and a few words in neither of these MSS. were given me by Miss L. Marshall and Mr. Edward T. Gooch. The following specimen of the dialect, taken from Knight's 'Quarterly Magazine,' 1823, will sufficiently exhibit its general character. The lengthening of the vowel ö appears very common. In the colliers' surnames are very frequently confused. It constantly happens that a son has a surname very different from that of his father. Nicknames are very prevalent, e. g. Old Puff, Nosey, Bullyhed, Loyabed, Oldblackbird, Stumpy, Cowakin, Spindleshanks, Cockeye, Pigtail, Yellow-belly, &c.

Dialect of the Bilton Folk.

The dialect of the lower order here has frequently been noticed, as well as the peculiar countenance of the real "Bilton folk." We noticed ourselves (up-on the excursion) the following:—"Thee shan't," for "you shan't;" "thee cost'n," for "you can't;" "thee host aff, sarry, or oll moss thol yed fur thee," for "take yourself away, sirrah, or I'll crush your head;" "weer balt thee;" for "where are you?" "in a casulty wee loik," for "by chance;" with "thee balt, thee shomma;" "you are, you shan't." A young woman turned round to address a small child crying after her upon the threshold of the hovel, as she went off towards the mine, "Ah, be seised, yung'un if thee dos'n' kno' my look as well as thee knoo-act moy fee-az." Some of the better appalled, who affect a superior style, use words which they please to term "dicksunary words," such as "easement, convivialised, abstinuous, timothy" (for timid). One female, in conversation with a crony at the "truck-shop" door, spoke of "Sai Johnson's aspiring her mon's mind soo,' and 'maciating his temper," and "I never seed a sentiment o' nothin' bod it took 'Tum all at once,'" (sentiment here used for symptom) speaking of indisposition.—Wanderings of a Pen and Pencil.

Conversation between a Staffordshire Casual Boatman and his Wife.

Lady. Dun yo know Solder-mouth, Tummy? Gent. Eees; an' a' neation good feller he is tew.

Lady. A desapt quiet mon! But he loves a sup o'drink. Dun yo know his wolf? Gent. Know her I say. Her's the very devil when her spirits's up.

Lady. Her is. Her uses that mon shcamful—her rags him every noet of her lost.

Gent. Her does. Oive known her come into the public and call him all the nemes she could lay her tongue tew afore all the company. Her oughts to stay till her's got him I' the boat, and then her mit say wha her'd a moind. But her takes alter her fether.

Lady. How was her fether?

Gent. Whoy, singing Jenny.

Lady. Oi don't think as how Oi ever know'd singing Jenny. Was he ote Soaker's brother? Gent. Eees, he was. He lived a top o' Hell Bonk. He was the wickedeast, swainniest mon as ever I know'd. I should think as how he was the wickedeast mon I' the wold, and say he had the rheumatis so bad.

SUFFOLK.

The characteristics of the Suffolk dialect are in all essential particulars the same as those of the Norfolk, so carefully investigated by Mr. Forby. The natives of Suffolk in speaking elevate and depress the voice in a very remarkable manner, so that "the Suffolk whine" has long been proverbial. The natives of all parts of East Anglia generally speak in a kind of sing-song tone. The first published list of Suffolk words is given in Culham's History of Hlawsted, 1784, but no regular glossary appeared till the publication of Major Moor's Suffolk Words and Phrases, Svo. 1823, a valuable collection of provincialisms. With the greatest liberality, Major Moor kindly placed in my hands his interleaved copy of this work, containing copious and important additions collected by him during the last twenty years; nor have I been lost fortunate in the equally liberal loan of most valu-
able and numerous MS. additions to Forby's East Anglia, collected in Suffolk by D. E. Davy, Esq. Brief lists have also been sent by Miss Agnes Strickland and the Rev. S. Charles.

An early book of medical receipts, by a person who practised in Suffolk in the fifteenth century, is preserved in MS. Harl. 1750; an English poem, written at Clare in 1445, is in MS. Addit. 11814; and Bokemham's Lives of the Saints in MS. Arundel 327, transcribed in 1447, is also written in the Suffolk dialect.

(1) Extract from a MS. of English poetry of the fifteenth century, written in Suffolk, in the possession of W. S. Fitz, Esq.

Herketh now forther at thisfrome,
How this sheperd wolde come;
To Abraham the tydyngus comyn,
The prophethys hit undersomyn,
That is Mognas and Jonas,
Ahaucuc and Elisas,
Ahn Danyell and Jeromie,
And Davyd and I-saye,
And Elisen and Samuell,
TheL scyvn Goddys comynyng right well,
Long it were of hem alle to telle.
But herkynth how Vsay con spille,
A child that is l-boryn to us,
And a son ly-gelyn us,
That shalle upholden his kyndome,
And alle this shalle bryn hisnome,
Wondryfull God and of myght,
And rewfull, and furat of ryght,
Of the world that hereafter shall bryn,
And Prince of PeS men shalle hym scyn :
These buth the nomes as ye mowe l-levyn,
That the prophethys to bryn gelyn.

(2) From Bokemham's Lives of the Saints, written in 1447.

Whylom, as the story techyth us,
In Anthoche, that grete cetye,
A man ther was cleyd Tydسائل
Wych in grete stetted and dilygente,
For of paynymrye the patryak was he,
And had the reule and al the gouvernour,
To whom alle prestys dede obeyscynce.
This Tydسائل had a wyf ful mete
To hyss estate, of whom was born
A doctyled fayr, and cleyd Tydسائل,
But rytth as of a ful sharpe thorn,
As provyded was of God before,
Gowthyn a rose bothe fayr and good;
So sprong Margrete of the hethene blood.

MS. Arundel 327, f. 7.

(3) A Letter in the Suffolk Dialect, written in the year 1814.

Dear Friend,

I was axed some stounds agon by Billy P. our 'esser at Mulladen to make inquiration a' yeow if Master—— had paied in that ther money into the Bank. Billy P. he fare kienza unasy about it, and when I see him at Church today he sah thimny, says he, prah ha yeow wrot—to so kienza wef't um off—and I sah, says I, I heent hard from Squeoro D—— as yit, but I dare sah, I shall aforo long—So prah write me some lines, an send me wahd, wutha the money is paeh a'nae. I dont know what to make of our Mulladen folks, nut I—— but somehow or another, they'r allus in dilies, an

I'll be rot if I dont begin to think some on em all tahm up scaly at last; an as to that there fulia—he grow so big and so purdy that he want to be took down a peg—an I'm glad to hare that yeow ght it it cm properly at Wicksam. I'm gooin to meet the Mulladen folks a' Friday to go a bounden, so prah write me wahd aforo themun, an let me know if the money be paeh, that I may make Billy P. aisy.

How stammin cowds nowadays—we heent no feed no where, an the stock run brolien about for wittles just as if twa wnten—yeow mah pend ont twoel be a mortul bad season for green geeze, an we shant ha no spring wafts aforo Soom fair. I elt my ship last Tuesday (lust a'me—I mean Wensday) an the scringle up their backs so nashunly I'm afread they're wholly stryd—but 'strus God tis a strange cowd time. I heent got no news to tell ye, only we're all stammenly set up about that there corn bill—some folks dont fare ta like it no matters, an the sah there was a nashun noise about it at Norrij last Saturday was a faunit. The mob thay got 3 eflis, a farmer, a squire, an a milla, an strus yowre allive that hung um all on one jibbit—so folks sah. Howsoever we are all quile enough here, case we fare to think it for our good. If you see that there chap Harry, give my service to em.

SUSSEX.

The dialect of the East of Sussex is very nearly the same as that of Kent, while that of the West is similar to the Ilandshire phraseology. "In Sussex," says Ray, English Words, ed. 1674, p. 80, "for hasp, clasp, wasp, they pronounce hapse, clapse, waspe, &c.; for neck, nick; for throat, thottle; for chock, chock; let'n down, let'n stand, come again and fet'n anon." These observations still hold good. In East Sussex day is pronounced dee, and the peasantry are generally distinguished for a broad strong mode of speaking. They pronounce one final as er, but this habit is not peculiar; and they often introduce an r before the letters d and t. A "Glossary of the Provincialisms in use in the County of Sussex," by W. D. Cooper, was printed in 1836, a neat little work, a copy of which, with numerous MS. additions, was kindly sent me by the author. Several Sussex words, not included in Mr. Cooper's list, were sent to me by M. A. Lower, Esq., the Rev. James Sandham, Colonel Davies, and M. T. Robinson, Esq.; and Mr. Holloway's General Dictionary of Provincialisms, 8vo. 1838, contains a considerable number.

(1) Tom Clapole's Journey to Lunnun, the first seven stanzaes.

Last Middlemes I'member well,
When harvest was all over;
Us cheps had hous'd up all de banes,
An stack'd up all de clover.
I think, says I, I'll take a trip
To Lunnun, dat I wol,
An see how things goo on a bit,
Lost I shud die a fool!
Fer sister Sal, five years agoo,
Went off wud Squyer Brown.
-"Housemaid, or summut; don't know what,"
To live at Lunnun town.
ENGLISH PROVINCIAL DIALECTS.

Dey ’hav’d uncommon well to Sal,
An ge ur clothes an dat;
So Sal ’hav’d nasun well to dem,
An grow’d quite tall an fat.
I ax’d Ol’ Ben to let me goo,
Hem rum ol’ felur he,
He scratch’d his wig, ‘To Lunnun, Tom?’
Den turn’d his quid, ‘I’ll see.’
So strate to mother home goes I,
An thus to ur did say,
Mother, I’ll goo an see our Sal,
Fer measter says I may.
De poor ol’ gal did shake ur head,
Ah ! Tom, twant never do,
Poor Sal is gone a teus way,
An must I now lose you?

(2) A Dialogue between two Farm-labourers in Sussex.

Tom. Why, Jim, where a bin?
Jim. Down to look at the ship.
Tom. Did ye look at the stack?
Jim. Um, I did, and, it roakes terrible!
Tom. Why didn’t ye make a hole in it?
Jim. I be guasin to it.
Tom. It’s a pity, ’twas sich a mortal good ‘un.
Jim. Es sure! Well, it’s melancholy fine time for the crops, ain’t it?
Tom. Ah! I’ll be ripping time pretty soon now.
Jim. Ah! I shan’t do much at that for the rumnatis.
Tom. What be guasin to do with that ere jug?
You’d better let it bide. Do you think the chimbley sweeper will come to-day?
Jim. Yes, he’s safe to come, let it be how t’will.
Tom. Which way do you think he’ll come?
Jim. He’ll come athirt and across the common.
Tom. What, caterways, aye?
Jim. Aye, Did you mind what I was telling of?
Jim. To be sure; but dang ye if I could sense it, could you?
Jim. Lor, yla. I don’t think it took much cuteness to do that!

WARWICKSHIRE,
The following observations on the dialect of this county are taken from a MS. glossary of Warwickshire words, compiled by the late Mr. T. Sharp, and kindly communicated to me by Mr. Staunton, of Longbridge House, near Warwick: “The diphthong ee is usually pronounced like ai, as mait, ait, plaise, paize, wair, say, for meat, eat, please, weak, sea. The vowel o gives place to u, in sung, lung, amung, for song, long, among; wust for once; grun, fun, and pun, for ground, found, and sound. Skound is also frequent for the imperative of show. A and o are often interchanged, as drap, shap, vander, for drop, shop, yonder; and (per contra) hommer, rot, and gonder, for hammer, raf, and gander. J is substituted for d, in juke, jell, jeth, and jef, for duke, deal, death, and dead; whilst juice is often pronounced duce. D is added to words ending in own, as drowned and gownd, for drowned and gown. E is sometimes converted into a, as batty, laf, fetch, for Betty, left, and fetch. The nom. case and the acc. are perpetually and barbarously confounded in such phrases as, “They ought to have spoke to we; her told him so; he told she so; us wont be hurt, will us? This is one of our most grating provincialisms.” This MS. glossary has been fully used in the following pages. I have also received communications from Mr. Perry, Mr. W. Reader, the Rev. W. T. Bree, the Rev. J. Staunton, Mr. J. T. Watson, and Thomas Haslewood, Esq. The modern dialect of Warwickshire contains a very large proportion of North country words, more than might have been expected from its locality. They say yat for gate, feel, fool, sheeem, shame, sweet, wheat, Yethard, Edward, Jeema, James, leean, lance, rooad, road, wool, will, p-yaeper, paper, feecce, face, coaat, coat, &c.

WESTMORELAND.
“A bran new Wark by William de Worfat, containing a true Calendar of his thoughts concerning good nebberhood,” 12mo. Kendal, 1785, pp. 44, is a good specimen of the Westmoreland dialect, but of great rarity. This dialect is very similar to that of Cumberland.

(1) A Westmoreland Dialogue.

Sarah. What yee hev hard hee yan ev my sweet-harts, Lord! This ward is brinful a lee for sataran.
Jennet. Aye, theyears lee now, but I recken that nin.
Sarah. Yee may be mistaan as weel as udder fowk; yee mun know I went to Arnside tweaur Bready toth Bull, an she wodnit stand, but set off an run up Tawer-hill, an anstrooth loan on tae Middle Barra plane, an I hefer he, tul I wery welly broonen. Dick mor cumin up trae Silver dale, an tornd her, helpt me wier her roth bull, an then went heeam wic me, an while ea leev I’ll niiver tak a kaw mair. Isee its a varn sharmful sarvis to onmy young woman on, en what I think nicone hart is dun ea nae spot but Beothans pariah. En frie this nebbors sos we er sweet-harts.

(2) A “Grahamell” Letter.

TET HEDDITUR ET KENDAL MERCURY.
Sur.—Es as sea oft plagin ye aboot summit ur udder, it makes me frented et ye’ll be gittin oot uv o’pashens, but, ye kna, et wrav varra unlarnd in our dawle, en, therefore, obleighed when in a bit ov a dificultie to ax sumbody et can enleeen us ont. Aw whop, hooiver, et thi’en el bet last time et al hev occhasson for yer advice; for if aw can manage to git hoald uv this situawashen et aw hev hev me ea, al be a gentleman oot days uv me life. Noo, ye see, Mr. Heddittur, yaw day beforefe trent com du, aw meen afowre t’etime et fader was asittet to pay’t in; fort landlawrd wiv mickle perswadins gev him a week or twa owers; but he thai’d him plane mut if de stundt sum up that he wad send t’Bumblellas te sees t’stickes en turn byath fader en mudder, mesel en oot barns, tut duer. O, man, thur landlwards thur hard-hart’d chaps. Aw beleev he wad du’t tu, for yan niver sees him luke plissant, etpeceellae et farm, for o’its et best condishun, en we’ve lade sum uv this neu-fashend manner et they th co’ Guanney ont (Fadder likes to be like t’nabers). Sartenly, it suits for yaw year, et cheer’s sum varra bonnie crops whor its been lade on middlin thick; but it we’st stand
tend es weel es a good food midden. Whish, Mr. Hedditur, es aw was gangeto to say, yaw day afoire t'ime et Fadder hed ta pay't rent he sent me wia a coo en a stirk tuv a girl fare, they co Branten Fare, nar Appelby, en aw was to sell them if anybody bad me out, for brass he must be, wether aw gat ther woorth ur nut. When aw was ut fare aw gat rest intuit middel uv o'at thrang, whor aw thout aw cudnut help but meet wid a customer; but aw was was farely cheeked, for aw stude theer nar o't day we've me hands uv me pockets, en nebody is esickle es abd me what aw gayne about, en ye ma be sure aw poold a lang fawce, tell a guede-looken gentleman like feller cum up tu me, en nea doot seen aw was sare grehed, begann ta ax me es to wha aw was? whor aw coo fra? hoo me Fadder gat his leeven, en a deel mare see like questions. Ov course, aw teld him nout but truth, for, ye kna, uv never like ta tell a leet uv nebody, en aw dudat forgit, en same time to let him kna hoo badly off Fadder was, en hoo it wud put him about when aw heddelt selt bews. T'gentleman, puer feller! was a varra feelen man, for he seemed a girt deel hurt, en gey me what aw wanted for me coo en stirk, widoat iver uv o'ur barteren. Efther o' was sattele, en we'ed gitten eider a glass, aw axed him for his nyme to tak ta Fadder, en he wheyat o' don'doo winid en a wid penel, on bet u a lall green card; but unfortunatle aw put it intu me wayscott penel en'n name gat rubb'ded outn afoare aw gat hyame. On tudder slide et card, Mr. Hedditur, was an advertisement, ov which this is a wurd for wurd copy:

WANTED IMMEDIATELY: A MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER.
At a Salary of £500 per Annum, To Mind His Own Business, And a further sum of £500.

TO LEAVE OTHER PEOPLE'S AIiOE!

For further particulars enquire of the Secretary for the Home Department.

Et first aw dudnt tak needle noutice out; but sen've be'veen consideren that me Fadder is sare fashed we've se mony ov us, en, as aw suppowse, all hev as gude a chance a gitten a situwahun es onbybody else, aw want to kna, Mr. Hedditur, hoo aw mung gang about it. Aw cannet tell what sud ale me gitten out, for aw've alias bourn a gude carickter, en thata t'sort uv a charman they want, en aw've nea doot aw cud sune larn t'trade. Aw see it coms ta nar twenty a week, throot yer, en its a grand thing for a puer body. T'laborn fowsk about here cant hardy mak hope es mony shillens. O man, t'fowk hes sare shift to git a putten on, noo 0' days. But besides o' that, aw can tell ye summet mare underneath, et maks me want ta gang ta Lunnen sea needle es aw suppowse its whare this situation is. Ye kna, Mr. Hedditur, me sweetheart Nanny (es like ta sham we tellen ye, but ye munnet mesheen t'our agen for aw work) es aw was a saing me sweetheart Nanny went up ta Lunnen ta be a Leddies made, en aw sud like varra weel to see her et times. Es we ur sea far of t'een o'ther, we rite letters back en forret hery noo en then es udder fowk do; but thereys laytly been sum queer storwles in oor dowle about a feller they co Jimmy Graum. They sa he's been peepen Intul ont letturs et gang up ta Lunnen, en then tellen ont en maken ont mistrue et iver he can. By gum! if aw thout he'ed been breken t'seals ov my letturs es aw sent ta Nanny—first time aw meet him, aw giv him sic a thumpen es he never gat in his life beforew. Aw wonder they he'nt kic'd see a good-for-nout feller out uv Post lang sen, whon hes gilly uv see like sneeken lo-lif'd tricks es them. Me hand's beginnig ta wark, en aw mun finish we begin ov ye ta tell me o'ye kna about situwahun, for es determm a heft. en aw dunnet kna when Secretary of t'Home Department is, en theerforw es at a loss whea ta apply tu.

Yer effeshunet frind,

JACOB STUBBS,

29th July, 1844.

Yer effeshunet frind,

JACOB STUBBS,

fra 'Dawle.

PS.—T'Hedder's nobbot been varra bad thur twes ur three days back, en thuner showeros hev been fleen aboot.

WILTSHIRE.

The dialect of this county is so nearly related to that which is denominated the West-Country dialect, that the distinction must be sought for in words peculiar to itself rather than in any general feature. The Saxon plural termination en is still common, and oi is generally pronounced as wi. Instances of their perfects may be cited, snap, snop, hide, hod, load, lod, scrope, scrope, &c. Some of their phrases are quaint. That's makes me out, puzzles me; a kind of a middling sort of a way he is in, out of sorts, &c. Mr. Britton published a Glossary of Wiltshire words in his Topographical Sketches of North Wilt's, vol. iii, pp. 369-80; and a more complete one by Mr. Akerman has recently appeared, 12mo. 1842. Many words peculiar to this county will be found in the following pages which have escaped both these writers, collected chiefly from Kennett, Aubrey, and MS. lists by the Rev. Dr. Hussey, Dr. S. Merriman, the Rev. Richard Crawley, and Mr. M. Jackson. The Chronicon Vilidunense, edited by W. H. Black, fol. 1830, is a specimen of the Wiltshire dialect in the fifteenth century. It is so frequently quoted in this work that any further notice is unnecessary.

The following clever pieces in the modern dialect of the county are from the pen of Mr. Akerman.

(1) The Harnet and the Bittle.

A harnet set in a hollier tree.—
A proper sifi'ful twood was he;
And a merrily sung while he did set
His stinge as sarest as a baggnet;
Oh, who'so wine and bowld as I,
I years not bee, nor ware, nor vly!

A bittle up thuck tree did clim,
And scanvullly did look at him;
Zays he, "Zur harnet, who giv thee
A right to set in thuck there tree?
Vor ael ye zengs so nation vine,
I tell 'e 'tis a house of mine."

The harnet's conscience volt a twinge,
But grawn' bowld wi his long stinge;
Zays he, "Possession's the best law;"
Zo here th' sha'm't put a claiw!
Be off, and leave the tree alone;
The miscen's good enough for thee!"

Just then a yuckel, passin' by,
Was axed by them the cause to try:
"Ha! ha! I see how 'tis!" says he,
"They'll make a vamous nunch vor me!"
His bill was sheerb, his stomach leer,
Zo up a snappd the caddlin pair!"
Moral.

Ael you as be to liaw inclined,
This leete stowy bear in mind;
Vor if to liaw you alms to gwo,
You'll vid they'll alius zar 'e zo:
You'll meet the vate o these here two,
They'll take your cwoast and carcas too!

(2) The Genuine Remains of William Little, a Wiltshire man.

I've allus bin as vlush o'money as a twoad is o' veathers; but if ever I gets rich, I'll put it ael in Ziseter bank, and not do as oawd Smith, the miller, did, comin' whom from market one nite. Martel avaid o'thieves a was, so a puts his pound-bills and ael th'money a'd got about un in a hol in the wall, and the next marmin' a' couldn't remember whereabouts 'twas, and had to pull purty nigh a mile o' wall down before a' could vind it. Stoopid oawd wouldt!

Oawd Jan Wilkins used to zay he allus cut's stakes, when a went a hedgin', too lang, bekas: a' could easily cut 'em shorter if a' wanted, but a' couldn't make um longer if 'em was too short. Zo says I: so I alius axed vor more than I wants. Iv I gets that, well and good; but if I axed vor little, and gets less, it's martel akkerd to ax a second time, d'ye know!

Piple zay as how they gied th' neam o' moonraker to us Wiltshire vauck bekase a passel o' stupid bodies one night tried to rake the shadow o' th'moon out o' th'bruk, and tuk't vor a thin cheese. But that's th'wrong find o' th'storry. The chaps as was doin' o' this was smugglers, and they was a violin' up some kegs o'spirits, and only purtended to rake out a cheese! Zo the excuseman as axed 'em the question had his grin at 'em; but they had a good laugh at he when he got whome the stuff.

Oawd Molly Sannell axed Molly Dafter to gie her a drap o' dam one day. "I ha'n't a got man!" says she; "besides, I do want un meself to bake wi!"

Measter Goidin used to zay as how childern cost a sight o'money to breng um up, and 'tups all very well whilst um was leetle, and zucked th'mother, but when um began to zuck the vather, 'twas nation akkerd.

Measter Cuss and his zun Etherd went to Lonnun a leetle time zence, and when um got to their journey's ind, Measter Cuss missed a girl passel a carr'd wi'un to th'ewoach. "Lard, vather!" says Etherd, "I seed un drap out at Vize!" (Devizes.)

(3) North Wiltshire eloquence.

"Now, do'o plaze to walk in a bit, sur, and rest'o, and dwont'e mind me sayster up ag'in th' chimley carner. Poor sowl on hin, he've a bin desert ill ever sence t'other night, when a wur tuik ter'ble bad wi' th'rhematiz in's legs and stummick. He've a bin and tuik dree bottles o' doctor's stuff, but I'll be whipped if a do simily a bit th'better wawt. Lawk, sur, but I be main scriow to be ael in sich a caddel, ael alang o' th'childern. They've a bin a leasin', and when um coomed whoame, they ael tuik and drowed the carn aekamang th' vire stuff, and so here we be, ael in a muggle like. And you be lookin' middlinish, sur, and ael as if e was shrammled. I'll take and blow up th' vire a mosel; but what be them bellises at? here they be slat a-two! and here's my yepurn they've a bin and searched, and I've agot narra 'mother gin Zunday beseps thisum!"

This elegant sample of North Wiltshire eloquence was uttered nearly in a breath, by Mistress Varges, the wife of a labourer with a large family, as the poor man's master entered the cottage to inquire after his health, and whether he would be soon able to return to his work.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

In Worcestershire, the peculiarity of speech most striking to a stranger is perhaps the interchange of her and she, e. g. "her's going for a walk with she." This perversion is even used in the genitive, "she's bonnet." As in Gloucestershire and Herefordshire, the pronoun which is constantly used to connect sentences, and to act as a species of conjunction. At a recent trial at Worcester, a butcher, who was on his trial for sheep-stealing, said in defence, "I bought the sheep of a man at Broomsedge fair, which he is a friend of the prosecutor's, and won't appear; which I could have transported the prosecutor ever so long ago if I liked." As in many other counties, the neuter is frequently invested with the masculine gender. A more striking feature is the continuous dropping of the in such words as staw, fair, pronounced staar, far, &c.; and the letter r is sometimes sounded between a final vowel, or vowel-sound, and an initial one. No works on the dialect of this county have yet appeared, and the majority of the words here quoted as peculiar to it have been collected by myself. I have, however, received short communications from J. Noake, Esq., Jabez Allies, Esq., Miss Bedford, Mrs. John Walcot, Thomas Joulton, Esq., Mr. R. Bright, and Mr. William Johnson. The follow-extract is taken from a MS. in my possession.

Extract from a MS. of medical receipts written by Sr. Tomas Jamys, Vicar of Badseye, about the year 1450.

For the skawle a gode medcyn. Take pedlyon to handfulle ever that he be flowryd, and than he ys tendur, and than take and sethe hym welle in a potelle of strong lyte tille the to halfe be addynd awey, and than wescce the skallyd hede in strong pysse that ye hootes, and than shave awey the skawle clene, and let not for byledyng; and than make a plasture of pedlyon, and ley it on the hede gode and warme, and so let it ly a day and a myth, and than take it awey, and so than take thy melde and romnyng warer of a broke, and therof make thee papelettes, and than sprede them on a clothe that wolle cover al the score, and so ley it on the sore hede, and let it ly iij. dayys and iij. nythes ever it be remeveyd, and than take it of, and wescce the hede well in strong pysse ayyenne, and than take and shave it clene to the fleshce, and than take rede oynornce as mony aele wolle suffyc for to make a plasture over the sore, and boyle them welle in wa- ture, and than stame them, and temper them with the softe of calamyte, and old barow grese that ys saltyne clene, and so use this tylle the scke be hole.

YORKSHIRE.

There are numerous early MSS. still preserved which were written in various parts of Yorkshire, most of them containing marks of the dialect of the county. The Toweley Mysteries, which
have been printed by the Surtees Society, were written in the neighbourhood of Wakefield. An English commentary on the Psalms, translated from the Latin work by Hampole, a MS. in Eton College Library, was also written in this county, the writer observing, “in this worke I seke no strange Inglyshe but the lightest and the comonest, and swilke that es maste like til the Latyn, so that thas that knawes noght the Latyn by the Inglyshe may come to many Latyn wordes.” A metrical translation of Groshead’s Chasteau d’Amour, in MS. Egerton 927, was made by a “munke of Sallay,” who calls it “the Myour of lewed Men.” To these may be added MS. Harl. 1022, MS. Harl. 5396, MS. Coll. Sion. xviii. 6, and the Thornton MS. so often quoted in the following pages.

Higden, writing about 1350, says “the whole speech of the Northumbrians, especially in Yorkshire, is so harsh and rude that we Southern men can hardly understand it;” and Wallingford, who wrote long before, observes that “there is, and long has been, a great admixture of people of Danish race in that province, and a great similarity of language.” See the Quarterly Review, Feb. 1836, p. 365. There seem to be few traces of Danish in the modern Yorkshire dialect.

So numerous are modern pieces in the Yorkshire dialect, that it would be difficult to give a complete list. The rustic of this county has even had a newspaper in his native dialect, the ‘Yorkshire Comet,’ the first number of which appeared in March, 1844; but in consequence of certain personal allusions giving offence, the publisher was threatened with a prosecution, and he relinquished the work after the publication of the seventh number, and refused to sell the objectionable parts. The most complete glossary of Yorkshire words was compiled by Mr. Carr, 2 vols. 8vo. 1828, but it is confined to Craven, the dialect said to be used by Chaucer’s North country scholars. See Mr. Wright’s edition, vol. i. p. 160. Dr. Willan’s list of words used in the mountainous district of the West-Riding, in the Archeologia, vol. xvii. pp. 138-167, should also be noticed; and long previously a Yorkshire glossary appeared at the end of the Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 12mo. 1697. Thoresby’s list of West-Riding words, 1703, was published in Ray’s Philosophical Letters; and Watson gives a “Vocabulary of Uncommon Words used in Halifax Parish” in his History of Halifax, 1775. These latter have been reprinted in the Hallamshire Glossary, 8vo. 1829, a small collection of words used in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. The Sheffield dialect has been very carefully investigated in an Essay by the Rev. H. H. Piper, 12mo. 1825. In addition to the printed glossaries, I have had the advantage of using MS. lists of Yorkshire words communicated by Wm. Turner, Esq., William Henry Leatham, Esq., Henry Jackson, Esq., Dr. Charles Brooke, the Rev. P. Wright, Mr. M. A. Denham, Mr. Thomas Sanderson, John Richard Walbain, Esq., Mr. Banks, and N. Scatcherd, Esq.

(1) A charm for the toothache, from The Thornton Manuscript, t. 176.

A charm for the tooth-ache.—Say the charmis, thris to it be sayd ix. tymes, and ay thrys at a charmyne.

I conjoure the, lathely beste, with that lixipere, That Longyous in his hande gane bere, And also with ane batte of thorne, That one my Lordis hede was borne, With alle the wordes mare and leese, With the Office of the Messe, With my Lorde and his xii. postillis, With oure Lady and her x. maydenys, Saynt Margreit, the holy quene, Saynt Katerin, the holy virgyn, ix. tymes Goldis forbott, thou wikkkyde worme, Thet ever thow make any ryntyge, Bot awaye mote thou wende, To the erde and the stane!

(2) Dicky Dickeson’s Address to’t known world, from the first number of the Yorkshire Comet, published in 1844.

Dear Ivrebody,

Ah sudn’t wonder bud, when some foaks hear o’ me startin’ on a Paper, they’ll say, what in’not world hes maade Dicky Dickeson bethink hisen o’ cummin’ sich a csaper as that? Wah, if y’ nob’t but hav haus’ o’ pastience o’ Joab, Ah’ll try ta tell ya. Ye mun knaw, ’at about six year sin’, Ah wure a public-house, where ther wure a fellow as wur braggin’ on his larrin’, an’ so Ah axed him what he knewed about onny knowledgement, an’ he said he thowt he’d a rare lump moare information i’ his head, ner Ah hed i’ mine. Noo, ye knaw, Ah sudn’t ha’ been a quarter as ill speeded, if ther hedn’t been a lot o’ chaps in’ptin’ at reckonin’ to hea nos small share o’ gumption. Sos, as soon as Ah gat hoame that neet, Ah awwar ta oor Bet, ’at as suare as shoo wur a match-hawker, Ah wud leearn all’t polishment’s at Schoolmaister Gill could teetch ma. Vurry weel, slap at it Ah went, makkin’ pot-hukes, an’ strokes, an’ Ah hardly knawed what; an’ then Ah leart speiderin’, readin’, i’ fact, all ’at long-headed Schoolmaister Gill knew hisen; so ’at, when Ah’d done wi’ him, Ah wur counted a clever a chap as me feyther afore ma, an’ ye mun consider ’at Ah wur nos small beer when Ah’d come ta that pass, for he could tell beech, boot, lu’in’, hoo mich papuer wur tak’t tak’ ta lap up an ounce o’ baccas. Weel, as soon as Ah’d gotten ta be as wonderful wise, d’ye see? Ah thowt—an’ it wur a bitter thowt, tew!—what a pity it wur ’at Ivrebody couldn’t daw as mich as Ah could. More Ah awwarded about it, an’ war it pottered ma, Ah’ll awware ya. Wun neet, hoovever, as oor Bet an’ me wur set bet’f’ side, shoo turned hersen suddenly roound, an’ said, “Thoo’s a fooll, Dicky!” “What! Bet, does throo really meean ta say Ah’s a fooll?” “Ah dew,” shoo said: “thoo’s a real fooll!” “Hoo does ta mak’ that oot, Bet?” said Ah, for Ah wur nose hauft sued about it. “Ah’ll say it agane an’ agane,” says shoo; “thoo’s a fooll, an’ if ta’s onny way partikular ta knaw, Ah’ll tell the hoo Ah makts it oot. In’t first place, luke what braans throo hess; as startin’ as onny ’at livery thesee gurt men hedd; an’ yet, like a fooll as Ah say tho Is, tho makts it as easy as a pig in’st muck.” “Well, weel,” Ah continn, “what wod ta ha’ ma dew, lass? Tell us, an’ Ah’ll dew’t.” “Then,” says shoo, “start a pasper l’thee awn nastic tone, an’ call it t’Yorkar Comet. Ah’ll be bun fon’t it’ll pay as
weel as lyver good soak did." Noo, then, as sooin as Ah heaerd oor Bet's noation, Ah wurr ommust stark mad ta carry 'em oot; for Ah thocht, as shoo did 'at it wod pay capital, an' beside, Ah sud maybe be improvvin't staate o' saclaty, an' morals o't vicious. Ye don't need ta think 'at Ah's nowt bud an ignorant mushroom, for, though Ah sayt mysen, Ah can tell ya 'at Dicky Dickeson's as full o' knowl

ledge as a hagg's full o' meec. Nut 'at Ah wants ta crack o'mysen, nowt o't soart; it's not what Ah says an' thinks o'mysen, but what other foaks says an' thinks o' ma; an' if ye ha' no objections, ye's just read a letter 'at Ah gat fro' Naathan Vickus aboot a year an' a haut sin', when all that talk wur again relatinn' ta Otley gerrin' franchised. It ran as followers:

"Pig-Colt Farm, October, 1842.

"Dear Dicky,

"Ah mun confess 'at Ah've heaerd some talk aboot oor toon seinnin' two Members ta Parliament, an' if ivyer it sud come ta pass, thoo ma be suare 'at Naathan Vickus 'lstick to thea up hil an' doon daale. Ah's noane as thick, Dicky, bud what Ah knaws pretty near what a chap is bet c't on his jib, thoo unnerstanst; an', depend on it, lad, that's what Ah judges thee by. Thoo's a man 'at 'ldeavour honour to't com topherever ta does, an' if there's onny feature for onnybody's cap, it's Dicky Dickeson 'at's boon to get 'em, or else Ah's a fool of a judge o' human flesh, that's all. Ah hee vary gutt pleasure i'offerin' tha thae vesta, an' oor Toby's in't bargain; an' Ah dew promlae tha, 'at if ivyer pig. mule an' cauf about my farm wur receevable as common sense creature, thoo sud an' a supporter i' Ivvery one on 'em. Wi' a bucket o' compliments ta the sister Bet's rest o' breed,

"Ah is, dear Dicky,

"Moost respectful thine,

"Naathan Vickus."

'T Mr. Dickeson, Esq.

Noo, then, Ah ax ageean, is ther onny o' ya, dear readers, as wod hov't least bit o' doot o' yer minds noo? Is ther, Ah say? Noa: An fancies Ah can hear some o' ya' chuckin' an', sayin', "Hurra for Dicky Dickeson ! he fogs all'at's gone afore him!" An' let ma tell ya, 'at so Ah meaneas ta dew; an' if onny of ya' is troubled wi' sccts o' ghostas or dull thowts, Ah'll guarantee ta freeten 'em oot o' ya, an' that's what mustn't afore ma's done yet. But Ah mun gi' ower writin' tu ya at present, for oor Bet tells ma 'at me porridge hez been waitin' this haut hoor, an', as a matter in coarse, they're stil' wa stannin'. Ah can nobbut beg on ya ta read t'Yorshar Comet ivvery week, an', be deavin' soa, tak' my word for't, ye'll saave monny a poont t'yeear it pills, boaluses, an' all sic h belly-muck as thae are.

Bet joins wi' ma' l'tu yaa ta all, (shoo's a deacent lass, as Bet!) an' wi' a thousand hoaseps 'at ye'll in courage ma,

Ah is, dear Iverybody,

"Yer vary humble servant,

"Dicky Dickeson."

T'Editor's Study.

(3) A Leeds Advertisement.

MISLUCKY BUCKLEWIT,
Laat Haup'ny's Cheese-cake-Makker tu' Her Majesty,
Begs ta inform T'public 'at shoo hez just
SETTEN UP FOR HERSEN I' THAT LINE,
26, Paassty Square, Leeds,
Where she carries on
ALL THEM EXTENSIVE BUSINESSES
O'tart-makker, honest brandy-snap bakker, treescle-stick boiler, humbug importer, spice-pig trader, an' universal decaf-nut, bread, cheese, bunnack, an' ginger-beer dealer; an' fro't. experience 'at shoo's hed i' them lines o' genius wal' wi' her Majesty, shoo begs ta assure t'habitants 'at shoo's t'impedence ta think here's nobody 'll gi' more for 'brazz, or sich ineconeamable quality as shoo will.

Biddy Bucklewit also desires ta noteice, 'at as for as she's concerned, she's got a letter from her sen; for shoo awlus hez 'ven hoat, an' what's better, keeps a wheelbarrow for t'express purpose o' despatchin' articles ta all t'parts o' gloabe.

P.S.—'I' consequence o' immense saale an' supe

rioraty o' B. B.'s goods, lots o' unprincaped foaks hez been induced to adopt her recepts like, an' ta defraud her; ta prevent whilst other teackers an' nes, an' permits of o's Stamps hez ordered 'at all B. B.'s stuff be figured wi' a billy-goat's heead, (them animals bein' in tremendous fond o' lollop) sos 'at noane o' futur 'll be ge-nu-ine but what is ornamented as afore parti-

cularized. Be suare ta think on

Noo, 26, Paassty Square, Leeds.

(4) Scaps from Newspapers.

Fraid.—Felix Flibberton hed a sad roond wi' his wife this week, caused, as we're told, be Mistress Flibberton bein' guilty on a piece o' roguery, t'like o' which we seldom hear tell on. It's said, when Felix taasted on his tees, t'last Thursday mornin', he fan it oot 'at it wurrn't ower strong, but, on't contrary, wur, considerably weaker ner common. O' this fact comin' ta leet, he called his wife tu scratch, an' axed as lovin'ly as ha wurr sable, how it happened 'at his tees wur 't that pickle. Noo, Felix an' his wife's coffee an'sich like, wur awlus prepaared i' separate pots,—Ah mean tea-pots; an', that mornin', Mister Flibberton hev'n'g lifted rayther long 'n' bed, his wife hed thou proper to gi' her brekfast afore he landed doon. T'question wor, hed t'mistress ta'en t'biggest share o' tees, as thereae wur noane in t'canister then? T'poor woman said, ther wur precious little ta mak' t'brekfast on; bud what ther wor, shoo divided fairly, leavin' her husband be far t'bigger haaf. Nut chusin' ta believe all 'at his wife spluttered o'er, Felix shoorted o' servant, whos deposaed 'at when shoo gat up, shoo wur suare 'at theare wur wen they pleasant it' canister ta mak' six rare strong cups. Afer a decai o' cross-examination between t'mistress an' servant, t'former began o' roarin', an' confessed 'at shoo hed defrauded her lawf ul partner, devoatin' tu her awn use three, wal tu her husband shoo nobbut left one an' haut shefruit ful o' tees. Felix wodn't grant noa pardon then, bud bun her ower ta keep t'peace for three months; an', supposacin' 'at shoo brak it ageean, he threat ened sendin' a brief o' whate casea be Maister Wilkins, barrister, an' ta tak' sich steps as he mudd advise.

'A Manifest Gif.—Dr. Swabbbs, Physician extraordinary to iverybody 'at wants poisonin', hez once more come oot ov his shell, an' letten t'world knaw 'at he's t' same Dr. Swabbbs still 'at ivver ha wur. O' Tuesday next, wal t'doctor wur smookin' his pipe, an' swillin' his tumber o' brandy an' watter, a depilation o'maad-servants, consistin' o' cooks an' seven or eight hoores an' channer-mams, waled on him wi' a Room Robin, petitionin' for a small dona tion i' order ta buy a mixtur ta poison t'mice wi', as they wur gerrin varyr impedient i' ther walks in tut kitchen an' cupboard; i' fact, as't trustwary cook said, one on 'em hed t'bare-facedness ta come an' wog his tail i' her chocolate, and then as bare-facedly maade his escape, wi'stoppin' ta be wallopped for't. T'doctor wur soa moved be these
arguments, 'at he throw doon his pipe, brekkin' on't, as 'tis house-maids teld ma, thrusted his hand intil his pocket, an' drew sixpence. What's a blessin' wid it be if men genarally wod noobbut follower Dr. Swabb's example!

A Literary Society.—A Literary Society has been formed b'f Othel. A man 's mighty pluck, an' it 's now retight 'at they shed hew as mich larin' as thah can afford to pay for. A committee's been made, consistin' o seven o' wiseest o' them conseprators tut overthrew o' ignorance, an' rules drawn up an' printed i' a bearcelent style, vary creditable boath the monument an' the minin'. Ah's suare, we've just seen a catalogue o' books they've already gotten, an' as it couldn't miss but apel volume i' ther faavour, we beg to substi'jun 'naames on a to-three o' their principal works—Jack t'Giant-Killer, Tom Thumb, Cock Robin, Mother Hubbard, Jumpin' Joan, Puss i' Boots, Tom t'Piper's Son, an' ai splendid haup'ny o' Whittington an' his Cat. This is a grand opportunity for lovers o' sound mathematical, an' other literary pursuits, to come forward, an'support an'sustain a novelty f'ro' which thah ma gether all i'formation ther minds is on t'lokeu for.

(5) Deborah Duckiton's Advice Corner.

If ya take noostle, ye would see, 'at 't'llatter end o' March, it 's first quarter, 't'moon wus laad ov her back, a suare sign o' stormy weather. Ye'll all know, 'at there's been part frost an' snow sin'; an', if my judgment isn't aul' wrongly, we's ha'some more. Weel, noo, i' frosty weather, ye're aware, it's rayther daangerous wallin', becos o' vary gurt slapedness o' rooas an' f'legs; Ah's quite positive on't, for even a few time Ah's seen more nere long-leggeed coway browt o a level wif'grund, an' Ah's seen moyne a stoot an'respectable woman, tew. Let me prescribe a remady, then, for all sich misfortuns. Shaardachk Schedul, a celebrated horse-shooer i'oor toon, proposed ta sharpen barns for three-haunpence a heade; i'ads an' lanes, fro' ten ta sixteen year o' age, thruppence; an' all aboon that owness, whether that's big feet, little feet, or noo feet at all, fowersonce.

N.B. I'very allowance 'llo be made for wooden legs; an' o'them 'at honestly doesn't wish ta be blessed wif'last-named articles o' weear, it's mostast respectfully requested 'at they'll aerrals theirs an'sharpin' inchination. Shaardachk Schedul allowove five per cent. off for ready brass, or six months' credit;—auther 'l'll dw.

Ah advise all laalies 'at doesn't wish ta hev ther husband's stockings outrageously mucky on a wetsh.

In-day, nut ta alloo 'em 'n privilege o' spoorin' knee-breeches, them hevin' been proved, be vary clearty shapin' an' this 'l'ease. Ah's an't nort principal reason why t'leg o' stockin' doesn't last as long as t'foot.

(6) Visits ta Dicky Dickeson.

O' Friday, Dicky Dickeson wur visited i' his study be't Marquis o' Crabbum, an', after a deal o' enquiries aboot t'weather, an' monny remarks con-sarin' this thing an' that, t'letter preceded ta expla- yin' what he's been doin' for, soapin' an' smillin' for, sought a learned editor, as it's generally known all thesee toppers markin' when 'thave 'em go on t'ot horn.

It appears 'at 't'sim o't Marquis wur ta Induce Mr. Dickeson, as a capitalist o' some note, ta join wi' him i'buyin' in all t'paper shavins 'at tha can lig ther hans on, soa as ta hev all t'tradea ta thersens.

Mr. Dickeson agreed, an' 'f'ree-leetin' an' shaavin'- dealin' world is lukin' wi' mich terror an' intrest tut result.

Immediately after t'Marquis o' Crabbum had maade his exit, a gentle rap wur heared at t'door o' study, an' when Mr. Dickeson bad 'em walk forard, in popped a bonny, blue-ed, Greelan'-nosed, white-toothed lass o' eighteen, an' be's way i' which t'editors smacked her roasy cheeks w'his lips, here's na doud but it wur Nanny Tract. Shoo'd b'woot twwo oostcakises, 'at sho'd newly baaked, ye known. Mr. Dickeson set tut ta eit 'em, an' Nanny set tut ta watch him; an' when t'first hed finished his perfor- mance o'not oost-cakises, here's na need ta say 'at he began o' squeatzin' not; ay, an' ye ma say what ya've a mind aboot t'modeesty o' ladlies, bud Nanny squeazed him as weel, an' wor ther wot wrong in't, think ya? Shallywally! Bud, howeer, t'editor hadn't been long at this gam', afore he heerd another noise,—a shuffling', slinkin' noise.

Ah meean, an' this is a regular rap,—outside o' door, soa, takkin' his shoes off, he crez'nice'ly tut spot, an', be' go! if he hadn't fin't printer's divil lissenin' theare, here's be nowt for tellin' ya on't. Mr. Dickeson, ommust choaked wi' madness at this turn-up, (for wheare's ther omnibody 'at likes ta hev ther love-dewins heard an' seen), showed him intut middle on his study; an' commandin' Nanny ta ha him a minute, (which saame shoo did ta perfection,) he went tut other end o' plaeace, an' puttin' on a middin'-sized clog, t'ake a run pause at t'posteri-ors o' impedent printer's divil, an' thermereby makkin' him sing "God saave t'Queen" i' aich prime style, 'at delicate Nanny wur ta'en wi' a fit o' faantin'. T' music hevin' ceassed as soon as t'performer wur turned out, Nanny bethowt hersen ta come room; bud, shaaomeful ta say, her an' Dicky didn't paast wail fower i'afternoon, at which time tlass wur wanted up at hoame ta darn stockins an' crimp frills.

(7) Miscellanies.

Men an' women is like soa monny cards, played wi' be two oppannents, Time an' Eternity; Time get's a gam noo an' then, an' he's "wur in' in' his cards for a bit, but Eternity's be far be'ther hand, an' proves, day be day, an' hoor be hoor, 'at he's winnin' incalculably fast.

Wheneve ra see one o' thesee heng-doon, black crape thingums 'at comes haut doof a woman's bonnet an' faace, be suare "at shoo's widowed, an' "Ta Let!"

It's confidenly rumoured in t'palitical world, 'at t'tax is goin' ta be ta'en off leather-breeches, an' putten on white hats.

Why does a young laaldy i' a ridlin'-habit ressemble Shakspeare? Cos shoo's (offen) mhs-cooated (misp'quoted).

A lad j' Otley, known be 'tinhabitants for his odd dewins like, an' for his modesty, tew, wun day went a errand for an owd woman 'at tha called Betty Cruttice: "an' he wur as sharp over it, an' did it as pleasantely beside, 'at Betty axed him te hev a bit o' apple-ple for his trouble. "No, thank ya," said 'l'd.' "Thoo'd better, Willy," said Betty. "Noa, thank ya," repeateed 'l'd; an' off he ran hoame, an' as soon as ha gat intut house, burst out a-roarin' an' sobbin' as if his heart wod brec. "Billy, me lad," says his mother, "what's t'matter wi' tha?" "Wah," blubbered poor Billy, "Betty Cruttice axed ma ta hev a bit o' apple-ple, an' Ah said, Noa, thank ya!"
Poakers is like brawlin' tongues—just t' things ta stir up stirs wi'.
Why does a inland sea resembe a linen-draaper's shop? Cos it contains surges an' bays (surges an' baise).

"What's said for these remarkable articles! 's shotmed a auctioneer at a sale to three week sin'.
"Here's a likeness o' Queen Victora, 'ten in 't'year seventeen ninety-two, a couple o' pint pots, 'at's been drunk oot on be's celraborated Bobby Burns, an' a pair o' tongs 'at General Fairfax faught wi' at t' battle o' Marston Moor, all I' wun lot; ay, ay, an' here's another thing ta gos wi' 'em, a hay-fork 'at Noah used ta bed doon his beastes wi' when ha wur in 'ark, sometime I' fourteen hundred. Bud, hoolver, it maks na odds tut year. Power articles here, all antiquates; what's said for 'em? Sixpence is said for 'em, ladles an' gennlemen—eightpence is said for 'em—ninepence, tenpence, a shillin's said for 'em, ladles and gennlemen, an' thnk ya for yer magnanimaty. Are ya all done at a shillin'? Varry weel, then. Ah sahn't dwell; soo these three articles is goin'.
"Ye're right, maaster," shotmed a cobbler fro' creod, "they are goin', tew; for if my c'en tell ma right, there's na hannies on't potts, na noose on't pictur, an' na legs on't tongs."

"Hoo sweet—hoo varry sweet—is life!" as t'hee said when ha wur stuck i' treacle.

Why does a lad, detected i' robbin' a bee-hive, ger a double booty be'? Cos he gets boath honey an' whacks (soap).

A striplin' runnin' up tul a paaver, 'at wur hammerin' an' brayin' soa at his wark, 'at t'sweat fair ran doon his cheeks, began o' scraapin' sweat off his faice intill a pot wi' a piece o' tin. "Hollow!" shoots t' man, rubbin' his smarthin' features wi' his right hand, "what means tha ta be comin' ta scraape t'skin off a man's coontenance?" "Nay, nay," said t'lad, "Ah won't scraapin' skin off, noo, but nobbut t'sweat, which wur o' noo use ta ye, maaster, wal it war ta me, as Ah've been all ower, an' couldn't get na goose-grease oonwherelife till E saw ye."

"(9) A Fable.
1't Fable book, we read at school,
On an owl Frook, an arrand Fowyl;

Pride crack'd her little bit o' Brain:
(T' book o' me Neyve, Mun) we a pox,
Shoo'd needs metch Bellies we an Ox;

Truth, shoo war meeshtily mistayne.
Two on hur young ons, they pretend
Just goose a gaters de a Friend,
Stapists an' starin', brought her word—
"Mother, we've seen. for suer, To-meeght;
"A hairly Boggard l'sch a seeght!"
"As big! as big! eeh Loord! eeh Loord!"

Shoo puffs, and thrusts, and girs, and swells,
[Th' Balms thowt shu' or doolin' summut else]

To ratch her Coyt o'speck'd Leather;—
"Wor it as big, my Lads, as me?"

"Bless us," said Toon, "as big as ye,
"Year but a Beem enant a Bilether!"

No grain o' Marcy on her Guts,
At it agean shoo swells and struts,
As if the varry hangment bad her;

Thinkin' ther Mother nobbut joak'd,
Th' young Lobs wu' laughin', war hawf choak'd;

A thing which made her ten times madder.

Another thrust, and thick as Hops,
Her Pudding's plaster'd all their Chops,
"Mess there wor then a bonny sturring;"
Decad in a Minute as a Stoane.

All t'Hopes o' Family war goone

And not a six-pince left for t' burying.

We think, do ye see, there's no small chune
This little hectoring Dog o' France

May cut just stich another Caper;
He'll trust, for sartin, ol' a pod
Ye,—mortal Tripes can never hod

Sitch heeps o' wind, an' reek, an' vapor.

What's bred i' t' Boone, au'runs i' t' Bloodyd,
If nought, can niver come to goody,

Loa Mayster Melville's crackt his Pitcher,
Moar Fowk are sweatin', every Lim,'n,

A feasard o' beeing swing'd like him,

W' Sammy Whitbread's twinging switch'r.