



















LEAN'S COLLECTANEA

VOL. III.









*Vincent S. Lean*  
*Middle Temple.*









# Lean's Collectanea

---

COLLECTIONS

BY

VINCENT STUCKEY LEAN

OF

Proverbs (English & Foreign), Folk Lore, and Superstitions,  
also Compilations towards Dictionaries of Proverbial  
Phrases and Words, old and disused.

---

---

Vol. III.

---

---

BRISTOL  
J. W. ARROWSMITH, 11 QUAY STREET  
LONDON  
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT AND COMPANY LIMITED  
1903



## CONTENTS.

---

	<i>Page</i>
1. A COMPILATION TOWARDS A DICTIONARY OF WORDS AND PHRASES . . . .	3
2. PHRASES: WITH EXAMPLES OF THEIR USE . .	279
3. ENGLISH APHORISMS, PROVERBS, AND PROVERBIAL PHRASES . . . . .	373

*(Continued in Vol. IV.)*





*A Compilation towards  
a Dictionary of Words and Phrases,  
old or disused.*





# A COMPILATION TOWARDS A DICTIONARY OF WORDS AND PHRASES, OLD OR DISUSED.

[Note.—Where a date is between brackets it has been supplied  
by the Editor.]

ACCESS, *v.* A fit; what is now called "an attack." See under  
PURPURA.

If it be given in drink to any sick body a little before the access  
or coming of the cold fyttes of quotidian, &c.—Bullein,  
*Goverment of Health*, 121. [1558.]

With loves access now were they hate, now cold.—Bochas,  
*Fall of Priests*, l. 124. [1494.]

AT POINT. Settled.—Shak., *Macb.*, iv. 3, 135; Foss.

And after what sort every of these may be cured we shall  
declare orderly when we have first premised the intencions  
which must needs be observed if we intend warily to eschue  
dangers in such cases. And as soon as we shall be at  
point with this, we shall accomplish our promise both of a  
riving or clift with the depression of the bone.—Bullein,  
*Bulwarke of Defence* [*Sonnet & Chyrurgie*], l. 42. 1562.

I am at a point or my mind is fully set [*proficiendum est*].—  
Palgrave, *Amuletus*, F. 14. [1540.]

BOONER, *v.* A worthless fellow.—*P. Fla.*, V., x. 266.

As though ignorant and bocherly cruelty of the physician  
should be [the] cause of health. I speak of the cruelty  
which bilied bootards do use with all counterfeit boldness  
and coloured diligence in every little fellow to the intent,  
they may thereby win the name of learned and expert  
chirurgians.—Bullein, *Bulw. of Def.*, l. 31.

BOX, *v.* To bleed by cupping.

"Applying of Boxen-glasses." Cupping.—Bullein, *Bulw. of Def.*  
[*Booke of Compounds*], l. 52. 1562.

Scarifying or boxing, as Galen saith, applied unto the extreme  
parts, as the legs and the arms, doth great help unto the  
body in drawing watery humours away from the body, but  
boxing is not good for the breast; applied thereto in hote  
fevers is dangerous.—Bullein, *Gen. of H.*, l. 32. 1558.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

**BOTCHER.** A hedge tailor.—Tarlton, *Newes out of Purgatory*, 77.  
Cf. *Cath. Angl.* 1024.

Mankind which by dayly casualties, surfets and age, do decay and fall into many grievous and painful sicknesses. For which cause, although perhaps I cannot in all points answer to thy request in this little Regiment, yet I shall desire thee to accept me among the fellowship of the botchers which do help to repair things that fall into ruin or decay. Even so be the practitioners of phisike, no makers of men but, &c.—Bullein, *Gov. of Hea.*, Pfce. to Edn. of 1558.

**BLOB, s.** A bubble.

Blobbe-cheeked or foggy cheeks that shaked as I went.—Pals., *Acolastus*, H. 2

**BRAUNCH.**

Against dropsy, open the vein between the belly and the braunch.—Bullein, *G. of H.*, f. 24.

**BLOODY, adj.**

Related in blood, "My bloody brethren."—*P. Plow.*, ix. 217; C.

Cf. Bloody, well-bred.—Peacock, *Lincoln Glossary*.

**BRIDE.** To mince in speech.—Hll. ? To bridle, as a horse carrying his head up. [*See Chop chalk*, below.]

**CHOP CHALK.** [*? Change an occupation; run up score elsewhere.—Ed.*]

Yea bravest dames, if they amiss once tread,  
Find bitter sauce for all their pleasant feasts;  
They must in fine condemned be to dwell  
In thickes unseen, in mewes for mignons made,  
Until at last (if they can bryde it well)  
They may chop chalke and take some better trade.

Gasc., *Complaint of Phylomene*. [1576.]

**CREYTHES.**

The urine of a child under 14 years of age doth cure the toughness of breath if it be dronken. If it be sodde in a brasen vessel with honey, it healeth creythes and also the webbe and the tey in the eye. There is made of it and copper good soulder for gold. It clenseth the eyelids and the creythes in the eyes.—*Recorde, Urinal of Physic. J.* 1567.

**DISCOMBENT, s.**

In his maners at the borde he was sone inflamed with anger that upon a time hearing but the French nation named forthwith, he brake two most costly drinking vessels of incomperable value, thei were so rich and beautiful; he cast down al the meat from the borde, falling out with all the discombentes without any other cause.—Bullein, *B. of D. [Sickmen and Medicen]*, f. 77.

**DUB, v.**

. . . was dubbed a knight by the Pope's licence.—Becon, i., 604.

## WORDS AND PHRASES.

DOIL, *s.* Grief, Fr. *dœul*.

A Lord alas for doylle we dy.—*Towneley Myst.*, 62.

DRELY, *adv.* Slowly, little by little.

Have good ale of Hely, bewar now I wink,  
For and thou drink drely in thy polle will it synk.  
*Towneley Myst.*, 90.

FAVOUR, *v.* To benefit.

*D. C.* Joll his head to a post and favour your hand.

Now for my sake, sweetheart, spare and favour your hand,  
And lay him about the ribs with his wand.

*Jacke Jugeler*, H., O.P., ii. 150.

Parents which for lucre's sake so wickedly bestow their children  
in their youth and yoke them with such as they cannot  
favour in their age.—*Bacon, Boke of Matrimony*, i. 564.

FOOTGAIT.

Varices are swelling veins in the legs . . . and these are bred  
diverslyd by . . . long standing and waiting before men,  
weariness of footgate, and finally bearing of great burdens.  
—*Bullein, B. of D. [S. and Ch.]*, f. 33.

FRISCOLS, *s.*

*Gambades.* Well shifted Will. : now have at thee, sir knave,  
*Tediousness.* These friscols shall not serve your turn, for all  
your vaunts so brave.  
*Marriage of Wit & Science*, iv. 2; H., O.P., ii. 367 and 384.

FRUSH, *v.*

FRAST, *v.* To examine, try.

*Noe.* Lord homward will I haste as fast as that I may,  
My wife will I frast what she will say.  
*Towneley Myst.*, p. 24.

*Deus.* My servant I will found and frast  
Abraham if he be trast.—*Ib.*, p. 36.

GAD, *s.* [A bar of metal. See *New Eng. Dict.*—ED.]

Also it is right expedient to put into wyne or ale a gadde of  
silver or gold glowing hot out of the fire.—*Elyot, Castle of  
Helthe*, 74. 1541.

Lay upon the place where the hornet, wasp or bee stingeth  
a gad of cold steel.—*Batman upon Bartholome*, f. 116. 1582.

GINGERLY, *adj.* A pretty gingerly piece.—*Jacke Jugeler*, H., O.P.,  
ii. 117.

GROCERIES.

If lamb's flesh were sodden as it is rosted, it would bring many  
diseases unto the body without it were sodden with wine  
and some hote grosseries, herbes or rootes.—*Bullein, Gov.  
of Health*, f. 89.



# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

GRANT, *Ev.* *Id.* by the piece.

To be over-sight in bargains concerning their materials [for building] as also in work done by the great or day.—  
*Sir Barth. Gorbier, On Building*, li. 103. 1664.

And the labourer by great will be working to his work.—*Boston, Festschrift*, 3 s.

A sort of lusty bilious set in woodbine time to sell a cup by great.—*Sylvester, The Capt.*, p. 243.

HOWELL, *adv.* Familiarity.

Women are best pleased till they be used homely.—*Mummings of Wit and Science*, iv. 1; *H., O.P.*, li. 239.  
 \* *adv.*

HOWES, *s.* A thief.

A false knave needs no broker, but a broker  
 Needs a false knave, a hangman, or a broker.

*Dr., Sc. of Fr., Ep.* 106.

HOCK, *s.* A term of reproach.

*D. C.* Lo yonder cometh that unhappy hock.—*Jude the Apostle*,  
*H., O.P.*, li. 179.

HALF-OWNED. *At.*—(Semiopathous) Haloot. At close quarters, fighting hand to hand. *See* Half-pike.—*N.*

*Fal.* I am a rogue if I were not at half-owned with a dozen of them two hours together.—*Shak., 1 H. IV.*, li. 4, 137. And  
*see D. & F., The Woman's Prison*, iv. 3.

IGNOR, *s.* An unlearned, ignorant person.—*Wyd.*, i. *Cor.* 216.

The order of the Franciscans . . . was first of all invented and devised of a certain man called Franciscus Assisus, an Italian; notwithstanding by report of writers a very simple man and a plain idiot.—*Dixon*, i. 367.

INDIFFERENT, *adj.* Equal, impartial. The indifferent judge between the high and low.—*Sir P. Sidney*. To sleep.

There was never so discreet nor wise physician that either feared God or pitied mankind, or loved his own honesty, would take in hand either to prescribe diet or to minister medicine to anybody before he well did consider and windy way with himself the temperament, mixture or complexion of mankind: first, whether he were hot or cold, moist or dry, fat or lean, or indifferent between them both.—  
*Wt. Bullein, Government of Health*, l. 13. 1555.

Shew such indifference, ye questioners, &c.—*Dixon*, i. 410.

KITH, KITH, *s.* Home. I couch.

And now I come again to kith.—*Townley Mvt.*, 144.

*s.* To show, make known. To exhibit.—*Ocellus, De equine Principum*, 104.

*Dox.* See thou to me sith strength may kith  
 To men of sith thou must be kith.

*Townley Mvt.*, 4.

# WORDS AND PHRASES.

## ALTHING.

Yet Plutarchus saith in the life of Demetrius that the said Demetrius was a verie tall man of personage and stature, and yet not althing so tall as his father.—*Udall, Roman Apophthegmes*, 251.

## ALENGTH.

Dash or styke to give with a penne as when a styke is made through a lyne a length or otherwise to deface the wrytyngs.—*Holot.*

## BAKE, *adj.* Gladdest. Cf. Unbake.

*Abraham* (to Isaac). Thou wast ever to me full bays, ever to fulfill mine intent.—*Tren. Myst.*, p. 39.

## BARGAIN, *s.* A bet.

—I have leyd [a wager or bargain] upon the coming in of the ship.—*Holm., Valerius*, 222.

(*Spensio*. i.e. a marine insurance.—*Id.*, 255.)

## BATFOWLING, *s.* Bird-catching by artifice.—*Palgrave, Auliche*, L. 3.

## BLACKBIRD, *s.* A blackbird.—*Ud., Et. Ap.*, 274.

Oweyl or black neck bird. (*Merula*.)—*Holot.*

## BEVER, *s.* Drinking between dinner and supper called bever. (*Anticommium*.)—*Holot.*

*Bevers*.—*Nathas, Court Gardes*, v. 6. 1528.

## BEX, *s.* Collar or lace which gentlewomen do use to wear about their necks. (*Monilla*.)—*Holot.*

## BEXON. Blind or hearse born. (*Concignus*.)—*Holot.*

## BADAYER. [A bad fellow. *New Eng. Dict.*—*Et.*]

But my belayer will to London to try the law,  
To see the pol pen for waggling of a straw.  
*Boorde, Int. to Ekeiv.*, ch. i. 1545.

## BOUGETTE, *s.* A budget.

To take a standing by the highway side for a ponne or a bougette.—*Ud., Et. Ap.*, 122.

## BRELA, *s.* [A large book, a long treatise. *New Eng. Dict.*—*Et.*]

When he had read a long brelle written and sent to him from Antipater, in which letters were contained, many married matters and false complaints agst., etc.—*Ud., Et. Ap.*, 120.

*Pascualina curiosa* . . . which I do here translate (according to our English proverb) a vagman's crew or a brelle.—*Ud., Et. Ap.*, 274.

Reader or brelle clerk, or such as read whiler others write.—*Holot.*

## BLACK-ROUSE.

So is the nightcap worn above the ears,  
And is a scower or blackhouse for the head.  
*Taylor, Poems of Court Love.*

## LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

For yf they [the English] were true within themselves, thei nede not to feare although all nacions were set against them; specialli now consydering our noble prynce hath and dayly dothe make noble defences, as castels, bulwarkes and blok-houses, so that almost his grace hath munited and in maner walled England rounde aboute for the savegard of the realme.—A. Boorde, *Int. to Know.*, ch. i., 1547; and ch. viii. Harrison, *Description of England*.

Block-house occurs still in Worcestershire, sometimes spelt black-house. Cf. present use in South Africa.—ED.

Blocker. A broadaxe.—*Rel. Ant.*, i. 84.

Block-stick. A cudgel.—Hill.

BRAKE, s. To stand in a streight brake. *i.e.* in a fix.—*Paraphrase of Erasm.*, *Pref. to Luke*, f. 6.

Fair and smooth speaking, not proceeding from the bottom of the heart, but altogether framed to please the hearer, Diogenes customably used to call a honey brake or a snare of honey.—Ud., *Er. Ap.*, 133.

BUG. For garish forms of foul misshapen fiends  
And ugly Bugs for evermore attends.

G. Wither, *Sat.*, ii. 4.

Cf. Collepixy, below.

CHAMBER, v.

From no sort of men in the world did he [Diogenes] refrain or chamber the taunting of his tongue.—Ud., *Er. Ap.*, 89.

COLNE, s., or francke for fowles.—(Vivarium.)

Colne made of rods or wickers. (Scirpea).—Huloet.  
[Cf. *New Eng. Dict.*—ED.]

COLLEPIXY.

To a fellow that was exceeding superstitious and sore subject to the terrours of bugges and sprites or goblins that walken by night and in places solitarie and yet menaced to slea, Diogenes saying unto him, I will at one stroke all to crush thy hedde to powther. In faith, quoth he, if thou so doe I shall be ready at thine elbow to play the part of Hobgoblin or Collepixie, and make thee for fear to ween the devil is at thy elbow.—Ud., *Er. Ap.*, 125.

CHARE, s. A job of work.

This panguie or guerie of love doth especially and above all others invade and possess such persons as been altogether drowned in idleness. And so it cometh to pass that while they given themselves wholly to idleness they stumble on a thing that filleth their hands as full of cumbrous business as they are able to away withal, and yet in the meantime the devil of the one chare of good werk they doen.—Ud., *Er. Ap.*, 131.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

CHORE, *s.* A narrow space between walls.

To suffer no sammel bricks to be made use of, not so much as in the choar of a foundation.—Gerbier, *On Building*, 1662.

COSTAGE, *s.* Means.

Erudicion or learning . . . easeth with honest pastimes and recreation, unto poor folkes it is sure costage to live by (for they that are learned be never destitute of necessaries).—Ud., *Er. Ap.*, 170.

CREANSIER or tutour that had the bringing up of a little boy.—Ud., *Er. Ap.*, 170.

EASY, *adj.* Indifferent.

When the maister of the feast had set upon the table wine that was but easie and so-so.—Ud., *Er. Ap.*, 348.

*Cf.* Expression at whist, Honours are easy.

ENDEAVOUR, *v. a.*

Have done their endeavour.—Becon, i. 586.

If all men in this man would endeavour themselves to frame their lives according to the rule of God's word.—Becon, i. 367.

EPIGRAM, *s.* *Cf.* Fr., Epigramme d'agneau.

. . . certain dear and learned friends of mine

Whom, when I late requested for to dine

Or sup with me one night, would not agree

Unless I dress'd that they appointed me.

I will, said I, and not a bit beside.

Why then, quoth they, we charge thee to provide

One dish, no more, we love not him who crams,

And let our second course be Epigrams.

G. Wither, *Abuses Stript and Whipt*, ii. 1.

FAIR FALL that pleasant head of thine! O lepidum caput.—Pal., *Ac.*, G. 3. (Ironical.)

Bailler belle.—G. Coquillart, XV. Cent., ii. 254.

Baille luy belle.—Joub., *Er. Pdp.*, I., i. 3.

Faire befall him! Let him even have it, in God's name. Of one that has done or spoken foolishly.—Cotgr.

Let favelle passe, foule mote hym fall.—Occleve, *R. Prin.*, 106.

FORCE, *v.* To care.

They force no whit Religion fall, so they aloft may clime.—Fulwell, *Ars. Adul.*, G. 4.

For Corin was her only joy

Who forst her not a pin.

Surrey, *Poems*, [Harpalus].

FEEL HIS MIND.

For we saie comenly in England that we feel a man's mind when we understand his entent or meaning, and contrariwise when the same is to us very darke and hard to be perceived we doe comenly say "I cannot feel his mind," or "I have no maner feeling in the matter," etc.—Ud., *Er. Ap.*, 128.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

FORCER, *s.* A coffer.

Casket or forsar.—Hul.

Fosar.—Palsg.

Forcermakers.—*Liber Albus* [City of London.—ED.], p. 642.

FIRDELS, *s.* Dung of goats or sheep called firdels. (Rudus.)—Huloet.

FORBICAUSE. Because.—Ud., *Er. Ap.*, 290; Huloet; Pal., *Ac.*, X. 2.

GERISH, *adj.* Cf. Gerre.—Nares [by Hill. and Wright, 1859.—ED.].

Metellus was veray light and mutable, and one that could none other but follow every sodain guerie or panguie that shot in his brain.—Ud., *Er. Ap.*, 341.

Also there is another kind of madness, named Lunaticus, the which is madness that doth infest a man ones in a moone, the which doth cause one to be gerish and wavering witted, not constant, but fantasticall.—Boorde, *Breviarie of Health*, ii. 43.

Use them as grave counsellors' smiles, not as rude hobbinols' ger-laughters, who think they are never merry except they cast the house out of the windows with extreme security.—Melton, *Sixe Folde Politician*, 1609.

With the musicians also he found fault for that about their Harps and other musical Instruments they would bestow great labour and diligence to set the strings in right tune, and had maners gerring quite and clene out of al good accord or fame.—Ud., *Er. Ap.*, p. 85.

GROME-PORTERS, *s.*

Dice which be heavy: some call them . . . (Vultarii).—Huloet.

GOOD-LADY. Good to lady. Cf. Good-lord.—Hill.

Philippus, immediately thereupon arising, ranne at Alexander with a naked sword to have slain him, but (fortune beyng them both good ladie) what by reason of furie and what of wyne the stripe did no harm at all.—Ud., *Er. Ap.*, p. 200.

Put thy trust and affiance in ladie Fortune.—*Ib.*, 299.

HAPHARLOT.

Coverlet or course blanket of some called a . . . or matte or any covering of small value. (Teges.)—Huloet.

Cf. Wrapsascal.

HERBEGIER. An officer who provided the King's lodging.

The knight herbinger.—Ud., *Er. Ap.*, 239.

Herbenger.—Heiwood, *Ep.*, iv., 15.

HOLM, *s.*

1. A garland civike was more mete for him, and which was wont to be made of Oken leaves and of Holme leaves, as the garland triumphal of gold.—Ud., *Er. Ap.*, 284.

2. Places in the water, as Flatholmes, Steepholmes in Severn, Milholmes, etc.—J. Worlidge, *Systema Agriculturae*, 1669.



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

IMPETRATE, *v.* To obtain by entreaty.—Hll.

The Kynges selves doe not at all seasons impetrate of the people that they would have by exaccion, but to a paramour nothing is denied.—Ud., *Er. Ap.*, 158 and 166.

JOLLY, *adj.*

Oh an heart and stomake worthy a crown emperial.

He deemed it a more high and ioly thing to have the overhand in doing dedes of bountie then in the prerogative of power.—Ud., *Er. Ap.* (Philippus), p. 191.

Now each Christian thinks it no bargain except he may jolly it out in some carnal manner.—D. Rogers, *Naam.*, 879.

ALEBERRY. Ale boiled with spice and sugar and sops of bread.—Hll.

Ale-berries, candles, and possets: the Ex-ale-tation of Ale.—Becon, i. 212; Taylor, *The Great Eater*.

The sweating sickness: Keep a fyer in his bedchamber be the ayer never so hot, eat no meat for twenty-four hours unless it be an Ale-burie, drink warm drink and no wine.—Boorde, *Brev. of Health*, 337. 1547.

ANCKER, *s.* An anchorite, hermit.—*Chest. Pl.*, i. 144.

ALGATES. In any event; at all events.—Pals., *Ac.*, F. 4; Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, p. 95 (dissyllable).

Thou shalt do no wrong to my husband, for he shall algates lease me; for if it be not by thy taking, it shall be by death.—*H. of Lysuer*, Ep. 4.

ASSIGNEE, *s.*

I did not seke for a depute or assigney to fight in my steede.—Ud., *Er. Ap.*, 278.

ALL SAM. All and some.—*Disobedient Child*; H., *O.P.*, ii. 286, 310.

Noe. My childer dere

Sem Japhet and Cam

With gle and with gam

Com go we alle sam

We will no longer abide here.—*Town. M.*, 34.

BELLY, *s.* A whale. "Belue of the see."—*Dialogues of Creatures*, 39. "Beluys."—*Ib.*, 42. ? From balena.

BESHER ? Beau sire.—Cuckold, *Chest. Pl.*, 43. Bawshere, *Town. M.*, 69.

Imperator. Be still beshers, I commawnd you  
That no man speke a word here now—  
But I myself alone.—*Town. M.*, 66.

BERE, *s.* Noise, uproar.—*Chest. Pl.*, ii. 35; *Town. M.*, 109.

Noah. Good wiffe, let be all this beare  
That thou maiste\* in this place heare  
For all the wene that thou art maister  
And so thou arte by Sante John.—*Chest. Pl.*, 49.

\* Makest.



LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

- Tubicen, bemere.—[XI. Cy.] Wright, *A Volume of Vocabularies*, p. 73.
- BEME. A trumpet.—Mapes, 348; Rolle, *Pricke of Conscience*, 1477.  
A grehunde shuld be chyned like a beme.—*B. of St. Albans*, 1486.  
And now [we] bene heare in hell fier  
Tell the daye of dome, tell beames blow.—*Chest. Pl.*, 617.
- BIRLED. Powdered or spangled. (Clavus.)—Huloet.  
A taill burled had of silver and azure.—*Romance of Parthenay*, 3492.
- BLINNE, v. To cease, stop. Cf. Lin, *Cov. Myst.*, p. 338.  
*Lucifer*. By Belsebube I will never blyne  
Till I may make him by some gynne  
From that place for to twayne  
And tresspas as did I.—*Chest. Pl.*, p. 26.
- BOREL-FOLK. The laity, the common people.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, p. 52. Cf. Russet wit.—Herrick, ii. 214.
- BORROW, s. A surety.—Melb., *Phil. O.*, iv. 5. Replevy or borrow cattell, or distress.—Huloet.  
St. George to borrow!—*Town. M.*, 231.  
Even as he doth, give him his mede  
And my husbände shall be his borowe  
That in his labour he shall spede  
And nyether spare for payne nor sorowe.  
Bar., *Castell of Labour*, G. 5.  
In love is no lack: true, I dare be borowe.—Heywood, *Epigrams*, i. 9.
- BOUN. Ready.—*Chest. Pl.*, 85.  
Prest and boune.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 85.  
*Abel*. And I will with devocion  
To my sacrifice make me bowne  
The comeliest beast, by my crowne,  
To the Lord I will chouse.—*Chest. Pl.*, 38.
- BRIKE, s. A brake or breach, a difficulty.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 176.
- BUSK, v. To get ready.  
*Jesus*. Nowe which of you everye ichone  
Is bout synne, busk him anon  
And cast at her the firste stone.—*Chest. Pl.*, 209.
- COLLAUDED. Praised.  
So manyon that be vaynglorious wyll shew their goodis to other  
folkis to be the more collawded and worshippete.—*Dialogues of Creatures*, 53.
- COKERS, s. Cothurnus, *Promptorium Parvulorum*.  
See how thy pilche is torn,  
Thy hose and cokers be broken at the knee.—Bar., *Ecl.*, iv.
- DAFT, adj. Gentle, soft.—*Chest. Pl.*, i. 134.

# WORDS AND PHRASES.

DANGER, *s.* *Paston Letters*, 249. 1455; *Pal., Ac., E.*

And when [the King] had [the lapwing] he put her into a cage and kept her there, and when she had been there awhile she took great thought and was sorry that she was in captivity and daunger, that sometime was free and at liberty.—*D. of Creat.*, 59.

*Octn.* All this world withouten were  
King, prince, baren, bachelere  
I may destroy in great danger  
Through vertue of my degree.—*Chest. Pl.*, i. 100.  
Towe dettores sometyme ther were  
Oughten moneye to a usurere  
The one was in his daungere  
Fyve hundred poundes toulde.—*Chest. Pl.*, ii. 4.

He is in every man's debt and danger.—*Draxe*, 1633.

DAD, *s.* Father.—*Becon*, i. 650.

*Cain.* But yet will I or I go.

Speake with my dadde and mam also.—*Chest. Pl.*, 43.

Dadde or daddy as infants call their fathers. (*Tata.*)—*Huloet*.

DISTRESS, *s.* Compulsion.

*Simon.* But God I take to witness

That I doe this\* by destresse.—*Chest. Pl.*, i. 52.

\* Bear Christ's cross.

So now we say, Stress of weather.

DOUBT, *v.* To fear.

That I doute ne prince ne kinge

My masters myracles for to myngef.—*Chest. Pl.*, ii. 133.

† Mention.

EXAMINE, *v.*

This torne or threadbare garment which is so well examined  
that a louse can take no hold upon it.—*Pal., Ac., U.* 2.

FOR-GROWEN. Overgrown, as with weeds; seedy.—*Pal., Ac., X.* 4.

FOR-FAREN, or sluttish, for want of washing and wringing and other  
trimming or clean-keeping.—*Pal., Ac., X.* 4.

FANDE FOUND, *v.* To endeavour.—*Chest. Pl.*, ii. 13.

FERVENT.

Within a short space ther fell great hongre and many pore  
byrdes were sore punyshed with hongre and colde for it  
happyd in the fervent winter season.—*D. of Creat.*, 75.

FAY, *v.* ? To injure.

To hym that is curteys and lowly

Every man dare agaynsaye;

But to one riche, gaye and hastye

Scant is one that dare say nay

They wyll him fere lyst that he faye

Therefore eche man will him forbere.

*Bar., Castell of Lab.*, E. 2.



# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

FEAR, *v.* To frighten.—*Chest. Pl.*, 86.

FORWARD, *s.* A promise; ? foreword.

Therefore Abraham, servante freye,  
Loke that thou be trewe to me;  
And here a forwarde I make to thee  
Thy seed to multiply.

*Chest. Pl.*, i. 63. *Cf.* p. 162 *ib.*

FOR-BY, *v.* To forgive.—*Chest. Pl.*, i. 146.

GAIN, *adj.* Complaisant.—*Chest. Pl.*, i. 162.

GRAY, *s.* Brocke or gray. *Taxus*, the badger.—*D. of Creat.*, 107.

GRILL, *v.* To provoke, resist.—*Chest. Pl.*, i. 70. Annoy.—*Ib.*, i. 88.

*Noah.* Thy byddyng Lord I shall fulfil,  
And never more thee greve nor grill.—*Chest. Pl.*, 46.

If thou love a wenche wel, either loud and stille,\*  
Bestir wel, but yef her noute; grant her all her welle;  
Be thou noht so hardy hir onis to grille.

*MS. Arund.* [College of Arms], 27, f. 130.

\* *i.e.* at all times.

GERTE, *s.* A blow.

Gurd, to strike—*Hll.*

Gurte, part.—*Rel. Ant.*, ii. 8.

Oone whystersnivet or gerte on the bare buttock.—*Pal., Ac., U.* 2.

HALSER, *s.* The embracer; from halse, the neck.

Halse or embrace.—(Amplector) *Huloet.*

The see is the halser of the world.—*D. of Creat.*, viii.

HEART, *v. a.* To encourage, animate.

Hearten.—*Shak.*, 3 *Henry VI.*, ii. 2, 79.

He harted the soldiers so.—*D. of Creat.*, 59.

HASTILY. At once, quickly.—*R. Brunne, Handlyng Synne*, p. 23, 6896.

*Jacobus.* Sorrowfull for these wordes be we  
Whoe it is I cannot see  
Yf this case shall fall to me  
Lord, tell me hastelye.—*Chest. Pl.*, ii. 22.

But I speke not of hasty pees, for they may be sown before  
Christmasse.—*Fitzherbert, Book of Husbandrie*, f. 10. 1534.

HEMMES, *s.*

What measure is in love! it cannot be cloked nor hidden with  
hemmes.—*The Goodli History of the Lady Lucrece of Scene and Eurialus*, D. ii.

HOUE, *s.* A hood.—*Chaucer, Tr. and Cr.*, 469.

And þei gyven him agayne a glasen houe.—*Piers Plow.*, V., xx. [171.]



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

HENDE, *adj.* Gentle.

*Deus.* Thou speke to hym with wordes heynde  
So that he let my people pas.—*Town. M.*, p. 58.

HEPE, *s.* The hip, fruit of the dog-rose.

He was chaste and no lechour,  
And sweet as is the bramble-flower  
That bereth the red hepe.—*Chaucer, Sir Thopas*, 34.

The oaks bear masts, the briar scarlet hips.—*Shak., Timon of Athens*, iv. 3, 417.

Worledge, *Dict. Rustm.*, 1675, has Heps, the fruit of the black-thorn.

KENT, *part.* Taught.

*Adam.* Now all my kinde by me is kente  
To fleye wemen's intisemente.—*Chest. Pl.*, i. 32, 65, 135.

ANCIENT, *s.* An ensign or flag.

Catiline in his conspiracie encouraged his soldiers with this argument that they should look on the Standard, the silver Eagle, which was the ould auncient of their mother Rome, and fight for it.—*Melbancke, Philot.*, p. 39.

ARTIFICIAL, *adj.* Clever, ingenious.

Hers be a bundle of reasons, quoth Philotimus, gathered on an heap like an urchin under an apple-tree in which thou hast the property of an artificialli liar, I mean a good memory.—*Melb., Phil.*, K. 2.

BAWDY, *adj.* Dirty.

Baudy hands, sordidulas manus.—*Whit., Vulg.*, f. 29.

Bawdy-face (name for a hound).—*B. and F., Wild Goose Chase*, i. 3.

BAUDERY. Same sense.—*Herrick, Hesp.*, p. 141.

BIKE, *s.* A hive.

*Abr.* The smell of my son is like  
To a felde with flouris or honey bike.—*Town. Myst.*, p. 43.

BUM-CARD, *s.* A card marked dishonestly in order to be recognised.  
*Lodge, Wit's Miserie*, p. 40.

COLD. See *New Eng. Dict.* Gloomy—chilling.

Pentheus, for mocking an old blind father, had a cold prophesie verified on him.—*Melb., Phil.*, Cc. 2.

To discourse all these virtutesque virosque et tanti incendia belli would exceed the limits of a cold hour.—*T. Adams, Works*, p. 156.

COKESING. Coaxing. (Cokes, a fool.—*Coles.*)

The green-eyed goddess, with her cokesing words, set Pindarus agog to infringe the compact ystricke betwene us confederates and the Pelasgians.—*Melb., Phil.*, Aa. 3.

See *MS. Prov.*, p. 21.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

CANVASADO, *s.* A fencing term; [a countercheck direct.—*New Eng. Dict.*]

Now square my love with a direct line which with no canvasado will take ye repulse.—Melb., *Phil.*, O. 2.

COAL-CARRIERS.

The slaundersers have . . . fifty men's voices like Stentor the Grecian to be the colecarriers of many a loud lye.—Melb., *Phil.*, N. 3.

COURTESY, *s.* SIPPET.

Loke or assay how this courtesy of wine (hoc villi) may taste or assay how this sippet of wine may like thee.—Pals., *Ac.* 23.

CLAW, *s.* Flattery.

Such an insinuating sting is Adulation that Hercules, wise and wary, was hoodwinked with the pleasant clawe of Cereopes. Melb., *Phil.*, N. 3.

*v.* Claw me and I'll claw thee.—Proverb. Halliwell refers this wrongly to the snatching power of the claw. It means the stroking, soothing use.

COPY, *s.* Abundance. Latin, copia.

You are not ignorant, Sir, what copie not only of zealous preachers, expert lawiers, learned physitions, but also excellent yong men in all arts and tongues do daily flow from our Universities.—Melb., *Phil.*, N. 2.

CABBISH, *v.* Antigone and Parmenio cabbished together into a bye lobby, where they refreshed themselves with the relicks of their reversion, and Parmenio played his reakes.—Melb., *Phil.*, p. 56.

COUNSEL, *s.* Secret.

Senior Mondaldves aunswere to this shall be counsayle.—Melb., *Phil.*, M. 3.

Keep your fellows' counsels and your own.—Shak., *Much Ado*, &c., iii. 3. 78.

CHEVANCHE.—Meurier, *Coll.*, F. 3, 1558.

CHEVISAUNCE, *s.*—Chau., *Cant. Tales Prol.*, 84; *P. Plow.*, *Vis.*, v. 249.

He could so well restrain his choler and make exchange for chevisaunce of curtesye that, &c.—Melb., *Phil.*, M. 3. (Management—*P. Plow.*, *Vis.*, xx. 16.)

Bargain by chevisaunce or exchange. (Licitatio.)—Huloet, 1552. Chevyse, *v.*—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 86.

CLEARNESS, *s.* Use me as Clitomachus used his spaniel, who would cast him carrion to try his clearness.—Melb., *Phil.*, Q. 2.

COONT. For as Alexius afterward emperour spoke in an oration he had to the Senate the sea that now may be spurned sometime may not be touched and coonts that be in season betwixt Christmas and Candelmas, after the prefixed date expired may be vagarant where they will without any man's eating.—Melb., *Phil.*, p. 41.



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

- CORMORANT, *s.* [An insatiable person.—*New Eng. Dict.*—Ed.]  
 Sore eies may not vewe the light without a scarfe, nor the credit  
 of cormorauntes shew itself without their coyne.—Melb.,  
*Phil.*, p. 36.
- DIZZARD, *s.* When one asked Socrates whether he did not use to  
 accompany Venus, "No," quoth the old dizzard; "God  
 forbid! I have willingly taken my flight from her as from  
 a shrewd churlish mistris, and Tyresias in his doting daies  
 for varying against Juno was stricken blind.—Melb., *Ph.*, *K.*
- DRUMSLADE, *s.* } A drum.—Huloet.  
 DRUNSLADE. }
- DANDIPRAT, *s.*—Stanyhurst, *Ceneis*.  
 A little man: A hop on my thumb, a demi-lance.—Ho.  
 But then ashamed to find myself still mute,  
 And other little Dandiprats dispute.  
G. Wither, *Ab. St. and W.*, B. 8.
- Nummus . . . is here taken for brasse pens or els peces of  
 silver of the valu of a dandiprat or i. d. ob. a pece or there-  
 about so that the thousand peces are much about the sum  
 of twentie nobles sterlynges.—Ud., *Er. Ap.*, 277.  
*Cf.* George Dandie (a ninny).
- DOWD, *s.* An ill-looking young woman.  
 When [Cicero] met one Voconius by chance, in the strete with  
 his three daughters beeyng notable foule and evil-favoured  
 beastes . . . soche foule babies and oule faced doudes as  
 all the world should aftrewards wondre at.—Udal, *Er. Ap.*,  
 344.
- ELEVEN. Therefore say I with the yong man in Terence that those  
 old men have left many a good lesson behind them, for  
 want of learning, that would have a boy by some strange  
 metamorphosis convert into an ould grandsire, using an  
 Alderman's pace before he can well gange and speaking at  
 every word a sentence of eleaven when he hath scarcely  
 learned his Christ-cross voves.—Melb., *Phil.*, I. 4.
- EMBEZZLE, *v.* Embesleer or briber (thief).—Ud., *Er. Ap.*, 136.  
 Bezzell.—T. Adams, *Works*, 65.
- Asking . . . of her some guerdon . . . she was content to  
 imbezle some part of her goods to notify her larges-towards  
 Qualto.—Melb., *Phil.*, R. 4.
- A fellow going to prison that had embeseled and conveyed away  
 a cup of gold out of the treasury.—Udal, *Er. Ap.*, 117.
- FADGE, *v.* To fare.  
 How well fools can fadge.—Melb., *Phil.*, U. 4.  
 Unfudging.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 1120.  
 Materials that be only of a hard nature will never fadge well in  
 an edifice.—*Ib.*, p. 1000.



# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

- FETCH, s.** A stratagem.—*The Disobedient Child*, ii. 309. [H., O.P.]  
 Indeed mariners commonly sayle by night when others sleep,  
 for that the winds that come then from the earth do calmly  
 fill their sails; and thou thinkest perhaps that I have now  
 opportunity when my lord is secure and unadvised of my  
 fetch.—Melb., *Phil.*, O. 2; Tarlton, *Newes from Purg.*, p. 104.  
 Certainly this invention shall minister divers fetches and causes  
 wherein men may employ their wit.—Bullein, *B. of D.*  
 [*Sorenes and Chyrurgie*], 156.
- FIGBOY, s.** A term of contempt.  
 Alas prettie figboy, a hasill twigge in your hand is an whole  
 haulbaurd.—Melb., *Phil.*, S.
- GRAVELLED.** Da parlie me a pardon if I be gravelled.—Melb.,  
*Phil.*, B.B. 3.
- GNARRY, adj.** Snarling. Cf. *Knarry* below.  
 "Lived as denounced enemies, sildome meeting but he with  
 powting and she with flowing incensed many a knarrie  
 jarre."—Melb., *Phil.*, x. 4.
- GLEEK, s.** A scoff, mock.—*Tom Tyler and his Wife*, p. 3. 1598.  
 They durst not fight ne strike,  
 They feared of a gleke.  
*Ymage of Hypocrisie*, 1352. 1533.  
 Then neither think me tirranous for giving you the glieke,  
 though you were my first frend.—Melb., *Phil.*, S. 2.
- GUB, s.** ? A handful.  
 "Payment of a good gub of gold."—Melb., *Phil.*, T. 2.  
 As gob, gobble, like cormorants gubd up all the meat.—*Ib.*, Y. 4.  
 v. Gubd Aurelia with gold.—*Ib.*, Q. 3.
- HOB (prefix).** For the veriest stunted fool, distorted crippe, rudest  
 loobin, and the hob-hansomest man may be for his fee  
 admitted to their society (University).—*Ib.*, N. 2.  
 Rude, boisterous hobs, well beseeming for their understanders  
 to be the offspring of giants.—*Ib.*, U. 3  
 Poor unbegotten, wether-beaten Qualto, an hob-hansom man,  
 God wot, and a bow-wow to his lady and mistress.—  
*Ib.*, R. 4.
- HUDDLE, s.** A list of persons or things.—(Lincolnshire) Hill.  
 Though I should weary you and myself with an huddle of, yet  
 could I be no more effectual than I have been in these.—  
 Melb., *Phil.*, K. 2.
- HOLT, s.** [A copse. *New Eng. Dict.*—Ed.]  
 If I in deserts dwell  
 The woods my words shall hear,  
 The holtes, the hills, the craggie rockes  
 Shall witness with me bear.  
*Gasc., Complaint of Philomene.*

# WORDS AND PHRASES.

JOINT, s. Articulns proprię digitorum dicitur.—Huloet.

Those same words another bodie should not have spoken without  
jeopardie and perill of his best joint.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, p. 251.

Jointe, s. A joint closure, joining seam.—Cotg.

See Serrer maujoint.—Larivey, *La Veuve*, i. 4, 1579; *Ann. Theatr. Franc.*, v.

Down with those yong men which appoynt

Where to make mery for a jointe,

And with Venus themselves annoynte.—Becon, *Invective against Whoredom*.

I will venture a limb.—Cl., *P. P.*

v. To joint him of his jointure.—Melb., *Phil.*, Q. 3.

They shall not do thee harm the value of a point

Then an' you zay the word I chill jeopard a joint.—*Respub.*, v. 7.

Ventured many a joint.—*Disob. Child*; H., *O.P.*, ii. 309.

JOLTS. Cabbage-heads. See HILL.

Another sort [of Preachers] there is by whose behaviour you  
would judge them Metropolitans of the whole realm: so  
sterne they are in looks, so majestical in pace, carrying  
up their jolts like hoigh-headed malt-horses, so sirlye in  
woordes, so coy of their cappes, contemning their inferiors  
with a peazantlie despite and flattering their betters to get  
them livings.—Melb., *Phil.*, N. 2.

KILL-COW. A term of contempt.—B. and F., *Lovers' Progress*, iii. 3.

This is the devil the kill-cow Caratach [? Guy of Warwick].—*Bonduca*, ii.

No feet shall be my fence nor fear your kilkow chat.—Melb.,  
*Phil.*, B. 64.

Killing the cow or calf was a kind of extemporal performance  
of vagrant actors. Nash, in his *Countercuffe*, speaks of  
kill-cow conceits.—Simpson, *Sch. of Shak.*, ii. 357.

ALL. For although.—Chau., *C. T.*, 2266.

All if thou right well thy covenant fulfill,

It shall the payer interpret as he will.—Bar., *Ecl.*, iii.

ALL IF. Id.—Bar., *Ecl.*, iv.

Some with their princes so stande in favour

That they may advaunce their kinred to honour;

But then is their kinred so bad of governaunce

That al if they may they dare not them advaunce.

Bar., *Ecl.*, iii.

AUDITOR, s. Supputandi peritus.—Horm., *V.*, 186. (Our modern  
sense.)

AND. Then.

If he love wines and thou fearest dronkennes,

If he hate wines and thou blamest his sadness.

Bar., *Ecl.*, iii.



# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

BAT, s. [A piece of a brick having one end entire. *New Eng. Dict.—Ed.*]

Batts and great rubbrysshe serveth to fyll up in the myddel of the wall.—*Horm., V., 240.*

There shall come as few batts of brick in the wall as may.—*Horm., V., 245.*

BERE (?). Beer-house.

His sword and buckler is pledged at the bere,  
And, to go lighter, so is his other gere.—*Bar., Ecl., i.*

BEWLE (?), v.

I bewle as a kite for hunger and for golde,  
For thought and study my youth appeareth olde.  
*Bar., Ecl., iv.*

BRALL. A dance, holding hands. See under Prophitrolles. Douce, *Ill. of Shaks., i. 218.*

BLOW, v. [To tipple. *New Eng. Dict.—Ed.*]

On one dishe dayly nedes shalt thou blowe  
Till thou be all wery as dogge of the bowe.—*Bar., Ecl., ii.*  
To blowe in a bowle, and for to fill a platter,  
To girne, to braule, to counterfayt, to flatter,  
He hath no fellow between this and Croydon.—*Bar., Ecl., i.*

Blowboll, a drunkard.—*Colin Blowbol's Test.* [Hill., *Nugae P.*]

Blow-bottel.—Baret, *Alvearie*, A. 270.

BOKE, v. To belch.

Some time thy felow reboketh in thy face.—*Bar., Ecl., ii.*  
Some boke, some braule, some sclaunder and backbite;  
To hear such maners can be but small delite.—*Bar., Ecl., ii.*  
Oftime it\* causeth thy stomake to reboke,  
And oft it is ready thee sodenly to choke.—*Bar., Ecl., ii.*

\* Rancid oil.

BUSH (of hair).

For women use to love them most of all  
Which boldly bosteth or that can sing and jet,  
Which are well decked with large bushes set.—*Bar., Ecl., ii.*  
He is proude of his bousse (pinguissima coma).—*Horm., V., 75.*  
If thou call for ought by word, sign or beck,\*  
Then Jack with the bush shall taunt thee with a chek.  
*Bar., Ecl., ii.*

\* At table.

BURGEON, s. Bud.

What shoulde the gardener with impe or graffyng mell  
Or grene bowes burgin with leaves and blossom  
If no fruit in season shall on the trees come?  
*Bar., Myrrour of Good Maners.*



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

CRAP, *s.* Scrap. Acus.—*Prompt. Parv.*

And sometime to thee is sent a little crap  
With savour thereof to take thee in a trap,  
Not to allay thy hunger and desire,  
But by the sweetness to set thee more on fire.

Bar., *Ecl.*, ii.

COCKING. *i.e.* fighting.

Between Aristippus and Diogenes the Cynike there was moche  
good cocking and striving whether of them should win the  
spurres.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, p. 45.

COMMUNE, *v.* [Impart, tell to others. *Eng. New. Dict.*—ED.]

What shall I common the pensiveness and pain  
Of courtiers, or that they their wages can obtayne?

Bar., *Ecl.*, iii.

CHAPITLE, *s.* A chapter.

The Egle cyted all maner of byrdes and wylde fowles to  
chapitle.—*Dialogues of Creatures*, 50.

CONCEIT, *s.* Good opinion.

But if thou in Court some honest men awayte,  
Then with great rulers is he made in conceit;  
If he from conceit and out of favour be,  
Thou mayst not with him have familiaritie.—Bar., *Ecl.*, iii.

DASH, *s.* A drawer at a tavern.

Spend all they have and more at waste  
With revel and revell\*, dasshe, fyll the cup, Joohn†.  
Bar., *Sh. of Fo.*, i. 96.

\* Refill. † Joan.

*v.* To dispatch (Transago).—Huloet.

DELAY, *s.* Dilution.

And as it had been for compassyon [the devil] prayd St. Hyllari  
to medyl but lytyll watyr with his wyne for cause of his  
labour and he was greeable. And after that he desyrid  
hym to drynke pure wine without any delay of water.—  
*D. of Creat.*, xli.

EUROUS, *adj.* Happy. Fr., heureux. Cf. Malleureé, infortunée.—  
*Ann. Theatr. Franc.*, iii. 150.

Thus goeth the world: none is so eurous  
But eyther must he dye fyrst or last.

Bar., *Castell of Lab.*, A. 3.

FISK, *v.* ? same as frisk.—*Gamm. Gurton*, i. 2. Cf. fizgig. Je fretille.  
—Palsg. See instances, Skeat's n. to *P. Plow.*, p. 190. 1877.

FREMDE, *adj.* Foreign.

It is not a thing lawful from minde to set aside  
Thy dear wife and children, without aid and comfortles,  
And for thy fremde folke and servaunts to provide.  
Bar., *Myrrour of Good Maners*, Prude.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

Ex. Ay. Exclamation of pain, regret. *P. Plow. Vis.*, xiii. I. C.;  
Chau., *C. T.*, 3766, 10165.

And oft shall thy lord sound sweetly forth this I,  
"A that this man so sone is gone away."—*Bar., Ecl.*, iii.

FROWIS.

QUACHAM.

KEMPS. A kind of eel.—*Palsg.*

Fed with rude frowis, with quacham, or with crudd,  
Or slimy kempes, ill smelling of the mud.—*Bar., Ecl.*, iv.

FLIMMER, s. A vagabond. Fleme profugus.—*Str.*

But rural flimmers and other of our sort  
Unto thy lodging or court when they resort  
They chat, they bable, and all but of the wombe;  
More pert and more pievish than they wolde be at home.  
*Bar., Ecl.*, iii.

GARNISH, v.

So likewise did He garnish Matrimony with the first fruits of  
His miracles.—*Becon, Boke of Matrimony*, i. 371.

GRATHLY. Confidently.

Mercury shall give thee gifts manifold,  
His pillion, scepter, his winges and his harpe:  
If thou hast all these thou mayst grathly carpe.  
*Bar., Ecl.*, iv.

CARP, v. To talk.—*Town. Myst.*, p. 29.

Priests which preach of peace which carpe contentions,  
Which loiter not but labour all the year.—*Gasc., Steele Glass.*

PILLION, s. A cap.

GROVEL, v. To lie with the face to the ground.

And being asked by Xeniadès how his desire was to be  
buried, "Groveling," quoth he, "with my face toward  
the ground."—*Udall, Er. Ap.*, 91.

*Abr.* Therefore groflynges thou shall be laid,  
That when I strike thou shalt not see.—*Town. Myst.*, p. 40.

HAP, v. To wrap up.

When bush or brambles pilld the shepes skin  
Then had he pitie and kept them close within,  
Or in new fleces did tenderly them lap,  
And with his skirtes did oftentime them hap.—*Bar., Ecl.*, iii.

HUDDLES, s. Hoods to cover the head.

This lusty Codrus was cloked for the rayne  
And doble decked with huddes one or twayne.

*Bar., Ecl.*, iv.

HOPE, v. To expect.

Some hoped he war the fend of hell. *i.e.* thought.—*Seven Sages*,  
2812 (in *Hil.*)

So the Tanner of Tamworth hoped he should be hanged  
to-morrow.—*See Puttenham, Art of Eng. Poesie*, iii. 22, p. 263.

*Cf.* the proverb, Hope well and have well.



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

INCONVENIENCE, *s.* See Mischief.

To God trust I no lorde in alle this londe  
Is guilty of that inconvenience\*.

Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, p. 81.

\* *i.e.* untruth.

INFERSE, *v.* To stuff to filling, like a sausage.

Also if he espy a sweete morsell which he hath delyte to eat of  
he may not inferse himself (like a churl) to grype all upon  
his own trencher.—Whitinton, *Vulg.*, 1520, f. 41.

ATTER, *s.* 1. Poison.

The sore is full of matter or ater (purulentus).—Horm., *V.*, p. 41.

2. An otter.—*Chest. Pl.*, i. 52. So attercop, the spider.

ACCORDING. Becoming.

It is nothing according (non decet) to hear, &c.—*Ib.*, 124.

AWORTH, *adv.* Worthily.

That that wyll nedes be every man must obey and take aworth.  
—*Ib.*, 59.

Take it for the best or take it well a-worth.—*Ib.*, 118, 133,  
61 and 57.

AWAY WITH.—Becon, i. 567, 515.

I can nat away or agree with so many deinty melis.—Horm., *V.*,  
35; Boorde, *Brev. of H.*, 381; Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 129, 321;  
Bullein, *B. of Defce.* [*Sor. and Chy.*], xlix., p. 2. 1562.

He can best away with watch and fast of any man.—*Ib.*, 39.

My fellow hath given up grammar because he cannot away with  
it (tedio affectus).—Horm., *V.*, 88.

BEHOVING. Advantageous.

We vex ourselves more in other men's maters than in that that  
is most behoving to ourself.—*Ib.*, 56.

BROTHERER, *s.* Embroiderer.

The brotherer hath not yet made an end of your gown.—*Ib.*, 238.

BLACK-MACK.

The Black-mack or an osyll\* fleeth alone.—*Ib.*, 101; Baret,  
*Alv.*, 1580.

\* Blackbird, phrygio.

BOISTOUS, *adj.* Boistrous.—Welsh.

The bounche or botch is so boystous\* that it can unneth be  
bounde up with a trussar.—*Ib.*

\* Grandis.

When the wether is boistous.—*Ib.*, 102.

Boistusnes (in play).—*Ib.*, 281.

BUT. Unless, except.

If the boke that the author made be false, the cotype must be  
false, but if the writer spyed and mende the faute.—*Ib.*,  
83 and 85.



# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

BAUDY, *adj.* Unclean.

The auter clothes and the vestmentes shulde be very clene,  
nat budy (obsita) nor torne, nor pollute with spotte or  
wemme.—*Ib.*, p. 16.

Budy tablecloth.—*Bar., Ecl.*, ii.

Within this temple \* minister budy cooks.—*Ib.*, ii.

\* The kitchen.

BOUGHT, *s.* Bend.

The bought of my arm.—*Horm.*, *V.*, p. 28.

The sea term, Bight.

Boughtes. *Chartæ complicatæ*.—*Ib.*, 83.

BOON.

I thanke God I have my boone petition or wisshe.—*Ib.*, 1519.

BUGLE 1. A buffalo.

Precious cuppes be made of bugull hornys.—*Ib.*, 166.

2. What be our bugles in respect of this diamond?—*T. Adams, Wks.*, 1212.

CALK, *v.* To calculate.

He calketh upon my natyvyte.—*Horm.*, *V.*, p. 23.

CARVE, *v.* To castrate.

A cocke after he is carved\* ceaseth crowing, and his comb  
waxeth white.—*Ib.*, 109.

\* Castratus.

CARRACK. B. and F., *The Two Noble Kinsmen*, iii. 4.

He sent a caricke\* to receive M. fyghtyng men.—*Horm.*, *V.*, 272.

\* Cetea.

CLAP.

They that serche the ende of a mannys lyfe by nygrymanciars  
be payed at a clappe.—*Ib.*, p. 19 (clade involvuntur).

COUCHER, *s.* A codex.

A volume is less than a boke, and a boke lesse than a coucher.—  
*Ib.*, 84.

CONVEYANCE, *s.*

He that hath . . . (solertia) and seeth what wyl com of a thyng  
is more set by than he that can lift and shift (cum vasta  
mole luctat).—*Ib.*, 239.

CRUETTES.

Have pure wyne and water in the cruettes\*.—*Ib.*, p. 16.

\* At the altar.

DEPART, *v.* To separate.

They can nat live in rest till they be departed in matrymonye.—  
*Ib.*, 145.

With that word they departed a twaine.—*Ib.*, 289.

# WORDS AND PHRASES.

Do ON, *v.*

The doing of our hats.—Melb., *Phil.*, N. 2.

There was done on upon Christ a garment of purple velvet for a mock and a scorn.—Horm., *V.*, 110.

The cooper . . . doth the hoops upon the vessels.—*Ib.*, 237.

Do all out.—*Ib.*, 163; Whit., *Vul.*, f. 20.

*Jesus*. Where have you done him (Lazarus).—*Chest. Pl.*, li. 229.

Doing on him a wede.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 322.

DALEYS, *s.*

Cut this fleshe into daleys (tessellas).—Horm., *V.*, 158.

Men play with iv dice and children with iv dalies.—*Ib.*, 280 and 281.

DELE. A portion.

Put a very lytell dele of oyle to it.—Horm., *V.*, 159.

A great dele.—*Ib.*, 287.

Halvendele.—Chau., *Troilus & Cressida*, v. 335.

He is to be mystrusted or mysbelieved never a dele.—Horm., *V.*, 292.

A small dele of money.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 358.

DRONKELEW, *s.*

He es named dronkeleu for to do any good.

Ebrietatis nota laborat ad quicquid strenuum.—Horm., *V.*, 74.

DANGER. Dominion.—Whitinton, *Vulg.*, 1520.

In the power and danger of his enemies.—Horm., *V.*, 265; Baret, *Alv.*

I have the man in my daunger.

Habeo hominem mihi obnoxium.—Horm., *V.*, 289.

DANGEROUS.

They that came to a feste make daungerous courtseye (urbanam cunctationem) how they shall sytte in order.—*Ib.*, 159.

DRASTIS. *s.* Dregs.

The drastis of the wyne be medecinable.—*Ib.*, 161.

DAGSWAYN.

My bed is covered with a daggeswayne and a quylyt.—*Ib.*, 167.

With dagswaynes and roudges\* we be content.—(Shetlander Borde. *Int. to K.*, v.

\* Rugs.

EASILY. Slowly.

For lacke of tethe I cham my meat but easily.—Horm., *V.*, p. 34.

Aryse up easelye. Placide te attollas.—*Ib.*, 37. See under Galp.



# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

Easy agrement foloweth where women be married not for love  
but for good.—*Ib.*, 147.

Languida succrescit concordia ubi nubunt fæminæ non  
moribus sed præmiis.

That ground boweth best that is easily stickle\*.—*Ib.*, 177.

\* Gradually rises.

This matter goeth forth but easily\*.—*Ib.*, 225.

\* Parum cedit.

EAR-ROUNDER. A whisperer, mischief maker.—R. Wimbledon,  
*Serm. at Paul's*, x. 1388.

EMBESELE, *v.* Embezzle. Imbeazell.—Lily, *Mother Bombie*, iv. 3.  
The sexten hath embeveled offerynge money and jewelless.

Edetius intervertit sacram pecuniam et donaria.—Horm.,  
*V.*, p. 9.

BEAR HEAVY.

They bear hevvy that fortune went still with him in all matter.  
Perpetuam felicitatem invidebant.—*Ib.*, 128.

When he was ones suspect he understode that he was borne  
very hevvy.—*Ib.*, 130.

BRYGOUS, *adj.* Quarrelsome, contentious.

Beware of such brygous matters.

Abstineas omni calumnia.—*Ib.*, 128.

BECK, *v.* To nod.

[*Ib.*, 175.

This corne is almost redy to be rept, for the earis beckett.—

FERNE, *adj.* Old.

It is not worth the while ever to talk of furne yers (vetera con-  
sectari).—*Ib.*, 298.

Wordis of ferne years (a vetustate) so that they be not to old  
and out of knowledge, nor studed for a purpose nor to ofte  
brought forth, make the language substanciall and pleasant.  
—*Ib.*, 97.

Old ferne years.—He., *Dial.*, I., ii.

FLICKER, *v.*

His wife hath made him pyvysh and mad with her flickering in-  
tysements (illecebris).—Horm., *V.*, 145.

FORBEAR, *v.* To suffer, put up with.

Bacais crafte may nat be forborne.—*Ib.*, 153.

FRANCH, *v.* To crunch with the teeth.—Hil.

He is ever fraunching.

Peredie deditus.—Horm., *V.*, 39.

Franchars. Degulatores.—*Ib.*, 77.

FROUNT. [Obsolete form of front, *New Eng. Dict.*, but qu. = anger,  
frounty. Hil.—Ed.]

Two rammes runnyng together on a frount gyve a great crashe  
with theyr stroke in theyr metyng.—*Ib.*, 108.



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

FLAIK, *s.* A wooden frame for keeping oat-cakes upon.—(North) Hill.

Ley this meate in trayes and flekis (aludos).—Horm., *V.*, 156.

FLING, *v.* To kick out the heels.—*Gammer Gurton's Needle*, i. 2.

A great kykar or flyngar.—Horm., *V.*, 170.

FORDONE, *pr.* Done for.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 100.

Wolde God the debate of princis of Italy were fordone by tyme, by the means of the Pope.—Horm., *V.*, 193.

To fordoo myself or make an end of me.—Pal, *Ac.*; Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 94.

*i.e.* commit suicide.—*Warning for Fair Wom.*, ii.

FELL, *adj.* Sharp, stinging.

That was a fell reason.

Salsum dicterium.—Horm., *V.*, 199, y. 4.

GIVE, *v.* To allow of.

A man must set himself awarke and occupy himself in husbandry as the weather will geve.—*Ib.*, 181.

GANG-DAYS.

We two must beare the feretrum a procession in the gang-days.

Nos duos oportet tensam gestare in suppliciis ambarvalibus.—*Ib.*, p. 13.

GAYS, *s.*

This baby hath many gays (crepundia) hanging at his neck.—*Ib.*, 147.

GIVEN. Addicted.

He is greatly gyven to that game.—*Ib.*, 281.

GIG, *s.* A top. *Cf.* Shak., Whirligig of Time.

Homer declaring a very foolysse and an haskard felowe under the person of Thersyte saith that he was streyte in the shulders and copheeded lyke a gygge, and thyn heryd full of scorfe and scalle.—*Philotus*, 1603, C. 4; Shak., *T. of Sh.*

GREEN, *adj.* Recent. Raw, young.

Green meat. *i.e.* underdone.—Elworthy, *W. of E. Glossary*.

Brede of yesterday's baking and a cuppe of green wine (vinum austerum) that in his own maner doth a man much good.—Horm., *V.*, 41, 160.

Our green preachers now of daies.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 347.

He went in a green gown (prasina veste) in myddel winter.—Horm., *V.*, 111.

HAYNISH. ? Heathenish.

It is a haynyshe cruelte to slee babys and women with child.—Horm., *V.*, 138.

Hainous faults.—Melb., *Phil.*, H. 2.

Hainous quarrel.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 106.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

HOGY, *adj.* Fearful.—Hll.

Huge (*immensis*).—Horm., *V.*, 44.

Hougy.—*Ib.*, 102, 188, 216, 266.

Hogious.—*Ib.*, 236, 244.

He lepte down heedlynge from a hoky rocke (*eminentissima*).—*Ib.*, p. 34.

HOUSELL. The Eucharist.

He is departed without shryfte and housyll.—*Ib.*, 125.

When the people were housild.—*Dial. of Creat.*, xix.

HILD, *v.* To flay.

That stouffe that we write upon and is made of beasty skynnes is sometye called parchement, sometye velem, sometye abortyve, sometye membran. Parchement of the cyte, where it was fyrst made. Velem, because it is made of a calvys skynne. Abortyve because the beeste was scante parfete. Membran because it was pulled off by hyldyne fro the beesty lymmes.—Horm., *V.*, 80.

HOAR, *adj.* White, mouldy.

This bredde is mouled or hore for long kepyng.—*Ib.*, 142.

HALE, *v.* 1. To vex, worry. 2. To drag.—*Ib.*, 244.

A dog hath all to haled my gelded bore.—*Ib.*, 176.

"I'll haul 'ee up," as, a boy trespasser, I was threatened with.

INGINS, *s.* Contrivances, wrinkles.

One crafty man may remove by wysdom and ingins that weight that many thousans can not do by strength.—*Ib.*, 239.

JOLLE, *v.* To beat.—Palsg.

I will geol (*collidam*) thy head and thy buckler together.—Horm., *V.*, 138.

ISINGS. A kind of sausage.

Ysinges (*isicia*) blodynge and other podynges.—*Ib.*, 162.

KNOT, *s.* Flowerbed.

He that digs the ground is not to be despised tho' a more exquisite gardener draws the knots.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, 202.

The knotte garden serveth for pleasure, the potte garden for profit.—Horm., *V.*, 122.

APACE. To go apace.—Horm., *V.*, 287.

APERT, *adv.* Openly.—Bar., *S. of F.*, i. 160; Horm., *V.*, 279.

Apertly.—*Chest. Pl.*, 61.

Privy or apert.—Bar., *Ecl.*, ii.

AROINT, *v.* Shak., *Macbeth*, i. 3, 6; *Lear*, iii. 4, 122.

And here sculd men arunt feynt penytauners, confessours and oper prestis pat assoylen for money.—*Wycliff Tract MS.*, C., v. 6, Trinity College, Dublin, l. 157.

And here schul men arunte þe feend pat stirip men to last in þis erreure.—*Ib.*, l. 159.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

ABIE, *v.* To pay for.—*Chest. Pl.*, 85; *Jacke Jugelev, H., O.P.*, ii. 116.

O man myschevous by whom Christ is reviled  
Thou worthy art to die in soul and in body  
That Juge that is suffreth sore shall it abie.

Bar., *S. of F.*, ii. 128.

ACCESS, *s.* A fit, an attack of periodical illness. Fr., acces (still in use).

Axis. Febrise.—*Horm., V.*, 38.

So that he can right soon espy  
If ony be disposed to malady  
And therefore can give such a medycyne  
That maketh all accesses to decline.

*Hyeway to the Spital-ho.*, 453, 466, 507.

ACCEY. The ague.—*Lanc.*

ALL AND SOME. See p. 11. *Town. Myst.*, 300; *Occleve, Reg. Prin.*, 107.

Whole and some.—*Edwards, Damon and Pithias*, iv., 70.

ALL AND MORE. But all and more he wasteth out at large.—  
(Prodigal) Bar., *S of F.*, i. 30.

Cf. More and less.—*Disobedient Child, H., O.P.*, ii. 307.

ALL, for Any.

He which by his power wrongfully  
His friends and subjects labours to subdue  
Without all law, but clean tyranny.—Bar., *S. of F.*, i. 67.  
Without all mercy.—*Becon*, i. 660.

ALLONLY. Only.—*Dial. of Creat.*, xxxv., cxiv.; *Gasc., Steele Glasse*;  
*Fitzherbert, Book of Husbandry*, 57. 1534.

BLAME, *v.* To curse.

Blame it, blynd dryvyll; by the law so thou sholde.—Bar.,  
*S. of F.*, i. 173.

BEERY. Burrow.

I have nede of a feret to let into this beery to styrt out the  
conies that they may be take above ground.—*Horm., V.*, 283.

BEWPEER. Accomplice.

In her [Dalilah's] lap clipt off his hear,  
Betraied her Lord and her bewpeer.\*

*Scholehouse of Women*, 773. 1541.

\* *i.e.* Samson.

BEWPERE. *Hyeway to the Spital*, 1497.

BRIBE-SICK. An extortioner.—*Cl.*

BRIBE, *v.* To steal.

"I pull, I pyll."—*Palsg.*

The brybour Gehazi.—*Ballads*, Huth Library.

Brybour, backbiter.—Bar., *S. of F.*, ii. 256.

Thief.—*Lydgate, Trag.*, 152.



# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

Bribous knaves.—*Ib.*, 387.

Brybre, robbery.—*Town. M.*, 194.

That have servd the Kyng beyond the se,  
And now that they out of wages be,  
They must beg or els go brybe and steal.

*Hyeway to the Spital*, 281.

So *Falstaff*: "Divide me like a brib'd buck, each a haunch."—*Shak., M. W. W.*, v. 5, 22.

Also fig. Eche of them (husband and wife) is glad to bribe away from another.—*Bacon, B. of Matrim.*, pref., i. 564.

All such servants as be neclygent  
In their service and will not be content  
To do their work and slack their business,  
Bribe and convey fro mayster and maystres.—*Ib.*, 778.

BLIND, *adj.* Obscure. ? Abortive, the blind hop. Of no value, a blind hedge.—*Jackson, Shropshire Word Book.*

And whan they have gotten what they may,  
Than to theyr lodgings they do take their way,  
Into some alley, lane, or blynde hostry,  
And to some corner or hous of bawdry,  
Where as ben folke of theyr affynyte,  
Brothelles and other such as they be.

*Hyeway to the Spital*, 351.

BRAWN, *s.*

1. Muscle: If we purchase an inheritance on earth we make it as sure and our tenure as strong as the brawn of the law, or the brains of the lawyers can devise.—*T. Adams, Wks.*, p. 898.

2. Meat: He hath eate all the brawn of the lopster\*.—*Horm., V.*, 164.

\* Callum.

By his rash mind, his mad brawn and self-will.—*Bar., S. of F.*, i. 252.

BLEAR, BLERE, *v.*

Some goeth on four, disfourmed as a bere,  
Some fayne them croked, and some impotent,  
Some with their fyngers theyr iyen abroad blere.

I smile to see how you devise  
New masking nets mine eyes to bleare.

*Robinson, Pleasant Delites*, 1584, p. 45, rep.

CAUTEL, *s.* A cunning trick.—*Bar., S. of F.*, i. 168. So cautelous.

—*Ib.*

CADUKE, *adj.*—*Horm., V.*

Falling, frail, caduke, and mortal . . .—*A. Barc., Sh. of Fo.*, ii. 270, rep.

Roughnes is smothed with a toothe, but then the letters be made caduke.—*Ib.*, 130; *Horm., V.*, 8.

# WORDS AND PHRASES.

CLUNER. A Cluniack monk.—Wright.

For by letters they name them as they be :

P. a Pardoner, Clewner a C.,

R. a Roger, A. an Aurium, and a Sapyent S.,

Thus they knew eche other doubtles.

*Hyeway to the Spital-house*, 555.

For a score of pynnes and needles two or thre

A gentle Cluner two cheses had of me ;

Phyllys gave coyne because he did her charm,

Ever syth that tyme lesse hath she felt of harm.

*Bar., Ecl.*, v.

COKERS. Iron rims round clogs.—(Cumberland) Wright.

Alas, Amyntas, nought bideth that is good—

No, not my cokers, my tabert, nor my hood :

All is consumed, all spent and worn be,

So is all goodness and welth of the cate.

*Bar., Ecl.*, v.

CONVEY, *v.* See in MS. Prov. under The grand thieves.

COPYNTANKE. A conical crowned hat. See Copatain.—Hll.

Copped like a tankard or a sugarloaf.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 203.

*i.e.* coping-tank. Coppin-yarn wound on a spindle, which is then withdrawn.—*Glossary to Town. Myst.*

Coppentante.—(Cardinals) *Ym. of Hypoc.*, 1166.

DECK.

Do on your Deck, Slut, if ye purpos to come oft.

I mean your copyntanke. And if it will do no good

To keep you from the rain ; ye shall have a foles hoode.

*Bar., S. of F.*, i. 38.

[Patroclus did on the aparayle of Hector.—*Ib.*, i. 68.]

Mr. Jamieson, in his *Glossary to Barclay*, has made the blunders of treating Deck as an adj. "trimmed," and Slut as having the prov. meaning of "apron" given in Hll. Pointed as above, it is clearly an address to a slatternly woman to put on her deck (a pile of anything—Hll.) or copyntake, *i.e.* her head-piece. Ornamental but of no service.

With a hode shall he unwars be overdeckt.

*Bar., S. of F.*, i. 168.

COUNTERWAIT and watch.—*Bar., S. of F.*, i. 168, 166.

DEMY, *s.* Next but demies, nor boys nor men

Our dangerous times succeed.

Warner, *Alb. Eng.*, v. 27.

*Cf.* Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford.



# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

- EASINGS, s. Eaves of the roof. Spelt *Hewys* by Barclay, *Ecl.*, v.  
 Easings droppers.—Melb., *Phil.*, R. 4.  
 King Solomon both witty and wise  
 A woman doth assimilate  
 Unto a dropping easing guise  
 Distilling down after rain late.  
*Scholehouse of Women*, ix. 10. 1541.  
 Little Boy Bunting sat on the house-easing  
 With a bow and a bolt.—*Booke of Merry Riddles*, 1629.  
 The eavesing of an house.—Baret, 1580.
- ENORMITY. ? Lawlessness.  
 So if the elders use enormity  
 And before their children bost them of the same,  
 The son and daughter shall follow sire and dame.  
 Bar., *S. of F.*, i. 236.
- FART, s. A fig.  
 Fartes of Portingale or other like sweet conceits.—Huloet.
- FACE, v. [Extortioner.]  
 Fasyng and bostynge.—Bar., *S. of F.*, i. 43.
- FAVELL, s. Flattery, falsehood.—*Paradise of Dainty Devices*; Skelton,  
*Bowge of Court*, 134; Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, p. 106.
- FEN, s. Mud, mire.  
 And to an asse most like he is doubtless  
 Which taking on his back sacks nine or ten  
 Destroyeth himself, them leaving in the fenne.  
 Bar., *S. of F.*, i. 157.
- FUME, s. Smoke or soot.  
 Paynteth his vysage with fume.—*Ib.*, ii. 268.
- FORSLOW, v. To delay, put off.  
 "Serve God," a service of such charge  
 As should not be forslow'd day or night."  
*Par. of D. D.*, p. 118.
- FORESLOW. To slack and linger.—Baret, 1580.
- FOG, s. Or the after grass o hay. Postfænium.—*Ib.* [Still in use  
 in Somerset.—Ed.]
- FOGGISH, or fat body. Corpus obesum.—*Ib.*  
 Foggy chekes that shaked as I went.—Pal., *Ac.*, H. 2.
- GEER.  
 Whan menne doo things in a haste, or a hedde, or in a geere,  
 shortly after they do repent them or they be wont to for-  
 think them.—*Ib.*, D. 3.
- HARNES, s. Brains.  
 This fole styll fereth if she be out at large  
 Lyst that some other his harnes should overcharge.  
 Bar., *S. of F.*, i. 167 ("The Jealous Fool").



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

- HURT, *v.* And many workmen as we may daily see  
Wandreth as fools in sloth and idleness  
Hurting their wages by their foolishness.—*Ib.*, ii. 314.
- HEADKERCHIEF.—Horm., *V.*, iii.
- HOMELY. Primitive.  
In the beginning of the hombly world (*mundi rudimento*) men  
yete acornes.  
This was done in haast, and therefore it must be but homely  
(*inchoatum*).—*Ib.*, 294.  
“A western phrase.” To keep in expectation with false hopes.  
—Dr. W. Pope, *Life of B. Ward*, 1697.
- HAND. To bear in hand. *i.e.* 1. To accuse.—Shak., *M. for M.*,  
i. 4, 51; *Hamlet*, ii. 2, 67; He., *Ep.*, iv. 145. See Palsgrave,  
*Verbs*, f. 152. 2. To make one believe.—Melb., *Phil.*, U.  
4, Y. See under Means.  
Borne on honde.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, p. 42.  
Pray you let no man be blamed for this false bearing an hand.—  
Horm., *V.*, 210.  
You bore me in hand that the greatest part of your heart is in  
my custody.—Melb., *Phil.*, p. 55.  
They were suspect and borne an (*sic*) hand that the derth of vitayle  
was caused by them.—Wither, *Sat.*, ii. 2; Horm., *V.*, 218.  
Se thou be that thou art reported and borne in hand to be.—  
Tavener, *Prov.*, f. 67.  
I trow your tenants will provide both capon, pig, and goose  
Bear them in hand their coppies naught and that the lease is  
lose.—Fulwell, *Ars Adul.*, H. i.
- INCONTINENT, or forthwith.—Palsgrave, *Ac.*, B. 4.  
Pourquoy les enfans croissent ils plus-tost durant ou incon-  
tinent apres leurs maladies que constant leur santé.—Bailly,  
*Quest. Nat. et Cur.*, 1628, p. 11.
- JOY, *v.* To enjoy.  
He is a mighty joyde man (*Matticus est*).—Horm., *V.*, p. 29.  
(? thoroughly enjoys himself.)
- JET, *v.* To strut. Spelt Get by Bar., *S. of F.*, 163.  
Jet it or whip or frisk about.—Pal., *Ac.*, S. 3.
- JAVEL, *s.* A worthless rogue.—*Hyeway to the Spital*, 538; *Cand. Day*  
[*Digby Myst.*], 369; *Tom Tyler and His Wife*, 1598, p. 9.  
Villain javell, backbiter.—T. More, *Utopia*, Ar. 6, rep., p. 53.  
With hawvelle and jawvelle  
Syngyng of Lawvelle.\*—*Town. M.*, 314.  
\* ? A salutation to a bawd.  
So at the last departed this Javell  
With the money and straight rideth he  
Where the thief his fellow and divers others be  
And there they prate and make their avaunt  
Of their deeds, and *drink adew taunt*.  
*Hyeway to the Spital-house*, 538.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

Good ale he does so haunt  
And drink a due taunt.—*Doctor Double Ale*, 101.

Hill. says: Taunt, a certain quantity.

Talewes and talkyng and drynkyng ataunt.—*A Treatise of a Galaunt*, 108. 1510. (But see Bibliog. References.)

A dronglew fole þat sparythe for no dispence  
To drynke a taunte til he slepe at þe tabille.

Lydgate, *Order of Fools*, 91. 1460.

Rufflers and masterles men that cannot work  
With comyn women daily for to haunt  
Making revel and drinke adieu taunt,  
Saying make we merry as long as we can  
And drinke apace! the devil pay the maltman.—675.

TANCARDS of milk and cream fletyng full.—Bar., *Ecl.*, v. Pails.—*Ib.*, iv. [See Copyntanke, *supra*.]

ANCOME, s. Adventitus morbus.—With., 1568; oncome, 1586.

Fellon, uncomme or cattes haire: a bile or sore that riseth in  
man's bodie (Furunculus).—Baret, 1580.

AGNAIL. An agnail or little corn growing upon the toes (Gemursa Pterygium).—Baret; Boorde, *B. of H.*, ii. 7.

ABERING. Behaviour.

What suerte wilt thou find me of thy truth and good abering?  
—Horm., *V.*, 192.

A law term.—Hill.

ANGLETOWCHE. The worm in the ground called Angletowche or  
eyse (Lumbricus).—With., 1568.

ABIDING. Patiently waiting.

The peple stode about abydyng what wolde come of the wager.  
—Horm., *V.*, 210.

BAIT. To lay a bait; to deceive.

*Pec.* And what shall che zay toom?

*R.* Nothing, but bee a bayte

Till take them all here suddainly I may await.—*Respub.*, v. 7.

BETTER. My gown was sought and better sought, and yet it coulde  
nat be found.—Horm., *V.*, 289.

BASS.—The basse in the hand (Palma).—*Vulgaria Stanbrigii*, 1518.

BALL of the cheek (Mala).—With., 1568; *Vulg. Stan.*, 1518; Ward,  
*England's Reformation*, i., p. 13.

BAUDKIN. A weaver of cloth of baudkin (Barbaricarius).—With.,  
1568. See Hill.

BASELARD. A crooked baselard (Bizachius).—*Ib.*; *Seca*, XIV. Cent.  
[*Wr.*, p. 181;] Horm., *V.*, 256.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

- BANDOG, *A.* Catenarius canis.—With., 1568. *i.e.* a dog chained up at a farmhouse to alarm by his fierce barking. Also called a Tye-dog.—Lydg., *Fall of Princes*, iii. 1; Udal, *Er. Ap.*, 143, repr.
- BAWSON. A grey, bager, bawson or brocke (Castor).—W. 1568.
- BARROW. Baroies or gelded hogs.—*Ib.*
- BEETLE, *s.* A betill (Malleus ligneus). A mallet (Malleolus ligneus).—*Ib.*  
A wasshing betele (Pala lotoria).—*Ib.*  
Fet four battyllnynge roddis to bete this wolle.—Horm., *V.*, 239.
- BOUTELL. Subcuniculum excussorium. A fine boutell. Cribrum pollinarium.—*Ib.*  
Coarse boutell (Excussorium rude).—*Ib.*
- BOTTLE, *s.* A bundle.  
A botell of hay (Fasciculus fæni).—*Ib.*; Barclay, *Ecl.*, v.; *Dial. of Creat.*, 105.  
Mark the increase of straw and hay, and how  
By thrift a bottle may become a mow.—Corbet, *Iter Boreale*.
- BLETCH, *s.* Black, greasy, viscous matter. The grease of wheel-axles.—(Stafford) Hill.  
Wrytter's inke shuld be fynere than blatch.—Horm., *V.*, 81.  
Blacke or bletche to colour the ledir with (Atramentum sutorium).—With., 1568.  
Ynke or bleche (Atramentum).—*Vulg. Stanb.*, 1518.
- BREWESSE, *s.* Offulæ adipatæ.—With., 1568.
- BOLL, *s.* A swelling.—Pal., *Ac.*, G. 4.  
Her cheeks are bolne.—Melb., *Phil.*, N. 4. Her throat-boll.—*Ib.*, N. 4.  
The throat boll (Frumen).—With., 1568; *Vulg. Stan.*, 1518. *i.e.* Adam's apple.
- BUSH OF HAIR.  
Some ar busshed, theyr bonnets set on side.—Bar., *Sh. of F.*, i. 63. See the Italian pictures of the period.  
The whole bush of hair (Coma, Cæsaries).—With., 1568; Horm., *V.*  
Another by pride his wit hath so obscure  
To hire the busshe of one that late is dede,  
Therwith to disguise his folyshe doting hede.  
Bar., *Sh. of F.*, ii. 268.
- BRAUNCE, *s.* The braunce of the arm or other place (Musculus).—W., 1568. ? Brawnche (Frons), 15th Cy.
- CONDITIONS. Temper.  
Hinnulus, this fawn was variable both in colour and condition.—With., p. 244; *Dial. of Creat.*, 92.



# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

- CANELL-BONE. The Os jugale.—With., 1568; Udal, *Er. Ap.*, 186.  
Collar-bone.
- CARNEL. The carnelles in the throat (Consillæ).—With., 1568.  
Glans, *Vulg. Stan.*, 1518.  
Carnelles nigh to the ears (Parotis).—With., 1568.
- CAUL. A caul to cover the hair of the head with, as maidens use (Reticulum crinale).—Kall, *Vulg. Stan.*; With., 1568; Lily, *Maid's Metamorphosis*, G. 4, 1600.
- CALTROP, s. A Mutrix.—With., 1568; Horm., V., 257.  
A ball with four spikes, always presenting one.  
Then at last home they come and prove calthropes to wound  
the country's sides that bred and fed them.—T. Adams, *Wks.*,  
p. 323.
- CHESHOP (Cheslop). Multipedo.—With., 1568. A woodlouse.
- CHAMLET, s. Camelot.—Gasc., *A Delicate Diet*, p. 12; *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 434; *Unton Inventories*, p. 33; Hill.  
Chamlet.—Baret. A spirit in the brain which showeth to the  
eyes that the earth is waved water Chamblet-like, "and  
therefore do they tumble for the season such as be possessed  
with it." *i.e.* are drunk.—Withals (*The Sea, &c.*), 1608.  
Chamlet, s. Pannus undulatus vel Sericum undulatum sive  
cymatile.—With., 1568.
- COCKERELL. Pullaster.—*Ib.*
- COD. Poddess or coddess that the beanes or other grow in.—*Ib.*
- COLMOSE. Ficedula.—*Ib.* The sea-mew.—Hill.
- CRASE, s. A crack, breach.  
A crase in the wall (Rima).—With., 1568.  
So crazy and cracked, to express mental unsoundness, are used  
convertibly.
- CROUD, s. The crypt of a church.  
A vaute or croudes, as under a church or other place.—*Ib.*
- CHIP, v. To cut in sections.  
To chip bread (Præseco).  
The chippings (segmina) of bread.  
A chipping knife to chip bread with (Culter panarius).—*Ib.*  
To chip an hair.—*Ym. of Hypocr.*, 341. 1533.
- CROWLE, v. To make a grumbling noise.  
The crowling of the bealye (Bothorigmon).—With., 1568.  
*See* Corle.  
Cralle.—Pals., *Ac.*, S.  
Crolling.—*Ib.*, H. 3.
- COSTREL, s. Onophorum.—*Voc. Stanb.*, 1518.  
The wooden bottle used by labourers at harvest-time.—Hill.

# WORDS AND PHRASES.

DORTOR, *s.* A dormitory.—Bar., *Sh. of F.*, i. 294; J. Heiwood, *Ep.*, vi. 2.

A sleeping-place, a bedchamber.—Baret, 1580; Huloet.

DISARD. Feigning and counterfainting all men's gestures, a gester (Pantomimus).—Baret, 1580.

He can play the desard (morio) with a contrefet face properly.—Horm., *V.*, 279.

Disours or scoffing fellows.—Pals., *Ac.*, *H.* 2; *Disobedient Child*, *H.*, *O.P.*, ii. 304.

DOLL, *s.* The doll of the hand (Vola). *i.e.* the palm.—Levins, *Man. Voc.*, 1570.

DRAD. Feared.

It is nat ynough for a cow-herd to have wyt and cunning in his occupacion, but also he must be drad of his bestes for his cryenge voyce and sturdy stature and aray.—Horm., *V.*, 181.

DELAY, *v.* To allay or alloy.—Spen., *F. Q.*, ix. 30.; *Prothalamium*, 3.  
Seven times Autumnes heate hath been delaide  
with Hiems boistrous blasts and bitter cold.—Tusser, *Hush.*

DUCKBILL. Ador is also another kind of wheat that was wont to be used in sacrifice, which we do now call duckbill, and hereof cometh Adorarei propiciare religiones.—With., 1568.

EAR, *s.* The ear or handle of the tankard.—*Ib.*

A vessel with two ears (Amphora).—*Ib.*

So, Little pitchers have wide ears.

ERE, *v.* To plough.

A plughe and teame craftily to devyse  
To ere the path that folys erst have made.

Bar., *S. of F.*, i. 58 and 60.

EWRY, EWERY. A lavatory.—With., 1568.

EYSELL, or gall (Acetum).—*Voc. Stan.*, 1518; Huloet.

*Jes.* Instede of drink they gaf me galle,  
Aselle they menged it with alle.

*The Jues fell; Town. M.*, 260.

? Fr. oseille, the sorrel.

FEAT. ? Fit. Neat, apt, handsome.—Baret, 1580.

Foot it featly.—Shak., *The Tempest.*

She wereth corked slippers to make hir tal and feet.—Horm., *V.*, 113.

He picked him thens featly.—*Ib.*

FEESE. A fesse or race (Procurus).

To leap without fetching any race or feese. Nullo procuru salire.—Baret, 1580.

FAINT, *adj.* Segnis = Feint unfertill or slouthfull.—With., 1568.

FARDELL, *s.* A pack or fardell (Sarcina).—*Ib.*



# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

- THE FALLING ILL (Morbus comitialis). The falling evil (Morbus Herculeus).—*Ib.*, 1586.
- FELON, *s.* A carboncle or felon.—*Ib.*, 1568. Paucitas.  
A cattles-here.—*Wr.*, p. 267, 15th Cy.  
Cattles-heere, otherwise called a felon (Furunculus).—Huloet.  
A white-flaw.—Baret.
- FRAITER. A fraiter or place to eat meat in (Refectorium).—*With.*, 1568.
- FORSET, *s.* A little coffer.—Baret.  
*v.* To shut up.—Tusser.  
Forcer-makers.—*Lib. Alb.*, p. 642.
- FRAIL. A limp basket made of matted grass, now used to transport game, &c.—*Prompt. Parv.*; *Lyly, M. Bo.*, iv. 2; *Palsgr.*; *Horm., Vulg.*, 149.  
A frail of figs or raysons (Syriscus).—*With.*, 1568.  
Frail-bent, whereof fig-frails be made (Spartum herba).—*Ib.* *i.e.* esparto-grass, which grows freely on the shore N. of Ramsey, Isle of Man.  
In frails and flaskets (grapes at vintage).—*Sylvester, Magnif.*, 1140.
- FULMET. A fichewe, powlcatte or fulmer (Martes).—*W.*, 1568; *Marriage of Wit and Wisdom*, p. 39 (Sh. Soc.).
- FUEL, *s.* "Garden stuff, Hereford."—*Hll.*  
Shyppis lade with fuell and other vytayle be come nowe into the temys (Caudicariæ naves).—*Horm., V.*, 251.
- GARDED OR PURFLED garments (Vestes segmentatæ).—*With.*, 1568.  
A hemme or purfle (Fimbria).—*Ib.*
- GLIE, *v.* To glie or looke askue, overthwart.—Baret.  
Glaye or loke askoye.—Huloet.  
A glyer (Strabo).—*Voc. Stanbr.*, i. 1518.
- GYMEW (now Gimmel). A ryde henge or gymewe of a door or other (Planula ferrea).—*W.*, 1568.  
Gymmow or ring to hang at one's ear, as the Egyptians have.—Huloet.
- HICWALE OR GALE. Vireo vel picus marcius.—*With.*, 1568. A woodpecker.
- HORSE-LEACH, *s.* Veterinarius medicus.—*With.*, 1568; *Levins, Man. Voc.*; *Horm., V.*, 41.
- HORSE-CORSER, *s.* Hippocomus.—*Ib.*
- HUCKLE, *s.* Hip. The pain in the huckle bone (Morbus coxendicus).—*With.*, 1568.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

HEM, *v.* To hem (*Excreo*).—W.

A cloke for the rayne. The latyne proverb (*Tussis pro crepitu*) rose of them which with a lowde coughe or hem hyde and dissemble theyr fartynge, which kynde of people even this day not without great laughter be found out.—R. Taverner, *Proverbs*, f. 59. 1539.

HABERDASH.

He set up his shop with haberdash ware,  
As one that would be a thriving man.

*Wife lapped in Morelles Skin*, 596. 1575.

JOCKUM. He is an old dotarde or a iocham: death hangeth in his nose, or he is at death's door. *Silicernus est, capularis, acherontius vetus decrepitu*.—Horm., *V.*, 36.

JEW'S TRUMP. *i.e.* jeur trompe (toy-trumpet).—With., 1608.

What we now call a Jew's harp.—W. Chettle, *Kind-Hart's Dream*, p. 48. 1592.

JORNEY. The day's length.

Fr. journee.

There be journey ryngis and instrumentes lyke a hanging pyler with a tongue lylling out to know what tyme of the day.—Horm., *V.*, 238.

KEVERCHEFE. Flameum.—*Vulg. Stan.*, 1518.

Fr. couvrechief.—G. Coquillart.

KNIT, *v.* To join.

This daunce hath many madde turnys and wyndis in and out and knyttynge together.—Horm., 283.

ASKAUNCES.

Chau., *C. T.*, 7327, 16306; *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 205, 292. Shak., *Ham.*, iv. 7, 167. [Camb. ed. has aslant.—Ed.]; *T. of S.*, ii. 1, 240.

In foremost rank I stood before the rest,  
And shook my flag, not all to show my force,  
But that thou mightst thereby perceive my mind:  
Askaunces\* Lo, now could I kill thy corse  
And yet my life is unto thee resign'd.

Gascoigne, *D. Barth. of Bath, Wks.*, i. 113. 1575.

\* As who should say.

Therewith he raised his heavy head alight,  
Askaunces "Ha! indeed!" and "Think'st thou so?"  
*Ib.*, p. 136.

Askauns she may nat to the letters say nay.—Lydgate, *Minor Poems*, Percy Soc., p. 35.

Ascaunce I am of manners most chaungeable.—Lydgate, *Trag.*, fol. 136b.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

His felaw had a staf tipped with horn,  
A pair of tables all of ivory,  
And a pointel ypolished fetishly,  
And wrote always the names as he stood  
Askaunce that he wolde for hem preye.

Chau., *Sompnoure's Tale*, 7327.

Whoso that listeth uttren his folie,  
Let him come forth and lernen multiplie,  
And every man that hath ought in his cofre,  
Let him appere, and wex a philosophre  
Ascaunce that craft is so light to lere.

Chau., *Chanoun's Yemmanne's Tale*, 16302.

Tho Troilus right wonder well withal  
Gan for to like her meaning and her chere,  
Which somedeles deignous was, for she let fall  
Her look a little aside, in such manere  
Ascaunces, "What! may I not stonden here?"  
And after that her looking gan she light,  
That never thought him seen so good a sight.

Chau., *Tro. and Cr.*, i. 292.

And with that word he gan cast up his brow  
Ascaunces "Lo, is this not well yspoken?"  
At which the god of love gan looken low.—*Ib.*, 205.

Garcio. We out upon the, thefe!

Has thou thy brother slayn?

Caym. Peasse man, for Goddes payn

I saide it for a skaunce.—*Town. Myst.*, p. 17.

F. Why must he syt soft with a mekylle mischaunce  
That has tendyd us so oft?

P. T. Sir, we do it for a skawnce,

If he stood up on loft we must hop and dawnce

As cokys in a croft.—*Ib.*, 199.

Quassi dicesse "E no ci si puo stare?"—Boccaccio, *Filostrato*.

And al astaunce\* she loved him well, she toke him by the swere.

—Urry, *Cont. of Cant. Tales*, Prol., v. 361.

\* ? at once.

And soo the Kynges astaunce came to Sir Tristram, to comfort  
hym as he lay seke in his bedde.—*Morte d'Arthur*, i. 268.

AVYE, s. [Qy. adv. in contest, for the mastery.—Ed.]

I blame nat craftsmen that worke auye. Non damno concer-  
tantes artifices.—Horm., V., 239.

See MS. Lansd., quoted in Hll.

BAVEN. A bundle of brushwood.

Or winter doe come while the weather is good  
for gutting thy ground, get thee home with thy wood,  
Set baven alone, lay the boughes from the blockes,  
the drier, the les maidens dablith their dockes.

Tusser, *A hundreth good Points of Husbandrie*, B., 1557.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

- With shallow jesters and rash bavin wits,  
 Soon kindled and soon burnt.—Shak., *Henry IV*, iii., 2, 61.  
 Bavin burns bright, but it is but a blaze.—Melb., *Phil.*, U. 2.
- BREAST, *s.* The singing voice (Thorax). Shak., *Twelfth Night*, ii, 3, 18; Tusser, *Life*; Horm., *V.*, 180.  
 Some frute marre or hurte one's brest or voyce.—*Ib.*, 28.  
 Syng a tryple: properly to feyne a smal breast.—Huloet.
- BOWD, *s.* A weevil. And see under Soller.  
 Best dried, best speeds,  
 Ill kept, bowd breeds. [Malt.]—Tusser, *Huswifery*, p. 9.  
 They drynke dronke and are very malt bowds.—Becon, iii. 254.
- BIRLE, *v.* To pour out or draw wine. Pincerna, byrle, 11th Cy. Wr., *Vol. of Voc.*, 74.
- BIG. The teat. A.S., bige, a bosom.  
 Give child that is fitly, give baby the big,  
 Give hardness to youth, and to rope-ripe a twig.  
 Tusser, *Huswifery*, p. 14.
- BLOODSHOOTING in the eye (Suggulatio).—With., 1608. Hence our part., Bloodshot.
- BRUNT, *s.*  
 Favour and pity at the first brount have great strength, but when advisement and reason come in place they feynt a lytell and a lytell.—Horm., *V.*, 190.  
 Bide all brontes.—Gasc., *Glasse of Govt.*, i. 5.
- CLAW, *v.* To flatter.  
 Take therefore heed, my son, and mark full well this song,  
 Learn thus with craft to claw the devil, else live in rest not long.  
 Tusser, *To light a Candle before the Devil*, p. 62. 1573.
- CREEK.  
 Crekyn or clokkyn of hennes.—*Prompt. Parv.*  
 When tilth plough breaks  
 Poor cattle cries creak.—Tusser, *Five Hun.* [April], 1573.  
 Thy melling is but mocking,  
 Thou must give up thy cocking,  
 Give it up every creke  
 Like an huddypeke.—Skelton, *Duke of Albany*.  
 And see under Hoven.
- CHIEF, *adj.* Standing well with, intimate.—Bar., *S. of F.*, ii. 211.
- DAY, *v.* To procrastinate.  
 Philotimus did not day the matter.—Melbancke, *Phil.*, p. 55.  
 Ill husbandrie dayeth or letteth it lie,  
 Good husbandrie payeth the cheaper to buy.  
 Tusser, *Five Hundredth Good Points of H.*, 1573.



# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

DOUT, s. Fear. v. Bar., i. 186.

Of one doute, thou fole, thou makest twayne.—Bar., *Sh. of F.*, i. 167.

v. To be put out.

By his great ire doth he covet and desire  
Douted to be of the poor comonty.—Bar., *S. of F.*, i. 182.

DOUSE. A doxy strumpet.

Who loketh to marry must lay to kepe house,  
for love may not alway be playing with douse.  
Tusser, *Ladder to Thrift*, p. 8. 1573.

DRIVEL. A drivell, drug, or kitchen slave. A low fellow.—Bar. *S. of F.*, i. 173; *Prom. Par.* Drivil (Mancipium).—Levins, *Manip. Voc.*, 1580.

New bread is a drivell,  
Much crust is as evil.

Tusser, *Huswifery*, p. 7. 1573.

Knaves and dryvelles.—Horm., *V.*, 70, 72, and 73.

Drevill or spattreyng of the mouth.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, p. 62.

DROY. Droil, a drudge. Cf. Droiches (characters in play).  
Dwarfs.—Dunbar, p. 33.

Good droy to serve hog, to help wash and milk,  
More needful is truly than some in their silk.

Tusser, *Huswifery*, p. 8. 1573.

EY. ? Awe, respect. Cf. Mind your eye.

Such waiter is fauty that standeth so by\*  
Unmindful of service, forgetting his ey,  
If master to such give a bone for to gnaw  
He doth but his office to teach such a daw.

Tusser, *Huswifery*, 18.

\* [near]. i.e. at table.

HARDHEAD. Hard, miserly, covetous.—(North) Hill.

Niggards and hardheads (Sordidi).—Horm., *V.*, 63.

I serve for a day, for a week, for a year,  
For lifetime, for ever, while man dwelleth here;  
For richer, for poorer, from North to the South,  
For honest, for hardhead or dainty of mouth, etc.

Tusser, *Five hundredth Good Poyntes of Huswifery*, 1573, p. 2.

FORCE, v.

I will not forse of the ignorant which at my travel grudge.—  
Bullein, *Gov. of Health*, E. Ded., 1558.

Force nothing.—Bar., *S. of F.*, i. 172.

*Fr.* Have no force nor care.—Bar., *S. of F.*, i. 116.

What force of the country so that the man be good?—Bar.,  
*Myrrour of Good Maners*.

Force nat of their souls.—Bar., *S. of F.*, i. 93.

## WORDS AND PHRASES.

FORCE, MAKE NO. Have no care or regard.

Give no. *i.e.* heed.—*Ib.*, i. 68.

They therefore such as make no force what comely thing they spill,

Must have a cabin like them themselves, although against their will.—Tusser, *Huswifery*, p. 19.

Such as forseth not her name (a whore).—Bar., *Ecl.*, ii.

Trust me, Amyntas, no force who hereth me,

The coyne and conning doth not alway agre.—*Ib.*, v.

The one is a murderer, the other a fearless thief,

The one of God nor goodman hath no fors ne care.

Bar., *S. of F.*, i. 51.

Forst men are wont of that to dreme certayne

Wherewith their minds in walking\* troubled be.

\* ? waking.

Bar., *Ecl.*, iii.

HOOPER, 1568. HOPPER, 1608.

A hopper or wild swan (*Onocrotalus*).—Withals.

HOVEN, *adj.* Swollen.

Judas is hoven with covetousness.—T. Adams, *Whs.*, 592.

Tom Piper hath hoven and puffed up cheeks,

If cheese be so hoven make Cisse to seek creekes.

Tusser, *A Lesson for dairymaid Cisle*; *Husb.*, 1573.

HELDING. A low person.—Hll.

And of a holding is become a jade.—T. Cranley, *Amanda*, 1635, p. 48, repr.

Now begins the curst mistress to put her girls to their tasks, and a lazy hylding will do hurt among good workers.—Breton, *Fantasticks*. 1626.

HARDS. HIRDS.—Chaucer. Coarse flax, or ends of linen rags.

Haires or hirdes be wrapped about the feet of pullaine, that let them to go (*Tricæ*).—Baret, 1580.

HAVER, *s.*

For where there is dronkeness there madness is by kind, Gydyng the haver to all enormity.—Bar., *S of Fools*, i. 97.

HEAD, *s.* The title: what we now call the handle of a titled man's name.—Douce, *Ill. to Shakespeare*, i. 411.

*North.* Your grace mistakes me: only to be brief  
Left I his title out.

*York.* The time hath been

Would you have been so brief with him he would

Have been so brief with you, to shorten you

For taking so the head, your whole head's length.

Shak., *Richard II.*, iii. 3, 14.

HOCKERLY, *adv.* Hocker-headed, rash.—Hll.

Outher full symple is thyne intellecte,

Or hokirly thou hast them overshake,

Or thy gost slept hathe.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, p. 66.



# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

AMAT, v. To daunt, dismay.—Hill.; *Cov. Myst.*, p. 294.

He is amated and amazed.—Draxe, *Bib. Schol.*, 1633.

Amated with error and amazed with terror.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, 751.

ALL TO-TORN.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 326; Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, p. 191; *Horn.*, *V.*, 22.

All to tottered, torn and rent.—Withals, 1608.

All to-brent.—Bar., *S. of F.*, i. 80.

BASTE, v. To moisten.

Baste [linire].—Lev., 1570.

Then they command that I the wine should taste,  
So bids mine Art, and so my throat I baste.

Gascoigne, *Art of Venerie* ("Huntsman's Blazon").

BEANE. ? bone.

And yet forsooth these love to live in war,  
When (God he knows) they know not what it means,  
Where, if they saw how much deceived they are  
Whiles they be brought into mine uncle's beanes,  
And hop in hazard by their heady means,  
Then would they learn and love to live at home,  
Much rather yet than wide in wars to roam.

Gascoigne, *Dulce Bellum Inexpertis St.*, 75.

See Grandame's beanes.

This would seem to be an expression for a state of extreme fear. Uncle meant any elderly male, as Tio still does in Spain. I was addressed there (when under 40) by a saucy boy in this way, and now that twenty years have passed am often dubbed "Gaffer."

BENT.

Such toils and toys as hunters use to bring me to their bents.—  
Gascoigne, *Art of Venerie*, 1575 ("The Hart").

BULLACE. See Florio—Bulloi, bulloes.

The sparkling bullose of her eyes  
Like two eclipsed suns did rise  
Beneath her crystal brow,  
To show, like those strange accidents,  
Some sudden changeable events  
Were like to hap below.

R. Fletcher, *Poems* ("On Clarinda's Wedding"), p. 227. 1656.

BERE, s. ? A noise, disturbance.

Who maketh such a bere?—*Town. M.*, 109.

BURLET or TIERS. Mitrum.—With., 1568. Some article of a woman's head-dress.—With., 1568. See Hill.

Fr. bourrelet still worn by small children to protect their heads.

Mitella, a payre of burlettes.—*Voc. Stan.*, 1518.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

- BUG. The common Burse where none but Bugs repair,  
An Harbour full of horror and despair.  
Davies of Hereford, *Humours, Heau'n on Earth*, 137;  
and see 162, 183.  
Moors or men of Muscovy,  
or lyke bugges of Araby.—*Ym. of Hypocr.*, 404. 1533.  
He swears by no small bugs.—Lodge, *Wit's Mis.*, p. 17.
- BURGEN, *v.* To bud.—*Fr.*; *Prompt. Par.*; *Palsg.*; *Lev.*, 1570.  
Trees beginning to burgen.—*With.*, 1608.  
A bud or burgen.—*Ib.*
- COUP (COOP). A prison.—*Gasc., Gl. of Gov.*, iv. 6, 7.  
Coupe, a pen [caula].—*Lev.*, 1570.
- CRIBLE-BREAD.  
Panis vulgaris, secundarius.—*With.*, 1574; *Rel. Ant.*, i. 9.  
(fine bran).  
Panis blebeius vel cibarius (household bread).—*Ib.*
- CHARY, *adj.* Cautious, careful.—*Palsg., Ac., D. y.*
- CUSHIONET, *s.* A box on the toilet-table with a cushioned top or  
cover stuffed to receive pins.  
*Levitia.* I like all well but my allowance for pins [£10]; it is  
not enough; for it is a base fashion nowadays to  
use cushnets and save pins. The very warmth of  
our bodies will change their colour in three hours,  
and they will be crooked with pulling off; fie upon  
them!—*Two Wise Men, &c.*, 1619, vii. 3.
- COUTH. Known.  
Clauditur os hujus sunt publica crimina cujus. Shut up his  
mouth whose faults are well couth or known.—*With.*, 1586.
- CUTTER, *s.* The word is in use for him that hunteth after confiscate  
goods. And it soundeth to a cheator in the highest degree  
as that selleth his soul for gain; [suæ salutis (animæ) sector]  
—*With.*, 1608.
- CHESON, *s.* Reason, motive.  
Hym to trust we have no cheson,  
For it is proved, in trust is treason.  
*P. of Byrdes, c. 1550.*
- CUMBER. Care, trouble.  
It is a comberous (molestum) thing to wayt on the for thy  
waywardnes.—*Horm., V.*, 290.
- DEPRAVE, *v.* To vilify, run down.  
I pray,  
Howe'er it prove, don't call 't a pritty play:  
Let it be good or bad; that slight word pritty  
Shows the play nought, and the depraver witty.  
Th. Jordan, *A Royal Arbor of Loyall Poesie*,  
prol. to "Love hath found his eyes," 1664.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

DILLING, s. A darling.

The youngest and the last, and lesser than the other,  
Saint Helen's name doth bear the dilling of her mother.  
(Dorset) Drayton, *Pol.*, ii. 113.

DOVER. ? Jack of Dover.

Jack or whittle, nicquet.—Palsg.

Brother, adieu! I see y'are closely girt,  
A costive Dover gives the Saints the squirt.  
R. Fletcher, *Poems*, 1656.

DROUNSLLET, s. A drum, a Timpany which doth make one's belly  
to swell like a tabor, or a drounslet.

EFTSOONES. As soon as.—Gasc., *Gl. of Gov.*, ii. 5. Again.—Baret,  
*Alv.*, 1580.

ESSES, s. 1. The serpentine wanderings of a river's course, forming  
S. 2. Chain links.

*Cupid.* My scourge itself are golden tresses,  
More richer far than chains of esses.\*

Sharpham, *Cupid's Whirligig*, Prol., 1630.

\* Alluding to the Lord Mayor's collar of office.—S. S.

Or to a mead a wanton river dresses  
With richest collars of her turning esses.

Browne, *Brit. Past.*, i. 4.

And meads and pastures trims, bedecks and dresses,  
Like an unvaluable chain of esses.—Taylor, *On Thame-isis*.

FOR. To prevent, understood.

I will have raylis in my stayris and loftis for fallynge of a man  
going up and down and passin. I will have a latesse before  
the glasse for brekyng. —Horm., *V.*, 242, and *passim*.

FORDEALE.

Among mine other mischiefs this I have too for advantage or  
fordeale: a harder famine occupieth the whole region than  
hath been seen for many a day.—Pal., *Ac.*, U. 4.

Halliwell says advantage, and Stratmann follows.—*Sed qu.*

FENOWE, or horeness (hoariness) in bread.—With., 1574. Mouldi-  
ness.—*Ib.*, 1608.

This bredde is old and venyed.—Horm., *V.*, 162.

It is a pantry of wholesome food against fenowed traditions.—  
T. Adams, *Works*, p. 283.

FOSTER-FATHER. A foster-father that keepeth a child of alms or for  
God's sake (Nutricius).—With., 1608.

FOISTER. ? Fusty.

In placis under the ground is yvell dwelling and keeping of  
geer for foyster and moyster.—Horm., *V.*, 152.

FIELD-BED, s. A rich field-bed to me was sold,  
With canopy of silk and gold.\*

R. Tofte, *Fruits of Jealousy*, p. 76. 1615.

\* Part of the furniture of a kept mistress's house.



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

A fellow poor and improvident compelled on a time to take up his lodging on the ground, which may be termed a field-bed.—*Help to Discourse*, p. 197. 1636.

This field-bed is too cold for me.—Shak., *R. and J.*, ii. 1., 40.

The prophet Eli's lodging was but a field-bed, yet even then and there the lions were a guard about him.—T. Adams, *Man's Comfort*.

2. The grave.—Brathwait, *Shepherd's Tales*, p. 164. 1621.

FROWISH, *adj.* Stale-smelling from dirt. Rank or frowish in savour (hircosus).—With., 1574. Germ., Frau.

GOGGLE-EYED. Squint-eyed or gogle-eyed. Strabus, qui oculos habet distortos.—With., 1568.

GORE-BELLIED, or great-bellied.—With., 1574.

Gore, the lap.—Levins, 1570; Chau., *Rime of Sir Topas*.

Gorbely.—Horm., *V.*, p. 30.

HASKARD. A haskard or of low degree.—Horm., *V.*, pp. 31, 204. Proletarius.—With., 1574.

Wyne was not made for every haskerd,

But bere and ale for every dasterd.

*Hyeway to the Spital*, 683.

HANDBASTING. Contract [of marriage] or handfasting.—Levins, 1570; With., 1568.

Handfast-maker (pronuba).—Camden, *Brittania* [by Holland], p. 388.

HEARSE, *s.* 1. A bier. Jair, the widow's son, dead and lying on the hearse.—Cawd., 541.

2. A triangular iron frame to hold the candles at funeral obsequies.

Ho.—Ud., *Er. Ap.*, 186.

*Es.* If we have luck this day to kill hare, teg or doe,  
Thou shalt eat thy bellyful till thou criest Ho.

*Jacob and Esau*, 1568; H., *O.P.*, ii. 193.

The most feblest asse ofte counteth him most able  
To bear of ambition the sacke insociable:

The sacke without bottom that never can say hoo,

The moo they receive allway they gape for moo.

*Barc., Myrrour of Good Maners Temp.*

He is, alone, but a common soldier; but if they gather together and make a muster, there is no hoe with them, especially when they take their liquor well, for then they will assault the stoutest man of the guard.—§ 14 "The Mustard-seed," *Strange Metam. of Man*, 1634.

*God.* I charge you all, fall tell I byde whoo

Into the deep pitte of hell ever to be.—*Chest. Pl.*, p. 16.

The wolf that of the murthir nocht say "ho!"—James V., *King's Quhair*, St. 157.



# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

HOBLE, s. ? a misprint for babler (babbler).

*Pandarina* to *Lamia*. As for that, another time shall serve between you and me.

*Echo*. Why, and shall I be cast up for a hobler then? I am sure I was never yet untrusty to any of you both.—*Gasc., Gl. of Go., 15.*

HURLEBATS, s. Adides. Clubs having pikes of iron in the end.—*With., 1568.*

JEOPARD, v. Jopardy.—*Whit., Vulg., f. 30.*

Lo, now he blows his horn ev'n at the kennel door.

Alas, alas, he blows a seek; alas, yet blows he more!

He jeopardes and rechates: alas, he blows the Fall

And sounds that deadly doleful note which I must die withal.

*Gasc., Art of Venery, "Blazon of Hart."*

INCONY, adj.

Oh, I have sport inconey i' faith! I have almost burst myself with laughing.—*Porter, Two Angry Women [H., O.P., vii. 352].*

ICLE, s. The Ise icles or pypes hanging upon the eaves of a house or other place.—*With., 1568.*

KELLE, s. A caul; part of a maiden's head-dress.

*M. Mag.* Why, sir, ween ye that I wear a kelle.—*Digby MS. (Abbd. Cl.), p. 86.*

KNAP, v. To rap.

Knap boy on the thumbs

And save him his crumbs.

*Tuss., Husw., p. 10. 1573.*

JACK HOLDMYSTAVES and KNOCKYLDEBOYNARDS, Amongst a meyny of.—*Pal., Ac., Y. 4.*

John Hold-my-staff.—*The Fifteen Comforts of Matrimony. Knuckle. Buinard imbecille, O. Fr.*

KYBE, s. Parnio.—*With., 1568. Peruda.—F. Keybe hele. XV. Cent. Wr., p. 267.*

AGO. Gone.

Wylt thou nat be ago, thou precious knave?—*Horm., V., 287, 294, 299.*

BATE, v. To flutter.

And as the hooded hawk which hears the partrich spring,

Who, though she feel herself fast tied, yet beats her bating wing.

*Gascoigne, Herbs, i. 359.*

He hath broken up the bates\* in his raging anger.—*Horm., V., 297.*

\* Cancellus.

BACKSIDE of a house.—*With., 1608.*

Near the back-door.—*Tarlton, News out of Purgatory, p. 71.*

# WORDS AND PHRASES.

BACKSTRESS. A baker or backstres must be well ware that a stack or a pile of wood be nat near the fire.—Horm., V., 153.

BYE AND MAIN. A gaming term.—Chapman, *Andromeda Liberata*, 1614, c. 2; Killigrew, *M. and W.*, ii. 5.; B. and Fl., *Wild Goose Chase*, iii. 1; and Dyce's n.

(See Lurch; Brathwait, *Whimsies*; *A Gamester*, 1631.)

At all cries Death, then down by heaps they fall,

He draws in By and Maine, amaine he draws

Huge heaps together and still cries "At all,"

His hand is in and none his hand withdraws.

Dav., *Pict. of Plague*, p. 241.

By. Of.—Bar., *Sh. of F.*, i. 237.

By-and-by. Explicitly.—*Chest. Pl.*, ii. 21.

Immediately.—*Ch. Pl.*, ii. 92; *Jacob and Esau*, 1568; H., *O.P.*, ii. 232; *Disobedient Child*, H., *O.P.*, ii. 304; P., *Ac.*, N. 2.

BANE, v. (not ban, as Gros. says). To afflict with a bad disease.—(West.) Hill.

On that bank lies another, breathing fast,  
And passers-by he baneth with his breath.

J. Davies (of Hereford), *Pict. of Plague*, p. 231.

It was confusion but a friend to meet,

For like a fiend he baned with his breath.—*Ib.*, p. 233.

Who, wanting burial, doth the air infest,

That, like a Basilisk, he banes with sight.—*Ib.*, p. 239.

BULK, s. Cf. Shak., *Cor.*, ii. 1, 200; *Othello*, v. 1, 1.

1. The open slab or shop-board of a stall. Not beam, as Grosart suggests. (See *post.*)

The London Lanes (themselves thereby to save)

Did vomit out their undigested dead,

Who by cartloads are carried to the grave,

For all those Lanes with folk were overfed.

There might ye see Death (as with toil opprest

Panting for breath all in a mortal sweat),

Upon each bulk or bench himself to rest

(At point to faint), his harvest was so great.

J. Davies (of Hereford,) *Pict. of Plague*, p. 231. 1603.

Keep she tavern or keep she inn,

Either bulke, bouth, or stall,

Please one and please all.—[Huth,] *Ballads*.

Florio gives it under Balcone.

For now the heroes of the yard have shut

Their shops, and loll upon their bulks.

R. Fletcher, *Po.*, p. 198. 1656.

2. The trunk of the body.—S. Sheppard, *Epig.*, vi. 1. 1651.

CATES, s. Aschats.—Taylor (W. P.), *On Thame-isis*.

A purvehour for victuals or cates.—With., 1568.

Obsonator. Comest thou hither to the pultry to buy cates.—

? Pal., *Ac.*, H. 3, M. 2.



# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

- For cresses, roots, hips, haws, sloes, and such cates  
Are common as the air to take and eat.  
This meat serves nature, though it serve not States,  
And longest livers had no other meat.  
J. Davies (of Hereford,) *Wit's Pilgr.*, T. II.  
But common cates the Epicure doth loathe.—*Id.*, *Sc. of Fo.*,  
p. 53; and dainty cates in contrast, p. 54.
- COTE, s. A cottage or shelter.  
The wildest wastes and places most remote  
From man's repair are now the most secure;  
Happy is he that there doth find a Cote  
To shrowd his head from this Plague's smoking show'r.  
*Id.*, *Pict. of Plague*, p. 233.
- CRONE, s. An old ewe.  
The Sheep master his old cast croanes can cull.—Gascoigne,  
*Dulce Bellum Inexpertis*, 63.  
An old woman.—Shak., *Winter's Tale*, II. 3, 76.
- CASSAT, part. of casse. To break.  
This testament is cassat (abolitum) and anulled.—Horm., V., 204.
- CARRIAGE, s. Baggage of travel. See Cawdray, *Tr. of Sim.*, p. 228.  
Cf. Shak., *Tempest*, v. 1, 3.  
The eldest [sons], turning to their vomit, take their cariage  
with them and travail the world.—Gascoigne, *Gl. of Gov.*,  
1575; *Argument*.  
Sirrah, are the wagons ready and is their cariage placed therein  
with all things convenient?—*Ib.*, iv. 4.  
Philosarchus and his cariage.—*Ib.*, v. 9.  
The Kyng's stouff or cariage was a hole day coming in.—Horm.,  
V., 289.  
Men, beasts, and all cariage.—*Ib.*, 245.
- CHANGELING. Puer subditus, suppositus. And the same is for a  
child that is laid and found in the street, or highway, or  
elsewhere, which they call commonly a foundling.—With.,  
1608.
- CONTINGATE, s. There be four principal contingates to Wine: 1. To  
be kept uncorrupt. 2. To be kept sweet. 3. Being cor-  
rupt, to be restored. 4. To be changed into vinegar.—  
Buttes, *Dyet's Dry Dinner*, Pr., 1599.
- CORLE, v. See Crowler.  
His bellie rumbleth, or his guttes corles and crooks.—Baret,  
1580.
- CON, v. I con thee good thanke.—Pal., *Ac.*, H. 4.  
Qui bien dort, pisse et crolle  
n'a besoin de maistre Micolle.  
Joubert, *Err. Pop.*, II. (59).



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

DATE, s. End, appointed time.

The doleful days draw slowly to their date.—*Paradise of Dainty Devices*, p. 75.

DANKISH, *adj.*, or moist.—Huloet.

DAYMENT, s. ? Arbitration. *Reynard the Fox*, p. 19, repr.

Wilt thou be tried by the law or by dayment?—*1 Cor.*, iv. 3; [Coverdale].

Vis rem jure finiendam? an ex æquo et bono?—*Horm.*, V., 204.

I trust upon thy conscience, and therefore I will none other tryall or dayenge.—*Ib.*, 211.

This matter is put in dayenge (ad viarium).—*Ib.*, 212.

DRIFT, s. Subtyle dryftis (callida consilia) ought nat set a judge out of the right way.—*Ib.*, 206.

DASHED, *pt.* All this matter is utterly dasshed.

Actio penitus antiquata est.—*Ib.*, 211.

DOVE [doom], s. Judgment.

For bad custome and use false juges and vocates be wonte to do moche hurt in ther domis and besynesse.—*Dial. of Creat.*, 73.

ENAIKE, v. To air.

Who when she lists with balm-breath Ambrosie,

She it \* enaikes in Prose or Poetry

That flow so boldly from her fluent tongue,

As if they could not, though they would, go wrong.

J. Davies of Hereford, *Wit's Pilg.*,

*Pict. of Formosity*, N. 2r.

\* Her tongue.

FRAIN, v. To ask.—*Occleve, Reg. Prin.*, p. 134.

Jos. Bot of a thing frayne the I shall

Who owe this child thou gose with alle?—*Town. M.*, 76.

FOOT. The burthen of a song. Idleness. Measure in poetry.  
See Stain.

Thou hast songs good store: sing one,

And we three the foot will bear.

BRIGLE? A misprint for bridle, as earlier in the play we have:

"I laid my bridle on the shelf." The beginning of a song.

Moros. My bridle lieth on the shelf:

If you will have any more

Vouchsafe to sing it yourself,

For here you have all my store.

? W. Wager, *The Longer thou Livest*, c. 1568, D.

GARNAPPE (1574), GARNEP (1608). Garnop.—*Levins, M. V.*, 1570.  
Basis.

To be laid under the pot upon the table to save the table-cloth clean.—*Withals*.

GALEACH (Galeche, 1568), which women used in time past (Crepida).—*Withals*, 1574.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

GALATCH, or pattens.—With., 1608. Galache, galoche.—*Prompt. Parv.* Galage.—Huloet, 1532.

Shoe called a Gallage or patten, which hath nothing but lachettes.—Huloet.

GATE, s. Way.

*Pris.* Her birth requires a better bridegroom than such a groom.

*Spe.* And his bringing-up another gate's marriage than such a minion.—Lyly, *M. Bomb.*, i. 3.

But as the hawk which soareth in the sky  
And climbs aloft for solace of her wing,  
The greater gate she getteth up on high  
The truer stoop she makes at anything.

Gascoigne, *Dulce Bellum Inexpertis*, 34.

GEASON, Rarus. Thinne, seldom or geason.—With., 1568.

The highest tree that ever yet could grow,

Although full fair it flourish'd for a season,

Found yet at last some fall to bring it low :

This old said saw is (God he knoweth) not geason.

Gascoigne, *Barth. of Bath.*; *The Reporter*, i. 109.

*Cle.* (lamenting the loss of his boy): Yea, I had rather have lost all the goods in the world.

*Pa.* Alas, alas! by God and grafts of such a stock are very geason in these days.—*Id.*, *Supp.*, i. 2.

Care not if thy dishes or meats be geason.—*Barcl.*, *M. of G. M.* [*Temp.*]

“Do thou admire in silence this so geason,

Because the cause thereof surmounts thy reason?”

[Redemption] Davies of Her., St. 90. *The Holy Rood or Christ's Cross*, 1609.

A good man is geason: not easy to be found.—*Barc.*, *Ecl.*, v.

So *Schol. of Wom.*, 942.

Good women he [Bocas] wrot were very geason,

Since of them is no plenty but great geason.

Baret, *Sh. of F.*, ii. 10.

And scorn'd her mind that scorn'd his love

To her so firmly geason.

For why? she offer'd double wrong

To wrong and scorn a reason.—*Warner*, *Alb. Eng.*, vii. 36.

So by reason theyr gaynes be geason,

This way they reñe many a season.

*Hyeway to the Spital-house*, 601.

Temperate he was in every deep extreme,

And could well bridle his affects with reason.

What I have lost in losing him then deem

Base death, that took away a man so geason

That measured every thought by time and season.

Robert Green, *A Maiden's Dream on the Death of Sir Christ.* Hatton, 1591; *Shak. Soc. Papers*, vol. ii.



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

GROMMEL-SEED. Money.

Followed those persons that had the grummle-seed and muck of the world.—Udal., *Er. Ap.*, p. 86.

Grumle-seed.—*Respub.*, i. 1. 1563.

Gasp and gape for grumble-seed.—*Ib.*, ii. 2.

If I trusted you not, I swear by my fay

You should not come so near my grommel-seed

And take no more than I you bede.

*Jests of Wid. Edyth.*, vii. 1525. [Haz., *O. E. J. B.*]

GALIENIST, s. Above all the Galienists of Italy.—Lodge, *Wit's Mis.*, p. 9.

HUTCH.

[T. S.).

Fr. huche. Whicche.—Morris, *E. Allit. Poems*, P. 2, 362 (Eng.

Hoche or whyche. (Cista, archa.)—*Prompt. Parv.*

Rabbit-hutch. Wych-elm, from being used to make them.

Wyche.—*Rel. Ant.*, i. 43. ? The Wyche at Malvern.

God help you to a hutch [hut], for you'll never get a mailing.—Kelly.

“Un anel d'or avec un ruby qe ma femme me devise qe ad tout pleni de coups, et est en un petit forcer en une grande husche au bout de la basse garde-robe.”—*Will of Humphry de Bohun*, Earl of Hereford, slain at Boroughbridge, 1321.

A witche tree (*Opulus*).—With., 1568.

Where all thing is common, what needeth a hutch?

where wanteth a saver there havoc is much.

Tusser, *Huswifery*, p. 6. 1573. Again p. 8, huch.

Not unlike to him that had rather have a new-painted box, though there be nothing but a halter in it, than an old barrel-hutch with treasure invaluable.—Nash, *An. of Abs.*, 1589.

Let greedy need make old wives trot to fill their rusty hutch.—Fulwell, *Ars Adulandi*, C. 3.

Show Thomas Edwards, my servant there,

Where I am and that I sent you thither,

Commanding him for to deliver

My keys to you by such a token,

The which keys were made to open

The new chest at mine own bed's feet,

And eke my whuch that is fast ishyt,

Wherein remaineth all my plate.

*Jests of Wid. Edyth.*, xii. 1525, [Haz., *O. E. J. B.*]

A boulting-hutche. Arca excusoria vel cribraria.—With., 1568.

A maund or hutch.—Florio, p. 5.

“An ambry . . . any hutch or close place to keep meat left after meales, which at the beginning of Christianity was ever distributed among the poor people.”—Baret, *Alv.*

An hutch full of gold.—Melb., *Phil.*, X.

Bread-basket, hamper, or hutch (*Mastra*).—Huloet.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

APPOSE, *v.* To question, now Pose.—Horm., *V.*, 219, 223. To puzzle.—*Ib.*, 246.

How in the temple he dede appose  
And answerd doctoris ryth wyse and sage.  
*Cov. Myst.*, p. 9, 1468; *Barc., Sh. of F.*, i. 288.  
Who was so busy as the maid  
With crooked language Peter to appose;  
Once, twice or thrice to him she said,  
And thou, felowe, art one of those.  
*Sch. of Wom.*, 714. 1541.

ALL-BEDENE.

*Chest. Pl.*, 49, 153; ii. 185; *Town. M.*, 216.  
Now have we told yow alle be-dene  
The hool matter that we thynke to play.  
*Cov. Myst.*, p. 18; and see p. 205.

BEDENE. Soon.—*Town. Myst.*, 105, 306.

Thyn halyday thou kepyst not clene  
In gloteny to lede thi lyff  
In Goddys house 3e 3ulde be-dene  
Honoure your God, bothe mayden and wyff.  
*Cov. Myst.*, p. 62.

BENETHE, *v.* Begin.

3itt women benethe to greve whan thei be with child.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 145.

BILL, *s.* A writing, list of names. Bylet, scrowe.—*Prompt. Parv.* So Billet, Fr.

The passengers' names used in old times to be entered on a way-bill.

Synne offendeth God in his face  
And agrevyth our Lorde ffulle ylle,  
It causeth to man ryght grett menace  
And scrapyth hym out of lyvys bylle,  
That blyssyd book.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 41.

BRAID.

He wylle byn here within a brayde  
As he me tolde, he cometh in rape.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 231.

All in a breade.—*Chest. Pl.*, ii. 155.

Brayde, or hastynesse of mynde.—Collé, *s. f.* Palsg.

This conqueror up brayde  
And to his knyght in wrath this word sayd.  
*Bar., Sh. of F.*, i. 95.

BROKLETES, GUBBINS of booties and praies,  
The glenyngs, the CASUALTIES.—*Respub.*, i. 1. 1553.

BRIM, *s.* The brim or brink of the bank next the sea, water or river side.—Withals, 1608. The horizon.—Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. xxxv. 2; Sylvester, *2nd Day, 1st Week*, 1050; Davies, *Sc. of Fo.*, p. 260.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

*Melchizar.* In Tarys I am Kynge with crowne,  
By bankys and brymmys browne  
I have travelled by many a towne.  
*Cov. Myst.*, p. 162 ("Adoration of Magi").

Halliwell turns it to "brynnys, streams," in his Index.

*BOB, v.* 1. To strike.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 332.

2. And for that he should not too much exalt himself above himself . . . the same servants sitting with him should bobbe him and say to him "Know thyself."—*Dial. of Creat.*, 60.

. . . whan that Cryst our Savyour was *bobbed* and His visage alle bespette.—*Occleve, Reg. Prin.*, 130.

*CHESIL.* Gravel, pebble. Chysel or gravel.—*Prompt. Parv.*

As sond in the se doth ebb and flowe

Hath cheselys many unnumerabylle.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 56.

*CHARLET.* Vitalium Charlet, 15th Cy.—*Wr.*, p. 266. Forme of eury.—p. 27. Cf. Apple Charlotte.

*CLICKET, s.* Serula, a clyket, 15th Cy.—*Wr.*, p. 261.

*CARAGE, s.*

Having small hope within thy dull carage  
Of heaven where thou might bide perpetually.

*Bar., Sh. of F.*, ii. 173.

*COMMUNE, v.* To discuss.

I have matters that I wolde comon with the alone.—*Horm., V.*, 386.

*DEER.*

*Stigma.* The dere yn a mannys hede. Cf. Shakspeare's small deer.

*Smigma\** capud mundat, stigma dolore gravat.—*Pict. Voc.*, 15th Cy.; *Wr.*, p. 269.

\* Soap.

*DERE, s.* Harm. See *Stratm.* *Deir.*—*Philotus, C. 2.* 1603.

Which ire unto the stomach doth great dere,

Busying the mind privily within.

*Bar., Sh. of F.*, ii. 71; *Bar., M. of G. M. Temp.*

*v.* For what man is faultless? what needeth him to fear?

Oft blame may he bide, but nothing can him deare.

*Occleve, Reg. Prin.*, p. 80.

*DODEMUSED.* *Cov. Myst.*, p. 395.

*DIHTNER.* ? from *v.* To dight, i.e. dispose, deck out. Dispensator, a dihtnere, 11th Cy.—*Wr.*, *V. of Voc.*, 74.

*DWEORH.* Nanus, 11th Cy.—*Wr.*, *V. of Voc.*, 73. Omunculus, a duorow, 15th Cy.—*Ib.*, 275. Whence? Dwarris, the surname. So Urling, a dwarf.

*Duergur* (Su. Goth.) nani vel pygmæi, spiritus auxiliares habebantur, qui in montibus et silvis diverticula haberent.—*Jonas Moman, De Superstitionibus Hodiernis*, p. 15. 1750.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

## DWERE.

And alle tho that sees of laboring here  
The vij<sup>e</sup> day withowtyn dwere  
And wurchyp me in good manere  
They xal in hevne have endles pes.

*Cov. Myst.*, p. 23.

Alle hese apostele there xul be  
And woundere sore and have gret dwere  
Of that fferly syth.—(Ascension) *Cov. Myst.*, p. 17.  
Take this appyl in thin hond  
And to byte thereof thou fford,  
Take another to thin husbond,  
Thereof have thou no dwere.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 25.

## DEVISE.

But divers toyes and japis variable  
They spread abroad, encombring the service,  
And namely with their tongue wherewith they bable  
Each one to other, as if they took advise  
And counsel together their cartis to devise  
Unto our ships their company to carry,  
For loth they be to long from them to tarry.

*Bar., Sh. of F.*, ii. 151.

ETHE, *adj.* Easy. *Cf.* Un-neth.

That is ethe to wyte! (Scilicet).—*Pal., Ac., H.* 4.

ENTACHE, *v.*

First and foremost make, *i.e.* loke thou entache (fac).—*Pal., Ac., G.*

FODE, *v.*

To fode forth with vain hope through thy fair words.—*Pal., Ac., U.*

Fooded me forth.—*Ib., U.* 2.

FOGGY, *adj.*

Those who on a sudden do grow rather foggy than fat by  
feeding on sacrilegious morsels do pine away by degrees.—  
*Fuller, Pisgah*, III., iii. 12, § 2.

The foggy epicure.—*Adams, Wks.*, i. 40.

FOGGINESS, *s.*

Pinguedo in England is named fatness or fogginess.—*Boorde, B. of Health*, 280.

FARE, *v.*

Till he came at a corner by a shop's stall,  
Where boys were at dice, faring at all;  
When Careaway with that good company met  
He fell to faring withouten let.

*Jacke Jugeler*; [*H., O.P.*, ii. 115.]

FAWE, *adj.* Glad.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 293.

FLAWN, *s.* Flaon.—*Menagier de Paris* (c. 1393), ii. 108.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

FOND. And see Dwere.

Take this ffayr appyl alle in 3our hond,  
Thereof a mursel byte and asay  
To ete this appyl, loke that ye fonde  
Goddys ffelaw to be alway.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 26.

FOP, s. Fool, a term of contempt.—*Ib.*, p. 295.

FULL-BUTT. Eras., *Ap.*, p. 29.

It standeth fulbut ageynst Caleys.

Sessoriacum e regione contuetur.—*Horm.*, V., 253.

I shall hit the mark fulbut at the next time.—*Ib.*, 279.

FLESHAMYS, s. Shambles.—*Dial. of Creat.*, 81.

FLAGGING. Flapping.

Lend me a pinne to fastyn my flaggyng clothes.—*Horm.*, V., 293.

FREKE, s. A fellow. Frecke.—*Chest. Pl.*, i. 83, 153.

Yet was he to sight a stout and lusty freake,  
And as he bosted he borne was in the peake.  
*Bar.*, *Ecl.*, i.

GAINSAY, v. Contradict.

Contraried and againsaid the minds and sentences of all the  
universal multitude.—*Ud.*, *Er. Ap.*, 324.

I will nat ageyne saye you. (Tuis verbis non contra nitar.)—*Horm.*, V., 292.

To him that is curteys and lowly every man dare againsaye.—*Bar.*, *Castell of Lab.*, E. 2.

GRAME, s. Anger.—*Town. Myst.*, 44; *Occleve, Reg. Prin.*, 130; *Chau.*, *Cant. Tales*, 13331.

Than was our Lord wrothe and grevyd al with grame.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 2 and p. 27 v.

adj. And forbere your husbonde when he is grame.—*Proude Wyues Paternoster*, 190. 1559. [*Haz.*, *E.P.P.*, iv.—ED.]

GENT, adj. Courteous.—*Chest. Pl.*, i. 174, 175.

GEANY, adj. Profitable.

Loiterers I kept so many,  
Both Philip, Hob and Cheany,  
That that way nothing geany  
Was thought to make me thrive.—*Tusser*.

GNOFFE, s. A fool, a churl.—*Bullokar*.

HACK, v.

Therefore the Fool that should say trouth is dum,  
Hacking his words that no man may them here.  
*Bar.*, *Sh. of F.*, ii. 232.

HALTER, s.

I say nat nay but fayre thou art to see  
And alway wrappyd in halters of pleasaunce.  
(Virtue to Lust) *Bar.*, *Sh. of F.*, ii. 297.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

HALF, s. Part, side.

A Goddes half, sone, I am wele apaide.—*Occleve, Reg. Prin.*, p. 38.

HALSE, s. The neck.—*Fests of Wid. Edyth*, vii.

"Armyd clere, both hed and hals."—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 342.

v. To embrace.—*Ib.*, p. 323.

Halsynges and kissings.—*Pal., Ac., B.* 63.

To haylse or to be haylsed moche (saluere plurimum).—*Pal., Ac., L.* 4.

The hawse of a ship is probably the same word.

HARAS, s. A stud of horses.—*Fr.*

3onder is an hous of haras that stant be the way  
Among the bestes herboryd may 3e be.

*Cov. Myst.*, p. 147.

HARO. A cry for aid.—*Town. M.*, 110; *Chest. Pl.*, p. 17.

v. Away! fie!—*Bullokar.*

HOG, s. A young sheep.

Hogges and theves.—*Paston Lett.*, 978.

I have sought with my doges

All Horbery shroges

And of xv hoges

Fond I bot oone ewe.—*Town. M.*, 110.

HYLL. To cover.

A hillinge.—*Chest. Pl.*, p. 29.

And with this clothe anon also

This bestys bak we xal sone hylle.

(Christ's Entry into Jerusalem) *Cov. Myst.*, p. 253.

He xal hereafter nevyr ete brede,

With this gresse I xal hym hylle.

(Cain and Abel) *Cov. Myst.*, p. 38.

HOLD WITH, v. To consent, to accept. Approve.—*Horm., V.*, 177.  
Agree with.—*Ib.*, 211.

*Joseph.* Octavian our emperor sadly hath besought

Our trybute hym to bear ffolk must forth ichon

It is cryed in every bourgh and cety be name;

I that am a poor tymbre wryth, born of the blood of David,

The emperores commawndement I must holde with

And elles I were to blame.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 145.

HARRAGE, v. In sense of harass.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.* Cf. Harageouse,  
violent, stern, in *Hill*.

AGATE. A-going.

Let us be agate.—*Interlude of Youth*; [*H., O.P.*, ii. 25]; *Disobedient Child*, *ib.*, ii. 306.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

## ALARUM.

Al-arme! al-arme! quod þat lorde eche lyf keep his own.—  
*P. Plow. Vis.*, xx. 91.

Skeat derives it from It. all'arme.—See B. & F., *Custom of the Country*, i. 1.

The alarum clock is mentioned.—Horm., V., 238.

A false alarum.—Dr.

ALGRIME. Arithmetic. Science of Algryme or Algorisme.—Huloet.

ACE, s. A point, an unit.

Christ sat [at the Last Supper]; ye sometime stand right up, sometime lean upon your elbows, sometime crouch downward, sometime knele, but sit do ye never because ye will still contrary Christ and be one ace above him.—Becon, *Works*, i. 37. 1560.

ALREADY, adv. Immediately.

Alle redy lord at your bidding it shall be done.—*Town. M.*, 131.

AWBE (BRANDLET). The Bramline or mountain Finch.—(Fringilla.)

Bramlin, Montifringilla.—With., 1568.

The Brandlet \* saith, for singing sweet and soft  
(In her conceit) there is none such as she; . . .

The tatling awbe doth please some fancie well,  
And some like best the bird as black as cole.

Worledge, *Systema Agriculturae*, 1669.

\* Brandling.

? Alpe, the Bullfinch. A nope=a bulphinch.—Gascoigne's *Compl. of Phil.*

Brambling. Moineau de bois.—Cotgr.

In many places nightingales

And alpes and finches and wodwale.

Chau., *Romant of the Rose*, 658.

AYGER. ? s. Vinegar, not adj. as in Hill.

I lye lurkyng at home all this hole moneth longe, there drynke  
I refuse wyne, i.e. that hath almoost lost his colour and is  
almoost ayger and mounch up browne bread.—Pal., *Ac.*,  
H. 3.

BATE, AT THE. At variance.

Ere he comes to man's estate,

God's word and his living shall be clean at the bate.

*Lusty Juventus* [H., O.P., ii. 67].

BODWORD, s. A message.

Moses. Gladly they wold me greyf

If I siche bodword broght.—*Town. M.*, 58, 253.

BOLSTER, s. The porter's knot?

Bolsters which bearers of burdens, as porters, do wear for  
freating.—Huloet.

An idle man is the devil's bolster.—Hen., *Scotch Prov.*

v. To sustain, support. Ye bolster sin.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, 417.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

BOARD, s. The table top for meals which was placed on trestles.  
Let hem abide till the bord be drawn.—*P. Plow. Vis.*, ix. 289 c.  
So now "the cloth is drawn."

BREWET, s. Brose, broth.

*Isaac.* Who was that that was right now here  
And brought me bruet of a dere?—*Town. Myst.*, 43.

BULK, s. The upper part of the trunk of the body. The sides of the stomach and entrails.

The boulke, called in Latin thorax, which containeth the brest.  
—Elyot, *C. of Hea.*, 89. 1541.

The bulke or uppermost part of the body.—*Ib.*, 85.

Of the bulk and lungs the proper exercise is meving of the  
breath in singing and crying.—*Ib.*, 47.

May your deformed bulks endure the edge  
of axes feel the beetle and the wedge.—Corbett, *Iter Boreale*.

CHOP, s.

At another season eftsoons it fortuneth that while Philippus in  
the daytime toke his rest and slepe, a sorte of the Grekes  
(which had in a great nombre assembled about his dores)  
toke peper in the nose and spake many words of reproach  
by the King, for that by reason of his slugging they might  
not at the first chop be brought to his speche.—Udall,  
*Er. Ap.*, 198; see also *ibid.*, p. 293.

"At the first chop of encountreyng."—*Ib.*, 300.

CLOUT, s. A blow.

And with this dagger thou shalt have a clout,  
without thou wilt but lightly be gone.

*Hickscorner* [*H., O.P.*, i. 169].

COTE, s. Salt-cote, or place where salt is made.—(Salina) Huloet.

CONSUMED, *part.* Wasted away as in pulmonary complaints.

Them whose flesh is consumed, specially about the breste and  
shulders.—Elyot, *C. of Health*, p. 50. 1541.

This [broth of an old cock] is a most excellent broth for them  
that be sick, weake or consumed.—Bullein, *Gov. of Health*,  
p. 93. 1558.

COCKNEY. Chau., *Reve's Tale*, 4206.

To be dandlyd any longer upon his father's knee, or to be any  
longer taken for his father's cockney or minyon or darling.  
—Pals., *Ac.*, C. 4.

DEBATE, v. To bring down.

I am a poor soldier, come of late from Calais;

I trust, ere I go, to debate some of his malice.

*Thersites* [*H., O.P.*, i. 412].

I will debate anon I trow the bragging cheer.—*Ib.*, 414.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

DELAY, *v.* Dilute, mix.

Pure French wine, partly delayed with water.—Bullein, *G. of Health*, 37, 110. 1558. See also Davenport, *The City Nightcap*, i.

DACES, or taxes. Lodge, *Wit's Mis.*, p. 89.

DRAWLATCH, *s.* A term of contempt.—*Jac. & Es.*, [H., O.P., ii. 222]; *Rich. II.*, Act 7, c. 1, § 5; *A Warning for Fair Women*, i. 394.

Lacchedrawers.—*P. Plow. Vis.*, ix. 288 c.

CATCH, *s.* A small trading vessel used in inland navigation.—Brogden, *Lincoln Prov.* See Ketch.

ALENCE ?.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 121.

Elengenasse.—Chau., *R. of R.*, 7406.

ELYNGE, *adj.* Sad, solitary.

Elynge is the halle uche day in the week  
pere þe lord ne the lady lyketh nought to sytte.

*P. Plow. Vis.*, x. 94.

Ellengness. See Skeat's Note, p. 24.

Be not to elenge, to Excellent, ne to erneful noþer.—*A B C of Aristotill*, c. 1450; Harl. MS., 1304, f. 103.

Alisaundre that al wan

Elengliche ended.—*P. Plow.* 7531, ed. Wr.

Elengere, *adj.*—T. Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 37.

FRAKNES, *s.* Freckles.

A few fraknes in his face ys preint.—Chau., *Knight's Tale*, 2173.

FALLAS. Trickery, deceit.—*Piers Plow. Vis.*, xii. 22 C.; Gower, *Confessio Amantis*, vii.; *Test. of Love*, 11.

Fallaces, *pl.*—*Ib.*, xvii. 231 C.

FLOCKMEAL, *adv.* In a body or flock.—Pal., *Ac.*, L. 3; Wycliffe, 2 Macc., xiv. 14; Chau., *Cant. Tales*, 86. See Meal.

FOIST, *s.* Called a great or light ship (*Corbita Liburna*).—Huloet. Getting him privily into a little foist, he assaied to pass over the sea of Adria.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 298.

FOW, *v.* To cleanse. Bevis of Hampton.

Sope\* is by circumlocution anything that cleanseth, purgeth, foweth of skoureth.—Huloet.

\* Soap.

FRELY, *adj.* Beautiful, noble.

*Abv.* Ryse up now with thy frely face.—*Town. M.*, p. 42, 226.

GAUDY, *s.* A feast.

Keep our gaudees or let us set cock on the hope and make good cheer.—Pal., *Ac.*, G. 4.

GATHER, *v.* To reunite as in healing.

They claw of their own skabbe, *i.e.* their new-gathered scurfe, ther-by making their skin raw again or therby fleing off their skin that began to gather.—Pal., *Ac.*, B. 3.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

GORE, *s.* A strip of land tapering at one end.

Pinum promontorium is the elbow or goore about Sandwich extending to the sea.—Huloet.

An elf-quene shall my leman be  
And slepe under my gore.—Chau., *Rime of Sir Thopas*.

GRYSE, *v.* To fear, dread.

*Abr.* When I look on him I gryse.—*Town. Myst.*, p. 41. Hence  
"grisly bear."

HANIPER. The Hanaper Office.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, p. 68.

So called because writs deposited in a hamper or basket.—Hill.

HANDBAND, *s.* Possession.

God give the to thine handband  
The dew of heaven and frute of land.—*Town. Myst.*, p. 43.

HERNE, *s.* Corner.

Oppression regneth in every herne.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, p. 91.

HANDSMOOTH. Quite flat.—Palsgr.

They chide handsmooth (Brawling).—Dr.

His souldiours sodainly with all their might assailing the camp  
of their enemies, wonne it and beat it down handsmoothe.  
—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, p. 313.

HAY, *s.* A hedge, enclosure.

Now is the pray within our hayes or nettes.—Pal., *Ac.*, M. 4.

HAWKSMEAT.

For whence they once have that they desired of their wives . . .  
then cast they their wives up for hawks meat, as they say,  
then are they weary of their old pasture, and will look for  
new bait.—Becon, *B. of Matr.*, Pref. i. 563.

HIST! To whistle or hiss (Sibilo).—Withals, 1574; T. Heywood,  
*Royal King*, iii. p. 54.

H'st.—*Timon*, i. 4, c. 1600; Shak. Soc., pp. 11, 12, 24.

Hist to him! (listen).—W. Rowley, *Witch of Edmonton*, iii. 1.

St, a voyce of silence or taciturnitye or thus husht, or els it may  
be said st, st, whereby dogges incited or provoked to fight,  
they both be voices imparative. Est vocabulum a Ther.  
et Erasmi. autumatum.—Huloet.

'Tis not that hiss when one says "Hist, come hither."—Porter,  
*Two Angry Women* [H., O.P., vii. 383].

Hist, hist! here quickly, hist.—Fielding, *Intrigg. Chamberm.*, i. 1;  
Vanbrugh, *False Friend*, iii. 2; Congreve, *Old Bachelor*, iii.  
2; Garrick, *Bon Ton*, ii. (in dark); Mrs. Centlivre, *The  
Wonder*, iv. 1; Otway, *Sold. Fort.*, ii. 1681.

Fan' il pissi pissi. To whisper very low and to lie upon the catch.  
—Torr.

HANDSOME, *adj.* Cf. Handsomely. Not in the modern sense of  
good-looking as Mr. Ebsworth seems to think.



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

The middlemost man to her cousin he went  
with a hye down, ho down, langtredown derry,  
she being handsome he gave her content  
without ever a stiver of money.—[*Bagford*] *Ballads*, i. 53.

HAND-DOLD. See Dold in Hll.

*Prim. Past.* Lord, what these weders ar cold and I am ylle  
happyd  
I am nare hande dold, so long have I nappyd.  
*Town. Myst.*, 98.

IDLE, IDLY. In vain.—Shak., *Oth.*, i. 3, 140; *R. III.*, iii, 1, 103.

If God ne kepe not the citee, in ydel waketh he that kepeth it.—  
Wycliffe, 1 *Cor.*, xv. 2, 58.

So love in idleness.—Ellacombe.

The other heste of Him is this,  
Take not in ydel my name or amys.  
*Chau.*, *Pardoner's Tale*.

The erthe was ydle and yoyde.—Aelfric, *Gen.* i.

KYD, part. of Kythe. Known.

So Unkid, the prov. word, is unknown; and so fearsome.

*Jesús.* My Godhed here I hyd  
In Mary moder of myne,  
Where it shall never be kyd  
To the ne none of thyne.—*Town. M.*, 250.

KATCH, s. Some kind of ship.—Taylor (W. P.), *Navy of Landships*;  
*Ho.*, *Fam. Lett.*, I., iv. 1; Pepys, *Diary*, *Ap.* 25. 1665. Cf.  
Catch, a tub.

? A lighter. The Ketch, a riverside tavern near Worcester, may  
be this.

Catches and hoyes (on Thames below bridge).—Warne, *Fair  
Women*, ii. 1540.

ALDERMAN.

And as for the reverend Bishop Caiaphas with all the Aldermen  
of Jerusalem, &c.—Wager, *Life and Repentance of Marie  
Magdalene*, G. iii. 1.

APPAIR. Appeyre, *v.* Fr. empirer, to worsen, impair.—Skelt.,  
*Col. Cl.*, 190; *Speake Parrot*, 171; Barc., *Sh. of F.*, i. 35;  
Heiwood, *Epigrams*, iv. 40; *Chester Plays*, 11; E. More,  
*Defence of Women*, 110, 1557; Baret, *Alvearie*.

Christis clothing with still werynge never apeyred.—Horm.,  
*Vulg.*, p. 15.

*Resp.* The more I do him cheer, the more he doth despair;  
I say his wealth doth mend, he saith it doth appaire.  
*Respub.*, iv. 1.

Some do amend when they cannot appair.—Davies, *Epigrams*,  
265, as proverb; and p. 254.

## LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

### BATTLING.

Battle their money together.—Dekker, *Seven Deadly Sins of London*, 3.

But if their hard commons were the worst, that might be mended with after-noon's battling, for there is good ale and bread in Paul's petty Canons.—*Health to Gentlemanly Profession of Servingmen*, p. 125, Hazlitt's repr., *Red Rob.*

### BATTLEDOOR.

Soap, though it be black, soileth not the cloth; but maketh it clean; so doth the black cross of Christ help us to more whiteness, if God strike with the battledoor.—Latimer, *Letter 51*, Parker Soc., ii. 442.

### CARPET-KNIGHT. ?

As carped Knight thus stands my case, woe to me woeful wight,  
Whose heart is like to Ætna's hill that burneth day and night;  
Yea thus the shell of carping care hath put my joys to flight,  
That joyful tunes increase my woe: thus do I mourn aright.  
Grange, *Golden Aphroditis: Garden*, I., 4 l., p. 11.

He is no Carpet-Knight that danceth on strew'd tapestries, for he will dance upon a tree without any music. (The Squirrel.)—*Strange Metamorphoses of Man*, 1634, p. 4 l.

### CATER-COUSIN.

And so to be natural [humane] may seem to be cater-cousin or cousin-germain to diabolical.—Latimer, *To a Certain Gentleman* [1547], *Remains*, Parker Soc., ii. 425.

### CHOP, v. To deal or chap. So to chop and change.

And with them come gaderers of cony skins  
That chop with laces, points, needle and pins.  
*Hyeway to the Spital*, 1056.

### CHOPIN.

Meat was brought and laid by him, and a choppin of wine, for so they call it there [Edinburgh].—Armin, *Nest of Ninnies*, p. 22.

### CUMMER. ? Overcomer. Victor, a cummer.—Wright, *Vol. of Voc.*, p. 275.

### CLINCH. Ho., *Parley of Beasts*, 73.

Speak not before thou thinkest what thou wouldst deliver, and in the vulgar language. And make not a show of nimble conceits and clinches.—Fras. Hawkins, *Youth's Behaviour*, 4, Ed. 1646.

### CUSTOM.

Pay for your passage or custom.—Horm., *Vulg.*, 248.

Portitor. The customer or a fearyman.—*Voc. Stanb.*, 474.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

CLUB.

*On Resolute Bat.*

As rough as bearskins for behaviour,  
A biscuit face as hard for favour,  
As blunt as back of knife, as dull  
As whetstone, or cramm'd capon full,  
His talk as women backward flat,  
And though laugh'd at he's Resolute Bat.  
He'll to the Club and prate his share  
Or more, pay less than any there:  
Oh, what a pretty thing is it  
To be but bold though without wit!

Rob. Heath, *Epigrams*, 1650, p. 40.

COFFEE. Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, 1621 (II. 398, ed. 1886.—ED.).

He hath also a drink called Cauphe, which is made of a brown berry, and it may be called their clubbing drink between meals, which though it be not very gustful to the palate, yet it is very comfortable to the stomach and helpeth the sight.—Howell, *Fam. Lett.*, 1650, Bk. II., No. 54.

Nares says the first Coffee-house in London was opened in 1652.

CANVAS, *v.*

Hore, hore! by cok's blood, even here  
Sayd Cotes, and it were not for shame  
I should canvas thee and make thee lame.

*Fests of Widow Edyth*, xii.

s. A dismissal, getting the sack.—R. Tofte, *Fruits of Jealousy*, p. 70. 1615.

CLING, *v.* To shrink, dry up.—Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 5, 40. [Till famine cling thee.—ED.]

*Strat.* But jitt the ffadyr to sle the sone  
My hert doth clynge and cleve as clay.

*Cov. Myst.*, p. 54.

*Gardener.* Scarce once in a moon you mount from the ground,  
And another trade too, or you'll starve, must be found;  
I ha' still pleasant work that holds all the year round.

*Thatcher.* No doubt on't and winter must never infest  
Your "fortunate Regions" with Summer still blest,  
Nor fix you like a cuckow clung up in his nest.

(Dialogue between a Thatcher and Gardener for Precedency)

S. Wesley, *Maggots*, 1685, p. 129.

More wretched than the cuckoo in winter that dares not be seen.—Dekker, *Seven Deadly Sins of London*, i. 1606.

CORUM. For Coram nomine. [Used by confusion for quorum. *New Eng. Dict.*—ED.] Cf. Skelt., *Col. Cl.*, 379.

Again in providing your necessities  
I will in such a sort canvas the law  
That such as be your adversaries  
Shall be brought to corum and awe.

W. Wager, *The longer thou livest*, F. r.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

I am none of those which are brought under coram.—Ud.,  
*Erasm. Apophth.*, 380.

CHEST, s. A coffin.—*Dial. of Creat.*, 81.

CRUE.

Her temples smooth and eke her veins stand full of lusty crue,  
 I liken them therefore as lik'st to Indie-sapphire blew.  
 Grange, *Golden Aphroditis*, Gr.

Hence cruettes for the consecrated wine and now for our table  
 service.

COUNTERFEIT, v.

s. Portrait.—Gascoigne, *Dulce Bellum Inexpertis*, 127; Sylvester,  
 [Du Bartas] *Magnif.*, 770.

Of Momus, his counterfetting.

Momus still wears his mistress' counterfet  
 Next to his heart that so his heart may learn  
 To counterfet his mistress; so to get  
 The principal, which he by art would earn.  
 But she being for his skill too fair and wise  
 Gives but her picture for his exercise.

Davies, *Scourge of Folly*, 72.

DERRICK. The Hangman of London.—J. Davies of Hereford,  
 autograph copy of *A Cordiall* in the Grenville copy of  
*Humour's Heaven on Earth*, B. M., 1612.

Moros. But yer I go, let me know your names;  
 Declare them, I pray you, at my request.

Discipline. You know that my name is Discipline.

Moros. Very well, very well, Diricke Quintine,  
 You are maister Diricke Quintine.

W. Wager, *The longer thou livest*, B. 4 r., c. 1568.

The thief that dies at Tyburn for a robbery is not half  
 so dangerous a weed in a commonwealth as the Politic  
 Bankrupt. I would there were a Derrick to hang him up  
 too.—Dekker, *Seven Deadly Sins of London*, 1606, p. 32.

DECK, v. To array.

In all our parish was none better decked.—*Hyeway to Spital*, 968.

s. A pack of cards. Still current U.S.A. and in Shropshire.—  
 Armin, *Two Maids of More clache*, 1609, p. 92, repr.

Pecunia is a Queene for her desarts,  
 And in the decke may go for Queen of harts.

Rd. Barnfield, *Lady Pecunia*, 31. 1598.

DISABLE, v. To disparage.—Gasc., *The Story of Jeronimi*, Haz.,  
 i. 417-420 (his note wrong).

And when I did disable me  
 I was commended much by thee.

R. Tofte, *Fruits of Jealousy*, p. 68. 1615.

B. and F., *Island Princess*, iv. 3.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

FARM, *v.* To cleanse or empty.—(West) Hill.; Armin, *Nest of Ninnies*, p. 30. 1608.

A doong farmer.—Withals, 1568.

FRAMPAL. Frumps, *s.*—Scoff.—*Paradise of Dainty Devices*, p. 70.  
A frump, flout or mock.—Baret, 1580. ? Ruffled. Frumpils, *s.* Ruga.—*Prompt. Parv.* Cf. Frompill, *v.*—Skelt., *Mannerly Maistresse Margery*, 17.

What a gudyere\* ail you, mother, are you frampall? Know you not your own daughter?—Day, *Isle of Gulls*, v.

Fr. goudjere, pox.

A good year take her for using me so.—T. Tyler and his Wife, p. 15.

I think the fellow's frompall.—Day, *Blind Beggar of Bednal Green*, ii. 1659.

GAUDES, *s.* Jests.—Skelt., *Magn.*

Look that thou do thyself honestly behave,

For I purpose to see you every day thrice,

Neither mocks nor gaudes shall your skin save;

I advise you therefore to be honest and wise.

W. Wager, *The longer thou livest*, B. iv. r., c. 1568.

*Ver.* Come off, no more gaudies nor japes.—*Respub.*, v. 9.

GARBOIL. (O. Fr. garbouil, querelle, rixa.—La Combe.)

Gascoigne, *The princelye Pleasures at Kenilworth*; Melbancke, *Philot.*, p. 46; Manningham, *Diary*, iii. b., 1602, Camd. Soc.

*Messenger.* The two bold dukes of Mantua and Ferrara after many bloody garboils have entered league and within these two days mean to enter Florence to make your Court a witness of their late concluded amity.—T. Heywood, *The Fair Maid of the West*, 1631, II., iv., p. 148 (Shak. Soc.).

GLIB, *adj.* Smooth, polisht.

*Chamber-pot.* Stand off! nor with rude smut disgrace  
The glories of my brighter face.

*Frying-pan.* Though not so glib my face be seen,  
Yet all I'm sure's as sweet within.

S. Wesley, *Maggots*, p. 142. 1685.

JIMP. Gyp, jolie and gent.—Dunbar, *The Twa Mariit Women and the Wedo*, 69.

JOYSE, *s.* Jouissance.

If I would do as some say my Lord (Dr. John Stokesley, Bp. of London) doth, gather up my oyse (as we call it) warily and narrowly, and yet neither preach for it in mine own cure, nor yet otherwise, peradventure he would nothing deny me.—Latimer, *Letter VII.*, 1531 (Parker Soc.)

JUG, *s.*

Mine own true loving Jugge.—Wager, *Life and Repentance of Marie Magd.*, D. iv. 1567.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

LEARE, s. Skin.—Skelton, *Phillip Sparrow*, 1034. Lyre.—*Philotus*,  
B. 2. 1603.

The precious orient pearl, so fair and gorgeous clear,  
Doth testify unto her mates the whiteness of her leare.  
Grange, *Gold. Aph.*, G. l., 1577.

Your lyre the lily like.—*Towneley Myst.*, 325.  
And gif his lust so be lent into my lyre quhit  
That he be lost or with me lig, his lyf sall noch  
Haif danger.—Dunbar, *The Tua Marritt Wemen*, 499.

LITHER, *adj.*

The fountayne Granus giveth strength unto the weakend bone,  
And eke the force of Spawe doth help all those that have the stone,  
Who hath the lither fever runs to Padoa for help,  
And to Verona's well he hies whose want of blood doth yelp.  
Yet as by proof Buckstones do stand in those that here doth  
dwell

Insteede of Grane and Padoa, of Spawe and Verone well :  
So mightst thou heart's ease be to me that all these things do need  
Insteede of Buckstones present help, if so it be thy need.  
Grange, *Gold. Aph.*, G. iv. r. 1577.

Sluggish, dull and litherly.—Cawdray, p. 756.

So unlusty, so sluggish and lither.—*Hyeway to Spital*, 867.

LITSTER. Lyster, s. A dyer.—*Nominale MS.*; Cawdray, 517;  
Chaucer, *Cuckoo and Nightingale*.

LAUNCH, v. Lanche.—Gasc., *Grief of Joy*, i. To lance.

As the physician who goes on to launch the wound and hears  
not the patient though he cry never so, till the cure be  
ended.—Cawdray, p. 569.

LIMP-HALT.

"Vulcan, that halting, lymphalt smith."—Grange, *Gold. Aph.*,  
K. l.

MALE, s. A trunk. Fr. malle.—Horm., *Vulg.*, 253; *Voc. Stanb.*, 1578.

Foul male some cast on fair board, be carpet ne'er so clean.—  
Tusser, *Huswifery*, p. 19. 1573.

Like as Æolus left all other winds which might have been a  
trouble to him with his friend Ulysses to be packt up in a  
Male and kept only the Western wind for his own use to  
bring him home to his country.—Cawdray, p. 603.

MARROLL. For marrow, partner.—Grange, *Gold. Aph.*, F. iii. r.

MAY. This is simply the v.

As little flies are fast tied and easily held in the copwebs, but  
the drones and great flies break and escape through them :  
so likewise poor and mean men are fast wounden and  
holden in the penalties and dangers of laws, but lords and  
men in great authority daily break laws and are not  
corrected : so that the weakest goeth to the walles and the  
worst may holdeth the candle.—Cawdray, *Tr. of Sim.*, p. 452.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

She that worst may the candle doth hold,  
Faith, then she is too young or too old.

J. Davies, *Epig.*, 335.

AFTER CLAP, s. An extra demand; a bill sent in after it has been paid.—Brogden, *Lincolnshire Words*.

And I so sore ay dreede an after clap  
That it me reveth many a sleep and nap.

T. Occleve, p. 75, Ed. Mason.

ALFYN (at chess). The bishop now. ? Elephant. See Hill. (in v.); Horm., *V.*, 282.

AS FAR FORTH. As fer foorth.—*Ib.*, p. 78.

ANON. ? Identical with the Scot. onane, onone (*Towneley Myst.*, 292; Dunbar, *The Twa Mariit Wemen and the Wedo*, 239, 264), which Jamieson explains as immediately, forthwith. Anone.—Gasc., *Supposes*, i. 1.

A PER SE. Urge him in Musike; he will swear to it that he is A per se in it.—Lodge, *Wit's Mis.*, p. 5; R. Brunne, p. 99.

ATONE. Reconcile.—Horm., *Vulg.*, 191.

All's made even,

My peace with earth and my atone with heaven.

T. Heywood, *The Fair Maid of the West*, I., ii.;  
Marston, *The Insatiate Countess*, iii. 1; B. Jon.,  
*The Silent Woman*, iv.

And so let us be at one.—Wager, *Repentance of Marie Magd.*, A. iii., 1567; Lyndsay, *Three Estates*, p. 14.

So they which life could ne'er attone

Now lie in death as they were one.

Davies, *Scourge of Folly*, 65.

BRACE, v. To bully.

He was wonte to boste, brage and brace.—J. Skelton, *Magnif.*, l. 1772; see 2248.

BRACHET. Bragett, drynke.—Mellibrodium, *Prompt. Parv.* A name for mead. Cf. Braget.—Hill.

A beadsman or outbrother of brachet.—T. Nash, *Unf. Trav.*, Cl.

BODGE, s. To blunder. ? to bitch.—Shak., *3 Henry VI.*, i. 4, 19.

Here is a bodge: Bots on 't: farewell my pen,

My Muse is dull'd: another time shall serve.

Dav., *Sc. of F.*, p. 51.

BUNGLE. Bungler.—Horm., *Vulg.*, 95, 301. Bunglerly.—T. Adams, *Works*, 356.

The most bungarliest tailors in this country.—Wager, *Repentance of Marie Magd.*, A. iv.

My garments that so bungarly do stand.—*Ib.*, A. iv., r.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

BYZON. Peace.

Heaven may give these byzoned eyes their sight,  
Stretching these crooked limbs straight and upright.  
Day, *Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green*, iv. 1659.

CANTEL, s. O. Fr. cantle, corner.—Chaucer, *C. T.*, 3008.

Cantel or shief of bread (Minutal).—Huloet.

Dyce says a corner piece, fragment of what ever hyt be  
(Quadra).—*Pr. Par.* See Davenport, *A New Tricke*, iii.,  
1639; Shak., *1 Henry VI.*, iii. 1, 100.

A lump or cantell of bread.—Palsg., *Ac.*, B. 3.

? Quintal, the weight.

Cantell or shyver (of bread). Chanteau.—Palsg.

Douce says quantulum.—*Ill. Shaks.*, ii. 432.

And yet she brought her fees,  
A cantell of Essex cheese,  
Was well a fote thycke,  
Full of maggots thycke;  
It was huge and great.

J. Skelton, *Elynor Rummin*, 428 (1460—1529).

W. What a cantlet of chaos was spent in my frame  
When Nature the Whale into being did bring!  
(Dialogue between Whale and Herring)

S. Wesley, *Maggots*, 1685, p. 134.

COYSTROWN, s.—Skelton. A minstrel, whom he also calls a Lixe a  
quystrone.—15th Cy., *Wr.*, p. 194.

A runnygat hedgebrat, a tarbreeche quystroun.—Stanihurst,  
*Aeneis*, iv. 393; Chaucer, *Romaunt of the Rose*, 886.

Quistron.—Chau., *R. of R.* So that I think Urry was right in  
reading it questeur, beggar. [Skeat, in *loc. cit.*, says a  
kitchen boy, a scullion.—ED.]

PRENDERGEST. (Giest, taille, impot, taxe.—La Combe, *Dict. du  
Vieux Langue François*, 11.)

Gist-takers were persons who received payment for the agist-  
ment of cattle. *i.e.* the pasturage of cattle in the Royal  
Forests.—Cowel's *Law Dict.*

DAIS. Dese, of hye benche (desse or heybenche.—K. Dees.—H.).  
Subsellium. C. F. Dindimus. Orcestra.—Ug., *C. F.*  
[*Prompt. Parv.*, Camb. Soc.—ED.] Dese, *Town. Myst.*, 204.

So dreade a ducke sate never one dese.—*Chest. Pl.*, 102.

To the halle gate he com right,  
And ther he is adoun y-light;  
An hore y-blowe knight, he saye,  
At the des sitten on hey.

(XIVth Cy.) *Sir Gy of Warwike*, i. 6427.

A God's name I was set up at the hie dease,  
Like an honest man I had the first mease.

Lewis Wager, *Repent. of Marie Mag.*, A. iii., r. 1567.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

He is so fair withouten les  
He semys fulle welles to sytt on des.

*Town. Myst.*, p. 4.

Wedgwood considers it meant the table itself (discus).—  
Skelton, *El. Rum.*, 175.

Ne none so dere in deese.—*Town. Myst.*, 324.

*Moros.* I will love porridge when they be sod beef and all  
For mutton good sauce is salt and onions  
Up unto the hie dishe when my Dame they call  
While she openeth the pie I pick the pinions.

W. Wager, *The Longer thou Livest the more Fool*, B. iii. l., c. 1568.

DEEM, *v.* To judge.

To Magistrates in like degree thou must like duties bear,  
Love, honour and obedience, since they betoken here  
The majesty and represent the King in every place  
And bear his sword and maintain peace and deeme each doubtful  
case.—Gasc., *Glass of Government*, iii. 6. 1575.

DEPART, *v.* To separate.—Wyclife, *Matth.*, x. 35.

Fy, lack of coyn departith compaignie.—T. Occleve, *La Male  
Regle de T. O.*, l. 133.

Till death us depart.—Bale, *K. Johan.*, p. 62.

They were departed all to rathe  
That neyþer oder dud no skathe.

*Guy of Warwick*, 2661 (E.E.T.S.).

So, to distribute.

While thyself livest depart some to the poor  
With thy own hand.—Bar., *Sh. of F.*, i. 31.

DIME. Dyme, tythe. Disme.—Palsg., *Lesel*; Occleve, *De Reg.  
Prin.*, 159.

And of the pied monks he entendeth to take a dime:  
All will be marred if I look not to it get in time.

Bale, *K. Johan.*, c. 1550 [*Camb. Soc.*, p. 37].

DOCUMENT.—Gasc., *Gl. of Gov.*, i. 5; Melb., *Phil.*, Y. 4. Cf. No-  
cumenta, documenta.—F. W.

Fear of a vile mind is an argument,  
Conscience accuseth the foolish beast,  
That he hath forsaken wholesome document.

W. Wager, *Longer thou Livest*, D. iii., l.

I am too young to understand his documents.—Wever, *Lusty  
Juventus* [H., *O.P.*, ii. 50].

DOR, *s.* 1. Stupid fool.—*Sir G. Goosecap*, v., 1606. 2. A beetle.—  
Cawdray, p. 230. Cf. Dumbledore.

Oh may their lives and labour'd industry,  
Though worthy of Apollo's plaudits, be  
The clearest thought in loyalty excelling  
Be by some Dor presented for libelling.

J. Day, *Isle of Gulls*, 1606, iv.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

ENDEW, *v.* To digest.—Hll.

My flesh is dry and hard for to endew.—Gasc., *Art of Venery*.  
The Hare.

Your gorge not endewed  
Without a capon stewed.—Skel., *Colin Clout*, 216.  
Her meat was very crude  
She had not wel endude.

Skel., *Ware the Hauke*, 77.

She [the hawk] enduyth whan her meete in her bowelles falle  
to dygestyon.—*Book of St. Albans*, "Juliana Barnes."

FLEDGE for fledged, *pt.* Cawdray, 502.

FRAME, *v.* Succeed.—Bar., *S. of F.*, ii. 253.

*s.* Power.—Bar., *S. of F.*, i. 164.

A.S. framien, prodesse.—Stratmann.

The feldfare wolde have fydled and it wolde not frame  
The crane and the curlewe thereat gan to game\*.

Skel., *Mag.*, 1863.

\* ? scold.

Far out of frame.—Cawdr., 819.

Latimer, *Lett.*, v. 1531, says: "His head is so out of frame."

*Avarice.* And you, Insolence, do you think it would well frame  
If ye were presented to her under that name?

*Respublica*, i. 4, 1553; v. 6, v. 2, and iii. 5.

FINADO.

Here let Moros between every sentence say: "Gay gear, good  
stuff, very well, finado, with such mockish terms."—W.  
Wager, *The Longer thou Livest*, B. iii., r. 1568.

GEASON. Scarce, wonderful.—Gasc., *Supposes*, i. 2; Skel., *Against  
Garnesche*, 129; *Why come ye*, 997; *P. Pl. V.*, xiii. 270.

We do not only them fools call here  
Which have not the perfect use of reason,  
Innocents whereof be many far and near  
In whom discretion is geason  
But those are the greatest fools properly, &c.

W. Wager, *The Longer thou Livest*, &c., G. ii. r.

GLENT. ? a fall.—*Chest. Pl.*, i. 150, 163; ii. 148. See *Cov. Myst.*,  
p. 389.

But for all that he is lyke to have a glent.—Skelton, *Magn.*, 1687.

GOODYERE.—Shak., *M. W. W.*, i. 4, 110; *K. L.*, v. 3, 24; 2 *Henry  
IV.*, ii. 4, 56. See Frampall.

Il mal annoche Dio te dia.

With a good year to thee.—Flo., *2d Fr.*, 1591; Davies, *Sc. of  
Fol.*, Ded. and p. 49.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

GRE, s. 1. Poverty. Fr., in good part.

Nowe syth yt wyll no nother be  
All that God sendeth *take it in gre.*

Skelton, *Magn.*, 2005.

2. The prize.—*P. Pl. V.*, viii. 98; Chaucer, *C. T.*, 2735.

GYN. 1. Ingen.—*Ud.*, *Ev. Ap.*, 381; *Town. M.*, 23.

*Cr. Con.* And I bequeath him the gowte and the gyn\*.

*Cl. Cold.* And I bequeath him sorrow for his syn.

\* *i.e.* engine, rack. Skelton, *Magn.*, 2283.

2. Contrivance.

*Cor.* Of our poor houses men may soon know the gin.—*Barc.*,  
*Ecl.*, 111.

GRATE, v.

As we are loth to have our wounds often grated upon, and  
cannot well away to have our sores rifled, seared, lanced,  
but rather covet to have them fed with healing salve.—  
Cawd., 698.

GAPE.

When these transitory things as riches, health, beauty, honour,  
and dignity happen unto us, if we will once gape upon  
them and delight so much in them, &c.—Cawd., 761.

HASSOCK, s. A basket made of twigs or rushes. (*Scirpiculum.*)—  
Baret, 1580.

HABERDASHER. Minutarius.—Baret, 1580. Grocers and habber-  
dashers.—Huloet. ? *habe das hier.*

*Crafty Counsel.* But I say let se and yf thou have any more.

*Folly.* I have an hole armory of such haburdashe in store;

For there be other that foly doth use

That folowe fonde fantasyes and vertu refuse.

J. Skelton, *Magnyfycence*, 1293.

HAMPER, s. A basket or calathus.—*With.*, 1568. Straight beneath  
and wide above to bear bread in.—*Ib.*

v. To encumber.—*Woman in a Morel's Skin*, 469.

Hamper for women to put in spindles or bottoms of thread.—  
Huloet.

HAFT, v. Cheat.—*Will. of Palerne*, V. 469.

Hafting and crafty ways, *i.e.* cunning.—J. Skelton, *Mag.*, 1698.

Crafters and hafters.—*Ib.*, 2485.

A hafting point, or scoff; *cavillum.*—*With.*, 1568; *Horm.*,  
*Vulg.*, 66.

To cavil, roar.—*With.*, 1586.

Haft not to Godward for that he doth send.—*Tusser*, B. 4. 1557.

HANDSOMELY.

Like as a shipmaster being upon the water and foreseeing a  
tempest . . . hath a sure eye to the stern, to rule that a  
handsomely and cunningly as he can.—Cawd., 762.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

HAYNYARD. A term of reproach.

But if I could tell in what wise and how  
To anoyd the heyward, he should not long abide.  
*Jests of Wid. Edith*, xiii.

Hain is common in Scotch proverbs—to save.—Skelton, *Mag.*,  
1745.

Niggard or hayn.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 56, 120, 382 f.

HINCH-PINCH. See Nares.

And the arrand knave when I come he will him hide,  
Making him as bare as a bird's tail;  
And when I speak with him, he will not fail  
To tell me a tale, hinchng and pinching.  
*Jests of Wid. Edith*, xii.

HUGGER-MUGGER.

Alas! they make me shudder;  
For in hoder-moder  
The Church is put in faute,  
The prelates ben so haut.

J. Skelton, *Col. Clout.*, 68.

Susurrone, that is to say, whisperers and blowers in men's ears,  
which will spew out in hudder-mudder more than they dare  
avow openly.—Latimer, *Letters*, vi.

HULL. Holly.

Get Ivy and Hull.—Tusser, *Christmas*, 1557.

INWARD, *adj.* Intimate.—Taylor, *The Great Eater*.

"My very inward friend M<sup>r</sup> Lodovicque Martelli."—R. Tofte,  
*Trans. of Varchi's Blazon of Jeal.*, p. 59. 1615.

JAR, AT A.

He [Adultery] is ready at a jar to set strife between husband  
and wife.—Lodge, *Wit's Mis.*, p. 49. Cf. Shak., *Winter's  
Tale*, i. 2, 43.

LOWTE, *v.* To make obeisance.—Becon, i. 607.

Lowt with the body and with obedience beck.—Bar., *S. of F.*,  
i. 146.

*Mag.* Of all doughty I am doughtiest duke as I deme  
To me all princes to lowte may be seen.

Skelton, *Magnif.*, 1517.

For myrth I have hym coryed, beten and blyst\*,  
Hym that I loved not, and made him to loute.

\* Fr. blesser, to wound.

*Ib.*, 1802.

And mannerly she was, for she could lout.—R. Brathwait,  
*Shep. Tales, Ecl.*, ii. 1621.

s. *Avarice* (speaking of Church goods)—

Of their plate, their jewels and copes we made them lowtes,  
Stopping people's barking with linen rags and clowtes;  
They had the altar-clothes, the albs, and amices,  
With the sindons in which were wrapt the chalices.

*Respub.*, iii. 6; in ordinary sense, iv. 4.



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

SINDON. *Cov. Myst.*, 336. See Cendal.—Hll. A species of rich, thin, silken stuff.

LOP. A flea.—Hll. [*See Vol. I.*, p. 162. "To kneeband lops."—ED.]

For it is but a small dede to sle men that be levyng. For the smallest bestis that bere life may do that, as loppes and spidirs and also venymous serpentes may sone sle a man.—*Dialogues of Creatures*, 81.

ABATE, *v.* To flutter, shake the feathers. ? To lower.

As the Peacock so full of fair feathers, having only two foul feet, standing proudly in the circle and contemplation of his beautiful trains, so soon as he seeth his feet which he thinketh to be foul, straight humbleth himself and abateth and seeketh to hide his feathers.—R. Cawdray, p. 32. 1600.

AIM, *s.* Conjecture.

As a carpenter that should square all by his rule, but sticks it at his back and works all by ayme.—*Id.*, p. 360. Cf. Shak., *T. G. V.*, iii. 1, 28.

AUK, *adj.* Sinister. Cf. Awkward.

Ill husbandrie drowseth at fortune so auke,  
Good husbandrie rouseth himself as a hauke.

Tusser, 500 Pts. 1573.

ARAIE. A row.—Skelt., *El. Rum.*, 163; *Morte d'Arthur*, B. xix., ch. 6.

*Ins.* How goeth all? tell us.

*Avarice.* My lady is waxt froward:

Our names be all known, so there is araie toward.

*Resp.*, v. 8.

APAIID, *pr.* Satisfied. [*Ang.-Norm.*].—Skelt., *Bowge of Courte*, 298; *Cov. Myst.*, 67; Bar., *Sh. of F.*, i. 101, ii. 256; Pals., *Ac.*, 134.

As they [Joseph's brethren] went home, hue and cry came after them for Joseph's cup which was in policy conveyed into their brother Benjamin's sack; search was made; they thought themselves clear. But when it was found in Benjamin's sack they were worse appaide than they were before: whereupon Benjamin must stay by the reckoning and answer the matter. This passed all the rest.—Cawdray, p. 440.

Evil paid.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 123.

Ill paid.—*Town. Myst.*, 194.

BY AND BY. Soon. At once.—*Four Elements*, H., O.F., 40.

As seed cast into the earth doth not by and by sprout, encrease and come to perfection, but by space and length of time it attaineth to his perfection and ripeness in that season that God hath appointed.—Cawd., 620, 652, 712, 760.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

**BEDLAM.** A lunatic.—*Hyeway to Spital*, 480.

Such a madde bedleme  
For to rewle this reame.

Skelt., *Why come ye nat to Courte?*

*People.* Though zome be stark bedlems, yet wise volkes beeth  
no dawes.—*Respub.*, iv. 4.

**BAGGAGE**, *s.*

As in a well except there be some water in it, we cannot  
easily see the baggage that lieth in the bottom.—*Cawd.*,  
699; *Lupton, A Thousand Notable Things*.

**BOOT.** Use.—*Town. M.*, p. 16.

*Nem.* Come forth Avarice, to spare thee will be no boot,  
Thou must be plucked up even by the very root.

*Resp.*, v. 10.

That boytte of all our baylle shall bring.—*Town. M.*, 132.

**BRAID**, *s.* A start.

Like as the runners look ever at the mark, and the champions  
employ all their shifts and practices to smite their adversary  
and start not aside with blind braides, ne beat the air with  
rash strokes, &c.—*Cawd.*, 472.

**BRIM.** Public. Known.—*Warn., Alb. Eng.*, ch. 20. 1502.

*Res.* Hearest thou any joyful news abroad or not?

*Adulation.* Yea, I hear certain news which are both brim and hot.

*Respub.*, v. 2.

Yet that thou dost hold me in disdain,

Is brimme abroad and make a gybe to all that keep this plain.

*Warner, Alb. Eng.*, IV., ch. 20.

**BOUGE OF COURT**, It is a.

*Ceremonia aulica est.*—*Horm.*, V., 231.

A livery of meat and drink (*Sortella*).—*Huloet*.

A livery of bread and beer.—*F. W.*, p. 173.

**BUXOM**, *adj.* Obedient.—*Town. M.*, 82; *Chest. Pl.*, ii. 182.

Sturdie without buxomnes or obedience.—*Huloet*.

The stony and hard hearts of men through heaviness and  
adversity are made more buxom and pliant that a man  
may wind them round about his finger.—*Cawd.*, 759.

*Buxomness.* Clemency.—*Dial. of Creat.*, 62.

*Bocsome.*—*Bar.*, S. of F., 169.

*Buxum.*—*Horm.*, V., 236.

*Unbuxom.*—*Chest. Pl.*, 37.

Alle xall be buxum at thi byddyng.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 22, 52.

**CLOG?**

*R.* No, hence, avaunt.

*Avarice.* Have had of you such a clogg,

And now bid me avaunt, and make me a dog?

*Resp.*, v. 6.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

CARTERLY, *adj.* Rough, unmannerly.

Some have most pleser in a carterly or rebaud song that is  
peyne to an honest man's earys to abyde.—Horm., *Vulg.*, 279.

COB, *s.* Udall, *Er. Ap.*, p. 147. A rich swell.—Nash, *Lenten  
Stuffe*; Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 101, a nob.

Susteynid is not by personis lowe,  
But cobbis grete this riote sustene.

Occleve, [MS. Soc. Antiq.], 134, f. 26 r.

Ryche cobbis.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, p. 147.

*People.* They have all the woods throughout all the realm destroy'd,  
Which might have serv'd long years being well employ'd;  
And then the great cobbis have zo take the rest to hire,  
That pore volk cannot get a stick to make a fire.

*Resp.*, iv. 4.

The comynalte is oppressed of the great cobbis (divitibus).

Horm., *V.*, 215.

COURTNALL. Courtroll. A contemptuous name for a courtier.—  
*Resp.*, v. 7.

COP, *v.* ? Couple.

Both the hostis wolde fayne have been in hande and copt  
together.—Horm., *Vulg.*, 261.

I dare nat copte with myne ennemyes for my meyny be sick  
and wounded (committre).—*Id.*, 264.

COPWEB, for Cobweb.—Lodge, *Wit's Misery*, p. 39. 1596. *Cf.*  
Attercop.—Cawd., 452. Flem. kop, koppe, a spider.

COUNTERFEIT, *adj.*

As a Father casteth not away his children because they are  
sick, crookbackt, blind or maimed of hand or foot, or other-  
wise counterfeit and imperfect, but handleth them more  
tenderly and dealeth more softly with them than with the  
others, respecting their debility and feebleness.—Cawdray,  
402.

CHAMP, *v.* To munch.—Baret.

Shampe.—Horm., *V.*, 623.

Chammed wheat (triticus).—*Id.*, 239.

As a hare or a coney cannot chew their cud unless they have  
champed it before.—Cawd., 743.

Cresses holden under the tongue or champed in the mouth do  
help a speechless man.—Bullein, *B. of Def.*, 41.

So to champ the bit, *i.e.* make a noise by snapping the jaws  
together.

Like mules champing upon thistles.—Dekker, *Seven Deadly Sins  
of London*, Ep. to R.

CHAW.

We cannot feel the flavour and taste of any meat unless we  
chaw the same.—Cawd., 810.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

## DUDGEON.

The most knotty piece of Box may be wrought to a fair  
Doogenhaft.—Gascoigne, *Poesies.*, 1575. Advt.

Have at the bag with the dudgin hafte, that is, at the dudgen  
dagger, by which hangs his tantonie pouch.—Lyly, *Mother  
Bombie*, ii. 1.

DOWLE, s. Fluff of feathers.—Shak., *Temp.*, iii. 3, 65.

His hat, though black, looks like a medly hat,  
For black 's the ground which sparingly appears;  
Then here 's a dowle, and there a dab of fat  
Which as unhandsome hangs about his ears.

J. Davies, [*Sc. of F.*, "Agst. Gorgonius  
his Slovenry"], p. 47.

EAGERNESS, s. Anger.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, p. 7.

*Misericordia.* Scarce any amends may man's eagerness appease,  
Yea, though he forgive, he will not soon forget.  
*Resp.*, v. 1.

EAGER, *adj.* To be eager or tart (Aceo).—With., 1574; Sh., *Ham.*, I.,  
v. 69. Sour, sharp.—Baret, 1580 (Fr. aigre).

FITTONE, s. A falsehood. Fytten (Mensonge).—Palsg.

Let not dame Flattery in your bosoms creep  
To tell a fittone in your landlord's ears.

Gasc., *Dulce Bellum Inexpertis*, 24.

## FOREMAN.

As in a Quiar or company of singers, when the foreman hath  
given the first tune or note there ensueth presently a sweet  
harmony and consent of all other voices, both great and  
small, sharp and mean.—Cawd., 831.

FOR-THINK, v. To regret.

Whom after it had for thought of his hunger.

Cum pertæsum inedue esset.—Pals., *Ac.*, C.; *How a Wyse  
Man taught his Sone*—Ashmole, MS. 61, f. 6.

## FORESLOW, v.

As a man having a servant that is an idle fellow that fore-  
sloweth his business, mindeth other matters and goeth  
to his work lazily and like a bear to the stake, would not be  
pleased with his service, but rather would shift his hands of  
him and send him packing.—Cawd., 1321.

FRANCH, v. To feed. Frank.—*Id.*, 786.

And he hath the powr

To feed on fish that sweeter were than sour,

And had young flesh to banquet at his will,

Were fond to fraunche on garbage, grains or swill.

Gasc., *Art. of Ven.*, The Otter, 1575.

s. *Attiles.* All things franked to be made fat, be it beast, fish  
or fowl.—With., 1568.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

FLEER. To look scornfully at.—Shak., *Much Ado*, v. 1, 58; *Paradise of Dainty Devices*, p. 97; B. Jon., *The Foxt*, iii. 1.

As subs., *Othello*, iv. 1, 82.

As adj., *Julius Cæsar*, i. 3, 118.

To flatter and to flery.—Skel., *Magn.*, 748.

To make an evil countenance with the mouth by uncovering the teeth.—Palsg.

People. There is vorste and voremest Flattery ill a thee,  
A slypper sugar-mouth'd howrecop as can be,  
He fliereth on you and beareth us fair in hand,  
And therewhile robbeth both you and we of our land.

*Respub.*, iii. 3. 1553.

Never true nor playne,

But flery, flatter and fayne.—Skel., *Duke of Albany*, 134.

FUGE. To take flight.

I to fuge and away hither as fast as I could to bring word, &c.

*Gasc., Supp.*, iv. 1.

GOD'S GOOD. Alms?—Lyly, *Eup. and his Eng.* [=Grace after meat.

God is good. See *New Eng. Dict.*—Ed.]

Amend your folly and learn ye this of me

That God's good sholde not be spent in syn.

*Bar., S. of F.* i. 306, "Of foolish Beggars  
and of their vanities."

Res. Truly, I feel myself hitherto worse and worse.

People. And Is vele the same, both in my grounde and my purse  
Vive or xixe yeare ago chad vower kine to my paille,  
And att this prezent howre cham scarce woorth a good  
cove taile

And that time chad a widge and her vole and tenne shepe,

Now Is can geate nothing my zelve and my wife to kepe:

Than an chad I bee with the kinges, masse counstable,

Choulde zotte myselfe woorth pretelye, and zo chwas hable:

Now, vor lacke of a sallet whan my lyege hath neade,

Cham vaine to take an hatte of God's good on my heade.

*Respublica*, W. 3. 1553.

God's blessing.—Nares by Hill. & Wright. Halliwell refers to Florio and suggests yeast! in opposition to Forby.

I leave Philotimus to his own discretion, being a man, and

God's good direction, who I trust will man him.—Melb.,

*Phil.*, B. 4.

God make him a good man (Valeat).—Huloet.

Men-gods, God's men, God's good men, good God's men

(In termless Time) they term'd, and should be then,

World-blessing creatures, creatures like creator.

Heralds of Heaven to blaze the arms of Nature.

J. Davies, *Sc. of Fo.*, "Against over weening Wit," p. 37.

HAVE AT.

[v. 10.

*Avarice.* Now to thee Avarice: have at thy petticoat.—*Respub.*,

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

HERE-HENCE for Hence.—Dav., *Sc. of Fo.*, p. 59, 35.  
Here-hence it is that.—Sanderson, ii. 52, v. 353.

HORE, v. To grow to age, to become hoary.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 101.

HEST. Promised.

He grippit her abowt the west  
And handlit her as he had hest.

Dunbar, *Tod and Lamb*, 29.

HO STOP! Haweback.—Chau., *Man of Lawe Prol.*, 3597; Occleve,  
*Reg. Prin.*, 178. A carter's cry to his team.

Lambard was one of them that God bade Ho!

But 'twas when he was hanging to and fro.

Davies, *Epi.*, 30.

Insolence. Respublica shall feed thee till thou wilt say hoo!—  
*Respub.*, i. 3. 1553.

It is an old proverb, He is well at ese that hath enough and  
can say ho.—*Dives & Pauper*, 1493.

HUTCH (?). A cupboard or chest.

Heap up both gold and silver safe in hooches.—Tusser, *Good  
Husbandrie*, L. 38, 1578; Gasc., *Flowers*; Haz., i. 67.

Bolting-hutch (for flour).—Shak., *1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4, 434.

Hutch or cofer, called in the North Country an arke.—Huloet.

HUCK, v. To haggle, hucke, dodge or paulter.—Cotgr.

Avarice. Dwell ye in heaven and so mad to come hither?

All our hucking here is how we may get thither.

*Respub.*, v. 9.

HICHEL, s.

Hamus vel pecten.—Withals, 1568.

HOST, AT. Enmity.

Crows and ravens who commonly seize upon all kind of carrion,  
pick up each sort of new-sown seed, and are at hoste with  
every kind of fruit in the orchard.—*Anat. of Absurd.*, p. 44.

INSENSIBLE, *adj.* Not to be felt or understood. Cf. Shak., *1. Hen. IV.*,  
v. 1, 137.

Which he with submissee voice (scarce audible)

Utter'd as one that would not well be heard,

But Jupiter (although most sensible)

Took on him not to hear and press'd him hard

To speak, through fear, not so insensible.

Dav. of H., *Civile Warres of Death and Fortune*, 106.

INDIFFERENT, *adj.*

As the Chirurgion (in healing them that hath the toothache)  
doth not so sorrow for the other's grief as he doth rejoyce  
for his own health, but is indifferent and pleasant. So he  
which goeth about to remedy another's anger ought not to  
be moved himself, but pleasantly to handle the sick mind  
of his neighbour.—Cawd., 552.



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

Ordeyne two judgis and rulers . . . and se that they vary not from equite into noon other way for love nor for drede, but do rightfully and indifferently at all times to every persone.—*Dial. of Creat.*, 89. 1526.

- A MANY. With grave discretion's mild and gentle breath,  
Shielding a many subjects' lives from death.  
*Sir T. More* (Shak. Soc.), p. 57.
- ANCIENT, *s.* A flag, ensign.  
Captaines that wore a whole antient in a scarfe which made them go heave-shouldered. *i.e.* high-shouldered.—Nash, *Lenten Stuff*.  
He hath in either shoe as much taffety for his tyings as would serve for an ancient.—Nash, *Unf. Trav.*, M. i.
- ABSCEDARY. They, knowing the rudiments only, contemn arts as unprofitable, contenting themselves with a little country-grammar knowledge, God wote, thanking God with that abscedarie priest in Lincolnshire that he "never knew what that Romish popish Latin meant."—Nash, *Anat. of Absurdity*, 1589.
- AMES ACE. The lowest throw of the dice.  
Almesace.—Pal., *Ac.*, T.  
Causeless distrust is able to drive deceit into a simple woman's head. I durst pawn the credit of a page (which is worth am's ase at all times) that she was immaculate honest till she met with us in prison.—Nash, *U. T.*, G. 4 l. Used also in a good sense in Introduction.
- Ambesace. The throw of two aces.—B. and F., *Queen of Corinth*, iv. 1.
- Aums-ace, dewce-ace [games].—*Int. of Youth* [H., O.P.], ii. 35; *Ym. of Hypocr.*, 1883. 1533.
- BOSS. Day, *Blind Beggar of Bednal Green*, ii.
- BOTTOM, *s.* Base.—Horm., *V.*, 737.; Skelt, *Gar. of Lau.*, 799; Gasc., *Story of Ferd. Jer.*, pp. 416, 418.  
She makes of his verses a bottom whereon to wind her silk that waste paper would aptly serve her turn.—Grange, *Golden Aph.*, D. iv. r., Q. iii. r.; Taylor, *A Bawd*.  
Globus, a clew.—15th Cy., *Wr.*, p. 269.  
To wind up as upon a bottom or clue of yarn.—Withals, 1568.
- BOOTHDLER. Nash, *U. T.*, M. 4. Fr. Butineur, Cotgr., a robber, plunderer.
- BUG. Cawdray, p. 383?  
Not applied to the insect till end of 17th century. (See Cymess *infra*; Rowley, *Shoemaker*, iv.) Baret, however, in his *Alvearie*, 1575, has Bugge spectrum, larva, lemures. Cf. Boggard in Jamieson.  
Swear by no bugges.—Gasc., *Barth. of Bath*, i. 134.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

As though the warning of Christ were no more earnest and effectual than is the warning of mothers when they trifle with their children and bid them beware the bug.—Latimer, *Lett.*, x.

COOLSTAFF. Ho., *Fam. Lett.*, iv. 7.

Another had a monstrous spite at the pommel of his rival's saddle, and thought to have thrust his spear 'twixt his legs without raising any skin, and carried him clean away on it as a coolstaffe.—Nash, *U. T.*, J. 3 r.

CYMESSES. Cimici.—B. Jon., *Mag. Lady*.

There was a poor fellow during my remainder [at Rome] that for a new trick he had invented of killing cymesses and scorpions had his mountebank banner hung on a high pillar, with an inscription about it longer than the King of Spain's style. I thought these Cymesses, like the Cimbrians, had been some strange nation he had brought under, and they were no more but things like sheep-lice, which, alive, have the venomost sting that may be, and, being dead, do stink out of measure. Saint Austin compareth heretics unto them.—Nash, *U. T.*, J. 4 l.

Barclay, *Ecl.*, iii., calls them *punaises*.

DODKIN, s. A small coin, dim. of Doit.

All day wouldn't he study a dodkin.—Nash, *Unf. Tr.*, M. 3 l.

Well, without halfpennie all my wit is not worth a dodkin.—Lyly, *M. Bom.*, ii. 2.

CONTAKE, s. Debate, dispute, reviling.

Contek, cuntakis.—Wycliffe, *Matt.* xxii. 6; *Luke* xx. ii.

And therewithal I termed have all strife,  
All quarrels, contecks, and all cruel jars,  
Oppressions, bryberes, and all greedy life  
To be in genere no bet than wars.

Gascoigne, *Dulce Bellum Inexpertis*, 33.

CLADDER, s. R. Davenport, *City Match*. Nares says the only instance, but

"Philautus thinks each woman that doth view  
His proper person straight must love him too.  
Alas! Town-cladder, thou'rt mista'en I see,  
Thou lov'st thyself, and them, they laugh at thee."

Rob. Heath, *Epigram*, p. 9. 1650.

CRICKET. A low stool.

The cricket and high throne alike near heaven.—*Sir T. More*, p. 79.

CUMBER, s. Trouble. Used by Scott in *Coronach*.

"Sage counsel in cumber."

Cicero found his wife coumbresome, crabbed, and snappish.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 355.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

I know not how it comes to pass, but many are so delighted to hear themselves that they are a cumber to the ears of all other, pleasing their auditors in nothing more than in the pause of a full point, when as by their humming and hawking respite they have leisure to gesture the mislike of his rudeness.—T. Nash, *Anat. of Absurdity*, p. 50.

CRUMPLING or CRINCHING. A kind of apple.

Nor Crumpling sweet with cheeks divine,  
Yet not so fair, my Dear, as thine.

S. Wesley, *Maggots*, p. 24. 1685.

CURMUDGEON. Richard Percival, *Spanish Grammar*, p. 80. 1599.

"The clouds like a number of cormorants that keep their corn till it stink and is musty kept in their stinking exhalations till they had almost stifled all Rome's inhabitants."—Nash, *U. T.*, K. 2 r.

"(The devil.) A cooper or a curmogionly purchaser."—Nash, *The Terrors of the Night*, E. iii. r., 159.

CURTAIL. His tail is so essential to him, that if he lose it once he is no longer a Horse but a curtall.—*Strange Metamorphoses of Man, The Horse*, p. 16. 1634.

DEBOIST, for Debauched.—Hall, *Funebra Flora*, pp. 21, 32. 1660.

Cf. Shak., *Deboshed*.—*Temp.*, iii. 2, 25.

DEUAS. Quosdam dæmones quos Dusious Galli nuncupant.—St. Augustine.

Cf. They ar fayne to play dew-decke\*,  
They ar made for the becke.

Skelt., *Co. Cl.*, 166 r.

\* To bow to or serve the devil, timeservers.

DOTES, s. Endowments, good qualities (A.N.). Latin, dotes.

Then all thy dotes came powdring in,  
Thy Mother's manly nose and chin, &c.

Sam Wesley, *Maggots*, 1685;  
*To my Gingerbread Mistress*, p. 25.

DISEASE, v. To disturb. s. Discomfort.—*Hyeway to the Spitalhouse*, 938; Baret, *C. of Lab.*, H. 4; *Chest. Pl.*, 190; Becon, ii. 43.

I perceive it is no safe playing with lions but when it please them,

If you claw where it itch not you shall disease them.

Edwards, *Damon and Pithias*, H. O.P., iv. 46.

Will Somers, walking in the park of Greenwich, fell asleep on the stile that leads into the walk, and many that would have gone that way so much loved him that they were loth to disease him, but went another way.—Armin., *Nest of Ninnies*, p. 42, 1608.

FABURDEN. Nash, *U. T.*, I.; *Saffron Walden*, K. 4.

A high-sounding tone.—Hll.

Faburthen words.—Lodge, *Wit's Miserie*, p. 9.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

FRUMP, s. Worthy of a frump for his folly.—Breton, *Praise of Vertuous Ladies*.

This man and his mates will counterfeit Diogenes (that is to say) because I render not a Peripatetical reason for every syllable I write they tender a Stoical frump for every word they read.—R. Scot, *Platform of a Hop-garden*; *Epil.*

"A leery frump."—Dekker, *Seven Deadly Sinnes of London*, 7. 1606.

MOTION. i.e. puppet, marionette.—Midd., *Father Hubbard's Tales*; G. Wither, *Abuses Stript and Whipt*, ii. 2.

His eyes turn in his head like the puppets in a motion.—Lodge, *Wit's Miserie*, p. 8. 1596.

She has a motion of the Prodigal Son.—Shak., *Two Gent.*, ii. 1, 85; T. Adams, p. 937.

To show anticque motions.—Lodge, *Wit's Miserie*, p. 84.

Niece. What motion's this? The model of Nineveh?—B. and F., *Wit at Several Weapons*, i. 1.

Sure, he has got  
Some bawdy pictures to cause all this ging! \*  
The friar and the nun; or the new motion  
Of the Knight's courser covering the parson's mare;  
The boy of six years old with the great thing;  
Or 't may be he has the fleas that run at tilt  
Upon a table, or some dog to dance.—B. Jon., *Alch.*, v. i.

\* Gang.—Midd., *Sp. Gipsy*, iii. 1; T. Heyw., *Fair Maid of West*, pp. 49, 54, 57; Shak., *M. W. W.*, iv. 2, 103; Ben. Jon., *Every Man in his Humour*; Milton, *Ap. for Smectymnus*, i.

He looks like one of these motions in an antique clock.—Id., *E. M. in H.*, ii. 1.

1st Merchant. 'Twere a rare motion to be seen in Fleet Street.

2nd Merchant. Ay in the Term.

1st Merchant. Or Smithfield in the fair.—Id., *Volp.*, v. 2.

The perpetual motion is here and not at Eltham.—Id., *The Silent Woman*, v.

On the New Motion:

See you yond' motion? not the old fa-ding,  
Nor Captain Pod, nor yet the Eltham thing.

Id., *Epig.*, 97.

"The amorous conceits and love songs of Captain Pod, of Pye Corner, and Mr. Pump, of Ram Alley, never described before."—J. Day, *Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green*, iv. 1659.

In. Where's the little sweet lady, your daughter?

Moth. Ev'n at her book, sir.

Pos. So religious?

Moth. 'Tis no new motion, sir. Sh'as took it from an infant.

Midd., *Mad World*, i. 1.

See B. and F., *City Match*; Day, *Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green*, iii., 1659; and other instances in Nares.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

WAITS (at private theatricals):

*More.* Where are the waites? Go bid them play  
To spend the time awhile.

(*The Waytes play.* Enter Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c.)  
*Sir T. More* (Shak. Soc.), p. 57.

SUCH ANOTHER. Sh., *Tr. and Cr.*, i. 2, 238, 251. (Udall, *Ralph Royster Doyster*, iii. 5. Fielding, *Tom Jones*, IX., vi. Tu quoque.)

*Mag.* Cockes bones, herde you ever such another? (tale).—*Skelt., Mag.*, 1867.

*Sin.* I pray thee what is thy name? Art thou either vicar or parson?

*Sir L.* Sir Laurence Livingles without either living or mansion.

*Sin.* By the Mass I thought thou wast even such another.  
I knew by thy countenance thou wast never a doctor.

*All for Money*, 1578; Hill, *Ill.* (16th Cent.), p. 157.

*Avarice.* This same I got by sectourship to my mother.  
Vengeance on her, old witch, for such an other.

*Respublica*, iii. 6. 1553.

Thou art such another mad merry Urse still.—*B. Jon., Bart. Fair*, ii. 1.

*Dame.* Turfe: Come: you are such another man, Turfe.—*B. Jon., Tale of a Tub*, ii. 1.

*Don.* Here 's hope yet if my nephew would have wit;  
But he is such another dunce, I fear  
He 'll never win the wench.

*Ford, 'Tis Pity She's a Whore*, i. 4.

But 'tis such another,

A has a wit in all the world like's mother.

*G. Wither, Sat.*, ii. 2. 1613.

You are such another man [for women].—*Killigrew, Parson's Wedding*, ii. 2.

You are such another gentleman.—*Midd., Anything for a Quiet Life*, ii. 2; *Nabbes, Tottenham Court*, iii. 3; *Midd., Widow*, i. 2; *Chaste Maid*, ii. 4; *Davenport, A New Trick to Cheat the Devil*, iii. 1; *Sharpham, Cupid's Whirligig*, v.

*Isabella.* Away! you're such another meddling lord.—*Marst., The Insatiate Countess*, i. 1.

*Carter.* But that Warbeck is such another (disparagingly).—*Witch of Edmonton*, i. 2.

*Eugenia.* Beshrew my heart, my Lord, if you go these three hours.

*Momford.* Three hours! Nay, Niece, if I dance attendance three hours (alone in her Chamber) with a Lady so near allied to me I am very idle i' faith, marry with such an other I would dance one, two, three, four and five, though it cost me ten shillings.—*Sir Gyles Goosecap*, ii. 1. 1606.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

BLACK PSALM. P. Holland, *Livy*, v., c. 37. (See *The Monke's Hymn to Saunte Satan*.—Harington, *Metamorphosis of Ajax*, 1596.)

Black sant.—T. Nash, *Unf. Trav.*, 1594.

Nr. With a black sant he speans to be sportly at his chamber-window.

Sim. I knew I would soon make him change his note;  
I will make him sing the Black Sanctus, I hold you a groat.\*

\* For calling him the fidlestick of Oxford.—Nash, *Saffron Walden*, v. 2.

Lyly, *End.*, iv, 2, "the tune of the black saunce"; T. Lupton, *All for Money*, 1578; Hll., *Ill. of Lit. of 16th Cy.*, p. 124; B. Jon., *Time Vindicated*, Gifford's n.; Cotgr., v., *Tintamarre*; Tarlton, *News out of Purgatory*, p. 61 (Shak. Soc.), repr.; and Sylv. [Du Bartas] *Furies*, 278.

Let's sing him a Black Sanctus, then let's howl  
In our own beastly voices.

B. and F., *Mad Lover*, iv.; and cf. B. and F.,  
*Wild Goose Chase*, iv. 3.

The language that they speak  
Is the pure barbarous blank sauret of the Geate\*.

Marston, *School of Villany*, vii. 84.

\* i.e. Gête, Goth.—Melbancke, *Philol.*, p. 4. 1583.

When Ovid writ his *Elegies* among the barbarous Getes.—  
J. Day, *Peregrinatio Scholastica Tr.*, xv.

I knew one that was cramp't, and he dreamt that he was torn in  
pieces with wild horses; and another that, having a black  
sant brought to his bedside at midnight, dreamt he was  
bidden to dinner at Ironmongers' Hall.—T. Nash, *Terrors  
of the Night*, 4to., 1594. Dl.

DINT. Blow. Dent.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 185.

BENSELL. ? handsel.

Thus has she won my heart, my purse is never tied;  
Good will hath given a dashing dente, from thence I may not  
bide.

In hope I spend my time, in hope to gain my will,  
I dance attendance every day, in hope to have my fill.  
Sometime I have my wish, the bensell of hir bowe,  
Sometime I have my heart's desire, of certain this I know.  
Sometime again I want what is my heart's desire,  
Which as dry wood and kindling coals doth set my heart on fire.  
J. Grange, *Golden Aphroditis*, O. ii. l.

BREAK THE FACE.

Cf. Break the law, wind, news. See *Transactions of Somerset  
Archæological Society* for 1876. Break his day.—Shak.,  
*Merchant of Venice*, i. 3, 158; Breton.

Then may he break his mind and talk with me his fill.—  
*Marriage of Wit and Science*, H., O.P., ii. 346.



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

As a mother sets down her young child and hides herself, suffering it to cry and break the face, not because she hates it, but that she may teach it to depend upon her and love her.—Cawdray, p. 331.

Cf. Broken surplice with many an hole.—Chaucer, *Testament of Love*, pr. ii. Broken sheet.—*P. Plow. Vis.*, B. v. 107.

### FLAKING FERN.

He spake of a fox, but when all came to all it was but a fern break.—Cl.

[He has offended his mistress by kissing another in the dance.] She suddenly departed from their companies, whom N.O. perceiving, pursued hastily—desirous to know the cause thereof, to whom she answered snappingly: "One perch may not suffice a bird to prone and prie upon." Who, knowing what she meant thereby, preceeded to have entered the chamber to have excused himself, but she, locking the door, said, "Avaunt! Go, rouse thyself in flaking fern!" Who answered, "The privie is past and flaking fern doth wither."—Grange, *Golden Aphroditis*, F. iii. r.; and see also C. ii. r.

Cf. Privy evil.—Hll.

FROST IN FIRE. (Making love.) ? the formula in charm for burns and St. Anthony's fire.

[He has fallen in love with her to whom he writes concerning the natural climate of the country.] "I must say that I have found fire in frost. And yet comparing the inequality of my deserts with the least part of your worthiness I feel a continual frost in my most fervent fire."—Gasc., *Storie of Ferd. Jer.*, p. 416.

"It is great good will that gravelleth me, and the fear of repulse maketh my heart to freeze. Wherefore, I beseech thee, grant *fire in time to thaw*."

"Good sir," quoth she, "*to find fire in frost\*, I count it better lost*."

"I grant," said N.O., "who findeth fire in frost he finds but yet he lives by loss, but who findeth *frost in fire* he gapeth for good luck."—Grange, *G. Aph.*, D. r.

\* ? old age.

Cf. Shak., *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 7, 75.

In T. Heywood's *Royal King*, iii. 3, the bawd says to the fastidious gentleman, "Marry, farewell frost."

But who will seek for unknown gain

Oft lives by loss and leaves with pain.

Spen., *Sh. Kal.*, I. 4, rep.

And being but once prov'd then farewell frost for me,

My piece, my lock and all is lost.

Gasc., *Comp. of Gr. Knight*.

Some whores *live by loss* whose tongues run at rovers,

But they soon at butting their losses recovers.

Davies, *Epig.*, 84.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

Great boast and small roast,  
If it be so then farewell frost.—*Ib.*

Farewell, frost,  
nothing got nor nothing lost.—*R.*

Intimating indifference.—*Nares.*

ST JOHN'S AXE.

Like as in times past those trees which did bear fruit might not be cut down: So those Christians which have a care to lead a virtuous life according to the prescript rule of God's word are not in danger of St. John's axe: to wit, of the judgment of God for sin.—*Cawdray*, p. 362. 1600.

FLUNKY. Platt Deutsch. Flunkern, to be gaudily drest.

*Jamieson*, *Sc. Dict.*, suggests *Wlonk*, gaudily drest, a word used by *Dunbar* (*Twa Mariit Women and the Wedo*) as a noun for a richly attired woman.

TANNER. ? Tawnier, blacker. See *As swart as tan*.—*Skelton*, *Phyllyp Sparowe*, 911.

With his ladder eye  
And cheeks dry,  
With visage wan  
As swart as tan. (*Envy.*)

There are many in London nowadays that are besotted with this sin (*Curiosity*), one of whom I saw on a white horse in Fleet St., a tanner knave I never looked on, who with one figure (cast out of a scholar's study for a necessary servant at *Bocardo*\*) promised to find any man's oxen were they lost, etc.—*Lodge*, *Wit's Mis.*, p. 13.

\* The North gate of Oxford.

Your skyn scabbyd and scurvy,  
Tawny, tannyd and shurvy.

*Skelton*, *Against Garnesche*, 131.

MUFF, *s.* ? Muscovy.

Who is this with the Spanish hat, the Italian ruff, the French doublet, the Muffes cloak, the Toledo rapier, the German hose, the English stocking and the Flemish shoe? . . . Lying.—*Lodge*, *Wit's Mis.*, p. 341.

SAY UTIMN. A misprint. See *Grosart's* edn. of *Armin*, p. 40.

[A cobbler has to pay five shillings to a customer whose boots were lost by the messenger who carried them home mended]. "Nay," says the cobbler, "if my money can be booted and ride post so by five shillings at a time, it is no boot for me to say utimn\*, but the next boots I'll make a page of my own age, and carry home myself, for I see fools will afford good pennyworths."—*Armin*, *Nest of Ninnies*, 1608, p. 53.

\* utinam!

BERRY. MORNING'S BERRY. ? the morning drink. See *Aleberry* in *Hill*.



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

He [Lying] will hold you prattle from morning's berry to candle lighting.—Lodge, *Wit's Mis.*, p. 35.

Croscia d'acque. . . . A berry or flaw of wind and rain.—Florio.

Taylor (*Christmas In and Out*, 1652) speaks of Berry browne Ale.

MEDE, *s.*

It was Ambition at first that of Deioces, a just judge, made an unjust Mede and a tyrant.—T. Lodge, *Wit's Mis.*, p. 5.

HALF-PAIL.

Ladies of honour, court-like Dames and Ladylike gentlewomen are seldom runners forth of their doors, but much less strayers abroad least the sharp winds of Æolus or the boisterous blasts of Boreas should nip their lively blood, or the excessive heat of Titan's parching beams should turn their rosed looks, which are so crystal clear, into a berry brown; which maketh them either to refrain their feet from straying abroad, like housedoves, or else, if they peep never so little into the open air, either to cover their front with a halfe paile, or else wholly to shade that phisnomicall face of theirs with a large silken or lawn scarf, like unto the stately grace of Persian Kings when they stray forth of their doors.—Grange, *Gold. Aph.*, K. iv. l.

Palet, armour for the heed (Pelliris).—*Pr. Par.* (A helme of lether.)

CLOTH OF ISSUE. A purple garde, or border of a garment (Segmen).  
Sunt qui putant esse Cloth of issue.—W., 1568.

LURCH, *v.* To greedily eat.—Baret. Cf. Shak., *Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

He's in my lurch (Periculum).—Cl.

You lurch the Commons (Rapacitas).—Cl.

So oft thy neighbours banquet in thy hall  
Till Davie Debet in thy parlour stand  
And bids thee welcome to thine own decay.

Gasc., *Posies*, 1575, i. 66.

Sir Davie Debet, with vi. or viii. tall fellows attending him [in Paul's middle walk], whetting their knives ready to dine with Duke Humphrie; but though they be sharp set they may take leasure enough, for there all lurching is barde *by and maine*\*.—*Health to the Gentlemanly Profession of Serving-men*, 1598, repr., p. 125; Hazlitt, Roxb. Lib., *Inedited Tracts*, 1868.

\* Allusion to dice-play.

Prisquam sortitio facta est communia devoras. You lurch commons.—With., 1616.

A Lurcher. A Gulligutte, a devourer of his own substance.—Baret, 1580.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

WEB.

I am not ignorant that many times the covetous ignorant scrapeth that from the tail of the plough which maketh all his after posterity think scorn to look on the plough, they overseeing that by a servant on which their father was as tillsman attendant, being translated by his toil from the parish goodman Webbe in the country to a portly gentleman in the Court.—Nash, *Anat. of Absurd.*, 1589.

DUE-GARDE. (? Dieu vous garde.)

"These fond fained fancies [his extravagant praises]," quoth she, "and wanton foolish eyes deserveth a glass of dissembling water, but an x or a nod shall serve for a due garde, and yet, what make you then of beautie by this?" quoth she.—J. Grange, *Gold. Aphroditis*, F. r., 1577.

Unto the Kirk he came, befor the King  
With club and cote, and monie bell to ring,  
Dieu gard Sir King, I bid nocht hald in hiddill,  
I am to you as sib as seif is to ane riddel.

*Tales of the Preists of Peblis*, l. 476.

A Beck's as good as a Dieu-gard,  
It neede to be so, it's a Noble's reward.

J. Davies, *Ep.*, 315. 1611.

Who seeing the wild horses to have gotten their reins at will from unskilful Phaeton, who wilfully would have the guiding of the chariot which carried the radiant sun about the world, and knowing the same of force to provoke a great hurlyburly among the Gods and Goddesses in heaven repaired thither in haste, who according to his expectation he found almost beside themselves, fearing the consuming both of heaven and earth by fire. Where seeing the goddesses most of all skuddelyng and fekyng to defend themselves longest from smothering, he besought Diana upon his knees as she loved her natural daughter, to help her with the same.—Grange, *G. Aph.*, G. iv. l.

MILLINER. A man's calling.

I then in private crav'd of thee  
Thy husband's trade and mystery;  
Thy answer was a Milliner  
That sold small wares and such small gear.

R. Tofte, *Fruits of Jealousy*, p. 69. 1615.

CROSS-CLOTH. A crosse cloath, as they term it, a Powting cloth.\* (Plagula.)—With., 1615. ? a fichu. See T. Cranley, *Amanda*, p. 48, repr.

\* Some article for women's use.

WINK-ALL-HID. Middl., *Father Hubbard's Tales*; Shak., *L. L. L.*, iv. 3, 74.

*Thanatus*. Upon a spade he leans, as if he did  
By his day-labour live call'd Wincke, all hid.

J. Davies of Hereford, *Hum. Heav. on E.*, iii., Tale i. 38. 1608.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

Or else the shaking of the sheets perchance  
Which he would dance untired night and day  
Wherein he put them down, so that he did  
Drive them from dancing unto Winck-all-hid.  
*Ib.*, Tale ii. 4, p. 184.

But soft a light! who's that? soul, my mother!  
Nay, then, all-hid; i'faith she shall not see me.  
I'll play bo peep with her behind the tree.

Porter, *Two Angry Women*, H., *O.P.*, vii. 341.

These birds of darkness cannot abide the light, because their  
deeds are evil. Thus they play at All-hid with God, but  
how foolishly.—T. Adams, *Whs.*, p. 885.

MERRYGALL, *s.* A sport so called.

May be he seeks to have my suet for himself,  
Which sooner heals a merrygald than Pothecary's pelf.  
Gascöyne, *Art of Venerie*, "The Hart to the Hunter," 1575.

SENT TO JERICO.

Who would to curb such insolence, I know,  
Bid such young boys to stay in Jericho  
Until their beards were grown, their wits more staid.  
T. Heywood, *Hierarchie*, B. iv., p. 208.

N., who infers that a prison is meant. And so Halliwell.

LONG-MEN. ? tall, great. But *cf.* following.

And some in seeking somewhat did rebel  
But Fortune brought them soon to wretched case  
Some strong, sent long men to Jerusalem  
Out of the way to make a way for them.  
Davies of Hereford, *Civil Wars of Death and Fortune*, 53.

LETTER FREEZE. ? German text-hand.

As some sought Tongues, so others Hands did seek  
Italian, Romane, Spanish, French and Dutch,  
With Letter Freeze among, and Letter Creeke [?]  
Those with their hands did Fortune seldom touch  
For they would needs teach those hands in a week  
So sold for little that they sold for much.—*Ib.*, 92.  
When at the last they had fetched their freeze  
And mired their stomachs quite up to the knees  
In claret for and good cheer.  
R. Fletcher, *Po.*, p. 229. 1656.

Here it seems to mean drink.

MING, *v.* A.S., mynegian memorare.—Stratmann. To bring to  
mind or remind. Ay ming'd ay mourn'd.—Hall, *Elegy on*  
*Whitaker*; *Id.*, Sat., VII., ii. 30.

Touching this world (to my blame be it said)  
I think of nothing but what nothing brings;  
And yet no thing more musing than my head  
And yet my Muse my head with nothing mings:

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

Both\* feed on air†, wherewith is nothing fed  
 But dead or dull or else mere witless things.  
 Davies of Hereford, *Civil Wars of Death & Fortune*, 72.  
 \* Head and Muse. † Praise.

LING, s. ? salt fish.  
 [the World] Like to the oldest Ling  
 That limes their fingers that on it do feed  
 So that all things they touch to them do cling  
 And let[s] them so from doing purest deed.  
 If so it be, how mad are men the while  
 To cleave to that which do them so defile?—*Ib.*, 98.

GENYFENYC. Vain, dressy wife.  
 Such genyfenycs keepeth many one lowe  
 Their husbondes must obey as dogs to bowe.  
*Hyeway to the Spital*, 1030.

POLL, s. The head.  
 For when an heap confus'd are called by Poll  
 The many parts do make the number whole.\*—*Ib.*, 100.  
 \* It makes the number appear as it is.

FIFTEENS. Tyndale, ii. 204; Shak., *2 Hen. VI.*, iv. 7, 20; Habington.  
 The 15th part of a subject's personalty.—Holinshed, ii. 632.  
 Lambarde, *Per. of Kent*, says a 10th was the tax on city and 15th  
 on country villages.—p. 55.

Our puling puppets, coy and hard to please,  
 My too strait-laced all-be-garded girls,  
 The scum of niceness, (London Mistresses)  
 Their skins embroider with plague's orient pearls  
 For these for first-fruits have fifteen to spare  
 But to a beggar say, "We have not for ye."  
 Then do away this too-fine wastefull ware  
 To second death, for they do most abhor me.  
 Davies of Hereford, *Picture of the Plague*, p. 227.

Tandem fines Parliamenti erat taxa levanda ad opus Regis.  
*i.e.* decima de clero et quinta-decima de populo laicali.—  
 Walsingham, *Historia Brevis*, ed. Riley, ii. 177.

*Tales.* I am a goosescap by the mother's side, madam; at  
 least, my mother was a goosescap.

*Penelope.* And you were her white son, I warrant, my lord.

*T.* I was the youngest, lady, and therefore must be her  
 white son, ye know: the youngest of ten, I was.

*Hip.* And the wisest of fifteen.

*Sir G. Goosecap*, iv. i. 1606.

Fifteens for the King.—Taylor, *The Goose*.

*Contemplation.* Why, sir, without me they [priests] may not  
 live clean.

*Pity.* Nay, that is the least thought that they have of  
 fifteen.

T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 541; *Hichscorner*, H., *O.P.*, i. 153.



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

OATHS. Ud's death.—Shak., *Othello*.

Mezentius speaks no word but God he minds;  
If not whole God, yet at the least some part;

Nay, all his several parts of sundry kinds,  
Blood, Wounds, Death, Soul, Nails, Flesh, Sides, Guts, and  
Heart.

And though by him these parts be still exprest,  
Yet is he but a most blasphemous beast.

Davies, *Scourge of Folly*, p. 42.

In the 15th Century the French softened Dieu into Bieu or bleu  
to evade the penalties for blasphemy, as Mort bleu, Ventre  
bleu.—Coquillart, *Œuvres*, Note ii., 62.

WREN, ESTRIDGE. Estrige.—*Strange Metam. of Man*, p. 16. 1634.  
Estruci. Autruche.—*La Combe, Dict. du Vieux Langue  
François*, V. ii. 1767.

*To Sir John Harington.*

Dear Knight, thy nature is too like mine own  
To leave thee out of my Remembrances;  
Thy muse, of yore, this very way hath flown  
And plum'd on Woodcocks, Wrens and Ostridges,  
And now my Muse with pownces not so strong,  
Having some geese to pull, invokes thy muse  
To bear the burden of her merry song,  
To make them sorry who the world abuse:  
Thine can work wonders in this kind, and mine  
Perhaps may make them groan she pulls like thine.

Davies, *Scourge of Folly*, p. 61.

*Joffer.* Whence comes it\* then?

*Spencer.* From that whose pains as far surmount all those  
As whips of Furies do, the ladies' fans  
Made of the plumes o' th' estridge.

*Ib.*, II., ii. p. 120.

\* His weeping, which he says that no physical tortures could produce.

HONESTY.

*To our English Terence, Mr. Will. Shake-speare.*

Some say, good Will, (which I in sport do sing)  
Hadst thou not play'd some kingly parts in sport,  
Thou hadst been a companion for a King,  
And been a King among the meaner sort.  
Some others rail; but, rail as they think fit,  
Thou hast no railing, but a reigning wit;  
And honesty thou sow'st, which they do reap,  
So to increase their stock which they do keep.

*Ib.*, p. 76.

SIDE, *adj.* Long, flowing.—Wyclif, *Gen.*, xxxvii. 23; *Ib.*, xlv. 4;  
Fitzherbert, *Book of Husbandry*, f. 66, 1534.

Wide or side.—Taylor, *Odcomb's Compliments*.

Side robes of Royalty.—Hall, *Sat.*, I., iii. 23.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

She is horned like a cow . . . fon syn,  
The coker hangs so side now furred with a catskin.  
*Town. Myst.*, 212.

The most sidest-bealied felowe of all gluttons or stroy goods  
upon their deyntie mouth.—*Pal.*, *Ac.*

Poliphagus a suit of satin ware,  
Made wide and side; and yet his sides did swell,  
So that his Trusse\* did cover scarce the bare,  
And so his paunch (an homely tale to tell)  
Was fill'd with filth, that every stitch did stare†  
Of that which eas'd it and of grease did smell:  
Which so regloss'd the satin's gloss, that it  
Was varnisht like their veils‡ that turn the spit.

Davies of Hereford, *Humours, Heaven on Earth*, 4.

\* Mr. Grosart misprints "Truffe" with a note: turf or cover; so "Scotice still"!

† Stare: shine.

‡ Spelt "vailles." Probably worn by cookboys to screen from heat of the fire.

BROWN-PAPER MERCHANT. Douce seems to consider "shop-goods" are intended.—*Ill. Shaks.*, ii. 161.

Brown-paper Merchants (that do vent such trash  
To heedless heirs, to more wealth born than wit  
That 'gainst such Paper-rocks their houses dash,  
While such sly merchants make much use of it)  
Use them as they do use such heirs to use,  
That is to plague them without all remorse  
These with their brokers, plague; for they abuse  
God, King and Law, by law's abused force.

Davies, *Pict. of Plague*, p. 228.

Brown-paper warrants. Those given by a captain, and which he can cancel.—*Smyth, Sail. Wd. Bk.* See extract from *Gasc.*, *St. Glass*, "Darbies."

*Pompey* (in the prison). First here's young master Rash; he's in for a commodity of brown paper and old ginger nine score and seventeen pounds; of which he made five marks ready money.—*Shak.*, *M. for M.*, iv. 3, 4.

REMORSE. Pity, compassion.—*Hll.*

INGLE, s. A parasite, a tuft-hunter.—*Earle, Micro-cosmography*, xxv. Derived by some from Angel.

*To the Reader.*

Instead of ingling terms for the goodwill,  
Reader fall to, reade, jest and carp thy fill.

Edw. Guilpin, *Skialetheia*, 1598, Collier's reprint.

IRK, v. Baret, 1529, 1599.

"Sometime art thou yrked of them at the table."—*Bar.*, *Ecl.*, ii. *i.e.* annoyed.

Such hurt as cometh by eating medlars, the like also ensueth by dealing and meddling with meddlers or common smatterers:



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

they are hard and dry meat, hardly digested: not soon brought to any reasonable order: besides they hinder disturb and interrupt the course and orderly proceeding of other men's matters, and if you deal much with them they will extremely irck and loathe you.—Hy. Buttes, *Dyet's Dry Dinner*, D 2, 1.

Irketh or greveth me.—Pal., *Ac.*, y 4.

THOU.

*Gluttony.* I pray thee for our sakes once back again to turn,  
For thy departing will cause him [Satan] still to  
mourn.

*Sin.* Thou thy dogs and cats, thou evil-favoured knave!  
Use me so again and your nose from your face I will  
have.

*All for Money*, 1578; Hll., *Illustrations of*  
*16th and 17th Century*, f. 124.

IMP, s. 1, a shoot; 2, a child.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 195; *P. Plow.*  
*Vis. XIX.*, 6 C. (a sapling).

Brawnches growing out of the rootes or stemme of trees other-  
wise called Impes (Stolones).—Huloet; *Paradise of Dainty*  
*Devices*, 6, 1576; Pal., *Ac.*, L. 3.

Then of her lordes . . . two other imps there be.—Gasc.,  
*Grief of Joy*, ii.

As a Syence or imp that is grafted into a tree, &c.—Cawdray,  
*Treasure of Similies*, p. 308.

The Husbandmen say it [the Pistachio] grows of an almond-  
tree imp inserted to a mastick stolk.—Hy. Buttes, *Dyet's*  
*Dry Dinner*, 1599, D. 8.

As when trees be hewen down, much moe impes do spring  
up then the boughes were that were cut off.—Rob. Cawdray,  
*Treasure of Similies*, 1600, p. 21.

v. To clip?

If he perceive any that by right judgment conceiteth his  
courses, with him he joineth as if he sought his only  
protection under the wing of his glory, but the very  
truth is he hath no other intent but this, to impe the  
wings of his renown for fear he fly beyond him.—Lodge,  
*Wit's Mis.*, p. 7.

KIND-HEART. A tooth-drawer.—B. Jon., *Bart. Fair*, *Induction*.

Kind-heart shall not show you so many teeth tipt with silver in  
his country hat as I Devils incarnate in cloaks of the new  
fashion.—T. Lodge, *Wit's Miserie*, "To the Reader," 1596;  
again at p. 38; B. & F., *Fair Maid of the Inn*, iii. 1;  
Chettle, *Kindharte's Dream* (Percy Soc.)

WHETSTONE. J. Heiwood, *Ep.*, v. 98.

The chariot then that Lying is drawn in is made all of whet-  
stones.—Dekker, *Seven Deadly Sins of London*, ii. 1606.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

POST. *See* Nares.

Worshipfully is this lord of Limbo attended, for knights themselves follow at his heels: marry they are not post and pair knights, but one of the post.—*Ib.*

TOPSY-TURVEY. *Gasc., Supp.*, iii. 215, p. 5.

Overterve for overturn.—*Occleve, Reg. Prin.*, p. 65.

That which breaks lovers' chaste designs in twain  
And gives to Many what (to one) doth appertain  
Is that which fills men's hearts with furious fire  
And (topsi turvi) turns each amorous desire.

R. Tofte [Trans. of Varchi], *Blazon of Jealousy*, p. 43. 1615.

BOYS ACTING WOMEN'S PARTS.

*More.* How many are ye?

*Player.* Four men and a boy.

*More.* But one boy? then I see there's but few women in the play.

*Player.* Three, my lord. Dame Science, Lady Vanity, And Wisdom, she herself.

*More.* And one boy to play them all: by 'r Lady he's loden.  
Sir T. More, c. 1590 (*Shak. Soc.*)

Thos. Jordan in his *Royal Arbor of Loyal Poesie*, 1664, has a Prologue to introduce the first Woman that came to act on the Stage in the Tragedy called "The Moor of Venice," p. 24.—*Collier, Illust. of O. E. Lit.*, iii., repr.

NAKED BED. *Dek., Seven Deadly Sins of London*, 3; *Romance of Sir Isumbras*, 102.

Who sees his true love in her naked bed

Teaching the sheets a whiter hue than white.—*Shak., Venus and Adonis*, 397.

To bed he goes and Jemy ever used to lye naked as is the use of a number, amongst which number she knew Jemy was one.—*Armin, A Nest of Ninnies*, p. 24.

Nightgowns were first introduced but not usual in 16th century.—*Hill.*, note Tarlton, p. 127 (*Shak. Soc.*)

*Old Jeronimo.* And I as one new-born

In stretching forth my slothful limbs amid my naked bed.

Grange, *Gold. Aphrod.* R. II, l. 1577.

The bed is like thy grave, the earth presents the sheets,  
The frisking fleas are like the worms dead corpse which greets,  
For going to thy naked bed thou goest to thy grave.

*Good Night to his Mistress, A. T.*—*Ib.*, S. II, l.

WEEKE.

As there be divers sorts of candles, some of rushes which give a small light and are soon forth, some of Weeke, but will not burn unless they be often snuffed; but the best sort are of cotten and burneth clearest.—*Cawd.*, p. 470.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

## ALDERMAN'S POST.

*Emilia.* I know no other painter but one, and her name is Modesty, and she sometimes throws a blush into my face to make my pale cheeks red, but else you shall never take me for an Alderman's post.

*Po.* Why, an Alderman's post?

*Em.* Mark but where great posts are newly painted, you shall see much egress and regress in and out; and where you see a face newly ochred, 'tis a sign there's great traffic and much stirring to and fro.—J. Day, *Law Tricks*, iv. 1608.

A new Lord Mayor's posts.—Nash, *Pierce Penniless*, p. 43, repr.

*Cf.* Dekker, *Seven Deadly Sins of London*, ii. 1600, p. 29, reprint; Middleton, *Widow*, ii. 1; B. & F., *Fair Maid of the Inn*, iii. 1.

BASE-BORN, BASE CHILD. Bastarde.—Baret, 1580; Ud., *Er. Ap.*, 1555.

Spurius, *a.* Comyn of ungentyll fader and gentyll moder.

Nothus, *a.* Comyn of fadyr gentyll and moder ungentyll.

*Prompt. Par.*

Bastard begotten between base and gentle or between conjugate and single (Spurius).—Huloet.

ENFANT DE BAST. Baaste. Not wedlock. Bastardia.—*Prompt. Par.*

Cil olla soer au Bourgoing Auberi

Fille de bast, Basin.—*Le Roman d'Aubery le Bourgoing*, p. 11.

See also Mouskes, *Chronique Rimée*, v. 1421 and 11610.

CHANTER LE BAST. An epithalamium sung at weddings by the chief minstrel whilst he held aloft a naked sword, on the point of which an apple or an orange was impaled.

"Icellui Robin dist au suppliant qu'il iroient chanter le bast que on a accoustumé chanter on pays (Normandie) la premiere nuit des nopces."—*Lettres de Grace* (1424); Ducange, i. 577.

Du Ménil (*Des Formes du Mariage*, 1861, p. 63) says the word "signifiait certainement Union charnelle," and he derives it "Probablement du vieil Allemand Bast, peau, on disait dans le même sens que les veuves qui se remariaient 'changeaient de peau,' et le Latin pellex avait sans doute une origine analogue. Le vieil Allemand Beston signifiait cependant 'Unir grossièrement et mal, faufler; on dit encore dans le même sens 'Bâter un habit' et un homme gauche et dégingandé est 'mal bâti': ce serait alors une Union incomplete."

Base. Born of a common woman that knoweth not his father.—Baret.

They have also another cast

In case the husband be present,

The child I warrant shall be bast

And to her lover therewith sent.

*Scholehouse of Women*, 322. 1541.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

DURGEN. A dwarf (West).—Hill.; Fielding, *Tom Thumb*, ii. 3.

DAFT, *adj.* Stupid.

But Bartholmew his wits had so bedaft.—Gasc., *Dan Barth. of Bath*.

Daffard or foolish fellow.—Pal., *Ac. L.*

I shall be halden a daffe or a cokenay.—Chau., *Reves Tale*. 4206.

GLOUT, *v.* To stare vacantly. Same as Gloat.

He winks with one eye while the other doth glout,  
That may well be, for one eye is out.

Davies, *Sc. of Folly*, p. 156.

GUP! Get up! Come up!—*Warning for Fair Women*; Ind., 1599.

A Ruffian? Guep, Jack sauce box with a wannion,

Nay he's a merry and a boon companion.

With., *Sat.*, i. 3. 1613.

GO ABOUT.

As they which have the Tenasme of body often go about to  
avoid the filth of the body and cannot.—Cawd., 827.

BAVEN, *s.* A faggot.

Bavins will have their flashes and youth their fancies: the one  
as soon quencht as the other burnt.—Lily, *M. Bombe*, iv. 1.

As you may not with any kind of might break the faggot or  
baven that is whole, when as you may lightly break the  
sticks thereof severally or being asunder.—Cawd., 770;  
Taylor (W. P.)

SPOIL, *v.* Spoil.

As a wild horse, if he cannot by kicking and rearing cast his  
rider, watcheth the time till his rein be slacked, and getting  
the bit between his teeth, setteth his tail an end and  
runneth his rider against the trees and walls and through  
hedges to spoyle him if it be possible, and when he is down  
giveth him a farewell with his heels.—Cawd., 791.

GOBBET. A mouthful.

Meats do nourish better being cut and shred than being eaten  
in gobbeth.—Cawd., 803 and 853.

His carcase did divide in gobbets small.—Dav., *Sc. of Folly*, p. 27.

GLIDE.

Let none outlandish tailor take disport  
To stuff thy doublet full of such bumbaste  
As it may cast thee in untimely sweat,  
And cause thy hair thy company to glide  
Strangers are syne in many a proper seat.

Gascoigne, *Herbs, Counsel to Bart. Withypoll*. 1572.

GAIN, A.S. *gein*. Convenient.—*Pro. Parv.*

His grace to me was ever more gain.—“*Lam. of Duchess of Gloucester*,” Wr., *Pol. P. & S.*, ii. 207.

Wrath. Why whoreson; take thy sword in thy hand  
And at the gaynest upon him lay.

W. Wager, *The Longer thou Livest*, D. 111 r.



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

GAMASHES, *s.* Overalls.

Daccus is all bedaub'd with golden lace,  
Hose, doublet, jerkin and gamashes too.

Davies, *Sc. of Folly*, p. 7.

He goes very spruce in his Spanish leather boots, but black, because suitable he thinks; and is so neat that he wears gamashes over them of what colour he cares not, though they be red, for so he shall be more conspicuous. § 26 (The Daw), *Strange Metam. of Man*. 1634.

GIBBET, *s.*

I scorn to soil my hands about ye; but and I had thee alone with a tough Ashen Gibbet in my hand, and I did not dry bang ye all one after another, I'd eat no meat but mustard, sen ye?—J. Day, *Blind Beggar of Bednall Green*, iv.

Gibby-stick or Gibbon. ? from face carved on handle. Cf. *Sponge's Sporting Tour*, i. 6, v.

FAVOUR. Kissing goes by favour. *i.e.* according to looks.—Lyly, *End.*, iii. 3.

Tetrus. Worst favoured.—Horm., *V.*, 57.

“With her three daughters of favour so sweet.”—[*Huth Ballads*.]

Like as natural children are like their natural fathers in favour, in speech, in laughter, or in some lineaments of their bodies.—Cawdray, p. 150. 16 .

“He was a youth of fine favour and shape.”—Bacon, *Hen. VII.*

BISSE. Thou must be stript out of thy costly garments al  
And as thou camest to me  
In homely gray instead of bisse and purest pall\*,  
Now all thi cloathing must be.

*Ballad of Patient Grissell* [*Huth Ballads*].

\* *i.e.* white.—Barclay, *Sh. of F.*, ii. 283.

HYLL, *v.* To cover, hide.

Hill happe or cover.—*Health to Gent. Prof. of Serving Men*, p. 137.

I being fayre, nice, and small,

If I had gay clothes my body to hyll,

Then gentlewomen for me would call,

Good husband, let me have my own wyll.

[*Huth Ballads*.]

WANT. Shak., *Macbeth*, and instances, *Edin. Rev.*, vol. 130, p. 101;  
Barclay, *Sh. of F.*, ii. 215.

The hasty man never wants wo.—Davies.

As fire is an element exceeding pure and clean, and so necessary for man's life that we may in no wise want or forego it.—Robert Cawdray, p. 318. 1600.

Cause you do say you want it; for 'tis mad

To say one wants that which he never had.

Robt. Heath, *Epigrams*, p. 51. 1650.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

The greedy rich do want the wealth they hold,  
Who pine with Tantalus amidst their store.  
Davies of Hereford, *Wit's Pilg.*, T. r.

Be without.—Pal., *Ac.*, P.

For you shall miss a matron grave  
In daunger you to cheer,  
Whose counsel in their neede  
Her neighbours could not want:  
Her help unto the comfortless  
Could never yet be scant.

*Death of the Lady Mayoress.*

JEOPARDIES. *i.e.* jeopardy.—*Huth Ballads*, 203.

Jepardye.—Horm., V., 120-22; Lodge, *Wit's Mis.*, p. 27. 1596.

Jubarde.—*Dial. of Creat.*, 34. Jopard.—W., 1568; Dedn.

Jubardye.—*Dial. of Creat.*, xxix. Jeoperdy.—Barc., *S. of F.*

i. 60. Jeopartie.—*Lady Bessy* (Percy Soc.), p. 26. Juparte—*Libell of Eng. Pol.*; Wr., *Pol. P. and S.*, ii. 183.

Adulation. There will none beleewe, I dare jeobard my hand,  
That Pleasure shall die so long as the world doth  
stand.—T. Lupton, *All for Money*, p. 117. 1578.

I will jeopard (certabo) with thee at any game.—Horm., V., 279.

HABERDINE. Habberdine fish.—Baret, *Alw.*, 1580. Salted cod  
(morue patee.—Cotgr.).

Sherwood gives Habordean, Abordean, Labordean. ? dried cod  
or ling sent from Aberdeen. Howell (*Lexicon Tetraglotton*)  
gives merluzzo as the Italian equivalent. Smyth, *Sailor's*  
*Wd. Bkd.*, 6 n.; Hall, *Virgidemiarum*, IV. 4.

Ho. Would not my lord make a rare player? Oh, he would uphold  
a company beyond all hoe.—*Sir T. More* (Shak. Soc.), p. 67,  
c. 1590.

She is one of them to whom God bad who  
She will all have and will ryght nought forgo.

J. Heiw., *Dial.*, xi.

But howe! Robyn, howe!

wiche way doth the wind blowe?—*Vox Populi*, 351. 1547.

APOSE. To question.

"How didst thou with the bishop when he did apose thee?"—  
Lupton, *All for Money*, 1578; Hill., rep., p. 158.

To oppose, set against.—R. Scot, *Platform of a Hopgarden*, p. 61.  
1578.

PINGLINGLY, *adv.* With little appetite.—T. Nash, *Unf. Trav.*, N. 1.,  
1594. Ray, *Prov.*, p. 33. 1670.

Let me be counted nobody—a pingler.—Porter, *Two Angry*  
*Women*; H., *O.P.*, vii. 307.

Suffer them not to pingle in picking [hops] one by one, but let  
them speedily strip them into baskets prepared ready there-  
fore.—Scot, *Platform of Hopgarden*, p. 35.



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

PESTERED. Crowded.—Nash, *Unf. Trav.*, N. 4; Davies of Hereford, *P. of Plague*, p. 231.

PASH. A man that hath an inevitable huge stone hanging only by a hair over his head which he looks every Paternoster, while to fall and pash him in pieces will not he be submissively sorrowful for his transgressions, &c.?—Nash, *Unf. Trav.*, K. 4.

THRUSH. Three kinds: (1) A mavis, which singeth in the cage (*Turdus pelaris*). (2) A bow-thrush (*T. iliacus*). (3) An ousill, called a blackbird (*merula*).—Withals, 1568.

To to. Udal, *Er. Ap.*, 98. See Halliwell's n.; *Mar. of Wit and Wisdom* (Shak. Soc.); S. Rowlands, *Good Newes and Bad Newes*, E. 3; Warner, *Alb. Eng.*, vii. 36; John Day, *Isle of Gulls*, 1606, F. 3.

To to out of harre.—Skelton, *Magn.*, 2121, and at 881; P., *Ac.*, O. 4.

“To see even a Bear (which is the most cruellest of all beasts) to too bloudily overmatcht and deformedly rent in pieces by an unconscionable number of curs, it would move compassion against kind, and make those that beholding him at the stake yet uncoapte with wished him a suitable death to his ugly shape now to recall their hard-hearted wishes and moan him suffering as a mild beast in comparison of the foul-mouthed mastiffs his butchers.”—T. Nash, *Unf. Trav.*, E. 2 r.

By my soul I love thee too too.—J. Heywood, *Johan Johan*, p. 10; Davies, *Scourge of Folly*, 227.

A subject known but too-too well to many.—Varchi, *Blazon of Jealousie*, Ep. Ded. of R. T., pp. 30, 41, 56, 58. 1614.

Too too will in two.—Chesh.

Strain a thing too much and it will not hold.—Ray, 1670.

To, USED FOR TOO. Pronounced so in Suffolk.—Skelton, *Mag.*, 2114—2124. Again, Scot, *Platform of Hopgarden*, p. 65. (See under Hop.)

*Clergy.* Your Grace is far gone; God send you a better mind.

*K. F.* Howld your peace I say; ye are a lytyll to fatte,

In a whyle I hope ye shall be leaner somewhat.

Bale, *K. John*, C. S., p. 15.

I. O. U. Christ's Cross be my speed and the Holy Ghost: for fear the devil should be in the letters of the Alphabet, as he is too often when he teacheth odd fellows play tricks with their creditors, who, instead of payments, write I. O. V., and so scoff many an honest man out of his goods.—N. Breton, *The Court and the Country*, p. 188. 1618.

HUZZA. “It is usual among Nations in time of War to call upon their Patron Saint, which is called the Cry of War. So the French cry ‘Montjoye, St. Dennis’; the Spaniards cry ‘Saiojago’—that is, St. James; and the English use to

## LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

cry 'St. George'; but this being now looked upon as superstitious, is at present reduced only to Huzzas.—*Agreeable Companion*, p. 26. [1745].

TALL, *adj.* Bold, stout.

By St. Mary, he is a tawle man.—Skelt., *Mag.*, 830; Shak., *Tw. N.*, I., iii. 18; *Hyeway to Spital-house*, 287.

"Jemy, who was, as you have heard, a tall, low man, and was swift of foot, on a time challenged the King's best foot-man, &c."—Armin, *Nest of Ninnies*, p. 21. 1608.

Fight a tall fray.—T. Heyw., *Fair Maid of the West*, 37.

BONEFIRE. Pyra or Rogus. A fire wherein dead bodies were buried, called of some a bonfier.—With., 1568. Bonfire.—1608.

Firbome.—*Prompt. Par.*

LEANING. Bad manners.

He hath no manners at all in him, for he will still be leaning on some tree or other, and is so heavy and lubberly that sometimes the tree will fall and he lie sprawling on the ground. (The Elephant).—*Strange Metamorphoses of Man*, p. 19. 1634.

MALE. A valise to be carried on horseback (hippopera).—Withals, 1568.

ALMOND, MULBERRY. "No frosts to make the green almond-tree counted rash and improvident in budding soonest of all others, or the mulberry-tree a strange politician in blooming late and ripening early."—Nash, *Unf. Trav.*, K. 21; Cawd., 372, 598.

BOW-NET. As into the well or bow-net is an easy way or entering, but the way and going out is altogether hard and uneasy.—Cawd., 774.

DOG. Fire or Andiron.

Base copper dogs, being made themselves to bear

But logs and faggots (for a starving fee),

And in a chimney's end away to wear.

Davies of Hereford, *Civile Warres of Death and Fortune*, 88.

CRUELL, or thread work.—*Strange Metamorphoses of Man*, p. 23. 1634.

LAUREA, THE BAY-TREE leaf, which the barbers put in their basons.—Withals, 1608.

WALLET.

Time has a wallet on his back

In which he puts alms for oblivion.—Shak.

"It is a double poake, bagged at both the ends, and hangeth behind and before on his shoulders that doth wear it, and thereof is our proverb, Non videmus manticae quid in tergo est. We see not that wallet that hangeth behind. It is spoken of reprehension in other men's faults by such as cannot see their own, who be supposed to put other men's



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

faults in the wallet before them and their own in that behind them.—Withals, *Dict.*, 1608.

This is like the Eastern saddlebag (las Alforjas of Spain), which a man can also carry fore and aft, putting his head through a slit in the middle.

FULLER. Thyckers of cappes (Fullones birrhetaarii).—Whit., *Vulg.*, f. 16.

Fullones nudi fullantes\* fullant pannos laneos et pilosos in alveo concavo, in quo est argilla et aqua calida. Post hoc, desiccant pannos lotos contra solem, in aere sereno, quos ipsi radunt cum carduis multis, ut sint vendibiliores.—John de Garlande, 13th Cy.

\* Wright, *V. of V.*, adds that the Paris text reads "nudi et sufflantes."

Fullones vulgale est. Dum fullant pannos, laboriose et turpiter se gerunt, unde dieuntur fullantes vel sufflantes.—(*Gloss.*, 13th Cy., Paris MS.)

See "Art of Woollen Manufactures," *Eng. Cyclo.*, and Skeats' n. to *P. Plow.*, p. 364.

CHERRY-STONES. (See Cherry-pit.—Hll.)

Playing at cheriston (ossiculis ceraseorum) is good for children.—Horm., *V.*, 281.

JUG. A prison. Cant.

At Abernethy (an old Pictish capital in Perthshire) is a round tower (of the 12th Century). About 6 feet from the ground is fastened "the joug," an iron collar in the wall, used to confine prisoners before it was thought worth while to build prisons or cages for them. This name, derived from an old Celtic word which was also the parent of the Latin "jugum," is in all probability the "jug" that in thieves' slang signifies "prison."—Murray, *Hdbk. Scotland*.

DEVIL WAY. See Hll. Chau., *Reves Tale*, 4255; Hei., *The Pardoner and the Friar*; H., *O.P.*, i. 225.

Pick the hens in the gallowes names or in the wenian or in the xx. devil way.—Pal., *Ac.*, I. 2.

Go home in the devil way.—*Cal. and Mel.*, H., *O.P.*, i. 82; *Chester Plays*, i. 53, ii. 166; *Town. M.*, 18; *Ib.*, 130.

Welcome Riot in the devil's way.—*Int. of Y.*, H., *O.P.*, ii. 13.

What reason is that in the twenty dyvell way that he shulde bere such a reule?—Horm., 291.

And oft returning he said, but all too late,  
Adieu all courting in the devil's date.—Bar., *Ecl.*, i.

OATHS.

By Sr. Hugh's bones, St. Luke's face and ventre St. Gri.—Wilson, *Belphégor*, v. 2.

With horrible othes swearing as they were wood,  
Armes, nayles, woundes, hert, soule and blood,  
Deth, fote, masse, flesshe, bones, lyfe and body,  
With all other words of blasphemy.

*Hyeway to the Spital-house*, 361.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

- So help me God and hollidame.—Bullein, *B. of Def.*, 49.  
 By Lacon. *i.e.* Lady Kin.—*Tom Tyler and his Wife*, 1598.  
 By God's fish.—*Ib.*, p. 18.  
 God's fish-hosts. ? hooks, Zooks.—*Marriage of Wit and Science*,  
*V. 1.*  
 By Gog's body.—*Four Elements*; H., *O.P.*, i. 24.  
 Gog and Magog (Mahomet).  
 Some swereth armys, nayles, herte and body,  
 Terynge our Lord worse than the Jowes hym arayed.  
 Barc., *Sh. of F.*, i. 96.  
 The wounds of God are sworn,  
 His armys, herte and bonys.—*Ib.*, ii. 72.  
 Christ's head and brain, all his members, blood, face, heart,  
 crown of thorns, five wounds, hands, feet, Cross.—*Ib.*,  
 ii. 130.  
 The Mass.—*Ib.*, 132.  
 By God's blew hood.—*T. Tyler and his Wife*, 1498, p. 5.  
 I swear by God's sockes.—Barc., *Ecl.*, i.  
 " " by the rood.—*Ib.*  
 By our Lady of Crome.—J. Heiwood, *Husband, Wife and*  
*Priest.*  
 LACHESYS. Gower, *Confessio Amantis*, iv.  
 For lachesys (whan that thou hast left drede)  
 Of thy lyve days shall shortly breke the threde.  
 Barc., *Sh. of F.*, i. 188.  
 JEWS. Spoken of as foreigners or heathen.—*Hyeway to the Spital-*  
*house*, 511.  
 Though the Jewes lyve in errour and darkness,  
 Given to usury (as lobourynge men oft says),  
 Yet ar they more given to pyte and mekenes  
 And almes than Christen men ar nowadays.  
 Barc., *Sh. of F.*, ii. 168.  
 CAT IN PAN. To turn.—Edwardes, *Dam. and Pyth.*, 1571.  
 As for Bernard, often tyme he turneth the cat in the pan.—  
 Shacklock, *Hatchet of Heresies*, 1565.  
 Say coin can make a painter draw a face  
 He cannot give it life, do what he can;  
 And though that coin can give an outward grace,  
 It cannot make a knave an honest man,  
 It cannot turn the cat so in the pan.  
 N. Breton, *Pasquil's Madcap*, 1626.  
 The shepherds [priests] are without all knowledge. All follow  
 their own ways: every one of them is given to covetousness  
 from the highest to the lowest. God saith "Cry and cease  
 not," but they turn cat in the pan and say "Cease, cry not."  
 God sayeth "Lift up thy voice as a trump," etc.—Becon,  
 i. 109.



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

There is a cunning which we in England call turning of the cat in the pan, and that is when that which a man says to another he lays as if another had said it to him.—Bacon in Bailey, *s. v.*

### CARPET-KNIGHT.

Aptus choreis et jocis.—With., 1574.

Carped knight.—Melb., *Phil.*, p. 45.

See Stanton's n., Shak., *Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

"Mean'st thou good faith?"

"What else?"

"Hop'st thou to speed?"

"Why not, O fool, untaught in carpel trade?"

*Par. of Dainty Devices*, p. 69. 1576.

So in Collier's reprint, but I think the context indicates "carpet."

Bos ad præsepe. A proverb to be applied against those that do not exercise themselves with some honest affaires: but serve abominable and filthy idleness, and as we use to call them carpet knights.—Baret, *Alvearie*, 1580.

Tenderlings or carpet muses (ladies).—Bullein, *B. of Def.*, f. 56. 1562.

Carpet squire.—*Ib.*, f. 3.

HANCE, *v.* To elevate.—Stan., *Virgil*, iv. 468. Cf. Enhance.

And being at dinner, because I was a stranger, I was promoted to the chiefest place at the table, where to observe an old custom every man did his best endeavour to hance me for my welcome, which by interpretation is to give a man a loaf too much out of the brewer's basket.—Taylor, *Trav. to Hamburgh*.

DRINK ADIEU TAUNT. See under Javell.

Wyll. And of lechory to make avaunt

Men forse it no more than drynke ataunt;

These things be now so conversaunt

We seme it no shame.—Moral., Digby MSS.

But the Fflemmyngs among these things dere

In comen lowen beste bacon and bere;

Thus arn they hogges and drynken wele ataunt,

ffare wel, Flemmynge! hay, harys, hay avaunt!

—"Libell of English Policy"

[Wright, *Pol. Poems*, ii. 169, Rolls S.].

### WHIP AND WHIR.

Whip and whir

Never made good furre.—Udall, *Roister Doister*,  
i. 3.

She will bounce it, she will whip,

Yea clean above the ground.

*Four Elements*, 1570 [H., O.P., i. 35].

## LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

The seelie poor mice dare never play,  
 She snatcheth and catcheth them every day,  
 Yet whip they and skip they when she is away.  
 C. Robinson, *Handful of Pleasant Delites*, p. 35. 1584.

*Mind.* Lo me here in newe aray  
 Whippe whyrre care away.

### THE DEVIL IS UP.

And I [glory] in lust of lechory  
 As was sometyme gyse of France  
 With why whippe  
 Farewell, quod I, the devill is up.  
 Morality 518 Digby, MSS., Abbotsford Club.

*Cf.* Heigh, heigh! the Devil rides upon a fiddle-stick: what's  
 the matter?—Shak., *1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4, 470.

I must go see him presently,  
 For this is such a gig: for certain, gentleman,  
 The fiend rides on a fiddlestick.

B. and F., *The Humourous Lieutenant*, iv. 4.

The devil rides, I think.—*Id.*, *Wit at several Weapons*, i. 1.

This is an exclamation of surprise, I fancy, which we have  
 softened into "Something's up!"

### DEVIL'S DATE.

In the date of the devyll this dede ys a seled.—*P. Plow.*, iii.  
 114 C.

In the devil's date.—Skelton, *Bowge of Courte*, 375, 455; *Magn.*,  
 954, 2198.

The Pope understanding this *played the devil speed him* and was  
 not a little mad.—Becon, i. 590.

### CARVING.

'Tis generally agreed that of all Wild Fowls the wings are the  
 best, next to the breast-piece; and of Tame Fowls the  
 legs, because they are most in use, the one by flying and  
 the other by walking or scratching.—*The Ladies' Dictionary*,  
 Dunton, 1694, p. 413.

Buttes, *Dyet's Dry Dinner*, K. 8 l., says the liver and wings are  
 the best parts of a Duck.

In a leg of Mutton the little bone on the outside of the Joynt  
 is fancy'd by many for a rarity.—*Ib.*

In Hares, Leverets, and Rabbits that which is called the  
 Huntsman's piece is preferred, which is by the sides of  
 the Tail.—*Ib.*

BONYCLABBER. ? curds.—Stucley, p. 122; Simpson, *School of Shak.*,  
 i. 192.

The Irish tough bonyclabber.—Robert Heath, *Satires*, 1650;  
 Ho., *Parley of Beasts*, p. 11.



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

CAVIARY (*sic*) and PORPOISE-PIE. Spoken of as delicacies, though disesteemed.—N. Breton, *Court and Country*, 1618, pp. 206-7.

JEWS' EARS, or the Jews' Locusts with their Elder ears.—R. Heath, *u. s.*

### FORKS.

But for us in the country when we have washed our hands, after no foul work nor handling any unwholesome thing, we need no little forks to make\* hay with our mouths to throw our meat into them.—N. Breton, *Court and Country*, p. 201.      \* ? rake.

CRUETTES. Bale, *K. Johan.*, c. 1550, p. 70.

### MISONS.

"If you talk with him he maketh a mere dishcloth of his own country in comparison of Spain, but if you urge him more particularly wherein it exceeds, he can give no instance but in Spain they have better bread than any we have, when (poor hungry slaves) they may crumble it into water well enough and make misons with it; for they have not a good morsel of meat, except it be salt pilchers, to eat with it all the year long."—T. Nash, *Unf. Trav.*, M. 1.

### CHURCH AND TAVERN.

"But beardless Brian and long-toothed Tom (whose teeth be longer than his beard), saith the inditer of this ditty, 'Tis merry in hall when beards wag all,' was so far overseen in mistaking a word as the founders of Broughton Church Craven in Yorkshire was in placing it without an Alehouse, or he that giveth his friend a pot of ale in a frosty morning without a toast, for that is the appurtenance thereto belonging. Beards for Chops, say they, is the right of it; for It is merry in hall when chops wag all."—*Health to Gent. Prof. of Serving-men*, p. 112.

PAP. Pappe for children. Pappa.—With., 1568.

Pap of a hatchet.—Shak., *2 Henry VI.*, iv. 7, 86. See Staunton's n. [Camb. ed. has 'help of.'—Ed.]

POWDER, *v.* To sprinkle with salt.

*K. J.* Thou canst with thy mirth in no wise discontent me,  
So that thou powder it with wisdom and honesty.

*Sedition.* I am no spycer, by the messe, ye may beleve me.

*K. J.* I speak of no spice, but of civil honesty.

*S.* Ye spake of powder, by the holy Trinity.

*K. J.* Not as thou takest it of gross capacity,  
But as St. Paul meaneth unto the Colossians plain  
So season your speech that it be without disdain.

Bp. Bale, *Kynge Johan.*, c. 1550, Camd. Soc., p. 3.

STUART for Steward.—*Sir T. More*, Shak. Soc., p. 83.

SPRUCE. *i. e.* Prussia.—Bale, *Kynge Johan.*, p. 9. Spruce beer.

## LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

What stuff contains it? Fustian, perfect Spruce,  
Wit's galumalfrey or Wit fried in steaks.  
Davies, *Scourge of Folly*, 255.

Cf. Countess of Pembroke's *Arcadia*.

SKOYMOSE. Squeamish.—*The Knight de la Tour Landry*, c. iv., 1372.  
Their stomachs never squeame.—Gasc., *Art of Venery*, "The  
Otter," 1575.

*Avarice*. Be not ye then skeymishe to take in hand the stern.—  
*Respublica*, i. 3. 1553.

Thou art not skoymose thy fantasy to tell.—Bale, *K. J.*, p. 8.  
Skeymowse (abhominativus).—*Prompt. Par.*

BACK. Bat.—*D. of Creat.*, 87.

Like backes, in the dark ye always take your flight,  
Flittering in fancies, and ever abhor the light.

Bale, *K. J.*, p. 8.

Bakke (vespertilis).—*Pr. Par.*, 15th Cy., *Wr.*, p. 220.

SEN YE?

Caiphaz. Say Jesus, to this what sen ye?

Thou wottest now what is put on thee.

*Chester Plays*, ii. 34.

What say'st thou to it now, sen ye?—J. Day, *Blind Beggar of  
Bednal Green*, *W.*, 1659.

And I do not I'll give thee leave to call me Kut, sen ye?—*Ib.*

TOBACCO.

*Sir Gyles Goosecap*, in the play so entitled (1606, v.), cites as a  
quality that he can take tobacco.

*Ursula*. Threepence a pipeful I will have made of all my whole  
half-pound of tobacco and a quarter of a pound of  
coltsfoot mixt with it to [eke] it out.—B. Jonson,  
*Bart. Fair*, ii. 1; and see J. Taylor, (Water Poet);  
*Wit and Mirth*, No. 107.

Tobacco a crown an ounce.—Davies of Hereford, *Scourge of  
Folly*, p. 74.

[*Brocage*.] He may sell Walnut leaves for Tobacco.—Lodge,  
*Wit's Mis.*, p. 33. 1596.

And so in England some *women* use it often as well as men;  
yea in the West parts of England the children are so  
addicted to it that at their breakfasts and beavers (when  
they either go to or come from school) they had rather  
have a pipe of tobacco than a piece of victuals. And so  
in some other places too, as I have heard it credibly  
reported.—John Swan, *Speculum Mundi*, 3rd Ed., 1665,  
p. 226.

Fumi-vendulus is the best epithet for an apothecary.—H.  
Buttes, *Diet's Dry Dinner*, P. 6 r.

Tobacco far fetched and dear bought.—*Ib.*, p. 17.



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

The West is the Tobacco-pipe's chief throne;  
 He there, like Saxon Monarchs, reigns alone;  
 Wild-Irish Bratts, as soon as breath they draw,  
 Are dosed with a kind cup of Usquebaugh . . .  
 Thus Western children, tho' not quite so ripe  
 As theirs, are weaned on a Tobacco-pipe.  
 This does the sucking-bottle's place supply,  
 'Tis pap-meat when the're hungry, drink when dry.

'Tis common in some parts of the West for children no higher  
 than their lace-peels (?) to sit working and smoking.—  
*Maggots or Revested*, 1685, p. 51. By Sam. Wesley ?.

### HOP.

Note that commonly at St. Margaret's day hops blow and at  
 Lammas they bell, but what time your hops begin to  
 change colour that is to say somewhat before Michaelmas  
 (for then you shall perceive the seed to change colour and  
 wax brown) you must gather them, and note that you were  
 better to gather them to (*sic*) rathe than to late.—Reynold  
 Scot, *Platform of Hopgarden*, p. 33.

### REARE. Late: arrier souper.

O Candlelight, Candlelight! to how many costly sack possets  
 and reare banquets hast thou been invited by 'prentices and  
 kitchen maidens!—Dekker, *Seven Deadly Sins of London*, 3.  
 1606.

Reare suppers and drunkenness.—Bullein, *G. of Health*, f. 39.

Obsonium. A rreure soper.—15th Cy., Wr., p. 266.

A rere supper (commessatio).—With., 1605. (procænium).—  
*Ib.*, 1608.

### PARSONAGE. Person, appearance.

Inferior to himself in knowledge, birth, and parsonage.—  
 Gasc., *Posies*, i. 89, 100.

### PARSNIP.

*Lincoln.* They [foreigners] bring in strange roots, which is  
 merely to the undoing of poor prentises; for what's  
 a sorry parsnip to a good hart [*sic*]?

*William.* Trash, trash; they breed sore eyes, and 'tis enough  
 to infect the city with the palsy.

*L.* Nay, it has infected it with palsy; for these bastards  
 of dung, as you know they grow in dung, have  
 infected us, and it is our infection which makes the  
 city shake, which partly comes through the eating  
 of parsnips.

*Clown.* Betts. True; and pumpions together.  
*Sir Thomas More*, Shak. Soc., p. 24.

### KICHELL, s. A small cake.—Hill.

Yeve us a bushel whete, or malt or reye,  
 A Goddes kichel, or a trippe of cheese.

Chau., *Sompn. T.*, v. 7328.

Eggs make the face freckled.—Buttes, *Diet's Dry Dinner*, L. 6.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

SHOTTERELL. A pike in the first year.—Lawson, 1653; Arb. E. Garner, 1407.

As though six mouths, and the cat for the seventh, be not sufficient to eat an harlotrie shotterell, a pennyworth of cheese, and half a score spurlings! This is all the dainties you have dressed for you and your family.—Gasc., *Supp.*, ii. 4.

GRU. That in hemself they deemen great vertu,  
Wher as ther is but small or not a gru.  
Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, p. 70.

GARGOYLE, *v.* A grotesque head serving a water-spout.  
At every spout that stands about a tower  
Men may behold such Gorgons in their grace  
When painters please to make a thing seem sour  
They portray then the form of some such face  
And yet their own blind judgments be so base,  
We think that Joy to lend us some relief  
Which we behold exprest and done with grief.

Gasc., *Gr. of Joy*, iv.

Gargyle in a wall (gargoille).—Pal. Gargels.—With., 1608.  
Make me a trusse (podium suggestum vel pulpitem) standing  
out upon gargellys that I may se about.—Horm., *V.*, 241.

GARGARISM, *s.*

A poiton or drink which they GARGEL or Wardell in the throat,  
not suffering the same to go down.—With., 1608.

GALP, *v.* To gape or yawn.

He that galpeth (oscitans) or claweth his heed or panteth hereth  
for that time but easely\*.—Horm., *V.*, 46.

\* *i.e.* slowly.

GITE, *v.* A robe.

She (girt in Bacchus gite)  
With sword herself doth arm.

Gasc., *Comp. of Phil.*

A stately nymph, a dame of heavenly kind,  
Whose glittering gite so glimsed in mine eyes  
As (yet) I not what proper hew it bare.—*Ib.*

AGREAT. Altogether. *See* HIL.

They that take an house to build by taske or a great oftentimes  
fulfill theyr bargeyn shrewdly.—Horm., *V.*, 243.

Craftes men that take a thing in great or taske warke goeth the  
lyghtest wey to. Opifices si quid redimunt, perfunctorie id  
transigunt.—*Ib.*, 244.

ASCERTAIN, *v.* To assure.—Melb., *Phil. O.*; Heiw., *Ep.*, iv. 18.

After a sowdiar's pace xx myle must be gone in v houris in  
a somer day, and after a faster pace xxiii. And ye wyll  
any more it is rennunge, and that can nat be at a certayne  
(non potest definiri).—Horm., *V.*, 254.



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

AGOOD. Con amore.

A good shot requyreth that the shoter hold his bow cuningly and stedfastly with hys lyft hand and the ryght hand draw streyght up agood.—*Ib.*, 254.

BEFORE.

I will sayl to Calys to-morrow and God before.—*Ib.*, 249.

Cras gessoria cum vela faciam, præfata dei ope.

BREAK, *v.* To train.

A few broken in war be trusty to have the victory.

It is better to break a mannys own people in war than to hire strangers.—*Ib.*, 254.

BRIEF, *s.* A written statement or mandate.—*Town. M.*, 127.

BICKER, *v.* To fight.

Anon after the fylde began to beker (contractum est certamen).—*Horm.*, *V.*, 265.

BLUNDER, *s.* Confusion.

An host that is out of array and in a blounder scatered is nere a shrewd turne of their enemies.—*Ib.*, 270.

CAST, *v.* To consider, calculate.

No manly man will cast all parell. Nemo fortis omnia pericula metitur.—*Ib.*, 199. See Parell.

This matter ought nat to be leyde to my parell or charge.—*Ib.*, 200.

Many things make warriours to cast forre and take thought.—*Ib.*, 263.

DAYLESS. In vanum.—*Hig., Trev.*, v. 159.

Cf. To go [be dismissed] without day.—*Lib. Albus*, pp. 263 and 351.

He came again dayless or nothing done (Re infecta).—*Horm.*, *V.*, 247.

DANCE THE HAY.

Let us daunce the hay, shypmen's, sarson (Saracen) and Maury's daunce.—*Ib.*, 279.

FETCH A COMPASS.

Another fetteth a compass about (in a mêlée).—*Ib.*, 274.

Let us fetch a walk in those flowery fields.—*Ho., Parley of Beasts*, p. 5. 1660.

FACING. Threatening.

He cam facynge (minaciter) upon me.—*Horm.*, *V.*, 270.

FRESH, *adj.* Gay, ornamentāl.

The building is more fresshe than profitable. Oedificium majoris ostentationis quam usus.—*Ib.*, 243.

Fresh array.—*Ib.*, 267.

Our church hath a sharp steeple with a fresh top (ornato).—*Ib.*, 245.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

FOIN, *s.* A push in fencing.

Yf thou wylt fight for a vantage thou must smyte with a foyne  
and nat with a downe stroke.—*Ib.*, 254.

Some at me foyned, some smote downright.—Barclay, *Castell  
of Labour*, A. 4.

GRYNNIES, *s.* Snares. Grinnes.—Pal., *Ac.*, L. 3.

I have laid many gynnys, grynnys\*, pottis and other for to take  
fysse.—Horm., *V.*, 277.

\* Laqueos.

HAPPY, *adj.* Lucky.

August was more happy to victory, &c.—*Ib.*, 273.

Ye are happy, ko I, that ye are a woman.—Udall, *Ralph Roister  
Doister*, iii. 3.

HARD AND SHARP. Scarcely.

Sometyne of many thousandis of hardy fyghtyng men scapeth  
a few hard and sharp (ægro).—Horm., *V.*, 269.

Then shall his hosen be stryped  
with corselettys of fine velvet slyped  
Down to the hard kne.

Hy. Medwall, *Nature, an Interlude*, D. ii. 1500.

HALF, *s.* Part, side.—Hll.

He worketh nat of Goddis halfe (Deo invito pergit).—Horm.,  
*V.*, 284.

HUNT. A huntsman. See Leash.

JUTTY. A part of a building projecting beyond the rest.—Shak.,  
*Mac.*, i. 6, 6.

Buyldynge chargydde with jotyes is parellous whan it is very  
old.—H., 246.

So jetty, a projection into the water. Fr. jeter. See Jet.

LAIN, *v.* To conceal.

The sothe es noght to layne.

To keep lain.—*Town. M.*, 143.

Abraham. Now son, I may no longer layne.—*Ib.*, p. 39, 295.

LEASH, *s.* A pack of hounds.

The maister of the leshe or chief hunt.—Horm., *V.*, 278.

LIN, *v.* To stop, give over.—*Rare Triumphs of Love and Fortune*;  
H., O.P., vi. 234; Middn., *Your Five Gallants*, i. 1.

The laudable life of lechery let her never linne.—*M. Magd.*, 558;  
Digby MS.

LIVISH, for Living, *pt.* Becon, *passim*.

LUMPERING.

All our journey was by lumperyng ground and bousses and  
bryry placis (tesquosa\* loca).—Horm., *V.*, 247.

[\* See tesca or tesqua, Forcellini.—ED.]

A lumperyng horse (cespitator) cast me.—*Ib.*, 248.



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

LET, *v.* To postpone.

I let my journey for the lowring weather (distuli).—*Ib.*, 248.

LUCKY.

There is no man that is more lucky to a shrewed turn than I (magis injuriæ obnoxius).—*Ib.*, 287.

LARGE, *adj.* Liberal (A.N.).

He rewarded all his hoste at the largest (profusissime).—*Ib.*, 271.

We still speak of a "large-hearted man."

At their large. At liberty.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 107.

MISCARRY, *v.*

Gentylmennys children be sometyme myscarried (supprimuntur) and beggers chyldren brought up in theyr stede.—Horm., *V.*, 294.

NIMBLE, *v.*

Cattes and dogges when they shall fall from hye, so nymbleth themself (ita corpus librant) that they wyl pitch upon their feet.—*Ib.*, 300.

NEED'S COST. ? Our 'Needs must'.—Chau., *Knight's Tale*, 1479. See HILL. Chost [arbitrium], from cheosen, choice.—Stratmann, *Sir Gawayne*, 546.

Cf. Nedwayis.—Barbour, *The Bruce*, xiii. 514.

Hyff nedis coste correction must be done (Si fieri medicinam necessitas extrema persuaserit) the best wey (after wyse men's practise) is to punish the chyeffe trespassours that all may take an example and a few smart.—Horm., *V.*, 272.

ORDAIN, *v.* Provide.

Orden me a loking place in the play (Para).—*Ib.*, 281.

PASTIME, *v.*

This is a good thing to pastime with (quâ transmittatur tempus).—*Ib.*, 281.

PARTY.

Bold chydyng parte to parte is a smack of rebellion—*Ib.*, 273.

Liberior inter mutuas querelas dolor est desciscendi argumentum.

PAIANT, *s.* Pageant.

Alexander played a paiant more worthy to be wondred upon for hys rasshe adventure than for his manheed.

I made as though I saw nat thy leude paiants (ineptiæ).—*Ib.*, 289.

It is a wounder to consyder the diverse paiants of nature in birds and beasts. Stupori adsimilis est variorum animantium consyderatio, quibus documentis suum prodant ingenium.—*Ib.*, 101.

There were v coursis in the feest and as many paiantis in the pley. Erant in convivio quinque missus, et in ludis totidem.—*Ib.*, 189 and 278.

## LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

PARELLE. Peril. See Cast.

What shall we cast any more parelle but he will hold with us?  
Quid est quod dubitem? qui stabit à nobis?—*Ib.*, 193.

PIE. Edwards, *Damon and Pithias*; H., *O.P.*, iv. 25.

So that he shall cry "Wo the pie of his winning."—Lodge,  
*Wit's Mis.*, p. 37.

In Ierland is stupendous thynges, for there is neither Pyes nor  
venimus wormes.—Borde, *Int. to Know.*, ch. iii.

*Pertinax*. . . . That will do it; yea, marry will he, maugre, or  
in spite of, the Pie.—With., *Dict.*, 1608?

*Magpie*. Bacon is good for carters and plowmen . . . but  
and if they have the stone and use to eat it they  
shall synge "Wo be the pye."—Borde, *Dyetary*,  
ch. xvi. 1547.

Beware of such wily pies, *i.e.* rogues.—*T. Tyler and his Wife*,  
p. 15. 1598.

PRETTILY. Craftily.

They hid pretely\* under the grounde caltroppys of yron to  
steke in horse or mennys feete.—Horm., *V.*, 266.

\* Leviter.

SHOT, s. STAKES.

Let us gether or make a schotte or a stake (corollarium) for the  
mynstrels rewarde or wages.—*Ib.*, 283.

SCHOOL OF FISH.

Some fisshe go in scollys, some wander about alone.—*Ib.*, 278.

A scoole of feshes. Examen piscium.—*Ib.*, 106.

SPINNER. A spy (Espion).

Send forth a spinner (cathacopius) to loke what those shippis do  
mean or be.—*Ib.*, 273.

STILLY. Silently.

Thevys of the see sayle styilly upon theyr pray.—*Ib.*, 272.

SUAGEMENT, s.

A playted (striata) pyller gathers dust in the swagementis  
(strigilis).—*Ib.*, 241.

SUIT. Pursuit.

The spanyells and bloddehundes with theyr hanging ears seke  
out the game by smellyng of sute of the foote.—*Ib.*, 277.

TO GO.

He togo in all the haste. Raptim fuga properavit.—*Ib.*, 253.

In the middle of the fray he with a few mo quickly to goo and  
pycked them thens. Media trepidatione se cum paucis inde  
corripuit.—*Ib.*, 268.

Demosthenes even at the first meeting cast his shelde and al  
awaie from him and to go as fast as his legs might bear  
him.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 372



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

TASTE, *v.* To handle, touch, tamper with.

These sealys have been tasted by some false wylis to touch Him, or to taste Him or take Him down of Rode.—*P. Plow. Vis.*, xviii. 84.

Signa confusa sunt aliquo dolo malo.—Horm., *V.*, 291.

TRESAWNTE. A passage in a house.—Hil.

I met hym in a tresawne (deambulatorium) where one of the bothe must go back.—Horm., *V.*, 291.

TRIP, *v.*

As soon as I began to speke, he trypte (interpolebat) me of my tale.—H., 302.

LIGHTLY. Commonly, usually.—Cawdray, 497. Quickly.—Horm., *V.*, 87. Easily.—*Ib.*, 97.

It is lighter to command or bid than do a thing.—*Ib.*, 77.

I sped me and took the greater pain

Because I would lightly be with thee again.

Bar., *Ecl.*, i.

LINSEY WOLSEY. T. Nash, *Terrors of the Night, D.* As term of contempt.—Rowley, *All's Lost*, 1633, 181; Wolcot, *Peter Pindar*.

Lindsey woolsey (Lenostena).—With., 1608.

BOMBAST.

"Not bumbasting the same [his style] with the figures and flowers of eloquence to the glory of my pen or to the obscuring of this mystery."—Reynold Scot, *Perfect Platform of a Hopgarden*, 1578, Ep. Dedy.

DRYFAT. Driefattes, Barrelles, or such like vessels.—*Ib.*, p. 56.

BANE. BALE. Skelton, *Magnificence*, 754.

Cum patriam amisi tunc me periisse putato.

When I was banished think I caught my bane.—Nash, *Unf. Trav.*, M. r.

"The potentates, as good physicians, had always an eye that no hurt should happen to hinder the health of this blessed body, the blemish whereof might bring bane and bayle into their own bosoms."—*Health to Servingmen*, 1598, p. 111 and 146.

To the dyne dale

Of boteless bale.

J. Skelton, *On a Death's Head*, p. 15.

Bale or Bane. Mortiferum, toxicum, etc. Bane or poyson.—*Prompt. Par.*, Way's n.

Hampton, in *The Prick of Conscience*, calls Doomsday the day of bale and bitterness.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

GRANDAME'S BEANES. (? bones.) See Beane.

"Then was the maid in her grandame's beanes and knew not what should become of her" (having accidentally poisoned her mistress).—Nash, *Unf. Trav.*, O. 1.

KEEP THE CAT FROM THE TONGS.

And why will the good old yeoman be at all this charge since his son would otherwise [than in service] earn him much more profit and do him much more pleasure? Why? marry because his son shall be sure to keep the cat from the tongs at home when other his neighbours' children shall trudge into France, Flanders, and other nations to do their prince and their country service.—*Health to Serving-men*, 16.

ORLOP. (Sea.) Nash, *Unf. Trav.*, M. 2 l.

PARCEL. Skelton, *Magnificence*, 56.

In lordes courtes thou pleyest thy parcelle.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 109.

A Christian looking into the volume of the sacred Scriptures and reading sometimes this parcell thereof sometimes that shall receive by every book, etc.—Cawdray, 630.

PARGET, *v.* To plaster a wall.

"You should build all the walls of this room (drying-room of Ost-house) with brick, or else with lime and hair parget them over."—R. Scot, *Perfect Platform of a Hopgarden*, 1578, p. 49.

Parget or plaster for wallys.—*Prompt. Par.*

Perget.—Horm., V., 241.

PEASE for poise, *s.* Weight. See *Par. of Dainty Dev.*, p. 80.

As a clock can never stand still from running so long as the peases and plummets do hang thereat.—Cawdray, p. 60. 1600.

Peyse.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, p. 61.

PICKERDEVANT. A goatee beard, cut to a point.

Pic-adevant.—Lyly, *Midas*, v. 2; Nash, *Unf. Trav.*, F. r.; *T. of a Shrew*, p. 184.

Pickdevant.—Rob. Heath, *Satires*, W., 1650.

POSSET. A drink.

POSE. A catarrh.—*Prompt. Par.*; Chau., *Man. Prol.*, 17010; Skelt., *El. Rum.*, 364.

PREVENT, *v.* To come before.—Nabbes, *Totenham Court*, iii. 3.

PRUIN, *v.* To clean, trim, as a bird its feathers.—*Christmas Prince*, 1607, vii. [Misc. Ant. Angl.]

Pruin or provyn (Probo, Proyne).—Gasc., *Gr. of Joy*, 11.

Prevyn or a-sayn (Examino).—*Prompt. Par.*



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

As a woman of discretion will in no wise mar her natural complexion to recover it with slime or artificial trash : so ought the husband to be in no sort consenting to her filthy sponging, proyning, painting, polishing and to such like follies.—Cawdray, 571.

Spruce wears a comb about him always he,  
To prune and smooth his polisht hair.

Rob. Heath, *Epigrams*, 1650, p. 47.

PURSUE, *v.*

Like as Parents, when their child is hurt by the biting of a dog, are wont to pursue the dog only, but the weeping child they bemoan and speak fair unto it, comforting it with most sweet words.—Cawdray, *Tr. of Sim.*, 493.

PIMLICO.

When Courtly Dames so gaudy, tho'  
They dress their mouths in *pimlico*,  
A Dog won't touch 'em, they are so

Ripe-rotten.—S. Wesley, *Maggots*, 1685, p. 79.

See *Pimlico*, or *Runne Red-cap*, 1609 (Bodleian); and To keep a house in Pimlico, *i.e.* neat.—Haz., *Eng. Prov.*, p. 421.

RACE (of ginger). A slice. Fr. raser.

If one man should send a gift or token unto another man (as a piece of bowed silver, a nutmeg, or a rasing of ginger), etc.  
—Cawdray, *Tr. of Sim.*, p. 53.

SEEN. Skilled, informed.

A schoolmaster, well seen in music.—Shak., *Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2.

A yonge fresshe lusty wele bysene man.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 123.

*Ignorance.* Some would have you seen in stories,  
Some to feats of arms will you allure;  
All these are but plain vain-glories,  
Marry, I would have you seen in cards and dice.  
W. Wager, *Longer thou Livest*, F. l., c. 1568.

SHUTTLE, *v.* ? to shift.

As he that hath a heavy burthen upon his back, the more he struggleth and striveth, shutleth and moveth the same, the more doth it grieve him.—Cawdray, *Tr. of Sim.*, 573.

SHEAD, *s.* A division, parting.—Peacock, *Lincolnshire Glossary*.

To make the shead in the hair with a pin.—Baret, *Alw.*

So Watershed, Gate-shead.

SKINK, *v.* To draw liquor.—S. Wesley, *Maggots*, 1685, p. 114;  
Greene, *A Looking Glasse for London and Engd.*, p. 140.

Skinker.—Massr., *The Virgin Martir*, iii.

STRIPE, *s.*

As the wings of eagles with their stripe or blow do mar the wings and break the feathers of other birds.—Cawdray, 769.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

- STINT. At a stint or fixed limit.—Bar., *Ecl.*, ii.  
Then print this same, since Foolery in print  
Most men approve, the World is at this stint.  
J. Davies, *Scourge of Folly*, "To the Printer."
- SMALLY, *adv.* *Health to Servingmen*, Haz. rep., 145; Cawdray, *Tr.*  
*of Sim.*, 637; *Horm.*, V., 1519.  
Exigue, tenuiter.—Baret.
- SNARL, *v.* To entangle.—Becon, ii. 146.  
*Mary.* If there be no more comfort in the Law than this  
I wish that the law had never been made;  
In God I see is small mercy and justice  
To entangle men and snarle them in such a trade.  
Wager, *Life and Repentance of Marie Magdalene*, F. 1.
- SOUNDED, for Swooned. Nash, *Unf. Trav.*, G. 2 r.; Lodge, *Wit's*  
*Mis.*, p. 93.  
Oh, what a fragrant Hogo rose  
But now, to twinge a swounding nose.  
(*Dialogue between Chamber-pot and Frying-pan*),  
S. Wesley, *Maggots*, p. 143.
- STUB, *s.* Root.  
As a tree whose stubbes remaining in the ground are enough to  
give one a fall.—Cawdray, 607.
- SEMINARY. A nursery-ground.  
As a man that hath divers orchards will also have a semenarie  
full of young plants to maintain it.—Cawdray, 704.
- STELE. Steyle or Steyre (Gradus).—*Prompt. Par.* Also a handle.  
"A ladel with a long stele."—*P. Plow.*, xix. 274.  
"From the highest to the lowest, from the Judge to the Hang-  
man, from the top of the Gallows to the nethemost steale  
of the ladder."—Scot, *Perfit Platform of a Hopgarden*, Epil.  
This helve show how somewhat like to a Snythe, or to the  
steale of a Scythe, and it must be little more than a yard  
long.—*Ib.*, p. 28.
- SURBATTED, *pt.* Galled. Fr. soubattre.  
As a soldier if he be not shod but barefooted shall quickly be  
surbatted and unable to travel, etc.—Cawdray, p. 178.
- TEEN, *s.* Tene, or angyr, or dyshese.—*Prompt. Par.*; *Chest. Pl.*, i.  
111; *School of Women*, 272. 1541.  
How strange! when men grieve us to turn our teen upon God  
and rent him to pieces.—T. Adams, *Works*, p. 25.  
And Chedder for mere grief his teen he could not wreak.—  
Drayt., *Poly.*, iii. 283.  
*v.* To trouble, weary.—T. Occleve, *De Reg. Prin.*, p. 7.  
*adj.* Angry. Tein, teyne.—Wm. Dunbar.
- THEWES, *s.* Good qualities.—Gasc., *Posies*, i. 89; S. Wesley,  
*Maggots*, 1685, p. 67.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

TRADE, s. Path of life.

As the sick man cannot away with the sight of his wife, blameth the physician, is grieved at his friend that comes to visit him, and yet being gone is displeased again at their departure: even so is the wavering way and trade of life and the wandering and inconstant mutability of the mind which seldom doth arrive at the quiet and desired port and haven. Cawdray, *Tr. of Sim.*, p. 466, speaks also of such "as ever anon choose now one and now another trade of life."

URE. Gasc., *Gl. of Gov.*, ii. 6; Grange, *Gold. Aph.*, D. ii. 1.

Put in ure. *i.e.* in practice.—Nash, *Unf. Trav.*, K. 3.

Cometh in ure.—J. Heiw., *Wit and Fol.*, p. 23; Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 251.

Put in ure and use.—*Health to Servingmen*, 1598, Haz. rep., 152.

An odious woman in weddings ure.—*School-house of Women*, 963; *Prov.*, xxx. 23.

(Luck.) Wherefore he hath good ure  
That can himself assure  
Howe fortune wyll endure.

Skelton, *Colin Clout*, 1003.

(Opportunity).—T. Heyw., *Fair Maid of the West*, I., p. 10.

Eur happe or lucke with his compounds. Boneur, malheur.—*Palsg.*, p. 166.

There is no thing so out of ure  
But to his kind long time it frames.

*Par. of Dainty Dev.*, 25.

Uri act.—E. More, *Def. of Wom.*, 463. 1557.

Inure, v. See Barc., *Ship of F.*, ii. 82.

VENNY. FILLIP. Shak., *Love's Labour Lost*; T. Heyw., *Fair Maid of the Exchange*, p. 19.

As David having heard Golias prate and talk his pleasure, when they came to the point at the first stroke overthrew him: so Christ with that self same spear, which at his death gave him a little venny in comparison (or if it be lawful so to speak) but a philip on the side which was soon after recured, gave the divell a deadly wound in the forehead which with all his paws he shall never be able to claw off.—Cawdray, *Tr. of Sim.*, p. 167.

WAINSCOT, or brazenfaced.—Cl., *P. P.*; Dav., *Wit's Pilg.*, Sonn. II., 40.

"Why," said she, "do you fear the alteration of your complexion? Assuredly me thinketh you need not, for it must be a whote restoritye\* that moveth your waynscot face and brazen countenance to blush."—Grange, *Gold. Aph.*, H. ii. 1.

\* Hot restorative.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

WAP, s. A dog.

Yea, the country ploughman feareth a Calabrian flood in the midst of a furrow, and the silly shepherd committing his wandering sheep to the custody of his wappe in his field naps dreameth of flying dragons which for fear lest he should see to the loss of his sight he falleth asleep.—T. Nash, *Anat. of Absurd.*, 1589.

WARDROP. Nash, *Unf. Trav.*, N. 2 l.; *Vulg. Stanb.*, 1518; Fulwell, *Ars Ad.*, C. 3, H. 4.

(It. guardaroba). Warde rope of clothys.—*Prompt. Par.*

WALM, v. A bubble in boiling.

The sea's unfit to sail on if too calm  
As it is when it is too turbulent,  
Then the mean motion sets it so a-walme  
As doth the sailor's eye and ear content.

J. Dav., *Wit's Pilg.*, Sonn. II., 46.

[Death] was a walme he would not stay impeaching.—Davies of Hereford, *Pict. of Plague*, p. 236.

WEM. Horm., *Vulg.*, p. 8; *Town. M.*, 73; Chau., *Romaunt of the Rose*, 930.

Not a wemme on her flesh.—Nash, *Unf. Trav.*, N. 2.

Wemme or spot (Macula).—*Prompt. Par.*; *Cov. Myst.*, p. 5. 1480.

Not see a wemme on your coat.—*Respublica*, ii. 3. 1553.

See under Windshake, W. Dunbar.

WENT, p. p. of Wend. Gasc., *D. Bell. Inex.*, p. 32, 166.

This wikked world away is went.—*Town. M.*, 315.

Alas, alas! myn hert is wo,

My blyssyd babe away is went.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 195.

I had went.—W. Wager, *The Longer thou Livest*, C. ii.

Bullokar, in 1616, marks wend as out of use.

But whither am I went? What humour guides my brain?

I seek to weigh the wooll sack down with one poor peppergrain.

Gascoigne, "*Praise of his Mistress*," *Posies*, 1575, i. 55.

WITTOME, s.

Whoso snatcheth up follies too greedily, making an occupation of recreation and delight his day labour, may happes prove a wittome whiles he fisheth for finer wit and a fool while he finds himself laughing pastime at other men's follies, not unlike to him, who drinking wine immoderately besides that he many times swallows down dregs, at length proves stark drunk.—T. Nash, *Anat. of Absurd.*, 1589.

YAW, v.

If you long to know him [Vengeance] he hath these marks: his face pale, his eyes inflamed, his brows bent, his hand shaking, his nostrils yawing, his passion expressed with oaths and satisfied with blood: he will not stand lawing to disjest his injuries, but a word and a blow with him.—Lodge, *Wit's Mis.*, p. 71.



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

YERK. To lash with the whip.—Skelton, *Mag.*, 489; Cawdray *Tr. of Sim.*, p. 341 and 757; Baret, 1580.

Jerk, *v.* To beat, overcome.—Davies, *Scourge of Folly*, Ded.; Tusser, 1573, p. 62; Edw., *Da. and Pyth.*; H., *O.P.*, iv. 74.

The coachman is a chandler, who so sweats with yearking that he drops tallow.—Dekker, *Seven Deadly Sins of London*, iii.

YELLOW, for Jealous.

A certain gentleman (a friend of mine) wrote to his mistress (who took some exceptions against him because he seemed to be a little yellow of her), etc.—R. Tofte [Trans. of Varchi], *Blazon of Jealousy*, p. 56. 1615.

LUSKISHNESS. Idleness. (*See* Yeaning.)

LONG-TONGUE. A babbler.

*Avarice to Veritas*:

Welcome fair lady, sweet lady, little lady,  
Plain lady, smooth lady, sometime spittle lady,  
Lady longtong, lady tell-all, lady make-bate.

*Respub.*, v. 9.

A long-tongued Maid is right the divel's dry nurse.—R. Tofte [Tr. of Varchi], *Blazon of Jealousy*, p. 34. 1615.

LIME, *v.* 2. A liem to lead dogs with.—Withals, 1568. Fr. *lier*.

If she (the Fly) wallow and tumble in the honey, then is she limed and taken in it.—Cawdr., p. 649.

Belime the wings.—*Ib.*; Dav. of Hereford, *Wit's Pilg.*, p. 23, ry.

For who so wol his hondis lyme,

They mosten be the more unclene.

*MS. Soc. Antiq.*; Gower, f. 65.

Hor yf thin handys lymyd be.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 53.

MEARE-STONE, *s.* A landmark.

Thou art but shent, thy name is lore,

Mark your mead with mears.—Gasc., *Dul. Bell In.*, 24.

As a Mearestone which directeth the poor travellers aright in their viage, but yet it standeth still itself at a stay.—Cawd., p. 526.

Meer-marke between ii. londys, meta.—*Prompt. Parv.*

MICHER, *s.* or truant, that absenteth himself from school too much (*Vagus*).—Withals, 1568. [*See* Hll., *sub* Mich. To mooch is still to do.—Ed.]

PLAT, *s.* A plan or map.

As there is much difference betwixt the drawn plat and the builded house, betwixt the figure and the thing figured.—Cawd., *T. of S.*, 540.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

PINCH, *v.* To pin down. To hang on a pin? Cf. Chapman, *Odys.*, xix. 318.

Late, in a lodging where I us'd to lie,  
A picture pincht hung therein in my walk.  
Davies, *Wit's Pilgr.*, Sonn. II. 40.

PEEVISH, *adj.* Foolish.—Horm., *V.*, 45; *Chest. Pl.*, i. 158.

As children do much wonder and praise those players which on  
the scaffold be apparrelled in pied and peevish garments.—  
Cawd., 523.

Skelton, *Why Come Ye?*, 606, has "peevish pye."

There was never, nother is any relygion of the Gentyles but in  
some poynt it was pevysshe or mad.—Horm., *V.*, p. 18.

PERK, *v.* To perch, sit.—Skelton, *Ware the Hauke*, 70.

*Nemesis.* Come near when I bid thee.

*People.* Marry, but I ninnat: I nam not worthy to perke with  
you, no I nam not.—*Respub.*, v. 10.

POULDER, for Powder.—Cawd., 783.

## ORGANS.

*Avarice.* A vengeance upon him and God give him his curse!  
I am besieged now of every cut-purse.  
I can go nowhere now in city, neither town,  
But Piers Pick-purse plaieth att organes under my  
gown.\* *Respub.*, v. 2.

\* ? allusion to the fluted gathers at the back of his gown.

PEAK, *v.* I peke or prie.—Palsgr.; Skelton, *Magn.*, 667; Borde, *Int. to K.*, xxx., *P.*

*Res.* Shrink not back from me, but draw to me, my dear  
friend.

*People.* Chill virst know an ye bee alone. Zo God me mend.

*Res.* Come, here be none but thy friends, me believe.

*People.* Well, than chill bee zo bold to peake in, by your leave.  
*Resp.*, v. 7.

PICK, *v.* 1. To pilfer. 2. To go forth.

A great pykar maketh a profer to a stronge thief.—Hill.

Furax gradum facit ad insignem latronem.—Horm.,  
*V.*, 77.

They bade me pieke me home, and come at you no more.

Pick the hens or holde the peace, or I wyl make thee.—*Ib.*,  
285, 286; Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 89, 143, 152, 210; Pal., *Ac.*,  
F. 4.

PRANK. Cf. Spen., *F. Q.*, *V.*, i. 15; *Pryde and Abuse of Women*, 58,  
c. 1590; H., *O.P.*, iv. Cf. Prancome.—Still, *Gammer  
Gurton's Nedle*.

Then pranketh she her elbows out under her side

To keep back the heady and to temper their pride.—*Resp.*, v. 9.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

QUEASY, *adj.* Dangerous. (Queysy mete.—Skelton, *Magn.*, 2295.)

Quaisy as meat or drink is (Dangereux).—Palsgrave.

Since the time is so queasy.—*Jacke Jugeler*; H., *O.P.*, ii. 112.

*Avarice.* Bid them well remember the world will wax quaisie  
Some of as ere long may hap leap at a daisy  
Or put out the i of Misericordia  
And without an i plaie een plaine trussing corda.

*Resp.*, v. 2.

[See Hll.—Ed.]

RAGMAN'S ROLL. . . . rewe.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 273.

Raggeman, the devil.—*P. Plow.*, *Vis.*, xvi. 89.

To speik quoth scho, I sall nought spair: ther is no spy neir:  
I sall a ragment reveil fra the rute of my heart.

Dunbar, *Twa Mariit Wemen and the Wedo*, 161.

RAY, *v.* To foul.

As it is one thing to ray a body's feet after they be washed and  
another matter to go tumble all the body again in filth  
and mire like swine.—Cawd., 702.

RAUGHT, *pret.* of Reach. (Stretcht.) Cf. Chau., *Prol. C. T.*

The Lord that raught was on the rood.—Ritson, *Ancient Songs*,  
p. 44; Hall, *Sat.*, *Postscript*.

*Avarice.* I would have brought hauf. Kent into Northumberland,  
And Somersetshire should have raught to Cumberland.

*Resp.*, v. 6.

REFELL, *v.* When a man will not believe that the word of God  
doth teach, or refell and confute this or that.—Cawdray,  
*Tr. of Sim.*, 493 and 708.

REPINE, *v.* It is said of Minerva, that being delighted in the music  
of a cornet she once played by a transparent and crystal  
fountain's side, wherein spying her cheeks mightily pufft  
and swollen with winding, she cast away her instrument  
and repined the further use of it.—Lodge, *Wit's Mis.*, p. 75.

ROIL. ? for Rule.

*People.* Zoft! whither wilt thou? nilt thou not be roylled?

Stand still, skit-brain'd thief, or thy bones shall be  
coilled.

*Resp.*, v. 9 and 10.

*Ero*: What noise, what a rule is this?—Gasc., *Supp.*, iii. 1.

ROOM, *s.* Place.

As husbandmen that misuse their landlord and his servants  
which he sendeth to them for the rents and profits of his  
land are worthily and justly thrust out and others planted  
in their rooms.—Cawd., *T. of S.*, p. 183.

ROW, *v.* To look for.—(Hereford) Hll.

As he that roweth in an eye for the getting out of a mote where  
a beam is sticking, there is small hope that he shall clear  
that eye but rather do more harm to it than good.—Cawd.,  
*Tr. of Sim.*, 517.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

- Sort.** Company.—Skelt., *El. Rum.*, 139; Barc., *Ecl.*, i.; Ib., *S. of F.*, i. 112, 298; Spen., *F. Q.*, VII., x. 5.  
*v. T. Adams, Wks.*, p. 893.  
*Nemesis.* To her therefore, dear sisters, we must resort,  
 That she may give sentence upon this naughty sort.  
*Resp.*, v. 9.
- SCONSE, s.** A fort.  
 As a captain that hath taken some hold or sconce doth rule and  
 govern all therein, and disposeth it at his will and pleasure.  
 —Cawd., 726.
- SHOG, v.** As continual shogging doth much bruise and shake the  
 body; so dayly anger doth wound and marre the mind.—  
*Proverbs*, xvi. 32; Cawd., *Tr. of Sim.*, p. 24.
- SLIP.** A narrow passage.—William of Wyrcester, *Itin.*, 192.  
 Counterslip, Bristol. Hll. says one on S. side of  
 Worcester Cathedral.
- SQUAT, TRAIN.** Bar., *S. of F.*, i. 77, 164; Spen., *F. Q.*, I., xviii. 9;  
 Shak., *Mac.*, IV., iii. 118; Fairfax, *Tasso*, i. 86; Horm., *V.*,  
 53; *Dial. of Creat.*, 98.  
 Treigne, a snare, deceit.—Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, v. 11.  
 Subtle and train.—Barcl., *Ecl.*, v.  
*Res.* They will be here soon: bide you them here for a train.  
*People.* Mass, but I nynnatt. Would ye have om squat out  
 one's brain?  
*Res.* I left People here for a train to hold them talk.  
*Respub.*, Y. 9; I. 4.  
 I sent the good man out of the way by a train.—*Ib.*
- TRAW.** Artifice, stratagem.—Fulwell, *Ars Adul.*, F. 4; *Town. Myst.*, 79.  
 Compasand and castand cacis a thousand,  
 How he sall take me, with a trawe, at trist of ane other.  
 Dunbar, *Twa Mariit Women and the Wedo*, 123.
- STARE-FIRE.** ? Blazing.  
 As if a man blow a spark he doth many times make a great  
 starre-fire, but contrariwise if he spit on it he quencheth it  
 clean out, &c.—Cawd., *Tr. of Sim.*, p. 25.  
 Stare. To shine, to glitter.—*Pr. Parv.*
- STATE, s.** 1. A great personage. 2. A chair or throne.—Shak.,  
*Tw. N.*, ii. 5, 42. A place of estate (otium).—With., 1574.  
 Bar., *S. of Fs.*, 63, 67, 298; Horm., *V.*, 82.  
 Potestate Magistratus.—Horm., *V.*, 188; J. Heiwood, *Ep.*, v. 81.  
 If (according to Machiavel's doctrine) he have a great State  
 opposed against him to prevent his increase, with him he  
 playeth as the Ape with his young ones, he kills him with  
 coaxing him, he gives dim to his error, shows patience if  
 he thwart him, encourageth him to dangers, urgeth on his  
 rashness, and thus like a little worm eateth through a great  
 tree, and by observing times winneth his triumph.—Lodge,  
*Wit's Mis.*, p. 79.  
 "When he is set in his astat."—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 12. 1468.



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

SHAWM, *v.* ? To shamble.

"If you mark his [Dulness of spirit's] gait in the streets, it is sausages and neats-tongues: he shawmes like a cow had broke her forelegs."—Lodge, *Wit's Mis.*, p. 79.

TRUCHMAN. Dragoman, interpreter.—Gascoigne, *Masque of Montagues*.  
The truch-spirit or herald of the gods.—Stanih., *Æn.*, iv. 375.

UNTIL. For, during.

As a beggar will never go forth a begging until such time as he can have provision or maintenance at home: so we will never come to Christ for mercy so long as we see any goodness in ourselves.—Cawd., *Tr. of Sim.*, p. 465.

VERDURE. Like as a choice and good wine loseth his verdure and strength if it be put into a vile and impure vessel.—Cawd., *Tr. of Simp.*, 432.

UPRIGHT, *adj.* Straight.

The cedres hie, upright as a line.—Chau. [John Lydgate], *Complaint of the Black Knight*, 66.

As a man in travelling from Berwick to London it may be that now and then he doth go sometimes amiss and out of his way, but he speedily returns to the way again, and his course generally shall be upright.—Cawd., 619.

As upright as a die.—Davies, *Scourge of Folly*, p. 263.

Fie, out upon 't, this verse's foot is lame,

Let it go upright, or a mischief take it.—*Ib.*, p. 51.

WELT. "Band wears he none, but a welt of coarse holland, and if you see it stitcht with blue thread it is no workiday wearing. [Avarice]—Lodge, *Wit's Mis.*, p. 27.

WEEN, *v.* To think, suppose.—Horm., *V.*, 57.

*Part.* Went.

"Wening for to live more easily."—*Hyeway to Spital-house*, 672.

I had went my son had been utterly lost.—Horm., *V.*, 149.

WONNE, *v.* To dwell. To stop, hesitate.—*Chest. Pl.*, i. 79, 80.

I count me happy which won in the village.—Barc., *Ecl.*, v.

*To the most nobly-disposed Knight, Sir Hugh Smith.*

To thee that art the glory of the West,

And comfort of the coast where thou dost wonne,

The staff of stay to all that are distrest,

To whom (none more) uncessantly they runne.

Davies, *Scourge of Folly*, 92.

WORM, *s.*

The kind and loving worm that would his lady please  
May light on some such med'cine here shall do them both much ease.

T. Churchyard, Prefatory verses to Gascoigne's *Posies*.

Women are kind worms.—*Like will to Like*; H., *O.P.*, iii.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

I have ane wallid rag, ane worme, ane auld wobat carle,  
A waistet walroun, na worth but wourdis to clatter.\*  
Dunbar, *Twa Mariit Women and the Wedo*, 89. 1508.

\* Her husband.

A worm with an aungelys face.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 29.

The loving worm, my daughter.—*Lyly, M. Bom.*, ii. 2.

The pretty worm of Nilus.—*Shak., A. and Cl.*, V., ii. 242.

WHIST, s. A promise? or, in a whisper?

I took thee up when thou me kiss'd,  
And in mine ear thou wot'st what whist;

I then again did crave of thee

That thou wouldst constant prove to me, &c.

R. Tofte, *The Fruits of Jealousy*, p. 80. 1615.

YESKE, v. ? Yest.

And likeways I shall exhort all men not to mocke and yeske  
with any physician (as some light wits do), tempting them  
with Beasts' stale instead of men's Urine: other bringing  
to them men's water for women's, and with lyke other  
things.—*Record, Urinal of Phys.*, 1567.

YAW. Look in a morning when you see a fellow stretching himself  
at his window, yawing, and starting, there be assured this  
devil [Somnolence] hath some working.—*T. Lodge, Wit's*  
*Mis.*, 103.

YEX, v. To hiccough after crying. Yexing or belking.—*Elyot,*  
*Castle of Health*, 86. 1541.

Put up your hose: leave yexing: so 'tis well.—*Davies, Scourge*  
*of Folly*, p. 103.

YESKE. With., 1568. Singulto. To sob, yex.—*Baret*, 1580.

YRNE. Yernful.—*R. Green, A Maiden's Dream*, 1591.

For Nature's heart doth yrne with extreme grief  
When well she weighs her children's strange estate.

*Davies of Hereford, P. of Plague*, p. 246.

MEYNY. Company, retinue. Fr. mesnie.—*Pal., Ac., D.*

2. Meanie.—*Chest. Pl.*, ii. 68; *Chapman, Mons. D'Olive*, v.

Household servants.—*Wife lapped in Morelles Skin*, 641, 647.

The many rend the skies with loud applause.

The byshop hath a great meyny going before him.—*Horm., V.*,  
189.

A great meny of men.—*Ho.*, 242.

The meanie are (besides some persons aforementioned) skeldering  
soldiers and begging scholars.—*Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins*  
*of London*, 6.

A fellow servant with the rest of the meany (σύνδουλος).—*T.*  
*Adams, Wks.*, p. 934.

All servants under one lord, though some superior in office to  
the rest.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

MOOZELL. Fr. muzeau, the muzzle. To move about with the snout.  
As swine will moozell up and down in the mire whatsoever  
precious thing shall be offered them, &c.—Cawd., *Tr. of*  
*Sim.*, p. 178.

MAY. A maid.

But the child Jesus is called a clean may.—*Chest. Pl.*, i. 118.

pen semys the lagh wit reson right

Byclepis pat man for male Light

pat has na bairn ne mai ne knave.

*Cursor Mundi*, 1026.

MOULD, s. Nature, disposition.

As children that are of such heavy sad mould as that they are  
never moved with mirth nor with the crying of other  
children.—Cawdray, p. 359.

NAUGHTY.

Counterfeit money which is of ill and naughty metal how good  
a print so ever it have.—*Ib.*, p. 834.

Byrdis that lyve by carren be naughty meet.—*Horm.*, V., 106.

Naughty perles be sold sometime for great price.—*Ib.*, 112.

NALL, v.

The Israelites when they lay in Egypt a long time in obscurity,  
thralldom, bondage, and slavery to Pharaoh and his people,  
and were even nalled as it were to the earth of all contempt  
and cruelty, were then taken up and set in great and high  
dignity.—Cawd., 781.

NESH. Tender, delicate. Soft (of cheese).—*He.*, *Ep.*, iv. 92.

I can find no flesh,

Hard nor nesh,

Salt or fresh.—*Town. M.*, 113.

*Wrath.* The fool as yet is young and nesh  
And the fear of Discipline is in his mind  
After that he is noseled in woman's flesh  
The knave he will play in his kind.

W. Wager, *The Longer thou Livest*, D. iii., 1.

The soule is more tendre and nesche  
Than the bodi that hath bones and fleysche.

R. Hampole, *Ayenbite of Inwyte*, E.E.T.S.

Our hap was hard, our wits was nesche  
To paradyse when we were brought.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 32.

Wummon is nesche flesche.—*Owl and Nightingale*, 1387.

Every woman generally hath more nesh and soft hair and more  
pleacent than a man.—Glanvil, *Batman upon Bartholome*,  
f. 73. 1582.

If guests come to thee unawares

In water mixt with wine

Souse thou thy hen, she will become

Short, tender, nesh and fine.

[Tr. of Horace] Cogan, *H. of Health*.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

NEATRESS, *s.* A female guardian of cattle.—Roxb., *Ball.*, i. 612, 616 ("The Lovers' Delight").

OVERTHWART, *adv.* Across.—Baret, 1580; *Allit. Po.*, "The Deluge," (1360), E.E.T.S.

As a river that glideth and runneth very swiftly until there be a dam or beam put overthwart (*sic*), then it makes a swelling and a roaring, neither by any means will be quiet. So man's sinful life doth pass quietly without any noise, till the beams of God's justice overthwart him.—Cawd., 694.

OVERLY, *adv.* Perfunctorie.

Thou doest this overlie or only for an outward show.—Baret, 1580.

Beholding them by the way or overly.—Becon, iii. 109; Hall, *Sat.*, III., iii.

ONDOWGHTED for Undoubtedly. Bale, *K. Johan.*, c. 1550, Camd. Soc., p. 16. See Quarry.

PITCH, *s.* Point of the shoulders.—Hll. *Spinalis medulla.*—With., 1568.

Because his shoulders stood in his head's stead  
Which hardly did above their pitch appear.

Davies of Hereford, *Humour's Heaven on Earth*, 7.

PORT, *s.* State.—Ho., 139.

Like as if a great Lord should receive some poor man into his house, giving him nothing but wherewithal he might maintain himself in mean estate, and should perceive that within two or three yeats after he purchased lands, put money to usury, kept a great port, and to be at other excessive charges, his master might have good occasion to think he were a thief.—Cawd., *Tr. of Sim.*, 599.

Keep thyn householde or aporte after thy estate.—H., 139.

Making a great porte and be little worth.—*Hyeway to the Spital*, 822.

PORTURE, *v.* Portray.

As Mendesu formed their God Pana with a goat's face and goat's legs, and thought they did their God great honour, because among them their herdmen of goats were had in most estimation: so do the Papists, who would yet be counted Christians, paint and porture God and his Saints with such pictures as they imagine in their fantasies, viz. God like an old man with a hoar head as though his youth were past, which hath neither beginning nor ending; Saint George with a long spear, upon a jolty hackney that gave the Dragon his death's wound [as the Painters say] in the throat; Saint White with as many round cheeses as may be painted about his Tabernacle.—Cawd., *Tr. of Sim.*, 560.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

- PAMPHLET. (A.N.). Gasc., *Works, Pref. Ep.*, Ed. 1575; Grange, *Golden Aphroditis, D.*, 1577; Melb., *Phil.*, F. f. 4.
- Pamflet.—Chaucer, *Test. of Love*, p. 111 (end).
- Paunflettes.—Caxt., *Pref. Virgil* (par un filet).
- Pamflette.—Sir Henry Gilbert, *2 Elizabeth Acad.* Pamflet.—Chau.
- Pampholet.—Skelton.
- Go little Pamflet.—T. Occleve, *De Reg. Prin.*, c. 1420.
- Pampflat.—*Ib.*, p. 74.
- Begynnyng with small storyes and pamfletes and so to others.—*Prol. Kynge Appolyn of Thyre*, 1510.
- PUSH, s. A pimple.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 79. Lat. pus.—Chapm., *Mons. D'Olive*, ii.
- Even as filthy matter or rottenness of a boil, blaine, or push being within the flesh doth greatly grieve and vex sore the body that is sick, but if it break or run out the pain is mitigated.—Cawd., 722; Levins, 1570.
- PINE. ? shoulder. Cf. Pinion (used still in this sense in Worcestershire). Halliwell gives Pins, hips (Somerset).
- The knyght rase and his paynes sett.—*MS. Lincoln*, 17, A. i., fo. 143, which Halliwell reads "A coat of mail."
- Goosecap (to *Foulweather*, who has been thrown from his horse).  
How now, Captain? Dost feel any ease in thy payne yet?
- Rud.* Ease in his paing, quoth you? He has good luck if he feels ease in pain, I thinke.  
*Sir G. Goosecap*, iii 1. 1606.
- A man but of a mean stature,  
Full well compact in every feature,  
Broad he was from pine to pine,  
And red in the face when he drank wine.  
*Fests of the Wydow Edyth*, *Pref.*, 1525; *H.O.f.B.*, iii. 33.
- PUKE. ? puce.
- As they which dye cloth do not immediately change one contrary into another, but first turn a white into an azure and then make a Puke of it; so we can never hold azure as a good Puke, except first our white be turned into an azure.—Cawd., *Tr. of Sim.*, 602.
- Color between russet and black (Pullus).—Baret, 1580.
- A pitche colour or puke.—*Voc. Stanb.*, 47.
- RISE, s. The green boughs and twigs.—*Owl and Night.*, 91.
- Bothe appel and pere and gentyl rys.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 22.
- And thereupon he had a gay surplise  
As white as is the blosme upon the rise.  
*Ch., Miller's Tale*, 3324.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

Hot peasecods one began to cry,  
Strawberry ripe, and cherries in the rise.

Lydgate, *London Lackpenny*.

I am royal arrayed to reven\* under this rise.—*The World and the Child.*; H., O.P., i. 252.

\* Dream.

And rakit home to their rest through the rise blumys.—Dunbar, *Twa Mariit Wemen and the Wedo*, 524.

Doun throu the ryce a ryvir ran wyth stremys.—Dunbar, *Golden Targe*, 28.

SHAKES. Cf. In a couple of shakes. No great shakes.

Folly. For frantyke Fanny thou makest men madde  
And I Foly bryngeth them to qui fuit gadde\*.  
With qui fuit brayne seke I have them brought  
From qui fuit aliquid to shyre shakynge nought.

J. Skelton, *Magnificence*, 1315.

\* ? goad.

They be wretchokes thou hast brought,  
They are shyre shakynge nought.

*Id.*, *Eleanour Ruming*, 465.

SWEETHEART.

Swete hart rote.—Skelton, *Why come ye nat?* 664.

Her swete harte.—Endymion Grange, *G. A.*, c. ii.

SLICK, *adj.* Smooth.

To look in glass and spy Sir Wrinkle's chair  
Set fast on fronts which erst were slick and fair.  
*Gasc.*, *Gr. of Joy*, ii.

Flatteries and humble slick speech.—Melb., *Phil.*, N. 3.

SLIDDER, *adv.* Slippery.

I trowe it be a frost, for the way is slydder  
Se, for God avowe, for colde as I chydde.

Skelton, *Magnificence*, 1840.

SHOULDERING for Elbowing.

*Opp.* Shouldering amongst them for a piece of a living.—*Respublica*, iii. 5. 1553.

SPECTABLES. Spectacles.—John Day, *Isle of Gulls*, i. 4.

*Sedition.* By the mass methinks they are singing of placebo.

*P.* Peace! for with my spectables vadem et videbo  
Cok's sow! it is they: at the last I have smell'd them  
out.

J. Bale, *Kynge Johan*, c. 1550, *Camd. Soc.*, p. 30.

I wold sum manys bake inkhorne

Wher thi nose spectacle case;

It wold garnysche wyll thy face.

Skelton, *Against Garnesche*, i. 133.

A spectacle case

To cover thy face

With tray deux ace.—*Id.*, *Caudatos Anglos*, 37.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

A payre of spectacles for to shew every man what his duty is towards his neighbour.—Becon, 119.

His [Avarice's] spectacles hang beating over his codpiece like the flag in the top of a maypole.—Lodge, *Wit's Mis.*, p. 27.

STARE. With., 1568. Stare-blind.—*Owl and Night.*, 241.

This would seem to mean death, *i.e.* to stare with fixed eyes.  
See Stratmann.

James. Husbandman's plowyng, or earing and sowing,  
Hedgyng and dychyng with reping and mowing;  
In carting such lyftyng, such burdenns bareing  
That payne of the body bryngeth thyese to stareyng.  
J. Heiwood, *Dial. of Wit and Folly*, Percy Soc., p. 4.

Folly. Ye but tell me one thyng?

Crafty Conveyance. What is that?

Fol. Who is mayster of the masshe fatt?

Fancy. Ye, for he hath a full dry soule.

Cr. Con. Cockes armes, thou shalt keep the brew  
house boule.

Fol. But may I drynke thereof whylest that I stare?

Cr. Con. When mesure is gone, what nedest thou  
spare.

J. Skelton, *Magnificence*, 1335.

Staryn wythe brode eyne. Patentibus oculis respicere

Staryn or schynyn and glyderyn. Viteo, rutilo.—*Prompt. Par.*

TITIVIL. Dyce, n. Skelton, iii. 275. Tutivillaris.—Jamieson, *Sc. D.*;  
Plautus, *Casina*, ii. 5, 39, Ed. Var.

Folly. There be two lyther, rude and ranke (in her school)  
Symkyn Tytyuell and Pers Pykthanke.

J. Skelton, *Magnyfycence*, l. 1282.

And talkys lyke tytyuelles

Howe ye brake the dedes wylles

Turne monasteris into water milles

Of an abbaye ye make a graunge.

*Id.*, *Colin Coult*, 418.

Theis titiuyllis with taumpinnis were towchid and tappid.—*Id.*,  
*Garld. of Laurel*, 642.

*The People Accusing the Prelates.*

And propyrly Titivillus sygnyfyth the fend of helle

The flesch that is, the unclene, concupyssens of your body.

"Mankind," quoted Collier's *Hist. Dram. Poetry*, ii. 293, 297.

Tytyuylls tyraunts with tormentoures.—Lydgate, *Le Assemble  
de Dyeus*, c. i., 4to.

There is no moe such titifyls in Englandes ground

To hold with the hare and run with the hound.

J. Heiwood, *Dial.*, ch. x.

TACK, s. Taste, flavour.—Taylor, i. 145.

Martinmas beef doth bear good tack

When countrie folks do dainties lack.—Tusser.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

TITE, *adv.* Soon, quickly. Titte.—*Chest. Pl.*, p. 26?; *P. Plow. Vis.*,

xx. 53.

Bot they shall never the tytter gayng.—*Town. M.*, 62.

He took his leave of that lady fair,  
And to her chamber she went full tight\*.

*Lady Bessy*, Percy Soc., p. 11.

\* ful tyth.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 235.

VIE, *v.* To bet.—Dunbar. ? fay, faith (oath).

*Avarice.* To study for both your wealths I am a debtor.

*People.* Vaye then, as good neer a whit as neer the better.

*Av.* I do nothing but compass therefor without doubt.

*Pe.* I vey then thee vet\* too far a compass about.

*Respublica*, iv. 3. But see iv. 4, p. 48.

\* i.e. fetched, made vent by.—C.

WHIST.

All's whist.—T. Heyw., *Golden Age*, iv.

By our Lady masse then all is not right,  
But whist! no more: she wyll be here to night.

*Fests of Widow Edyth*, v.; *H.*, O. 7. B., iii.

WHIP. ? whoop!

But I wolde we had one that this cup wolde fil  
With Malmsey that we might drink to bedward.  
Whip quod Thomas and got him downward  
And commeth again with the cup full.

*Fests of Widow Edyth*, x. 1525.

WEED, *s.* Dress.—Horm., *V.*; *Tom Tyler and his Wife*, 1598, pp. 10, 17, 22.

*Moros.* Here be six honest persons indeed

By St. Malkin it is an honest train

You shall have all one livery and weed

For you all intend my profit and gain.

W. Wager, *Longer thou Livest*, F. 1.

UMFREY.

Your servant and umfrey.—Bale, *Kynge Johan*, p. 44.

UTAS. The octave or eighth day after a Festival.—Jacob, *Law Dict.*

WORSHIP, *s.* Honour.—Barclay, *S. of F.*, i. 44.

*Adversity.* And where the fader by wysdom worshyp hath wonne  
I send oft tymes a fole to his sonne.

Skelton, *Magnificence*, 1960.

YARE. Ready.—*Chest. Pl.*, ii. 46; *Town. M.*, 37, 131.

John Clark in the morning made him yare

Thought he now wyll I yander away fare.

*Fests of Widow Edyth*, xi., 1525; *H.*, O. 7. B., iii.

WYNCH, *v.* To kick.—Gasc., *Complaint of the Green Knight*.

*Poverty.* Sir, remember the tourne of Fortune's whele,

That wantonly can wynke and wynche with her hele.

Skelton, *Magnificence*, 2048.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

N. RHYMED TO M. See Rd. Brathwait, *passim*.

G. Your folly it harmeth.

F. As wisdom you warneth  
Yet be not too strange.

Grange, *Golden Aphrod.*, M. iv.

To Andrew all the lovers and the lusty wooers come  
Believing through his ayde and certain ceremonies done  
While as to him they presents bring and conjure all the night  
To have good luck and to obtain their chief and sweete delight.  
B. Googe, *Popish Kingdom*, p. 55. 1570.

NEW-FANGLED. Lover of new fangels and trifles.—Huloet.

This green fruit, being gathered before it be ripe, is rotten before  
it be mellow, and infected with schisms before they have  
learned to bridle their affections, affecting innovations as  
newfangled and enterprising alterations whereby the church  
is mangled.—Nash, *Anat. of Absurd.*, p. 40.

Newfanglynes.—Pals., *Ac.*, B. 2.

Newfangled fellow.—Whit., *Vulg.*, f. 20.

OUGHT for owned. T. Heywood, *Fair Maid of the West*, p. 58, Shak.  
Soc.; B. & F., *Double Marriage*, iii. 3.

Owed.—Grange, *G. Ap.*, I. iv. 1; Wager, *Repentance of Marie  
Magd.*, III, 1.

MORE. Larger.

P. Whereof shall these sommes of money be raised?

Ep. God hath blessed me abundantly: ye shall have it in my  
counting house with a more somme.—Becon, ii. 236.

PANE. Heathen.

On his left hand was placed first and highest of all Cybele, the  
mother of the Gods, with divers panes and wood nymphs  
waiting upon her.—Gr., *G. Ap.*, M. II, 1.

Paynin (Paganus).—*Pr. Par.*

PEREGALL. An equal.—Dav. of H., *Verses to Coryat*. Fr. paregal.

PARAGON. A male lover, wooer.

Jupiter willed them (according as the time required) to frame  
their song upon the discourse of wooing and to divide them-  
selves into two companies, five on the one side and four on  
the other: whereby they should seem not only to declare  
the order of wooing but rather as it were in lively order  
to do the thing itself (the one side taking the Paragon's  
part and the other the paramours).—Grange, *G. Ap.*, M.  
iii. 1.

PRODIGY.

"Else let me die a prodigy."—T. Heywood, *F. M. of W.*, I. iv.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

PLAT, *adj.* Plain, flat.

Fear of denial is that plat soldier who with open mouth and continual cry calleth upon me to adventure the dangerous Lethe which I see by no means can be compassed without the ferry of Charon. Wherefore it is justly alluded, not all the weapons of Brescia are able to arm fear.—Grange, *G. Ap.*, D. iv. 1.

A platte sothe and a pleyne.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, p. 45.

PATRON (? poltroon).

*Discipline* (speaking of young Moros, who is fooling them):

Lo, you here, what a patron this is.

Think you that he is not past grace?

W. Wager, *The Longer thou Livest the more Fool thou art*, B. ii. 1. 1568.

PILCROW. ¶ A printer's mark for a paragraph. See Tusser, Pref.; B. & F., *Nice Valour*, iv. 1.

Moros. God's santie, this is a goodly book indeed;

Be there any Saints in it and Pilcrowes?

W. Wager, *The Longer thou Livest*, B. iii. 1.

PLATFORM, *s.*

How Fox and Badger both make patterns in their den  
Of Plotformes, Loopes and Casamats, devised by warlike men.  
Gascoigne, *Art of Venerie*, Introd. 1575.

"Promise that I should be the Platform where she would plant her goodwill and the only ground where she would graft her grace."—Melb., *Phil.*, E. e. 2.

QUAIL, *v.* To diminish.

As Agis the last king of the Lacedemonians was in his youth given to all lusts and pleasures, but being established ruler of the land he quite gave them over and showed such an example of temperance and sobriety, that the use of pleasures quaying among his subjects they also addicted themselves to sobriety, &c.—Cawdray, *Tr. of Sim.*, p. 458.

QUEST, *s.* An inquest, jury.

When peerless princes' courts were free from flattery  
The Justice from unequal doom, the quest from perjury.

Gasc., *Posies*, i. 71.

REPAIR, *v.* To return.

Repair to your house.—Gasc., *Gl. of Gov.*, v. 2.

REPEND.

Mary. To Thee, what tongue is able worthy thanks to repend?—  
Wager, *Repentance of Marie Magd.*, F. iv. 1.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

ROVERS, AT. ? At random, marks on target.

We must learn what God is within the bounds of his Word; not at rovers, until he mercifully delivered us from this bondage and out of the dungeon of the body and grant us to behold him face to face.—Cawdray, 811.

Row, ON A. *Chest. Pl.*, ii. 4; *Cov. Myst.*, p. 164; Becon, ii. 168.

Great I, indeed you well may say, but I  
Am little i, the least of all the row.

*i.e.* the chris-cross row.—Davies, *Sc. of Folly*, p. 255.

The dredefull dinne drove all the rowte on a row.—Skelton, *Gar. of Lau.*, 264.

I shall tel thee arowe all that I saw.—H., 288.

They laughed on a row and some of them shoke.—*Fests of Widow Edyth*, x. 1525.

There was a dole made a rew by every man.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 40.

The dance of death which all must run on row.—*Par. of Dainty Dev.*, p. 74.

As the stags when they swim over a great water to feed in some meadow they swim on a row and lay their heads over one another's backs, carrying the weight of one another's horns and when the first is weary, another taketh his room and so do it by course, &c.—Cawdray, *Tr. of Sim.*, p. 330.

House.—Horm., V., p. 12.

A rawe.—*Early Eng. Allit. Poems*, Morris, H., 544.

RUB, s. Obstacle.

Ay! there's the rub.—Shak., *Hamlet*.

Look to those wheels then; let them not decay

And they'll o'errun the high'st rubs in thy way.

Davies, *Sc. of Folly*, p. 41.

SALLET, salet. A head-piece.—Horm., 265; Withals, 1563 (cassis).  
See Godsgood.

Moros (who has had a feather given to him):

This will make me a gentleman alone:

Make it fast, I pray you, in my cap . . .

This will bear away a good rap

As good as a sallet for me verily.

W. Wager, *The Longer thou Livest*, F. 2 r.

SQUAT (used heroically).

Thus squatted upon this pleasant mount from morning to evening they\* spend their time most earnestly in their vocation.—Grange, *G. Ap.*, L. iii. r.

\* The Muses.

STRIKE, v. To anoint, rub gently (Dev.).—Hill.

The surgeon stroketh whom he means to strike.—Gasc., *Grief of Joy*, iv.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

SNOUT-FAIR. Becon, 1664. *See* Snout.

But then, no doubt, as the company changed, so their talk altered: for, sure in my mind the company of men is nothing worth if women be not in place, whose painting form and lively shapes importeth such virtue as sufficeth alone to make an eloquent tongue: for proof declares their fair words maketh fools fain especially be they somewhat snoutfayre and cleanly, under the cloak whereof let them use what pride they will.—Grange, *G. Ap.*, I. iv. 1.

To this their rustical harping came Polyphemus boisterously stamping with a snoutfair trull in his hand to foot and cheek by cheek.—*Ib.*, *M.* 11 r. Used by N. Breton, *Wonders*, 1602; Warn., *Alb. Eng.*, iii. 14; B. & F., *The Coxcomb*, iv. 3.

Her twinkling eyne both steepe and grey  
They seem like crystal clear.—Grange, *G. Ap.*, *G.* r.

SUBLABES (? tuft under lip, an imperial).

Lover beautifying his face cuts.—Grange, *G. Ap.*, *E.* iv. 1.

SNAPHANCE. Snappance Vouchers.—R. Fletcher, *Poems*, 1656, p. 244; Lyly, *M. Bombie*, ii. 1. *See* Nares.

*Lurdan.* A parlous girl, her wit's a mere Snaphaunce  
Goes with a firelock: she strikes fire from stone.  
Day, *Law Tricks*, 279.

Adventurers, spoylers, snappehaunces, forlorn-hopes, cormorants, ravenours.—Becon, 111, 538.

TINTERNELL. ? A Tarantella.

And calling the musicians caused them softly to sound the Tynternall when he, clearing his voice, did a la Napolitana apply these verses following unto the measure.—Gasc., *Storie of Ferdinando Jeron.*, Haz., i. 430, 437.

In the second chair and middle room sate Neptune the God of the land and sea, with his three-forked mace in hand, and also with a rich tarantyne robe coming down to the ground.—Grange, *G. Ap.*, *M.* r.

TILE-PINNE. Clavus ligheus vol tegularius.—W., 1568.

*Moros.* Body of God! laugh you me to scorn  
I will tell Maister Diricke Quintine  
By these ten bones I will I have sworne  
And he shall teach you to make tile pinne.  
W. Wager, *The Longer thou Livest*, C. iii. r., c. 1568.  
He that buys a house ready-wrought  
Has many a tyle-pin for nought.—Camd., 1629.

TWY-CHILD. In one's dotage.—Davies, *Sc. of Folly*, 218.

TOSTED for Tossed.—Cawdray, 771.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

## TEMS.

*Old Stro.* I am as proud  
And think myself as gallant in this gray  
Having my table furnisht with good beef  
Norfolk temes bread and country home-bred drink  
As he that goeth in rattling taffety.  
J. Day, *Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green*, 1659, ii.

## VOIDER. A tray.

... Set [the epicure] the voider of abstinence instead of his table of surfeits.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 435.

Man's life is well compared to a feast  
Furnisht with choice of all variety,  
To it comes Time and as a bidden guest  
He sits him down in pomp and majesty  
The threefold age of Man the waiters be  
Then with an earthen voider made of clay  
Comes Death and takes the table clean away.  
R. Barnfield, 1598.

## VENEY. Assault, bout.

One vennie more with thee and then I have done.—Dak., *Seven Deadly Sins of London*, 3.

## VILLIACO, s. A villain.—*Sir G. Goosecap*, iii., 1606. See Nares.

VADE for fade, consume.—Grange, *G. Ap.*, F. iii.; *Par. of Dainty Dev.*, p. 95 (Surrey).

Life did vade.—Robinson, *Handful of Pleasant Delites*, 1584, p. 32, repr.; *Thersites*, H., *O.P.*, i. 424; Shak., *Pass. Pilg.*

## VAMBRISH, v.

Jupiter touching the heavens with his wand caused them to thunder and vambrishe lightnings.—Grange, *G. Ap.*, N. 1.

## WEALTH (welfare).—Udall, *Roister Doister*, iv. 1.

Health and wealth.—C., *Pr.*

## WELLAWAY.

I may cry out Alas now and Welaway.—Wager, *Repentance of Marie Magd.*, E. iv. 1.

Alas alas and Wele away  
That avyr towched I the tre.  
*Cov. Myst.*, p. 31 and p. 38.

My songe may be wayle-a-waie.—*Chest. Pl.*, i. 70.

## WHIST.

But after all these came the Muses themselves in a rank, vaunting it so smoothly upon the ground as if a ship had launched upon the seas: they were in number nine and (as the Poets feign) the daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, at whose presence all things were whist.—Grange, *G. Ap.*, M. 11 r.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

## WORTH.

*Discipline* (of Moros, whom they hope to reform by good companions):

Custom may all kind of manners bring forth  
This to be true we know by experience  
But if he decay we must take it at worth  
At least let us do our diligence.

W. Wager, *Longer thou Livest*, P. 1., c. 1568.

## ZANY.

*Roberto.* Suppose her sung through famous Italy  
More common than the looser songs of Petrarch  
To every several zany's instrument.

Marston, *Insatiate Countess*, v. 1.

Man is God's ape, and an ape is Zani to a man.—Dekker, *Seven Deadly Sins of London*, 5.

[Scurrility] The first time he looked out of Italy into England it was in the habit of a zani.—Lodge, *Wit's Mis.*, 81.

His best trade is a true comedian, to play a Zany or Pantalon on the stage.—*Str. Met. of Man*, p. 28. The Ape.

## WANDLE, v.

*Moros.* I must be doing of somewhat alway  
My weapon once again I must handle  
How my dagger will cut now I will assay  
Beware how with me they wandle.

W. Wager, *The Longer thou Livest*, D. 11 l.; and E. iii. r.

## LATCH, v. Eludo.

I ape can latch the dartes which men will cast at me,  
And if I had a tayle a monckeye should I be.—Huloet, 1552.

LEGISTER, s. A lawyer.—Bullokar.

LETTICE. A kind of grey fur.—Hill. Letice, a furre.—Palsg.

Lettice bonnet or cap for a gentlewoman.—Huloet.

## LULL, v.

I could shake him even as a dog that lulleth a sow.—*Jacob and Esau*; H., O.P., ii. 211.

LEVEL-COIL. Leva culum. Levez le cul.—Torr.

Leve cul . . . is a kind of gaming at the tables coursely at many hands, that wher as one hath lost a game another enterpriseth by turn, and so every man in his turn.—Huloet.

## MILCH-HEARTED.

Weappynge lightlye called mylch-herted (Lemosus).—Huloet.

MAMMERING, s. A quandary. In trivio sum.

I stand in a mammering.—Pal., Ac., Y. 2. See n. to W.



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

### MEANS.

When Crassus was . . . more desirous to leave Cicero his frende than his foe when he should be gon, he saluted Cicero diligently and said that he would sup at home with him that night. Whom Cicero with a chereful and glad countenance received and entreteined. Within a few daies after this certain of his frendes went in hand with him and made means unto him for to be one with Vatinius also. "Why," quoth Cicero, "is Vatinius disposed to have a supper at my house to?" Signifying that the same Vatinius did make meanes more to have a supper than to have his friendship.—Ud., *Er. Ap.*, 364.

NAKEN, *v.* To make naked (Nudo).—Huloet.

PATISH, *v.* To stipulate.

For being let go immediatly upon the bringing of the money which the pirates patished for his raunsome . . . he caught the self same robbers and hanged them up but first hedded that the severity might not be untempered with mercy.—Ud., *Er. Ap.*, 293.

PLAW, *v.* To commence to boil.

Bubble, like plawing water.—Huloet.

### POINT-DEVICE.

As parfityly as can be or point devyse.—Pal., *Ac.*, L. 3; Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, 3689.

PORTSALE of goods confiscated or spoyle (Auctionarius).—Huloet.

PREJUDICE, *s.*, which is a mere wrong contrary to the law.

It may be also taken for a sentence once decided and determined which remaineth afterward for a general rule and example to determine and discuss semblably: or else it may be as the ruled cases and matters of the law be called bokecases recited in the yeres, which be as precedences, and thereof cometh this verb præjudico.—Huloet.

PIONIED. Tunnelled, as in Shak., *Tempest*, iv. 164 (*see my note, Notes and Queries*, V.).

Whene Pionzer.—Shak., *Hamlet*, i. 4; *Help to Discourse*, 1636, p. 67, also p. 78.

Which to outbarre with painful pyonings

From sea to sea he heapt a mighty mound.

Spem., *F. Q.*, II., x. 46.

QUEACHY, *adj.* Wet, saturated.—Hll.

Saturn our eyes half buried in our quechplots,

Consumption and cold agues have devoured

And eat up all our flesh.

T. Heywood, *Golden Age*, v., p. 72.

QUERT, *s.* Joy. God hold me long your life in quart.—*Town. M.*, p. 37.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

Whartfulle shall I mage thi gate,  
I shall the help erly and late  
And all in quart shall I bring the  
Home again to thy countre.—*Ib.*, p. 43.

Without skathe and in quart.—*Ib.*, p. 44.

The fourt commandment is by taylle  
Fader and moder worship thou shall  
In povert and in quart.—*Ib.*, p. 50.

How stands it with you, dame, of quart?—*Ib.*, p. 81.

The hungry with all good he fild  
And left the rich out shild  
Thaym to unquart.—*Ib.*, p. 82.

*adj.* Sike or quert.—Occleve, *Reg Prin.*, p. 39.

QUETHE, *v.* To speak. A.S. *cpidan*.

Quick and quething.—*Pal.*, *Ac.*, Y. 3.

REAKES. ? Rigs. Pranks.

To play reakes (Ciere turbas).—*Cl.*, *Phraseol. Puerilis*, 1638.

SCATH, *s.* Hurt.

He that doth boost and show what he hath  
Shall have noon advantage, but sometimes great scath.  
*Dial. of Creat.*, 53.

One doth the scathe and another hath the scorn.—*Ho.*

SCRATT.

The marks or scrattes of the stripes declared as plainly as if he  
had spoken it with his tongue how he [Diogenes] had been  
handled\*.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, p. 95.  
\* Scourged.

SHIRE, *adj.* Poor, thin.

I will not give thee sole i pure or shyre hope but the thing.—  
*Pal.*, *Ac.*, L.

Non spem meram sed rem dabo.

SPARPLE, *v.* To disperse.

Scater or sparple about abundantly (Conspergo).—Huloet.

SQUALL, *s.* ? same as scall.

This it is that makes me look so lean,  
That lets my growth, and makes me seem a squall.  
*Marriage of Wit and Science*, v. 3; *H.*, *O.P.*, ii. 387.

SQUAMISH, or wanton.—Huloet. ? squeamish. See Wanton 2.

I was not squeamish to crave.—Edwards, *Damon and Pithias*;  
*H.*, *O.P.*, iv.

Some like the fair, but there's not all the grace,  
She may be fair and have a squemish face;  
Some like the wanton, some the modest eyes.

G. Wither, *Sat.*, i. 1. 1613.

SQUICH, *v.* To skip.—Morris. Sed qu.—*Marriage of Wit and Science*, v. 3; *H.*, *O.P.*, ii. 387.



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

STAGGERER in reading, who can read neither good English nor good Latin (Offensator).—Huloet.

STROY-GOOD, *s.* Prodigus.—Pal., *Ac.*, *b.* 4, *I.*

STICKLER, *s.*, or indifferent person between two that be at variance, as in playing of prises (Internuncius).—Huloet.

STYRE, *v.* To allure or provoke unto.—Pals., *Ac.*, *B.* 3.

STRAKE of a cartwhele wherein the spokes are framed (Absis).—Huloet.

STRAIN, *v.*

1. Streynyng or biting as ginger, pepper or red wyne (Stipticus).—Huloet.

Streyne or bite as ginger, &c. (Stringo).

2. To restrain.

[IV., i. 184.

The quality of mercy is not strained.—Shak., *Merchant of Venice*,

*s.* Race. Of the half-strain.—Dryden, *Limberham*, iii. 1.

SUNDERLY, *adj.*

Walke sunderly here and there scatered (Palor).—Huloet.

TRANSLATE, *v.* Cote, garment, or such lyke whereby it is made as new again (Reconcinno).—Huloet.

TUT-MOUTHED. Having the lower jaw projecting further than the upper.—Hll.; Bullokar (Bruncus).—Huloet.

TITTERER, *s.* A tatler.

Alle tale-tellers and tyterers in ydel.—*P. Plo. Vis.*, xx. 297.

UNDERTAKER, *s.* A contractor of any kind. [Still used in this sense, especially in connection with Private Bill Legislation.—ED.]

This doth not entrench on those who are undertakers of buildings, but insisteth only on the necessity of sufficient master-workmen actually employed in every work.—Sir Balthasar Gerbier, *Of Buildings*, ii. 59, 1664; *Ib.*, 91, 92.

WAIER, *s.* A wager.

Pleggis and waiers.—*Dial. of Creatures*.

Waiers to lay of things unknowe

\* Is no wysdome but madness I trowe.—*Ib.*, xxx.

WANTON, *adj.*

1. Foolish or tendre. Cf. Squamish (above).—Huloet.

2. Or malapert in asking (Procax).—*Ib.*

Wantonnes or saucelines in asking or craving.—*Ib.*

WHERRY, *s.* A small, light rowing boat.

Boat or wherye.—Huloet.

Rather than his children shall be crossed in baptism he will out of the ark into some fantastical wherry.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 1010.

Whirry.—*Cath. Angl.*, 1024; Herrick, *clvii.*, ii. 244.

"A boat, a boat, haste to the ferry."

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

WHITTLE, *s.* A thing small or sharp like a shaft (Inspico).—Huloet.

WHITLED 2, *v.* Drunk.—Lyly, *M. Bomb.*, ii. 12.

When men be well whitted with wyne they take no care for nothing.—Pal., *Ac.*, S. 3.

PALL, *v.* Forsakythe fresshe wyne and drynkyth ale a-pallyd.—  
Lydg., *Order of Fools*, 119. E. 2, T.S.

"I palle as drinke or bloode doth by long standyng in a thing  
je appallys."—Palsgrave. Still in use.—Hll.

Change not the Name: for Dinners should be dry.

'Tis now the fashion: on a Cupboard by

The drink must pauling stand: For once I sate

At Pontus' table, and withal forgat

(Or else it was my blushing modesty

Asham'd to shout for drink so openly)

To call for beer. From dinner I rose up

And never toucht of Pontus' foamy cup:

With Pontus then ere any more I dine

Buttes (by thy leave) I'll be a guest of thine.

Joa. Weeueri *Epicrisis ad Henricum Butsum Palinodia*; Hy.

Buttes, *Dyet's Dry Dinner*, p. 7, Ed. 1599.

PLUNGE, *s.* A strait, difficulty.

An' I scape this plunge I care not for the next year.—*Respub.*,

v. 6. and, God save me from this plunge.—*Ib.*, v. 10.  
1553.

I am put to a plunge, as moche as I am worthe. Omnes  
fortunæ meæ periclitantur.—Horm., *V.*, 205.

PITCH, *v.* To fall or slope.

That field is best that is nat playn evyn and level, but some-  
what pytchyng.—Horm., *V.*, 177.

Cf. Chances Pitch, near Ledbury.

PALL, *s.* The great [thief] sitteth on benche in costly furies of  
pall.—Barclay, *Myrrour of Good Maners, Justice*.

See under Bisse.

PILHOG. See Urchin.

PURCHASE, *v.*

O blear-ey'd fool, are both thine eyes beblast?

Can'st thou not see? look up: what, man! God mend thee.

Look at these Lawyers how they purchase fast,

Mark well these Marchants (better mind God send thee),

See how the suits of silk that they would lend thee,

And many mo so fine in fashion stand,

Till at the last they pay for unthrift's land.

Gascoigne, *Dulce Bellum Inexpertis*, 62.

The Lawyers hope to purchase wonderous things.—*Ib.*, 88.

PLACARD, *s.* I have gotten a placard or a protection for dette and  
felony.—Horm., *V.*, 205.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

PLAG, s. Plague.

Hereof cometh so much devorcement,  
Hereof cometh so much good spent,  
Hereof cometh so many plagues sent from God.

Becon, *Invective against Whoredom*.

1. This no fiction nor inferred by poetical license. But this verily was performed in the Borough of Leominster in the Co. of Hereford: the one at the commandment of Sir Herbert Croft, Knt., one of the Council of the Marches of Wales; the other by the instigation of Satan and provocation of the disease.

Some common Carriers (for their own behoof  
And for their good, whose souls for gains do groan),  
Fetching from London packs of Plags and stuff,  
Are forct to inn it in some barn alone,  
Where lest it should the country sacrifice  
Barn, corn, and stuff, a sacrifice is sent  
In air-refining flames to the angry skies,  
While the owners do their faults and loss lament.  
The carriers to some Pest-house of their own  
Carried, clapt up, and watcht for coming out,  
Must there with Time or Death converse alone  
Till Time or Death doth free the world of doubt,  
Who, though they carriers be, yet being too weak  
Such heavy double Plagues as these to bear,  
Out of their houses some by force do break,  
And drown themselves, themselves from plags to clear.

Davies of Hereford, *P. of Plague*, p. 242.

SNOUT, s., of the plough, of a ship. The forepart.—Withals, 1568.

STICK, s.

The unthrift, he that sells a rood of land  
For Flemish sticks of silk and such-like wares,  
Weens yet at last to make a happy hand  
By bloody war, and hopes to shred such shares,  
In goods ill-got to countervail his cares,  
That he may once recover his estate,  
And roist again in spite of Catchpoll's pate.

Gascoigne, *Dulce Bellum Inexpertis*, 76.

STICKLE, s. Steep.

My horse could nat up upon the stykel of the hill.

Scansile, Stig-rap. A stirrop or rope to climb up by. *Clivum montis*.—Horm., *V.*, 247; *XI. Cy.*, *Wr.*, *V. of V.*, 84.

SANDER, s. Slander.

That Saunder-snuff which swears the matter out  
Brings oftentimes the noblest minds in doubt.

Gascoigne, *Dulce Bell. Inexp.*, 191.

SAW. An old said saw.—Gascoigne, *Whs.*, i. 109.

Saga.—Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

TOWER or Toor, s. A lofty growth or ornament (afterwards applied to a lady's head-dress). Not in Hill. See N. H. W.

In a garden rich of flowers,  
Wall'd with bays and hawthorn towres;  
In a towre, the rest forsaking,  
Woe kept Philomela waking.

TALWOOD. Cutwood. Fr. tailler.

Our talwood is all brent,  
Our faggotes are all spent,  
We may blow at the cole.  
Skelton, *Why come ye nat to Courte?*

TUT. Yet have I shot at master Bellum's butt,  
And thrown his ball, altho' I toucht no tutte:  
I have percase as deeply dealt the dole  
As he that hit the mark and gat the gole.

Gascoigne, *Dulce Bell. Inexp.*, 94.

UNDERMEAL. Supper or undermeal.—With., 1608.

UPLANDISH, *adj.* Rural. The Uplandish house or dwelling-place. (Villa tugurium).—With., 1574.

The monke stole away in an uplandish man's wede.—Horm., V., 288.

Uplond-man (Rusticus).—XIV. Cy., Wr., V. of V., p. 182.

The uplandish village.—Pal., *Ac.*, x.

My countray or uplonde.—*Ib.*, x. 2.

Rusticall and uplandish men (agrestes).—Baret, 1580.

In country or upland.—Barclay, *M. of G. M.*

Agricolæ.—Horm., V., 53.

In as moche as marchaundis is nat lucky with me, I shall go and dwell in uplande (Rus.).—Horm., V., 235.

URCHIN. A hedgehog. Urchin or pithog.—Withals, 1586. Irchen. Levins, 1570; Y. Stam., 1518. Norchon.—(XV. Cy.), *Rel. Ant.*, i. 81.

WASE. A bundle of straw, &c., to relieve a burthen carried on the head.—Hill. Circus.—Levins, 1579; Baret.

A wase or wreath to be laid under the vessel that is borne upon the head as women use\* (Cesticillus).—With., 1568.  
*i.e.* milkmaids.

WARD (*as suffix*). He that fighteth against the hill-ward hath war both with his enemy and with the place.—Horm., V., 273.

Rereward.—Horm., V., 259; Lodge, *Wit's Mis.*

Vaward.—Horm., V., 268.

Toward.—Shak., *A. Y. L.*

I went to London downward the temys (Thames).—Horm., V., 250.

WANT (?) What should I think of courage? If it wants,  
The wanters are despised of gods and men.

Davies, *Scourge of Folly*, p. 21.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

That covetous wretches not only want that thing  
Which they never had in title nor keeping,  
But that which they have also they want and fayle,  
Sith they it having of it have none awayle.

Barclay, *Eclogue*, i.

He that is robb'd, not wanting what is stol'n,  
Let him not know 't and he's not robb'd at all.

Shak., *Othello*, iii. 3, 342.

. . . Her tongue like Lydian music doth delight,  
Then how can I (friend Varrus) want her sight?  
Her presence can alone preserve my breath,  
Her loss to me is famine, war, and death.

S. Sheppard, *Epig.*, iii. 2. 1651.

Fowls of the air do yield both fans and plumes,  
And a poor civet-cat allows perfumes;  
Freestones and artificial bricks, I grant,  
Are stones which men in building cannot want.

Taylor (W. P.), *Superbia Flagellum*.

Our lives shall never want to do him good.—*Maid's Metamorphosis*, B., 1600.

A wheelwright or a maker of carts is an ancient, a profitable,  
and a Trade which by no means can be wanted.—Taylor,  
*The World runs on Wheels*.

LIBBET. A little staff. Bacillus.—With., 1568.

Libbets, s. Rags in strips.—Jackson, *Shropshire Word Book*.

LING, s. Calluna. Not heath.—Shak., *Temp.*, i. 1, 70.

And this gallant Advancing-way shall certainly destroy both  
Bryars, Brackin, Fearne (Goose-Tansie also if anything  
will do it), Gosse, Ling, Heath, or anything else whatsoever  
occasioneth unfruitfulness.—*England's Improvement*, by Capt.  
Walter Blith, p. 158. 1649, 4to.

Brome . . . heth, firze, brakes, whinnes, ling, &c.—  
Harrison, *Description of England*.

LATEWARD, *adj.* A backward, slow, or latetward winter.—With.,  
1608.

LOOF. Cf. Loft. Aloof. See Lovir.

You mean the thacked house by the waterside  
Whitch is white-limed above in the loof.\*

W. Wager, *The Longer Thou Livest*, &c., D. r.

\* *i.e.* the cieling which was whitelimed after the smoke had fouled it.

LORE, s.

It is hard to make men that be roted in a custome or lore to  
chaunge it.—Horm., *V.*, 226.

LOVIR. The lovir or fomerill. Fumarium et infumibulum.—With.,  
1568.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

- Lover (Impluvium).—Horm., *V.*, 140.  
This is the Fr. Louvre, the opening in the roof, whence the Parisian palace.
- LOUPE. A loupe to look out of a house or wall.—With., 1568. So loophole.
- MART, *s.* Market.  
Andwarpe is a marte town (emporium).—Horm., *V.*, 234.  
A marte or market.—T. Adams, *Works*, p. 507.  
How we to York upon a mart were bound.—Taylor, *Wherry Ferry Voyage*.
- MAFFLE, *v.* To maffle in the mouth as not able to sound his words; to stammer or stut.—Baret, *Alv.*, 1580.
- MALKIN, *s.* A Scovell, Dragge, or Malkin wherewith the floor of the oven is made clean (Peniculus).—With., 1568.
- MEAGRAM. That disease in the head which is called the Hemicranium.—*Ib.*, 1608.
- MOTE.  
With the blowynge of that mote the fight abated.—Horm., *V.*, 265.  
Blowyng of certain and divers motes (tesseræ) and watches gydeth an host and saveth it from many parellys.—*Ib.*, 269.
- NICED, *s.* A niced wherewith women cover their paps.—Baret, *Alv.*, 1580.
- OWYS.  
The workemen and the shypmen go about to have the new shyp from the stockis, or out of the owys (a navali) into the see.—Horm., *V.*, 250.
- OST, *s.*  
An ost or maulte kyll, to drye corne upon.—With., 1568.
- PAD.  
The tad powles of toads or frogs called pad blowes in water which in March doeth appear.—*Ib.*, 1568.
- PICKEREL.  
Luaculus, a pykrelle.—15th Cy., *Wr.*, *Vol. of Voc.*, p. 253.
- PEELE, A peelee to set in (the oven) the bread, and to take it out with.—With., 1568; Horm., *V.*, 153. Pyle.—15th Cy., *Wr.*, 276; T. Adams, *Works*, p. 189. 1629.
- PETEREL, 1568; Pintrel, 1586; Poitrel, 1608; Petryl.—*Chest. Pl.*, i. 60; Antilena (harness of a horse).—With. ? Fr. lorain; so Loriner, a martingale.  
*v.* Stanbridge, *Vulg.*, 1518. Paytrel.—Horm., *V.*, 170.
- PUMPS, *s.* To put on the shoe pumps, pinsons, socks (Calceo).—With., 1608.  
Calceolus, a pynson.—Stanbridge, *Voc.* A pinson or pump (Calceamentum).—Baret, 1580.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

## PUMP.

Pastillos Rufillus olet, Gorgonius hircum (Rufillus smells of sweet perfume, Gorgonius stincks of the pump).—With., 1586.

PLANT. Of the foot (Planta). Sole of the foot (Solea).—*Ib.*, 1568.

PARELL. Apparel.

The apple within the parell (Caro mali, vel secundum quosdam pulpa). Anglice, the meat within the skin.—*Ib.*, 1568.

PAROCH. Paddock. A little park.

A franke or parochie wherein bores be fed to be made brawn (Vivarium aprorum).—*Ib.*, 1568.

PANEL. *i.e.* a pad.

Dorsualia dicuntur operimenta, quibus equorum dorsa teguntur, as with a panel or such other.—*Ib.*, 1568.

POSNET, *s.* Ollula, or skellit.—Baret, 1580. Possenet.—Horm., *V.*; Stanbridge, *Voc.*

QUEVER, *adj.* Active, nimble.—*Mayd Emlyn*, 361, *c.* 1520.

A quyver jester.—Horm., *V.*, 281.

Flaterers have quiver wits, for they serve the time.—*Ib.*, 230.

Quave (Tremo).—*Prompt. Parv.* See Way's *n.* (temporaria).

Thou playest featly at the tynis and very quiverly (agillime).—Horm., *V.*, 279.

A quavery or maris and unstable foundation.—*Ib.*, 240.

## RATHELED.

A hart heled wall, or ratheled, with hasill roddes, wandes, or such other (Paries craticius).—With., 1568. ? Wattle and Dab. See Hill.

RIPE, *adj.* Ready.

Halting-ripe. *i.e.* ready to halt.—*Ib.*, 1608.

ROUT, *v.* To snore.

RISING, *s.* Rebellion.

He is redy to go about chaunge or rysyng (Pronus est ad res novas).—Horm., *V.*, 191.

RUNK, *s.* Noise.

If I here any runk or rowne.—*Town. Myst.*, 68.

SHIP, *s.* A censer.

"A box or shippe for frankincense to be kept in" (Acerra).—With., 1568.

*adj.* Headless, pert, giddy.—(East) Hill.

SPALT, *s.*

He is a very spalt that carries his head so like a shettle-cock and no marvel who hath such a shettle brain of his own.

—§ 26, "The Daw," *Str. Metam. of Man*, 1634. See *inf.*

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

STALE, s. A decoy, pretence.

Birding-perches whereupon the stale is set.—With., 1568.

A stale, as with an owl or other bird.—*Ib.*

Wilt thou be made a stale?—*Nobody & Somebody*, 1592.

STERTUP, s. A high shoe or stertup.—With., 1568. A sock or startup.—*Ib.*, 1608; Warn., *Alb. Eng.*, iv. 20. Startop.

SWART or pale colour (Lividus).—With., 1568.

Ater, teter, sweart.—Aelfric, 10th Cy., Wr., *V. of V.*

Ceruleus, sweart.—*Ib.*, p. 46.

TACHE, s.

1. Uncus (Tatch, 1608).—With., 1568; Horm., *V.*, 293. Hence, To attach. Spinter.—Stanbridge, *Vulg.*, 1518.

2. Trick, manner.—Pal., *Ac.*, R. 2.

A chyldes tatches in playe shew plainly what they mean.—Horm., *V.*, 94.

Set some tack nayles or rack naylis arowe (Uncinus).—*Ib.*, 237.

Knaves tacches.—*A B C of Aristotle*, cir. 1450.

TENT, s. Taylor (W. P.), *Works*, i. 395.

A teinte to be put within the sore to keep it open.—With., 1568. Fr. Tendo.

v. Search my wound deeper: tent it with the steel That made it.—Webster, *White Devil*, p. 50.

TALE. An account.

As the birds when they fly do guide themselves with their tails, and the ship is guided by the stern, so we should look to our taile, viz., that we are but dust and ashes.—Cawd., *T. of Sim.*, p. 495.

TOWLER, s. ? A tax-collector.

Wherefore be no towler, catchpoll nor customer  
No broker nor botcher, no somner nor serjeaunt  
Be thou none Innholder, hosteler nor Taverner  
No bribing Excheatour, nor yet Bayliffe errant  
An official or Sheriff are honest but right scant  
The most of this number liveth by double towling  
By cloked extortion, by frauds and by polling.

Barclay, *Myrrour of Good Manners*.

TREACLE. Triacle. Gr. *θηριακὰ*. A panacea. It follows A medicine in With., 1568.

Is there no treacle in Gilead?—L. Wright, *Display of Duty*, 191, 1614.

TRUE-PENNY, s. A familiar term for a good fellow in the secondary sense.

A true peny may nat be refused (nummus probus vel legitimus).—Horm., *V.*, 223.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

UNKIND, *adj.* Unnatural.

And therefore he of full avysement  
Nolde never write in none of his sermones  
Of Swiche unkynde abominacions.

Chau., *Man of Lawe*, *Prol.*, 86.

Blow, blow, thou winter's wind,  
Thou art not so unkind

As man's ingratitude.—Shak., *As You Like It*, ii. 7, 175.

UNCOUTH, *adj.* Unknown, obscure, and so ignorantly rude.  
Awkward.—*Dial. of Creat.*, 55.

Uncouth lands.—*Rare Triumphs of Love and Fortune* Haz., *O.P.*,  
vi. 171; *Chest. Pl.*, i. 58.

As for tydyngs be none couthe but Ponyngs is qwyt and  
delivered of all tresons.—*Past. Lett.*, 252. 1455. Udall,  
*Er. Ap.*, pp. 182, 289, spells it Unquod, which brings to the  
provincial form—Unked, dreary, uncanny (*omne ignotum  
pro mirifico*). Mr. Roberts in his note gives it a wrong  
meaning, that of untold—it should be “unheard of.”

UNTHRUM. ? Slack-twisted. Met. from Weaver's work (applied to  
the cubs).

He is very unthrum at everything he goes about, and brings his  
work but rawly forth till with the fying of the tongue with  
much ado he brings them at last to some perfection.—  
“The Bear,” *Str. Metam. of Man*, p. 13. 1634.

WEEL, *s.*

A weele to keep fish in (Nassa).—With., 1568. Gurgens woel,  
11th Cy., *Wr.*, p. 80. Lancashire, *Wr.*

A WEARE, dame, or SCLUSE in the river or other (Catarhacta).—  
With., 1568. Weere, 1616.

Pissina, a wayir, 15th Cy., *Wr.*, p. 272.

WINK, *v.* 1. To connive.—*Acts*, xvii. 30.

To wynkle (*Connivio*).—Stanbridge, *Vulg.* 1518.

2. To shut the eye, winking (*Marybuds*).—Shak.

So Justice while she winks at crimes  
Stumbles on innocence sometimes.

But., *Hud.*, I., ii. 1177.

Should I, your guide, wink when ye go astray  
Or see you run in by-paths of offence?

Davies of Hereford, *Humours*, *Heau'n on Earth*, i. 85.

However most divines contradict it, it must be winked at by  
politicians.—Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 62.

To shut the eye.—Shak., *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 2, 14.

O let no Dane have cause to say or think  
We at our ods\* made their love's eyes to wink.

Davies of Hereford, *Bien Venu. Great  
Britain's Welcome to the Danes*, St. 30, 1606.

\* *i.e.* Differences.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

## WAITS.

The trumpette or waites (Tuba).—With., 1568.

## WHIPSHITTEN'S PACE [Measurement of land].

A pace that they call a whipshitten's pace which they tread by measure (Passus dimensus).—*Ib.*, 1608.

WAG, s. A younker.—*Maid's Metamorphosis*, B. 2, 1600.

LAWND, s. A small park.—*P. Plow*, B., viii. 65; Chau., *Kn. T.*, 833.

The lawnd in woods (Saltus nemorum).—Baret.

Swete pleasaunt valleys, lawndes, or playnes.—Barc., *Ecl.*, ii.

Laun, s.—Ho., *Parley of Beasts*, 65; Brathwait, 1621.

## LAYER, s. Country.

They were both rabbits of one laier.—Breton, *Merry Wonders*, p. 8.

I wyll nat dwell there with my wyll, for it is a maresse leyar (Palustris).—Horm., V., p. 32; and see *Ib.*, 178.

It came to pass that born I was  
Of lineage good, of gentle blood,  
In Essex layer, in village fair,  
That Rivenhall hight.

Tusser, 1573, "Author's Life."

Ley or lay land seems to have been uncultivated ground left to itself either to form pasture or woodland.

## LOVEDAY.

It [drunkenness] breaketh lovedays and causeth robbery.—Bar., *Myrrour of Good Maners*, *Temp.*

## LAW-DAY.

I coude nat be at the laweday (Judicium).—Horm., V., 207.

## LAPIDARY. (The art.)

He is very cunnyng in lapedarye or knowlege of precious stones.—*Ib.*, 239.

## LEVEL, v. To assess.

He was dispoyned or cam to short of his purpos for money to be craftely levelde by bribery [*i.e.* robbery].—*Ib.*, 223.

s. Aim.

A dart must be thrown with great myght and level (Destinatio).—*Ib.*, 254.

## MEAN, adj. Inner, subsidiary.

There be many other meane pyllers besyde (Medianæ).—*Ib.*, 241.

Cf. "The mean man," *i.e.* the humble, lowly.—*Is.*, ii. 9.

## NECK, NICK, v. To make an indenture.

And in the same inn there dwelt a prety pryme  
She couthe well flater and glose with hym and hym  
And necke a measure, her smyrkyng gan her sale  
She made ten shylyng of one barell of ale.—Bar., *Ecl.*, v.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

NAMELY, *adv.* Specially.—J. Heiw., *Ep.*, vi. 91; Northbrook, *Treatise agst. Dicing*, 1577, Shak. Soc., p. 136; Whit., *Vulg.*, f. 13; Barc., *Sh. of F.*, i. 26, 37, 54.

What tyme the shoppes be all closed and shytt  
Than is the market with Thais, Beale and Kyt,  
On hiest days such ware is namely sold  
For nought it waxeth yf it be ones old.—Bar., *Ecl.*, v.

NOME, *pt.* Taken.

He his way hath nome.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 107.

Ynome.—*Ib.*, p. 133.

OUTRAGEOUS in sense of extraordinary.—Horm., *V.*, 297. Extrava-  
gant cost.—*Ib.*, 243. Buildings.—*Ib.*, 245. Array.—*Ib.*,  
186.

PASH, *v.* To smash (Impactus).—Marlow, *Tamb.*, I., iii. 3.

He was pashed on the pate with a pot.—Baret, 1580.

*Enc.* Do thou stand still

Whilst I the foes of Titan pash and kill.

T. Heywood, *Golden Age*, III. 1611.

I care not to be like the Horeb calf:

one day adored, the next pashed all in pieces.

*Jack Drum's Ent.*, i. 1681.

PASS, *s.* Expenditure. *v.* To go.

Rich and well to pass.—Scott's *Philomythie*, 1616.

Law biddeth free eleccioun in chirches pass.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 104.

At meals my friend who vitleth here and sitteth with his host  
Shall both be sure of better cheer and scape with lesser cost;  
But he that will attendance have, a chamber by himself,  
Must more regard what pains do crave than pass of worldly pelf.  
Let no man look to purchase linne with pinching by the way,  
But laie before he takes his Inne to make his purse to pay.

Tusser, *Huswifery*, p. 17. 1573.

*v.* To think, to care.—Shak., *2 Henry IV.*, iv. 2; Latimer,  
*Ser. Ded.*

Many shoulders pass small of great burthens.—Bullein, *B. of Def.* [Sorenes & Chyrurgi], f. 8. 1568.

[Parents] desire their [children's] welfare in this world, but  
they passe not what they shall suffer in another.—R.  
Wimbledon, *Sermon*, 1388.

The wise will spend, or give, or lend, yet keep to have in store;  
If fools may have from hand to mouth, they pass upon no more.

Tusser, *Huswifery*, p. 18.

Though boots and spurs be ne'er so foul, what passeth some  
thereon

What place they foul, what thing they tear, with tumbling  
thereupon?—*Ib.*, p. 16.

There was costly apparel of household and solemn fare that  
some said he passed his estate.—Horm., *V.*, 214.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

## PELLET.

Pellets of lead made to exercise men's bodies with (Alter, alteres).—With., 1568. *i.e.* dumb-bells.

PILLED or bare, without hair.—With., 1568.

The pill of an onion.—Horm., *V.*

## PRINCOX.

Affirming it to be a matter more mete and decent for a married man to entreate and write of than for a bachyler and prinkokes but of twenty years of age or lytle more.—Edw. More, *Defense of Women*, 1557, Dedn.

REDE, *v.* To explain.

Arede my dreame and I wyl say thou art Godis felowe.—Horm., *V.*, 288.

Redeless, *adj.* Amisi consilium meum.—Pal., *Ac.*, *Z.* 3.

Rede, counsel.—*Ib.*, 4.

ROINISH, *adj.* Mangy, scabby. Fr. Rogneux.

The sloven and the careless man, the roinish nothing nice,  
To lodge in chamber comely deckt are seldom suffer'd twice.

Tusser, *Huswifery*, p. 19. 1573.

[He] had ever more pity on one good-paced mare then two  
roaned curtalls.—Breton, *Merry Wonders*, p. 6.

SCANT, *v.* To spare.

Ill huswifery wanteth with spending too fast,  
Good huswifery scanteth the longer to last.

Tusser, *Huswifery*, p. 15. 1577.

Mavor has canteth (a misprint of 1580 Ed.), and gives franteth  
as being in 1573.

SLEA, *v.* To slay.

What daily watch is made the soul of man to slea!  
By Lucifer, by Belzibub, Mammon and Asmode!

Flea.—Mavor (an original blunder of his).

SOLLER, *s.* *Hickscorner*, H., *O.P.*, i. 157.

Soler, A loft or soler.—With., 1568.

Solarium Contignatio.—Horm., *V.*, 241.

Long kept in ill soller undoubted thou shalt  
Through bowds\* without number lose quickly thy malt.

Tusser, *Huswifery*, p. 9.

*i.e.* weevils.

Galery or soller set in a sunnye place (Heliocaminus).—Huloet.  
An upper chamber in the Hall of the Commandry at Worcester  
is still called the Solers.

There was Soleres Hall in Cambridge Univ.—Chau., *Reve's T.*

## SEGGONS.

Poor seggons half starved work faintly and dull,  
And lubbers do loiter, their bellies too full.

Tusser, *Huswifery*, p. 9.



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

SUIT. Clothing, plumage.—*P. Plow. Vis.*, v. 504.

A suit of hair (Chevelure).—U.S.A.

That clad this earth with herb, with trees and sundry fruits,  
With beast, with bird, with wild and tame, of strange and  
sundry suits.—Tusser, *Huswifery*, p. 20.

STRAIT or drawn, as a sword or other thing (Strictus).—With., 1568.

2. Strict.—Horm., *V.*, 190, 206.

3. Fast.

Therefore hold I strait all thy commandments.—*Psalm*  
cxix. 128.

Cf. Strait-waistcoat.

TAINT WORMS.

Doth darnell good among the flowry wheat ?

Do thistles good so thick in fallows spied ?

Do taint worms good that lurk where ox should eat ?

Or sucking drones in hives where bees abide ?

Tusser, *Against a Slandorous Tongue*, 1573.

As killing as the canker to the rose,

Or taintworm to the weanling herds that graze.

Milton, *Lycidas*, 45.

TOUCH, To KEEP. *i.e.* his money engagements.

Ill husbandry never hath wealth to keep touch,

Good husbandry ever hath penny in pouch.

Tusser, *500 Points*, 1573.

TRICK, *adj.* Neat, spruce.

"Handsome, trick and trim."—Tusser, 1573, p. 63.

? same as tricky.—*Id.*, *Points of Huswifery*, 1573, p. 3 ; Huloet,  
1552.

TREEN, *adj.* Made of wood.

The dysshes of his table were tree.—Horm., *V.*, 159, 241.

Where as a flynt or another stone to smyte fyre can nat be gote,  
it must be done with rubbing of two treen pecis together.—

*Ib.*, 154.

Treen dishes be homely and yet not to lack,

Where stone is no taster, take tankard and jack.

Tusser, *Huswifery*, p. 10. 1573.

A plater of tre.—*Dial. of Cr.*, 109.

Cup.—*Paradise of Dainty Dev.*, 2. 1576.

Treen shoes or pattens.—Becon, iii. 318.

A treen bolle to hold milk or other liquor in (Sinus ligneus).—  
With., 1568.

A dish of tree (Catinus ligneus).—*Ib.*

A pipe made of a tree (Arundinea fistula).—*Ib.*

The tree bridge of the Thames.—Horm., *V.*, 242.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

Toor, *v.* To spy, pry. Here, to look out for fashions.

Ill huswifery tooteth to make herself brave,  
Good huswifery looketh what household must have.

Tusser, *Huswifery*, p. 15.

Specula, a totyng-hylle.—15th Cy., Wr., p. 270.

That looketh or tooteth much in a [looking] glass.—With., 1608.

Cards be tooted on but on the one side,  
Books on both sides: in all places por'd and pried.

J. Heywood, *Ep.*, v., "To the Reader."

WITCH. A.S. Sorbus.—*Prompt. Parv.*

Wiche, wech hasell (Opulus).—Huloet.

Weche, wiech-tree (Acer).—*Ib.*

Opulus, the witch-tree.—With., 1568. Weach-tree.—*Ib.* ? the  
wych hazel or the rastan.

A witch-hazell tree.—Stanbridge, *Voc.*, 1647. *i.e.* mountain  
ash.—Hll.

The divining rod was made of hazel.

Leave me those hilles where harbrough nis to see  
Nor holy-bush, nor brere, nor winding witch,

And to the dales resort.—Spen., *Sh. Kal.*, June, l. 19.

After the holly and the briar, the hazel-nut would come  
naturally as a hill-growth. The word has been strained  
to mean "a winding sinuous bank," and in the edition of  
1845 altered to ditch. Drayton, *Pol.*, *Sussex*, xvii. 404,  
speaks of the "bending wych."

WALTER, *v.*

To turn or walter in myre, as hogges doo (Voluto).—With.,  
1568.

Make your stomach sore to walter.—Heywood, *The Four Ps.*;  
*H.*, *O.P.*, i. 365.

The waltering waves.—*Philotus*, E. 4. 1603.

WALLOW, *v.* Horm., V., 100.

To tumble, discompose, lie at ease.—Bar., *Ecl.*, v. 4.

With curtain some make scabbard clean, with coverlid their shoe,  
All dirt and mire, some wallow bed, as spaniels use to do.

p. 19, u. i.

WHELP, *s.* A foal or young horse.

Once tried, that Nature trim hath done her part

And Lady Musick fair in love withal

Be wise who first doth teach thy child that art,

Lest homely breaker mar fine ambling Ball

Not rod in madbrain's hand is that can help

But gentle skill doth make the proper whelp.

Tusser, *Huswifery*, p. 16.

WRALL, *v.*

With brawling fools that wrall for every wrong

Firm friendship never can continue long.—*Ib.*, p. 19.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

- LANKE, *adj.* Lanke (Strigosus).—With., 1568.
- LASKE, THE. Looseness of the bowels.—With., 1586; Lev., 1570; Horm., V., p. 33.  
To have got the Lask.—Taylor, *Superbiæ Flagellum*, 1621.
- LEASING. Gleaning or leasing of corn in handfulles together.—With., 1568.
- MARCHPAINE. A marchpaine made with almonds and sugar (Dulciarius panis).—*Ib.*
- MEDDLE, *v.* To mix. Fr. mesler.  
Lome or dawbing earth medled with chaff or straw (Lutum paleatum).—*Ib.*  
To meddle together (Misceo).  
The vessel to meddle wine and water together.—*Ib.*
- MASLIN. Mixed corn.  
Meat for cattle of divers corne medled together as mashelinne is.—With., 1568.  
Mydgyde or mashelyne corne.—*Vulg. Stan.*, 1518.
- MISTLE OR MISTLEDINE (Viscus).—With., 1568.
- MABY. Medulla (marrow).—Stanbridge, *Vulg.*, 1518.  
So "Down on your marybones!"
- THE BLOODY MENSON (Dysenteria).—With., 1568. Not Menses, as in Hll. Flyxe.—With., 1574.
- MORPHEW, THE (Vitiligo).—*Ib.*, 1568.  
Some morphew of corruption upon the Church's face.—T. Adams, p. 632.  
Nappe of the neck (Cervix).—Stanbridge, *Vulg.*, 1518. Cf. Knap.
- NEPHEW, *s.* A grandson.  
A nephew that is the sonnes son (Nepos).—With., 1568.  
A brother's son (Nepos ex fratre).—*Ib.*
- NECKKERCHER OR PARTLET (Amiculum).—*Ib.*
- ORDINATE. Love ordinate (Amor Dei, virtutis et bonarum rerum).—*Ib.*
- OX-EYE OR CREEPER, THE (Certhia).—*Ib.* The larger titmouse.—Hll.
- OUCHE. An ouche or broche (Monile).—*Ib.*  
That no ecclesiastical persons should wear any sumptuous garments nor ryngs or ouches upon their fingers but Bishops only; yea, and then at such times only as they say Mass and be in their Pontificalibus.—Becon, *Reliques of Rome*, iii. 302.
- PALMER, *s.* A palmer to beate or strike scholers in the hand (Ferula).—With., 1568.
- PASTLER, *s.* (Dulciarius pistor).—*Ib.*
- PISMIRE. An ante emet or pismir.—*Ib.* Pysmaries.—Horm., V.,

## LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

PINNOCK. A pinnock or hedge sparrow, which bringeth up the cuckoes byrdes instead of her own.—With., 1568.

PIN AND WEBB.

That disease in the eye which is called a pinne and a webbe (Suffusio).—*Ib.*, 1608.

The webbe in the eye (Reticularis morbus).—*Ib.*; Codrington, 2nd Pt., *Youth's Behaviour*, p. 96. 1672.

He hath a webbe in his eye (Patitur reticularem morbum).—Horm., V., p. 28.

PORT-PAIN. *i.e.* a bread-basket.—*Ib.*, 164.

A porte payne to bear bread from the pantree to the table.—With., 1568.

POSE, THE (Gravedo).—*Ib.*

Heaviness in the head as of the pose.—*Ib.*

A catarre or reaume.—Huloet; *Town. Myst.*, c. 1430.

Poose (Catarrus).—14th Cy., Wr., V. of V., p. 179.

PLAIN or even (Planus).—With., 1568.

POT, s. ? pock. Cf. Potgun.

I despise thee, and show thee how little I do set by thee, *i.e.* lo, here is a pot for thee, the which in these days we make to a person by putting of our middle finger into our mouth and point with the same finger to him when we have done.—Pal., *Ac.*, B. 4, 1546.

A potte made in the mouth with one finger as children used to do (Scloppus).—With., 1568. [Stloppus or scloppus: the sound made by blowing up one's cheeks and striking them.—Facciolati, Ed. Bailey.—Ed.]

POINT, s. See Title.

And a man for every trifling sickness should run to the physician or to the chirurgion, so a man should be at no point with himself as long as he doth live.—Boorde, *Brev. of H.*, 281.

Let us be at point (constituamus) what is best to be done (on both sydes).—Horm., V., 194.

Set the [chess] men in ordre in their pointes.—*Ib.*, 282.

A point for thy labours thou shalt have.—W. Wager, *The Longer thou Livest*, C. 3, 1568.

Therefore I tell thee one point.—*Chest. Pl.*, ii. 5.

He was bathed and anoint

Till that he was in lusty point.

Gower, *Confessio Amantis*, vii.

PUTTOCK. A kyte, gleade, or puttock, (Milvus).—With., 1568.

POUNSE, s. A pounse or printing iron to mark with (Rudicula).—*Ib.*  
 . . . . . to print the money with (Tudicula).—*Ib.*



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

QUARELLE. A quarry.

Aurifodina, a gold quarelle. Saccifragium, a ston-quarelle.—  
15th Cy., Wr., 271.

QUICK, *adj.* Living.

The white ashes remaining upon the quick cole.—With., 1568.

Wheder he be whik or dede.—*Town. Myst.*, 163.

RAILE or Kercher (Mammilare quo mulieres solebant tegere  
mammas).—With., 1568.

Which is pinned on either side of the brestes.—Huloet.

RIFLE. A rifle to whet the scythe\* with (Lignum acuarium).—  
With., 1568. \* sieth.

ROCK.

1. Saxosus, full of great stones or rocks. Saxulum, a little  
rock.—*Ib.*

A supposed Americanism.

2. A rock or a distaff (Colus).—*Ib.*; *Horm.*, V., 149.

ROUNDEL, 1568; Rundle, 1574, or Circle (Circus).—With. A  
wrestling place.

REW.

A rewe of hey.—Striga. Also a rewe of things or a ridge.—  
With., 1568.

Rewe (a row), series.—Levins, 1570.

I shall tell all the matter a rewe (ex ordine).—*Horm.*, V., 206,  
\* 225.

RAY. Striped cloth.—Hll. A raie (Stra[n]gulum).—Stanbridge, *Voc.*

RIALLE, *s.* The mother of liquor.—Hll. Ryall (Spuma).—Stanb.,  
*Voc.*

ROUND, *s.* A rounde.

When men daunse and sing, taking hands round (Chori  
circulares).—Baret, 1580.

*v.* To round with my pillow.—Pal., *Ac.*, C. 4.

RUG, *s.* Irish rug friesed on both sides (Amphimallum).—Baret,  
1580.

RUTTER, *s.*

He (Dionysius) set his mind to be a rutter and took all upon  
him.

RIDGE, *s.* The back.

A bare-ridged horse.—*Horm.*, V., 250.

SERES. Some garment of silk (Scytharum populi dicuntur).—With.,  
1568.

SHIDE, *s.* A shide or billet [of wood] (Cala).—*Ib.*

Schylde of wood (Buche).—Palsg.

SEXTRY. A sextrie of vestrie (Sacrarium).—With., 1586; Lev.,  
1570.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

SCATCHES, *s.* Skaches or high stilts (*Grallæ*).—Huloet. Skachman (*Grallator*).—*Ib.*

SHAVE, *s.* A shave (*Scalprum sutorium*).—With., 1568.

A shaver. Such a playner as they use to shave their bows with.—*Ib.*, 1586.

SHAW. A shawe or beir of trees, or a yong spring (*Silvula*).—*Ib.*, 1568.

STILTS, *s.*, or Scatches.—*Bar.*, 1580. Crutches. Used convertibly for the supports of the lame man, 1568; and of the street performer, 1574. *Grallæ grallator* (also called a Stalker).—*Ib.*, 1608.

[Walk] on styktes or stoupyng on crowches.—*Hyeway to the Spital-ho.*, 263.

Let us daunce, patende or wyth styktes.—*Horm.*, *V.*, 279.

STARLE, STRALE. The starle, 1568. Strale (1574) of the eye (*Pupilla*).

SWOLY.

Fervent heate or swoly hot (*Æstus*).—With., 1568.

STRIP, *s.*

A flock or strippe of goats.—*Ib.* Lat. *stirps*?

SEARCE, *s.* A fine sieve. A cers or cerser to try out the fine powder from a mortar.—*Ib.* Sarse.—*Baret*, 1580. Sarce.—*Pal.*; *Fr. Sas.* Sarcer.—*Horm.*, *V.*, 153. Sers or bulter.—*Bullein, S. and Ch.*, 58. 1564.

SERVICE. Food rations.

"A mess of meat or servis from the kechin to the table where it is sette to be eaten, Missus" (*Est et Missus participium*).—With., 1568.

SUCCESS, *s.*

A progenie or successe in bloud, cald of spring (*Progenies dicitur de filio et nepote*).—*Ib.*

TAW, *v.* To tan.

When the ledir is tawed or tanned ready for shoes, gloves or other things to be made of it.—*Ib.*

A white tawer (*Alutarius*).—*Ib.*

TASK. Piecework or contract.

The street is set out to task to be paved with flint.—*Horm.*, *V.*, 215.

He hath taken it to task (*Conduxit id ædificandum*).—*Ib.*, 240.

I will set out this house to be made by taske (*Redemptoribus*).—*Ib.*, 240.

TACHMENT, *s.*

At Florence there is a tachment and a serche upon ydell parsones and vagabondys, how they live.—*Ib.*, 218.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

TITLE, 1568; TITTLE, 1574. A title point or pricke between sentences.—With., 1568.

Canicula is the little black title in the dyse whereby the chaunce is knowne, as sise, sinke, catre, trey, dewse, ase.—*Ib.*

TRADE, s. A track or rut.

The ladies to the Court do daily take their traydes,  
Besydes a trayne of serving men accompanied with maydes.

E. More, *Defence of Women*, 115. 1567.

A wheele trade (Orbita).—With., 1568.

The uther part of the wheel, called the trade (Orbis).—*Ib.*

Cf. Heiw., *A Dialogue containing Prov.*, i. 6. 1546.

? trade winds.

Long did I serve this lady,

Long was my travel, long my trade to win her.

Mass., *The Very Woman*.

TRULLY-BUB, s. (Aulicocia).—With., 1568.

TWYBILL, s. A carpenter's tool (Bipennis).—*Ib.*

TRAVESSE. Lectisternia, ubi sedere solebant in templo ad tempus,  
As in a travesse.—*Ib.*

TOKEN, s. A token or note made with a pen, a figure or form in speaking (Character, after "Spottes in the face").—*Ib.*

TOWELL. The towell of the chymnaye (Infumibulum).—Stanb.,  
*Vulg.*, 1518.

TOWARD. Forthcoming.

There is so great besynes and trouble toward that every man  
is wary of the state that he is in.—Horm., V., 284.

VOIDER, s. A voider to take up the fragments.—With., 1568.

A voider or vessel to take up the table with (Vasculum fragmentarium).—*Ib.*

VOID, s. A parting dish, the last course; a slight repast or collation.  
—Hill.

There was a void of spice-plates and wine.—"Coronation of  
A. Boleyn," *English Garner*, ii. 50.

URION, A. Argatilis.—With., 1568. ? what bird.

WEALTH. General well-being. Benevolus. Loving or willing wealth  
to other.—*Ib.*

WEEL, s. A wicker basket with a narrow neck to catch fish in.

One hath robbed my wiele (Nassa).—Horm., V., 277.

A fisher's weele or leap.—Pal., *Ac.*, N. 4.

WESTORNE or MARTEN, which breedeth on water banks.—With.,  
1568.

WERT-WALE, s. Pterygium.—*Ib.*

Wartwale, an agnail.—Levins, 1570. See Agnail.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

WHELK, *s.* Papula.—With., 1568. A.S. swelca. A blister from a stripe. A swelling.—Levins.

The whelke that is in the hand.—And. Kingesmyl, *Treatise*, c. 5. 1585.

WILD FIRE. Sacer ignis.—With., 1568. Erysipelas.

WODEWOSE. Satyrus.—*Ib.* Of four-footed beasts.—Aelfric, 10th Cy., Wr.

WIMBLE-WOMBLE. A trey or shawlde to wynowe or womble corn with (Ventilabrum).—With., 1568.

WOOD. Wood-colour. Puniceus, *i.e.* purpureus vel punicus.—*Ib.*

WORMS IN THE EARS. That disease of Auris verminosa.—*Ib.*, 1608.

WITHY. Circus vel circulus, wið ðe.—11th Cy., Wr., p. 75.  
So came to signify a halter.—Pal., *Ac.*, M. 4.

LIGHTLY, *adv.* Quickly, easily, or nimbly.—Huloet; Bar., *Castell of Labour*; Herrick, *Hesperides*, 179.

Temptations at the beginning are more lightly overcome.—Horm., V., 53.

Lyghtly he was dede.—Bar., *Sh. of F.*, 68, ii. 181.

And lightly lighted a candell.—Bar., *C. of Lab.*, G. 5.

There was a great pestilence, as lightly ever any was (*quanta non temere alias*). ? scarcely ever.—Horm., V., p. 33.

MEW, *s.* I keep partriches in a mew against your coming.—Horm., V., 154; Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, p. 116.

MAKE, *s.* Peer, equal.

With such words the good men they revyle,  
Saying one to other: "Lo, yonder same is he  
Which without make thinketh him wise to be.

Bar., *Sh. of F.*, ii. 237.

MARCHES, *s.* Boundaries.

the fals Turke also  
Which to our faith is mortal enemy,  
Our marchys marrynge as moche as he can do  
And moche of them annexeth his unto.

Bar., *Sh. of F.*, ii. 195.

MAKE BATE, *v.* To quarrel.

A break-love, make-bate, adulterer.—Stanihurst.

He is at bate with his mother.—Horm., V., 146.

As long as I am at my boke, so long I fall at bate with no man.  
—*Ib.*, 95.

None can live by them well nor quietly,  
But with eche one they fall out and make bate,  
Causing people them for to hate.

*Hyeway to Spital*, 941.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

MAUGRE, s. Ill. Maugree.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 160.

I thought no mawgre, I told it for a bourde;  
Yf I had knowen I should have said no worde.

Barclay, *Ecl.*, v.

NAPERY. Linen (household).

They that borrow on their garments and napry,  
And do not fetch them again shortly,  
But let them be worn and then pay the some.

*Hyeway to Spital*, 792 and 826.

NAVY. Used for ship.—Bar., *Sh. of F.*, ii. 93.

OCCUPY, v. To make use of.—Horm., *V.*, 41, 236.

Occupying unthrifty company.—*Ib.*, 593.

For my labour I aske nothyng at all,  
But for the drogges that occupy he shall.

*Hyeway to Spital*, 527.

Lydia occupied selling of purple.—Becon, i. 535.

PANTER, s. "A snare for byrdys."—*Pr. Par.* Panter, net, or snare.  
—Barclay, *Sh. of F.*, ii. 297.

Pantell.—Levins, *Manipulus Vocab.*, 1570.

PLAGE. Plage, plaga.—*Pr. Par.*

Another labours to know the nacions wyld  
Inhabiting the worlde in the North plage and syde.

Bar., *Sh. of F.*, 224.

PREAS, s. Press. v.—Pal., *Ac.*, L. 3; *Paradise of Dainty Devices*,  
p. 72; Bar., *Ecl.*, iii. Preace—Levins, 1570. Presa—  
Horm., *V.*, 1519, 289.

And chief of all that doth us encumber  
The order of fools that be without number,  
For daily they make suche preas and cry  
That scant our hous can them satisfy.

*Hyeway to Spital*, 1068.

PALFREY. Chau.; Bar., *Sh. of F.*, ii. 217.

PETTICOAT, s. A tunic.

One maner of correction of the sowdiours was that they shulde  
stande forth in the post in theyr pety cotes (tunicati).—  
Horm., *V.*, 257.

PLAT, s. 1. A plan. He drew out a platte of the house with a  
penne.—Horm., *V.*, 243.

2. A place. To sit still or stand in one plat.—*Disobedient Child*,  
H., *O.P.*, ii. 297.

PIGHT, *part.* Pitched.

The bouthes that be pyght in feyris.—Horm., *V.*, 234; *Chest. Pl.*,  
ii. 158.

v. a. Who pighes his paines and pines for want of food.—  
Melb., *Phil.*, U.

That batayle was nat fought lyke a pyghte fylde, but rather by  
plumps and chace (*i.e.* flight).—H., 262 and 274.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

- Her caperon with perle was pyght (*i.e.* fastened).—Bar., *C. of Lab.*, A. 8.
- PLUM, *adj.* Cf. Plim, swelled (Devon).  
 Plumme-potage, or potage made thick with meat or crummes of bread.—Baret, *Alv.*, 1580.  
 A plummy man, a rich man.—*Modern Slang.*  
 I will not maserate,  
 Saith he, my plum-round physnomy.  
*Select Poetry*, Parker Soc., ii. 73.
2. Upright.—Horm., *V.*, 240.
- PLUMP, *s.* A crowd. See Hll.
- PROPER, *adj.* Belonging to one.  
 Monkis have nothing propre, but all is comen.—Horm., *V.*, 228.  
 (Monachi suum non habent.)
- PURVEY, *v.* Provide.  
 Fortune doth better for some men than they can purvey.  
 Fortuna melius quam cura de quibusdam meretur.—Horm., *V.*, 196.  
 Who can blame me if I purvey for myself? (si mihi prospiciam?)  
*Ib.*, 293.
- QUAINT, *adj.* Seems to be our word queer. Not in Hll. in this sense.  
 Money and favour goten by quaynt ways bereth a great roume.  
 Pecunia et male parta gratia plurimum valent.—Horm., *V.*, 222.  
 Some behave them so queyntly that they be disdayned and heavily borne of all the comynalte.—*Ib.*, 225. (Tam insolenter agunt.)  
 Make it not so queynt, I pray thee.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 126.
- RAWKY, *adj.*  
 Theyr noses droppynge, in vylenes is theyr pryde,  
 Theyr iyen rawky and all theyr face unpure.  
 Bar., *Sh. of F.*, ii. 261.
- RUSTINESS.  
 Theyr chekis dyrtly: theyr teeth by rustynes  
 Black, foul and rottyn, expressestheir vylenes.—*Ib.*
- RATHE. Seldom.  
 Some man there is perchance that will of me enquire,  
 Meruayling much that any man with love is set a fire,  
 And women with the same may or can take skath,  
 Thinking it to be a thing which chaunceth very rath.  
 Edw. More, *Defence of Women*, 264. 1557.
- RATHER. Sooner. Rather than a man might believe.—Horm., *V.*, 245.  
 I shall bring these matters about rather than any man wolde weene.—*Ib.*, 219.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

- He spake no rather the wordes, but he stumbled and fell  
downe.—*Ib.*, 290.
- ROWEN, *s.* Rowens, after-grass.—*Wr.*; Quarles, *Hieroglyphics*, xiv. 23.  
Gyve to the bestes good rowen in pleynte.—*Bar.*, *Ecl.*, v.
- ROOM, *s.* Place.—*Horm.*, *V.*, 184, 190.  
Such which still on God doth call  
For great rowmes, offices and great dignity.  
*Bar.*, *Sh. of F.*, i. 140.  
Some folys purpose to have a rowme Royall,  
Or clym by fortunes whele to an empyre.—*Ib.*, i. 187.  
Sitting in his state or chair of rowme Royal.—*Ib.*, ii. 14.  
Hye of rowme and name.—*Ib.*, ii. 13.
- ROUND. To whisper.—*Bar.*, *Sh. of F.*, i. 222.
- SINARERER. Sinarerars or bunglers of physyke take all at a venture  
that cometh to hand for a medycyne. Adulteri medici  
ægrotis quidvis incultant.—*Horm.*, *V.*, 41.
- SESSIONS. An oath.  
A sessions on it for me.—*John Bon and Mast Person*, 124.
- SIGHT, *s.* Multitude.  
He was received with the best of the city and a great sight of  
the clergy (frequente clero).—*Horm.*, *V.*, 188.  
An hogy sight of labourers.—*Ib.*, 244.
- SHOOT, *v.* To aim at.  
Full gladly then this Damocles this proffer'd honour took,  
And, shooting at a princely life, his quiet rest forsook.  
*Paradise of Dainty Devices*, p. 79.
- STAGGER, *v.* To hesitate.  
I wolde be advysed and stagger to tell this, but if I were sure  
of myn author.—*Horm.*, *V.*, 202.
- STERVE. To die. Germ. Sterben.  
And if that he by his self-will do sterve,  
It is but well, since he it doth deserve.  
*Bar.*, *Sh. of F.*, i. 192.
- STEAD, *s.* 1. Service.  
Gunnys and other pecis of war that be made of brass do great  
stede in war.—*Horm.*, *V.*, 264.  
2. Place.—*Occleve*, *Reg. Prin.*, 156.
- SEWSTER or Seamster. Sarcinatrix.—*Baret*, 1580. Seam, sutura.  
The sempster hath sat still as I pass'd by  
And dropt her needle, fishwives stay'd their cry.  
*Ben. Jon.*, *Time Vindicated*.
- SILLIBUBBE. Lac in cerevisia suffocatum vel jugulatum.—*Baret*,  
1580.
- STIRRING. All thyng is dere here, and no money sterynge.—  
*Horm.*, *V.*, 286. (Et æs insolens.)

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

- SWARTH, *adj.* Infuscus, Darke.—Baret, 1580. Redde called a swarte redde (Rubidus).—Huloet.
- SWASH, *v.*, or to make a noise with swords against tergats.—Baret, 1580. So, Swash-buckler.
- THIRDEDEAL, *s.* A tierce, a third part.—Baret, 1580.
- THREADMEAL. *i.e.* thread by thread.—Baret, 1580. Cf. Piece-meal, Part-meal.
- TRIM, *adj.* Level, even.  
When the tunge of the beam or the triall is streight with the chekis: than it is just, level, or tryimme.—Horm., *V.*, 234.  
In the light wherries on the Bristol float was painted, "Trim the boat and sit still."
- TARRY, *v. a.* To delay, hinder. (Remorari.)  
A few manly men may kepe aback and tary many thousandes in a straye passage.—Horm., *V.*, 264.
- TROGET? Fr. Trug, *v.* Trogettars, jugglers.—*Ib.*, 282.  
A jugler with his troget castis deceveth men's sights (Vafra-mentis).—*Ib.*, 280.  
Cf. A trug-basket.—Sussex.
- TARDY. I am sende hither a purpose leste thou were taken with a tardy. (Ni incautus opprimerere).—Horm., *V.*, 283.
- UTTERANCE, *s.* Sale or issue of goods.  
Bakers and brewers that with musty graine  
Serve their customers must take it again;  
And many times have they no utteraunce,  
For their weyghts and measures is of no substaunce,  
And lose both their credence and good  
Come this way by all likelihood.  
*Hyeway to Spital-house*, 693.
- WASTER, *s.* A cudgel (Rudis).—Horm., *V.*, 281.
- WATER-LEADER, *s.* *Chest. Pl. Pro.* (Shak. Soc.).
- WATER-LAGGER, *s.* Water-carrier. Amphorarius.—Horm., *V.*, 222.  
Utrarius.—Baret, 1580.  
Coblers or tynkers, or else costard-jaggers,  
Hostelers or daubers, or drowpy water-laggers.  
Barclay, *Ecl.*, v.  
He that fetcheth water in a bounge.
- WANION. The wenyand. ? the unlucky period of the moon's waning.  
Cf. *Glossary Town. Myst.*, Wenyand.  
Pick the hens in the wanyon. Apagete in malam rem.—  
Horm., *V.*, 285: in malam crucem.
- WHIRL-BONE, *s.* The knee-pan. Whyrlebone Vertebra.—Stanb., *Voc.*
- WHIPPET. ? Skip.  
He by chance saw a mouse renning and whipping about from place to place.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, p. 77.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

When the hare at pinch turneth from him at a whip.—Heiw., *Ep.*, iv. 15.

Skipping like Jack of Bedlam in and out whipping.—*Ib.*, 48.

Whippet! turn to another lesson.—Nash, *Lenten Stuffe* [*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 169.]

Thou whippetest or skippeth about.—Palsg., *Acol.*

Frisk about.—Levins.

With whippet awhile, little pretty one,

Pranke it and hagge it well;

For if you jet not nicelye,

You shall not bear the bell.—H., *E.P.*, iv.

*Cf.* Now whippet apace for the maistrie. Addressed to the maidservants in *R. and D.*—*Pryde and Abuse of Woman*, 57, c. 1550.

## WYLYON?

Rub a galled horse on the back and he will kick and wince, And so will wanton wylyons when they have any snaper or twynche.—*Ib.*, 197.

WINNING, *s.* Success in anything. (*See* under *Pie.*)

Gain or winning.—Pal., *Ac.*, *L.*

He charged chapmen to chasten here children

And lete no wynnyng forwene\* hem þe while þey ben yonge.

*P. Plow. Vis.*, vi., c. 137.

\* *i.e.* spoil. *Cf.* Weeny, querulous.—*West of England.*

For is no wit worth now but hyt of wynnyng sounne.—*Ib.*, xii. 79.

He needs must have a living

Or alles fye one the wynnyng.

*Voc. Pop.*, 432. 1547.

Sowninge alway thencrees of his wynnyng.—Chau., *C. T. Prol.*, 275.

LAP, LIP, LOBE. *Horm.*, *V.*, p. 27.

1. Labium Ufeweard lippa.

2. Labrum Nipera lippe.\*

Aelfric, 10th Cy., *Wr.*, *V. of V.*, p. 43.

\* Of ear.

1. The upper lappe of the ear (Pinna),

2. The nether lap of the ear (Fibra).—*With.*, 1568.

LEACH, *s.* A kind of jelly made of cream, isinglass, sugar and almonds.—*Holme.*

White leach. *Gelatina amygdalorum.*—*Baret, Alw.*, 1580.

MALARY. In an evil hour. *Maleuryd.*—*Skelton.*

Then will they swear and stare apace

That thine is it: when it doth fall

Be it malary born or base.—*Sch. of Wom.*, 133, 1541.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

## MISCHIEF, s.

Inconvenience or mischief (malum).—*Pal.*, *Ac.*, 34.

There must be found a remedy, lest this yll grow to a mischief (pernicies).—*Horm.*, *V.*, 198.

I smell a myschevous savour of stynkyng carren.—*Ib.*, 292.

## MOKES. ? Neck-kerchief.

Some can flater and some cane lye  
And some can set the moke awrie.

*Rel. Ant.*, i. 248, "On Women," 15th Cy.

## MOKADOR, s. A bib.

*Ft. Dr.* Goo hom lytyl babe and sytt on thi moderes lappe  
And put a mokador aforin thi brest.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 190.

Mockendar for chylde mouchouer.—*Pal.*, *Ac.*

Baverette. A mocket or mocketer for a slaving infant.—  
Cotgr.

## MULLING. A term of endearment to a little boy.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 160; *Horm.*, *V.*, 295.

## OKER. OKERER, s. An usurer.—*Town. Myst.*, 313, 163.

Ocur or usure of gowle.—*Prompt. Parv.*; *Town. Myst.*, p. 162;  
*Wycl.*, *Deut.* xxviii. 44; *Stratmann.*

Occure.—*Chest. Pl.*, ii. 189.

Okerye.—*Bar.*, *Castell of Labour*, C.

## OGYL, v.

*Tertius Princeps.* Now I have levyd this thre skore yer,  
But sweche another noyse herd I never er;  
Myn herte gynnyth ogyl and quake for fer.  
There is sum newe sorwe sprongyn I dowte.

"The Assumption of the Virgin," *Cov. Myst.*, p. 395.

## PAN. Head, the brain-pan.

By my pon.—*Chest. Pl.*, ii. 57.

As broke I my pane.—*Ib.*, ii. 197.

As brocke I my pon.—*Ib.*, ii. 58.

## PETE, v. Enjoy.

*Eva.* I dyd his byddyng, alas, alas!  
Now we be bowndyn in deathis las  
I suppose it was Sathanas

To payne he gan us pete.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 29.

*Prim. Rex.* Now lede us alle  
To the kynges halle  
How it befall  
We pray to thee.

Wittys to wete

He may us pete

In flesshe be glete

Godys frute fre.—*Ib.*, p. 165.

## Po, s. A peacock.

As proud as a po.—*Town. Myst.*, 98.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

PAIR, s. An aggregate number, not limited to two.—Wr., *Political Poems and Songs*, 159.

A pair (*i.e.* a pack) of cards.—T. Heywood, *A Woman Killed with Kindness*, p. 126; Taylor, *Wit & Mirth*, 19.

*i.e.* a flight of stairs.

PUNCHION. See HILL.

The dore fell of from the pouncheon. Fores cardini exciderunt.  
—Horm., *V.*, 142.

PYR WYTTYNG.

I will know the trouthe with pyr wyttynge. Ferreo colo digitis  
indito veritatem exprimam.

See Pur, a poker, in HILL.

QUINCH, s.

I will change my copy, howbeit I care not a quinch  
I know the gall'd horse will soonest winch.

Edwards, *Damon and Pithias*; H., *O.P.*, iv. 28.

QWED, adj. Evil.—Hill. ? Angry.

The body that was hevy as led,  
Be the Jewys never so qwed,  
Aryseth from grave that ther lay ded  
And ffrayth than every knyth.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 15.

QUEME, v. To please.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, p. 95, 132; Spencer,  
*Sh. Kal.*, May 15. Hence Whim.

Quemyn or plesyn.—*Prompt. Parv.*; *Town. Myst.*, p. 50, 306.

Maria. Lo! here thy sone, woman: so bad he me you calle.  
And you me moder eche other to queme.

*Cov. Myst.*, p. 389.

REPLETE, adj. *Dial. of Creat.*, xxxi., ciii.; "*Knight of Curtesy*"  
[Hazlitt, *Early Popular Poetry*, ii. 70]; Bar., *C. of Lab.*,  
1506, B. 1, C. 2.

Your cows others (*sic*) of milk replete and full.—Bar., *Ecl.*, iv.

Lucifer. I reade you all, doe me reverence  
That am repleath with heavenly grace.—*Chest. Pl.*, p. 15.

Bouls with sack replete.—Herrick, *Hesp.*, p. 233. 1869.

ROFOM, s. Alatum, a rofom.—XV. Cy., Wr., *V. of Voc.*, p. 247.

Rofoam. The waist (Devon).—Hill.

ROTHER, s. A horned beast.

It is the pasture lards the rother's side.—Shak.

Dewlappe or paunch of a rother beast.—Huloet.

SCHAFFALD. Scaffold.—Fulwell, *Ars Adulandi*, G. 4; Huloet;  
Northbrook, *Against Dicing, &c.* (Shak. Soc.), p. 84.

Used for the stage on which a play was acted.—*Cov. Myst.*,  
p. 310.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

- A stage or scaffold, to stand upon to see the players (Podium).  
—With., 1568.
- Demosthenes came down from the pulpit or scaffold.—Udall,  
*Er. Ap.*, p. 84.
- SOWLE (Sowylle Edulium), 15th Cy., Wr., pp. 199, 266. Anything  
eaten with bread to give a relish.  
Kam he never hom hand-bare  
That he ne broucte brad and sowel.—*Havelok*, l. 767.
- Cf. Souling (Lancashire).
- Saoule. *i.e.* satisfy to the full with meat and drink.—Pal., *Ac.*,  
l. 2.
- SAKER, *v.* To offer up the sacrifice of the Mass or consecrate it.  
Sacres Sacraments.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 295.
- STYE, *v.* To ascend, to mount.—*Chest. Pl.*, ii. 133, 135; *Town. Myst.*,  
306; *Sp., Fairy Queen*, II., vii. 46.  
But Cryst byddeth here do way  
He byddyth his feet that sche not kys  
Tyl he have styed to hefne blys.  
*Cov. Myst.*, p. 16.
- In the xxxviiij pagent up stye xal he  
Into hefne that is so deare.—*Ib.*, p. 17.
- s. Also a path, a lane.  
*Tert. Rex.* Brother, I must lye the bye  
I will go never over this stye  
Tylle I have a slepe.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 170.
- By street or stye.—*Chest. Pl.*, ii. 179; *Town. Myst.*, 16.
- SQUAT, *v.* To dash on the ground.  
Take a lytell piece of earth and spring it with water and labour  
it in thine hand; than if it be gluish and with never so  
lytell touchyng cleveth to thy fingers lyke pytche and  
squatted on the ground scattereth nat, it is a token of a  
fatte ground.—*Horm.*, V., 178.
- THYRLLED, *v.* Pierced.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 287. Thirle. To pierce.—  
Bullokar.
- THYTHYER.  
He fell into thythyer of misery (Eo calamitatis incidit).—Pal.,  
*Ac.*, C.
- TIMBER, *adj.* Timorous. See under Hold with.
- TIMBERSOME. Heavy, bulky.—Jackson, *Shropshire Word Book*.
- THREPE, *v.* To affirm.—Bullokar; Jewell, iv. 1091; Whit-gift, iii.  
309. To obstinately assert.—Greene, *James IV.*, Induct.;  
Burns; Palsgr., dispute.  
It's not for a man with a woman to threap  
Unless he first give over the play.  
*Bell My Wife*, 61, Percy Folio MSS., ii. 324.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

Whereto shuld I threpe  
With my staff can I lepe  
And men say Lyght chepe  
Letherly for yeldys.

*Town. Myst.*, c. 1410, pp. 102, 241.

TO.

Tyl a maydon in medyl-erth be borne  
Thou ffende I warn the beforne  
Thorwe here thi hed xal be to-torn.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 30.  
Who with his tusk will tear and all to taint  
Their tender flesh, which filthy lusts defile.

Davies of Hereford, *Humours*, *Heau'n on Earth*, i. 195. 1609.

TOOM, *adj.* Empty.

I can find no flesh  
Hard nor nesh,  
Salt nor fresh,  
But two tome platers.—*Town. Myst.*, 113.

TRANT, *s.* A trick, stratagem.—Hll.

*Herod.* Hard I never sich a trant that a knafe so sleght  
Shuld come like a sant and refe me my right.  
*Town. Myst.*, 145.

USE, *s.* A manner of singing. *Cf.* *Secundum usum Sarum.*

And thu were ut of thine rise  
Thu sholdest singe an other wse.  
*Owl and Nightingale*, 53.

UNTHENDE, *adj.* Outcast, abject.—Hll.

Now good sone, have of me no disdeyne,  
Thoughe I be olde and myne aray unthende.  
T. Occleve, *De Reg. Prin.*, p. 21.

So thene. To prosper.—*Ib.*, p. 56, 60.

VATH! an exclamation.—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 321. ? Faith, *Mark*, v. 29  
(Wycl.)

WALLOP, *s.* A gallop.—*William of Palerne*, 1770. E.E.T.S.

Now hath this greedy gutte meat enough to swallow down by  
his wide throat with a chop and a wallop. *i.e.* whole.—  
*Pal., Ac.*, N. 4.

WATT, *s.* ? Wight.

One of the grete wattes.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 101.

*Messenger.* Therefore takyth now zour cowncel and avyse zou ryth  
weyl

And beth ryth ware that he make zou not amat  
ffor be my thryfte I dare sweryn at this seyl  
Ze xal fynde hym a strawnge watt.

*Cov. Myst.*, p. 294. See p. 295, 296.

Thou berest Watt's pakke.—M. Magd., *Digby M.*, 1154. ? Used  
proverbially.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

WRYTH, *s.* ? twig. See under Hold with.

To wrythe or wrest (Torqueo).—Bar., 1580.

*v.* Like wax to be writhen and bent unto vice  
But rough tough and stubborn to tutor's advice.

With., 1586.

WHEEL AND PILL (a game).

To Christ. Whele and pylle! whele and pylle!

Comyth to halle ho so wylle

Ho was that?—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 297.

*i.e.* that struck thee.

WOOLWARD. *P. Plow. Vis.*, xviii. 1. Without linen underclothing,  
as the Franciscans use.—Becon, i: 602.

And fast and ga wolwarde and wake  
And thole hardnes for Goddes sake.

Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 3512.

LYMTAKE.

Brute beestis cherishe up their kind though they be lymtake or  
benūmed.—Horm., *V.*, 106.

LIARD, *adj.* Nimble, wild.—Bullokar.

LEVER, *adv.* Rather.

He was utterlye sette that he had lever dye than to do amisse  
ageynst his conscience.—Horm., *V.*, p. 111.

LIVELOD. Income.—*Past. Lett.*, 1461. Liffloode.—*Ib.*; *Dial. of Creat.*,  
39. Victus, usus fructus.—Huloet.

He is rich in coyne and plate, but not in livelod.—Horm., *V.*,  
116.

LANK, *v.*

As soon as thou arte up lanke thy bely (levato alvum) and spett  
out rotten fleme.—*Ib.*, 39.

LEERE, *adj.* Empty. [Still used in this sense in Gloucester-  
shire.—Ed.]

Unladen.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 8.

Let all your leere (inania) pottis stande the mouth downward.  
—Horm., *V.*, 158.

Leere barellys.—*Ib.*, 273.

LEWD, *adj.* Uninformed.

I am nat so leude, but I know or spige what thou goest about.—  
*Ib.*, 48.

He did but leudly (parum naviter) his errand or commandment.  
—*Ib.*, 147.

No warmth if water be lue.—Ray, 1678.

MICHER. Mychar (Vagus).—Horm., *V.*, 92, 259.

NURTURE. Breeding.

It is nourtture to give place to your better in coming and going.  
*Ib.*, 58.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

## NECK.

He will never cease to be in my neck (in me seivre) while he liveth.—*Ib.*, 134.

## OFF-CORN. Offal corn.

Geve the offe corn to the hennys.—*Ib.*, 176.

## OVERSEE, *v.*

It is nat accordynge or semyng that he that is charged with maters of great weight be overseen with voluptuose pleasers.  
*Ib.*, 49.

Lest his Apothecary should oversee he oversees his Apothecary.  
—*Ho.*, *Fam. Lett.*

Syte not to longe uppe at evene  
For drede with ale thou be oversene.

*How the Good Wyfe, &c.*, E.E.T.S., viii. 49.

## OUT OF ALL.

Women that be out of all beauty (quas forma premit dedecus) bye their housbandis with ryches.—*Horm.*, *V.*, 148.

## PAISE, *s.* Weight.

All the pryce of a pearle standeth in his quantite of gretnes, roundnes, shynynge, bryghtnes, smothernes and payce.—*Ib.*, 105.

## PART, *v.* To distinguish.

The cock parteth the times of the day (distinguit).—*Ib.*, 100.

## PARBREAK, *v.* To vomit (Orexia).—*Ib.*, 39.

Spewe or parbreake.—*Pal.*, *Ac.*, *R.* 4.

Perbraking.—*Boorde*, *Br. of H.*, 373; *Spen.*, *F. Q.*, *L.* i. 20; *Hall*, *Sat.*, *I.*, v. 9.

## PEEKISH, *adj.*

He rebuked him of his dastardness and pekishnes (Secordia et ignavia).—*Horm.*, *V.*, 55.

He is shamefaste but nat pekysshe (Verecundus est sine ignavia).—*Ib.*, 61.

## PICK THANK, *s.* A flatterer.—*Melb.*, *Phil.*, *S.*

A thanke to pike.—*Occleve*, *Reg. Prin.*, 109.

Leve thy flatteryng wordes that goth about to pyke a thanke.  
—*Horm.*, *V.*, 66.

Good simple soul! would you pick a quarrel with them which as you say would pick a thank with me?—*Lyndsay*, *Complaynt of the King's Papingo*, 390.

## PINK-EYED, *adj.* Having small eyes.

Some have myghty yies and some be pynkyied.—*Horm.*, *V.*, p. 30.

Plumpy Bacchus with pink eyne.—*Shak.*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 7, 121.

*Ellacombe*, p. 162, blunders.

## LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

### PINCH, *v.*

A man can nat have a perfytt plesure of thyngis well done but envy will pynch at it.—Horm., *V.*, 134.

### PRESERVES.

Oyntments and preserves (*Ungenta et antidota*) in medecine.—*Ib.*, 42.

### POPPED.

Popyng fool.—Pal., *Ac.*, *M.* 4.

He is a poppte fole or a starke fole for the nonys (*Homo fatuitate monstrabilis*).—Horm., *V.*, p. 75.

This horse is popped or ported up (*Mangonizatus*).—*Ib.*, 235.

### PARTMEAL.

Oftentimes that thyng that partmele is hynderynge is avauntage when it cometh all to all.—*Ib.*, 123.

### QUANTITY, *s.* Size.

The papyr syllar hath none of this quantitie (formula).—*Ib.*, 81.

### QUARKEN, *v.*

(*Strangulatus*) Snarled or quarkened with extreme hunger.—*Ib.*, 2.

See Pitch—Pal., *Ac.*

### QUARRY, *adj.* Square. Fr. *carre*.

A quarry and well pyght man (*Homo statura corporis quadrati*).—Horm., *V.*, p. 29.

### RASCAL. A lean, worthless animal (*Reiculas emit et promiscuas oves*).—*Ib.*, 181.

A thousand well-fighting men nother straungers, nor rascals, nor refuse.—*Ib.*, 262.

Images are the books of the rascal or common people.—Becon, iii. 326.

### RATHE. Soon.

She was delyvered of child the seventh moneth and that was very rathe.—Horm., *V.*, 150.

Rather. Sooner, in reference to time.—*P. Plow.*, x. 422.  
Earlier.—Spen., *Sh. Kal.*, Feb., '83; *An Exmoor Scolding*, 211, 491.

### RUDDIS, *s.* ? cheeks.

They whyte their face, neck and pappis with cerusse and their lyppis and ruddis (*genæ*) with purpurisse.—Horm., *V.*, 169.

### RUMBLE, *v.*

When they had long rumbled this treason in their mynde he was thought most apte to set the matter abroche.—*Ib.*, 197, and see 222.



## WORDS AND PHRASES.

- RIVELLED.** Wrinkled.—*Eph.*, v. 27 (Wycl.); Wyatt, *Sat.*, iii. 61.  
 There be iii sortis of oryng (cotoneorum): some be coloured like golde ryvyld and playted (striata sive incisuris distincta), some rathest ripe and swete of taste, some very late rype, lytell of quantitie, but having a strong savour or an aire.—Horm., *V.*, 101.
- Rivelynge or churles clowtyng of a shoe with a broad clowt of lether (Pero).—Huloet.
- RESCUE, s.** Refuge.  
 They have taken Saint Marye at Westmynstre, the which is a sure and an auncien rescue (asylum).—Horm., *V.*, p. 15.
- ROOM, s.** Place.  
 Give rounge to thy better.—*Ib.*, 59, 190, 192.
- ROOT, s.**  
 Dulcimers or dowble harpe called a roote.—Huloet.
- RUSH, v.**  
 Do nat only stampe the almons, but also grynde them with russhynge and rubbing round (Rotando perfricabis).—Horm., *V.*, 159.
- SNATT-NOSED.** *i.e.* Snub-nosed.  
 All mooris and men of Ynde be snatte-nosed, as be gootis, apis and beeyes (apes).—*Ib.*, p. 31.
- SHREWD, SHREWDLY.**  
 Unlawful maryages prove shrewdly (Male exeunt).—*Ib.*, 144.  
 Mennys minds gave shrewdly of him (Male de eo ominabantur).—*Ib.*, 289.
- SPENSE, s.** A receptacle for provisions.—*Ib.*, 151.  
 That is a leud spence, larder or buttrye that hath no meate ne drynke.—*Ib.*, 152; *Pal.*, *Ac.*, *Q.* 3.
- SPEND, v.** To consume.  
 Yf anythyng be hurt, ley it asyde to be first spent, and that that is left sound ley up and bring it forth at nede.—Horm., *V.*, 153.
- STAUNCH, adj.**  
 A dry and stanche barn for corn (Siccum atque aridum).—*Ib.*, 151.
- SEVERAL.**  
 It is convenient that a man have one several place in his house to himself free from the combrance of women.—*Ib.*, 169.
- STIFF, adv.** Firmly.  
 When a woman begynneth to travell, against deliveraunce it shall ease her to kepe her breth styffe.—*Ib.*, 146.
- SHIFT, v.** To change one's dress.  
 Tary here awhile for me tyl I shift myself (Dum muto vestem).—*Ib.*, 293.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

## OUT OF SHEDIS.

Some preyse cheese, some blame it out of shedis.—*Ib.*, 166.

## SPARVER, s. A bed-canopy.

Some have curteynes, some sparvers about the bedde to keep away gnattis.—*Ib.*, 167.

## THICK. For 'those.' (Frequent, plentiful, var. dial.—Hll.)

I coude nat conteyne, but I must out with theke wordes (id verbum evomerem).—Horm., *V.*, 57.

## TOP.

He hath set every man in others toppe (Commisit omnes inter se).—*Ib.*, 130.

Every man is in my toppe (Omnibus sum infestus).—*Ib.*, 137.

## TOADSTOOL.

I shall get me dry tode stoolis or fyne lynnyn clothe halfe brent to make tynder of.—*Ib.*, 154.

## TIFFLE, v.

Women must have one place to themselfe to tyffil themselfe and keep their apparel (Ubi se tracent et mundum muliebrem recondant).—*Ib.*, 169.

## VIANDER, s. Dapsilus.—*Ib.*, 152.

Tho' she had good helps, holiness and wisdom, yet he [the devil] outvied her and she lost the game.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, 1169.

*Cf.* Jewel, i. 429.

## VIE, v. To bet.

More than who vies his pence to see some tricke Of strange Morocco's dumb arithmetick.—Hall, *Sat.*

## UTTERLY, adv. Thoroughly.

I wyll utterly do my devour that your son shall come safe or sound again.—Horm., *V.*, 250.

## UPON.

Thou shalt come to dynar the morowe upon that I am maryedde or wedded.—*Ib.*, 144.

He had a great pleasure upon an ape.—*Ib.*, 281.

## UNHAPPY. Unlucky.

It is all unhappy that we go about (Deo adverso hæc omnia molimur).—*Ib.*, 197.

## UNETH, adv. Scarcely.—Pal., *Ac.*, I. 2. *Cf.* Ethe.

A precious stone of valour uneth estimable.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 187; Shak., *All's Well*, iv. 5.

The toppe is uneth parceyved.—Horm., *V.*, p. 9.

## UNFARINGLY.

He all to ruffled his heare and loked unfaringly (Aspectu incomposito).—*Ib.*, 282.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

UNFERING. Weak, feeble.—Hll. ; Fulwell, *Ars Adul.*, H. 3.

He went with an unfarynge chere (vultu abducto).—Horm., *V.*, 57.

The worst and unfarynge that ever nature wrought.—*Ib.*, 73.

UNGOODLY.

No man that is a bastarde or hath had ii wyves or hath a mahayme or a blemysse that maketh him ungoodly shall take orders.—*Ib.*, 14.

This was ungoodly done.—*Ib.*, 73.

WEED, *s.* Garment.

He was disguised in a pore mannys wede.—*Ib.*, 116.

WAFER, *s.* A kind of cake or biscuit.—*Ib.*, 191. [Fr. gauffre.—Chau., *Miller T.*]

WHISTLE, *s.* The throat, var. dial.—Hll.

Yf I wette my mouth or my whisttyll I shall give a crasse or a fyte of myrth.—Horm., *V.*, 107.

WRENCH, *s.*

All thy works and wrenches (conatus) be com to naught.—*Ib.*, 53.

He getteth favour with all the wrenches (Lenociniis).—*Ib.*, 190.

With wrynches and wyles.—*Blaspheming English Lutherans*, 184. 1525.

WAG, *v.* To shake.

Thou must suffre thyself to be holde whyle the arrowheed is plucked out, for the leste waggyng in the worlde is jepardous.—Horm., *V.*, 239.

WODEWOSE, *s.* A satyr.—*Ib.*, 109.

WOOD, *adj.* Wodde for love.—*Ib.*, 109. *i.e.* mad.—*Chest Pl.*, i. 54.

A dog in the wood or a wooden dog. Oh, comfortable hearing.—Peele, *The Old Wives Tale*, i. 1.

Wood-hungry.—Bar., *Ecl.*, iv.

WERE, *s.* A doubt.

That is south, Eva, withouten were  
The frute is fayer and sweete in fere.

*Ib.*, i. 59; *Chest. Pl.*, i. 28; *Town. Myst.*, 276.

I stand in a weŕ whether I may go or turn agayn.—Horm., *V.*, 272.

WORSHIP, *s.* Honour. See Wycl. Bib., *John*, xii. 26.

I had lever be wounded and dy for the ryght and worship of England than be taken alyve of England's enemies.—Horm., *V.*, 272.

Utterly damning the pompeous facion of some people, with wonderfull high studie making provision beforehande that they maie be caried to their buriall and that they may be laied in their graves with all worship possible.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, p. 23.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

WOMB. For belly, stomach, the receptacle of food.—Barclay, *Ecl.*, *passim*.

He may be called a foul gloton  
That of his wombe a God doth make.  
Bar., *Castell of Lab.*, C. 2. 1506.

LAG.

They may have shame to jet so up and down,  
When they be debtours for dublet hose and gown,  
And in the taverne remayne they last for lag,  
When never a cross is in their courtly bag.—Bar., *Ecl.*, i.

LITHES. A limb.—*Chest. Pl.*, ii. 93. Whence lithesome and its cor.  
lissome.

*Pilatus*. Take you hym that be so gryme  
And after your lawe deeme you hym.

*Annas*. Nay that is not lawful, leith nor lym  
For us no man to reve\*.—*Chest. Pl.*, ii. 41.

\* bereave.

Anointed that they might have their joints nimble and lithe.—  
Ud., *Er. Ap.*, 136.

MEROWRE.

Ther was sometyme a Turtyll that was a wydowe, for her  
husbonde was decesid, wherfore she was greatly hevy and  
wolde never walke abroad nor take consolacion. But in  
great merowre and lamentacion she continued.—*Dial. of  
Creat.*, 78.

METER.

How much more thou [O priest] passest in great auctoritie  
In meter or order, in office or prebende,  
So moche loke in vertue and maners to ascend.

Bar., *Myrrour of Good Maners Temp.*

MERRY-GO-DOWN.—Pal., *Ac.*, H. 2. Strong ale.—Hll.

MODER, *v*. To subdue.

I go to see whether he moder or measure his cares to to moche  
careful (moderetur).—Pal., *Ac.*, 4.

MORTAR.

Platters and dishes, mortar and potcrokes,  
Pottes and pestels, broches with flesh hokes.

Bar., *Ecl.*, ii.

MOCHE, *s*. Much.

So lyttall a moche, *i.e.* so small a thing? (tantillum?).—Pal.,  
*Ac.*, T. 4.

PILCH, *s*. A sheepskin jacket.—Bar., *Ecl.*, iv.; *A Warning for Fair  
Women*, Induction.

Pilche, mantle or cope down to the feet.—Ud., *Er. Ap.*, 47.

Clothe me for winter with pilche, felt and hood.—Bar., *Ecl.*, iv.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

PROFACE.—Shak., 2 *Henry IV.*

*B. Good.* If ye are for love alone, I'll leave the lady to the end,  
Bian proface, Messieurs.

*Woman Turned Bully*, ii. 1. 1675.

Much good may it do you [Proficiat].—Buttes, *Diet's Dry  
Dinner*, P. 4; J. Heiw., *Ep.*, vi., p. 18.

Proface Coridon, thus do I here conclude.—Bar., *Ecl.*, iii.

PRY, *v.* To look stealthily.—Gab. Harvey, *Trimming of Thomas  
Nashe* (opening).

Sometime he pried how he became his gear.—Bar., *Ecl.*, iv.

PREST, *adj.* Ready.—*Ib.*, i.

PARCEL.

Before thy soveraygne shall the kerver stand  
With divers gesture, his knife in his hand  
Dismembring a crane or somewhat deyntheous  
And though his parsel be fat and plenteous  
Though unto divers thou see him cut and kerve  
Thou gettest no goblet though thou shuld dye and sterve.  
*Ib.*, ii.

PEEP, *v.*

To twitter as birds do at daybreak,  
For as soon as ever I heard the birds peep  
For fear of dreames no longer durst I slepe.—*Ib.*, iii.

PROCTOR, *s.* A financial agent for a convent.—*Dial. of Cr.*, 39.

Procurator, similar to a collector for a modern charity.

QUEAL, *v.*

Of poor widows and children fatherless  
The cause not entreth into the court doubtless  
Their matters quealeth, for sold is all justice.

PROPHITROLES. ? To tell fortunes.

Then is it pleasure the yonge maydens among  
To watch by the fire the winters nights long;  
At their fond tales to laugh, or when they brall  
Great fire and candell spending for labour small;  
And in the ashes some plays for to mark;  
To cover wardens for fault of other warke;  
To taste white shevers\* and to make prophitroles,  
And after talking oftime to fill the bowls.—Bar., *Ecl.*, iv.

\* *i.e.* pears for baking.

SITH. Times.

Coridon his church is twenty sith more gay  
Then all the churches betwene the same and Kent.  
*Bar.*, *Ecl.*, i.

SOUND, *v.* To signify.—Ud., *Ev. Ap.*, 9.

SECT, *s.* Retinue, company, followers.—*P. Plow. Vis.*, xiv. 256;  
*Id.*, viii. 130, 137; *C. Lib. Albus*, p. 342.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

- I graunt some chast what time they cannot chuse,  
 As when all men their company refuse,  
 Or when she knoweth her vice should be detect,  
 Then of misliving avoydeth she the sect.—*Bar., Ecl., ii.*
- SUIT. *Id.; P. Plow. Vis., v. 504.* Sect, *i.e.* suite or sorte of profession.—*Pal., Ac., 7.*
- SEW, *s.* Potages or sewes.—*Boorde, Brev. of H., 280.*
- SQUARE, *v.* To dispute.  
 Albeit as touching the stuff whereof every of the said garlands was made Gellius and Suetonius do square and disagree.—*Udall, Er. Ap., 284.*  
 Conversaunt must thou be with such to thy payne  
 Which have thy father or els thy brother slayne;  
 If thou be busy or squaring of language  
 Thou mayst peradventure walke in the same passage.  
*Bar., Ecl., iii.*
- s.* Oftimes young men do fall at square  
 For a fine wench that is feat and fair.—*With., 1586.*
- SWALLOW, *s.* A cavern or hollow. [*Cf. Swallet, where a stream disappears into the ground, as in Mendip.—Ed.*]  
 [at sea] There is more daunger then is upon the lande  
 As swallows, rockes, tempest and quicksand.  
*Bar., Ecl., lii.*
- STERACLES, *s.*  
 Why whippest thou it about or playest thou thy steracles in this fascion.—*Pal., Ac., T. 3.*
- TRICE, *v.* Occleve, *Reg. Prin., 51.* To betray.—*Ib., 96.*  
 To pull [up—*Hll.*] after he was left naked and triced away from all his goods.—*Pal., Ac., C.*  
 Sometyne thy bedfelowe is colder then is yse  
 To him then he draweth thy cloathes with a trice.  
*Bar., Ecl., iii.*
- TANKARD, *s.* A pail.  
 What! should a shepherd in wisdom wade so farre?  
 Talk he of tankarde, or his box of tarre.—*Ib., iv.*  
 Better were ye mass-mongers to leave your fat benefices, your rich prebends, your wealthy Deanries, your honourable chaplainships, your long gowns, your sarsenet tippets, and your shaven crowns, and to become water-tankard bearers in London, or to cobble a shoe or to go to plow and cart, &c.—*Becon, iii. 44.*
- VILLAIN. TOWNISHMAN.  
 Agayne unkynde men may be reportyd the example of the pover Townysshman that dayly went to the woode with his asse which also found a dragone oppressyd undir a tre, and he delyvered him frome that perell. And afterwarde the dragone wolde have ete the asse saying all the grettest services be oftyn tymes loste. But this villane had counsell of the foxe which brought the dragon agayn there he was first and savyd both the man and the asse.—*Dialogues of Creatures, 48.*



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

WHOLE AND QUART. All and every.

We shall from the all yll dyverte  
Putting in to thy subgeccyon  
Thy wife and children hole and quarte  
Whan age cometh the upon.

Bar., *Castell of Labour*, F. 3.

WODEHEN. ? ornis.—*Dial. of Creat.*, 71, 81.

WOKEY, *adj.*

Ac grace groweth nat-til good will gynne reyne  
And wokie porwe good werkes-wikked hertes.

*P. Plow. Vis.*, xv. 24, C. text.

As whoso filled a tonne of a fresshe ryver  
And went forthwith that water to woke with themese.

*Ib.*, xv. 331.

YEANING or Gaping.

This infirmitie doth come either for lack of sleep or else it doth  
come before a fever or some other infirmities or else by  
luskishness, brother to the Fever lurden.—Boorde, *Brev. of  
Health*, 262. 1547.

Full many men knowe I that yane and gape  
After some fatte and riche benefice.

Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, p. 51.

LIVERY, *s.* A ration of food.—Whit., *Vulg.*, p. 24; *Richard the  
Redeles*, 182, E.E.T.S.

Livery, or bowge of meat and drink.—Huloet. Sportula.

As Stratonicus never went to bed without his livery (that is, a  
cup of beare standing by him), not for that he was always  
thirsty, but always mistrusting least he should thirst.—  
Melb., 17.

As the married woman is bound to give unto her daughters,  
meat, drink, and cloth, so in like manner it is her duty to  
see that her maidservants have their covenants, their wages,  
their liveries, &c.—Becon, i. 678.

LIRICOMPAUNCH, *s.* Despair.

A Gorgon-like clown is he to see too, with gourdy gutts and a  
graund liricompaunch, made in the waste like a cow with  
calf.—Melb., *Phil.*, 22.

LOCK, *s.*

No man will lend a lock of hay but for to gain a load, then why  
should I take pains all my life and have no more assurance  
of my promised profit but "peradventure yea, peradven-  
nay"; and if I chance to get it be glad I have mine own,  
much like a thwacking thresher or a thumping thatcher,  
who must ply their bones all the day and stand at night  
with cap and knee before their good maister for their three-  
halfpeny hyre.—Melb., *I.* 4.

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

- MENDING. A sort of delicate Christian-like oath. See Hll.  
 The custom of feasts is . . . to begin with gross fare and end with banqueting dishes. I say, the users of such a method are not so wise as the priest that eate his best plummes first and let the woorst be mending.—Melb., *Phil.*, I. 4.
- NIFLE. A trifle.—Melb., *Phil.*, p. 37.  
 And Nelle with her nyfys of crispe and of sylke.—*Town. Myst.*, 313.  
*v.* To pilfer, steal.—Peacock, *Lincoln Glossary*.
- OCCASION, *s.* Opportunity.  
 As Dionysius and Milesius, men famous in the liberal arts because many provoked by great report frequented their schools to learn, for envy were banished by the emperour, when he had no occasion to kill them.—Melb., *Phil.*, O. 3.
- OFFCOME. Melb., *Phil.*, p. 28.
- ONLY. 1. Alone. Contr. of Alonely.  
 Keep thee only to him.—Common Prayer, *Marriage Service*.  
 Obey your husband as your Lord, and onely love him without countenance to other.—Melb., *Phil.*, P. 4.  
 2. Except. Our whole office will be turned out, only me.—Pepys, 22/8, 1668. See Davies.
- ORDINARY, *s.* An ordinary (ordinance) unto this office.—Huloet.
- ORGAN. Howe'er their gowns be gathered in the back  
 With organ-pipes of old King Henry's clamp.  
 Gascoigne, *Steel Glass*.
- PELTING. CEmilius in a pelting chafe, thinking himself derided.—Melb., *Phil.*, M. 4.
- PELT, *v.* Yit wold I give of my gold yond tratour to pelt for ever.—*Town. Myst.*, 197.
- PERK, *s.* Perch.—Hll.  
 A trewant-like barrister must nedes be pitched over the peark.—Melb., *Phil.*, M.
- PERNOUR, or profites of a thing possessed. Usuarius.—Huloet.
- PICK, *v.* Be off! Pick and walk—a knave! here away is no passage.—*Jack Juguler*, H., O.P., ii. 124.
- QUEYD, *s.* ? Cad. An evil person, a synonym for the devil.—*P. Plow.*  
*Nuncius.* Alle redy, lord. I am full bowne  
 To spur and spy in every towne  
 After that wykkyd queyd.—*Town. Myst.*, 68.
- QUECK, *s.* But what and the ladder slip,  
 Then I am deceived yet;  
 And if I fall I catch a queck,  
 I may fortune to break my neck.  
*Int. of Youth*, H., O.P., ii. 8.



# WORDS AND PHRASES.

QUIRIE. ? Chary.

Never shall it be said but there is some Ladye in Italie which will be as quirie in wedlock's rites as the insulans of Pteleon, who in this point are accounted most religious.—*Melb., Phil., O. 2.*

RELEVANITH, *s.* What is left over. See Relevainthes.—*Hll.*

Hesterni jusculi reliquiæ.

The relevanith of the brothes of the pottes of yesterday.—*Pal., Ac., S. 2.*

ROUSE, *adj.* A man with a rouse visage, running eyes and yellow teeth is of little truth, a traytour and hath a stinking breath.—*Shep. Kalr., 1503.*

ROUND, *v.* To cut the hair round.—*Hll.*

Forgrown for want of kemmynge, rowndyng, and shaving.—*Pal., Ac., X. 4; [John Lydgate, Beware of Doubtless, 84.—Ed.]*

RUSH, *v.*

Disdain me not without desert, nor leave me not so sodeinly,  
So do the stony rocks repulse the waves that rush them violently.  
*Melb., Phil., p. 20.*

SNOWT, *s.* ? Face. See Snowt-fair.

"Who being about the emperour as one in great favour had egres and regres, neither hatch before dore, noe snecke before his snowte to intercept his patene accesse.—*Ib., 41.*

SHOAR?, *v.* She shoaring up her eyes as one newly awaked out of a slumber.—*Ib., F. 4.*

SPAIE, *s.* A foot-soldier. Turkish Spaies.—*Lodge, Wit's Mis., p. 86. Cf. Sepoy.*

SAPPY, *adj.* A Flatterer can insinuate with weightiness of sappy woordes.—*Ib., N. 3.*

SWING, *s.* Sway.

Huswife which beareth al the rule or swing at a brydall (Pronuba).—*Huloet.*

SKIRT, *s.* Lappe or skyrt. Grabatum gremium.—*Huloet.*

STERT, *s.*, of a plow. Queue de lachareue.—*Palsgrave.* Plough starte, which the tylman holdeth.—*Huloet.* Stiva. *Cf.* the Redstart, a bird whose tail is red, called in Somerset the Firetaw.—*Cecil Smith.*

For mending the start of the sanctus handbell, *ixd.*—*Churchwarden's Accounts, Leverton, 1512; Archæologia, xii. 344.*

SPECIAL, *s.* Youth.

Aback, gallants, and look unto me,  
And take me for your special,  
For I am promoted to high degree,  
By right I am King eternal.

*Int. of Youth, H., O.P., ii. 30.*

# LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

STOUT, *v.* To brave a matter.

Nay, you must stout it and brave it out with the best;  
Set on a good countenance, make the most of the least.  
*Moral Play of Wit and Science*, iv. 1; H., O.P., ii. 357.

And 3yf he\* yn folye begin to stoute,  
þan bereth he the devel's baner aboute.

R. Brunne, *Handlyng Synne*, 3406.

\* A clerk.

TOUCH, *s.* A crafty deed, tour.—Palsgrave.

If he might be even with the rolling and mutabilitie of fortune,  
and touch touch like mock her as well again.—Udall,  
*Er. Ap.*, 183.

TOY, *s.* Whim, Fancy.

I will not wring out welth from others to bring about my own  
toy will.—Melb., *Phil.*, Q. 2.

To take toy (of a horse).—B. and F., *Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 4.

To take a toy.—Earle, *Microcosmography* ("She Hypocrite").

VENTURE, AT A. 1 K., xxii. 342; *Chron.*, xviii. 23. Fr. Aventure.

Men gather flowers here and there at a venture as they come to  
hand.—Udall, *Eras. Par.*, Luke, f. 2.

Cf. The Merchant Venturers, Bristol, and our Adventurers.

VIE, *v.* 1. To stake.

He which hath my misadventures and is enthralled with thy  
present state may rue the pair for sorrow, whatsoever the  
stake be.—Melb., *Phil.*, Ec., 3.

I'll outvie him with bidding.—Cl.

In summe We may for these and thousands more  
Vye villanies with any age before.

Howell, *Parly of Beasts, Intn.*, 1660.

2. To challenge to competition.

And vying fashions with each day i' th' week.—Brathwait,  
*Odes*, 1621; *Shep. Tale*, p. 111.

UNBETHOUGHT, *pr.* Thought about.—Melb., *Phil.*, p. 24; *Sir Lionel*,  
35. [Percy Folio MSS., i. 76.]

UP-AND-DOWN. He was even Socrates up and down in this point  
and behalf, that no man ever saw him either laugh or wepe  
or change his mood, of so great constancie of mind he was.  
—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 324.

WAIN, *v.* To fetch.

Pamphilus wold wayne or bring no geste to Sannios house but  
he were riche.—Pal., *Ac.*, O. 2.

WELDY, *adj.* Tractable, manageable. So, Unwieldy.

When you break a colt you first beat him for his wildnes, and  
afterward, being weldy, do cherish your hobby.—Melb.,  
*Phil.*, H. 4.