

WORDS AND PHRASES.

WHISHING, *s.* A sighing, sougning sound.

Ha! what a whishing of the wind is yonder same.—*Pal., Ac., Aa.* 4.

WISKERS (for Whiskers) hanging o'er the overlip in the style of a hackster or soldier, what we should now call Moustaches.
—*Timon*, ii. 2, 1600 (*Shak. Soc.*), rep.

AILS, *s.* Gifts to servants.—*Hll.*

I pity you servingmen, who upon small wages creep into your masters' houses, glad of mean vayles.—*D. Rogers, Naaman*, p. 289.

VANISHING, *adj.* As for faithfulness to their masters, they know none save to cast on their livery and wait upon them idly at home or abroad and spend their days and years in a most vanishing cursed profaneness.—*Ib.*, p. 301.

LEWTIE, *s.* Loyalty.—*Chest. Pl.*, 42.

LEDENE, *s.* Speech, language.—*Hll.*

And eche fowle that leden makes

In this shippe now may find.—*Chest. Pl.*, i. 52.

MEASLY, *adj.* Leprous as swine.

And Symonde also, messille was he.—*Ib.*, ii. 2.

Foule and mescell.—*Ib.*

MINGE, *v.* To mention.—*Ib.*, ii. 133.

MUNDAYNE. Worldly goods.

In this extorcion they long endure

By falshode getyng good mundayne.

Bar., Castell of Labour, E. 4.

Mo.

It fortun'd Diogenes to be present and make one among the moo at a dinner.—*Udall, Er. Ap.*, 122.

As I late turned old books to and fro,

One little treatise I found among the mo.

Bar., Ecl., Prol.

As thou told me and other moe.—*Chest. Pl.*, ii. 99.

Had among other kings mo forsaken Antonius.—*Udall, Er. Ap.*, 253.

NYE, *s.* Annoy.

Therefore that thou may escape that nye

Doe well and be ware me by.—*Chest. Pl.*, pp. 36, 85.

NICE-BESETTER, *s.* ? A fool-catcher. Niais, nice, foolish. See Bezete.—*Hll.* (He rhymed to saltpetre.)

Cf. The Nice Wanton. Amorous, wanton.—*Douce*, ii. 95.

Nobs nicebecetour miserere fonde.—*Ralph, Roister Doister*, i. 4; *Shak., A. and C.*, iii. 11.

Nycibecetours or denty dames.—*Udall, Er. Ap.*, 135, repr.

Your Ginifince* Nycebecetur.—*He., Dial.*, i. 11.

* *i.e.* the widow.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

Affected nicifinity.—Davies, *Scourge of Folly*, p. 94.

Farewell, good Nycibicetur,
God send you a sweeter,
A lustie limlifter, a trim shifter.
C. Robinson, *Handful of Pleasant Delites*,
1584, p. 14, repr.

In the first edition of the *Witch of Edmonton* a woodcut on the title-page represents her (Mother Sawyer) with a label from her mouth, inscribed "Sanctabecetur nomen tuum."

ODIBLE, *adj.* Hateful.—Pal., *Ac.*, N. 4.

PALL, *s.* A garment (? pallium). Like our paletot.

2d *Jud.* This kertell myne I call,
Take thou this paulle (parting Christ's garments).
Chest. Pl., ii. 55.

PAY, *v.* To make amends. Cf. Apaid.

I hope I may pay it with thinking. Thought is free.—Torr.
Tho' he says nothing he pays it with thinking, like the Welch-
man's jackdaw.—R., 1678.

s. Pleasure, liking.

Take of this frute and assaye:
It is good meate, I dare laye,
And but thou find yt to thy paye,
Saye that I am false.—*Chest. Pl.*, i. 28, 60, 62.

POPULARD, *s.* Popelar.—*Pr. Par.*

Balak calls Balaam "a populard" for blessing Israel, and again tells him: "Thou preaches as populard as a pie."—*Chest. Pl.*, i. 88; ii. 32.

POSTIE, *s.* Power.

He vengyd syn thro' his pauste.—*Town. Myst.*, pp. 35, 67.

God. I, God, most in magistie
In whom beginninge none may be,
Endles also, most in postie
I am and have been ever.

Chest. Pl., 20, 25, 58, 61, 63, 78.

PRICE, *s.* Estimation.

This place of great prise (Paradise).—*Ib.* i. 34. See Hill.

Virtue should lose her price.—*M. of Wr.*, 51; H., *O.P.*, ii. 328.

Of all angelles you bear the prise
And most bewtye is you befall.—*Chest. Pl.*, i. 13.

Whose persuasions he had ever in price.—*Melb., Phil.*, A. 2.

PORT. Position, status.

This is like gentlemen in our daies who will be cosins to all of
any great port or great report in the whole street, though
their grandsire's dog scarce leapt over their grandame's
hatch.—*Melb., Phil.*, Aa. 2.

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RERE, *adj.* Arriere souper. See Brunne, *Handlyng Synne*, p. 226; *Knight La Tour Laundry*, ch. vi. 1372.

The rere supper or banket where men sit down to drink and eat again after their meat.—Pal., *Ac.*, R.

Dinner called the after dinner or rere dynner (*Secunda mensa*).—Huloet.

2. Reare or scarce, *adj.* Draxe. Lat. rarus.

REME, *v.* To cry out from distress.

See ffelowe, for cokes soule!
This frecke begines to reme and yole
That makes great dole for gole
That he loved wel befoe.—*Chest. Pl.*, i. 229.

REKYLLS, *s.* Incense, reek, smoke.

I bring Thee rekylls as is right
To myn offrand.—*Town. Myst.*, 132.

ROOSE, *v.* To praise.

Cain. What gevys God the to rose him so?
Me gefys he nocht but soro and wo.—*Ib.*, p. 10.

ROCKET. CHYMER, *s.*

The whyte Rochet signifieth puritie and innocency of life; the black chymmer mortification to the world and all worldly things.—Becon, i., c. 7.

The chymmer would seem to be the Bishop's satin gown.

SAFE-GUARD, *s.*

1. A permit, lascia passare.

2. An outer skirt or garment.—B. and F., *Noble Gentleman*, ii. 1.

Unto the gate when I was nye
I wolde have entred without savegadre
But the porter resisted me
Beholding me with chere froward.
Bar., *Castell of Labour*, Gr.

SAD, *adj.*

1. Firm. Caught so sad foot.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 106.

2. Serious. Therefore I advise every man to attend to the counsel of them that be sad and wise, and not to the counsel of yong men and folys.—*Dial. of Creat.*, xl.

Every midwife should be presented with honest women of great gravity to the Bishop as a sad woman wise and discreet.—Boorde, *Breviary of Health*, ii. 51.

SCARCE, *adj.* Stingy, abstemious. Limited.—T. Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, pp. 18, 34.

Therefore let us live scarcely.—Bar., *Castell of Labour*, 4.

SWETE, *s.* A bird. ? Swift.

Wherfore [the owl] called forth unto her the porphurion and the night crow, the backe and the swete, and also almaner of night birds.—*Dial. of Creat.*, 87.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

SHUT, *v.*

To get one out of sorowe must I never be shutte.—*Chest. Pl.*,
ii. 184.

Caiaphas. Methinks a maistery that it were
Other for penye or prayer
To shutte him of his dangere
And such a sleight to show.—*Ib.*, ii. 33.

SICKING, *pt.* Sighing.

Mary. A Lorde, what may this signify?
Some men I see glad and merye
And some all sickinge and sorye.—*Ib.*, i. 108.

This "sighing and sorrowful" gives a definite meaning to our
phrase, "Neither sick nor sorry."

SNELL, *adv.* Quickly.

P. Miles. Come heither to me, dame Pernell,
And shewe me heare thy sonne snell.—*Ib.*, i. 183.

SINGULAR, *adj.*

We be bownde to chese rather for to dye for a comune profite
then for to lyve for a syngler avayle.

TALENT, *s.* Desire.

Mary (to the angel who told them to go into Egypt):

Sir, evermore loud and still,
Your tallente I shall fulfill.
I wote it is my lordes will
I do as you me reade.

Chest. Pl., i. 181; see *Ib.*, ii. 32.

THROE, *adj.* Desirous.

Jesus. Hye you fast this temple froe
For marchandise shall be heare no moe
In this place, be you never so throe
Shall you no longer dwell.—*Ib.*, ii. 11.

TOPTAIL. The swingle of a flail.—Hill.

Preco. All ready, my lord, by Mahounde
No tayles tuppe in all this town
Shall go further without fayle.—*Chest. Pl.*, i. 103.

Wright, in note, says "a tup without a tail."

TILL, *adj.* Agricultural.

Cain. Mother, forsouth, I tell it thee
A tylle man I am, and so will I be,
As my daddye hath taught it me
I will fulfill his lore.—*Ib.*, 37. (Brings in the plough).

TWINING, *adj.* Divided in two parts.

God. I am the tryall of the Trenitye,
Which never shall be twyninge.—*Ib.*, 8.

Twyn, v. T. Occleve, *D. Reg. Prin.*, p. 11.

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- Maria.* Alas full wo is me
In two if we should twyn.—*Town. Myst.*, 137, 221.
- Twine, *s.* Of two strands only.—*Shak., Much Ado*, iv. 1, 252.
- VERREY, *adj.* True.
Jesus. Man, I tell thee in good faye,
For thy beliffe is so verrey,
And in Parradise thou shalt be to daie.
Chest. Pl., ii. 64.
- VIRAGO, *s.* A manly woman or a mankind woman.—(*Cursor Mundi*).
1585.
Therefore shee shall be called, I wisse,
Virragoo, nothing amisse
For out of man tacken shee is
And to man shee shall draw.—*Chest. Pl.*, 25.
- UNBAIN, *adj.* Inconvenient.—*Hll.* Disobedient. *Cf.* Bain.
Noah. Lord to thy bidding I am beane.
Chest. Pl., i. 50, 66, 69, 76.
- God.* Thus shalt thou live, south to sayne,
For thou hast been to me unbayne.—*Ib.*, 32.
- UNDERFOE, *v.* To undertake.
Now will I tell you how you shall doe
God's law to underffoe.—*Ib.*, 36.
Women be weeke to underfoe
Any greate travell.—*Ib.*, 47.
- WARISON. A gift at parting.—*Hll.*; *Gower, Confessio Amantis*, i.;
Town. Myst., pp. 67, 70. A reward.—*Bullokar.*
- 2d *Jud.* His face will I stecke
With a cloth or he creke
And us all wrecke,
For my warryson.—*Chest. Pl.*, ii. 37.
- Cain.* But yet will I er I go
Speake with my dadde and mam also;
And their walson both towe
I wotte well I must have.—*Ib.*, 43.
- Thy waryson shall thou not tharne*.—*Town. Myst.*, 126.
* *i.e.* want, lose.
- WITH SAY, *v.* To deny.
Annas. Yea, Pilate, he that makes hym apeare
Other to King or King's feare
With saith Ceaser of his power.—*Chest. Pl.*, ii. 46.
- WARY, *v.* To curse. ? worry.
Isaac. Whoso the blyss ys blyssed be he
Who so the war is wared be he.—*Town. Myst.*, p. 43.
- WYTSAFE, *v.* To consent. ? vonchsafe.—*Pal., Ac., J.*

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

LUNGIS, s. A gawky lout.

Of stature he was semely, neither dwarfish like a man cut of at legges, nor a lungis like one that stands upon stilts.—Melb., *Phil.*, M. 3.

LEDE, s. People.

He is of our lede.—Pal., *Ac.*, N. 2.

LEENY, adj. Active, alert.—Hll.

Since he could not keep pace when his legges were lithe and leenie, &c.—Melb., *Phil.*, Y. 4.

LOPY, adj. Lope, the faggot-wood of a tree.—Hll.

Creeping up to the lopiast and tallest part of the [beech] tree, where he found 8 young peping sparrows in the leaves, which he ravened up.—Melb., *Phil.*, Aa. 4.

LURK, v. To lounge, idle.

Winter and summer, what time men must to work,
Whish would'st thou be? A fool to look on and lurk.

"Of Choice to be a Wise Man or a Fool,"

J. Heiw., *Ep.*, v. 81.

MAIN, s. Might and main.

Hereof cometh the febleness of brayne,

Hereof cometh the decay of all mayne,

Hereof cometh soden death certayne.

Becon, *Invective against Whoredom*.

MEACE. ? Mess.

. . . that neither Næastron . . . nor Amphion . . .
nor Arion . . . nor all these together could make a meace
of mirth of all the sad sires in the world.—Melb., *Phil.*, K.

MIGHTY, adv.

His tallness was answerable to the greatness of the elephant
that he rode on, although it was a mighty big elephant.—
Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 220.

MARMALADE. Quince.—Ch. Butler, *Feminine Monarchie*, M. 2 ro. 1609.

Poth. And ye shall have a box of marmalade

So fine that ye may dig it with a spade*.

Heywood, *The Four P's.*; H., *O.P.*, i. 367.

* Iron.

OYES. Fr. Oyez. The prelude to a proclamation. Hark you, hear you.—Huloet.

And indede bondmen that were to be sold were wont to bee
made the beste of by the oyes of the cryer.—Udall,
Er. Ap., 367.

Caym. But thou must be my good boy

And cry oyes, oyes, og.—*Town Myst.*, 17.

OVERSET, v.

Caiaphas. Why shall he over sett me?

Sir Anna, if ye lett me

Ye do not your dever.—*Ib.*, 197.

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PLUNGE, *s.* A strait or difficulty.—Hll.

When Alexander was like at a certain toune called Arbeles to be put to the plounge of making or marring and of habbe or nhabbe to wyne all or to lese all, &c.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 209; *Ib.*, 378.

PLAYFERE. Playfellow.—Palsg.

To his plaifeers and such as were brought up at nourice with him he used thus to say, &c.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, p. 204.

PURCHASE, *s.* Booty of thieves or pirates.—Shak., *Henry IV.*, iii. 2, 45; B. Jon., *Bart. Fair*, ii. 4; Spen., *F. Q.*, I. ii. 16. Of hire.—Smyth, *Sailor's Word Bk.*

"No purchase, no pay." Buccaneering terms.

To wynnen is alwey myn entente

My purchase is better than my rente.

Chau., *Romaunt of the Rose*, 6839.

PREST, *adj.* Ready.

When Pompeius had commaunded his armie, albeit the same were prest and in full readinesse to fight at Pharsalum, yet there to demourre and to tarrie the comyng of their enemies.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 299; *Ib.*, 331.

PUNY, *s.* An inferior in degree. Fr. Puisné.

The emperor Domitian followed his admirable example, and Heliogobalus went so far beyond them in the art of bawdry that he made Punies of them both.—Taylor, *The Bawd*.

QUAFT HALFES or syppe up all, or drynke good luck one to another (Perbibo).—Huloet.

RIND, *s.*

Rynde of a country (Fines limites).—*Ib.*

When God him wrapped in our mortal rynde.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, p. 128.

ROAD, *s.* An anchorage for ships, as Kingroad in the Bristol Channel.

These Pirates whom lying yet still at rode with their navy all at rest and quiet about the said Isle, he took and subdued almost every one.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 295.

ROTTOCK, *s.*

Being asked how he would be buried, he bid that his dead carkasse should be cast out in the fields without sepulture. Then said his friends, "What! to the fowls of the air and to the wild beasts?" "No, by Saint Marie," quoth Diogenes again, "not so in no wise; but lay me a little rottocke hard beside me wherewith to beat them away."—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 173.

He put abrode the dooures of the tent with a ruttocke that he had in his hand.—*Ib.*, p. 241.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

REDARGUE, s.

Sinterisis . . . a power of the soul the which doth reluct against vyces and synne or redargueth or reprehendeth sinne, having ever a zeal to keep his soul clean.—Boorde, *Brev. of Health*, ii. 68.

ROUND, v. To cut the hair. Cf. Round-heads, Cromwellians.

When a feloe had in the way of reproach laid unto his charge that he was a drinker at comon taverns, "So am I shoren at the barber's shop to," quoth he again. Signifying that it is no more dishonestee to drink than to be rounded or to be shaven.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 164.

SOOL, s. Flavouring, relish. Saulee (edulium).—*P. Plow. Vis.*, xvi. 11 B. Sowal.—*Havelok*, 767; *Wycl. Wh.*, i. 63.

Ich cham yll afyngred, ich swere by my fay

Ich nys not eate no soole sens yesterdaye.

(The Cornyshman), Boorde, *Int. to Know.*, ch. i. 1542.

A gryce is gewd sole.—(The Scotchman), *Ib.*, ch. iv.

Tytter want ye sowlle than sorrow.—*Town. Myst.*, p. 87.

Soule of a capon or goose ame.—*Palsg.*, f. 65.

Tom-sawl, the oyster on back of poultry.—Brogden.

STITCH, v. To prick.

A crick or an ach about the shoulders and the neck will prick and stitch and ake.—Boorde, *Brev. of Health*, ii. 36.

Whose heart was paynd with stitch and grief.—*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 103. 1575.

So a stitch in the side is a pricking sensation.

Cf. To go thoroughstitch, to prick right through.

STITHE, adj. Stiff, strong. See under Kythe.—*Town. Myst.*, 47.

STERKENS, s. Stiffenings.

Divers impediments may come of the loins as ach, sterkens and such like.—Boorde, *Brev. of Health*, ii. 37.

SCOTCH, v. To cut mincingly.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 134.

So you have scotched the snake, not killed it.—Sh.

Scarification, which is when a chierurgion doth with an instrument scotch and doth cut little small cuts divers times upon a place that is apostumated.—Boorde, *Brev. of Health*, ii. 61.

Cf. Scotch collops.

SPAR, v. To fasten a door by putting a bar across it, or with a key.—Chau., *Romaunt of the Rose*, 3326; *Ib.*, 2656; *A Hundred Merry Tales*, 78, 1526.

Spear.—Becon, i. 50, 59; *Town. Myst.*, 107.

Door or wyndowe or anything that is shut and sparred on both sides.—Huloet.

SKILL, v.

A captain that can skill how to use victory when he hath it.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 299.

s. Astronomy is a perfect skill.—Melb., *Phil.*, *Aa.* 4.

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SNAP-SHARE, *s.* Portion, lot.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 279.

SCATHE, *s.* Damage.

A herd of wild bulles that did much scathe in all the countree about.—*Ib.*, 133.

SORE, *adj.* Without pity or cruel.—Huloet. Severe.

In the beginning of his reign he had been a very sore man, now being stricken in age he governed his royalmes with all mercy and gentleness.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 237.

SOUTER, *s.* A cobbler.—*Ib.*, 280.

SUCKINGLY. Gently.

D. C. used to say that a man's enemies in battail are to be overcome with a carpenter's squaring axe, that is to saie sokingly one pece after another.—*Ib.*, 309.

TIE-DOG or mastiff for keeping of houses.—*Ib.* *i.e.* tied up on account of his fierceness.

Cruel Orchus the tie-dog infernal.—Lydgate, *Fall of Princes*, iii. 1. 1558.

THRAG, *v.* To fell or cut down.—Huloet.

THROUGH. Finished.

Is the bargain through? hast thou paid him his price.—*Jacob and Esau*, H., O.P.

So in U.S.A. a man is said to be "through" when his dinner has come to the end.

TREATABLY, *adv.*

Read treatably (Recito).—Huloet.

VERE, *s.* Spring.

In winter nor in vere.—*Jack Jugeler*, H., O.P., ii. 152.

WHISTER, *v.* Some can whister and some can crie,

Some can flater and some cane lye

And some cane set the moke awrie.

On Women, 15th Cy., *Rel. Ant.*, i. 248.

WHISTER-SNIVET, *s.* Blow.

After a good whistersnefet, truly paid on his ear.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 112.

WHITHER A WAY? Whereunto.

Lo whither i. whither awaye diddest thou appoint thy journey? (Ecquo destinabis iter?).—*Pal.*, *Ac.*, L. 4.

WRABBED.

So crabbed, so wrabbed, so stiff, so untoward.—*Jacob and Esau*, 1568, H., O.P., ii. 211.

WED, *s.* A pledge.

Lent for love of the wedde.—*P. Plow. Vis.*, vii. 243 C.

Your jewells ley in wedde.—*Occleve*, *De Reg. Prin.*, 176.

WORSHIP, *v.*

As God Himself saith, Them that worshyp me I will worshyp.

—*Becon*, i. 1559.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

LEISURE.

Parm. I will be so bold as [to] drink to you, if you will give me leave.

Antigone. I am not at leisure to give thee leave, but take thou thy choice of a thousand thanks.—*Melb., Phil.*, p. 50.

I conjure

That father-like thou fend my daughter deer from scathe
And since I count all leisure long return her to me rathe.

Gasc., Compl. of Phil.

LEARNER, *s.* A teacher. Learn, *v. a.*—*Becon*, i. 518.

For there be two kinds of Chirurgi: the first is Theorica, which is the mother Schoolmistress, nourish and learner of this profitable Art, without the which the workers thereof have but one eye and see this Art but through a dark pair of spectacles.—*Bullein, Bulw. of Def., Aa.* 5.

The second and last part is called Practica, which is to put in ure that which Theorica hath learned him.—*Ib.*

[I learned him his lesson, W. of E. for taught.—*Ed.*]

LAUND-CLOTH, *s.*

. . . will heal a burning or skalding of the flesh, covering the place with a launde cloth and anointing the said launde with this ointment.—*Bullein, Bulw. of Def. [B. of Simp.]*, f. 86. 1562.

NICE, *adj.* Foolish. Fr. *niais*. Lat. *nascius*.

Pilate. What boy art thou nyse? call me no more.

Town. Myst., 237.

Many nice people cannot abide it [Rue or herb Grace] crying
"Fie it stinkes."—*Bullein, Gov. of Health*, f. 61.

Que toute beste, saige au nice

Est tenue de nourrir le sien.—*G. Coquillart*, i. 59.

NEARHAND. Almost, very nigh.—*Town. Myst.*, 34, 318.

My hart is full cold nerehand that I swett.—*Ib.*, 197.

OBJECT, *v.* To expose.

The terrible Lyons and Panthers have been seen in their manner to render thanks to their benefactours, ye and to object their own bodies and lives for their defence.—*Elyot, C. of Health*, f. 65. 1541.

PEAKISH, *adj.* Ignorant, simple.—*Becon*, ii. 6.

A peakish grange.—*Warn., Alb. Eng.*

Her skin as soft as Lemster wool

As white as snow on peakish hull.

Or swanne that swims in Trent.

Drayton, Shepherd's Garland, 1593.

PENNARD, *s.* A pencase (pennarium).—*Whit. Vulg.*, f. 27.

PER-CASE.—*Heiw., The Pardoner and the Friar*; *H., O.P.*, i. 233.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

PER ACCIDENCE. Used in sense of our Peradventure, Perchance.

Also there be things repugnant to tempraments, as moiste and drieness together, as fier to bee colde, or the water of his own nature to be hote, which water per accidence of the fier is mode hote.—Wm. Bullein, *Gov. of Health*, f. 18.

It is very good against the stone or for wemen which have a new disease per accidentes called the grene sickness.—*Ib.*, 121.

POYLE.

I can neither here nor rede that ale is made and used for a common drink in any other country than England, Scotland, Ireland and Poyle.—Elyot, *Castle of Health*, f. 65. 1541.

PRESYDENCE. A precedent, specimen, example.—Whit., *Vulg.*, f. 29, 36.

PURPYLS, s.

Whan they wax elder than be they greved with kernelles, opennes of the mould of the head, shortness of wind, the stone of the bladder, worms of the bealy, waters, swellings under the chin, and in England commonly purpyls, measels and small pokes.—Elyot, *C. of Health*, f. 83.

Pity. God punisheth full sore with great sickness
As pox, pestilence, purple and axes.

Hickscorner; H., *O.P.*, 175.

STOT, s. 1. A bullock.—*P. Plow.*, V., xix. 262.

Boveau.—*Palsg.*

Any cow or stott.—*Town. Myst.*, 112.

2. A stallion or young horse.—*Prompt. Par.*; Ducange [sub stottus.—*ED.*]; Chaucer, *Cant. Tales Prol.*, 617.

SHILES, s.

Much good salt is made here in England as at Witch Hollond in Lincolnshire, and in the Shiles near unto Newcastle.—W. Bullein, *Gov. of Health*, p. 104. 1558.

In the North there is salt made at the Shiles near Tinmouth Castle.—*Id.*, *B. of Def.*, 75. 1562.

STICK, v.

It should seme by Domitius Nero, that he was an angry wretch to murder his mother, to poison his scholemaster and finally to stick himself.—Bullein, *B. of Def.*; *Sickmen and Midicen*, 77. 1562.

Cf. Shak., *Macb.*, V., ii. 17, sticking point.

SMALLY, adv. In a slight degree.—*Pal.*, *Ac.*, P. 3.

But this shall suffice for the wise and smally profite the fooles.—Bullein, *Gov. of Health*, f. 14. 1558.

SOUNDFUL, adj. Joyous.

Canora carmina.—*Pal.*, *Ac.*, K. 2.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

STAMP, *v.* To bruise in a mortar. Bullein, *Gov. of Health*, *passim*, 66.

SOSS, *s.* A mess of scraps of food.

Commonly crusts of bread be very dri and burneth: they do engender melancoly humer. Therefore in great men's houses the bread is chipped and largely pared and ordinarily is made in brewes and sosse for dogs, which will help to feed a great number of poor people, but that many be more affectionate to dogs than to men.—Bullein, *Gov. of Health*, 113.

SORT, *s.* Number. See Sect.

For what good shall you do to your pacients when they cry for your help when ye have made a great sort of subtle arguments whether, &c.—Bullein, *Dial. between Soreness and Chirurgi*, f. 23. 1562.

SQUARE, *AT.* See p. 178.

Again sith we see that they which have made mencion in their books be all at square and none wholly of others' opinion why do we embrace such losing of time?—*Ib.*

SPRINGALL, *s.* A youth.

Purging or relaxing medecens be given to to sondrie sortes of ages, as to baies springaldes, lustie young men and to the aged.—Bullein, *B. of Def.*; *Sickmen and Medicen*, f. 59. 1562.

Spring-heel Jack is probably a corruption.

TUCK.

There are a new kind of instruments to let blood withal, which bring the blood-letter sometime to the gallows, because he strike to deep. These instruments ar called the ruffin's tuck and long foining raper: weapons more malicious than manly.—*Ib.*, 68.

Bouquer, *v.* To take or give a tuck or kiss.—Cotgr.

TUG, *s.* A timbex carriage: an iron to fasten the traces to.—Hll.

Commend them to the cart,

To the flail and the rake, the trace and the tog,

To the doungefork and mattock, to the sheephoke and dog.

Bullein, *B. of Def. (S. and Ch.)*, f. 7). 1562.

THURLPOLE.

Abstain from daily eating of . . . great fishes of the sea as thurlepole, porpyse and sturgeon.—Elyot, *Castile of Health*, 67. 1541.

UNSIITINGLY. Incongruously.

Fresshe apparaile and hert lecherous

Unsitingly is in a prince joynte.

Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 131.

WHOLE, *adj.* Healthy.

It ought to be remembered that as well this as other kinds of exercise wold be used in a hole countraye and where the ayre is pure and uncorrupted.—Elyot, *C. of H.*, f. 50.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

AGAINST, *adv.* Meeting opposite to.—Hil.

Let them also be taught to reverence their elders, to rise against them, to make curtesy unto them, to put off their caps and to give them the way.—Becon, i. 519.

Amend the man whils thou art here

Agane thou go another gate,

Wher thou art dede and laid on bere

Wyt thou welle thou bees to late.

Town. Myst., 326.

ANENDEST, *adv.* Opposite. (*Adversus*).—Whit., *Vulg.*, f. 16.

AVAUNT. Sone, as for me, nother avaunt narere.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, p. 45.

ARGHE, *adj.* Astonished.—Hil.

Whether I be symple or arghe or bold.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, p. 68.

AGILT, *pt.* Offended.

What thou, God, has agilt in tyme past,

Correct it, and to do so 'este be agast.—*Ib.*, pp. 51, 63.

ARTE, *v.* To constrain.—*Ib.*, p. 78.

BANK, *s.* Ridge of a bancke or hill. (*Jugum*).—Huloet.

Ye banke of an hill. (*Proclivitas*).—*Ib.* *Rupes*.

Ye banke of a river. (*Ripa*).—*Ib.*

The brimme of a bank.—(*Ripæ crepido*.)

The brimmes of the river's bank. (*Marginis fluminis*).—Baret, *Alv.*, 1573.

The brimme or brink of anything. (*Margo*).—Huloet.

Banks crownd with curled groves, from cold to keep the plain*;
Fields batful flow'ry meads, in state them to maintain.

Drayton, *Polyolb.*, vii.

* Golden Vale, Herefordshire.

Bank is a common expression in Worcestershire for an acclivity. Dowles Bench, marked in the Ordnance Map on the Hereford side of the Malvern Hills. Skeat calls Bank a doublet of Bench.

Brae was the top of the hill (brow).

Cf. Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon.

BUMBLD, *adj.* Muffled, covered.

The bumbled Cross, *i.e.* velated.—Becon, i. 30.

BICCHED BONES. Dice.

Byched bones.—*Town. Myst.*, M. 241.

Cf. Unbychid, unbain, p. 242.

BY-LAY, *v.* Lay by.

Judas. I slew my fador and syn by-lay

My moder der.—*Town. Myst.*, 328.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

- CHARM, s. A confused, twittering noise, such as an orchestra makes in tuning up.
 Seeing our singers make such a chattering charme in the temples that nothing can be heard but the voice.—Becon, iii. 336.
 Now the Schollers make a charm in the Schooles and Ergo keeps a stirre in many a false argument.—Breton, *Fantasticks*, 11 o'clock.
- CLOSE, adj. Ye know that the custom is among us even at this day, that so long as we mourn for any of our frendes departed we use to go with close faces, to wear simple apparel, laying aside all gorgeous and sumptuous garment.—Becon, i. 48.
- COOPE, s. Basket. (? Cornucopia.)
 This notable stroygood which wyll spend Goddis coope, and he had it upon hoores at the Lyce.—Pal., *Ac.*, N. 3.
 He would spend God's cope if he had it.—Whit., *Vulg.*, f. 9.
- CUT. To draw, i.e. lots.—Chau., *Prol. Cant. Tales*.
Tert. Tortor. Let us all cutt draw,
 And then is none begylt.
Town. Myst., 228 and 229.
Pilatus. Yee, so said I, or to draw cutt is the lelyst,
 And long cut, lo, thes wede shall wyn.—*Ib.*, 240.
- CASUALTY, s. Chance.
Q. What is the choosing of wives fitly compared unto?
A. Sir Thomas More was wont to say, to the plucking by casualty Eels out of a bag wherein for every eel are twenty snakes.—*Help to Discourse*, p. 103. 1636.
 These hairs on my head which are but casualties.—Lyly, *Midas*, v. 2.
- CHOKELEW. Me thynketh this is a verray inductyfe
 Unto stelthe, ware hem of hempyn-lane
 For stelthe is meeded with a chokelewe bane.
T. Occleve, De Reg. Prin., p. 17.
- CHIEVE, v. To prosper.
 His mercy and His grace kithe and preve,
 In you, my lorde, so that your dedes cheve.—*Ib.*, 160.
- CHINCH, s. A miser.
 A chynche never kan be plenteous
 Though all were his, such is his covetyse.—*Ib.*, 161.
- CHINCKS, s. Money.—Davies of Hereford, *Sc. of Folly, Epig.*, 176.
- DRAGEE, s. A gilded pill. Primarily a lozenge.
 What jugge in doome eye yeveth juste sentence
 Awaityng upon a golden dragee.
Occleve, Reg. Prin., 97.
 Pepys (Feb. 2, 1665) speaks of a drudger or box to carry them in the pocket, now called an etui.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

ENCHESON, *s.* Reason, occasion.

"For what encheson seidest thou," koth Pa,
"She was thy suster? take thy wyfe, here."

Ib., p. 62.

Little enchousen hath he for to speke,
To whos wordes is yoven no credence.—*Ib.*, 80.

ENTAILED, *pt.* Sculptured. Intagliato.

Whan a thyng depeynt is
Or entailed, yf men taken of it heed
Thought of the likeness it wole in them brede.

Ib., p. 179.

FLEME, *v.* To banish.

Lawe is nye flemede out of this contree.—*Ib.*, 100.

To avoid.—*Ib.*, p. 132.

FONGE, *v.* To take.

The wynes delicate and swete and stronge
Causeth full many an inconvenience,
Yf that a man outrageousli hem fonge.—*Ib.*, p. 138.

GAG, GAT-TOOTHED.—Chau., *Cant. Tales.*, 470, 6185. Cf. p. 63.

Dentes exerti. Gag-teeth or teeth standing out.—*Nomenclator*,
1585, p. 29.

A lean, gag-toothed beldame.—Nash, *Pierce Pennylesse*; Edwards,
Return from Parnassus.

Mystical magic of conjuring wrinkles,
Feeling of pulses, the palmestry of hags,
Scolding out belches for rhetoric twinkles,
With three teeth in her head like to three gags.
J. Cleveland, *Mock Song to M. Ant.*, 1656.

GAB, *v.* To deceive.

Thomas. Might I se Jesus goot and flesh gropyng should not
gab me.—*Town. Myst.*, 288.

GANE, *v.* To yawn, gape.

So have I plucked at my purses strenges,
And made hem oft for to gape and gane.
Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, p. 156.

GAWISH, *adj.* Gay.—Hill.

Furthermore, a good matron shall provide that the apparel of
her daughters be such as become maids that profess god-
liness, not light, not vain, not wanton, not gawish, not
garish, not strange and such as should move light persons
to gase upon her and sober people to lament her.—Becon,
i. 677.

Laertius reports the like of a gawish traveller that came to
Sparta, who, standing in the presence of Lacon a long time
upon one leg that he might be observed and admired, cried
at last: "O, Lacon, thou canst not stand so long upon
one leg!" "True," said Lacon, "but every goose can."—
T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 472.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

GLOPE, s. Surprise.—Hll.

Oh, my part is rysand now in a glope!—*Town. Myst.*, 146.

GOD'S GOOD. Nall. suggests Ger. geist, as origin of yeast. Yeast.
—Lily, *Mother Bombie*, ii.

Drury. True he is good, but not too good for God.
He's kind, but can his love dispense with death?
Warning for Fair Women, i.

Lucas. Now ar we here at this towne
I red that we go sytt us downe
And for to sowpe we make us bowne,
Now of our fode;
We have enogh, sir, by my crowne
Of Godes goode.—*Town. M.*, 276.

Bring us in no puddings, for therein is all God's good;
Nor bring us in no venison, that is not for our blood.
Bring us in good ale.

A drinking song, *temp.* Henry VI. See *Songs and Carols*
(Percy Soc.)

GREDE, v. To cry out.

Then may they sey and syng and grede.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*,
103.

GOODMAN, s. The master or ruler of the household.

Primus Magister. Son, where so thou shalt abide or be
God make the [e] good man ever mare.
Town. Myst., p. 164.

HERBEGAGE, s. Lodging.

With a rich hoost he toke his herbegage.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*,
p. 46.

HEWE, s. A workman.—*Ib.*, p. 52.

HENT, v. To seize.

from his cure he him absenteth,
And what thereof cometh he greedily henteth.
Ib., pp. 51 and 52.

HERY, v. To honour.

Be glad and merry
That thou art as thou art, God thank and hery.—*Ib.*, p. 53.

KID, *pt.* Known.

Take all in gree, so is thy vertu kidde.—*Ib.*, p. 49.

Kithe thy love in matter of sadness.—*Ib.*, p. 70. *i.e.* make
known.

Cf. Unked, the provincial word. *i.e.* dismal, lonesome.

KINK, v. To draw back the breath as in the whooping cough.

Prim. Dæmon. Peasse I pray the be still, I laghe, that I kynke.
Town. Myst., 309.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

LEP, s. A basket.

A lyttyl lap he gart be wroght
And ther I was in bed broght.
And bonden fast.—*Town. Myst.*, 329.

LOOS, s. Name, honour (A.N.).—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, p. 92.

Good was decerned is grettest riches.—*Ib.*, 147.

LOSENGEOUR, s. Liar.—*Ib.*, 109.

LURDAN, s.

We are compelled daily to hear such anti-Christian trompet-
blowers, such cankered Cormarauntes, such Caym-like
Caterpillers, such ydle Idols, such loytering lordennes, such
lecherous lubbers, &c.—Becon, iii. 2.

MARELADY, s.

It is the part of a heathenish woman and not of a christen
matrone to be decked and trimmed like a Marelady or the
Quene of a game.—*Ib.*, i. 516.

. . . homely and base maids to trick and trim their bodies
as tho' they were mareladies or puppets in a game.—*Ib.*

MAUNDY (mandatum).

Did He not so [return thanks] at his maundy when He insti-
tuted the most blessed sacrament of his body and blood?—
Ib., i. 88.

MASS, s.

Either therefore loke that ye following the Apostle suffer us
to have wyves or else prove unto us that we be not like
unto other men, made of the same flesh and blood and
of the same nature.—Becon, *Boke of Matrimony*, i. 589.

MAYN PERNOUR, s. Bail.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, p. 86.

MENSKE, v.

To do honour to Mahowne the menske my lord Kyng
And save the by see and sand.—*Town. Myst.*, 69.

MODI, adj. Brave, high-minded.—Hill.

Quartus Tortor. Yea, for as modee as he can look
He wold have turnyd another croke
Might he have had the rake.

Town. Myst., 218.

MISTER, s. Need.—Hill.

He has myster a night's rest that nappys not in noyning.—
Ib., 234.

NIGHTERTALE. Nighttime.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 138.

NICK, v.

Jesus. Woman, why wepys thou? be styлле
Whome sekys thou? say me thy wyлле
And nyk me not with nay.—*Town. Myst.*, 267.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

NYGOUN? Niggard.

Though that my livelode and possessioun
Be skant, I riche am in benevolence
To you thereof can I be no nygoun.

Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 73.

PORE, *v.*

Let them [children] hold their hands and feet still: let them
not bite their lips nor scratte their head nor rub their
elbows, nor pore in their ears.—Becon, i. 519.

PASSINGLY. Lavishly.

Tyme and tyme he yave them of his goods passingly.

Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 150.

PROPT! *int.*

Vah! Out! or propt!—Pal., *Ac.*, B. 4; E.; I. 2; M.; Q. 3;
X. 3; Y. 3.

PROU, *s.* Profit.

Jesus. It shal be for your prow

That I thus gates shall do.—*Town. Myst.*, 295.

POUKE, *s.* An evil spirit.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, p. 69.

QUANTISE, *s.* Cunning.

There is no trust in women's saw

No trust faith to belefe

For with thare quantyse and thare gyle

Can they laghe and wepe somwhile

And yit nothyng theym grefe.—*Town. Myst.*, 280.

QUAP, *v.*

But sore in me quappeth every veyne.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*,
p. 78.

RESSE, *s.*

Prim. Tortor. Noght but hold thy peasse

Thou shalt have drink within a resse

Myself shall be thy knave.—*Town. Myst.*, 228.

RECKON, *v.* To consider, esteem. In use in U.S.A.

Which to shake off

Becomes a warlike people whom we reckon

Ourselves to be.—Shak., *Cymb.*, III., i. 50.

RULE, *s.*

Tipple. Marry here is good rule [arriving with liquor]

A sight of good guesse [guests].

BUM, *s.* Drink.

Strife. Never a one less now Tipple is come.

Tipple. And here is good bum, I dare boldly say.

Tom Tyler and His Wife, 1598, p. 4, ed. 1661.

SAM, *adv.* Together.

Joseph. Bot Marie and I played never so sam

Never togeder we used that gam

I cam hir never so nare.—*Town. Myst.*, p. 79.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

- To joy alle sam
With myrthe and gam.—*Ib.*, 97, 220.
- For what concord han light and darke sam?—Spenser, *Sh. Kal.*,
May, 168.
- Caiaphas.* Nay sir, but I shall hym styk even with myn awn^h hand;
For if he reve and be whyk we ar at an end
Alle sam.—*Town. Myst.*, 197.
- SENDEL, *s.*
And whanne the bodi was takun, Joseph lappide it in a clene
sendel.—*Matt.* xxvii. 29, Wycliffe V., 1388.
- SLOY, *s.*
The holy apostle putteth them in remembrance that their wives
be no dish clouts nor no handbasket sloyes, nor no drudges
nor yet slavish people, but fellow-heirs with them of ever-
lasting life.—Becon, i. 512.
- SHOG, *v.* To shake from side to side.
Shog him well and let us lyft.*—*Town. Myst.*, 221.
* Raising the Cross.
I am for greatness now, corrupted greatness
There I'll shug in and get a noble countenance.
Rowley, *Witch of Edmonton*, v. 1.
- SOUR-LOTEN. *i.e.* leavened.
She is browyd lyke a brystylle with a sowre-loten chere.
Town. Myst., 100.
He is sour-loten.—*Ib.*, p. 123.
- STOKEN, *pt.* Shut, fastened.—Hill.
Though thy lyppus be stokyn yit might those say Mom.
Town. Myst., p. 194.
- SNYB, *v.* To snub.
The riche and myghty man, though he trespace
No man seithe, ones that blak is his eye
But to the poor is denyed all grace
He snybbed is and put to turmentrye
He not asterte may, he shall abie.
Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 102.
- ASTERT, *v.* To escape.
- SONDE, *s.* A message.
And yf the pope to that estate provyde
A persone at your prayer and instaunce
Your sonde he taketh to the better side.—*Ib.*, 105.
- STOUR, *s.* Conflict.
That in bataile how sharp be the stour.—*Ib.*, 140.
- SWAGE, *v.* To diminish.
This sely man continued his outrage
Till all his good was wasted and gone
And they felt his expenses swage.—*Ib.*, p. 151.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

THUS-GATE, *adv.* In this manner.

And ees out of your hede thus-gate shall paddokes pyke.
Town. Myst., 325.

TO-NAME. ? Surname.

Judas. The storm unto the yle me threw
That lytyll botte
And of that land my to-name drew
Judas Scariott.—Ib., 329.

TOW, *s.* A difficulty.

A, sone, I have aspyede and now see
This is the tow that thou spakest of right now.
Occleve, Reg. Prin., p. 53.

adj. "Julius," kothe he, "make it not so tough,"
For of thy birth thou art not worth a leek.—*Ib.*, 126.

* ? Don't give yourself airs.

WARISHED, *pt.* Cured. Fr. guerir.

When that a prince in vertu hym deliteth
Then is his peple warisshe of drede.—*Ib.*, 103.

WEYVE, *v.* To waive, let be.

Help hym that able is and unable weyve,
Weyve favelle with his polyshed speche
And help hym that wel can do and teche.—*Ib.*, 106.

WELL AFYNE. In perfection.—Hil.

Although thou sey thou nouth in Latyne
Ne in Frensshe canst but small endite
In Englysshe tunge thou canst wele afyne.
Occleve, Reg. Prin., p. 68.

Well and good.—*Ib.*, 140.

Nor of the reisins have the wyne
Till grapes be ripe and well afyne.
Chau., Romaunt of the Rose, 3690.

WERNE, *v.* To refuse.

The request to werne and voide clene.—*Ib.*, p. 115.

WHITLEATHER, *s.* Tough, pliable horse-skin thongs of flails.—
Tusser [E.D. Soc., 1247.]

WRIGHT, *s.*

Quartus Tortor. Yee as I am a true knight
I am the best Latin wright
Of this company.—*Town. Myst.*, 229.

WARP, *v.*

Though thou the waters warp.—*Shak., As You Like It*, II., vii. [187.
Nor are ye worn with years
Or warpt as we.—*Herrick, To Primroses*, i. 165.

YEME, *s.* Note, heed.

And whan this worthy prince honorable
This womman saughe, of hir he toke gode yeeme.
Occleve, Reg. Prin., 132.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

SAUNTER, *v.* Cf. Black Sant, black psalm.—p. 17.

Ryght thus was and went the scripture saing;
And when Gaffray, vaillant man and wurthy
Had radde thys tablet, he moche mervelling;
But yut he knew nought verray certainly,
But santred and doubted veryly
Wher on was or no of this said linage.
Fro. thens went Gaffray with ful fers corage.
Inly faste cerching als both low and hy,
Where that Grymald in any place find might
So thens departed, passing over lightly.

Romans of Partenaye, 4649, E.E.T.S.

When straungers greate
Yowre presence hath none
Take of yowre nobles
Youe compenye to keepe;
Doo not your selfe
Sitt santeringe alone:
As wone that weare
In studye most deepe;
At meale is no maner
Too sitt as a sleepe.
Have communication
As yee beste thynke
Such solace as seemelie is
As meate or drynke.

Wm. Forest, preeste, *Poesie of Princelye
Practyse*, 1548, King's MSS., 17
D. iii., f. 29, B. M. Sent by
Furnivall to N. & Q., iv. 397.

Goes saunt'ring with her highness up to town.—*Rochester's
Farewell*, 1680.

And santer to Nelly when I should be at prayers.—A. Marvell,
Royal Resolutions, 1678.

Thy Holy Brotherhood of the Blade
By sant'ring still on some adventure.

But., *Hud.*, III., i. 1342.

New Atlantises that our late visionaries and idle santerers to a
pretended New Jerusalem troubled England with.—Sir
Peter Pett, *Happy Future State of England*, 1688, p. 251.

Chanteth.—Chau., *Miller's Tale*, 3367.

(*Jesus has been praying for his murderers.*)

iv. Mil. I hope þat he had bene as goode
Have sesed of sawes þat he uppe sought.
i. Mil. Thoo sawes schall sew hym sore
For all his saunterynge sone.

York Pl. (c. 1340), p. 351/67.

iii. Mil. Now all his gaudis no thyng hym gaynes
His saunterynge schall with bale be bought.

Ib., p. 354/150.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

- iii. *Mil.* Lorde of your wille worthely
 Wolde I witte what wast?
Cayaphas. To take Jesus, that sawntrelle
 All same, þat ȝe schall.—*Ib.*, 249/189.

WHIST.

Whist, whisht, whischt: hush!—*Judg.*, xviii. 19, *Wycliffe Gloss.*
 Whistrende, whistringe, *pr. p.*, whispering.—*Eccles.*, xii. 19;
 xxviii. 15, *Ib.*

Hwistren, to whisper.

Whistel, whistle.—*Stanihurst, Description of Ireland*, ch. 8. 1586.

They say "Whist, not a word."—*Becon*, i. 199.

But to what eend labor I, me to press with burden of Ætna?

Thee stars too number, poincts plainly uncounctabill op'ning?

Whust: not a woord: a silence such a task impossibill asketh.
Stanyhurst, Of his Mistress.

After great stormes the wether is often mery and smothe.
 After moche clattering there is mokel rowninge; thus after
 jangling wordes cometh huishte, peace, and be still.—
Testament of Love, i., Ed. 1561, cclxxx., col. 1.

I hate whisterars (submissim fabulantes) and especially at the
 bourde.—*Horm.*, V.

And when they perceived that Solomon by the advice of his
 father was anointed king, by and by there was all whisht:
 all their good cheer was done.—*Latimer, Serm.* (Parker
 Soc.), 115.

The dredeful dinne droue all the route on a rowe. . . .

Anone all was whyste, as it were for the nonys

And iche man stode gazyng and staryng upon other.

Skelton, Garland of Laurel, i. 264.

The mater was kept privy counsel or hushte.—*C.*, *Suppressor*,
 f. 216.

Such fellow is the devil that doth even what he list,

Yet thinketh he whate'er he doth, none ought dare say but whist.

Tusser, To light a Candle before the Devil, 1573, p. 62.

At this sodain arrival of the said Philoxenes when the people
 being with fear were sodainly wished and wexed dumme.

—*Udall, Er. Ap.*, 381.

Avarice. If ye will have me tell ytt ye shall your tonges horde,
 Whist, silence, not a worde, mum, let your clatter cease.

Respublica, i. 3.

Avarice. But whiste and come apace.—*Ib.*, iv. 4.

At calm quiet midnight when all things are whust.—*Melb.*,
Phil., p. 19. 1583.

In community of life he was very jocund, neither to bablative
 with flattery nor to whust with morosity.—*Ib.*, M. 3.

All right is whist in time of war. Jura silent bello.—*Withals*,
 1586.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

No sound is heard in compass of the hill,
But everything is quiet, whisht and still.

Maid's Metamorphosis, c. 1600.

Why kinsmen Philip! Whist! and me attend
I'll answer for thee sith thou art my friend.

Davies of Hereford, "To P. K.,"

Sc. of Fol., p. 216.

Keep thee whisht and thou shalt hear the sooner.—Bernard,
Terence, p. 135.

I took thee up, when thou me kist
And in mine ear thou wot'st what whist.
I then again did crave of thee
That thou wouldst constant prove to me,
And never change . . .
A token then to me thou gave.

R. Tofte, *Fruits of Jealousy*, p. 80. 1615.

HEAVE, *v.* To throw.—*W. of Palerne*, 348; *Chau.*, *Prol.*, 550. Cf.
Heaving days.

Heave at = to attack.—Andrewes, iv. 12; Fuller, *Church Hist.*,
V., iv. 8; Hacket, *Life of Williams*, ii. 167.

The street-boy's favourite pastime is "heaving stones" (*W. of E.*), especially if the passers-by are likely to get a share of them.

The friendly greeting of the curate in the Black Country, "Bill, 'eave harf a brick at him!" is well known.

Dav. says: To oppose, murmur against. (?)

KICKLING, *adj.* Unsteady, dangerous. See Kickle.—Hill.

Used in my hearing by a nursemaid looking at some out-
riggers on the river Lea.

LOTEBY, *s.* A paramour. See as to manor of Lotheby, *Gentlemen's Magazine*.

And with me folwith my loteby
To done me solas and company.

Chau., *Romaunt of the Rose*, 6342.

LYSTRE, *s.* A reader, legister.—*P. Plow. Vis.*, B. v., 138; Higden,
Polychronicon, vi. 257 [Rolls Series].

MORE, *s.* A root (Gloucester).—*Vis. of P. Plow.*

As she that was soth fast croppe and more
Of all his lust or joyes heretofore.

Chau., *Troilus and Cressida*, v.

MISS, *v.* To dispense with.—Lyly, *Eup. and his Eng.* Cf. Want.

We cannot miss him.—Shak., *Tempest*, I., ii. 311.

I will have honest valiant souls about me

I cannot miss them.—B. & F., *Mad Lover*, ii.

The blackness of this season cannot miss me. See B. & F.,
Maid's Tragedy, v. 1; H., *O.P.*

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

NEWFANGLE. Shak., *L. L. L.*, I., i. 106.

Be not to noyous, to nyce, ne to newfangle.—*A. B. C. of Aristotle*, E.E.T.S., Ex. viii.

More new-fangled than an ape.—Shak., *As You Like It*, IV., i. 135.

Like will to like.—H., *O.P.*, iii. 328; Chau., *F.*, 618 (Six Text Ed.).

New-fangelness.—Taverner, *Proverbes*, f. 60, r. 1552.

NO DID, NO HAD, NO WILL. Did you not? Had you not? Will you not? See instances from *J. Bon and Mast Person*; Foxe; Sir T. More; Shak., *King John*, iv. 2; Dekker, *Old Fortunatus*; collected N., I., vii. 520.

NAUGHTY, *adj.*

You must also note beside, that in your choosing of old pidgions to fatte, you must take them that are of a naughtie colour, unfruitful breeders, and otherwise faultie.—Fitzherbert, *Book of Husbandry*, IV., xxiv., 1598.

ORPED. Bold.

Be not to orped, to overthwarte and opus pou hate.—*A. B. C. of Aristotle*, u. s.

OYE, *s.* A grandchild.

A bairnless lass like me

Mair meit his Oye nor wyfe to be.—*Philotus*, 1603.

PEE-DEE, *s.* A young lad in a keel who takes charge of the rudder.—Hil.

1st Boy. I know all their fagaries to a hair. I have not played such a tryant in my place as to become their pee-dee during all the time of their restraint and not to attain the principles of a puisne bolt.—*Lady Alimony*, ii. 1. 1659.

PEART, *adj.* Brisk, ready (W. of E.). ? pret.—Fr.

Father, so far I did offend

That I may not my miss amend

And am over peart for to pretend

Your daughter to be cald.—*Philotus*, E. 2, 1603.

PERCHER, *s.* A wax candle.

My Lord Mayor hath a perch to set on his perchers when his gesse be at supper, therefore the Priest when he is at prayers must have a crucifix to go before him.—Calfhill, *Answer to Martiall*, 1565, Parker Soc., 300.

PROW, *s.* Profit, advantage.—T. Occleve, *De Reg. Prin.*, p. 17. See Preface, p. 36.

And if þat it fortien so by nyght o' any tyme

That þou shalt lye with any man þat is better þan thou

Shyre him what syde of the bedd þat most best wyll ples hym

And lye þou ou þ' tother side, for that is for thi prow.

Stans Puer ad Mensam, 215; *Ashm. MSS.*, 61, f. 17,

E.E.T.Ex., viii.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

Amende this! for it is for your prow.—Occleve, *De Reg. Prin.*, vii., p. 106.

Qui peu mange, prou mange,
qui prou mange peu mange.

Joubert, *Er. Pop.*, III., 117. 1578.

De peu à prou celui qui se contente
de prou n'a rien celui qui n'est contente.

G. Bachot, *Er. Pop.*, iii. 4. 1626.

Tousiours le mortier sent ou peu ou prou aux aulx*.—Joubert, *Er. Pop.*, I., ii. 12.

* i.e. less or more.

Stephano. Then for an earnest penny take this blow.

I shall bombast you, you mocking knave; chill put
pro in my purse for this time.

Edwards, *Damon and Pithias*; H., O.P., iv. 60.

"Prosit!" is still used in parts of Italy as a benediction in
leaving the table at meals and also to a person sneezing.—

See E. Lear, *Illustrated Excursions in Italy*, p. 89. [Also used
by German and other students in the like sense.—ED.]

En avez vous prou [d'argent] retrouvé?—Meurier, *Coll.*, F. i. vo.,
1558.

Il faut droit prou d'eau pour me blanchir.—*Ib.*, I. r.

Prou de marchands.—*Ib.*, F. 4 r.

J'ay prou de parens mais bien pou d'amis.—*Ib.*, K. 4 d.

RADDLE.

Take heed of the shearers in shearing for twitching the sheep
with his shears and specially of pricking him with the
poynt of his shears, and that the sheepheard be always
ready with his tar box [or broune salve] to dress* them,
and see that they be well marked both ear marke, pitch
marke and radle marke.—Fitzherbert, *Book of Husbandry*,
1534, p. 35.

* salve.

ASHORE. (W. of E.)

For were they xx, they must each one,
Look they straight, either els a shore,
Be like the father less and more.

School of Women, 144. 1541.

AMORT. All-vexed, sad.—Taylor, *Wit and Mirth*, 119.

ANGRY. Of a wound, inflamed. (W. of E.)

It waxeth angry.—Horm., *Vulg.*, 42.

AWAY WITH, v. To put up with.

If thou mayst not away with noise (perpeti non possis) stop thy
ears with a clout.—Whit., *Vulg.*, f. 28; Breton, *The Court
and the Country*.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

AFTER. According to.—*Hickscorner*; H., O.P., i. 86.
 "Go along after the wall." (Somerset.)

Kepe thyn houshold or aorte after thyn estate.—Horm,
Vulg., 139.

BOWERLY, *adj.* Tall, handsome. ? Burly. (W. of E.)

Right great and bowerly images and porturatures of soche
 persons as had to fore times wonne the victories or chief
 prices in the games of Olympia and of Pythea.—Udall,
Er. Ap., 208.

BUTTEL, *s.* A corner of ground.—(North) Hll.

Buttel or bound of land (Meta).—Huloet. *i.e.* abutting on.

Buddle. A small field of my father's at Lynton, N. Devon.

Bowne, buttell, or merestafe or stone (Amiliarius).—Huloet.

BUT, *s.* A hassock.—(Devon) Hll.

Buttwoman. A pew-opener (who has charge of them).—
 J. Dav., *S. E. Gloss.*

BLAKE. Yellow. (Northern.)

Ther were flowers both blue and blake,
 Of alle frutes thei myth ther take
 Saff frute of cunning thei xulde forsake
 And towche it in no wyse.

Cov. Myst. (1468), Prol., p. 2.

As blake as a paigle*.—R., 1678.

* Cowslip.

? To beat one black and blue, the skin becoming yellow as the
 bruise is healing. *i.e.* a primrose or cowslip colour.

Chaucer speaks of "wethers blake."—*Miller's Tale*, 3533.

BAN-WORT. (N. of E.)

White daisy otherwise called the margarite which the Northern-
 men call ban-wort.—Huloet.

CLAMMED. Hungry. (Lanc.)

I have clothed these ragamuffins, I have fed these clammed
 michers.—Melb., *Phil.*, Y.

CHIRM, *s.* (Devon) Hll.

At last the kindly sky began to clear,
 The birds to chirm and daylight to appear.

Al. Ross, *Helenore*, 1768, p. 153, repr.

The bird chirms (gazouille) as he is whistled to.—Wodroephe,
 1623.

Cf. Milton, "Charm of earliest birds."

CAW, *s.* The rot in sheep.

Ps. Past. My taleful tuppes are in my thought
 Them to save and heale

From the shrewde scabe it sought

Or the rotte yf yt were wroughte

Yf the caught had them caught

Of yt I coulde them heale.—*Chest Pl.*, i. 119.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

CHUTE, s. A steep, hilly road.—(I. of W.) Wright, *E. D. D.*

CHINE, s. A chink or cleft.—*Piers Plow. Vis.*, xxi. 287. (S. Coast.)

CRATCH, s. T. Adams, *Works*, p. 160. 1629. (Hereford and Worc.)

III. *Kings*, iv. 26; *I. Par.*, iv. 23, Wyclif's Bible.

Cracche, a manger.—*Prompt. Parv.* Fr. Crèche.

His throne a manger and a crach his cradle.—Davies of Hereford, *Wit's Pilgrimage*, V. 4 l.

If the tail of a wolf be hung in the cratch of oxen they cannot eat.—Howell, *Parley of Beasts*, p. 116.

One born in a stable and a cratch, not in a palace.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 67.

Selden, *Table Talk* (Christmas), says: The mince pie was made long in imitation.

CLOUT, s. A rag.

A cow in a clout
is soon out.

i.e. the proceeds of sale in a handkerchief.

Stellio. Silena, thou must be betrothed to Accius and love him
for thy husband.

Silena. I had as lief have one of clouts.—*Lyly, Mother Bombie,*
iv. 3.

CLEAN, *v.* To change dress. (W. of E.)

A maid-servant speaks thus of making her afternoon toilette, "going to clean herself."—Jackson, *Shropshire Word Book*.

CONVOY, s. A clog for the wheel of a waggon.—(North) Hll.

Emily. Bot sir one thing I have to say

My father hes this other day

In marriage promist me away

Upon ane dead old man,

With whom thoch I be not content

To none other he will consent

Make to therefore for till invent

A convoy if you can.—*Philotus*, C. 2. 1603.

COCKSHUT. Twilight. (Dev.)

1st Fairy. Mistress, this is only spite

For you would not yesternight

Kiss him in the cockshut light.

B. Jon., *The Satyr*.

The woodcock begins to mate towards the cockeshoot.—Breton, *Fantasticks*.

antasticks.

Cf. Cockshut Lane, Gt. Malvern, and the Cock Lane Ghost.

This would be equivalent to Cock Lane. At Shrewsbury lanes are called shuts.—Jackson, *Shropshire Word Book*.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

DAWK. A hollow. See Hill., Dalk, where he quotes Ash.
Choice. "Right quinces, small, dimpled or dalked, mosie, most
sweetly fragrant, best ripe."—Buttes, *Dyet's Dry Dinner*,
C. 5. 1599.

DIMORTS. Twilight. (Cornwall.)

DUNCH, *adj.* Deaf.—Smyth, *Berkeley MSS.* (Glou.) Stupid. (Som.)

DESIGHT, *s.* An uncomely object.—(Wilts., Glou.) Hill.
You dishite me. *i.e.* you shame me.—Smyth, *Berkeley MSS.*
Hite, comely; unhity, uncomely.

EDGE O' DARK. Hill. Between twilight and dark.—Craven. Night.
—Jackson, *Shropshire Word Book.*

Like the hard old Demea, which neither in the twilight of day
nor in the edge of any evening could ever be found idle
from his husbandry, so neither in the vaile of night nor the
heat of day would lend himself one laughing minute from
dimensions of his spheares.—Melb., *Phil.*, K.

FLURN, *v.* To sneer at, despise.—(Lanc.) Hill.

And for those abortive births slipped from my brain which can
carry neither worth nor weight in the scale of this pregnant
age, so fraught and furnished with variety of gallant pieces
and performances of the choicest writers, give me leave to
flurn at them as the poor excrescences of Nature which
rather blemish than adorn the structure of a well-composed
body.—R. Fletcher, *Ex Otio Negotium*, 1656, Ep. to
Reader.

FRINNISHY, *adj.* Over-nice.—(Devon) Hill.

Noah's Wife. For all thy frynishe fare
I will not doe after thy reade.—*Chest. Pl.*, 48.

FLEW, *adj.* Shallow.—(Som.) Hill.

Flewe or not deape, but as one may wade.—Huloet.

FREATHEd, *adj.* Wattled.—(Devon) Hill.

Linus. Here we sport where we are heathed.

All. Our only care to see our pastures freathed.

Brathwait, *Shep. Tales*, Ecl. iii. 1621.

GENTLEMAN.

He eats and drinks and lives like a gentleman. *i.e.* without
working for his living.

A labourer when he is on the shelf, even in the workhouse, is a
gentleman. So a sick woman dependeth on others for
tendance, and animals past service.

See some quaint illustrations, *Monthly Packet*, Feb., 1874; *On*
Dialect, Sussex B.C.C.

HONE, *s.* A circular barrow or place of sepulture. Norse. (York.)

WORDS AND PHRASES.

HA'DONE! Cease! (W. of E.)

"Have done, and answer."—*Barc., Sh. of Fo.*, ii. 297, repr.; *Ib., Ecl.*, v.

A common exclamation to a teasing child or restiff horse, "A-done now."—*Maid's Metamorphosis*, A. 3. 1600.

Have do or spede the a pace (*Molire te ocus*).—*Horm.*, V., 247.

Jesus (at Lazarus' tomb). Have done and put away the stone.—*Chest. Pl.*, i. 229.

HAYSUCK. The hedge sparrow. *Cicada, vicetula hæges sugge*.—*Arcbp. Aelfric's Voc.*, 10th Cy., Wr., p. 29.

HAPPER. To crackle, to patter.—(W. of E.) *Hil*.

This is a foul anger in the which the mouth foometh, the nostrelles droppeth, and the tongue happarth (*plectra linguæ titulant*).—*Horm.*, V., 74.

HURTS, s. Whortleberries or bilberries.—*Smyth, Berkeley MSS.*, 1639. (W. of E.) [*Hurtleberries in Newfoundland*.—*ED.*]

Asur, hurtis.—*Sir W. Cummy, On Heraldry*, 1500, E.E.T.S., Ext. viii. 98.

KINDLY, *adj.* Fat. (*Sussex*.)

I was cautioned a little time ago against patting a strange dog and told that he was very swarly for all he was so kindly.—*Monthly Packet, Feb.*, 1874.

JACKMAN, s. A cream-cheese.—(W. of E.) *Hil*.

Chease made upon rushes, called a fresh chease or jackman (*Junculi*).—*Huloet*.

KETCH, s. A cask.—*Shak.*, 1 *Henry IV.*, II., iv. 221. (*Worc.*)

Cf. The Ketch, a tavern on the Severn below Worcester.

LURE, v. To cry loudly or shrilly. (*E. of Eng.*)

Extreme lewering or crying.—*Boorde, Brev. of H.*, 374.

Great halowing or lewrens.—*Ib.*, 370.

LASH, *adj.* Soft, watery, insipid.—(*East*) *Hil*.

It [Veal] is good for sound and able constitutions, not so good for the weak, sick or languishing stomachs, for it is of a lash and yet gross substance, not very digestible.—*Henry Buttes, Dyet's Dry Dinner*, I., 1599.

LAP, v. To wrap up.—*Becon*, iii. 325. A.S. *wlap*. (*Worc.*)

They cover their expostulation with sweet speech as one that would lap up a pill in the pap of an apple.—(*Worc.*) *D. Rogers, Naaman*, p. 321.

And heedless youth's unskilfulness hath lapt my life in thrall.—*Paradise of Dainty Devices*, 138.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

To lap or wrap.—Baret, *Alv.*; Bar., *Ecl.*, iii.; Shacklock, *Hatchet of Heresies*, 1565. See under Hap.

Him and his loveliche lemman to lappe in þe skinnes.—*William of Palerne*, 2576.

Therefore thy sweete body free
In this crache shall lye with lee
And be lapped about with haye.—*Chest. Pl.*, i. 111.

Cf. I am so wrapt and thoroughly lapt
In jolly good ale and old.

LIPSEY, *v.* To lisp. A lypsar.—Horm., *V.*, p. 31. So lipsey-lally.

LOST, *v.* To lose.

"Better put 'un in thee pocket, lest a lost un." (W. of E.)

This hath made the lost the favour of many a men.—Horm., *V.*, 291.

MEASLE. A term of contempt. (Exmoor.) Fr. mesel, meseau, a leper.—Cotg.

Mesel swyne.—*Town. Myst.*, p. 12.

Wat. Che never zince che was able
To keep my vather's voulds
Did ever zee such a stable
As thick a thing called Powls.
A Mezle in a red jacket
Had like to have knack me dōwn
Because che'd undertake it
Held all the beast in the town.

Thomas Jordan, "The Cheaters Cheated," x., 1664,
Royal Arbor of Loyal Poesie, Coll. I., iii.

A meazle on them! (oath).—*Ib.*, xi.

MOSEY, *adj.* Softening from decay. (Worc.) See extract under Dawk.

Formaige moysi. Coquillart, *D.N.*

Mealy or dawy. Bearde which is moysye or yonge.—Huloet.
(Pieber.)

Mosiness of the face,—of the outward part of fruit.—Huloet.
? Mossiness.

MOTHER (mauther). (Norfolk.) A girl.—Day, *Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green*, iii. (twice), 1659.

A girl, a wench; as they say in some places, a moather (puella).
—With., 1608.

Moder (moddyr, s.), servaunte or wenche (Carisia).—*Pro. Par.*

MOLEDAY, *s.* (W. of E.) Hill.

Feast made at a burial . . . or entierment only.—Huloet.

Molday or terment* day (Silicernius).—Huloet.

* *i.e.* interment.

Nynth day after the buryall day, called the terment day.—Huloet.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

MARTHE, s. Marrow.

What saie you of Mary, which in some places is called Marthe, contained with in the bones of beasts?—Bullein, *Bulwarke of Defence*; [*Booke of Simples*], f. 86. 1562.

MUSS, s. A scramble. (U.S.A.)

Bauble and cap no sooner are thrown down
But there's a muss of more than half the town.
Dryden, *Prol. to Shadwell's Fair Widow*.

PEART, adj. (W. of E.) Lively, quick (used in praise of a young person).

(Of Servants):

Some be forgetful, some peart, some insolent,
Some craftless fools, some proud and negligent.
Bar., *Ecl.*, iii.

This shows that its original meaning was not good, and that it is our "*pert*."

PESTILENT, adv.

Nay be advised (quoth his copesmate) hark!
Let's stay all night, for it grows pest'lence dark.
G. Wither, *Abuses Stript and Whipt*, ii. 1.

COPESMATES, s. Daniel Rogers, *Matr. Hon.*, 216, 1642; Gab. Harvey, *Letter Book*, p. 57. 1573.

PLANET. Climate.—(North) Hill.

They that by the sea saile to londes strange
Oft change the place and planet of the firmament.
Bar., *S. of F.*, i. 178.

PIONER, s. A miner. [See pp. 238 and 246.]

So that if a man be destitute of a house it is but to go to Nottingham and with a mattock, a shovel, a crow of iron, a chisel and mallet, and such instruments, he may play the Mole, the Cunny, or the Pioner, and work himself a hall or burrow for him and his family.—Taylor (W. P.), *Pr. of Summer Trav. Misc.*, i.

His nimble ferrets must now become pioners for their master.
—Brathwaite, *Whimzies*, 1631 ("An Under Sheriff").

Avarice [may stand] for a Pioner.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 401.

PRILL, s. (Worc. and Hereford.) A tiny rill on the mountain side. (*Pr. Par.*, whyrlegigg.) ? same as Purl, *q. v.*—Davies of Hereford, *Microcosm*, pref.

Each silver prill gliding on golden sand.—*Ib.*, p. 12.

By some prill that 'mong the pebbles plods.—*Id.*, *Ecl.*, i. 150.

Water prill.—Rowland Vaughan, *Waterworks*, 1610 (title).

Not far from his nose-thylls
the venome ow't his mouth prylls.
The Blaspheming English Lutherans,
79, c. 1525.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

RARE, *adj.* Rare, underdone.—Horm., *V.*, 165. A.S. hrar. Crudus.
—*Pr. Par.*

A rare or soft egg (Ovum semicoctum).—Baret, *Alv.*

A reare poacht egg.—Fitzherbert, *Book of Husbandry*, III., xxxv., 1598, U.S.A.

Let the egg be new [laid], roast him reare, and eat him.—*Borde, Diet.*, ch. xiii.

Five pills of assafœtida, taken in a reare egg.—Bullein, *Bulwarke of Def.*, f. 60, 1652; *With.*, 1574.

Neither must eggs be eaten rere, that is to say little more than thorow hot, named in Latin ova sorbilia.—Muffett, *Health's Improvement*, p. 110.

So, simple. It is a reare bird that bredes on the ground.—Gray, *New Year's Gift*, 91. 1551.

SPEANS, *s.* Teats.—(Kent) Hll.

He is but a milksop yet and a very suckling who will hang on the speens of every cow which therefore makes him cry so much like a child.—*Strange Metamorphoses of Man*, 1634. § 6, The Hedghog.

SLEECH, *s.* (Sussex.) Mud used as a cement. ? our modern 'slush.'

Binding slyche.—*Chest. Pl.*, 45.

And I will go gather slyche

The shyppe for to caulke and pyche.—*Ib.*, 47.

SLAM, *s.* One lean and slender.—(York.) Hll.

As tall as a Maypole, an overgrown slam.—Torriano.

STALKING, *adj.* Wet and miry.—(Glouc.) Hll.

He went nat the ryght way, but by stalkyng pathis hyther and thyther.—Horm., *V.*, 289.

STARE, *v.* To swagger, bully.—(Cant) Hll.

Even so [sleep] hurteth the drunkards bench-wislers, that will quaff until they are stark staring mad like March hares: Fleming-like seinkars, brainless like infernal Furies, drinking, brawling, tossing of the pitcher, staring, pissing, and, saving your reverence, beastly spuing until midnight.—Bullein, *Bul. of Def.*

SUFFER, *v.* To permit, put up with.—*P. Plow. Vis.*, xix. 438; *Bar. S. of F.*, ii. 33. (Worc.)

"Come away from they cows; they can't suffer red frocks."
(Mother to children in field.)

They that will not suffre their clothe whole

But jag and cut them with many a hole

And payeth more for making than it cost.

Hyeway to the Spital-ho., 730.

STOKEN, *part.* Shut, fastened.—(North) Hll.

Though thi lyppus be stoken yit might thou say mom.—*Town. Myst.*, 194.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

TIND, *v.* To kindle. (West.)

as late the clouds

Justling or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the slant lightning.—Milton, *Paradise Lost*, x. 1073.

If I dare call Love, Rogue and Runagate,
It's like I am resolved to loath his love.
It is the Scourge of God to plague mankind
The Conflagration of a World of Lust
The Match whereat Hell-fire itself doth tynd
The Heat that soonest turns our Blood to dust.

Davies of Hereford, *Wit's Pilgr.*, Sonn. 98.

About candle tending the fyghting broke of (primis tenebris).—
Horm., *V.*, 261.

VEASE, *v.* (Somerset.) I'll vease the (*i.e.* hunt, drive thee).—
Ray, 1678; A. Paschall. [See p. 246.]

To break wind (onomatopœic). It has escaped all the commen-
tators.

We are touz'd and from Italye feaz'd (Italys longe disjungimur
oris).—Stanihurst, *Æn.*, i. 252.

Feaze away the drone bees (Ignavum . . . pecus à præsepibus
arcent).—*Ib.*, 435.

Your pride serves you to feaze them all alone.—Puttenham,
Eng. Poesie, 1589; Shak., *T. of Sh.*, Ind., 1; *ib.*, *Tr. and Cr.*,
II., iii. 200; *ib.*, *M. W. W.*, I., iii. 9; B. Joh., *Alch.*, v. 5;
B. & F., *Chances*, ii. c.; *Coxcomb*, i. 6.

She for awhile was well sore affeased.—Browne, *Shep. Pipe.*, Ecl. i.

WIDGE, *s.* ? See Gosgood, *ante*, p. 79.

BIN, *s.* A receptacle for bread. Now limited to the stable and
cellar.

Fulfill the Larder, and with strengthening bread
Be evermore these Binns replenished.

Herrick to the Genius of his House, ii. 239.

A little bin best fits a little bread.—Herrick, ii. 246, iii. 137.

BUNNEL, *s.* A beverage made from the crusht apples after nearly
all the juice has been expressed for cider.—Jackson, *Shrop-
shire Word Book*.

"Bunnel and perry" are coupled in Barnfield's *Affectionate
Shepherd*.

BOX-BILL, *adj.* Orange-coloured.

Colour of blackbird's beak.

The box-bill ouzle and the dapled thrush
Like hungry rivals meet at their beloved bush.

Quarles, *Emblems*.

DAFF.

And when this jape is told another day
I shall be holden a daff cokenay.—Chau., *Reves T.*, 4203.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

DEPART, *v.* To separate one from another.

And he that will depart you two
God give him sorrow and wo.

Squyer of Low Degree, H., E.P., ii. 61.

Out of the garden when they were gone
Each from other did depart;

Away was all their woful moan,
The one had lighte[n]d the other's heart.

The Knight of Curtesy and Lady of Fagwell;
H., E.P., ii. 71.

At their departing (death).—L. Wager, *Rep. of Marie Magd.*,
B. ii. 1567.

Ah! Death, where art thou so long from me?

Come and depart me from this pain.—*Ib.*, p. 79.

DOW, *v.* To mend in health, thrive.—(North) Hill.

He'll never dow egg nor bird.—Upton, *MS. and York. Dial.*,
p. 83.

'Doe' seems the pronunciation.

Do-some, *adj.* Hearty, thriving; said of animals.—Jackson,
Shropshire Word Book.

DOUBT, *v.* To fear. (North.)

Br. I doubt I trouble ye.

An. Resolve your doubt and trouble me no more.

Warning for Fair Women, i. 1599.

It is also much used where we should say in the South "I
expect." Lord-Chancellor Eldon from this expression
got the character of indecision.

GRATEFUL, *adj.* Pleasing. A grateful acid. (W. of E.)

It is said of the leaven, to which Christ compares the word,
that massam acrore grato excitat—it puts into the lump
a savoury sourness. It is acror, but gratus—sharp, but
acceptable.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, 275.

Nor grateful eglantine regales the smell.—Cowper, *Hope*, 471.

So nowadays a favourite is pronounced to be a *persona grata*.

HEIR-WORD, *s.* A proverbial or by-word [*i.e.* traditional?]. (Shrop.)
—Jackson, *Shropshire Word Book*.

HODDY, *adj.* In good health or spirits.—(Suffolk) Hill.

Thy father is pretty hoddy again, but this will break his heart
quite.—Wilson, *Cheats*, v. 5.

HOIST, *v.* To cough. [East.]—Hill.

There is another manner of sickness among bestes, and it is
called Long-sought, and that sickness will endure long and
ye shall perceive it by his hoisting . . . he will hoist xx
times in an hour, and but few of them do mend.—Fitzherb.,
B. of Husby., fo. 36. 1534.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

JOURING. See N. and Hll. (W. of E.)

As this way of boorish speech is in Ireland called the Brogue upon the Tongue, so here [Somersetshire] it is named Jouring. It is not possible to explain this fully by writing, because the difference is not so much in the orthography as in the tone and accent; their abridging the speech Cham for I am, Chill for I will, Don for do on or put on, and Doff for do off or put off, and the like.—De Foe, *Tour of Great Britain*, i. 360.

LAZE, *v.* (Worc.)

Hence beggars laze themselves in the fields of idleness.—T. Adams, *Whs*, p. 26.

LODGED, *pt.* Beaten down by wind or rain. (W. of E.)

War. His well-proportioned beard made rough and ragged,
Like to the summer's corn by tempest lodg'd.

Shak., 2 *H. VI.*, III., ii. 176.

K. R. We'll make foul weather with despised tears;
Our sighs and they shall lodge the summer corn,
And make a dearth in this revolting land.

Id., *Richard II.*, II., i. 65.

MUG-SHEEP, *s.* A sheep without horns.—Hll.; Rd. Brathwait, *Omphale*, 1621. (Yorksh.)

MELCH, *adj.* Same as. (Linc.)

MUGGY, *adj.* Close, damp, as weather. (W. of E.)

Mug, a fog or mist.—Jackson, *Shropshire Word Book*.

MAD, *adj.* Of land spoilt or damaged by sudden heat after rain.

MEND, *v.* To righten, rearrange. To mend the fire, *i.e.* re-make.

Stay, mend your pillow and raise you higher.

W. Rowley, *Witch of Edmonton*, iv. 2.

2. Wilt please ye mend your draught?

B. No more, sir, in this heat: it is not good.

Warning for Fair Women, ii. 1599.

Have you mended your hand? (to Drawer who has been sent to change the wine).—Chapman, *Mayday*, iii.

NESH, *adj.*

A letter this fole tok, bad him for nesch or hard

Thereon suld no man loke but only Sir Edward.

Robert of Brunne, *Handlyng Synne*, p. 220.

He was to nesche and she to hard.—Gower, *Confessio Amantis*, V.

Although a drop be most neshe yet by oft falling it pierceth that thing that is right hard.—Boswell, *Works of Armoury*, f. 88 b.

The nesh Bee can neither abide cold or wet.—Lawson, *The Orchard*, 104. 1625.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

ORE, *s.* Wool.—F. W. (Heref.)

But then the ore of Lempster
By Got is never a sempster
That when he is spun e'er did
Yet match him with her thrif.

B. Jon., *Masque of Wales*.

Where lives the man so dull on Britain's furthest shore
To whom did never sound the name of Lemster ore?
That with the silkworm's web for smallness doth compare
Wherein the winder shows his workmanship so rare
As doth the fleece excel and mocks her looser clew,
As neatly bottom'd up as Nature forth it drew:
Of each in high'st account and reckon'd here as fine
As there th' Apulian fleece or dainty Tarentine.

Drayton, *Pol.*, vii. 1612.

A bank of moss
Spungy and swelling and far more
Soft than the finest Lemster ore.

Herrick, *Oberon's Palace*.

They have a method of breaking the force of the waves here
[at Southampton] by laying a bank of sea-ore as they call
it. It is composed of long, slender and strong filaments
like pill'd hemp, very tough and durable; I suppose thrown
up by the sea; and this performs the work better than
walls of stone or natural cliff.—Defoe, *Tour*, i. 223.

ODLING, *s.* An orphan.—Peacock, *Glossary*. (Lincoln.)

PUG, *s.* A thrust.—Hill. (W. of E.)

Dares. But wilt thou never travel?

Epi. Yes, in a western barge when with a good wind and
lusty pugs one may go ten miles in two days.—
Lyly, *Endymion*, iv. 2.

PUNCTUAL, *adj.* Upright, straightforward.—Peacock, *Lincoln
Glos.*

RILE, ROIL, *v.* To move uneasily. (Cf. Amer. To anger.)—
Jackson, *Shropshire Word Book*.

RINE, *s.* A watercourse cut in the moors for drainage. (W. of E.)
And I can whistle you a fit
Sires, in a willow rine.

World and Child; H., *O.P.*, i. 246.

[Usually spelt 'rhine.'—Ed.]

SILLY, *adj.* A.S. Selig.—1. Happy. 2. Innocent, simple. 3. Weak,
foolish.

1. To have some seely home is my desire:
Still lothe to warm me at another's fire.—Daniel.

2. Silly bairns are eith to lear*.—Ferg.

* *i.e.* easy to teach.

3. ? Leading captive silly women laden with sins.—2 *Tim.* iii. 6.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

SAD, *adj.* Heavy, as ill-baked dough is.

As merry as cup and can: Drink makes thee dull;
But cans are most sad when they are most full.—Davies,
Ep., 363.

SAG. Hanging down loosely.

Put me two bones in a bag
Or mo, as it is of quantitie:
That doon, hold it somewhat sag.
Sch. of Women, 470. 1541.

SIE, *v.* To strain milk.—Pals.; Hll. (Derbysh.)

And when thou art up and ready . . . milk the kye, secle thy
calves, sye up the milk, take up thy children and array
them.—Fitzherbert, *Book of Husbandry*, f. 61.

SLEAVE, *v.* To tear down.—Hll. (Heref.)

It is the common gyse to begin at the top of the tree when
he shall be shred or cropped because eche bough shuld lye
upon other when they shall fall, so that the weight of
the bowes shall cause them to be the rather cut down.
But that is not best, for that causeth the bowes to slave down
the neather part and pulleth away the bark from the body
of the tree.—*Ib.*, f. 52.

SLIM, *s.* A worthless fellow.—Hll.

And this is true and trusted of old that ever a sloving slim-slam
sibi quærit.—Melb., *Phil.*, X. 2.

SLAD (slade), *s.* A low-lying piece of ground, between two hills.—
Lowsley, *Berkshire Words and Phrases*.

SNIP, *s.*

Of markes [in a cart-horse] one white foot, a white
starre, a white snyp or a white rache is good, and
an OSTRIGE FEATHER in any place where the horse
cannot see it is the best of all the markes that can
be for a horse.—Fitzherbert, *Book of Husbandry*, II.,
xxxv., f. 598.

SPEAK, *s.* 1. A speech. Have not these men made a fayre speake?
—Stanihurst, *Æn.* Ded.

2. A proverb.—Peacock, *Lincoln Glossary*.

SPRACK, *adj.* Lively (Icel., *spræke*). Sprakliche. Sprightly.—
P. Plow. Vis., C. xxi. 10. (W. of E.)

SUIT, *s.*

When I was in U.S.A. in 1857 an American lady spoke to me
of her "suit of hair."

The sute of trees about compassyng
Hir shadowe caste, closyng the welle round
And all the herbes growing on the ground.
Chau., Comp. of the Black Knight, 82.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

STOCK. A fund, capital.

Inscription on N. wall of Nailsea Church, Somersetshire; also on S. wall of Cradley Church, Herefordshire.

I remember when people spoke of the Stocks where we now say the Funds. So Stockbroker. (Northampton.)

TILL, *v.* To entice, draw on.

One shoulder of mutton will till down another.—Baker, *Northampton Glossary*.

Now stay thy harp proud harper, now stay thy harp I say
For an thou play'st as thou beginnst thoult till my bride away.
Percy, *Rel.*, i. 73.

TINE, *v.* To shut. [I never tined my eyes. (Som.)—ED.]

And to look . . . if any gate be broken down or want any staves, and go not lyghtly to open and tyne and that it do not trail and that the winds blow it not open.—Fitzherbert, *Book of Husbandry*, f. 58.

THREE-WAY-LEET. When three roads meet.—Hll.; S. Harsnett, 1604.

TART, *adj.* Acid. Fierce-tongued.—Brathwait, *Shep. T.*, Ecl. vi. 1621. (Som.)

Acerbus, Sharp or tart.—*Voc. Stanb.*, 1647.

Acidulus.—Baret, 1580.

A mighty tēart day. *i.e.* frosty, biting.—Jackson, *Shropshire Word Book*.

Tart or bitter-tasted (Eliacampane).—Pal., *Ac.*, S.

TEMPEST, *s.* A thunderstorm without high wind.—Jackson, *Shropshire Word Book*. (Wor.)

TIDY, *adj.* Probus.—*Prompt. Parv.* See instances of its being applied as a word of praise to men: *P. Plow. Vis.*, xix. 436; *William of Palerne*, 3677, 3556, 4166, 5384.

TAKING, *s.* An attack of sickness.—(W. of E.) Hll.; Shak., *King Lear*, III., iv. 61; *Ib.*, II., iv. 166, *adj.*

Numbnes or takyng of lymmes (Sideratio, stupor).—Huloet.

He hath a take upon him, or is planet struck.—*Quack's Academy*, 1678, Harl. MS., ii. 34.

Navigation or rowing nigh to the land in a calm water is expedient for them that have dropsies, lepries, palsies (called of the vulgar people, takings) and franzies.—Elyot, *Castle of Health*, f. 50. 1541.

THRONG, *adj.* Crowded, busy.—Sir John Radcliffe, *Correspondence*, p. 104, 1615.

Besides that place of motions is so throng
That one will scarce have end a thousand year.

Brathwait, *Shep. T.*, p. 170.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

TRANTER. A carrier. TRAUNTER, *s.* A pedlar.—(North) Hill. A person who buys wheat in sacks to sell it again.—(Herts.) Ellis, *Modern Husbandry*, 1750, *June*, p. 103.

And had some traunting merchant to his sire
That traffick'd both by water and by fire.

Hall, *Sat.*, IV., ii. 145.

TUMP, *s.* A mound or protuberance in hill country. (W. of E.) Welsh, *twmp*.

Ashton* *tump*, which has a clump of trees on it.—Jackson, *Shropshire Word Book*.

* Near Bristol.

UPRIGHT. To live independently, on your own means. (Norfolk.)

Some seek for wealth, I seek for health,
Some seek to please, I seek mine ease,
Some seek to save, I seek to have
And live upright

More than to ride with pomp and pride
Or for to set in other's debt,
Such is my will and shall be still

For any wight.—Tusser, *Life*, 38. 1573.

Miss Jackson, *Shropshire Word Book*, has "Upright, *s.*, a chimney-sweep," founded on one of that calling having so described himself in the column "Rank or Profession" of a Marriage Register, and by the witness thereto having used the same term of himself. But it was to escape the opprobrium of their true description.

WET, THE. (W. of E.)

Come in, out of the wet. *Liquor wœta*.—11th Cy., *Wr.*, V. of V., p. 82.

But seeing they [fans] are still in hand,
In house, in field, in church, in street,
In summer, winter, water, land,
In cold, in heat, in dry, in weet.

S. Gosson, *Quips*, 115. 1596.

WHIST, *adj.* Quiet.

"He be a ter'ble whist boy" is as high praise as a Sussex mother could give her son.—*Monthly Packet*, Feb., '74.

WERSH, *adj.* Tasteless, insipid, valueless. (W. of E.)

Welsh.—Brockett, *North Country Words*.

Werysshe.—Borde, *Diet*, xviii.

Werysshe as meate is that is nat well tastye (Mal savouré).—*Palsg.*

A kiss and a drink of water are but a wersh breakfast.—*Scot. Pr.*

The body of an old man is weak and wearish and as full of wrinkles as a raisin.—Baret, 1580.

It is at best *morosa et morbosa poenitentia*: a wearish and sick repentance.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 722.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

- He had lever drynke good ale than washe wyne.—Horm., *V.*, 32.
 A werisshe felowe (Insulsus homo).—*Ib.*, 52.
 ? Modern, wishy-washy.
 A werisshe song (Inconditum carmen).—*Ib.*, 107.
 Her goumes (gums) are waryish blew.—Melb., *Phil.*, *N.* 4.
 WALLOWISH. ? Same. (Linc.)
 But Rabbits that are too young, as not two moneths old, are of
 a wallowish taste and of little nourishment.—Venner, *Via*
Recta ad Vitam Longam, 1660, p. 81.
 As wally as raw tates.—Roberts, n. to Udall, *Ev. Ap.*, p. 432.
 Venim or vergious, or vinegre, I trow,
 Walleþ in my wombe or waxeth, I wene.
P. Plow. Vis., *A.* v. 70.
 WROX, *v.* To decay. Wroxy, *adj.* Partly rotten. (Worc.)
 And so cut the Turf that the Soard (sword) may have all the
 Winter's frost to wrox and moulder it.—Wr. Blith, *Eng-*
land's Improvement, 1649, c. vi., "Draining."
 WISP, *s.* A sty in the eye.—(W. of E.) Hill.
 A wisp on the eye, commonly supposed to indicate that one
 thus suffering is very greedy.—Lowsley, *Berkshire Words*
and Phrases.
 WICK, *adj.* (Quick, living.)
 M. Are you afraid of going across the church-yard in the dark,
 Hannah?
 H. Lor' bless ye, no, miss. It isn't dead ones I'm scared on;
 it's wick uns.—Peacock, *Lincoln Glossary*.
 AWKE, *adj.*
 She sprinkled us with bitter juice of uncouth herbs and strake
 The awke end of hir charmed rod upon our heads and spake
 Words to the former contrarie.—Golding, *Ovid Met.*, xiv. 1587.
 AWKWARD. [ii. 83.
 Thrice by awkward winds driven back.—Shak., *2 Henry VI.*, III.,
 Yon dainty Dame she is sa nyce
 She'll noght be win be no devyce
 For neither prayer nor for pryce,
 For gold or other gaine;
 She is so ackwart and sa thra
 That with refuse I come her fra.
Philotus, *B.* 2. 1603.
 ALRISH, *adj.*
 First I conjure thee by Sanct Marie,
 By Alrish King and Queene of Farie.—*Ib.*, *D.* 3.
 Throw power I charge thee of the Paip
 Thou neither girne, gowle, glowme nor gaip
 Lyke ankersadle, lyke unsell Aip,
 Lyke Owle nor Alrish elfe.—*Ib.*, *D.* 4.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

BUCKLE, *v.* To bend or bow.—Shak., *2 Henry IV.*, I., i. 141.
Cf. Scot., Buckle to.

A brave man scorns to buckle to fortune.—T. Brown, *Works*, ii. 171.

And teach this body
To bend and these my aged knees to buckle
In adoration and just worship to you.

B. Jon., *Staple of News*, ii. 1.

BOLT, *s.*

To play the bolt for every hackster common.—Brathwait, *Shep. T.*, p. 172.

Boults, Pimps, Haxtars, Roaring Boys.—*Ib.*, p. 151.

CARD, *v.* Mingle.

K. Hen.

Carded his state,
Mingled his royalty with carping fools.

Shak., *Henry IV.*, III., ii. 62.

Since which it hath been and is his daily practice, either to broach doctrines, novas et peregrinas, new imaginations never heard of before, or to revive the old and new dress them. And these—for that by themselves they will not utter—to mingle and to card with the Apostles' doctrine, &c., that at the least yet he may so vent them.—Andrewes, *Sermon on 2nd Commandment*, 1592 [Lib. Ang. Cath. Theol. Sermons, v. 55.]

CLUM. A note of silence.—Bullokar. Tyrwh. derives it from clumian [murmurare], meaning the buzzing sound of repeating prayer.

Now Paternoster, clum, said Nicholay
And clum, quod John and clam, said Alison.

Chau., *Miller T.*, 3639.

CHERRY-FAIR, *A. i.e.* a short space or period.—Whit., *Vulg.*, f. 23.

CATCH PATCH, *v.*

He that laboureth no thing holy but catchet patche of every thing is mete to pyke a salet.—*Ib.*, f. 4.

CONFORTATYF, *adj.* Comfortable.—*Ib.*, f. 32.

COLLOP, *s.*

"God save the queen of England," he said,

"For her blood is very nesh,

As neere unto her I am

As a collop shorne from the flesh."

K. James and Browne, Percy Fol. MSS. i. 141.

CONCEITED. (In good sense.)

Dr. Why now thou art as I would have thee be,

Conceited and of good capacity.

Warning to Fair Women, i.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

Dow, s. ? Dough, bread.

This blessing I will leave thee e'er I go,
Prosper thy Basket and therein thy Dow.

Herrick, ii. 281.

ENVY, v. To hate. Cf. the proverb, Better be envied than pitied.

Youth. I wonder much of your straight order of talk against our dauncing in these our days. I suppose it is because you are aged and now are not able to do as other yong men and women do, and this maketh you to envy it so much. — Northbrook, *Against Dicing and Dauncing*, (Shak. Soc.), p. 163. 1577.

RATCH, s. FEATHER, s. Hair.

And if you have mares of divers colours, then sever them in divers parcels and put . . . to your black mares a black horse, so he have white feet, white ratch and white feather, so shall he get well-marked black colts. — Fitzherbert, *Book of Husbandry*, p. 70. 1598.

BUSK, v. GASP, v. GLOAM, v. To frown, look gloomy.

Strife. I had rather than my life
My husband should come hither
That we might busk together
Ye should see how I could tame him.

Tip. Alas! and could ye blame him
If that he were displeased?

Str. He shall soon be appeased
If either he gaspeth or glometh.

Tom Tyler and his Wife, p. 5. 1598.

GAPE, v.

Whereunto dice-play is wholly repugnant and contrary, for therein is no exercise of our wits, but we only stay upon the chance of the dice, while as well he that winneth as he that loseth is amazed and unsure of his chance, but always gapeth for the chance of his hap without any pleasure, but only a covetous desire to gain. — Northbrook, *Against Dicing*, 139 (Shak. Soc.).

GLINNE, s. A little village or part of a village. — Bullokar.

GLEEK, or GLIKE, v.

The more I forbear her the more she doth strike me,
The more that I get her the more she doth glike me.

Tom Tyler and his Wife, p. 3, 1661 Ed. 1598.

Destiny. I do not use to tell ere I strike,

I suddenly do gleek ere men be aware. — *Ib.*, p. 21.

HALKE, s. A corner, a valley. — Bullokar; Chau., *Franklin's T.*, 11433; *Seconde Non. T.*, 15779; *Ro. of Rose*, 464.

HAUSENING, s. Omen, a hausening. Ominous, hausening: that which signifieth some good or bad luck to ensue. — Bullokar.

HOLLOW. To love hollow birds. i.e. poultry. — Torriano. See Hollow-meat. — Hill.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

- HOWGATES. How.—Bullokar. In what manner.—Hil.
- HORROW, *adj.* Beastly, base, slanderous.—Bullokar. Halliwell says still in use (pronounced Horry) in Devon.
Envious folke with tonges horowe
Depraven him.—Chau., *Complaynt of Mars*, 56.
- HULSTRED. Hidden.—Bullokar; Chau., *R. of R.*, 6146.
- KINDLED, *pt.* Born.—Shak., *A. Y. L.*, III., ii. 258 (Rosalind).
- KNOT, *s.* A flower-bed. ? Because so shaped. ? Couch-grass.
If thou espy within thy curious knot
Some tangling twitch that doth thy flowers rot,
Wilt thou not quickly root away [the weed] ?
T. Lodge, *Fig for Momus*, Sat. iii. 1595.
- KAYNARD, *s.* Chau., *Wife of Bathe's Tale*, 5817.
Keynard. A micher, a hedge-creeper.—Bullokar.
- KNARRIE, *adj.* Stubbie.—Bullokar. Cf. Gnarry, p. 18.
Knotty knarry barrein trees old,
Of stubbes sharp and hidous to behold.
Chau., *Kn. T.*, 1979.
- LOREL, *s.*
Lorrel. A devourer.—Bullokar.
- LOW-BELL, *s.* A bell used in the old sport of bird-batting.—B. & F.
Which, like a nightly lowbell, may entice
Th' amaze Plebeans to his bat-fowl net.
Quarles, *Vir. Widow*, iii. 1.
A low-bell hung about a sheep or goat's neck.—Ho., *Lex. Tetr.*
In a case of Davenport *v.* Davenport in the Divorce Court,
July 31, '83, one of the co-respondents who had taken the
wife into his house was said to have been "loobelled" by
the neighbours.
- LOSEL, *s.* A lout, sometimes a craftie fellow.—Bullokar.
- LAYVERS, *s.* Thongs of leather.—*Ib.*
- LEVESELL, *s.* A bush.—*Ib.*
The clerkes hors ther as he stood ybound
Behind the mille, under a levesell.
Chau., *Reves T.*, 4060.
Levecell before a wyndow or other place (Umbraculum).—
Prompt. Parv.
But natheles that on of these spices of Pride is signe of that
other right as the gay levesell at the Taverne is signe of the
win that is in the celler.—Chau., *Person's T.*, p. 155; Tyrwh.,
§ 410 Skeat's ed.
Hil. pronounces for lattice and denounces all other conjectures.
Tyrwhitt is for an arbour and compares metsele (a sitting
down to dinner).—Peter Langtoft, p. 334, ed. Hearne.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

All his devocion and holinesse
At taverne is as for the most delle
To Bacchus signe and to the levesele.

Gower *M.S. Soc. Antiq.*, 134, f. 253.

"Lefsel (Swed.); löfsal (Dan.); loosal, bower of leaves (*Allit. P.*, ed. Morris, iii. 448); löfsal Awnt Arthur VI."—Stratmann.

MUTCHATOES. Mustachios.

Of some the faces bold and bodys were
Disteyned with woad and turkish beards they had
On th' overlyppes mutchatoes long of heyre
And wylde they seem'd as men dispayring mad.

Mirror for Magistrates, Induction, 15.

PICKAGE, *s.* Money paid at Faïres for breaking the ground to set up boothcs.—Bullokar; Defoe, *Tour*, iii. 188.

PURLUE (*purlieu*). A place neere joining to a forest where it is lawful for the owner of the ground to hunt if he can dispend fortie shillings by the yeere of freeland.—Bullokar.

PURPOSES, *s.* Fr. *Propos*. Purposes or riddles.—Breton, *Daffodils and Primroses*, p. 4; *Good and Bad, An Effeminate Fool*, § 39.

We pass'd that night in making purposes
Singing of catches and such known delights
As young folk use to pass o'er winter nights.

Brathwait, *Sheph. T.*, Ecl. iv. 1621.

PLAYFARE, *s.* Playfellow.

Nor ever did she scorn
The company of any country maid
How mean so e'er or sluttishly arrayed
But she would be their playfare, to make chuse
Of such poor simple sports as wenches use.

Ib., Ecl. iv. 1621.

PEEK-GOOSE, *s.* B. and F., *Prophetess*, iv. 3. Pea-goose, *Ib.*, *The Little French Lawyer*, ii. 3; Chapman, *M. D'Olive*, iii.

To laugh, to lie, to flatter, to face
Four waies in Court to win men's grace,
If thou be thrall to none of these
Away, good Peek-goose, hence John Cheese.

Ascham, *Scholemaster*, i. 1570.

PUGIL, *s.* A pugil, which is no more than one does usually take up between the thumb and the two next fingers.—Evelyn, *Acetaria*, p. 69.

PURL, *v.* To warble. Cf. Prill.

Ah Lycidas! come tell me why
Thy whilome merry oat
By thee doth so neglected lie
And never purls a note?—Herrick, ii. 136.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

SHAMROCK, *s.*

And fall to labour for a groat a day
And feed on Sham-roots as the Irish doe
And for my clothing in a mantle go.

G. Wither, *Abuses Stript and Whipt*, i. 7. 1615.

SPANGER, *s.* A Spaniard.

Spiteful Spangers.—And. Kingesmyl, *A Treatise D., &c.*, 7. 1585.

STOCK, *s.* Capital.—Latimer, *Remains* (Parker Soc.), p. 112. [See p. 220.]

There's many spend their stocks
In ruffes, gowns, kirtles, peti-coats and smocks.

Wither, *Abuses Stript, &c.*, i. 2.

I suppose we three cannot make a stock of two pence.—Fulwell,
Ars Adul., G. 2.

STITCHELL. A term of reproach. See Hill., Stichall.

Ill-nurtured stitchell (of a dog who misbehaved).—R. Brathwait,
Shepherds' Tales, Ecl. 11. 1621.

TAPINAGE, *s.* Secrecy, slilinesse.—Bullokar.

TIMELY, *adv.* Recently.

Oft have I heard a timely-married girl
That newly left to call her mother mam.

Porter, *Two Angry Women, &c.*; H., O.P.

Oft have I seen a timely-parted ghost.—*Contention between York
and Lancaster* (Shak. Soc.), p. 40.

TOSE, *v.* To unravel, to teaze. Cf. Teasel, *s.*

Many of them which lack the use of their feet, with their hands
may pick wool and sow garments or tose okam.—John
Northbrook, *Treat. against Dicing, Dauncing, &c.*, 157 (Shak.
Soc.), p. 81; Shak., *Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

She hath never been so deeply tosed by the law, nor so broken-
hearted as others.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 123.

TOWZES.

White linen breeches, as close as Irish touzes.—Taylor, *Trav.
to Hamburg*.

TOKEN, *s.* A present.

Corydon coy Celia woos
And his love by tokens shows.
Tokens are those lures that find
Best access to womankind.

R. Brathwait, *Shepherds' Tales*, Ecl. iv. [2nd.
Argument to 2nd pt.—ED.] 1621.

VERT, *v.* To harbour in fern or foliage.

Bullock sterteth
Buck verteth
Mery sing cuckoo
Summer is ycomen in.—P.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

VULGARES, s.

Hast thou wrote all the Vulgares (Vulgaria) that our master has given to us this morning?—Whit., *Vulg.*, f. 25.

UMBER, adj. Of a brown or umber colour?

Joan. I have been so troubled with ye all this night . . . me-thought it should not be you [her lover] and yet it was you: and that ye were all in white and went into a garden and there was the umberst sort of flowers that ever I see—and I pinned gilliflowers on your ruff, &c.—*Warning for Fair Women*, ii.

WALK, v.

It were an almsdeed to walk thy coat.—J. Jugeler; H., *O.P.*, ii. 136; *Ib.*, 148.

WINTER-LOVE.

What a deal of cold business doth a man mis-spend the better part of life in! scattering compliments, tendering visits, gathering and venting news, following feasts and plays, making a little winter-love in a dark corner.—B. Jon., *Discoveries* (Jactura vitæ).

WANGER, s. A male or bouget (out of use).—Bullokar, 1616.

WARE, v. To expend.

They shall find it both less charge and more pleasure to ware at any time a couple of shylynges of a new bow than to bestow xd. of peacing an old bow.—Ascham, *Toxophilus*, p. 122.

WAMBLE, v. To rumble.

He is resolved to weep some three or four pailsful to avoid the love that wambleth in his stomach.—Lyly, *Endymion*, iv. 2.

The covetous hath drunk the blood of oppression, wrung from the veins of the poor; and behold, like an undigestible receipt, it wambles in his stomach, he shall not feel quietness in his belly.—T. Adams, *Works*, p. 451.

ALL AND SOME. Dryden, *Absalom and Achitophel*, ii.; N., VI., ii. 404, iii. 57; Chau., *Wife of Bath*, *Prol.* 91; Sir T. Wyatt, *Satire*, *To Poins*.

Died all and some.—T. Nash, *Unf. Trav.*, D. 2.

We still use (affectedly) "Make known to all and sundry."—*St. James's Gazette*, 28/7/'83.

Mark, Dame, and this is all and some,

If ever ye this earand come

Or of your head I hear a mum,

Ye shall repent it sair.—*Philotus*, B. 2, 1603.

BOB, s. A taunt.

Now, sir, knowing your bellie full of Bishops' bobbs, I am sure your bones would be at rest.—Nash, *Pappe with an Hatchet*, 1589.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

BAGGED, *adj.* (Gravida.)

A hare bagged. (*Lepus gravida.*)—Whit., *Vulg.*, f. 7.

BROODY. Disposed to sit.

A broody goose.—*Ib.*; Fitzherb., *B. of Husb.*, p. 61.

BROCK, *s.* A badger.

Thei wenten about in brocs skynnes and in skynnes of geet,
nedi, anguished, turmentid.—Wycl., *Heb.*, xi. 37.

BOUGH-POTS. Didst not see a couple of gallants sit not far hence
like a couple of bough-pots to mak the room smell?—
Chapman, *M. D'Olive*, 4.

BY-BLOW, *s.* A bastard. ? blow = blossom.

By-wipe.—Peacock, *Lincoln Glossary*.

Sal. Thou speakest not like a subject. What's thy name?

Fil. My name is Draco.

Sal. Of the Athenian Dracos?

Fil. No! of the English Drakes. Great Captain Drake
[That sailed the world round] left in Spain a by-blow
Of whom I came.

Sir Robt. Stapylton, *The Slighted Maid*, p. 27. 1663.

BY AND MAIN. Throws of the dice severally in hazard and gresco.
See T. Adams *Works*, pp. 943 and 1209.

And wags must sing and dance and gamesters plot for gain,
Who likes not of his chance Take by to helpe the main.

Bacon's *Prophesie*, 1604; H., *E.P.P.*, iv.

CASE, *s.* Skin. Cf. Uncase, Case-hardened.

Where the lion's skin is too short we must etch it out with the
fox's case.—Cotton's *Montaigne*, ch. v.

We'll make you some sport with the fox ere we case him.—
Shak., *All's Well*, III., vi. 111.

First case your hare.—Mrs. Glasse, *The Art of Cookery*. 1747.

Thus wise men

Repair the hurts they take by a disgrace,
And piece the lion's skin with the fox's case.

B. and F., *Beggar's Bush*, iii. 1.

CATAMOUNT, *s.*

He is a partial artist: he will portray a man of note for nothing,
but being obscure, a cat of mount shall receive more cour-
tesy from his pencil than a nobler creature.—Brathwait,
Whimzies, "A Painter." 1631.

COPE, *s.* The sky, canopy of heaven.

For if thou hadst come back as I did hope,

Thy fellow had not been beneath the Cope.

Taylor, J. (W.P.), *Praise of Hempseed*.

CORASIE, *s.* Vexation.—Hall; Hll.

Wherefore to unload my stomach of that chorasie, I will utter
it unto thee, &c.—Fulwell, *Ars Adulandi*, I. 3.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

CARD, s. A sea-chart. Cf. *Ham.*, V., i. 149.

All the quarters that they know
I' the shipman's card.—Shak., *Macbeth*, I., iii. 17.

We're all like sea-cards,
All our endeavours and our motions,
As they do to the North, still point at beauty.
B. and F., *Chances*, i. 1.

These are the points of wisdom that we run the course of
our Card by.—Breton, *Court & Country*, p. 10, Grosart's
reprint.

CENSURE, v. To form an estimate, judgment.

He shall diligently regard what strangers or others are to dine
or sup in the Hall, and thereof give warning to the Clarke
of the Kitchen or Cook to provide accordingly, himself
censuring as near as he can how many messe of meat will
serve.—Fitzherb., *B. of Husby.*, IV. ("*Usher of the Hall*"),
1598.

Now unto thine own censure I leave the choice to take which
way thou wilt.—*Ib.*, iv.

DISANNUL, v. To forbid, hinder.

EARWIG, s. A term of reproach.

Some cankered erwig.—Brathwait, *Shepherd's Tale*, Ecl. iv. [or
pt. ii., Ecl. i.—Ed.]

ENCOMMON, v. To share with.

L. says: To make common, and gives, "That their mysteries
might not come to be encommoned by the vulgar.—
Feltham's *Resolves* (Ord. MS.)."

And knowing Good becomes more good the more
It is encommon'd, he applies therefore
T' instruct her in the faith.—Sylvester, *Magnificence*, 1319.

FEW. Used to a noun of quantity and not of number.

They be content with a penny piece of beef among four, having
a few pottage made of the broth of the same beef.—Lever,
Sermons, 1550.

FEATURE, s.

Thus self-admir'd, I liv'd till thus transform'd
I got a feature fitting with my pride;
For I that scorned others now am scorned,
Had in disgrace, and in pursuit beside.

Brathwait, *Odes* ("*The Owl*"), 1621.

In bodie fine fewter'd.—Stanihurst, "*Of his Mistress*."

FRICACE.

Put on coy looks and the fashion of disdain,
(Mins-speech, huff-pace, sleek-skin and perfum'd breath,
Goats' hair, breasts-bare, plume-fronted, fricace-teeth).

Brathwait, *Omphale*, p. 230.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

GUIERIE, *s.* ? Whim.

This pangue or guerie of love doth especially, above all others, invade and possess such persons as been altogether drowned in idleness.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, p. 131.

HAXTER, *s.* A ruffian. ? a cut-purse, from to hack.

Oyster callet, sly Upholster,
Hooking Huxter, merry Maltster,
Cutting Haxter, courting Roister,
Cunning Shark nor sharking Foister.

Brathwait, *Odes* ("Fall of the Leaf"), 1621.

Let public Haxters (now most of all),
That in their heat would quarrel for the wall,
Stand to their Tacklings.—Id., *Strappado for the Diuell*, 20.

In Drusium meretricium adiutorem.

Drusus, what makes thee take no trade in hand,
But, like Hermaphrodite, half man, half woman,
Panders thyself and stands at whore's command
To play the bolt for every Haxter common?

Id., *Shepherd's Tale*, p. 172.

HALLOW-MOUTHED, *adj.* Tender, fastidious.—Thomas Powell, *Tom of All Trades*, p. 38. 1631.

HEARTY, *adj.* Bold, full of heart or courage. Davies says "eminent," and quotes: "Esay, that hearty prophet."—Latimer, i. 356, and "Judas Maccabeus, that hearty captain."—*Ib.*, i. 515.

HYLELY. Proudly.—Hill.

My flesh is plagued rily,
And my head is woundy hily.

Tom Tyler and his Wife, p. 51. 1598.

HAMPER, *v.*

Old John. Mass, as old as I am and have little skill,
I'll hamper a false knave yet in my hedging bill.

Warning for Fair Women, ii. 1599.

HAIR, *s.* Kind. Shak., *1 H. IV.*, IV., i. 61; Chapman, *Monsieur D'Olive*, v.; B. and F., *Nice Val.*, i. 1.

I thought at the first he had been a dolt,
I bridled a colt of a contrary hair, [1598.
Sour sauce is now my cheer.—*Tom Tyler and his Wife*, p. 12.

JOWL, *s.* Chall; the cheek-bone. In U.S.A. the dish of pig's face is served up as "Joles and greens." (Chall.)

Hee was bygliche ybownde on both twoo haltes,
Both his chawl and his chynne with chaynes of yren.

King Alisaunder, i. 1119.

Also John Audelay's *Poems* (Percy Soc.), p. 77.

KID, *v.* To bind in bundles.

. . . fell the underwood first in winter that thy cattell or Beasts may eat or brouse the tops . . . and as soon as it is eaten and brused then kid or faggot it and set them on ends.—Fitzherb., f. 51. 1534.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

MARSHLAND. Boundary land.—Peacock, *Lincoln Glossary*. Cf. Markland.

MEARE. See below.

Oh countrie clownes, your closes see you keep
With hedge and ditch, and mark your mead with meares.
Gascoigne, *Fruits of Warre*.

MOHOCK.

Bob Tench was never at a loss for expedients, and had always
a little phial of Friar's balsam in his pocket, some gold-
beaters skin and court plaister, as well as his corkscrew
and Mohock.—Grave, *Spiritual Quixote*, X. xxiv.

MERE, s. A boundary.

The furious Team, that on the Cambrian side,
Doth Shropshire as a mere from Hereford divide.
Drayton, *Poly.*, i. 807.

In a Decree, *temp.* Henry VI., relating to Broadway, Worcester,
printed by Sir Thomas Phillips, part of the boundaries of
Persore Abbey is described as the mere dyche.

Cf. Mardyke, Clifton.

MISSET, s. Unexplained in Hill. ? pet dog.

Would you have a true survey of his family and number them
by the pole? You shall find them subsist of three heads:
himself, his truck, and her misset. Where the last wears
commonly the sleekest skin.—Brathwait, *Whimzies*, "A
Pedler." 1631.

OYSTER, s. Udall, *Er. Ap.*, p. 61. Cast in my teeth.

I have a stopping oyster in my poke.—Skelton, Ed. Dyce, i. 48.
Checks and choking oysters.—He., *Dial.*, xi.

ODD, *adj.* Unlike.

How ferre odde those persons are from the nature of this prince
which never thinks them selves to be prayseed enough.—
Ud., *Er. Ap.*, p. 185.

PARCEL-GILT. Spelt Partial, which gives the true derivation.—
Brathwait, *Whimzies*, "An Apparator." 1631.

QUATCH, s. A word.—(Berkshire) Hill.

No, not a quatch, sad poets; doubt you
There is not grief enough without you?
Bishop Corbet, *Elegy on Death of Queen Anne*.

QUILLET, s. A croft or grass-yard.—(Devon) Hill. See *Nares*, by
Hill. and Wr.

"Suffolk Stiles." It is a measuring cast whether this proverb
pertaineth to Essex or Suffolk; and I believe it belongeth
to both, which being inclosed countries into petty Quillets,
abound with high stiles troublesome to be clambered over.
—Fuller, *Worthies [Suffolk]*, ii. 326.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

REARE, *adj.* Underdone, rawish (of meat). Universal in U.S.A.

Raayre or Rur.—Lowsley, *Berkshire Words and Phrases*.

Rear, half-cooked.—Peacock, *Lincolnshire Glossary*.

There we complain of one reare-roasted chick,
Here meat worse cookt nere makes us sick.

Harington, *Ep.*, iv. 6.

SPRING, *s.* QUILLER, *s.*

I pray thee call it my beard. How shall I be troubled
when this young spring shall grow to a great wood?

Fp. Oh, sir, your chin is but a quiller yet, you will be most
majestical when it is full-fledged.—Lyly, *Endym.*, v. 2.

SCANTLING, *s.*

Oh, span thy life (for life is but a span)
And thou shalt find the scantling is so small
For vain delights there is no time at all.

Brathwait, *Shep. T.*, p. 157.

STANDELL, *s.*

If the standells be planted too thick in a coppice, there cannot
be clean underwood, for they will turn all to dwarfish
shrubs.—Ho., *Parley of Beasts*, p. 20.

SHROWDS, *s.* Shreds. Twigs cut off trees and hedges.

When shales been sheen and shradds full fayre

And leaves both large and long

'Tis merry walking in the fayre forest

To hear the small birds' song.

Guy of Gisborne, [Percy Fol. MSS., II. 227.—ED.]

TWINES, *s.* Embraces.—*N. H. W.*

An hot luxurious lecher in his twines

When he has thought to clip his dalliance,

There has provided been for his embrace

A fine hot flaming devil in her place.

Rowley, *Witch of Edmonton*, v. 1.

UNDERLAID, *pt.* Soled and heeled.

Tell Sextus' wife (whose shoes are underlayd)

Her gait is girlish and her foote is splayed

She'll rail with open mouth as Martiall doth.

T. Lodge, *A Fig for Momus*, Sat. i. [1595.]

UPRIGHT, *adj.* Straight, of one pattern, not right and left.

Your sweet fool and your fine knave are like a pair of upright
shoes that gentlemen wear so long now of one foot, then
of another, till they leave them never a good sole.—Day,
Humour Out of Breath, ii. 1.

This fellow is like your upright shoe, he will serve either foot.—
Sharpham, *Fleire*, 1615.

This wench lay upright* and fast slept.—Ch., *Reve's T.*, ii.
192.

* *i.e.* On her back in a straight line.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

WHY-NOT, s.

Ferd. This ring [given to save herself] makes her sense plain which was hard before; and do you hear, Ned? 'twould vex us to be hanged for ravishing an honest woman when we think we only touse a drab and but a scurvy Why-not to oversee a gallows so.—Killigrew, *Thomaso*, II., ii. 4.

Besides, such a kind nature, only seasoned with this guilt [a little whorishness], so civiliseth a [Wife]; it awes her and keeps her in bounds: a little guilt in that kind is such a Ring in a kind-natured heart: it leads them through fire to make satisfaction*, especially when they see a man has so much love as to make a Why-not and oversee those faults.—*Ib.*, iv. 1.

* ? to the husband.

O'erreach'd your rabbins of the synod
And snapp'd their canons with a why-not.

Butler, *Hudibras*, II., ii. 529.

WAINSCOT. Wood covered with varnish. And see Phrases, *infra*.

The pattern of perfection . . . like one made up in wainscote, not an irregular hair about him, &c.—Brathwait, *Whimzies*, "A Traveller." 1631.

WHIPSTOCK, s. The handle of a whip.

. . . delude the vulgar till the whipstock wane him from his practice.—*Ib.*, "A Pedler."

WIMBERRY, s. The whortleberry or bilberry. So called, I think, from wem, the stomach; the fruit bearing a strong resemblance to the human stomach.

He bad his gang, therefore, command us . . .
To probe it wem with wedge and beetle.

Cotton, *Scarronides*, 17.

† The Trojan horse's.

For two and thirty days they satisfied the decree of the oracle without being obliged to expose any human creature to the monster's wem.—Misson, *Travels through England*, p. 105.

WOODENLY, *adv.* Awkwardly, stiffly.—North, *Life of Guilford*, ii. 22.

WINDSHAKE, s. A flaw or crack in wood caused by the wind.

If you come into a shop and find a bow that is small, long, heavy, and strong, lying straight, not winding, not marred with knot, caule, wyndeshake, wem, freat or pynche, buy that bow of my warrant.—Ascham, *Toxophilus*, p. 114.

ARMING-PUPPY.

Or if you could translate yourself into a lady's arming-puppy, there you might lick sweet lips and do many pretty offices.—Rowley, *Witch of Edmonton*, v. 1.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

BRINCH, *v.* To toast. Italian Brindisi, (a song there anent).

Half. Let us consult at the tavern where, after to the health of Memphio, drink we to the life of Stellio; I carouse to Prisius and brinch you mas Sperantus.—Lyly, *Mother Bombie*, ii. 1.

BEATEN, *pt.* Stamped with a pattern.

[*Enter Ford, leading Nancy in rich apparel.*]

Suckdry (her father, a miser). What's this I see? Surely this house is the land of visions. My daughter in beaten satin! Hold me, I faint.—Wilson, *Projectors*, v.

BOBTAIL. Cousins by marriage, or kindred (as they commonly terme it) by bobtaile.—*Nomenclator*, p. 533.

By, *adv.* Against. So By-word. See Ey, *s.*

For I know nothing by myself.—St. Paul, *I. Cor.*, iv. 4.

As it is noght by the Bisshope

That the boy preacheth.—*P. Plow. Vis.*, Prol., 160.

Near. Sit at the buy-table.—Davenport, *A New Trick*, &c., i. 2.

BUG, *s.* The bugs infernal, *i.e.* devils, Hesperus.—Stanihurst, *Aen.*

He hath no journey to go, but either there are bugs or he imagines them.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 458.

CONDITION, *s.* Cf. Ill-conditioned.

He is of no religion nor good fashion; hardly good complexion and most vile in condition.—Breton, *Good and Bad*, "The Atheist," p. 10.

CUM-TWANG. Dav. says a miser, but query.

Grey-beard huddle-duddles and crusty cum-twangs.—Nash, *Lenten Stuffle*.

CROSS-BITE, *v.* To cheat, but query in what manner.

Though you can foyst, nip, prig, lift, curbe and use the black art, yet you cannot cross-bite without the aid of a woman.

—Greene, *Thieves Falling Out* [Harl. Misc., viii. 389].

CHOKE-PEAR. Halliwell says (1) a small piece of copper money (Cant).

Min. The barber shall know every hair of my chin to be as good as a choke-pear for his purse.—Lily, *Midas*, iv. 3.

2. Nothing is such a choakepeare to Religion and such a pillar of Satan's Kingdom as this carnal reason.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, 209.

Curses prove chokepears to them that plant them.—Cotgrave, *Mauldisson*.

CESS, *s.*

Tho' much from out the cess be spent,

Nature with little is content.—Herrick, i. 55.

Sans cesse. Immoderately, excessively, out of all cess and crie.

—Cotgr.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

ENHUILE, *v.* To anoint.—Hacket, *Life of Williams*, ii. 141. This explains the word in *Hamlet*, I., v. 77.

Unhousell'd, disappointed, unaneled. *i.e.* not having received extreme unction. *Cf.* Enneal in Dav., and the extract given there from Puttenham, *Eng. Poesie*, III., xxxv.

EXCEEDINGS, *s.* Extra dishes of a more luxurious kind than the ordinary rations.

On the Sunday, *alias* the Saboth, all persons more or less have exceedings in their cheer.—Torr.

They did epicure it in daily exceedings, as indeed where should men fare well if not in a King's Hall?—Fuller, *Hist. of Camb.*, ii. 48.

V.-C. Sir Jas. Bacon used to tell of his enquiring of the butler at Lincoln's Inn, when he had migrated there from Gray's Inn to become a Bencher, what the Benchers had for dinners. "Jest the same as the students, sir," was a reply at which his mind misgave him whether he had changed for the better. However, when dinner was served he found a toothsome menu of pretty little kickshaws, as well as the regulation leg of mutton. The butler still insisted, pointing to this last, that they had "Jest the same as the students," and when the made dishes were brought to his notice exclaimed, "Oh, sir, those? *those are exceedings!*"

EQUIPAGE = Equality.—Sanderson, *Works*, Pref., 1655, ii. 10.

In the 4to of Shak., *M. W. W.*, Falstaff says: "I will not lend thee a penny." To which Pistol replies: "I will retort the sum in equipage."

FLICK, *s.*, for Flicht. Flick of bacon.

Herrick, *Hesp.*, 278, speaks of a man's naked fliches or sides.

JUKE. Jouke. Juck. To sleep? (a hawking term). *Cf.* Nightingale's Jug-jug, to call to each other.

This appears to be an onomato word.—Markham, *Art of Fowling*, p. 240.

The beasts of the field take rest after their feed and the birds of the air are at Juke in the bushes.—Breton, *Fantasticks*. (Noon.)

To find the Covey [of Partridges] in such haunt is the difficulty. Some are so ingenious they can do it by the eye only, distinguishing their colour from the earth; others by a call imitating their notes at their Juking-time, which is usually in the morning or in the evening.—J. Worlledge, *Systema Agriculturae*. 1669.

JUMP, *s.* A Nonconformist minister's upper garment. ? A spencer.

Scruple. You call it right: it is a coat indeed—no cassock, but a good plain, honest, distinguishing jump.—Wilson, *Cheats*, iii. 3.

The weeping cassock scar'd into a jump,
A sign the presbyter's worn to the stump.—Cleaveland.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

LABEL, s. i. An ear-ring.—W. Rowley, *Witch of Edmonton*, iii. 1.

Your jeweller has new devices for ye,
Fine labels for your ears, bracelets for wrists.

Id., *All's Lost by Lust*, i. 1633.

2. A hanging strip.

And a knit nightcap made of coarsest twine
With two long labels button'd to his chin.

Hall, *Sat.*, IV., ii. 24.

Dover, "the utmost edge, brink and labell of England."—F., *Church Hist.*, III., iii. 13.

Balak met Balaam, standing as it were on his tiptoes on the
the very last label of his land.—Id., *A Pisgah Sight of Palestine*, IV., i. 19.

LADY'S LOVE. ? a plant.

His cap was made of lady's love
So wondrous light that it did move
If any humming gnat or flie
Buz'd the air in passing by.

Herrick, p. 485 [Appendix to Hazlitt's Edn.]

LADY-LONGINGS, s.

For fruit these: fritters, medlars, artichokes and lady-longings.
Lyly, *Endymion*, iii. 3.

MARL, s. A soil of clay and lime mixt. But in Lincoln it denotes
pure chalk.—Peacock, *Glossary*.

Marlborough, so called from its hills of chalk which antiently
was called chalk.—Defoe, *Tour through Great Britain*, ii. 52.

NAPPY, adj. Soft.

The lint or nappie down which linnen cloth beareth in manner
of a soft cotton . . . is of great use in Physic.—Holland,
Pliny's Nat. Hist., xix. 1.

I remember too an old song had :

The nymph was lissom, buxom, nappy,
And fit to make a lover happy.

POWDER, v. To sprinkle as with pepper. Corned beef is spoken of
passim in Elizabethan literature as "powdered beef."

The Judge that would be likst Him when he gives
His doom on the delinquent most that grieves
Powders his words in eye-brine.

Davies, *Sir T. Overbury*, p. 13.

PURDUE, s. One lying hid. Fr. perdu.

For whilst in shady streams the anglers watch
To catch the fish, the silly purdues catch'd.

Franck, *Northern Memoirs*, p. xlix.

PIECE. As a noun masculine. "Progmatrical pieces."—Gauden, *Tears of the Church of England, &c.*, p. 228. "A crabbed piece" (husband).—*Roxburgh Ball.*, ii. 441.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

PIONER. Unpied, unearthed.—Brogden (Linc.) [See pp. 213 and 246.]
 Queen. Here will I stay

Until my eyes like briny pioners
 With their continual cadence have digg'd up
 A woeful sepulchre for these sweet corpses.
 Rowley, *A Shoemaker a Gentleman*, i.

PUTE.
 Arminius . . . acknowledges faith to be the pure-pute gift of
 God.—Bp. Hall, *Works*, xx. 82.

Pure, Pute Italians preferred in England transmitted the gain
 they got . . . into their own country.—F. W. (York).

A pure and pute sham-plot.—North, *Examen*, 256.

That cause was . . . pure and pute factions.—*Ib.*, 527.

PITCHFIELD, s. A battlefield. Cf. The Pitchcroft, Worcester.

I can assure thee Michael, Mile-end is a goodly matter, there has
 been a pitchfield, my child, between the naughty Spaniards
 and the Englishmen, &c.—B. & F., *Knight of the Burning
 Pestle*, ii. 2.

RECEIPT, s. Accommodation.

Sandy and fat earth will avoid all water falling by receipt.—
 Lawson, *Orchard*, p. 5. 1625.

Do not pinch this leaven for room and thrust it into a narrow
 corner in your conscience whiles you give spacious receipt to
 lust and sin and such lewd inmates.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 436.

As for receipt a house had better be too little for a day than too
 great for a year.—Fuller, *Holy and Profane State*, III., vii. 7.

London by reason of the receipt thereof was likely to prove the resid-
 ing place for the English monarch.—Id., *Church Hist.*, II., ii. 1.

Cf. Where there is no room for receipt of a fly,
 Love will find out the way.

That memory, the warder of the brain
 Shall be a fume and the receipt of reason
 A limbeck only.—Shak., *Macb.*, I., vii. 67.

RECURE, s. Recovery.

A disease without all recure.—Lyly, *Endymion*, ii. 1; *Ib.*, iii. 1;
 Shak., *R.*, III., iii. 7, 130; Spenser.

STAMMEL, s. ? Flannel. See Hll. B. & F., *Woman Hater*.

Like those changeable creatures
 That live in the burdello, now in satin
 To-morrow next in stammel.—Chapman, *M. D'Olive*, ii.

SHAG-RAG, s. A mean, beggarly fellow.—Hll.; Chapman, *Mayday*, ii.

SWEEPSTAKE, s.

He that is once so skilled in the art of gaming as to play at
 Pluckpenny will quickly come to sweepstake. Theeves,
 theeves!—Sir J. Gall's *Proceedings in Derbyshire*, p. 2. 1643.
 With the swipstake and the mynyon.—Skelton, *Vox Populi*,
Vox Dei, p. 11. 1540.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

SWARVE, *v.* To swarm. To fill up, be choked with sediment as the channel of a river.—Hll.

When Leo lived, because he loved merry fellows and stood well affected to the Stage, all Rome swarved with jugglers, singers, players. To this I think was the proverb squared, Confessor Papa, confessor populus (Cyprian).—T. Adams, *Works*, p. 34.

TAD, *s.*

What think you of the Ass who being used to carry burthens of salt over a Foord was used to stumble and fall constantly in such a place, that thereby the salt melting away into water his burthen might be the lighter, but his master lading him with a tadd of wool, he fell at his usual place, but being helped up again, and he feeling the pack of wool heavier in regard of the water that got in, he never stumbled any more in the foord after that time.—Ho., *Parley of Beasts*, 119.

TALKING-STOCK, *s.* A subject of conversation or notice.

Hee was like much the more for that to be a talkyng stock to all the geastes.—Ud., *Er. Ap.*, p. 96.

TILL. To, unto.

He was afterwards restored till his liberty and archbishopric.—Fuller, *Church Hist.*, IV., iii. 40.

TUTTY, *s.* A nosegay.

She can wreathes and tuttyes make.—T. Campion, 1613; Arber, *Eng. Garner*, iii. 283. [1585.

Servia. A tuzzie muzzie, a sweet posie.—Junius, *Nomenclator*,

TOLSEY, *s.* The place where tolls were taken.—Hll.

The mayor and justices [of Bristol] or some of them usually met at their tolsey (a court house by their exchequer) about noon, which was the meeting of the merchants, as at the Exchange at London, and there they sat and did justice-business that was brought before them.—North, *Life of Guildfd.*, ii. 116.

The place under it is their Tolsey or Exchange for the meeting of their merchants.—Defoe, *Tour*, iii. 239.

TOTAL, *adj.* Short (in speech).

Do you mean my tender ears to spare
That to my questions you so total are?

Sidney, *Astrophel and Stella*, st. 92.

TRASH, *s.* Money. Cf. Shak., *Othello*, II., i. 312 and III., iii. 157.

Therefore must I bid him provide trash, for my master is no friend without money.—Greene, *James IV.*, iii. 1.

Nor would Belinus for King Croesus' trash
Wish Amurack to displease the gods.

Id., *Alphonsus*, iii. 1.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

ABOUT. Out of the usual course.

I have bettered my ground as you say and quite rid me of my wandering guests, who will rather walk seven miles about than come where they shall be forced to work one half hour.—*Metamorphosis of Ajax*, 1596.

Cf. Something about, a little from the right.—Shak., *King John*, I., i. 170.

AMORT.

Why, how now, Sophos? all amort? still languishing in love?
—*Wily Beguiled*; H., *O.P.*, ix. 305.

Ladies, some smiling, others à la mort.—N. Ward, *Nuptial Dialogues*, II., xii.

ARRIVE, s. ? a messenger.

Serulino. I should be sorry to find myself so far concerned by your friend as to be very angry with any arrives of his.—Killigrew, *Tomaso*, II., ii. 1.

And even like as a ship that is well governed when both the master and ruler of the stern be wise and expert and ever hath before his eyes as a mark to look unto, the haven or place of his arrive*.—Starkey, *Letters* (c. 1550) [E.E.T.S., Extra Series, xxxii., I., ii., 1070.]

* i.e. arrival.—Drayton, *Polyolbion*, p. 1172.

AWKLEY, adv. Awkwardly. (See p. 75.)

To do anything unluckily—awkley—worse and worse.—Cl., p. 1.
Others plod and take on, make a bungling work of it, as we see untidy servants go awkely about their business, which neat and skilful ones despatch at once.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 361.

BAD, BADS, s. Opposed to goods, things of value.

An Inventory of all Motto's moveables, bads and goods.—Lyly, *Midas*, v. 2,

BRACK, s.

I have known it by experience, let the threed of a man's life be never so well spun, yet it cannot be without bracks and thrumbs.—Ho., *Parley of Beasts*, 121.

COOME, s. A measure containing four bushels.

His Majesty measured out his accumulated gifts, not by the bushel or by the coome, but by the barnful.—Hacket's *Life of Williams*, i. 63.

COARSE, adj. Rough, applied to weather.—Wr.

What a pitiful coors cold clime is [Scotland]: it hath neither the warm sun nor God's blessing.—Ho., *Parley of Beasts*, 125.

CHAIR-MAN, s. A teacher or preacher. Fr. chaire, pulpit.

That great Chairman or Grandee among Philosophers, Aristotle, in his Politiques, speaks, &c.—*Ib.*, 98.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

CROTCHE, s.

Ape. Sir, you may as well quadrat a circle, which the Philosopher holds to be impossible, as convert a Roundhead, for I have felt his pulse so well that when a crochet hath got once into his noddle, 'tis like quicksilver in a hot loaf which makes it skip up and down to the astonishment of an ignorant beholder, so when a caprichio or some fantastical idea hath once entered into the pericranium of this pack of people, it causeth such a vertigo, &c.—*Ib.*, 49.

Stood on this chrotchet.—G. Harvey, *Letter Book*, p. 46. 1573.
Gugawas and crockchottes.—*Ib.*, 100.

CHIP, *adj.* Tasteless. Cf. Chip in porridge.

His appetite was good and cookerries were provided in order to tempt his palate, but all was chip.—North, *Life of Guildford*, (1734), ii. 205, ed. 1808.

CAMP, v.

Nurse. What knowest not thy granam?
Peg. I know her to be a testy old fool. She's never well but grunting in a corner.
M. Midnight. Nay, she'll camp, I warrant you. O, she has a tongue.—*Wily Beguiled*, p. 251; H., *O.P.*, ix.

DAFFER, s. Small crockeryware.—Hll.

If you mean to make clean [the hens'] nests you must warily take up the eggs and put them in some little Daffer, having hay in it, and speedily lay them in a clean nest again.—Fitzherbert, *Book of Husbandry*, IV., viii.

EQUAL, *adj.* Impartial.

An equal umpire shall I be.—Herrick, ii. 236.

FIND, v.

As men struck in their sleep that cannot quickly find themselves.—T. Adams, *God's Anger*, iii. 267. 1653.

FRIPPERY, s.

Now your profession, pray.
Br. Frippery (or as some term it, petty brokery).
Chapman, *Mons. D'Olive*, iii.

FUSILL.

The Cathedral of Salisbury (dedicated to the B. V.) is paramount in this kind, wherein the Doors and Chapells equal the Months, the Windows the Days, the Pillars and Pillarets of Fusill Marble (an antient Art now shrewdly suspected to be lost) the Hours in the Year.—Fuller, *Worthies [Wilts]*, ii. 436.

GAIN, s.

The sweat upon thy face doth oft appear
Like to my mother's fat and kitchen-gain.
R. Greene, p. 291.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

- GODLIGE, *v.* *i.e.* God reward thee. Cf. Godlyche in Hill.
Strife. Gossips Godlige for this merry song.—*Tom Tyler and his Wife*, 1598, p. 20.
- GINGLING, *adj.* ? same as Jangling.
 The . . . Sectaries who have infected the inhabitants with so many pseudodoxall and gingling opinions.—*Ho., Parley of Beasts*, 122.
- GOODMORROWS, *s.* Nothings, platitudes.
 Then she spoke of the domestical kind of captivities and drudgeries that women are put to with many such good-morrows.—*Ib.*, p. 67.
 After this saying the comenaltie of Athenes who had afore condemned him were suddenly stricken again in love with him, and said that he was an honest man again and loved the citee and many gaie good morrows.—*Ud., Ev. Ap.*, p. 376; and see Tom Brown, *Works*, iii. 205.
- HOMELY, *adj.* Rough. Applied to fare, lodging.
 Homely playe it is and a mad pastime where men by the course of the game go together by the cares and many times murdre one an other.—*Ud., Ev. Ap.*, p. 218.
- HANDSOME, *adj.*
 He sat with me while I had two quilted pigeons, very handsome and good meat.—*Pepys' Diary*, 26/9, 1668.
- INKLE, *s.* Cheap tape, such as is hawked by beggars.
 . . . from the courtier to the carter, from the Lady to the Inckle-beggar.—*T. Adams, Works*, p. 1018. 1616.
- INSURANCE, *s.* Engagement, betrothal.—*Davies.* ? understanding only.
 And dyd not I knowe afore of the insurance
 Between Gawyn Goodluck and Christian Custance?
Ud., Ralph Roister Doister, iv. 6.
- KNACKING, *part.* Dav. has "downright." ? knocking or gnashing.
 See *Nares' Gloss.*, by Hill. and Wright.
Custance. Tush, ye speake in jest.
Mery. Nay, sure; the partie is in good knocking earnest.
Ib., iii. 2.
- KICKSHAW, *s.* A light unsubstantial dish or entrée; mispronunciation of French.
 Queekshoes.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church of England*, 204.
 Quelkchose.—*Cotgr.*
 For [the Englishman] when he is at it, doth not sip and drink by halves, or demur upon it by pauses as the [German] doth, or by eating some salt quelque chose between, but he deals in sheer liquor and is quickly at the bottom of his cup without any intervening talk.—*Ho., Parley of Beasts*, 111.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

LEARN, *v.* To teach.

O learn me true understanding and knowledge.—*Ps.* cxix. 66, Prayer Book Version.

A thousand more mischances than this one
Have learn'd me how to brook this patiently.

Shak., *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, V., iii. 4.

Phylosophers' learnings
Are full of good warnings.—*Huth Ballads*.

Have I not been

Thy pupil long? Hast thou not learn'd me how
To make perfumes? distil preserves? Yea, so
That our great King himself doth woo me oft
For my confections?—Shak., *Cymbeline*, I., v. 12.

MINX, *s.*

There are tye dogs or mastifes for keeping of houses: there are little minxes or pupies that ladies keep in their chambers for especial jewels to play withal. . . . When I am hungry I am a little minxe full of play, and when my bealy is ful a mastife.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, p. 143.

Then let a knave be known to be a knave,
A thief a villain and a churle a hogge,
A minkes a menion and a rogue a slave,
A trull a tit, an usurer a dogge,
A lobbe a lout, a heavy loll a logge.

Breton, *Pasquill's Madcap*, p. 10.

PINCH, *v.*

Add hereunto that the [Irish] had far more grievances than the [Scotch] (who really had none at all), for they were threatened to be more pinch'd in the exercise of their religion.—Ho., *Parley of Beasts*, p. 130.

PRICKET, *s.* A wax taper. Prickets, sizes of wax.—Fitzherb., *Book of Husb.*, IV. 1598.

PEALE, *s.* A tower, fort, castle. Cf. Peele Castle, near Furness.

PILE. Now be we peale-pelted from tops of barbican hautye.—Stanhurst, *Æn.*, ii. 429.

The inhabitants at this day call it Milnesse; and as small a village as it is, yet hath it a pile.—Holland's *Camd.*, p. 775.

Swinburne, a little castle or pile.—*Ib.*, p. 806.

PILL is a small creek capable of holding vessels to load and unload. It is, perhaps, a word peculiar to the Severn.—*Archæol.* (1819), xxix. 163. [Commonly used near Bristol.—ED.]

PUT-CASE. He used to say that no man could be a good lawyer that was not a put-case.—North, *Life of Guildford*, i. 20.

ROIL, *s.* A Flemish horse.—Hll.

But sure that horse which tyreth like a roile
And lothes the grieve of his forged sides
Is better much than is the harbrainde colte.

Gascoyne, *Complaint of Philomene*, p. 117, repr.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

SET BY, *v.*

The budding rose is set by,
But stale and fully blown, is left for vulgars
To rub their sweaty fingers on.

Marmion, *The Antiquary*, iv.

WOODEN HORSE, *s.* A ship.—Nash, *Lenten Stuffe*; Breton, *Good and Bad*, p. 9; *History of Edward II.*, 95; Fuller, *Worthies* [Milford Haven].

WHIP-HANDLE, *s.* These little ends of men and dandiprats [whom in Scotland they call whip-handles (*manches d'estrilles*) and knots of a tar-barrel] are commonly very testy and choleric.—Urquhart, *Rabelais*, II., xxvii.

SHINGLE, *s.* That lovely white hind (though she has some black spots upon her shingle) which I see browsing upon that hedge, she was once a woman.—Ho., *P. of Beasts*, p. 51.

SAVOURLY, *adj.* With enjoyment.—He., *Dial.*, I., vi.; Brome, *A Jovial Crew*, iv.

We see the toiling servant feed savourly on one homely dish.—Adams, *Wks.*, ii. 140.

Fell a crying [at finding his money] as savourly as I did before when I thought I had lost it.—De Foe, *Col. Jack*, p. 267. [1871.]

SIMPER, *v.*

Bashful, in her speaking not rash, but watchful in answer,
Her looks, her simpring, her woords with curtesie sweetning.

Stanihurst, *Of his Mistress*.

(Here it is used in approbation.) See a peculiar use, B. and F., *Lovers' Progress*, iii. 2.

STAIN, *v.* To excel, outdo.

Oh, how the blooming joys do blossom in my breast,
To think within my secret thought how far she steines the rest.

Gascoigne, *Bart. of Bath*.

O voice, that doth the thrush in shrillness stain.—Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, p. 358.

That Virgil's verse had greater grace
In forrayne foote obtaynde
Than in his own, who while he lived
Each other poets staynde.

B. Googe, *Epitaphe of Phayre*.

SERE, *adj.* Several, many, each.—Hll.

We straightly commaund you to make proclamation . . . to all maner of men that every seare person have bowe and shaftes of his own.—Ascham, *Toxophilus*, p. 79.

SIZE, *s.* I grow weary of staying with Sir Williams both, and the more for that the lady Batten and her crew, at least half a score, came into the room, and I believe we shall pay size for it.—Pepys, Sept. 4, 1662.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

SLANG, *s.* FILE. A promontory.

There runneth forth into the sea a certain shelf or slang, like unto an outthrust tongue, such as Englishmen in old time called a File.—Holland's *Camd.*, p. 715.

SLATE, *s.*

Ob. Truly he came forceably upon me, and I fear has bruised some intellectuals within my stomach.

Mrs. Day. Go in and take some Irish slat by way of prevention and keep yourself warm.—*The Committec*, iii.

Suppose a man falls from the mainyard and lies all bruised upon the deck, pray what is the first intention in that case? A brisk fellow answers: "You must give him some Irish slate."—T. Brown, *Wks.*, iii. 90.

SOAK. The drainage of a farm-yard.—Hill.

Stand forth, transform'd Antonio, fully mued
From brown soak feathers of dull yeomanry
To th' glorious bosom of gentry.

Tomkis, *Albumazar*, iii. 4.

SOBER, *adj.* Temperate.

She's as discreet a dame
As any in these countries and as sober,
But for this onely humour of the cup.

Chapman, *The Gentleman Usher*, iii.

LERRIPOOP.

There's a girl that knows her lerripoop. *i.e.* is learned.—Lyly, *Mother Bombie*, i. 3.

Thou mayst be skilled in thy logic but not in thy lerripoop.—*Id.*, *Sappho and Phao*.

MASER, *s.* A wooden bowl or goblet.—*Warning for Fair Women*, ii., 1599; Chapman, *All Fools*, iii. i. 1599.

Full-crownd Mazors Bacchus brings
With liquor which from grapes he wrings.

Histrio-mastix, i. 1610.

MOME, *s.* A fool.

And when I come home
She makes me a mome*.

Tom Tyler and his Wife, p. 9. 1590.

* *i.e.* a fool of me.

OCCASION, *s.* Business.

Anne. Ye have stay'd late, sir, at th' Exchange to-night.

Sanders. Upon occasion, Nan. Is supper ready?

Warning for Fair Women, i. 1579; and see ii.

OUTAS, *s.* An octave. See Utas.

The same Adam by a decree of the Church was on the Munday after the outas of Easter the year 1328 burnt at Hoggis.—Holland's *Camd.*, ii. 181.

v. To shout.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

These cried there like mad moody Bedlams as they heard the thunder, "They are damned, they are damned!" their wise preachers outasing the same at Paul's Cross.—Bale, *Select Works* [Parker Soc., p. 244].

POST ALONE. Quite by myself.—Sackville, *Stafford Duke of Buckingham*, stan. 49; Stanihurst, *Æn.*, iv. 492.

PROPERLY. Thoroughly.

Such variety of pictures and other things of value and rarity that I was properly confounded and enjoyed no pleasure in the sight of them.—Pepys, 24/6, 1664.

PIONER, s. A quarryman. [See pp. 213 and 238.]

When Phidias framed had in marble pure
Jove's goodly statue, would a man endure
A Pyoner to challenge half the praise
That from the quarr the rugged stone did raise?
Harrington, *Epigrams*, ii. 67.

PITCHKETTLE.

Even those that attend upon the pitchkettle will bee drunk to my good fortunes and commendums.—Nash, *Lenten Stuffe*.

Cowper (*Epistle to Lloyd*) has pitchkettled=puzzled.

RIGHT-HANDED.

St. Paul tells us of divisions and factions and schisms that were in the Church of Corinth; yet these were not about the essentials of religion, but about a right-handed error, even too much admiration of their pastors.—Bramhall, ii. 28.

SIB, *adj.* Of kin (root of gos-sip).

Eu. By great Apollo's sacred deity
That shepherdess so near is sib to me
As I ne may for all this world her wed,
For she and I in one self womb were bred.
Maid's Metamorphosis, F. 3. 1600.

VEASE, v. Crepitare. [See p. 215.]

Every pease
Hath its vease;
And a bean
Fifteen.

Some have confidently affirmed in my hearing that the word to veize (that is in the West, *to drive away with a Witness*) had its originall from his [Bp. Vezey of Exeter] *profligating* the lands of his *Bishoprick*; but yet I demur to the truth hereof.—Fuller, *Worthies* (Warwick), ii. 410.

PROFLIGATE, v. To drive off.—Hll.

With how fervent heart should we profligate and drive away sin.—Becon's *Works*, p. 66.

But Bp. Turbervil recovered some lost lands which Bp. Voysey had vezed. "Driven away," in the dialect of the West.—Fuller, *Worthies* (Dorset), i. 312.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

Mr. Davies, in his *Supp. E. Glossary*, has blundered over this word Fease, and Nall (*Great Yarmouth, &c.*) has teased and worried it in five pages of his closely-printed *Glossary*, pp. 621-5, without discovering the secret.

VARRY, *v.* To quarrel.

Though Strife be sturdy to move debate
As some unworthy have been of late
And he that worst may the candle carry
If Patience pray thee, do never varry.
Tom Tyler and his Wife, p. 25. 1598.

UNCASE, *v.* To shell.

And therefore with these vermin I will place them
That serve to no use till that we uncase them.
Wither, Abuses Stript & Whipt, I., viii.

UNLESS. Least.

I fear unless we shall be ready of our own free will to run
headlong into hell-fire before the terrible sentence of
damnation be given; our conscience shall so condemn
us.

Presume not, villain, further for to go
Unless you do at length the same repent.
Greene, Alphonsus, i.

'Tis best for thee to hold thy babbling tongue
Unless I send some one to scourge thy breech.—*Ib.*, ii.
Beware you do not once the same gainsay
Unless with death he do your rashness pay.—*Ib.*, iii.

UPSE FREEZE. Rowley, *Shoemaker*, iv. 1638.

This drink is ipse
To make us all tipsy.
Tom Tyler and his Wife, p. 7. 1598.

Upsy (Dutch).—B. Jon., *Alchemist*, iv. 6; Dekker, *A Knight's
Conjuring*, 29.

UTTERMORE. Outer. Cf. Inner, Middle, and Outer Temples.—
Holland's Camd., p. 701.

VOIDED, *pt.*

Socrates being bydden to supper by one Agatho was going with
trick voided shoes on his feet and perfumed with sweet
savours.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 32.

WIDE, *adj.*

God either denyes or defers the grant of our requests for our
good; it were wide for us if our suits were never heard.—
Hall, *Contemplations* ("Aaron and Miriam").

It would be wide with the best of us if the eye of God should
look backward to our former estate.—*Ib.* ("Rahab").

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

WOOD, s. A number or collection.

A wood of sisters.—B. Jon., *Alchemist*, iii. 2.

A wood of darts.—Hudson, *Judith*, v. 500.

Woods of pikes and swords.—Burton, *Anatomy of Melancholy* ("To the Reader").

A wood of widows.—Fuller, *Holy and Profane State*, I., xi. 1.

SABINS or conceited persons dreaming what they list.—Holland's tr. of *Camden*, p. 542.

Sabini quod volunt somniant.—Vannucci, *Proverbi Latini*, p. 542.

SAYE, s. A thin sort of cloth.—Phillips.

Fyne clothe, says and sylkys, bedys, &c.—Starkey, *Letters, temp. Henry VIII.*, E.E.T.S., Ex. S., xxxii., I., iv. 874.

Saye cloth, serge.—Palsgr.

SATAGENT, SATAGENCY. Busy, meddling.

Others are too satagent and busy about their children's matches, for they being led by no grounds nor sound reasons but fancy, do persuade themselves to such matches as become most snaring and uncomfortable for ever after, selling them to sorrow.—D. Rogers, *Matrimoniall Honour*, 91. 1642.

Mutual consent will not consist with mutual satagency in this kind.—*Ib.*, 199; See *Id.*, *Naaman.*, 136.

SMUG, v.

First the devil, who comes [as a suitor] like an old dotard neatly tricked and smugged up; his wrinkled hide smoothed and sleeked with tentations.—T. Adams, *Works*, p. 308.

SPORT-EARNEST, s.

I have put up the wolf though not hunted him, as judging myself too weak for that sport-earnest.—T. Adams, *Dedication of Lucanthropy*, 1618.

STERN, s.

You sit at the common stern and therefore are not so much your own as your country's.—T. Adams, *Dedn. of Devil's Banquet to Sir George Fitz Jeffry, one of H.M. Justices of the Peace, and Quorum of Co. of Bedford*, 1614. Again to *C. J. Montague*, 1618.

TOSSER, s. ? a swaggerer, a bully.

Strife. I hope for to find
Some tosser to find
To curry that knave
For the old grudge I have.

Tom Tyler and his Wife, p. 18. 1598.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

THUMBLESS. ? Intensively idle, unfitted to work.

The servants thumbless, yet to eat
With lawless tooth the flour of wheat.

Herrick, ed. Grosart, iii. 48.

Cf. "All his fingers are thumbs"; and "Ah, each finger
is a thombe to-day methink."—Udall, *Ralph Roister*
Doister, i. 3.

FITTERS, *s.* Fragments. All in fitters.—(Yorkshire) Hil.

Cardinal Benno affirms that when this Hildebrand (Pope) would
needs solemnly excommunicate the Emperor, his chair
burst in pieces, being but newly made of sufficient timber,
so if it were thoroughly broken to fitters, never like Jericho
to be rebuilt, then and not till then Princes may reign in
peace.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 787.

FUST, *v.* To become mouldy.

The last defect in Israel's cure is the want of application. What
should a sick man do with physic when he lets it fust in a
vessel, or spills it on the ground?

MISPOSE, *v.* Misapply.

It is ill for a man to mispose that to loss which God hath
disposed to his good.—T. Adams, *Works*, p. 270.

GOOD-ALE, *s.* A publican.

There are many meetings and much ado as if sin should be
punished; a jury is empanelled, a sore charge is given;
the drunkard shall be made an example. Good-ale shall
be talked with, whoredom shall be whipped, and all shall
be well.—*Ib.*, p. 937.

HAMMOCK, *s.* T. Adams, *Man's Comfort*; Ed. Nicholls, iii. 295.
1653.

HAMMER, *s.*

Mug. Slight! I ever took thee to be a hammer of the right
feather.—Chapman, *M. D'Olive*, iv.

HITCH UP, *v.*

When the water began to ascend up to their refuged hills and
the place of their hope became an island, lo! now they
hitch up higher to the tops of the tallest trees.—T. Adams,
Wks., p. 758.

IN, *v.* To get in, to harvest.

To cosen the Ministers of their tithes in private or to devour
them in public and to justify it when they have done, and
to have the wrested law taking their parts (but alas! how
should it be otherwise when it is both Judges and Jurors,
own case too often?), to laught at the poor Vicar that is
glad to feed on crusts and to spin out 20 marks a year into
a thread as long as his life, while the wolf ins a crop worth
three hundred pounds per annum, &c.—*Ib.*, p. 389.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

INDIFFERENTLY.

A man is committed to prison for debt, or some light trespass; is there indifferently well used; hath for his money all the liberty that the jail and the jailer can afford him, &c.—*Ib.*, p. 377.

KILCOW, *adj.*

A ranter, a kill-cow, a bravo.—Torr.

Quest 'è quello che taglia la testa al toro. The English say This is the kill-cow.—*Ib.*

Let a man soothe him in this vein of kilcow vanity, you may command his heart out of his belly, to make you a rasher on the coals, if you will next your heart.—Nash, *Pierce Pennilesse*, p. 37.

KNAVE, *s.* A young man, servant. Ger. knabe.

And yet thyself, thy wife, thy maid, thy knave,
Scarce butter'd turnips upon Sundays have.

T. Lodge, *A Fig for Momus*, Sat. iv. 1595.

LAY, *adj.*, *fig.* External.

The truth is man's corporal eye sees nothing but colour. It is the sole indefinite object of our sight whithersoever we direct it. We see but the *lay-part* of things with these optic organs.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 106.

MOST WHAT. For the most part.—Hll.; Spencer, *Shepherd's Kalendar*, July, 46.

Dig. Then plainly to speake of shepheards moste what
Badde is the best (this English is flat)
Their ill haviour garres men missay
Both of theyr doctrine and theyr fay
They pray'd him sit (*cf.*) And gave him for to feed
Such homely what as serves the simple clown.

Ib., Sept., 104; and see *Id.*, *Fairy Queen*, VI., ix. 7.

CARVE, *v.* Latrocinio has joined company on the road with Martia (disguised as a man), and beguiling the way at his own suggestion by singing, then suddenly turns on Martia with:

Few words: quickly, come, deliver your purse, sir!

M. You're not that kind of gentleman, I hope, sir,
To sing me out of my money?

L. 'Tis most fit

Art should be rewarded: you must pay your music, sir,
Where'er you come.

M. But not at your own carving.

L. Nor am I common in 't: come, come, your purse, sir.

B. and F., *The Widow*, iii. 1.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

See examples: Hunter, *New Illustrations of Life, &c. of Shakespeare*, i. 215, and Dyce, *Shak. Gloss.*, s. v. Hill gives the following, and says it "clearly ascertains the meaning," but not what that meaning is. "Neither father nor mother, kith nor kinne, shall bee her carver in a husband: shee will fall, too, where she likes best."—Lyly, *M. Bombie*, i. 3. Helper would seem the equivalent, as we now say to "help a person at table," or, as the very genteel would say, "assist them to a little pudding." Her lightness gets her [A Very Woman] to swim at the top of the table, where her wrie little finger bewraies carving: her neighbours at the latter end know they are welcome, and for that purpose she quencheth her thirst.—Sir T. Overbury, *Characters with his Wife*, 1632, E. 3.

BALDERDASH, s.

Quint. 'Sfoot! winesucker: what have you filled us here? balderdash?: taste, Leonore.

Leo. Methinks 'tis sack.

Glo. Let us taste, sir (tastes), 'tis claret; but it has been fetch'd again with aqua vitæ.

Qu. Slight! methinks 't has taken salt water. Who drew this wine, you rogue?—Chapman, *Mayday*, iii.

Petruchio (*describing his Wife*): Mine is such a drench of balderdash, such a strange, carded* cunningness.—B. and F., *The Woman's Prize*, iv. 5.

* Mixed.

BEAK, v. To bask.—(North) Hill. See *Nares' Gloss.*, by Hill. and Wright.

But now he (Peter) sits beaking himself by a warm fire his poor Master is forgotten.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 803.

Where are you, ye sons of the highest, ye magistrates, put in power not only to lament our sins, but to take away the cause of our lamenting, cease to beake yourselves, like Jehoiachim, before the fire of ease and rest.—*Ib.*, p. 262.

BUCK, s. The quantity of clothes in a washing. Ital. Bucato.

Feacie (some saie) doth wash her clothes i' th' lie

That sharply trickles from her either eye;

The laundresses, they envy her the luck

Who can, with so small charges, drive the buck.

Herrick, ii. 126.

Grosart adds a note: "Buck refers to the clothes to be washed, but in what way is not known." On the contrary, it is very well known to every student of Shakespeare, *M. W. W.*

BOONE-GRACE, s. A shade for the face. An "Ugly," such as women use.

... besides learned to write a fair capital Romane hand that might well serve for a boonegrace to such men as ride with their face toward the horse-tail or sit in the pillory for cozenage or perjury.—Nash, *Saffron Walden*, I. 4.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

CON, *v.*

They crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh and put him into an open shame. Not in himself for they cannot; but con them no thanks, they would if they could: and to themselves they do it.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 1061.

But albeit thou mayst con the devil thanks for the manner of getting thy riches thou art indebted unto God for the substance thereof.—*Ib.*, p. 1158.

CORMORANT, *s.* An engrosser of corn—a corn cormorant.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, 267.

We could not see a corrupted Lawyer, Citizen, Cormorant, go so nimbly and so bolt upright under such a mass of sin, if they had not some help. The unmerciful monopolies of Courtiers, the unreasonable prices of merchants, the hordes if not transportation of grain with Cormorants, the advantages made of the poor's necessities.—T. Adams, *Gallant's Bdn., Works*, p. 6.

How agree they in company? Nothing better, not a broker to a pawn; not a dear year to a cormorant.—*Ib.*, p. 178.

COUNTERPAIN, *s.* Counterpart.—Hll.

The Book of Grace is the counterpaine of the Book of Election, they are written in heaven first, then God reads them.—*Ib.*, *Wks.*, p. 2.

CLING, *v.* To shrink, shrivel up.

If thou speak false
Upon the next tree thou shalt hang alive
Till famine cling thee.—Shak., *Macbeth*, V., v. 40.

LATCH, *v.* To ward off.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, pp. 211, 606.

For the authors of the Admonition object the place of Esay xxx. and you object the places of Deut. and of the Judges: this is to oppose sword against sword, instead that you should have first holden out your buckler and latched the blows of your adversary.—Whitgift (Parker Soc.), ii. 53. 1574.

LURCH, *s.*

Far be it from us to lurch any of his praise.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 1216.

OVER-RECKON, *v.*

Thus the great Parasite of the soul [the devil] that heretofore matched the number of God's threatenings with as many fair promises and flattered this wretch with the paucity of his sins now takes him in the lurch and over-reckons him. He that so long kept him in a beautiful gallery of hope now takes him aside and shows him the dark dungeon of despair.—*Ib.*, 379.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

MIRE-DRUMBLE, *s.* The bittern.

There is the cormorant, the corn-vorant, the miredrumble, the covetous: that are ever rooting and rotting their hearts in the mire of this world.—*Ib.*, p. 387.

PIPIENT, *adj.*

The lapwing [likened to] the hypocrite that cries "Here't is, here't is; here's holiness," when he builds his nest on the ground, is earthly minded and runs away with the shell on his head; as if he were perfect when he is once pipient.—*Ib.*, p. 387; also p. 412.

PARGET, *v.* To plaster.

We white and parget the walls of our profession, but the rubbish and cobwebs of sin hang in the corners of our consciences.—*Ib.*, p. 42.

PENNYRENT.

He shall never marry my daughter, look you, Don Diego, though he be my own sister's son and has £2573 12s. 2d. a year pennyrent.—Wycherley, *The Gentleman Dancing Master*, iii. 1.

He proposes a jointure of £1200 a year pennyrents and 400 guineas a year for her private purse.—Richardson, *Grandison*, iv. 43.

"They usually give them," answered the priest, "some benefice or cure or vergership which brings them in a good pennyrent besides the perquisites of the altar."—Jarvis, *Don Quixote*, I., iii. 12.

Ly. Heart. Or say the man had virtue,
Is virtue in this age a full inheritance?
What jointure can he make you? Plutarch's *Morals*?
Or so much penny-rent in the small poets?
B. & F., *Wit Without Money*, iii. 1.

PAT.

The purse is still the white they level at, as I have read them described: the Capuchins shooting from the purse, the Franciscans aiming wide of it, the Jesuits hitting it pat in the midst.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, 297.

RACK, *s.*

So horsemanship hath the trot, the amble, the rack, the pace, the false and wild gallop or the full speed.—Taylor (W. P.).

Fuller, *Worthies* (Northants), ii. 731, and Stafford, ii. 305, use it as a verb = something short of thorough-paced.

RAVEN, *v.* To devour.

TAG-LOCKS, *s.* The dirty wool near a sheep's tail.

If they cannot devour our flesh they will pluck our fleeces, leave us nothing but the tag-locks, poor vicarage tithes: whiles themselves and their children are kept warm in our wool, the Parsonage. Nay, and they would clip off the tag-locks too; raven up the vicarages, if the law would but allow them a pair of shears.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 384.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

RETAIL, *s.* Retaliation.

For he that doth injury may well receive it. To look for good
and do bad is against the law of *Retaile* (*Lex talionis*).—
Ib., p. 385.

SQUAB, *adj.* Young, unfledged. *See* Hll.

Nothing [goes] down with you but squab pigeon!—John
Wilson, *Belphegor*, i. 3. 1691.

SCAPE, *s.* Trick.

Having purposed falsehood, you
Can have no way but falsehood to be true
Vain lunatic! against these scapes I could
Dispute and conquer if I would.—Donne.

SELTHER, *s.*

TEW, *v.* To discompose, tumble, tease.

And to keep all together, I've a small Levite.
He does so tew the Pope, that man of Sin.

J. Wilson, *Andronicus Commenius*, ii. 1. 1664.

TANG, *s.* SMACK.

Yea even in a justified man's works, though pure from the
Spirit, yet passing thro' his hands, there is some tang
of this leaven, enough to keep them from being meritorious.
—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 703.

Men most sanctified have had some tangs; as David of anger,
for Nabal's churlish answer; Hezekiah had a smack of
pride; setting aside concupiscence, Paul had no spot.—
Ib., p. 932.

TUMBLE, *v.* To use roughly, beat.—*Tom Tyler and his Wife*, p. 6.
1598.

THRONG, *s.* A press of business.—Hll.

She cannot want auditors for such a sermon, for as it is in *Fairs*
the Pedler, the Ballat-monger have more throng than the
rich merchant.—T. Adams, *Works*, p. 168.

VENTURER.

Well is he term'd a merchant Venturer
Since he doth venter lands and goods and all:
Sometimes he splits his ship against a rock
Loosing his men, his goods, his wealth, his stock.

Barnfield, *Affectionate Shepherd*, xiii. 1594.

UNFLEX'D, *part.*

A little buttery and therein

A little Byn

Which keeps my little loaf of bread

Unchipt, unflead.—Herrick, iii. 137.

Grosart, I think, says the concluding word is not fly-blown.
I prefer to read it unflayed, *i.e.* the crust not picked
off.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

UPRIGHT. To lie. *i.e.* on the back.

And Mab, his merry Queen by night
Bestrids young folks that lie upright
(In elder times the Mare that hight)
Which plagues them out of measure.

Drayton, *Battle of Agincourt*.

WAFPAGE, *s.* Passage by Water.—Hll.

Whilst thou slumbrest in thy waftage, the vessel goes on still.—
T. Adams, pp. 395 and 357.

This world then only is for waftage.—*Ib.*, p. 400.

WANT, *v.*

I canna want my cogie, Sir,
I canna want my cogie;
I canna want my cogie, Sir,
For a' the wives o' Bogie.—Duke of Gordon.

Happy Rustics! best content
With the cheapest merriment,
And possess no other fear
Than to want the Wake next year.

Herrick, *The Wake*, ii. 257.

Self gathers false courage to herself by the grace which is
offered; grows conceited, confident and full of herself; she
thinks she cannot want enough of it, whereas all runs over
and leaves her barren.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 10.

YIPPINGALE, *s.* The woodpecker or yippingale.—Chas. Butler,
Feminine Monarchie, 1609, H. 5 vo.

A RING.

Pliny . . . saith further that it [balsam-tree] grew in two
orchards of the King's, whereof the greater was of twenty
days a ring.—T. Adams, *Works*, p. 281.

ANOMY, *s.* Secondly . . . the Form of Sin which is an anomy or
transgression.—*Ib.*, p. 1156.

AVILE, *v.* To vilify.

The world traduced him for a blasphemmer, a Samaritan, a
sorcerer, an enemy to Cæsar, a boon companion: so easy
it is to avile and revile: so hard to convince.—*Ib.*,
p. 383.

BARONETESS, *s.* T. Adams, *Dedication to Lady Jane Gostwicke*,
Baronetess.

BOOT, *s.* These pure people so vaunt their assurance of salvation
that they will scarce change places in heaven with St. Peter
or St. Paul, without boot.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 900.

BLOCKHOUSE, *s.* Their heads, like rough-hewn Globes, are fit for
nothing but to be the blockhouses for sleep.—Nash, *Pierce*
Penniless, 35.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

Ingrossers that hoord up commodities, and by stopping their community raise the price: these are thieves. Many Blockhouses in the City, Monopolies in the Court, Garners in the Country can testify there are now such thieves abroad. We complain of a dearth.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 53.
It is for the Papists to build a Blockhouse of Ignorance and to set dunces over fools.—*Ib.*, p. 383.

BUSTUARY, *s.* One who kindles of this fire is principally Satan: it is he that brings the fuel of good men's sanctity and the fire of evil men's iniquity together, and so begets a great flame. He is the great Bustuary himself, and hath other deputed Inflamers under him.—*Ib.*, p. 791; also p. 836.

CARRIAGE, *s.* The carrying of goods, &c., for the King: for which purpose the horses and carts of subjects were arbitrarily taken.
And there is a fourth Rider . . . the oppressing Landlord . . . and he hath two Lacqueys or Pages run by him, Fines and Carriages.—*Ib.*, p. 610.

COBBLE, *v.* The Italians have a proverb: Hard without soft, the wall is nought. Stones cobbled up together without mortar to combine them, make but a tottering wall.—*Ib.*, p. 1000.

DEEDY, *adj.* Deedfully; with a constant holding out.
In a messenger sent is required celerity, sincerity, constancy, That he be speedy, that he be heedful, and as we say that he be deedful.—*Ib.*, p. 381.

DITION. Dominion; rare.—Latham, with instance from Á Wood, 1692.

The character hath two branches: noting his [Esau's] Dition; Condition. His Condition or Disposition was Hunting; his Dition, Portion, or Seignory was the Field: he was a Field man. And in all his travel, like fame and a mutinous rebel.—T. Adams, *Works*, p. 105.

Vires acquirit eundo. He [the devil] still enlargeth his own dition.—*Ib.*, p. 359.

DITATION, *s.* Acquisition of wealth.

The main policy and piety of many that would seem to be most religious and pure consists in plotting and parleying how to lessen the Clergyman's estate. They grudge not the merchant's wealth nor envy the ditation of Lawyers, nor hinder the enriching of Physicians.—*Ib.*, p. 389.

DO OFF, *v.* To doff.

The boisterous wind makes a man gather his cloak closer about him; the hot, silent sun makes him weary of so heavy a burden; he soon does it off.—*Ib.*, p. 911.

EXCREMENT, *s.* That which is thrown out as useless, noxious, or corrupted from the natural passages of the body.—*Johnson's Dict.*, by Latham.

Excrements of the body, as arms, legs, skin, haere, &c.—Bullein, *Government of Health*, f. 21.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

Beard, Vatuors, Excrements.—Shak., *W. T.*, IV., iv. 703;
L. L. L., V., i. 89; *M. of V.*, III., ii. 87; *C. of E.*, II., ii. 77.

(Spittle.) The Excrements of the Jews, spat upon the face of
the Saviour, were not so feculent [as the curses of the
tongue].—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 890.

Full of filthy flegm, stinking, putrid, excremental Stuff.—
Burton, *Anatomy of Melancholy*.

And make not a fool of yourself in disguising or wearing long
hair or nails, which are but excrements of nature.—
Basilikon Doron, Wks. of Jas. I., p. 183.

We see that these excrements which are of the first digestion
smell the worst, as the excrements from the belly.—
Bacon.

Farce in itself is of a nasty scent;

But the gain smells not of the excrement.—Dryden.

The excrements of horses are nothing but hay, and, as such,
combustible.—Arbuthnot, *On the Nature and Choice of*
Aliments.

Strange that after this all the commentators should
have misunderstood the passage in *Hamlet*, III., iv.
121, where the Queen, addressing her son, says:

“Your bedded hair, like life in excrements,
Starts up and stands on end.”

The allusion is obviously to the action of the
ascarides or thread-worms in the fæces when they
are exposed to the air.

GAG, *s.* ? Something placed within an opening and shutting appa-
ratus to prevent its closure. *Cf.* Gat-toothed, p. 197.

The eyelid is set open with the gaggles of Lust and Envy.

A libidinous eye drawns in much poison.—T. Adams, p.
890.

. . . thy gag-toothed hostess.—Lodge, *A Fig for Momus*,
Sat. iii.

GARGET.

The Avarous is a principal in this Bedlam. Soft! if it were
granted that the Covetous were mad, the world itself
would run of a garget, for who is not bitten with this
mad-dog?—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 502.

HOBBY, *s.* A small saddle-horse or pony.

BURSE, *s.* Bourse, Exchange.

There is the fraudulent tradesman, that rides no further than
between the burse and the shop on the back of a quick-
spirited hoby called Cheating.—*Ib.*, p. 611.

HEARTEN, *v.* To strengthen.

And somewhat to hearten the probability of this opinion, it is
said here, &c.—*Ib.*, p. 393.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

HOME-STALL, *s.* Homestead.—Hll.

Socrates, being asked what countryman he was, answered: "Sum civis mundi [I am a citizen of the world]. But a Christian must answer: Sum civis cœli [I am a citizen of heaven]. Forsake we this home-stall with a ready mind when God calls us.—*Ib.*, p. 545.

INTERCOMMON, *s.* To share.

This is Leaven indeed to tell the Incloser that he enter-commons with the Devil whiles he hinders the poor to enter-common with him.—*Ib.*, p. 435.

JUMP, *adv.* Exactly.

Nequicquam sapit qui sibi non sapit. . . .

Sure I am that men of our time kepe this saynge so jompe, y^t he is not counted worthy to be called a man which by any means cannot seek his own advantage.—Taverner, *Proverbs*, f. 18. 1539.

How jump he hitteth the nail on the head.—Stanihurst, p. 34; Chapman, *Mayday*, iv.

As Papistes do beleve and teach the vainest things that be, So with their doctrine and their faith their life doth jump agree. B. Googe, *Popish Kingdom*, p. 44. 1570.

LINED. Intoxicated.—(North) Hll.

I have heard of some coming out of a tavern well lined with liquor that, seeing the shadows of the chimneys in the street made by the moon, have took them for great blocks and down on their knees to scramble over them.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 408.

MORIGEROUS, *adj.* Dutiful.

Many are content that as a Father He should bless them, but not as a father command them: they love to be of the taking hand, but will part with nothing. But we must serve Him like merigerous children that He may do us good as a gracious Father.—T. Adams, *Med. on Creed*, p. 1106. 1212.

MALICE, *v. a.* To bear malice.—(Linc.) Hll.

He hath an unleavened hand that is not charitable . . . an unleavened eye that maliceth.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 436. He maliceth any man that would take his part from him.—*Ib.*, p. 645.

NEWELL, *s.* Novelty.

He was so enamored with the newell That nought he deemed deare for the jewel.

Spenser, *Shep. Kal.*, April, 276.

NIM, *v.* To steal.

One would think it was sacrilege enough to rob God of his main tithes, must they also nimme away the shreds? must they needs shrink the whole cloth (enough to apparel the Church) as the cheating tailor did to a dozen of buttons.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 1060.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

OVERLOOK, *v.* To reckon up, criticise.—He., *Dial.*, I., ii.
OVERLY, *adv.*, *adj.*

The courteous citizen bade me to his feast
With hollow words and overly request.

Hall, *Sat.*, III., iii.

Thus we all long for restrained things and dote on difficulties,
but look with an overly scorn and winking neglect on
granted faculties.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 205.

OCCAMY (a cor. of Alchemy), *s.* Nearly counterfeiting silver: such
as organs and sergeants' maces are made of.—Nash, *Saffron*
Walden, N. 2.

PUTTOCK, *s.* (fig.) A greedy, ravenous fellow.—Hill.

As little children chant in the streets,
When shall we eat white bread?

When the puttock is dead.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 1011.

PICK UP, *v.* To vomit.—(Yorkshire) Hill.

But if you will not be picked up of the world, you must adhere
close to it, and with alimantal congruence please its
stomach. . . . If you live in the world and not as the
world, this sea will spue you up as too holy for their
company.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 400.

PILE, *s.* A blade of grass.

Not a pile of grass we tread on but tells us there is a God.—
Ib., p. 668.

POURCONTRELL, *s.* The polyp or the nautilus.—Cotgrave.

The inconstant man is like a Pourcontrell; if he should change
his apparel so fast as his thought, how often in a day would
he shift himself!—*Ib.*, p. 442.

PIECE, *s.*

The haughty piece looks on the poor betwixt scorn and anger.
"Touch me not; I am of purer mould." Yet mors dominos
servis, blended together in the forgotten grave none makes
the finer dust. We cannot say, "Such a lady's rottenness
smells sweeter than such a beggar's." Come down, thou
proud spirit.—*Ib.*, p. 553.

PINE, *v.* To make to suffer.

A great oak pines all the Underwood near it, yea spoils the
grass that would feed the cattle.—*Ib.*, p. 967.

QUASH, *v.* To squash, mash. (Survives in "to quash an indictment.")

. . . down they come both to the floor of the church, and the
stone (for it seems his own impiety made him the heavier
to fall first to his centre) fell on him and quashed him to
pieces.—*Ib.*, p. 791.

RACKING, *s.* A quick, ambling pace in horses.

And there is a fourth Rider gallops after him amain, as if he
had sworn not to be hindmost, the oppressing Landlord,
and he rides upon a horse that hath no pace but racking;
for that is the master's delight, racking of rents.—*Ib.*, 61c.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

SLICK, *adj.*

While that lasted all went forward in a sweet manner; cart went well upon wheels; for the spirit of mutual love made it slick and trim, the oil of love set it forward.—Daniel Rogers, *Matrimoniall Honour*, 158. 1642.

SNIB, *v.* To snub, take down.

The royal prophet so recalls and snibs himself: "I thought on my ways and turned my feet unto thy testimonies" (*Ps.* cxix. 59).—T. Adams, *Wks.*

SHARP, *s.* A sword.

Inure thy heart, therefore, to vanquish the least that thou mayest foil the greatest: let the former give thee exercise against these latter, as with wooden wasters men learn to play at the sharp.—*Ib.*, p. 797.

SPARSE, *v.* To scatter.

Therefore sparse abroad with a full hand, like a seedsman in a broad field, without fear.—*Ib.*, p. 649.

SURPHUL, *s.* ? Sulphur. Surphuled. Washed with mercurial water.

Rub your eyes and look on this world better: it hath but a surphulled cheek, a coloured beauty, which God shall one day scour off with a flood of fire.—*Ib.*, p. 407.

SHAKER, *s.* O obstinate hearts that shake not when the senseless ground quakes that bears so unprofitable a burden. Cannot the earth admonish thee? It shall devour thee. . . . If the Almighty's hand stirring it hath not stirred thee to repentance, a Sexton's hands shall cover thee with moulds, a weak shaker shall do it.—*Ib.*, p. 766.

STENT OF CERTEYNE, *s.* Tax-head. Money paid in a manor. See *Hll.*, *s. v.*, and Cert-money.

Stent. A portion; part.—Palsgrave.

Secondly: Preaching is the Stint or the Certen to all the rest.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 469.

The second bell is the Stint or certene to all the rest. Vox evangelii [the voice of the Gospel].—*Ib.*, p. 723.

SLIP-COIN, *s.* Slip. A counterfeit coin of brass washed over with silver.—*Hll.*

This is the worldlings folly, rather to take a piece of slip-coin in hand than to trust God for the invaluable mass of glory.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 774.

SAY-SO, *s.*

"A mere nominal advantage."—*Hll.*

I had it for a say-so.—Geo. Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, IV., iii.

TRITE, *adj.* From *tero*: worn, smooth.

Ovid's Amatories have bright and trite covers when the Book God lies in a dusty corner.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 191.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

TROUNCE, v. To beat severely.

One takes snuff at his poor neighbour; perhaps it is Mordecai's cap that hath put Haman out of his princely wits; and now he resolves to trounce him.—*Ib.*, p. 1009.

But the Lord trounced Sisera and all his charettes and all his hosts with the edge of the swerde.—Tyndale, *Judges*, iv.

AFFY, v. To believe, trust in.

To believe on God, to rely upon his mercy in Christ and to affie their own reconciliation: this is the faith of the elect.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 731.

Be thy confidence in Him that ever enabled thee and affy his promise that will not suffer thee to be tempted above thy strength.—*Ib.*, p. 797.

BANDY, s. A hockey stick.

The curious Smith will not brook to have his files exercised upon stones; nor the Mathematician lend his engines for wasters and bandies: there is no artist but would have the instruments he makes employed to their purpose.—*Ib.*, p. 1119.

Bow, s. A yoke for cattle.

If Job could have been brought to his bow with killing his cattle, servants, children, perhaps his body had been favoured.—*Ib.*, p. 797.

BOUT, s. In ploughing the distance from one side of the field to the other and back again.—Hll.: a circumbendibus.

I might here enter into a cloudy and confused discourse of dreams till I brought you all asleep. But I love not to fetch any bowtes when there is a nearer way.—*Ib.*, p. 841.

BY AND MAIN.

The main lost, cast the by away.—Drayton, *Sonnets*, "As Love and I," quotes this as a general proverb.

What! have you forsaken your parents in the main [by marrying against their commands] and come you now unto them for the by? [*i.e.* maintenance] shall you have the pleasure and they the burden?—Daniel Rogers, *Matrimonial Honour*, p. 84, 1642; *Naaman*, p. 200.

BUG, s.

Rather let us be like him who was typified hereby (*Is.* xlii. 34), whose voice was not lifted up or heard in the streets, who never trod upon a bug or worm to kill it, brake not the bruised reed, &c.—Id., *Matrimonial Honour*, p. 201.

BEAM, s. Misfortune.

Patience carries with it half a release: it is (as it were) boot in beam.—*Ib.*, p. 196.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

DEDOLENT, *adj.* Insensible to pain.

But no man complains of the thorns in his own bosom. He nourisheth briars there that wound him and the heart is as dedolent as if it were past feeling.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 1063.

DETINIE, *s.* Withholding, detainue.

The honest Pharisee could say Tithe and be rich; the dishonest Christian says Tithe and be poor. But what men get by this detinie shall be their fatal destiny = they shall leave the gold behind them.—*Ib.*, p. 542.

DISPLE, *v.* To discipline.

Here slugs Idleness . . . halloo in his ear, preach to him: if he will not waken, prick him with goads: let the corrective Law disple him.—*Ib.*, p. 411.

ENHAUACING, *s.* ? Enhauncing.

TRANSPORTATION, *s.* ? Exports.

Inhauncings, engrossings, oppressions.—*Ib.*, 724.

The earth hath not scanted her fruits but our concealings have been close, our enhauacings ravenous: our transportations lavish.—("Of the Cormorant," 62) *Ib.*, p. 611.

REESED.

Reez'd bacon.—Hall, *Satires*.

SMOOTHED. ? Smothered.

So mayst thou be like the gold-finer, that is all day purifying of metals, till himself be reezed, smoothed and soiled all over.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, p. 791.

Smother, to daub, smear.—(Somerset) Hill., who refers to this a rabbit "smothered in onions."

SHUT, *p.* Rid of.

When a king asked how he might be rid of certain noisome fowls, which came abundantly flying into his land, one answered him, *nidos eorum ubique destruendos*—that the only means was to destroy their nests in every place, so if you would be shut of these moorish briars, the course is to destroy their nests.—*Ib.*, p. 1057.

PLASH, *v.*

TINING GLOVE.

Men commonly deal with their sins as hedgers do when they go to plash thorny bushes; they put on tyning gloves that the thorns may not prick them: so these harden their hearts that their own thorns may give them no com- punction.—*Ib.*, p. 106.

SLUBBER, *v.* To smear, dirty.

Be not like truants that slubber out their books before they have learned their lessons.—T. Adams, "Meditation on Creed," *Works*, p. 1092.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

NATURIAN, *s.*

Almighty men that can make their Maker; that whereas God by his word made them, they by their word can make God. What Naturian ever thought or taught that the pot did create the potter?—*Ib.*, p. 1120; also p. 1142.

UNHIGHTED. Hight, *v.* To deck, adorn, make fine.—Glanvil, *Batman on Bartholome.* 1582.

As that of the philosopher is held to be true, that the outward complexion inclines the inward disposition; so the unhandsoneness of the cover disgraceth the contents of the book; and through the chinks of an unhighted flesh we may read a neglected soul.—*Ib.*, p. 1138.

SKRIE, *v.* ? Screen.

Take the finest wheat, winnow it, fan it, skrie it, leave not a chaff upon it, &c.—*Ib.*, 1184.

SWARF, *v.* To swoon, to faint.—(North) Hll. ?

Most Godly souls may swarf in sin, but they cannot die in their sins.—Zach. Boyd, *Last Battel*, p. 174. 1629.

ARSY-VARSY. Udall, *Er. Apop.*, p. 377, repr.

Currus bovem trahit=Ye set the cart before the horse—things done preposterously, clean contrarily, arsy varsy, as they say.—Taverner, *Proverbs*, f. 62 v. 1552.

BY-BLOW. Aleman, *Spanish Rogue*, by Mabbe, p. 27. 1623.

Pastime over-past and Banquet duly prepared,
Devoutly pared: Each one hies home to his own home,
Save Lord and Ladie; young Lad but yet such an old lad
In such a ladies' lappe; at such a slipperie by-blow
That in a world so wide could not be found such a wilie
Lad, in an Age so old could not be found such an old lad.

Richard Barnfield, *Helen's Rape*, 1594.

Though you may taunt me that have never yet
Been blest with issue, spare my husband, pray;
For he may have a by-blow or an heir
That you ne'er heard of.—Webster, *A Cure for a Cuckold*, i. i.

BODE, *s.* An omen.

I see day at this little hole. For this bood
Shewth what fruit will follow.—He., *Dial.*, I. x.

Boad a bagg and bear'n.—Smyth, *Berkeley MS.*, 1689.

BOIST, *s.* A threat. *v.* See p. 23: boistous.

I cannot, alas! be quit of my sins. I strive to run away from them, but the faster they follow me, like our dogs that are so accustomed to follow their master, they will not be boasted home again. . . . Though I threaten [my sins], though I boast them, yea betimes intreat them to depart, their answer is: "We are thy works, we will go with thee."—Zach. Boyd, *Last Battel of the Soul*, p. 146. 1629.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

CATERWAW, *v.*

My cat's leering look, quoth she, at first show
Shewth me that my cat goeth a catterwawing.
He., *Dial.*, II. v.

CHAUFFE, *v.* To anger, worry.

Ignem igni ne addas. Add not calamity to calamity, lest being
already chauffed thou be yet more chauffed.—Taverner,
Proverbs, 51. 1552.

CLAP-CATE. A kissing-gate.—Peacock, *Lincoln Glossary*.

CLEW, *s.* A ball of worsted, cotton, or silk thread.—*Ib.*

EVAGATIONS, *s.* J. Ray, *Miscellaneous Discourses concerning the Dissolu-
tion of the World*, p. 141. 1692.

EXCREMENT, *s.* [See p. 256.]

O heavens! she comes, accompanied with a child
Whose chin bears no impression of manhood,
Not a hair, not an excrement.

Solimon and Perseda, H., *O.P.*, v. 269.

EYESORE, *s.* *Timon*, iii. 5. 1600.

EYE, *s.* (of pheasants). A brood.—Hll. Sometimes Ni.—Lowsley,
Berkshire Words and Phrases.

FELLOW-FEEL, *v.*

A woman hath enough of breeding her fruit once and bearing it
once, but we should count her a very tender mother which
should bear the pain twice and fellow-feel the infant's
strivings and wrastlings the second time rather than want
her child.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, 23.

FLECK, *s.* But as ye say when fire is smoke will appear,
And so hath it done, for I did lately hear
How fleck and his make use their secret haunting
By one bird that in mine ear was late chaunting.

He., *Dial.*, II., v.

FRAPE, *s.* A company or body of persons.—Hll.; Chau., *Tr. and Cr.*,
iii. 410.

For 'tis from thrones and Courts that vices flow,
Those that sit high corrupt the proud below;
The Frappe will practise what the great begin,
And thus whole nations are involved in sin.

What's grandeur but a vain and empty show,
If injur'd by the Frappe that crawls below?—*Id.*, II., xiii.

Ned Ward, *Nuptial Dialogues*, vi. 1710.

Let loose the Frappe to show their folly,
And spurn at all that's good and holy.

Id., *Hudibras Redivivus*, i. 1708.

FETCH, *s.* Stratagem.

A miserable, mising wretch,
That lives by others' loss and subtle fetch.

T. Lodge, *Fig for Momus*, Sat. iv.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

FESE, *v.* Crepitare. See W. of England Vease.—H., 17, 59. Cf. fiz, foist.

When he had etyn and made him at ese,
He thoght Gye for to fese.

MS. *Cantab.*, ff. ii. 38, f. 171; Hll.

And there out came a rage and swiche a vise
That it made all the gates for to rise.

Chau., *Knight's Tale*.

These Sarazins were so fesid that fled was Saladyn.—*Robert of Brunne*, p. 192.

FORESTALLEDNESS, *s.*

Take that behaviour of the young man for one proof, who coming in a deep forestalledness of conceit to our Saviour that his case to Godward was good, and yet thinking so highly of Christ that he could inform him, &c.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 265.

FLIMFLAM, *s.* A nonsensical story, a tale of a tub.—*Ib.*, 294.

HOWSTER, *v.*

What shall I say unto you? Shall I say as that ancient Father once did to his people of Antioch, "Get ye Bibles for shame and come in O ye uncircumcised hang-byes to the Congregation? Howster out such vermin (O ye Church Officers, if ye serve for ought,) out of their kennels.—*Ib.*, 348.

GREAT. 'Tis also best to buy by the great.—Trenchfield, *Cap of Gray Hairs*, ch. 27. 1678.

JET, *v.*

God forbid wife, ye should first jet.

I will not jet yet, quoth she, put no doubting,

It is a bad sack that will abide no clouting.

He., *Dial.*, II., iv.

But need hath no law: need maketh her hether jet:

She cometh, &c.—*Ib.*, I., ix.

LOVEDAY, *s.*

For were ye as plain as Dunstable hie way

Yet should ye rather break a loveday

Than make one thus: though ye perfectly knew

All ye conjecture to be proved true.—He., *Dial.*, II., v.

LITHER, *adj.*

But me seemeth your counsel weigheth on the whole

To make me put my finger in a hole

And so by sufferance to be so lither

In my house to lay fire and tow together.—*Ib.*, II., v.

All folk thought them not only too lither

To linger both in one house together

But also dwelling nigh under their wings

Under their nodes they might convey things

Such as were neither too heavy nor too hot

More in a month than they their master got

In a whole year.—*Ib.*, I., xii.

A base lither heart.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 173.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

LAP, *s.* Skirt, fold.

So David . . . when he cut off the lap of his [Saul's] garment and came after him saying: "I could have slain thee this day, and instead of cutting thy lap, cut thy throat, but thy life was precious to me."—*Ib.*, p. 327.

LOT, *v.* ? to rely.

For who have offended God and prospered? It's a maxim: lot upon it, whether thou see it so or not be sure it will be so.—*Ib.*, p. 565.

Secondly, having so done, learn to lot upon him for each performance, especially when it goes hard with thee otherwise.—*Ib.*, p. 615.

Such as can lot and trust to the fulness of a promise.—*Ib.*, p. 616.

LIRE, *s.* (A.S.). Flesh, meat.

The humane tongue hath neither Bone nor Lire
Yet breaks the back and wombe, sets all on fire.

Wodroephe, *Spared Hours*, &c., 1623.

THRAVE, *s.* A company.

Many a man will go bare
and take much cark and care
and hard will he fare

all the days of his life:
and after cometh a knave
the worst of a thrave
and all shall we have

for wedding of his wife.

MS., Lansdown 213, fo. 80 vo. (*temp.* Mary).

LEERE, *adj.* Empty.

Of all the five senses [Bees'] sight seemeth to be weakest, and weaker when they come home loaded than when they are leere and being loaded, weaker on foot than when they are flying.—Charles Butler, *Feminine Monarchie*, B. ro. 1609.

METEWAND, *s.* A measuring-rod.

. . . being now grown to measure all by thy own fleshly meet-wand, and to count gain and lust godliness.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 207.

MOLE, *s.*

As the unhappy woman who carries a mole or abortive in her hath many fears and saith, "Either I go with child or with my death."—*Ib.*, p. 454.

NOUSLE, *v.* To nestle.

Pride, jollity, carnal ease . . . all may lurk and abide under a cross: a man may still nouzell himself in his sensuality, security, rotten peace, unbelief, and hope that he is in God's favour.—*Ib.*, p. 62.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

PALTER, v. To prevaricate, shuffle.—(Linc.) Brogden.

. . . be those juggling fiends no more believ'd

That palter with us in a double sense—

'i hat keep the word of promise to our ear

And break it to our hope.—Shak., *Macbeth*, V., viii. 20.

PLAICE-MOUTHED. Awry.

And keep his plaice-mouth'd wife in welts and guards.—Lodge,
A Fig for Momus, Sat. i.

PERK, v. To exalt oneself. Whence Perky.

We are like to light cork which will float aloft, and except a man hold it under by strong hand will peark up to the top. . . . We are akin to Jonah, who was no sooner out of the whale's belly but (contrary to vows and covenant) pearkes up again presently and quarrels with God for converting Ninevee.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, 63.

PUNY, adj. Inferior in rank. Fr. *puisé*. [Cf. *Puigné* Judge.—ED.]

My punyes and underlings.—G. Harvey, *Letter Book*, p. 61.

What, saith one, shall I one of the puny Chaplains speak to my patron or great Lord of his unclean courses? Then might he cast my boldness in the teeth: when ancierter, learneded, wiser and more experienced, fear his displeasure, distrust their own strength, shall I begin?—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 461.

PULK, s. A puddle.

As it is easy for a woman to go to a pond or pulke standing near to her door (though the water be not so good) rather than to go to a fountain of living water further off.—*Ib.*, p. 842.

RUNNING-PULL.

Many [servants] there be who for praise, great vails, to flatter and pickthank with their masters, will at the running pull do great things, who yet in cool blood are the veriest cowards and sluggards of all.—*Ib.*, p. 308.

An unbroken, unsubject heart is all at a running pull and from Self, nothing from a principle of equality or subjection.—*Ib.*, p. 309.

SAD, adj. Serious.

SURCEASE, v. To desist.

. . . a certain gentleman who was in love with a virgin of good rank, to whom he had long made love, and thinking all cocksure because she made very fair correspondence towards him, he began to please himself in his fond humour, and gave himself such content in his hopes (without any sad enquiry of her final consent to marry him, which might easily have been had if he had followed it) that he surceased as one that might have her at his command.—*Ib.*, p. 846.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

SOOPER, *s.* One who takes liquid by large sips.

Even as God tried the lappers of water from the soopers of it for Gideon: so will he try thee.—*Ib.*, p. 492.

SNAG, *v.*

We Ministers let us . . . if we see secretly grace breaking forth from the poorest in more than common wisdom, uprightness, closeness to the truth, be so far from snagging or nipping of such that rather we mark them for peculiar ones.—*Ib.*, p. 291.

SNARL, *v.*

Elihu, seeing Job's state sore, snarled by his prejudicate friends and by the self-love of his own heart.—Nash, *Pierce P.*, p. 338.

SHALE, *v.* To fall off as a husk.

Can any crop be reaped off this soil but plentiful? No: except thou suffer it to shale and to fall to the ground for lack of reaping.—*Ib.*, p. 616.

TURKISE, *v.*

There is a generation which seems pure in her own eyes (as self-deceiving hypocrites), but they are not washed from their uncleanness. They are like those idols (*Deut.* 7) whose corruption is still in them till they be quite defaced, no washing with doctrine, with means upon means, no melting, no turkeising could do them good till they be defaced—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 259.

TUSH, *s.*

Oh how it speaks to the heart of God to be trusted upon his bare word; when the soul makes a tush of carnal objections and saith the Word is against it.—Nash, *P. P.*, p. 345.

TRUMP, *v.*

Now they trouble them most who will not let them be rich fast enough . . . they could smite such as Balaam did his poor ass, who thus trump in their way and stop their pace in that which they cannot seek fast enough.—*Ib.*, p. 873.

VERGE, *s.*

. . . Christ himself, in whom all truth is established and gathered as the whole verge of a garment into one knot.—*Ib.*, p. 576.

WINDUPALL.

All in the windupall cometh lightly to one reckoning.—G. Harvey, *Letter Book*, p. 142. 1573.

WRY, *v.*

But those [promises] which touch their souls, especially to kill their lusts, they care not how narrow they frame them, even as the bed and covering of which Esay speaks, that is so narrow that it will not wry them warm.—*Ib.*, p. 581.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

ANOTHER-GATES. Of a different kind.—But., *Hud.*, I., iii. 428.

I wish you another-gets wife than Socrates had.—Ho., *Familiar Letters*, I., iv. 9. ? another guess.

As one said he never seemed so zealous as before God mortified his own spirit, but after he found prayer another gates work.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 268.

ABHOR, *v.*

And we must know it did not abhor from the customs of those times either to offer or to accept gratuities by the Prophets.—*Ib.*, p. 893.

BLANCH, *v.* To evade, shift off.—Hil.

Well, by going to God to blanch over the matter, viz., That if He would give him [Balaam] leave to go, he would do no otherwise than he was bidden, the Lord connives at his going . . . when God's angel crossed him . . . he should have returned home and abhorred his blanching with God's command.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 529.

BAFFLE, *v.* To treat with indignity.

Should we, as you, borrow all out of others and gather nothing of ourselves, our names would be baffled on every book-seller's stall and not a Chandler's mustard-pot but would wipe his mouth with our waste-paper.—Nash, *Pennilesse*, p. 60.

CORRECTED, *pt.*

A corrected pigeon (let blood under both wings) is both pleasant and wholesome nourishment.—F. W., *N'hants*, 279.

COSE, *v.*

A true heart would cose any loss, rather deny itself to the death, than the life of religion should be endangered, because it is bred in her bosom.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 882.

CROCK, *v.* To blacken with soot.

He that looks upon the issue may half doubt whether the performance be God's or our own; at least if it be God's, it is sooted and crocked with such a deal of our own that it hath almost lost its beauty.—*Ib.*, p. 607.

CATER, *s.* A caterer or provider.

And you servants that are butlers to gentlemen or stewards, nay ostlers and bayliffs and caters, you should be honorable in the sight of your masters.—*Ib.*, p. 290.

CHECKMATE, *adj.*

So saucy and checkmate [Servants] with their masters if religious, so scornful and rebellious towards the ignorant.—*Ib.*, p. 307.

COURTESY, *s.*

Not that all servants are equally betrusted, yet none are so ill-trusted that if they despise conscience both the life and state of their master (more or less) may lie at their curtesy.—*Ib.*, p. 295.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

COMPLEMENT, *s.* Ornament, appearance.

But when we come to chase-servants, we chuse them for complement and for tables, never looking at that which truly constitutes a servant, viz. his subjection or faithfulness.—*Ib.*, p. 310.

DISAPPOINT (*s*)-ment.

Look what we see to fall out in mere natural disappoints must needs much more befall in spiritual. For the more desirable the object, the greater is the coveting and the sadder the disappoint.—*Ib.*, p. 267.

FLIT, *v.* A sandy hill that still did flit
And fall away.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, I., iv. 5.

FLEER, *v.* To grin falsely or flatteringly.

Fleir not in his face nor bear him fair in hand, when as yet thy heart goes another way.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 408.

FITTERS, *s.* Fragments.

This message being brought to the gentleman as he was playing upon his lute, so smote him that he, dashing his lute and breaking it into fitters, forthwith went out of his right wits.—*Ib.*, p. 848.

GULL, *v.*

Take heed of filling thine heart and thoughts with earthly things: the cares for earth will eat in so dangerously and win upon thee as the sea-tides gull down the banks.—*Ib.*, p. 592.

Show me the man whose jealous heart can prove that he hath not by nibbling at smaller evils so embezzled his peace and gulled down the Sea-walls of his fear and conscience that now he is waxened hardened by the deceitfulness of sin.—*Ib.*, p. 873.

FLY, *s.* ? Familiar spirit.

You shall commonly find that although a false heart will be as earnest, zealous, and forward as an honest, yet one fly or other of self-reflection will bewray whence it comes, even from pride and seeking itself.—*Ib.*, p. 883.

HECKFAR. A heifer.—Huloet, 1552.

Heckforde (applied to a woman).—Wm. Forrest, *Grysild the Second*, p. 169. 1558.

She brake him so at her first marriage,
A heckforde she was of the devil's *parage*.*

* Kin.

IRON MOLE.

Some gross sins which ruled and reigned in the former parts of men's life and in youth, which are as iron moles and will hardly be won out of the flesh, being bred in the bone, save by toizing and searching the heart thoroughly.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 447.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

JOINT, *v.*

Their religion must be sure to be their prejudice and incumbrance; they can the hardlier please you. You are the more prone to pick quarrels, you watch the time of crossing them in their lawful liberties, yea you joint them the more of their freedom for God's worship, within and without. . . . threaten their poor children to joint them of and that land or portion.—*Ib.*, 290.

BUNCH, *s.* A blow.

As it is said of Peter that the Angel gave him a bunch on the to-side and then his chains fell off.—D. Rogers, *Wks.*, p. 193.

A bunch or knot in the tree (*bruscum*).—*With.*, 1608.

That is worthy to be beaten, bunched, punished, &c.—*Ib.*
Hence Nares therefore derives punch-backed, and the name Mother Bunch confirms this.

BETHEAM, *v.* To bestow, give, allow.—*Hll.*, p. 266.

Beteam no great pains.—*Ib.*, p. 173.

Weil-beteamingness.—*Ib.*, 178.

As an ill Steward or Bailiff to a great lord will seem to do him great service and look to his grounds and cattle; but so as himself may have a flock of cattle going upon the same grounds, so that he seeks his own and his master's advantage both under one: he cannot beteame to promote his master's with the loss of his own.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 170.

Bog, *adj.* Sturdy, self-sufficient, petulant.—(*East*) *Hll.*

It would do one's heart good to behold some few poor souls, how humble their knowledge of Christ makes them: they stand as empty buckets by the well side; but it would cut one's heart to see how many bold, bog and saucy ones there are instead of a few empty ones.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 171.

. . . an hypocrite, who can make a pretty shift till his own business be found out, but then be buskells and takes on like a mad man.—*Ib.*, p. 174.

GASTER, *v.* To frighten, scare, drive (p. 309).

Gastered out of his nest of form or profaneness.—*Ib.*, p. 35.

FOREDO, *v.* To do for, ruin.

Others say: If ye hear the preacher, ye will lose your wits and drown or fore-do yourselves.—*Ib.*, p. 194.

GUG, *v.*

One day this error of thine will gugge thee to the quick and cause thee to cry out, Away with this mammon of deceit, I am choked with it.—*Ib.*, 257.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

FRAME, s.

A man of wisdom
With gentle handling can bring in frame
That by curishness no twenty can tame.

Wm. Forrest, *Grylsild 2d.*, p. 169.

Lastly, self-humility bewrays herself by this: she is seldom in a frame but always in her extremities . . . off and on, out and in, in thy mood very humble, but by and by stout and coy again.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 263.

A sweet frame of spirit well appaid by the promise and abhorring such extremities.—*Ib.*, p. 264.

HIN, s.

If He call for an hin of oil or wine they will offer Him whole baths and butts thereof; yea rivers and floods.—*Ib.*, p. 531.

FLEDGE, *adj.*

Do you walk softly in your house as he said as having scaped a scouring and felt God's fingers? Have not your recoveries made you more fledge and saucy with God, so that now ye fare as if the wind were turned and you had the Lord at a vantage?—*Ib.*, p. 350.

FLAIT, *v.* To scare, frighten.

. . . To behold the sad and dead point which many of us do and long have stood at, would flait any honest heart to think of.—*Ib.*, p. 453.

HAZLE, *v.* The first process in drying washed linen.—(East) Hill.

Thou who by that happy wind of thine scattered upon the surface of the earth didst hazle and dry up the forlorn slome and drys of Noah's deluge.—*Ib.*, p. 886.

LONGSOME, *adj.*

There may seem no great odds in their pains and endeavours, both may seem earnest and longsome: both hear much, pray and live in the element of means constantly.—*Ib.*, p. 453.

PRITCH, s.

Moved to prich and disdain.—*Ib.*, p. 288.

What is the cause of so many jars and janglings among Christians for mere trifles to the dishonor of God and of their communion? Self-love that seeks her own ease and profit, little looking how others fare: Christians in general will profess self-denial, yet take pritches, discontents.—*Ib.*, p. 188.

PUDDER, s. Bother, confusion.

Oh! men's hopes and hurries are their life. And what comes of it? pudder and vexation.—*Ib.*, p. 258 (Lecture ix., *passim*).

Oh yes, those [acts] were his own: this is God's: those he made no bones of, but this was that which had made all this pudder.—*Ib.*, pp. 470 and 838.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

MUTE, *v.* To cry as hounds.

QUITCH, *v.* Same as quinch, to make a noise.—Hill.

Altho' they be never so distant from their subjects, yet they [kings] look that the influence of their Royal pleasure should go through their whole kingdom. That none should be so daring and presumptuous as once to mute or quetch if they once proclaim their will.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 519

RECKON UP, *v.* To criticise adversely.

Magistrates, Ministers and all Governours must be sincere in their censures.—416. See them reckoned up there.—*Ib.*, 1642.

SCANTLING, *s.* Scanteloun.—Chaucer, *Romaunt of Rose*, 7114. A carpenter's measure.—Hill.

The mysteries of faith and regeneration which carnal reason examines by her own scantling.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 200.

SHOLL OUT the dogs and welcome the children whose bread it is.—*Ib.*, pp. 358, 360.

STATE, *s.* ? A close stool.

When a man lies sick of a disease without danger of death, he will send his state to the physician and give him a slight fee, but he is loth to charge himself deeply for the matter.—*Ib.*, p. 172.

SLACK-HAIRED, *adj.* Slack-trace (? tress), an untidy woman.—Hill. Cf. Slack-twisted (W. of E.).

There be yet worse than these, even debauched and slack-haired companions whose trade and course of life it is to run from master to master, and when they have wearied one house then run to another and poison that with the profane, drunken, unclean and cursed qualities.—*Ib.*, p. 301.

WANZE, *v.*

. . . although the grace of the Spirit in preaching and giving overtures of lively impression to the heart cannot be equalled by printing, yet printing hath also that peculiar use . . . constantly to represent things . . . always to the eye and so to hold them there as a nail fastened in a sure place from wanzing and leaking out.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, 1642, to Reader ; and p. 111.

WASHWAY.

God speaks once and twice by promises and by blessings, but man hears like the adder with a deaf ear : she makes washway of patience, word, conscience and all.—*Ib.*, p. 32.

A common servant makes wash way of his service ; looks at his master for his own ends, looks at himself, his abilities.—*Ib.*, p. 298.

Men run their round, not considering what washway they make of God's command.—*Ib.*, p. 551.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

WEEF, *s.*, or somewhat seeming to badness.—*Prompt. Parv.*

. . . these may be thought to be the most entire witnesses to the truth because they had the least corrupt affections to bribe and defile their judgments; they were the cleanest boxes and sweetest vessels to preserve the truth of God in without weef or tang of their own.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 414.

CLAW, *v.* To soothe, flatter, tickle.

Clauyng=stroking.—Wright's *Seven Sages* (end of 14th Century).

Claw me, claw thee (*Da mutuum testimonium*).—Taverner, f. 65. 1552. (*Percy Soc.*), p. 34.

I will clawe him and say, "Well might he fare!"—Wilson, *On Usury*, 1571.

I laugh when I am merry, and claw no man in his humour.—Shak., *Much Ado*, i. 3, 15.

If a talent* be a claw, look how he claws him with a talent.—*Id.*, *Love's Labour Lost*, iv. 2, 61.
i.e. talon.

Look, whether the withered elder hath not his poll clawed like a parrot.—*Id.*, *2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4, 248.

Claw me and I will claw thee.—Melbancke, *Philot.*, 1583.

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

Cf. Si tu me fait ce plaisir je te gratteray la teste.

Hoc beneficio si me ornaveris tibi caput demulcebo.

Cordier, 1538.

He is a gallant fit to serve my Lord

That clawes and soothes him up at every word.

Lodge, *Sat.*, i.

To keep this rule, "Kaw me and I kaw thee";

To play the saints whereas we divells be.—*Ib.*

If I make much of thee, thou flatterest me, thou clawest me (*mi mantalizzi*), thou greasest my boot.—Florio, *2d. Fruits*, Dial. viii. 1591.

He that labours to be rich

Must scratch great scabs and claw a strumpet's itch.

B. and F., *Martial Maid*.

CLAWBACK, *s.* A parasite, flattering sycophant.—Cotgr. [*Jaquet*].

Misgovern'd both my kingdom and my life,

I gave myself to ease and sleep and sin,

And I had clawbacks ev'n at Court full rife,

Which sought by outrage golden gains to win.

Mirroure for Magistrates, p. 73.

The over-weening of thy wits

Does make thy foes to smile,

Thy friends to weep and clawbacks thee

With soothings to beguile.

Warner, *Albion's Eng.*, 1597.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

Like a clawback parasite.—Hall, *Sat.*, vi. 1.

Thus golden asses claw'd by clawbacks are.

Davies, *Wit's Pilgrimage*, O. 4.

CLAW ME, CLAW THEE. ? Cliù, praise, Gaelic; Bret. Glear.—
Tyndale, *Works* (Parker Soc.), ii. 206.

La va da barcaruolo à Marinaro, da Baiante a Ferrante.

Reciprocally as at Whisk they'll say: Saw me, and I'll saw
thee when they cross-ruff their cards.—Torri., *Phrases*, 32.

At whisk or cards when partners play to one another they call
that sawing.—*Ib.*

CLEVER, *adj.* Handsome, good-looking.—Hill.

See, I am drest from top to toe in stuff,
And, by my troth, I think I'm fine enough;
My wife admires me more, and swears she never
In any dress beheld me look so clever.

Dr. Sheridan, *Prologue to a Play for the benefit of
the Distrest Weavers* (in Swift).

I think that thou art taller grown,
Thy shape's so nice and clever;
And, without compliment, thou art
A prettier girl than ever.

Wolcot (P. Pindar), *Orson and Ellen*, v.

FAVOUR, *v.* To resemble, take after.

Good faith, methinks this young lord Chamont

Favours my mother's sister—doth he not?

B. Jon., *The Case is Altered*, iii. 1.

AMAZEMENT. See last word in Marriage Service.

And then while they shall trembling think to fly
From those amazements that do seem so nigh.*

G. Wither, *Abuses Stript & Whipt*, II., iv.

* *i.e.* hideous howlings of damned souls.

BRIZE (Breese), *s.* The gadfly.

for in her ray and brightness

The herd hath more annoyance by the breese

Than by the tiger.—Shak., *Tro. and Cr.*, i. 3, 47.

The breeze upon her, like a cow in June,

Hoists sails and flies.—Shak., *Ant. and Cl.*, iii. 9, 14.

BUG, *s.*

So there the fearfullst objects of the sight
Their quite desponding souls shall more affright,
For garish forms of foul, misshapen fiends
And ugly Bugs for evermore attends
To thwart each look.

G. Wither, *Abuses Stript & Whipt*, II. iv.

JOLLY, *adj.*

You have now tied a knot as I wished, a jolly one.—Bacon,
Letter to Rutland, 1523.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

NOOK, *s.*

If we have the grace of God, this grace shall be, indeed, like a four-nooked clover is in the opinion of some, viz. a most powerful means against the juggling of the sight.—Zach. Boyd, *Last Battel*, p. 68. 1629.

ORTS, *s.*, is the coarse butt-end of hay which beasts leave in eating of the fodder.—[Scot] Cunningham, *Burns' Glossary*.

PLAIN, *adj.* Unassuming, friendly.

I like them, Miss Js., they be so plain.—Havergal, *Hereford Words*.

STOCKY, *adj.* Short and thick of growth.—(West) Hill. ? Stuckey. Addison, *Spectator*, No. 433.

TEAM, *s.*

Gildas the Fourth . . . our Gildas; who laggeth last in the teame of his namesakes.—F. W., *Wales*, p. 13.

WAY, *v.* To way a horse. To teach him to travel in the way.

He that has a scrupulous conscience is like a horse that is not well-wayed, he starts at every bird that flies out of the hedge.—Selden, *Table Talk*, xxvi. Conscience.

Well-wayed.—Bailey, *Dict.*

Way'd Horse (with horsemen) is one who is already backed, supple and broken, and shows a disposition to the menage.

AREDE, *v.* To explain, counsel.

Can right areed how handsomely besets
Dull spondees with the English dactilects?

Hall, *Satire*, I., vi.

Let him that hath not fear not, I areed,
But he that hath ought, hie him and God speed.

Ib., VI., i. 69.

ATTERCOP, *s.* (4). An ill-natured, petulant, malignant person.—Wright, *Eng. Dialect Dict.* Addercop. See p. 23 (Atter) and *Gloss. to Prompt. Parv.*

A fiery ettercap, a fractious chiel,
As het as ginger, and as stieve as steel.

Scott, *Waverly*, ch. lxiv.

? Is'this the origin of "as mad as a hatter*."

* an atter.

Attern, *adj.* Fierce, cruel, snarling.—Hill; Robertson, *Glou. Gloss.*, E.D.S.

BLOWSE, *s.* A red-faced, coarse-looking hoyden. Blowesse.—Hall, *Sat.* Blousy in this sense still survives. Cf. Blowsabella. J. S., *Wit's Labyrinth*, 1648.

Venus compared to her was but a Blowse;
Ay, and a beggar too; a trull, a blowse!

Chapman, *All Fools*, iv.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

BIGGEN, *s.* A child's cap. *Cf.* Fr. *beguin*.

How many dangers meet
Poor man! betwixt the biggin and the winding sheet.

Quarles, *Hieroglyphics*, iii. 7.

DEUSAN, *s.* A kind of apple. *See* Hill. QUEENING, *s.*

Nor is it every apple I desire,
Nor that which pleases every palate best;
'Tis not the lasting Deuzan I require,
Nor yet the red-cheek'd Queenening I request.

Id., *Emb. V.*, ii. 3.

Ho!

In a trial by combat before Henry IV. at Nottingham, the King interposes to stop the fight, which he describes as follows: "Eis Pugnæ supersedere Mandavimus, emissio per Nos Silentii Vocabulo consueto, scilicet Ho, Ho, Ho (quod est) Cessate, Cessate, Cessate."—Rymer, *Fœdera*, June 20, 1408.

HABERDASH, *v.*

What mean dull souls in this high measure
To haberdash
In earth's base wares, whose greatest treasure
Is dross and trash.

F. Quarles, *What well advised ear regards?*

JUMP, *v.*

Those that hold the inclination of the Equator to the Ecliptic daily to diminish, so that after the Revolutions of some Ages they will jump and consent, tell us that the Sunbeams lying perpendicularly and constantly on the parts under the Equator, the Ground thereabout must needs be extremely parched and rendered apt for Inflammation.—I. Ray, *Miscellaneous Discussions concerning the Dissolution of the World*, p. 141. 1692.

NAYWORD, *s.*

For Monsieur Malvolio, let me alone with him: if I do not gull him into a nayword, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed.—Shak., *Twelfth Night*, ii. 3, 126.

PALM, *s.* The willow or willow used for the adornment of churches on Palm Sunday.

Besides they candles up do light of vertue like in all
And willow-branches hallow, that they Palms do use to call:
This done, they verily believe, the tempest, nor the storm
Can nayther hurt themselves, nor theyr cattell, nor theyr corn.

B. Googe, *Popish Kingdom*, iii., p. 42 r.

PIECE, *s.* A beautiful woman.

I had a wife, a passing princely piece
Which far did pass the gallant girl of Greece.

Mirroure for Magistrates.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

Go give that changing piece
To him that flourished for her with his sword.
Shak., *Titus Andronicus*, i. 1, 309.

Thou should'st have chosen out some homely face,
Where thy ill-favour'd kindness might add grace:
That men might say "How beauteous once was she,"
Or "What a peece ere she was seized by thee."
Bp. Corbet, *Elegy on Lady Haddington*.*

* Who died of the small-pox.

QUAITE, s. ? Coit.

Nothing but earth to earth; no pompeous weight,
Upon him, but a pibble or a quaite*.—Id., *Iter Boreale*.
* On Wolsey's grave.

TERMAGANT, s. A scold.—Hll. Originally Saracen divinities.

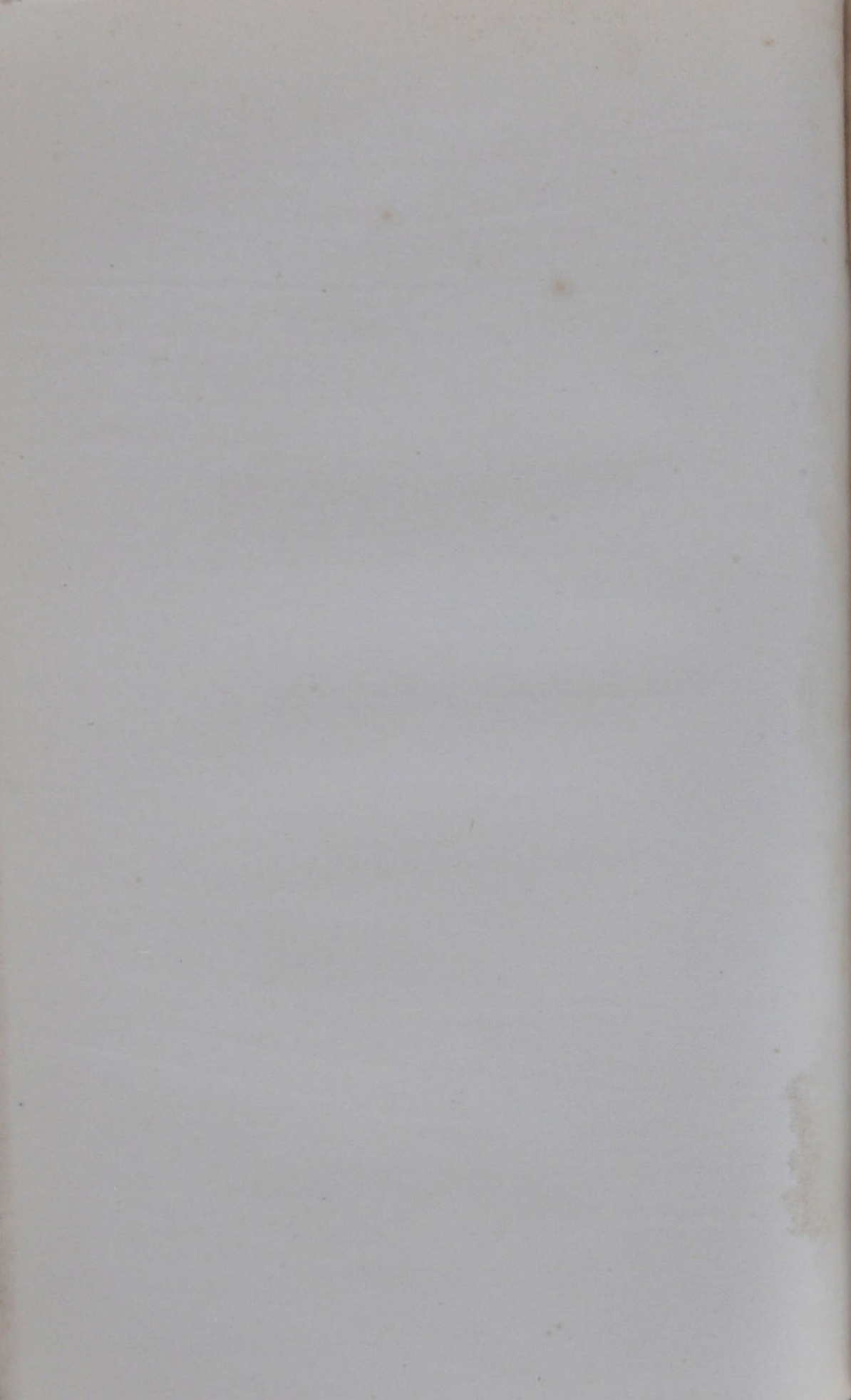
Nor ladies' wanton love, nor wand'ring knight
Legend I out in rimes all richly dight;
Nor fright the reader with the pagan vaunt
Of mighty Mahmoud or great Termagaunt.

Hall, *Sat.*, I., i.

Fr. Tervagant. It. Trivigante.—*Percy Reliques*, i. 77, 383.

Phrases :

With Examples of their Use.



PHRASES:

WITH EXAMPLES OF THEIR USE.

DUN COW.

Thou wast begotten some says mee,
Betwixt the devil and a dun cow.

Montgomery, *The Flyting*, p. 109.

May the devil go with you and his dun dame.—*Trial of Treasure*,
1567; H., *O.P.*, iii. 279.

Let 's try, I pray, if we can get him
Home to his bed
This said his arms about her neck
She gets, at low parts of his back
The Sexton lifts, till round her waist
She gets his legs, to hold him fast.
Thus like the Devil upon Dun,
Madge with her burthen, marches on.

Thomas Ward, *England's Reformation*, p. 1312. 1719.

Vacula cum cacabo capiti cineracea fixo,
Consuito podicem, denteque morde filum.
A dun cow with a kettle on her head,
Sew up her arse and bite in two the thread.

Withal, 1586.

BEGGAR'S BUSH.

Va alle birbe. Go hang yourself at Beggar's bush.—Torr.

Stuprata. A scholar speak with me? admit him, do it
I have business for him.

Serv. Business. He's a poet
A common beadle, one that lashes crimes,
Whips one abuse and fetches blood o' th' time,
Yet welcome him?

Stupr. Yes, him, dull ignorance.

Serv. With Jack Drum's entertainment: he shall dance
The jig call'd Beggar's bush.

Stupr. Peace: let thy sin
Perish at home; out, spaniel fetch him in.
Day, *The Bees' Parliament*, MS. Lansd. 725.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

A mingle mangle of all sorts and sexes; that lay half naked stretching their tawny limbs upon a sunny bank on the South side of the bush upon which (like reliques at the shrine of some charitable saint) hung an infinite sort of tools and instruments . . . and amongst the rest one pen and ink horn by which Error counselled Philosophos to hang up his . . . but Industry would by no means accord to it but plucked him back, saying it was Beggar's bush and those instruments belonged to several tradesmen who out of a lazy disposition had left their lawful callings to live in contemptible ease and lazy poverty.—J. Day, *Peregrinatio Scholastica*, Fr., xviii.

We are almost at Beggar's Bush and we cannot tell how to help ourselves.—Yarranton, *England's Improvement*, i. 99. 1677.

FOOL'S PARADISE.

He hath set his lord in a folys Paradise (Domino suo cœlum aperuit) with flatering and rekenyng up his noble acts.—Horman, *Vulgaria*, 232.

See Roy, *Rede me and be not wrothe*, 1526.

Into how foolish a Paradise were we brought.—Becon, ii. 2.

The world was therefore called the Fool's Paradise: there he thinks to find heaven and there he sells it to the devil.—T. Adams, *Works*, p. 774.

Then might ye see
Cows, hoods, and habits with their wearers, tost
And fluttered into rags; then relics, beads,
Indulgences, dispenses, pardons, bulls,
The sport of winds: all these upwhirled aloft
Fly
Into a limbo large, and broad, since call'd
'The Paradise of Fools.'—Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iii. 489.

WESTWARD HO! WESTWARD FOR SMELTS. Shak., *Twelfth Night*, iii. 1, 231. The cry of the Thames watermen like the "Ch'ing Cross" of the busses at the Mansion House.

Let your news be as country folk bring fruit to your markets—the bad and good together. Say, have none gone Westward for smelts, as our proverbial phrase is?—"The Great Frost of January, 1608," Arber, *English Garner*, i. 85.

Eastward Ho! was a trip to the City. See the play so called. So Eastward Ho! will make you go Westward Ho! i.e. to Tyburn.—*Ib.*

SMELT. A gull, simpleton.—Hll.; B. & F., *Love's Pilgrim*, v. 2. Perhaps the young bloods of the West End were intended for the plucking.

PITCH AND PAY.

It cost me a noble at one pyche;
The scalled capper sware sythyche
That it cost him even as myche.
Medwall, *Interlude of Nature*, c. 1510.

PHRASES.

No creditor did curse me day by day :
I used plainness ever ; pitch and pay.

Mirror for Magistrates, 374. 1559.

See also A. Fleming's *Index to Holinshed* (under Proverb), 1586.

And touch and take, and pitch and pay,

Might drive all cunning tricks away.

Friar Bacon's Proph., 1601.

The word is pitch and pay : trust none.—Shak., *Henry V.*,
ii. 3, 49.

Pitch and pay, say and hold, try and trust, believe no lies, tell
no news, etc.—N. Breton, *Court and Country*, 1618, p. 193, rep.

Pitch and pay,
go your way.—Florio.

Pitch and pay ; they will pray all day :

Score and borrow ; they will wish him much sorrow.

T. Nash, *Unf. Trav.*, M. 2.

(Of Vintners and their customers.)

BROWN BREAD. Despised.—Pal., *Acolastus*, H. 3. A contemptuous
characterisation.

They drew his brown bread face on pretty gins,
And made him stalk upon two rolling pins.

Bp. Corbet, *On Great Tom of Christ Church, Oxford*.

A brown bread,
So Brown baker.

B. & F., *Wom. Pl.*, iv. i. (twice).

Lelia.

Think'st thou

That I can stoop so low to take a brown bread crust
And wed a clown that's brought up at the cart?

Wily Beguiled, p. 232.

A whole brown dozen of suitors.—Chapman, *Mayday*, ii.

SAINT FYLGUTTE or SAINT PANCHART. Pal., *Ac.*, I. 2.

ST. GEORGE on horseback (Contempt).—Dr.

SAINT GEORGE to borrow. ? to help.—Pal., *Ac.*, F.

" " " thrive.—Shak., *Richard II.*, i. 3, 84.

" " " boot.—Shak., *Richard III.*, v. 3, 301. *i.e.* bote,
help.

ST. JOHN appears to have been the usual borrow on leave taking to
whose care you were commended.—Chau, *Complaint of*
Mars and Venus, 9 ; Chau., *Complaint of the Black Knight*, 12 ;
Henryson ; Lyndsay, *The Dreme*, 996.

ST. BLASE to borgh.—Lyndsay, *Complaint of the King's Papingo*, 701.

BENEDICTE.

This holy father* being thus taken, many witnesses being
present so that the matter could not be kept close or secret
under Benedicite.—Becon, i. 595.

* *Mirror of the Pope's Chastity*.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

Grace go with you, Benedicite.—Shak., *Measure for Measure*, ii. 3, 39; *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 3, 31.

If your shrift have such virtue as to teach men thrift I pray you Sir Simon take me under benedicite, who never as yet could find the way to thrive. I think it be for want of absolution. Ab omni frugalitate.—Fulwell, *Ars. Adulandi*, I., i.

BROWN MUST NOT BE CAST AWAY. "A proverbial expression at this day."—Weber's note. ? What day.

Old things must not be cast away.—S. Fox, *C. P. Book*; Lansdowne MS. 679.

Lilia Bianca. . . . What think ye now of the lady Felicia? And Bellafronte, the Duke's fair daughter? Ha! Are they not handsome things? There is Duarta, And brown Olivia.

Pin. I know none of 'em.

Lil. But brown must not be cast away, Sir.

B. & F., *The Wild-Goose Chase*, ii. 2.

Ben. Why, i' faith, methinks she's too low for a high praise, too brown for a fair praise, and too little for a great praise.—Shak., *Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1, 147.

Cf. the ballad of the "Nut Brown Maid."—B. & F., *Wild Goose Chase*, ii. 2.

Brown and lovely, (thus they say), she only bears the crown.—Grange, *Golden Aphroditis*, R. 4.

Fille brunette
est de nature gaye et nette.—Cotgr.

A brown wench in face
shows that nature gives her grace.

Wodroephe, *Spared Hours*, 1623.

In bodie fine fewter'd, a brave brownnetta; wel handled;
Her stature is coomly, not an inch to superfluous holding.
Stanyhurst, *Of his Mistress*.

Luc. I love a nut brown lass; 'tis good to recreate.

Half. Thou meanest a brown nut is good to crack.

Lyly, *Mother Bombe*, iii. 4.

Terra nera fa pan bianco. Oft applied that black folk must not be cast away.—Torr.

COLL UNDER CANSTYKE SHE CAN PLAY ON BOTH HANDS. Ho., p. 4.

Coll under candlestick she can play with both handis,
Dissimulacion well she understands.—He., *Dial.*, i. 10.

See Cole, prophet.—N.H.W.

Canstyeke.—Shak., *1 Henry IV.*, iii. 1, 131.

When roysters ruffle not above their rule,
Nor colour crafte by swearing precious coles.

Gascoigne, *Steel Glass*, 1113.

PHRASES.

For the most part of you (priests) have such spyced and nyce conscience in the use of them (eucharistic vestments) that if ye lack but the lessest of these fooles bables ye dare not presume to say Masse for a thousand pound.

The laudable order of our Mother holy Church is broken. Ye cannot consecrate aright, ye have not all your tools. Therefore can ye not play cole under candlestick clenly nor whyppe Master Wynchurch above the borde as ye should do.—Thos. Becon, *Displaying of the Popish Mass, Works*, i. 37. 1560.

Some will say that I am sworn to the candlestick; such I wish their noses in the socket. And this I say further, my faith was not yet so much had in question to be called to the candlestick; but if he that say so have been brought to the like book oath, I wish he had eaten the strings for his labour.—M. Breton, 1608, *Praise of Vertuous Ladies*, p. 57.

AMBIDEXTER. That hath the use of both hands; Jack on both sides.—With., 1608.

TO LAY ON LOAD. To strike violently and repeatedly.—Hill.

On the Lord's day lay load upon other sinners.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, H. 181.

With lies laid on by load.—He., *Dial.*, II., vii.

When rain is a let to thy doings abroad
Set threshers a threshing to laie on good lode.—Tusser.

All lay load on the willing horse.—Cl.

Had I wist of this I would have laid on load.—*Marriage of Wit and Science*, H., O.P., ii. 391.

The iron being hot, I thought to lay on load.—Nash, *Unfor. Trav.*, c.

Some rage and rail, some lay on lode,
Belike they were rubde on the gall.
Fulwell, *Ars Adulandi*, H. 4.

When the trick is known all the load will be laid on me for keeping your counsel.—Kill., *Thom.*, II., ii. 2.

TO BE FOR THE WHETSTONE. Cf. And with lies he cutteth like a sharp razor.

You lie with a witness or, You shall have the whetstone.—Cl., *P. P.*

PRIMUS TORTOR.

A, good Sir, let him oone (alone),
He lyes for the quetstone: I gyf hym the pryse.—*Town M.*, 192.

Or whetstone leasings of old Maundeville.—Hall, *Sat.*, IV., 6.

And 'cause a traveller may boldly lie,
A whetstone emblem-wise must hang thereby.
Taylor, *Laugh and be Fat*.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

TO TAKE ONE WITH THE MANNER.

TO FIND ONE WITH THE MANNER. To discover one in the act of doing anything.—Hill.; Shak., *1 Henry IV.*, II., iv. 306 (and in B. and F., *Rule a Wife*; Taylor, *W. and M.*, 116).

Red-handed. Manifesto deprehensus.—Heywood, *Rape of Lucrece*, 1630.

To find one with the mainour (a forensic term).—Malone.

I must whippe you for lying, now you lie untrust:

I have tane you with the manner (too vilde).

Untrusse, to spare the Rodd's to spill the childe.

Davies of Hereford, *Scourge of Folly*.

P. Hen. O villain, thou stolest a cup of sack eighteen years ago and wert taken with the manner, and ever since thou hast blushed extempore.—Shak., *1 Henry IV.*, II., 4, 305.

Lycurgus loved and granted gifts beside

To thieves that could steal and escape unspied;

But if they taken with the manner were,

They must restore and buy the bargain dear.

Taylor, *A Thief*.

How like a sheep-biting rogue taken i' the manner

And ready for the halter dost thou look now.

B. and F., *Rule a Wife*, v. 4.

TO AGREE LIKE HARP AND HARROW. *i.e.* not all. (Dissimilitudo.) (Discordia.)—Cl. Contention (Dr.), one being harmony and the other discord.

The Lord's supper and your peevish, popish, private mass do agree together like God and the devil . . . and as the common proverb is like harp and harrow, or like the hare and the hound.—Becon, iii. 283.

TO BE IN HOT WATER. In a difficulty. A modern term. But *cf.* the following:

When we are fallen into some heinous transgression we may better say than in our other trouble, "This will cost hot water," for so it will indeed: it will cost the hot water of the tears from our eyes.—T. Adams, *Man's Comp.*, 1653, iii. 299.

TO BE TOSSED FROM PILLAR TO POST, OR RATHER FROM POST TO PILLAR, as in all the old examples, the gradation being from whipping-post to pillory. From Dis to Dædalus. From post to pillar.—Becon, ii. 2; Barclay, *Ecl.*, iii.; B. and F., *Two Noble Kinsmen*, iii. 5.

T. L. Kington Oliphant, *New English*, 139, refers it to the posts in God's temple. Cf. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 142.

From thee poast toe piler with thoght his rackt wyt he tosseth.—Stanyh., *Æn.*, iv. 296.

The prophet Ely being persecuted by the wicked Jezebel, fledde from post to pillar.—And. Kingsmyl, *Treatise for such as are Troubled*, E. ii. 1585.

PHRASES.

The first occurrence of the first and now accepted version is (in Breton, *Character of Elizabeth*, p. 5 [repr.], followed by Swift and Cotton).

They that sell away theyr rentes and landes
And bestoweth it for to be marchandes,
And aventreth tyll them have all lost
And turmoyleth alway fro pyler to post.

Hyeway to Spital House, H., E.P.P., iv. 56 (c. 1531)?

From pyllyr to poste

The poor man he was toste.

Vox Populi Vox Dei, p. 4.

To PASS THE PIKES. To get through difficulties and danger.
Cf. To run the gauntlet.

He is passed through the pikes (Safety).—Chapman, *May-day*, iii.; Dr. Burton, *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 589.

You pass through pikes. Per ignem in caedes.—Cl.

Neither John's mourning nor Christ's piping can pass the pikes; but the one hath a devil, the other is a glutton and a wine-bibber.—Bp. Sanderson, ii. 45.

There were many pikes to be passed through, and a complete order of afflictions to be undergone and accomplished.—Hacket, *Third Sermon on Transfiguration*.

With charged staffe on fomyng horse
His spurres with heeles he strykes,
And foreward ronnes with swiftye race
Among the mortall pykes.

B. Googe, *Epit. of M. Shelley*.

This, this a virtuous man can do,
Sail against Rocks, and split them too,
Ay, and a world of Pikes pass through.

Herrick, i. 51.

But Bastard-slips and such as He dislikes*

He never brings them once to th' push of Pikes.

Herrick, iii. 170.

* i.e. good men afflicted most. Cf. Hebr., xii. 8.

WET FINGER.—Dr. (with the turning of a hand).—Scott, *Redgauntlet*, iii. 295; *Heart of Midlothian*, c. 17.

Cosmo. I never draw away the Maid or the Maidenhead with a wet finger.—*Wit's Interpreter*, 1681, p. 11.

Nay (quoth he) with a wetfinger ye can fet
As much as may easily all this matter ease
And this debate also pleasantly appease.

John Heiwood, *Dialogue II.*, c. ix. 1546.

The subject of controversy and the proverbs cited throw a particular light on the expression.

"There is to many suche, though ye laugh, and believe it not, and not hard to shew them with a wet finger."

Burnynge of Paule's Church, 1561, N.H.W.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

So *Rare Triumphs of Love and Fortune*, 1599.—Haz., O.P., vi. 180.

Porter. If I may trust a woman, Sir, she will come.

Fustigo. There's for thy pains (gives money): God-a-mercy, if ever I stand in need of a wench that will come with a wet finger, porter, thou shalt earn my money before any clarissimo in Milan.—Dekker, *Honest Whore*, i. 2. 1604.

This may refer to wetting the finger before snapping it, as a summons.

Matheo. Is't possible to be! impossible! an honest whore! I have heard many honest wenches turn strumpets with a wet finger, but for a harlot to turn honest is one of Hercules' labours.—*Ib.*, iii. 3.

But what says the painted cloth?
Trust not a woman when she cries,
For she'll pump water with her eyes
With a wet finger and in faster showers
Than April when the rains down flowers.—*Ib.*, v. 1.

And see Dekker, *A Strange Horse Race*, Sig. D. 3. 1613.

He darting an eye upon them, able to confound a thousand conjurors in their own circles, though with a wet finger they could fetch up a little divell.

What a gallant fellow you are . . . what gentlewomen or citizens' wives you can with a wet finger have at any time to sup with you, and such like.—Dekker, *Gull's Hornbook*, 1609.

Duke. I fear the Spaniards
Yet they appear brave fellows.

Petr. Can he tell us with a wet finger whether they be false.
B. and F., *The Chances*, v. i.

2d. Cit. Take a good heart man; all the low ward is ours
With a wet finger.

Fletcher, *Cupid's Revenge*, iv. 3. 1615.

Where (if one had occasion to use his divellship) a porter might fetch him with a wet finger.—Dekker, *A Knight's Conjuring*, ii.

I'll fetch her with a wet finger.—Webster, *Westward Ho!*, ii. 2.

As bookes are leaf by leaf oft turned and tost
So are the garments of a whore (almost)
For both of them with a wet finger may
Be folded or unfolded night or day.

Taylor (Water Poet), *Works*, 1630. [A Whore.]

(Without any trouble.—Walker, *Paræm.*, 1672; Daniel Rogers, *Matrim. Hon.*, 123. 1642.)

I hate brawls with all my heart, and can turn over a volume of wrongs with a wet finger.—G. Harvey, *Pierce's Supererogation* [repr., p. 21].

PHRASES.

N. derives the phrase from the habit of wetting the finger to turn the pages of a book.

? Wetting the middle finger as we do before snapping it.

From a passage in T. Otway's *Soldier's Fortune*, iii. 1681, it would appear to be used for a snap of the finger which is sometimes also a summons or signal.

Sir David Duncie (speaking of his wife's lover): "Hang him Sot, is it he? I don't value him thus, not a wet finger, man; to my knowledge she hates him."

In a note to Heywood's *Dialogue* Mr. Sharman says this phrase is supposed to derive its use from the habit of tracing a lady's name on the table with spilt wine to serve the purposes of gallantry and intrigue. Such a practice was not unknown to the amatory poets of antiquity.

Blanditiasque leves tenui perscribere vino.—Ovid, *De Arte Amoris*, I. 571.

Verba leges digitis, verba notata mero.—Ovid, *Amor.*, I. 4, 20.

Nec in digitis litera nulla fuit.—*Ib.*, ii. 5.

These are generally supposed to refer to talking on fingers.

So in *Tibullus*, lib. I. El. vi.:

Neu te decipiat nutu, digitoque liquorem

Ne trahat, et mensae ducat in orbe notas.

He can do it with a wet finger.—Cl.

Iteratio citra taedium.—G. Harvey, *Letter Book*, p. 10. 1573.

I wyll helpe all this besides with a wete finger. Hanc molestiam declinabo, ne sicco adhuc digito.—Horm., *Vulg.*, 195. 1519.

"Until I was quite a tall girl, whenever my foot went to sleep I invariably wetted my finger and crossed the front of my shoe."—(Devonshire) *Athenæum*, 15/12, 1849.

Mouillez vestre doigt et nouez leur (les singes) la queue et s'ilz vous suivent de pres happes le.—Meurier, *Colloques*, G. 3. 1558.

Julio. You have done a most (to use your own phrase) metaphysical piece of service, but you had some help in it, questionless.

Hippolita. I do not think but the ladies had some hand in it.

Dametas. A finger, I confess a finger, by the hope of perseverance a very little finger.

Julio. I thought as much, by the making of the jest.

Hippolita. I cannot detract from the ladies' worth, for I know 'em for excellent workwomen.

Dametas. Workwomen, fit to make tailors men.

Hippolita. Ay, by my faith do I. Nay, your best tailors are arrant botchers to 'em: You shall have a lady make an end of a suit, a court suit especially, when all the tailors in the country know not how to set at stitch in 't.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

Dorus. Some ordinary suit perhaps.
Hippolita. Your best court suits that are finished by ladies.
 I have known a suit myself lying a making and
 a marring, three, four, and five year together,
 and then a lady hath despatched it in a month
 with a wet finger: such a finger might the ladies
 have in your plot.

Dametas. Never wet a finger by this sun.
Julio. Then she helped you with one dry jest or other.
J. Day, *Isle of Gulls*, V., 1606.

Abra. I trust to make such broth that when all things are in
 God Almighty self may wet his finger therein.
Jac. and Es., H., O.P., ii. 236.

"I never could abide a maid in my life, niece, but either I draw
 away the maid or the maidenhead with a wet finger.—
 Middleton, *Sir Giles Goosecap*, ii. 1. 1606.

Quint! Sblood! hobby horse an' she had chalked up twenty
 pounds. I hope the world knows I am able to pay it with
 a wet finger.—Chapman, *Mayday*, i.

It (salvation) is easy to us, it comes to our hands ready wrought
 and finished and costs as nothing at all; the Lord doth not
 require of us so much as the wetting of one finger, or
 stirring of one joint towards a price (for it were bootless),
 so we can but accept it and apply it to ourselves.—D.
 Rogers, *Naaman*, 360. 1642.

BEANS AND BACON. Cf. To cry cupboard.

My colon begins to cry out "Beans and Bacon."—Tatham,
Rump, iii. 1660.

The story of the countryman who had beans and bacon for
 dinner, and next day for variety bacon and beans, is
 well known.

EGGS.

(Pursenet, the pocket gallant, has been wounded in attempting
 to rob Fitzgrace whom he had not recognised.)

Tailby. How came it, Sir?

Pursenet. Faith, by a paltry fray in Coleman Street.

Fitzgrace. Combe Park, he should say (aside).

Pursenet. No less than three at once, Sir,
 Made a triangle with their swords and daggers,
 And all opposing me.

Fitzgrace. And amongst these three, only one hurt you, sir?

Pursenet. Ex. for ex.*—Middleton, *Your Five Gallants*, iii. 5.

*Dyce suggests ecce for ex.

YOUR FIVE EGGS.

An other commeth in with his five eggs and adviseth to hooke
 in the King of Castell with some hope of affinitie or
 allyaunce and to bring to their part certain Pieers of his
 Courte, for great pensions.—More's *Utopia*, tr. by Robinson,
 1551; Arber's rep., p. 56.

PHRASES.

One said, "A well favoured old woman she is;"

"The divell she is," said another; and to this

In came the third with his five eggs and sayde

"Fiftie yere agoe I knew her a trim mayde."

Heiwood, *Proverbs, Dial.*, ii. 1.; *Epigram*, i. 26.

"Of a pragmatistical prater or busybody that wastes many words to little purpose."—B. E., *A New Dict. Cantg. Crew*.

He comes in with his five eggs, and four be rotten. *Falces postulabam* = Nothing to the purpose.—Clarke, *Paræmiologia*, 1639.

His tale of 10 eggs for a penny and 9 of them rotten.—Nash, *Saff. Wal.*, T. 4.

Take him up therewith his five eggs and four of them rotten.—Ferg.

R., 1670, gives: "You come with your five eggs a penny and four of them be rotten."

Another spends his censure like Tom ladle,
Brings in his five eggs, four of which are addle.

Mews and makes faces, yet scarce knows what's what,

"Hempseed," quoth he, "what can be writ of that?"

Taylor (W. P.), *Praise of Hempseed*.

What! and you must come in with your two eggs a penny and three of them rotten.—S., *P. C.*, i.

Eggs should be long, not round.—Cogan, *Hav. of Health*, p. 150, quoting *Schol. Salern.*; Hor., *Sat. II.*, 4, 12.

E'en as the Jews that loathing Manna, fain

Would be in Egypt at their flesh again,

Though they were then in bondage; so do these

Wish for the world as in Queen Mary's days.

Why? Things were cheap and 'twas a goodly meny

When we had four and twenty eggs a penny.

Wither, *Ab. St. and Wh.*, ii. 2.

TOO HEAVY OR TOO HOT.—He., *Dial.*, I., xii.

I spare nat to taken, God it woot,

But if it be to hevvy or to hoot.

Chaucer, *Frier's Tale*, 7018.

Verres whersoever he came played swepestake and left nothing behind him, as being a taker and a bribing feloe and one for whom nothing was to hotte nor to heavie.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 359.

And so fylled he the symple woman with suche flatterying and craftee persuasions and fayre promises of health that she thought nothing to whotte or to heavy for him.—John Halle, *Historical Expostulation*, 1565 [Percy Soc., p. 25].

Ne laissoient rien a prendre s'il nestoit trop chau trop froid ou trop pesant.—Froissart, i. 229.

The Winchester and Taylor's goose, I see
both too heavy and too hot for me.

Taylor (W. P.), *The Goose*.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

CALL A SPADE A SPADE. A term of reproach (Eunuch).—B. and F., *Capt.*, iii. 5.

Cf. To call a Dog a Dog, alternative title of Lely's *Pap with a hatchet*, 1589.

Philippus answered that the Macedonians were feloes of no fine wit in their terms but altogether gross, clubbish and rustical, as the which had not the wit to call a spade by any other name than a spade. Alluding to that the common used proverb of the Greeks calling figs figs, and a boat a boat.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 189.

To call a spade a spade, a sycophant
A flattering knave.—Taylor (W. P.), *Motto Ded.*

Ramp up thy genius, be not retrograde,
But boldly nominate a spade, a spade.

Ben. Jonson, *Poetaster*. (Against Marston and Dekker.)

DO TO DEATH.

Ful many a worthy man and wys,
An hundred, have they don to dye
These losengerers, thro flaterye.—Ch., *R. of R.*, 1062.

HEAVE AND HOW. Marlowe, *Ed. II.*, ii. 2.

Here hath been heave and shone*, havelow,
This gear is not fit.

M. of Wit and Wis., Shak. Soc. repr., 57.

* ? howe [or shove. See *New Eng. Dict.*, sub heave.—Ed.]

Idleness. Ah sirra, my masters there is much ado

When fortune is lowring,

O the passion of God I have escaped a scouring.

Heave and howe, rombelowe.—*Cock Lovell's Bote*.

Heave and howe rombelowe.

Percy Fol., *Ballad about T. Ld. Cromwell*.

Rumbeloo.—*Rich. C. de Leon*, Weber, p. 99, c. 1378; *Bowge of Courte*, 252.

With hey, howe, rumbelowe,

Rumpopulorum,

Per omnia secula seculorum.

Skelton, *Epitaphs*, 61.

Though Teucer with his bow made havock in hacking the
Trojan knights and coronels, yet Hector at length with his
heaved codgill paid him home with heave and how.—
Melb., *Phil.*, B. 264.

Cf. Heaving stones as mischievous boys do.

The silent soule yet cries for vengeance just

Unto the mighty God and to his saints,

Who though they seem in punishing but slow,

Yet pay they home at last with heave and how.

Harrington, *Ariosto*

Though Sicil his raging wyld frets and rumbolo rustling.—Stany-
hurst, *Aen.*, l. 206.

PHRASES.

After that ye stand up again like pretye felowes and well appointed and taking the chalice in your hands ye holde it up with heave and howe above your heathenish heads.—*The Displaying of the Popish Mass*, T. Becon, *Works*, i. 47. 1564.

PHILIP AND CHEINE. Representative names of servants, male and female.

Philip and Cheine,
More than a good meiny.

Kenye, our Dame.—*Chester Plays*, 122.

St. Keyne, a Cornish saint.

It was not his intent to bring unto Sylla Philip and Cheine, moo than a good meiny, but to bring hable souldiours of manhood approved and well tried to his handes.—Udall, *Erasm. Ap.* (Pompey, i.) p. 311.

Ye pray for Philippe and Chenye
Mo than a good meany.

Becon, i. 47, iii. 276. 1560.

Loiterers I kept so many,
Both Philip Hob and Cheany,
That that way nothing geany
Was thought to make me thrive.—Tusser, *Life*.

Cf. Tennyson: I keep but a man and a maid.

2. Inferior stuff worn by servants, sometimes called Harateen.

'Twill put a lady scarce in Philip and Cheyney,
With three small bugle laces, like a chambermaid.

B. and F., *Wit at Sev. Weapons*, ii. 1.

No cloth of silver, gold or tissue here,
Philip and Cheiny never would appear
Within our bounds.

Taylor (W. P.), *Praise of Hempseed*,
Works, p. 64. 1630.

It was sold at 16s. 8d. the piece.—*Rates of Merchandises*, G. 4. 1635.

TAKE HEART OF GRACE. *i.e.* courage.—Becon, i. 516.

Cf. Harde grace = Misfortune. Ch., T., i. 713.

= Severity.—*Id.*, *Somnour's Tale*, 7810.

= Ill luck.—*Id.*, *Canon Yeoman's Prol.*, 16133.

Take herte of gress.—Palsgr.

Recipere animum.—Cl., *P. P.*

Tush, man, take hart at grace.—B. Melbancke, *Philot.*, p. 3. 1583.

Take heart of grace our enemy to assail.—*M. of W. and Se.*, v. 4; H., *O.P.*, ii. 388.

Tipple. I am sorry to see you here in such unhappy case,
But take some heart of grace, good gossip, I pray you.
T. Tyler and his Wife, p. 15.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

After the battail foughten in Pharsalia when Pompeius was fled, one Nonius said there wer seven Eagles yet left and therefor encouraged the souldiours to be of good cheer and to take their hartes to them.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 346.

Gascoigne, *Art of Venerie* (ii. 311), speaks of an "hart in pride of greace." i.e. in hunting condition.

GIVE ME NOW LEAVE TO LEAVE THEE. Shak., *Twelfth Night*, ii. 4, 74.

DOGHOLE.

As he (Julius Cæsar) passed by a beggerie little towne of colde roste in the mountains of Savoy his compaignie that were with him putting doubtles and questions whether in that doghole also were sedicions and quereles for pre-eminence and superioritee, as there continually were in Rome, he staid and stood still a prettie while musing with himself and anone: Well (quoth he), I promise you I for my part had lieffer to be the first or the chief man here than the seconde man in Rome.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 297.

BARNARD'S BLOW.

One Phanus that loved his wife with such jealousie that he would never suffer her to go out of doors. He also provided that none came in at his gates or doors but a great noise was made through cracking and tingling of bells which hanged at them: at which sound with all speed he would run to see what came in. He so long used this order of watching at the gate that in the mean time his devout wife gave him a Barnard's blow, letting in her companion when it was dark by a broken place in the roof of the house.—Bullein, *B. of Def. [S. & M.]*, 1562.

GOOD DAYS. Same as Gaudy. Cf. *Ecclesiasticus*, xiv. 14.

Put on his holiday look that he wore on good days and apostles evens.—Melb., *Phil.*, p. 59.

Occidi, I am undone: my joy is past in this world:

My good daies are spent; I am at death's dore.

Terence in English, 1614 [in Nares].

BLANCH POWDER.

I hope he wears no charms about him, key-guns or pistols charged with white powder.—Davenant, *Siege of Rhodes*, *Wks.* [1663], 65.

Cinamon is holsome put in blanch powder or soppes.—Bullein, *B. of Def. [S. & Ch.]*, 68. 1562.

Cf. He that killed the blue spider in Blanche powder lande.—*R. R. D.*, i. 4.

They are laying wagers what death you shall die; one offers to lay £500 . . . that you were killed with a pistol charged with white powder.—B. and F., *The Honest Man's Fortune*, ii. 2.

White powder was generally imagined to occasion no sound when used in discharging a pistol. See Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Errors*, II., v.

PHRASES.

BLUE DETT.

What difference in true dette and blue dette to rate?
 Difference as in distance Ludgate and Newgate.
 J. Heiw., *Ep.*, v. 13 (Of Dette).

LOUD AND STILL.

Honour thy God over ilka thing,
 With alle the witt and alle the wille,
 And alle the hart in hym shall hyng
 Erly and late, both loud and still.
Town. Myst., 161.
 I have thee, both loud and still,
 This Towmands twa or three.
 Rob. Henryson, *Robin and Makyne*.
 But for to amende I am come now,
 With alle my might both loude and stille,
 To doon right at your owne wille.
Ch., *R. of R.*, 3408.

OUT OF ALL CRY. Chapman, *May-day*, iii.

OUT OF ALL SCOTCH.=Excessively.—Hil.

Scotch *v.* To cut, to score.—Shak.

Scar. We'll beat 'em into bench-holes; I have yet
 Room for six scotches more.—*Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 7, 9.

Out of all scotch and notch.—Nash, *Have, etc.*, *Saff. Wald.*, B. 2.

Silena. We maids are mad wenches, we gird them [gentlemen]
 and flout them out of all scotch and notch, and they
 cannot see it.—Lyly, *Mother Bombe*, ii. 3.

He scotch'd and notch'd him like a carbonado.—Shak., *Corio-
 lanus*, iv. 5, 186.

OUT OF ALL HO. Immodiée.—Coles, *Dict.*

He loved the fair maid of Fressingfield once.—R. Green, *Friar
 Bacon and Friar Bungay*.

Lambard was one of them that God bade Ho! *i.e.* stop.—Ds.,
Ep., 30.

Enduring for a most grievous torment,
 Even till the Tortours themselves list bid Whoe.
Forrest, *The Second Grysild*, p. 118.

FENNEL. Lat., *fœniculum*. Ital., *finnocchio*. Dare *finnocchio*=
 To flatter.—Florio; Hil.; Shak., 2 *Henry IV.*, II., iv. 267;
Hamlet, IV., v. 180.

Finkel.—A. W., Commend. V. to Gascoigne's *Posies*.

Fennel is for flatterers.—Greene, *A Quip, etc.*; Robinson, *Pleas.
 Del.*, 1584, p. 4; Taylor (W. P.), *Jack-a-Lent*.

Fennel, which is a tree and no tree.—Cawdray, *Trees of Sion*,
 p. 745.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

Count F. What, is he not in the garden?
Christoforo. Nay, my good lord.
Count F. Your good lord! Oh, how this smells of fennel!
 You have been in the garden it appears. Well, well.
 B. Jon., *The Case is Altered*, i. 1.

TO STOP MUSTARD POTS.

But as you love good fellowship and ames-ace, rather turn them [the work] to stop mustard pots, than the grocers should have one patch of them to wrap mace in.—Nash, *Unf. Trav.* (Ind. to the Pages of the Court).

Our names would be baffuld on every bookseller's stall and not a chandler's mustard pot but would wipe his mouth with our waste paper.—Nash, *P. Pennyless*, 1592, p. 60.

Gerard Leigh (*Accedence of Armorie*, 1597) speaks in the Preface of "the gentle ungentle who of negligence stop mustard pots with their fathers' pedigrees or otherwise abuse them."

Great Julius' commentaries lies and rots
 As good for nothing but stop mustard pots.

Taylor, *Laugh and be Fat*.

Most commonly it is the height of their ambition to aspire to the employment of stopping mustard pots or wrapping up pepper powder, staves-aker, etc., which done they expire.—Brathwait, *Whimzies* (A Corrant-coiner), 1631.

BODKIN.

Lucio (entering). Pop three knives in a sheath, I'll make it a regular Tunbridge case and be the bodkin.

Ris. Nay, the bodkin is here already, you must be the knife.

Halffenie (a boy). I am the bodkin: look well to your ears, I must boare them.

Dro. Mew thy tongue or well cut it out: this I speak representing the person of a knife, as thou didst that in shadow of a bodkin.

Lyly, *Mother Bombie*, ii. 1.

MONTH'S MIND.

C. The custom in years past was that there should be month minds and yere minds kept for the dead.

E. To what end?

C. That the dead might be remembered and prayed for.

E. Wherefore should they be prayed for?

C. That their sins (say they) might be forgiven them.

Becon, ii. 240.

C. . . . I could get her as soon as he myself, and if I had not a wily month's mind in another place I would have a fling at her, that's flat.—*Ib.*, 244.

Till now he wax'd a toothless bachelor,
 He thaws like Chaucer's frosty Janiver,
 And sets a month's mind upon smiling May,
 And dyes his beard that did his age bewray.

Hall, *Sat.*, IV., iii. 114.

PHRASES.

BLOODY, *adj.* BLUE.

They would not have yielded much to the Bishops for they were bloody mad at them; and I think if they had sitten till now they would have sent them from the Church to the house to pray to God; but not to have letten them prate any more to the House of Lords.—*Dialogue on Oxford Parliament*, 1681; Harl. MS., ii. 119.

De Menagier de Paris (c. 1393) notices the custom of servants using the word "sanglant" in their oaths—"de males sanglantes fievres," "de male sanglant sept mane," "de male sanglante journée." We know no such early use of bloody in English, but may notice that some costermongers have lately substituted the participle, bleeding, for the adjective. "My bleeding barrow" is the latest phrase in vogue.—F. J. Furnivall in *Athen.*, 24/7, 1859, rep. in E. E. T., Ext. viii., Pr. ii. 151. Sir G. Etherege (*Man of Mode*, i. 1. 1670) has "bloody drunk"; and Swift (*Journal to Stella*, 5 Oct., 1711) says "it grows bloody cold." Sharman says it is the German blutig, imported by our soldiers when returning from the Low Countries.

Cf. "Not a red cent." (U.S.A.) Blue is, I suspect, an euphemism for blood, as we now have blooming.

Bleeding new. Recens ab officina (Novitas).—Cl.

God's blue budkin! has the knave serv'd me so.—T. Heywood, *Edward IV.*, 1, 3, p. 114, Shak. Soc.

Cf. Blue beans, blue beard, blue debt, blue moon, blue blood, blue ruin, blue skin, blue point [Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 8, 187], blue murder, blue nose [Lyly, *Midas*, i.], blue beer [N., I., ii. 246], and the French mort bleu, ventre bleu. In the XV Century the French softened Dieu into Ben or bleu to evade the penalties for blasphemy.

Yf they say the mone is belewe
We must believe that it is true,
Admitting their interpretacion.

Roy, *Rede me and be not wrothe*, III., 1.

Was there ever such a blue kitling? (To Æmilia playing the prude).—Chapman, *May-day*, iii.

"The blue month," the period of privation which passes between the scarcity of the old potatoes and the ripeness of the new (usually July).—*Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, iv. 128.

WALLROT. TROTEVALE. *Mapes*, ed. Wright, 337 = a tale of a tub.

"That pat thou tellest," quath treuthe, "is bote a tale of walterot."—*Piers Plowman*, C. xxi. 146.

Waltrot.—*Ib.*, B. xviii. 142.

Trot, a term of contempt, a bawd.—Shak., *Measure for Measure*, iii., 2, 52. A witch.—*Witch of Edmonton*.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

Yn gamys and festys, and at þe ale
 Love men to lestene trotevale.—R. Brunne, *Hg. S.*, 47.
 Or you ledest any man to þe ale
 And madest hym drunk wyþ trotevale.—*Ib.*, 5971.
 Ze wommen þenkeþ on þys tale,
 And takyþ hit for no trotevale.—*Ib.*, 8080.
 So fare men here by þys tale,
 Some holde it but a trotevale.—*Ib.*, 9244.

TROYNOVANT. London: the city of the Trinobantes. Cf. Spenser,
F. Q., II., x. 46.

From her I lov'd to Troynovant I came.—R. Brathwait, *Shep.
 Tales*, Ecl. ii.

From famous London (sometimes Troynovant).—Taylor (W. P.)
 Ev'n to the beauteous verge of Troynovant,
 That decks this Thamesis on either side.

G. Peele, *Descensus Astracae*.

Troynomond City that sometime cleped was New Troye.—MS.
 Lansd., 762 f., 760 f. (Hen. V.).

JOHN DRUM'S ENTERTAINMENT. [See Beggar's Bush.]

See the play so entitled, Simpson, *Sch. of Shak.*; Taylor
 (W. P.), *Jack-a-Lent*; (further instances, N.H.W.).

A Tom Drudge of the pudding house.—Melb., *Phil.*, R.; Shak.,
All's Well, iii. 6, 33. (Cf. v. 3, 315, Tom Drum.)

He had scarce Jack Drummer's enterteynment, for Jackie was
 shut out withouten harme, but Pompey was cut shorter by
 the head than he was.—Melb., *Phil.*, p. 26. 1583.

A beating given to a person of low condition and estimation,
 a drome; with a punning reference to the musical
 instrument.

Tom Drum's entertainment, a flap with a foxtail.—Hawkins,
Apollo Shroving, V., 3. 1626.

For such a gadling as I should beg or crave,
 Of me such mercy and pity would men have
 That they for almes (I swear by God's sockes)
 In every towne would make me scour the stockes.
 That can one Drome, by many assayes tell:
 With that ill science I purpose not to mell.—Barc., *Ecl.*, i.

The hostess being very willing to give me the courteous enter-
 tainment of Jack Drum commanded me very kindly to get
 me out of doors.—Taylor (W. P.), *Wonders of the West*.

Coridon. Yes, somewhat shall come who can his time abide
 And thus may I warn my fellow by my side:
 "What! eate soft Dromo, and have not so great haste
 For shortly we shall some better morsell taste.
 Softe man, and spare thou a corner of thy belly
 Anone shall be sent us some little dish of jelly,
 A leg of a swann or a partrich or twain."

Barc., *Ecl.*, ii.

PHRASES.

That more they* cured by wit and patience
Than dreadful drome can do by violence.—*Ib.*, iii.

* Worthy shepherds.

Not like the entertainment of Jack Drum,
Who was best welcome when he went his way on.
Taylor, *Laugh and be Fat*.

Dromo or Dromio was a common servant's name in Italy.—
Goodly Hist. of Lady Lucrece of Scene, F. 1.

I thought it not convenient my soldade should have my purse
any longer, for his drum to play upon, but I would give
him Jack Drummer's entertainment and send him packing.
—Nash, *Unf. Trav.*, C.

STANDING ON HIS PANTUFFLES (slippers). *i.e.* holding his head
high.—Melb., *Phil.*, p. 25; or being high in the instep.—
Dr.; Braithwait, *Whimzies* (The Launderer), 1631.

TAKE SNUFF.

That flower must not grow that can abide no cold: you may
not warm you by a fire but you must feel the flame: be
that has his beard most curiously washed in the barber's
shop will take no snuff to have it cast out into the open
street.—Melb., *Phil.*, 82.

TAKE THE PAINS. *i.e.* the trouble.—Shak., *Comedy of Errors*, v. 1,
393; *Wily Beguiled*, H., *O.P.*, iv.

And five times as I heard they took pain,
To get on horseback and come on again.
Wither, *Ab. St. & W.*, ii. 1; Kingesmyl, *Treatise*, C. 6. 1585.

Philotimus was earnest with them to take a small pittance with
him at supper: Aurelia and the company would nedes
constreyne him to take the pains with them. "I will not
be daintie," quoth Phiotimus, "such guests as I be plenty,
but easely condescend."—Melb., *Phil.*, 2.

French. Donnez vous la peine de s'asseoir.

Those mothers therefore who either of niceness or for ease put
out their children *s'asseoir* from them to other than they
themselves have abundances of milk and might well bring
them up if they would take the pain: as they be but half
mothers indeed so likewise do they greatly offend God and
corrupt the nature of the infants.—Becon, i. 516.

HANGS BY JOMMETRY (Geometry). (Gloucester.) See Huntly,
Cotswold, Gloucestershire.

Thus loaded with more grief than can be borne with Geometry
(whereon the body of man doth hang), etc. . . . and
sending out more sighs than can be numbered by ciphers
or told by arithmetic (wherein man's soul consists), etc.—
Melb., *Phil.*, x. 4.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

TO KEEP A RUT. To be meddling. (Kent.) Wr. substitutes with.
 Ovid set forth the art of lustful love,
 Another wrote the treatise of the Dove,
 One with the Grasshopper doth keep a rut
 Another rimes upon a hazel nut.—Taylor, *Praise of Hempseed*.
 S'il faut tremper d'avantage la premier traict (de vin) et s'il va
 au foye particulièrement comme on estim?—Bailly, p. 696.

NEXT THE HEART? On an empty stomach. See N., v., vii., viii.
 Cf. Cordial, s.

Next, nighest.

Home, home, the next way.—Shak., *Winter's Tale*, iii. 3, 118.

Angered even at the herte root.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 365.

And of Tiberius the successour of Augustus it is written that
 in his youth he was prone to drinking and bolling, in so
 much, that in his time was brought up a new founde diete
 to drink wine in the morning next the hart.—N. Udall,
Er. Ap., 1542, f. 323 verso, p. 359, rep.

See extract from Cogan, *Hav. of Health*, 1596, pp. 164, 216 in
 my query N., v., ix.

See Holland, *Pliny*, xx. 4; *Queen's Closet Opened*, p. 73.

Many there are which next their heart do burnt wine wholesome
 think,

For why? (say they) our senses are restor'd by that warm drink.
 R. F., *School of Slovenrie*, 1604, p. 43.

Or waking just at morn in haste unto thy wife depart
 Demanding of her meat and drink to comfort up thy heart:
 But first of all a draught of burnt wine would do very well,*
 All giddiness and aches this will from thy head expel.—*Ib.*, p. 79.

* The morning after a debauch.

Neorhosis, the stone in the reins. Clary fried with the yolkes
 of eggs is good for the back, and so is Muscadell and
 Bastard dronke next a man's heart.—Boorde, *Breviary of*
Health, ch. 247. 1547.

Yet your best morning's draught is Muscadine;
 Oh 'tis a wholesome liquor next the heart.

G. Wither, *Sat. Vanity*, II. i.

I for greediness to learning in this hard world, giving over my
 claim of wealth all at once . . . shall in time feel sorrow
 and small beare run full near my hart.—Melb., *Phil.*, p. 38.

And suddenly (as it were) an unmerciful fire it (the Epidemic)
 quickly consumeth the whole body even to death, unless
 the holsome medicine do prevent and come to the heart
 before the pestilent humour.—Bullein, *Gov. of Health*, 122.

Give the patient a spoonful or more next his heart and eftsoones
 as much more.—*Ib.*, p. 124.

BOLT UPRIGHT. *i.e.* as straight as a bolt or arrow.

And after that he must lye him down upon his bedde upright
 upon his back.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, p. 33.

PHRASES.

Upright merely meant straight, not necessarily vertical. So a person lying on the back was said to lie upright. The phrases "as right as my leg" and (irony) "as right as a ram's horn" are thus made intelligible.

His porte and state of body bolt upright.—Melb., *Phil.*, M. 3.

Winsinge she was as is a joly colt,

Long as a mast, and upright as a bolt.

Chau., *Miller's Tale*, 3264.

Figuratively the upright and the straight (forward) man are the same, and a downright good fellow is nearly related.

The French "tout droit" and Italian "sempre dritto," when directing you to follow your nose to reach the place you have asked for, is a further illustration.

The following presents right in a curious apposition. Speaking of the fifteen signs of the last Judgment, the Expositor says:

"The eighte day earthquake shall be
That men and beaste, beleve you me,
To stande or goe shall faite postie,
But falle to ground all righte."—*Ches. Pl.*, ii. 148.

The weathercock and the seed comparing late
Their service done to the wind fell at debate,
The wind (quoth the weathercock) windeth nowhere
But straight bolt upright I stand waiting there.

Heiw., *Ep.*, iv. 100.

TO DRINK ALL OUT.—(Ebibo) Huloet. German, gar aus, whence Carouse.

(In Brabant) the people be loving, and there be many good felowes the whyche will drynke all out.—Borde, *Int. to Know.*, ch. x., circa 1547.

Now to drink all out every man which is a fashion as little in use amongst us as the term is barbarous and strange: I meane Ick bring you: is sure a foule thing of itself, and in our country [Italy, c. 1550] so coldly accepted, yet that we must not go about to bring it in for a fashion.—*Galateo of Della Casa*, Englished by Robt. Peterson, London, 1576, f. 115.

TO FEAR NO COLOURS. *i.e.* not mistrust appearances; suspect colourable deceits.—Porter, *Two Angry Women*; H., *O.P.*, vii. 359; Shak., *Twelfth Night*, i. 5, 6.

A good conscience fears no colours.—Cl.

No cause so bad you know, but colours may
Be laid to beautify what princes say.

Tragical History of Mary Queen of Scots, 132, 16th Cy.,
Ed. Fry (John).

Nath. Sir, you have done this in the fear of God very religiously; and as a certain Father saith—

Hol. Sir, tell not me of the Father. I do fear colourable colours.—Shak., *Love's Labour Lost*, iv. 2, 140.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

I love no colours.—Shak., *1 Henry VI.*, ii. 4, 34.

These are the upstart gentylmen
thes are thay that dewowre
And make them dotish daws
Under the cowler of the Kenges lawys.
Vox Populi, 1547, 260; *Ballads fr. MS.*, 131.

A good conscience fears no colours.

I askt Mr. Leydall whether he argued a case according to his opinion. He said No, but he set a good colour on it. I told him he might well do so, for he never wants a good colour: he is Rufus.—Manningham, *Dy.*, f. 117, 1602, *Camb. Soc.*

Mr. Rudyerd told me that to muster men in these times is as good a colour for sedition as a mask to rob a house, which is excellent for that purpose.—*Ib.*

As a stout captain bravely he leads on
(Not fearing colours) till the work be done.
Taylor (W.P.), *Praise of the Needle*, 1640.

Cease to colour against (God's) command. *i.e.* evade it.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, 526.

To CURRY FAVOUR. Curry favell, a flatterer (*estriple*).—Palsgrave; D. Rogers, *Naaman*, 1020.

He curries favour on both sides. (*Adulatio*).—Cl.

The knight or squer . . . but he hide
The trouthe and cory favelle, he not the ner is
His lordes grace.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, 180.

Sche was a schrewe, as have y hele,
There sche currayed favell well.
"How a Merchant did his Wife betray,"
Ritson, *Anc. Pop. Poetry*, 203.

To cory favell craftily. Astu assentire.—Wh., 23.

Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit.—Erasmus.

Flattery and following of men's minds getteth frendes. Where speaking of trouth gendreth hatred. Such is now and ever hath ben the fascyon of the worlde that who telleth the trouble is for moste part hatred, and he that can flatter and say as I say shall be mine owne white sonne. Our Englyshe proverbe agreeth with the same. He that wyll in courte dwell, must needs currye fabel. And ye shal understand that fabell is an olde Englyshe worde and signifieth as much as favour doth now a dayes.—Richard Taverner, *Proverbs*, f. 47. 1539.

Who currieth favour currantly is only counted wise.—Fulwell, *Ars Adulandi*, G. 4, and *Ib.*, G. 3.

PHRASES.

TO HOLD UP (a person's) OIL.—N., VI., i. 202.

In a day at a feste among Alissaundre his trusty frendes was speche of the dedes of Phelip the Kynge's father. Pere Alisaundre gan to boste and make himself more worthy than his fader and a greet deal of hem þat were at þe feste hilde up þe kynges oyl (magna parte assentiente).—Trevisa, *Higden's Pol.*, iii. 447, Rolls Series.

Another (error contra principem) was
Whan they by sleight and by fallas
Of feigned wordes make him wene
That black is white and blew is grene
Touchend of his condicion.
For whan he doth extorcion,
With many an other vice mo,
Men shall nought finden one of tho
To grucche or speke there ayein,
But *holden up his oile* and sain:
That all is well that ever he doth.
And thus of fals they maken soth,
So that her kinges eye is blent,
And wot not how the worlde is went.

Gower, *Conf. Am.*, VII., iii. 158; Ed. Pauli.

When Sedechy upon this plite
Hath told this tale unto his lorde,
Anone they were of his acorde.
Prophetes false many mo
To bere up oile, and alle tho
Affermen that which he hath told,
Whereof the King Achab was bolde
And yaf them yiftes all about.—*Ib.*, iii. 172.

And if a lorde his leuere lyste ffor to 3eue,
Ther may no gome ffor goodnesse gette ther-of but lite,
. . . But rather for his rancour and rennyng ouere peple,
Ffor braggyng and ffor bostyng and bering uppon oilles,
Ffor cursidnes of conscience and coming to the assises.

Richard the Redeles, III., 182, Skeat's Ed. 1886.

They held him up with her flaturye.—Occleve, *Reg. Prin.*, p. 151.
What he seithe is up to the cloudes bore.—*Ib.*, p. 175.

Assuredly such a fonde beste is the people that the thyng that they ones take into theyr heades be the contrary never so apparent, they styffelye upholde.—Taverner, *Proverbs*, f. 78.

Pamphagus signifieth omnia vorans, for when a felowe hathe spent all the goodes that hathe bene left hym by his frendes upon his daintee mouthe, than is he mete to wayte upon a younge yonkar, to flatter hym and holde hym up with ye and nay, and so to fede dayntily upon a prodigal yong man's cost.—J. Palsgrave, *Acolastus*, 6 iii. 1540.

The fellowship or brotherhood of Gnatho whose profession is to mock al men by flattery and to hold up ye and nay with all men.—*Ib.*, S. 2.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

Some* be here and there
And some I know not wher,
Some holde upp yea and nay
And some forsake their lay†

Ymage of Hypocresye, 1472 (1533).

* Preachers.

† Faith.

In T. Heywood's *Golden Age* (1611), Jupiter, in the disguise of a pedlar, to compass his love, tells his man, the Clown, "If we get entrance soothe me up in all things."

Such is now and ever hath been the fascyon of the world that who telleth the trouthe is for mooste part hated, and he that can flatter and say as I say shall be my own white sonne.—Richard Taverner, *Proverbs*, f. 117.

TO MISS THE CUSHION. *i.e.* make a wrong guess.—Whitgift, i. 516; Lyly, *Euph.*

A. But is he not a pretty squat gentleman as you shall see amongst a thousand?

L. Still from the cushion still, tall and high like a cedar.—Chapman, *Mayday*, i. See Wipe your nose, *infra*.

After the victorie and conquest of Cæsar, Cicero being asked the question how he had so ferre missed the cushin in chosyng of partes, said: "In faith the gyrding of their gouns deceived me." . . . Meanyng himself never to had trusted that the victorie would have gone on soche a nice and effeminate person's side. For Cæsar used to go in such sort girded in his gounne that he would go (even as wanton or voluptuous felloes doen) trailing after him the skirts of his gown all pounced in cuttes and jagges. Wherefore Sylla would many a time and oft give Pompeius warning to beware of the body that went so lewdly girt.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 348. Cf. Ungirt, Unblest.

Nicholas. I that have ere now deserved a cushion call for the cushion dance.—T. Heywood, *A Woman Killed*, *etc.*, p. 102.

Ye miss'd the cushion for all your haste to it,
And I may set you beside the cushion yet.

He., *Dial.*, II., ix.

Poor miss! she's as sick as a cushion; she wants nothing but stuffing.—S., *P. C.*

To kill a man with a cushion (*Timiditas*). *Plumbeo jugulare gladio*.—Cl. . . . a kind of Justice in law: legitimate he was not, for not three weeks since he sat besides the cushion of his commission, I cry you mercy I have killed your cushion.—J. Day, *Peregr. Schol.*, XVII.

HO PENNY HO. Lyly, *Mother Bombie*, IV., 2.

Thy arguments are all drawn from the disport called Ho penni ho, wherein all must say as one saith and do as he doth, for all thy confirmation is but an exhortation to frame an imitation to other men's liking.—Melb., *Philot*, L. 2.

PHRASES.

SICE, SINQUE. Fuller, *Church History*, VI., iii.

Caius, *Essay on English Dogs*, translated by Fleming, 1576, says that mastiffs were favorites for their carelessness of life, setting all at cinque and sice.—Arber. *E. Garner*, iii. 253.

Betwixt cinque and sice [Periculum].—Cl.

Whether it is better living contentedly with the modicum, augmenting it with industry, or settle all on sice sinke, whether thou shalt have all or nothing.—Melb., *Philot.*, p. 29.

Sise Synke or synnes (a lucky throw).—*Ym. of Hypocr.* [1891].

CALEN O CUSTURE ME. (The burden of a song).—C. Robinson, *H. Pleas. Del.*, 1584, p. 33*; Chappell, *P. Music*, ii. 793; Dekker, *Satiro-mastix*, I., 4; Shak., *Henry V.*, iv. 4, 4; Davies of Hereford, *Scourge of Folly*, p. 34. 1611.

* The tune from Playford is set out in the notes.—Malone.

Cf. Nash, *Lenten Stufte*, 24; *Epigrams*, 73.

Against affecting Andocides as a nickname:

Andocides in Rhetoricke ever howles
Whereat admire poore Bodies and good Soules,
No word proceeds from his most fluent tongue
But it is like the Burden of the Song
Call'd callino come from a forraine land,
Which English people do not understand.

NO BETTER THAN SHE SHOULD BE. 5 N., x. 8.

Kal. A passing strange curse; and no question he has travelled far for some of the rhymes.

Phil. He must travel further that finds any reason in 't.

Kal. No matter for reason, there's rhyme enough if that be good.

Phil. Some of it is no better than it should be, or my judgment deceives me.—J. Day, *Isle of Gulls*, iv. 5. 1606.

I fear you are no better than you should be.—B. and F., *The Coxcomb*, iv. 3.

"Wherein you shall perceive that the learnedst clerks are not the wisest men, nor the craftiest piss prophets so honest as they should be.—T. Brian, *P. Prophet*, ix. 1637.

Princes have been no wiser than they should be.—Shirley, *The Lady of Pleasure*, IV., 2.

As wise as they that are no wiser than they should be.—Breton, *Co. and Co.*, p. 14.

Others come in and back themselves with this that your best preachers are no better than they should be; and in corners they are as other men.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 193.

CHARLES' WAIN.—Eden, *Decades of the New World*, 1555, Arber's reprint, p. 310.

North coast in the firmament called Charles wain or schales wayne about which the seven stars be fixed.—Huloet.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

In Scythia and other lands the blasts of blustering Boreas
raign under Charles wayne.—Melb., *Phil.*, 3, 4.

DOG'S TAIL. The star called the Dog's tail or Ursa minor.—Pals.,
Ac., G. 2.

A WORLD.

'Tis a world to see what merry lives we shepherds lead.—
Peele, *Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes*.

[This play is wrongly attributed to Peele; see Greg's *Hand-
list*.—ED.]

It were a world to set down the worth of this month.—Breton,
Fantasticks, *April*, p. 515.

Oh! 'tis a world to see how life leaps about the limbs of
health.—*Ib.*

D. Come let us be jogging, but wert not a world to hear them
was one to another?—Lyly, *M. Bomb.*, iii. 2.

TO BE AT SIXES AND SEVENS. Put all at six or seven, or at hazard
[*Fortunam subire*].—Huloet.

Run at six and sevens.—T. Adams, *Works*, p. 413.

For now they be in such a case,
That except God send sum grace
All goeth at vi or vii.

Impeachment of Wolsey, 205. 1528.

There is a proverb *Omnem jacere aleam*, to cast all dice by
which is signified to set all on six and seven, and at all
adventures to jeoperd, assaying the wild chance of fortune,
be it good, be it bad.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, 298.

Maria. He that alle mightes may the makere of heaven,
That is for to say my Son that I neven,
Reward you this day as he sett alle on seven.

Town. Myst., 97.

Herod. Bot be thay past me by, by Mahowne in heaven
I shall and that in hy set alle on sex and seven.

Ib., 143.

Greene in his *Never too Late* says when he deserted his wife
he left her at six or seven.

ODD AND EVEN, AT. In confusion.

The worde* under the cope of heaven
Set every thing at odd and even.

Gower, *Confessio Amantis*, vii.

* The mischievous power of speech.

SIR REVERENCE.—*Jacob and Esau*; H., *O.P.*, ii. 221.

Honorem præfari vel honore dicto, is properly where one
speaketh of a vyle thing in the presence of a parsonage
honourable, worshipfull, etc., which is to say in English,
saving your honour or reverence, or your honour or rever-
ence saved.—Huloet, 1552.

PHRASES.

Saving your honour reverence or worship, a terme spoken to our betters wher we talk of a vile thing: or else you may speak it. Absolute salvo honore; salva reverentia; salva honestate.—Huloet.

Se reverence on her petycote.—Melb., *Phil.*, p. 21.

It would almost for anger (sir reverence) make a man to pigs.—*New Custom*, I., i. [H., *O.P.*, iii.]

MOTHER ANTHONY.

Or when thou talk'st with Mother Anthonie
'Twill serve for muckinders for want of better.
Taylor, *The Sculler*, *Epig.* 116.
i.e. his book as torchecul.

JOHN ROPER.

Restio is he that loketh in at John Roper's window; by translation, he that hangeth himself.—Huloet.

A TROUT HAMLET, with four legs (*Soteriche lecti*). Contempt.—Cl.

JOACHIM.

Acolastus speaks of his father as our old Joachim as a slang term.—Pals., *Ac.*, F.

Cf. the W. of Eng. slang expression "joker" for a mischievous youth.

POOR MAN'S SOW.

He has a good nose to make a *Alienâ vivere quadrâ* (*Parasita*).
—Cl. [*Cf.* Juvenal, *Sat.*, V., 2.—Ed.]

Littré refers it to the breeding capacity of a poor man's wife. For their (old men's) smelling, they were ill to be poor men's hogs: in this not far differing from *Fismenus non nasutus* who having no smell was hired for a wager, to live a whole year in a pair of jakes.—Melb., *Phil.*, K.

I have a good nose to be a poor man's sow.—*M. of Wit and Wisdom*, p. 27 (*Shak. Soc.*).

Col. Well, I must be plain: here's a very bad smell . . .

Miss. Colonel, I find that you would make a very bad poor man's sow.—S., *P. C.*, i.

La sarebbe stata una buona vacca per un pover uomo (a great breeder).—Torr.

GOG AND MAGOG.—T. Adams, *Works*, p. 1021. 1629.

Tonstall in a sermon preached in 1538 calls the Bishop of Rome "their great Captain Gog."—Becon, *Works*, iii. 270.

Esser andato in Gogamagoga, *i.e.* sperso. To be a lost man and to have gone astray.—Torr.

I'LL EITHER MAKE A BOLT OR A SHAFT OF IT.—Cl. (*Venturing*).—*Dr.*; *Shak.*, *M. W. W.*, iii. 4, 24; T. Nash, *The Terrors of the Night*, E. 4.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

A bolt was "an arrow with a round or half round bobb at the end of it with a sharp pointed arrow proceeding therefrom."
—R. Holme, *Acad. of Armory*, 1688. When the point was wanting it was a bird bolt.

A shaft was a sharp or barbed arrow.

TO GIVE AIM. To stand near the butts so as to announce the results of the shooting.

Jaques. He gives me aim, I am three bows too short.
I'll come up nearer next time.

Rowley, *All's Lost*, iii. 1616.

TO STEAL A GOOSE AND STICK A FEATHER.—HO.

Steal my goose and stick me down a feather.—R.

i.e. To leave behind a relic of the plunder.

To steal a Goose and stick a feather down
That is in use the wise such geese are grown.

Ds., *Ep.*, 156.

TO MAKE LOITERING PINS. Loiter-pin. A stick or piece of wood whittled for pastime.—Brogden, *Lincoln Prov.*

Friar. Is thy business so slender that thou maist intend to walk with me at random?

Author. My business is soon dispatcht, for I have nought to (be) dooynge this day but to make loytringe pinnes.

Friar. In faith, good fellow, then is thy occupation and mine much alike.—Fulwell, *Ars Adulandi*, C. 4. 1576.

Crispin. Whither should I go? prithee tell me what make you all at Canterbury?

Barnaby. Not to buy the cat a bell, Crispin, but to make loyter-pins. For this day, boy, we have made holy at Feversham. Shut up shop, thrown by our shoe-thread and washt our faces, and now my master and dame and all of us are come to see the Emperor and the Christians that must die to-day.
—Rowley, *A Shoemaker a Gentleman*, iii. 1638.

TO HUM AND HAW. *i.e.* to hesitate in speaking.—Skelton, *Bowge of Courte*, 191.

By hummys and by hays.—Paston, *Corresp.*, No. 607, II. 347, 1469; Butler, *Hudibras*, III., ii. 1161.

To hem and hake, *i.e.* hawk, cough up phlegm.—*Chest. Pl.*, i. 206; *Respub.*, iii. 5; Bullein, *Gov. of Health*.

He made no more humming or hauling.—Nash, *Unf. Trav.*, H. 2.

Mrs. Birdlime. Do you hear? the whiting mop has nibbled.

Earl. Ha!

Mrs. B. Oh, I thought I should fetch you; you can "ha" at that, I'll make you "hem" anon.—Webster, *Westw. Ho.*, ii. 2.

This reminds one of the Quaker in the marriage bed: "My dear, shall we go to sleep or—ahem—first?"

PHRASES.

TO COME TO BUCKLE AND THONG.

I will now mend this house and payre another,
And that he meant of likelihood of his own;
For so appaired he that ere three years were growne
That little and little he decayed so long
Till he at length came to buckle and bare thong.

He., *Dial.*, II., viii.

Also used in a good sense for intimates who hold together.—
Torr.

TO BRING HADDOCK TO PADDOCK.—He., *Dial.*, II., x. *i.e.* to outrun
one's expenses.—H., iii.

The haddock has got the name of a purse-bearer, perhaps
from St. Peter's fishing adventure on the Lake of
Tiberias, when he took the coin from its mouth and left
his thumb-mark where he held the fish. It should be
noted, however, that neither the haddock nor the John
Dorey, which is also associated with this legend, could
have lived in a fresh-water lake where the scene is laid.

For there's confusion both of tongues and towers,
Of lofty steeples and of lowly bowers,
Of gibbets, racks and round tormenting wheels,
Of haddocks, paddocks and of slippery eels.

Taylor, *Laugh and be Fat*.

A FIG FOR YOU! See Douce, *Illus. of Shak.*, i. 493: Henry V.,
iii. 6, 56.

For a fig for you saith John to Jone
And a fig for thee saith man to man
And a fig for you all, do what you can.

Nash, *Lenten Stuff*, 48. 1599.

Al fine delle sue parole, il ladro
Le mani alzo con ambeduo le fiche
Gridando "Togli"; Dio ch'a te le squadro.

Dante, *Inferno*, xxv.

A PER SE, *a.* G. Harvey, *Letter Book*, p. 98. 1573.

"And who is that?" "Faith that is I." "What I?"
"I per se I." "Great I, you would say." "No."
Great I indeed you well may say; but I
Am little I, the least of all the row."

Davies of Hereford, *Scourge of Folly*, p. 255.

He hath I per se, eye, single sight,
Yet like a Pigmy Polypheme in fight.

Taylor (W. P.), *Praise of Needle*, 1640.

A placed alone is but an idle word,
E parce E spells no thing but itself.

Breton, *Daff. Pr.*, repr., p. 24.

I'faith, my sweet honeycomb, I'll love thee A per se.—*Wily
Beguiled*; H., *O.P.*, ix. 304.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

TO RIDE THE ROAST. *i.e.* roast.—*Wily Beguiled*, p. 241; Gasc., *Steele Glass*, 429; Brice, *Wyshes of the Wyse*, 1559; Gab. Harvey, *Letter Book*, p. 51.

Let us not seek after worldly wealth or earthly felicitie, let us not look heere to rule the roste, but to be rosted rather of Rulers.—And. Kingesmyl, *Treatise for such as are Troubled in Mind*, C. 7. 1585.

Her that ruled the rost in the kitchen.—T. Heywood, *Gunaikion*, p. 286. 1624.

TO KNOW A BEE FROM A BATTLEDORE.

He knows not a B from a battledore. Neque natate neque literas novit.—Cl., p. 297.

He knows not a B from a battledoor.—R., 1678.

The truth was so: he had no learning in the world, nor could read Englishe (and as I suppose knew not a letter or a B from a bateldore) as it was well proved, yet made he the people believe he could speak Latin, Greek and Hebrew.—John Halle, *Historiall Expostulation*, 1565, Percy Soc., p. 16.

This account of a quack (Wynkefield) proves that the meaning of the saying is that he was so ignorant that he did not know his letters or A B C, the battledore being the primer of learning.

Nash, however, *Lenten Stuffle*, *Havl. Misc.*, vi. 145, has "Every man can say 'Bee to a battledore'"; and "Now you talk of a Bee I'll tell you a tale of a Battledore."—*Pierce Pennyless*, 101.

He does not know great A from the gable end of a house.—Forb., *E. A.*

For in this age of Critics are such store
That of a B will make a Battledore,
Swallow down Camels and at gnats will strain,
Make mountains out of small molehills, etc.

Taylor, *Works*, *Motto* (Dedication).

. . . He might have conceited that that could have but said B to a battledore.—Rowley, *All's Lost by Lust*, ii. 1633.

I know not an A from the wyndmylne ne a B from a bole foot.—Jack Upland, *Pol. Poems* (Rolls Series), ii. 57.

HAREBRAINED. *N.*, VI., ii.; Shak., *1 Henry IV.*, v. 2, 19; *1 Henry VI.*, i. 2, 37.

As brainless as a Marsh hare.—*Blowbol's Test.* in Halliwell, *Nugae P.*, 9.

R. Ah, foolish harebraine, this is not she.—R. *Roister Doister*.

Undiscreetly or harebrainlike.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*

On tient pour suspect à la memoire l'usage du cerveau de Connil, parce que cet animal a la memoire (qui consiste au cerveau) si courte, que ne se souvenant du danger qu'il vient de passer, il ne laisse de retourner au giste d'où il est levé un peu au paravant.—Joub., *Er. Pop.*, II., p. 170.

PHRASES.

J'ay une memoire de lièvre, je la pers en courant.—*Com. d. Prov.*, iii. 5. 1616.

Thou art a wight to wonder at,
Thy head for wit sheweth thee a wat.

J. Heiwood, *Ep.*, iv. 63.

The harebrainde colte.—*Gasc., Comp. of Phil.*, ii., p. 7, Arb. repr. See sub Roil.

A merry harecop 'tis and a pleasant companion.—R. Edwards, *Damon and Pythias*; H., *O.P.*, iv. 75. 1571.

Such a hare is madness the youth, to skip o'er the meshes of good counsel the cripple.—*Shak., Merchant of Venice*, I., ii. 21.
Cf. Mad as a March hare.

Hairbrain, Hairbrain, stay!—Porter, *Two Angry Women*; H., *O.P.*, vii. 298. 1599, and p. 285; Wither, *Abuses*, II., iv.

At last he rose from out the place he lay
And frantically ran woodly thro' the wood,
The scratching brambles in the wayless way
Intreat his stay, but in a harebrained mood
He fled till weary he at last did stay.

Taylor, *Works*, I., 389.

. What niddipol hare brayne
Would scorne this covenant?

Rd. Stanyhurst, *Aen.*, iv. 110.

No honest man shall be the better for a Scotch reformation, wherein the harebrains among us are engaged with them.
—Hacket, *Life of Williams*, ii. 137.

TO KNOW THE LENGTH OF HIS FOOT.

Tuo te pede metire (Er.) Measure yourself by your owne fote. The paynters and carvers of ymages holde opynyon that the just mesure of every man consisteth in seven of his own fete.—Rd. Taverner, *Proverbes*, f. 60. 1539.

Sir G. M. Humphry so found the foot and hand in very short and very tall persons.—*The Human Hand and Foot*, p. 96. 1861.

TO HANG IN THE HEDGE.

When my soule hangeth on the hedge cast stones.—*Hickscorner*; H., *O.P.*

The business of money hangs in the hedge.—*Pepys*, Oct. 27th, 1686.

TO KISS THE HARE'S FOOT.

You must kiss the hare's foot or the cook.—*Health to Serving-men*, 1598, p. 112, repr.; Browne, *Brit. Past.*, II., ii. Post festum venisti.

And hence a third proverb: Betty, since you are an admirer of proverbs, "Better a hare foot than none at all," that is to say than not be able to walk.—*Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe*, ii. 118.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

TO SET THE HARE'S FOOT AGAINST* THE GOOSE GIBLETS.—He. ; Melb., *Phil.*, X. The first illustration of the doctrine of set-off or compensation.

* Foot to.—Ho.

The hare's head is esteemed a tit-bit by epicures. How this came to be changed by Dekker to the foot and so given by Howel I don't understand.

Ut Salutabis ita resalutabere.—Cl.

Well, putting the Hare to the Goose giblets, seeing there was no remedy, makes himself pastime, pleased himself and did rest contented.—Armin, *Nest of Ninnies*, 1605 [p. 24, repr.].

BAKER'S DOZEN. Sometimes brown dozen.—Skelton, *Bouge of Courte*, 342.

Brown baker's dozen.—Nash, *Have with you*, &c.

A brown baker's dozen.—B. and F., *Women Pleased*, iv. 1.

Thirteen the baker's dozen.—Mass., *A New Way*, &c., iii. 2.

Hecate. Thou shalt have all when I die, and that will be even just at 12 o'clock at night come three year.

Firestone. And may you not have one o'clock into the bargain, mother?

Hecate. No.

Firestone. Your spirits are more unconscionable than bakers'.—Middleton, *The Witch*, i. 2.

That all the prodigies brought forth before
Are but dame Nature's blush left on the score:
This strings the baker's dozen—christens all
The cross-legg'd hours of time since Adam's fall.

Fletcher, *Poems*, 131.

Pair-royall headed Cerberus, his cousin
Hercules' labours were a baker's dozen.

Cleaveland, *Poems*, 1651.

How bakers thirteene penny loaves doe give
All for a shilling and thrive well and live.

J. Taylor, *Travels of Twelve Pence*.

Take all and pay the baker.—R., 1678.

The 13th loaf was allowed by the bakers to the regrateress who carried round the bread for sale as her profit.—Riley, *Liber Albus*, p. 232.

The advantage loaf of bread to the baker's dozen.—Duchess of Newcastle, *Nature's Picture*, 1656.

BAKER KNEED. Knock-kneed, as butchers are in our time from carrying heavy weights on young shoulders. Bakers have adopted hand-carts.—Grose.

Jarretier, *adj.* = Baker kne'ed that goes in at the knees.—Cotgr.

Puny baker, puny baker legs.—*Lady Alimony*, v. 4; H., *O.P.*

Bakerly kne'ed.—*The Passionate Morricer*, 1593, repr., 82; Haz.

"Will women's tongues, like baker's legs, never go straight?"

—Webster, *Westward Ho!*, ii. 2.

PHRASES.

Sinquapace. Who taught you to dance, boy?
Page. It is but little, sir, I can do.
Sinqua. Ho! I'll be sworn for you.
Page. And that Signor Laurentio taught me.
Sinqua. Signor Laurentio was an arrant coxcomb
 And fit to teach none but white baker's children
 To knead their knees together.
 Middleton, *More Dissemblers, &c.*, vi. 1.

The Baker knees or some strange shamble shanks
 Begat the ancle creeches.—R. Brome, *The Damoiselle*, v. 1.

Man oftener by overcharging the legs of growing youth with
 too early and unfit burdens hath occasioned this deformity.
 Hence it is that we commonly know a baker or a tailor by
 his legs, and as some of their mis-shapen legs have been
 called vari, *i.e.* wry legged, so others vati and vatirii, *i.e.*
 bow legged.—*A View of the People of the Whole World*, by
 J. B[ulwer], 1654, p. 432.

The unhandsome warpings of bow legs and baker feet.—
A Discourse of Auxiliary Beauty [Artificial Handsomeness],
 ascribed to Jer. Taylor, 1656, p. 60.

He should be a baker by his bow legs.—R., 1678.

Clem. My lieutenant he's sure cut to pieces among the
 bandittios, and so had I been had not my baker
 legs stept a little aside.—T. Heywood, *The Fair Maid*
of the West, II., iv.

Baker-legged straddling, with the legs bowing outwards.—
 Bailey, *Fr. Dict.*, 1736.

EGGS FOR MONEY. Promises for payment. Ego spem pretio non
 emo.

Leo. Will you take eggs for money?
Mam. No, my lord, I'll fight.
Leo. You will! why happy man be's dole.
 Shak., *Winter Tale*, i. 2, 161.

He will be glad to take eggs for his money. *i.e.* compound the
 matter with loss.—B. E., *New Dict. of the Cantg. Crew*, 1720.

We give woll and chese, our wyves coyne and egges,
 Whan freres flater and prayse ther propre legges.
 Barc., *Ecl.*, v.

Tim. And for the rest of your money, I sent it to one
 Captain Carvegut. He swore to me his father
 was my lord Mayor's cook, and that by Easter
 next you should have the principal and eggs for
 the use indeed, sir.

Bloodhound. O rogue, rogue, I shall have eggs for my money, I
 must hang myself.

Tim. Not before dinner, pray sir; the pies are almost
 baked.—Rowley, *Match at Midnight*, v.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

? x the unknown quantity in algebra. The science was introduced generally in Europe in the middle of the 16th century.

Who, notwithstanding his high promises, having also the King's power, is yet content to take eggs for his money and to bring him in at leisure.—Stowe's *Annals*.

The proverbial simile, "As sure as eggs is eggs," may be also a play on the sign x, or may it be the o (cypher) which stands for nought? A duck's egg is the name for a blank score at cricket.

TO KEEP CUT. Preserve her chastity.—Skelton, *Phyllip Sparowe*, 118; Gasc., *Weedes*, 1659.

[Fend cut.]—See Dav., *Supplement. Gloss.*; Sir P. Sidney, *Astr. and Stella*, p. 548, Ed. 1613; *New Acad.*, iv. 1.

Keep cut as 'twere an usurer's gold.—Brome, *Northern Lasse*, iii. 2.

Such a sparrow as will not keep cut, a wife.—N. Breton, *Mother's Blessing*, 1602.

Come forth thou sloveyn, come forthe thou slutte,
We shall thee teche with carys cold,
A little better to kep thi kutte.—Cov. *Myst.*, p. 218.

CUT. See in Hill. (3), *Add. Illust. to Nares*; Stevens' *Shak.*, iv. 202.

In fayth I set not by the world two Dauncester * cuttyst.—*Gammer Gurton's Needle*, iii. 3.

* Doncaster.

† Whores.

Cut = gelded.—Schmidt; Shak., *Twelfth Night*, ii. 3, 203.
Cf. Skelton, *Magnificence* (c. 1520).

Dalilah. I will make your knave's flesh cut, I warrant thee.
Nice Wanton; H., *O.P.*, ii. p. 172.

See also Sir T. More (Shak. Soc., p. 52).

COME CUT AND LONGTAIL. i.e. gelt and ungelt.—B. & F., *Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 4.

And if it be not even with you call me cut.—Gasc., *Supp.*, v. 5.

And I do not I'll give you leave to call me cut.—Day, *Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green*, iv. See Porter, *Two Angry Women*; H., *O.P.*, vii. 336.

Touchstone. So have I only two daughters: the eldest of a proud ambition and nice wantonness; the other of a modest humility and comely soberness. The one must be ladyfied forsooth, and be attired just to the Court cut and long tail.—Chapman, *All Fools*, v.

Tag and rag, cut and longtail, every one that can eat an egg.—Cl. (omnia).

Your worship has six court horses, cut and long-tail, two runners, half a dozen hunters.—Vanbrugh, *Æsop*.

PHRASES.

Geo. What, have you any more? Call all your town forth, cut and longtail.—*George a Greene the Pinner of Wakefield*, p. 267.

Traverse the subtle distinction between short cut and long tail.—Nash, *Have with you to Saffron Walden*.

Shallow. He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.

Slender. Ay, that I will, come cut and longtail, under the degree of a squire.—Shak., *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 4, 45.

She (hostess) must entertain all good and bad, Tag and Rag, cut and longtail.—"The Alehouse," D. Lupton, *London and the Country Carbonadoed*, p. 129. 1632.

Dyce reads "come cut and longtail" [Midd., *No Wit*, ii. 1] as "come who will dogs of all sorts," and refers to the cutting of the tails of non-sporting dogs by the forest law.

CURTAL. Come longtails and curtails.—[*Roxburge Ballads*,] *Songs & Ballads*, i. 332.

My little curtails (to girls).—Sharpham, *Fleire*, iv. [? Kirtles].

Hys jentyll curtoyl.—Skelton, *Ballettys and Dyties*, ii. 16.

Croptd-eared.—Greene, *Quip for an Upstart Courtier*.

Philatus. Yee so said I, or to draw cut is the lelyst And long cut to this wede shall wyn.

Town. Myst., 240.

Curtal horse.—*Soliman and Persida*; H., *O.P.*, v. p. 276.

And let them bring with them whom they list, yea even the very dogs, Rug, Rig, and Risbie, yea cut and longtail they shall be welcome.—Fulwell, *Ars Adulandi*, I. 3.

Cut my bob-tail cur.—*Wit Restored*.

Old Holden's camel or fine Banks his cut.—J. Taylor (W.P.), *A Cast over the Water to Wm. Fennor*.

It is still the practice to leave the stallion's tail uncut.

Mr. Courtier's steed had not been turned to a collier's cut.—Melb., *Phil.*, *Ee*. 1583.

WHOOPE HOLYDAY! (an ejaculation). Hoop holy day!—Wilson, *Cheats*, ii. 4.

Hope haliday marry this is pretty clear,
I have lost myself and cannot tell where.

M. of Wit and Science; H., *O.P.*, ii. 379.

To hope holiday; Why then 'twill ne'er be better, is the beginning of Verses upon Holidays.—*Technogamia* (1610), *Middle Hill MS.*, 1638. [Shak. Soc.]

Whoop (alone).—Peele, *Old Wives*, p. 455, ed. Dyce.

Aldo. Whoop holyday! our trusty and well beloved Giles, most welcome!—Dryden, *Limberham*, v. 1.

Hoop do me noe harm, good man.—Pepys' *Ballads*, i. 152.

Whoop Jenny come down to me.—*Westminster Drollery*, II., 1672.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

IN GOOD TIME. À la bonne heure! That is all very well.—Shak., *Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

In very good time.—*Ib.*, v. 1, 283.

The magistrate shall have his tribute . . . if so be he carry himself worthily and as he ought to do in his place and so as to deserve it. In good time. But I pray you then first to argue the cause a little . . . whether he deserves such honour.—Sanderson, *Works*, i. 67.

"There," said he, "even at this day are shown, the ruins of those three tabernacles built according to Peter's desire."

"In very good time, no doubt."—Fuller, *Pisg. St.*, II., vi. 27.

GOD SAVE THE EXAMPLE!

The Grecians were noted for light, the Parthians for fearful, the Sodomites for gluttons, like as England (God save the example) hath now supplied, lithed and stretched their throats.—Adams, *Works*, i. 368.

God save the foundation!—Shak., *Much Ado*, v. i. 303.

God save the founder!—*Histrio-mastix*, ii.

When the work's done, we'll drink abundantly and remember the founder.—Wilson, *Cheats*, v. 2.

HEM!

Now mum, now hem.—H., *O.P.*, I., 74.

Accius. What means my father to thrust me forth in another bodies boy's coate? Ile warrant 'tis to as much purpose as a hem in the forehead.

Halfpenny. There was an ancient proverb knockt in the head.

Accius. I am almost come into my nonage, and yet I never was so far as the proverbes of this cittie.

Liv. There's a quip for the suburbs of Rochester.

Lyly, *Mother Bombie*, iv. 2.

Celia. But is all this for your father?

Ros. No, some of it is for my child's father. Oh, how full of briers is this working-day world!

Celia. They are but burs, cousin, thrown upon thee in holiday foolery; if we walk not in the trodden paths, our very petticoats will catch them.

Ros. I could shake them off my coat; these burs are in my heart.

Celia. Hem them away.

Ros. I would try, if I could cry Hem and have him.

Celia. Come, come, wrestle with thy affections.

Shak., *As You Like It*, i. 3, 10.

Then follow me and hem in a word now and then.—Edwards, *Damon and Pithias*; H., *O.P.*, iv. 69.

They call drinking deep, dyeing scarlet; and when you breathe in your watering, they cry 'hem!' and bid you play it off.—Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, II., iv. 14.

PHRASES.

There was an old fellow

Hem boys hem. (Burden of an old song.)

Chappell, *Pop. Mus.*, 262; Brome, *Jov. Crew.*

Fal. We have heard the chimes at midnight, master Shallow.

Shal. That we have, that we have, that we have; in faith Sir John we have; our watch-word was "Hem boys!"

Come let's to dinner.—Shak., *2 Hen. IV.*, iii. 2, 209.

Cough, or cry Hem, if anybody come.—Shak., *Oth.*, iv. 2, 29.

There's a man, niece! Hem! Brave Troilus! the prince of Chivalry.—Shak., *Tr. and Cr.*, I, ii, 220.

Will is a right good fellow, by this drink . . .

Shall look into your water well enough,

And hath an eye that no man leaves a snuff.

"A pox of piecemeal drinking," William says,

"Play it away, we'll have no stoppes and stayes;

Blowne drink is odious, what man can digest it?

No faithful drunkard but he doth detest it."

Rowland, *Humours' Blood in the Headvaine*, 1600.

Leon. If such a one will smile, and stroke his beard,

Bid sorrow wag, cry 'hem!' when he should groan.

Shak., *Much Ado*, v. 1, 15.

HELTER SKELTER. Promiscuously. (Hilariter celeriter has been suggested for the primary meaning, *i.e.* slap dash.)

1st Countryman. O 'twill be rare. I wonder how much velvet will apparel me and my horse.

2nd Countryman. Talk not of that, man? We'll have enough. All shall be common.

1st Countryman. Wives and all? What helter skelter?

2nd Countryman. Slid! We are men as well as they are.

Histrio-mastix, v. 1610.

WITH A RECUMBENTIBUS.

Had you some husband and snapt at him thus

I wish he would give you a recumbentibus.

He., *Dial.*, II., vii.

Two.

"When my husband comes he will be two," said a woman in Kent, meaning, he will be so enraged as to be quite another person from what he is wont to be.—Pegge, *Anon.*

Cf. To be beside oneself.

And I will add

Unto their losses twenty thousand crowns;

Another dowry for another daughter,

For she is changed, as she had never been.

Shak., *Taming of the Shrew*, v. 2, 115.

Cf. To be at one.—*Acts*, vii. 26.

Lord Sp. Pray Miss, when did you see your old acquaintance Mrs. Cloudy. You and she are two I hear.

Miss. See her! Marry, I don't care whether I ever see her again.—*S., P. C.*, i.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

THAT'S NO FALSE LATIN.

A turd in your teeth: that's no false Latin.—Ho.

Cf. A turd in his teeth that owes no money.

Mary. I loved my father well too, but to say
Nay, vow I would not marry for his death,
Sure I would speak false Latin should I not?
I'd as soon vow never to come in bed,
Tut, woman must live by the quick not by the dead.
The Puritan, ii. 1607.

Ld. Smart. Well, but after all, Tom, can you tell me what's
Latin for a goose?

Neverout. O my Lord, I know that: Why brandy is Latin
for a goose and Tace is Latin for a candle.—
S., *P. C.*, ii. (which see).

Evans. I pray you have your remembrance, child; accusativo,
hung, hang, hog.

Quick. Hang-hog is Latin for bacon, I warrant you.
Shak., *M. W. W.*, iv. 1, 44.

They must have swine for their food to make their venaries
or bacon of; their bacon is their vension for they shall now
have hangum tuum if they get any other vension, so that
bacon is their necessary meat to feed on which they may
not lack.—Latimer, i. 249.

Farts in Erse (Irish) is dirt in Latin. A contemptuous by-
word.—K.

See *N.*, II., x. 250. The Latins call me Porcus.—Haz., 375.

There may be a catch in their way, What is the Latin for
a goose? "Ans(w)er Brandy," anser being the Latin word
for goose.—Dav., *Sup. Gloss.*

Mrs. Wh. What say you to your collar of S. S.?
Scruple (a Nonconformist). That would not be amiss. There's
no false Latin in 't.—Wilson,
Cheats, i. 5. 1663.

Boy. Marry sir, as bona mulier is said to be false Latin,
because though bona be good, mulier is naught, so to
say. My father is an honest tailor, if false English;
for though my father be honest yet the tailor is a thief.
—Chapman, *Mayday*, ii.

MOTHER.

Seb. Fare ye well at once: my bosom is full of kindness and I
am yet so near the manners of my mother, that upon
the least occasion more mine eyes will tell tales of me.
—Shak., *Twelfth Night*, ii. 1, 34.

But I had not so much of man in me,
And all my mother came into mine eyes
And gave me up to tears. . . .

Shak., *Henry V.*, iv. 6, 30.

PHRASES.

TRIM-TRAM. Trin tran, like master like man. Qualis rex, talis grex.—Cl. Cf. Littré, Tran, tran.—Nash, *Lenten Stufte*, *Harl. Misc.*, vi. 14.

But loa, to what purpose do I chat such janglerye trim trams?
Stanyhurst, *Aen.*, ii. 113.

Our consciences now quite unclogged from the fear of his (the Pope's) vain tericulaments and rattle bladders, and from the fondness of his trim trams and gugaws.—Patten, *Expedition to Scotland*, 1548; *England's Garner*, iii. 70 [Arber].

Davies (*Supp. Gl.*), after admitting that these examples confirm Halliwell's explanation, "a trifle or absurdity," unaccountably adds: "But Grose gives its meaning, 'Like master like man.'"

"They thought you as great a nin com poop as your squire—trim tram, likem aster like man."—Smollett, *Sir Launcelot Greaves*, xiii.

Beavis. "What a Trim tram trick is this, the Master and the man both brain crazed; as the one used me so did the other my mistress."—R. Brome, *Northern Lasse*, i. 45. 1632.

Trim seems to be the servant's name. See Holdup's remark: "Twill be trust me."—*Ib.*, iv. 5, and Sterne's *Corpl. Trim*.

GOOD FELLOW.

Robin Goodfellow. Speak, man! What art afraid? What makest thou?

Cricket. A poor fellow, Sir; ha' been drinking two or three pots of ale at an alehouse and ha' lost my way, Sir.

Robin Goodfellow. O! nay, then I see thou art a good fellow.
Wily Beguiled, H., O.P., ix. 245.

A FLEA IN ONE'S EAR. Metter una pulce nell orecchia. *i.e.* muover alcun dubbio serupuloso ad alcuno. To buzz anyone in the ear, anything to divert him from his design.—Torr.

A BEE IN HIS BONNET.

For pity, sir, find out that bee
Which bore my love away.
I'll seek him in your bonnet brave,
I'll seek him in your eyes.
Herrick, *The Mad Maid's Song*.

ALL THERE. To be in possession of all one's faculties.
Esser piccolo, ma esservi tutto. To be little but all there; *i.e.* all mettle and spirit.—Torr.

HARD LINES. The lines are fallen to me in a pleasant place.—*Psalms* xvi. 6.

The Prayer Book version gives "Lot." The meaning to be that of hap or luck.

Cf. The draper's offer of cheap bargains as a "special line."

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

AT HALF SWORD. *i.e.* at close quarters.

Affrontar venir a mazza spada. To get within one, as fencers do to come to the conclusion.—Torr. To grapple with.

Falstaff. I am a rogue, if I were not at half sword with a dozen of them two hours together. I have scaped by miracle.—Shak., *1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4, 57.

ABOVE BOARD. Openly, without concealment.

If she smile,

Conster it thus: this wanton would beguile
With her affected seeming; if she play
With her light capring foote, or bid you stay
(So brazen fac't is sin) away from thence,
Taxe, but affect not, her loth'd impudence.
. . . If she allure thee to some wanton sport
In that she moves you to it, care not for 't.
Let St. foote be; (Such follies lust afford)
"For fairest play is ever above boord."

Braithwaite, *Strappado for the Dinell*, p. 50, 1615 (reprint).

BLANCH POWDER.

No wrack like unto gluttony: it kills a very coward, insensibly blows him up as it were with white gunpowder, which they say makes no noise.—Torr.

F., W., p. 171, treats it as salt. "A general in our late wars soundly chid a captain for his so soon surrendering of a castle, seeing he had store of powder therein. 'I had,' returned the captain, 'plenty of black, but no white powder at all.'" F., W., (Chesh.) speaks of bread and salt as the two necessities of life; but at p. 349 he says: "As for white powder, which is reported to make no report at all, I never could meet with artist who could seriously avouch it."

His malice (Gardner, Bishop of Winchester) was like what is commonly said of white powder, which surely discharged the bullet, yet made no report, being secret in all his acts of cruelty.—F., W. (Suffolk), p. 64.

MOUNT SANT, SAINT FOOTE. *See* Above board, *supra*.

I. Let us play at Mount Sant (a los cientos).

M. It makes my head be in a swoon to be always counting.
Percival, *Spanish Dialogues*, iii. 1599.

TO MIND YOUR P'S AND Q'S.

Drom. A bowl and I'll come after with a broom: every one remember his cue.

Res. Aye, and his P, or else we shall thrive ill.

Lyly, *M. Bomb.*, ii. 4.

Sancho. Till then play your own part: go home and attend your Q, and leave me to guide this small vessel to your port.—Killigr., *Thomaso*, I., i. 3. 1663.

PHRASES.

Lucetta. Hark! hark! one knocks; away to the kitchen and observe your Q (to one who is to pretend to be a cook).—*Ib.*, iv. 4.

Cf. Ib., II., v. 10: 'Tis now the season and Q for mirth.

TO BLUSH LIKE A BLACK DOG. (Impudentia.) *Faciem perfricuit.*
—Cl.

TO FEND AND PROVE. *i.e.* defend and accuse (or argue).—B. and F.
She did not love fending and proving.—Defoe, *Behaviour of Servants*, p. 247. 1724.

TO HOLD WITH THE HARE AND RUN WITH THE HOUNDS.—B. E.,
New Dict. Cantg. Crew.

Neither hold with the hare nor run with the hound. *Publica privatis potiora.*—Cl.; G. Harvey, *Letter Book*, p. 123. 1573.

TO LOOK BLUE UPON.

Clown. But, master, we are now in the City; walled about from slander, there cannot come a lie in it but it must run through brick or get the goodwill of the warders, whose brown bills look blue upon all passengers.—*Nobody and Somebody*, c. 1592, p. 306; *Sch. of Shak.*, i.

TO HAVE TWO STRINGS TO YOUR BOW.

J'ay deux chordes en mon arc.—Cordier. 1549.

If you graze all or plough all your land, you have the less chance for profit, for according to the proverb, Two strings to the bow are safest.—Ellis, *Mod. Husb.*, 7th July, p. 107.

TO WIPE A PERSON'S NOSE.

And this they wold if we will beleve

Wypen our nose with our own sleve.

"Lybell of England's Policy," Wr., *Pol. Po.*, 1436, ii. 174.

And I may set you beside the cushion yet

And make you wipe your nose upon your sleeve,

For ought you shall win without you ask my leave.

Heiwood, Dialogue, II., ix.

W. But, landlord, I can tell you news i' faith. There is one Lophos, a brave gentleman; he'll wipe your son Peter's nose of Mistress Lelia. I can tell you he loves her well.—*Wily Beguiled*, 1606; H., *O.P.*, ix. 242.

Lop. Most finely fool'd, and handsomely and neatly;
Such cunning masters must be fool'd sometimes, Sir,
And have their worships' noses wip'd; 'tis healthful.

B. and F., *Spanish Curate*, iv. 5.

And see Chapman, *Mayday*, v. 1; Middleton, *Trick*.

TO CAST BEYOND THE MOON. To dream of the impossible.—*Wily Beguiled*; H., *O.P.*, ix. 268.

Cast your cap at the moon. (Manisipeni.)—Cl.; T. Heywood, *Woman Kill'd*, &c.

Cf. To cry for the moon. A reproach to a dissatisfied child.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

NOSE OF WAX.

The law shall stand
Like to a waxen nose or Lesbian rule,
A dial gnomon or a weathercock
Turned with the breath of greatness every way.
Histrion-mastix, 14. 1610.

So now their offspring, pulpit-quacks,
Turn Bible to a nose of wax,
Which they to either side can wrest
As serves their present interest.
Ned. Ward, *England's Reformation*, p. 147. 1719.
And what they make 't on Sunday say,
They'll mak't deny the next Lord's day.

The Papists are not behind them (the Pharisees) in their foul interpretations, not shaming to call that Sacred Writ a nose of wax, formable to any construction.—T. Adams, p. 696.

BROWN PAPER.

Yea for my life, those merchants were not wont
To lend their wares, at reasonable rate,
(To gaine no more but Cento por Cento)
To teach yong men, the trade to sel browne paper.
Gascoigne, *Steel Glass*, 781. [Arber, repr., p. 71.—ED.]

Gulsh. Well, sirs, the gentlemen see in our trades
We cannot gull them with brown paper stuff,
And the best poets grow so envious
They'll starve rather than we get store of money.
Histrion-mastix, iv. 1610.

Most ugly lines and base brown paper stuff,
Thus to abuse our heavenly poesy.
Histrion-mastix, ii. 1610.

But Nummius eas'd the needy gallant's care
With a base bargain of his blown ware;
Of fusted hops, lost now for lack of sale,
Or mould(y) brown paper that could nought avail.
Hall, *Satires*, IV., v. 115.

See illustrative note in Grosart's Edn.

Pompey. 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., *Measure for Measure*, iv. 3, 4.

COPY OF YOUR COUNTENANCE. A false appearance given by fraud.
Cf. This is the very copy of the grant.—Chau.

I will go give copies of good countenance to our friends (*i.e.* conceal the truth from them).—Armin, *Two Maids of More-clacke*, p. 106; Nash, *Terrors of the Night*; Dr. Bramhall, ii. 367; Fielding, *Jon. Wild*, III., xiv., 1609; Foote, *The Author*, ii.

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Cf. I will change my copy; howbeit I care not a quinch,
I know the gall'd horse will soonest winch.

Edwards, *Damon and Pythias*, H., O.P., iv. 28; and

Rhod. Well, I durst venture . . . we shall have you change
your copy ere a twelve month's day.—Chapman,
Monsieur D'Olive.

Here it is used in the sense of tale.

Thy trade will fail, thy friends will change the copy of their
countenance, thy children may prove unkind, etc.—T.
Adams, p. 1095.

LOB'S POUND. [= a prison. See Grose, *A Classical Dict.*—Ed.]

Ben. The widow's cleared: but master Valentine.

Nay, man, come nearer—you'd have present pay?

Val. No, sir, let it even go.

Ben. So must not you.

You gave three hundred pound to her, 'tis true,

Which, like a subtle quacksalver, you robb'd

My father of.—Sprites, Fairies!

Val. I am lob'd.

Grip. It is true, my lord: this is one of the Fairies.

Justice! justice!

Val. Well, if there be no remedy, I hope

I shall not dance alone upon the rope.

My Lord, here's the other Fairy.

Honest Lawyer, v. 1616.

WAINSCOT. The allusion seems to be to the varnish with which
wainscote boarding was covered.

Covetise would be charitable, but there is that other sum to
make up. Pride would give or at least forbear to extort,
but there is a Ruff of the new fashion to be bought.
Dignity, a caroch or strange apparel is to be purchased,
and who but the poor tenants must pay for it! Upon
whom they (once so accoutred) afterward look betwixt
scorn and anger, and go as if they were shut up in wainscot.
—T. Adams, *Divine Herbal*; *Wks.*, 1017. 1616.

. . . The pattern of perfection . . . like one made up in wain-
cote, not an irregular hair about him.—Braithwait, *Whim-
zies*; *A Traveller*. 1631.

A HEMPEN CAUDLE AND THE PAP OF A HATCHET. Shak., *2 Henry*
VI., iv. 7, 84. See Stanton's n.

A Tyburn hempen caudle well will cure you.—Taylor, *Fraise*
of Hempseed.

Liv. Indeed our parents take great care to make us ask
blessing and say grace when we are little ones, and
growing to years of judgment they deprive us of the
greatest blessing and the most gracious things to our
minds, the liberty of our minds; they give us pap with
a spoon before we can speak, and when we speak for
that we love, pap with a hatchet.—Lyly, *M. Bomb.*, i. 3.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

JOHN A STILES.

Who makes our band to be a cloak,
Makes John a Stiles of John a noke.
"Answer on the New Dressing,"
Wit's Recreations. 1640.

Whereby I set the practice of the Law
At as light count as turning of a straw,
For straight I found how John a Stiles did state it,
But I was over stile ere I came at it;
For having thought (so easy was the way)
That one might be a lawyer the first day.

R. Braithwait, *Shepherd's Tales*, E., i. 1621.

His admirable style (nothing so good as Littleton), with his
John a Nokes and John a Stiles.—Nash, *Saffron Walden*,
i. 1596.

JOHN. (As a term of contempt.)

Since every Jack became a gentleman,
There's many a gentle person made a Jack.
Shak., *Ric. III.*, i. 3, 73.

CAME IN WITH THE CONQUEROR.

Turfe. I'd play hun 'gain a Knight, or a good 'squire,
Or gentleman of any other county
I' the Kingdom.

Pan. Outcept Kent, for there they landed
All gentlemen and came in with the Conqueror.
B. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, i. 3.

And tells how first his famous ancestour
Did come in long since with the Conqueror.
Bp. Hall, *Satires*, IV., ii.

BRED AND BORNE. Ned Ward, *Nuptial Dialogue*, I., xx.

Fayne wolde I know what necessity we have
To go from the place where ye were bred and borne
Into another londe to play the knave.
Barclay, *Ship of Fools*, i. 178.

One laudeth his land where he was bred and born,
At others' country having disdain and scorn.
Id., *Eclogue*, ii.

Bred and born in an alley.—Jno. Cook, *Green's Tu Quoque*, 1614.
Beggars' breed and rich men feed.—Clarke, 1639.

Cloth (to *Velvet Breeches*). Get thee home into thine own country,
and let me as I was won't live famous in my native home
of England, where I was born and bred, yea and bearded
Cæsar thy conuntryman till he compast the conquest by
treason.—Greene, *Quip for an Upstart Courtier*.

Born and bred.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, p. 126, rep.; *Lady Bessy*, Percy
Soc., p. 21.

Birth and breeding.—J. Day, *Peregrinatio Scholastica*, xv.

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Begetting, breeding and holding the nearest respects of mankind.
—Ben Jonson, *Love Restored*. 1616.

Poor orphans of the pen and press,
Whose parents are obscure or dead,
Or in far countries born and bred.

Butler, *Satire upon Plagiaries*.

I am (quoth he) a courtier born and bred.—Davies, *Scourge of Folly*, p. 50; *Ep.*, 105.

Both born and bred in that same seat thou wast; *i.e.* in Shrewsbury.—Thomas Churchyard, *Worthiness of Wales*, 1587, p. 87; rep. 1776, 120.

For as some whelpes that are of gentle kinde
Exceedes curree dogges that bears a doggish mind,
So those meek folk that meets you in the street
Will curchie make, or shows a humble spreete;
This argues sure they have in Wales been bred
Or well brought up, and taught where now they dwell.

Ib., p. 90.

As two borne and bred together,
We were presently sworne brether*.

Braithwait, *Drunken Barnaby's Jour.*, ii.

* Brother.

. . . the peace of the holy Church wherein I was born,
baptised, and bred.—J. Howell, *Parley of Beasts*, p. 30. 1660.

So much to him were they affectioned,
For having been amongst them born and bred.

S. Daniel, *History of Civil Wars*, IV., ix.

CRY MAPSTICKS (mop-sticks). See *N.*, II., ii. 315, 472.

Neverout. Why, miss, you are in a brown study, what's the matter? Methinks you look like Mumchance that was hanged for saying nothing.

Miss. I'd have you to know I scorn your words.

Neverout. Well, but scornful dogs will eat dirty puddings.

Miss. Well, my comfort is your tongue is no slander.
What! you would not have one be always on the high grin?

Neverout. Cry mapsticks, madam; no offence, I hope.

Swift, *Polite Conversation*, i.

Pip. . . . your wisdom is overshot in your comparison; for eggs have chickens, gold hath none.

Pet. Mops, I pity thee; gold hath eggs. Change an angel into ten shillings, and all those pieces are the angel's eggs.

Lic. He hath made a spoke.—Lyly, *Midas*, ii. 2.

SWORN TO THE PANTABLE. An oath taken by pages to keep each other's secrets.—Mass., *The Unnatural Combat*, iii. 2; *A New Way*, &c., ii.; *The Bashful Lover*, vi.

Cf. Sworn to the Candlestick.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

Preferred I was to this gallant, and from a Scholler must turn Page, when if I should tell you the tenth part of the waggeries that I passed through, I should break my oath on the pantable, call old tricks in question, and perhaps wrong some that were mine fellows then, who would be loth to hear of it now.—Breton, *Grimello's Fortunes*, p. 9.

By all the tricks that pages pass in time of Parliament as swearing to the pantable, crowning with custards, paper whiffs to the sleeper's noses, cutting of tags, stealing of torches, cum multis aliis.—*Look About You*; H., O.P., vii. 409.

LIKE A TANSY.

Miss (mending a hole in her lace). Well, you see I'm mending. I hope I shall be good in time. Look, Lady Answerall, is it not well mended?

Lady A. Ay, this is something like a tansy.—S., P. C., i.

I would work under your honour's directions like a horse, and make fortifications for you something like a tansy, with all their batteries, saps, ditches, and palisadoes.—Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, i. 199. [Book II., c. v.—ED.]

TALE OF A TUB.

To tell a tale of a tub and the bottom out of it.—1666.

A tale of a tub, your tale no truth avoath.—He., ii. 9.

Ye say they follow your law,
And vary not a straw.—Torr., P., lv.

Which is a tale of a tub.—Bp. Bale, *Comedy Concerning Three Laws*, &c., 1538, Bradford (Parker Soc., i. 418).

HORSE NEST. A troublesome repetition of an old tale.—(Glos.) Hll., iii. Cf. A tale of a roasted horse.

To haunt the taverns late, by night to trace the streets,
And swap each slut upon the lippes that in the dark he meets;
To laugh at a horse nest and whine too like a boy,
If anything do cross his mind though it be but a toy.

Breton, *Florrich upon Fancie*, i. 1577.

TALE OF A ROASTED HORSE. Rib of a roasted horse. See B. & F., *Scornful Lady*, iii. 2.

The haughty, obscure verse doth not much delight, and the verse that is to easie is like a tale of a roasted horse.—Gasc., *Certain Notes concerning the Making of Verse*, sec. 10.

Will. Tush, tush, Instruction, your talk is of no force:
You tell us a tale of a roasted horse,
Which by his wounds except we set to it
As fast as we make these fellows will undo it.

Mar. of Wit and Sc., iv. c.; H., O.P., ii. 354.

Anon he would sing one merrie song or other, now he would whistle in his fist, and by and by tell me a tale of a roasted horse, only to make me merrie withal.—Breton, *Mis. of Mavillia*, 1599, p. 39.

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And then like an Historian for the nonce,
 He tells how two knights here were feasted once
 At Mounsire Doysel's lodging ('mong the rest)
 With a whole powdered Palfrey (at the least)
 That roasted was; so he without remorse
 Tells us a tale but of a roasted horse.
 Good God! who can endure but silly I
 To bear the burden of such trumpery?
 Davies of Hereford, *A Scourge for Paper Persecutors, or
 Paper's Complaint*, 238.

COCKAHOOP. *Tom Tyler and his Wife*, 1598, p. 18.

The theory that this expression of a condition of reckless exaltation and extravagance is from the analogy of one who lavishes his store of drink, letting it run in a stream, by removing the spigot and placing it on the hoops passing over the barrel, is supported by the fact that the figure of a cock of the poultry-yard was used for the purpose of turning the stream on and off, as may be seen in one of the block books in the first case as you enter the King's Library in the British Museum.

He sets cock on the hoop; in you would say,
 For cocking in hoops is now all the play,
 And therefore no marvel men's stocks often droop
 That still use the cockpit to set cock in hoop.
 Ds., *Ep.*, 287.

COCKSURE.

We are so fearless, careless and secure
 In this our happy peace and so cocksure
 As if we did suppose or heard it said
 Ould Mars were strangled or the Divel dead.
 G. Wither, *Abuses*, &c., II., iv. 1613.

When the devil had once brought Christ to the Crosse he
 thought all cocksure.—Latimer, *Sermon on the Ploughers*,
 1549.

COCKNEY.

Disc. It is not the place but bringing up that maketh a child well mannered, for a man shall see a child in a gentleman's house in the country that can better manner than the child brought up at home under ye moders wynges in the mydle of the cyte.

Prec. This cockneys and tytyllynges wantonly brought up (delicati pueri) may abide no sorrow when they came to age, whereas they that be hardly brought up may die in war and the night throw upon the bare ground.
 —Whit., *Vulg.*, 39. 1521.

In this great cytees as London, York, Perusy and such, where best manner should be, the chyldren be so nycely and wantonly (lascive et indulgenter educantur) brought up that comonly they can little good.—*Ib.*, p. 39.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

He that cometh every daie,
shall have a cocknaie.
He that cometh now and then
shall have a fatte hen.—He., *Prov. & Ep.*, 36.

THE THREE CRANES OF THE VINTRY.—Ben. Jonson, *Dev. is Ass.*

The three crayned wharf.—Tynd., i. 36 (Parker Soc.).

Doctors of the Chayre in the Vintry at the thre Cranes.—
Skelton, *Replycacion*, 8.

Ar. In whom is as much virtue, truth and honesty
As there are true feathers in the three Craynes of the
Vintree;
Yet their feathers have the shadow of lively feathers the
truth to scan,
But Carisophas hath not the shadow of an honest man.—
Edwardes, *Damon and Pythias*, 1567; H., *O.P.*, iv. 37.

Elevators for wine casks.

Three Cranes Wharf, close to Southwark Bridge. Sometimes called New Queen St., and see Herbert's ed. of *Ames*, p. 367. Stow says it was a place of some account for the costermongers who had warehouses there; and it appears from Dekkers *Belman of London*, that the beggars of this time called one of their places of rendezvous by this name.—Collier's n.

Draxe has a proverb: Patience in adversity bringeth a man to the three cranes in the vinetree. *i.e.*, to be exalted to high place.

Taylor (*Virtue of a Gaol*) says, enumerating London prisons:
Then near Three Cranes a gaol* for heretics
For Brownists Familists and schismatics.

* New prison.

In 1673 (*Character of a Coffee-house*) mention is made of Herefordshire Red streak (Cider made of Rotten Apples) sold at the Three Cranes. It was the sign of the printing house of Wm. Copland.

From the Rose in flaggons sayle I
To the Griphyn i' th' old Bayly.
Where no sooner do I waken
Than to Three Cranes am I taken,
Where I lodge and am no starter
Till I see the Summer quarter.

R. Braithwait, *Barnabee's Journal*, II., 1638.

THE THREE CUPS.

As this was the sign of a public-house, in a cider district (Wellington, Som.), purchased by my grandfather, I have noted what follows as remarkable: "Coming to him on a day as he was counting his barrels and setting the price in chalk on the head of every one of them, I told him, etc., if it pleased him to grant me private audience. 'With me, young Wilton,' quoth he, 'marry and shalt: bring us a pint of syder of a fresh tap into the three cups here; wash

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the pot.' So into a back room he lead mee, where after he had spit on his finger, and pickt off two or three moats of his old moth-eaten velvet cap, etc."—Nash, *Unfortunate Traveller*, B. 2.

THE DEVIL AND JOHN A CUMBER GO WITH YOU!—Tatham, *Rump*, iii. 1660.

HASELWOOD, s. Silly, simple.—Gascoigne, *Grief of Joy*, 14. A term of contempt: a bawd. See O. Fr. aissel. Germ. esel. Gascoigne (*Glasse of Govt.*, 15) chaffingly calls a girl Haselwood, as we might say "Oh you simpleton!"

"A ring?" quod he, "ye, hasel wodes shaken!
Ye, nece myne, that ring most han a stoone
That myghte dede men alyve maken;
And swyche a ring, I trow, that ye have noon.
Discrecioun out of your hede is goon;
That fele I now," quod he, "and that is routhe;
O tyme ylost! wel maystow corsen slouthe!"

Chau., *Tr. and Cr.*, iii. 890.

Quod Troilus, "Now, Lord, me grace sende,
That I may finden at myn hom-coming,
Criseyde comen!" and ther-with gan he singe:
"Ye, hasel-wode thoughte this Pandare,
And to himself ful softly he seyde,
"God woot, refreyden may this hote fare
Er Calkas sende Troilus Criseyde!"
But natheles, he japed thus, and seyde
And swore, ywis, his herte hym wel bihighte,
She wolde come as soone as evere she myghte.

Ib., v. 502.

Pandare answered, "It may be wel ynough"
And held with him of al that ever he seyde:
But in his herte he thoughte, and softe lough
And to hymself ful sobrelly he seyde.
"From-hasel wode, ther joly Robin pleyde,
Shall com al that that thou abydest here;
Ye farewell al the snow of ferne yere!"—*Ib.*, v. 1170.

HAWKE BAKE. Aw bake (*Camb. MS.*). Halve bake (*Land. MS.*).—Chau., *M. of L.*, Prol. See my "Cries to Cattle." (Old word) Hawbacke, to return.—Bulloker. Only used by some ancient writers and now grown out of use.—*English Expos.*, 1616.

I have no doubt this is the "Whoa back!" addressed daily in our streets to horses who are required to step backwards. Dr. Morris in his *Gloss.* 7 to Chaucer gives the following extraordinary explanation: Hawke bake sb. Plain or coarse fare, literally baked or dried haws or hedge berries. Hawbuck, a silly clown—(North) *Hill.*,—is better than this, and that is probably a characterisation from his habitual speech. See *N.*, IV., iii. 89, 181, 292; viii. 301, 445. Hood and Kingsley both use it.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

NEEDS COST.—Chau., *Kn. T.*, 1479. Cf. Cost, manner, way.—
Skeat, *Hll.*; *Horm.*, *V.*, 272; *N.*, *iv.*, *iii.* 89.

Nedwayes, *Barbour*, *xiii.* 514; *N.*, *II.*, *v.*

GIG OF TIME. Used as a term of contempt.—Taylor (W. P.),
Fennor's Revenge. And again—

But blame me not, for he's the gig of time
Whom sharpest wits have whipt with sportful rime.

Cf. Shak., *Twel. N.*, *v.* 1, 385, The Whirligig of Time, *i.e.*
the top; Breton, *Good and Bad*, *N.*, *v.* 39; B. and F.,
Humourous Lieut., *iv.* 5.

MERCHANT OF EELSKINS. A merchant without any money or ware.
A sorry, pitiful pedlar.—Torr.

He Mercatante de buccie. La mia borse e di pette d'anguille.
Balla d'anguille.

He that will at all adventures use the seas, knowing no more
what is to be done in a tempest than in a caulme, shall soon
become a marchant of eele-skinnes.—Asch., *Tox.*, *p.* 151.

If he hold on awhile as he begins

We shall see him prove a marchant of eele skins.

He., *Dial.*, *II.*, *v.*

GREEN HAT.

Hav. What work this story will make in town! By this light
there will be no living in Madrid for an Englishman,
the very name will entitle us to Green-hats.—Killig.,
Thom., *II.*, *iv.* 11.

JEW'S LETTERS. JERUSALEM LETTERS.

And lastly Schoolboys will throw whole volleys of stones at
you wherever they see you if you allow them not Pens,
though it be but to scribble or make Iewes letters.

Taylor (W. P.), *Ded. of The Goose*.

Dav., under the latter heading, says: "There are persons at
Jerusalem who tatto on the arm of visitors who wish it the
sign of the Cross, with the name of the City and the date
of their visit," and he quotes: "'If heaven should ever
bless me with more children,' said Mr. Fielding, 'I have
determined to fix some indelible mark upon them, such as
that of the Jerusalem letters.'"—H. Brooke, *Fool of Quality*,
1258. 1766.

JUNIPER LECTURE. What is now called a curtain lecture.

When women chide their husbands for a long while together,
it is commonly said they give them a Juniper lecture, which
I am informed is a comparison taken from the long lasting of
the live coals of that wood, not from its sweet smell. But
comparisons run not upon all four.—Ellis, *Timber Tree*, *p.* 142.

Other examples in *Dav.*, and see B. Jon., *Alch.*, *i.* 3, for
the custom of burning juniper to sweeten chambers.

To give one a juniper lecture or a sound peal of rough language.
—Torr.

PHRASES.

Ginepraio (juniper thicket) is the Italian equivalent of parsley bed.

CALF. A silly fellow.—Udall, *Ralph Royster Doyster*, ii. 4.

An excellent scholar, one that has a head filled

With calves' brains without any sage to give them.

Webster, *White Devil*, i. 1.

"Alas! poor fellow," quoth they (the London Weavers to the country ones), "your hearts are good but your hands are ill."

"Tush! the fault was in their legs," quoth another. "Pray you, friend, were you not borne at home?"

"Why doe you ask?" quoth Weasell.

"Because," said he, "the biggest place of your leg is next your shoe."

Cuthbert hearing this, being choleric of nature, chafed like a man of law at the barre.—*Thomas of Reading* (by T. Deloney), 1612, f. 8.

An epigram, more than fifty years old, says:

"I cannot understand," says Dick,

"What make my ankles grow so thick."

"You do not recollect," says Harry,

"What a great calf they have to carry."

Essex, you say, is famed for calves;

We thank you really for your pains;

For this you prove, in our behalves,

We're famous most for head and brains.

N., VI., v. 496.

COURT CARD.

She had in her hand the ace of harts and a coat card. She led the board with her coat: I played the varlet and took up her coat and meaning to lay my finger on her ace of hearts upstartd quite a contrary card.—Chapman, *May-day*.

"You have been at noddy, I see."

"Ay, and the first card comes to my hand is a knave; I am a coat card indeed."

"Then thou must needs be a knave, for thou art neither queen nor king."—Rowley, *When you See me*, 1621.

CARD OF TEN. Shak., *Taming of the Shrew*, ii. 1, 397; Day, *Law Tricks*.

I set very little or nought by hem that cannot face out his ware with a card of x. (*Qui merces suas non maxime faciat*).—Wh., f. 28.

Fyrste pycke a quarrel and fall out with him then,

And so outface him with a card of ten.

TO SEEK ANTS' PATHS.

(After discussing the origin of the name of the village Overburrow). But if it recover the ancient name it may thank others and not mee, although I have sought as narrowly and diligently for it as for ants' pathes.—Holland's *Camd.*, p. 753.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

PALTOCK'S INN.

Swiftlye they determined too flee from a countrey so wycked,
 Paltocks Inn leaving, too wrinche the navy too southward.
 —Stanyhurst, *Æn.*, iii. 65.

Comming to Chenas a blinde village, in comparison of Athens
 a Paltockes Inne, he found one Miso governing his house.
 —Gosson, *Sch. of Abuse*, p. 52 (Arber's reprint).

To the same place came his orison-mutterer *impaletocked*, or
 lapped up about the chin like a tufted whoop (*duppe*).—
Urq., *Rab.*, I., xxi.

LOMBARD STREET TO A CHINA ORANGE.

All Lombard Street to an eggshell.—A. Murphy, *Citizen*, ii. 1.
N., VI., 337, records var., "A guinea to a gooseberry" and
 "Manchester to a brick."

Cf. "Oddes, or all the world to nothing," by N. B., licensed
 Aug. 9, 1622.

It is a thousand pounds to a penny as the nursery song says, or,
 as the newspaper reporters of the Ring have it, Lombard
 Street to a china orange, no small critic already knows . . .
 that, etc.—Southey, *The Doctor*. ch. x.

A cow to a codpiece-point (at cock-fighting).—Torr.

Cf. Shak., *Love's Labour Lost*, v. 2, 556, where Biron backs
 Costard "My hat to a halfpenny."

I durst lave laid my cap to a crown.—Still, *Gammer Gurton's*
Queen. My wretchedness unto a row of pins, [Needle.
 They'll talk of state; for every one doth so
 Against a change; woe is forerun with woe.

Shak., *Richard II.*, iii. 4, 26.

QUEEN ANNE*'S DEAD.

Noe, not a quatch, sad poete; doubt you
 There is not grieve enough without you,
 Or that it will assuage ill news
 To say she's dead that was your muse.

Bp. Corbet, *Elegy on Death of Q. Anne*
(i.e. of Denmark, wife of James I.).

* Elizabeth.—S., *P. C.*, i.

Davies seems to infer that Swift's is the original saying. But
 there was a good reason for his substituting Elizabeth's
 name in 1710, the Queen Anne then reigning. She died
 1714. But Ray has a similar (Sussex) saying, "My
 Lord Baldwin's dead," showing that proverbs like Joe
 Miller's are adaptable to the heroes of the hour.

NEXT THE HEART.

Queen Artemesia who living chaste ever after her husband
 Mausolus his death got his ashes all put in urnes, whereof
 she would take down a dram every morning fasting and next
 her heart, saying, That her body was the fittest place to be
 sepulchre to her most dear husband.—Howell, *Fam. Lett.*,
 iv., vii.

PHRASES.

His Epilogue in the morning next his heart.—G. Harvey, *Letter Book*, p. 130. 1513.

This was staying with our unlucky hostess that must be dandled and made drunk next her heart; she made us slip the very cream of the morning.—Rowley, *Match at Midnight*, i.

The Romans held it ominous to see a Blackamoore next their hearts in a morning (mare).—Stapylton, *Juv.*, vi. 637. 1647.

A Jigge for the Ballad Mongers to sing fresh and fasting next their hearts everie morning instead of a new hunts up.—Cited *Kindheart's Dreame*, p. 63; *A Quest of Enquiries*, 1593, note by Rimbault, Percy Soc.

Lod. Here's a coil to make wit and women friends; come hither, wench, let me have thee single; now sit thee down and hear good counsel next thy heart, and God give thee grace to lay it to thy heart.—Chapman, *Mayday*, ii.

Ludico [*Solus.*] One tells me I must study next my heart. That troubles my brain too much. Another tells me 'tis good to eat bread-and-butter next my heart. That fumes into my head too much. And to say the truth, my stomach is not yet up. For I'm but new up myself, and I hope that will not be so saucy as to tread on master's heels, but I say still 'tis best playing next one's heart. That is to me both study and breakfast.—Wm. Hawkins, *Apollo Shroving*, II., 40. 1626.

HERB OF GRACE.

Clo. . . . She was the sweet marjoram of the salad, or rather the herb of grace.

Lafeu. They are not herbs, you knave; they are nose herbs.

Clo. I am no great Nebuchadnezzar, sir. I have not much skill in grass.—Shak., *All's Well*, iv. 5, 14.

That this man, this herb of grace,

This father of our faculties should slip thus.

B. and F., *Island Princess*, ii.

PROVENDER PRICKS HIM.—*Ho.* *i.e.* makes him lusty and strong.

Provender pricketh him.—Dr. R. Crowley, *Way to Wealth*, 1550, E.E.T.S., p. 142.

But I cannot blame them to be lusty for . . . Horsemanship hath rack and manger so much at command that provender pricks them either to tilt or tourney, or long or short journey.—Taylor, *Navy of Landships*.

Are you provender prickt now, sirs?—Tatham, *Scots' Figgaries*, ii. 1652.

When provender prickt them a little time
Thou did as thy wife, and thou did both doat
On each other and being not worth a groat
Then went witless to wedding.—He., *Dial.*, x.

With proven prickt.—*Newes out of Powles*, Sat., 6. 1576.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

ARE YOU THERE WITH YOUR BEARS? (Emphasis on "there.") *i.e.*
Sits with the wind in *that* quarter?

Cand. I love thee much; give me one word of comfort.

Silena. I faith, sir, no; and so tell your master.

C. I have no master, but come to make choice of a mistress.

S. Ha! ha! are you there with your bears?

Lyly, *M. Bombie*, ii. 3.

Another, when at the racket-court he had a ball struck into his hazard, hee would ever and anon cry out, "Estes vous là avec vos Ours?" ("Are you there with your beares?"), which is ridiculous in any other language but English.—Howell, *Forreine Trav.*, 63.

But here is more wisdom than we are aware of, and that is a determination that the Sheriffs were in the right (in a technical objection they had taken). For the wiser members knew that well enough. "But oh!" quoth they, "here is an accident may save the man. Are you there with your bears? We will quit the exercise of the House's right rather than that should be."—North, *Examen.*, p. 220. 1740.
You tell me my verses disturb you at prayers;

Oh, oh! Mr. Dean, are you there with your bears?

Sheridan, *To Dean of St. Patrick*.

IF IT WERE A BEAR IT WOULD BITE YOU.—Dr.; Cl.; Percival. Of him who makes a search for what is under his nose.—B. E., *New Dict. of Canting Crew*.

Si fuera perro ya te uviero mordedo.—Percl., *Span. Gram.*, 1599.

TO BIND BEARS.

Secondly, be admonished not to overween your own strength as thinking it sufficient to bind bears (as the Proverb is), and to defray any unaptness whatever without trouble.—Dan. Rogers, *Matrimonial Honour*, p. 65. 1642.

Nay, farewell sow, quoth he, our Lord bless me
From bassing of beasts of Bearbinder lane.

He, *Dial.*, II., vii.

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

To be bought and sold in a company.—R.

You are bought and sold, like sheep in a market (Deriso).—Cl.

"Oh," quoth he, "I am bought and sold for doing my country such good service as I have done. They are afraid of me because my good deeds have brought me into such estimation with the communalty I see. I see it is not for the lamb to live with the wolf."—T. Nash, *Unf. Trav.*, B. 3.

Marcus doth buy and sell me. Then he's mad,
For sure he'll lose without more wit he had.

Ds., *Ep.*, 379.

I have been bought and sold
Behind my back for no desert and cause
By those that kindly capp'd and kiss'd their claws.
Taylor, *Farewell to the Tower-bottles*.

PHRASES.

Cf. Bite.—S., *P. C.*, i., and *Spectator*, Nos. 504 and 47, where it is used interjectionally as we now say sold. These examples are in Dav.

CROSS AND PILE. To cast.—Brian, *The Pisse-Prophet*, ch. xii. 1637.

Whackum had neither cross nor pile;
His plunder was not worth the while.

Butler, *Hud.*

Bilbo. Prithee, let's discourse the business quietly, and since 'tis gone so far as to be taken notice of in the town, cross and pile between us who shall wear his arm in a scarf.—Wilson, *Cheats.*, iii. 1663.

This is equivalent to tossing up, Heads or tails!

PILE. The under-iron of the stamp wherein money is stamp't and the pile side of a piece of money, the opposite whereof is a cross.—Cotgr., 1611.

ALL ON A ROW,
BREAD AND CROW.

The gods and goddesses, all on a row, bread and crow, from Ops to Pomona (the first applewife) were so dump't, etc.—Nash, *Lenten Stuffe*.

GREAT CROCK AND LITTLE CHOCK.

Both the armies had been with them (the Devon and Cornwall farmers) and given them several visits, insomuch that if the Cavaliers had taken their horses, the other party made bold with their oxen; if the one had their sheep, the other played sweepstake, so that (according to the country phrase) great crock and little chock all was I go, yet as soon as they spied me they saluted me with much love and reverend courtesy.—J. Taylor (W. P.), *Christmas In and Out*, 1652, p. 15.

FORTUNE'S MIDDLE FINGER.

Mr. Lamb,* whom succeeding times knows to be Dean of Arches, came, by holding fast to Fortune's middle finger, from a schoolmaster that taught petties to a proctor in Christian courts and so on to an official.—Hacket, *Life of Archbishop Williams*, i. 37.

* Kept a preparatory school.

TO THINK HER PENNY GOOD SILVER. (Conceitedness.)—Dr.; T. Adams, p. 584.

Now, for your ladies, we have pretty wenches that though they be not proud, yet they think their penny good silver, and if they be fair it is naturall, and having their mother's wit they will doe well enough for their father's understanding.—Breton, *Courtier and Countryman*.

Is thy penny the worse silver for theirs?—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 370.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

TO WEAR PAPERS.

But I wish all such more wicked than witty, unlearned in the law and abusers of the same, to look a little better into their consciences and to leave their crafty courses, lest when the law indeed laies them open, insteede of carrying papers in their hands they wear not papers on their heads, and instead of giving care to their clients causes or rather lie into their purses they have nere an ear left to hear withal nor good eye to see withal.—Breton, *Good and Bad; The Unworthy Lawyer*.

Stigmatici ben such parsons which bene set on pillory or weare papers, or be nayled to the pillorye, called infamed persons, or knights of the pillorye.—Huloet, *sub v. Reproch*.

TO BE EITHER A MAN OR A MOUSE. Aut Cæsar, aut nihil.

He was utterly minded to put all in hasarde to make or marre and to be man or mous.—Udall, *Er. Ap.*, p. 298; *Appius and Virginia*; H., *O.P.*, iv. 1575.

The schollers fall now to construe and parse, and the lawyer makes his clyent either a man or a mouse.—Breton, *Fantasticks*.

Epi. Nay, I tell you my master is more than a man.

Dares. And thou less than a mouse.—Lyly, *Endym.*, i. 3.

Your father has committed you to my charge, and I will make a man or a mouse of you.—B. & F., *Love's Cure*, ii. 4.

NEITHER SUGAR NOR SALT.

She at my side and I at her's
We take the weather that occurs;
No matter if it rain or not,
Or bleak or warm, away we trot,
The proverb whispering, "Wherefore halt?
Pray, are you sugar? No, nor salt."

John Brown, *Psyche*, c. vi. 1818.

TO COME IN PUDDING TIME. (Opportunitas.)—Cl.; U. Fulwell, *Like will to like*, 1568; H., *O.P.*, iii. 319.

The Italians say Venier all insalata—their first dish.—Torr.

NEITHER RIME NOR REASON.

Que feriez vous à gens qui entendent ne rime ne raison?—Cordier, 1538.

Vous n'avez rhime ne raison.—Meurier, 1558.

Draw out your weapon and go swearing down,
Look terrible (I need not teach you frown),
And vow you 'll be reveng'd some other time,
And then leave me to make the reason rime.

S. Rowlands, *Knave of Clubs* (A Gull).

There's wherewithal to entertain the pox,
There's more than reason, there's rime for 't—the box.

Bp. Corbet, *Elegy on Lady Haddon*.

PHRASES.

UNDER ONE'S GIRDLE. *i.e.* in subjection.

What then! shall Rynges have their heads tyde under the people's gyrdell?—Shacklock, *Hatchet of Heresies*, 1565.

Yea'd have his head under your girdle.—Cl.

Such a wicked brothell

Which sayth under his gyrdell

He holdeth Kyngs and Princes.

Roy, *Rede me and be not wroth*, p. 114. 1526.

Let the magnanimous junto be heard who would try the hazard of war to the last and had rather lose their heads than put them under the girdle of a Presbyterian conventicle.—Hacket, *Life of Williams*, ii. 215.

My head is not under every man's girdle. Non omnibus dormio.—Cl.

Widow. I hope you will, sir. I was bred in Ireland, where the women begin the salutation.

Timothy. I won not kiss truly.

Wid. Indeed you must.

Tim. Would my girdle may break if I do.

Rowley, *Match at Midnight*, i. 1633.

Sticking our thumbs close to our girdlestead.—Bp. Hall, *Sat.*, IV., v. 14.

TO HAVE NE'ER AN M UNDER ONE'S GIRDLE. S., P. C., i. To omit, in addressing one, the handle of his name. M. was used as abbreviation of Master or Mistress, as it still is in France for Monsieur.—Shak., 2 *Henry VI.*, i. 3; *Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2 (Malone's Edn.); *Nobody and Somebody*, 1592, *Sch. of Sh.*, i. 324; Scott, *Old Mortality*.

Gyrdell-stede faulx du corps.—Palsg.

Mary. Hoigh hagh! if faire Mistress Custance saw you now, Ralph Roister Doister were hir own I warrant you.

Roy. Neare an M by your girdle?

M. Your good maystershypp's maistershypp were her own mystreshyp's mystreshyp.—Udall, *R. R. D.*, iii. 3.

The King knocking at the door, the maid went and open'd the door. The King asked her if Budwaies was stirring. The maid, staring him in the face, saying, "What, plain Budwaies! have you nere an M under your girdle?"—W. Warter, *Britain's Honeycomb*, 1712.

See N. H. W.

Canbee. How, you base rogue, ne'er an M under your girdle?—Day, *Blind Beggar of Bethnall Green*.

Dame. Ay, "governor" becomes you! I like it well when you carry an M under your girdle, governor.—Shirley, *Arcadia*, i. 2.

TO SCRATCH WHERE IT DOTHT NOT ITCH.

It makes me . . . Nolle factum. Nihil est miserius quam animus conscius carpentis seipsum.—Cl. (Invité.)

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

TO CARE NOT WHICH END GOES FORWARD. (Improvident.)—Dr.

THOUGH I SAY IT THAT SHOULD NOT SAY IT. *J. Drum's Ent.*, 1601;
Lyly, *Mother Bombie*; W. Rowley, *All's Lost by Lust*, i.,
1633; Wodroephe, *The Spared Hours*, 1623.

TO PUT A SPOKE IN HIS WHEEL. (Hindrance.)—Torr.

I'll put a spoke among your wheels.—B. and F., *Mad Lover*,
iii. 6; Lyly, *Euphues*.

There is not a boate wherein he hath not an oare, nor a wheele
wherein he will not challenge a spoake.—T. Adams, *Wks.*,
p. 506, "The Busybody," 1629.

He had a strong and very stout heart
And looked to be made an emperor for 't,
But the Divel did set a spoke in his cart.

Merry Drollery, p. 224. 1661, 70-91.

Lastly, faithfulness is the staff and spoke which strengthens
and enables the wheel of serviceableness.—D. Rogers,
Naaman, p. 296. 1642.

Cf. I'll take a stap (stave) out of your cog (bowl).—
Cunninghame, *Glossary to Burns*.

TO HAVE TWO STRINGS TO ONE'S BOW.

Two strings to a bow do well (Refugium).—Cl.

The Conqueror finding himself quitted of this obstacle takes
upon him the regiment of this Kingdom with a double
string to his bow; the one of ancient title, the other of
conquest.—E. F., *History of Edward II.* (1627), p. 36. 1680.

This and the following shows that the second string was not
a mere reserve. From a letter of Queen Elizabeth to
James I.: Who seeketh two strings to one bow he may
shute strong but never strait.—June, 1585.

E bon sempre avez due corde per un archo.—Florio, *1st Fruites*,
1578.

TO MAKE A TOIL OF A PLEASURE.

Tyring of legges and tearing of throates with luring and
hollowing (in hawking and hunting) are nothing pleasant
to my humour. I do not love so to make a toil of pleasure.
—Breton, *Dialogue*, p. 7. 1603.

You must look that your bowe be well nocked for fere the
sharpness of the horne shere a sunder the stryng: and
that chanceth ofte when in bending, the string hath but
one way to strength it wyth all.—Ascham, *Tox.*, p. iii.

ONCE IN A CORONATION.

But being a scholar and a poor one too, they had no use for
him except it were once in a coronation to make a speech
for the entertainment of a prince . . . or an apology
for the churchwarden to excuse the picking of the poor
man's box.—J. Day, *Pereg. Scholast.*, xvi. 1641.

PHRASES.

If ever in a reign he lights upon a humour to business it is to game, to cheat, to drink drunk, to steal, etc.—T. Adams, *Works*, p. 450. 1629.

'Ud's daggers! cannot sin be set on shore
Once in a reign upon your country quarters
But it must have fiddling?

ENOUGH TO MAKE A SAINT SWEAR.

Such sorry to feel
It would grieve any saint.

Tom Tyler and his Wife, 1598, p. 23.

WOODEN WALLS. *i.e.* warships of defence.—N., VI., viii. 48.

That man had a heart and was fenced with a triple corslet of brass that first . . . advanced the credit of the Realm by defending the same with our Wodden Walles (as Themistocles called the ships of Athens).—Wm. Philip, Preface to Translation of *Linschoten his Discourse of Voyages*, 1598.

JINGO.

Young Worthy. Were you sent to rob or kill me?

Dobson. Alas! gentlemen, we are very ingrams*.

Ralph. Mere country animals. We have valour to steal a Maypole or rob a parson's hen's-nest, but to kill a man (is) as far from our intents or daring as pity from an executioner or bashfulness from a jingo.

Nabbes, *Convent Garden*, iii. 5. 1638.

* See Hll.

When spiritual jugglers their chief mast'ry show,
Hey Jingo, sirs! what's this? 'Tis bread you see.

Sat. on Jesuits, iv. 1679.

By the living Jingo, I did but jest.—*Don Quixote*, III., vi.

By Jingo, I believe he would make three bites of a cherry.—Rabelais, V., xxviii.

And the first words the Buffer said

Were "By the living Jingo!"

Ned Randall's Diary, Grose.

While Willie lap an swoor, by jing,

'Twas just the way he wanted

To be that night.—Burns, *Hallow 'een*, ix.

TO TAKE TAP UNDER LAP.

Take tap under lap and turn back again.—*Palinodiam Canere* (Inconstantia).—Cl.

I crosse out all this, adewe, by Saynt John

I take my tappe in my lappe and am gone.

Morality of every Man, p. 63, in Hll.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

TO FRY IN YOUR OWN GREASE.—*Rich. C. de Lion*, 1370, Weber, 175.

I seye, I hadde in herte greet despyt
That he of any other had delyt,
But he was quit by God and by Seint Joce
I made him of the same wode a croce;
Not of my body in no foule manere,
But certainly, I made folk swich chere,
That in his owene grece I made him frye
For angre, and for verray jalousye.

Chau., *Wife of Bath's Prol.*, 6063.

Thus this fat Fool chafed but not in his own grease.—Armin,
Nest of Ninnies, p. 16, rep.

TO LAY A WATER. *i.e.* in soak.

Somewhat to purpose your proverbs prove indeed:
Howbeit, whether they counterpaise or outweigh
The proverbs which I before them did lay,
The trial thereof we will lay a water
Till we try more.—He., *Dial.*, I., iii.

If he had broke his arme . . . either Apollo must have played
Bonesetter or every occupation beene laide in water.
Gosson, *School of Abuse*, 1579, p. 21 Arber's reprint.

TO ROB PETER TO PAY PAUL.—Urquh., *Rabelais*, III., iii.

Some of you rob Peter to pay Paul.—T. Adams, "White
Devil," *Works*, p. 48.

The lands of Westminster, so dilapidated by Bishop Thirlby
that there was almost nothing left to support the dignity
. . . Most of the lands invaded by the great men of the
Court, the rest laid out for reparation to the Church of
St. Paul, pared almost to the very quick in those days
of rapine. From hence first came that significant byword
(as is said by some) of robbing Peter to pay Paul.—
Heylin, *Hist. of Reformn.*, 1256. 1661.

In December, 1540, Westminster was made a Cathedral, but
in 1550 it was rejoined to London, and many estates
appropriated to repair of St. Paul's.

Lyke a pickpurse pilgrim ye prie and ye proule
At rovers, to robbe Peter and pay Poule.—He., *Dial.*, I., x.

Il oste à saint Pierre pour vester à saint Pol,
Il despouille saint Pierre pour vester saint Pol
Il des couvre ung pour couvrir l'autre.

M. Cordier, *De Corrupti Sermonis Emendatione*,
p. 541. 1538.

L'on ne doibt tant donner a Sant Pierre
que Saint Paul demeure derriere.—G. Meurier, c. 1568.

Ab aliis eripiunt quod aliis largiantur.—Cicero.

PHRASES.

War I ane King sir, be cok's passion!
I sould gar mak ane proclamatioun,
That never ane penny sould go to Rome at all
Na mair then did to Peter nor to Paull.

Lyndesay, *Three Estates*, 2841.

They robbe St. Peter to cloth St. Paul.—Barclay, *Ecl.*, p. xvii.

A CLOAK FOR THE RAIN. A pretext, excuse. Tussis pro crepitu.
[Erasm.] A cloak for the rain.—Taverner, *Prov.*, 590.
1552.

Mrs. Because he doth frequent my house, thou see'st
Is for the love he bears unto my daughter.

Rogers. A very good cloak, mistress, for the rain.

Warning for Fair Women, i. 1599.

(The mother really acting as his procuress with a married woman.)

TO PLOUGH THE SAND.

He that doth believe bearing in hand,
Plougheth in the water, and soweth in the sand.

Sir Thomas Wyatt.

TO BEAR IN HAND. To make one believe.

Browne. But Doury's wife did bear me still in hand

If he were dead she would effect the marriage.

Warning for Fair Women, ii. 1599.

See thou be that thou art reported and borne in hande to be
. . . that they become such persons indeed as they hear
themselves bruted and borne in hand.—Rd. Taverner,
Proverbs fr. Eras., 49, v. 1539.

Beatr. What, bear her in hand until they come to take hands;
and then, with public accusation, uncovered slander,
etc.—Shak., *Much Ado*, iv. 1, 301.

KNIGHT OF THE POST. A suborned witness.—Nash, *P. Penniless*.
A common bail or bailer.

? If connected with the phrase Between you and me and the
post, to which the following seems to allude: All this
while my friend William (Sommers) was in counsel with
the post.—Armin, *Fool upon Fool*, 1605, p. 32, Grosart's
repr.

TO KISS THE POST.

Yet from beginning absent if thou be
Eyther shalt thou lose thy meat and kiss the post.

Heywood, *Woman Killed with Kindness*, E. 2, 1607;

and see Barclay, *Ecl.*, ii., B. 4; B. and F,

Noble Gentleman, iv. 4.

I could fast ever to Kiss such a post.—B. and F., *Faithful
Friends*, iv. 1.

Who cummeth over late, let him kysse the post.—W. Forrest,
Hist. of Joseph, p. 172 1545. [Roxb. Club.]

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

TO WASH A TILE. Laterem lavare. To labour in vain.

Ger. We have as learned authors utter, wash'd a tile
We have been fatuus and labour'd vainly.

B. & F., *Two Noble Kinsmen*, iii. 5.

But this and all the rest will I fear but seem Oleribus verba facere, and (as the proverb goes) be labour in vain to think of preaching down hogs-puddings, and usurp the chair of Rabby Bussy.—J. Evelyn, *Acetaria*, p. 160. 1699.

THE HOBBY HORSE IS FORGOT.—Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 2, 130; *Love's Labour Lost*, iii. 1, 26.

“The allusion is to the omission of the hobby horse in the May-games from 10th; the Puritans, by their preachings and invectives, had succeeded in banishing him for a time.—Note by Dyce to “Shall the hobby horse be forgot then?”

The hopeful hobby horse shall he lie foundered.—B. and F., *Women Pleas'd*, iv. 1.

The hobby horse shall be remembered.—W. Rowley, *Witch of Edmonton*, iii. 1.

IN GOOD POINT. i.e. condition. The Fr., embonpoint.

Self if she be defeated of her hopes rageth. Naaman whiles he had hopes is at ease and a good point, he waits and is patient, now comes this cross errand that turns him over.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 264.

A MERRY PIN.

To be on the merry pin.—Torr.

Let us set in
On a merry pin
The story of the strife
Between Tom and his Wife
As well as we can.

Tom Tyler and his Wife (1598), 1661, p. 19.

So that now he was altogether set on his merry pin and walked on his stately pantofles.—Gab. Harvey, *Letter Book* (Camd. Soc.), p. 14.

TO PUT BOOT IN BEAM. i.e. give help in trouble.

Thirdly, the motion of Self is eager and violent; she wants that inward mover of the spirit which should act her by the power of a sweet principle from within and put boots in beame (as we say), securing her of a good and safe issue of her labour.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 136.

Beg of the Lord to reach you out the Lord Jesus in His full supply of all wants and seasoning of all mercies, that your soul having this boot in beam may be indifferent for other things.—*Ib.*, pp. 172 and 257.

HE MAKES NO HOE OF IT. i.e. cares not for it.—Smyth, *Berkeley MS.*

PHRASES.

WHITE, *adj.* (As term of endearment.)

Page. When he (Amoretto) returnes, I'll tell twentie admirable lyes of his hawke; and then I shall be his little rogue, his white villaine for a whole week after.—*Return from Parnassus*, Pt. II., Act 2, 6. 1606.

Judas was his (the devil's) white boy.—T. Adams, *White Devil*, p. 50.

He that can flatter and say as I say shall be mine own white son.—Rd. Taverner, *Proverbs*, 48, repr. 1539.

Pole being a favourite with foreigners is called "their wyte God."—Ellis, *Letters*, p. 7. 1525.

In Ireland they still talk of their "white-headed boy."—K. Oliphant, *New English*, 475.

SHAVING THE LADIES. *i.e.* taking them in when shopping. This idiom was formerly less compact.

Yet can a miller make a clerkes berd.—Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, 176; and see Boccaccio, *Decam.*, viii. 13.

There is no trade but Shaves,
For barbers are trim knaves;
Some are in shaving so profound,
By tricks they shave the country round.

Lyly, *Midas*, iii. 2.

UP AND DOWN.

Pipinetta. I would not be in your coats for anything.

Licio. Indeed, if thou should'st rig up and down in our jackets thou would'st be thought a very Tomboy.
Lyly, *Midas*, ii.

The ancientest men of the City also were much afeared of his soft voice, his eloquent tongue and ready utterance, because in these he was Pisistratus up and down.—North's *Plutarch*, [*Pericles*.]

TO WEAR HER OWN HAIR. To have her own way.—Rowley, *All's Lost by Lust*, i. 1633.

TO HOLD TACK.

"To whit to whoo," the owl does cry,
"Phip, phip," the sparrows as they fly,
The goose does "hiss," the duck cries "quack,"
"A rope" the parrot that holds tack.—Lyly, *M. Bom.*, iii. 4.

MEAT AND DRINK. It's meat and drink to him to do mischief.—Bernard's *Terence*, p. 62.

NO POINT. A bald rendering of the French negative, "Point de."
As bad as the modern, "It goes without saying."

Punto. Never a whit; no point, as the Frenchman say.—Florio, *Dict.*, 1598.

Stew. My lords, the players now are grown so proud,
Ten pounds a play, or no point comedy.
Histrion-mastix, iii. 1610.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

Biron. Will you prick 't (his heart) with your eye?

Rosaline. No point, with my knife.—Shak., *Love's Labour Lost*, ii., 1, 188; v. 2, 277.

Tit tit tit, non poynte, non debet fieri.—*Return from Parnassus*, Pt. II., Act I., 4, 1. 1606.

Tell me where he is.

No point, shall I betray my brother?—Dekker, *Shoemaker's Holiday*, 1600.

TO CARRY COALS. To put up with insult.

Quint. Above all things you must carry no coals.

No, by heaven, not I, I'll freeze to death first.

Chapman, *Mayday*, 6, 1; and see W. Haughton,

Grim the Collier of Croyden, ii. 1; B. Jonson,

Every Man out of his Humour, v. 3.

TO SIT UPON ONE'S SKIRTS. Halliwell refers to Stanyhurst, p. 26, and Tarlton, *Te ulciscar*.—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 58.

Cross me not, Liza, nether be so perte,

For if thou dost I'll sit upon thy skirte.

The Abortive of an Idle Hour, 1620.

The Swed answered that he had not broke the least title of the articles agreed on, and, touching the said Archbishop, he had not stood neutral as was promised, therefore he had justly sat on his skirts.—Ho., *Fam. Letters*, 1650.

Cf. The Irishman's provocation to fight: "Will no jintleman be so good as to thred on the tail of my coat?" (skirts).

Juletta. . . . And then if good wife Fortune do not fail me

Have at his skirts! I shall worse anger him

Than ever I have done and worse torment him.

B. and F., *Pilgrim*, IV., 1.

LAZY LAWRENCE.

Adams (*Dict. of Eng. Lit.*) gives the title of a Chapman's book, 1670, in the possession of Mr. Halliwell Phillips:

"The infamous Historie of Sir Lawrence Lazie, his Birth and slothful Breeding, how he served the Schoolmaster, his Wife, the Squire's Cook and the Farmer, which by the Laws of Lubberland was accounted High Treason, his Arraignment and Trial and Happy Deliverance from the many Treasons laid to his charge."

See Rawlins, *Tom Essence*, i. [1677]; M. Edgeworth, *Moral Tales*; and N., VI., v. 266.

What different changes winter's frowns supply;

The clown no more a lingering hour beguiles,

Nor gaping tracks the clouds along the sky,

As when buds blossom and the warm sun smiles,

And Lawrence wages bids on hills and stiles.

Clare, *Village Minstrel*, ii. 23.

St. Lawrence, Archbishop of Canterbury, 619 (Feb. 2), is said to be the original Lawrence from the back and from the shoulders sickness puttes.—B. Googe, *Naogeorgus*.

PHRASES.

JOHN THOMSON'S MAN. *i.e.* Joan.—Dunbar, *Poems*, ed. Laing, i. 120.

So the imperious Roxalan

Made the Great Turk John Thomson's man.

Colvil, *Whig's Supplication*, p. 12. 1687.

And these we ken

Have ever been John Thomson's men.

That is, still ruled by their wives.—*Ib.*, 111.

PILLGARLICK. *N.*, vi., viii., and ix.

Wyll, Wyll, Wyll, Wyll, Wyll,

He ruleth always still,

Good reason and good skyl,

They may garlyck pyll,

Cary sakes to the myll,

Or pescoddes they may skyl,

Or elles go vost a stone!

Skelton, *Why Come ye Not?* 103.

Peele garlick, Ludio. *i.e.* unlucky.—Hawkins, *Apollo Shroving*, v. 4. 1626.

Pilgarlic. Shadwell, *Virtuoso*, ii. 1676.

Peel garlick. J. Wilson, *Projectors*, ii. 1. 1665.

JACK STRAW. The Plowman. Now Hodge.—*Not every Jacke Plowman*, f. 33, ro. 1529.

And as it becometh not Jack Strawe to reason of princes' matters, so again it is not seeming for persons of honest labours to be ever busy in every trifling matter.—Taverner, *Proverbs*, 19, v. 1539.

SAINT GEOFFRY'S DAY. *i.e.* never, there being no saint of that name.—Grose.

Cand. Sweet maid . . . you see how unacquainted I am bold to board you.

Silena. My father boards me already, therefore I care not if your name were Geoffry.—Lyly, *M. Bombie*, ii. 3.

Now here is the door and there is the way,

And so, quoth he, farewell gentle Geffray.

He., *Dialogue*, I., xi.

WHEN GABRIEL BLOWS HIS HORN, THEN THIS QUESTION WILL BE DECIDED UPON. *Ho.* *i.e.* at the last trump, at doomsday, but not before.

And I wote wel that Gabriel schal blow his horne or pay han prevyd the mynor þat is þat þese seyntes or patrons in þis swyden þe lore or þe life of Jhesu Criste.—Wyclif, *English Works*, E. E. Text Soc., p. 382.

They* bene as close and covert as the horn of Gabrielle
That wyll not be harde but from hevyn to helle.

MS. Laud, 416, *Rel. Ant.*, ii. 27, c. 1460.

* Women.

Sleep on till Gabriel's trump shall break thy sleep.—*On Death of Bp. Corbet*.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

PIGGY-WIGGEN. Halliwell has Pig-wiggen, a dwarf.

Goodman Pigwiggen.—Nash, *Lenten Stuffe*, [Harl. Misc., vi. 145.]

What, such a nazardly pig-wiggen,
A little handstrings to a biggen cotton.

Drayton, *Wks.*, 197. 1734.

[Of the veers (litter), generally white and weak or imbecile.]

His Piggen de wiggen or gentlewoman.—Nash, *Saffron Walden*,
v. 1596.

To catch Peggy Wiggan.—Denham, *F. L.*, No. 16.

AT THE LATTER LAMMAS. *i.e.* never.

Auf Pfingsten, wenn die gans auf's eiss geht.—Ad Graecas
Calendas.

That courtier thrive at latter Lammas day.—Gasc., *Steel Glass*.

Your Maship will thrive at the latter Lammas.—*Respub.*, iii. 5.
1553.

GOD'S GOOD.

Lucio. I must be gone; taedet, it irketh; oportet, it behoveth
my wits to work like barme, alias yeast, alias sizing,
alias rising, alias God's good.—Lyly, *Mother Bombe*,
iii. 1.

HE MAY BE IN MY PATERNOSTER INDEED,

BUT BE SURE HE SHALL NEVER COME IN MY CREED.—He.

I must put all men in my Paternoster, only myself in my
Creed.—J. Adams, *Wks.*, 1087. 1629.

Pray I must for others; only believe for myself. Our
modern equivalent is: "I don't believe in him, but I
forgive him his trespasses against me."

Suf. For me, my lords,
I love him not, nor fear him; there's my creed.
As I am made without him, so I'll stand.

Shak., *Henry VIII.*, ii. 2, 48.

JUDICARE.

I am taught to know in more haste than good speed
How Judicare came into the Creed.—He., *Dial.*, I., viii.

PRIEST'S PENNY.

Lucretia. Come, let's to the minister; God hear my prayers
as I intend to stop mine against all my suitors.

Temperance. Well, mistress, yet peradventure they may make
you open afore the priest have a penny for you.
Chapman, *Mayday*, ii.

GOD IS A GOOD MAN. Shak., *Much Ado*, III., v. 35.

In the dole tyme there came one which sayde yt. God was a
good man. Anone came another and sayd ye devyll was
a good man, etc.—*A Hundred Mery Talys*, 1526, p. 140,
ed. 1866.

PHRASES.

He will say that God is a good man,
He can make him no better and say the best he can.

Lusty Juventus, H., O.P.

For God is hold a righteous man

And so is his dame.—*A Mery Geste of Robin Hood*.

"Pray'd you," quoth I, "when at the time you span?"

"What matters that?" quoth he, "God's a good man

And knows what I speak in the Latin tongue,

Either at Matins or at Even-song."

Taylor (W.P.), *Pedlar and a Romish Priest*, 1641.

God is a good man and will doe no harme.—Burton, *Anatomy o Melancholy*, p. 670. 1632.

PETER'S PENCE. A penny to pay St. Peter. *i.e.* Charon.

Who has not a cross

Must sit with the loss

And no whit farther must venture,

Since the porter he

Will paid have his fee

Or else not one there must enter.—Herrick, ii. 258.

He reckons up his ream-pennies. *i.e.* tells all his faults.—Mactaggart, *Gal. Enc.*

BACCARE. (Additional to my note, N. & Q., V., x. 10.)

Backerd, backward.—Baker, *Northants Glossary*.

Baceare! you are marvellous forward.—Shak., *Taming of the Shrew*, ii. 1, 73.

Leo. And could you put a friend in your place, think you?

Temperance. Nay, by'r lady, sir; back with that leg; for if anything comes on't but well, all the burden will lie on me.—Chapman, *Mayday*, ii.

Cf. Bakker, mare.—*Cursor Mundi*, 1360, E. E. Text Soc. Ho. (p. 7) has Backere.

He that takes

Her cheeks with patience leaves the name of poor,
And lets in Fortune at a backer door.

Quarles, *Hist. of Queen Esther*, Med. 7.

Infidelitie. Pride, I tell you this desire (honour) must be ever next your heart.

P. Nay, hoa there backare, you must stand apart.—Lewis Wager, *Enterlude of Repentance of Mary Magdalen*, C. iii. 1. 1566.

Bacare, quoth Mortimer to his sow.

Went that sow back at that bidding, trow you?—He.

Or Backare, quoth Mortimer to his sow, se*
Mortimer's sow speaketh as good Latin as he.

* Say.

Or The boar shall back first (quoth she), I make a vow.
He., *Ep.*, III., 194. 1562.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

BAW-WAW,

QUOTH BAGSHAW. Nash, *Lenten Stuffe*. ? Beware.

Baugh-waugh.—Udall, *Ralph Roister Doister*, iii. 3.; W. Rowley, *Witch of Edmonton*, vi.

Baw = bah.—*Piers Plowman*, C. Pass. xiii. 74, and Pass. xxii. 398.

Baw waw. An oblique look, implying contempt and scorn.—Jam.

But she was shy and held her head askew,
Looks at him with the baw waw of her e'e,
As drum and drorty* as young miss wad be
To country Jock that needs wad hae a kiss
Nolens or volens frae the dainty Miss.

Ross, *Helenore*, p. 82.

* Sullen, indifferent.

Bau-bo-peep. Far il bau a fesci dell' uscio. *i.e.* spaventar al cuno. Viz., to scare one with bug bears, raw head and bloody bones.—Torr.

Hocus focus. A conjuror's spell at the moment of transformation; any trick performed in a mysterious manner. Pegge says it is the "Hoc est corpus" of the Mass.

See Becon, iii. 25; Froude, *Hist. of Eng.*, v. 97.

Ocus bocus, quinque reque, chi nasee matto, non guarisce mai. H. Nuñez, 1555.

Ochus Bochus was a magician and dæmon among the Saxons, dwelling in forests and caves, and we have his name and abode handed down to the present day in Somersetshire (*i.e.* Wookey Hole).—J. F. Pennie, *Notes to the Dragon King in Britain's Historical Drama*, 1832-39.

LAUGH AND LIE DOWN. (Haz., 265); Taylor (W.P.), *Laugh and be Fat*.

This appears to be Scotch. "Laugh and lay down again" occurs in Ferg.; and K., in giving it, explains: Spoken when one hath picked up anything, as if you would say (to him): "Give it back again, and pretend that you did it in jest." A curious passage in the continuation of Johannes de Fordun, *Scoto Chronicon*, Lib. xvi., c. 1 (iv. 1248, ed. Hearne), may throw a new light:

Lauch* liis down our all

(Fallax fraus regnat ubique).

Micht gerris richt downfall

(Regnum quia rexit inique).

Trewthe is mad now thrall

(Spernunt quam dico plerique),

Bot til Christ we call.

(Periemus nos animique).

* *i.e.* Law.

If all your love be to laugh and lye down or to hope of gain or reward that is none of our love.—N. Breton, *Court and Country*, p. 11.

PHRASES.

I'll laugh if you'll lie down.—Davenant, *News from Plymouth*, iv. 16.

Last may the bride and bridegroom be
Untoucht by cold sterility,
But in their springing blood so play
As that in lustres few they may
By laughing too and lying down
People a city or a town.—Herrick, iii. 6.

Hors de provos.—Miege, 1701.

Nihil ad rhombum.—Littleton, 1703.

Fuor de squadra. Off the byas.—Torr.

BESIDE THE CUSHION.

(False.) Like bald heads with periwigs,
Like sweet powder or frizzled giggs,
With aged ladies now in fashion,
When they would play beside the cushion.
Colvil, *Whig's Supplic.*, p. 97. 1687.

The Master of Forbes' regiment was discharged and disbanded by the Committee of estates. Thus is he set beside the cushion for his sincerity and forwardness in the good cause.—Spalding, *History of the Troubles in Scotland from 1624 to 1792*.

L. C. J. (Jeffreys): "When you talk besides the cushion, do you think any man alive is able to give an account how you come to ramble and talk treason?"—*Tryall of Mr. Thos. Rosewell* (1684), pub. 1711, N., VII., xii., 368. [*Cobbett's State Trials*, vol. i. 166.—Ed.]

TO PLAY REX.

If they go up to heaven or down to hell, or to the utmost parts of the earth, His eye follows them and they are still naked before Him. Therefore there is no playing their rex more in one place, at one time than another.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 520.

TO SET DOWN HIS STAFF. *i.e.* come to an anchor.

Dromio E. Have at you with a proverb;—Shall I set in my staff?—Shak., *Comedy of Errors*, iii., 1, 51.

The devil plays with us as Hippomanes with Atalanta seeing us earnest in our race to Heaven, throws us here and there a golden ball, an idle pamphlet. If Cleanthes open his shop he shall have customers. Many a traveller then sets down his staff though he pulls off his eyes with Ovid's dole *cur aliquid vidi, cur noxia lumina feci?*—Tristia, ii.; T. Adams, *Works*, p. 191.

They are held by the heel that they set down their staff.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 443.

Now the fashion is to ask what is the least degree of true faith that if they can make themselves believe they have that, there they may set down their staff.—*Ib.*, p. 872.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

TO PLAY BOOTY.

First I shall think it fit in this business (how a child is to act whose marriage has been forbidden by a dying parent) that the parties resign up themselves to the judgment of some wise and impartial man who (without playing bootie) may judge whether such marriage be according to God or not.—D. Rogers, *Mat. Honour*, p. 52. 1642.

Do not for base respects bear down a good cause, nor speak not booty for a bad . . . beware lest a false heart, favouring sin and distasting goodness cause ye to shuffle and conceal your own power and authority in beating down sin.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 417.

Lie not therefore as two irons on both sides the loadstone: let not your souls play booty with God in this weighty business.—*Ib.*, p. 874.

TO CARRY ONE'S BEARD ON HIS SHOULDER. *i.e.* to be upon one's guard because he that is afraid often looks behind, and so his beard comes to be over his shoulder.—Pineda.

TO HANG THE GROIN. *i.e.* the lip or snout.

MACKABROINE, the gruntill of Sanct Antoni's sow.—Lyndesay, *Three Estates*, 2092.

Oh what choice may compare to the divel's life
Like his that hath chosen a divel to his wife?
Namely such an old witch, such a mackabroine
As evermore like a hog hangeth the groine
On her husband, except he be her slave.

He., Dial., II., vi.

He (Solomon) lyketh a fair womman that is a fool of hir body to a ring of gold that were in the groyn of a sowe.—Chau., *Persones Tale*, 155. [See Skeat's note in *loc. cit.*—ED.]

TO HOLD THE CANDLE. Au plus debile la chandelle en la main.—Cotgr.

He that worst may, must hold the candle, or the weakest goes to the wall.—Smyth, *Berkeley MS.*, 1639.

Ainsi la Vierge pucelle
Le doux Sauveur enfanta (conceived)
Joseph lin tint la chandelle
Qui tout tremblant regarda.

Lucas le Moigne, *Noel* [*Imprimé à Paris*], 1525.

I shall in this good business do, as in their evil exercise the dice-players (that gladly would but have nothing to play for) do, hold the candle to them that have therewith and will set lustily to it.—Robert Crowley, *Way to Wealth*, 1550, p. 19.

But above all follies in this kind that is most eminent when parents, to make their children great, thrust themselves out of all, that their children might succeed them in their places, holding the candle to them while they do and act their parts upon the stage.—D. Rogers, *Mat. Hon.*, p. 93. 1642.

PHRASES.

So: I'll be a candle-holder and look on.—Shak., *R. and J.*, i. 4, 38.

Cf. TO SET UP A CANDLE. *i.e.* to pay honour, to propitiate.

She is a ring-leader there, and I, fearing
She would spit her vemon, thought it not evil
To set up a candle before the devil,
I clawed her by the back in way of a charm
To do me not the more good, but the less harm.

He., *Dial.*, I., ix.

BY HOOK OR BY CROOK.

And zif þei schullen have ony heige sacraments or poyntes
of þe heige prelates comynly þei schalle bie þem wiþ poor
men's goodis wiþ hook or wiþ crook.—Wyclif, *Eng. Wks.*,
E. E. Text Society, p. 250.

Neither is there any other thing in the promise than seems:
there is neither hook nor crook in God's pure intents.—
D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 593.

Without hook or crook do I intend to show them mercy.—
Ib., p. 834.

Thy truth is without hook or crook.—*Ib.*, p. 848.

Crocket, Hoket and Loket are the names of three sharpers who
try to swindle a countryman out of a lamb he has brought
to market by persuading him that it is a dog.—Nicole
Bozon, *Contes Moralités*, §117, c. 1320; *Harl. MSS.*, 1288,
printed *Anciens Textes Français*, 1889.

A PAD IN THE STRAW. Something amiss. See Davies, *Scourge of
Folly*, Ep. 17.

Yeet do I stil fear me these fayre Junonical harbours,
In straw thear lureketh soom pad.—Stanyhurst, *Aen.*, i. 656.

All this and more I must confess we had,
God save, say I, our noble Queen therefore,
Hinc illæ lachrymæ! there lay the pad
Which made the straw suspected be the more;
For, trust me true, they coveted full sore
To keep our Queen and country fast their friends
Till all their wars might grow to lucky ends.

Gasc., *Dulce Bellum Inexpertis*, 177.

It is enough to point to the straw where the pad lurks.—Melb.,
Phil., Y. 2; Still, *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, v. 2; Gosson,
Sch. of Ab., 63.

Paddock, a toad.—Walton, *Complete Angler*, I. viii.; Shak.,
Macb., i. 1, 9; Fuller, *A Pisgah Sight*, &c., III., viii. 3;
D. Rogers, *Naaman*, pp. 150, 467, 574.

Cf. The tad powles of toads or frogs, called pad blows in
water, which in March doeth appear.—With., 1568.

Tush, friends! thou art worse than mad:
In the shaws* there lurks an ill-favour'd pad.

G. Harvey, *Letter Book*, p. 127. 1573.

* ? straw.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

NO LOVE LOST BETWEEN THEM.—Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, iv.

This has acquired an ironical meaning, implying a covert hostility, but its primary use was *bonâ-fide*.

If love, say they, be the matter you talk of, let us alone. I warrant you we love each other as much as anybody: there is no love lost between us; we have one another's heart as it were in a box.—Daniel Rogers, *Matrimonial Honour*, 155, and see 240. 1642.

HEART OF HEART.

In my heart of heart.—Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 2, 78.

From heart of very heart, great Hector, welcome.—Shak., *Tr. and Cres.*, iv. 5, 171.

MEND OR END.

And on that turn of Fortune's scene depend,
When all extremities must mend or end.

Daniel, *Queen's Arcad.*, iv. 4. 1606.

God amend or shortly send such an end to such false brethren.
Note on Fitzosbert, who was hung in Smithfield.—Stow's *London*, p. 1196. 1598.

HAB OR NAB.—Ford, *Lady's Trial*, ii. 1.

Not of Jack Straw, with his rebellious crew,
That set King, Realm and Laws at hab or nab.

Harington, *Epig.* (116), MS. in B. M. copy.

I put it,
Ev'n to your worship's 'bitrement, hab or nab.

B. Jonson, *Tale of Tub*, iv. 1.

Hob nob is his word: give it or take it.—Shak., *Twelfth Night*, iii. 4, 229; and see Butler, *Hud.*, II., iii. 990.

SMACK-SMOOTH.

Though the tempest top-gallant mast smack-smooth smite,
And shiver each splinter of wood;

Clear the deck, stow the yards, and bouse everything tight,
And under-reef'd foresail we'll scud.

C. Dibdin, *Poor Jack*.

TOUCH-ME-NOT.

If in our towns and families it were thus that head boroughs would consult and govern according to this rule, not looking at their own ends asquint, but with a single eye, what might not be done? Whereas the most like well a good order, and punishing of the unruly in general till it come to my son, daughter, servant, tenant, or kinsman, and then they have the disease in the nose called Touch-me-not, then their wine is water and their silver tin and their zeal turned to ashes.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 419. 1642.

COLEPROPHET.

Ye play coleprophet, say I, who taketh in hand
To know his answer before he do his errand.

He., *Dial.*, I., ix.

PHRASES.

ONCE FOR ADO. Is this a misprint for once for all?

Let us . . . never lin till our gadding and vain hearts be balanced and persuaded to settle once for adoe upon the promise, as truly convinced that it is ours.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 849.

MUMBUDGET.

Put my finger in my mouth and cry Mumbudget.—Nash, *Saff. Wal.*, T. 2. 1596.

Not half a word more but Mum
And the devil be her bridegroom.

Gab. Harvey, *Letter Book*, p. 136. 1573.

Let it be Mum to all the world.—*Ib.*, p. 76.

PROFACE!

An exclamation at meal times, "Much good may it do you!"

Where he with his gossips at a banquet late was

At which as use is, he paid all; but let pass—

I came to be merry. Wherewith merrily,

"Proface. Have among you blind harpers," said I.

He., *Dial.*, II., vii.

Buon pro ti faccia, ma non come l'herba ai cani.—Florio, *2d Frutes*, p. 13. 1591.

Buon pro ti faccia come fa l'olio alle scardone (crayfish) o accuighe (anchovies) o come l'herba ai cani.—Torr.

UPON POINT. Used parenthetically.

One among the rest stepping forth asked, "But tell me (I pray you) will not these servants of yours sometimes be drunk?"

"Yes, that they would . . . Alas!" quoth he, "you perceive nothing at all. For (upon point) these are your masters; you are their slaves and servants."—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 311.

They (Neuters and Sceptiques) say, as Balac did to Balaam, "Neither bless nor curse." In this respect they are worse than the former, because they utterly abandon all sense of the Gospel and become fulsome Atheists (upon point), neither hot nor cold, fish nor flesh.—*Ib.*, p. 868.

AT A POINT. Determined.

How much good right she ever did disclose;

He was at a poyncte to have his purpose.

Wm. Forrest, *Grosyld the Second*, p. 89.

A FISH OUT OF WATER.

For as pey seyn pat groundeden þer cloysteris, þes men myȝten no more dwelle out þerof þan fiȝs myȝte dwelle out of water, for vertu pat pey have þerynne.—Wyclif, *English Works*, E. E. Text Soc., p. 449, and Chaucer, *Prolog. C. T.*, 177.

A DOG IN A DOUBLET.

Tell me, I pray you, was ever Pegasus a cow in a cage,
Mercury a mouse in a cheese, Dexterity a dog in a doublet?
—Nash, *Saffron Walden*, G. 3, 1596.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

As e'er was dancing dog in doublet as troubled.—R: Flecknoe, *Diarium*, I. 1656.

A daring, resolute fellow. Boar-hounds in Germany and Flanders were clothed in a buff doublet buttoned on their bodies, as may be seen in Rubens' and Snyder's representations of boar hunts.—G.

A COOLING CARD.

Euphues, to the intent that he might bridle the everlasting affections of Philantus, conveyed into his studie a certeine pamphlet, which he termed A cooling card for Philantus; yet generally to be applied to all lovers.—Lyly, *Euph.*, p. 39. Apparently the sense is "throwing cold water on."

How many will say, "I myself was as hot as you, but now time and experience . . . have made me wiser. And I warrant you," say they, "as hot as you seem, we shall have a cooling card for you; and in time, when children grow on and debts increase and a hard world besets you, you also will change your zeal into wisdom, and become as temperate ones as we."—D. Rogers, *Naaman*; p. 86g.

A BLESSING IN A CLOUT.

"Well," quoth he, "if ye list to bring it out,
Ye can give me your blessing in a clout."
"That were for my child," quoth she, "had I ony;
But, husband, I have neither child nor money."
He., *Dial.*, II., ix.

COCK QUEAN. TO SIT LIKE A BEAN IN A MONK'S HOOD.

A woman whose husband is unfaithful to her,
And where reason and custom, they say, affords
Always to let the losers have their words,
Ye make her a cock-quean (a beggar) and consume her good,
And she must sit like a bean in a monk's hood.
He., *Ep.*, p. 62.

A LAMBSKIN. A beating. From Lam.

She must obey those lambs, or else a lamb's skin
Ye will provide for her, to lap her in.—He., *Dial.*, II., vi.

THIS BITETH THE MARE BY THE THUMB, as they say:

For were ye, touching condition, say they,
The castle of honesty in all things else,
Yet should this one thing as their whole tale tells,
Defoyle and deface that castle to a cottage.

Cf. This bitt the mare by the thumb, quoth a Setter*;
But if he had said by the bum, it were better.
Davies, *Epigram*, 22.

i.e. an accuser.

Bite my thumb.—Shak., *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 1, 41.

A Bum-bailiff, a Setter.—Torr.

Setter. A bailiff's follower who, like a setting dog, follows and points out the game.—Grose, *Cl. Dict.*

PHRASES.

WIDOWS' ALMS. To the bolts he must amongst thieves and rogues and taste of the widow's alms, for drawing his dagger in a prison.—Nash, *Have with you to Saffron Walden*, p. 4.

Laz. Forbear, I say; you are a crackt virgin,
And I'll bestow the widow's alms on you
In charity if you hold not your tongue.

Rowley, *All's Lost by Lust*, iii. 1633.

PILATE'S VOICE.

Straight after dinner mine aunt had no choice
But either burst or burst out in Pilate's voice:
"Yea, huswife, what wind bloweth ye hyther this night?
Ye might have knockt ere ye came, leave is light."

He., *Dial.*, I., x.

PAULIN. Like those in the West Country that after the Paulin hath called them, or them have seen a spirit, keep themselves dark twenty-four hours.—Nash, *Saffron Walden*.

FRIDAY MARKET. Being now to take my leave of this county (Leicestershire), it is needless to wish it a Friday market (the Leap-day therein, and it is strange there should be none in so spacious a shire), presuming that defect supplied in the vicinage.—F., *W.*, p. 143.

The Friday-market-cross in Stamford.—*Ib.*, p. 168.

VICAR OF SAINT FOOLS.

This do ye prove by a sad tale of old Mother Maukin, that "thought her Saint Edmund to be no minstrel because he was a minister, whereas in these latter days a minstrel" (as you say) "may be a minister and serve both turns for a need." But if Mother Maukin had been such a daukin as to think every minister to be a minstrel, as you do every mystery to be a Sacrament, then Martiall and Maukin a dolt with a daukin might marry together; and the Vicar of Saint Fools to be both minstrel and minister, simul et semel, to solemnize your Sacrament.—Calfhill, *Answer to Martiall*, p. 236. 1565.

Cf. The Vicar of Fools be your ghostly father.—Naviget *Anticyram*,* *W.*, 1616.

[* *Hor.*, *Sat.*, II. 3, 165.—ED.]

The Vicar of Fools is his ghostly father.—Davies, *Ep.* 8; Cl.; Tatham, *The Rump*, v. 1660.

I must needs send such idle wits to shrift to the Vicar of S. Fooles, who, instead of a worser, may be such a Gothamist's ghostly father.—T. Nash, *Anatomie of Absurditie*, p. 13, repr.

BEZONIAN.

Lysand. O the gods! spurned out by grooms like a base Bisogno! thrust out by the head and shoulders.—Chapman, *Wed. Tears*.

[*Pistol.* Under which king, Besonian? speak, or die.
2 *Hen. IV.*, v. 3, 112.—ED.]

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

QUEER STREET. Wrong, improper, contrary to one's wish. It is Queer Street, a cant phrase to signify that it is wrong, indifferent to one's wish.—Grose, *Dict.*

He's in Queer Street. This modern use of the term relates to money difficulties—to be in a fix.

In Awdelay's *Fraternitie of Vacabondes* (E.E.T.S.), 1561, the term "quire" stands for "career." This word may have had some influence in making queer so common: "Be in Queer Street.—K. Oliphant, *New Eng.*, i. 575.

TO LAY ONE UPON THE BAYARD.

The natural spirit of the haughtiest and most disdainful man toward such as himself will abate and come down when an exigent is upon them. And the like may be said of man toward God when they are laid upon his bayard, and when he hath them upon the hip by any deep and strait sore and extremity.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 30.

What a numb palsy, what a Laodicean temper of indifference, ease and self-love hath covered us over; scarce one in a long time gasted out of his nest of form or profaneness. . . . Now what doth the Lord? Surely he is fain to lay men upon the bayard and to afflict them with one yoke or another, either personal or general straits.—*Ib.*, p. 35.

TO WALK THE PLANK.

A single plank hinged in the middle upon the bulwark, and dropping on the deck with a slope so gentle that even frightened people could walk up it with very slight assistance till they passed the middle, when the natural tilting of the apparatus saved them all trouble in going down. This was the pirates' plan.

Cf. Chaucer, *Prologue C. T.* [*Schipman of Dertemouthe*], 400.

If that he faught and hadde the hyer hond,
By water he sente hem hoom to every lond.

TO HANG BY THE EYELIDS.

Did he not threaten the despisers of his law with astonishment of heart, with hanging by the eyelids, an heart of heaviness and sorrow . . .?—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 494.

TO DO ONE'S DEVER (devoir). *i.e.* duty.

To rich and poor she showed always benign cheer, ready to do her deaver in all Godly assays.—Wm. Forrest, *Gresylde the Second*. 1558.

TO STRAIN COURTESY. To draw back from an affected humility when called to a disagreeable duty.

After you, Sir! To decline an unpleasant office under pretence of unworthiness.

Each man as then strain'd courtesy
Whilst in the ford thou thus did lie.

R. Tofte, *Fruits of Jealousie*.

PHRASES.

To take a liberty.—Lyly, *Mother Bombie*, iii. 3.

He standing, at the Prophet's curtesie, hearing the errand. *i.e.*
at the door of the Prophet's house.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*,
p. 473.

To TRY CONCLUSIONS (with one). *i.e.* experiments.—*Sir Thomas More*, Shak. Soc., p. 7; Davies, *Scourge of Folly*, p. 53.
Picture of Plague, p. 233; Walton, *Life of Wotton*.

Her physician tells me
She has pursued conclusions infinite
Of easy ways to die.

Shak., *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 11, 351;
and see the singular *Ib.*, iv. 15, 28.

Let not any fear or favour of man embolden you to try conclusions with God, to remove His landmarks, to descant upon His statutes; for if Prophets, Priests, and Kings have not been able to stand it out, how much less you!—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 517.

To KILL THE DAM UPON THE EGGS. *i.e.* to exterminate the race.

He that at one time forbids to kill the dam upon the eggs, at another time commands to kill the women and their sucklings at their breasts or in travail or big with child, and yet both lawful.—*Ib.*, p. 521.

To LIVE UPON AIR.—Cl.

De quoi vit il dont, de l'air? comme fait l'esturgeon.—Meurier, *Colloques*, C. 2. 1558.

Fools, they may feed with words and live by air
That climb to honour by the pulpit stair.

Hall, *Sat.*, IV., ii. 101.

COUNSELS OF PERFECTION.

Their (the Papists) counsels of perfection, what tend they unto but to pride them in a thought of greater righteousness?—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 416.

I NEVER SAW ANYTHING WORSE THAN MYSELF.

"I have," saith he, "travell'd both near and far,
By land, by sea, in time of peace and war,
Yet never met I spirit or ghost or elf,
Or aught (as the phrase is) worse than myself."
Sir J. Harington, *Ep.*, 86.

IN THE WRONG BOX, To be.

And though some suppose that such dogs (spaniels gentle) are fit for no service, I dare say, by their leaves, they be in a wrong box.—Abr. Fleming, *Translation of Caius on Dogs*, 1575; Arber, *E. G.*, iii. 248.

TURNED OFF. Married or hanged.—G.

You will hardly suffer before twelve o'clock, neither, aye, just about twelve you'll be turned off.—Cibber, *Love Makes a Man*, v.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

TO KEEP ON BILL.

Their wages he would not long keep on bill,
The day of payment once being present,
They* had their wages without argument.

Wm. Forrest, *Gresyld the Second*, p. 170, 1558.
i.e. His servants.

TO FIND ONE WITH THE MANNER.

The poet Homer writeth how halting Vulcan, what time he suspected his wife Venus to have used in his absence over much familiarity with Mars, invented this craft and policy to take them together with the maner.—Rd. Taverner, *Proverbes from Erasm.*, 67 ro, 1552, and a few lines on "in the maner."

TO LEAVE A MORSEL FOR MANNERS.—Bale, *Sir T. More*, c. 1590 (Shak. Soc., repr., p. 11); Grange, *Gold. Aph.*, F. iii.

If it be enough to satisfy the reader's hunger, he need not leave anything for manners in the dish.—F. W., *N'hants*, 284.

Au serviteur (le morceau d'honneur). Last morsel the servant's fees; some holding it but a rude part to leave a dish empty.—Cotgr.

WOODEN DAGGER.

Venir pei lovo e lasciarvi la gallina. Spoken amongst gamesters. The English say, To come off with a wooden dagger: to have lost all, to be a clean gentleman.—Esser Ridotto in Asso.

Cf. To wear the wooden sword. To over stand the market.—(Dorset) Hill.

Wooden-spoon in Cambridge University Honours List.

Dagger of lath.—*1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4, 129. *i.e.* the weapon of "the Vice" in the Old Moralities and of the Pantomime Harlequin.

CHRISOM CHILD. *i.e.* one less than a month old at its death.

Capt. Well said, ancient; come, I'll take your fears off.
Do not confess you are a lieutenant, or you
An ancient; no man will quarrel with you.
You shall be as secure as chrisom children.

Shirley, *Doubtful Heir*, ii. 2.

The ninth error is: He who dieth quietly without ravings or cursings, much like a chrysom child, as the saying is.—Alex. Cooke, *Country Errors*, 1620.

SHOD IN THE CRADLE AND BAREFOOT IN THE STUBBLE. Spoken of those who are tenderly used in their infancy and after meet with harsher treatment.—K.

FIFTH WHEEL.

Speak not of haste
Thou tiest of wings to a swift greyhound's heel
And add'st to a running chariot a fifth wheel.

Dekker, *Match Me in London*.

La cinquiesme roue au chariot ne faict qu'empescher.—Bovelles, *Proverbia*, i. 144. 1531.

PHRASES.

A FINE NEW NOTHING.—*P. in R.*, 1678.

A dainty fine new nothing.—Wilson, *Andronicus Commenius*, i. 4. 1664.

Used by people when children bother them for fairings.

I'll bring you a new nothing to hang on your sleeves.—Baker, *N'hampton Glossary*.

LAY O'ERS FOR MEDDLERS. Nall, *Norfolk Dialect*. i.e. whips to flog them. Answer to inquisitive child: "Whad-nee-got i' th' basket, mother?"—Jackson, *Shropshire Word-Book*; Harland and Wilkinson, *Lancashire Legends*, p. 201.

Miss Baker (*Northants Glossary*) seems in error when she explains it as things laid over, covered up as a protection against meddlers.

ACROSS THE HERRING POND, To be sent = to be transported.—G. Originally it seems to have been used for any sea.

The old herring pond, the Channel between France and England.—*Poor Robin's Ollminick for 1749*, Prog.

Passar el charco (pool). Crossing the sea; as we say, To go over the herring pond.—Pineda, *Spanish Dictionary*, 1740.

ALL YOU GET FROM HIM YOU MAY PUT IN YOUR EYE AND SEE NE'ER THE WORSE. He.

You may put your gains in your eye and yet see never the worse.—Cl.

Tantum donavit quantum si incidat in oculum quamvis tenerum nihil tormento sit allaturum; idem ipse non inficiabitur.—Erasmus, *Lett. on the Bishop of Liège*.

"N' en y a de plus?" Pas aulant que j'en cacherois en mon oeil.—Meurier, *Colloq.*, 1558.

Je n'en mangy par mon Dieu
Plus qu'il n'en tient dans mon yeu.

An. Th. Fr., ix. 161.

At end I might put my winning in mine eye
And see never the worse for ought I wan them by.

He., *Dial.*, I., xi.

I may carry away my gains in my eye and not blemish my sight.—Fulwell, *Ars Adulandi*, C, 3.

Cf. L'oeil des tailleurs. i.e. le coffre. Ils jurent de n'avoir non plus de etoffe de reste qu'il en peut tenir dans leur oeil.—(Vulg.) A. Oudin, *Cur. Franc.*, p. 375. 1640.

L'occhio vuol la sua parte.—Torr. His eyes draw streaws.

WON WITH AN APPLE AND LOST WITH A NUT. Davies, *Ep.*, 381.

He that is won with a nut may be lost with an apple.—He. i.e. by means of a more seducing gift.

I had rather be won with an apple than that thou should'st say I would be lost with a nut (a woman).—Melb., *Phil.*, p. 47.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

WHY NOT. 1. An arbitrary proceeding; one without any assigned reason. 2. A sudden event.—Hill.

Lud. Sir, do you hear? rather than sit out I will give Apollo three of the nine at Ticktack. I do not think but I shall take him at a Why not every other game, his mind will be so on the Muses and upon his verses.

Lan. Apollo and his Muses take you too often with a Why not at school. You know what should follow thereupon. Why not, etc.—Hawkins, *Apollo Shroving*, iii. 4. 1626.

Ferd. This ring (given to save herself) makes her sense plain which was hard before; and, do you hear, Ned? 'twould vex us to be hanged for ravishing an honest woman when we think we only touse a drab and but a scurvy Why not to oversee a gallows so.—Killigrew, *Thomaso*, II., ii. 4.

Besides, such a kind nature only seasoned with this guilt (a little whorishness) so civiliseth (a wife); it awes her and keeps her in bounds; a little guilt in that kind is such a ring in a kind-natured heart; it leads them through fire to make satisfaction, especially when they see a man has so much love as to make a Why not and oversee those faults.—*Ib.*, II., iv. 1.

(? to the husband.)

O'er reach'd your rabbins of the synod
And snapped their canons with a Why-not.

Butler, *Hudibras*, ii. 529.

Now, dame Sally, I have you at a Why-not, or I never had.—S. Richardson, *Grandison*, vi. 156.

YOU'LL BE A MAN BEFORE YOUR MOTHER.

Then Cherinthus Ebion, the one confirming that circumcision was necessary, the other that Christ was a man before His mother.—Lodge, *Wit's Mis.*, p. 11.

THE MAYOR IS A LORD FOR A YEAR AND A DAY,
BUT HIS WIFE IS A LADY FOR EVER AND AYE.

TWELVEMONTH AND A DAY.

He is a Lord for a year and a day,*
But his Wife is a Lady for ever and aye.—Nuñez.

* Of the Lord Mayor of York.

Cob. No, sir; but I go in danger of my death every hour by her means, an' I die within a twelvemonth and a day I may swear by the law of the land that he killed me.—B. Jon., *Every Man in his Humour*, iii. 7, Gifford's notes.

The period of time required in the common law to determine a cause of death, or a right, or to work a prescription in many cases.—Coke, 6, Rep., 107.

[See Maitland, Possession for Year and Day.—*Law Quarterly Review*, v. 253.—ED.]

PHRASES.

Ay, but I will not hurt her. I warrant an' she die within a year and a day I'll be hanged for her.—*Shirley, Witty Fair One*.

"Cento e un anno."—*It. Prov.*, 1536.

Uber Jahr und Tag. Peter Schlemihl is informed that he may reconsider his bargain.—II.

I shall thee cast intill a pit,
Where thou for yeir and day shall sit
With bread and water surelie knit,
Hard bounds intell a fetter.

Melb., *Phil.*, B. 3. 1603.

TAILOR.

A pimping tailor.—*The Fair Maid's Choice*, [Bagford Ballads, 291.] 1650-74.

Who smell out such feasts more greedily than tailors hunt upon Sunday after weddings.—*Dekker, Gull's Horne-book*, ch. viii.

For it were then most tailor-like to be suspected you were in league with some kitchen-wench to descend yourself to offend your stomach with the right of the larder, etc.—*Ib.*, ch. vii. (beginning); and in *Wit's Interpreter*, 1662, 2nd ed.

"I bequeath my kisses to some tailor that hunts out weddings every Sunday."—*A Lover's Will*.

Nott's note on this says that at Tenby the chief groomsman at a wedding is called "the tailor," who leads the bride to the altar, after the Pagan fashion.

(? Meaning of "best man.")

See E. du Méril, *Formes du Mariage*, 1861, p. 7, n., for the office of a marriage broker.

In Brittany the tailor is the sole negotiator of marriages.—*Souvestre, Les Derniers Bretons*, 1843, p. 42, etc.; *Trollope, Summer in Brittany*, 1840, ii. 3, 4, 338, 344.

Fine doings in the North when they bay the doors with tailors.—*R.*, 1628.

A French tailor with a yard thus long.—*Tatham, The Rump*.

Hotspur. Come, sing.

Lady Percy. I will not sing.

Hotspur. 'Tis the next way to turn tailor or red-breast teacher.—*Shak., 1 Henry IV.*, iii. 1, 258.

Le peuple det encore de nos yours en Bretagne quel faut.

Never trust a tailor who does not sing at his work; his mind is on nothing but filching.

Neuf tailleurs pour faire une homme.—*Villemarque, Chants Populaires de la Bretagne*, 1846, i. 55.

2nd Cit. They say we tailors lay one another, and our geese hatch us.—*B. and F., Cupid's Revenge*, iv. 4.

? Taylard. See Skeat's note to Pegge's *Kenticisms*, Kentish long-tails.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

As pert as tailors at a wedding.—Dekker, *Seven Deadly Sins of London*, 2.

Whip, says the tailor; whirl, saith the shears;
Take a true tailor and cut off his ears.—Ho.

Fr. Un croque-prunes.—Oudin.

Tailor. I outstrip you all; I shall have but six weeks of Lent,
if I get my widow, and then comes eating-tide,
plump and gorgeous.

Gnotho. This tailor will be a man, if ever there were any.
Middleton, *Old Law*, iii. 1.

Bands of Quevedo's hungry tailors wait.—S. Wesley, *Maggots*,
p. 169.

Justice Greedy (complaining of the cook's dressing the wood-
cocks):

“He has found out
A new device for sauce, and will not dish them
With toasts and butter; my father was a tailor,
And my name, though a justice, Greedy Woodcock;
And ere I'll see my lineage so abused
I'll give up my commission.”

Massinger, *New Way to Pay Old Debts*, iii. 2.

She loved not the savour of tar nor of pitch;
Yet a tailor might scratch her where'er she did itch.

Shak., *Tempest*, ii. 2, 50.

Down topples she,
And “tailor” cries, and falls into a cough;
And then the whole quire hold their hips and laugh.

Shak., *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1, 53.

“Of three times three tailors I would take the wall,
Though in a morning and at a baker's stall.”—Nabbes.

There's an old speech: A Tailor is a thief.—Taylor, *A Thief*.

In some parts of Germany there used to be, and perhaps is
now, a common belief that when the sun shone during rain
a tailor was going to heaven.—*Globe*, 22/7, 79.

Poor and proud, still tailor-like.—Collier's *Roxburghe Ballads*,
p. 285; in Haz.; Rowley, *Shoemaker*, iii. 1638.

Magn. What, wyll ye wast wynde and prate thus in vayne?
Ye have eten sauce I trow at the Taylor's Hall.

Skelton, *Magnif.*, 1533.

Cucumber-time, tailor's holiday—when they have leave to play,
and cucumbers are in season.—B. E., *New Dictionary of*
Canting Crew.

J. What made thee rise so early?

Ch. The company of half a man: expound my riddle and be a
whole Edipus.

J. It must be more than thy tailor.

Ch. Right; his wife, who being half of himself, makes up the
third part.—T. Nabbes, *Tottenham Court*, iii. 2.

PHRASES.

A tailor made thee.—Shak., *King Lear*, ii. 2, 50.

Susan. . . . I brought you to see a duel.

Dorothy. Bless me, betwixt whom?

Susan. My Lady's gentleman and Mr. Warrant.

Dorothy. They are unequally weaponed. Mr. Spruce, though he be a tailor, wears a—the foolish rime runs in my head—I had almost said a dagger, but 'tis a sword; and my father's Clerk hath only his inkhorn.

Susan. . . . The combatants will enter presently, the Knight of the Inkhorn and the Knight of the Spanish Needle.—Nabbes, *Covent Garden*, iii. 1. 1638.

Ralph. . . . What are you, Sir?

Spruce. A gentleman Usher.

Ralph. You are a Malkin of mock. Galtry, made up of silk and vainglory. You begin to grow out of fashion. I will therefore have you sticht into a case of complements and commended to some thrifty house-keeping lady in the country where you may save her ladyship the charge of a tailor, and if you can read, serve for a house Chaplain in rainy weather.—*Ib.*, x. 6.

1st Jockey. A pox on this undigested London liquor, its best essence is fit for nothin' but to beget a crude sort of females that are so impudent to turn up their crescents by moon light.

2nd Jockey. And for its unsodden fulsome ale, 'tis only useful to thicken the wastes of tailors to the use of their wives: though the villains sit frequently cross-legged, they commonly espouse greater Pagans than themselves.—Hon. Ed. Howard, *The Man of Newmarket*, iii. 1678.

Jacques. I am no woman's fool, sweet lady; 'tis two trades in Seville, as your man's tailor, and your woman's tailor. So your Lord's fool, and your Lady's fool. I am for the tongue, not for the bauble.—W. Rowley, *All's Lost by Lust*, iii. 1633.

One that is not haunted with perfumers, lacemen, milliners, silkmen, jewellers, mercers, exchange-man, seamsters; and heyday! and can be contented with her husband's tailor! one that understands not the way of smooth-chinned pages and can find both lacqueys and women in a single chambermaid! one that was never read beyond *aqua fortis* and tinning glass, and is as much gravelled at Spanish paper and talk as a country vicar at a Hebrew pedigree! one that has no aunts nor she-cousins to visit and goes not above thrice a week to the drawers for new patterns: one, to be short, who is all herself and thinks scorn to be her own seamstress.—J. Wilson, *Projectors*, ii. 1665.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

T. Tyler. Tom Taylor, how dost thou?

T. Taylor. After the old sort,
In mirth and good sport,
Tailor-like I tell you.

T. Tyler. Ah, Sir, I smell you;
You have your heart's ease
To do what you please,
But I have heard tell
That you have the hell.

Tom Tyler and his Wife, 1598, p. 9.

Sper. Your minx had no better grandfather than a tailor, who
as I have heard was poor and proud, nor a better
father than yourself.—*Lyly, M. Bomb.*, i. 3.

A tailor will ne'er grow rich merely by his needle.—*Torr.*

When taylors forget to throw cabbage in hell
And shorten their bills, then all may be well.

Newest Academy of Compliments.

Evelyn (Acetaria, 1699) says: 'Tis scarce an hundred years
since we first had cabbages out of Holland.

Sir Anthony Ashley, of Wimborne St. Giles in Dorsetshire
being, as I am told, the first that planted them in
England.

And see Ben Jonson, *Fox*, ii. 1.

Sir H. Evans. Pauca verba, Sir John; goot worts.

Falstaff. Good worts, good cabbage.

Shak., Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1, 109.

Cucumbers. Tailors who are jocularly said to subsist during
the summer chiefly on cucumbers.—*G., Dict.*

Abundance of dunghills on t'other side of the water will be
painfully improved to raise a summer's feast for taylors,
but the first of their product must be sauce for my lady.—
The World Bewitched, 1699, p. 17.

Weavers as well as Journeymen Taylors will be glad to make a
meal of cucumbers this summer, or else go to Lamb's
conduit and drink a Health to Duke Humphrey.—*Ib.*, p. 23.

MELANCHOLY OF TAILORS.—*C. Lamb.*

It's mickle that makes a tailor laugh, but souters girns aye.—*K.*

The latter from the exertion of drawing through the thread.

WOMAN'S TAILOR.—*Shak., Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3, 59; 2 *Henry*
IV., iii. 2, 149; Ben Jonson, *Masque of News from the New*
World, &c., l. 162; N.H.W.

Denham, writing in 1851, says: "The primitive use of employ-
ing tailors in the making of ladies' wearing apparel has
only fallen into desuetude within the last sixty years, and
we in the last quarter of the 19th Century see it again in
full vigour among the fashionable world."—See the adver-
tisement paragraphs about weddings in the *Court Journal*.

PHRASES.

The following may allude to this employ of the tailor:
We tailors are the men, spite of the proverb, Ladies cannot live without.—Rawlins, *The Rebellion*, iv., 1640; H., O.P., xiv.

Ho. In a gentleman usher there be eight parts . . . His boldness is the use of his manhood in right of his lady's honour, degree, place, or privilege, at home, abroad, in private or public meeting, for the hand, for the wall, for the what she will, for the what she calls.

Squee. How is it regarded?

Ho. By obtaining of suits made out of cast gowns or petticoats. Which if he be a tailor, as most of our middle sort of professors are, he is thereby made a man in spite of the proverb, and thrust into the highway of advancement.—R. Brome, *Northern Lass*, iv. 1. 1632.

TAILOR'S MENSE. A portion left: a morsel for manners.—Brockett.

TAILOR'S HELL.

That fellow's pocket is like a tailor's hell—
It eats up part of every man's due.

J. Day, *Isle of Gulls*, i., 1606.

Thomas the thief his chief tailor (an alliterative list).—W. Wager, *The Longer thou Livest the more Fool thou art*, 1568.

SUNDAY. (The Country Wench being drest at her lodgings).

Mrs. Comings (a tire woman). Say what you will, this wire becomes you best. How say you, tailor?

Tailor. I promese you 'tis a wire would draw me from my work seven days a week.

Country Wench. Why do you work a-Sundays, tailor?

Tailor. Hardest of all a-Sundays because we are most forbidden.

Country Wench. Troth, and so do most of us women. The better day, the better deed, we think.—
Midd., *Michaelmas Term*, iii. 1.

TO HOP TO ROME WITH A MORTER ON MY HEAD. *i.e.* the penitent's candle.

"Morter of wax."—*Ord. and Reg.*, p. 341; *Boke of Curtasye*, p. 33.

Like our morter or night-light.

Cerei anglice quadrati.—Wm. of Wyrcestre, *Itinerary*, p. 62.

Square wax-lights for the altar given by guilds or companies of artificers.—Dallaway's n.

Primus Daemon. I had lever go to Rome; yes, thrise on my fete, Then forto grefe yond grome or with hym for to mete.—*Town. Myst.*, 308.

It were better to go to Rome on my head than so.—Udall, *Ralph Royster Doyster*, ii. 2.

You'd as good run to Rome with a mortar on your head.—
(Minantis) Cl.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

So that methinkes I could fly to Rome (at least, hop to Rome, as the old proverb is) with a mortar on my head.—Kemp, W., *Nine Daies Wonder*, Ep. Ded., 1600.

No more shall man with mortar on his head
Set forth towards Rome—No! thou art bred
A terror to all footmen and all porters,
And all laymen that will turn Jew's exhorters,
To fly their conquer'd trade.

Bp. Corbet to T. Coryate.

San. I have an uncle in Seville—I'll go see him; an aunt in Siena, in Italy—I'll go see her.

Solo. A cousin of mine in Rome—I'll go to him with a mortar. Middleton and Rowley, *Spanish Gipsy*, II., ii.

For. And the very Ball of your false prophets, he's quashed too.

Clown. He did measure the stars with a false yard, and may now travel to Rome with a mortar on's head to see if he can recover his money that way.—Beaumont & Fletcher, *Fair Maid of Inn*, v. 2. 1647.

Mason derives this from mortier (the French judge's cap assumed by conjurors), our mortar board.

MORTIER. Toque semblable à un mortier à pilon: coiffure des présidents au parlement. Au XV. Siècle les fammes adoptèrent une coiffure anologue qui prit ce nom.—P. Zarbé, Note to Coquillart, *Les Oeuvres*, ii. 166.

The trencher cap is also called a "mortar-board."

Old Philip. But whither wilt thou go, soon*, ha!

Clown. Faith, father, Romo Romulus, even to Rome, Morter morteribus, with a mortar on my head. *The Frag. Hist. of Guy, Earl of Warwick*, A. 4. 1661.

i.e. son.

God mend me, I respect them no more than a flap with a fox-tail; and I do not beat them as ye should cuyle a side of dried stockfish. I'll be bound to go to Rome with a mortar on my head.—J. Day, *Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green*, iv.

He had better have gone on his head to Rome,
The clean, contrary way.

Merry Wit and Drollery; The Tyrannical Wife, p. 95. 1661.

Freewill. Lo, sirs, here is a fair company, God us save;
For if any of us three be Mayor of London,
I wis, I wis, I will ride to Rome on my thumb.

Hickscorner; H., O.P., i. 168.

Some of them wore a mortar on their heads so ponderous that they could look neither upward nor on either side, but only downward and forthright.—Fuller, *Pisgah Sight*, IV., vi. 4.

PHRASES.

Mart. Come, leave thy chamber first, and thou shalt see
This conjuror perform such rare exploits
Before the Pope and Royal Emperor
As never yet was seen in Germany.

Ben. Has not the Pope enough of conjuring yet?
He was upon the devil's back late enough;
And if he be so far in love with him
I would he would post with him to Rome again.

Marlowe, *Faustus*, p. 123.

WAPPING.

For. Come, come, let's fish for this casket, and to sea
presently.

Clown. We shall never reach London, I fear; my mind runs
so much of hanging, landing at Wapping.

Fletcher, *Fair Maid of Inn*, v. 2.

Pirates and other nautical delinquents were anciently hanged at
Wapping.—Weber.

By Wapping whereas hang'd drown'd Pirats die.—Taylor,
Works, f. 181.

Wappin . . . the usual place of execution for hanging of Pirats
and Sea-rovers at the low-water mark, there to remain till
three tides had overflowed them.—Stow's *Survey of London*,
ii. 64; p. 37, Ed. 1720. See Cooke, *Greene's Tu Quoque*, or
The City Gallant; H., O.P., xi. 188.

St. Thomas, a waterings in Southwark, was called the Tyburn
of Kent. See Pegge's *Kenticisms*, Ed. Skeat, p. 11.

But that we knew it must be hanging breath
That must preserve us from a drowning death.

Taylor, *Praise of Hempseed*.

If your destiny be
To hang on a tree
Five foot from the ground
Ye shall never be drowned.

Tom Tyler and his Wife, p. 22. 1598.

THE NEW FAIR. EVECHEAPING.—*Liber Albus*, p. 624.

Clement þe cobelere . cast of his cloke,
And atte new faire . he nempned it to selle;
Hikke the hakneyman . hitte his hood after
And badde Bette þe bochere . ben on his side.
There were chapmen y-chose . this chaffare to preise;
Whoso haveth the hood . should have amends of þe cloke, etc.

P. Plow. Vis., v. 327.

To chaffer at the new fair.—Wyclif, iii. 167.

TO GIVE ONE'S HEAD FOR THE WASHING. B. and F., *Cupid's Revenge*,
iv. 3; *Bonduca*, ii. 3. See *Second Maid's Tragedy*, H., O. P.;
Nash, *Lenten Stufte*, 1598; But., *Hud.*, I., iii. 255; S., P.C., i.

To yield, submit. Lavar il capo, i.e. riprendere, reprove and
take one up. Lava la teste, Reprendre une personne.—
Oudin, *Curiositez Françaises*.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

Still in use.—Delvau, *Dict. de la Langue Verte*, 1867. Demul-
ceam tibi caput. Let me spit in thy mouth.—W., 1616.
(Secondary meaning of caput.)—Propertius, II., xv. 31;
Mart., xi. 95.

D'un qui de peur d'estre lavé
Se tient à part sur les renez
On presume que le pave
Luy semble plus doux que les champs.

G. Coquillart, i. 103, 15th Century.

To live in whoredom and such other detestable uncleanness is
recounted to live like a clean and right up man, like a lusty
brute, like a joly nuffer, like a fellow that will not give his
head for the washing.—Becon, i., p. 463.

A well drawn man is he and a well taught
That wyll not gyve his hed for nought.

Hy. Medwall, *Interlude of Nature*, c. 1506.

Hooker or Vowler, in his description of Exeter (1584),
speaking of the parson of St. Thomas who was hanged
during the siege, says: "He was a stout man who would
not give his head for the polling nor his beard for the
washing."

Head-washing. Drinking a new-born infant's health.—Peacock,
Lincoln. Glossary.

TO LOOK AS IF BUTTER WOULD NOT MELT IN ONE'S MOUTH. He.;
(Hypocrisia) Cl.; Latimer, *Serm.*, p. 411; B. and F., *Fair
Maid*, iv. 2.

Butter should scant melt in their mouths.—Latimer, *Serm.*,
p. 157.

In a good honest matter I follow rather mine own inclination
than to take the pains to speak as butter would not melt in
my mouth.—Foxe, *Acts and Monuments*, 1562-3.

Almond-butter would not melt in her mouth—so innocent.—
J. Wilson, *Belphegor*, iii. 4.

TO MAKE MOUNTAINS OF MOLEHILLS.

Make huge mountains of small low molehills.—G. Harvey,
Letter Book, p. 14.

WINDOWS.

Cf. Bread with eyes, cheese without eyes, and wine that
leaps up to the eyes.—R. (Span.), 1670.

The favorite child, that just begins to prattle,
And throws away his silver bells and rattle,
Is very humoursome and makes great clutter
Till he has windows on his bread-and-butter.
He for repeated supper-meat will cry
But won't tell mammy what he'd have or why.

W. King, *Art of Cookery*.

? his preference for light, well-baked bread, because in the
bubble-holes he got a double allowance of butter.

PHRASES.

A BIT AND A BOB. *i.e.* a blow.

With a bit and a bob as they feed apes.—C. Wesley, *Maggot*, p. 89.

Like to ape's rewards

A peece of bread and therewithal a bobbe.

Gascoigne, *Steele Glass* [p. 80 Arber's reprint.—Ed.]

This they* pretend because they bear a stock,

Which the poor tradesmen can by no means do,

Nor never shall he buy your bit and knock

When all his profits doth redound to you.

Yarranton, *England's Improvement*, II., 44.

* The capitalists.

A MAN SHALL AS SOON BREAK HIS NECK AS HIS FAST IN THAT HOUSE.
—He. ; A. Borde, *Abuses of Rome* ; Davies, *Ep.*, 350 (in a miser's house).

Housekeeping's dead, Saturio! wot'st thou where?

Forsooth, they say far hence in Breakneckshire,

And ever since, they say that feel and taste,

That men may break their neck soon as their fast.

Bp. Hall, *Satires*, V., ii.

TO HANG OUT YOUR BROOM. An invitation to bachelor friends.

Brum out o' winder, wife away from home.—Lowsley, *Berkshire Words and Phrases*.

HE'S AN HONEST MAN AND EATS NO FISH. *i.e.* on fast days.

Called Cecil's fast. A test of Protestantism.—Cowan.

IN THE YEAR ONE. *i.e.* at a time ever so remote.

"Religion was a gentle maid,"

Quoth Boniface again,

"In the year One; but since, she's spoil'd

By wicked, artful men."

Peter Pindar, *Orson and Ellen*, iii.

FOR MY SINS.—Middleton, *The Widow*, iii. 2.

So press'd her head with amorous hand,

When lo! two large black pins

That slyly lurk'd within her hair

Attack'd him for his sins.—Peter Pindar, *ut sup.*, i.

FAREWELL FORTY PENCE, Jack Noble is dead.—Cl. *Contemptus et vilitas*.

Gramercy, forty pence: Jack Noble's dead.—Ho.

(*Dismissing her lover.*) At one word farewell, forty pence too dear,

Of three shillings, I never meant to be at
any more cost with you.—Melb., *Phil.*,

T. 3.

ENGLISHMEN for my money.—A play by William Haughton. 1616.

LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

NEXT THE HEART.

Infidelitie. Pride, I tell you this desire* must be ever next your heart,
Nay, hoa there, backare, you must stand apart;
You love me best, I trow, Mistress Mary.
Mary. For an hundred pounds I would not say the contrary.
Lewis Wager (Clerk), *Enterlude of Repentance of Mary Magdalen*, C. iii. 1567.
* Honour.

BACCARE.

The Physician.

And what would ye gesse,
Shall I consume myself to restore him now?
Nay, backare (quoth Mortimer to his son),
He can before this time in no time assine
In which he hath laid down one penny by mine.
He., *Dial.*, I., xi.

Thus (not being able to sleep), with many a sobbing sigh and scalding tear, he wrested forth the tedious night, in hopes that if the Muses Thalia and Polyphymnia or favoured his tongue, as well as Phœbus and Calliope the direction of his pen, his rising would be on the right side on that day. Yet wrested he so his effeminate bande to the siege of backward affection that both trump and drum sounded nothing for their larum but Backare, baccare. — Grange, *Gold. Aphroditis*, D. iii. 1.

Roister. Shall he speed afore me? Nay, sir, by sweet Saint Anse!

Ah, sir, Backare, quod Mortimer to his sow:
I will have her, mine own self, I make God a voce.
Udall, *Ralph Roister Doister*, i. 2.

HOWDYE. 1. A greeting, How do ye? See Nares. 2. A midwife. —Cunninghame, *Glossary to Burns*.

And then to requite your gallonde of godbwyes,
I regive you a pottle of howdyes.

Gab. Harvey, *Letter 13th*, p. 90. 1573.

E'en a good, honest man's daughter that shall bring him no charge (as his wife) nor put him in fear of being all out by her kindred. One that shall never send her husband on a howdye, or keep more coaches in town than he has ploughs going in the Country. —J. Wilson, *Projectors*, ii.

A messenger. "This Howdee do I mean with a cast Gown to put in apparel and make my Gentleman Usher." —Brome, *Northern Lasse*, I., vi.

A mess. Disordered state of affairs. —(Irish) Palmer, *Folk Etymology*.

LUCKYHOOD. A child's caul. —Scott, *Quentin Durward*, xxxi.

A HURRA'S NEST. A state of confusion (a woman's word). —Bartlett, *Dict. of Americanisms*.

PHRASES.

It seems to correspond to "kettle of fish."—Sam Slick, *Human Nature*, p. 56.

A hurrah's nest, everything on top and nothing at hand. Ship in confusion in a gale of wind.—Dana, quoted by Cowan, *Sea Proverbs*.

I MUST PLAY BENALL WITH YOU. A frequent speech when the guest immediately after meat, without any stay, departeth.—Smyth, *Berkeley MSS.*, 1639.

THE BUSINESS END (of a thing). American.

THE MAN IN THE STREET. Representative of the outside public.

Certain patriots in England devoted themselves for years to creating a public opinion that should break down the Corn Laws and establish Free Trade. "Well," says the man in the street, "Cobden got a stipend out of it."—Emerson, *Conduct of Life [Worship]*, p. 171, vol. v. Lond., 1883.

TO MAKE BOTH ENDS MEET.

Cf. Il ne peut nouer au bout de l'an, les deux bouts de sa serviette ensemble. He is a clean gentleman, or hath nothing left him by the year's end.—Cotgrave.

