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See page 4.

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## P R E F A C E .

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SOME seven centuries ago, two distinct languages were spoken throughout England, the Anglo-Saxon, which was that of our Teutonic forefathers, and consequently one of the pure Teutonic dialects, and the Anglo-Norman, one of the Neo-Latin family of tongues, which was brought in by the Norman conquest. For some time, these two languages remained perfectly distinct, the Anglo-Norman being the only one spoken or understood by the higher classes of society; while the lower classes, and a great portion of the intermediate class, used only the Anglo-Saxon. Some only of the middle classes, more especially those engaged in mercantile occupations, were acquainted with both. It was not until the thirteenth century, when the intercourse between the several classes had become more intimate, that an intermixture of the two languages began to take place, and then all the educated classes appear to have been well acquainted with both tongues. From this time forwards, an English writer, though using the Anglo-Saxon tongue, adopted just as many Anglo-Norman words as he pleased,—in fact it had assumed the character of a language of two ingredients, which might be mixed together in any proportion, from pure Anglo-Norman (pure, as regards the derivation of the words) to nearly pure Anglo-Saxon, according to the class of society for which he wrote. Thus, as late as the middle of the fourteenth century, the language of Piers Ploughman, which was designed for a popular work, contains a remarkably small mixture of Anglo-Norman words, while in the writings of Chaucer, who was essentially a Court poet, the proportion of the Anglo-Norman to the Anglo-Saxon is very great. Much of this Anglo-Norman element was afterwards rejected from the English language, but much was retained, and of course a proportional quantity of Anglo-

Saxon was displaced by it. In consequence of this unsettled state of the English language, the writers of the ages of change and transition contain a very large number of words belonging to the Anglo-Saxon as well as to the Anglo-Norman, which are no longer contained in the English tongue.

Such was the first process of the formation of the English language. The limitation of the Anglo-Norman element seems to have taken place in the fifteenth century, when a considerable portion of the Anglo-Norman words used by previous English writers were rejected from the English language, and were never seen in it again. But as these disappeared, they were succeeded by a new class of intruders. The scholastic system of the age of the Reformation, had caused a very extensive cultivation and knowledge of the Latin language, and it is probable that the great mass of the reading public at that time were almost as well acquainted with Latin as with their own mother tongue. In consequence of this universal knowledge of Latin, the writers of the sixteenth century, without any sensible inconvenience, used just as many Latin words as they liked in writing English, merely giving them an English grammatical form. The English language thus became suddenly encumbered with Latin words, until, at the end of the sixteenth century and beginning of the seventeenth, the practice of thus using Latin words was carried to such a degree of pedantic affectation, that it effected its own cure. A popular writer of this period, Samuel Rowlands, in a satirical tract published in 1611, under the title of "The Knave of Clubbs," has the following lines upon this fashion, which had at that date reached its culminating point:

**SIGNIEUR WORDE-MONGER, THE APE OF ELOQUENCE.**

As on the way I Itenerated,  
 A Rurall person I Obviated,  
 Interrogating time's Transitation,  
 And of the passage Demonstration.  
 My apprehension did Ingenious scan,  
 That he was meerely a Simplitian,  
 So when I saw he was Extravagant,  
 Unto the obscure vulgar Consonant,  
 I bad him vanish most Promiscuously,  
 And not Contaminate my company.

A few of these Latin words have held their place in the language,

but our writers, from the latter part of the fifteenth century to the middle of the seventeenth, abound in words adopted from the Latin which modern English dictionaries do not recognize.

From these and other causes it happens, that of a very large portion of English literature, one part would be totally unintelligible to the general reader, and the other would present continual difficulties, without a dictionary especially devoted to the obsolete words of our language. It is the object of the volumes now offered to the public, to furnish a compendious and useful work of this kind, which shall contain the obsolete Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman words used by the English writers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, many of the obsolete Latin words introduced in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, as well as words which have been adopted temporarily at various times according to prevailing fashions from other languages, such as French, Italian, Spanish, or Dutch, or which belonged to sentiments, manners, customs, habits, and modes, that have existed at particular periods and disappeared.

There is another class of words, forming at least an interesting portion of the English language, and coming especially within the objects of a work of this kind, those of the provincial dialects. There can be no doubt that the peculiar characteristics, or, we may say, the organic differences of dialect, are derived more or less from a diversity of tribe among the Anglo-Saxon settlers in our island; for, as far as our materials allow us to go, we can trace these diversities in Anglo-Saxon times. As, however, during the middle ages, and, in fact, down to very recent times, the intercommunication between different parts of the country was very imperfect, progress, of whatever kind was by no means uniform throughout the kingdom, and we find in the provincial dialects not only considerable numbers of old Anglo-Saxon and even Anglo-Norman words, which have not been preserved in the language of refined society, and which, in many cases, as far as regards the Anglo-Saxon, are not even found in the necessarily imperfect vocabulary of the language in its pure state which we are enabled to form from its written monuments; but also numerous words, in general use at a much later period, but which, while they became obsolete in the English language generally, have been preserved orally in particular districts. The number and character of

these words is very remarkable, and instances will be continually found, in the following pages, where a word which is now considered as peculiarly characteristic of the dialect of some remote district, occurs as one in general use among the popular, and especially the dramatic, writers, of the age which followed the Restoration.

Words of this description are a necessary part of a dictionary like the present, and they have been collected with as much care as possible. On the other hand, the mere organic differences of dialect, as well as the differences of orthography in words as found in different medieval manuscripts and early printed books, have been inserted sparingly, as belonging rather to a Comparative Grammar or to a philological treatise, than to a dictionary. In fact, to give this class of variations fully, would be simply to make a dictionary of each particular dialect, and of each medieval manuscript, and to combine these altogether, which could not be done within any moderate limits, and if done, with regard to the manuscripts especially, the first new manuscript that turned up would only show its imperfection. It has, therefore, been considered advisable not to insert mere orthographical variations of words, unless where they appeared for some reason or other sufficiently important or interesting. There are, moreover, certain letters and combinations of letters which are in the older forms of the English language interchangeable, so that we constantly find the same word occurring, even in the same manuscript, under two or three different forms, none of which are to be regarded as corruptions. To insert all these forms, would be to increase the dictionary twofold or threefold, for the words in which those letters occur, without any proportionate advantage; I have therefore in general given the word only under the form in which it occurs most usually, or which seems most correct; but, to facilitate the reference, I add at the end of this preface a list of the more common interchanges of this kind, so that if a word be not found under one form, it may be sought for under another.

Various and indeed numerous glossaries have been already published, both of provincial and of Archaic English, but most of them have been special rather than general. We may mention among these the valuable work of Archdeacon Nares, which, however, was devoted only to the writers of a particular period; the extensive under-

taking of Boucher, which was not continued beyond the latter B; and the numerous glossaries of particular dialects, among which one of the last and best is that of Northamptonshire by Miss Baker. The "Dictionary" by Mr. Halliwell, when we consider that it was almost new in its class, and that the author had many difficulties to contend with, which would not, perhaps, have existed now, was in every respect an extraordinary work.

In compiling the following pages, I have taken all the advantage I could honestly of the labours of my predecessors, in addition to a large quantity of original material which was placed in my hands, and I have added to this numerous collections of my own, especially from the dramatic and popular writers of the latter half of the seventeenth century, and of the earlier part of the eighteenth. I have also profited by lists of local words communicated from various parts of the kingdom, and among those who have contributed in this manner, I have especially to acknowledge the services of the Rev. E. Gillet, of Runham, in Norfolk. To make such a work perfect is impossible; but I hope that, on the whole, the present will be found one of the most generally useful works of the kind that has yet appeared.

THOMAS WRIGHT.



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*a, o, and sometimes e.*

*ar, er, or, ur.*

*be, bi, by, as prefixes.*

*c, s, ch, sh, sch.*

*e, ee, i.*

*z, g, gh, y.*

*z, th.*

*h. often omitted where it ought to be inserted,  
or used superfluously.*

*i, y.*

*k, c, ch.*

*o, oo, ou, u.*

*qu, wh, w.*

*s, c.*

*sw, squ, qu.*

*w, g.*

*x, sh.*

*y, g.*

*y, j.*

*x, s.*

# DICTIONARY

OF

## OBSOLETE AND PROVINCIAL ENGLISH.

### A

**A**, the definite article, is a mere abbreviation of *an*, which was used before consonants as well as vowels, till a comparatively recent period. The obsolete modes of employing the article are not very numerous. It is sometimes repeated with adjectives, the substantive having gone before, in such phrases as, "a tall man and a good." It is not unusually prefixed to *many*, as "a many princes." It is also frequently prefixed to numerals, as *a ten*, *a twelve*.

And a grete hole therin, whereof the flawme came oute of. And aftyre a vj. or vij. dayes, it aroose north-est, and so bakkere and bakkere; and so enduryd a xiiij. nyghtes, fulle lytelle chaungynge, goynge from the north-este to the weste, and some tyme it wulde seme aquenchede oute, and sodanly it brent fervently ageyne. *Warkworth's Chron.*

The Kyng and his counselle sent unto dyverse that were with the erle of Oxenforde prevely there pardones, and promysede to them grete yestes and landes and goodes, by the whiche dyverse of them were turned to the kyng ayens the erle; and so in conclusion the erle hade nozt passynge *ane* viij. or ix. menne that wolde holde withe hym; the whiche was the undoyng of the erle. *Ib.*

*A* is very commonly used as an abbreviation of *one*, as "Three

### A

persones in *a* Godhede," (three persons in one Godhead).

Hir *a* schanke blake, hir other graye.

*Ballad of True Thomas.*

It is used often as a mere expletive, generally at the end of a line in songs and popular verse.

*A*, for *on*, or *at*, before nouns; thus we have *a place*, at the place, *a field*, in the field. As representing *on*, it is frequently prefixed to words in composition, sometimes apparently giving intensity to the meaning, but in general not perceptibly altering it. Thus we have constantly such forms as *acold*, for cold, *adown*, for down, *aback*, for back, *aready*, for ready. It appears sometimes, chiefly when used before verbs, to represent the French preposition *à*, and was then no doubt an adaptation from the Anglo-Norman. Thus *ado* seems to represent the Fr. *à faire*. The following are the principal meanings of *a* as a separate word. (1) Always; ever (from the *A.-S.*); still used in this sense in Cumberland.

*A* the more I loke theron,

*A* the more I thynke I fon.

*Towneley Mysteries.*

(2) Yes (a contraction of aye).  
*Somerset.*

(3) And. *Somerset.* It occurs in this sense not unfrequently in old MSS., perhaps an accidental abridgement.

(4) An interrogative, equivalent to *what?* *Var. Dial.*

(5) If. *Suffolk.*

(6) He. It is often put into the mouths of ignorant or vulgar people in this sense by the old dramatists, and it is not uncommon in MSS. of an earlier date.

(7) They. In the dialect of Shropshire. In the western counties it is used for she, and sometimes for it.

(8) All.

(9) Have. As in the common expression "a done," i. e. have done.

(10) In. "A Latin," in Latin. "A Goddes name," in God's name.

*A that how*, in that way or manner, e. g. I shall do a' that how. *Linc.*

(11) An interjection; for ah!

*A!* swete sire, I seide the.

*Piers Ploughman.*

*A per se.* A person of extraordinary merit; a nonpareil. This phrase was used chiefly in the Elizabethan age.

The famous dame, fayre Helen, lost her hewe

When withred age with wrinkles chaungd her cheeks,

Her lovely lookes did loathsomnesse en-  
sewe,

That was the *A per se* of all the Greekes.

*Turberville's Tragicall Tales*, 1587.

That is the *A per se* of all, the cream of all.

*Blurt Master Constable*, 1602.

The phrase is sometimes varied by an additional *a*.

In faith, my sweet honey-comb, I'll love thee, *A per se a.* *Wily Beguil'd.*

AA. An exclamation of lamenting. It was asserted by the old popular theologians that a male child utters the sound *a-a* when it

is born, because it is the initial of Adam, and a female *e-e*, as that of Eve.

AAC, *s.* (*A.-S.*) An oak. *North.*

AAD, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Old. *Yorksh.*

AADLE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To flourish. *Suffolk.* See *Addle.*

AAINT, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To anoint. *Suffolk.*

AAKIN, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Oaken. *North.*

AAN, (1) *adj.* Own. *Yorks.*

(2) *inter.* A contraction of *anan!* what say you? *East.*

(3) *adv.* On. A form of the word used in a MS. of the 15th Century, in the Ashmolean Library.

Do, cosyn, anon thyn armys *aan.*

AAANDE, *s.* (*Danish.*) Breath. A form of the word not uncommon in MSS. of the 15th Century.

Hys mynde es schort when he oght thynkes,  
Hys nese oft droppes, hys *aande* stynkes.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes.*

AAANDORN, } *s.* (*A.-S.*) An after-  
AADORN, } noon's repast; the afternoon.  
*Cumb.* See *Arndern.*

AAANE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) The beard of barley or other grain, the awn.

And that we call the *aane*, which groweth out of the eare, like a long pricke or a dart, whereby the eare is defended from the danger of birds.

*Googe's Husbandry*, 1577.

AAR, *prep.* (*A.-S.* *ær*). Ere, before. This form occurs in the Romance of Kyng Alisaunder.

AARM, *s.* (*A.-S.*) The arm. *Wycliffe*, *Bodl. MS.* *Aarmed*, for armed, occurs in *Wycliffe's* version of the Testament.

AAARON, *s.* (*A.-S.*) The herb wake-robin. *Cotgrave.*

AAS, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Aces.

AAT, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Fine oatmeal, used for thickening pottage.

AATA, *prep.* After. *Suff.*

AATH, *s.* (*A.-S.*) An oath. *Yorks.*

**AB, s. (A.-S.?)** The sap of a tree.

Yet diverse have assaid to deale without okes to that end, but not with so good successe as they have hoped, because the *ab* or juice will not so soone be removed and cleane drawne out, which some attribute to want of time in the salt water.

*Harrison's Description of England.*

**ABACK, adv.** Backwards. *North.*

They drew *aback*, as half with shame confound. *Spens. Shep. Kal. June. 63.*

**ABACK-A-BEHINT, adv.** Behind; in the rear. *North.*

**ABACTED, part. p. (Lat. abactus).**

Driven away by violence.

**ABACTOR, s. (Lat.)** One that drives away herds of cattle by stealth or violence.

**ABADE, (1) past t. of abiden (A.-S.).**

Abode; remained.

(2) *s.* Delay. In MSS. of 14th Cent.

For soone aftir that he was made,  
He fel withouten lenger *abade*.

**ABAFELLED, part. p.** Baffled; treated scornfully.

**ABAISED, ABAIST, ABAISCHT, ABAISCHITE** } *part. p. (from A.-N. abaisser).* Ashamed; abashed.

And unboxome y-be,  
Nouht *abaised* to agulte  
God and alle good men.

*Piers Pl., p. 518.*

The soodeyn caas the man nstoneyd tho,  
That reed he wax, *abaischt*, and al quakyng.

*Chancer, C. T., 8192.*

I was *abaischite*, heoure Lorde,  
Of our beste berners. *Morte Arthure.*

**ABAKWARD, adv.** Backwards.

**ABALIENATE, v. (Lat.)** To alienate; to transfer property from one to another.

**ABANDE, v.** To abandon; forsake.

And Vortigern enforst the kingdom to *aband*.

*Spenser.*

Let us therefore both cruelty *abande*,  
And prudent seeke both gods and men  
to please. *Mirour for Magistrates.*

**ABANDON, adv. (A.-N. à bandon,** at discretion). Liberally; at discretion; freely, fully exposed.

Aftir this swift gift tis but reason  
He give his gode too in *abandon*.

*Rom. of the Rose, 2342.*

His ribbes and scholder fel adoun,  
Men might se the liver *abandoun*.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 223.*

**ABANDUNE, v. (A.-N.)** To subject; to abandon. *Skelton.*

**ABARCY, s. (Med. Lat. abartia.)** Insatiableness.

**ABARE, v. (A.-S. abarian).** To make bare.

**ABARRE, v. (from A.-N. abarrer).** To prevent.

Reducynge to remembraunce the prysed memoryes and perpetuall renowned factes of the famous princes of Israel, which did not only *abarre* ydolatrye and other ungodlynesse, but utterly abolished all occasyons of the same.

*Monastic Letters, p. 209.*

**ABARSTICK, s.** Insatiableness.

**ABARSTIR, adj.** More downcast.

Myght no man be *abarstir*.

*Towneley Mysteries.*

**ABASE, v. (A.-N. abaisser).** To cast down; to humble. *Spenser.*

Among illiterate persons, it is still used in the sense of *debase*.

"I wouldn't *abase* myself by descending to hold any conversation with him."

*Oliver Twist, iii, 134.*

**ABASHMENT, s. (A.-N.)** The state of being abashed.

**ABAST, part. p.** Downcast. See *Abaised*.

**ABASTARDIZE, v. (A.-N. abastarder).** To render illegitimate or base.

**ABASURE, s. (A.-N.)** Abasement.

**ABASTICK, adj.** Insatiable.

**ABATAYLMENT, s. (A.-N.)** Battlement. *Sir Gawayne, p. 30.*

**ABATE, v. (A.-N.) (1)** To subtract.

*Abatyn, subtraho. Prompt. Parv.*

It was the technical term for the operation in arithmetic.

(2) To beat down, or overthrow.

*Blount.*

(3) To cast down, or depress the mind. *Shakesp.*

(4) To cease.

Ye continaunce *abated* eny host to make.

*Political Songs, p. 216.*

(5) To contract, or cut short.  
*Shakesp.*

(6) To lower, applied to banners.  
Common in this sense in the metrical romances.

All the baners that Crysten founde  
They were *abatyde*.  
*Octavian Imp.*, 1743.

(7) To flutter, or beat with the wings. A hawking term.

An hawke that traveyleth upon the teyne, a man may knowe if he take hede, for suche is her maner that she wolde pante for *abatynge* then another doth, for in and if she shold fle a litell while almoste she wolde lose her breth, whether she be high or lowe.  
*Reliq. Antiq.*, i, 300.

(8) To reduce to a lower temper; applied to metal.

(9) To disable a writ. A law term.

ABATEMENT, *s.* (*A.-N.*) (1) "A mark added or annexed to a coat [of arms] by reason of some dishonourable act, whereby the dignity of the coat is abased."  
*Holme's Academy of Armory*.

(2) A diversion or amusement.  
*North*.

ABATY, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To abate.  
*Glouc.*

And that he for ys newew wolde, for to  
*abaty* stryf,  
Do hey amendement, sawve lyme and lyf.  
*Rob. Glouc.*

ABAUT, *prep.* About. *North*.

ABAWÉ, } *v.* (from *A.-N.* *abaubir*  
ABAUE, } or *abaudir*.) To asto-  
ABAVE, } nish, to confound, used  
by Chaucer, and writers  
of his time.

For, soche another, as I gesse,  
Aforne ne was, ne more vermaile;  
I was *abawed* for merveile.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, 3644.

My mirth and melis is fasting,  
My countenance is niceté,  
And al *abawed* where so I be.  
*The Drewe*, 614.

Many men of his kynde sauh him so  
*abawed*. *Langloft's Chron.*, p. 210.

(2) (*A.-S.*) To bow; to bend.

Allé the knyghtes of Walis londe,  
Ho made *abawe* to his hounde.  
*Cambridge MS. of 15th Cent.*

ABAWT, *prep.* Without. *Staffordsh.*

ABAYE, *v.* (from *A.-N.* *abayer*.)  
To bark.

ABAY, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The barking of dogs; at *abay*, at bay.

And this doon, every man stond abroad  
and blowe the deeth, and make a short  
*abay* for to rewarde the houndes, and  
every man have a smal rodde yn his  
hond to holde of the houndes that thei  
shul the better *abaye*. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

Thus the forest they fraye,  
The hertis bade at *abaye*.  
*Sir Degrevante, Linc. MS.*

ABAY, *v.* To suffer a heavy penalty; to abie. This form is given by Skinner. See *Abie*.

ABAYSCHID, } *part. p.* Abashed;  
ABAYSSHETTE, } frightened. See  
*Abaised*.

ABAYST, *part. p.* (*A.-N.*) Disappointed.

And that when that they were travyst,  
And of herborow were *abayst*.  
*Brit. Bibl.*, iv, 83.

ABB, *s.* (from *A.-S.* *ab*.) The yarn of a weaver's warp.

ABBARAYED, *past t.* Started.

And aftyr that he knonnyngly *abbarayed*,  
And to the kyng evyn thus he sayd.  
*Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 4.

ABBAS, *s.* An abbess.

ABBAY, *v.* (*A.-N.* *abbayer*.) To bay; to bark. See *Abay*.

ABBEN, *v.* To have. *Glouc.* Different parts of the verb in this form are found in Robert of Gloucester.

Arturc, Uter sone, of wan we tolde byvore,  
Ye *abbyth* y-hurd hou he was bygete and y-bore.

ABBESS, *s.* According to Grose, this is a vulgar name for the mistress of a disreputable establishment.

ABBEY, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The great white poplar, a variety of the *populus alba*. *Westm. Yorks.*



**ABBEX-LUBBER, s.** A term of reproach for idle persons. *Somerset. Yorks.* It is found in most of the early dictionaries.

"Neither was I much unlike those *abbey-lubbers* in my life, though farre unlike them in belief, who laboured till they were cold." *Lyly's Euphues.*

The most of that which they did bestow was on the riche, and not the poore in dede, as halt, lame, blinde, sick, or impotent, but lither lubbers that might worke and would not. In so much that it came into a commen proverbe to call him an *abbay-lubber*, that was idle, wel fed, a long lewd lither loiterer, that might worke and would not.

*The Burnynge of Paules Church, 1563.*

**ABBIGGET, v.** To expiate: make amends for. See *Abie*.

**ABBOD, s. (A.-S.)** An abbot. *Rob. of Glouc.*

**ABBREVIATE, part. p. (Lat.)** Decreased; shortened.

**ABBROCHMENT, s. (A.-N.)** Ingrossing of wares to sell by retail. *Cock.*

**ABBROCHE, v. (A.-N.)** To broach a barrel. *Prompt. Parv.*

**ABBUT, conj.** Aye but. *Yorks.*

**ABBYT, s.** A habit.

And chanones gode he dede therinne,  
Unther the *abbyt* of seynte Austynne.  
*Wright's St. Patrick's Purgatory, p. 66.*

**ABCE, s.** The alphabet. A not uncommon word in the 16th Cent.

**ABDEVENHAM, s.** An astrological term for the head of the twelfth house, in a scheme of the heavens.

**ABDUCE, v. (Lat. abduco.)** To lead away.

From the whych opinion I colde not  
*abduce* them with al my endeavor.

*State Papers, temp. Hen. VIII.*

**ABEAR, v. (from A.-S. aberan.)** To deport; to conduct.

So did the faerie knight himselve *abeare*,  
And stouped oft his head from shame  
to shield. *Spenser.*

Good abearing, or abearance, the proper and peaceful carriag<sup>e</sup> of a loyal subject. A law phrase, whereof eche one was pledg<sup>d</sup> and surety for others' good *abearing*.

*Lambarde's Peramb. of Kent, 1596.*

*Abearance* is still the technical word, in law, for such behaviour as the law deems unexceptionable. (2) To bear; to tolerate. A vulgarism.

**ABECE, s.** The alphabet; and, from this, the elements of a science. Found in writers of the 14th and 15th Cents.

Clerc he was god ynou, and ynt, as me tellethe me,

He was more than ten yer old ar he coutle ys *abece*. *Rob. Glouc., p. 266.*

A place, as man may se,  
Quan a chyld to scole xal set be,  
A bok hym is browt,  
Nayld on a brede of tre,  
That men callyt an *abece*,  
Pratylych i-wrout.

*Reliq. Antiq., i, 63.*

Whan that the wise man compteth  
Aftir the formel propirté  
Of algorismes *abece*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Ant.*

*i. e.* the abc, or elements, of arithmetick.

**ABECEDARIAN, s. (Lat. abecedarius.)** One who teaches or learns the alphabet. *Minsheu.*

**ABECEDARY, adj.** Alphabetical.

**ABECHED, part. p. (A.-N.)** Fed; satisfied.

zit schulde I sum delle been *abeched*,  
And for the tyme wel refreshed.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Ant.*

**ABED, adv.** In bed. *Var. dial.*

**ABEDE, v. (A.-S.)** To bid; to offer. In MSS. of 14th Cent. It also occurs as the past tense of abide.

**ABEER, v.** To bear with; tolerate. *Northampt.*

**ABEGGE.** See *Abie*.

In the MS. of Gower, belonging to the Society of Antiquaries, we have *abege*, used as though the *g* were soft.

He wolde don his sacrilege,  
That many a man it schulde *abege*.

So in Urry, a passage from *Chaucer's Cant. T.* is printed—

There durst no wight hand on him ledge,  
But he ne swore he shold *abedg*.

**ABEISAUNCE, s. (A.-N.)** Obedience.

**ABELDE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To become bold.

Thes folk of Perce gan *abelde*.  
*Kyng Alysaunder*, 2442.

**ABELE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The white popular. A common name in the provinces.

**ABEL-WHACKETS**, *s.* A game of cards played by sailors; the loser is beaten with a knotted handkerchief, of which he receives a blow, or whack, for each lost game.

**ABELYCHE**, *adv.* Ably.

**ABENCHE**, *adv.* Upon a bench.  
*Rob. Glouc.*

**ABENT**, *s.* A steep place. *Skinner.*

**ABEQUITATE**, *v.* (*Lat. abequito.*) To ride away. This word is given by Minsheu, in his *Guide into Tongues*, 1627.

**ABERDAVINE**, *s.* A provincial name for the siskin (*fringilla spinus* of Linnæus).

**ABERE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To bear. *Rob. Glouc.* See *Abear*.

**ABEREMORD**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A law term, meaning murder fully proved, in distinction from manslaughter and justifiable homicide. *Junius.*

**ABERING**, *s.* A law phrase for the proper carriage of a loyal subject. See *Abearing*.

**ABERNE**, *adj.* Auburn.

Long *aberne* beardes.  
*Cunningham's Revels Accounts*, p. 56.

**ABESSE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To humble. See *Abase*.

**ABESTOR**, *s.* A kind of stone.

Among stones *abestor*, which being hot wil never be colde for our constancies.  
*Lyly's Mother Bombe*, 1594.

**ABET**, *s.* Help; assistance.

**ABETTES**, *s.* Abbots. *Monastic Letters*, p. 206.

**ABEW**, *prep.* Above. *Devon.*

**ABEYE**, *v.* (1) See *Abie*.

(2) To bow; to obey.

**ABEYDE**, *v.* To abide.

**ABEYTED**, *part. p.* (*A.-S.*) Ensnared. In MSS. of 15th Cent

Hys flesshe on here was so *abeyled*,  
That thylke womman he covreyteyd.

**ABEYEDOUN**, *past t. pl.* They obeyed. A form found in MSS. of the 15th Cent.

**ABGREGATE**, *v.* (*Lat.*) To lead out of the flock. *Minsheu.*

**ABHOMINABLE**. A pedantic form of the word, prevalent in the 16th Cent., and arising from an erroneous notion that it was derived from *ab* and *homo*. Shakespeare ridicules it in *Love's Labour Lost*, v, 1.

**ABHOR**, *v.* (*Lat.*) To protest against, or reject formally. A term of canon law.

**ABHORRANT**, *s.* A person who abhors. Minsheu gives this word in his *Guide into Tongues*, 1627.

**ABID**. Used as the past tense of *abide*, in writers of the 16th and 17th centuries.

**ABIDANCE**, *s.* Dwelling; tarrying.

**ABIDDEN**, *part. p.* Endured.

**ABIDE**, *v.* (from *A.-S. abidan.*) (1)

To persevere; to endure; to suffer. Pegge gives the phrase, "You must grin and *abide* it," applied in cases where resistance is in vain. It is used by Lydgate in the sense of to forbear; and it still occurs provincially in the sense of to tolerate.

(2) It occurs sometimes as another form of *Abie*.

**ABIE**, } *v.* (from *A.-S. abic-*

**ABIGGEN**, } *gan.*) To expiate;

**ABÉ**, } atone for; make

**ABEGGE**, } amends; pay for. A

**ABEYE**, } word of very common

**ABYCHE**, } occurrence in early

**ABITE**, } MSS., and in a great

**ABUY**, } variety of forms of

**ABUYE**, } orthography.

Here he had the destenece  
That the povre man xulde *abé*.

*Reliq. Antiq.*, i, 63.

Ther durste no wight hand upon him legge,  
That he ne swor anon he schuld *abegge*.  
*Chaucer, C. T.* 3935.

Therefore I rede, keepe the at home;  
For thou shalt *abeye* for that is done.  
*Hartshorne, Met. T.* 225.

Ther start in Sander Sydebreche,  
And swere, be his fader sowle, he schulde  
*abyche*. *Hunting of the Hare*, 179.

We, yei, that shal thou sore *abite*.  
*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 15.

Thi ryot thou schalt now *abuyze*.  
*Poems of W. Mapes*, p. 345.

**ABIDING**, (1) *s.* An abode; perseverance; suffering; sojourning. These four senses of the word are found in *Rider's Dictionarie*, 1640.

(2) *adj.* Patient.  
And bold and *abidyng*  
Bismares to suffre.  
*Piers Pl.*, p. 413.

(3) In MS. of the 15th cent., *abidyngely* is used adverbially, for remaining.

And in myn housolde ben *abidyngely*.

**ABIGGEDE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To suffer.  
The wiche schal it *abiggede*.  
*Legend. Cathol.*, p. 206.

**ABILIMENT**, **ABILMENT**, *s.* (1) Habiliment. A common orthography of the 16th and beginning of the 17th centuries.

(2) Ability.  
Never liv'd gentleman of greater merit,  
Hope, or *abiliment* to steer a kingdom.  
*Ford, Broken Heart*.

**ABILL**, *v.* To make able. See *Able*.

**ABILLERE**, *adj.* Stronger; more able.

*Abillere* thane ever was  
Syr Ector of Troye. *Morte Arthure*.

**ABIME**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An abyss.

**ABINTESTATE**, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Intestate. *Minsheu*.

**ABISHERING**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) "To be quit of americiaments before whomsoever of transgression." Rastall, quoted by Cowell. Rider, in his *Dictionarie*, translates it by *fisco non reditus*.

**ABIT**, (1) *pres. t.* 3d *pers. sing.* of *Abide*. Abideth. Common in Chaucer, and the early writers.

(2) *s.* A habit; clothing. *Rob. Glouc.*

Out of ys *abyt* anon Vortiger hym drow,  
And clothes, as to kyng bicom, dude on  
him faire y-now3.

(3) *s.* A habit or custom.

(4) *s.* An obit, or service for the dead. *Apology for the Lollards*, p. 103.

**ABITACLE**, *s.* (*Lat.*) A habitation, or dwelling.

In whom also be 3e bildid togidre into  
the *abitacle* of God in the Hooli Goost.  
*Wickliffe*.

**ABITE**, (1) *s.* A habitation; a dwelling-place.

To leve his *abite*, and gon his waie.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, 4914.

(2) *s.* (*A.-N.*) A habit.

Also wymmen in coverable *abite* with  
schamefastnesse and sobrenesse araigne  
hemsilff.

*Wickliffe's New Testament*, 1 Tym. ii.

(3) *v.* See *Abie*.

(4) *v.* (from *A.-S. abitan*.) To bite.

**ABITED**, *adj.* Mildewed. *Kent*.

**ABITEN**, *part. p.* Bitten; devoured.

A thousnt shep ich hadde *abiten*,  
And mo, 3ef hy weren i-writen.  
*Reliq. Antiq.*, ii, 276.

**ABITION**, *s.* (*Lat.*) Going away; dying. *Cockeram*.

**ABITTE**, *pr. tense. s.* from *abiden*.  
Abideth.

**ABJECT**, (*Lat.*) (1) *s.* A base, despicable person.

I deemed it better so to die,  
Than at my foeman's feet an *abject* lie.  
*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 30.

(2) *v.* To reject; to cast away.

**ABJECTION**, *s.* (*Lat.*) (1) Baseness, vileness.

(2) An objection.

For they must take in hande  
To prech, and to withstande  
All maner of *abjections*.

*Skellon*, i, 345.

**ABJECTS**, *s.* (from the *Lat. abjecti.*) Castaways; persons abjected. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

**ABLACTATION**, *s.* (*Lat.*) A particular method of grafting, where the cyon is as it were weaned by degrees from its maternal stock, but not wholly cut off, till it is firmly united to the stock on which it is grafted. See the *Dictionarium Rusticum*. 8vo. Lond. 1726.

**ABLAND**, *part. p.* (*A.-S.*) Blinded. The walmes han the *abland*. *Scryn Sages*, 2462.

**ABLAQUEATION**, *s.* (*Lat.*) The practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees, for the admission of air and water.

**ABLASTE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A cross-bow. *Prompt. Parv.* The corresponding Latin word *balista* in the *Prompt. Parv.* does not give a very definite explanation. It is said to be synonymous with the cross-bow; but in a passage in Hall, a distinction seems to be made between them. The *arblast* was doubtless, like the cross-bow, a weapon used for the projection of arrows, but perhaps of a more formidable character, for from Hall it would appear that there was a difference of some kind.

**ABLASTE**, *past t.* Blasted. It occurs in the MS. of Gower in the Soc. Ant. Library.

Venym and fyre togedir he caste,  
That he Jason so sore *ablaste*.

**ABLE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) (1) To make able, or to give power for any purpose.

And life by this (Christ's) death *abled*, shall  
controll

Death, whom thy death slew.  
*Donne's Divine Poems.*

(2) To warrant, or answer for; to undertake for any one.

None does offend, none; I say none; *I'll*  
*able 'em.* *Lear*, iv, 6.

Admitted I aye, into her heart, *I'll able it.*  
*Widow's Tears*, O. P., vi, 164.

Constable *I'll able him*; if he do come  
to be a justice afterward, let him thank the  
keeper. *Changeling*, *Anc. Dr.*, iv, 240.

To sell away all the powder in the kingdom,  
To prevent blowing up. That's safe, *ile*  
*able it.* *Middl. Game at Chesse.*

(3) To make fit or suitable for.

God tokeneth and assygneth the times,  
*ablynge* hem to ther propre offyces.  
*The 1st Boke of Boetius.*

Wherfore what tyme a man dooth what  
he may in *ablynge* hym to grace, hit  
sufficieth to him, for God askith not of a  
man that he seeth impossible to hym.

*Caxton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.*

(4) *adj.* Fit; proper.

A monk ther was, a fair for the maistrie,  
An out-rydere, that loved venerate;  
A manly man, to ben an abbot *able*.  
*Chaucer's Canterb. Tales*, 165.

(5) Wealthy. *Herefordsh. North.*  
An able man, *i. e.* a rich man.

**ABLETICK**, *adj.* (from *Lat. ab* and  
*tego.*) Set out for sale. *Cockeram.*

**ABLEGATION**, *s.* (*Lat.*) A dismissal;  
a dispersion.

**ABLEMENTES**, *s.* Habiliments. See  
*Abiliments.*

**ABLENDE**, *v.* (*A.-S. ablendan.*) To  
blind; to dazzle.

**ABLENESS**, *s.* Power; strength.

**ABLENT**, *part. p.* Blinded; de-  
ceived.

**ABLEPSY**, *s.* (*Gr. ἀβλεψία.*) Blind-  
ness.

**ABLESS**, *adj.* Careless and negli-  
gent; untidy; slovenly in per-  
son. *Lincolnsh.*

**ABLET**, *s.* (*A.-N. able.*) The bleak,  
a small fresh-water fish. It is  
said by Ash in his *Dictionary*,  
1795, to be "a local word;" but  
*ablette* is given by Cotgrave as  
the French word for the same  
fish. It is still used in West-  
moreland.

**ABLEWE**, *past t.* Blew upon.



**ABLICHE**, *adv.* Aply. MSS. of 15th cent.

**ABLIGURY**, *s.* (From *Lat. abligurio.*) "Spending in belly cheere." *Minsheu.*

**ABLINDEN**, *v.* (from *A.-S. ablin-dan.*) To blind; to dazzle.

Why menestow thi mood for a mote  
In thi brotheres eighle,  
Sithen a beem in thyn owene  
*Ablyndeth* thiselwe.

*Piers Ploughman*, p. 189.

**ABLINS**, *adv.* Perhaps; possibly. *North. Aiblins* is used in *Lincolns.*; when a person has been taunted by another, and wishes to reply contemptuously to an inquiry whether he is about to do such and such a thing, he will say, "*aiblins* I may, *aiblins* I may'nt."

**ABLOCATE**, *v.* (*Lat.*) To set, or let out to hire. This is the explanation of the word in *Cocke-ram's English Dictionarie*, 1639.

**ABLODE**, *adv.* Bloody; with blood; bleeding. We read in an Oxford MS. 14th cent.,

Olubrious sat and byheld  
How here lymes ronne *ablode.*

Thou seze hyne hyder and thyder y-cached  
Fram Pylate to Herode,  
So me bete hys bare flesche,  
That hyt arne all *ablode.*

*W. de Shoreham.*

**ABLOY**, *interj.* (*A.-N. ablo!*) An exclamation used in hunting, and equivalent to On! On!

**ABLUDE**, *v.* (*Lat. abludo.*) To differ; to be unlike.

**ABLUSION**, *s.* (*Lat.*) A chemical term, for the cleansing of medicines from drugs or impurities. *Chaucer.*

**ABNEGATION**, *s.* (*Lat.*) Self-denial.

O let me imitate so blessed example,  
and by the merits of thy obedience, let  
me obtain the grace of humility, and  
*abnegation* of all my own desires in the  
clearest renunciation of my will.

*Taylor's Great Exemplar.*

**ABNORME**, *v.* (from *Lat. abnormis.*) To disfigure: disguise. *Chaucer.*

**ABOADE**, *part. p. of abide.* Suffered; endured.

For all her maydens much did feare,  
If Oberou had chanc'd to heare  
That Mab his Queene should have bene  
there,

He would not have *aboade* it.

*Drayton.*

**ABOARD**, *v.* (from the *Fr. aborder.*) To approach the shore.

(2) In some games, this phrase signifies that the person or side in the game, which was previously either none or few, has now got to be as many as the other. *Dyche.*

**ABOBBED**, *adj.* (from *A.-N. aboby*, astonished.) Astonished.

The messengers were *abobbed* tho,  
Thai nisten what thai mighten do.

*Arthour and Merlin*, p. 74.

**ABOCHEMENT**, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) In-  
**ABOCCHYNGE**, } crease. *Prompt.*  
} *Paro.*

**ABODE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To bode; to forebode. The word occurs in *Shakespeare.* *Abodement*, *s.*, is also used in the sense of an omen or prognostication.

(2) *s.* Delay.

(3) *Past tense of abide.* Waited for.

**ABOFE**, *s.* A dwelling; an abode.

Wolde God, for his modurs luf,  
Bryng me onys at myne *abofe*,  
I were out of theirre eye.

*Cambridge MS.*, 15th cent.

**ABOFFE**, *prep.* Above.

Be Jhesu Cryst that is *aboffe.*

*Cokewolds Daunce*, 217.

**ABOGEN**, *part. p.* Bowed.

**ABOHTE**, *past tense, sing.*, of *Abie.* Atoned for. *Aboghten* occurs as the *pl.*

Murie he ther wrohte,  
Ah Rymenild hit *abohhte.*

*Kyng Horn*, 1402.

**ABOLETE**, *adj.* (*Lat. abolitus.*) Antiquated; obsolete. *Skelton* speaks of "*abolete sciens.*"



**ABONE**, (1) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To make good or reasonable; to ripen; to dispatch quickly.

(2) *prep.* Above.

(3) *adv.* Well.

And a good swerde, that wolde byte *abone*.  
*Sir Gawayne*, p. 217.

**ABOOD**, *past tense* of *abide*. Waited; expected; remained.

And Cornelia *abood* hem with hise cosyns and necessarie frendis that weren clepid togidre.

*Wickliffe's New Testament*, Acts x.

**ABOON**, *prep.* Above; overhead.  
*North*.

**ABOORD**, *adv.* From the bank.

As men in summer fearles passe the foord,

Which is in winter lord of all the plaine,  
And with his tumbling streames doth beare

*aboord*

The ploughmans hope and shepherds labour vaine.

*Spenser's Ruines of Rome*, 1591.

**ABOUT**, *part. p.* Beaten down.  
*Skinner*.

**ABOUE**, *pret.* Above. *West*.

**ABORE**, *part. p.* Born. *Somersetsh.*

**ABORMENT**, *s.* An abortion. Top-sell's History of Four-Footed Beasts, 1607. We have *aborsment* in Higins' Nomenclator, and *abort* in Florio, ed. 1611.

**ABORT**, *v.* (*Lat.*) To bring forth before the time.

**ABORTIVE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An abortion.

**ABOSTE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To assault.

A Bretone, a braggere,

*Abosted* Piers als. *Piers Pl.*, p. 126.

**ABOTE**. (1) *part. p.* Beaten down.  
*Chaucer*.

(2) *pret.* About.

They cum the towne *abote*.

*Reliq. Antiq.*, ii, 21.

**ABOTHE**, *prep.* Ab ove. *Arthur and Merlin*, p. 18.

**ABOUGHT**, (1) the *past tense* of *abie*. Atoned for.

(2) Bought.

(3) An incorrect form of about.

**ABOUGHWED**, *part. p.* Bowed; obeyed.

**ABOUN**, *prep.* Above.

They said that songe was this to sey,

To God *aboun* be joy and blysse!

*Tundale's Visions*, p. 158.

**ABOUNDE**, *part.* Abounding.

Ryzt so this mayde, of grace most *abounde*,  
*Lydgate*.

**ABOURÉ**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The same as *avouré*; a patron.

By God and Seynte Mary, myn *abouré*.

*MS. of 15th cent.*

**ABOUT**, *adv.* (1) In a circle. It is used by Shakespeare in the sense of *to work!* as in Hamlet, ii, 2, "about, my brains!" *i. e.* "brains, go to work."

(2) *prep.* Near, in the dialect of the Eastern Counties, where they say "worth nothing *about* twenty pounds."

**ABOUTEN**, *adv.* About. *Chaucer*. Still used in *Sussex*.

**ABOUT-SLEDGE**, *s.* A smith's great forging hammer.

**ABOUT-WARD**, *adv.* Near.

**ABOUYE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To bow. *Rob. Glouc.*

**ABOUȜTE**, *part. past* of *abie*.

Or it schalle sone been *abouȜte*.

*MS. Gower*.

**ABOVEN**, *prep.* Above.

**ABOWE**, *v.* (*A.-S. abogan.*) (1) To bow.

(2) *v.* To avow; to maintain.

In blood he stode, ich it *abowe*,

Of horse and man into the anclowe.

*Ellis's Romances*, ed. 1811, i, 279.

(3) *prep.* Above.

**ABOWED**, *part. p.* Daunted; ashamed. *Cockeram*.

**ABOWEN**, *prep.* Above.

**ABOWES**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Probably for *aboures*, or *avoures*, patron saints.

God and Seinte Mary, and Sein Denis also,  
And alle the *abowes* of this church, in was ore ich am i-do. *Rob. Glouc.*, p. 475.

**ABOWGHT**, *prep.* About.

**ABOWTYNE**, *adv.* About.

**ABOȜEDE**, *past t.* Bowed.

**ABOȜT**, *past t.* Bought.

ABRAD, *part. p.* (from *A.-S. abreo-*  
*dan.*) Killed; destroyed.

The gode burgeis on a dai,  
His ympe thrivende he sai,  
Fair i-woxe and fair i-sprad,  
But the olde tre was *abrad*.

*Sevyn Sages*, 610.

ABRADE, *v.* (*Lat. abrado.*) To rub,  
or scrape off.

ABRAHAM-COLOUR, ABRAHAM-CO-  
LOURED. Supposed to be auburn.

"A goodly, long, thick, *Abraham-*  
*colour'd beard*," occurs in *Blurt*  
*Master Constable*, 1602. See  
*Abraham-coloured*.

Where is the eldest son of Priam,  
That *Abraham-colour'd* Trojan.

*Soliman and Perseda*, 1599.

ABRAHAM-MEN. The slang name  
of a class of beggars in the six-  
teenth century. Nares thinks  
the phrase "to sham Abraham"  
has some connection with it.

An *Abraham-man* is he that walketh  
bare-armed, and bare-legged, and fayn-  
eth hymself mad, and caryeth a packe  
of wool, or a stycke with baken on it,  
or such lyke toye, and nameth hymself  
poore Tom.

*Fraternitey of Vacabondes*, 1575.

His helpe extends farre and neere to  
fugitive raga-muffins, under the signe  
of impotent soldiers, or wandring *Abra-*  
*ham-men*: but his helpe proves the  
maintenance of their function, because  
it proves his owne, by occasion: for  
being received as a secretary to the  
counsell of vagrants, hee conceales much  
idle property, in advantage of hymselfe  
and countrymen, not of the common-  
wealth.

*Stephens's Essays and Characters*, 1615.

ABRAHAM'S BALM, *s.* An old name  
for a species of willow. *Bullo-*  
*kar*, *English Expositor*, 1641.

Cockeram explains it as "a wil-  
low in Italy that brings forth  
agnus castus like pepper."

ABRAIDE, *v.* (from *A.-S. abradian.*)

(1) To awaken; to start up.

Ipomydon with that stroke *abrayde*,  
And to the kynge thus he sayde.

*Ipomydon*, 1149.

When he espied the 'squire, therewith  
he *abrayed* and break hymself loose,  
and took his sword in his hand, and ran  
to have slau: that 'squire.

*Malory, Hist. of K. Arthur*, i, 419.

When all to all  
Shall come, he shall,  
I trust from vyce *abrayed*.

*The New Notborune Mayd*.

Tho ache herd the angel voice,  
Sche bigan to *abrayd*.

*Legend of Seynt Mergrete*, p. 115.

(2) To upbraid.

Bochas present felly gan *abrayde*

To Messaline, and even thus he sayde.

*Bochas*, b. vii, c. 4.

Atreus after with a full brode chere,  
And of envye full dead in hys visage,  
Unto John Bochas he gan approche nere,  
Liche as he had befallen in a rage,  
And furiously *abrayde* in his language.

*Id.*, b. i, fol. xxii.

(3) To draw a sword from its  
scabbard.

(4) To apply one's self briskly to  
a thing.

*I abrayde*, I inforce me to do a thyng.

*Palgrave*.

(5) To rise on the stomach with  
a feeling of nausea. *North*.

(6) To excite; stir up.

ABRAM. Naked. A cant word.

"Abram cove" is an expression  
used amongst thieves, signifying  
a poor man, and also a strong  
thief. "*Abram cove*, naked or  
poor man." *Coles' English Dic-*  
*tionary*, 1677. See also Mid-  
dleton's *Works*, iii. 32.

ABRAM-COLOURED. This phrase

is used by Shakespeare in *Corio-*  
*lanus*, ii. 3: "Our heads are  
some black, some brown, some  
*abram*, some bald, but that our  
wits are so diversly coloured."  
The folio of 1685 alters *abram* to  
*auburn*. See *Abraham-coloured*.

ABRASE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To shave. This  
word occurs in Cockeram's *Eng-*  
*lish Dictionarie*, 1639.

(2) *Part. p.* Smoothed; shaved.

The fourth, in white, is Apheleia, a  
nymph as pure and simple as the soul,  
or as an *abras* table, and is therefore  
called Simplicity. *Ben Jonson*, ii, 366.

ABREAD, *adj.* Unconfined; spread  
out; exposed. *North*.

ABRED, *part. p.* Brought up.  
*Somerset*.

**ABREDE.** (1) *v.* To wander.  
How Troilus nere out of his witte *abrede*,  
And wept full sore, with visage pale of hewe.  
*The Testament of Crescide*, 45.

(2) *adv.* In breadth. *North.*

(3) *adv.* Abroad. *Yorks.* It occurs in Chaucer.

**ABREGGE,** } *v.* (*A.-N.*) To abridge;  
**ABREGE,** } to shorten.

**ABREKE,** *v.* (*A.-S. abrekan.*) To break in.

**ABRENOUNCE,** *v.* (*Lat. abrenuntio.*) To renounce utterly.

**ABREPT,** *v.* (*Lat.*) To take away by violence.

**ABREYDE.** See *Abraide.*

**ABRIC,** *s.* Sulphur. *Coles.*

**ABRICOCK,** } *s.* (from *Fr. abricot.*)

**ABRICOT,** } An apricot. In Gerard's Herbal it is spelt *abrickock*. The form *abrickock* is still in use in *Somersetshire*. "An *abricot fruite, malum armenium.*" *Baret's Alvearie*, 1580.

Whose golden gardens seeme th' *Hesperides* to mock:

Nor there the damzon wants, nor daintie *abricock*.

*Drayton's Polyolbion*, song 18.

**ABRIDGE,** *v.* (*A.-N.*) To diminish.

Whose chilling cold had bound her bowels so,

As in no wise she could *abridge* his wo.

*Turberville's Tragicall Tales*, 1587.

**ABRIDGEMENT,** *s.* The word was used in Shakespere's time (see *Mids. N. D.*, v, 1) to signify a dramatic performance; perhaps from the prevalence of the historical drama, in which the events of years were so *abridged* as to be brought within the compass of a play. In *Hamlet*, ii, 2, "Look where my *abridgement* comes," the sense is doubtful. But in a subsequent passage Hamlet calls the players "the abstract, and brief chronicles of the time."

**ABRIGGE,** *v.* (1) To abridge.

(2) To shield off.

Alle myscheffes from him to *abrigge*.

*Lydgate.*

**ABRIPTED,** *part. p.* (*Lat.*) Ravished; stolen away. *Cockeram.*

**ABROACH,** } *v.* (from *A.-S. abra-*  
**ABROCHE** } *can.*) To tap; to set flowing. *Chaucer* and *Lydgate.*

And rushing in amongst his foes, so hote a skirmish made,

That every blowe sets blood *abroach*.

*Warner's Albion's England*, 1592.

Call all my servants, lay down all my ment to the fire, set all my hogsheds *abroach*. *Shadwell, Bury Fair*, 1689.

} (1) *adj.* Broad. *Minshew.*

**ABROAD,** } (2) *adv.* In pieces;

**ABRODE,** } asunder. *Cornw.* Away;

} in pieces. *Dorset.*

(3) *adv.* Abroad. *North.*

(4) *part. p.* Spread abroad.

*North.*

**ABRODIETICAL,** *adj.* (from *Gr. ἀβροδιατικός*.) "A daintie feeder, or delicate person." *Minsheu's Guide into Tongues*, 1627.

**ABROKE,** *part. p.* (1) One that has a rupture is said to be *abroke*. *Kennett.*

(2) Torn. *Hampsh.*

**ABROKEN,** *part. p.* Broken out; escaped.

**ABRON,** *adj.* Auburn.

A lustie courtier, whose curled head

With *abron* locks was fairly furnished.

*Hall, Sat.*, b. iii, s. 5.

**ABROOD,** *adv.* (1) Abroad.

(2) Sitting, applied to a hen.

**ABROOK,** *v.* To brook, endure, suffer. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

**ABRUPT,** *part. p.* (*Lat. abruptus.*) Separated.

**ABRUPTION,** *s.* (*Lat.*) A breaking off. *Minsheu.*

**ABRYGGE,** *v.* To be shortened.

My dayes, make y never so quaynte,

Schullen *abrygge* and sumwhat swage.

*Cambridge M.*

**ABCONSION,** *s.* (*Lat. absconsio.*) Concealment.

**ABSIST,** *v.* (*Lat.*) To desist.

**ABSOLUNT,** *adj.* Absolute.

And sturward, syr, verament,

They wold hym knyght *absolunt*.

*Squyr of Lowe Degré*, 630.

**ABSOLUTE**, *adj.* Obsolete.  
**ABSOLUTE**, (1) *adj.* (*Lat.*) Very accomplished; perfect.  
 (2) *part. p.* Absolved; set at liberty. *Chaucer.*  
**ABSOLVE**, *v.* (*Lat.*) To finish.  
**ABSONANT**, *adj.* (*Lat.*) (1) Discordant, disagreeing. *Absonous* was used in the same sense.  
 (2) Untunable. *Cockeram.*  
**ABSTACLE**, *s.* for obstacle.  
**ABSTENT**, *adj.* Absent. *Warw.*  
**ABSTER**, *v.* (*Lat. absterreo.*) To deter.  
**ABSTINENT**, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Abstemious. *Minsheu.*  
**ABSTINENCY**, *s.* Abstemiousness.  
**ABSTORQUED**, *part. p.* (*Lat.*) Wrested away by force. This is *Minsheu's*, explanation in his *Guide into Tongues*, 1627.  
**ABSTRACT**, *s.* (from *Lat. abstraho.*) A separation. *Shakespeare.*  
**ABSUME**, *v.* (*Lat. absunno.*) To bring to an end by a gradual waste; to eat up. *Assumption*, destruction.  
**ABSURD**. A scholastic term, employed when false conclusions are illogically deduced from the premises of the opponent.  
**ABTHANE**, *s.* A steward. *Minsheu.* Said to be the old title of the High Steward of Scotland.  
**ABU**, *prep.* Above. *Devon.*  
**ABUCHYMENT**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An ambush.  
**ABUDE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To bid; to offer. *MS. 15th cent.*  
**ABUE**, } *v.* (from *A.-S. abugan.*)  
**ABUY**, } To bow; to obey.  
 Kyng Aylbright gret despyt adde in ys  
 1hogt,  
 That the Brutons nolde seynte Austyn  
*abue* noght. *Robert of Glouc.*, p. 235.  
 Hiï ne ssolde to Englyssemen *abue* rygt  
 nothyng. *Ib.* p. 234.  
**ABUF**, *prep.* Above.  
**ABUGGEN**, *v.* Another form of the verb to *abie*, which see.  
**ABUIN**, *prep.* Above. *North.*

**ABUNDAND**, *part. a.* Abounding.  
**ABUNDATION**, *s.* Abundance. *Herefordsh.*  
**ABURNE**, *adj.* Auburn. It is sometimes spelt *abourne*, as in the *Triall of Witts*, 1604.  
**ABUSCHID**, *part. p.* Ambushed.  
**ABUSE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To deceive; to impose upon. *Abusable*, that may be abused, and *abusage*, abuse, were words employed in the 17th century.  
**ABUSED**, *part. p.* Fallen into abuse; become depraved.  
**ABUSEFUL**, *adj.* Abusive. *Herefordsh.*  
**ABUSHEMENT**, *s.* An ambush.  
**ABUSHMENTLY**, *adv.* In ambush. *Huloet.*  
**ABUSION**, *s.* An abuse. *Chaucer* and *Spenser.*  
 He presumeth and taketh upon hym in  
 partie your estate royal in calling be-  
 fore hym into greate *abusion* of all your  
 lande, and derogacion of your highnes,  
 whiche hath not been sene nor used in  
 no dayes heretofore.  
*Hall, Henry VI*, fol. 62.  
**ABUSIOUS**, *adj.* Abusive.  
 Thou *abusious* villaine!  
*Taming of a Shrew*, 1607.  
**ABUT**, *conj.* Sometimes used in the beginning of a sentence, where no more is really meant than would be expressed by the word *but*. *North.*  
**ABUTTAL**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A boundary.  
**ABUYSE**. See *Abie*.  
**ABVERT**, *v.* (*Lat. abverto.*) To turn away. *Cockeram.*  
**ABVOLATE**, *v.* (*Lat. abvolo.*) To fly away. *Cockeram.*  
**ABWENE**, *prep.* Above.  
 Thane come of the oryente  
 Ewyne hym agayne  
 A blake bustous bere  
 • *Abwene* in the clowdes.  
*Morie Arthure.*  
**ABY**, *v.* To abide; to feel the effect of a thing. *Shak. Mids. Nigh't's Dream.* Same as *Abie*.  
**ABYCHE**. See *Abie*.  
**ABYDDE**, *part. p.* of *abide*.



**ABYDE, v. (A.-S.)** To forbear.  
*Chaucer. See Abide.*

**ABYME, } An abyss. See Abime.**  
**ABYSM, }**

**ABYT, v. pres. t. of abyde.** Abideth. *See Abit.*

**ABYD.** A form of *abide*, found in some early MSS.

**Ac, conj. (A.-S.)** But.

**ACADEME, s. (Gr.)** An academy.  
*Love's Labour Lost.*

**ACADEMY, s.** This word is used by Ben Jonson, and Beaumont and Fletcher, with the accent on the first syllable.

**ACAID, s. (A.-S. *æced.*)** Vinegar.

**ACALE, adj. (from A.-S. *acalian*, to cool.)** Cold.

For blood may suffre blood,  
Bothe hungry and *acale*.

*Piers Ploughman*, p. 393.

**ACARNE, s. (Lat. *acarne.*)** The sea-roach. *Kersey.*

**ACAS, adv.** By chance

**ACASIAN, s.** "Acasian, that is jus of wodstone," *Med. MS.*, 14th cent.

**ACASTE, v. (A.-S.)** To cast away; to lose.

The olde tre his vertu gan *acaste*.

*The Seyyn Sages*, 600.

(2) To be cast away.

**ACATER, s. (A.-N. *acater.*)** A carter; a purveyor.

He is my wardrobe man, my *acater*, cook, Butler, and steward. *Devil is an Ass*, i, 2.

**ACATES, } s. (A.-N.)** Victuals;  
provisions purchased.  
**ACHATES, }** Abridged to *cate*,  
which see.

Whan I cam eerly or late,  
I pinched nat at hem in myn *acate*.

*Hoccleve*, i, 180.

Cotgrave, defining the term *pit-tance*, says, it imported "meat, food, *acates*, victual of all sorts, bread and drink excepted."

The Mantuan, at his charges, him allow'th  
All fine *acates* that that same country bred.

*Harrington's Ariost.*, xliii, 139.

**ACATRY, s. (A.-N.)** The place allotted for the provisions purchased for the king by his purveyors.

**ACAUSE, conj.** Because. *Suffolk.*

**ACAWMIN, part. p.** Coming. *Somerset.*

**ACAZE, prep. (A.-N.)** Against.  
*Rob. Glouc.*

**ACCABLE, v. (Fr.)** To press down.

**ACCAHINTS, s.** Accounts. *Staffords.*

**ACCENSED, part. p. (Lat.)** Kindled.

**ACCEPCION, s. (Lat.)** Reception; acceptance.

**ACCERSE, v. (Lat. *accerso.*)** To summon; call together.

Wherfore the erle, considering that kyng Edward did dayly encrease hys power, as a runnyng ryver by goyng more and more augmented, thought it moste necessary for hym to geve him battayle with spede, and therupon *accersed* and called together hys army.  
*Hall, Edward IV*, fol. 26.

**ACCESS, s.** Used by Shakespeare in *Hamlet*, ii, 1, accented on the first syllable.

**ACCESSE, s. (in Lat. *accessus febris*, the access of a fever.)** A fever; or, more properly, the fit of an ague.

For upon hym he had an *accesse*,  
That daie by daie hym shoke full pitouslie.  
*The Complaint of the Blacke Knight*, 137.

**ACCESSIVELIE, adv. (Lat.)** Accessorily; as an accessory.

**ACCIDAVY, s.** An affidavit. *North.*

**ACCIDIE, } s. (accidia in medieval**  
**ACCIDE, } Lat., derived from the**  
**Gr. *ἀκηδία*, carelessness,**  
**sloth.)** Indolence, sloth.

He hadde an *accidie*,  
That he sleep Saturday and Sunday.

*Piers Pl.*, p. 99.

**ACCIPTIRARY, s. (Lat. *accipitrarius.*)** A falconer.

**ACCITE, } v. (Lat. *accire.*)** To in-

**ACITE, } cite; also, to summon, or**  
**call. Shakespeare, 2**  
**Henry IV, and Tit. And.**

We be all by the condycyon egall, now *acyted* for to appere unto suche and soo mervaylous judgement.

*The Ordynarye of Crysten Men*, p. 320.



**ACCLIVE,** } (*Lat. acclivis.*) Slo-  
**ACCLIVOUS,** } ping; rising; steep.  
**ACCLOY, v. (1)** (*A.-N.*) To cram;  
 clog; overload; cloy.

Goibo, my comfort is *accloyd* with care,  
 A new mishap my wonted joyes hath  
 crost:

Then mervaile not although my musicke  
 jarre,  
 When she the author of her mirth hath  
 lost.

Elphin is dead, and in his grave is laid, &c.  
*Drayton, Shepherd's Garland, 1593.*

(2) (from the *Fr. enclouer.*) To  
 drive a nail in shoeing a horse.  
 Hence, *accloyd, s.*, a wound given  
 to a horse in shoeing, by driving  
 the nail into the quick.

**ACCOAST, v.** To sail by the coast;  
 to fly near the ground.

Ne is there hawk that mantleth her on  
 perche,  
 Whether high towering or *accoasting* low.  
*Spenser's Faerie Queene.*

**ACCOIL, v. (A.-N.)** To be in a *coil*,  
 or bustle of business.

About the cauldron many cookes *accoylde*  
 With hooks and ladles.  
*Spenser's F. Q., II, ix, 30.*

**ACCOLE,** } *v. (A.-N. accoler.)* To  
**ACOLE,** } embrace round the neck.  
 Hence, *accolade*, the ceremony  
 of embracing, at the creation of  
 knights.

Then *acoles* he the knyzt, and kysses hym  
 thryes,  
 As saverly and sadly as he hem sette couthe.  
*Syr Gawayne, p. 71.*

**ACCOLDED, part. p.** Become cold;  
 suffering from cold.

When this knyght that was *accolded*,—  
 and hit was grete froste,—and he saw  
 the fyre, he descendide of his horse,  
 and yede to the fyre, and warmide him.  
*Gesta Romanorum.*

**ACCOMBEROUS, adj.** Cumbersome;  
 troublesome.

**ACCOMBRE,** } *v. (A.-S.)* To encum-  
**ACUMBRE,** } ber, perplex, or de-  
 stroy.

Gil of Warwike mi name is;  
 Ivel ich am *acumbred* y-wis.  
*Gy of Warwike, p. 217.*

Haplye there may be five less in the same  
 nombre;

For their sakes I trust thu wilt not the  
 rest *accombre.* *Old Play, i, 20.*

**ACCOMMODATE, v.** (from the *Ital.*  
*accommodare.*) This word it  
 was fashionable in Shakespeare's  
 time to introduce, properly or  
 improperly, on all occasions.  
 Ben Jonson calls it one of "the  
 perfumed terms of the time."  
 The indefinite use of it is well  
 ridiculed by Bardolph's vain at-  
 tempt to define it:

*Accommodated*; that is, when a man is,  
 as they say, *accommodated*: or when a  
 man is,—being,—whereby,—he may be  
 thought to be,—*accommodated*; which  
 is an excellent thing. *2 Hen. IV, iii, 2.*

Hostess, *accommodate* us with another  
 bedstaff—

The woman does not understand the words  
 of action.

*B. Jon., Ev. M. in H., i, 5.*

Will you present and *accommodate* it to the  
 gentleman.

*Id., Poetaster, iii, 4.*

**ACCOMPLISH, v. (A.-N.)** To fur-  
 nish; to perform. Shakesp.  
*Merch. Ven. and Tam. Shrew.*

**ACCOMPTE, v. (A.-N.)** To tell; to  
 recount. *Skelton.*

**ACCONFIRM, s. (A.-N.)** A con-  
 firmation. *Rob. Glouc.*

**ACCORAGE, v.** To encourage. *Spen-  
 ser.*

**ACCORATH-EARTH, s.** A field;  
 green arable earth. *North.*

**ACCORD,** } *s. (A.-N.)* An agree-  
**ACORD,** } ment; a decision.

Shakespeare uses this word in  
 the sense of *agreement* in *As  
 You Like It*; as a verb, to agree,  
 in *Romeo and Juliet*; and *ac-  
 cordant*, agreeable, in *Much Ado  
 about Nothing*.

Thou opene myne lyppen, Lord,  
 Let felthe of senne out wende,  
 And my mouthe wyth wel god *accord*  
 Schel thyne worschlypyng sende.  
*William de Shoreham.*

Sire knight, quoth he, maister and my  
 lord,

Now draweth cut, for that is myn *acord*.  
*Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, 879.*

**ACCORDAUNT, part. a.** Agreeing.

Suche thyng whereof a man may lere,  
That to vertu is *acordaunt*.

Gower, *MS.*

The printed edition of Gower has  
the word *acordend*.

Nowe myght thou here next sewend  
Whiche to this vyce is *acordend*.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 36.

**ACCORDING, part. a.** Granting.  
*Spenser.*

**ACCORT, adj.** (*A.-N. accort.*)  
Wary; prudent. *Minsheu.*

**ACCOST, v.** (*A.-N.*) To address  
one's self to a person or thing; to  
approach; to attempt, or try.

**ACCOUNSAYL, v.** To counsel with;  
s. counsel.

**ACCOUNT, v.** (*A.-N.*) To reckon.

Long worke it were  
Here to *account* the endlesse progeny  
Of all the weeds that bud and blossome  
there.

*Spenser's Faerie Queene*, III, vi, 30.

**ACCOUNTANT, adj.** Accountable.

And, I dare think, he'll prove to Desdemona  
A most dear husband. Now, I do love her  
too,

Not out of absolute lust, though, perad-  
venture,

I stand *accountant* for as great a sin.

*Othello*, ii, 1.

**ACCOUPLE, v.** (*A.-N.*) To couple,  
or join together. *Acopled* is used  
in the *Plumpton Corr.*, p. 50, for  
*coupled*.

**ACOURAGE, v.** To encourage.

**ACOURTING, part. a.** Courting.  
*Spenser.*

**ACCOY, v.** (*A.-N. accoyer.*) To  
appease; extinguish; to render  
shy or coy; to pacify.

Thou foolish swain that thus art overjoy'd,  
How soon may here thy courage be *accoy'd*.

*Peck's Eglogue Gratulatorie*, 1589.

**ACCOYNTED, part. p.** Acquainted.

**ACCRASE, v.** (*Fr.*) To crush; to  
destroy.

Fynding my youth myspent, my sub-  
stance ympayed, my credyth *accrased*,  
my talent hydden, my follye laughed  
att, my rewyne unpytted, and my  
trewth unemployed.

*Queen's Progresses*, i, 21.

**ACCREASE, v.** (from *Lat. accresco.*)  
To increase; to augment.

**ACCREW, v.** (*Fr.*) To increase; to  
accrue. *Spenser.*

But sight and talke *accrew* to love, the  
eubstance must be had.

*Warner's Albion's England*, 1592.

**ACCROCHE, v.** (*Fr.*) To gather;  
to catch hold of; to increase;  
to encroach.

**ACCRUMENT, s.** (from *Fr. accruer.*)  
Addition; increase.

**ACCUB, s.** The footmark of any  
animal. *Cockeram.*

**ACCURSE, } v.** (*A.-S.*) To curse.  
**ACURSE, }**

Which is lif that oure Lord  
In alle lawes *acurseth*.

*Piers Pl.*, p. 375.

**ACCUSE, v.** (*A.-N.*) To discover  
or betray.

The entrees of the yerde *accuseth*  
To him that in the watir museth.

*Rom. of the Rose*, 1591.

(2) s. Accusation. *Shakespeare.*

**ACCUSEMENT, s.** An accusation.

We do apperceyve by the relation of  
your graces commissioners Mr. doctour  
Legh and Mr. Williams, that diverse  
and sondrye *accusementes* have ben  
made upon us unto your highnes.

*Monastic Letters*, p. 154.

**ACE OF SPADES.** A widow. This  
slang word is given in the *Lexi-  
con Balatronicum*, 8vo, Lond.,  
1811.

**ACELE, v.** To seal. *Rob. Glouc.*

**ACENTEN, v.** To assent.

**ACERBATE, v.** (*Lat.*) To make  
sour or sharpen.

**ACEROTE, s.** Brown bread. *Min-  
sheu.*

**ACERSECOMICK, s.** One whose hair  
was never cut. *Cockeram's Eng-  
lish Dictionarie*, 1639.

**ACERTAINED, part. p.** Informed  
certainly; confirmed in opinion.

**ACERVATE, v.** (*Lat.*) To heap  
up.

**ACESCENT, adj.** (*Lat.*) Sour.

**ACESE, v. (A.-N.)** To cease; to cause to cease.

**ACETARRE, s. (Fr.)** A salad of small herbs. *Cockeram*, 1639.

**ACETH.** A form of *aseth*. See *Aseth*.

*Aceth* for *trespas*, satisfactio.

*Prompt. Parv.*, ed. 1499.

**ACH, s.** Smallage; water-parsley; *apium*.

**ACHARNE, v. (from Fr. *acharnir*.)** To set on; to aggravate against.

**ACHAT, s. (A.-N.)** (1) A contract; a bargain. *Chaucer*.

(2) Bargaining.

Coemption is to saie, comen *achate* or buyng together, that were established upon the peple by soche a maner imposition, as who so bought a bushell of corne, he must yeven the kyng the fiveth parte. *Chaucer's Boethius*.

**ACHATES, s. (A.-N.)** An agate.

**ACHATOUR, s. (A.-N.)** The person who had the charge of the acatry; the purveyor.

A gentil maunciple was ther of a temple, Of which *achatours* mighten take exemple.

*Chaucer, C. T.*, 569.

**ACHAUFE, v. (Fr.)** To warm; to heat.

**ACHAUNGED, part. p.** Changed.

**ACHE, s.** An ash tree. *Plumpton Correspondence*, p. 188.

**ACHE-BONE, s.** The hip-bone.

**ACHELOR, s.** Ashlar, or hewn stone.

This form occurs in a Yorkshire document, temp. Hen. VIII.

**ACHES, pl.** Was frequently used as a dissyllable. See *Hudibras*, III, ii, 407.

**ACHESOUN, v. (A.-N. *achaison*.)** Reason; cause.

**ACHETYN, v.** To escheat. *Prompt. Parv.*

**ACHEVE, v. (A.-N.)** To accomplish. *Chaucer*.

**ACHOKED, part. p.** Choked.

**ACHOR, s.** A scab on the head of children.

**ACHORN, s.** An acorn. *Cheshire*.

**ACISE.** For *assise*.

**ACITE, v. (A.-N.)** To cite; summon. See *Accite*.

**ACK, v.** To mind; to regard. *North*.

**ACKER, } s. (apparently from A.-S. *aker*, the flowing of the sea.) This word is explained in the early lexicographers by the Latin *impetus maris*, and is stated to be that which precedes the "flood or flowing." *Eager*, and *Higer*, are variations of the same term. The following extract from MS. Cott. Titus A., xxiii, f. 49, further explains the meaning of the word:**

Wel know they the reume yf it aryse,  
An *aker* is it clept, I understonde,  
Whos myght there may no shippe or wynd  
wytstonde.

This reume in thocian of propre kynde,  
Wytoute wynde hathe his commotioun;  
The maryneer therof may not be blynde,  
But when and where in every region  
It regnethe, he moste have inspectioun;  
For in viage it may bothe haste and tary,  
And, unvised thereof, al myschary.

It appears that the word *acker* is still applied on the Trent to a dangerous kind of eddying twirl which occurs on the river when it is flooded. In the dialect of Craven, a ripple on the surface of the water is termed an *acker*.

(2) *s. (A.-S. *æcer*.)* An acre; a field. *Yorksh.*

(3) Fine mould. *North*.

**ACKERN, s.** An acorn. A Northern word, used principally in Westmoreland and Cumberland.

**ACKERSPRIT, v. (A.-S.)** Wilbraham explains this word as being said of potatoes when the roots have germinated before the time of gathering them. Corn, and particularly barley, which has germinated before it is malted, is said, in the East of England, to be *acrespired*.

**ACKERSPYRE.** A word in use

amongst masons and stone-getters (or delvers) in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, &c., in reference to stone which is not of a free workable quality, but, on the contrary, is of a very hard, flinty, or metallic quality, and difficult to work.

**ACKETOUN, s. (A.-N.)** A jacket of quilted leather, worn under the mail armour; it is sometimes used for the armour itself.

**ACKNOW, v. (A.-S.)** To acknowledge. *North.* It occurs not unfrequently in the Elizabethan writers.

**ACKSEN, s. (A.-S.)** Ashes. *Wilts.*

**ACKWARDS, adv.** Applied to a beast when it lies backwards, and cannot rise.

**ACLIT, adj.** Adhered together. *Devon.*

**ACLITE, adv.** Awry. *North.*

**ACLOYE.** See *Accloy.*

**ACLUMSID, part. p. (A.-S.)** Benumbed with cold.

**ACME, s. (from Gr. ἀκμή.)** Mature age. *Jonson.*

**ACOATHED, adj.** Rotten or diseased in the liver, as sheep. *Dorset.*

**ACOLD, adj. (from the A.-S. acolian.)** Cold.

Late come to an abbey  
Syx men other seven,  
And lat theron aske gode  
For Godd love of heven,  
He schal stond theroute  
Anhungred and acold.

*W. de Shoreham.*

**ACOLASTIC, adj. (from the Gr. ἀκολαστικός.)** Intemperate; riotous; prodigal: lascivious. Minshew gives these meanings of the word in his *Guide into Tongues*, 1627.

**ACOLATE, adj. (Gr.)** Froward; peevish. So explained in *Rider's Dictionarie*, 1640.

**ACOLDING, part. a. (from the A.-S. See Acold.)** Getting cold.

**ACOLEN.** See *Accole.*

**ACOMBRE, v. (A.-S.)** To encumber; to trouble.

The feend with prede *acombreth* ous,  
With wrethe and with envie.

*W. de Shoreham.*

**ACOMELYD, part. p.** Enervated with cold. *Prompt. Parv.*

**ACOMPLIN, adj.** Limping. *Lanc.*

**ACONICK, adj. (from aconite.)** Poisonous. *Rider.*

**ACOP, adv. (from the A.-S. cop.)** On end; conically.

Marry sh' is not in fashion yet; she wears a hood, but it stands *acop.*

*Ben Jonson*, iii, 60.

**ACORE,** } *v. (from A.-S. ceorian,*  
**ACORYE,** } *to lament.) To sorrow;*  
                  } *to grieve.*

At Gloucestre he deide, ac eir nadde he non;

That *acorede* al this loud, and ys men echon. *Rob. Glouc.*

Bu a peyre of a marc, other thou ssalt lit *acorye* sore. *Ib.*

**ACORSE, v. (A.-S.)** To curse.

Callede hem caytyves

*Acorsed* for evere. *Piers Pl.*, p. 375.

**ACORSY, v. (from the A.-N. cors, a body.)** To hurry. "For to *acorsy* here brother body." *Oxf. MS.*

**ACOST, adv. (from A.-N. à coste.)** On the side; near.

Forth thai passeth this lond *acost.*

*Arthur and Merlin.*

**ACOUNTRE,** } *v. (A.-N.)* An en-  
**ACUNTRE,** } counter. *MSS. of*  
                  } *14th cent.*

**ACOUPE, v. (from A.-N. acouper.)** To blame; accuse; inculpate.

Me *acoupede* hom hardé inou, and seththe atte last,

As theves and traitors, in strong prison me hom caste. *Rob. of Glouc.*, p. 544.

**ACOUPEMENT, s.** An accusation.

**ACUPING,** } *s.* An onset.  
**COUPING,** }

At the *acoupyng* the knyghtes [speres] either brak on other. *W. and the Werw.*, p. 124.

**ACOVERD, past. t.** Recovered.

**ACOW, adv.** Crooked; awry. *North.*



**ACOYNTE, v.** (from *A.-N. acointer.*)  
To make acquaintance.

Heo *acoynkede* hym anon, and bicomen  
frendes gode,  
Bothe for here prowes, and for heo were of  
on blode. *Rob. of Glouc.*, p. 15.

**ACOYSYNG, s.** Accusing. A mere  
corrupt spelling. *Kyng Alisaun-  
der*, 3973.

**ACQUAINT, s.** An acquaintance.  
— mine old *acquaint* is she,  
And one whom I have us'd in that degree.  
*Lisle's Historie of Heliodorus*, 1638.

**ACQUAINTABLE.** Easy to be ac-  
quainted with. *Minsheu's Guide  
into Tongues*, 1627.

**ACQUEYNT, adj.** (from *A.-S. ac-  
wencan.*) Quenched.  
— so that me thynketh,  
My thirst shall never be *acqueynt*.  
*Gower*.

**ACQUILL, v.** (*A.-N.*) A term in  
hunting. It was applied to the  
buck and doe, the male and the  
female fox, and all vermin, and  
is nearly synonymous with the  
more modern word *imprime*.

Syr huntere, how many bestis *acquill*?  
Syr, the buk and the doo, the male fox  
and the female, and alle othir vermyn,  
as many as he put in the book. And  
how many braches? Sire, alle that be  
*acquilez*. *Reliq. Ant.*, i, 151.

**ACQUISE, v.** (*A.-N.*) To acquire.

**ACQUIST,** } *s.* (*A.-N.*) An acqui-  
**ACQUEST,** } sition; something  
acquired or gained.

His servants he with new *acquist*  
Of true experience from this great event  
With peace and consolation hath dismiss.  
*Samson Agonistes*, v, 1755.

Mud, reposed near the osten of rivers,  
makes continual additions to the land,  
thereby excluding the sea, and preserv-  
ing these shells as trophies and signs of  
its new *acquests* and encroachments.  
*Woodward*.

Skinner has it as a verb, to ac-  
quire.

**ACQUIT, part. p.** (*A.-N.*) Acquitted.  
*Spenser*.

**ACQUITE, v.** To requite.

**ACQUITTANCE, s.** (*A.-N.*) (1) Ac-  
quaintance. *Skinner*.

(2) Requit. *Othello*, iv, 2.

(3) A discharge, or release: for-  
merly in general use for what  
is now called a receipt; and  
it is still so in the northern  
counties.

**ACRASED.** Crazed.

**ACRE, s.** (from the *A.-S. acer.*) A  
field. Originally not a deter-  
mined quantity of land, but any  
open ground.

(2) A duel fought by single com-  
batants, English and Scotch, be-  
tween the frontiers of the two  
kingdoms, with sword and lance.  
*Cowell*.

**ACRE-DALE, s.** (*A.-S.*) Lands in a  
common field, in which different  
proprietors hold portions of  
greater or less extent. *North*.

**ACREME, s.** Ten acres of land. A  
law term.

**ACREMAN, s.** (*A.-S.*) A husband-  
man.

The foules up, and song on hough,  
And *acremen* yede to the plough.  
*Lay le Freine*, 176.

**ACRESHOT, s.** A kind of local lan-  
d-tax.

**ACRESTAFF,** } Called a plough-  
**AKERSTAFF,** } staff in *Huloet*. An  
instrument to cleanse the plough-  
culter. See *Kersey's English  
Dictionary*, 1715.

**ACRILOGY, s.** (from *Lat. acer*, and  
*Gr. λόγος.*) Bitter speaking.  
*Minsheu* gives this word in his  
*Guide into Tongues*, 1627.

**ACROKE, adv.** Crooked.

**ACROOK'D, adj.** Crooked; awry.  
*Yorksh.*

**ACROSPYRE,** } *v.* (from *Gr. ἀκρος*,  
**AKERSPIRE,** } the extremity, or  
end, and *σπείρα*, a curling  
shoot.) To sprout. When un-  
housed grain, exposed to wet  
weather, sprouts at both ends,  
it is said to *acrospyre*. Potat-  
oes, sprouting prematurely, are



said to be *ackerspritted*. See *Ackersprit*.

For want of turning, when the malt is spread on the floor, it comes and sprouts at both ends, which is called to *ackerspyre*; and then it is fit only for swine.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

In a Scottish act of parliament, anent malt-makers, it is said they "let their malt *ackerspire*, and shute out all the thrift and substance at baith the ends, quhare it could come at ane end only."

*Regiam Majestatem*, p. 293.

**ACROSS.** A kind of exclamation when a sally of wit miscarried. Said to be taken from the language used in jousting. See Shakesp. *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii, 1.

**ACROSTIC**, *adj.* Crossed on the breast. "*Acrostic arms.*" *Middleton*. It may be regarded as a punning use of the word.

**ACROTCH**, *v.* (from *Fr. acrocher.*) To take up; to seize.

**ACSEDE**, *pret. p.* Asked. A rather unusual form.

The kyng Alesandre *acsede*  
Hwan sail that be.

*Reliq. Antiq.*, i, 30.

**ACT**, *v.* To behave; to conduct. *Essex*.

**ACT OF PARLIAMENT.** A military term for small beer, five pints of which, by an act of parliament, a landlord was formerly obliged to give to each soldier gratis.

**ACTE**, *s.* (*Gr. ἀκτή.*) The sea-shore. *Phillips*.

**ACTIFS**, *s. pl.* An order of monks, who, according to Skinner, fed on nothing but roots and herbs.

**ACTILLY**, *adv.* Actually. *Lancash.*

**ACTIOUS**, *adj.* Active.

With divers here not catalogd, and for a cheefest take

All *actious* Candish, and of these eternall pen-worke make.

*Albion's England*, ed. 1612.

**ACTIT TION**, *s.* (*Lat.*) Frequent action.

**ACTIVE CITIZEN**, *s.* A louse. This cant term is given in the *Lexicon Balastronicum*, and is too piquant to be omitted.

**ACTON**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A jacket or tunic, worn under a coat of mail. See *Acketoun*.

His *acton* it was all of blacke,  
His hewberke and his sheelde.

*Sir Cauline, in Percy's Rel.*

**ACTOURES**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Governors; keepers. *Wycklyffe*.

**ACTUATE**, *v.* (from *Ital. attuare.*) To put into action; to produce.

**ACTURE**, *s.* (*Lat.*) Action.

All my offences, that abroad you see,  
Are errors of the blood, none of the mind;  
Love made them not; with *acture* they  
may be,

Where neither party is nor true nor kind.  
*Shakes. Lover's Complaint.*

**ACUATE**, *v.* (from *Lat. acuio.*) Sharpened.

Gryndng with vynegar tyll I was fatygate,  
And also with a quantyé of spyces *acuate*.

*Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 191.

In the following example, the word is erroneously altered to *actuate* in the reprint by the Shakespeare Society:

The Lacedemonians trusting the oracle, received the champion, and fearing the government of a stranger, made him ther citizen; which once done and he obtaining the dukdome, he assended the theater, and ther very learnedly wyshing them to forget theyr folly, and to thinke on victory, they being *acuate* by his eloquence, waging battail won the field. *Lodge's Defence of Plays*, 1579.

**ACUIS**, *s. pl.* Agues. *MS. of 14th cent.*

**ACUMINATE**, *v.* (from *Lat. acuminatus.*) To whet. *Rider's Dictionarie*, 1640.

**ACURE**, *adj.* A chemical term, applied to a drug, the power of which is increased by the addition of some other.

**ACURSEN.** See *Acorsen*.

**ACYDENANDYS**, *adv.* Aside; obliquely. *Prompt. Parv.* Apparently a corrupt spelling of *asidenands*.

**ACYROLOGICALL**, *adj.* (from *Gr.* ἀκυρολογία, impropriety of expression.) Improper speaking. This word occurs in *Rider's Dictionarie*, 1640.

**ACYSE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Custom; law.

And of these berdede bukkes also,  
Wyth himself thy moche mysdo,  
That leve Crysten mennys *acyse*,  
And haunte al the newe gyse.

*Bodl. MS. of 15th cent.*

**AD.** *Hath.* *Adde.* Had, occurs in *Rob. Glouc.*

**ADACTED**, *part. p.* (*Lat.* *adactus.*) Driven in by force. *Minsheu.*

**ADAD**, *adv.* Indeed; truly.

I see you wonder at my changes; what,  
would you never have a man learn  
breeding, *adad*?

*Shadwell, Squire of Alsatia, 1688.*

They are all deep, they are very deep  
and sharp; sharp as needles, *adad*; the  
wittiest nien in England. *Ib.*

**ADEQUATE**, *part. p.* (*Lat.* *adæquat-  
tus.*) Equal to.

Why did the Lord from Adam, Eve create?  
Because with him she should not b' *adæ-  
quate.*

Had she been made of earth, she would  
have deem'd

Her self his sister, and his equal seem'd.

*Owen's Epigrams, 1677.*

**ADAM.** A serjeant, or bailiff, was  
jocularly so called. See *Shakesp.  
Comedy of Errors*, iv, 3.

**ADAM-AND-EVE.** The bulbs of  
*orchis maculata*, which have a  
fancied resemblance to the human  
figure. *Craven.*

**ADAM-TILER**, *s.* A pickpocket's  
associate, who receives the stolen  
goods, and runs off with them.

**ADAMANT**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The magnet.

As true to thee as steel to *adamant.*

*Green's Tu Quoque.*

As iron, touch't by the *adamant's* effect,  
To the north pole doth ever point direct.

*Sylv. Du Bartas, p. 64.*

The mutual repulsion of two  
magnets, which takes place in  
some situations, is alluded to in  
the following extract:

— away;

We'll be as differing as two *adamants*  
The one shall shun the other.

*White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 315.*

**ADAMANTINE**, *adj.* Very hard.  
This word occurs in *Rider's  
Dictionarie*, 1640.

**ADAMATE**, *v.* (from *Lat.* *adamare.*)  
To love dearly. *Minsheu.*

**ADAMITES**, *s. pl.* A sect of enthu-  
siasts who were said to imitate the  
nakedness of Adam in their pub-  
lic assemblies.

**ADAM'S-ALE**, *s.* Water. *Var. dial.*

**ADAM'S-APPLE**, *s.* (1) A kind of  
citron. *Gerard.*

(2) The nob in a man's throat,  
so called, because, it is said,  
when Eve swallowed her apple  
with ease, and gave another to  
Adam, his conscience so rebelled  
against it, that it never got  
farther than his throat.

**ADAM'S-FLANNEL**, *s.* White mul-  
lein; perhaps from the soft white  
hairs with which the leaves are  
covered on both sides. *Craven.*

**ADARNECH**, *s.* Colour like gold.  
*Howell.*

**ADARNED**, *adj.* Ashamed. *Coles.*

**ADARRIS**, *s.* The flower of sea-  
water. *Howell.*

**ADASED**, } *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Dazzled;  
**ADASSID**, } put out of countenance.

The glittering therof wold have made  
every man's eyes so *adased*, that no man  
should have spied his falshed.

*Sir T. More.*

**ADAUDS**, *adv.* In pieces. *Yorksh.*

**ADAUNT**, } *v.* (*A.-N.*) To tame; to  
**ADANT**, } reduce; to daunt, miti-  
gate.

**ADAUNTRELEY.** Another form of  
*avauntlay*, which see.

**ADAW**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) (1) To be daunted.  
Therewith her wrathful courage gan appall,  
And haughty spirits meekly to *adaw.*

*Spenser, F. Q., IV, vi, 26.*

As one *adaw'd* and half confused stood.

*Ib., V, v, 45.*

(2) To awake. This seems to  
be a figurative sense, for Pals-

grave says, "I adawe or adawne, as the daye dothe in the mornynge whan the sonne draweth towardes his rysyng;" and, "I adawe one out of a swounde."

Him to rewakin she did all her pain;  
And at the last he gan his breth to drawe,  
And of his swough sone after that *adawe*.  
*Troil. and Cres.*, iii, 1124.

(3) To kill; to execute.

Some wolde have hym *adawe*,  
And some sayde it was not lawe.  
*Rom. of Richard C. de L.*, 973.

ADAY, } *adv.* In the daytime.  
ADAYES, }

I ryse soner than you do *adayes*: *is me*  
*descouche plus tost que vous tous les iours.*  
*Palsgrave.*

ADAYS, *adv.* Now-a-days. *East*  
*Anglia.*

ADAZ, *s.* An addice. *Kennett.*

ADCORPORATE, *v. (Lat.)* To incorporate. *Minsheu's Guide into*  
*Tongues*, 1627.

ADDECIMATE, *v. (Lat.)* To take tithes. *Minsheu's Guide into*  
*Tongues*, 1627.

ADDEEM, *v. (A.-S.)* To think; to judge; to determine. *Spenser.*

ADDER-BOLT, *s.* The dragon fly.  
*Var. dial.*

ADDER-SAY. I dare say. *Yorksh.*

ADDER'S-GRASS, *s.* The name in Gerard for the *cynosorchis*.

ADDER'S-TONGUE, *s.* A plant; the *ophisglossum*.

ADDER-WORT, *s.* The bistort or snake-weed.

ADDICE, *s. (A.-S.)* An adze.

I had thought I had rode upon *addices*  
between this and Canterbury.  
*Lyly's Mother Bombie*, 1594.

An *addis*, or little axe. *Baret's*  
*Alvearie*, 1580.

(2) An addled egg. *Huloet.*

ADDICT, *part. p.* For addicted.

To studies good *addict* of comely grace.  
*Mirr. for Mag.*

ADDICTION, *s. (Lat.)* The state of being addicted to anything.

Since his *addiction* was to courses vain.  
*Shakesp. Henry V*, i, 1.

ADDITION, *s. (Lat.)* A title given to a man over and above his Christian and surname, showing his rank, occupation, &c., or alluding to some exploit or achievement.

ADDIWISSEN. Had I known it. *North.* A corruption of *hadywissen*, or *hadiwist*, which see. *Adywyst* occurs in MSS. as old as the 15th cent.

ADDLE, *v. (from the A.-S. ædlean, a reward.)* So pronounced in Yorkshire; in Staffordshire it is *ā-dle*; in Cumberland, *ettle*; and in Cheshire, *yeddle*. To earn by working.

With goodmen's hogs, or corn, or hay,  
I *addle* my ninepence every day.  
*Richard of Dalton Dale.*

In the Eastern counties it is applied to the growth of corn; as, "that crop addles," *i. e.* thrives. *Forby.* In which sense it is used by Tusser—

Where ivy embraceth the tree very sore,  
Kill ivy, else tree will *addle* no more.

It occurs in the *Townley Mysteries*, p. 195. See *Adyld*. "To *addle* his shoon" is said in the North of a horse that falls upon his back, and rolls from one side to the other. In Sussex, when a horse does so, he is said to "earn a gallon of oats."

(2) Labourers' wages. *Yorksh.*

(3) *s.* A swelling with matter in it. *Somerset.*

(4) *s.* The headland of a field; same as *adland*. *Northampton.*

(5) *s.* Lees or dregs.

(6) *adj.* Empty.

ADDLED, *adj.* Having corruption. Used in this sense in Somersetshire. Hence *addled egg*, said of an egg in a state of putrefaction, according to Grose and Jennings; but more usually applied to an egg forsaken by the hen after her sitting. "Urinum ovum, generationi ineptum, quod fit incubata"

- tone derelicta, an *addle* egge, a winde egge." *Rider's Latin Dictionarie*, 1640.
- ADDLE-HEADED**, *adj.* Stupid; thoughtless. *Var. dial.*
- ADDLE-PATE**, *s.* A foolish person. *Kent.*
- ADDLE-PLOT**, *s.* A person who spoils any amusement. *South.*
- ADDLE-POOL**, *s.* A pool, or puddle, near to a dunghill, for receiving the liquid that oozes from the dunghill; in which liquid it is not uncommon, in Sussex, to see large quantities of mould or earth, taken from the commons, thrown to be saturated with it.
- ADDLINGS**, *s.* The wages received for labourers' work. *Yorkshire.* See *Addle*.
- ADDOLORATE**, *v.* (taken apparently from the *Ital. dolorare*.) To grieve.
- ADDRESS**, *v. (Fr.)* To prepare for anything; to get ready.
- ADDS**, *s.* An addice.
- ADE**, *s.* To cut a deep gutter across ploughed land. *Shropsh.*
- ADEC**, *s.* Vinegar milk. *Howell.*
- ADELANTADO**, *s.* (a Spanish word.) A lord president or deputy of a country; a commander.
- Invincible *adelantado* over the armado of pimpled faces.  
*Massinger, Virg. Mart.*, ii, 1.
- Open no door; if the *adalantado* of Spain were here he should not enter.  
*B. Jon., Ev. M. out of II.*, v, 4.
- ADEMAND**, *s.* The loadstone. See *Adamant*.
- ADEPT**, *v.* To fasten. *Minsheu.*
- ADEPTION**, *s. (Lat.)* An acquirement.
- A portion of time wherein, to my understanding, there hath bin the rarest varieties, that in like number of successions of any hereditary monarchy hath bin knowne: for it beginneth with the mixt *adeption* of a crowne, by armes and title.  
*Bacon, Adv. of Learn.*, b. ii, p. 114.
- ADEQUATE**, *v. (Lat.)* To make even or equal.
- ADERCOP**, *s. (A.-S.)* A spider. See *Attercop*.
- ADES**, *s.* An addice. *Kennett.*
- ADESPOTIC**, *adj. (Gr.)* Not despotic.
- ADEWEN**, *v.* (from *A.-S. deawian*, to bedew.) To moisten; to bedew.
- Thy gracious shourys lat reyne in habundance,  
Upon myn herte v' *adewen* every veyne.  
*Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 251.
- ADFILIAE**, *v. (Lat.)* To adopt for a son. *Minsheu's Guide into Tongues*, 1627.
- ADGE**, *s.* An addice. *North.*
- ADHERE**, *v. (Lat.)* To suit; to fit.
- I would have sworn his disposition would have gone to the truth of his words; but they do no more *adhere* and keep pace together, than the hundredth psalm to the tune of *Greene Sleeves*.  
*Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii, 1.
- ADHIB**, *s.* A name of the herb eye-bright.
- ADHIBITE**, *v. (Lat.)* To admit.
- ADHORT**, *v. (Lat.)* To advise, or exhort.
- Julius Agricola was the first that by *adhorting* the Britaines publicly, and helping them privately, won them to build houses for themselves.  
*Stowe's London*, p. 4.
- ADIAPHORICY**, *s.* (from *Gr. ἀδιαφορία*, indifference.) Indifference. *Rider's Dictionarie*, 1640.
- ADIGHT**, *part. p. (A.-S.)* Adorned.
- Thanne sawe they yn a park  
A castell stout and stark  
That ryally was *adight*.  
*Lybeaus Disconus*, 711.
- ADIHTEN**, *v.* (from *A.-S. adihtan*.) To order; arrange; adorn; as he *adihteth* him, *i. e.* fits himself with.
- Adihteth* him a gay wenche of the newe jet.  
*Political Songs*, p. 329.
- ADIN**, *prep.* Within. *Sussex.*
- ADIR**, *pron.* Either. A local form.



**ADIT, s. (Lat.)** A sough or level in a mine, for the purpose of drawing off water. *Derbysh.*

**ADITE, v. (A.-N.)** To indite; to write.

Kyng Rychard dede a lettre wryte,  
A noble clerk it gan adyte.  
*Rich. Coer de Lion, 1174.*

**ADITION, s. (Lat.)** An entrance or approach to.

**ADJOYNATE, part. p.** Joined.

Two semely princes, together *adjoynate*.  
*Hardyng's Chronicle.*

**ADJOYNAUNT, part. a.** Adjoining.

Truth it is, that he (Carelicus) wyth hys Britons were dryven into Cambrya, or Wales: yet he left not continuallye to make reyses and assutes upon the Saxons, next to him *adjoynaunte*.

*Fabian's Chron., p. v, f. 105.*

**ADJOYNAUNTES, s.** Those who are contiguous.

Sought and practised waies and meanes how to joine himself with forein princes, and to greve and hurte his neighbors and *adjoynauntes* of the realme of England.  
*Hall, Hen. VI, f. 53.*

**ADJOYNT, adj.** A person joined with another; a companion or attendant.

— here with these grave *adjoynnts*,  
(These learned maisters) they were taught to see

Themselves, to read the world, and keep their points. *Daniel's Civ. Wars, iv, 69.*

**ADJOURN, v. (from the A.-N. adjourner.)** To cite or summon any one to appear before a judge.

**ADJUMENT, s. (Lat. adjumentum.)** Help; succour. *Miege.*

**ADJUNCT, part. p. (Lat. adjunctus.)** United with; immediately consequent.

**ADJUTE, v. (Lat. adjuto.)** To assist; to help. *Jonson.*

**ADJUTORIES, s.** The arm bones are so called in the old English translation of *Vigo's Book of Chirurgerie*.

**ADJUVANT, part. a. (Lat.)** Assisting.

Which meeting with convenient matter and *adjuvant* causes, doe proceed to the generation of severall species, according to the nature of the efficient and aptnesse of the matter. *Aubrey's Wills.*

**ADLANDS, s.** The butts in a ploughed field which lie at right angles to the general direction of the others; the part close against the hedges. *Shropsh., Northampton., and Leicestersh.*

**ADLE, adj.** Unsound; unwell. *East.*  
See *Addle*.

**ADMEASUREMENT, s. (Fr.)** A law term, defined by Cowell to be "a writ which lyeth for the bringing of those to a mediocrity, that usurp more than their part."

**ADMINICULARY, adj. (Lat.)** Collateral; indirect.

That he should never help, aid, supply, succour, or grant them any subventitious furtherance, auxiliary suffrage, or *adminiculary* assistance.

*Rabelais, iii, 34.*

**ADMIRAL, ADMERAL, ADMYROLD, AMIRALD, AMERAL, AMRAYL, AMYRALE,** } *s.* This word, which is very varied in its orthography, is a mere corruption of the Arab *emir*. According to some, the word is from *emir-atma*, or emir of the water. It is used especially in the mediæval romances, where it signifies a Saracen commander, or sometimes a king. According to Kennett, the term admiral was not introduced, in its present sense, before the latter end of the reign of Edward I.

He sende aftur lordyngys,  
Fyftene *admeraltys* and kyngys,  
And armyd them to fyght.

*Cambridge Mss.*

And be the cytees and be the townes  
ben *amyralles*, that han the governance  
of the peple. *Maundeville's Travels.*

A lance in hys hand he helde,  
He smot an *amyrale* in the schelde.  
*Richard Coer de Lion, 5042*



The spec on *admyrold*,  
Of wordes he wes swythe hold.  
*Kyng Horn.*

**ADMIRABLIST**, *adj.* Most admirable. Accented on the antepenult. *Yorksh.*

**ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE**. A publican. This cant word is given by Grose, who informs us that the blue aprons formerly worn by publicans gave rise to the name.

**ADMIRATIVE**, *adj.* Minshew applies the term *admirative* point to the note of interrogation (?).

**ADMIRE**, *s.* Admiration.

When Archidamnus did behold with wonder,  
Man's imitation of Jove's dreadful thunder,  
He thus concludes his censure with *admire*.  
*Rowland's Knave of Hearts*, 1613.

**ADMITTANCE**, *s.* Used by Shakespeare in the sense of a custom or power of being admitted into the presence of great personages. Ford calls Falstaff a gentleman "of great *admittance*." *Merry Wives*, ii, 2.

**ADMITTIBLE**, *adj.* Admissible.

Many disputable opinions may be had of warre, without the praying of it as only *admittible* by inforced necessitie, and to be used onely for peace sake.  
*Harrison's Desc. of Britain.*

**ADMONEST**, *v.* (from the *A.-N. admonester*.) To admonish; to advise.

**ADMONISHMENT**, *s.* Admonition. *Shakesp.*

**ADMOVE**, *v.* (from *Lat. admoveo*.) To move to.

**ADNICHELL**, *v.* To annihilate. *Skelton.*

**ADNIHILATE**, *v.* (*Lat.*) To annihilate. This word is given by Minshew in his *Guide into Tongues*, 1627.

**ADNOTE**, *v.* (*Lat. adnoto*.) To note; to observe.

**ADNUL**, *v.* (*Lat.*) To annul.

**ADO**, *v.* (1) To do.

I wol that thei togethir go,  
And done al that thei han *ado*.  
*Romaunt of the Rose*, 5080.

(2) *part. p.* Done; finished. *Somersetsh.*

**ADONNET**, *s.* A devil. *North.*

**ADOORS**, *adv.* At the door.

But what, sir, I beseech ye, was that  
paper,  
Your lordship was so studiously employed  
in,  
When ye came out *adoors*?  
*Woman Pleased*, iv, 1.

**ADOPTIOUS**, *adj.* Adoptive. *Shakesp.*

**ADORAT**, *s.* A weight of four pounds, a chemical term.

**ADORE**, *v.* To adorn. *Spenser.*

And those true tears, falling on your pure  
crystals,  
Should turn to armlets for great Queens to  
*adore*.  
*Baumont and Fletcher.*

**ADORINATION**, *s.* (*Lat.*) Adorning. *Minshew's Guide into Tongues*, 1627.

**ADORNE**, (1) *v.* To adore.

(2) *s.* An ornament; adorning. *Spenser.*

**ADOTE**, *v.* To doat.

He wax neigh out of wit for wrath that  
time,  
And for dol *adoteth* and doth him to hire  
chaumber.  
*William and the Werewolf*, p. 74.

**ADOUBED**, *part. p.* (*A.-N.*) Armed; accoutred.

**ADOUCE**, } *v.* (from *A.-N. adoucer*.) To mitigate with  
**ADULCE**, } sweetness; sweeten.  
*Minshew's G. T.*, 1627.

Not knowing this, that Jove decrees  
Some mirth, t' *adulce* man's miseries.  
*Herrick's Works*, ii, 47.

**ADOUN**, *adv.* Below.

Whan Phebus duelt her in this erthe *adoun*,  
As olde bookes maken mencion.  
*Chaucer, C. T.*, 17,037.

And when the gospel ys y-done,  
A<sup>z</sup>ayn thou my<sup>z</sup>th knele *adoun*.  
*Constitutions of Masoury*, p. 35.

**ADOUTED**, *part. p.* (*A.-N.*) Feared; redoubted.

**ADPOYNTE**, *v.* To appoint. *Monastic Letters*, p. 194.

ADRAD, } *part. p.* (from *A.-S.*  
 ADRED, } *adrædan.*) Frightened;  
 afraid.

— I am *adrad*, by saynt Thomas,  
 It stondest nat aright with Nicholas.  
*Chaucer's C. T.*, l. 3425.

Seeing the ugly monster passing by,  
 Upon him set, of peril naught *adræd*.  
*Spenser's F. Q.*

The sight whereof the lady sore *adræd*.  
*Ib.*

ADRAMING, *adj.* Churlish.

ADRAWE, *v.* (1) To draw away; to  
 withdraw.

Awey fro hem he wold *adrawe*,  
 Yf that he myght. *Octorian*, 357.

(2) To draw forth.

The geant, tho he sey hym come, began ys  
 macc *adrawe*. *Rob. Glouc.*

ADREAMT. (1) *I was adreamt*, for  
 I dreamed.

Wilt thou believe me, sweeting? by this  
 light

*I was adreamt* on thee too. *O. Pl.*, vi, 351.

*I was adreamt* last night of Francis there.  
*City N. Cap. O. Pl.*, xi, 335.

*I was even now adream'd* that you could  
 see with either of your eyes, in so much  
 as I waked for joy, and I hope to find  
 it true.

*Wits, Fittes, and Fancies*, 1595, p. 94.

(2) Dosing. *Oxfordsh.*

ADREDE, *v.* (*A.-S. adrædan.*) To  
 dread.

Ganhardin seighe that sight,  
 And sore him gan *adrede*.  
*Sir Tristrem.*

ADREINT, *part. p.* (*A.-S.*) Drowned.

A! dame, he saide, ich was asschreint,  
 Ich wende thou haddest ben *adreint*.  
*The Sevn Sages*, 1486.

ADRELWURT, *s.* The herb federfew.

ADRENCHEN, *v.* (from *A.-S. adren-*  
*can.*) To drown. *Adrente*,  
*past t. Adreint, part. p.*

The see the shal *adrenche*,  
 Ne shal hit us of-thenche.  
*Kyng Horn*, 109.

And ladde hem out of Egypt bi the liverede  
 see,

And the kyng *adrente* and alle hys, that he  
 ne com never age. *Iob. Glouc.*

ADRESSID, *part. p.* Dressed;  
 clothed. *Gower.*

ADREST, *part. p.* Dressed; adorned  
*Somerset.*

When spreng, *adrest* in tutties,  
 Calls all the birds abroad.  
*Jennings*, p. 123.

ADRIHE, }  
 ADREICH, } *adv.* Aside; behind.

The kinges daughter, which this sigh,  
 For pure abasshe drewe her *adrih*.  
*Gower's Confessio Amantis*, ed. 1532, f. 70.

ADRINK, *adj.* Drunk.

ADROGH, } *past. t.* Drew away.  
 ADROWE, } *Rob. of Glouc.*

ADRONQUE, *part. p.* Drowned.  
*Kyng Horn*, 988.

ADROP, *s.* A species of aurichalc,  
 mentioned by Jonson in the  
*Alchemist*, ii, 1.

ADROWED, *adj.* Dried. *Devon.*

ADRY, *adj.* Dry; thirsty. "Doth a  
 man that is *adry*. desire to drink  
 in gold?" *Burton's Anatomy of*  
*Melancholy*, p. 329. It is still  
 retained in various dialects.

How pleasant 'tis to drink when a man's  
*adry!*

The rest is all but dully sipping on.  
*Behn, The City Heiress*, 1682.

ADRYE, *v.* (from the *A.-S. adreo-*  
*gan.*) To hear; to suffer.

ADULABLE, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Easy to be  
 flattered. *Minsheu.*

ADUB, }  
 ADOUBE, } To dub a knight.  
 ADDOUBE, } "Charlemayne *adoub-*  
 } *bed* many a knyght."  
*Palsgrave*, f. 138.

ADULTERATE, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Adulte-  
 rous; also false, in a general  
 sense.

Th' *adulterate* Hastings, Rivers, Vaghan,  
 Grey. *Rich. III.*, iv, 4.

Aye, that incestuous, that *adulterate* heast.  
*Shakesp. Ham.*, i, 5.

ADULTERINE, *adj.* Adulterous.  
*Mir. for Mag.*, p. 85.

ADUMBRATION, *s.* (*Lat.*) Accord-  
 ing to Huloet, the "light de-  
 scription of a house side or front,  
 where the lyne do answer to the  
 compasse and centrye of everye  
 parte." *Abcedarium*, 1552.

ADUN, *adv.* Down.

ADUNATION, *s.* (*Lat.*) Union.

ADUNCITY, *s.* (*Lat.*) Crookedness.

ADURE, *v.* (*Lat. aduro.*) To burn.  
*Bacon.*

ADUST, *part. p.* (*Lat. adustus.*)  
Burnt; parched.

Drye and *adust*, and a gret wastour.

*Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 197.

ADUTANTE, *adj.* Astonishing.

With ther coppentante

They loke *adutante*.

*Skelton, Works*, ii, 429.

ADVANCE, *v.* To grace; to give  
lustre to. *Shakesp., Timon of  
Athens*, i, 2.

ADVANCERS, *s. pl.* The second  
branches of a buck's horn. *Howell.*  
See *AvanTERS*.

ADVANTAGE, *v.* To give advantage  
to another.

Thus Venus first, to help love's pollicie,  
*Advantag'd* him with opportunitie.

And now as lovers wout their times espie,  
This lover can his taske full well applie,  
And strives to court his mistres cunninglie.  
*Tale of Troy*, 1589.

ADVAUNT, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A boast.

ADVAUNTOUR, *s.* A boaster.

ADVAYLE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Profit; ad-  
vantage.

In any wise to do,

For lucre or *adrayle*,

Ageynst thy kyng to rayle.

*Skelton.*

ADVENTAYLE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The open  
and moveable portion of the hel-  
met which covered the mouth,  
for the purpose of respiration.

ADVENTURERS. It was common in  
the reign of Queen Elizabeth for  
young volunteers to go out in  
naval enterprises in hopes to  
make their fortunes, by disco-  
veries, conquests, or some other  
means. These *adventurers*, prob-  
ably making amorous conquests  
a part of their scheme, vied with  
each other in the richness and  
elegance of their dresses. Sir  
Francis Drake, in his expedition

against Hispaniola, had two thou-  
sand such volunteers in his fleet.  
To this Ben Jonson alludes under  
the name of the Island Voyage:  
"I had as fair a gold jerkin on  
that day, as any worn in the  
*island voyage*, or at Cadiz." *Epic.*,  
i, 4. (*Nares.*)

ADVENTURERS UPON RETURN.

Those travellers who lent money  
before they went, upon condition  
of receiving more on their return  
from a hazardous journey.

ADVERSANT, *part. p.* Contrary to.  
*Minsheu's Guide into Tongues*,  
1627.

ADVERSATION, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Oppo-  
sition.

Desyringe so a castell in to dwell,  
Hym and his men to kepe frome all *adver-*  
*sacyon.*

*Hardyng's Chronicle.*

ADVERSE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To be un-  
propitious.

ADVERSER, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An adver-  
sary.

Myn *adversers* and false wytnes berars  
agaynste me. *Archæologia*, xxiii, 46.

ADVERSION, *s.* (*Lat.*) Attention;  
animadversion.

The soul bestoweth her *adversion*

On something else.

So though the soul, the time she doth *ad-*  
*vert*,

The bodies passions takes herself to die;

Yet death now finish'd, she can well  
convert

Herself to other thoughts. And if the eye

Of her *adversion* were fast fix'd on high,  
In midst of death 'twere no more fear nor  
pain

Thian 'twas unto Elias to let fie

His uslesse mantle to that Hebrew swain,  
While he rode up to heaven in a bright  
fiery wain.

*More's Philosophical Poems*, p. 294.

ADVERTASH'D, *part. p.* Advertised.  
*North.*

ADVERTATION, *s.* Information.  
*Digby Mysteries*, p. 106.

ADVERTENCE, *s.* Attention. *Chau-*  
*cer.*

**ADVERTISE, v. (A.-N.)** To inform oneself. This word formerly had the accent on the middle syllable.

— but I do bend my speech  
To one that can my part in him *advertise*.  
*Measure for Measure*, i, 1.

**ADVERTISEMENT, s. (1)** Information.

(2) Admonition.

**ADVEST, v. (A.-N.)** To put a person in possession.

**ADVICE, s. (from A.-N. *advīs*.)** Consideration; reflection.

Fair sir, you are well overtaken:  
My lord Bassanio, upon more *advice*,  
Hath sent you here this ring; and doth  
entreat  
Your company at dinner.  
*Merchant of Venice*, iv, 2.

**ADVIGILATE, v. (Lat.)** To watch.

**ADVISE, v. (from A.-N. *advīs*.)**  
To consider.

But, if through inward griefe or wilfull  
scorne  
Of life, it be; then better doe *advise*.  
*Spenser's Faerie Queene*, IV, viii, 15.

But when they came again the next  
day and viewed it likewise, the keepers  
of the said castell, suspectyng some  
fraude to lurcke in their loking, de-  
manded of them what was their entent,  
and why they vewed and *advised* so the  
castel. *Hall, Henry VII*, f. 48.

**ADVISED, part. p.** Acquainted. "I  
am not *advised* of it." Used in  
the North, and, according to  
Grose, in Norfolk. Shakespeare  
uses it in the sense of acting with  
sufficient deliberation.

My liege, I am *advised* what I say;  
Neither disturbd with the effect of wine,  
Nor heady-rash, provok'd with raging ire,  
Albeit, my wrongs might make one wiser  
mad. *Comedy of Errors*, v, 1.

**ADVISEMENT, s.** Resolution; ob-  
servation; consultation; advice.

St. Augustine noteth how he saw the  
tooth of a man, wherof he took good  
*advisement*, and pronounced in the ende,  
that it would have made 100 of his  
owne, or any other man's that lyved in  
his tyme. *Harrison's Descript. of Brit.*

*Honi soit qui mal y pense*, quoth he,  
Wherewith upon *advisement*, though the  
cause  
Were small, his pleasure and his purpose  
was  
T'advauce that garter and to institute.  
*Honor of the Garter*, 1593.

**ADVISION, s. (A.-N.)** A vision; a  
dream.

**ADVITE, adj.** Adult.

Fyrste such persones, heying nowe *ad-  
vite*, that is to saye, passed their chyld-  
hode, as wel in maners as in yeres.  
*Sir Tho. Elyot's Governor*, p. 85.

**ADVOCACIES, s. pl. (A.-N.)** Law-  
suits.

Be ye not aware, howe that false Poliphete  
Is now about estsonis for to plete,  
And bringin on you *advocacies* new?  
*Troil. and Cres.*, 1, 1467.

**ADVOCAS, s. (A.-N.)** Lawyers;  
advocates.

As shameful deth as herte can devise,  
Come to thuse juges and hir *advocas*.  
*Chaucer, Cant. T.*, 12, 225.

**ADVOCATION, s. (Lat. *advocatio*.)**  
Pleading. In Scotland, advoca-  
tion signifies the same as a *writ*  
*of certiorari* in England.

Alas! thrice gentle Cassio,  
My *advocation* is not now in time.  
*Othello*, iii, 2.

**ADVOCATRICE, s.** A female advo-  
cate. *Elyot*.

**AVOID, v.** To avoid; to leave;  
to quit.

**AVOUCH, v.** To avouch.

**AVOUTRESS, s.** An adultrous.

Revealing Sir Thomas Overburies words  
to the countess of Essex, lord Roches-  
ter's *avoutress*, she was much enraged  
at it, and from that moment resolved on  
revenge. *Bib. Topog.*, vi, 5.

**AVOUTRIE, } s. (from A.-N. ad-  
AVOUTRIE, } voutrie, avoutrie.)  
ADVOWTRY, } Adultery.**

We giffe nozte oure bodyse to lecherye;  
we do name *advowtrye*, ne we do na  
synne wharefore us sulde nede to do  
penaunce. *Lincoln MS.*  
And so the good sely man spake and  
made the pese betwene them both. yea  
and farther he gave them a gallon of  
wyne: addynge to his wives *advowtry*  
the losse of his wine.

*Tules and Quicke Answers.*



This staff was made to knock down sin.  
I'll look

There shall be no *advowtry* in my ward  
But what is honest. *O. Pl.*, x, 299.

At home, because duke Humfrey aye re-  
pined,

Calling this match *advoutrie*, as it was.  
*Mirror for Mag.*, p. 342.

ADVOWE, *v.* (*A.N. advouer.*) To  
avow; to plead.

ADVOYDE, *v.* To avoid.

And so he, whiche ought and whose  
duetie was to have *advoyded* and put from  
me the injuries of all other persones.

*Hall's Union*, 1548. *Hen. IV.*, f. 27.

ADWARD, *s.* and *v.* Award; judg-  
ment; sentence. *Spenser.*

ADWAYTHE, *v.* To wait for.  
*Monast. Letters*, p. 202.

ADYLD, *part. p.* Earned. *Towne-  
ley Mysteries*, p. 195. See  
*Addle.*

ADYT, *s.* (from *Gr. ἄδυτον.*) The  
innermost part of a temple; the  
place where the oracles were pro-  
nounced.

Behold, amidst the *adyts* of our gods.  
*Greene's Works*, i, 114.

AE, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) One; one of  
several; each. *North.*

ÆNGAGEANTS, *s.* (*Fr.*) A sort of  
ruffs. "*Ængageants*, are double  
ruffles that fall over the wrists."  
*Lady's Dictionary*, 1694.

AER, *s.* An ear. *East.*

AEREMANCY, *s.* (*Gr.*) Divination  
by the air.

AERIE, } *s.* (from *A.-S. æg*, an  
AIRIE, } egg.) The nest of an  
AYERY, } eagle, hawk, or other  
EYERIE, } bird of prey, but some-  
times also the brood of the young  
in the nest.

One *aerie*, with proportion, ne'er dis-  
closes

The eagle and the wren.  
*Massinger's Maid of Honour*, i, 2.

I found the pheasant that the hawk doth  
fear,

Seeking for safety bred his *ayery* there.  
*Drayton, The Owl*, iv, 1312.

For as an *eyerie* from their seeges wood,  
Led o'er the plains and taught to get their  
food. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, ii, 4.

On his snowie crest  
The tow'ring falcou whilome built, and  
kings  
Strove for that *cirie*. *Ib.*, i, 1.

There is a grant, in which the  
"harts and hinds, wild boars and  
their kinds, and all *aries* of  
hawks," are reserved. *Hutchin-  
son's Hist. of Cumb.*, i, 523. And  
a petit serjeantry was held in  
Cumberland, "by keeping the  
king's *aeries* of goshawks."  
*Blount's Joc. Ten.*, p. 165.

(2) *v.* To build its nest.

And where the phoenix *airies*. *Drayton.*

ÆSTIVALL, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Apper-  
taining to summer. *Rider's Dic-  
tionarie*, 1640.

ÆSTIVATE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To remain in  
a place during the summer.

ÆSTIVE, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Of summer.

ÆTITES. A pebble, sometimes  
called the eagle-stone. The an-  
cients believed that it was found  
in the eagle's nest, and that the  
eggs could not be hatched with-  
out its assistance. According to  
Lupton, it is a charm to be used  
by women in childbirth, and  
brings love between man and wife.  
A singular account of its virtues  
may be seen in Cooper's edition  
of Elyot's *Dictionary*, 1559, Sig.  
Civ.

AEWAAS, *adv.* Always. *North.*

AEY, *adv.* Yes. *Var. dial.*

AFAITEN, } *v.* (*A.-N. afaiter.*)  
AFFAYTEN, } To prepare; to in-  
AFAYTY, } struct; to tame, to  
subdue.

It *afaiteth* the flesh  
Fram folies ful manye.

*Piers Pl.*, p. 291.

He hadde a clergon yonge of age,  
Whom he hath in his chamber *affaited*.  
*Gower*

The yonge whelp whiche is *affayted*.  
*Ib.*



As sone as somer come, to Yrlond he gan wende,  
Vor to *afayty* that lond, and to wynne ech ende.  
*Rob. Glouc.*, p. 179.

**AFALLE**, *part. p.* Fallen.

**AFARE**, *s. (A.-N.)* Affairs; business; ado.

**AFARNE**, *adv. (A.-S.)* Afar off.

**AFATEMENT**, *s. (A.-N.)* Behaviour; manners.

**AFAYLE** *v. (A.-N.)* To fail.

**AFEARED**, }  
**AFFEARD**, } *part. p. (A.-S.)* Afraid.  
**AFERT**, }

For be he lewed man or elles lered,  
He not how sone that he shal ben *afered*.  
*The Doctoures Tale*.

Ich am *afert*,  
Lo whet ich se,  
Me thinketh hit beth develes thre.  
*MS. Arund.*, 83.

**AFERE**, } *v. (A.-S. aferan.)* To  
**AFFEAR**, } terrify.

The ffrom the soudan nam, Richard for to *affere*.  
*Langtoft's Chron.*, p. 187.

And it *afere*th the fend,  
For swich is the myghte.  
*Piers Pl.*, p. 395.

Each trembling leafe and whistling wind they heare,  
As ghastly bug, does greatly them *affere*.  
*Spenser's Faerie Queene*, II, iii, 20.

**AFEDE**, *v. (A.-S.)* To feed. *Chaucer*.

**AFEFE**, *v. (A.-N.)* To feof; to give fiefs.

**AFELD**, } *adv. (A.-S.)* In the  
**AFELDE**, } field; in fight.

Ant hou he sloh *afelde*  
Him that is fader aquede. *Horn*, 997.

**AFELLE**, *v. (A.-S.)* To fell; to cut down.

That lond destrud and men aquede,  
And Cristendom thai han michel *afeld*.  
*Gy of Warwike*, p. 96.

**AFENGE**, *v. (A.-S.)* To receive; to take.

A lady, whyt as flowr,  
That hyghte *la dame d'amore*,  
*Afeng* hym fayr and well.  
*Lybeaus Disconus*, 1401.

**AFORME**, *v. (A.-N.)* To confirm; to make fast.

Have who so the maistry may,  
*Aformed* faste is this decay.  
*Kyng Alisaunder*, 7356.

**AFER**, *s. (A.-N.)* A horse. The word is now used generally for a common hack, or cart-horse. According to Spelman, it was current in his time in Northumberland.

**AFERD**, *part. p. (A.-N.)* Instructed.

**AFERE**, }  
**AFERRE**, } *adj. (A.-S.)* Afraid.

Sche that is *aferre* lette her flee.  
*Ritson, Anc. Songs*, p. 77.

**AFETID**, *part. p. (A.-N.)* Well-shaped, or featured, applied to deer.

**AFFABROUS**, *adj. (Lat. affabre.)* Perfect.

**AFFADIL**, *s. (A.-N.)* A daffodil. A form of the word common in the 15th and 16th centuries.

**AFFAIED**, *part. p. (A.-N.)* Affrighted; affected. *Langtoft*.

**AFFAIES**, *s. (A.-N.)* Burdens. *Langtoft*.

**AFFAINED**, *part. p. (A.-N.)* Feigned.

**AFFAMISH**, *v. (A.-N.)* (1) To famish with hunger. *Spenser*.  
(2) To die of want.

There is a curious clause in one of the Romish Casuists concerning the keeping of Lent, viz, that beggars which are ready to *affamish* for want, may in Lent time eat what they can get.

*Hall's Triumphs of Rome*, p. 123.

**AFFABULATION**, *s.* The moral of a fable.

**AFFECT**, *v. (Fr.)* To love.

Who make it their taske to disparage what they *affect* not.

*Ashmole's Theatr. Chem.*, p. 461.

**AFFECT**, } *s.* Affections; passions;  
**AFFECTS**, } love.

For every man with his *affects* is born.

*Love's Labours Lost*, i, 1.

Is't possible, I should be dead so soon  
In her *affects*?—

*Marston's What You Will*, iii, 1.

All overcome with infinite *affect*  
For his exceeding courtesy. *Spenser*.

It shall be so. Grime, gramercie,  
Shut up thy daughter, bridle her *affects*,  
Let me not miss her when I make  
return.

*Greene's Pinner of Wakefield*, 1599.

So her chief care, as carelesse how to please  
Her own *affect*, was care of peoples ease.  
*England's Eliza, Mirr. M., p. 853.*

**AFFECTATED**, *part. p. (Lat.)* Affected. "A stile or oration to much *affected* wyth strange words." *Baret.*

**AFFECTION**, *s. (Lat.)* A curious desire of a thing which nature hath not given. *Rider.*

**AFFECTEOUSLY**, *adv.* Affectionately.

**AFFECTION**, *v. (Fr.)* (1) To love. "But can you *affection* the 'oman?" *Merry Wives of Windsor, i, l.*

(2) *s.* Affectation.

(3) Sympathy.

**AFFECTIONATED**, *part. p. (Lat.)* Attached.

**AFFECTIONED**, *part. p.* Affected; having affections.

**AFFECTIVE**, *adj.* Touching; affecting; painful.

**AFFECTUALLY**, *adj. (Fr.)* Effectual.

**AFFECTUALLY**, } *adv.* Passionately; affectionately.  
**AFFECTUOUSLY**, } ately.

So that my writinge rather provokithe  
you to displeasur than it forderithe me  
in any poynt concernyng your favour,  
whiche I most *affectually* coveyte.  
*Archæologia, xxv, 89.*

I have sought hym *affectuosly*.  
*Reliq. Antiq., ii, 157.*

**AFFECTUOSITY**, *s.* The vehemence of passion.

**AFFEEBLED**, *adj.* Enfeebled.

**AFFEEER**, *v. (A.-N.)* To settle; to assess; to reduce to a certainty. All amerciements—that is, judgments of any court of justice, upon a presentment or other proceeding, that a party shall be amerced—are by Magna Charta to be *affeerred* by lawful men, sworn to be impartial. This was the ordinary practice of a Court Leet.

Thy title is *affeer'd*! Fare thee well, lord.  
*Macbeth, iv, 3.*

**AFFEEERERS**, *s.* Persons who, in courts leet, are appointed upon oath, to settle and moderate the fines and amerciements imposed upon those who have committed faults, or offences, for which no precise penalty is provided by statute; and they are likewise, occasionally, so employed in courts baron.

**AFFENDE**, *v.* To offend.

**AFFERAUNT**, *s. (A.-N.)* The haunch of a hart.

**AFFERE**, (1) *v. (A.-N. afferer.)* To belong.

(2) *s.* Countenance; demeanour.

**AFFERME**, *v. (A.-N.)* To confirm.

Among the goddes hye it is *affermred*.  
*Chaucer, Cant. T., 2351.*

**AFFESSED**, *part. p. (A.-N.)* Frightened.

She for a while was well sore *affesed*.  
*Browne's Shepheard's Pipe, Ecl. i.*

**AFFIE**, }  
**AFFY**, } *v. (A.-N. affier.)* (1) To  
**AFFE**, } trust; to rely in.  
**AFFYGHE**, }

For to shewe by experience  
That she is Fortune verilie,  
In whom no man ne should *affie*,  
Nor in her yestis have fiancée.  
*Romaunt of the Rose, 5480.*

Bid none *affie* in friends, for say, his children  
wrought his wracke.

*Warner's Albion's England, 1592.*

Pors *afyed* in his streynthe.  
*K. Alisaunder, 7351.*

Who that bath trewe amye,  
Jolifich he may hym in her *afyghe*.  
*Id., 4753.*

(2) To betroth in marriage.

And wedded be thou to the hags of hell,  
For daring to *affy* a mighty lord  
Unto the daughter of a worthless king,  
Having neither subject, wealth, nor diadem.  
*2 Henry VI, iv, 1.*

**AFFINAGE**, *s. (A.-N.)* The refining of metals. *Skinner.*

**AFFINE**, (1) *s. (Lat. affinis.)* A relative.

(2) *v. (A.-N.)* To refine.  
*Skinner.*

**AFFINED**, *adj.* Connected by relationship or otherwise.

— Now, sir, be judge yourself,

Whether I in any just term am *affin'd*  
To love the Moor. *Othello*, i. 1.

**AFFIRE**, *adv.* On fire. *Lydgate*.

**AFFIRMABLY**, *adv.* With certainty.

**AFFLIGHT**, *s.* Flight.

**AFFLIGIT**, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Afflicted.

**AFFLUENCY**, *s.* (*Lat. affluentia.*)  
Abundance.

You may justly wonder at this vast  
*affluency* of indulgences.

*Brevint's Saul, &c.*, p. 253.

**AFFODELL**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The daffodil.

**AFFORCE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To strengthen;  
to compel. See *Aforce*, (the more  
common form.)

**AFFORE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To make  
effective.

Heete and moysture directyth ther pas-  
sages,

With greene fervence *l'affore* yong corages.  
*Lydgate's Minor P.*, p. 244.

**AFFOREST**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To turn  
ground into forest. This term is  
used in the *Carta de Foresta*,  
9 Hen. III.

**AFFORME**, *v.* (*Lat.*) To conform.

**AFFORST**, *adv.* Thirsty. See  
*Afurst*.

Not halffe ynowh therof he hadde,  
Oft he was *afforst*. *Frere and Boy*.

**AFFRAYE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To frighten.

And whenne kynge Edwardes hooste  
had knowlege that sere Perys le Brasille  
with the Scottesmen were conynge,  
thei remeved from the sege and were  
*affrayed*. *Warkworth's Chronicle*, p. 2.

**AFFRAIE**, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) Fear.  
**AFFRAYE**, }

But yet I am in grete *affraie*.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, 4397.

His herte was in grete *affraye*.  
*Syr Tryamour*, 1382.

**AFFRAY**, *s.* A disturbance.

Who lyved ever in such delyt a day,  
That him ne meved eyther his conscience,  
Or ire, or talent, or som maner *affray*.  
*Chaucer, Cant. T.*, 5555.

**AFFRAYNE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To ques-  
tion; to ask; to know by asking.

I *affrayned* hym first

Fram whennes he come. *Piers Pl.*, p. 347.

**AFFRAYOR**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The actor  
in an affray.

Every private man being present be-  
fore, or in and during the time of an  
affray, ought to stay the *affrayor*, and to  
part them, and to put them in sunder,  
but may not hurt them, if they resist  
him; neither may he imprison them  
(for that he is but a private man).

*Dalton's Country Justice*, 1629.

**AFFRAMYNGE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Profit;  
gain. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 176.

**AFFRAP**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To encounter;  
to strike down.

They bene y-mett, both ready to *affrap*.  
*Spenser*.

**AFFREND**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To make  
friends; to reconcile.

And deadly foes so faithfully *affrended*.  
*Spenser*.

**AFFRET**, *s.* (*Fr.*) An assault; an  
attack.

And, passing forth with furious *affret*.  
*Spenser*.

**AFFRICAN**, *s.* A name for a species  
of marigold.

**AFFRICTION**, *s.* Friction.

**AFFRIGHTMENT**, *s.* A frightening.

I have heard you say that dreames and  
visions were fabulous; and yet one time  
I dreamt fowle water ran through the  
floore, and the next day the house was  
on fire. You us'd to say hobgoblins,  
fairies, and the like, were nothing but  
our owne *affrightments*, and yet o' my  
troth, cuz, I once dream'd of a young  
batchelour, and was ridd with a night-  
mare. But come, so my conscience be  
cleere, I never care how fowle my  
dreames are. *The Vow-Breaker*, 1636.

**AFFRODILE**, *s.* A daffodil. *Chesh.*

**AFFRONT**, (1) *v.* (*A.-N. affronter.*)

To confront; to salute. These are  
the direct meanings of the word;  
but it is also often used to denote  
encountering, opposing, attack-  
ing, and most generally, to offend  
and insult avowedly and with  
design.

For we have closely sent for Hamlet hither,  
That he, as 'twere by accident, may here  
*affront* Ophelia. *Hamlet*, iii, 1.

## (2) s. A salutation.

Only, sir, this I must caution you of, in your *affront*, or salute, never to move your lat. *Green's Tu Quoque.*

This day thou shall have ingots, and to-morrow  
Give lords th' *affront*. *Jonson, Alch., ii, 2.*

## (3) adv. In face of.

All mortal warres *afront* the gate.  
*Phaer's Virgil, p. 124.*

*Afront* the towne. *Ib., p. 168.*  
... and on the shore *afront* them tends.  
*Ib., p. 221.*

**ÄFFRONTEDNESS, s.** Great impudence.

**AFFUND, v. (Lat.)** To pour upon.

**AFFYAUNCE, s. (A.-N.)** Trust.

**AFGODNESS, s. (A.-S.)** Idolatry.  
*Skinner.*

**AFIELD, adv.** Gone to the fields; out in the fields. *Northamptonsh.*

**AFILE, } v. (A.-N.) (1) To**  
**AFFILE, } polish.**

For wel wylt he, whan that song was songe,  
He moste preehe, and wel *affyle* his tunge.  
*Chaucer, Cant. T., 714.*

## (2) To defile.

Alas, heo saide, y nere y-spilled!  
For men me clepeth quene *afiled*.  
*Kyng Alisaunder, 1064.*

**AFINDE, v. (A.-S.)** To discover.

And tha the Sarsens *afounde*  
Her lord was slayn.  
*Octovian, i, 1659.*

**AFINE, adv.** The same as *Afyn*.

**AFINGRED, adj.** A-hungred; hungry. See *Afurst*.

And after many maner metes  
His mawe is *afyngred*. *Piers Pl., p. 133.*

A vox gon out of the wode go,  
*Afyngret* so, that him wes wo.  
*Reliq. Antiq., ii, 272.*

**AFIT, adv.** On foot. *North.*

**AFIVE, adv.** Into five pieces.

That his spere brast *afive*.  
*Gy of Warwike, p. 395.*

**AFLAMING, adj.** Flaming.

**AFLAT, adj.** Flat.

**AFLAUNT, adj.** Showily dressed.

Al *aflaunt* now vaunt it;  
Brave wench, cast away care.  
*Promos and Cassandra, i, 2.*

**AFLLED, part.** Escaped. "He thought hym well *afled*." *Sir T. More.*

**AFLIGHTE, v. (A.-N.)** To be uneasy.

**AFLORE, adv.** On the floor.

**AFO, v. (A.-S.)** To take; to receive; to undertake.

Ac he therof nold *afo*,  
For nothing that he might do.  
*Gy of Warwike, p. 94.*

**AFOAT, adj.** On foot. *Var. dial.*

**AFOILE, v. (A.-N.)** To foil; to cast down.

**AFONDE, v. (A.-S. *afandian*.)** To prove; to try.

And nys non ned wylth foule handlynge  
Other other *afonde*th. *W. de Shoreham.*

**AFONGE, v. (A.-S.)** To take; to receive.

Nou God that ous soule 3af, ous lete hire  
her so rede,  
That seint Michel ous mote *afonge* and to-  
fore him lede!  
*Middle-Age Treatises on Science, p. 140.*

**AFORCE, } v. (A.-N. *afforcer*.)**

**AFFORCE, } (1) To force; to compel. To *aforce oneself*, to labour to do a thing.**

And doth hit turne in yerdis leynthe,  
And *aforced* hit by streynthe.

*K. Alisaunder, 788.*

And heo *aforced* hom the more the hethene  
away to drye. *Rob. Glouc.*

## (2) To violate a female.

He hath me of vilanie hisought;  
Me to *aforce* is in his thought.  
*Arth. and Mer., p. 88*

**AFORE, } (1) adv. (A.-S.) Be-**  
**AFOREN, } fore; in time past.**  
**AFORN, }**

(2) Gone. *Somerset.*

**AFORE-TUZ.** Before thou hast.  
*Yorksh.*

**AFORETIME, adv.** In time past.

**AFOREYENE, prep. (A.-S.)** Over against; in front of. *Somerset.*

The yondir house, that stante *aforyene* us.  
*Troilus and Cres., ii, 1188.*

**AFORNANDE, adv.** Beforehand.  
*Prompt. Parv.*

**AFORNE-CASTE, adj. (A.-S.)** Pre-meditated.

By high imaginacion *aforne-caste*.  
*Urry's Chaucer.*



**AFORRAN**, *adv.* In store; in reserve; corrupted from *aforehand*. *North*.

**AFORSE**, *adv.* (*A.-N.*) By necessity.

Than felle it *aforse* to fille hem azeine.  
*Depos. of Rich. II*, p. 28.

**AFORTHE**, *adv.* (*A.-S.* *aforð*.) Always; continually.

And yaf hem mete as he myghte *aforth*.  
And mesurable hyre. *Piers Pl.*, p. 129.

**AFORWARD**, *adv.* In front.

**AFOTE**, *adv.* On foot.

**AFOUNDRIT**, *part. p.* Foundered.  
*Chaucer, ed. Urry*.

**AFRAWL**, *adv.* For all; in spite of. *Suffolk*.

**AFREED**, *adj.* Afraid. *Derbysh*.

**AFRET**, *adv.* (*A.-N.*) Placed crosswise, or in fret.

For round environ her cronnet  
Was full of riche stonis *afret*.  
*Rom. of Rose*, 3204.

**AFRETIE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To devour.

The fend on *afretie*.  
*Pol. Songs*, p. 240.

**AFREYNE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) The same as *Affrayne*.

**AFRONT**, *adv.* In front; abreast.

**AFRORE**, *adj.* Frozen. *Somerset*.

**AFROUNTE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To accost; to encounter. An older form of *affront*.

And with Nede I mette,  
That *afrounted* me foule.  
*Piers Pl.*, p. 425.

**AFT**, (1) *adv.* Oft.

(2) *prep.* (*A.-S.* *aft*.) Behind; after. *North*. "I'll come *aft* you." *Sussex*, but not in general use.

**AFTER**, *prep.* (*A.-S.*) Afterwards; according to. "After that they were," according to their degree.

**AFTERBURTHEN**, *s.* The afterbirth.

**AFTERCASTE**, *s.* A throw at dice after the game is ended; something done too late.

**AFTERCLAP**, *s.* Anything unexpected happening after a disagreeable affair has been thought at an end.

For the assaults of the devil be craftie to make us put our trust in such armour, hee will feine himselfe to flie; but then we be most in jeopardie. For he can give us an *afterclap* when we least weene, that is, suddenly returne unawares to us, and then he giveth us an *afterclap* that overthroweth us, this armour deceyveth us.  
*Latiners' Sermons*.

**AFTERDEALE**, } *s.* (*A.-S.*) Incon-  
**AFTERDELE**, } venience; disad-  
vantage.

The kyng and the duke were before put to great *afterdeale*; by reason of reformatioun of that ille they gat daily upon their enemyes. *Fabian*, ii, 145.

Thus the battle was great, and oftentimes that one party was at a foredele, and anon at an *afterdele*, which endured long.

*Malory, H. of K. Arthur, &c.*, b. i, p. 169.

**AFTER-EYE**, *v.* To keep a person in view; to follow him.

Thou should'st have made him  
As little as a crow, or less, ere left  
To *after-eye* him. *Cymbeline*, i, 4.

**AFTERFEED**, *s.* The grass after the first crop has been mown, which is fed off, not left for an *aftermath*. *Oxford*.

**AFTER-GAME**, *s.* The "after-game at Irish" is mentioned in the *Devil's Law-Case*, 1623. It is described in the *Compleat Gamester*, 1709.

What cursed accident was this? what mischievous stars have the managing of my fortune? Here's a turn with all my heart like an *after-game* at Irish.

*Etherege, Comical Revenge*, 1669.

**AFTER-KINDRED**, *s.* Remote kindred. *Chaucer*.

**AFTER-LOVE**, *s.* A second or later love. See the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii, 1, and *Richard II*, v, 3.

**AFTERMATH**, *s.* A second crop of grass. *Var. dial*.

**AFTER-PARTE**. The behind. *Prompt. Parv*.



**AFTER-SAILS, s.** The sails that belong to the main and mizen masts, and keep the ship to the wind.

**AFTERINGS, s.** The last milk taken from a cow. This word is used in the Midland Counties. "Dunna mix the *afterings* wi' tothermilk." —Do not mix the last drawn milk with the other milk.

**AFTERLEYS, s.** Aftermaths. *Berks.*

**AFTER-LONGE, adv.** Long afterwards.

And *after-longe* he lyved withouten stryfe. *Reliq. Antiq.*, i, 47.

**AFTERWARDS, v.** "I must leave that for old *afterwards*," i. e., I must do it at some future time.

**AFTER-YERNE, v. (A.-S.)** To long after.

**AFT-MEAL, s.** A late meal.

At *aft-meales* who shall paye for the wine? *Thynne's Debate*, p. 49.

**AFURE, adv.** On fire. *Rob. Glouc.*

**AFURST, adv.** Thirsty. The two forms *a-fyngred* and *a-furst*, appear to be characteristic of the dialect of the counties in the West of England, and occur often in *Piers Ploughman*, and in manuscripts probably written in that part of the country. "*Affurst* corrupte pro *athirst*, sitiens, siticulosus." *MS. Glouc. Gloss.*

**AFURT, adj.** Sullen. *Somerset.*

**AFWORE, prep.** Before. *Var. dial.*

**AFYGHTE, v. (A.-S. afehtan.)** To tame; reduce to subjection.

**AFYN, } v. (A.-N. à fin.)** In fine;  
**AFYNE, }** in the end; at last.

Meté and drynk they hadde *afyn*,  
Pyement, claré, and Reynysch wyn.  
*Launfal*, 343.

**AG, v.** To cut with a stroke. *North.*

**AGAAAN, adv.** Against; again. *North.*

**AGADRED, part. p.** Gathered.  
*Skinner.*

**AGAH, s.** The ague. *North.*

**AGAIN, } prep. (A.-S.)** Against;  
**AGEYN, }** near to; towards.

And preyeth hir for to ride *agein* the  
queene,

The honour of his regne to susteene.

*Chaucer, Cant. T.*, 4812.

Til it were *ageyn* evyn.

*Songs and Carols*, x.

(2) *adv.* Used expletively.

This cite lieth between the rivers Don and Dee, wherain is the greatest store of salmons, that is to be found *again* within the compasse of Albion.

*Descr. of Scottl., Holinshed*, p. 7.

They have, in this country, suche plenty of foules bothe wilde and tame as the lyke number *agayne* is not to be found in Britaine. *Ib.*, p. 14.

**AGAINBYE, } v. (A.-S.)** To re-  
**AGHENBIE, }** deem.

**AGAYNBYER, s.** A redeemer.  
"Agaynbyer or a raansomere, redemptor." *MS. Harl.*, 221, fol. 3.

**AGEYN - BYINGE, s.** Redemption.  
*Prompt. Parv.*

**AGAYNE-COMMYNGE, s.** Return.

**AGAIN-RISING, s.** The resurrection.

**AGAYNSAY, } s. (A.-S.)** Con-  
**AGAYNSAYYNG, }** tradiction.

Sure it is that he tooke lande peaceably wythout any *agaynsay* or interrupcion.

*Hall's Union*, 1548.

**AGAINSTANDE, v. (A.-S. agenstandan.)** To resist; to oppose.

Lorde, thou byddist sufferen both wronges and strokes withouten *ageinstoundinge*... For suffering norissheth love and *ageinstondeth* debate.

*Prayer of the Plowman, Harl. Misc.*, vi, 97  
For cause he came not forth with all his might

The tyrant fell to *agaynstand* as he hight.

*Hardyng's Chron.*, fol. 48.

With castelles strong and towres for the nones,

At eche myles ende to *agaynstande* alle the foonyes. *Ib.*, fol. 53.

**AGAYNEWARDE, } adv. (A.-S.)** On  
**AYENWARDE, }** the contrary, on  
**AGEYNWARDE, }** the other hand.

But *agaynewarde* the wretcheth disposicion of the body distourbeth the soule. *Trevisa*, lib. ii, cap. iii, fol. 61.

And *ayenwarde*, yf they bey unevyn in proporeyon, and infecte, theunne hee bredyth evyl and syknesse.

*Burthol., by Trevisa*, lib. iv, p. 61.

**AGAITARDS**, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) "To gang *agaitwards*," to accompany. A Yorkshire word.

**AGAINTH**, *prep.* Against. *North.*

**AGAME**, *adv.* In game. *Chaucer.*

**AGAN**, *part. p.* Gone.

**AGAPE**, *adv.* On the gape. *Milton.*

**AGAR**, *s.* A sea monster; perhaps a personification of the Higre, or bore of the tide.

Hee [Neptune] sendeth a monster called the *agar*, against whose coming the waters roare, the fowles flie away, and the cattel in the field for terroure shunne the bankes. *Lilly's Gallathea*, act i, s. 1.

**AGAR**. An exclamation. *Devon.*

**AGARE**. An exclamation, equivalent to—be on your guard, or, look out.

With you again, Beaugard. *Agare*, ho!  
*Otway, The Atheist*, 1684.

**AGARICK**, *s.* (*Lat.*) The fungus on the larch. *Gerard.* Minsheu calls it "a white and soft mushroom." It is also given as the name of an Assyrian herb.

**AGARIFIED**, *adj.* Having the *ague*.  
*Suffolk.*

**AGAS-DAY**. St. Agatha's Day.

**AGASED**, } *part. p.* Astonished;  
**AGAZED**, } *aghast.*

The French exclaim'd, "the devil was in arms!"

All the whole army stood *agaz'd* on him.  
*Henry VI*, i, 1.

The were so sore *agased*.  
*Chester Plays*, ii, 85.

**AGAST**, *part. p.* Terrified. Still used in the North.

For which so sore *agast* was Emelie,  
That she was wel neigh mad, and gan to  
crie. *The Knightes Tale*, 2343.

**AGASTE**, *v.* To frighten. *Spenser.*

**AGATE**, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) *Agoing*, *adoining*.

I pray you, memory, set him *agate* again.  
*O. P.*, v, 180.

To *get agate*, to make a beginning of any work or thing; to *be agate*, to be on the road, approaching towards the end.

(2) *s.* A very diminutive person.

Said to be a metaphor from the small figures cut in agate for rings.

**AGATE-WARDS**, *adv.* To go *agatewards* with any one, to accompany him part of his way home, which was formerly the last office of hospitality towards a guest, frequently necessary even now for guidance and protection in some parts of the country. In Lincolnshire it is pronounced *agatehouse*, and in the North generally *agate-terds*.

**AGATHRID**, *part. p.* Gathered.

**AGE**, *s.* (*A.-S. æce.*) Ake; pain.

Thei feelen myche *age* and grevaunce.  
*Medical MS.* 15th cent.

**AGE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To grow old.

"My daam *ages* fast," i. e., she looks older in a short space of time. It is sometimes used in Yorkshire in the sense of affecting with concern and amazement, because those passions, when violent and long indulged, are supposed to bring on gray hairs and premature old age. The verb *agyn* occurs in *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 8, and Palsgrave has, "I *age* or wexc olde."

**AGE**, *adv.* (from *A.-S. agen.*)  
Against, towards.

As the kyng Guourguont from Denemarke  
wende *age*

Hider toward Engolond. *Rob. Glouc.*, p. 39.

So gret tempest ther com that drof hem  
here and there,

So that the meste del adreynt were in the  
se,

And to other londes some y drive, and ne  
come ner *age*. *Ib.*, p. 96.

**AGEE**, *adv.* Awry; obliquely; askew.

*North.* It is sometimes used for "wrong," and occasionally a corruption of "ajar," as applied to a door.

**AGEEAN**, *prep.* Against; again.  
*North.*

**AGEINS**, *prep.* Towards.

**AGEYNUS**, *prep.* Against.

Also hyt were *ageynus* good reson,  
To take hys hure, as hys felows don.  
*Constit. of Masonry*, 167.

**AGELASTICK**, *adj.* (*Gr. ἀγελαστικός*)

- Sad; sullen. Minsheu, *Guide into Tongues*, 1627.
- AGELT, (1) *v.* (from *A.-S. agildan.*) Forfeited; repaid.  
(2) Offends. For *agilt.*
- AGEN, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Again; against; contiguous.
- Shal have a souper at your aller cost,  
Here in this place, sitting by this post,  
Whan that ye comen *agen* from Cantherhury.  
*Chaucer, Cant. Tales*, 803.
- AGENFRIE, *s.* (*A.-S. agenfrige.*) The true lord or owner of any thing. *Skinner.*
- AGENHINE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A guest at a house, who, after three nights' stay, was reckoned one of the family. *Cowell.*
- AGEN-RISING, *s.* (*A.-S.*) The resurrection. "This is the firste *agen-rising*, blesid, and hooli is he that hath part in the firste *agen-rising.*" *Wyckliffe's New Testament, Apoc.*, xx.
- AGERDOWS, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Eager; keen; severe. *Skelton.*
- AGEST, *adj.* Greatly alarmed. Sometimes used to express such great terror, as if a ghost had appeared. Used in Exmoor, and according to Grose, in the North.
- AGETHE, *pres. t.* Goeth.
- AGG, (1) *v.* (*A.-S. eggian.*) To incite; to provoke. *Exmoor.* *Agging*, murmuring, raising a quarrel. *Devon.*  
(2) *s.* A grudge; a spite. *Northumb.*  
(3) *v.* To hack; to cut clumsily. *Wilts.*
- AGGENERATION, *s.* (*Lat.*) A growing together.
- AGGERATE, *s.* (*Lat.*) To heap up. *Rider.*
- AGGESTED, *s.* (*Lat.*) Heaped up. *Coles.*
- AGGIE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To dispute; to murmur.
- AGGLATED. Adorned with aglets. *Hall, Henry VIII*, f. 162.
- AGGLE, *v.* To cut uneven. *Northamptonsh.*
- AGGRACE, (1) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To favour. And, that which all faire workes doth most *aggrace.* *Spenser.*  
(2) *s.* Favour.  
Of kindnesse and of courteous *aggrace.* *Spenser.*
- AGGRATE, *v.* (1) (*A.-N.*) To please or gratify.  
From whom whatever thing is goodly thought  
Doth borrow grace, the fancy to *aggrate.*  
*Spens., Tears of Muses.*  
(2) To irritate. *Var. dial.*
- AGGREDE, *v.* To aggravate. *Coles.*
- AGGEEVANCE, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) A  
AGGREVAUNS, } grievance; injury.
- AGGREGE, } *v.* (*A.-N. agreger.*)  
AGREGGE, } To augment; to ag-  
AGGREYGE, } gravate.
- And some tonges vcnemous of nature,  
Whan they perceyve that a prince is meved,  
To *agreg* hys yre do their busy cure.  
*Bochas, b. iii, c. 20.*
- AGGRESTEYNE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A sickness incident to hawks.
- AGGROUPE, *v.* To group. *Dryden.*
- AGGUISE, } (1) *s.* (from *guise.*)  
AGUISE, } Dress.  
The glory of the court, their fashions  
And brave *agguize*, with all their princely state.  
*More's Philos. Poems*, p. 7.  
(2) *v.* To dress; to put on. *Spenser.*
- AGHE, *pres. t.* Ought.
- AGHEN, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Own.
- AGHENDOLE, *s.* An old Lancashire measure, containing eight pounds. See *Aighendale.*  
Did covenant with the said Anne, that if she would hurt neither of them, she should yearely have one *aghendole* of meale. *Pott's Discov. of Witches*, 1613.
- AGHFUL, } *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Fearful;  
AGHLICH, } dreadful.
- AGHT, (1) *pres. t.* (from the *A.-S. agan.*) Owes; ought.  
(2) *pres. t.* Possesses.  
(3) *s.* Possessions; property.

(4) *s.* Anything.

Whan *aght* was do *agens* hys wylle,  
He cursed Goddys name wyth ylle.  
*MS. Harl.*, 1701, f. 33.

(5) *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Eight.

(6) *s.* The eighth.

AGHTAND, *adj.* The eighth.

AGHTELE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To intend.

The knight said, May I traist in the  
For to tel my preveté  
That I have *aghteld* for to do.  
*Sevyn Sages (Weber)*, 3053.

AGHTENE, *adj.* Eight.

AGILITE, *adj.* Agile.

If it be, as I have sayd, moderately  
taken after some weightie businesse, to  
make one more freshe and *agilite* to  
prosecute his good and godly affaires,  
and lawfull businesse, I saye to you  
again, he maye lawfullye doe it.

*Northbrooke's Treat. against Dicing*, p. 53.

AGILTE, } *v.* (*A.-S. agiltan.*) To  
AGULTE, } be guilty; to offend; to  
          } sin.

He *agilte* her nere in othir case,  
So here all wholly his trespassse.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, 5832.

They were ful glad to excuse hem ful  
blyve

Of thing, that thay never *agilte* in her lyve.  
*Chaucer, Cant. T.*, 5974.

AGIN, (1) *conj.* As if. *Yorksh.*

(2) *prep.* Against. *East.*

(3) *adv.* Again. *Var. dial.*

AGINATE, *v.* (from *Low Lat. aginare.*) To retail small wares.  
*Rider's Dictionarie*, 1640.

AGINATOUR, *s.* A hayker of small  
wares. This word is given by  
Skinner, who says he had met  
with it but once. It occurs in  
*Cockeram's English Dictionarie*,  
1639.

AGIPE, *s.* A coat full of plaits.  
*Coles.*

AGIST, *v.* (from *Medieval Lat. agistare*, supposed to be from *Fr. gesir.*) To take in cattle to depasture in a forest, or elsewhere, at a stipulated price; to put in cattle to feed; also called, in the North, *jising*, *gisting*, or *joisting*

cattle. Cattle so taken in are called *gisements*. According to Cowell, it is a law term, signifying to take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the king's forest, and to gather the money due for the same for the king's use.

AGISTMENT, *s.* (1) The feeding of cattle in a common pasture, for a stipulated price.

For, it is to be noted, that *agistment* is in two sortes, that is to say, the *agistment* of the herbage of woods, landes and pastures, and also the *agistment* of the woods, which is the mast of the woods, which by a more proper worde, for difference, is called the pawnage.

*Manwood's Forest Lawes*, 1598.

(2) An embankment; earth heaped up.

AGISTOR, *s.* An intendant of the royal forests.

AGITABLE, *adj.* Easily agitated.

AGLEEDE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To glide forth?

When the body ded ryse, a grymly gos  
*agleed.* *Lydgate's Minor P.*, p. 116

AGLER, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A needle-case.

AGLET, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) The tag of  
AIGULET, } a lace, or of the points  
formerly used in dress; a spangle;  
a little plate of metal. *Aglet*, "a  
jewel in one's cap." *Baret's  
Alvearie.*

Which all above besprinkeled was through-  
out,

With golden *aygulets* that glistered bright,  
Like twinkling stars. *Spenser, F. Q.*, II, iii.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad  
Of Lincolne greene, belay'd with silver  
lace;

And on his head a hood with *aglets* sprad.  
*Ib.*, VI, ii.

AGLET-BABY, *s.* A diminutive being,  
not exceeding in size the tag of a  
point. *Shakesp.*

AGLETS. The catkins of the hazel.  
*Gerard.*

AGLOTYE, *v.* (from *A.-N. gloutoyer.*)  
To glut; to satisfy.

To maken with papelotes  
To *aglotye* with here gurlles  
That greden aftur fode.

*Piers Pl.*, p. 529.



AGLUTTYD, *part. p.* Choked. *Book of St. Albans.*

AGNAYLES, } *s.* A hang-nail.  
 ANGNAYLES, } This word is, probably, the same as *agnails* (pronounced in Yorkshire *nangnails*), which Grose gives as a provincial word used in Cumberland, to signify corns on the toes. Palsgrave has "agnayle upon one's too." "An *agnaile*, or corne growing upon the toes." *Rider's Dictionarie*, 1640. Minshew explains it as the "sore betweene the finger and the naile." It is used in some places to denote pieces of skin, above, or *hanging over*, the *nails*, which are often painful and troublesome. These in Staffordshire are called *back-friends*; and in Yorkshire, *step-mother's blessings*.

It is good, dronken in wyne, against scorpiones, and for *agnayles*.

*Turner's Herbal.*

With the shell of a pomegarned, they purge away *agnaylles*, and such hard swellings, &c. *Turner's Herbal.*

AGNATION, *s.* (*Lat. agnatio.*) Kinded by the father's side. *Minsh.*

AGNITION, *s.* (*Lat. agnitio.*) An acknowledgment. *Miege.*

AGNIZE, *v.* To acknowledge; to confess; to know.

AGNOMINATE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To name from any meritorious action. *Agnomination*, according to Minshew, is a "surname that one obtaineth for any act, also the name of an house that a man commeth of."

AGO, } *v.* (*A.-S.*) To go; to  
 AGON, } pass away. The *part. p.*  
 AGONNE, } is still used in some  
 parts of the country; a *while*  
*agone*, some time ago.

Be the def, other be the loth,  
 This worldes wele al *agoh.*

*Reliq. Antiq.*, i, 160.

Al thilk trespas is *ago.*

*Pol. Songs*, p. 197.

And I tolde them he was *ago.*  
*Cocke Lorettes Bote*, p. 14.

Tyll the thyrd dey be *agone.*  
*MS. of 15th cent.*

Uppon that other syde Palamon,  
 Whan he wiste that Arcite was *agoon*,  
 Such sorwe maketh.  
*Chaucer, Cant. T.*, 1277.

A-GOD-CHEELD. God shield you!  
*Pegge.*

AGONIOUS, *adj.* Full of agony.

AGONIST, *s.* (*Gr.*) A champion; a prize-fighter. *Rider.*

AGONIZE, *v.* To fight in the ring.  
*Minshew.*

AGOO, *part. p.* Gone; ago; since.  
*Dorset. and Somerset.*

AGOOD, *adv.* In good earnest; heartily.

AGRADE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To be pleased with.

AGRAME, } *v.* (*A.-S.*) To dis-  
 AGREME, } please; to vex; to  
 AGROME, } anger.

And if a man be falsely famed,  
 And wol ymake purgacyoun,  
 Than wol the officers be *agramed.*  
*Plowman's Tale*, l. 2281

Lybeaus was sore aschamed,  
 And yn hys herte *agramede*,  
 For he hadde y-lore hys sworde.  
*Lybeaus Discous*, 1916.

AGRASTE, *pret. t.* Agraced; showed grace and favour. *Spenser.*

AGRAUNTE, *v.* (*A.-N. agreeaunter.*) To please; to satisfy.

AGRAYDE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To arrange; to decorate.

Thyn halle *agrayde*, and hele the walle  
 With clodes and wyth ryche palles.  
*Launfal*, 904.

AGRÉ, *adv.* (*A.-N. à gré.*) In good part; kindly.

Whom I ne founde froward, ne fell,  
 But toke *agré* all whole my plaie.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, 4349.

AGRE, *v.* To please.

If harme *agre* me, wherto plaine I thenne.  
*Troilus and Creseide*, i, 410.

AGREABILITÉ, *s.* Easiness of temper; equanimity.

**AGREAGE, v.** To allege.

**AGREAT, adv.** Altogether. To take a work *agreat*, to take it altogether at a price.

**AGREEABLE, adj.** Willing to agree. "I am quite *agreeable* to anything you likes best." A common provincialism, though given by Forby as peculiar to East Anglia.

**AGREEABLY, adv.** Uniform; perfectly alike. Spenser speaks of two knights "armed both *agreeably*."

**AGREANCE, s. (A.-N.)** Accommodation; accordance; reconciliation; agreement.

**AGREF, } adv. (A.-N.)** In grief.  
**AGREVE, }** *To take agref* is a common phrase in the old writers.

And, nece mine, ne take it nat *agrefe*.  
*Troilus and Crescide*, iii, 864.

**AGREMED.** See *Agrame*.

**AGRESSE, v. (from Lat.)** To approach.

**AGRESTICAL, adj. (Lat.)** Rural.  
*Rider's Dictionarie*, 1640.

**AGRET, adv. (A.-S.)** In sorrow.

**AGRETHE, v. (A.-S.)** To dress; to prepare.

**AGREVE, v. (A.-N. agrever.)** To grieve a person; to vex; to injure.

And now fully porposide withowte occasion of greyf to be playntyffe agaynste me, whom I never *agrevyde* in no case.  
*Monastic Letters*, p. 188.

Synne offendyth God in his face,  
And *agrevyth* oure Lorde ffulle ylle.  
*Ludus Coventriæ*, p. 41.

**AGRIOT, s. (Fr.)** A tart cherry.  
*Howell*.

**AGRISE, } v. (A.-S. agrisan.)** To  
**AGRIZE, }** be terrified; to dread;  
to terrify; to disfigure.

Yet not the colour of the troubled deep,  
Those spots supposed, nor the fogs that rise  
From the dull earth, me any whit *agrise*.  
*Drayt., Man in the Moon*.

To hide the terrour of her uncount hew,  
From mortal eyes that should be sore  
*agried*. *Spenser, F. Q.*, VII, vii.

Suche rulers mowen of God *agrise*.  
*The Plowman's Tale*, l. 2300.

Who so take ordirs othirwise  
I trowe, that they shall sore *agrise*.  
*Ib.*, 2780.

The gode knyght up aros,  
Of Hornes wordes him *agros*.  
*Kyng Horn*, l. 1326.

And in his herte he sodainly *agrose*,  
And pale he weخته, &c.  
*Legende of Thisbe*, l. 125.

**AGROMED.** Angered. See *Agrame*.

**AGROPE, v.** To grope; to search out.

**AGROS.** See *Agrise*.

**AGROSE, s. (Lat.)** A person who has much land. *Cockeram's English Dictionarie*, 1639.

**AGROTEN, v. (A.-S.)** To cloy; to surfeit with meat or drink. This word is given in *Rider's Dictionarie*, 1640. It is generally applied to surfeits.

Gorges *agroteied* embossed their entrayle.  
*Bochas*, b. v, c. 20.

**AGROUND, adv.** To the ground.

And how she fel flat downe before his feete  
*aground*. *Romeus and Juliet*, 1562.

**AGRUDGE, v. (A.-N.)** To be grieved at.

**AGRUM, s.** A disease of hawks.

**AGRYM, s.** Arithmetic. See *Algrim*.

**AGUE, (1) adv.** Awry; obliquely; askew. *North*.

(2) *s. (A.-N. from aigu, sharp.)*  
Swelling and inflammation from taking cold. *East*.

**AGUED, part. p.** Chilly; cold; shivering.

All hurt behind, backs red, and faces pale  
With fright and *agued* fear.

*Coriolanus*, i, 5.

**AGUE-OINTMENT, s.** An unguent made of the leaves of elder, held in Norfolk to be of sovereign efficacy in curing agues in the face.

**AGUE-PROOF, adj.** Proof against an ague.

Go to, they are not men of their words; they told me I was everything; 'tis a lie, I am not *ague-proof*.

*King Lear*, iv, 6.

**AGUE-TREE**, *s.* The sassafras. *Gerard*.

**AGUERRY**, *v.* (*Fr.*) To discipline and make warlike.

**AGUILER**, *s.* (*A.-N. aguillier*.) A needle-case.

A silvir nedill forth I drowe,  
Out of *aguiler* queint i-nowe,  
And gan this nedill threde anone.

*Rom. of the Rose*, 98.

**AGUISE**. See *Agguise*.

**AGULTE**, *v.* To be guilty; to offend.

The form of the word which occurs in Piers Ploughman, Robert of Gloucester, and other early writers. See *Agilte*.

**AGWAIN**. Going. *Agwon*, gone. *Somerset*.

**AGYE**, (1) *v.* To guide; to govern. See *Gie*.

(2) *adv.* Aside; askew. *North*.

**AGYNNE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To begin.

Thou wendest that ich wrohte  
That y ner ne thohte,  
By Rymenild forte lygge,  
Y-wys ich hit withsugge,  
Ne shal ich ner *agynne*  
Er ich Sudenne wynne.

*Kyng Horn*, 1285.

**AH**. (1) *I. Yorksh.*

(2) Yes. *Derbysh.*

**A-HANG**, *part. p.* Hanged; been hanged. *Rob. Glouc.*

**AH BUT**. Equivalent to *nay but*, frequently used in the country.

It appears to be generally a sneering dissent to an assertion of an uncomplimentary character.

**AHEYE**, } *adv.* On high.

**AHYGH**, }

And ase he henge, levedy, four ous,  
*Aheye* oppon the hulle,  
I-sched ous wane we decade ben,  
That we ne hongy in helle.

*W. de Shoreham*.

And owt of the lond no myghte schyp go,  
Bote bytweone roches two,

So *ahygh* so any mon myghte seone.

*Kyng Alisaunder*, 6236.

**A-HEIGHT**, *adv.* On high. *Shakesp.*

**AHENT**, *adv.* Behind. *Midland Counties*.

**AHINT**, *adv.* Behind. *North. Ahind, Leicest.*

**AHOH**, *adv.* (*A.-S. awoh*.) All on one side. *Northamptonsh.*

**A-HOIGHT**, *adv.* Elevated; in good spirits.

**A-HOLD**, *adv.* To lay a ship *a-hold*, to stay her or place her so that she may *hold* or keep to the wind.

**AHORSE**, *adv.* On horseback. *North.*

**AHTE**, (1) *s.* Possessions; property.

Ah! feyre thinges, freoly bore!

When me on woweth, beth war bifore  
Whuch is worldes *ahte*.

*Lyric Poetry*, p. 46.

(2) *pret. t.* Ought.

(3) Eight.

And sethe he reignede her

*Ahte* ant tuenti folle yer.

*Chronicle of England*, 416.

**AHUH**, *adv.* Awry; aslant. *Var. dial.*

**A-HUNGRY**. Hungry. *Shakesp.*

**AHZE**, *s.* (*A.-S. æge*.) Fear.

**AI**, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Always; ever.

**AID**, *s.* In Staffordshire, a vein of ore going downwards out of the perpendicular line; in Shropshire, a deep gutter cut across ploughed land, as well as a reach in the river, are so called.

**AIDER**, *s.* A helper.

What men should scale the walles of the  
eytie of Worcestre, and who should  
kepe the passages for lettyng of res-  
kewes and *aiders*.

*Hall, Henry VII*, f. 4.

**AIDLE**, *v.* To addle; to earn. *North.*

**AIE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) An egg.

And for the tithing of a ducke,  
Or of an apple, or an *aie*.

*Urry's Chaucer*, p. 165.

**AIEL**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A forefather.

To gyve from youre heires

That youre *aiels* yow leste.

*Piers Ploughman*, p. 314

**AIESE**, *s.* Ease; pleasure; recreation.

**AIG**, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A hawk. *Lanc.*

(2) *s.* (*A.-N.*) Sourness. *North.*

**AIGHENDALE**. A measure in Lancashire containing seven quarts. *Ash.* See *Aghendole*.

**AIGHS**, *s.* An axe. *Lanc.*

**AIGHT**, *pret.* Ought; owed. *Yorksh.*

**AIGHTEDEN**, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) The eighth.

**AIGLE**, *s.* A spangle; the gold or silver tinsel ornamenting the dress of a showman or ropedancer. *Shropsh.* See *Aglet*.

(2) *s.* An icicle. *Midl. Counties.*

**AIGRE**, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Sour; acid. *Yorksh.* See *Egre*.

**AIGREEN**, *s.* The house-leek. *Kersey.*

**AIGULET**, *s.* The clasp of a buckle. "Aiguelet to fasten a clasp in."

*Palsgrave.* See *Aglet*.

**AIK**, *s.* An oak. *North.*

**AIKER**, *s.* Glory. *Cornw.*

**AIL**, *v.* (*A.-S. aidlian.*) To be indisposed. *Var. dial.*

(2) *s.* An indisposition.

**AILE**, (1) *s.* A writ that lieth where the grandfather, or great-grandfather was seised in his demaines as of fee, of any land or tenement in fee simple, the day that he died, and a stranger abateth or entreth the same day and disposseseth the heir. *Cowell.*

(2) *s.* (*A.-N.*) A wing, or part of a building flanking another.

**AILETTES**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Small plates of steel placed on the shoulders in ancient armour, introduced under Edward I.

**AILS**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Beards of corn. *Essex.* "The eiles or beard upon the eare of corne." *Hollyband.*

**AIM**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) (1) To intend; to conjecture. *Yorksh.* Shakespeare has it as a substantive in the same sense in the *Two Gent. of Verona*, iii, 1.

— like Cassins,

Sits sadly dumping, aiming Caesar's death.  
*Greene's Orlando Furioso*, 1594.

(2) To aim at.

(3) "To give aim," to stand within a convenient distance from the butts, for the purpose of informing the archers how near their arrows fell to the mark. Metaphorically, *to direct*.

(4) "To cry aim," in archery, to encourage the archers by crying out *aim*; when they were about to shoot. Hence, to applaud, to encourage, in a general sense.

(5) To attempt. *Yorksh.*

**AIM-CRIER**, *s.* A stander-by, who encouraged the archers by exclamations. Hence used for an *abettor* or encourager.

While her own creatures, like *aim-criers*, beheld her mischance with nothing but lip-pity. *English Arcadia.*

**AIN**, (1) *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Own. *North.*

O then bespy'd her *ain* dear lord,

As he cam owre the see, &c.

*Percy's Reliques.*

(2) *s. pl.* (*A.-S.*) Eyes.

**AINCE**, *adv.* Once. *North.*

**AINOGE**, *adv.* Anew. *Rob. Glouc.*

**AINT**, *v.* To anoint. Figuratively, to beat. *Suffolk.*

**AIR**, (1) *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Early.

I griev'd you never in all my life,

Neither by late or *air*.

*Robin Hood.*

(2) *s.* (*A.-N.*) An heir.

Tho; the Sarazyns smyte of myn hed,  
He ys myn *ayr* after my ded.

*MS. Ashmole*, xxxiii, f. 46.

The right *aire* of that cuntré

Es cumen, with alle his knyghtes fre.

*Minot's Poems*, p. 14.

(3) Appearance.

**AIR-DEW**, *s.* An old name for manna.

**AIR-DRAWN**, *adj.* Drawn in the air; a creature of the imagination.

This is the very painting of your fear;

This is the *air-drawn* dagger, which said

Led you to Duncan. *Macbeth*, iii, 4.

**AIRE**, *s.* An aerie of hawks. See *Aerie*.



**AIREN**, *s. pl.* (*A.-S.*) Eggs.

**AIRLES**, *s.* (*A.N.*; *earles* in Craven; *yearles* in Westmoreland; and in Scotland, *airle-penny*.) Money advanced, or given, to confirm a bargain. See *Arles*.

**AIRLING**, *adj.* A light airy person; a coxcomb.

Some more there be, slight *airlings*, will be  
won

With dogs and horses.

*Jonson's Catiline*, i, 3.

**AIRMS**, *s. pl.* Arms. A Yorkshire word.

Hur neeked *airms* teea she lik'd te show,  
E'en when t' cawd bitter wind did blaw.

*The Yorkshire Dialect*, 1839, p. 13.

**AIRN**, (1) *s.* Iron. *Maundevile's Travels*.

(2) *v.* To earn. *Wilts*.

(3) Either of them (e'er a one).  
*Northamptonsh*.

**AIRSTONES**, *s. pl.* Stones fallen from the air; meteoric stones.

They talk of divers prodigies, as well in these parts as in Holland, but specially *airstones*; the bell in his house doth often ring out two or three hours together when nobody is near it, and when it is expressly watched; and the grates and bars of his windows are continually bammered and battered, as if there were a smith's forge, which hath almost put him out of his wits.

*Letter*, dated 1608.

**AIRT**, *s.* (answering the *Germ. ort*.) A point of the compass. *North*.

**AIRTH**, *adj.* Afraid. *Airthful*, fearful. *North*.

**AIRY**. An eagle's nest; also used for the brood of young in the nest. See *Aerie*.

**AISE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) (1) Ease.

(2) The plant axweed. *Skinner*.

**AISH**, *s.* Stubble; as wheat, or oat *aish*, *i. e.* wheat or oat stubble. Grose gives this as a Hampshire word.

**AISIELICHE**, *adv.* Easily.

**AISIL**, } *s.* (*A.-S.* *aisil* or *eisil*.)

**AYSEL** } Vinegar; or at least a

**ASEL**, } sort of vinegar. In two

receipts in the *Forme of Cury*, "wyne, vynegar *aysell*, other alegar," and "vynegar other *aysell*," are mentioned as ingredients. There was, perhaps, therefore, a difference between what was ordinarily called vinegar and *aisel*; and it has been supposed that *aysell* may have been what has since been called verjuice; that is, an acid obtained from the expressed juice of crab-apples, or wildings.

Agnus Castus soden with fenell in *asell* is good to destroy the dropsy. . . . Also a playster made wyth thys herbe (*chervill*) tempered with *aysell*, destroyeth wyldre fyre. *Poor Man's Herbal*.

She was like thing for hungir ded,

That lad her life only by bred

Knedin with *eisel* strong and egre,

And thereto she was lene and megre.

*Chaucer, Rom. of the Rose*, l. 217.

**AISLICHE**, *adj.* (*A.-S.* *egeslice*.) Fearfully.

There I anntrede me in,

And *aisliche* I seyde.

*Piers Pl.*, p. 471.

**AISNECIA**, *s.* (from *A.-N.* *aisné*.) Primogeniture. *Skinner*.

**AIST**. Thou wilt. *Linc*.

**AISTER-EAL**, *s.* Easter-ale, an extra-allowance given to labourers at that season. *Northampt*.

**AISTRE**, } *s.* (*A.-N.* *aistre*, or, as it

**ESTRE**, } is very commonly written, *estre*.) A house; the parts or conditions of a house; its apartments; also, condition, life. The old French phrase, *savoir l'aistre*, which is interpreted *connaître tous les réduits d'une maison*, will help to explain its application in some of the English extracts. It is still in common use in Staffordshire, Shropshire, and, probably, in most of the Midland Counties, for the fire-place; the back of the fire; or the fire itself. In the early writers the form *estre* is the more common.

Al peynted was the wal in length . and  
breede,  
Like to the *estres* of the grisly place  
That hight the-gret tempul of Mars in  
Trace.

*Chaucer, Knight's T.*, l. 1972.

This Johan stert-up as fast as ever he  
might,  
And grasped by the walles to and fro  
To fynde a staf, and sche start up also,  
And knewe the *estres* bet than dede Jon.

*Reve's Tale*, l. 4290.

His portes and his *estres* were ful even  
aunte

Of tresour and of lordschyp . . . . .  
*Hist. of Beryn.*, l. 105.

Fyrst by hys subtyll compassyng  
He gan espie the *estres* of the place.  
*Bochas's Fall of Princes*, i. 74.

AIT, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A little island in a  
river.

AITCH, *s.* (*A.-S.*) An ach, or pain;  
a paroxysm in an intermitting  
disorder. *Var. dial.*

AITCH-BONE *s.* The edge-bone  
(*os innominatum*). *Var. dial.*

AITCHORNING, *s.* Gathering acorns;  
acorning. *Chesh.*

AITH, *s.* (*A.-S.* að.) An oath.  
*North.*

AITHE, *s.* Swearing.

AITHER, (1) *pron.* (*A.-S.*) Either.  
*North.*

(2) Each. "Aw so three greet  
hee fellows cummin up t' loanin,  
an' *aither* o' them had a great  
big stick iv 'is hand." *West-  
moreland and Cumberland Dia-  
lects*, p. 323.

(3) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A ploughing. *North.*

AITS, *s.* Oats. *North.*

AIXES, *s.* (*A.-S.*) An ague. Grose  
gives this as a Northumberland  
word, and Brockett explains it,  
"a fit or paroxysm of an ague."

AIYAH, *s.* The fat about the kid-  
ney of veal or mutton. *Suffolk.*

AJAR, *adv.* This word is some-  
times figuratively used for con-  
fusing, clashing, or shaking. Its  
usual meaning is applied to a  
door partly opened.

AJAX. Pronounced Ajāx (with the

a long.) Sir John Harrington, in  
1596, published a celebrated  
tract, called "The Metamor-  
phosis of *Ajax*," by which he  
meant the *improvement of a  
jakes*, or privy, by forming it into  
what we now call a *water-closet*,  
of which Sir John was clearly the  
inventor. The book was an off-  
fence to delicacy, for which Queen  
Elizabeth kept him for some time  
in disgrace. Probably from this  
circumstance, the writers of the  
Shakespearian age were conti-  
nually playing on this name,  
by taking it in the sense given  
to it by Harrington.

A stool were better, sir, of Sir *Ajax* his  
invention. *B. Jon., Epic.*, iv, 5.

But, for his wit no matter much it wakes,  
Whether he sits at the boord, or on *Ajax*.  
*Davies, Scourge of Folly*, 1611.

Adoring Stercutio for a god, no lesse  
unwoorthily then shamfully consti-  
tuting him a patron and protector of  
*Ajax* and his commodities.

*Hosp. of Incwreb. Foles*, p. 6.

Inquire, if you understand it not, of  
Cloacina's chaplains, or such as are  
well read in *Ajax*.

*Camden, Remains*, p. 117.

AJEE, *adv.* Awry; uneven. *Var.  
dial.*

AJUGGEDE, *part. p.* Adjudged;  
judged.

AK, *conj.* (*A.-S. ac.*) But.

AKALE, *adj.* Cold. See *Acale*.

AKARD, *adv.* Awkward. *North.*

AKCORN, *s.* An acorn.

AKE, *s.* (*A.-S. æc.*) An oak.

AKEDOUN, *s.* The acton. See  
*Acton*.

AKELE, *v.* (*A.-S. acelan.*) To cool.  
The kyng hyrc fader was old man, and droa  
to feblesse,

And the anguysse of hys doȝter hym dude  
more destresse,  
And *akelde* hym wel the more, so that feble  
he was. *Rob. Glouc.*, p. 442.

AKENNE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To recon-  
noitre; to discover.

AKER, (1) *s.* (*A.-S. æcer.*) An  
acre; a field.

Thanne tweyne schulen be in an *aker*,  
oon schal be take, and an other left.

*Matthew, c. xxiv, Wyckliffe's version.*

(2) *s.* An acorn. *South.*

AKER-LOND, *s.* Cultivated land.

AKERMAN, *s.* A husbandman.

AKETHER, *adv.* Indeed. *Devon.*

AKEVERE, *v. (A.-N.)* To recover.

AKWARD, *adv.* Wrongly. See  
*Acward.*

AKINNANCE, *adv.* On one side;  
askaunce. *Dorset.*

AKKER, *v. (A.-S.)* To shake, or  
tremble. *Northamptonsh.*

AKKERD, *adj.* Awkward. *Nor-*  
*thampt.*

AKNAWE, }  
AKNOWE, } *adv. (A.-S.)* On  
AKNEN, } knees; kneeling.  
AKNEWEs, }

And made mony knyght *aknawe*,

On dedewe, in feld, ded bylane.

*Kyng Alisaunder, 3540.*

The Athelbrus astounde,

Fel *aknen* to grounde.

*Kyng Horn, 340.*

AKNAWE, *v. (A.-S.)* To know;  
to acknowledge; to be con-  
scious of.

AKSIS, *s. (A.-S.)* The ague. See  
*Aixes.*

That is y-schakyd and schent with the  
*aksis.* *Audelay's Poems, p. 47.*

AKSE, *v. (A.-S.)* To ask.

AL. Will. *A'l, I will, he will.*  
*Var. dial.*

ALAAAN, *adj.* Alone. *North.*

ALABASTRINE, *adj.* Like alabaster;  
made of alabaster.

Another while under the crystall brinks  
Her *alabastrine* well-shapt limbs she  
shrnks.

Like to a lilly sunk into a glasse.

*Sylvester's Du Bartas, 202.*

ALABLASTER, *s.* (1) A corrupt pro-  
nunciation of *alabaster.*

(2) An arbalest.

ALABRE, *s.* A kind of fur.

And eke his cloke with *alabre*,

And the knottes of golde.

*MS. of 15th cent.*

ALACCHE, *v. (A.-N. alacher.)* To

faint or fall down from weakness;  
to fell, or strike down.

ALACRIOUS, *adj. (Lat.)* Gay; joyful.

A-LADY, *s.* Lady-day. *Suffolk.*

ALAMIRE, *s.* The lowest note but  
one in the scale of music of  
Guido Aretine.

ALAMODE, *s. (Fr.)* A kind of  
taffetas.

ALAMORT, *adj. (Fr.)* Half dead;  
in a dying state; drooping.

Whose soft and royal treatment may  
suffice,

To heal the sick, to cheer the *alamort.*

*Fansh. Lusiad, v. 85.*

Sometimes written *all amort.*  
See *Amort.*

ALAND, *adv.* On land; to land.

Where, as ill fortune would, the Dane with  
fresh supplies

Was lately come *aland.*

*Drayton's Polyolbion.*

ALAND, } *s. (A.-N. alan, alant.)*

ALAN, } A kind of large dog; a

ALAUND, } boar-hound.

Aboute his chare wente white *alaunz*,  
Twenty and mo, as grete as eny stere,  
To hunte at the lyoun, or at the bere,  
And folwed him with mosel fast i-bounde,  
Collerd with golde, and torettes fylid  
rounde. *Chaucer, Cant. T., l. 2150.*

Fourre coursers and two *allans* of Spayne,  
faire and good.

*Bourchier's Froissart, b. iv, c. 24.*

ALANDE, *v. (from the adv.)* To  
land.

ALANE, *adj.* Alone. *North.*

ALANEWE, *s.* New ale. *Huloet.*

ALANG, *adv.* Along. *North.*

ALANGE, } *adj.* (1) Irksome; pain-  
ALENGE, } ful. Apparently only  
another form of *elenge*, which see.

In time of winter *alange* it is!

The foules lesen her bliss.

*Ellis's Romances, ed. 1811, i, 269.*

(2) Strange. *Prompt. Parv.*

(3) Lonely.

ALANGENES, *s.* Irksomeness;  
strangeness.

ALANTUM, *adv. (from Fr. lointain.)*  
At a distance. To this word *off*

is generally subjoined. It is given by Grose, Thoresby, and Carr, as a word used in Yorkshire.

**ALAPAT, v. (Fr.)** To hit hard; to beat. *Alapite*, in old French, is interpreted as meaning *farceurs qui se donnoient des soufflets pour amuser le peuple*.

Not with a wand to *alapat* and strike them.  
*Melton's Six-fold Politician*, p. 125.

**ALARAN, s.** Seems to mean a kind of precious stone, in the following passage quoted from a MS. of the 15th century.

Here copryng was of ryche gold,  
Here parreille alle of *alaran* :  
Here brydyll was of reler hoide,  
On every side hangyd bellys then.

**ALARGE, v. (A.-N.)** To enlarge; to bestow liberally.

Such part in ther nativite  
Was then *alargid* of beautie.  
*Chaucer's Dreame*, 156.

**ALAS-A-DAY.** An exclamation of pity. *Var. dial.*

**ALAS-AT-EVER.** An exclamation of pity. *Yorksh.*

**ALASSN, conj.** Lest. *Dorset.*

**ALAST, adv.** At last; lately.

**ALATE, adv.** Lately.

**ALATRATE, v. (Lat. *allatrare*.)** To growl; to bark.

Let Cerberus, the dog of hel, *alatrata*  
what he liste to the contrary.

*Stubbe's Anatomie of Abuses*, p. 179.

**ALAUND, adv.** On the grass; on the ground.

**ALAUNDER, s.** A kind of pottage.

*Alaunder of moton.* Take moton of the legge, and seth hit tendur bi hitself, and qwhen hit is sothen, take and braie hit in a mortar, or hewe hit smal with a knyfe, and putte hit in a pot and boile hit with the same broth; and take safrone, and powder of clowes, and of canel, and put therto, and seth hit, and serve hit forthe. *Cookery Receipts*, 1381.

*Alaunder of beef.* Take leekes of the lengthe of a spoune, and take parcel and hewe smal, and powder of pepur, and maree, and tempur hit togedur, and take leeches of beef, and rolle hom therin, and laye hom on a gridirne and on the coles tyl they ben rosted; and if

ye have no maree, take of the self talghe and hewe hit with the parcelle, and tempur hit as ye dyd before. *1b.*

**ALAWK.** Alack; alas. *Suffolk.*

**ALAY, v. (A.-N.)** To mix; to reduce, or lower, by mixing: applied most commonly to wines and liquors.

He must be ware of alle such thinges as may chafe him: if he drinketh wine let him *alaye* it, or let it be soure.

*Holibush's Homish Apothecary*, fol. 41.

(2) A term in hunting, when fresh dogs are sent into the cry.

**ALAYE, v. (A.-S. *alecgan*.)** To lay low; depress; to apply.

**ALBACORE, s. (Fr.)** A kind of fish.

The *albacore* that followeth night and day  
The flying fish, and takes them for his prey.  
*Brit. Bibl.*, ii, 482.

**ALBE, conj.** Albeit; although.

**ALBE,** } s. (A.-N.) A long white  
**AUBE,** } linen garment, worn by  
**AWBE,** } Roman Catholic priests.

**ALBIDENE,** } *adv.* (A.-S.) From  
**ALBEDENE,** } time to time; one  
after another; by and by; forthwith.

Kend it es how ze war kene  
Al Inglis-men with dole to dere;  
Thaire gudes toke ze *albidene*,  
No man born wald ze forbere.

*Minot's Poems.*

The ten comaundementes *allebedene*,  
In oure play ze xal hem sene.

*Ludus Coventriæ*, p. 4.

**ALBERGE, s. (Fr.)** The early peach.

**ALBESPYNE,** } s. (A.-N.) White-  
**AUBEPYNE,** } thorn; hawthorn.

And there the Jewes scorned him, and  
maden him a crowne of the branches of  
*albespyne*, that is white thorn, that grew  
in that same gardyn, and setten it on  
his heved. *Maundeville's Travels*, p. 13.

**ALBIAN, s.** An old term for that variety of the human species now called the *Albino*.

**ALBIFICATION, s. (Lat.)** A chemical term for making white.

**ALBLAST,** } s. (A.-N.) An  
**ALBLASTRE,** } instrument for  
shooting arrows.



Both *alblast* and many a bow  
War redy railed opon a row.

*Minot's Poems*, p. 16.

With *alblastres* and with stones,  
They slowe men, and braken bones.

*Kyng Alisaunder*, 1211.

**ALBLASTERE**, *s.* A crossbow-man.

**ALBRICIAS**, *s.* (*Spanish*.) A reward  
or gratuity given to one that  
brings good news.

**ALBURN**, *adj.* Auburn. *Skinner*.

This word occurs in *A New Eng-  
lish Dictionary*, 1691, explained  
"a white brown."

**ALBURN-TREE**, *s.* This word occurs  
in *MS. Harl.*, 221 (the *Prompto-  
rium Parvulorum*), explained by  
"viburnum," the wild vine.

**ALBYN**, *adj.* (*Lat.*) White.

**ALBYSI**, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Scarcely;  
*i. e.* with much business or  
labour, hardly. *Rob. Glouc.*, p. 81.

**ALCAMYNE**, *s.* A mixed metal. An  
alchymical term.

**ALCATOTE**, } *s.* A silly fellow.

**ALKITOTLE**, } *Devon*.

An oaf, a simple *alcatote*, an innocent.

*Ford's Works*, ii, 212.

**ALCATRAS**. A kind of sea-gull. (*Ital.*)

Most like to that sharp-sighted *alcatras*,  
That heats the air above the liquid glass.

*Drayton*.

**ALCHEMY**, *s.* A mixed metal. See  
*Alcamyne*.

**ALCHION**. Halcyon. This corruption  
occurs in Tatham's *Royal Oake*,  
1660.

**ALCHOCODEN**, *s.* The term given  
in astrology to the planet which  
bears rule in the principal places  
of an astrological figure, when a  
person is born.

**ALD**, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Old.

(2) *v.* Not unfrequently used in  
old MSS. for *held*, or *hold*.

**ALDAY**, *adv.* Always.

They can afforce them *alday*, men may see.  
*Bochas*, b. i, c. 20.

**ALDER**, (1) *adj.* Older.

(2) *s.* An elder; an ancestor.  
*Our alders*, our ancestors.

(3) A common expression in  
Somersetshire for cleaning the  
alleys in a potatoe ground.

**ALDER**, } Forms of the *gen. pl.*  
**ALLER**, } of *al* (all), representing  
**ALRE**, } the *A.-S. ealra*. This  
**ALTHER**, } was one of the Anglo-  
Saxon forms of inflection which  
were preserved to a very late  
period of our language. It was  
used most frequently in compo-  
sition with an adjective in the  
superlative degree; of which we  
may give the following ex-  
amples:

- *best*. Best of all.

Hy hen the *altherbest*

That ben from est into west.

*Kyng Alisaunder*, l. 4878.

For when 3e weneth *alrebest*

For te have ro ant rest.

*Reliq. Antiq.*, i, 116.

That standeth yet awrye;

It was nat heled *alderbest*.

*Skelton*, ii, 63.

- *fairest*. The fairest of all.

The child he sette next his hende,  
In the *altherfairest* sete.

*Floris and Blancheflour*.

- *first*. The first of all.

Tho *allerfurst* he undurstode  
That he was ryght kyngis blod.

*Kyng Alisaunder*, 1569.

- *formest*. The first of all.

For there thai make semblant fairest,  
Thai wil bigile ye *altherformest*.

*Sevyn Sages*, 2726.

- *highest*. Highest of all.

And *alderhighest* tooke astronomye.

*Lydgate's Minor P.*, p. 11.

- *last*. Last of all.

And *alderlast*, how he in his citee  
Was by the sonne slayne of Tholomé.

*Bochas*, b. v, c. 4.

Hur own lorde, *altherlaste*,

The venom out of hys hedd braste.

*Florence of Rome*, 2115.

- *lest*. Least of all.

Love, ayenst the whiche who so defendith  
Himselvin moste, him *aldirlest* availeth.

*Troilus and Cr.*, i, 605.

That of the *altherleste* wounde  
Were a stede brouht to grunde.  
*Havelok*, 1978.

**-liest.** Dearest of all.

— mine *alderlevisst* lorde, or brothir dere.  
*Troil. and Cr.*, iii, 240.

An instance has been given in  
which this compound appears in  
the comparative degree.

An *alder-leef*er swaine I weene,  
In the barge there was not seene.  
*Cobler of Canterb.*, 1608, sig. E, ii.

**-lowest.** Lowest of all.

*Infirmus*, *aldyr*lowest.  
*Reliq. Antiq.*, i, 7.

**-most.** Greatest of all.

But *aldir*most in honour out of doute.  
*Troil. and Cres.*, i, 152.

To wraththe the God and paien the fend  
hit serveth *allerm*ost.

*Pol. Songs*, p. 336.

The flour of chyvalarie now have y lost,  
In wham y trust to *alre*most.

*MS.*, 15th cent.

Jesu wil the help in haste;  
Thi mischefe es now *alther*maste.  
*Seven Sages (Weber)*, 3559.

**-next.** Nearest of all; next of  
all.

The Saterdag *alther*nexte sewyng.  
*Lydgat., Min. P.*, p. 20.

**-truest.** Truest of all.

First, English king, I humbly do request,  
That by your means our princess may unite  
Her love unto mine *alder*truest love.

*Greene's Works*, ii, 156.

**-worst.** Worst of all.

Ye don ous *alder*verst to spede,  
When that we han mest nede.  
*Gy of Warwike*, p. 128.

Mon, thou havest wicked fon,  
The *alre*-worst is that on.

*Lyric Poetry*, p. 104.

**-wisest.** The wisest of all.

For *aldir*visist han therwith ben plesed.  
*Troil. and Cres.*, i, 247.

ALDERKAR, } s. An alder  
ALDYR-KYR, } plantation in a  
ALDER-CARRE, } moist, boggy  
place; explained in the *Prompt.*  
*Parv. by locus ubi alni et tales*  
*arbores crescent.* See *Car.*

ALDERLINGS, s. A kind of fish, said

to be betwixt a trout and a  
grayling.

ALDERMANRY, s. A government  
by aldermen.

The government of Stamford was, long  
before their written charter, held and  
used amongst themselves by an ancient  
prescription, which was called the  
*aldermanry* of the guild.

*Butcher's Stamford*, 1717, p. 15.

ALDERMEN, s. (A.-S.) Men of rank  
and dignity above the rest.

ALDERNE, s. (A.-S.) The elder  
tree.

ALDO, conj. Although. *East.*

ADDRESS, s. (A.-S.) The wife of  
an alderman. The word occurs  
on a brass plate in the church of  
St. Stephen, Norwich, given by  
Blomefield, *Hist. Norw.*, 1739,  
vol. ii, p. 595.

Here ly buried Missresse Maud Heade,  
Sometime an *Adress*, but now am deade,  
Anno MCCCCCLX and Seaven,  
The XIII Day of April, then  
My Lyf I leaite, as must all Men,  
My Body yielding to Christen Dust,  
My Soule to God the faithfull and Just.

ALDRIAN, s. A star on the neck of  
the lion. *Chaucer.*

ALE, s. (A.-S.) (1) A rural festival.  
"At wakes and *ales*." *Ben Jon-*  
*son's Tale of a Tub, prol.*

(2) An ale-house.

O, Tom, that we were now at Putney, at  
the *ale* there.

*Thom. Lord Cromwell*, iii, 1.

(3) All.

(4) Also.

ALEBERRY, s. A beverage made  
by boiling ale with spice and  
sugar, and sops of bread.

ALECCIOUN, s. An election.

Besechyng you therfore to help to the  
resignation therof, and the kynges lettre  
to the byshop of Lincoln for the *aleccion*.

*Monastic Letters*, p. 240.

ALECIE, s. Drunkenness caused by  
ale.

If he had arrested a mare instead of a  
horse, it had bene a slight oversight;  
but to arrest a man, that hath no like-  
nesse of a horse, is flat lunasie, or *alecie*.

*Lyly's Mother Bombie.*

**ALECONNER, s.** "An officer appointed in every court-leet to look to the assize and goodness of bread, ale, and beer." *Kersey*. It is said of Captain Cox, of Coventry, that he was

Of very great credite and trust in the toun heer, for he haz been chozen *ale-cunner* many a yeer, when hiz betterz have stond by; and ever quitted himself with such estimation, az yet, too tast of a cup of nippitate, his judgement will be taken above the best in the parish, be hiz noze near so read.

*Laneham (Progr. of Eliz., vol. i.)*

In some parishes, the *aleconner's* jurisdiction was very extensive.

**ALE COST, s.** Costmary; an herb which was frequently put into ale, being an aromatic bitter. Still used in the North.

**ALECTIVE, s. (Lat.)** An attraction; allurement.

There is no better *alective* to noble wittes, then to endure them in a contencion with their inferiour companions.

*Sir Tho. Elyot's Governour, p. 16.*

**ALECTIVE, adv.** To wit. *Elyot*.

**ALED, } part. p.** Allayed; sup-  
**ALEID, }** pressed; abolished.

From *alaye*.

**ALEDGEMENT, s. (A.-N.)** Ease; relief.

**ALE-DRAPER, s.** A keeper of an alehouse.

The rule is this, let corn be cheap or dear The bread should weigh as it is rated here. But why should bakers be so strictly us'd, And the *ale-drappers* frequently excus'd: They deal in neck and froth, and scanty measure,

Their short half pints by which they get their treasure; Were all they pillory'd that do trade this way,

It would take up a very busy day.

*Poor Robin, 1735.*

**A-LEE, adv.** On the lee.

But when approaching Sicil coast the winde thee forth doth blow,  
And that Pelorus crooked straites begin themselves to show,

Than left hand land, and left hand sea,  
with compas long *alee*,  
Fetch out aloofe from lands and seas on  
right hand, see thou flee.

*Phner's Virgil, 1600.*

**ALEES, s.** Aloe trees.

Of erberi and *alees*,

Of alle maner of trees.

*Pistill of Susan*

**ALE-FEAST.** A rural festival. The Whitsun ales are common in Oxfordshire, and are conducted in the following manner: Two persons are chosen, previously to the meeting, to be lord and lady of the ale, who dress as suitably as they can to the characters they assume. A large empty barn, or some such building, is provided for the lord's hall, and fitted up with seats to accommodate the company. Here they assemble to dance and regale in the best manner their circumstances and the place will afford; and each young fellow treats his girl with a riband or favour. The lord and lady honour the hall with their presence, attended by the steward, sword-bearer, purse-bearer, and mace-bearer, with their several badges or ensigns of office. They have likewise a train-bearer or page, and a fool or jester, drest in a party-coloured jacket, whose ribaldry and gesticulation contribute not a little to the entertainment of some part of the company. The lord's music, consisting of a pipe and tabor, is employed to conduct the dance.

**ALEFT, (1) part. p.** Lifted up.

(2) *adv.* On the left hand.

**ALEGAR, s. (ale-aigre.)** Sour ale, used as vinegar in Cumberland. According to Mr. Hunter, it is ale or beer which has passed through the acetous fermentation, and is used in Yorkshire as a cheap substitute for vinegar.

Mr. Clive, in his *MS. Staffordshire Glossary*, calls it "a fine acid liquor." Skinner gives it as a Lincolnshire word, and it is still in use in that county. In Westmoreland the word is pronounced *allekar*.

A licence was granted, 1595. by the queens patentee, to Mr. Francis Anderson to have the sole brewing of ale and beer, for making beer, vinegar, *beerager* and *alegar* within that town, and its liberties.

*Brand's Hist. of Newcastle.*

ALEGGE, } *v.* (*A.-N. aleger.*) (1) To  
ALEGE, } alleviate.

The joyous time now nigheth fast,  
That shall *alegge* this bitter blast,  
And slake the winter sorrow.  
*Spens. Shep. Kal.*, iii, 4.

But if thei have some privilege,  
That of the paine hem woll *alege*.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6626.

(2) To allege.

They wole *aleggen* also, quod I,  
And by the Gospel preven.  
*Piers Ploughman*, p. 207.

ALEGEANCE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Alleviation.  
"Allegiance, or softynge of dysese, *alleviacion*." *Prompt. Parv.*

ALEGER, *adj.* (*Fr.*) Gay; joyful.

ALEHOOFE, *s.* Ground ivy; formerly used in the making of ale.  
*Gerard*.

ALEICHE, *adj.* Alike; equally.

ALE-IN-CORNES, *s.* New ale. *Hu- loet's Abcedarium*, 1552.

ALEIS. (1) Alas! *North*.

(2) *s.* Alleys.

(3) *s.* Aloes. *Chaucer*.

ALEIVED, *part. p.* Alleviated; relieved. *Surrey*.

ALEKNIGHT, *s.* A frequenter of alehouses. "A common haunter of alehouses, or vittayling houses, an *aleknight*, a tipler." *Baret's Alvearie*, 1580.

ALENDE, *pret. t.* of *alande*. Landed.

ALENGE, *adj.* Grievous. See *Alange*.

ALEOND, *adv.* By land. See *Aland*.

ALE-POLE, *s.* Another name for what was more usually called an *ale-stake*.

Another brought her bedes  
Of jet or of cole,  
To offer to the *ale-pole*. *Skelton*.

ALE-POST, *s.* A maypole. *West*.

ALESE, *v.* (*A.-S. alysan.*) To loose; to free.

ALE-SHOT, *s.* The keeping of an alehouse within a forest by an officer of the same. *Phillips*.

ALE-SILVER. A rent or tribute yearly paid to the Lord Mayor of London by those that sell ale within the city. Mentioned in *Miege*, 1687.

ALE-STAKE, *s.* A stake set up at the door of an alehouse, for a sign. *Palsgrave*, f. 17, translates it by "le *moy d'une taverne*." It appears that a bush was frequently placed at the top of the ale-stake.

He and I never dranke togyder,  
Yet I knowe many an *ale-stake*.  
*Hawkins's Old Plays*, i, 109.

But, first, quoth he, here at this *ale-house-stake*

I will bothe drinke, and etin of a cake.  
*Chaucer, Urry*, p. 131.

And with his wynnynge he makith his offryng

At the *ale-stakis*, sitting ageyn the mone.  
*Reliq. Antiq.*, i, 14.

— not set like an *ale-stake*  
Proudlie to brag yourselves and bring flies  
in brake.

*Heywood's Spider and Flie*, 1556.

— the beare  
He plaies with men, who (like doggs) feele  
his force,

That at the *ale-stake* baite him not with  
beere. *Davies, Scourge of Folly*, 1611.

ALESTALDER, *s.* A stallion. *East Sussex*.

ALESTAN-BEARER, *s.* A pot-boy.  
*Higins's Nomenclator*.

ALESTOND, *s.* The ale-house.

ALE-STOOL, *s.* The stool on which casks of ale or beer are placed in the cellar. *East*.

ALET, *s.* (1) A kind of hawk.



(2) An ailette, or small plate of steel, worn on the shoulder. *Morte Arthure.*

(3) *part. p.* Carved, applied to partridges and pheasants.

**ALE-TASTER, s.** According to Cowell, an officer appointed in a court leet, and sworn to look to the assize, and the goodness of bread and ale within the precincts of the lordship. See *Cowell's Interpreter*, 1658.

**ALEVEN.** Eleven.

**ALEW,** } *interj.* Halloo.  
**ALOW,** }

Yet did she not lament with loud alew,  
As women wont, but with deepe sighes  
and singulfs few. *Faerie Queene*, V, vi.

**ALE-WIFE, s.** A woman who keeps an ale-house.

**ALEXANDER, s. (A.-N.)** The name of a plant, great parsley.

**ALEXANDER'S-FOOT, s.** The plant pellitory. *Skinner.*

**ALEXANDRIN, adj.** Cloth or embroidery of some kind, brought from Alexandria.

**ALEYE, s. (A.-N.)** An alley.

That in an aleye had a privee place.  
*Chaucer, Cant. T.*

**ALEYN, adv.** Alone.

**ALEYNE, v. (A.-N.)** To alienate.

In case they dyde eyther selle or aleyne  
the same or ouy parte therof, that the  
same Edwarde shulde have yt before  
any other man. *Monastic Letters*, p. 86.

And leyde on hem lordschipe, aleyne upon  
other. *Deposition of Richard II*, p. 12.

**ALF, s. (A.-S.)** An elf; a devil.

**ALFAREZ,** } *s. (Spanish.)* An en-  
**ALFERES,** } *sign.* The word was  
in use in our army during the  
civil wars of Charles I.

And then your thoroughfare, Jng here, his  
alfarez. *Ben Jonson's New Inn*, iii, 1.

Commended to me from some noble friends  
For my alferes. *B. and Fl. Rule a W.*, i, 1.

The heliotropeum or sunflower, it is  
said, is the true alferes, bearing up  
the standard of Flo<sup>r</sup>

*Embl., to the Earth. Sodalitie*, p. 49.

**AL-FAVOURITE, s.** A term applied to a fashion of wearing the hair.

*Al-favourites*, a sort of modish locks  
hang dangling on the temples.

*Ladies' Dictionary*, 1694.

**ALFEYNLY, adv.** Slothfully; sluggishly. *Prompt. Parv.*

**ALFRIDARIA, s.** An astrological term, explained by Kersey to signify "a temporary power which the planets have over the life of a person."

I'll find the cusp and alfridaria,  
And know what planet is in cazimi.

*Albumazar*, ii, 5.

**ALFYN,** } *s. (1)* The bishop in  
**ALPHYN,** } the game of chess.  
**AUFYN,** }

The *alphyns* ought to be made and  
formed in manner of judges sitting in a  
chair, with a book open before their  
eyes; and that is because that some  
causes be criminal, and some civil.

*Caxton, Game of Chess.*

(2) *s. (A.-S.)* A lubberly fellow  
(equivalent to *elvish*); a slug-  
gard.

Now certez, sais syr Wawayne,  
Myche woundyre have I  
That syche an *alfyne* as thou  
Dare speke syche wordes.

*Morte Arthure.*

**ALGAROT, s.** A chemical prepara-  
tion, made of butter of antimony,  
diluted in warm water, till it turn  
to a white powder.

**ALGATE,** } *conj. adv. (A.-S. al-*  
**ALGATES,** } *geats.)* Always; every  
way; by all means.

Still used in the North.

So entirely me meveth, that I must  
*algate* recorde the same, and therein be  
no flatterer.

*Ashmole's Theatr. Chem.*, p. 109.

All merciles he will that it be doe,  
That we *algate* shall dye both two.

*Bochas*, b. i, f. 89.

*Algate* by sleighte or by violence  
Fro yer to yer I wyne my despence.

*Chaucer, C. T.*, 7013

Also that the said Katherine shall take  
and have dower in our realm of England,  
as queens of England hitherto  
(hitherto) were wont to take and have.  
That is to say, to the sum of forty thou-  
sand crowns by the year, of the which

twain *algates* shall be worth a noble,  
English money.

*Letter of King Henry V, 1420.*

And therefore would I should be *algates*  
slain;

For while I live his right is in suspense.

*Fairf. T., iv, 60.*

**ALGATE-HOLE, s.** A small recess in  
the wall within the chimney near  
the fire, in which is deposited the  
tinder-box, matches, brushes, &c.  
Sometimes it is the receptacle for  
salves, ointments, and other such  
articles. *Norf.*

**ALGE, adv. (A.-S.)** Altogether.

**ALGERE, s. (A.-S.)** A spear used  
in fishing.

**ALGID, adj. (Lat.)** Cold.

**ALGIFE, conj.** Although; literally,  
all if.

**ALGIFIC, adj. (Lat.)** Making cold.

**ALGOSE, adj.** Very cold.

**ALGRADE, s.** A kind of Spanish  
wine, mentioned in the earlier  
writers.

Both *algrade*, and *respice eke*.

*Squyr of Lowe Degré, 756.*

**ALGRIM, } s. (a contraction of**  
**AUGRIM, } *algorism*.) Arithmetic.**  
**AWGRIM, }**

The name of this craft is in Latyn  
*algorsimus*, and in Englis *algrim*; and it  
is namid off *algos*, that is to say, craft,  
and *risimus*, that is, nounbre; and for  
this skille it is called craft of nounbringe.

*MS. quoted by Halliwell.*

Methought nothing my state could more  
disgrace,

Than to beare name, and in effect to be

A cypher in *algrim*, as all men might see.

*Mirr. for Mag., p. 338.*

Than satte summe, as siphre doth in  
*awgrym*.

*Deposit. of Ric. II, p. 29.*

**AL-HAL-DAY, } s. All-hallows**  
**ALHALWE-MESSE, } day, the 1st**  
**ALHALWEN-TYD, } of November.**

**ALHIDADE, s.** An astrological term.

A rule on the back of the as-  
trolabe, to measure heights,  
breadths, and depths.

**ALIAANT, s.** An alien. *Rider.*

**ALICANT, s.** A Spanish wine, for-

merly much esteemed; said to  
be made near Alicant, in Valencia,  
and of mulberries.

You'll blood three pottles of *Alicant*, by  
this light, if you follow them.

*O. Pl., iii, 252.*

Your brats, got out of *Alicant*.

*B. and Fl., Chances, i, 9.*

*i. e.*, "your children, the conse-  
quence of drunkenness."

**ALIE, v. (A.-S.)** To anoint.

**ALIEN, v. (A.-N.)** To alienate.

**A-LIFE, adv.** As my life; exces-  
sively.

I love a ballad in print *a-life*.

*Shaksp., Wint. T., iv, 3.*

Thou lov'st *a-life*

Their perfum'd judgement.

*B. Jonson.*

A clean instep,

And that I love *a-life*.

*B. and Fl., Mons. Th., ii, 2.*

**ALIFE, v.** To allow. *Skinner.*

**ALIGANT, s.** Wine of Alicant.

**ALIGGE, v. (A.-S.)** To lie down.

**ALIGHTE, v. (A.-S.)** (1) To light;  
to descend; to pitch.

(2) To light; to kindle. *Surrey.*

**ALYNE, v. (A.-N.)** To anoint (?).

The children atte cherche dore

So beth y-primisined;

And that hi beethe eke atte fount

Mid oylle and creyme *alyned*.

*W. de Shoreham.*

**ALIMENTARY, s. (Lat.)** "An *ali-  
mentarie*," says Minsheu, "is he  
to whom a man giveth his meat  
and drinke by his last will."

**ALINLAZ, s.** An anlace. This sin-  
gular form occurs in the *Romance  
of Havelok*, 2554.

**ALIRY, adv. (A.-S.)** Across.

Somme leide hir legges *aliry*,

As swiche losels konneth.

*Piers Pl., p. 124.*

**ALISAUNDRE, s. (A.-N.)** The herb  
*alexander*.

With *alisaundre* thare-to, ache ant anys.

*Lyric Poetry, p. 26.*

**ALISE, v. (A.-S. *alysan*.)** To release.  
*Alisedness*, releasing, ransom, red-  
emption. "Ac *alys* us from yfle."

*Old Translation of the Lord's Prayer, in Camd. Rem., p. 24.*

ALIWAYS, *s.* Aloes. *Lincolnsh.*

ALKAKENGY, *s.* The plant persicaria. *Prompt. Parv.*

ALKANET, *s.* The wild buglos. *Gerard.*

ALKANI, *s.* Tin. *Howell.*

ALKE. A broad form of ilk; each.

ALKEKENG, *s.* The winter-cherry.

ALKENAMYE, *s.* Alchemy.

Experimentz of *alkenamy*  
The peple to deceyve.

*Piers Pl., p. 186.*

ALKER, *s.* A sort of custard.

For to make rys *alker*. Tak figys, and raysons, and do away the kernelis, and a god party of applys, and do away the parying of the apphs and the kernelis, and bray hem wel in a mortar; and temper hem up with almande mylk, and menge hem wyth flour of rys, that yt be wel chariaunt, and strew thernpon powder of galyngale, and serve yt forth.

*Cookery Receipts, 1381.*

ALKE, *s.* An elk.

As for the plowing with ures, which I suppose to be unlikelie, because they are in mine opinion untameable, and *alkes*, a thing commonlie used in the east countries.

*Harrison, Descr. of England, p. 226.*

ALKIN, } *adj. (A.-S.)* All kinds.

ALKYLISTRE, *s.* An alchemist. *Chaucer.*

ALL, *adv. (A.-S.)* (1) Although; exactly.

And those two froward sisters, their faire loves,

Came with them eke, *all* they were wondrous loth.

*Spenser's Faerie Queene, II, ii, 34.*

(2) Entirely. A common provincialism.

And see, yon workhouse, on that village green,

Where husbands, *all* without their wives, are seen.

*Poetry attributed to Wakley, 1842.*

(3) "For all" is a common expression, meaning "in spite of," and is constantly used by country people.

(4) "All that," until that. *Kyng Alisaunder, 2145.*

(5) "For good and all," entirely. *North.*

(6) Each. *Prompt. Parv.*

(7) *All and some.* One and all; every one; every thing; entirely.

Thou who wilt not love do this,

Learn of me what woman is;

Something made of thread and thrumme,  
A mere botch of *all and some.*

*Herrick, p. 8.*

In armour eke the souldiers *all and some,*  
With all the force that might so soon be had.

*Mirroure for Magistrates, p. 91.*

We are betrayd and y-nome!

Horse and harness, lords, *all and some!*

*Richard Coer de Lion, 2284.*

(8) This word is frequently, in popular language, joined with others to form an adverbial phrase, as in the following examples: *all-a-bits*, All in pieces (*North.*); *all-about*, "To get *all about* in one's head," to become light-headed (*Herefordsh.*); "That's *all about* it," that is the whole of the matter; *all-abroad*, squeezed quite flat (*Somerset*); *all-ahoh*, all on one side (*Wilts.*); *all-along*, constantly, "*all-along* of," or "*all-along* on," owing to; *all-amang*, mingled, as when two flocks of sheep are driven together (*Wilts.*); *all-as-is*, "*all as is* to me is this," all I have to say about it (*Herefordsh.*); *all-a-taunt-o*, fully rigged, with masts, yards, &c. (a sea term); *all-b'ease*, gently, quietly (*Herefordsh.*); *all-i-bits*, all in pieces (*North.*); *all-in-a-charm*, talking aloud (*Wilts.*); *all-in-all*, everything, *all in all with*, very intimate or familiar with; *all-in-a-muggle*, all in a litter (*Wilts.*); *all-in-one*, at the same time; *all-of-a-hugh*, all on one side (*Suffolk*); *all-on-end*, eager, impatient (*Somerset*); *all-out*, entirely, quite, to drink *all out*.

used of a carouse; *all-to-nought*, completely; *all-to-smash*, smashed to pieces; *all-yfere*, altogether.

**ALLANE**, *adj.* Alone.

**ALLAY**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) (1) To mix, to put water to wine.

The velvet breeches for him answered,  
And for strength of his drinke excused  
him,

For he *allayed* them, both white and red,  
And oft with water made them small  
and thinne.

*Debate between Pride and Lowlines*, p. 59.

(2) To *allay* a pheasant, to cut or carve it up at table. *Kersey*.

(3) *s.* The set of hounds which were ahead after the beast was dislodged. A hunting term.

**ALLAYMENT**, *s.* That which has the power of allaying or abating the force of something else.

**ALL-BEDENE**, *adv.* Forthwith. See *Albidene*.

**ALL-BE-THOUGH**, *adv.* Albeit. *Skinner*.

**ALLE**, (1) *adv.* All (*omnino*).

(2) *s.* Ale.

Ther was plenté of *alle*  
To theym that were in halle.

*The Feest*, st. v.

**ALLEBLASTER**, *s.* A not uncommon form of alabaster.

In the chappell next to the priours  
chamber,

Item ij. olde masse bookes.

Item ij. imagees of whyte *alleeblasters*.

Item one deske, one saking bell.

*Monast.*, iv, 542.

**ALLECT**, *v.* (*Lat.*) To allure; to bring together; to collect.

**ALLECTION**, *s.* (*Lat.*) An allurement.

**ALLECTIVE**, *s.* An attraction; allurement.

**ALLECTUARY**. Anelectuary. *Skelton*.

**ALLEGATE**, *v.* (*Lat.*) To allege.

Why, belike he is some runnagate, that will  
not show his name:

Ah, why should I this *allegate*? he is of  
noble fame. *Peele's Works*, iii, p. 68.

**ALLEGE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To quote; to cite.

**ALLEGEAUNCE**, *s.* (1) Citation; the act of quoting.

(2) Relief.

Herof we habbeth tokene gode,  
Wanne we fangeth penaunce;  
For sennes that we habbeth i-done  
To pyne *allegaunce*.

*W. de Shoreham*.

**ALLEGEMENT**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An ease; relief.

Quod sche, "Gere I schal the telle,

Mercerye I have to selle;

In boystes soote oynementis

Therewith to don *allegementis*

To folkes whiche be not glade.

*The Pylgrim*, MS. Colton. Tib. A., viii.

**ALLELUYA**, *s.* The plant wood-sorrel. It is found in the index to *Gerard's Herball*, ed. 1633.

"*Alleluya*, an herbe called wood-sorrell or cuckowes meat, which cuckowes delight in." *Minsheu's Guide into Tongues*, 1627.

**ALLEMASH-DAY**, *s.* Allumage-day, the day on which the Canterbury silk-weavers began to work by candle-light. *Kent. Grose*.

**ALLEN**, *s.* Grassland recently broken up; unenclosed land that has been tilled and left to run to feed for sheep. *Suffolk*.

**ALLER**, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) An alder-tree. A common form of the word in the Western counties.

The alder tree, which is alsoe called an *aller-tree*, is named in Greek *elethra*, in Latin *alnus*, and in Duche ein *Erlenbaum* *Turner's Herbal*, 1551.

(2) *gen. pl.* of *al*. Prefixed to adjective. See *Alder*.

Adam was oure *aller* fader.

*Piers Pl.*, p. 342.

**ALLERBURY**, *s.* A plantation of alders. *Devon*.

**ALLER-FLOAT**, *s.* A species of large trout, frequenting the deep holes of retired and shady brooks, under the roots of the *aller*, or alder-tree; also called the *aller-trout*. *North*.

**ALLERNBATCH**, *s.* A kind of botch or old sore. *Exmoor*.



**ALLERS, s.** An acute kind of boil or carbuncle. *Devon.*

**ALLES, the gen. s. of all** used adverbially. Altogether; all.

The Corineus was *alles* wroth, so grete strokes he gaf. *Rob. Glouc.*

**ALLESAD, part. p.** Lost.

**ALLE-SOLYNE-DAY.** All Souls' Day.

See MS. Harl., 2391, quoted in Hampson's *Kalendarium*, ii, 11.

**ALLEVE, adj.** Eleven. *Allevanthe*, The eleventh.

**ALLEY, s.** (1) The conclusion of a game at football, when the ball has passed the bounds. *Yorksh.*

(2) A marble, for boys' play.

**ALLEYE, v.** To allege.

**ALL-FLOWER-WATER, s.** The urine of cows. *Lanc.*

**ALL-FOURS, s.** A game at cards. A traditional epitaph describes an enthusiast:

Here lies the body of *All Fours*,  
Who spent his money and pawned  
his clothes:

And if you wish to know his name,  
It is *high, low, Jack, and game.*

**ALL-GOOD, s.** The herb good Henry. *Gerard.*

**ALLHALLOWN-SUMMER, s.** A late summer.

**ALL-HEAL, s.** The herb panax. *Gerard.*

**ALL-HID, s.** A name, according to Nares, for the game of hide-and-seek; but Cotgrave seems to make it synonymous with Hoodman-blind.

**ALL-HOLLAND'S-DAY, s.** The Hampshire name for All Saints' (or All Hallows) Day, when plum-cakes are made and called All Holland cakes.

**ALLHOOVE, s.** Ground ivy. *Minsheu.*

**ALLHOSE, s.** The herb horsehoof.

**ALLICIATE, v. (Lat.)** To attract.

**ALLICIENCY, s.** Attraction.

**ALLIENY, s.** An alley; a passage in a building.

**ALLIGANT.** A corruption of *Alicant*, the name of a Spanish wine.

**ALLIGARTA, s.** (from Spanish *lagarto*.) The alligator, or crocodile. The urine of this creature was supposed to render any herb poisonous on which it was shed.

And who can tell, if before the gathering and making up thereof, the *alligarta* hath not piss'd thereon?

*B. Jons., Bart. F., ii, 6.*

**ALLINE, s.** An ally. *Middleton.*

**ALLINGE, } adv. (A.-S. eallinga.)**  
**ALLINGES, }** Altogether; totally.

For hire faired and hire chere,  
Ich hire bougte *allinge* so dere.

*Flor. and Blanch., 674.*

In that lond grown trees that beren mele, wherof men maken gode bred and white, and of gode savour; and it semethe as it were of whete, but it is not *allinges* of suche savour.

*Maundevile, p. 189.*

**ALL-IN-THE-WELL.** A game practised at Newcastle. Boys make a circle about eight inches in diameter, termed the well, and place in the centre of it a wooden peg, four inches long, with a button balanced on the top. Buttons, marbles, or anything else, according to agreement, are given for the privilege of throwing a short stick at the peg. If the button fly out of the ring, the player is entitled to double the stipulated value of what he gives for the stick. The game is also practised at races, and other places of amusement, with three pegs, which are put into three circular holes, made in the ground, about two feet apart, and forming a triangle. In this case each hole contains a peg, about nine inches long, upon which are deposited either a small knife or some copper.

**ALLISON, s.** The wood-rose. See *Alysson.*

**ALL-MANNER-A-WOT, s.** Indiscriminate abuse. *Suffolk.*

**ALL-OF-A-ROW, s.** A child's game.

*Suffolk.*

**ALLOLIDA, s.** The plant cuckoo-bread.

**ALLOELY, adv.** Exclusively. See *Alonely*.

**ALLOQUY, s. (Lat.)** The act of addressing a person.

**ALLOTTERY, s.** An allotment.

Allow me such exercises as may become a gentleman, or give me the poor *allottery* my father left me by testament.

*As You Like It, i, 1.*

**ALLOUS.** All of us. *Somerset.*

**ALL-OVERISH, adj.** Neither sick nor well. *Var. dial.*

**ALLOWANCE, s.** Approbation.

A stirring dwarf we do *allowance* give Before a sleeping giant.

*Troilus and Cressida, ii, 3.*

**ALLOWED.** Licensed. An "allowed fool." *Shakesp., Twelfth Night, i, 5.* "An allowed cart or chariot." *Hollyband's Dict., 1593.*

**ALL-PLAISTER, s.** Alabaster. *Yorks.*

**ALLS, s.** Earnest money. *North.* See *Arles.*

**ALL-SALES, adv. (A.-S. from *sæl*, a time.)** At all times. *Suffolk.*

**ALL-SEED, s.** The orach. *Skinner.*

**ALL-SEER, s.** One who sees everything.

**ALL-SIDES.** Every one. *South.*

**ALL-THE-BIRDS-IN-THE-AIR,** } Two names of games peculiar to Suffolk.

**ALL-THE-FISHES-IN-THE-SEA,** } folk.

**ALL-THE-WORLD-OVER, adv.** On every occasion. This common familiar phrase is ancient, being found in Brome's *Queen and Concubine*, 1659, p. 96.

**ALLUBESCENCY, s. (Lat.)** Willingness; facility in yielding.

**ALLUSIVELY, adv. (Lat.)** With allusion to something.

I thought him also in the late times a little too nice, and tender of his credit;

and somewhat too profuse of his logick and rhetorick; who being to preach upon that of the Acts; Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I thee: Whenever he had named his text, desired the people, in all hast, to take the words not literally, but *allusively*, for that he had good store of money chinking in his pockets; besides what he left at home in his coffers.

*Eachard's Observations, 1671, p. 63.*

**ALLUTERLY, adv.** Altogether; wholly.

**ALLUVION, s. (Lat.)** A washing away.

**ALL-WATERS.** "I am for *all waters*," *i. e.*, I can turn my hand to anything. *Shakesp.*

**ALLY, s.** The aisle of a church. *Var. dial.*

**ALMAIN,**

**ALEMAIN,** } *s.* (1) A German.

**ALLEMAIGNE,** }

(2) A kind of solemn music. It was also the name of several dances, the new *allemaigne*, the old, the queen's *allemaigne*, all of which are mentioned in early books of dance tunes.

**ALMAIN-LEAP, s.** In dancing, a kind of jig.

Skip with a rhyme on the table from New-Nothing,

And take his *almain-leap* into a custard.

*Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i, 1.*

**ALMAIN-QUARREL, s.** A causeless, unnecessary quarrel.

*D. John.* I met before Don Ferdinand's house a serving man who thrusts me, by design, upon an *almain-quarrel*.

*Tod.* That's very true, but somewhat unwillingly, like a coward as he is.

*Davenant, The Man's the Master.*

**ALMAIN-RIVETS, s.** Moveable rivets. The term was applied to a light kind of armour, used originally in Germany.

**ALMAINY,**

**ALMANY,** } *s.* Germany.

**ALEMAYNE,** }

— I'll cry flounders else, And walk, with my petticoat tuck'd up, like A long maid of *Almayne*. *O. P., viii, 438.*

Now Fulko comes, that to his brother gave  
His land in Italy, which was not small,  
And dwelt in *Almany*.

*Harrington's Ariosto*, 1591, p. 19.

Upon the londe of *Alemayne*. *Gower*.

ALMAN, *s.* A kind of hawk.

ALMANDINE, *adj.* Made of almond.

ALMANDRE, *s.* An almond-tree.

And of *almandris* grete plenté,  
Figgis, and many a date tre.

*Itom. of the Rose*, 1363.

ALMARIE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A cupboard;  
a pantry. See *Ambrie*.

Ther avarice hath *almaries*,  
And yren bounden cofres.

*Piers Pl.*, p. 288.

ALMARIOL, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A closet, or  
cupboard, in which the ecclesiastical  
habits were kept.

ALMATOUR, *s.* An almoner.

After him spak *Dalmadas*,  
A riche *almatour* he was.

*Kyng Alisaunder*, 3042.

ALME, *s.* An elm. *Northampt.*  
*Almen*, made of elm.

ALMEES, *s. pl.* Alms. *East Sussex.*

ALMES-DISH, *s.* The dish in the  
old baronial hall, in which was  
put the bread set aside for the  
poor.

ALMESFUL, *adj.* Charitable.

ALMES-ROW, *s.* A row of houses  
inhabited by paupers.

Also whenne eny pore man or woman  
is ded in the *almys-rowe*, the seyd prysts  
to be redy to brynge the coors to  
churche, and there to abyde til hit be  
buried. *Stratford MSS.*, tem. H. VI.

ALMESSE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Alms.

ALMEST, *adv.* Almost.

And as he priked North and Est,  
I tel it yow hym had *almest*  
Bityd a sory care.

*Chaucer, Tale of Sire Thopas.*

ALMICANTARATH, *s.* An astrological  
term, applied to a circle drawn  
parallel to the horizon.

Meanwhile, with scioferical instrument,  
By way of azimuth and *almicantaruth*.

*Albumazar* i, 7.

ALMODZA, *s.* An alchemical term for  
tin.

ALMOND-FOR-A-PARROT. Some trifle  
to amuse a silly person. A  
proverbial expression, which oc-  
curs in Skelton and the writers  
of the Elizabethan age.

ALMOND-BUTTER, *s.* The following  
is given as a receipt "to make  
*almond-butter*:"

Blanch your almonds, and beat them as  
fine as you can with fair water two or  
three hours, then strain them through a  
linnen cloth, boil them with rose-water,  
whole mace, and annise seeds, till the  
substance be thick, spread it upon a fair  
cloth, draining the whey from it, after  
let it hang in the same cloth some few  
hours, then strain it and season it with  
rose-water and sugar.

*True Gentlewoman's Delight*, 1676.

ALMOND-CUSTARD, *s.* Was made  
as follows:

Take two pound of almonds, blanch and  
beat them very fine with rosewater,  
then strain them with some two quarts  
of cream, twenty whites of eggs, and a  
pound of double refined sugar; make  
the paste as aforesaid, and bake it in a  
mild oven fine and white, garnish it as  
before, and scrape fine sugar over all.

*The Queen's Royal Cookery*, 1713.

ALMOND-FURNACE, *s.* At the silver  
mills in Cardiganshire, they have,  
or had, a particular furnace in  
which they melt the slags, or  
refuse of the lithurge not stamped,  
with charcoal only, which they  
call the *almond furnace*. *Kennett*.

ALMOND-MILK, *s.* Almonds ground  
and mixed with milk, broth, or  
water.

The devil take me, I love you so, that I  
could be content to abjure wine for  
ever, and drink nothing but *almond-*  
*milk* for your sake.

*Shadwell, Epsom-Wells*, 1673.

ALMONESRYE, *s.* The almonry.

ALMOSE, *s. pl.* Alms.

ALMOYN, *s. pl.* (*A.-N.*) Alms.

ALMS-DRINK, *s.* Liquor of another's  
share which his companion drinks  
to ease him. *Shakesp.*

ALMSMAN, *s.* A person who lives  
on alms; also, a charitable per-  
son.

**ALMURY, s.** The upright part of an astrolabe.

**ALMUSLES, adj.** Without alms.

For thef is reve, the lond is penyles;  
For pride hath sleve, the lond is *almusles*.  
*Pol. Songs*, p. 255.

**ALMUTE, s.** A governing planet. An astrological term.

Emanguly, ere his popular applause  
could hatch his ruine, upon conference  
with a witch that hee saw (by the *almuten*  
of his nativity) short life attended  
him, growes feartull of his syres inconstancy.  
*Herbert's Travels*, 1638.

Without a sign masculine? *Dem.* Sir, you mistake me:

You are not yet initiate. The *almutes*  
Of the ascendent is not elevated  
Above the *almutes* of the filial house:  
Venus is free, and Jove not yet combust.  
*Randolph's Jealous Lovers*, 1646.

**ALMIFLUENT, s.** (*Lat.*) Beneficent; abounding in alms.

**ALMYGHT, adj.** A not uncommon form of almighty.

**ALNATH, s.** The first star in the horns of Aries, from which the first mansion of the moon is named. *Chaucer*.

**ALNEGEOR, s.** One of the king's officers, says Cowell, who undertook the care of the assize of woolen cloth. Rider, in his *Dictionarie*, 1640, explains it by the Latin word "ulniger."

**ALNER, s.** (*A.-N.*) A purse, or bag to hold money.

I wyll the yeve an *alner*,  
I-mad of sylk and of gold cler,  
Wyth fayre ymagea thre.  
*Launfal*, l. 319.

**ALNEWAY, adv.** (*A.-S.*) Always.

And therby heth he *alneway* the herte  
ine peyse, and the body governeth by  
the wyll of God.  
*Ayenbile of Inwit, MS. Arundel*, 57, l. 25.

**ALNIL, adv.** And only. (?)

Sertis, sire, not ic nozt;  
Ic ete sage *alnil* graa,  
More harm ne did ic nozt.  
*Pol. Songs*, p. 201.

**ALLOS, s.** An olio, or savoury dish, composed of meat, herbs, eggs, and other ingredients, something

similar to the modern dish of olives. See the *Good Housewife's Jewel*, 1596.

**ALOFE, v.** (*A.-N.*) To praise. *Morte Arthure*. See *Alove*.

**A-LOFTE, adv.** (*A.-S.*) On high.

Leve thow nevere that yon light  
Hem *alofte* bryunge,  
Ne have hem out of helle.  
*Piers Pl.*, p. 378.

**ALOGE, v.** (*A.-S.*) To lodge; to pitch a tent.

I am *alloggit*, thought he, best, howsoeiv  
it goon.  
*Chaucer, ed. Urry*, p. 597.

**ALOGH, adv.** (*A.-S.*) Below.

Lewed men many tymes  
Maistres thei apposen,  
Why Adam ne liled nocht first  
His mouth that eet the appul,  
Rather than his likame *alogh*.  
*Piers Pl.*, p. 242.

**ALOGY, s.** (*Gr. ἀλογία*.) An absurdity.

**ALOMBA, s.** Tin. *Howell*.

**ALOND, adv.** On land.

Ah, the mansing is so ibroded,  
Thah no preost *alonde* nere,  
A wrecche neotheles thu were.  
*Owl and Nightingale*, l. 1301.

And taketh his leave, and homeward saileth  
hee,

And in an ile, amidde the wilde see, . . .  
He made his shippe *alond* for to sette.  
*Chaucer, Leg. Good Women*, l. 2164.

**ALONE, adj.** (*A.-S.*) One; single.

Now, Jeshu, for thy hoay name,  
Ase I ame but man *alone*,  
Than be my helpe to nyght.  
*Torrent of Portugal*, p. 23.

**ALONELY,**

**ALL-ONELY,**  
**ALL-ONE,**  
**ALONE,**

} *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Only.

He made his mone  
Within a garden *al* him *one*.  
*Gower*, f. 26.

But he bathe lost alle bnt Grece; and  
that lond he holt *alle-only*.  
*Maundevice*, p. 8.

Vigenius, or Nigenius, was not king,  
but *alonely* Peredurus.  
*Fabian's Chron.*, f. 31.



*Alonly* leining to the strong pilor of holy scripture, agayne the hole college of the Romanistes.

*Leland's New Year's Gyfte.*

For the wyll *allonely* is deedly synne.

*Institution of a Christen Man*, p. 111.

Whereof (omitting many things), my muse, *alonly* say.

*Warner's Albion's England*, 1592.

**ALOOF**, *adv.* Nearer the wind. A sea term. See Hunter's *Disquisition on the Tempest*, p. 46.

**ALONG**, (1) *adv.* Slanting. *Oxfordsh.*

(2) *prep.* Owing to. *Var. dial.* It is found in Chaucer.

**ALONGE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To long for. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 526.

This worthy Jason sore *alongeth*  
To se the straunge regionis.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.*, f. 147.

**ALONGST**, *prep.* Along; lengthwise. *Somerset.* It is found in the Elizabethan writers.

**ALORKE**, *adv.* (A form said to be derived from the *Islandic.*) Awry; out of order.

His heed in shappe as by natures worke,  
Not one haire amisse, or lyeth *alorke.*

*MS. Lansd.*, 208, f. 4.

**ALORYNG**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A parapet wall. A form of *alure*.

**ALOSE**, *v.* (1) (*A.-N. aloser.*) To praise; to commend.

These ii. bisshoppes tofore that tyme  
were the most *alosed* bisshoppes among  
alle othere. *Rob. Glouc.*, p. 450, *note.*

(2) (*A.-S.*) To loose; to make loose.

**ALOST**, *part. p.* Lost. A Somersetshire word.

When all England is *aloste.* *MS. James.*

**ALOTHEN**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To become disgusting.

Nes non so hot that hit na coleth,  
Ne non so hwit that hit ne soleth,  
Ne noȝt so leof that hit ne *alotheth*,  
Ne noȝt so glad that hit ne awrotheth.

*Owl and Nightingale*, l. 1265.

**ALOUGH**, *adv.* Below. See *Alogh*.

**ALOUR**, *s.* See *Alure*.

**ALOUTE**, } *v.* (*A.-S. alutan.*) To  
**ALOWTE**, } bow; to pay obeisance.  
**ALUTE**, } *Piers Pl.*, p. 495.

Ho that passeth the bregge,  
Hys armes he mot legge,

And to the geaunt *alowte.*

*Lybeaus Disconus*, l. 1254.

That child that was so wilde and wlong,  
To me *alute* lowe.

*Reliq. Antiq.*, i, 101.

**ALOWE**, (1) *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Low down.  
(2) *v.* To humble.

**ALOWE**, } *v.* (*A.-N. allower.*) To  
**ALLOWE**, } praise; to approve.

Cursyd be he that thy werk *alowe!*

*Richard Coer de Lion*, 4662.

For he hathe no knowen congregacion  
to reprove him or *allowe* him.

*Sir T. More's Works*, p. 524.

**ALOYNE**, *v.* (*A.-N. aloigner.*) To delay.

**ALOYSE**, (1) Alas!

(2) A kind of precious stone.  
*Book of St. Albans*, sig. F, i.

**ALPE**, *s.* (1) (*A.-S.*) A bull-finch.  
*Ficedula*, an *alpe.* *MS. Bodl.*, 604, f. 31.

There was many a birde singing,  
Thoroughout the yerde all thringing:

In many placis nightingales,

And *alpes*, and finches, and wodewales.

*Rom. of the Rose*, 658.

(2) (*A.-S. elp.*) An elephant.

**ALPES-BON**, *s.* (*A.-S. elpen-ban.*) Ivory.

**ALPHABET**, *s.* The index or list of contents to a book was formerly so called.

**ALPI**, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Single.

A, quod the vox. ich wille the telle,  
On *alpi* word ich lie nelle.

*Reliq. Antiq.*, ii, 275.

**ALPICKE**, *s.* A kind of earth.  
*Cotgrave*, v, *Chercée.*

**ALPURTH**, *s.* A halfpenny-worth.  
*Monast. Angl.*, i, 198.

**ALRE**, *gen. pl.* (*A.-S.*) Of all.

Bidde we ure lavedi,  
Swetest *alre* thinge,  
That heo ure erende beore  
To then heoven kinge.

*MS. Coll., Calig., A. ix, f. 244 v.*

**ALS**, (1) *conj.* (*A.-S.*) Also; as; likewise; in like manner.

(2) *Al's*, a contracted form of *all this*. *Dorset*.

**ALSATIA**, *s.* A jocular name for the Whitefriars, in London, which was formerly an asylum for insolvent debtors, and all such as had offended against the laws.

**ALSAUME**, } *adv.* Altogether.

**ALSAME**, }

**ALSE**, (1) *s.* The name Alice.

(2) *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Also.

The fourthe poynt techyth us *alse*,  
That no mon to lys craft be false.  
*Const. of Masonry*, p. 23.

**ALSENE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) An awl. *Elsin* is still used in the North of England in the same sense.

**ALSO**, (1) *conj.* (*A.-S. alswa.*) As.

(2) All save; all but. *Midland Counties*.

**ALSONE**, *conj.* As soon; immediately.

*Alson* as that childe y-borne is,  
It hath wytt or har i-wys,  
And may speken to his dame.  
*K. Alisaunder*, l. 5024.

**ALSTITE**, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Quickly.

Unto the porter speke he thoe,  
Sayd, To thi lord myn ernde thou go,  
Hasteli and *alstite*.  
*Robson's Romances*, p. 50.

**ALSUITHE**, *conj.* (*A.-S.*) As soon as; as quickly as.

**ALSWA**, *conj.* (*A.-S.*) Also.

**ALTAMEL**, *s.* A verbal or lump account, without particulars, such as is commonly produced at spunging-houses. A slang word.

**ALTEMETRYE**, *s.* The measuring of altitudes.

**ALTERAGE**, *s.* A fine or tax to the altar; one of the amends for offences short of murder.

**ALTERATE**, *v.* (*Lat.*) To alter; to change; *part. p.* altered.

**ALTERCAND**, *part. a.* (*A.-N.*) Contending.

**ALTEN**, *adv.* Alternately. *Milton*.

**ALTHAM**, *s.* A slang term. In the *Fraternitey of Vacabondes*, 1575,

the wife of a "curtall" is said to be called his *altham*.

**ALTHER**, *gen. pl.* of *al*. Prefixed to adjectives. See *Alder*.

**ALTRICATE**, *v.* (*Lat.*) To contend.

**ALUDELS**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Subliming-pots without bottoms, which fitted into each other, without luting. An alchemical term.

**ALUFFE**, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Aloof; more nearly to the wind.

**ALURE**, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) A gutter or

**ALOUR**, } channel behind the battlements, which served to carry off the rain-water; sometimes, an alley, or passage from one part of a building to another; the parapet-wall itself.

Up the *alurs* of the castles the laydes  
thaune stode,

And hyhuld thys noble game, and whyche  
knyghtes were gode. *Rob. Glouc.*, p. 192.

Alisaunder rometh in his toun,  
For to wissen his masons,  
The towris to take, and the torellis,  
Vawtes, *alouris*, and the corneris  
*Kyng Alisaunder*, l. 7210.

**ALUTATION**, *s.* (*Lat.*) Tanning of leather.

**ALUTE**, *v.* To bow. See *Aloute*.

**ALVISCH**, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Elfish; having supernatural power.

**ALWAY**, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Always.

Thereby a christall streame did gently play,  
Which from a sacred fountaine welled forth  
*alway*. *Spenser's Faerie Queene*, l. i, 34.

**ALWAYS**, *adv.* However; nevertheless. *North*.

**ALWELDAND**, } *adj.* (*A.-S. æl-*

**ALWELDING**, } *walda.*) All-ruling; omnipotent.

I prai to grete God *ælweldand*,  
That thai have nocht the hegher hand.  
*Iwaine and Gawin*, l. 2190.

**ALWES**, *s. pl.* Hallows; saints.

**ALY**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) Go.

*Aly!* he saide, *aly blyve!*  
*Kyng Alisaunder*, l. 4370

**ALYCHE**, *adj.* Alike.

**ALYE**, (1) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To mix. See *Alay*.

(2) *s.* Kindred; allies.

If I myght of myn *alye* ony ther fynde,  
It wold be grett joye onto me.  
*Coventry Mysteries*, p. 145.

- ALYES.** (*A.-S.*) Always.  
**A-LYGHTELY,** *adv.* Lightly.  
**ALYKENES,** *s.* Similarity.  
**A-LYKE-WYSE,** *adv.* In like manner.  
**ALYN,** *s.* A kind of oil. *Skinner.*  
**ALY,** } *s.* A tent made of canvas.  
**ALRY,** } See *Hale.*  
**ALYSSON,** *s.* (*A.-N.*) The herb madwort. Said by *Huloet* to be a cure for the bite of a mad dog.  
**ALYZ,** *adj.* A term applied to some kind of cloth. A "gown of green *alyz* cloth of gold, with wide sleeves," occurs in a will of the date of 1439. *Test. Vetust.*, p. 240.  
**AM,** *pron.* Them.  
 Than sal he speke to tham in his wreth,  
 And to dreve *am* sal he in his breth.  
*Ps.* ii, 5, *MS. Cott.*, *Vesp.*, D. vii.  
**AMABLE,** *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Lovely.  
**AMACKILY,** *adv.* Partly; in some degree. *North.*  
**A-MAD,** *adj.* Mad.  
 Heo wendeth bokes un-brad,  
 Ant maketh men a moueth *amad*.  
*Pol. Songs*, p. 156.  
**AMADETTO,** } *s.* A kind of pear.  
**AMADOT,** } *Skinner.*  
**AMAIL,** *s.* Mail; armour.  
**AMAIMON,** *s.* In astrology, the name of a king of the East, one of the *principal devils* whose influence was to be guarded against from the third hour till noon, and from the ninth hour till evening. "The chief whose dominion is on the north part of the infernal gulf." *Holme.*  
**AMAIN,** *adv.* (1) With might; mightily; plentifully.  
 He said, and from his eyes the trickling teares ran downe *amain*.  
*Phaer's Virgil*, p. 300.  
 (2) Immediately; forthwith; forwards. *Shakesp.*, 3 *Henry IV*, iv, 9.  
 (3) All at once. A sea term.  
**AMAISTER,** *v.* (*A.-N.*) To teach. *Shropsh.*

- AMAISTREN,** *v.* (*A.-N.*) To overcome; to be master of.  
 Ac the Holi Gost is the guode leche thet *amaystreth* his ziknesse and chongeth his humours. *Ayenbite of Inwit.*  
 And how I myghte *amaistren* hem,  
 And make hem to werche.  
*Piers Pl.*, p. 129.  
**AMALGAMING,** *s.* Mixing quicksilver with any metal. An alchemical term.  
**AMALL,** *s.* Enamel. See *Amell.*  
**AMAND.** (1) *v.* (*Lat.*) To send away; to remove.  
 Wherefore we do *amand* Duke Humphrey's guest,  
 For their provision truly is o' th' least:  
 A dog doth fare much better with his bones  
 Than those whose table, meat, and drink  
 are stones.  
*Gayton, Art of Longevity*, 1659.  
 (2) *s.* (*Fr.*) A fine; penalty.  
**AMANDATION,** *s.* (*Lat.*) A message.  
**AMANG,** *prep.* (*A.-S.*) Among. *North.*  
 The lyezere is *amang* the men ase the  
 valse peny *amang* the guode, ase the  
 chef *amang* the corn. *Ayenbite of Inwit.*  
**AMANG-HANDS,** *adv.* (1) Work done conjointly with other business. *North.*  
 (2) Lands belonging to different proprietors intermixed. *Yorksh.*  
**AMANSE,** } *v.* (*A.-S. amansumian,*  
**AMAUNSE,** } to excommunicate.)  
**AMONSI,** } To interdict; excommunicate; or accurse.  
 Hii *amansede* tho  
 Alle thulke that clerkes suche despyte dude  
 and wo,  
 That no man, bote the pope one, hem  
 asoyley ne mygte.  
*Rob. of Glouc.*, p. 464.  
 With a penyles purs for to pleye,  
 Lat scho can the pepul *amawns*.  
*Reliq. Antiq.*, i, 74.  
**A-MANY,** *adj.* Many people.  
*A-many* that I knewe  
 Knighted in my remembrance, I beheld  
 And all their names were in that Register.  
*Peel's Honour of the Garter*, 1593.  
**AMAR,** *v.* To mar; to trouble.  
**A-MARSTLED,** *part. p.* Amazed?  
 Hupe forth, Hubert, hoscede pye,  
 Ichot thart *a-marstled* into the mawe.  
*Lyric Poetry*, p. 111.

**AMARTRE, v.** To sacrifice; make a martyr of.

**AMASEDNESSE, s.** Amazement.

**AMASEFULL, adj.** Frightened. *Palsgrave*.

**A-MASKED, adj.** To go *a-masked*, to wander or be bewildered. *Wiltsh.*

**AMATE, v. (A.-N.)** To daunt; to dismay.

Upon the walls, the pagans, old and young,  
Stood hush'd and still. *amated* and *amaz'd*.

*Fairfax's Tasso*, p. 248.

Here the townsmen are *amated*,  
That their spire should be translated  
Unto Pauls; and great's their labour,  
How to purchase so much paper  
To enwrap it, as is fitting,  
To secure their spire from splitting.

*Drunken Barnaby*.

**AMATORCULIST, s. (from the Lat.)**  
A wretched lover or galant.

**AMATYSTE, s.** Amethyst. Minshew gives this form of the word, and it occasionally occurs in other writers. Rider has the form *amates*.

**AMAWST, adv.** Almost. *West*.

**AMAYE, v. (A.-N. esmayer.)** To dismay.

Pors weneth that y am *amaied*,  
For his gwinris me han bytraied.

*K. Alysander*, l. 7243.

**AMBAGE, s. (Lat. ambages), pl. ambagies.** Circumlocution. It is used as a verb, apparently meaning to travel round, in the *Morte d'Arthur*, i, 135.

Epigramma, in which every mery conceited man might, without any long studie or tedious *ambage*, make his friend sport, and anger his foe, and give a prettie nip, or shew a sharpe conceit in a few verses.

*Puttenham, Art of Poesie*, l. i, ch. 27.

We have now heard much of the abuses reigning in *Aligna*; but now setting aparte the *ambagies*, and superfluous vagaries, I pray you describe, &c.

*Stubbes's Anatomy of Abuses*, p. 43.

**AMBAGIOUS, adj.** Tedious; wandering from the purpose.

**AMBASSADE, } s. (A.-N.)** An embassy.  
**AMBASSAGE, } bassy.**AMBASSATE, }****

**AMBASSADOR, s.** A game formerly played by sailors to duck a landsman. "A large tub is filled with water, and two stools placed on each side of it; over the whole is thrown a tarpaulin, or old sail; this is kept tight by two persons, who are to represent the king and queen of a foreign country, and are seated on the stools. The person intended to be ducked plays the ambassador, and after repeating a ridiculous speech dictated to him, is led in great form up to the throne, and seated between the king and queen, who rising suddenly as soon as he is seated, he falls backward into the tub of water." *Grose*.

**AMBASSATRIE, s. (A.-N.)** An embassy.

**AMBER, v.** To scent with ambergris. See *Ambergrise*.

**AMBER-CAWDLE, s.** A preparation of ambergrease, of an aphrodisiac character. See *Ambergrise*.

You may talk of your *amber-cawdles*, chocolate, and jelly-broths, but they are nothing comparable to youth and beauty; a young woman is the only provocative for old age, I say.

*Ravenscroft, London Cuckolds*.

**AMBER-DAYS, s.** The ember days.

**AMBERGRISE, } s. (Fr. amber  
AMBERGREASE, } gris,** literally grey amber, from its colour and perfume.) This substance was formerly much used in wines, sauces, and perfumes. It was considered also as an aphrodisiac. It was sometimes called merely *amber*.

'Tis well, be sure

The wines be lusty, high, and full of spirit,  
And *amber'd* all.

*B. and Fl., Cust. of Country*, iii, 2.

I had clean forgot; we must have *ambergrise*,

The greyest can be found. *O. Pl.*, vii, 167.

Milton has inverted the word:

— Meats of noblest sort, &c.,

*Gris-amber steam'd. Par. Reg.*, ii, 341.



**AMBES-AS, } s. (A.-N.)** The low-  
**AMES-ACE, }** est throw on the  
 dice; two aces; figuratively, bad  
 luck.

Julius the emperour with strong power  
 ynow3,

Two 3er astur the bataile, to Engelsond  
 a3eyn drow,

And thou3te sle al that folk, and wyne  
 this kyndom,

Ac he cast iberof *ambes-as* tho he to londe  
 com. *Rob. Glouc.*, p. 51.

I had rather be in this choicte, than  
 throw *ames-ace* for my life.

*Shakesp., All's Well*, ii, 6.

**AMBIDEXTER, s. (Lat.)** A kind of  
 Vicar of Bray. "That juror that  
 taketh of both parties for the  
 giving of his verdict." *Cowell*.

**AMBIGU, s. (Fr.)** An entertainment  
 in which all dishes are mixed to-  
 gether, instead of regular courses.

**AMBILOGY, s. (Lat.)** An equivocal  
 expression.

**AMBITIONATE, adj.** Ambitious. This  
 word is given by Miusheu, in his  
*Guide into Tongues*, 1627.

**AMBITUDE, s. (Lat.)** The circum-  
 ference.

**AMBLERE, s. (A.-N. ambleure.)** An  
 amble.

**AMBOLIFE, adj.** Oblique.

And take gode kepe of this chapiter of  
 arising of celestiall bodyes, for ther  
 trusteth wel that neither mone neither  
 sterre in our *ambolife* orizont.

*Chaucer, ed. Urry*, p. 445.

**AMBROSE, s. (Lat.)** Wild sage.

**AMBRIE, } s. (A.-N.)** (1) A cup-  
**AMRY, }** board, a pantry; any  
**ALMERY, }** place in which vic-  
**AUMBRY, }** tuals are kept.  
**AUMERY, }**

Some slovens from sleeping no sooner  
 be up,

But hand is in *ambrie*, and nose in the enp.  
*Tusser*, 1573.

By that time he came thither, he had  
 but three of his herrings left; for, by the  
 way, he fell into the thievish hands of  
 malcontents and of lance-knights, by  
 whom he was not only robbed of all his  
 money, but was fain to redeem his life  
 beside with the better part of his *ambry*  
 of burnished fishes.

*Nashe's Lenten Stuffe*.

(2) The almony was sometimes  
 so called, the alms being kept in  
 an *ambry*.

The place wherein this chapel and  
 almshouse standeth was called the  
 Elenosinary, or almony, now corruptly  
 the *ambry*, for that the alms of the  
 Abbey were there distributed to the  
 poor; and therein Islip, abbot of West-  
 minster, erected the first press of book-  
 printing that ever was in England,  
 about the year of Christ 1471.

*Stowe's Survey of London*.

**AMBUER, s. (A.-N.)** An ambling  
 horse; an ambler.

**AMBURY s. (A.-S. ampre, a swollen  
 vein.)** A disease in horses' legs.  
*Skiinner*. See *Anberry*.

**AMBUSCADO, s. (Span.)** An ambus-  
 cade.

**AMBUSION, s.** An abuse.

**AMBUST, adj. (Lat.)** Burnt.

**AMBYNOWRE, s.** An almoner. *MS.*  
*of 15th cent.*

**AME, } (1) v. (A.-N. aemer, aes-  
 AIME, }** mer, which represented  
 the *Lat. aestimo*.) To guess; to  
 think; to tell.

Of men of armes bold the numbre thei *ame*,  
 A thousand and tuo hundred told of Cristen  
 men bi name. *Peter Langtoft*, p. 228.

No mon upon mold mi3t *ayme* the number,  
 Al that real aray reken schold men never.  
*Will. and the Werwolf*, p. 58.

Yes, wyth good handelyng, as I *ayme*,  
 Even by and by, ye shall her reclayme.  
*Commune Secretary and Jalowsye*.

(2) *s. (A.-S. æþm, breath, va-  
 pour.)* The spirit; breath.

Elin that giern it sochte,  
 And til ur note nu havis it brohte,  
 Sco delte it wislic als sco wilde,  
 That alle this werde it is fulfild  
 Of the *ame*, and of the smelle;  
 Forthi es gode thar of to telle.

*Edinburgh MS. quoted by Boucher*.

**AMEE, s. (A.-N.)** The herb *ameos*.  
*Gerard*.

**AMEKED, part. p.** Pacified; lite-  
 rally, made meek.

**AMEL, s. (A.-N.)** Enamel.

Heav'ns richest diamonds, set in *amel*  
 white. *Fletch., Purple Isl.*, x, 33.

The *anmell* is so faire and fresh of hew,  
 As to this day it seemeth to be new.  
*An old fashioned love, by J. T.*, 1594.

He seems a full student, for he is a great desirer of controversies; he argues sharply, and carries his conclusion in his scabbard, in the gilden marigold, kind this was the gold, his actions are his *ammel*, his allay (for else you cannot work him perfectly), continual duties, heavy and weary marches, lodgings as full of need as cold diseases.

*Overbury's Characters.*

Nener mine eies in pleasant Spring behold  
The azure flax, the gilden marigold,  
The violet's purple, the sweet rose's  
stammell,

The lillie's snowe, and pansy's various  
*ammel.* *Sylvester's Du Bartas.*

**AMEL-CORN, s. (A.-S.)** A kind of corn, "of a middle size betwixt wheat and barlie, unlike altogether unto winter wheat whereof we last spake, but of a sort and facultie like unto spelt." *Markham's Countrey Farme*, 1616. Gerard calls it the starch-corn, a species of spelt.

**AMELL, prep.** Between; as "*amell* one and two o'clock." Boucher gives the phrase *amell-duirs*, which signifies the passage between two doors in a Cumberland farm-house, built according to the old style.

**AMELYD, part. p.** Enamelled.

**AMENAGE, v. (A.-N.)** To manage; to direct by force. *Spenser.*

**AMENANCE, s. (A.-N.)** Behaviour; courtesy.

Soone after did the brethren three advance,  
In brave aray, and goodly *amenance.*

*Spenser, F, Q., IV, iii, 5.*

And with grave speech and grateful  
*amenance*

Himself, his state, his spouse, to them  
commended.

*Fletcher's Purp. Is., xi, 9.*

**AMENDABLE, adj. (perhaps for *amenabile.*)** Pleasant.

**AMENDEN, adv.** A sort of oath, equivalent to a *plague*, or a more gross word now disused. "Where *amenden* ar yeow a goen?" A Suffolk word.

**AMENDMENT, s.** Dung or compost laid on land. *Kent.*

**AMENDS, s. (A.-N.)** An addition put into the scale of a balance, to make just weight.

**AMENE, adj. (Lat. *amēnus.*)** Pleasant; consenting.

**AMENNE, v.** To amend.

As we be wont, erborowe we crave,  
Your life to *amenne* Christ it save.

*Rom. of the Rose, 7496.*

**AMENSE, s.** Amends. *Skelton.*

**AMENT, s. (Lat. *amentum.*)** A thong; a string. This word occurs in Cockeram's *English Dictionarie*, 1639.

**AMENUSE, v. (A.-N. *amenuser.*)**  
To diminish.

The fame *amenuse* of so noble a knight.

*Bochas, f. 29.*

His mercy is surmounting of foysson,  
Ever encreaseeth without *amenusing.*

*Ib., f. 67.*

**AMEOS, s. (A.-N.)** The herb bishop's-weed.

**AMERAL.** See *Admiral.*

**AMERAWD, s.** An emerald.

**AMERAWDES, s.** The hemorrhoids.

**AMERCE, } v. (A.-N. *amercier.*)**

**AMERCY, } To punish with a pecuniary penalty; to inflict a fine or forfeiture; to punish, in general.**

And though ye mowe *amercy* hem,  
Lat mercy be taxour. *Piers Pl., p. 119.*

But I'll *amerce* you with so strong a fine,  
That you shall all repent.

*Romeo and Juliet, iii, 3.*

**AMERCIAMENT, s. (A.-N.)** An arbitrary mulct.

To the archbishop belonged the *amerciament* of bloudshed, from such tyme as they cease to say alleluja at the church service, till the octaves of Easter.

*Lambarde's Peramb. of Kent.*

**AMERE, adv. (A.N. *ameir.*)** Fiercely.

Dariadas, Daries brother,  
He hadde y-slave on and othir.  
Tauryn and Hardas he slowe with spere.  
With sword ryden he dud *amere!*  
In this strong fyntyug cas,  
He mette with Dalniadas.

*Kyng Alisaunder, 4427.*

AMERELLE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An umbrella.  
 AMERRE, } *v.* (*A.-S. amyrran, amer-*  
 AMERE, } *ran, to mar.*) To mar;  
 to spoil; to destroy.

The wif had the tale i-herd  
 And thoughte well to ben *amered*;  
 And saide, "Sire, thou hast outrage  
 To leve a pie in a kage!"

*Seuyn Sages*, l. 2266.

He ran with a *deawe swerde*  
 To hys mamentrye,  
 And all hys goddys ther he *amerrede*,  
 With greet envye. *Octovian*, l. 1307.

AMERS, *s.* Embers. *Yorksh.*

AMERVAILE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To marvel;  
 to be surprised.

By meane whereof, the kyng's death  
 was blowen into the citey, and after  
 unto the eares of Chilpericus, whereof  
 he was not *amervayled*, nor wolde to it  
 geve ferme credence. *Trevisa*, f. 97.

AMES-ACE. See *Ambes-as*.

AMESE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To calm. "*Amese*  
 you," calm yourself. *Townley*  
*Myst.*, p. 194.

AMESSE, *s.* The amice.

AMET, *s.* (*A.-S.*) An ant.

So thycke hii come, that the lond over al  
 hii gonne fulle,  
 As thycke as *ameten* crepeth in an *amete*  
 hulle. *Rob. Glouc.*, p. 296.

AMETHODICAL, *adj.* (*Gr.*) Without  
 method; irregular.

AMETISED, *part. p.* Destroyed.  
*Skinner*.

AMEVE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To move.

AMFRACTUOUS, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Full of  
 turnings.

AMIAS. The city of Amiens.

AMICE, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) One of the  
 AMITE, } sacerdotal vestments; a  
 AMMIS, } piece of fine linen, of an  
 AMMAS, } oblong square form,  
 which was formerly worn on the  
 head until the priest arrived be-  
 fore the altar, and then thrown  
 back upon the shoulders.

AMYD, } *adv.* Amidst.  
 AMYDDIS, }

AMYDON, *s.* Fine wheat-flower  
 steeped in water; then strained,  
 and let stand until it settle at

the bottom; then drained of the  
 water, and dried at the sun; used  
 for bread, or in broth, it is very  
 nourishing; also, starch made of  
 wheat.

AMIDWARD, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) In the  
 midst.

And *amydward* the place  
 He mette with Nycolas.

*Kyng Alisaunder*, l. 967.

AMIL, *s.* Starch.

Of wheate is made *amyl*, the making  
 whereof Cato and Dioscorides teacheth.  
*Googe's Husbandrie*, 1568.

AMILED, *part. p.* (*A.-N.*) Ena-  
 melled.

AMILLIER, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An almond-  
 tree.

The briddes in blossoms thei beeren wel  
 loude  
 On olyves, and *amylliers*, and al kynde of  
 trees,

The popejayes perken, and pruynen for  
 proude,

On peren and pynappel they joyken in  
 pees. *Pistill of Susan*, st. 7.

AMINISH, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To diminish.

AMIRE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To assist; to  
 remedy. *Chaucer*.

AMIS, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To miss; to fail.  
*Chaucer*.

AMISSE, *s.* A fault.

I wretch, too late, do sorrow my *amis*.

*Six Old Plays*, p. 17.

Yet love, thou'rt blinder than thyself in  
 this,

To vex my dove-like friend for my *amis*.

*Donne, Eleg.*, xiv, 29.

He told the erring their *amisse*, and taught  
 them to amend.

*Warner's Albion's England*, 1592.

AMISSIION, *s.* (*Lat.*) Loss.

AMIT, (1) See *Amice*.

(2) *v.* To admit.

(3) *v.* (*Lat.*) To lose.

AMITTE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To set one's self  
 to a thing.

AMITURE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Friendship.

Thow, he saide, traytour,  
 Yusturday thow come in *amiture*,

Y-armed so on of myne,

Me byhynde at my chlyne

Smotest me with thy spere.

*Kyng Alisaunder*, 3975

AMMAT, *s.* A luncheon. *N'est.*

AMMIS. See *Amice*.

AMNER, *s.* An almoner.

AMNICOLIST, *s.* (*Lat.*) One who dwells on the banks of a river.

AMNIGENOUS, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Generated in rivers.

AMOD, *adv.* Amid. *Langtoft.*

AMOND, *s.* (*Fr.*) An almond. *Minshew.*

AMONESTE, } *v.* (*A.-N. amones-*  
AMONESTE, } *ter.*) To admonish.

AMONESTEMENT, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Advice; admonition.

AMONGE, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Amidst; at intervals. *Ever amonge*, from time to time, ever at intervals.

AMONSI. See *Amanse*.

AMOOST, *adv.* Almost. *West.*

AMORGE, } *adv.* (*A.-S.*) On the  
AMOREGE, } morrow. See *Amorwe*.

AMORAYLE. See *Admiral*.

AMORETTE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) (1) A love affair.

(2) A love-motto?

For not i-clsdde in silke was he,  
But all in flouris and flourettes,  
I-paintid all with amorettes.

*Rom. of the Rose*, 892.

AMORIST, *s.* An amorous person; a lover.

O fie! you look not like an *amorist*; that face would fright her.

*Carlell's Passionate Lovers*, 1655.

Consume your timorous cringing *amorists*, that would possess their heav'n, but dare not bleed for't.

*Durfey, Madam Fickle*, 1676.

AMOROSO, *s.* (*Ital.*) A lover.

No-body many times maketh the good man cuckold, for though his wives *amoroso* have bene at home all day, yet if hee aske who hath bene there, she answereth suddenly, nobody, who should be here, I say againe, sweete hart, nobody.

*Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions*, 1616.

AMORT, *adv.* (*Fr.*) Dejected; dead. See *Alamort*.

AMORTISE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) (1) To amortise; to give property in mortmain. *Piers Pl.*

(2) To kill, or deaden.

But for als moche as the goode werkes that men don whil they ben in good lif ben *amortised* by synne folwyng, and eek sith that alle the goode werkes that men doon whil they ben in dedly synne, ben outrely deede as for to have the lif perdurable.

*Chaucer, Persones T.*

AMORTISEMENT, *s.* The act of committing lands to mortmain. A longer explanation is given by Skinner, in his *Etymologicon*, 1671.

AMORWE, } *adv.* (*A.-S.*) On the  
AMOREWE, } morrow; in the  
AMORGE, } morning.  
AMORWEN, }

Wel zerne he wille the bidde and praie,  
That thou come *amrewe* and plaie.

*Florice and Blancheflour.*

And thai thai served him never so faire,  
*Amorwen* schold another pair. *Ib.*

So suart so eni crowe *amorwe* is sot was.

*Rob. Glouc.*, p. 490.

AMOUNTE, (1) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To amount to; to be.

Lordyngs, quod he, ther is ful many a man that crieth werre, werre, that wot ful litel what werre *amounteth*.

*Chaucer, T. of Melibeus.*

(2) *part. p.* Smeared. An error of the scribe for *anointe*.

And I will goe gaither slyche,  
The shippe for to caulke and pyche;  
*Amounte* yt muste be with stiche,  
Borde, tree, and pygne.

*Chester Plays*, i, 47.

AMOUNTMENT, *s.* Reckoning.

AMOUR, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) Love; a  
AMOURE, } love affair.  
AMOWRE, }

He loked up unto the toure,  
And merily sang he of *amoure*.

*Sevyn Sages*, 2962.

AMOVE, *v.* To move; to move away from.

AMPER, *s.* (*A.-S. ampre*, a swollen vein.) An inflamed swelling.

*East.* A rising scab or sore, also a vein swelled with corrupted blood. *Essex.* A fault, a defect, a flaw; a fault or flaw in linen or woollen cloth. In Somersetshire, a person covered



with pimples is said to be *ampery*. The word is applied in the Eastern Counties to signify weak, or unhealthy; in Sussex, to cheese beginning to decay; and sometimes to decayed teeth. An *ampre-ang*, a decayed tooth.

**AMPHIBOLOGICAL**, *adj.* (*Gr.*) Ambiguous.

**AMPHIBOLOGIE**, *s.* (*Gr.*) Ambiguous language. *Chaucer*.

**AMPLE**, (1) *v.* (supposed to be corrupted from *amble*.) To go. *Yorksh.*

(2) *adj.* (*Lat.*) Liberal; generous. *Shak.*

(3) *s.* (*A.-N.*) An ampulla, or vessel for ointment. See *Ampulle*.

The fifth pawn, that is set before the queen, signifieth the physician, spicer, and apothecary, and is formed in the figure of a man; and he is set in the chair as a master, and holdeth in his right hand a book; and an *ample*, or a box with ointment, in his left hand; and at his girdle his instruments of iron and of silver, for to make incisions, and to search wounds and hurts, and to cut apostumes. *Caxton, Game of Chess.*

**AMPECT**, *v.* (*Lat.*) To embrace.

**AMPLIATE**, *v.* (*Lat.*) To amplify.

**AMPOLY**. See *Ampulle*.

**AMPOT**, *s.* A hamper. *Shropsh.*

**AMPREY**, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Faulty; defective; spoiled; decayed, applied to cheese, &c. *Kent. Sussex.* See *Amper*.

**AMPTE**, *s.* (*A.-S. æmette*.) An ant.

**AMPULLE**, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) A small  
**AMPOLY**, } vessel for holding oint-  
**AMPLE**, } ment, holy-water, &c.

A bolle and a bagge  
He bar by his syde,  
An hundred of *ampulles*

On his hat seten. *Piers Pl.*, p. 109.

**AMSEL**, *s.* A blackbird. *Var. dial.*

**AMSEREY**, *s.* (a corrupt form.) A consistory court.

**AMTY**, } *adj.* (*A.-S. æmti, æmtig*.)

**AMPTY**, } Empty.

*Amty* place he made aboute, and fole fleu  
hym taste. *Rob. Glouc.*, p. 17.

**AMURCE**, *s.* (*Lat. amurca*.) Dregs or lees of oil.

**AMURCOSITY**, *s.* The quality of having lees.

**AMUSE**, *v.* To amuse, according to the cant dictionaries, is to fling dust or snuff into the eyes of the person intended to be robbed.

**AMWAST**, *adv.* Almost. *Northampt.*

**AMWOAST**, *adv.* Almost. *Wilts.*

**AMY**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) in the feminine *amye, amie, ameye*. One beloved; a lover, or a mistress; a friend.

He voided the chaumbre of many uchon,  
For he saide, in that nyght, Ammon  
Scholde come to theo lady,  
And beon hire leof *amy*.

*K. Alisaunder*, l. 520.

He askid what hire greved so?

Scheo saide heo was *ameye*

To Ammon the god of pleye.

*Id.*, l. 376.

**AN**, (1) *v.* To have. *Lanc.*

Well Mr Cunstable, sed Justice, Whot  
*an* ye brought me neaw? *Tim Bobbin*.

(2) *s.* (*A.-S.*, from *innan*, to dwell.)

A dwelling; a house.

Nou beth therinne that riche toure  
Four and twenty maidenen boure,  
So wele were that ilke man,  
That miȝte woumen in that *an*.

*Flor. and Blanchf.*

(3) One. *North.*

(4) A. See *A*.

(5) *prep.* (*A.-S.*) On.

(6) *conj.* Than. *North* and *East*.

It is found in the *Cursor Mundi*, a poem written in a very broad Northern dialect; but there it has the form *and*.

(7) If.

(8) And.

(9) Of. *Northampt.* "I yerd nothing *an* it," I heard nothing of it.

**AN?** What? Whether? *Devon.*

**ANACK**, *s.* A provincial name for some kind of fine oaten bread.

Also with this small meale, oatemeale, is made in divers countries sixe severall Kindes of very good and wholesome bread, evry one finer then other, as your *anacks*, *janacks*, and such like.

*Markham's English House-wife*, 1649, p. 240.

**ANADEM, s. (Gr.)** A chaplet; a garland.

Upon this joyfull day, some dainty chaplets  
twine:

Some others chosen out, with fingers neat  
and fine,

Brave *anadems* doe make: some bauldricks  
up do bind:

Some, garlands: and to some, the nose-gaies  
were assign'd.

*Drayton's Polyolbion, song 15.*

**ANADESM, s. (Gr.)** A band to tie  
up wounds. *Minsheu.*

**ANAGOSTIAN, s. (Gr.)** "A curate  
that serveth onely to reade,  
or a clarke or scoller that read-  
eth to a writer or his master."  
*Minsheu.*

**ANAGOGICAL, adj. (Gr.)** Pertain-  
ing to the Scriptures. This word  
is given by *Minsheu*, in his *Guide  
into Tongues, 1627.*

**ANAIRMIT, adj.** Armed. *Gawayne.*

**ANALEM, s. (Gr.)** An instrument  
for finding the course and eleva-  
tion of the sun. *Minsheu.*

**AN-ALL, adv.** Also.

**ANAMELD, adj.** Enamelled.

**ANAMET, s.** A luncheon. *Hamps.*

**ANAMORPHOSIS, s. (Gr.)** A change  
of form.

**ANAMOURD, adj.** Enamoured.  
—*MSS. of 14th and 15th  
cent.*

**ANAN, adv.** (1) How? What did  
you say? It has been observed  
that *mid unnan*, in Anglo-Saxon,  
means "with permission" and  
*unnan* is, to yield as a favour;  
so that *anan* (more properly  
*annan*) seems to be an elliptic  
expression, like the French  
"*Plait-il?*" meaning "may I ask  
the favour of your saying it  
again?"

(2) A corruption of *anon*, imme-  
diately.

**ANANGER, v.** To incense.

And when the emperoure harde this,  
he waa greatly amored, and sore an-  
gered. *Virgilius, ed. Thoms, p. 13.*

**ANANTRES, ANAUNTERS, ANAUNTRINS, ANANTER, ENANTER, INANTER,** } *adv.* (from *on* or  
*in*, and *adven-  
tures*.) In case  
that; lest that;  
if; peradventure.

Anger nould let him speake to the tree,  
*Enaunter* his rage might cooled be.

*Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar.*

For longe durst he not abyde,

*Inaunter* if men woll seyne,

That he his sister hath forleyne.

*Gower de Conf. Am., f. 48.*

**ANAPES, s.** Cloth; apparently some  
fine kind of fustian, which word  
is usually joined with it.

His dooblet sleevez of black woorsted;  
upon them a payr of poynets of tawny  
chamblet, laced along the wreast wyth  
blu threden points; a wealt toward the  
hand of fustian *anapes.*

*Laneham's Account of the Queen's Enter-  
tainment at Killingworth Castle.*

Vestis heteromalla lanea, ετερόμαλλος  
ἑσθής. De tripe, de chamois velonté.  
A garment of fustian *anapes*, of vellure,  
of tuft mockado. *Nomenclator, 1585.*

**ANARWE, v. (A.-S.)** To narrow,  
or constrain; to render timid.

He makith heom way with a sharpe lance,  
Thy men *anarwith* thy continaunce.

*Kyng Alisaunder, l. 3346.*

**ANATHEMATISM, s. (Gr.)** A curse.

In the primitive church though in their  
councils they were not backward to pass  
*anathematisms* on everything that they  
judged heresies, &c.

*Burnet's Hist. of Reformation, fol., p. 23.*

**ANATOMY, s.** A skeleton.

**ANAUNTRINS, adv.** Perhaps; if so  
be. *North.* See *Anantres.*

**ANBERRY, } s. (A.-S. ampre.) (1)**

**ANBURY, } A disease in turnips.**

It is a large excrescence, which,  
forming itself below the apple of  
the turnip, grows sometimes to  
the size of both the hands; and, as  
soon as the hard weather sets in,  
or it is, by its own nature,  
brought to maturity, it becomes  
putrid, and smells very offen-  
sively.

(2) A kind of spongy wart, full of  
blood, growing upon any part of  
a horse's body.

**ANBLERE, s.** (for *amblere*.) An ambling nag.

The meyr stod, as ye may here,  
And saw hym come ride up *anblere*.  
*Launfal*, 92.

**ANBY, adv.** Some time hence; in the evening. *Somerset*.

**ANCAR, s.** A hermit. See *Anchor*.

**ANCEANDE, adv.** Anciently.

For men may oppen and se through this kay,  
Wat has been *anceande*, and sall be aye.  
*Clavis Scientiæ*, p. 3.

**ANCESSOUR, s.** An ancestor.

**ANCHAISUN, s.** (*A.-N.*) Reason; cause. See *Encheson*.

**ANCHANTEOR, s.** An enchanter.

**ANCHILATION, s.** Frustration.

**ANCHOR, (1) s.** An abbreviation of anchoret, a hermit.

To desperation turn my trust and hope,  
An *anchor's* cheer in prison be my scope.  
*Shakesp., Haml.*, iii, 2.

Sit seven yeares pining in an *anchor's*  
cheyre. *Hall, Sat.*, b. iv, s. 2.

(2) *s.* A Dutch liquid measure, or cask, often used by smugglers to carry their brandy on horseback. See the notes of the commentators on *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i, 3. See *Anker*.

(3) *v.* To hold like an anchor.

(4) *s.* The chape of a buckle. *North*. It is also in use in *Gloucestersh.*

**ANCHOR-FROST, s.** Ice found far below the surface of the water in a running stream. *Leicest.*

**ANCHORIDGE, s.** The porch of a church, particularly that belonging to the cathedral of Durham.

**ANCHUSE, s.** (*Lat.*) The name of a plant; ox-tongue.

**ANCIAN, adj.** Aged.

**ANCIENT, } s. (1) (*A.-N.ancien,***

**AUNCIENT, } ancient.)** An elder.  
(2) (*Fr. ensigne*, an ensign, or banner.) The flag or ensign of a regiment or of a ship.

I am appointed to fight against a snail,  
And Wilkin Wren the *ancient* shall beare.  
*Hawkins's O. P.*, i, 261.

Ten times more dishonourably ragged  
than an old fac'd *ancient*.

1 *Henry IV*, iv, 3.

Full of holes, like a shot *ancient*.

*The Puritan*, i, 2.

It was a spectacle extremely delightful  
to behold the jacks, the pendants, and  
the *ancients* sporting in the wind.

*Don Quizote*, ed. 1687, p. 569.

(3) The standard-bearer.

Please your grace, my *ancient*;  
A man he is of honesty and trust.

*Othello*, i, 9.

'Tis one Iago, *ancient* to the general.

*Ib.*, ii, 4.

**ANCIENCY, } s. Antiquity. In**  
**AUNCIENCY, } writers of the 16th**  
**century.**

**ANCILLE, s.** (*Lat.*) A maid-servant.

So fortunate, that I myhte of rihte  
Do trewe servyce, as *ancille* ever in sihte.  
*Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 37.

**ANGLE-BONE, s.** A name given by sailors to the prickly lobster. *Kennett*.

**ANGLE-JACKS, s.** Pieces of leather put round the ankle a little above the shoe, tying in front. *Norfolk*. In Derbyshire this name is applied to a rough sort of shoes which tie above the ankle.

**ANCLERS, s.** Ancles. *Shropsh.*

**ANCLLET, s. (1)** The ankle. *North*.  
(2) A gaiter.

**ANCLIFF, s.** The ankle. *North*.

**ANCLOWE, s.** (*A.-S. ancleow.*) The ankle.

**ANCOME, } s. (*A.-S.*) A small ul-**  
**ONCOME, } cerous swelling, form-**  
**UNCOME, } ed unexpectedly. See**  
**Uncome.**

I have seen a little prick no bigger than  
a pin's head, swelling bigger and bigger,  
till it came to an *ancome*. *O. P.*, iv, 238.

**ANCONY, s.** A term in the iron works for a bloom, wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, about three feet in length, with a square rough knob on each end. *Kennett*. In Staffordshire one

of these knobs is called the *ancony-end*, the other the *mocket-head*.

ANCRE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An anchor.

ANCRESSE, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) A female  
ANCRES, } anchoret or hermit.  
ANCHRES, }

And asking why she must be kept a slave,  
Or how she hath deserv'd so strict a doome,  
To be so young put in her marble grave,  
(For whats a prison, but a living toombe?)  
Or for what cause she may no husband have,  
But live an *ancresse* in so strict a roome,  
Knowing herselfe a princesse ripe and fit,  
Wrogd (as she thinkes) not to be married yet.

*Great Britaines Troye*, 1609.

ANCYLE, *s.* A kind of javelin or dart, or the leather thong with which it is thrown. *Phillips*.

AND, *conj.* If.

AND, *aw, conj.* And all; as well; likewise. *North. Somerset.*

Wi' crackin, and jwokin, and braggiu,  
And fratchin, and feightin *and aw*;  
Sec glorious fun and diversion  
Was ne'er seen in castle or haw."  
*Anderson's Cumberland Ballads*, p. 91.

ANDE, *s.* (said to be derived from the *Danish*.) Breath. See *Aande*.

Thai rested than a litel stound,  
For to tak thair *ande* tham till.

*Ywaine and Gawin*, 3555.

ANDELONG, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Lengthways.

ANDERSMAS, *s.* The mass or festival of St. Andrew. *Ybrksh.*

ANDERSMEAT, *s.* An afternoon's luncheon.

ANDESITH, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Previously.

ANDIRONS, } *s.* (*A.-S.*) The or-  
AUNDIRONS, } namental irons on  
AUNDEIRYS, } each side of the  
hearth in old houses, which were accompanied with small rests for the ends of the logs.

ANDULEES, *s.* (*Fr. andouilles*.) Puddings made of hog's guts and spice.

ANDUR, *conj.* (*Dan.*) Either.

ANDERS, }  
ANDYRS, } *pron.* (*A.-S.*) Other.  
ENDERS, }

As I me went this *andyrs* day,  
Fast on my way makyng my mone,  
In a mery mornyng of May,  
Be Huntley bankes myself alone.  
*Ballad of True Thomas*.

ANE, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) The beard of corn. See *Aane*.

Flaxen wheate hath a yellow eare and bare without *anys*. Polard whete hath no *anis*. White whete hath *anys*. Red wheate hath a flat eare ful of *anis*. English wheate hath few *anys* or none.  
*Fitzherbert's Husbandry*, f. 20.

(2) *adj.* (*A.-S.*) One.

That es made als a quarner stane,  
For to make tuiu folkis *ane*.  
*Cursor Mundi*, MS.

Cokwold no man I wyll repreve,  
For I ame *ane*, and aske no leve,  
For all my rent and loudys.  
*Cokwold's Daunce*.

(3) *adv.* Alone. "Bi hyme *ane*," by himself alone.

(4) *A.*

Alas! thou seli Fraunce, for the may thunche shome,  
That *ane* fewe fullaris maketh ou so tome.  
*Political Songs*, p. 194.

(5) *adj.* Own. *North.*

(6) *v.* To aim at. *Somerset.*

(7) *prep.* On.

(8) *v.* To dwell. *MS. of 15th cent.*

ANEAoust, *prep.* Near to; almost. *Heref.*

ANEAR, (1) *prep.* Near. *Somerset.*

(2) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To approach.

ANEARST, } *prep.* (*A.-S.*) Near.  
ANEAST, } *Exmoor.*

ANEATH, *prep.* Beneath. *North.*

ANEBAK, *adv.* Aback. *Gawayne.*

ANEDE, *part. p.* of *anne*, to unite. United; made one.

ANEDEL, *s.* (*A.-S.*) One part.

To he the stede was opon,  
He gave *anedel* of his fon.  
*Arthur and Merlin*, l. 4022.

ANE-END, } *adv.* (*A.-S.*) On one  
ANIND, } end; upright; rearing.  
ANNEND, } applied to a four-footed



animal; perpetually, evermore, in  
Cheshire. *Aneend* is used simply  
for on end, in *Northampt.*

ANEHEDE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Unity.

ANELACE, } *s.* (*Med. Lat. ane-*  
ANLACE, } *lacius.*) A kind of  
ANLAS, } knife or dagger, worn  
at the girdle.

An *anlas* and a gipser al of silk  
Heng at his gerdul, whit as morne mylk.  
*Chaucer, Cant. T., 359.*

ANELAVE, *v.* To gape.

ANELE, } *v.* (*A.-S. an* and *ele,*  
ENELE, } *oil.*) To anoint, or give  
ANOYLE, } extreme unction.

Cristendom, and bisschoppynge,  
Penauns, and eke spousing,  
Godes body ine forme of bred,  
Ordre, and *aneliinge,*

Thes sevene  
Heth holi cherche sacemens,  
That beth tokened of hevене.

*William de Shoreham.*

So when he was houseld and *aneled,*  
and had all that a Christian man ought  
to have. *Mort d'Arthur, p. iii, c. 175.*

The extreme unction or *anelynge,* and  
confirmacion, he sayed he no sacra-  
ments of the churchl.

*Sir Thos. More's Works, p. 345.*

The byshop sendeth it to the curates-  
because they should therwith annoynt  
the sick, in the sacrament of *anoyling.*

*Ib., p. 431.*

Also children were christen'd, and men  
houseld and *annoyled* thorough all the  
land. *Holinsh., vol. ii, n. 6.*

(2) (*A.-S. anelan.*) To temper  
in the fire.

(3) (*A.-S. nealæcean.*) To ap-  
proach.

Bothe wyth bullez and herez, and borez  
otherquyle,

And etaynez, that hym *anelede,* of the heze  
felle. *Syr Guywayne, p. 28.*

ANELING, *s.* (1) One that brings  
forth one young at a time.

Their ewes also are so full of increase,  
that some dos usuallie bring forth two,  
three, or foure lambes at once, whereby  
they account our *anelings,* which are  
such as bring forth but one at once,  
rather harren than to be kept for anie  
gaine. *Harrison's Desc. of Brit., p. 42.*

(2) The sacrament of anointing.  
See *Anela* (1).

ANELY, } *adj.* (*A.-S. antic, ænic.*)  
ANLY, } Alone; solitary. *Ane-*  
*lynes,* solitariness.

ANEMAS, } *conj.* (supposed to be  
ANEMIS, } derived from the Scan-  
dinavian dialects.) Lest; for fear;  
as, "shut that window *anemas*  
it should rain;" "spar the door  
*anemis* he come," shut the door  
lest he come in. *Norfolk.* It  
appears to be now obsolete.

AN-END, *adv.* Onwards; towards  
the end; "to go *an-end,*" to go  
forward; "to go right *an-end,*"  
*i. e.,* to go straight forward.

ANENS, *s.* Chains or fetters.

Now er his *anens* wrouht of silvere wele  
over gilt;

Dayet that therof rouht, his was alle the  
gilt. *Peter Langtoft, p. 167.*

ANEMPST, } *prep.* Against; over  
ANENST, } against; opposite to.  
ANENT, } (In a secondary sense)  
ANENTIS, } concerning; with re-  
ANENDS, } spect to. In the MS.

Household Book of Henry Lord  
Clifford, 1510, there is mention  
made of an action "*anends* the  
dean of York."

And wee humbly beseech your highnes  
wee may knowe your Graces pleasure  
howe wee shall order ourselves *anempst*  
your graces sayd cytie and castell, for  
our discharge. *State Papers, ii, 204.*

And right *anent* him a dog snarling-er.

*B. Jon., Alchem., act ii.*

The king shall sitt *anempst* hym, face to  
face, in a chair prepared as to his  
high estate accordeth.

*Rutland Papers, p. 14:*

As it was borne towards the place,  
when the bearers came *aneynst* the  
sepulchre of her husband, king Malcolm,  
they were not able to remove the re-  
lykes any further.

*Holinshed, Hist. of Scot.; Alexander, 287.*

Foure times the brazen horse, entring,  
stuck fast

*Anest* the ruin'd girdle of the towne.

*Heywood's Troja Britannica, p. 394.*

*Anest* this partition there was greeces  
and stayres, down to the place of tourn-  
age, for messengers, &c.

*Leland's Coll. v, 357.*

Of that doun-cast we may bi chaunce  
*Anent* this world get coveraunce.  
*Cursor Mundi, MS. Cantab., f. 141.*

ANEoust, *prep.* Near; almost. *Var. dial.*

ANERDE, *v.* (A.-S.) To adhere; dwell with.

ANERRE, *v.* (A.-S.) To draw near to; to approach.

ANERTHE, *adv.* On the earth. *To briny anerthe*, to bury, to inter.

So that it was thoru lyre wyth gret honour y-bore  
 To the hous of Waltham, and y-brozt *anerthe*  
 there. *Rob. Gloucest., p. 364.*

ANES, (1) *adv.* Once.

His herber her *anes* gan he ta,  
 That was begynnyng of our wa.  
*Ywaine and Gawin, l. 3015.*

*At anes*, at once.

Both patriark and prophete,  
 All thanked thei God *at anes*.  
*MS. Cott., Galba, Eix, f. 61.*

(2) *adj.* Just like; similar to. *Anes-to*, almost, except. *Somerset.*

ANES-KINES, } *adv.* (A.-S.) Any  
 ANIS-KINES, } kind of; any.

Withouten *anis-kines* duelling,  
 Sche gan Gregori to threte.  
*Leg. of Pope Gregory, p. 26.*

ANESAL, *v.* To nestle (?). A term in hawking.

Then, when he is well replemyd thertoo,  
*anesal* hym to a malard, and when he is  
 made unto a malard, letc oon have a  
 tame malard, &c. *Reliq. Antiq., i, 299.*

ANET, *s.* (A.-N.) The herb dill.

ANETHE, } *adv.* (A.-S.) Scarcely,  
 ANETHYS, } See *Unnethe*.

ANETHERE, *v.* (A.-S.) To depress.  
*Rob. Glouc.*

ANEUST, *adv.* (A.-S.) Much the same.

ANEW, *adv.* Enough. *Var. dial.*

ANEWE, *v.* To renew.

ANEWST, *prep.* Nigh; almost.  
*Sussex.*

ANEY, *adv.* Enough.

ANEYMENT, *s.* (A.-N.) A plague; an injury.

And that thyng hys ase ich seyde her,  
 Tho ich her-an gan worche,  
 The holy joyynge of God self  
 And or al holy cherche,

In tome,  
 Of spouhoth thys *aneyment*  
 Louketh 3ou for hordome.  
*William de Shoreham.*

ANEYS, *s.* (A.-N.) Aniseed.

ANFALD, *adj.* (A.-S. *anfeald*, one-fold.) Simple; single; one.

Fader and Sun and Haligast,  
 That *anfald* God es ay stedfast.  
*Cursor Mundi, MS. Edinb.*

*Anfald* Godd I call on thee,  
 Laverd loved in trinite,  
 To the mak I mi bon.

*MS. Cott., Vesp., A iii, f. 142.*

ANFELDTYHDE, (A.-S.) A simple accusation. *Skinner.*

ANFEELD, } *s.* (A.-S. *anfilt*.) An  
 ANFIELD, } anvil.

By this had Vulcan hammered his heate,  
 and bad to stay

The bellows; and he lymying from the  
*anfæld* thus did say.  
*Warner's Albion's England, 1592.*

ANFRACTUOUS, *adj.* (Lat.) Wind-ing; crooked.

ANFRACTUOSITIES, *s.* (from Lat. *anfractus*.) Mazy and involved turnings and windings.

Which arteries, taking their rise from the left capsula of the heart, bringing through several circuits, ambages, and *anfractuosities*, the vital spirits, to subtilize and refine them to the ætherial purity of animal spirits.

*Rabelais, iii, 22.*

ANG, *s.* The hairy part of an ear of barley. *North.*

ANGE, } *s.* (A.-N.) An angel.  
 AUNGE, }

ANGEL, *s.* (1) A gold coin worth from about six shillings and eightpence to ten shillings. This word was frequently punned upon.

You follow the young prince up and down like his ill-angel.

Not so, my lord; your ill *angel* is light; but I hope he that looks on me will take me without weighing. *2 Hen. IV, i, 2.*

It appears from the following epigram, that a lawyer's fee was only an *angel*:

*Upon Anne's Marriage with a Lawyer :*

Anne is an angel, what if so she be?

What is an *angel* but a lawyer's fee?

*Wit's Recreation.*

(2) An angular opening in a building. *Willis's Architectural Nomenclature*, p. 52.

ANGEL-BEAST, *s.* A game at cards.

This gentleman offering to play at *angel-beast* with 'um, though he scarce know the cards, and has no more visible estate then what he may lose at a sitting.

*Sedley, The Mulberry Garden*, 1668.

ANGEL-BED, *s.* A kind of open bed, without bed-posts. *Phillips*.

ANGEL-BREAD, *s.* A purgative cake, made of spurge, ginger, flour, oatmeal, &c.

ANGELICA, *s.* A species of masterwort.

ANGELICAL-STONE, *s.* An alchemical stone. *Angelical-water*, a sort of perfume.

ANGELIZE, *v.* To raise to be an angel.

Illuding Sathan cannot shine so bright,  
Though *angeliz'd*.

*Sylvester's Du Bartas*, p. 161.

ANGELOT. (1) A small cheese brought from Normandy. See *Holme's Academy of Armory*, &c., b. iii, p. 81, which he says is curds made of milk, cream, and rennet, made into thin cheese.

Your *angelots* of Brie,  
Your Marsolini, and Parmasan of Lodi.

*The Wits*, iv, 1.

How to make an *angellet*.—Take a pint of cream, and double the quantity of milk, putting to them a small quantity of runnet, and when it thickens, take it up with a spoon, and put it into a fat, there let it continue till it is very stiff, then salt it; and when it is so, let it dry, and at the end of three months eat it.

*The Closet of Rarities*, 1706.

(2) A gold coin of the value of half an angel.

ANGEL'S-FOOD, *s.* Apparently a term for heavy ale. Harri-

son's *Description of England*, p. 202.

ANGER, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Sorrow.

"*Angyr* or *angwysse*, *angor*, *angustia*, *tribulacio*." *Prompt. Parv.*

And sobreté zeveth heere swete drynke  
And solaceth heere in alle *angres*.

*Piers Pl.*, p. 271.

And I sal lene to yow my ring,

That es to me a ful der thing:

In nane *anger* sal ye be,

Whils ye it have and thinkes on me.

*Iwaine and Gawin*, l. 1529.

(2) An inflammation.

(3) *v.* To anger. A provincial use of the word, but employed also as a verb by Shakespeare.

ANGERFULL, *adj.* Enraged.

— it calls him pitifull,

Repentant, jealous, fierce, and *angerfull*.

*Sylvester's Du Bartas*, p. 115.

ANGERICH, *adv.* Angrily.

And *angerich* I wandrrede

The Austyus to prove.

*Piers Pl.*, p. 466.

ANGERLY, *adj.* Angrily. *Shakesp.*

ANGILD, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A fine. *Skinner*.

ANGINE, *s.* (*Fr.*) The quinsy.

[He] knew the cold cramp, th' *angine*, and lunacy. *Sylvester, Du Bartas*, p. 83.

ANGLE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) (1) A corner.

(2) An astrological term.

ANGLE-BERRY, *s.* A sore under the claw or hoof of an animal. *North*. See *Anberry*.

ANGLE-BOWING. A method of fencing the grounds wherein sheep are kept by fixing rods like bows with both ends in the ground, or in a dead hedge, where they make angles with each other. *Devon*.

ANGLED OG, *s.* A large earthworm. *Devon*.

ANGLE-LEGS, *s.* Bent legs.

This heard, sir, play stil in her eyes,

And be a dying, lives, like flies

Caught by their *angle-legs*, and whom

The torch laughs peece-meale to consume.

*Lovelace's Lucaste*, 1649.

ANGLE-TWITCH } *s.* (from *Fr.*  
ANGLE-TWACHE, } *anguille*, an  
ANGLE-TOUCH, } *eel*.) An earth-

worm. They are mentioned as being troublesome to sick hawks by Lady Juliana Berners, and called *anguelles*.

**ANGLER, s.** One who begs in the daytime, observing what he can steal at night. A cant word.

**ANGLET, s.** (*Fr.*) A little corner.

**ANGNAIL, s.** A corn on the toe. *Cumberl.* See *Agnail*.

**ANGOVER, s.** A sort of large and long pear. *Dict. Rust.*

**ANGORAS, s.** An anchorite.

**ANGROME, v.** (*A.-S.*, from *an* and *gremian*.) To grieve; to torment.

**ANGRY, adj.** Painful; inflamed; troublesome.

**ANGRY-BOYS, s.** A set of wild young men who delighted to commit outrages, and pick up quarrels. They are often mentioned by the dramatists of the time of James I.

Sir, not so young, but I have heard some speech

Of the *angry boys*, and seen 'em take tobacco. *Ben Jon., Alchem.*, iii, 4.

Get thee another nose, that will be pull'd Off by the *angry boys*, for thy conversion. *B. & F., Scornif. Lady*, iv, 1.

This is no *angry*, nor no roaring boy, but a blustering boy. *Green's Tu. Qu., O. Pl.*, vii, 25.

**ANGRY-WATER.** A liquid of an inflammatory nature arising from a sore, as in blisters from chafing, the skin not being broke. *Norfolk.*

**ANGUELLE, s.** (*Fr.*) A kind of worm, mentioned by early writers, as being troublesome to sick hawks.

**ANGUISSHOUS, } adj.** (*A.-N.*) In  
**ANGUISSOUS, } anguiss; in pain.**

I was bothe *anguissous* and trouble,  
For the perill that I sawe double. *Rom. of the Rose*, 1755.

And fortherover, contricioun schulde be wounder sorwful and *anguisschous*, and therefore givith him God pleiuly his mercy. *Chaucer, Persones T.*

**ANGUYOUSLY, adv.** (*A.-N.*) Painfully.

My wordes to here,  
That bought hym here,  
On crosse *anguyously*.  
*New Notborune Mayd.*

**ANGUSSE, s.** Anguish.

**ANHANGE, } v.** (*A.-S.*) To hang.  
**ANHONGE, }**

I-nome for theofthe and i-demd  
*Anhonge* hi were there.—  
And *anhonge* on the rode  
As thu were Jhesu also.  
*MS. Harl.*, 2277, f. 14.

O, swete levedy, wat the was wo,  
Tho thy chyld was *anhonge*,  
I-tached to the harde tre  
Wyth nayles gret and longe.  
*W. de shoreham.*

**ANHANSE, } v.** (*A.-S.*) To raise;  
**ANHANSY, } to exalt; to ad-**  
**ANHAUNSE, } vance.**

Hye nou to *anhansy* us alle, and y nelle  
nozt be byhynde. *Rob. Glouc.*, p. 198.

**AN-HEH, } adv.** On high; aloud.  
**AN-HEIȝE, }**

Ther stont up a zeolumen, ȝeȝeth with a  
ȝerde,  
Ant hat out *an-heh* that al the hyrt herde.  
*Pol. Sougs*, p. 158.

And told hem this vilanie,  
And seyde he wold hom *an-heighe*.  
*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 88.

**ANHITTE, v.** (*A.-S.*) To hit; to strike.

Tho kyng Arture aȝen the brest ys felawe  
vorst *anhytte*. *Rob. Glouc.*, p. 185.

**AN-HOND, adv.** In hand, *i. e.*, in his power.

Me to wroken ye schul go  
Of a treytour that is mi to,  
That is y-come up mi lond,  
Wer he thenketh to bring me *an-hond*.  
*Gy of Warwike*, p. 43.

**ANHOVE, v.** (*A.-S.*) To hover. *Skinner.*

**ANIENTE, v.** (*A.-N.*) To destroy; to annihilate.

That wikkedliche and wilfulliche  
Wolde mercy *aniente*.  
*Piers Pl.*, p. 365.

**AN-IF, conj.** If.

**ANIGH, prep.** Near. *Shropsh.*

**ANIGHT, adv.** In the night.

Tristrem to Ysonde wan,  
*Anight* with hir to play.  
*Sir Tristrem*, p. 232.



**ANILE**, *adj.* (*Lat. anilis.*) Imbecile from old age.

**ANIMABLE**, *adj.* (*Lat.*) That may be endowed with life.

**ANIMATE**, *adj.* (*Lat. animatus.*) Encouraged.

I am *animate* to importune your goode lordship with moste hartly desyres to contynue my goode lorde in augmenting the kinges goode estimacion of me.

*Monastic Letters*, p. 141.

**ANIME** *s.* A white gum or resin brought out of the West Indies. *Bullockar.*

**ANIMOSITE**, *s.* (*Lat.*) Bravery. *Sketton.*

**ANIND**, *adv.* On end; upright. "Mr. Jones's hos reared *anind*, bout uprit." A Shropshire word. Moor gives it as a Suffolk word.

**ANIOUS**, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Wearisome; fatiguing.

**AN-IRED**, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Angry.

He sauh Richard *an-ired*, and his mykelle myght. *Peter Langtoft*, p. 151.

**ANJURDOGS**, *s.* Kitchen utensils for the spit to run on. *I. of Wight.*

**ANKER**, *s.* A measure of liquid. See *Anchor.*

We'll drink it out of the *anker*, my boys. *The Barley-Mow Song*, n. d.

**ANKER**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) An anchorite; a hermit. See *Anchor.*

**ANKERAS**, *s.* A female hermit. See *Anresse.*

**ANKLEY**, *s.* An ankle. *West Sussex.* See *Anclow.*

**ANLEPI**,  
**ANELEPY**, } *adj.* (*A.-S. anlepig.*)  
**ONELEPY**, } Alone; single.

He stod, and totede in at a bord,  
Her he spak *anlepi* word

*Havelok*, 2107.

Ane es fornicacion, a fleschle synne  
Betwene an *anelepy* man and an *anelepy*  
woman. *MS. Harl.*, 1022, f. 73.

On ich half thai smiten him to,  
And he ogain to hem also;  
Never no was *anlepy* knight,  
That so mani stound might.

*Gy of Warwike*, p. 139.

That hy ne take hiis for no man,  
Bote *onelepy* sythe.

*William de Shoreham.*

**ANLAS**. See *Anelace.*

**ANLET**, *s.* An annulet; a small ring; a tag, or piece of metal attached to the end of laces or points. *Yorksh.*

**ANLETH**, *s.* (*A.-S. anwlit, andwlit.*) The face; the countenance.

To the mi hert saide the soght face mine,  
I sal seke laved to face thine;  
Ne turne thine *anleth* me fra,  
Ne helde in wrath fra thi hine swa.

*MS. Cott., Vesp.*, D vii, f. 16 b.

**ANLICNE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To liken; to compare.

Thuervore hi byeth *anlicned* to the tayle  
of the voxe, be hare barat, and vor hare  
bezuylkinge. *MS. Arundel*, 57, l. 17 h.

**ANLICNES**, } *s.* (*A.-S., anlicnes.*)  
**ANLICNESSE**, } An image; a re-  
semblance.

Therefter wendeth onto ure lavedi *anlicnesse*  
and encolith mit five Avees;  
alast to the other images and to the  
relikes luteth other cneoleth.

*MS. Cott., Cleopatra*, C vi, f. 9.

**ANLY**, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Solitary. See *Anely.*

**ANLIFEN**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Livelihood; substance. *Verstegan.*

**ANLOTE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To pay a share of charges, according to the custom of the place. *Minsheu.*

**ANNAMELYD**, *part. p.* Enamelled.

For the wyche thyng schynis of dyvers  
fold,  
Schynand full bryght of fyn gold,  
They hongyd full thycke on ylke a party,  
An *annamelyd* wonder rychely.

*Tundale*, p. 64.

**ANNARY**, *s.* (*Med. Lat. aunarius.*) A yearly description. *Fuller.*

**ANNE**, } *v.* (*A.-S. unnan, annan.*)  
**UNNE**, } (1) To give; to yield; to  
consent.

Rohant that was thare,  
To Mark his tale bigan;  
"Wist ye what Tristrem ware,  
Miche gode ye wold him *an*;  
Your owen soster him bare."

*Sir Tristrem*, f. i, st. 71.

Ich *unne* hire wel, ant heo me wo,  
 Ycham hire frend, ant heo my so,  
 Me thuncheth min herte wol breke atwo,  
 For sorewe ant syke.

*Lyric Poetry*, p. 40.

Ich *an* well cwith the nizingale,  
 Ab, wranne, nawt for thire tale.

*Hule and Nyztingale*, l. 1728.

(2) To wish well to.

Tristrem speke bigan,  
 "Sir king, God loke the,  
 As y the love and an,  
 And thou hast served to me."

*Sir Tristrem*, f. i, st. 77.

**ANNE**, *pron.* One. The objective case of *an*.

**ANNEAL**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) (1) To heat anything in such a manner as to give it a proper temper. This word is chiefly used by the blowers and workers in glass. "He that doth *aneale* pottes or other vessels, inustor." *Baret's Alvearie*, 1580.

Item, a myter for a bishop at St. Nicholas tide, garnyshed with sylver, and *anelyd* with perle, and counterfeyt stone.

*Churchwardens' Accompts*, p. 114.

(2) To anoint. See *Anele*.

**ANNENTISE**, } *v.* (*A.-N. anean-*  
**ANNENTISCHE**, } *ter.*) To annihilate; to destroy.

The whiche thre thinges ye have nought *anntentisched* or destroyed. neyther in youre self ne in youre conseiloures, as ye oughte. *Chaucer*, *T. of Melibeus*.

**ANNET**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The common gull. *Northumb.*

**ANNETT**, *s.* First-fruits?

The L. Governour, as touching the workes to be taken in hand, noe municion to be lookt for, with some occurrences of the English and Spanish fleets; for the coming up of Capt. Case, and touching Sir John Selby's meadow, Townsdale's *annett*. *Archæologia*, xxx, 169.

**ANNEXMENT**, *s.* Anything annexed, or subjoined.

**ANNIHILED**, *part. p.* Destroyed.

Which els had been long since *annihilid*,  
 With all other living things beside.

*Loves Owle*, 1595.

**ANNIVERSE**, *s.* (*Fr.*) An anniversary.

— Shall an *anniverse*  
 Be kept with ostentation to reherse  
 A mortal princes birth-day.  
*Contemplations Moral and Divine*, 1676.

**ANNOY**. } *s.* (*A.-N.*) An annoy-  
**ANNYE**, } ance.

For Helen's rape the city to destroy,  
 Threat'ning cloud-kissing Iliou with *annoy*.  
*Shak.*, *Rape of Lucrece*, p. 551.

When his fair flocks he fed upon the downs,  
 The poorest shepherd suffered not *annoy*.  
*Drayt.*, *Ecl.*, 6, p. 1414.

How many ills do follow one *annoy*!  
 Now merrily sail our gallant Greekes to  
 Troy. *Peel's Farewell*, 1589.

Ther nys lyes mon noon so slygh  
 That he neo tholethe ofte mony *annye*.  
*Alisaunder*, l. 10.

**ANOYFUL**, *adj.* Hurtful; annoying.

**ANOING**, *s.* Harm.

No might do with hir wicheing  
 In Inglond non *anoing*.

*Arthour and Merlin*, p. 166.

**ANOIOUS**, *adj.* Fatiguing; wearisome; unpleasant.

When driven with wordlie winds, his  
*anoious* business waxeth without measure.  
*Chaucer's Boethius*, 360.

**ANNOTE**, *s.* A note.

In *annote* is hire nome, nempneth hit nou  
 Whose ryht redeth ronne to Johou.  
*Lyric Poetry*, p. 26.

**ANNUARY**, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Annual.

**ANNUELER**. A priest employed for the purpose of singing anniversary masses for the dead. It is spelt *annivolor* in *Skelton*, ii, 440.

In Londoun was a prest, an *annueler*,  
 That therin dwelled hadde many a yer.  
*Chaucer*, *Cant. T.*, 12940.

**ANNUNCIATE**, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Foretold.

Lo Sampson, whiche that was *annunciate*  
 By thangel, long er his nativité.  
*Chaucer*, *Cant. T.*, 15501.

**ANNY**, *adv.* Only. *Northampt.*

**ANNYLE**, *s.* Anise seed. *Huloet.*

**ANO**, *conj.* Also. *North.*

**ANODER**, *adj.* Another. "A pyx of sylver, *anoder* of laten." *Invent.*, MS. 15th cent.

**ANOYLE**, *v.* To anoint. See *Anele*.

The byshop sendeth it to the curates, because they should therewith annoynt the sick in the sacrament of *anoyling*.

*Sir Thomas More's Workes*, p. 431.

**ANOYNT**, *v.* To flatter; to deceive.

A figurative sense, as we should say to grease a person. "I *anoynte*, I disceyve by flatteryng, *jeoyngs*." *Palsgrave, verb.*

**ANOINTED**, *adj.* Chief; principal.

"An *anoointed* scamp." *West.*

**ANOISAUNCE**, *s.* A nuisance.

**ANOLE**, *adv.* Too; also. *Yorksh.*

**ANOMINATION**, *s.* (*Lat.*) An opinion contrary to law.

He that adorns his whole oration with no other trope but a sweet subjection or an *anomination*, may be thought a trim man in the ears of the multitude, but in the judgement of the elegant orators, he shall be known as rude in his art of rhetoric, as the butcher that scalded the calfe was in his craft of butchery.

*Brit. Bibl.*, ii, 441.

**ANOMY**, *s.* (*Gr.*) Lawlessness.

**ANON**, *adv.* (1) What do you say? *Yorksh.* See *Anan*.

(2) Instantly; immediately.

Now surely, brother, said the fox *anon*.

*Mother Hubbard's Tale*, f. vi.

All which shall appere *anon*.

*Lambarde's Peramb. of Kent*, p. 108.

(3) Onwards.

The kyng of Northumberlonde kyng was, ich understonde,

Of al tho londe bygonde Hombre *anon* into Scotlonde. *Rob. of Glouc.*, p. 6.

(4) *Anon*, sir, is equivalent to the modern "coming, sir," the phrase used by waiters in inns.

An under-skinker, who never spake other English in his life, than—*anon*, *anon*, sir. *1 Henry IV*, ii, 7.

**ANONDER**, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Under.

Ten schypmen to londe yede  
To se the yle yn lengthe and brede,  
And fette water as hem was nede  
The roche *anondyr*.

*Octavian Imperator*, l. 550.

**ANONE**, } *adv.* At one time; in  
**ANONEN**, } the first place.

**ANONER**, *adv.* Under. *North.*

**ANONRIGHTES**, } *adv.* (*A.-S.*) In  
**ANANRIHT**, } mediately.

Efter evesong *anonriht* siggeth ower placebo everiche niht hwon ze beothl eise. *MS. Cott., Nero*, A xiv, f. 5.

Scheo hette marchal and knyghtia  
Greythen heom to ryde *anonryghtis*.

*K. Alisaunder*, l. 170.

He hadde in toum v. hundred knyghtes,  
He hem ofsent *anonrightes*.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 88.

**ANONT**, *prep.* Against; opposite.  
*Wills.*

**ANONXCION**, *s.* (for *anunction*.)  
Anointing. *Hardyng.*

**ANONYWAR**, *adv.* At unawares.

Tho the Brytons come myd the prisons  
thar,

The Romeyns come azen hem al *anonywar*.

*Rob. Glouc.*, p. 212.

**ANOTH**, *adv.* Enough.

*Anoth*, damescile! quath Blancheflour,  
To scorne me is litel honour.

*Florice and Blanchest.*

**ANOTHER**, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Otherwise;  
differently.

Al that therinne were,  
Al thai made glade chere,  
And ete and dronke echon wiz other,  
Ac Florice thouzht al *another*;  
Ete ne drinke nigte he nouzt;  
On Blancheflour was al his thouzt.

*Florice and Blanchest.*

Me ze, quath the kyng, tho *another* we  
solde do,

That he ath y-nome wyth treson we solde  
with maystrie. *Rob. of Glouc.*, p. 417.

**ANOTHER-GAINES**, *adv.* Another  
sort of.

**ANOTHER-GATES**, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) A  
different kind; another sort.  
*Lanc.*

And his bringing up *another-gates* mar-  
riage than such a niunion.

*Lyly's Mother Bombie*, act 1.

When Hudibras, about to enter  
Upon *another-gates* adventure,  
To Ralpho call'd aloud to arm,  
Not dreaming of approaching storm.

*Hudibras*, I, iii, 428.

**ANOTHER-GUESS**, *adv.* Another  
sort of. A word in common use

in the latter half of the 17th cent.

H'as been a student in the Temple this three years, *another-ghess*. fellow than this, I assure you.

*Durfey, Madam Fickle, 1682.*

**ANOUGH, adv.** Enough. *West.*

Thai wende have joie *anough*,

Certes it nas nought so,

Her wening was al wough,

Untroveand til hem to.

*Sir Tristrem, F. II, st. lvi.*

**ANOUR, s. (A.-N. anor.)** Honour.

After him thou best emperour,

God hath the don gret *anour*.

*Gy of Warwicke, p. 149.*

**ANOURE, v. (A.-N. anorer.)** To honour.

Thou ne *anourest* naȝt God aryȝt,

Ac dest is onderlynges.

Bylef thou in no wychecraft,

Ne ine none teliȝe.

*William de Shoreham.*

**ANOUREMENT, } s. (A.-N.)**

**ANOURNEMENT, } Adornment.**

I am tormentide with this blew fyre on my hede, for my lecherouse *anourement* of myne heere, ande other array ther one.

*Gesta Romanorum, p. 431.*

**ANOURNE, v. (A.-N.)** To adorn.

**ANOW, adv.** Enough. *West.*

He kest the bor down hawes *anow*,

And com himself down bi a bowe.

*Seeyn Sages, 921.*

**ANOWARD, adv.** Upward; upon.

Hearne explains it, "thorough, onward."

And *anoward* his rug fur y-maked,

And doth from ȝere to ȝere.

*MS. Harl., 2277, f. 47.*

The hors hem lay *anoward*,

That hem thought chaunce hard.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 123.*

**ANOYLE, v.** To anoint.

**ANOYMENTIS, s.** The translation of *limates* in an early gloss., in *Reliq. Antiq.*, i, 8.

**ANOYMENT, s.** An ointment.

**ANOYT, s.** Trouble?

That other branche ful ryȝt goyt

To the lytil fyngere, without *anoyt*.

*Reliq. Antiq.*, i, 190.

**ANPARSE.** The character &. The expression *and per se, and*, to signify the contraction &, and substituted for that conjunction, is often found in nursery books, more especially in alphabets, such as the one commencing, "A, apple-pie." Sometimes spelt *anpassy*, and *anpasty*.

**ANPYRE, s.** Empire.

**ANREDNESSE, s. (A.-S. anrædnesse.)**

Unity of purpose.

**AN'S-AFE.** I am afraid. *Yorksh.*

**ANSAMPLE, s.** An example.

**ANSEL, s.** A corrupt orthography for *hansel*.

**ANSHUM-SCRANCHUM.** When a number of persons are assembled at a table where the provision is scanty, and each one is almost obliged to scramble for what he can get, it will often be observed by some one of the party, that they never in all their life saw such *anshum-scranchum* work.

*Linc.*

**ANSINE, } s. (A.-S. ansyn.)** Ap-  
**ONNSINE, } pearance; figure.**

Not no mon so muchel of pine,

As povre wif that falleth in *ansine*.

*Dame Sirith.*

Vor nis of ow non so kene

That durre abide mine *onsene*.

*The Hule and the Nyztingale, l. 1694.*

**ANSLACHT, } s. (Germ.)** A sud-  
**ANSLAIGHT, } den attack; a sur-  
prise.**

I do remember yet, that *anslaight*, thou wast beaten,

And fledst before the butler.

*Beaum. and Fl., Mons. Thomas, ii, 2.*

**ANSLET, v. (Fr.?)** An article of dress in the latter part of the 14th cent. Some MSS. of Chaucer read *hanselines*.

Upon that other syde, to speke of the horrible disordinat scantnes of clothing, as ben these cuttid sloppis or *anslets*, that thurgh her schortnes ne covreth not the schamful membre of man, to wickid entent. *Chaucer, Persones T.*



ANSQUARE, } *v.* To answer. *MSS.*  
ANSQUER, } of 15th and beginning  
of 16th cent.

ANSTOND, *v.* To withstand. *Rob. Glouc.*

ANSURER, *s.* An answerer.

ANSWER, (1) *v.* To encounter at a tournament.

(2) To answer a door, to open it when any one knocks.

(3) *s.* Retaliation; requital. *Shakesp.*

ANT. (1) Am not. *Devon.*

(2) *conj.* And. Common in *MSS.* of the reign of Edward II.

The lylie lossum is *ant* long,  
With riche rose *ant* rode among.  
*Lyric Poetry*, p. 33.

ANTEM, *s.* (1) A church. A cant word. An *antem-morte*, "a wyfe married at the church, and they be as chaste as a cow." *Brit. Bibl.*, ii, 520.

(2) An anthem.

ANTEPAST, *s.* (*Lat.*) A tasting before.

ANTEPHNE, *s.* An antiphon.

ANTEPONE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To prefer; to set before.

ANTER. See *Aunter*.

ANTERS, (1) *conj.* In case that. *North.*

(2) *s.* Adventures. *North.* See *Aunter*.

ANTE-TEME, *s.* A text or motto placed at the head of a theme or discourse. *Skelton.*

ANTEVERT, *v.* (*Lat.*) To avert.

ANTGATE, *s.* An occasion. *Skinner.*

ANTH. And the. *North.*

ANTHONY-NUT, *s.* The bladder-nut, *staphylodendron*.

ANTHONY-PIG, *s.* The favourite or smallest pig of the litter. *Kent.*

"To follow like a tantony pig," to follow close. The friars of certain convents of St. Anthony, in England and France, are said to have enjoyed the privilege of having their swine feeding in the

streets. These would follow any one for food; and it was considered an act of charity and religion to feed them. St. Anthony was invoked for the pig.

ANTHONY'S-FIRE, *s.* A kind of erysipelas.

ANTHROPOMANCY, *s.* (*Gr.*) Divination by the entrails of men.

ANTHROPOPHAGINIAN, *adj.* A high-sounding word put by Shakespeare in the mouth of a swaggerer. *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv, 5.

ANTICIPATELY, *adv.* By anticipation.

What our Lord did intend to bestow on all pastors, that he did *anticipately* promise to him.

*Barrow, Of the Popes Supremacy.*

ANTICK, (1) *adj.* Old.

(2) An antimasque. *Ford's Works*, i, 440.

ANTICKLY, *adv.* In an antick manner.

Go *antickly*, and show an outward hideousness. *Much Ado about Nothing*, v, i.

ANTICKS, *s.* (1) Odd imagery and devices.

All bar'd with golden bendes, which were *entayld*

With curious *antickes*, and full fayre *aumayld*. *Sp., F. Q.*, II, iii, 27.

(2) Actors are sometimes termed *anticks*.

ANTIKE, *adj.* Grotesque.

A foule deform'd, a brutish curs'd crew,  
In body like to *antike* work devised  
Of monstrous shape, and of an ugly hew.  
*Harr., Ariost.*, vi, 61.

ANTICOR, } *s.* A swelling on a  
ANTOCOW, } horse's breast, opposite to the heart.

ANTIDOTARY, *adj.* Having the qualities of an antidote.

ANTIENTS, *s.* Ancestors.

ANTILLOQUIE, *s.* (*Lat.*) A preface; proem.

Therefore I will reliearse to this *antilloquie*,  
But only the cognisaunce which appeareth  
veranient.

*Holmes's Fall of Rebellion*, p. 7.

**ANTIMASQUE, s.** A contrast to the principal *masque*, a ridiculous interlude, dividing the parts of the more serious *masque*. It appears to have been distinguished by extravagance, and was usually performed by actors hired from the theatres; whereas the *masque* itself was more usually acted by ladies and gentlemen. It resembled the *exodia* of the Romans.

Let *anti-masks* not be long, they have been commonly of fools, satyrs, baboons, wild men, *antiques*, beasts, spirits, witches, Ethiops, pigmies, turquets, nymphs, rustics, cupids, statuas moving, and the like. As for angels, it is not comical enough to put them in *anti-masks*; and any thing that is hideous, as devils, giants, is on the other side as unfit. But chiefly let the musick of them be recreative, and with strange chaoges. Some sweet odours suddenly coming forth, without any drops falling, are in such a company, as there is steam and heat, things of great pleasure and refreshment. *Bacon, Essay 37.*

*Thest.* What are you studying of Jocastus, ha?

*Jo.* A rare device, a masque to entertaine His grace of Fairy with.

*Thest.* A masque? what i'st?

*Jo.* An *anti-masque* of fleas, which I have taught

To dance currantos on a spider's thread.

*Mop.* An *anti-masque* of fleas? brother, me thinks

A masque of birds were better, that could dance

The morice in the ayre, wrens and robin-redbreasts,

Linnets, and titmice.

*Randolph's Amintas, 1640.*

**ANTINOMIES, s.** Rules or laws opposite to some other rules or laws deemed false and having no authority.

**ANTIOCHE, s.** A kind of wine, perhaps brought, or supposed to be brought, from Antioch.

*Antioche* and *bastarde*,  
Pymment also, and garnarde,  
*Squyr of Lowe Degré, 757.*

**ANTIPERISTASIS, s.** (*Gr.*) Explained as "the opposition of a contrary quality, by which the

quality it opposes becomes heightened or intended." Used by *Ben Jonson.*

**ANTIPHONER, s.** (*A.-N.*) A kind of psalm-book, containing the usual church music, with the notes marked, and so called from the alternate repetitions and responses.

**ANTIPHONS, s.** (*Gr.*) Alternate singing.

In *antiphons* thus tune we female plaints.  
*O. Pl., vii, 497.*

**ANTIQUARY, adj.** Old; ancient; antique.

Instructed by the *antiquary* time,  
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.  
*Troilus and Cressida, ii, 3.*

**ANTIQUE, adj.** Ancient. Accented on the first syllable.

Show me your image in some *antique* book.  
*Shakesp., Sonn., 59.*

Not that great champion of the *antique* world.  
*Spem., I, xi, 27.*

**ANTIQUITY, s.** Old age.

**ANTLE-BEER, adv.** Crosswise; irregular. *Exmoor.*

**ANTLING.** A corruption of Antoline, a saint to whom one of the churches in London is dedicated, which is often called *St. Antling's* by the older writers.

**ANTO.** If thou. *Yorksh.*

**ANTPAT, adj.** Opportune; apropos. *Warw.*

**ANFRE, (1) s.** (*Lat. antrum.*) A cavern, or den.

Wherein of *antres* vast and desarts idle,  
Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose  
heads touch heaven,  
It was my hint to speak.

*Shakesp., Othello, i, 3.*

(2) *v.* To adventure. See *Aunter.*

**ANTRESSE, prest. t.** He adventures.

**ANTRUMS.** Affected airs; whims.

"A's in as *antrums* this morning." *Suffolk and Chesh.* The more usual expression is *tantrums.*

**ANTUL.** An thou wilt; if thou wilt. *Yorksh.*

**ANT-WART, s.** A sort of wart, described in the *Nomenclator* (1585) as being deep-rooted, broad below, and little above.

**ANTWHILE, adv.** Some time ago. *Warwicksh.*

**ANTY-TUMP, s.** An ant-hill. *Heref.*

**ANUAL, s. (Lat.)** A chronicle. *Rider.*

**ANUDDER, adj.** Another. *North.*

**ANUEL, s. (A.-N.)** An annuity; particularly one paid to a priest for keeping an anniversary.

And henten, gif I mighte,  
An *anuel* for myne owen use,  
To helpen to clothe.

*Piers Pl.*, p. 475.

**ANUNDER, } prep. (A.-S.)** Beneath.  
**ANONDER, } Cumb.** To keep any one *at anunder*, to keep them in a subordinate or dependent position.

Ten schypmen to londe yede,  
To se the yle yn lengthe and brede,  
And fette water as hem was nede  
The roche *anondyr*.

*Octovian Imperator*, 550.

**ANUNT, prep.** Opposite; against. This old word exists in Lowland Scotch, and is current in the dialects of Yorkshire, Cheshire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Wiltshire, and Worcestershire.

**ANUOST, s.** Near to. *West.* See *Jennings*, p. 185.

**ANUR<sup>w</sup>, v.** To honour.

**ANURTHE, adv.** On the earth.

**ANUY, s. (A.-N.)** Annoyance; vexation.

And to the contri that 3e beoth of,  
Suthe 3e schulle wende,  
Al eselich withoute a *uy*,  
And there youre lyf ende.

*MS. Harl.*, 2277, f. 46 b.

**ANUYE, } v. (A.-N.)** To annoy;  
**ANYE, } to trouble; to vex.**  
**ANUWE, }**

Moch me *anneth*  
That mi drivil druith.

*Reliq. Antiq.*, ii, 210.

Tho was alle the court *anyed*.

*Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 53.

Ac mi lovedr witeth mi soule wel,  
That thu hire noȝt ne spille,  
For thu ne miȝt mid al thi miȝte  
*Anuye* hire worth a fille.

*MS. Harl.*, 2277, f. 86 b.

For thai hadde the countré *anuwed*,  
And with robberie destrwed.

*Scovyn Sages*, 2613.

Alisaundre *anued* was;  
Over the table he gon stoupe,  
And smot Lufias with the coupe,  
That he feol down in the flette.

*Kyng Alisaunder*, 1102.

**ANVELT, } s. (A.-S.)** An anvil.

**ANVILD, } See *Anfeeld*.**

Upon his *anvelt* up and downe,  
Therof he toke the firste sowne.

*Dreue of Chaucer*, 1165.

And in eche hande a greate hamer,  
and therwith they smyte upon a *an-*  
*vilde*. *Virgilius*, p. 26.

**ANVEMPNE, v.** To envenome. *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 75.

**ANVIL, s. (1)** The handle or hilt of a sword. *Shakesp.*

(2) A narrow flag at the end of a lance. *Meyrick*.

**ANWARPE, v.** To warp. *Minsheu*.

**ANWEALD, s. (A.-S.)** Power; authority. *Skinner*.

**ANWORD, s. (A.-S.)** An answer; a reply. *Verstegan*.

**ANXIFEROUS, adj. (Lat.)** Causing anxiety.

**ANY, adj.** Either; one of two, or of more.

**ANYNGE, } s. (A.-S.)** Union. See  
**ONYNGE, } *Ane*.**

**ANYSOT, s.** A fool. *Prompt. Parv.*

**ANYTHINK.** Anything. "Like *anythink* agen," exceedingly. *Leic.*

**ANYWHEN, adv.** At any time. "I cau come *anywhen* after this week."

**ANYWHILE, adv.** At any time.

**ANYWHITHER, adv.** To any place.

*Dor.* Do you forbid his coming, or I go.

*Antl.* Go? whither?

*Dor.* *Anywhither*, madness ne're wants a place.

*Mountfort, Greenwich Park*, 1691.

**AOURNED, part. p.** Adorned.

So that he that tofore wente clothed in clothes of golde and of sylke, and aourned wyth precyous stones in the cyté. *Vita Patrum*, f. 86.

**AOY, adv.** High. *Glouc.*

**APAYE, } v. (A.-N.)** To pay, sa-  
**APPAY, }** tisfy, or content. "Well apaid, glad; ill apaid, sorie." *Rider's Dictionarie*, 1640.

Therwith was Perkyn apayed,  
And preised hem faste.

*Piers Ploughman*, p. 123.

— "Till thou have to my trusty ear  
Committed what doth thee so ill apay.

*Spens., Daphnida*, 69.

So only can high justice rest apaid.

*Milton, P. L.*, xii, 401.

Th' unwelcome newes seeme welcome to his eares,  
And yet he wishea they awhile had staide;  
That the vil'd deed is done, he glad appears,

Yet in his gladnes, he seemes ill apaid.

*Great Britaines Troye*, 1609.

**APAISE, adv.** In peace.

Tho thai were al at aise,  
Ich went to his in apaise.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 87.

**APALID, part. p.** Depressed; discouraged; appalled.**APALLED, part. p.** Wearisome; nauseous.

Thanne cometh undevocioun thurgh which a man is so blunt, and as saith seint Bernard, he hath such a lungour in soule, that he may neyther rede ne syng in holy chirche, ne heere ne thuinke on devocioun in holy chirche, ne travayle with his hondes in no good werk, that nys to him unsavory and al apalled. *Chaucer, Persones T.*

**APAN, prep.** Upon.**APARINE, s. (Fr.)** The name of a plant; clivers.**APARSEIVE, v.** To perceive.

The burgeis aparseived of his wive,  
Felic nightes was gon him fram,  
And in the dawying ayen sche cam.

*The Seevn Sages*, l. 1434.

**APARTI, adv.** Partly.**APARTLIE, adv. (A.-N.)** Openly. *Monastic Letters*, p. 179.

**APAST, } part. p.** Passed.  
**APASSED, }**

**APAYERE, v. (A.-N.)** To impair. *Skelton.***APE, (1) v.** To attempt?

And that sche nere so michel ape  
That sche hir laid down to slape.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 32.

(2) s. A fool. To put an ape into a person's hood or cap, or, to put on his head an ape, to make a fool of him. Tyrwhitt considers "win of ape," in Chaucer, to be what the French called *vin de singe*.

Haha! felaws, be war for such a jape.

The monk put in the mannes hood an ape,  
And in his wyves eek, by Seint Austyn.

*Chaucer, Cant. T.*, 14850.

— Thus was the ape

By their fair handling put into Malberco's cape.

*Spenser, F. Q.*, III, ix, 31.

And thus sche maketh Absolon hir ape,

And al his earnest torneth to a jape.

*Chaucer, Cant. T.*, 3389.

To lead apes in hell, said of a woman who lives and dies single.

I must dance barefoot on her wedding-day,  
And, for your love to her, lead apes in hell.

*Shakesp., Taming of Shrew*, ii, 1.

But 'tis an old proverb, and you know it well,

That women, dying maids, lead apes in hell.

*London Prodigal*, i, 2.

Not to know an ape from an apple, to be very ignorant.

Calculated according to art for the meridian of England; and may, without sensible error, serve for any other country besides, where they do understand an ape from an apple, or a B from a hat-tledore.

*Poor Robin*, 1707.

To say an ape's paternoster, to chatter with cold.

**APECE, a** corruption of *abece*.

The alphabet. *Prompt. Parv.*

**APECHED, part. p.** Impeached.

And asone as he came, he was arrested  
And apeched of hys treysone, that he schuld helpe the erle of Oxenforde.

*Warkworth's Chronicle*, p. 25.

**APEIRE, v. (A.-N.)** To impair. See *Appair*.

And thanne youre neghebores next  
In none wise apaire. *Piers Pl.*, p. 11.



**APEL, s. (A.-N.)** An old term in hunting music, consisting of three long moots.

**APELYT, part. p.** Called; named.

**APENDE, v. (A.-N.)** To append; to appertain; to belong.

Thus the pore peple is ransounde,  
They say suche parte t'em should *apende*.  
*Plowman's Tale*, l. 2605.

**APENIONE, s.** Opinion.

**APERÉ, v.** To appear.

**APEREMENT, s.** An injury; a mischief. "*Aperement, pejoracio*,"  
*Prompt. Parv., MS. Harl.*, 221.

**APERN, s.** An apron. *Apparn* is still the form in Shropshire, *ap-peron* or *appren* in the Northern Counties.

**APERNER, s.** One who wears an apron; a drawer at an inn.

We have no wine here, methinks;  
Where's this *aperner*?  
*Chapman's May Day*, 1611.

**A-PER-SE.** See *A*.

**APERT, adj. (A.-N.)** (1) Open; manifest.

(2) Bold; free; pert.

**APERTE, s. (A.-N. aperte.)** Conduct in action.

For whiche the kyng hym had ay after in  
cherté,  
Consyderyng well his knightly *aperté*.  
*Hardyng's Chronicle*, f. 198.

**APERTEliche, } (A.-N.)** Openly.

**APERTION, s. (Lat.)** A passage; an aperture.

**APERTNESS, s.** Frankness; openness.

**APERY, s.** An ape-house.

And vow to ply thy b-oke as nimbly as  
ever thou didst thy master's *apery*, or  
the hauty vaulting horse.  
*Apollo Shroving*, 1627, p. 93.

**APESEN, v. (A.-N.)** To appease.

**APETITELY, adv.** With an appetite.

**APE-WARD, s.** A keeper of apes.

Nor I, quod an *ape-ward*,  
By aught that I kan knowe.  
*Piers Pl.*, p. 115.

**APEYRE, v. (Lat.)** To open.

**APEYREMENT, s. (A.-N.)** Injury.

**APEYRINGES, s.** Losses.

**A-PICKPACK, adv.** Astride on the back. See *A-pigga-back*.

There's a speech for you, shou'd you  
make such a one in the senate house,  
we should have you brought home  
*a-pickpack* in triumph.

*Flora's Vagaries*, 1670.

**APIECE, adv.** To each. *North*.

**APIECES, adv.** To pieces. *Suff*.

Nay, if we faint or fall *apieces* now,  
We're fools.

*Beaum. and Fl., Island Princess*, v. 1.

**APIES, s.** Opiates.

As he shall slepe as long as er the leste,  
The narcotikes and *apies* ben so strong.  
*Chaucer, Leg. of Hypermnestra*, 109.

**A-PIGGA-BACK, adv.** Carrying a child on one's back, with his legs under the arms, and his arms round the neck. *Var. dial*.

**APIS, s.** A kind of apple-tree, introduced about the year 1670.  
*Skinner*.

**APISHNESS, s.** Playfulness; gamesomeness.

**APISTILLE, s.** An epistle.

**A-PISTY-POLL, adv.** Carrying a child with his legs on the shoulders, and arms round the head.  
*Dorset*.

**A-PLACE, adv.** In place. *Gower*.

**A-PLAT, adv.** Flat down.

**APLIGHT, adv. (A.-S.)** Certainly; truly; entirely.

Hidur thei come be mone-lyzt,  
Eete therof wel *aplyzt*.

*K. Edward and the Shepherd*.

Nou is Edward of Carnarvan  
King of Engulond al *aplyht*.

*Political Songs*, p. 249.

The child yede to bedde anight,  
And ros arliche amorewen *aplyht*.

*Sevyn Sages (Weber)*, 203.

**APLUSTRE, s. (Lat.)** The small flag of a ship.

**APLYN, s. pl. (A.-S.)** Apples.

**APOCK, s.** A small red pimple.  
*Somerset*.

**APODYTERY, s. (Gr.)** A vestry.

**APOINT, adv.** At point.

**APOISON, v.** To poison.

**APOLLO, s.** A name for a banquetting room.

We moved slowly towards the sultan's pallace, all the way passing through a ranck or file of archiers and musquetiers on either side doubled, and being alighted, usherd him into his *Apolla*, where upon rich carpets was plac'd a neat and costly banquet.

*Herbert's Travels*, 1638.

**APOLOGETIK, s.** (*Gr. ἀπολογητικός.*)

An apology.

**APON, prep.** Upon.

**APONTED, adj.** Tainted. *Dorset.*

**ΑΡΟΥΑΚ, s.** A kind of herb, mentioned in the *Archæol.*, xxx, 404.

**ΑΡΟΡΕΤ, part. p.** (*A.-N.*) Made poor; reduced to poverty.

**APOSEN, v.** To demand. This word occurs in Skierner's *Etymologion*, 1671.

**APOSTATA, s.** (*Lat.*) An apostate.

**APOSTEM, s.** (*Gr.*) An abscess.

A joyful casual violence may break

A dangerous *apostem* in thy breast.

*Donne's Progress of the Soul*, ii, 479.

A medicine or salve that maketh an *aposteme*, or draweth a swelling to matter.

*Nomenclator*, 1585.

**APOSTEMATATION, s.** An imposthume.

**APOSTHUME, s.** An imposthume.

*Prompt. Parv.*

**APOSTILHEED, s.** Apostleship.

*Wycliffe.*

**APOSTILLE, s.** (*Lat.*) A marginal observation.

**APOSTLE-SPOONS, s.** Spoons of silver gilt, the handle of each terminating in the figure of an apostle. They were the usual present of sponsors at christenings; rich sponsors gave the whole twelve; those in middling circumstances gave four; while the poorer sort often contented themselves with the gift of one, which bore the figure of some saint in honour of whom the child received its name. It is in allusion to this

custom, that, when Cranmer professes to be unworthy of being sponsor to the young princess, the king replies, "Come, come, my lord, you'd spare your spoons." *Shakesp., Hen. VIII*, v, 2.

And all this for the hope of two *apostle spoons*, to suffer! and a cup to eat a caudle in! for that will be thy legacy.

*B. Jons., Barth. Fair*, i, 3.

**APOSTOLIONE, s.** An ingredient, apparently a herb, mentioned in an old medical MS. In another there is a long recipe to make an *apostolicone*, composed of frankincense, alum, &c.

**APOSTROFATION, s.** Apostrophe.

*Skelton.*

**APOZEME, s.** (*Gr. ἀπόζεμα*, a decoction.) A drink made with water and divers spices and herbs, used instead of syrup.

*Bullokar.*

**APPAIRE, } v.** (*A.-N.*) (1) To  
**APPEYRE, } impair, make worse,**  
 or bring to decay.

His neyghboures ful of envy, his feyned freendes that semede recounseled, and his flatereres, maden semblant of wepyng, and *appaired* and aggregated moche of this matiere, in preising gretly Melibé of might, of power, of riches, and of frendes, despising the power of his adversaries.

*Chaucer, T. of Melibeus.*

What mendeth it you though that we both *apaire*? *Chaucer, Tr. & Cr.*, lib. ii, l. 329.

So well it maye with rethorike termes fayred,

Whiche by my simplenes I would not wer *appaired*.

*Harding's Chron.*, f. 51.

Gentlewomen, which feare neither sonne, nor winde, for *appairing* their beutie.

*Sir Thomas Elyot's Governour*, p. 61.

But if I should so presume, I might *apayr* it; for it was right wel and connyngly made, and translatelyd into ryght good and fayr Englishe.

*Caxton.* Himself goes patched like some bare cottyer,

Lest he might ought the future stock *appeyre*.

*Bp. Hall's Sat.*, iv, 2.

(2) To be brought to decay.

All that lyveth *appayreth* faste.

*Hawkins's Old Plays*, i, 38.

He was of honest conversacion and pure integritie, no knower of evil, and a keper of all goodnes, a dispiser of al thynges whych were wonte to cause the nyndes of mortall menne to slyde or *appaire*. *Hull, Edward IV*, fol. 34.

APPALE, } *v.* To turn anything to  
APPALE, } a pale colour.

Hire liste not *appalled* for to be,  
Nor on the morwe unfestliche for to sec.  
*Chaucer, Cant. T.*, 10679.

APPALLE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To discourage; to terrify; to appease: it is also used as a neuter verb, to be terrified; to grow mild; to become weak; to fail.

This discomfiture so amazed the wittes, and *appalled* the hartes of the meane Gascons, that thei offered many tounes to the French part.

*Hall's Chron., Henry VI*, f. 79.

— her misshaped parts did them *appall*,  
A loathly, wrinkled hag.

*Spenser, F. Q.*, I, viii, 46.

And to the cuppe ay took I heede and cure  
For that the drynke *appalle* sholde noght.

*Hoccleve.*

Whiche never shall *appallen* in my minde,  
But always fresh been in myne memorie.

*Prologue to Storie of Thebes.*

APPALEMENT, *s.* Consternation.

APPARAILE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To equip; to furnish.

APPARANCIE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Appearance.

Whose fained gestures doe entrap our youth  
With an *apparancie* of simple truth.

*Browne's Brit. Past.*, i, song 2.

APPARATE, *s.* Apparatus.

APPARATOR, *s.* (*Lat.*) A serjeant; a beadle.

Bailiffs, promoters, jailors, and *apparators*.  
*The Muses Looking-glass*, i, 1.

APPAREIL, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A word which Skinner inserts in his glossary of law terms, with the following explanation: "Integra rationum subductio, item summa totius debiti, quæ rationibus subscribi solet." The sum at the bottom of an account, which is still due.

APPAREMENTES, *s. pl.* Ornaments.

APPARENCE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An appearance.

That is to sayn, to make illusion  
By swiche an *apparence* or joglerie.  
*Chaucer, Cant. T.*, 11577.

APPARENTED, *part. p.* Made apparent. *Holinshed.*

APPARIBLYNGE, *s.* A symbolical meaning; an allegory.

To thys ordre croune bet  
Ys an *apparyblynge*,  
Thet hys in holy cherche y-cleped wel  
The furste scherynge

Of clerke;

Clerke hys to segge an Englysch,  
Eyr of Godes werke. *W. de Shoreham.*

APPARYSSHANDE, *adj.* Apparent; brilliant. *Caxton.*

APPARITIONS, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Appearances. Applied especially to the appearance, or supposed appearance, after death, of departed spirits; yet sometimes, as in Shakespeare, understood literally.

As this wicked people were strangers to their God in their conversation, so was God grown a stranger to them in his *apparitions*.

*Bishop Hall's Contemplations*, p 3.

— I have mark'd

A thousand blushing *apparitions*  
To start into her face.

*Much Ado about Nothing*, iv, 2.

APPASE, *adv.* Apace; in pace.

An actuarie, clarke or scribe, that writeth ones wordes *appase* as they are spoken.  
*Nomenclator*, 1585.

APPASSIONATE, *v.* To have a passion for.

APPASSIONATED, *adj.* Violently stedfast; obstinate.

The said Gower remained *appassionated* in the opinion of the Pope's supremacy.  
*Letter in Strype's Annals*, iii, 135.

APPEACH, *v.* (*A.-N. apescher.*) To impeach; to accuse.

Bifore this yonge prophete this preost go  
appere,  
And he him *apeched* sone, with chekes wel  
pale.  
*Susan*, st. xxiv.

Now, hy mine honour, by my life, my troth,  
I will *apeach* the villain.

*K. Richard II*, v, 2.

George Arinstronge was pardoned to the ende he shoulde *appeache* the residue, which he did.

*Holinshed's Hist. of Scotland*, p. 441.

**APPEARANCE, s.** An apparition; a vision. The word in this sense occurs in *Rider's Dictionarie*, 1640.

**APPECEMENTES, s.** Impeachments.

**APPEYRE.** See *Appaire*.

**APPEIREMENT, s. (A.-N.)** An impairing; diminution.

To the grete *appeirement* of his most royalle estate, and enpowerisshyng of hym and alle his true commons and subgettis, and only to the enrichyng of themself.

*MS. Ashm.*, 1160.

**APPEL-LEAF, s. (A.-S. *æppel-leaf*.)**  
The violet.

**APPELYE, adv.** Haply.

**APPELEN, } s. pl. (A.-S.) Apples.**  
**APPELYN, }**

— the mo *appelen* the tree bereth, the more sche boweth to the folk.

*Romance of the Monk, MS.*, fol. 2 b.

**APPELLACION, s. (A.-N.)** An appeal from an inferior to a superior court.

This sentence shall never be repelled, ne it may not be appelled, for the *appellacyon* shall never be receyved.

*Golden Legend*, fol. 5.

**APPELUNS, s.** A dish made of apples and other ingredients. See a receipt for making it in *Warner, Antiq. Culin.*, p. 89.

**APPENDE, v. (A.-N.)** To belong; to appertain to. See *Apende*.

Tel me to whom, madame,  
That tresour *appendeth*.

*Piers Pl.*, p. 17.

**APPENE, v.** To happen. *Warkworth's Chron.*, p. 2.

**APPENNAGE, s. (Fr.)** That which is set apart by princes for the support of their younger children. *Skinner*.

**APPERCEIVE, v. (A.-N.)** To perceive. See *Aperceive*.

**APPERCEIVING, s.** Perception. *Chaucer*.

**APPERE, v. (A.-N.)** To deck out; to apparel. See *Appaire*.

**APPERIL, s.** Peril. *Middleton and Ben Jonson*.

Let me stay at thine *apperil*.

*Timon of Athens*, i, 2.

**APPERTAINMENT, s.** The circumstance of appertaining to.

**APPERTINAUNT, part. a.** Belonging to. An astrological term.

**APPERTYCES, s. (A.-N.)** Dexterities.

Grete strokes were smyten on bothe sydes, many men overthrowen, hurte, and slayn, and grete valyaunces, prowesses and *appertyces* of werre were that day shewed, whiche were over long to recounte the noble feates of every man.

*Morte d'Arthur*, i, 145.

**APPESE, v. (A.-N.)** To pacify. To *appese* one's self, to become pacified.

And Tullius saith: Ther is no thing so comendable in a gret lord, as whan he is debonaire and meeke, and *appesith* him lightly. *Chaucer, T. of Melibeus*.

**APPETENCE, s. (Lat. *appetentia*.)**  
Desire.

**APPETITE, v.** To desire; to covet.

As matire *appetitith* forme alwaie,  
And from forme into forme it passeth maie.

*Hypsipyle and Medea*, 215.

**APPETITION, s. (Lat. *appetitio*.)**  
Desire for anything.

**APPETIZE, v.** To provoke an appetite for food. *North*.

**APPETY, s.** Appetite; desire.

**APPIERT, adj.** Open; public. See *Apert*.

**APPIGNORATE, v. (Lat. *appignoro*.)**  
To put in pawn; to pledge.

Such bibliopolists are much to blame,  
When a good author's dead, t' abuse his name;  
These tricks they play, and act without controul,  
For money they'll *appignorate* their soul.

*Satyrical Poems*, 1698.

**APPLE, v.** To bottom, or root firmly, in the ground "The turnips do not *apple*."

**APPLE-BEE, s.** A wasp. *Cornw.*

**APPLE-BIRD, s.** A chaffinch. *Cornw.*



**APELL-BYER, s.** A dealer in apples.

Here is Glyed Wolby of Gylforde squyere,  
Andrew of Habyngedon *apell-byer*.  
*Cocke Lorettes Bote.*

**APPLE-DRONE, s.** A wasp. *West.*

**APPLE-GRAY, adj.** Dapple grey.

His head was troubled in such a bad plight,  
As though his eyes were *apple-gray*.  
*King and a Poore Northerne Man, 1640.*

**APPLE-HOGLIN, s.** An apple turnover. *Suffolk.* It is made by folding sliced apples with sugar in a coarse crust, and baking them without a pan.

**APPLE-JACK, s.** An apple turnover.

**APPLE-JOHN, s.** An apple, which will keep two years, and consequently becomes very withered.

I am wither'd like an old *apple-John*.

*2 Hen. IV, iii, 3.*

Tis better than the pome-water or *apple-John*.  
*O. Fortun. Anc. Dr., iii, 192.*

Nor *John-apple*, whose wither'd rind, entrenched

By many a furrow, aptly represents  
Decrepid age. *Phillips, Cider, b. i.*

**APPLE-MOISE, s.** (1) Cider.

(2) A dish composed of apples.

See *Appulmoy*.

**APPLEN, s. pl.** Apples.

**APPLE-PEAR, s.** A kind of pear, perhaps the tankard pear.

**APPLE-PIE-BED.** A common trick in schools. The bed is arranged somewhat in the fashion of an apple-turnover, the sheets being doubled so as to prevent any one from getting at his length between them.

**APPLE-PIE-ORDER, s.** Anything in very great order.

**APPLE-PIPS, s.** Divination by *apple-pips*: To ascertain whether her pretended lovers really love her or not, the maiden takes an apple pip, and naming one of her followers, puts the pip in the fire; if it cracks in bursting from the heat, it is a proof of love, but if it is consumed without noise, she

real regard in that person towards her. *Davy's MS.*

**APPLEPLEX, s.** The apoplexy. *Devon.*

**APPLES-OF-LOVE, s.** The fruit of a foreign species of nightshade, said to be an aphrodisiac.

**APPLE-SQUIRE, s.** This very popular word was evidently used in more than one sense. An apple-squire was sometimes a kept gallant; at others, a person who waited on a woman of bad character. The name was also applied to the person who fetched in the wine. Its most common signification appears to have been a pimp.

Boyes which do attende upon commune harlottes, called *apple-squires*.

*Huloet's Abecedarium, 1552.*

Is Cupid fit to be an *apple-squire*,  
Of filly lust to take the loathsome hyre?  
*The Newe Metamorphosis, MS. temp., Jac. I.*

Is lechery wax'd scarce, is bawdry scant,  
Is there of whores or cuckolds any want?  
Are whore-masters decaid, are all bawds dead?

Are panders, pimps, and *apple-squires*, all fled?  
*Taylor's Works, 1630.*

Each bush, each bank, and each base *apple-squire*

Can serve to sate their beastly lewd desire.  
*Hall's Satires, i, 2.*

Aquariolus, festo, impudicarum mulierum sordidus assecla, *πορνωδιάκονος*, Macquereau, rufien. A ruffinly knave: an *apple-squire*: a filthie and bawdie knave attending upon whores: a wittall that keepeth the doore whiles his wife is occupied. *Nomenclator, 1585.*

His little lackey, a proper yong *apple-squire*, called Pandarus, whiche carrieth the keye of his chamber with hym.

*Bullien's Dialogue, 1573.*

**APPLE-STUCKLIN, s.** An apple-turnover. *Hampsh.*

**APPLE-TERRE, s.** An apple orchard. Formerly used in Sussex, now obsolete.

**APPLE-TWELIN, s.** An apple-turnover. *Norfolk.*

**APPLE-YARD, s.** An apple orchard.

**APPLIABLE, adj.** Capable of being applied.

**APPLIANCE, s.** An application.

**APPLIMENT, s.** Application.

**APLOT, v.** To plot; to contrive.

**APPLY, v. (A.-N.)** To take a course towards; to ply to; to apply to.  
A nautical term.

**APPO, s.** An apple. *Chesh.*

**APPOAST, v. (Fr.)** To suborn.  
*Minsheu.*

**APPOINT, v.** To impute.

**APPOINTMENT, s.** Preparation.

Here art thou in *appointment* fresh and fair,  
Anticipating time with starting courage.

*Troilus and Cressida*, iv, 5.

**APPONE, v. (Lat. appono.)** To dispute with; to oppose in argument.

**APPOSAYLE, s. (A.-N.)** Question; enquiry.

When he went out his enmies to assayle,  
Made unto her this uncouth *apposayle*.

*Bochas*, h. v, c. 22.

**APPOSE, v. (A.-N.)** To raise questions; to object; to dispute with; to examine.

Tho the poeple hym *apposed*  
With a peny in the temple.

*Piers Pl.*, p. 18.

**APPOSITION, s. (Lat.)** Annexation of substantives. A grammatical term.

But this yonge childryne that gone to the scole have in here Dunete this questione, how many thinges fallen to *apposicion*? Ande it is answeride, that case alle only that is afalle.

*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 472.

**APPOSITEES, s.** Opposites; antipodes. *Maunde vile.*

**APPREHENSION, s. (Lat.)** Catching; laying hold of.

**APPREHENSIVE, adj. (Lat.)** Of quick conception.

You are too quick, too *apprehensive*.  
*Every Man out of his Humour*.

Thou art a mad *apprehensive* knave.  
*O. P.*, iv, 343.

**APPREIFFE, s. (Fr.)** Contrivance.

**APPRENTICE-AT-LAW, s.** A counsellor, the next in rank under a serjeant.

**APPREST, s. (Fr.)** Preparation.

All the winter following Vespasian laie at Yorke, making his *aprests* against the next spring to go against the Scots and Picts. *Holinshed, Hist. Scot.*, p. 48.

**APPRINZE, s. (Fr.)** Capture.

I mean not now th' *apprinze* of Pucell Jone.  
*Mirroure for Magistrates*, ed. 1610.

**APPRISE, s. (A.-N.)** Learning.

**APPROACHER, s.** One who approaches or draws near.

**APPROBATE, part. p. (Lat. approbatus.)** Approved; approved of.

Having perfect confidence, and sure hope in the *approve* fidelitie and constant integritie whiche I have ever experimented. *Hall, Edward IV*, fol. 60. He utterly refused to receyve the crowne, except the law established by his father Kenneth for the succession therof were first confirmed and *approve*.

*Holinshed's Historie of Scotland*, p. 227.

Thomas earle of Lancaster was hanged and decollate,

With sixteene barrons moe in Edward the Second's daies;

The filthy demeanor that then was *approve*,

I abhor to recite, they tooke such naughtie wayes. *Holmes's Fall of Rebellion*, p. 8.

**APPROBATION, s. (1)** Approval; proof.

(2) A novice.

**APPROCHEMENT, s.** Approach.

**APPROMPT, v.** To prompt. *Bacon*.

**APPROOF, s.** Approbation.

So his *proof* lives not in 's epitaph,  
As in your royal speech.

*All's Well that Ends Well*, i, 2.

A man so absolute in my *proof*,  
That nature hath reserv'd small dignity,  
That he enjoys not. *Cynthia's Revels*.

**APPROPINQUATE, } v. (Lat.)** To  
**APPROPINQUE, }** approach; to  
come near.

**APPROPRE, } v. (A.-N. appro-**  
**APPROPER, }** *prier*.) To appropriate.

The fyrst name is the sone of God, and these names ben *appropryd* to hym.

*Golden Legend*, f. 7.

The Evangelystes dyd applye and *approper* that prouhane word Ecclesia to signify the whole company of christen peple. *Sir T. More's Works*, p. 428.

**APPROVE, s. (Fr.)** To justify; to make good; to bring proof of.

Matabrun in likewise endeavored her on the other syde to *approve* the said injury, . . . bi hir commised and purpensed. *Heylas*, p. 27.

**APPROVER, s. (A.-N.)** An informer. A person who had the letting of the king's demesnes in small manors to the best advantage was terined an *approver*.

**APPUGNANT, adj. (Lat.)** Quarrelsome.

**APPULLE, s.** An apple.

**APPULMOY,** } *s. (A.-S.)* A dish in  
**APPULMOCE,** } cookery, of which  
**APPULMOS,** } apples were the  
principal ingredient. "*Appulmos*, dishmete, pomacium." *Prompt. Parv.*, ed. 1499.

*Appulmoy.*—Take apples and seeth hem in water. Drawe hem thurgh a styunor. Take almande mylke, and hony, and floer of rys, safron, and powder-fort, and salt; and seeth it stondyng.

*Forme of Cury*, 1390.

*For to make appulmos.*—Nym appelyn, and seth hem, and lat hem kele, and make hem thorw a clothe; and on flesch dayes kast thereto god fat breyt of hef, and god wyte grees, and sugar, and safron, and almande mylk; on fyself dayes oyle de olyve, and gode powders; and serve it forthe.

*Cookery Receipts*, 1381.

**APPUYED, part. p. (Fr.)** Supported. *Skinner*.

**APRAINE, s.** An apron.

Item, if any common woman were any *apraine*, she shal forfait hit, and make a fine after the custome of the manor, &c. *Regulations of the Stews*, 15th cent.

**APRAYSUT, part. p.** Praised. *Robson's Romances*, p. 14.

**APRES, s.** Cloth of *Ypres* in Flanders, famous for its woollen manufacture. "j. cover of *apres* lynyd with lynen clothe." *Sir John Fastolfe's Inventory*, *Archæologia*, *xxi*, 263.

**APRICATE, v. (Lat. aprico.)** To bask in the sun.

**APRICATION, s.** Basking in the sun.

**APRICITY, s. (Lat. apricitas.)** The warmth of the sun.

**APRICOCK, s.** An apricot. *West.* See *Abricock*.

Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes; Feed him with *apricocks* and dewberries. *Shakesp., Mids. N. D.*, iii, 1

**APRIL-GOWK, s.** An April fool. *North.*

**APRILLED, adj.** Applied to beer or milk which has turned, or is beginning to turn, sour: also to a person whose temper has been disturbed. *Devon.*

**APRINE, s. (Lat.)** A poison which was said to come from swine when *maris appetentes*.

**APRISE, s. (A.-N.)** (1) Learning. (2) An enterprise; an adventure.

On that other half is Daric, y-wis, Wrotl and grim, and alle his, For Alisaunders gret *aprise*.

*K. Alisaunder*, l. 3529.

Than sayd Lybeaus, Be seynt Jame, To save thys mayde fro schame, Hyt wer a fayr *apryse*.

*Lyb. Discon.*, l. 594.

**APRON, s. (1)** A hog's caul. *East.*

(2) The fat skinny covering of the belly of a duck or goose.

**APRON-MAN, s.** A waiter.

We had the salute of welcome, gentlemen, presently: Wilt please ye see a chamber? It was our pleasure, as we answered the *apron-man*, to see, or be very neare the roome where all that noise was.

*Rowley's Search for Money*, 1609.

**APROVE, v.** To prove. See *Approve*.

**APS, s. (A.-S. æps.)** The asp or aspen tree. A word used in Warwickshire, and also in the South and West of England.

**APSEN, (adj.)** Of, or belonging to the asp tree.

**APT, v. (Lat. apto.)** To adapt; to fit to; to render fit for anything.

The symbols used, are not, neither ought to be, simply hieroglyphics, emblems, or impreses, but a mixed character, partaking somewhat of all, and peculiarly *apied* to these more magnificent inventions. *Ben Jonson.*

And some one *apteth* to be trusted then,  
Though never after.

*B. Jon., Forest. Ep., xii.*

And here occasion *apteth* that we catalogue awhile.

*Warner's Albions Engl.*

**APTES, s. pl.** Aptitudes.

Thei han as well divers *aptes*, and divers maner usynges, and thilk *aptes* nowen in will ben cleped affections.

*Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 517.*

**APT-TINDING, adj.** Having a tendency to ignite.

If th' exhalation hot and oily prove,  
And yet (as feeble) giveth place above  
To th' airy regions ever-lasting frost,  
Incessantly th' *apt-tinding* fume is tost  
Till it inflame: then like a squib it falls,  
Or fire-wing'd shaft, or sulph'ry powderballs.

*Sylvester's Du Bartas.*

**APURT, adj.** Impertinent. *Somerset.* Sullen, disdainfully silent. *Exmoor.*

**APYES, s. pl.** Apes.

**AQUA-ACUTA, s. (Lat.)** A composition of tartaric and other acids, formerly used for cleaning armour.

**AQUABOB, s.** An icicle. *Kent.*

**AQUAKE, v.** To tremble.

**AQUAL, adj.** Equal. *North.*

**AQUAPATIS, s.** A kind of pottage.

*Aquapatys.*—Pil garlic, and cast it in a pot with water and oile, and seeth it. Do thereto safron, salt, and powderfort, and dresse it forth hool.

*Forme of Cury, 1390.*

**AQUAT, adv.** Sitting on the houghs. *Somerset.*

**AQUATIL, adj. (Lat.)** Inhabiting the water.

**AQUATORIES, s. (Lat.)** Watery places. An astrological term.

**AQUA-VITÆ, s. (Lat.)** A general term for ardent spirits. Irish aqua-vitæ was usquebaugh.

**AQUA-VITÆ MAN, s.** A seller of drams.

Sell the dole beer to *aqua-vitæ* men.

*Ben Jons., Alch., i, l.*

**AQUEIGHT, pret. t. of aquake, (from (A.-S. queccan.)** Shook; trembled.

The gleumen useden her tunge;

The wode *aqueightte* so hy suunge.

*Kyng Alisaunder, 5257.*

**AQUEINT, (1) part. p. of aquenche.** Quenched with water; destroyed.

(2) Acquainted.

Heo desirith nothing more,

Than to beo to you *aqueynt.*

*Kyng Alisaunder, 759A*

**AQUEINTABLE, adj.** Easy to be acquainted with.

**AQUELLEN, v. (A.-S. acwellan.)** To kill; to destroy; to vanquish.

And her gref anon hem teld,

Hou Fortiger her king *aqueld.*

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 16.*

And gify schal be thus *aqueld,*

Thurch strong hete in the feld,

It were ogan the skille.

*Gy of Warwike, p. 323.*

**AQUENCHE, v. (A.-S. acwencan.)** 'To quench; to destroy.'

Nothing he ne founde in al the niȝte,

Wer-mide his hongre *aquenche* niȝtte.

*Reliq. Antiq., ii, 274.*

**AQUETONS, s.** Acquittance. *Boke of Curtasye, p. 25.*

**AQUITE, v. (A.-N.)** (1) To acquit. (2) To requite.

He wole *aqwyte* us ryth wele oure mede.

*Coventry Mysteries, p. 335.*

(3) To pay for.

Or if his winning be so lite,

That his labour will not *aquite*

Sufficiauntly al his living,

Yet may he go his brede begging.

*Romaunt of the Rose, 6742.*

**AQUOINTE, part. p.** Acquainted. *Rob. Glouc., p. 465.*

**AQUOT, adj.** Cloyed; weary with eating. *Devon.*

**AQUOY, adv.** Coily; shyly.

With that she knit her brows,

And looking all *aquoy.*

*George Barnwell, 2d pt.*



**AR**, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A scar; a pock-mark. *North*. It is found in MSS. of the 15th cent.

(2) *s.* (*A.-S. ar.*) An oar.

(3) *conj.* Or.

(4) *prep.* (*A.-S. ar, ær.*) Before.

Abonte mydnyght, *ar* the day.

*Kyng Alisaunder*, 344.

**ARACE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To draw away by force.

And in hir swough so sadly holdith sche  
Hir children tuo, whan sche gan hem  
tembrace,

That with gret sleight and gret difficulté  
The children from her arm they gonne *arace*.  
*Chaucer, Cant. T.*, 8979.

So that the remembrance of their  
pestyent errors were *araced* out of  
Englishe mennes heartes.

*Sir T. More's Works*, p. 355.

**ARACH**, } *s.* The herb orach.

**ARAGE**, }

**ARADDE**, *pret. t.* of *arede*. Explained.

**ARAFE**, *s.* Some kind of precious stone.

Hir paytrelle was of a rialle fyne,

Hir cropur was of *araff*.

*MS. Cantab.*, 14th cent.

**ARAFTE**, *pret. t.* Struck; smote.

**ARAGED**, *adj.* Enraged.

**ARAINÉ**, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) A spider.

**ARRAN**, } *Notts.* and *Northampt.*

Sweep th' *arrans* down, till all be clean,  
near lin,

Els he'll leauk all agye when he comes in.  
*Yorkshire Dialogue*, 1697.

**ARAISE**, } *v.* To raise.

**AREYSE**, }

**ARANÉE**, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) A spider.

**ARANYE**, }

**ARANKE**, *adv.* In a row.

**ARAPE**, *adv.* (*Lat.*) Quickly.

Over the table he leop *arape*.

*Kyng Alisaunder*, 4239.

**ARAS**, (1) *pret.* of *arise*. Arose.

(2) *s. pl.* Arrows.

**ARATE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To rate; to scold.

And foule y-rebuked,  
And *arated* of riche men  
That ruthe is to here.

*Piers Pl.*, p. 283.

Thyng that al the world woot,  
Wherfore sholdestow spare  
To reden it in retorik  
To *arate* dedly synne?

*Piers Pl.*, p. 208.

**ARAUGHT**, *pret.* of *areche*. (1)

Seized; took away by force.

In that forest woned an herd  
That of bestes loked an sterd.

O best him was *araught*;

Wide-war he hit hadde i-sought.

*Seuyn Sages*, l. 895.

(2) Struck, or seized by the weapon.

Right bifor the doukes fet

Gij *araught* him with a staf gret.

*Gy of Warwike*, p. 225.

He *araught* no man with a ryght strook  
but he bare him down to the erth.

*Jason, MS.*

(3) Reached.

Florice the ring here *arauzt*.

And he him *azen* hit *breauzt*.

*Florice and Blancheflour*.

**ARAWÉ**, *adv.* In a row.

**ARAY**, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) (1) Order.

**ARRAY**, }

(2) Equipage.

(3) Clothing.

(4) Condition, or situation.

All these different meanings of  
the word are found in Chaucer.

**ARAYE**, } *v.* (1) To dress.

**ARRAYE**, }

Up ryst this jolyf lover Absolon,

And him *arrayeth* gay at poynt devys.

*Chaucer, Cant. T.*, 3689.

(2) To dispose; to afflict.

(3) To defile. "I fyle or *araye*,  
*je salis*." *Palsgrave*. "I fyle or  
*araye* with myer, *je emboue*."  
*ib.*

**ARAYNED**, *part. p.* Tied up by the reins.

**ARAYNYE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Sand.

**ARAYSING**, *part. a.* Advancing; raising.

**ARBER**, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) An arbour; a grove of trees.

And in the garden, as I wene,

Was an *arber* fayre and grene,

And in the *arber* was a tre,

A fayrer in the world might none be.

*Squyr of Lowe Degré*.

(2) To make the *arber*, or *arbour*, a phrase in hunting, to disembowel the animal. The dogs are then rewarded with such parts of the entrails as are considered to be offal. It is applied metaphorically to the embowelling of a traitor.

*Hubert*. Not here, my lord,  
Let them be broken up upon a scaffold.  
'T will shew the better when their *arbour's*  
made. *Beaum. and Fl.*

ARBERIE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Wood.

ARBESET, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A strawberry tree.

Thou schalt fynde trowes two:  
Scyntes and holy they both bo.  
Hygher than in othir conray all;  
*Arbeset* men heom callith.  
*Kyng Alisaunder*, 6765.

ARBITRATE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To determine. *Shakesp.*

ARBITRIE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Judgment. *Chaucer.*

ARBITREMENT, *s.* Arbitration.

At length came certaine English, Scots,  
and Dutch,

Who hearing their contention grow so  
much,

Would take upon them an *arbitrement*,  
To make all friends: so unto cups they  
went.

*Rowlands, Knaves of Sp. & D.*, 1613.

*Plod*. Suppose one woman be indebted to  
another, what would you then determine?  
*Breakb.* Why, in that case, let her that  
is fairest and most beloved of men in  
commiseration forgive t'other.

*Clev.* An *arbitrament* of love, you'll end it,  
knight

*Howard, Man of Newmarket*, 1678.

ARBLAST, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An arbalest.

But rise up your mangonel,  
And cast to iheir tree-castel,  
And shoot to them with *arblast*.  
*Richard Coer de Lion*, 1867.

ARBLASTIR, *s.* (*A.-N.*) (1) An  
arbalest, or cross-bow.

(2) One who shoots with an  
arbalest.

Erles, barons and squyers,  
Bowmen and *arblastirs*.  
*Richard Coer de Lion*, 1810.

ARBORET, *s.* A shrub.

ARBOUR. See *Arber* (2).

ARBOUSES, *s.* The dark hard cherry.  
*Howell.*

ARBUSTED, *adj.* Filled with straw-  
berry trees.

What pleasures poets fame of after death,  
In the Elizean *arbusted* groves.  
*Cyprian Academy*, 1647.

ARC, *s.* A cirrus, or cloud in the  
form of a streak crossing the sky.  
*Herefordsh.* See *Ark*.

ARCANE, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Secret.

Have I been disobedient to thy words?  
Have I bewray'd thy *arcane* secrecy?  
*Lochrine*, v, 5.

ARCEL, *s.* Liverwort. *Skinner.*

ARCH. (1) A chief; a master.

The noble duke, my master,  
My worthy *arch* and patron, comes to-  
night. *King Lear*, ii, 1.

(2) A piece of ground left un-  
worked. A term in mining.

ARCHAL, *s.* Liverwort. *Phillips.*

ARCHANGEL, *s.* (1) The dead net-  
tle.

(2) A kind of bird. *Rom. of the  
Rose*, 915, where the original  
French is *mesange*, a titmouse.

ARCHARDE, *s.* An acorn. *Prompt.  
Parv.*

ARCH-DEAN, *s.* Used by Gascoigne  
for archdeacon.

For bishops, prelates, *arch-deans*, deans,  
and priestes.  
*Steel. Glac. Chalm. Poets*, ii, 558, a.

ARCHDIACRE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An arch-  
deacon.

ARCHER, *s.* The bishop at chess  
was formerly so called.

ARCHET, *s.* An orchard. *Wills.*

ARCHEWIVES, *s.* Wives of a su-  
perior order.

Ye *archewyves*, stondith at defens,  
Syn ye ben strong as is a greet chamysle,  
Ne suffre not that men yow dou offens.  
*Chaucer, Cant. T.*, 9071.

ARCHIDECLINE. The name given  
to the master of the feast at the  
marriage in Cana.

**ARCHIMASTRYE, s.** A term applied to chemistry, as the most important of all sciences. *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 13.

**ARCHITECT, s.** Architecture.

To finde an house y-built for holy deed,  
With goodly *architect* and cloisters wide.  
*Browne's Brit. Pastorals*, 1625.

**ARCHITEMPLES, s.** Chief temples.

*Rob. Glouc.*, p. 74.

**ARCHMASTRIE, s.** Arithmetic.

**ARCH-PIPE, s.** The throat. This word occurs in Florio's *New World of Words*, 1611, p. 36.

**ARCUBALISTER, s. (Lat.)** An arbalister. *Holinshed*.

**ARD, } adj. (1)** High: used  
**AIRD, }** chiefly in the names of  
places. In Cumberland the term is used to describe the quality of a place, a country, or a field; thus, *ard* land means a dry, parched, *arid* soil; apparently a secondary sense, such lands being dry, parched, &c., only because they lie high.

(2) Hard. *Rob. Glouc.*

**ARDELION, s. (Lat. ardelio.)** A busy-body, a meddler.

*Ardelions*, busie-bodies, as we are, it were much fitter for us to be quiet, sit still, and take our ease.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, i, 250.

**ARDEN, s.** Fallow quarter. *Cumb.*  
See *Arders*.

**ARDENE, s.** An ordinance; a command.

**ARDENTNESSE, s.** Earnestness.

**ARDER, s.** A kind of fish. *Verstegan*, in *Ellis's Literary Letters*, p. 108.

**ARDERS, } s. (A.-S.)** Fallowings or  
**ARDOURS, }** ploughings of ground.

And being in the towne, let him not goe to see any man therein, except it be in winter, or at such time as when his harvest is in, and his seede time and first *arder* be dispatcht, to the end, that by one and the same meanes he may attend upon his causes in controversie, and goe about the getting in of his debts.

*Markham, The Countrie Farme*, p. 27, ed. 1600.

**ARDI, adj.** Hardy. *Ardiliche*, hardily.

**ARDURE, s. (A.-N.)** Burning.

**ARE. (1) s.** An oar.

His maister than thai fand  
A bot and an *are*.

*Sir Tristrem*, p. 153.

(2) s. A hare.

(3) *adv.* Before.

Ne seize y never *are*  
So wilde best y-wrought.

*Sir Tristrem*, F. I, st. xlii.

(4) *v.* To plough. Kersey gives this as a provincial form of the word. See *Ere*.

(5) s. An heir.

(6) s. (A.-S.) Honour; dignity.

Dame, he seyde, be Goddys *are*,  
Haste any money thou woldyst ware?  
*Ritson's Pop. Poet.*, p. 70.

(7) s. A note in music, the lowest but one in Guido's scale.

(8) s. (A.-S.) Mercy.

Swete Ysoude, thin *are*,  
Thou preye the king for me.

*Sir Tristrem*, p. 241.

(9) s. An hour. *Lanc.*

**AREAD, } v. (A.-S. arædan.)** To  
**AREED, }** declare; to explain.  
**AREDE, }**

Therefore more plain *aread* this doubtful case.

*Spenser, Daphnaida*, l. 182.

And many perils doth to us *areed*  
In that whereof we seriously entreat.  
*Drayt., Moses B.*, ii, p. 1584.

F. Sad swain *aread*, if that a maid may ask?

What cause so great effects of grief hath wrought?  
*Brit. Pastorals*.

**AREADINESS, s.** Readiness.

*Aready*, ready.

**AREAR, adv.** Upright. *Kent.*

**AREARAGE, s. (A.-N.)** The remainder of an unpaid account; money unpaid at the time when due. Cowell says, "it signifieth the remain of an account, or a sum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant."

**AREARE, } adv. (A.-N.)** Behind;  
**ARREAR, }** in default.

To tilt and turney, wrestle in the sand,  
To leave wit, speed Atlanta *in arrear*.  
*Fairf. T.*, ii, 40.

But when his force gan faile, his pace gan  
wex *areare*. *Sp., F. Q.*, III, vii, 24.

AREAUT, } *adv.* Out of doors.  
REAWT, } *Yorksh. and Lanc.*

ARECHE, *v.* (1) (*A.-S. arecan*, to  
declare.) To utter; to declare.

But as sone as Beryn had pleyne know-  
leche

That his eyen were y-lost, unneth he mycht  
*areche*

O word for pure anguyshe.  
*Hist. of Beryn*, l. 2999.

(2) (*A.-S. areccan*, to explain.)

Crist and Seint Stevene,  
Quoth Horn, *areche* thy swevene.  
*K. Horn*, l. 668.

(3) (*A.-S. aræcan*, to reach to.)

To reach; to attain.

He that wyle further streche  
Than hys schetyn wyl *areche*,  
In the strau he chal hys feet feche.  
*Harl. MS.*, No. 3362, fol. 4, r.

On foot he was, and he on layde;  
Manye under hys hand ther deide,  
Al that hys ax *areche* myght,  
Hors and man he slowgh dounryght.  
*Richard*, l. 7039.

ARECKELY, *adv.* Directly. *I. of  
Wight*.

AREDE, *v.* (*A.-S. ahreddan*.) To  
free.

AREDE, *v.* (*A.-S. arædan*.) (1) To  
guess; to explain or interpret.  
See *Aread*.

— a thousand bugles of Ynde,  
And two thousand oxen, als I fynde;  
Withouten horses, withouten steden,  
Of whiche no man ne couthe *areden*  
The nombre, bot the hevene kyng,  
That woot the sothe of al thing.  
*K. Alisaunder*, l. 5115.

To gease and *arede* upon his dark ridles.  
*Sir T. More's Works*, p. 515

(2) To advise; to give counsel to;  
to apprise; to give warning of.  
Peculiar to Spenser.

Therefore to me, my trusty friend, *arede*  
Thy counsel: two is better than one head.  
*Mother Hubbard's Tale*, p. 5.

*Aread*, said he, which way did he make?  
*F. Q.*, V, i, 19.

AREEDGE, *s.* The sharp edge of the  
angle. *North*.

AREDILY, *adv.* Easily; readily.

AREDY, *adj.* Ready.

And that we hys mote *aredy* have,  
Lord, her at oure nede.

*William de Shoreham*.

AREDYNES, *s.* Readiness.

AREED, *s.* Counsel; advice.

AREHTHE, *s.* (*A.-S. yrhð.*) Fear.

Ah neotheles, in one felde,  
Mid belde worde, an mid ilete,  
Deth his i-vo for *arehthe* swete.  
*Hule and Nyghtingale*, l. 1704.

AREIGHT, *pret.* of *areche*. Struck.

AREISE, *v.* To raise.

Ful wroth than that werwolf wax of that  
sigt,

And bremly his bristeles he gan tho *areise*.  
*William and the Werwolf*, p. 156.

ARE-LUMES, *s.* Heir-loom. *North*.

ARELY, *adv.* Early; soon.

AREN, *prest. t. pl.* of *be.* Are.

ARENDE, *s.* (*A.-S. ærend*.) An er-  
rand; a message.

ARENGE, } *adv.* (*A.-N.*) On a row;

ARENK, } in a series. "*Arenge*, or  
arowe. Seriatim." *Prompt. Parv.*

And ladde him and his monekes

Into a wel fair halle,  
And sette hem adoun *arenk*,  
And wosche here fet alle.

*St. Brandan*, p. 12.

ARENULOUS, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Full of  
fine sand.

ARERAGE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Arrear. "The  
remain of an account, or a sum  
of money remaining in the hands  
of an accountant." *Cowell*.

ARERE, } *v.* (*A.-S. aræran*.) To  
AREAR, } raise; to rear, as a horse.

And yere us grace goodnesse to lere  
Of ham that before us were,  
Crystendom how they goune *arere*.

*Octavian*, l. 21.

ARERE, *adv.* (*A.-N.*) (1) Back-  
wards; behind.

My blaspheming now have I bought ful  
dere,

All yerthly joie and mirthe I set *arere*.

*Testament of Creseide*, 355.



(2) Back. A term in hare-hunting, used when the hounds were let loose.

That all maye hym here, he shall saye *arere*.  
*Book of St. Albans.*

(3) *v.* To retreat.

**ARESE**, *v.* (from *A.-S.* *areosian*, to fall down, perish.) To totter.

Though the mought the fom was wight,  
The tusches in the tre he smit;  
The tre *aresede* as hit wold falle,  
The herd was sori adrad withalle.

*Sevyn Sages*, l. 915.

**ARESON**, *v.* (*A.-N.* *aresoner*, to interrogate, to reason.) To interrogate; to reason, or debate, with.

Ther foure at Rome were, to *areson* the pape,  
The right for to declare, and for the parties to schape.  
*Langtoft*, p. 314.

Sir, he seyde, we han gon mis,  
Sche hath *aresoun* ous biforn,  
*Legend of Seynt Katherine*, p. 181.

As the kyng rod with dnykes and eorlis,  
He mette with two olde cheorlis.

To the navel theo berd heng:  
Thus *aresoned* heom the kyng.

Sey me now, ye olde hore!  
(Mony day is seothie ye weore hore.)

Wite ye eglwar by my weyes,  
Any merveilles by this wayes.

*Alisaunder*, l. 6751.

**AREST**, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) Arrest; constraint; delay.

(2) *pres. t.* of *arede*. Relatest.

Palmer, ryghtly thou *arest*  
Alle the maier.  
Darst thou ryde upon thys best  
To the ryvere,

And water hym that thou ne falle?  
*Octovian Imperator*, 1425.

(3) *adj.* Rancid. *Prompt. Parv.*

**ARESTE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To stop.

And ther oure host bigan his hors *areste*,  
And seyde, Lordus, herkneth if yow leste.  
*Chaucer, Cant. T.*, 829.

**ARESTNESSE**, *s.* Rancidity. "*Arestnesse* offlesshe. Rancor. Rancitas."  
*Prompt. Parv.* See *Reasty*.

**ARESTOGIE**, *s.* Apparently the name of an herb. *Archæologia*, xxx, 404.

**ARETHEDE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Honour.

**ARETIK**, *s.* Arthritica. "Gowte aretik." *Medical MS.* 14th cent.

**ARETTE**, } *v.* (*A.-N.*) (1) To impute; to attribute, allot, or decree. A person was *arretted* who was "covenanted before a judge, and charged with a crime."  
*Cowell, Interpreter*, 1658.

And yf there be ony thyng wretton or sayd to her playsir, y shall thynke my labour well employed; and were as ther is defawte, that she *arette* hyt to the symplenes of my connyng, whiche is ful smalle in this behalve, and requyre and praye alle them that shall rede this same werke to correct hyt, and hold me excusid.

*Caxton, in Herbert's Ames*, i, 6.

As keepers of the church, judges, and right sovereign bishops, which do *arete* the arms of the church and of the whole world unto their proper glory.

*Philpot's Works*, p. 350.

(2) To value, to esteem.

**AREVANT**, *adv.* Back again.

The meyn shalle ye nebylle,  
And I shalle syng the trebille,  
*Arevant* the deville,

Tille alle this hole rowte.

*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 319.

**AREW**, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) In a row.

**AREWE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) (1) To pity.

Jhesu Christ *arew* hem sore,  
Ant seide he wolde vacche hem thore.  
*Harrowing of Hell*, p. 15.

(2) To make to repent; to grieve.

The mayster inason moste be ful securly  
Bothe stedefast, trusty, and trwe,  
Hyt shal hym never thenne *arewe*.

*Const. of Masonry*, p. 15.

**AREWEN**, } *s. pl.* (*A.-S.*) Arrows.

**AREWES**, } *s. pl.* (*A.-S.*) Arrows.

**AREYNE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To arrest.

**ARFE**, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Afraid; backward. *North.* See *Argh*.

Whaugh, mother, how she rowts! Ise varra *arfe*,  
Shee'l put and rive my good prunella scarf.  
*Yorkshire Dialogue*, p. 35.

**ARG**, *v.* (1) To argue. *West.*

(2) To quarrel. *Northampton.*

(3) To grumble. *Sussex.*

**ARGABUSHE**, *s.* A harquebuss.

**ARGAILE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Potter's earth.  
See *Argoil*.

Ay, I know you have arsenic,  
Vitriol, sal-tartar, *argaile*, alkali.

*Ben Jonson's Alchemist*, i, 1.

**ARGAL.** (1) "Hard lees sticking to the sides of wine vessels, and otherwise called tartar." *Kersey*. See *Argoil*.

(2) Used by Shakespeare as a vulgar corruption of ergo.

**ARGEMONE, s.** (*Lat.*) The wild tansy.

**ARGENT, s.** (*A.-N.*) Silver.

**ARGENTIL, s.** (*A.-N.*) The herb percepiere, according to Gerard.

**ARGENTINA, s.** (*Lat.*) The wild tansy.

**ARGENTINE, adj.** (*Lat.*) Silver-like; composed of silver; silver.

**ARGENT-VIVE, s.** (*Fr.*) Quicksilver.

**ARGH, } adj.** (*A.-S. earg.*) Timid;  
**ARWE, } fearful; indolent.**

Now thou seist he is the beste knyght,  
That may beore armes in syght.  
Thou saist soth, hardy, and hard,  
And thou art as *arwe* coward.

*K. Alisaunder*, l. 3340.

Frensche men arn *arwe*, and feynte,  
And Sarezynys be war and queyute;  
And of her dedes engynous:  
The Frensche men be covaytous.

*Richard*, l. 3821.

zif he i-sith that thn nart *arez*,  
He wile of bote wrchen *barez*.

*Hule and Nyztlingale*, l. 407.

**ARGHE, } v.** (*A.-S. eargian.*) To  
**ARZE, } wax timid.**

Antenor *arghet* with oustere wordes,  
Hade doute of the duke and of his dethe  
ferde,

Lest the tyrand in his tene hade turnyt  
hym to sle. *Siege of Troy, MS.*, f. 33.

**ARGHNES, } s.** Sluggishness.  
**ARWNES, }**

*Arghnes* also me thinke is hard,  
For that mase a man a coward;  
That mai be cald litalihede  
Of troste of helpe in goode dede.

*Nassyngton's Myrrour, MS. Hunt*, f. 29 b.

**ARGIER.** The old form of Algiers.

**ARGIN, s.** (*Ital. argine.*) An embankment; a rampart.

It must have high *argins* and cover'd ways,  
To keep the bulwark fronts from battery.

*Marlowe's Works*, i, 128.

**ARGISOME, adj.** Quarrelsome.  
*Northampton.*

**ARGOILE, s.** (*Fr. argille?*) An article used in alchemical operations, the exact character of which seems to be doubtful. It has been taken as signifying potter's earth; but it seems to be more properly the impure salt deposited from wine; which, when purified, is called bitartrate of potash, or cream of tartar.

**ARGOLETS, } s. pl.** (*Fr.*) Light  
**ARGOLETIERS, }** horsemen.

**ARGOLOGY, s.** (*Gr. ἀργολογία.*) Idle speaking.

**ARGOS, s.** (*Fr.*) The small false toes at the back of the foot, applied to animals.

**ARGOSIE, s.** (supposed to be derived from the name of the ship *Argo*.) A large ship, either for merchandise or war.

Who sits him like a full-sail'd *argosie*  
Danc'd with a lofty billow.

*Chapm. Byron's Consp.*

That golden traffic love,  
Is scantier far than gold; one mine of that  
More worth than twenty *argosies*  
Of the world's richest treasure.

*Rowley's New Wonder, Anc. Dr.*, v, 236.

My instance is a mighty *argosie*,  
That in it bears, besides th' artillery  
Of fourscore peeces of a mighty bore,  
A thousand soldiers.

*Drayton, Noah's Flood*, iv, p. 1539.

**ARGUE, v.** (*Fr. arguer*, to reprove.)  
To find fault with.

The false Matabrunne began to caste an  
eye on her, and reprevd her of the faute  
that her selfe had made, *arguing* her  
without a cause, and saide, O unhappi  
and miserable woman. *Helyas*, p. 28.

**ARGUFY, } v.** To argue. *Var. dial.*  
**ARGIFY, }** The country people in  
the Midland Counties often say  
"what *argifies*?" in the sense of,  
"what signifies it?"

**ARGUMENT, (1) v.** (*Fr.*) To argue.  
(2) *s.* Conversation.

(3) A given arch, whereby another is determined proportional to the first.

As ben his centris, and his *argumentis*,  
And his porporcionels convenientis.

*Chaucer, Cant. T.*, 11589.

**ARGY, s.** An argument; an assertion. *Shorpsch.* Also, a person who is not only contentious, hut pertinacious in managing an argument.

**ARICHES, s. pl.** The ends of joists.  
*Howell.*

**ARIDE.** See *Arride.*

**ARIEREBAN, s. (A.-N.)** A general summons from the king to all his vassals to appear in arms.  
*Skinner.*

**ARIETATE, v. (Lat.)** To butt like a ram.

**ARIETATION, s.** Butting.

**ARIETE, s.** Aries, one of the signs in the zodiac.

**ARIGHT.** Apparently the *pret.* of *areche*, and used in the sense of reached, effected, did, or performed.

**ARIPE, s.** A kind of bird.

He chasid *aripes*, briddes of Archadie.

*MS. Digby*, 230.

**ARISINGE, s. (A.-S.)** Resurrection.

Ich y-leve ine the Holy Gost, holy cherche generalliche, menesse of halzen, lesnesse of zennes, of vlesse *arizinge*, and lyf evelestinde.

*MS. Arundel* 57, f. 94.

**ARIST, 3d pers. s. of the pres. and pret. of arise.**

Foules in wode hem make blithe,  
In everich lond *arist* song.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 274.

She wolde walke upon a daye,  
And that was er the sonne *aryst.*

*Gower's Conf. Am.*, ed. 1532, f. 70.

**ARISTE, s. (A.-S.)** An arising.

Ant stepe adun ant spruptest helle;  
arise, ant thin *ariste* cudest thine  
i-corene, ant stihe aboven the steorren.

*MS. Reg.*, 17 A xxvii, f. 67.

His up *ariste* do me stепен upward  
in heie and holi theawas.

*MS. Cott., Nero*, A xiv.

**ARISTIPPUS, s.** A sort of wine.

O for a bowl of fat canary,  
Rich *Aristippus*, sparkling sherry!  
Some nectar else from Juno's dairy;  
O these draughts would make us merry!

*Middleton's Works*, ii, 422.

**ARISTOLOCH, s. (Gr.)** The plant called Round Hartwort.

**ARITHMANCIE, s. (Gr.)** Divination by numbers.

**ARIVAGE, s. (A.-N.)** The shore; landing place.

And priville toke *arivage*  
Into the countrie of Carthage.

*Chaucer, House of Fame*, l. 223.

**ARIVAILE, s. (A.-N.)** Arrival.

**ARK, s. (1) (A.S.)** A chest. In the northern counties, the large chests in farm-houses used for keeping meat or flour are still so called.

Soth was, that he wolden him hynde,  
And trusse al that he mithen fynde  
Of hise, in *arke*, or in kiste,  
That he month in seekes thriste.

*Havelok*, l. 2018.

Quen this corn to the kniht was sald,  
He did it in an *arc* to hald,  
And opened this *arc* the thrid day,  
And fand tharin selcouthe to saye.

*MS. Coll. Med. Edinb.*

(2) Clouds running into two points, thus (); more usually termed Noah's ark.

(3) *s.* An arch.

**ARLES, s.** Money paid to bind a bargain; earnest-money. To *arle* a bargain, to close it. See *Airles*.

**ARLICHE, adv.** Early.

**ARLING, s.** A bird which appears early in the spring.

An *arling*, a byrde that appeareth not  
in winter, a clotbyrde, a smatch, *caeruleo*.

*Baret's Alvearie*, 1580.

**ARLOUP, s.** The orlop, or middle deck of a ship.

**ARLY, adv. (A.-S.)** Early. *East.*

And nocht over *arly* to mete at gang,  
Ne for to sit tharat over lang.

*MS. Cott., Galba, E*, ix, f. 65.

**ARM, s. (1) Harm.**

So falle on the, sire emperour,  
Swich *arm*, and schame, and desonour.  
*Scvyn Sages*, 852.

(2) *v.* To lard (in cookery). In Warner's *Antiq. Culin.*, p. 26, we have a receipt in which it is directed that "cranes and herc ns

shal be *armed* with lardes of swyne."

(3) *v.* To take up in the arms.

**ARM**, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Wretched. In writings of an early date.

**ARMAN**, *s.* (*Fr. armand.*) A preparation given to horses to create an appetite. *Dict. Rust.*

**ARMED**, *adj.* Having arms.

— As a heated lion, so he looks;

His hair hangs long behind him, black and shining

Like ravens' wings; his shoulders broad and strong;

*Arm'd* long and round; and on his thigh a sword

Hung by a curious baldrick.

*B. and Fl., Two Nob. Kinsm.*

**ARMENTAL**, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Relat-  
**ARMENTINE**, *ing* to a herd of cattle.

**ARMENTOSE**, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Abounding in cattle.

**ARMESIN-TAFFETA**, *s.* A sort of taffata. *Howell.*

**ARMET**, *s.* A helmet. "*Armet*, a heed ese of harness." *Palszwve*, f. 19.

**ARM-GAUNT**, *adj.* Lean; thin. As thin as an arm.

— So he nodded,

And soberly did mount an *arm-gaunt* steed,  
Who neigh'd so high that what I would have spoke

Was beastly dumb'd by him.

*Shakesp., Ant. and Cl., i, 5.*

**ARM-GRET**, *adj.* As thick as a man's arm.

A wrethe of gold *arm-gret*, and huge of wight,

Upon his heed set ful of stones bright.

*Chaucer, Cant. T., 2147.*

**ARMIN**, *s.* A beggar; formed from the Dutch *arm*, poor, to suit an assumed Dutch character.

O hear, God!—so young an *armin*!

*M. Flow.* *Armin*, sweet heart, I know not what you mean

By that, but I am almost a beggar.

*Longon Prod., Supp. Sh., ii, 519.*

**ARMYN**, *s.* Ermine.

**ARMILLE**, *s.* (*Lat. armilla.*) A bracelet; also, a necklace.

After they had dronke he gave her two rynges to hange on her eeres weyenge

ij. sycles, and as many *armylles* weyeng x. sycles. *Golden Legend*, f. 1C

The king thus gird with his swerd, and standing, shall take *armyll* of the Cardinall, saying these words, *accipe armillan*, and it is to wete that *armyll* is made in maner of a stole wovyn with gold and set with stones, to be putt by the Cardinall aboute the kinges necke.

*Rutland Papers*, p. 18.

**ARMING**, *s.* (1) A coat of arms.

(2) A net hung about a ship's hull in battle, to protect the men from an enemy.

**ARMING-GIRDLE**, *s.* A kind of sword girdle. Florio, in *v. Sellone*, mentions an *arming-saddle*.

**ARMING-POINTS**, *s.* Short ends of strong twine, with points like laces, fixed under the armpits and bendings of the arms and knees, to fasten the gussets of mail which protected those parts of the body.

**ARMING-SWORD**, *s.* A two-handed sword.

And weening to have play'd a young man's part,

Girts to his *arningsword* with trembling hand. *Peole's Farewell*, 1589.

**ARMPOTENT**, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Mighty in arms.

**ARMITE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) (1) A sort of helmet.

On the iiij. corners of the wsggon were iiij. hed peces called *armites*, every pece beyng of a sundery device.

*Hall, Henry VIII*, f. 70.

(2) A hermit.

The *armyte* seyde, So mote thou go,  
Hast thou any othyr herand than so  
Onto my lord the kyng?

*Hartshorne's Met. Tales*, p. 64.

**ARMIVESTAL**, *adj.* Warlike.

By his *armyvestal* countenance he have caused us to have fled.

*Morte d'Arthur*, i, 110.

**ARMLET**, *s.* A bracelet. *Armolets*, armlets. *Herbert's Travels*, 1638.

**ARMONICAL**, *adj.* Harmonious.

And in May whan the trees spryngeth and bring forthe theyr odifersaunte floures, and that the birdes bring their *armonical* tunes on the smal grene twigges.

*Helyas*, p. 15.



**ARMONY, s.** Harmony. *Lydgate*.  
Also, a corruption of the name of  
a country, Armenia.

**ARMORWE, } s.** Early morning.  
**ARNEMORWE, }**

An *armorwe* erliche  
Themperour aros sikerliche.  
*Gy of Warwicke*, p. 117.

Bifor Gormoise that cité  
On *arnemorwe* than come we.  
*Ib.*, p. 184.

**ARMURE, s. (A.-N.)** Armour.

**ARMS, s.** Stabbing or daggering of  
arms. Young men frequently  
punctured their arms with dag-  
gers, to show their devout attach-  
ment to their mistresses, and  
mingling the blood with wine,  
drank it off to their healths.  
This explains a passage in the  
*Litany to Mercury*, at the end of  
*Cynthia's Revels*: "From *stab-*  
*bing of arms*, flap-dragons, healths,  
whiffs, and all such swaggering  
humours, good Mercury de-  
liver us."

Have I not been drunk to your health,  
swallowed flap-dragons, eat glasses,  
drank urine, *stabb'd arms*, and done all  
the offices of protested gallantry for your  
sake? *Marston's Dutch Courtezan*.

How many gallants have drank healths  
to me

Out of their *dagger'd arms*?

*Honest Wh.*, O. P., iii, 299.

**ARMWRYS, s.** Armour.

Behold the *armwrys* which made myn  
herte quake!

*Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 260.

**ARM-WRIST, s.** The wrist. *Cornw.*

**ARN, } pres. t. pl. of be. Are.**  
**ARNE, }**

Offsithes it is seene that dyvers ther  
*arne*, the which forseene not the causis  
precedent and subsequent.

*Hearne's Fragment*, p. 298.

In Brytayne this layes *arne* y-wrytt,  
Furst y-founde and forthe y-gete.

*Sir Orpheo*, 13.

**ARNE, v. (1)** To earn. *Shropsh.*

(2) *v. (A.-S.)* To run; to flow.  
Eldol, erl of Gloucester, also in hys side  
*Arnde*, and kepte her and ther, and slow  
a-boute wyde. *Rob. Glouc.*, p. 140.

Now rist grete tahour betyng,  
Blaweyng of pypes, and ek trumpyng,  
Stedes lepyng, and ek *arnyng*.  
*Kyng Alisaunder*, 2165.

(2) *s. (A.-S.)* An eagle.

(3) For *e'er a one*. *West.*

**ARNALDIE, s. (Medieval Lat. arnal-**  
*dia.)* A kind of disease, men-  
tioned in the early chronicles.

**ARNARY-CHEESE, s.** Ordinary  
cheese made of skimmed milk.  
*Dorset.*

**ARND, } s. (A.-S.)** An errand;  
**ARNEDE, }** a message.

**ARNDERN, s.** The evening. See  
*Aandorn*.

When the sad *arndern* shutting in the  
light. *Drayton's Owl*, ed. 1748, p. 410.

**ARNEIED, part. p.** Broken with  
running?

The hors was nought i-paied wel,  
He arnade away with the king,  
Thourgh felde and wode withouten  
lesing,

And in a mure don him cast,  
Almest he hadde deied in hast.  
Ac er hii wounne the stede  
Ropes in the contré thai leide,  
Ac never sithe, withouto fable,  
Ne com the stede out of the stable,  
So sore he was *arneied* that tide,  
Siththe dorste no man on him ride.

*Bevis of Hamtoun*, p. 79.

**ARNEMENT, s. (A.-N.)** Ink.

**ARNEMORWE, adv.** Early morning.  
See *Armorwe*.

**ARNESTE, s.** Earnest money.  
*Prompt. Parv.*

**ARNEYS, s.** Harness; armour.

**ARNS.** The form of *arnes*, or earnest  
money, prevalent in Lancashire.

**ARNT. (1)** A contraction of have  
not; am not. *Var. dial.*

(2) *s.* An errand. *Lanc.*

**ARNUT, s.** The earth-nut, or pig-  
nut. *North.*

**ARROINT, interj.** A word of expul-  
sion, or avoiding. It occurs in  
Shakespeare, and has been the  
subject of much discussion.

**AROMATE, } s. (Lat. aroma.)** A  
**AROMAZ, }** spice.  
**AROME,**

The tother to mirre, the thridde to flour,  
The ferthe like to *aromate*.

*Cursor Mundi.*

Also he that in renaying lyse,  
Eftyr he be amonest thryse,  
Or *aromes* beres fro that he  
Thryse of hys bysschope amonest be.

*Hampole, MS. Bowes, B. 7, p. 10.*

ARON, *s.* Starchwort.

AROST, *adv.* Roasted.

Thenne mot ych habbe hennen *arost*.

*Political Songs, p. 151.*

AROUME, } *adv.* (*A.-S.*) At a dis-  
AROOM, } tance; apart from.

The geaunt *aroume* he stode,  
His hond he tint, y-wis;  
He fleighe as be were wode,  
Ther that the castel is.

*Sir Tristrem, F. III, st. vi.*

Tho Alisaunder sygh this,  
*Aroum* anon he drow, y-wis.

*K. Alisaunder, l. 1637.*

AROUN, *adv.* Around. Still used  
in the *North*.

AROUTE. (1) To go; to move  
about.

In all that lond no Christin durst *arout*.  
*Urry's Chaucer, p. 53.*

(2) An assembly. *Gower.*

AROVE, (1) *adv.* Rambling about;  
on the rove. *Craven.*

(3) *pret.* of *arive*. Arrived.

In Thamis *arove*, wher he had ful sharpe  
shores. *Hardyng's Chron., f. 36.*

AROW, } *adv.* In a row, suc-  
AROWE, } cessively. See *Arew*.

This day and yesterday I told *arowe*,  
That six and thirty they had y-slowe.

*Richard Cœur de L., l. 1787.*

My master and his man are both broke  
loose,

Beaten the maids *arow*, and bound the  
doctor. *Shakesp. Com. of E., v, l.*

Thabot present him a schip  
Ther that mani stode *arowwe*.

*Legend of Pope Greg., p. 31.*

AROWZE, *v.* (*Fr.* *arroser*.) To be-  
dew; to water anything.

The blissful dew of heaven does *arowze* you.  
*Beaum. and Fl., Two Nob. Kinsm., v, 4.*

ARPENT, *s.* (*Fr.*) An acre. "Halfe  
an *arpent*, that is, nine hundreth  
foote of ground." *Hollyband's*  
*Dictionarie, 1593.*

ARPEYS, *s.* A sort of resin, com-  
posed of tallow and tar. *Archæo-*  
*logia, xxx, 404.*

ARPIES, *s.* Harpies; furies.

ARPINE, *s.* (*Fr.*) An acre.

If he be master

Of poor ten *arpines* of land forty hours  
longer. *Webster's Works, ii, 82.*

ARBIT, *adj.* Quick; ready; pre-  
cocious in learning. *Shropsh.*

ARR, (1) *s.* A mark or seam, made  
by a flesh-wound; a pock or scar.  
*North.*

(2) *v.* To incite; to egg on; to  
quarrel. *Northampton.*

ARRA, } (1) *pron.* Either. *North-*  
ARR, } *ampt.*

(2) *adv.* Ever. *Northampton.*  
*Arra-one*, or *arrun*, either one,  
ever a one.

ARRABLE, *adj.* Horrible.

ARRABYS, *s.* Arabian horses.

Elfaydes and *arrabys*,  
And olyfauntez noble.

*Morte Arthure.*

ARRACIES, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A term ap-  
plied to the smaller animals of  
the chase, which were skinned,  
similarly to the process now  
used for hares and rabbits, in  
opposition to *flayed*.

ARRAGE, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.* *arage*.) Vas-  
sal service in ploughing the lord's  
land.

(2) *v.* (*A.-N.* *arrager*.) To go  
about furiously.

ARRAHIND, *adv.* Around. *Staff.*

ARRAIGN, *v.* To arrange. *Webster.*

ARRALS, *s.* Pimples; pocks. *Cumb.*

ARRAND, } *s.* An errand.

ARRANT, }

ARRANT, (1) *part. a.* (*A.-N.*) Er-  
rant; wandering.

(2) *adj.* Notorious; as an *arrant*  
rogue.

ARRAS, *s.* A kind of powder, sup-  
posed to be made of the root of  
the orris. It is mentioned as a  
material used in brewing, and  
also as a powder for sprinkling  
the hair.

**ARRAUGHT**, *pret.* of *arreach*.  
Reached; seized by violence.  
*Spenser*.

**ARRAUGHTE**, *v.* (from *Fr. ar-racher*.) To snatch.

**ARRAYE**, *v.* (1) (*A.-N. arrayer*.)  
To prepare; to arrange.

For whoso will make a feste to any of his frendes, there ben certeyn innes in every gode tounce, and he that wil make the feste, wil seye to the hostellere, *arraye* for me to morwe a gode dyner, for so many folk. *Maundevile's Travels*, ed. 1839, p. 214.

(2) To dirty; to defile; to be-ray. *Palsgrave*. Also, to spot anything. *Ib.* See *Araye*.

**ARRAWIG**, *s.* An earwig. *North-ampl.*

**ARRAWIGGLE**, *s.* An earwig. *Suff.*

**ARRAYERS**, *s.* Officers who had the care of the soldiers' armour.

**ARRE**, *v.* To snarl.

**ARREAR**, *adv.* (*A.-N.*) Behind.

To leave with speed Atlanta in *arrear*  
*Fairf. Tasso*, ii, 40.

Ne ever did her eye sight turn *arere*.  
*Spenser, Virgil's Gnat.*, v, 468.

**ARRECHE**, } *v.* To reach. See  
**ARREACH**, } *Areche*.

Conferred them, and the letters addressed to the kinges majesté oute of Ireland, togethers; whiche we have wayed, debated, and considered, as farre as our poure wyttes can *arrece*.

*State Papers*, i, 671.

**ARRECT**, *v.* (*Lat.*) (1) To impute.

Therefore he *arrecteth* no blame of theyr dedes unto them.

*Sir Thomas More's Workes*, p. 271.

(2) To refer.

*Arrectinge* unto your wyse examination How all that I do is under refformation.  
*Skelton's Works*, i, 378.

(3) To direct. "I *arrecte*, I adresse a thyng in the ryght waye, *jadresse*; Be nat afrayde if thou be out of the waye thou shalte be *arrected*, *Naies poynt de paour si tu es hors du chemyn tu seras adressé.*" *Palsgrave*.

(4) To erect or set up anything. *Ib.*

**ARREDDY**, *v.* To make ready.

**ARREISE**, } *v.* To raise. See  
**AREYSE**, } *Araise*.

**ARRER**, *adv.* Rather. *Northampt.*

**ARRERE**, } *v.* (*A.-S.*) To rear; to  
**ARREAR**, } raise. See *Arere*.

And out of Surrye, and out of Turkye, and out of other contrees that he holt, he may *arere* mo than 50,000.

*Maundevile's Travels*, p. 33.

And in the west parte of the saide walle he *arred* a fayre and stronge gate, and commanded it to be called Luddys Gate, whiche at this day is cleped Luddegate.  
*Fabian's Chronicle*, f. 32.

**ARRERE**, *adj.* Strange; wonderful. *Cornw.*

**ARRERE-SUPPER**, *s.* (*Fr.*) A rere-supper; a collation served up in the bed-room, after the first supper.

**ARRESOND**. Reasoned with. See *Areson*.

Of the customes of Sarasines, and of hire lawe; and how the Soudan *arresond* me, auctour of this book.

*Maundevile's Travels*, p. 131.

**ARRET**, *v.* (*Fr. arrêter*.) To decree, or appoint. *Spenser*.

**ARRETTE**. "Is he," says Cowell, "that is covenanted before a judge, and charged with a crime." See his *Interpreter*, fol., Lond., 1658. It is translated by "ad rectum vocatus," in *Rider's Dictionarie*, 1640.

**ARRIDE**, *v.* (*Lat. arrideo*.) To please; to amuse.

'Fore heav'ns his humour *arrides* me exceedingly.

*Every Man out of his Humour*, ii, 1.

Her form answers my affection, it *arrides* me exceedingly.

*The Antiquary*, O. P., x, 32.

This is a good, pretty, apish, docible fellow; really he might have made a very pretty barber surgeou, if he had been put out in time; but it *arrides* me extreemly to think how he will be bob'd.

*Shadwell, The Humorists*, 1771.

**ARRIDGE**, *s.* The edge of anything that is liable to hurt or cause an *arr*. *North*.

**ARRIERE, s. (Fr.)** The hinder part; the rear.

**ARRISHES, s.** The Devonshire term for stubble or eddish.

**ARRIVANCE, s. (A.-N.)** (1) The arrival of company.

For every minute is expectancy  
Of more *arrivance*. *Othello*, ii, 1.

(2) Original abode of a family.  
"I say, mate, which parish do you belong to?" "I can't justly say, but father's *arrivance* was fram Sheperd's-well." (Sibberts-wold.) *Kent*.

**ARRIVE, s.** Arrival.

Whose forests, hills, and floods, then long  
for her *arrive*  
From Lancashire.

*Drayt., Polyolb., Song*, 28.

These novice lovers at their first *arrive*  
Are bashfull both.

*Sylvester's Du Bartas*, 212.

So small a number can no warre pretend,  
Therefore their strange *arrive* they neede  
not feare,

As farre as doth their hemisphere extend,  
They view the sea, but see no shipping  
neare. *Great Britaine's Troy*, 1609.

The verb *arrive* is sometimes used in an active form, without the preposition.

But ere we could *arrive* the point propos'd,  
Cæsar cried, Help me, Cassius, or I sink.

*Shakesp. Jul. C.*, i, 2.

Milton has adopted this form :

Ere he *arrive*  
The happy isle. *Par. Lost*, ii.

**ARRODE, v. (Lat.)** To gnaw.

**ARROGATION, s. (Lat.)** Arrogance.  
*More*.

**ARRONLY, adv.** Exceedingly. *Lanc*.

**ARROSE, v. (Fr. arroser.)** To wet;  
to bedew.

— your day is lengthen'd, and  
The blissful dew of heaven does *arrose* you.  
*Beaum. and Fl.*

His navye greate, with many souldyours,  
To sayle anone into this Britayn made,  
In Thamis *arrose*, wher he had ful sharpe  
shoures.

*Hardyng's Chron.*, ed. Ellis, p. 76.

**ARROW, adj. (A.-S.)** Fearful. *Ri-  
der*. See *Argh*.

**ARROW-HEADERS, s.** Manufactur-  
ers of arrow-heads.

Lanterners, stryngers, grynders,  
*Arrow-heders*, maltemen, and corne-  
mongers.

*Cocke Lorelles Bote*, p. 10.

**ARRY, adj.** Any. *Somerset*.

**ARRYN, v.** To seize. *Coventry  
Mysteries*, p. 316.

**ARS, s. (A.-N.)** Art; science.

Gregorii couthe not wel his pars,  
And wele rad and songe in lawe,  
And understode wele his *ars*.

*Legend of Pope Gregory*, p. 25.

The seven arts, or sciences, of  
the schools were Arithmetic,  
Geometry, Music, Astronomy,  
Grammar, Rhetoric, and Logic;  
and these were *the arts*, *par ex-  
cellence*, understood in the aca-  
demical degrees, and in ancient  
scholastic education. A "master  
of arts" meant a proficient in  
these seven arts. They are enu-  
merated in the following lines :

Throgh hye grace of Crist yn heven,  
He commensed yn the syens seven;  
Gramatica ys the furste syens y-wysse,  
Dialectica the secunde so have y blysse,  
Rethorica the thrydde, withoute nay,  
Musica ys the fowrthe, as y zow say,  
Astromia ys the v. by my snowte,  
Arsmetica the vi. withoute dowte,  
Gemetria the seventh maketh an ende,  
For he ys bothe meke and hende.

*MS. Bib. Reg.*, 17 A I, fol. 23.

**ARSARD, } adj.** Unwilling; per-  
**ARSET, } verse.** *Var. dial.*

**ARSHAWST, s.** A fall on the back.  
*Staff*.

**ARSBORD, s.** The hinder board of  
a cart. *Staff*.

**ARSEDINE, }  
ASSADEN, } s. A kind of orna-  
ASSADY, } mental tinsel. See  
ORSADY, } *Assad*.  
ORSDEN, }**

Are you puffed up with the pride of  
your wares?—your *arsedine*?

*Barth. Fair*, ii, 2.

A London vintner's signe, thicke jagged  
and round fringed, with theaming  
*arsadine*. *Nash's Lenten Stuff*.

**ARSEFOOTE.** A small water-fowl;



given as the translation of "mergulus" in Higins's *Junius*, ed. 1585, p. 60.

**ARSELING-POLE**, *s.* The pole with which bakers spread the hot embers to all parts of the oven. *East*.

**ARSELINS**, *adv.* Backwards. *Norf.*

**ARSENICK**, *s.* The water-pepper. "Water-pepper, or *arsenicke*: some call it kill-ridge, or cule-*rage*." *Nomenclator*, 1585.

**ARSEPUSH**, *s.* A fall on the back. *Howell*.

**ARSESMART**, *s.* The persicaria, or water-pepper, called in old French *culrage*. See *Arsenicke*.

**ARSEVERSE**, *s.* "A pretended spell, written upon the door of an house to keep it from burning." Blount's *Glossographia*, ed. 1681.

**ARSEWARD**, *adv.* Backward. *Cumb.*

**ARSEWISEPE**, *s.* Rider gives this word as the translation of *anitergium*.

**ARSLE**, *v.* To move backwards; to fidget. *East*.

**ARSMETRIK**, *s.* Arithmetic.

And *arsmetryk*, he castyng of nombrary, Chees Pyktegoras for her parté.

*Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 11.

**ARSOMEVER**, *adv.* However. *Leic.*

**ARSOON**, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) The bow of  
**ARSON**, } a saddle; each saddle  
**ARSUN**, } having two arsoons, one  
in front, the other behind.

An ax he hente of metall broun  
That heng on hys forrest *arsoun*.

*Octovian*, l. 1106.

An ax he hente boun,  
That heng at hys *arsoun*.

*Lybeaus Disconus*, l. 1322.

He karf his heorte and his pomon,  
And throw him over *arsun*.

*K. Alisaunder*, l. 4375.

Sir Launcelot gave him such a buffet,  
that the *arson* of his saddle broke, and  
so he flew over his horse's tail.

*Malory, H. of K. Arthur*, v. i, p. 190.

Sir Launcelot passed through them, and  
lightly he turned him in again, and  
smote another knight throughout the

body, and through the horse's *arson*  
more than an ell. *Ib.*, p. 370.

In the following example it seems  
to be used for the saddle itself:

He schof him quyely adoun,  
And leop himself in the *arsoun*.

*K. Alisaunder*, l. 4251.

**ARST**, *adv.* (*A.-S. ærest.*) First; erst.  
And pride in richesse regneth  
Rather than in poverté:  
*Arst* in the maister than in the man  
Som mansion he haveth.

*Piers Pl.*, p. 287.

**ARSTABLE**, *s.* An astrolabe.

His *arstable* he tok out sone.

Theo cours he tok of sonne and mone,  
Theo cours of the planetis seven,  
He tolde also undur heven.

*K. Alisaunder*, 287.

**ARSTON**, *s.* A hearth-stone.  
*Yorksh.*

**ARSY-VERSY**, *adv.* Upside down;  
preposterously. *Drayton*.

**ART**, (1) *s.* A quarter; a point of  
the compass. *North*.

(2) Eight. *Exmoor*.

**ARTE**, } *v.* (*Lat. arcto.*) To con-  
**ARCT**, } strain; compel; urge.

And ore all this, ful mokil more he thought  
What for to speke, and what to holden inne,  
And what to *artin* her to love he sought.

*Chaucer, Tr. and Cres.*, Urry, p. 272.

Love *artid* me to do my observance

To his estate, and done him obeisaunce.

*Court of Love*, Urry, p. 560.

Wherthrough, they be *artyd* by neces-  
sity so to watch, labour, and grub in the  
grounde for their sustenance, that their  
nature is much wastid, and the kynd of  
them brought to nowght.

*Fortescue on Absolute Monarchy*, p. 22.

**ARTEEN**. Eighteen. *Exmoor*.

**ARTEMAGE**, *s.* The art of magic.

And through the crafte of *artemage*,  
Of wexe he forged an ymage.

*Gower*, ed. 1532, f. 138.

**ARTER**, *prep.* After. *Var. dial.*

**ARTETYKES**, *s.* (*Gr.*) A disease  
affecting the joints; a sort of  
gout.

**ARTH-STAFF**, *s.* A poker used by  
blacksmiths. *Shropsh.*

**ARTHUR**, *s.* A game at sea, de-  
scribed in *Grose*.

**ARTHUR-A-BRADLEY.** A very popular old song, frequently referred to. Three songs are still preserved relating to this hero. One of them is published in Ritson's edition of *Robin Hood*, and another may be seen in Dixon's *Ancient Poems*, p. 161.

**ARTHUR'S-SHOW.** An exhibition of archery by a toxophilite society in London, of which an account was published in 1583, by Richard Robinson. The associates were fifty-eight in number, and had assumed the arms and names of the Knights of the Round Table.

**ARTICLE, s.** (1) Comprehension. *Shakesp.*

(2) A poor creature; a wretched animal.

**ARTICULATE, v. (Lat.)** To exhibit in articles.

**ARTIER, s. (Fr.)** An artery.

**ARTIFICIAL, adj.** Ingenious; artful; skilful in art.

**ARTILLERY, s.** This word was formerly applied to all kinds of missile weapons.

**ARTNOON, s.** Afternoon. *Essex.*

**ART-OF-MEMORY, s.** An old game at cards. *Compleat Gamester*, ed. 1709, p. 101.

**ARTOW, v.** Art thou; a common contraction of the verb and pronoun in MSS. of the 14th cent., and still preserved in the dialects of the North of England.

**ARTRY, } s.** Apparently a contraction of *artillery*. See *Nichols's Roy. Wills*, pp. 284, 288.

**ARTUATE, v. (Lat.)** To tear member from member.

**ARUM, s.** An arm.

And he haves on thoru his *arum*,  
Therof is ful mikel *harum*.

*Havelok*, 1992.

**ARUNDE, s.** An errand. Perhaps it should be printed *arnnde*.

**ARUWE, s.** An arrow.

Ac an *aruwe* oway he bare  
In his eld wounde.

*Sir Tristrem*, p. 304.

**ARVAL, s.** A funeral. *North.* *Arval-supper* is a funeral feast given to the friends of the deceased, at which a particular kind of coarse cake, composed of flour, water, yeast, currants, and some kind of spice, called *arval-bread*, is sometimes distributed among the poor.

**ARVYST-GOS, s.** A stubble goose.

A yong wyf and an *arvyst-gos*,  
Moche gagil with bothe.

*Reliq. Antiq.*, ii, 113.

**ARWE, plural arwen, arewen,** as well as *arewes, arwes, s. (A.-S.)*  
An arrow.

Myd *arwen*, and myd quareles so muche  
folk first me slow.

*Rob. of Glouc.*, p. 48.

Of golde he sent hym a coroune,  
And a swithe fair faukoune,  
Tweye bugle hornes, and a bowe also,  
And fyve *arewen* ek therto.

*K. Alisaunder*.

**ARWE, (1) v. (A.-S. eargian.)** To render timid.

(2) *adj.* Timid; fearful. See *Argh*.

Thou saist soth, hardy and hard,  
And thou art as *arwe* coward!  
He is the furste in eche bataile;  
Thou art byhynde ay at the taile.

*K. Alisaunder*, 3340.

**ARWEBLAST, s.** A crossbow or arbalest.

The galey wente alsoo faste  
As quarrel dos off the *arweblast*.

*Richard Cœur de Lion*, 2524.

**ARWE-MAN, s.** A bowman. (?)

He calde bothe *arwe-men* and kene,  
Knithes and serganz swithe sleie

*Havelok*, 2115.

**ARWYGGYL, s.** An earwig. *Prompt. Parv.* See *arrawiggle*.

**ARYNE, prest. t. pl. Are.** A provincial pronunciation of *arn*.

For alle the sorowe that we *aryne* inne,  
It es ilke dele for oure syne.

*Sir Isumbras*.

**ARYOLES. (Lat. hariolus.)** Soothsayers; diviners.

For *aryoles*, nygromancers, brought theym to the auctors of ther god Phœbus, and offred theym ther, and than they hadde answeres.

*Barthol., by Trevisa.*

ARYSE, *part. p.* Arisen. *K. Ali-saunder*, 3748.

ARYSTE, *s.* Arras. "iij. peeces of *aryste*." *Unton Inventories*, p. 5.

AS. That; which; who. *Var. dial.*

"He *as* comes," for he who comes.

In Leicestersh. they say *as yet as*, for. *as yet*.

A-SAD, *adj.* Sad; sorrowful.

ASAILE, *v.* To sail.

ASALY, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To assail; to besiege.

Hii bygonie an holy Thores eve then toun *asaly* there. *Rob. Glouc.*, p. 394.

AS-ARMES, (*A.-N.*) To arms!

ASAUGHT, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An assault. *Rob. Glouc.*

ASBATE, *s.* A purchase. *Skinner.*

AS-BUIRD, *s.* Literally, ashes board; a box in which ashes are carried. *North.*

ASCAPART. The name of a giant, whom Bevis of Hampton conquered, according to the old legend. His effigy may be seen on the city gates of Southampton. He was said to have been "full thirty feet long," and to have carried Sir Bevis, his wife, and horse, under his arm! He is alluded to by Shakespeare, Drayton, and other Elizabethan writers.

ASCAPE, } *v.* To escape.  
ASCHAPE, }

ASCAR, *s.* A person who asks. *Wy-cliffe.*

ASCAT, *adj.* Broken like an egg. *Somerset.*

ASCAUNCE, } *adv.* (*A.-S.*) (1) Ob-  
ASCANCE, } liquely; aslant.  
ASKAUNS, }

At this question Rosader, turning his head *ascance*, and bending his browes as if anger there had ploughed the furrowes of her wrath, with his eyes full of fire, hee made this replie.

*Euphues Golden Legacie.*

(2) As if.

And wroot the names alway, as he stood,  
Of alle folk that gaf hem eny good,  
*Ascaunce* that he wolde for hem preye.

*Chaucer, Cant. T.*, 7325.

(3) Scarcely.

*Askauns* she may nat to the lettres sey nay.  
*Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 85.

ASCAUNT, *prep.* Across.

There is a willow grows *ascaunt* the brook  
That shews his hoar leaves in the glassy  
stream. *Hamlet*, iv, 7. (*early 4tos.*)

ASCENDANT, *s.* A term in judicial astrology, denoting that degree of the ecliptic, which is rising in the eastern part of the horizon at the time of any person's birth: supposed to have the greatest influence over his fortune. Commonly used metaphorically for influence in general, or effect.

'Tis well that servant's gone; I shall the easier

Wind up his master to my purposes; —  
A good *ascendant*. *O. Pl.*, vii, 137.

ASCENT, *s.* See *Assent*.

ASCH-CAKE, *s.* A cake baked under ashes.

ASCHE, *v.* To ask. This form occurs chiefly in MSS. of the 14th cent. The word had soft forms in *A.-S.*, *ahsian*. See *Ass*.

ASCHEs, *s.* Ashes. See *Ass*.

ASCHEWELE, *v.* (*A.-S.* *ascalian*, to send away). To drive away.

An hwanne heo habeth me ofslawe,  
Heo hongeth me on heore hahe;  
Thar ich *aschevele* pie and crowe

From than the thar is i-sowe.

*Hule and Nyghtingale*, l. 1601.

ASCHONNE, *v.* To shun; to avoid.

They myzte not *aschonne* the sorowe they had served.

*Deposition of Richard II*, p. 14.

ASCHORE, *adv.* (*A.-S.* *on cyrre*.) Aside.

A moneth after mon myghtte hom a fford,  
Lyand styl on the grownd,

Thei myght noder ryde ne goo.

Ever after the dogges wer so starke,

Thei stode *aschore* when thei schuld barke;

Her feytt thei drew hom soo.

*Hunttynng of the Hare*, l. 256.

**ASCHRENCHÉ, v.** (*A.-S. ascrencan.*)  
To shrink; to make to shrink.  
That deth that hi n̄stondeth nouȝt,  
Ac ech othren *aschrencheth.*  
*William de Shoreham.*

**ASCILL, s.** Vinegar. *Chester Plays,*  
ii, 75. See *Aisel.*

**ASCITE, v.** To summon; to call.

**ASCLANDERD, part. p.** Slandered.

**ASCON, v.** To ask. *Rob. Glouc.*

**ASCRIDE, } adv.** Across; astride.  
**ASKRED, } *Somerset.***  
**ASKRJD, }**

Nif he'd a pumple-root bezide  
An a brumstick vor'n to zit *ascride,*  
O' wizards a mid be thawt tha pride,  
Amangst a kit o' twenty.  
*Jennings' Observations, 1825, p. 118.*

**ASCRY, v.** (*A.-N. escrier.*) (1.) To  
cry; to proclaim.

(2) To assail with a shout.

(3) To betray.

(4) To descry, to discover. *Palsgrave.*

**ASCRYVE, v.** To ascribe; to impute.

**ASE, (1) s.** Ashes. *North.*

(2) *conj.* As.

**ASELE, v.** (*A.-S.*) To seal.

That brought hym lettres speciele,  
*Aselyd* with the barouns sele,  
That tolden hym, hys brothir Jhon  
Wolde do corowne hym anon.  
*Richard Cœur de L. l. 6472.*

**ASELY, v.** (*A.-N.*) To assoil, give  
absolution.

The Englysse al the nyzt byvore vaste  
bygon to synge,  
And spende al the nyzt in glotonye and in  
dryngynge.

The Normans ne dude noȝt so, ac hii cryede  
on God vaste,  
And ssryve hem ech after other, the wule  
the nyzt y-laste,  
And aniorwe hem lete *asely* wyth mylde  
herte ynou. *Rob. Glouc., p. 360.*

**ASENE, part. p.** Seen.

**ASERE, v.** (*A.-S. asearian.*) To be-  
come dry.

Nou ben hise bowes awai i-ssehne,  
And mochel of hise beanté forlore—  
Tharfore that olde tre les his pride,  
And *asered* bi that o side.  
*Sevyn Sages, l. 606.*

**ASERVE, v.** (1) To deserve.  
(2) To serve.

**ASESSE, v.** To cause to cease; to  
stop.

But he bethoughte hym, aftyr thenne,  
That he wolde leve thier al hys mienne,  
And, with his pryvy meyné,  
Into Yngelond thenne wolde be,  
And *asesse* the werre anon  
Betwyxe hym and hys brothir Jhon.  
*Richard Cœur de L., l. 6311.*

**ASETH, s.** Satisfaction for an injury.

We may not be assolved of tho trespass,  
Bot if we make *aseth* in that at we may.  
*MS. Harl., 1022, f. 65 b.*

**ASETNES, s.** (*A.-S. asetnys.*) A re-  
gulation.

This ilke abbot at Ramsai  
*Asetnes* set in his abbai,  
That in this servis for to stand  
Ai quilis that abbai be lastand.  
*MS. Med., cited in Boucher.*

**ASEWE, } v.** (*A.-S.*) To foliow.  
**ASIWE, }**

Alisaundre wente ageyn  
Quyke *asiwe*th him al his men.  
*K. Alisaunder, l. 2494.*

**ASEW, adv.** Applied to a cow when  
drained of her milk, at the sea-  
son of calving. *Somerset.*

**ASEWRE, adj.** Azure.

**ASEWRYD, part. p.** Assured.

**ASEYNT, part. p.** (*A.-S.*) Lost.

Al here atyl and tresour was al-so *aseynt.*  
*Rob. Glouc., p. 51.*

**AS-FAST, adv.** Anon; immediately.

**ASGAL, s.** A newt. *Shropsh.*

**ASH. (1)** Stubble. *South.* "Le  
tressel, *asche* of corn." *Walter  
de Bibblesworth.*

(2) To ask. *Lanc.* See *Ass.*

**ASH-BIN, s.** A receptacle for ashes  
and other dirt. *Linc.*

**ASH-CANDLES, s.** The seed pod of  
the ash-tree. *Dorset.*

**ASHELT, adv.** Probably; perhaps.  
*Lanc.* It is usually pronounced  
as two words.

**ASHEN, s.** Ashes. *North.*

**ASHERLAND, s.** "Assarts, or wood-  
land grub'd and ploughed up."  
*Kennett.*



**ASHIED**, *part. p.* Made white, as with wood ashes.

Old Winter, clad in high furies, showers of raine,

Appearing in his eyes, who still doth goe  
In a rug gowne, *ashed* with flakes of snow.

*Heywood's Marriage Triumphe*, 1613.

**ASHISH**, *adv.* Sideways. *Somerset.*

**ASH-KEYS**, *s.* The fruit of the ash.

The failure of a crop of ash-keys is believed in some parts to portend a death in the royal family.

*How to make a quick-set-hedge.* Then the berries of the white or haw-thorne, acornes, *ash-keyes* mixed together, and these wrought or wound up in a rope of straw, will serve, but that they will be somewhat longer in growing.

*Norden's Surveyor's Dialogue*, 1610.

**ASHLAR**,  
**ASCHELER**,  
**ACHILER**, } *s.* Hewn or squared stone, for building.

**ASHLAR-WALL**, *s.* A wall, the stones of which are hewn in regular course and size. "An *ashler wall*, free-stone hewed with a mason's ax into smoothness, *q. axtler.*" *Thoresby's Letter to Ray*, 1703. "A flight of arrows, that harmed an *ashlar-wall* as little as many hailstones." *The Abbot.*

**ASHORE**, *adj. (A.-S.)* Aside. *West.*

It is used in the sense of *ajar*, applied to a door. See *Aschore.*

**ASH-PAN**, *s.* A pan fitted to the under part of the grate, to receive the ashes from the fire. *Linc.*

**ASH-TRUG**, *s.* A coal-scuttle. *North.*

**ASHUNCHE**, *v.* To repent?

Mid shupping ne mey hit me *ashunche*,  
Nes y never wycche ne wyle;

Ych an a maide, that me of-thunche,  
Luef me were gone bouthe gyle.

*Lyric Poetry*, p. 38.

**ASIDEN**, *adv.* On one side; aslant.

*West.* Rider has *asidenam* in his *Dictionary*, 1640, in the same sense.

**ASILE**, *s. (Lat.)* An asylum.

**SIN**, *adj.* Made of ashen wood.

My deare Warwik, if your honor and my desir could accord with the los of the

nidefuls fingar I kipe, God helpe me so in my most nide aa I wold gladly lis that one joint fore your safe abode with me, but sins I can not that I wold, I wil do that I may, and wil rather drinke in an *asin* cup than you or yours shude not be soccerd both by sea and land, yea and that with all spede possible, and let this my scribling hand witnes it to them all.  
Yours as my own.

*Elizabeth R.*

**ASINARY**, *adj.* Asinine.

**ASINDE**, *part. p.* Assigned. *Heywood*, 1556.

**ASINEGO**. See *Assinego.*

**ASINGS**, *s.* Easings. *Shropsh.*

**ASIT**, *v.* To sit against, so as to receive the blow without being unhorsed.

No man ne myghte with strengthe *asyt*  
Hys swordes draught. *Octovian*, 1665.

**ASK**,

**ASKER**,  
**ASKARD**,  
**ASKEL**,  
**ARSE**. } *s. (A.-S. apexe.)* A water newt, or lizard.

Snakes and nederes thar he fand,  
And gret blac tades gangand,  
And *arskes* and other wormes felle,  
That I can noht on Inglis telle.

*MS. Med.*, 14th cent.

**ASK**, *adj.* Applied to the weather, "meaning damp. "The weather is so *ask.*" *Yorksh.*

**ASKAUNCE**, *adv.* Aside; sideways.

Nearly the same meaning as *askew*, and given as the same word in *Rider's Dictionary*, 1640. See *Ascaunce.*

**ASKE**, *v. (A.-S.)* To ask; to require.

Ho so hit tempreth by power,  
So hit *askith* in suche maner.

*Kyng Alisaunder*, l. 6219.

**ASKEFISE**, *s. (A.-S.)* A fire blower.

The word is translated by *ciniflo* in the *Prompt. Parv.* "Ciniflo, a fyre blowere, an yryn hetere, an *askefyce.*" *MS. Medulla.* In the *Prompt. Parv.* we find the following entry, "*Askefise*, *ciniflo.*" It seems that *askefise* was used in a contemptuous sense to signify a man who re-

mained snug at home while others went out to exercise their courage.

ASKEN, *s. pl.* Ashes.

ASKER, *s.* (1) A scab.

(2) A land or water newt. *Var. dial.*

ASKES, *s.* Ashes. See *Ass.*

ASKEW, *adv.* Awry. *Baret's Alvearie*, 1580.

ASKILE, *adv.* Aslant; obliquely; aside.

What tho' the scornful waiter looks *askile*,  
And pouts and frowns and curseth thee  
the while. *Bp. Hall, Sat.*, v, 2.

ASKINGS, *s.* The publication of marriage by banns. *Yorksh.*

ASKOF, *adv.* Deridingly; in scoff.

Alisaunder lokid *askof*,  
As he no gef nought therof.  
*Alisaunder*, l. 874.

ASKOWSE, *v.* To excuse.

Bot thow can *askowse* the,  
Thow schalt abey, y till the.  
*Frere and the Boy*, st. xxxv.

ASKRYE, *s.* A shriek; a shout.

ASKUSE, *v.* To accuse.

Owre Lord gan appose them of ther grete  
delyte,  
Bothe to *askuse* hem of ther synful blame.  
*Ludus Coventriae*, p. 2.

ASKY, (1) *adj.* Dry; parched. *North.*

(2) *v.* (*A.-S. ascian.*) To ask.

To *aski* that never no wes,  
It is a fole *askeing*.  
*Sir Tristrem*, p. 209.

ASLAKE, *v.* (*A.-S. aslacian.*) To slacken, or mitigate.

Her herte to ease  
And the flesshe to please  
Sorowes to *aslake*.  
*The Boke of Mayd Emlyn.*

ASLASH, *adv.* Aslant; crosswise. *Linc.*

ASLAT, *adj.* Cracked, as an ear then vessel. *Devon.*

A-SLAW, *part. p.* Slain. For *y-slave*; in this and similar cases of verbs, *a-* prefixed merely represents the usual *y-* or *i-*.

ASLEN, *adv.* Aslope. *Somerset.*

ASLEPED, *part. p.* Sleepy.

And Vernagu, at that cas,  
So sore *asleped* was,  
He no might fight no more.  
*Rouland and Vernagu*, p. 21.

ASLET, *adv.* Obliquely.

Acyde or ncydenandys, or *aslet* or  
asloute: Oblique vel a latere. *Prompt.*  
*Parv.* *Aslet* or aslowte: Oblique. *Ib.*

ASLEW, *adv.* Aslant. *Sussex.*

ASLIDE, *v.* To slide away; to depart.

A-SLON, *part. p.* Slain.

ASLOPE, *adv.* Sloping.

ASLOPEN, *part. p.* Asleep. An unusual form, used by Middleton the dramatist apparently for the mere purpose of rhyme.

ASLOSH, *adv.* Aside. "Stand *aslosh*,  
wooll ye?"

ASLOUGH, *pret. t. s.* *Aslowen*, *pl.*  
Slew; killed.

ASLOUTE, *adv.* Obliquely. *Prompt.*  
*Parv.* See *Aslet*.

ASLUPPE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To slip away; to escape.

Betere is taken a comeliche y-clothe,  
In armes to cusse ant to cluppe,  
Then a wrecche y-wedded so wrothe,  
Thah he me slowe, ne myhti him *asluppe*.  
*Lyric Poetry*, p. 38.

ASLY, } *adv.* Willingly. *North.*  
ASTLY, }

ASMATRYK, *s.* Apparently a corruption of *arithmetic*. *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 189.

ASMELLE, *v.* To smell.

ASOCIE, *v.* (*A.-N. associer.*) To associate.

ASOFTE, *v.* To soften.

ASOMPELLE, *s.* An example. *MS. Vocab.*

ASONDRI, *adv.* (*A.-S. on sundran.*)  
Asunder; separately.

*Asondry* were thei nevere,  
Na moore than myn hand may  
Meve withoute my fyngrs.  
*Piers Pl.*, p. 358.

ASONKE, *pret. t.* Sunk.

ASOON, *adv.* At even. *North.*

ASOSHE, } *adv.* Awry; aslant.  
ASHOSHE, } *East.* See *Aswash*. In

the time of Henry VIII, Palsgrave introduced this word into his Dictionary, intended for the special instruction of the Princess Mary, and has added in explanation, "as one weareth his bonnet."

A-SOUND, *adv.* In a swoon.

ASOURE, *s.* "Gumme of *asoure*." *Reliq. Antiq.*, i, 53. The meaning is uncertain.

ASOYLE, *v.* See *Assoile*.

ASOYLINGE, *s.* Absolution.

ASOYNED, *part. p.* Excused; refused.

ASP, *s.* The aspen tree. A Herefordshire word. It occurs in Florio's *New World of Words*, 1611, p. 68.

ASPARE, *v.* (from *A.-S. asparian*.) To spare.

And seyen he was a nygard,  
That no good myghte *aspere*  
To frende ne to fremmed.

*Piers Pl.*, p. 303.

ASPAUD, *adv.* Astride. *North*.

ASPECCIOUN, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Sight.

ASPECHE, *s.* A serpent. See *Aspick*, the more usual form.

ASPECTE, *s.* Expectation.

The 10. of Jun I was discharged from hands at the assizes contrary to the *aspecte* of all men. *Forman's Diary*.

ASPEN-LEAF, *s.* Metaphorically, the tongue.

For if they myghte be suffred to begin ones in the congregacion to fal in disputing, those *aspen-leaves* of theirs would never leave waggyng.

*Sir T. More's Workes*, p. 769.

ASPER, *s.* A kind of Turkish coin. *Skinner*.

ASPERAUNCE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Hope. For *esperaunce*.

ASPERAUNT, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Bold.

And have horses avenaunt,  
To hem stalworthe and *asperaunt*.

*Alisaunder*, l. 4871.

ASPERGING, *s.* A sprinkling.

ASPERLICHE, } *adv.* Roughly.  
ASPERLY, }

ASPERNATION, *s.* (*Lat.*) Neglect; disregard.

ASPERNE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To disregard.

ASPERSION, *s.* (*Lat.*) A sprinkling.

ASPHODIL, *s.* A daffodil.

ASPICK, *s.* (1) A species of serpent, an asp.

So Pharaolis rat yer he begin the fray  
'Gainst the blinde *aspick*, with a cleaving  
clay

Upon his coat he wraps an earthen cake,  
Which afterward the suns hot beams doo  
bake. *Sylvester's Du Bartas*.

(2) The name of a piece of ordnance, which carried a twelve pound shot.

ASPIE, (1) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To espie; to discover.

Sche hath at scole and elles wher him  
sought,

Til fynally sche gan of hem *aspye*,  
That he was last seyn in the Jewerie.

*Chaucer, Cant. T.*, l. 15001.

(2) *s.* A spy.

ASPILL, *s.* A rude or silly clown. *Yorksh.*

ASPIOUR, *s.* A spy; a scout.

ASPYRE, *v.* (*Lat.*) (1) To inspire.

God allowed, assysted, and *aspyred* them  
by his grace therein.

*Sir T. More's Works*, p. 927.

(2) To breathe; to blow. The word occurs with this explanation in *Rider's Dictionarie*, 1640. It is used by Shakespeare as a verb active, to ascend, without the particle which now usually accompanies this word.

Until our bodies turn to elements,  
And both our souls *aspire* celestial thrones.  
*Marlowe's Tamburlaine*, 1590.

ASPIREMENT, *s.* Breathing.

ASPORTATION, *s.* (*Lat.*) A carrying away.

ASPRE, } *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Sharp;  
ASPER, }  
ASPERE, } bitter.

And makest fortune wrath and *asper*  
by thine impacience.

*Chaucer's Boethius*, p. 366, col. l.

He saith that the way to heaven is strait  
and *aspre* and painful.

*Sir T. More's Works*, p. 74.

ASPREAD, *part. p.* Spread out.  
*West.*

ASPRELY, *adv.* Roughly.

ASPRENESSE, *s.* Roughness.

ASPRONG, *pret. t.* Sprung.

ASPROUS, *adj.* Bitter; angry; inclement. *Leic.* They say, "It's a very *asprous* day."

ASQUAP, *adv.* Sitting on the houghs.  
*Somerset.*

ASQUARE, } *adv.* On the square;  
ASWARE, } at a safe distance.

And swore by seynt Amyas, that he shuld  
abigge

With stroks hard and sore, even oppon the  
rigge;

Yf he hym myght fynd, he nothing wold  
hym spare.

That herd the pardonor wele, and held hym  
better *asquare*.

*Prol. to Hist. of Beryn*, l. 591.

ASQUINT, *adv.* Awry.

ASS, } *s. pl.* (*A.-S. asce, æsce.*)  
ASE, } Ashes. Pronounced  
ASCHES, } *ess* in Staffordshire,  
ASCHEN, } Cheshire, and Derby-  
ASHEN, } shire. It occurs in the  
ASKEN, } singular, "*Aske* or  
ASKES, } *asshe: cinis vel ciner.*"

*Prompt. Parv.*

The wynde of thilke belyes scholde  
never poudre ne *aschen* abyde, that is  
dedliche man, which is seid that *aschen*  
and poudre and dong is.

*Romance of the Monk, MS.*, f. 56 b.

And brend til *asken* al bidene.

*Havelok*, l. 2841.

Thynk man, he says, *askes* ertow now,  
And into *askes* agayn turn saltow.

*MS. Cott., Galba*, E ix, f. 75.

Therwith the fuyr of jelousye upsterte  
Withinne his brest, and hent him by the  
herte

So wodly, that lik was he to byholde  
The box-tree, or the *asschen* deed and colde.

*Chaucer, Cant. T.*, l. 1301.

Their heresies be burned up, and fal  
as flatte to *ashen*.

*Sir T. More's Works*, p. 446.

Y wolde suche damsellys yn fyre were  
brent,

That the *asskes* with the wynde away  
myght fly.

*Reliq. Antiq.*, i, 29.

ASS, *v.* To ask; to command. *Cumb.*  
and *Lanc.* This form occurs in  
MSS. of the 14th and 15th  
centuries.

ASSADY, } *s.* Gold tinsel. See  
ASSADYN, } *Arsadine* and *Assi-*  
ARSEDYKE, } *due*. There is a  
ARSEDYNE, } charge of 2*d.* for  
ORSADY, } "*assady* and *redde*  
ORSEDEN, } wax" in the ac-  
counts of the expences for a play  
at Coventry in 1472, published  
in *Sharp's Dissertation*, p. 193.  
The word is spelt with many  
variations, and in the one series of  
accounts just mentioned it oc-  
curs in the following different  
forms:

Expens. ayenst midsomer nyght;  
Imprimis, *assady* to the crests . . . vj. d.

1477. Item, for *assadyn*, silver papur; and  
gold papur, gold foyle, and grene  
foyle . . . . . ij. s. ij. d.

1478. Item, for *assaden* for the harnes x. d.

1494. Item, payd for a paper of *arse-*  
*dyke* . . . . . xij. d.

ASSAIES, *s.* "At all assaies," *i. e.*,  
in all points.

Shorten thou these wicked daies;  
Thinke on thine oath at all assaies.  
*Drayton's Harmonie of the Church*, 1591.

ASSAIL, *s.* An attack.

My parts had power to charm a sacred sun,  
Who, disciplin'd and dieted in grace,  
Believ'd her eyes when I th' *assail* begun.  
*Shakesp., Lover's Complaint.*

ASSALVE, *v.* To salve; to allay.

ASSART, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Assart lands,  
parts of forests cleared of wood,  
and put into cultivation, for which  
rents were paid, termed assart  
rents. It is used also as a verb.

ASSASSINATE, *s.* Assassination.

What hast thou done,  
To make this barbarous base *assassinate*  
Upon the person of a prince?  
*Daniel's Civil Wars*, iii, 78.

ASSATION, *s.* (*Lat.*) Roasting.

ASSAULT, } *adv.* *Maris appetens*,  
ASSAUT, } said of a bitch or other  
female of animals, and sometimes



in a contemptuous sense of a woman.

Catulire dicitur canis, ἡ κύων σκυζῶν, quando in Venerem prurit. Demander le masle. To goe *assaut* or proud, as a bitch doth. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

And whanne the fixene be *assaut*, and goith yu hure love, and achie secheth the dogge fox, she cryeth with an hoos voys, as a wood hound doith.

*MS. Bodl.*, 546.

If any man withinne the lordshipe holde any sicke that goeth *assault* withinne the same lordshipe, he shal make a fine for hir unto the lord of 3s. 4d.

*Regulations of the Stews*, 15th cent.

ASSAUT, } s. (A.-N.) An assault.  
ASSAWTE, } Still used in Shropshire.

And by *assaut* he wan the cité aftur, And rente down bothe wal and aparre, and raftur. *Chaucer, Cant. T.*, 991.

And at the lond-gate, kyng Richard Held his *assawte* like hard.

*Richard Coer de Lion*, 1900.

ASSAUTABLE, *adj.* Capable of being taken.

ASSAVE, *v.* To save.

ASSAY, *s.* (A.-N.) (1) Essay; trial.

After *asay*, then may 3e wette;  
Why blame 3e me withoute offence?  
*Ritson's Ancient Songs*, p. 103.

(2) An examination of weights and measures, by the clerk of the market; also of silver in the Mint.

(3) The process of drawing a knife along the belly of a deer, beginning at the brisket, to *try* how fat he is; it was called, taking *assay*, or *say*.

Gedered the grettest  
of gres that ther were,  
and didden hem derely undo,  
as the dede askez;  
acerched hem at the *asay*  
summe that ther were,  
two fyngeres thay fonde  
of the lowlest of alle.

*Gawyn and the Gr. Kn.*, l. 2397.

(4) The point at which the knife of the hunter was inserted in the breast of the buck, for the purpose of ascertaining his fatness.

At the *assay* kitte him, that lordes may see.

Anon fat or lene, whether that he bee;—  
At the chaules to begyn, soone as ye may,  
And slit him downe to the *assay*,  
And fro the *assay*, even down to the bely  
shal ye alyt.

*Book of St. Albans*, chap. "How ye shall breke an Hart."

(5) The most frequent use of the term in former times, was in matters relating to the office of *prælibator*, or taster, in palaces, and the houses of barons, where there was an officer, who was called the *assayer*. The sewer most commonly took the *assaie*; but the other officers also sometimes did the same; such as the panter, who tasted the contents of the trenchers; the yeoman of the ewrie, who drank of the water with which the lord was to wash his hands; the marshall saluted the towel, with which he was to wipe his hands, by way of *assaie*; and the cup-bearer was to swallow a small portion of the liquor which he presented, as an *assaie*. In short, so great were the apprehensions of poison and danger in untried food, that no viands were served up at the tables of the great, without being first *assaied*.

Kyng Rychard sate downe to dyner, and was served without curtesie or *assaye*; he muche mervaylyng at the aodayne mutacion of the thyng, demaunded of the esquier why he dyd not his duety.

*Hall, Henry IV*, f. 14.

(6) Metaphorically, the attempt, the moment of doing a thing.

And ryght as he was at *assaye*,  
Hys lykynge vanyschet all awaye.

*Le Bone Florence of Rome*, l. 1500.

(7) Experience.

Shorte wytted men and lyttell of *assaye*,  
saye that Paradyse is longe saylynge out  
of the erthe that men dwelle inne, and  
also departeth frome the crthe, and is  
as hyghe as the mone.

*Quotation in Notes to Morte d'Arthur*,  
p. 472.

**ASSAYE, v. (A.-N.)** To try; to prove; to taste.

"Certes," quod Prudence, "if ye wil wirche by my counseil, ye schul not *assaye* fortune by no maner way, ne schul not lene ne bowe unto hire, after the word of Senec."

*Chaucer, T. of Melibeus.*

Hereupon the companie *assayed* to convey it to St. Augustines.

*Lambarde's Perambulation, p. 116.*

Contynwynge which feaste, two noble and yonge knightis amonge other happened to *assay* eyther other in wrastlynge.

*Trevisa, f. 34.*

**ASSAYED, part. p.** Satisfied. *Philpot's Works, p. 376.*

**ASSAYING, s.** "An *assaying*, or flourishing with a weapon before one begins to play." *Rider's Dictionarie, 1640.* "Assaying, a term us'd by musicians, for a flourish before they begin to play." *Kersey's English Dictionary, 1715.*

**ASSAYNE, s.** A term in hare hunting. *B. of St. Albans, sig. D, iv.*

**ASSBUURD, s.** A box for ashes. *North.*

**ASSCHREINT.** See *Asshreint.*

**ASSE.** In the following passage *at asse* seems to mean prepared.

And fond our men alle at *asse*,  
That the Paiens no might passe.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 278.*

**ASSEASE, v. (low Lat.)** To cease. *Rider.*

**ASSEURE, v. (1)** To make sure of; to make safe.

And so hath Henrie *assecur'd* that side,  
And therewithall his state of Gasconie.

*Daniel's Civil Wars, iv, 9.*

(2) To give assurance.

**ASSEURANCE, } s. Assurance.**  
**ASSEURATION, }**

**ASSECUATION, s. (Lat.)** Acquisition; the act of obtaining.

**ASSE-EARE, s.** The herb comfrey. *Nomenclator, 1585, p. 137.*

**ASSEER, v.** To assure. *Yorksh.*

**ASSEGE, s. (A.-N.)** A siege.

Swiche wondrous was ther on this hors of bras,

That sin the gret *assege* of Troye was,  
Ther as men wondrous on an hors also,  
Ne was ther swiche a wondrous, as was tho. *Chaucer, Cant. T., (Tyrc.) l. 10620.*

Moreover his ordre of *asseges*, plantyng of campos, setting of batailles, are left behind at this day to our instruction.

*Institucion, of a Gentleman, 1568.*

**ASSELE, v.** To seal.

**ASSEMBLABLE, s.** Likeness.

Every thinge that berithe lyfe desyareth to be conjoyned to his *assembleable*; and every man shall be assocoyate to his owne symylitude.

*Dial. of Creatures Moralised, p. 96.*

**ASSEMBLAUNCE, s.** Resemblance. *Skinner.*

**ASSEMBLEMENT, s.** A gathering.

**ASSEMBLE, v.** To assemble.

**ASSENE, s. pl.** Asses.

**ASSENEL, s.** Arsenic. *Prompt. P.*

**ASSENT, (A.-N.) (1) adj.** Consenting; agreeing.

(2) s. Consent; agreement.

The wyfes of ful highte prudence  
Have of *assent* made ther avow.

*Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 134.*

(3) *part. p.* Sent.

**ASSENTATION, s. (Lat.)** Flattery.

**ASSENTATOR, s.** A flatterer.

**ASSENTION, s.** Consent. *Herrick.*

**ASSENYCKE, s.** Arsenic. *Palsgrave.*

**ASSEPERSELIE, s.** The plant chervil. *Nomenclator, 1585, p. 131.*

**ASSES-FOOT, s.** The herb coltsfoot.

**ASSETH, adv. (A.-N.)** Sufficiently; enough. See *Aseth.*

Nevir shall make his richesse  
*Asseth* unto his gredinesse.

*Rom. of the Rose, 5600.*

**ASSETTE, v.** To assail.

**ASSHE, v.** To ask. See *Ass.*

**ASSHEAD, s.** A blockhead; a fool.

**ASS-HEARD, s.** A keeper of asses.

**ASS-HOLE, s.** A receptacle for ashes. *North.*

**ASSHREINT, } part. p. (from**  
**ASSCHREINT, } A.-S. screncan, to**  
deceive.) Deceived. The infinitive of the verb would be *asshrenche.*

A! dame, he saide, ich was *asschreint*,  
Ich wende thou haddest ben adreint.  
*Sevyn Sages*, l. 1485.

The gyoures loveden the kyng noughth,  
And wolden have him bycaughth.  
Hy ledden hym therfore, als I fynde,  
In the straungest peryl of Ynde.  
Ac, so ich fynde in the book,  
Hy were *asshreynt* in her crook.

*K. Alisaunder*, l. 4819.

**ASSIDUAL**, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Constant.

As by the sun we set our dyals, so  
(Madam) we set our pietys by you;  
Without whose light, we shud in dark-  
ness be,  
And nothing truely good nor vertuous  
see.

You in the Temple so *assidual* are,  
Your whole life seems but one continued  
prayer. *Flechnoe's Epigrams*, 1670.

**ASSIDUALLY**, *adv.* Constantly.

**ASSIDUATE**, *adj.* Constant; un-  
remitting; daily.

By the *assiduate* labour of hys wyfe  
Ethelburga, &c. *Fabian*, f. 146.

**ASSIDUE**, *s.* A word used in Hal-  
lanshire, a district of the county  
of York, to describe a species of  
yellow tinsel much used by the  
mummers at Christmas, and by  
the rustics who accompany the  
plough on Plough Monday in its  
rounds through the parish, as  
part of their fantastic decoration.  
It occurs in an old shop-bill,  
as synonymous with *horse-gold*.  
See *Arsedine* and *Assady*.

**ASSIEGE**, *v.* (*Fr.*) To besiege.  
*Rider's Dictionarie*, 1640.

**ASSIL-TOOTH**, *s.* A grinder. *North*.

**ASSIL-TREE**, *s.* An axle-tree.  
*North*.

**ASSIMULATION**, *s.* (*Lat.*) Assimila-  
tion.

Besides these three several operations  
of digestion, there is a fourfold order of  
concoction: mastication, or chewing in  
the mouth; chylification of this so  
chewed meat in the stomach; the third  
is in the liver, to turn this chylus into  
blood, called sanguification; the last is  
*assimilation*, which is in every part.

*Burton, An. of Mel.*, v. i, 29.

**ASSIMULE**, *v.* To assimilate; to  
compare.

**ASSINDE**, *part. p.* Assigned.

**ASSINEGO**, } *s.* A Portuguese word,  
**ASINEGO**, } meaning a young ass:  
used generally for a silly fellow;  
a fool.

Thou hast no more brains than I have  
in my elbows; an *assinego* may tutor  
thee. *Tro. and Cres.*, ii, l.

When in the interim they apparell'd  
me as you see,

Made a fool, or an *asinigo* of me, &c.  
*O. Pl.*, x, 109.

All this would be forsworn, and I again  
an *asinego*, as your sister left me.

*B. and Fl., Scornf. Lady.*

B. Jonson has a pun against Inigo  
Jones, on this word:

Or are you so ambitious 'bove your peers,  
You'd be an *inigo* by your years.

*Epigrams*, vol. vi, p. 290.

**ASSISE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) (1) Place; si-  
tuation.

There ne was not a point truely,  
That it has in his right *assise*.

*Rom. of the Rose*, 1237.

(2) A statute.

Sire, he said, bi God in heven,  
Thise boilouns that boilen seven,  
Bitocen thine seven wise,  
That han i-wrowt ayen the *assise*.

*Sevyn Sages*, l. 2490.

(3) A judgement.

The kyng he sende word azeyn, that he  
hadde ys franchise  
In ys owne court, for to loke domes  
and *asise*. *Rob. Glouc.*, p. 53.

Ur elder God did Jhesum rise,  
The quile gie hang with fals *asise*.

*MS. Med.*, 14th cent.

(4) A regulation; rule; order.

And after mete the lordys wyse,  
Everyche yn dywers queyntyse,  
To daunce went, by ryght *asyse*.

*Octovian*, l. 81

(5) Assizes.

3ow to teche God hath me sent,  
His lawys of lyff that arn ful wyse.  
Them to lern be dyligent,  
3oure soulys may thei save at sic  
last *asyse*.

*Coventry Mysteries*, p. 60.

(6) Things assigned; commo-  
dities.

Whan ther comes marchaundise,  
With corn, wyn, and steil, othir other  
*assise*,

To heore lond any schip,  
To house they wollith anon skyppe.  
*K. Alisaunder, l. 7074.*

(7) The long *assise*, a term of chess.

Nou bothe her wedde lys,  
And play thai biginne;  
And sett he bath the long *asise*,  
And endred beth theriume:  
The play biginneth to arise,  
Tristrem deleth atuinne.  
*Sir Tristrem.*

(8) Measure. In the romance of Sir Tryamour (MS. in the Cambridge Public Library), after the hero has cut off the legs of a giant, he tells him that they are both "at oon *assyse*," i. e. of the same length.

(9) *v.* To settle; to confirm; to choose.

ASSISH, *adj.* Foolish. "*Asinaggine*, *assishnesse*, *blockishnesse*." *Flor.*

ASSKES, *s.* Ashes. See *Ass*.

ASS-MANURE, *s.* Manure of ashes. *North.*

ASSMAYHED, *part. p.* Dismayed.

ASS-MIDDEN, *s.* A heap of ashes; a mixen. *North.*

ASSNOOK, *adv.* Under the grate. *Yorksh.*

ASSOBRE, *v.* To render calm.

And thus I rede thou *assobre*  
Thyn herte, in hope of such a grace.  
*Gower's Confessio Amantis, b. vi.*

ASSOCIATE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To accompany.

Going to find a bare-foot brother out,  
One of our order, to *associate* me.  
*Romeo and Juliet, v. 2.*

ASSOIL, *v.* To soil.

ASSOILE, } *v.* (*A.-N.*) (1) To ab-  
ASSOILLE, } solve; acquit; set at  
ASOYLE, } liberty.

And so to ben *assoilled*,  
And siththen ben houseled.  
*Piers Pl., p. 419.*

I at my own tribunal am *assoil'd*,  
Yet fearing others censure am *embroil'd*.  
*O. Pl., xii, 64.*

Here he his subjects all, in general,  
*Assoyles*, and quites of oath and fealtie.  
*Dan. Civ. Wars, ii, 111.*

Pray devoutly for the soule, whom God  
*assoyle*, of one of the most worshipful  
knights in his dayes.

*Epilaph, in Camden's Rem.*

Those that labour to *assoyle* the Prophet  
from sinne in this his disobedience,  
what do they else but cover a naked  
body with fig-leaves, &c.

*King on Jonah, p. 566.*

But, if we live in an age of indevotion,  
we think ourselves well *assoil'd*, if we  
be warmer than their ice.

*Taylor's Great Exemplar, p. 68.*

(2) To solve; to answer. "I  
*assoyle* a hard question: *Je souls*."  
*Palsgrave.*

Cayn, come fforthe and answere me,  
*Asoyle* my qwestyon anon-ryght.  
*Coventry Mysteries, p. 38.*

(3) To decide.

In th' other hand  
A pair of weights, with which he did *as-  
soyle*  
Both more and lesse, where it in doubt  
did stand. *On Mutab., canto vii, 38.*

ASSOILE, *s.* Confession.

When we speake by way of riddle (*enigma*) of which the sence can hardly be  
pieked out, but by the parties owne  
*assoile*. *Pullenh., iii, p. 157, repr.*

ASSOINE, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) Excuse;  
delay. See *Essoine*.

Therefore hit higte Babiloynne,  
That shend thing is withouten *assoynne*.  
*Cursor Mundi, MS. Trin. Cantab., f. 15.*

At Venyse com up Alisaunder;  
Pes men blewe and no loud schlaunder.  
His lettres he sent, withouten *assoynne*,  
Anon into Grace-Boloynne.

*Alisaunder, l. 1443.*

(2) *v.* To excuse; to delay.

The scholde no weder me *assoine*.  
*Flor. and Blanch., 67.*

ASSOMON, *v.* To summon.

ASSORTE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An assembly.  
"By one *assorte*," in one com-  
pany.

ASSOTE, } *v.* (*A.-N.*) (1) To besot,  
ASSOT, } or infatuate; used by  
Spenser, who also employs it for  
the participle *assotted*.

Willye, I ween thon be *assot*.  
*Ecl. March., v, 25.*



(2) To dote on; to be infatuated; used especially by Gower.

This wyfe, whiche in her lustes grene  
Was fayre and fresslie and tender of age,  
She may not let the courage  
Of hym, that wol on her *assole*.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 12.

ASSOWE, *adv.* In a swoon.

ASS-PLUM, *s.* A sort of plum, mentioned by Florio.

ASS-RIDDLIN, *s.* A superstitious custom practised in the North of England upon the eve of St. Mark, when *ashes* are sifted or *riddled* on the hearth. It is believed that if any of the family shall die within the year, the shoe of the fated individual will leave an impression on the ashes.

ASSUBJUGATE, *v.* To subjugate.

ASSUE, } *adv.* A term applied to a  
AZEW, } cow when drained of her  
milk at the season of calving.  
*Somerset. Dorset.*

ASSUMENT, *s.* (*Lat. assumentum.*)  
A patch or piece set on.

ASSUMP, *part. p.* (*Lat. assumptus.*)  
Raised. It occurs in *Hall, Henry VI*, f. 61, and should perhaps be *assumpt*.

ASSUMPSIT, *s.* A promise. It is properly a law term, but in the following passage it is used in a general sense.

The king, whom now a doubted hope of  
profered helpe made glad,  
Made promise of two milk white steedes  
as chiefest gemmes he had.

Brave Hercules, whose ventrous heart did  
onely hunt for fame.

Accepts th' *assumpsit*, and prepares the  
fiendlike fish to tame.

*Warner's Albion's England*, 1592.

ASSUMPT, *v.* (*Fr.*) To take up from  
a low place to a high place.

ASSURANCE, *s.* Affiance; betrothing  
for marriage. *Pembroke's  
Arcadia*. p. 17.

ASSURDE, *v.* (from *Fr. sourdre.*) To  
break forth. *Skelton, Works*, i,  
374.

ASSURE, *v.* (1) To confide.

(2) To affiance; to betroth.  
*Shakespeare.*

There lovely Amoret, that was *assur'd*  
To lusty Perigot, bleeds out her life.  
*Beaumont and Fl.*, ii, 107.

(3) *s.* Assurance. *Chaucer, ed.  
Urry*, p. 432.

ASSWYTHE, *adv.* Quickly.

Thay lazed and made hem blythe  
Wyth lotez that were to lowe;  
To soper they zede *asswythe*  
Wyth dayntes nwe innowe.

*Gawayn and the Green K.*, l. 2528.

ASSYGE, *s.* A hunting term. Perhaps  
haps for *assiege*, or a *siege*.

Ye shall say, *illeosque, illeosque*, alwey  
when they fynde wele of hym. and then  
ye shul keste out *assyge* al abowte the  
feld for to se where he be go out of the  
pasture, or ellis to his forme.

*Reliq. Antiq.*, i, 153.

ASSYNE, *v.* To join.

Syns they be so loth to be *assyned*.

*Playe called the Foure PP.*

ASSYNG, *v.* To assign.

AST. Asked. *North.* The same  
form occurs in MSS. of the 14th  
and 15th cent.

ASTA. Hast thou. *Yorksh.*

ASTAAT, }  
ASTAT, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) State.  
ASTATE, }

Thanne is accidie enemy to every *astant*  
of man. *Chaucer, Persones I'*

When he is set in his *astat*,

Thre theyvs be brout of synful gyse.

*Coventry Mysteries*, p. 12.

The kyng lay in the palois of York, and  
kept his *astate* solemnly.

*MS. Coll. Arm.*, L. ix.

ASTABILISHE, *v.* To establish.

ASTABLE, *v.* To confirm.

ASTANTE, *v.* To stand by.

The might him se *astant* the by.

*Rembrun*, p. 479.

ASTAUNCHE, *v.* To satisfy; to  
stanch.

And castethe one to chese to hir delite  
That may better *astaunche* hir appetite.

*Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 30.

ASTE, *conj.* As if; although.

ASTEER, *adv.* Active; bustling  
stirring abroad; *astir. North.*

**ASTELY, adv.** Hastily.

Or els, Jesu, y aske the reyd,  
*Astely* that y wer deyd;  
 Therto God helpe me then !  
*Sir Amadas*, l. 396.

**ASTENTE, pret. t. of astinte. (A.-S.)**  
 Stopped.

**ASTER, s.** Easter. *North* and  
*Shropsh.*

**ASTERDE, v. (A.-S.)** To escape.

**ASTERISM, s. (Gr.)** A constellation.

**ASTERTE, v. (A.-S.) (1)** To escape.

For man was maad of swich a matere,  
 He may noht wel *asterte*,  
 That ne som tyme hym bitit  
 To folwen his kynde.

*Piers Pl.*, p. 225.

And so began there a quarele  
 Betwene love and her owne herte,  
 Fro whiche she couthe not *asterte*.  
*Gower's Conf. Am.*, ed. 1532, f. 70.

(2) To release.

And smale tythers thay were fouly schent,  
 If eny persoun wold upon hem pleyne,  
 Ther might *astert* him no pecunial peyne.  
*Chaucer, Cant. T.*, 6894.

(3) To alarm; to take unawares.

No danger there the shepherd can *astert*.  
*Spens., Ecl. Nov.*, v. 187.

(4) To trouble; to disturb.  
*Asterte* or *astered*, troubled, dis-  
 turbed.

**ASTEYNTE, part. p.** Attainted?

What dostow here, uuwrast gome?  
 For thyn harm thou art hider y-come!  
 He! fyle *asteynte* horesone!  
*K. Alisaunder*, l. 880.

**ASTIGE, v. (A.-S.)** To ascend; to  
 mount upwards. *Astiegun*, as-  
 cension. *Verstegan*.

**ASTINTE, } v. (A.-S.)** To stop.  
**ASTENTE, }**

And whan sche drow to his chaumber sche  
 dede ful sone  
 Here maydenes and other meyné mekeli  
*astente*.  
*William and the Werewolf*, p. 56.

**ASTIPULATE, v. (Lat.)** To bargain;  
 to stipulate.

**ASTIPULATION, s. (Lat.)** An agree-  
 ment; a bargain.

**ASTIRE, s.** The hearth. See *Astre*  
 and *Aistre*.

Bad her take the pot that sod over the fire,  
 And set it aboove upon the *astire*.  
*Utterson's Pop. Poet.*, ii, 78.

**ASTIRTE, pret. t.** Started; leapt.

**ASTITE, } adv. (A.-S.)** Anon;  
**ASTYT, } quickly.** Kersey, in his  
**ALSTYTE, } *English Dictionary*,**  
 1715, gives *astite* as a North  
 country word with the explana-  
 tions, "as soon, anon," taken  
 probably from Ray's *Collection*,  
 1674, p. 2.

God moroun, sir Gawayn,  
 Sayde that fayr lady,  
 3e ar sleper un-slyze,  
 Mon may slyde hider;  
 Now ar 3e tan *astyl*,  
 Bot true us may schape.  
*Gawayn and the Green K.*, l. 1282.

He dyde on hys clothys *astyte*,  
 And to seynt Jhon he wrote a skryte.  
*MS. Harl.*, 1701, f. 46 b.

Ful richeliche he gan him schrede,  
 And lepe *astite* opon a stede;  
 For nothing he nold abide.  
*Amis and Amiloun*, l. 1046.

Bot so he wend have passed quite,  
 That fel the tother bifor *alstyle*.  
*Ywaine and Gawin*, l. 686.

**ASTIUNE, s.** A kind of precious  
 stone.

Ther is saphir, and uninne,  
 Carbuncle and *astiu*ne,  
 Smaragde, lugre, and prassiune.  
*Poem on Cocaygne*.

**ASTOD, pret. t. of astonde.** Stood.

**A-STOGG'D, part. p.** Having one's  
 feet fast in clay or dirt. *Dorset*.

**ASTONDE, v. (A.-S.)** To withstand.

**ASTONED, } part. p.** Stunned.  
**ASTONIED, } *Rob. Glouc.***

**ASTONIED, } pret. t. and part. p.**  
**ASTOUNIED, } (A.-N.) Astonished.**  
**ASTOUND, }**  
**ASTOUNDED, }**  
**ASTONAYD, }**  
**ASTONED, }**  
**STONYED, }**

Were wonderfully thereat *astonyed*.  
*Stanhurst's Ireland*, p. 14

— Adam, soon as he heard  
The fatal trespass done by Eve, amaz'd,  
*Astonied* stood and blank.

*Milton, P. L., b. ix, l. 888.*

Sho was *astonyd* in that stownde,  
For in hys face sho saw a wonde.

*Ywaine and Gawin, l. 1719.*

And with hys hevy mase of stele  
There he gaff the kyng hys dele,  
That hys helme al torove,  
And hym over hys sadell drove;  
And hys styropes he forbare:  
Such a stroke had he never are.  
He was so *stonyed* of that dente  
That nygh he had hys lyff rente.

*K. Richard, l. 421.*

The sodeyn caas the man *astoneyd* tho,  
That reed he wax, abaischt, and al quakyng  
He stood, unnethe sayd he wordes mo.

*Chaucer, Cant. T., 8192.*

Sonderliche his man *astoned*

In his owene mende,

Wanne he note never wannes he comthe,  
Ne wider he schel wende.

*William de Shoreham.*

So one of his felowes sayde, go nowe  
speake to her. But he stode styll all  
*astonyed.* - *Tales and Quicke Answerers.*

— Th' elfe therewith *astown'd*

Upstartd lightly from his looser make.

*Spens., F. Q., I, vii, 7.*

*Aston'd* he stood, and up his heare did hove.

*Ib., I, ii, 31.*

Their horses backs break under them;

The knights were both *aston'd*;

To void their horses they made haste,

To light upon the ground.

*Ballad of King Arthur.*

*Astoin'd* with him Achates was, for joy they  
would have lept

Te joyne their hands, but feare againe them  
held and close y-kept.

*Phaer's Virgil, 1600.*

**ASTONISH, v.** To stun with a blow.

Enough, captain: you have *astonished* him.

*Shakesp., Henry V, v, 1.*

**ASTONNE, v. (A.-N.)** To confound.

**ASTONY, v. (A.-N.)** To astonish.

Florio's *New World of Words*,  
1611, p. 15.

**ASTOODD, part. p.** Sunk fast in  
the ground, as a waggon. *Dorset.*

**ASTOOR, adv.** Shortly; very quickly.  
*Berks.*

**ASTOPARD, s.** An animal, but of  
what kind is uncertain.

Of Ethiopie he was y-bore,  
Of the kind of *astopards*;  
He had tuskes like a boar,  
An head like a libbard.

*Ellis's Met. Rom., ii, 390.*

**ASTORE, v.** To store; to replenish;  
to restore.

At cité, horwe, and castel,  
Thai were *astored* swithe wel.

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 90.*

**ASTOUND, v. (A.-N.)** To astonish  
greatly.

**ASTOYNYN, v.** To shake; to bruise.

*Prompt. Parv.*

**ASTRADDLE, v.** To straddle.

**ASTRAGALS, s. (Gr. ἀστράγαλοι.)**

A game, somewhat like cockall.

“*Astragalize*, to play at dice,  
huckle-bones, or tables.” *Blount*,  
*Glossographia*, p. 59.

**ASTRAL, adj. (Lat.)** Starry.

**ASTRANGLED, part. p.** Strangled;  
choked.

For neigh hy weren bothe for thirst  
*Astrangled*, and ek for-prest.

*K. Alisaunder, 5099.*

**ASTRAUGHT, part. p.** Terrified;  
distracted.

**ASTRAUNGED, part. p.** Estranged.

**ASTRAY, s.** A stray animal. *Prompt.*  
*Parv.*

**ASTRAYLY, adv.** Astray. *Prompt.*  
*Parv.*

**ASTRE, s. (1) (Lat.)** A star; a  
planet.

(2) A hearth. See *Estre*.

**ASTRELABRE, s.** An astrolabe.

**ASTRENGTHY, v. (A.-S.)** To  
strengthen.

**ASTRETCH, v. (A.-S.)** To reach.

**ASTREYNYD, part. p.** Constrained.

**ASTREYT, adv.** Straight.

**ASTRICK, v.** To restrict. *State*  
*Papers, temp. Hen. VIII.*

**ASTRICTED, part. p.** Restricted.

**ASTRID, adv.** Inclined. *Suffolk.*

**ASTRIDGE, s.** An ostrich. For *es-*  
*tridge*.

**ASTRIDLANDS, adv.** Astride. *North.*

**ASTRINGE, v. (Lat.)** To bind; to  
compel.

**ASTRINGER**, } *s. (A.-N.)* A fal-  
**AUSTRINGER**, } coner. In *All's*  
**OSTREGIER**, } *Well that Ends*  
*Well*, act v, sc. 1, the stage di-  
 rection says, "Enter a gentle  
*astringer*."

We usually call a falconer who keeps  
 that kind of hawks, an *astringer*.

*Cowell's Law Dict.*

**ASTRIPOTENT**, *s. (Lat.)* Having  
 power over the stars.

**ASTROD**, *adv.* Straddling. *Somerset.*

**ASTRODDLING**, *adj.* Astride. *Leic.*

**ASTROIÆ**, *v.* To destroy.

**ASTROIT**, *s.* A sort of stone, some-  
 times called the star-stone, of  
 which Brome, *Travels over Eng-  
 land*, p. 12, mentions finding  
 many at Lassington, in Glou-  
 cestershire, and gives a particular  
 account of them.

**ASTROLOGY**, *s.* A herb mentioned  
 by Palsgrave, and perhaps the  
 same as the *aristologie*.

**ASTROMIEN**, *s. (A.-N.)* An astro-  
 nomer, or astrologer.

Of gold he made a table,  
 Al ful of steorren, saun fable,  
 And thoughte to seyn, amonges men,  
 That he is an *astromyen*.

*Alisaunder*, l. 136.

**ASTRONOMER**, *s.* An astrologer.

**ASTRONOMER'S GAME**. *s.*

Gentlemen, to solace their wearied  
 mindes by honest pastimes, playe at  
 chesse, the *astronomer's game*, and the  
 philosopher's game, which whettes thyr  
 wittes, recreates theyr minds, and hurts  
 no body in the meane season.

*Lupton's Too Good to be True.*

**ASTROPHEL**, *s.* A bitter herb;  
 probably starwort.

My little flock, whom earst I lov'd so well,  
 And wont to feed with finest grasse that  
 grew,

Feede ye henceforth on bitter *astrofell*,  
 And stinking smallage and unsaverie rae.

*Spens., Daphn.*, 344.

**ASTROSE**, *adj. (Lat.)* BORN under  
 an evil star.

**ASTROTE**, *adv.* (1) In a swelling

manner. "*Astrut* or strowtingly.  
*Turgide*." *Prompt. Parv.*

The maryner, that wolde have layne hur  
 by,

Hys yen stode owte *astrote* forthy,  
 Hys lymmes were roton hym fro.

*Le Bone Florence*, l. 2329.

He gafte hym swylke a clowte,  
 That bothe his eghne stode *one strowte*.

*Sir Isumbras*, *Lincoln MS.*

What good can the great gloton do with  
 his bely standing *astrote* like a taber,  
 and his noll toty with drink, but balk up  
 his brewes in the middes of his matters,  
 or lye down and slepe like a swine?

*Sir Thomas More's Works*, p. 97.

(2) Standing out stiff, in a pro-  
 jecting posture.

Godds sowle schal be swore,  
 The knyf schal stond *astrout*,  
 Thow his botes be al to-tore  
 zat he wol make it stout.

**ASTRYLABE**, *s.* An astrolabe.

His almagest, and hookes gret and smale,  
 His *astrylabe*, longyng for his art,  
 His augrym stoones, leyen faire apart  
 On schelves couched at his heddes heed.

*Chaucer's Cant. T.*, 3208.

**ASTRYVYD**, *part. p.* Distracted.

Beryn and his company stood all *astryryd*.  
*History of Beryn*, 2429.

**ASTUN**, *v. (A.-S.)* To stun.

He frust down at o dent,  
 That hors and man *astuned* lay.

*Arthour and Merlin*, p. 233.

Who with the thundring noise of his swift  
 courser's feet

*Astun'd* the earth. *Dray. Pol.*, xviii.

**ASTUNTE**, *pret. t. (from A.-S.*  
*astandan.)* Remained; stood.

At Lewes the king bigan mid is poer abide,  
 The barons *astunte* withoute toun beside.

*Rob. Glouc.*, p. 546.

**ASTUTE**, *adj. (Lat.)* Crafty.

**ASTY**, *adv.* Rather; as soon as  
*North.*

**ASTYE**, *v. (A.-S.)* To ascend. *Rob.*  
*Glouc.*

**ASTYFLED**, *part. p.* Lamed in the  
 leg; said of a dog.

**ASTYLLE**, *s. (A.-N.)* A shingle; a  
 thin board of wood. "*Astylle*, a



schyyd. Teda. Astula. Cadia."

*Prompt. Parv.*

ASUNDERLY, *adv.* Separately.

ASUNDRI, } *adv.* (A.-S.) Apart ;  
ASYNDRE, } separately.

In this world, bi Seyn Jon,  
So wise a man is ther non,  
*Asundri* schuld hem knawe.  
*Amis and Amiloun*, l. 2052.

And therefore comyth the thyrd towche,  
that one thyng seme not tweyne, that  
sholde falle yf eyther eye *asyndre* sawe  
his owne ymage.

*Trevisa's Bartholom.*, sig. g v.

ASWARE, *adv.* On one side ; out  
of the way of anything. See  
*Asquare*.

Hym had bin beter to have goon more  
*asware*. *Chaucer*, ed. *Urry*, p. 599.

ASWASH, *adv.* Slanting.

*Chamarre*, a loose and light gowne, that  
may be worne *aswash* or skarfewise.

*Cotgrave*.

ASWELT, *v.* (A.-S.) To become ex-  
tinguished.

Ac sot and snow cometh out of holes,  
And brennyng fuyr, and glowyng coles ;  
That theo snow for the fuyr no melt,  
No the fuyr for theo snow *aswell*.

*K. Alisaunder*, 6639.

ASWEVED, *part. p.* Stupified, as in  
a dream.

For so astonied and *asweved*  
Was every virtue in me heved.  
*House of Fame*, ii, 41.

ASWIN, *adv.* Obliquely. *North*.

ASWOGH, } *adv.* (A.-S.) In a  
ASWOWE, } swoon.  
ASWOUNE, }

*Aswogh* he fell adoun  
An hys hynder arsoun.  
*Lybeaus Disconus*, 1171.

The king binethen, the stede above,  
For sothe sir Arthur was *aswowe*.  
*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 123.

ASYDENHANDE, *adv.* On one side.

But he toke nat his ground so even in  
the front afore them as he wold have  
don yf he might bettar have sene them,  
butt somewhat *asydenhande*, where he  
disposed all his people in good arraye  
all that nyght.

*Arrival of King Ed. IV* p. 18.

ASYGHE, *v.* To essay.

Now let seo gef ony is so hardy  
That durste lit him *asyghe*.

*Kyng Alisaunder*, 3579.

ASYNED, *part. p.* Assigned.

AT, (1) *prep.* To ; prefixed to the  
verb, as *at say*, for, to say ; *at do*,  
for, to do. Common in MSS. of  
the 14th cent.

Bred they pard and schare,  
Ynough thei hadde *at etc.*

*Sir Tristrem*, st. 50.

(2) To ; before substantives, as,  
to do *at* a thing, instead of *to* it.

Here's *at* ye, what I drink won't fat ye.  
*Dary's MS.*

(3) In.

For certes, al the sorwe that a man  
myght make fro the begynnyng of  
the world, nys but a litel thing, *at*  
*regard* of the sorwe of helle.

*Chaucer, Persones T.*

(4) Of. *North*.

He tuke his leve *at* the daye  
*At Mildor* the faire maye.

*Sir Degrevante*.

(5) For.

*At* this cause the knyzt comlyche hade  
In the more half of his schelde hir ymage  
depaynted.

*Syr Gawayne*, p. 25.

(6) *conj.* That.

Thou er a fole, *at* thou ne had ere  
Tald me of this ferly fare.

*Iwaine and Gawin*, l. 461.

Still used in the North of Eng-  
land.

It leet weel *at* the podditch wur naw  
scawding.

*Tim Bobbin*, p. 32.

(7) *pron.* Who, or which.

Also he to, *at* lawborys the wyns shoold  
ken and wnderstond the wyd gwych  
shoalde beyr fruyt.

*Shepard's Kalender*, sig. F, 7.

We may not be assoyled of the trespas,  
Bot if we make aseth in that *at* we may.

*MS. Harl.*, 1022, f. 68 b.

(8) *Pret. t.* of *ete*, to eat.

No hadde thai no wines wat,  
No ale that was old,  
No no gode mete thai *at*,

Thai hadden *at* that thai wold.

*Sir Tristrem* p. 269.

(9) *At after*, after. Still used in the North.

But I pray the what betokned that wonderfull comete and sterre which apperyd upon this londe the yere of our lorde MCCCCII, from the Epiphany til two wekes *at after* Ester?

*Diues and Pauper*, sig. d, 5 b.

**ATABAL**, *s.* A kind of tabor used by the Moors. *Dryden*.

**ATAKE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To overtake.

And to the castel gat he ran;  
In al the court was tler no man  
That him might *atake*.

*Amis and Amiloun*, l. 2070.

**AT-ALLE**, *adv.* Entirely; altogether. *Lydgate* and *Chaucer*.

**ATAME**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To tame.

**ATANUNE**, *adv.* Afternoon. *Suff*.

**ATARNE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To run away; escape.

Manie flowe to church, and the constable unnethe

*Atarnde* alive, and manie were i-brogt to dethe.

*Rob. Glouc.*, p. 539.

**ATASTE**, *v.* To taste.

**ATAUNT**, *adv.* (*A.-N.*) So much.

**ATAVITE**, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Ancestral.

But trulie this boldnes, not myne owne nature, hath taught mee, but your nature, generositie prognate, and come from your *atavite* progenitours.

*Ellis's Literary Letters*, p. 75.

**ATAXY**, *s.* (*Gr.*) Disorder; irregularity.

**ATBERE**, *v.* (*A.-S.* *ætberan*.) To bear or carry away.

**ATBLOWE**, *v.* To blow with bel-lows.

**ATBRESTE**, *v.* To burst in pieces.

**ATCHARE**, *adv.* Ajar. *Norff*.

**ATCHEKED**, *part. p.* Choaked.

**ATCHESON**, } *s.* A coin, of billon  
**ATCHISON**, } or copper washed with silver, struck under James VI of Scotland, of the value of eight pennies Scots, or two thirds of an English penny. It was well known in the North of Eng-land.

Nor can the *atcheson* or the baabee  
For my antiquity compare with me.

*Taylor's Works*, 1630.

**ATCHORN**, *s.* An acorn. *Atchorn-ing*, gathering acorns. *Var. dial.*

**ATE**, (1) *v.* To eat. *Somerset*.

(2) For *atte*. At the.

**ATEGAR**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A kind of lance. *Junius*.

**ATEIGNE**. (*A.-N.*) To attain; to accomplish.

**ATEINE**, *v.* (*A.-N.* *atiner*.) To over-fatigue; to wear out.

Moo dyede for hete, at schorte werdes,  
Thenne for dint off sper or swerdes.

Kyng Richard was almoost *ateynt*,  
And in the smoke nygh adreynt.

*Richard Coer de L.*, l. 4847.

In the hete they wer almost *ateynt*,  
and in the smoke nygh adreynt.

*Ib.*, l. 6131.

**ATEINTE**, *v.* (1) (*A.-N.* *atincter*.) To give a colouring to.

Nai, dowter, for God above!

Old men ben felle and queinte,

And wikkede wrenches conne *ateinte*.

*Seyn Sages*, l. 1756

(2) (*A.-N.*) To reach; to obtain.

She seid, Thomas, let them stand,

Or ellis the feend wille the *ateynt*.

*Ballad of True Thomas*.

(3) *part.* Convicted; attained.

**ATELICH**, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Foul; corrupt; hateful.

The bodi ther hit lay on bere,  
An *atelich* thing as hit was on.

*Append. to W. Mapes*, p. 343.

**ATELLE**, *v.* (*A.-S.* *atellan*.) To reckon; to count.

The kyng thoru ys conseyl encented wel her to,

And god ostage of nom, the truage vor to do;

And *atel* al her god, and let him al har wende.

*Rob. Glouc.*, p. 171.

**ATEN**, *adv.* Often. *Northampton*.

**ATENES**, *adv.* At once.

**ATENT**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An object; intention.

Ther y had an honderthe marke of rent;

Y spente hit alle in lyghtte *atent*,

Of suche forlok was y.

*Sir Amadas*, l. 372.

**ATEON**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To make angry.

**ATER**, (1) *adv.* After. *Var. dial.*

(2) *s.* Attire.  
**ATERST**, *adv.* In earnest; in fact.  
**ATGO**, } *v.* (*A.-S.*) To expend;  
**ATGON**, } to go, pass away, or  
 vanish.

Whet may I sugge bote wolawo l  
 When mi lif is me *atgo*.  
*Lyric Poetry*, p. 74.

Ther ich wes luef, icham ful loht,  
 Ant alle myn godes me *atgoht*.  
*Ib.*, p. 48.

**ATH**, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.* *að.*) An oath.  
 (2) *pres. t.* of *have*. *Hath. Rob. Glouc.*  
 (3) Each.

Thai token *ath* tulke;  
 The roglre raggi skulke  
 Rug ham in helle l  
*Pol. Songs*, p. 296.

**ATHALDE**, } *v.* (*A.-S.*) To with-  
**ATHELDE**, } hold; to keep; to  
**ATHOLDE**, } retain. *Pret. atheld*,  
 and *athuld. Rob. Glouc.*

He him might no lenge *athelde*.  
*Gy of Warwike*, p. 60.

Swider, our kyng of this lond, ys truage  
*athuld* sone. *Rob. Glouc.*, p. 62.

**ATHANOR**, *s.* A digesting furnace;  
 an alchemical term.

And se thy fornace be apt therfore,  
 Whych wyse men do call *athenor*.  
*Ashmole's Theat. Chem.*, p. 149.

**ATHATTENS**, *adv.* In that manner.  
*A'thissens*, in this manner. *Leic. Northampt.*

**ATHEL**, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Noble.

Forthi for fantoum and fayryze  
 The folk there hit demed,  
 Therfore to aunsware wat3 arze  
 Mony *athel* freke.  
*Gawayn & the Gr. Knyght*, l. 440.

**ATHELISTE**, *adj.* Most noble.

Thane syr Arthure one erthe,  
*Atheliste* of othere,  
 At evene at his awene horde  
 Avantid his lordez.  
*Morte Arthure*.

**ATHENE**, *v.* (*A.-S.* *apenian.*) To stretch out. *Athening*, *s.* Extension. *Lydgate*.

**ATHEOLOGIAN**, *s.* (*Gr.*) One who is the opposite to a theologian.

**ATHEOUS**, *adj.* (*Gr.*) Atheistical.

It is an ignorant conceit, that inquiry into nature should make men *atheous*.  
*Bishop Hall's Works*, ii, 13.

**ATHER**, *adj.* Either.

**ATHERT**, *prep.* Athwart; across.  
*Devon and Somerset*.

**A-THES-ALF**, *prep.* On this side of. *Rob. Glouc.*

**ATHILLEYDAY**, *s.* The rule of an astrolabe.

Seeke the ground meete for your purpose, and then take an astrolobe, and hang that upon your thombe by the ring, and then turne the *athilleyday* or rule with the sights up and downe, untill that you doo see the marke.  
*Bourne's Inventions*, 1578.

**ATHIN**, *prep.* Within. *Var. dial.*

**ATHINKEN**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To repent.  
 Soore it me *a-thynketh*  
 For the dede that I have doon.  
*Piers Pl.*, p. 374.

**A-THIS-SIDE**. On this side. *Var. dial.*

**ATHOG**, *conj.* As though.

**ATHOLDE**, *v.* See *Athalde*.

**ATHOUT**, *prep.* Without. *Somerset*.

**ATHRANG**, *adv.* In a throng.

**ATHRE**, } *adv.* (*A.-S.*) In three  
**ATHREO**, } parts.

**ATHREP**, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) With torture; cruelly.

Heo hire awarieth al *athrep*,  
 Also wulves doth the seep.  
*Octavian, Conybeare*, p. 57.

**ATHRINE**, *v.* To touch. *Verstegan*.

**ATHRISTE**, *v.* To thrust; to hurry on.

**ATHROTED**, *part. p.* Throttled; choked. *Chaucer*.

**ATHROUGH**, *adv.* Entirely.

**ATHRUST**, *adv.* Thirsty.

**ATHURT**, *adv.* Athwart; across.

*West. Athurt and alongst*, a proverbial expression when reflections pass backwards and forwards between neighbours also, when the two ends of a piece of cloth or linen are sewed together, and then cut through

the middle, so that the two ends become the middle or the breadth, and the middle or breadth makes the two ends.  
*Devon.*

**ATHYT, part. p.** Conditioned?

No storing of pasture, with baggedgly tyt,  
With ragged, with aged, and evel *athyt.*  
*Tusser, ed 1573.*

**ATIL, s. (A.-N.)** Furniture; necessary supplies. *Rob. Glouc.*

**ATILE, v. (A.-N. attiler.)** To equip; to supply with necessary stores. Used frequently by Rob. of Glouc.

**ATILT, (1) adv.** At a tilt; in the manner of a tilter.

(2) *v.* To tilt.

**ATIRE, v. (A.-N.)** To prepare; to fit out.

What dos the kyng of France? *atires* him gode navie

Tille Inglood, o chance to wyne it with maistrie.  
*Peter Langtoft, p. 207.*

**ATISFEMENT, s. (A.-N. atiffement.)** Ornament.

A pavillon of honour, with riche *atiffement*,  
To serve an emperour at a parlement.  
*Peter Langtoft, p. 152.*

**ATITLE, v.** See *Attittle.*

**ATLAS, s.** A rich kind of silk employed for ladies' gowns.

*Indian-gown man.* Fine morning gowns, very rich Indian stuffs; choice of fine *atlasses*; fine morning gowns.

*Shadwell, Bury Fair, 1689.*

**ATLE, v.** To array; to arrange. See *Ettle.*

Hire teht aren white ase bon of whal,  
Evene set ant *atled* al.

*Lyric Poetry, p. 35.*

**AT-LOWE, adv.** Below.

**ATNUN, adv.** Afternoon. *North-ampt.*

**ATO, adv.** In two.

**ATOK, part. p.** Took; seized.

**ATOM, } adv.** At home.  
**ATOME, }**

**ATOMY, s. (Gr.)** An atom.

Drawn with a team of little *atomies*  
Athwart men's noses, as they lie asleep.  
*Shakesp., Rom. and Jul., i, 4.*

**ATOMY, } s.** A skeleton.  
**ANATOMY, }**

*Dol.* Goodman death! goodman bones!  
*Host.* Thou *atomy*, thou!

*2 Hen. IV, v, 4.*

It is also used in the provincial dialects of several of the Northern counties.

Our Jwohnnny's just turn'd till a parfet *atomy*,

Nowther works, eats, drinks, or sleeps as he sud. *Anderson's Cumb. Ball., p. 98.*

As I protest, they must ha' dissected and made an *atomy* o' me first, &c.  
*Ben Jonson, i, 101.*

**ATONE, v. (1)** To agree.

He and Aufidius can no more *atone*  
Than violentest contrariety.

*Shakesp., Coriol., iv, 6.*

(2) To reconcile.

Since we cannot *atone* you.

*Shakesp., Rich. II, i, 1.*

**AT-ONE, adv.** In a state of concord.

Sone thei were *at-one*, with wille at on assent.  
*Peter Langtoft, p. 220.*

At fewe wordes thai ben *at-one*,  
He graythes him and forth is gon.

*Lai le Brene, l. 279.*

**ATONEMENT, s.** Reconciliation.

If we do now make our *atonement* well,  
Our peace will, like a broken limb united,  
Be stronger for the breaking.

*Shakesp., 2 Hen. IV, iv, 1.*

Since your happiness,

As you will have it, has alone dependance  
Upon her favour, from my soul I wish you  
A fair *atonement*.

*Massing., D. of Milan, iv, 3.*

**ATOP, adv. and prep.** On the top; upon. In modern dialects it is accompanied by *of* or *on*.

The buzzar is very ordinary; 'tis covered *atop* to keep out the searching beames of the scorching sunne.

*Herbert's Travels, 1638.*

*Atop* the chappell is a globe (or steele mirrour) pendant, wherein these linx-eyed people view the deformity of their sinnes. *Ib.*

**ATORNE, (1) v.** To run away.

Tho Water Tyrel y-sey that he was ded,  
anon

He *atornde* as vaste as he myzte; that was  
lys best won. *Rob. Glouc., p. 419.*



- (2) *part. p.* Broken. *Hampsh.*  
 (3) *s.* An attorney.
- ATOUR, *prep.* (*A.-N.*) About; around.
- ATOURNE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To equip.
- ATOW. That thou.
- AT-PLAY, *adv.* Out of work. *Staff.*
- ATRAHT, } *pret. t. of atreche.*  
 ATRAUGHT, } Seized; took away.
- ATRAMENTAL, } *adj. (Lat.)* Black  
 ATRAMENTOUS, } as ink.
- ATRAYE, *v.* (from *A.-S. tregian.*)  
 To trouble; to vex; to anger.  
 He sturte him up in a breyd,  
 In his herte sore *atrayed.*  
*Kyng of Tars*, 605.
- ATRED, *adj.* (from *Lat. ater.*) Tinged with a black colour.
- ATRETE, } *adv.* Distinctly;  
 ATRIGHTES, } completely. *Trac-*  
*tim, distincte. Prompt. Parv.*
- ATRICK, *s.* An usher of a hall, or master porter. *Minsheu.*
- ATRIE, *v.* To try; to judge.  
 Chefe justise he satte, the sothe to *atrie*,  
 For lese no loth to lette the right lawe to  
 guye. *Peter Langtoft*, p. 80.
- ATRISTEN, *v.* To trust; to confide.
- ATROUTE, *v.* (1) To rout; to put to flight.  
 (2) To assemble.
- ATRUTE, *v.* To appear.  
 Hervore hit is that me the shuneth,  
 And the totorneth, an tobuneth  
 Mid stave, an stoone, an turf, an clute,  
 That thu ne mist no war *atrute.*  
*Hule and Nyghtingale*, 1156
- ATSCAPEN, *s.* (*A.-N.*) To escape.  
 Jesu, thi grace that is so fre  
 In siker hope do thou me,  
*Atscapen* peyne ant come to the,  
 To the blisse that ay shal be.  
*Lyric Poetry*, p. 75.
- ATSITTE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To withstand; to oppose.
- AT-SQUARE, *adv.* In dispute.  
 Oft times yong men do fall *at-square*,  
 For a fine wench that is feat and faire.  
*Withals' Dictionarie*, p. 271.
- ATSTONDE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To withstand. *Rob. Glouc.*

ATTACH, *v.* (*Fr.*) To join.

Ten masts *attach'd* make not the altitude  
 Which thou hast perpendicularly fallen.  
*Shakesp., Lear*, iv, 6.

ATTACHE, (1) *s.* (*Fr.*) A term in dress.

An *attache*, is as much as to say, vulgarly, tack'd or fasten'd together, or one thing fasten'd to another.  
*Ladies' Dictionary*, 1694.

(2) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To attach; to indite.

And comaunded a constable,  
 That com at the firste,  
 To *attachen* tho tyrauntz.

*Piers Pl.*, p. 40.

I gave oute a commission to certaine  
 good worshyppefull folke at Brystow to  
*attache* Richard Webbe.

*Sir T. More's Works*, p. 727.

ATTAINT, *s.* (1) A taint; anything hurtful.

I will not poison thee with my *attaint*,  
 Nor fold my fault in cleanly coin'd excuses.  
*Shakesp., Lucrece.*

(2) A term in jousting. See (3).

The kyng was that daye hyghly to be  
 praysed, for he brake xxij. speres,  
 besyde *attayntes*, and bare doune to  
 ground a man of armes and hys horse.  
*Hall, Henry VIII*, f. 55.

(3) *v.* To hit or touch anything, as to strike a blow on a helmet.  
*Palsgrave.*

ATTAL-SARESIN, *s.* A term formerly applied by the inhabitants of Cornwall to an old mine that is abandoned.

ATTAME, *v.* (1) (*A.-N. entamer.*) To commence; to begin; to make a cut into; to broach a vessel of liquor.

I pray ye, syr empcroure, shewe me thy mynde, whether is more accordyng, to *attame* thys fysshe here presente, fyrste at the heade, or at the tayle. The emperoure answered shortlye, and sayde, at the head the fysshe shall be fyrste *attamed.* *Fabian's Chron.* f. 178.

Yes, ooste, quoth he, soo mote I ryde or goo,

But I be mery, I wis I wol be blamed:  
 And right anon his tale he hath *atamed*,  
 And thua he said unto us everichon.

*Chaucer, Nonnes Priest's Tale*, ed. *Urry.*

For sithin that payne was first nmed,  
Was ner more wofull payne *attamed*.  
*Chaucer's Dreame*, 596.

(2) (*A.-N. atainer.*) To hurt;  
to injure. Probably, when the  
word occurs in this sense, it is a  
misreading of the MS., and ought,  
according to the derivation, to be  
*attaine*. In the following passage,  
given under this head by Mr.  
Halliwell, the meaning probably  
is that of (1).

Of his scholder the swerd glod doun,  
That bothe plates and hauberjoun  
He carf atuo y plight,  
Al to the naked hide y-wis;  
And nought of flesche *atamed* is  
Thurh grace of God Almighty.  
*Gy of Warwike*, p. 325.

(3) To fame.

Which made the King change face and  
mode,  
And specially his pride gan *attame*,  
Whan he wist Pandosia was the name.  
*Bochas*, p. 108.

ATTAMINATE, *v.* (*Lat. attamino.*)  
To corrupt; to spoil.

ATTAN. See *Atle*.

ATTANIS, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) At once.

ATTAR, *prep.* After. *Shropsh.*

ATTASK'D, *part. p.* Blamed.

ATTASTE, *v.* To taste.

ATTE, } *prep.* (*A.-S. æt þan*, at  
ATTEN, } the, softened first into  
ATTAN, } *attan*, then into *atten*,  
and finally into *atte*.) At the.

And bad hir lyght it *atte* fyer.  
*Caxton, Reynart*, sig. B 6, b.

*Atte* prestes hows. *Ib.*, sig. B 7.

Before a word beginning with a  
vowel, the final *n* was often re-  
tained.

So that *atten* ende  
Mabyle hym ansuerede.

*R. Glouc.*, p. 431.

Sometimes, in this case, the *n*  
was thrown to the next word.

And thanne seten somme,  
And songen *atte* nale. *Piers Pl.*, p. 124.

ATTE-FROME, *adv.* (*A.-S. æt fru-*  
*man.*) At the beginning; im-  
mediately.

ATTELAN, *s.* (*Lat. atellanus.*) A  
drollery; a satirical piece.

All our feasts almost, masques, mum-  
mings, banquets, merry meetings, wed-  
dings, pleasing songs, fine tunes, poems,  
love-stories, plays, comedies, *attelans*,  
jigs, fescenines, elegies, odes, &c. pro-  
ceed hence. *Burton, An. of Mel.*, ii, 341.

ATTELE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To aim; to  
design; to conjecture; to go  
towards; to approach. A form  
of *ettle*.

ATTEMPERAUNCE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Tem-  
perance.

The felawes of abstinence ben *attempe-*  
*raunce*, that holdith the mene in alle  
things; eek achame, that eschiewith al  
dishonesté. *Chaucer, Persones T.*

And it bihoveth a man putte such  
*attemperance* in his defence, that men  
have no cause ne matiere to repreven  
him, that defendith him, of excesse and  
outrage. *Chaucer, T. of Melibeus.*

ATTEMPEREL, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Mo-  
derate; temperate.

Certes, wel I wot, *attemperel* wepyng is  
nothing defended to him that sorful  
is, amoges folk in sorwe, but it is  
rather graunted him to wepe. The  
apostel Poule unto the Romayns  
writeth, A man schal joyce with hem  
that maken joye, and wepe with such  
folk as wepen. But though *attemperel*  
wepyng be graunted, outrageous wep-  
ynge certes is defended.

*Chaucer, T. of Melibeus.*

ATTEMPERELLY, } *adv.* (*A.-N.*)  
ATTEMPERALLY, } Temperately.  
ATTEMPRELY, }

Man schulde love his wyf by discre-  
cioun, patiently and *attemperelly*, and  
thanne ia sche as it were his suster.

*Chaucer, Persones T.*

ATTEMPRE, (1) *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Tem-  
perate. Sometimes written *at-*  
*tempred*.

Sche schulde eek serve him in al  
honesté, and ben *attempre* of hir array.  
*Chaucer, Persones T.*

(2) *v.* To make temperate.

ATTEMPTATE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) (1) An  
attempt.

(2) An encroachment or assault.

ATTEND, *v.* (*Fr.*) To wait.

Sundry of his greatest friends resolving to attend the receipt of some comfort to be sent from him.

*Bowes Correspondence*, 1582.

**ATTENDABLE**, *adj.* Attentive.

**ATTENDABLY**, *adv.* Attentively.

**ATTENDER**, *s.* One who attends; a companion, or comrade.

**ATTENT**, *adj.* Attentive. *Shakesp.*

**ATTENTATES**, *s. pl.* (*Lat. attentata.*) Proceedings in a court of judicature, pending suit, and after an inhibition is decreed and gone out.

**ATTENTLY**, *adv.* Attentively.

**ATTER**, *s.* (1) (*A.-S. atter.*) Poison.

Of ouch a worm that atter bereth,  
Other it stingeth, other it tereth.

*Conybear's Octavian*, p. 57.

(2) Corrupt matter issuing from an ulcer. *Attyr* fylth. Sanies. *Prompt. Parv.* Still used in this sense in some of the dialects.

The sore is full of matter or atter.  
Ulcus est purulentum.

*Hormanni Vulgaria*, sig. I 6.

(3) An otter.

Take heare cattes, dogges too,  
*Atter* and foxe, fillie, mare alsoe.

*Chester Plays*, i, 51.

(4) An abbreviation of *at their*.

And ase ther mot *atter* spousynge  
Beryst asent of bothe,  
Of man, and of ther wymman eke,  
Yn love and nauyt y-lothe.

*W. de Shoreham*.

(5) *prep.* After. *Northampt.*

(6) Attire; array.

**ATTERCOPPE**, } *s.* (*A.-S. atter-cop-*  
**ADERCOP**, } *pa.*) (1) A spider.

Perhaps it signified originally some insect of a more hurtful character; the *atter-coppas* figured in MS. Cotton, Vitel., c. iii, do not resemble modern spiders.

Ac wat etestu, that thu ne lize,  
Bute *attercoppe* an fule vlize?

*Hule and Nyghtingale*, l. 600.

And though there be no gret venomous beestes in that londe, yet ben there *attercoppes* venomous that ben called spalangia in that londe.

*Trevisa's Polichron.*, f. 32.

In the towne of Schrowysbry, setan thre men togedur, and as they seton talkyng, an *atturcoppe* com owte of the wow3, and bote hem by the nekkus alle thre. *Pref. to Rob. de Brunne*, p. cc.

(2) A spider's web. *North.*

(3) A peevisch, ill-natured person. *North.*

**ATTERLOTHE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Nightshade. Explained by *morella* in list of plants in MS. Harl., 978.

**ATTERLY**, *adv.* Utterly. *Skinner.*

**ATTERMITE**, *s.* An ill-natured person. *North.*

**ATTERN**, *adj.* (from *A.-S. attern.*) Fierce, snarling, ill-natured, cruel. *Glouc.*

**ATERR**, *v.* (*Fr. atterrer.*)

Knowing this that your renown alone  
(As th' adamant, and as the amber draws:  
That, hardest steel; this, easie-yielding  
strawes)

*Atters* the stubborn, and attracts the prone.  
*Sylvesters Sonn. to E. of Essex*, p. 74.

**ATERRATE**, *s.* (*Lat.*) To become dry.

**ATERRATION**, *s.* (*Lat.*) An old word for alluvial ground on the coast.

**ATTERING**, *adj.* Venomous.

**ATTERY**, *adj.* Purulent. *East.* Irascible; choleric. *West.* See *Attr.*

**ATTEST**, *s.* Attestation; testimony.

**ATTEYNANT**, *adj.* Appertaining; attainable.

**ATTEYNT**, *part. p.* (*A.-N.*) Convicted.

**ATTICE**, *s.* An adze. *Somerset.*

**ATTIGUOUS**, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Very near; close by.

**ATTINCTURE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Attainder.

**ATTINGE**, *v.* (*Lat.*) To touch lightly or gently.

**ATTIRES**, *s.* The horns of a stag.

**ATTISE**, *v.* To entice.

Servauntes, avoyde the company

Of them that playe at cardes or dyse;

For yf that ye them haunte, truly

To theste shall they you soone *attyse.*

*Anc. Poetical Tracts*, p. 11.

**ATTITLE**, *v.* To entitle; to name.

**ATTLE, s.** Rubbish, refuse of stony matter. A mining term.

**ATTOM'D, adj.** Filled with small particles; thick. *Drayton.*

**ATTONE, adv.** Altogether.

And his fresh blood did frieze with fearfull cold,

That all his senses seem'd bereft *attone.*

*Spens., F. Q., II, i, 42.*

**ATTONES, } adv.** Once for all; at  
**ATTONCE, } once.**

And all *attonce* her beastly body rais'd  
With double forces high above the ground.

*Ib., I, i, 18.*

And thenne they alyght sodenly, and  
sette their handes upon hym all *attones*,  
and toke hym prysoner, and soo ledde  
hym unto the castel.

*Morte d'Arthur, i, 319.*

**ATTORNE, or ATTURNE, v. (A.-N.)**  
To perform service.

They plainly told him that they wold  
not *atturue* to him, nor be under his  
jurisdiction. *Holingsh., Rich. II, 481.*

**ATTORNEY, s. (A.-N.)** A deputy;  
one who does service for another.

**ATTOUR, (1) s. (A.-N.)** A head-  
dress.

(2) *prep. (A.-N. entour.)* Around.

(3) *prep.* Besides. Hence the  
Scottish phrase, *by and attour.*

**ATTOUENE, v.** To return.

**ATTOURNEMENT, s. (A.-N.)** A  
yielding of a tenant unto a new  
lord. *Minsheu.* A law term.

Wheruppon dyverse tenauntes have  
openly *attorned* unto the kynges grace.

*Monastic Letters, p. 88.*

**ATTRACT, s.** An attraction.

For then their late *attracts* decline,  
And turn as eager as prick'd wine.

*Hudibras, III, i, 695.*

**ATTRAIT, s. pl.** Flattery. *Skinner.*

**ATTRAPE, v. (Fr.)** To entrap.

And lying and placing thother vj c. men  
in a secret place nygh in the mydd way  
between Warke and the sayd towne of  
Myllerstayenes, aswell for the releyse  
of the said wawcuriores, as to *atrappe*  
the enemies, yf they unadvisedly wold  
pursewe or come to the said fyer or fray.

*MS. Coll., Calig., B v, f. 23 v<sup>o</sup>.*

And he that hath hyd a snare to *attrap*  
an other with, hath hym selfe ben taken  
therin. *Tales and Quicke Answers*

**ATTRECTION, s. (Lat.)** Frequent  
handling.

**ATTRIBUTION, s.** Commendation.  
*Shakesp., 1 Henry IV, iv, 1.*

**ATTRID, part. p.** Poisoned.

**ATTRIED, part. p.** Tried.

**ATTRITE, adj. (Lat.)** Worn.

**ATTRITION, s. (Lat.)** Grief for sin,  
arising only from the fear of  
punishment.

He, the whyche hath not playne con-  
trycyon, but all onely *attricyon*, the  
whyche is a maner of contrycyon un-  
parfyte and unsufficyent for to have  
the grace of God.

*Institution of a Christian Man, p. 162.*

**ATTROKIEN, v. (A.-S.)** To fail;  
to weary.

**ATTRY, adj. (A.-S.)** Venomous;  
poisonous; filthy.

And gulcheth al ut somed that the *attri*  
heorte sent up to the tunge.

*MS. Coll., Nero, A xiv, f. 21.*

Thanne cometh of ire *attry* anger,  
whan a man is scharply amousted in  
his schrifte to forelete synne, thanne  
wol he be angry, and answere hokerly  
and angrily, to defenden or excusen his  
synne by unstedefastnesse of his fleisch.

*Chaucer, Persones T.*

**ATTWEEN, prep.** Between. *Var.*  
*dial.*

**ATUNDERE, adv. (A.-S.)** In sub-  
jection.

**ATVORE, adv. (A.-S. ætforan.)** Be-  
fore. *Rob. Glouc.*

**ATWAIN, adv.** In two; asunder.

**ATWAPED, part. p. (A.-S.)** Escaped.

What wyld so *at-waped* wyzes that  
schotten. *Syr Gawayne, p. 44.*

**ATWEE, adv.** In two. *North.*

**ATWEEL, adv.** Very well. *North.*

**ATWEEN, prep.** Between. *Var.*  
*dial.*

**ATWENDE, v. (A.-S. ætwindan.)** To  
turn away from; to escape.

Heo mai hire gult *atwende*,  
A rihte weie, thurth chirche bende.

*Hule and Nyghting., l. 1415.*

**ATWIN, adv.** Asunder; in two.  
*Chaucer.* The word occurs in  
this sense in *Rider's Dictionarie*,



- 1640, and according to Moor, is still used in Suffolk.
- ATWINNE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To part asunder.
- ATWIRCHE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To work against; to do evil work to.
- Al that trowe on Jhesu Crist,  
Thai fond *atwirche* ful wo.  
*Seynt Meryrete*, p. 103.
- ATWIST, (1) *s.* Disagreement. *North.*
- (2) *part. p.* Twisted. *Somerset.*
- ATWIST, *pret. t.* (*A.-S.*) Knew. Also, *part. p.*, known.
- Another dai Clarice arist,  
And Blaunche flour *atwist*  
Whi hi made so longe demoere.  
*Hartshorne's Met. Tales*, p. 105.
- ATWITE, *v.* (*A.-S.* *ætwitān*, to reproach.) To twit; to upbraid.
- That eni man beo falle in odwite,  
Wi schal he me his sor *atwite*?  
*Hule and Nyghting.*, l. 1222.
- This word dude much sorwe this seli olde kyng,  
That *atwytete* hym and ys stat, that he hadde hym self nothing.  
*Rob. of Glouc.*, p. 33.
- He was wroth, ye schul lere wite,  
For Merlin hadde him *atwite*.  
*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 341.
- ATWIXE, }  
ATWIXT, } *prep.* Between.  
ATWIXEN. }
- ATWO, }  
ATUO, } *adv.* (*A.-S.* *on twa*, on  
ATWAE, } *twagen.*) In two; asunder.  
ATWAIN, }  
ATWYN, }
- ATWOT, *pret. t. of atwite.* Twitted; upbraided.
- AT-YANCE, *adv.* At once. *North.*
- ATYME, *adv.* On a time.
- ATYR, *s.* Attire.
- AU, *adj.* All. *North.*
- AUBADE, *s.* (*Fr.*) A serenade.
- AUBERGE, *s.* (*Fr.*) An inn.
- AUBETEOI, *s.* One of the male sex at the age when verging upon manhood. A hobbledehoy. *Gloucestersh.*

AUCHT, is used in the dialect of East Anglia as the preterite of the verb to owe.

AUCTE, *s.* (*A.-S.* *ahte.*) Property.

To-morwen shal maken the fre,  
And *aucte* the yeven, and riche make.  
*Havelok*, 531.

AUCTIVE, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Of an increasing quality.

AUCTORITÉ, *s.* (*Lat.*) A text of Scripture, or of some writer acknowledged as authority.

AUCTOUR, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An author.

AUCUPATION, *s.* (*Lat.*) Fowling; hunting after anything.

AUD, *adj.* Old. *Var. dial.*

Says t' *aud* man tit oak tree,  
Young and lusty was I when I kenn'd thee.  
*Nursery Rhyme.*

AUDACIOUS, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Bold; courageous.

AUD-FARAND, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) A term applied to forward children, who imitate the manners of elderly people. *North.* See *Auldfar'd.*

AUDIENCE, *s.* A hearing. *Chaucer.*

AUDITION, *s.* (*Lat.*) Hearing.

AUDITIVE, *adj.* (*Fr.* *auditif.*) Having the power of hearing.

AUD-PEG, *s.* An inferior cheese, made of skimmed milk. *North.*

AUDRIE. "Seynt Audries lace, cordon." *Palsgrave.* See *Audrie.*

AUEN, *adj.* Own.

AUFF, *s.* An elf. This word occurs in *A New English Dictionary*, 1691. Skinner explains it, "stultus, ineptus," a fool. See *Auf.*

AUFIN, } *s.* The bishop at chess.  
AWFIN, } See *Alfin.* The tract *De Vetula* (published under the name of Ovid) gives the following Latin or Latinized names of the chessmen.

Miles et *alpinus*, roccus, rex, virgo, pedesque.

AUGENT, *adj.* August; noble.

Hayle, cumly kyngis *augent*!  
*Sharp's Cov. Myst.*, p. 101.

**AUGGERE, s.** An ague.

A man that is here yhunged and lyght,  
 Tho never so stalworthe and whight,  
 And comly of shape, lovely and fayr,  
 Auggeres and ruelles will soon apayr.  
*Hampole, p. 5.*

**AUGHENE, adj.** Own. See *Aghen*.

**AUGHT, } pret. t. of owe. (1) Ought.**  
**AUȝT, }  
 AUHT, }**

Floure of hevene, ladi and quene,  
 As sche *auȝt* wel to bene.  
*MS. Addit., 10036, f. 62.*

(2) Owed.

(3) s. Possessions; property.

(4) *adj.* High. *Rob. Glouc.*(5) *adj.* Eight; the eighth.(6) s. (*A.-S. awiht.*) Anything; at all.(7) *adv.* In any manner; by any means.

He is ful joconde also dare I leye;  
 Can he *ought* tell a mery tale or tweie,  
 With which he gladen may this compaigne?  
*Chaucer, C. T., 16065.*

**AUGHTAND, adj.** The eighth.**AUGHTED, pret. t.** Cost.

Bevis did on his acquetoun,  
 That had *oughted* many a town.  
*Ellis's Met. Rom., ii, 111.*

**AUHTEND, adj.** Eighteenth.**AUGHTENE, adj.** The eighth.**AUGHTS.** (1) Any considerable quantity. *North.*(2) s. (corrupted from *orts.*) Broken victuals; fragments of eatables. *Heref.* and *Sussex.***AUGHTWHERE, adv.** Anywhere.**AUGLE, v.** To ogle. *North.***AUGRIM, } s.** Arithmetic. See  
**AWGRIM, } *Algrim.***

He medleth not muche with *augrim* to  
 se to what summe the number of men  
 ariseth that is multiplied by an c.  
*Sir T. More's Works, p. 300.*

**AUGRIM-STONES, s.** Counters formerly used in arithmetic.**AUGURATION, s.** (*Lat.*) Conjecturing. This word occurs in *Rider's Dictionarie, 1640.***AUGURIUS, adj.** Predicting.**AUGURINE, s.** A fortune-teller.**AUGUSTA, s.** A cant term for the mistress of a house of ill-fame.**AUK, } *adj.* (1) Angry, ill-natured,  
**ACK, } unpropitious. *Prompt. Parv.***  
Still used in this sense in the North of England.**(2) Inverted; confused. The old signal of alarm was ringing the bells backwards, or, as it was often termed, *aukward*, or *ackward*. "I rynged *aukward*, je sonne abransle." *Palsgrave*. In the East of England, bells are still "rung *auk*," to give alarm of fire.(3) s. A stupid or clumsy person. *North.***AUKERT, adj.** Awkward. *Var. dial.***AUL, s.** An alder. *Herefordsh.***AULD, adj.** (1) Old. *Var. dial.*(2) Great. *North.*

(3) The first or best, a phrase used in games.

**AULD-ANE, s.** The devil. *North.***AULDFAR'D, adj.** Old-fashioned; antique.

Thus yeast in legendary teale,  
 This *auldfar'd* chronicle cud tell  
 Things that yaen's varra lugs wad geale,  
 Of what to this and that befell.  
*Stagg's Cumberland Poems, p. 66.*

**AULD-THRIFT, s.** Wealth accumulated by the successive frugality of ancestors. *North.***AULEN, adj.** Of alder. *Herefordsh.***AULN, s.** (*Fr.*) A French measure of 5 ft. 7 in.; an ell.**AUM, s.** (1) An aim. *Palsgrave.*(2) The elm tree. *Northumb.*(3) Allum. *North.*

(4) A Dutch measure for liquids.

**AUMA, s.** A sort of pancake. *Herefordsh.***AUMAYL, (1) s.** (*A.-N.*) Enamel.

As growe grene as the gres,  
 And grener hit semed  
 Then grene *aumayl* on golde.  
*Gawayn & the Gr. Kn., l. 429.*

(2) *v.* To variegate; to figure.**AUMAYL'D, adj.** Enamelled or embroidered.

In gilden buskins of costly cordwayne  
All hard with golden bendes, which were  
entayld

With curious antickes, and full fayre au-  
may'd. *Spens., F. Q., II, iii, 27.*

AUMAIST, *adv.* Almost. *North.*

AUMB, *s.* Alms distributed to the  
poor at Christmas were formerly  
so called in Devon.

AUMBE, *s.* A measure of lime, con-  
taining three bushels. *Norfolk*  
*Records, earlier part of 16th cent.*

AUMBES-AS. See *Ambes-as.*

AUMBLE, *s.* An ambling pace.

AUMBRE-STONE, *s.* Amber. *Pals-*  
*grave.*

AUMBRY, } *s. (A.-N.)* A cupboard;  
AUMERY, } a pantry. *North.*  
AUMRY, }

AUMELET, *s.* An omelet. *Skinner.*

AUMENER, } *s. (A.-N.)* A purse.  
AUMERE, }

Than of his *aumener* he drough  
A little keie fetise i-nough.

*Rom. of the Rose, 2087.*

Were streighte glovis with *aumere*  
Of silke, and alway with gode chere.  
*Ib., 2271.*

AUMENERE, *s.* An almoner.

AUMER, *v. (A.-N.)* To shadow; to  
cast a shadow over. *Yorksh.*

AUMERD, *s. (A.-N.)* A shadow.  
*Craven.*

AUMONE, *s. (A.-N.)* Alms.

AUMOUS, *s.* Quantity. When a  
labourer has filled a cart with  
manure, corn, &c., he will say  
to the carter, "Haven't ya got  
your *aymous.*" *Linc.*

AUMPEROUR, *s.* An emperor.

AUMPH, *adv.* Awry; aslant. *Shropsh.*

AUMRS, *s.* A cupboard. *North.*

AUMRY-SOAL, *s.* A hole at the  
bottom of the cupboard. A word  
formerly used in Yorkshire.

AUMS-ASE. See *Ambes-as.*

AUMUS, } *s.* Alms. *North.*  
AUMOSS, }

AUNCCEL, *s.* A sort of scale or ma-  
chine for weighing, prohibited by  
statute on account of its uncer-  
tainty. "*Auncell* weight as I

have been informed, is a kind of  
weight with scales hanging, or  
hooks fastened at each end of a  
staff, which a man lifteth up upon  
his forefinger or hand, and so  
discerneth the equality or diffe-  
rence between the weight and  
the thing weighed." *Cowell, In-*  
*terpreter, 1658.* In *Piers Pl.* we  
find *auincer*.

Ac the pound that she paid by  
Peised a quaton moore  
Than myn owene *auincer*,  
Who so weyed truthe.

*Piers Pl., p. 90.*

AUNCESTREL, *s. (A.-N.)* A homage  
which is rendered from genera-  
tion to generation.

AUNCETRE, *s. (A.-N.)* An ancestor.  
*Skelton* has *auincer* for *ancestry*.

AUNCIAN, *adj. (A.-N.)* Ancient.

The olde *auincer* wyf  
Hezest ho syttez.

*Gawayn & the Gr. Kn., l. 1806.*

AUNCIENTÉ, } *s.* Antiquity.  
AUNCIENTIE, }

AUN'D, *part. p.* Fated. *Northumb.*  
Supposed to be derived from  
the *Islandis andas*, to die.  
*Brockett.*

AUNDER, *s.* Afternoon; evening.  
Apparently the same as *undern*.  
*Cotgrave* uses *aunders-meat* to  
signify an afternoon's refresh-  
ment.

AUNDIRN, *s.* See *Andiron*.

AUNT, *s.* (1) A cant term for a  
woman of bad character, either  
prostitute or procuress. Often  
used by Shakespeare.

To call you one o' mine *aunts*, sister,  
were as good as to call you arrant whore.  
*O. P., iii, 260.*

And was it not then better bestowed  
upon his uncle, than upon one of his  
*aunts*? I need not say bawd, for every  
one knows what *aunt* stands for in the  
last translation.

*Middleton's Trick to catch the Old One, ii, l.*

It still exists in this sense in  
*Newcastle*, as we learn from  
*Brockett*.

(2) The customary appellation addressed by a jester or fool, to a female of matronly appearance; as *uncle* was to a man.

**AUNTE**, *adv.* (*A.-N.*) Together.

Heo gederede up here *aunte* here ost aboute wyde,  
And destruyde hire londes eyther in his syde. *Rob. Glouc.*, p. 37.

**AUNTELERE**, *s.* An antler.

**AUNTERS**, } *s. pl.* Needless scrupulous; mischances. Ray mentions it as a Northern provincialism, used in the first of these senses; as, "he is troubled with *aunters*."

Tho this kyng hadde go aboute in such sorwful cas,

At the laste he com to Caric, there ys doȝter was,

He bilevede withoute the toun, and in wel grete fere,

He sende the quene ys doȝter worde, wuche ys *antres* were. *Rob. Glouc.*, p. 35.

Ise ding thy harms out, thou base mukky sow,

Thou mak's sic *anters*, thou'll mistetch my cow. *Yorkshire Dialogue*, p. 36.

**AUNTER**,  
**AVENTURE**,  
**ANAUNTER**,  
**IN AUNTRE**, } *adv.* Perchance.

*Ac aventure*, for the fyght,  
This victorie is the y-dyght.

*K. Alisaunder*, l. 3922.

So I seid, *anaunter* whanne my enemyes be to glade over me.

*Psalms and Prayers: MS. Hunt.*, f. 88, v<sup>o</sup>.

To do *anaunter*, to put in danger.

Thy love ych abbe wel dere aboȝt, and my lyve *anaunter* y-do. *Rob. Glouc.*, p. 311.

**AUNTER**,  
**AUNTRE**,  
**AVENTURE**, } *v.* To venture; to hazard.

How l[udes] for her lele luf  
Hor lyveg han *auntered*,  
Endured for her drury  
Dulful stoundez.

*Gawayn and the Gr. Kn.*, l. 2737.

I wol arise and *auntre* it, in good faith.  
*Chaucer, C. T.*, 4207.

**AUNTER**, (*A.-N.*) (1) *s.* An adventure; a hap, or chance. *In aunter*, for fear. *North*.

Forthi an *aunter* in erde  
I attle to shawc.

*Warton's Hist. E. P.*, i, 187

I conjure the neverthelese be God and thy nobley, that thou take it unto none ydyotis, in *auntyr* that they by ther unknunning myght werk noy to ony man that is yeven unto the comenne profite.

*MS. 14th cent.*

(2) *s.* An altar. Probably a mere clerical error.

Be-forn his *awater* he knelyd adoun.

*Songs and Carols*, st. xi.

**AUNTEROUS**, } *adj.* Bold; daring;  
**AUNTROSE**, } adventurous; for-  
**AUNTRUS**, } midable; sometimes, doubtful.

I wot, Sir, ye are wight,  
And a weglh nobille,  
*Aunterous* in armes,  
And able of person.

*Destruction of Troy, MS.*, f. 10 v<sup>o</sup>.

**AUNTERS**, *adv.* Peradventure; in case that; lest; probably. *North*.

**AUNTERSOME**, *adj.* Bold; daring. *Craven*.

**AUNTRE**, *adv.* On the contrary; on the other hand.

*Auntre*, they swore hym hool oth  
To be hys men that wer there.

*R. Coer de Lion*, 3878.

**AUNTREOUSLICHE**, *adv.* Boldly; daringly.

Al *auntreousliche* ther he comen wes.

*Gy of Warwike*, p. 83.

**AUNTY**, (1) *adj.* Frisky and fresh, generally applied to horses. *Leic. Northampton*.

(2) *s.* An aunt. *Var. dial.*

**AU-OUT**, *adv.* Entirely. *North*.

**AUP**, (1) *s.* A wayward child. *North*. Pronounced *aups* in *Craven*.

(2) *prep.* Up. *West*.

**AUPY**, *adj.* Apeish; imitative; pert. *Yorkshire*.

**AUR**, *conj.* Or.

**AURATE**, *s.* A sort of pear.

**AURE**, *prep.* Over.

**AUREAT**, *adj.* (*Lat.*) (1) Golden; gilt.

(2) Good; excellent.



**AURE-HIET**, *pret. t.* Overtook.

He prekut oute prestely,  
And *aure-hiet* him radly.

*Robson's Met. Rom.*, p. 66.

**AURIFIED**, *part. p. (Lat.)* Made pure as gold.

**AURIGATION**, *s. (Lat.)* The practice of driving carriages.

**AURRUST**, *s.* Harvest. *Worc.*

**AURSELS**, *pron.* Ourselves. *North.*

**AURUM-MULICUM**, *s.* A composition mentioned in some early documents relating to the arts.

**AURUM-POTABILE**, *s.* A medicine said to have possessed great powers.

And then the golden oyle called *aurum-potabile*,

A medicine most marvelous to preserve mans health.

*Ashmole's Theat. Chem.*, p. 422.

**AUSE**, (1) *v. (A.-N.)* To try; to promise favorably. See *Aust.*

(2) *conj.* Also.

**AUSIER**, *s.* An osier. *Suffolk.*

**AUSNEY**, *v.* To anticipate bad news. *Somerset.*

**AUSPICATE**, *adj. (Lat.)* Auspicious.

**AUSPICIOUS**, *adj.* Joyful.

**AUST**, *v.* To attempt; to dare. *Leic.* and *Warw.* Also used as a substantive.

**AUSTERNE**, } *adj.* Stern; severe.  
**AUSTRINE**, }

But who is yond, thou ladye faire,  
That looketh with sic an *austerne* face?

*Percy's Reliques*, p. 75.

To ansure the alynes

Wyth *austere*nes wordes.

*Morte Arthure.*

**AUSTRIDGE**, *s. (A.-N.)* An ostrich.

**AUT**, (1) *pret. p.* Ought.

(2) *adv.* Out. *North.*

(3) All the. *North.*

**AUTEM**, *s.* A church, in the canting language. *Autem-mort*, a married woman; *autem-divers*, pickpockets who practise in churches, &c.

**AUTENTICKE**, *adj.* Authentic.

**AUTENTIQUALI**, *adj.* Authentic.

**AUTEOSE**, *s.* The name of a flower.

The flowre is of a gode lose,  
That men calleth *auteose*.

*Reliq. Antiq.*, i, 195.

**AUTER**, *s.* An altar.

He lies at Wynchestre, beside an *autere*.  
*Langloft*, p. 20.

**AUTHENTIC**, *adj.*, "seems to have been the proper epithet for a physician regularly bred or licensed. The diploma of a licentiate runs *authenticè licentiatu*s."

To be relinquished of Galen and Paracelsus—

And all the learned and *authentic* fellows.  
*Shakesp., All's W. that Ends W.*, ii, 3.

Or any other nutriment that by the judgment of the most *authentic* physicians, where I travel, shall be thought dangerous

*Jouson, Every Man out of H.*, iv, 4.

**AUTHER**, *adj.* Either.

**AUTOLOGY**, *s. (Gr.)* A soliloquy.

**AUTOMEDON**, *s.* The charioteer of Achilles; hence the early dramatists applied the name generally to a coachman.

**AUTONOMY**, *s. (Gr.)* Liberty to live after one's own laws. This word occurs in Cockeram's *English Dictionarie*, 1639.

**AUTOPON!** *interj.* Out upon! *North.*

**AUTHORITY**, *s.* Authority. *North.*

**AUTOUR**, } *s. (A.-N.)* (1) An au-

**AUCTOUR**, } thor.

(2) An ancestor.

**AUTREMITE**, *s.* Explained by Skinner, another attire. Tyrwhitt reads *vitremite*.

And she that helmid was in starke stouris,  
And wan by force tonnis strong and touris,  
Shall on her hedde now werin *autremite*.

*Chaucer, ed. Urry*, p. 1

**AUTURGY**, *s. (Gr. αὐτοργία.)*

Work done by one's self; the work of one's own hand.

**AUVE**, *s.* The helve or handle of an axe. *Shropsh.*

**AUVERDRO**, *v.* To overthrow. *West.*

**AUVERGIT**, *v.* To overtake. *West.*

**AUVERLOOK, v.** To overlook; to look upon with the evil eye; to bewitch. *West.*

**AUVERRIGHT.** Across. A West Country word.

Iz vather in a little cot  
Liv'd, *auverright* tha moor,  
An thaw a kipt a vlock o' geese,  
A war a thoughted poor.  
*Jennings' Dialects*, p. 109.

**AUVISE, s.** Counsel; advice. For *avise*.

**AUWARDS, adv.** Awkward; athwart. *North.* Sheep are said to be *auwards*, when they lie backward so as to be unable to rise.

**AVA', adv.** At all. *North.*

**AVACH, v.** To avouch. *Beds.*

**AVAGE, s.** A rent or duty which every tenant of the manor of Wittel, in Essex, paid to the lord on St. Leonard's day, for the liberty of feeding his hogs in the woods. *Phillips.*

**AVAIL, s. (A.-N.)** Value; profit; advantage; produce.

The *avail* of the marriage cannot be craved but at the perfect yeares of the apparent heir, because he cannot pay the *avail*, but by giving security of his landes. *Hope's Minor Practicks*, 48.

Quoth he, "Fayre maye, yet I you pray,  
Thus much at my desyer  
Vouchsafe to doo, as goe him too,  
And saye, an Austen fryar  
Woulde with him speake, and maters  
breake

For his *avayle* certaine."  
*A Mery Jest of a Sergeaunt.*

Howe'er, I charge thee,  
As heaven shall work in me for thine *avail*,  
To tell me truly.

*Shakesp., All's W. that Ends W.*, i, 3.

**AVAITE, v. (A.-N.)** To watch.

The which ordeynede for a law, that what tyme there was any fyre in that cité, there shulde be a bidelle y-or deined for to *avaite* hit, and to make an hige proclamacione in the cité.

*Gesta Rom.*, p. 52.

**AVALE, } v. (A.-N. avaler.)** (1) To  
**AVAIL, }** descend; to fall down;  
to sink.

And often it hathe befallen, that summe of the Jewes han gon up the mountaynes, and *avaled* down to the valeyes; but gret nombre of folk ne may not do so. *Maundeveile*, p. 266.

But when they came in sight,  
And from their sweaty coursers did *avale*.  
*Spens., F. Q.*, II, ix, 10.

(2) To lower; to let down. Sometimes abridged to *vale*, as in the phrase "to *vale* the bonnet," to lower the bonnet, or take off the hat.

He wold *avale* nowther hood ne hat,  
Ne abyde no man for his curtesye.  
*Chaucer, C. T.*, 3124.

(3) To assault. *Skinner.*

**AVAN, adj.** Filthy; squalid. *North-ampt.*

**AVANCE, (A.-N.)** (1) *v.* To advance; to profit. See *Avaunce*.

(2) *s.* Advancement.

**AVANCE, } s. (A.-N.)** The herb  
**AVANS, }** harefoot, which was  
**AVENS, }** formerly much used in  
cookery.

Costmarie and avens are verie pleasant herbes to give a savour like spice in pottage and salads.

*Markham, Countrie Farme*, ed. 1616.

**AVANCEMENT, s.** Advancement.

**AVANG, s.** A strap, or stay to which the girt is buckled; a whang; the iron strap under the lap of the saddle to which the stirrup-leather is fastened. *Devon.*

**AVANSE, v.** To escape from.

For any cas that may betyde,  
Schall non therof *avanse*.

*Cokwold's Daunce*, 165.

**AVANTAGE, s.** Advantage.

**AVANT-CURRIERS, s. pl.** Winds from the east, so named by the sailors.

Etesii, windes blowing very stiffely for fortie daies together from the east, just about the dog-daies, called of mariners the *avant-curriers*. *Florio.*

**AVANTERS, s. pl.** Portions of the nubles of a deer, near the neck.

**AVANTMURE, s. (Fr.)** The fore-wall of a town.

**AVANT-PEACH, s.** An early kind of peach.

**AVANTWARDE, s. (A.-N.)** The vanguard of an army.

**AVARDE, adj.** Afraid.

**AVAROUS, adj. (Lat.)** Avaricious.

For it bireveth him the love that men to him owen, and turnith it bakward agayns al resoun, and makith that the *avarous* man hath more hope in his catel than in Jhesu Crist. . . . And therefore saith seint Poule, *ad Ephes.* that an *averous* man is in the thraldom of ydolatrie. *Chaucer, Persones T.*

*Avarouser*, more avaricious.

Are no men *avarouser* than hi,  
Whan thei ben *avaunced*.

*Piers Ploughman*, p. 26.

**AVAST, interj.** A sea term, meaning stop, hold, enough.

**AVAUANCE, v. (A.-N.)** To advance.

On Filip Valas fast cri thai,  
Thare for to dwell and him *avaunce*.

*Minot's Poems*, p. 4.

And as the world hath sent you thies three,  
So he sendth me, Woorshypp, to *avaunce*  
your *degré*.

*Play of Wit and Science*, p. 34.

**AVAUNTERS, s. (A.-N.)** The horns of a buck.

Two braunches fyrste pawmyd he must  
have:

And foure *avauncers* the soth yf ye woll  
save.

*Book of St. Albans*, ed. 1810, sig. D ii.

**AVAUNCY, v.** To advance; to raise.

**AVAUNT, (1) v. (A.-N.)** To brag; to boast.

And by the way he chanced to espy  
One sitting idle on a sunny bank,

To whom *avaunting* in great bravery.

*Spenser, F. Q.*, II, iii, 6.

(2) *s.* A boast.

(3) *prep.* Before.

The morow came, and forth rid this  
marchaunt

To Flaunders ward, his prentis him  
*avaunt*,

Till he to Bruges came full merily.

*Chaucer, ed. Urry*, p. 140.

(4) *adv.* Forward.

And with that worde came Drede *avaunt*,  
Whiche was abashed and in grete fere.

*Rom. of the Rose*, 3958.

(5) *s.* Dismissal. "To give her the *avaunt*." *Henry VIII*, ii, 3.

**AVAUNTANCE, s.** Boasting.

**AVAUNTLAY, s. (A.-N.)** In the ancient system of hunting, one or two couples of hounds were sent with a man to several points where the game was expected to pass. On the approach of the deer, these hounds were uncoupled. The term *relay* was applied to any of these sets of hounds; but those which, when a hart was unharboured, were a-head of him, were the *avauntrelay*, or, more usually, *avauntlay*.

**AVAUNTOUR, s.** A boaster.

*Avauntour*, is he that bosteth of the harm  
or of the bounté that he hath don.

*Chaucer, Persones T.*

**AVAUNTREIE, } s. Boasting.**  
**AVAUNTARYE, }**

**AVE, (1) v.** To have. *Aved*, he had. *Aveden*, they had. This form is of constant occurrence in early writings.

(2) *s.* Evening. For *eve*.

The king ther stode with his meiné  
On a palmessonnes *ave*.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 200.

**AVEARD, adj.** Afraid. *West*.

**AVEAUNT, adj.** Graceful; becoming.

**AVE-BLOT, s.** A reckoning; a payment. *Minsheu*.

**AVE-BOARDS, s.** "Aubes, the short boards which are set into th' outside of a water-mills wheele; we call them ladles, or *ave-boards*." *Cotgrave*.

**AVEER, s.** Property. See *Aver*.

**AVEISÉ, adj.** Careful; wary. For *avisé*.

**AVEL, (1) s.** The awn or beard of barley. *Norf.* and *Suff.*

(2) *v.* (*Lat. avello*.) To tear away.

**AVELONG, adj.** Elliptical; oval; oblong. "*Avelong*, oblongus." *Prompt. P.* It is still used in Suffolk, according to Moor, who

says that "workmen—reapers or mowers—approaching the side of a field not perpendicular or parallel to their line of work, will have an unequal portion to do,—the excess or deficiency is called *avellong* work."

**AVKLY**, *adj.* Corn is said to be *avely* when a portion of the awns adhere to the grains, after it is dressed for the market. *East.*

**AVEN**, *s.* Promise; appearance. *Shropsh.*

**AVENAGE**, *s. (A.-N.)* Tribute, or homage, consisting of oats, paid to the lord of the manor.

**AVENANT**, (1) *s. (A.-N.)* Agreement; condition.

(2) *adj. (A.-N.)* Becoming; graceful; agreeable.

Madame, she said, had we that knyght,  
That es so curtais and *avenant*.

*Ivaine and Gawin*, l. 3885.

(3) *adj.* Accomplished; able; valiant.

No dosyper nas so *avenaunt*  
To stonde hys strok.

*Octovian*, 923.

**AVENANTLI**, } *adv.* Suit-  
**AVENAUNTICHE**, } ably; well;  
becomingly.

Armed at alle pointes  
And *avenantli* horsed.

*Will. and the Wero.*, p. 136.

Of erbes, and of erheri, so *avenauntliche*  
i-diht. *Pistill of Susan*, st. 1.

**AVENCE**, *s. (A.-N.)* The feast of Advent.

**AVENE**, (1) *s.* An ear of corn. *Pr. Parv.*

(2) *adv.* In the evening. Perhaps a misprint for *an-ève*.

Hi sul him and elde folow,  
Both *avene* and eke a-morw.

*Reliq. Antiq.*, i, 194.

**AVENG**, *pret. t. of avonge*, for *afonge. (A.-S.)* Took; received.

He *aveng* dethes wounde, and wonder nas  
yt none. *Rob. Glouc.*, p. 223.

**AVENIMED**, *part. p.* Envenomed.

**AVENOR**, *s. (A.-N.)* The person

who, in the household of the king, and of great barons, had the care of the provender for the horses. His duties are described in the Book of Curtasye as follows:

The *aveyner* schalle ordeyn provande good  
won,

For tho lordys horsis everychon;  
Thay schyn have two cast of hay,

A pek of provande on a day;

Every horse schalle so muche have

At racke and manger that standes with  
stave;

A maystur of horsys a squyer ther is,  
*Aveyner* and ferour undur hym i-wys.

Those zomen that olde sadels schyn have,

That schyn be last for knyzt and knave,

For yche a hors that ferroure schalle scho,

An halpeny on day he takes hym to:

Undur ben gromes and pages mony one,

That ben at wage everychone;

Som at two pons on a day,

And som at iij. *ob.* I zou say;

Mony of hem fotemen ther ben,

That rennen by the brydels of ladys schene.

**AVENS**, *s.* The plant herb benet.

**AVENSONG**, *s.* Evening.

**AVENT**, *interj.* Avaunt!

**AVENTAILE**, *s. (A.-N.)* The moveable front to a helmet, but sometimes applied generally to the whole front of the helmet.

**AVENTE**, *v. (A.-N.)* To open the aventaille for the purpose of breathing; to admit air to.

And let hym bayte hym on the ground,  
And *aventid* hym in that stound.

*Torrent of Portugal*, i, 1567.

**AVENTERS**, *s.* Chance. See *Aun-  
ters*.

**AVENTOUR**, (1) *v.* To venture. See *Aunter*.

(2) *s.* An adventurer.

**AVENTRE**, *v. (Ital.)* To throw a spear.

Thenne this one knyght *aventryd* a  
grete sere, and one of the x. knyghtes  
encountred with hym, but this woful  
knyght smote hym so hard that he felle  
over his hors taylle.

*Morte d'Arthur*, i, 177.

**AVENTROUS**, *s.* An adventurer.

As dooth an heraud of armes  
Whan *aventrous* cometh to justes.

*Piers Pl.*, p. 370.



**AVENTURE**, (1) *s.* Accident causing death. A law term. It is the generic term for chance in early writers. See *Aunter*.

(2) *adv.* Perchance. See *Aunter*.

**AVENTURLY**, *adv.* Boldly.

**AVER**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) (1) A man's personal property.

(2) *s.* A work-horse, or other beast employed in farming.

(3) *adj.* (conjectured to be the Icelandic *apr.*) Peevish. *Northumb.*

**AVERAGE**, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) Manley,

**AVERISH**, } in his additions to Cowell, says that in the North of England this word is used for the stubble or remainder of straw and grass left in corn-fields after the harvest is carried in. Boucher gives it as a Yorkshire word, meaning a course of ploughing in rotation. Carr explains it "winter eatage."

**AVER-CAKE**, *s.* An oat-cake.

**AVERCORN**, *s.* (1) Corn drawn to the granary of the lord of the manor by the working cattle, or *avers*, of the tenants.

(2) A reserved rent in corn, paid by farmers and tenants to religious houses.

**AVERE**, *s.* Property. See *Aver*.

**AVERIL**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) April. A North Country word. See the *Popular Rhymes, &c., of Scotland*, by R. Chambers, 8vo, Edinh., 1842, p. 39, where the same form of the word occurs in a rhyme popular in Stirlingshire. It is also an archaism.

*Averil* is meory, and longith the day;

Ladies loven solas and play:

Swaynes, justes; knyghtis, turnay;

Syngith the nyghtyngale, gredeth theo jay.

*K. Alisaunder*, l. 139.

**AVERING**, *s.* "When a begging boy strips himself and goes naked into a town with a fals story of being cold, and stript, to move compassion and get

better cloaths, this is call'd *avering*, and to goe a *avering*." *Kennett, MS. Lansd.*

**AVERISH**, *s.* The stubble and grass left in corn fields after harvest. *North.* See *Average*.

In these monthes after the corne bee innede, it is meete to putt draughte horssees and oxen into the *averish*, and so lonnge to continue there as the meate sufficeth, which will ease the other pastures they went in before.

*Archeologia*, xiii, 379.

**AVERLAND**, *s.* Land ploughed by the tenants, with their cattle, or *avers*, for the use of a monastery, or of the lord of the soil. *Cowell*.

**AVEROUS**, *adj.* Avaricious. Wickliffe renders Prov. i, 19, "of the *averous* man that is greedy of gain." See *Avarous*.

**AVEROYNE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The herb southernwood.

**AVERPENY**, *s.* Average penny. This word occurs in *Rider's Dictionarie*, 1640. According to Cowell, it is money contributed towards the king's averages; and Rastall gives the same explanation.

**AVERRAY**, *v.* To aver; to instruct.

**AVERRUNCATE**, *v.* (*Lat.* *averrunco.*) To root out, or extirpate; to avert.

**AVERRUNCATION**, *s.* Extirpation.

**AVERSATION**, *s.* (*Lat.*) Aversion, great dislike to.

This almost universal *aversation* of the people had a natural influence upon the representative, the Parliament.

*Wilson's James I*, 1653.

**AVERSILVER**, *s.* A custom or rent so called, originating from the cattle, or *avers*, of the tenants.

**AVERST**, *adv.* At the first.

**AVERTY**, *adj.* (*A.-N.* *avertin.*) Mad; fiery.

The respons were redy that Philip did tham bere.

A knyght fulle *averty* gaf tham this answere. *Peter Langloft*, p. 260.

**EVERY**, (1) *s.* The place of standing for draught and work-horses. This is Boucher's explanation of the term, which is frequently met with in old writers. The author of *A New English Dictionary*, 1691, explains it, "the place where oats are put for horses," which is probably more correct, *haver* being the term for oats in the North of England.

(2) Every.

**AVE-SCOT**, *s.* A reckoning; an account. *Minsheu*.

**AVET**, *s.* Weight.

And ys *avet* more bi six and thritti leed punde, that beeth to hundred and sextene wexpunde. *Reliq. Antiq.*, i, 70.

**AVETROL**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A bastard.

Thou *avetrol*, thou foule wreche,  
Here thou hast thyn endyng feched!  
*K. Alisaunder*, l. 2693.

**AVEYDE**. Perhaps an error for *aneyde*.

Taketh and eteth, thys hiis my body,  
Of sothe he ham *aveyde*.

*William de Shoreham*.

**AVEXED**, *adj.* Troubled; vexed.

Also ye must se that she he not *averyd*  
nor grevyd with moche noyse, nor wyth  
songe of men.

*Book of St. Albans*, ed. 1810, sig. b iv.

**AVIDULOUS**, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Rather greedy.

**AVIEU**, } *v.* To view. "I *avewe*,  
**AVEWE**, } I take syght of a thing."

*Palsgrave*.

**AVILE**, *v.* (*A.-N. avilir.*) To despise.

**AVINTAINE**, *adv.* (*A.-N.*) Speedily.

**AVIROUN**, *prep.* (*A.-N.*) Around.

**AVIS**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) (1) Advice.

And right as the schipmen taken here  
*avys* here, and governe hem be the lode  
sterre, right so don schipmen beyonde  
the parties, be the sterre of the southe,  
the whiche sterre apperethe not to us.

*Maunderile*, ed. 1839, p. 180.

(2) Opinion.

**AVISE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) (1) To observe; to look at. *Avisand*, observing.

(2) To consider; to advise with one's self; to inform, or teach.

**AVISÉ**, *part. p.* Circumspect.

Of werre and of bataile he was fulle *avisé*.  
*Langtoft*, p. 188.

**AVISELY**, *adv.* Advisedly.

Over alle thinges ye schal do youre diligence to kepe youre persone, and to warmstore youre house; and seyden also, that in this yow aughte for to wirche ful *avysily* and with gret deliberecioun.  
*Chaucer, T. of Melibeus*.

**AVISEMENT**, *s.* Advice; counsel.

**AVISINESSE**, *s.* Deliberation.

**AVISIOUN**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A vision.

This word is of frequent occurrence in Chaucer, Robert of Gloucester, and others.

And oure Lord defended hem that thei scholde not telle that *avisioun*, til that he were rysen from dethe to lyf.

*Maunderile*, ed. 1839, p. 114.

**AVIST**, *adv.* A-fishing. *West*.

**AVITOUS**, *adj.* (*Lat. avitus.*) Very old.

**AVIVES**, *s.* A disease in horses.

The horse having drunke much, or watered verie quickly after his heat and travaile, and upon it growing cold, and not being walked, doth beget the *avives*, which doe but little differ from the disease called the king's-evil, because as well in heasts as in man, the king's-evil commeth of too much cooling of water, the throat having beene heated, whereupon the horse looseth his appetite to eat, and his rest likewise, and his eares become cold.

*Marsham, Countrie Farme*.

**AVIZE**. See *Avise*.

**AVOCATE**, *v.* (*Lat. avoco.*) To call from; to draw away.

**AVOERY**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The right of the founder of a house of religion to the advowson or patronage thereof. These patrons had, in some instances, the sole nomination of the abbot or prior, either by direct investiture, or delivery of a pastoral staff; or by immediate presentation to the diocesan; or if a free election were left to the religious

foundation, a licence for election was first to be obtained from the patron, and the election was to be confirmed by him. *Kennett*.

**AVOID, v. (A.-N.)** To go, depart, or retire; to get out of the way.

Thou basest thing, *avoid*, hence from my sight. *Shakesp., Cym., i, 2.*

Saw not a creature stirring, for all the people were *avoided* and withdrawn. *Holinshed.*

(2) The word is frequently used by old writers, to signify the removal of dishes from table.

*Avoides* tho borde into tho flore,  
Tase away tho trestes that ben so store.  
*Boke of Curlasye, p. 33.*

His office to *avoid* the tables, in fair and decent manner.

*Q. Elizabeth's Progress.*

(3) *s.* The act of avoiding.

And as well the servyse for the king for all night, as the greet *avoides* at feastes, and the dayly drinkinges betwixt meles in the kings chaumbre for strangers.

*Liber Niger Domus Reg. Edw. IV, p. 37.*

**AVOIDANCE, s. (A.-N.)** Expulsion; avoidance.

**AVOIDONS, s.** In a general sense, the vacancy of a benefice; but in some instances, the profits during such a vacancy.

**AVOIR, s. (A.-N.)** Property. See *Aver*.

**AVOIR-DE-PEISE, } s. (A.-N.)** Ar-  
**AVOIRDEPOISE, }** ticles of mer-  
chandise that are sold by weight.  
"It signifieth such merchandise as are weighed by this weight, and not by Troy weight." *Cowell*.

**AVOKE, v.** To revoke; to call away.

**AVOKET, s.** An advocate. *Wyckliffe*.

**AVOLATION, s. (Lat.)** A flying away.

Only indicate a moist and pluvius air, which hinders the *avolation* of the light and favillous particles, whereupon they settle upon the snast.

*Browne, Vulgar Errors.*

**AVONGE, v.** To take. See *Afonge*.

**AVORD, v.** To afford. *West*.

**AVORE, prep.** Before. *West*.

**AVOREWARD, adv.** At first; beforehand. *Rob. Glouc.*

**AVORN, adv.** Before him. *West*.

**AVORTH, adv.** Forward.

**AVOTE, adv.** On foot. *Rob. Glouc.*

**AVOUCH, } s. (A.-N.)** Proof;  
**AVOUCHMENT, }** testimony.

**AVOURE, s.** Confession; acknowledgment. *Spenser*.

**AVOURY, s. (A.-N.)** An old law term, nearly equivalent to justification.

Therefore away with these *avouries*: let God alone be our *avourye*; what have we do to ranne hether or thether, but onely to the Father of heaven?

*Latimer's Sermons, ed. 1571, f. 84.*

**AVOUTRER, s. (A.-N.)** An adulterer.

**AVOUTRIE, s. (A.-N.)** Adultery.

**AVOWABLE, s.** Allowable. This word occurs in *Rider's Dictionary*, 1640.

**AVOW, (1) s. (A.-N.)** A vow; an oath.

Myne *avow* make I.

*Robson's Romances, p. 61.*

Thus he brak his *avowe*, that he to God had suorn.

*Langtoft, p. 112.*

**AVOWE, v. (A.-N.)** (1) To vow; to make a vow. "*Avowen*, or make *avowe*: Voveo." *Prompt. Parv.*

(2) To allow; to pardon.

**AVOWÉ, s. (A.-N.)** (1) A friend; an advocate.

And hendely they bysechith the

That thou heo heore *avowe*.

*K. Alisaunder, l. 3160.*

(2) One who has the right of presentation to a benefice. "He to whom the right of advowson of any church appertaineth, so that he may present thereunto in his own name." *Cowell*.

(3) Patronage.

Vor thoru *avowé* of him, the soue bigan that strif.

*Rob. Glouc., p. 477.*

And so indured sir Robert Marmyon and Somervyle as *avowés* of the howys alle the tyme of the lyve of William the Bastarde.

*Monast. Anglic.*

**AVOWERY, s.** (*A.-N.*) (1) Patronage; protection.

(2) Cognizance, badge, distinction.

**AVOWSAL, s.** A confession.

**AVOWT, s.** (*A.-N.*) A countenance.

**AVOWTERY, s.** Adultery.

**AVOY, interj.** (*A.-N.*) (1) A cry used to call hounds out of cover.

(2) *imp. t.* Avoid; leave; quit.

**AVRIL, s.** April. *North.* See *Averil*.

**AVRORE, adj.** Frozen. *West.*

**AVURN, adj.** Slovenly in dress. *Bedfordsh.*

**AVVERMEYL, s.** Oatmeal. *Yorksh.*

**AVYE, v.** (*A.-N.*) To show the way.

Sir Arthure and Gawayne  
*Ayede theme bothene.*

*Morte Arthure.*

**AVYNET, s.** A collection of fables, so termed from Avienus, whose fables were popular in the Middle Ages, as from Æsop, an *Esopet*, &c.

By the po feet is nderstande,  
As I have lerned in *Avynet*.  
*Piers Pl.*, p. 243.

**AVYSSETH, adv.** A-fishing.

A-day as he wery was, and a suoddrynge  
hym nome,  
And ys men wery y-wend *avysseth*, seyn  
Cutbert to hym com. *Rob. Glouc.*, p. 264.

**Aw, (1) pron. I.** *Northumb.*

(2) *adv.* Yes. *Warw.*

(3) *adj.* All. *North.*

(4) *adv.* All; totally. *Craven.*

(5) *pres. t. sing.* Owe.

And sir, sho said, on al wise,  
I *aw* the honor and servyse.  
*Iwaine and Gawin*, l. 720.

(6) *For aw*, although.

I could do naa less ner mack boud to  
esh him intol' house, *for aw* it wor au a  
clunter. *Craven Dialogues*, p. 299.

(7) *Aw out, adv.* Entirely.

**AWAhte, pret. t.** (*A.-S. awehte.*)  
Awoke.

**AWAIT, s.** (*A.-N.*) Watch; ambush.

**AWAITE, v.** (*A.-N.*) To watch; to attend upon.

And this sire Urre wold never goo from  
sire Launcelot, but he and sir Gavayn  
*awayted* evermore upon hym, and they  
were in all the courte accounted for  
good knyghtes. *Morte d'Arthur*, ii, 387.

**AWAITER, s.** An attendant; a waiter.

**AWAKID, part. p.** Awake. *Somerset.*

**AWANTING, adj.** Deficient to; wanting to.

**AWAPE, } v.** (*A.-S.* perhaps con-  
**AWHAPE, }** nected with *wafian*, to  
be astonished or amazed, some-  
times written *wapean*, and *woffian*,  
to rave.) To confound; to stu-  
pefy; to astound.

Theo noise of heom askaped;  
Al that ost was *awaped*.

*K. Alisaunder*, l. 3673.

Ah my dear gossip, answerd then the ape,  
Deeply do your sad words ray wits *awhape*.  
*Spens.*, *Mother Hub. Tale*, 71.

**AWARANTISE, adv.** Assuredly.

**AWARD, v.** To ward off.

**AWARE, (1)** *To be aware*, to perceive.

As Robin Hood walked the forest along,  
Some pastime for to 'spy,  
There he was *aware* of a jolly shepherd,  
That on the ground did lie.  
*Robin Hood and the Shepherd*.

(2) *v.* To prepare, or make room for any one.

So he led him to the chamber of pre-  
sence, and ever and anon cryes out,  
*Aware*, roome for me and my uncle!  
*Armin's Nest of Ninnies*, 1608.

**AWARIE, v.** (*A.-S. awyrian.*) To curse.

Theves, ye he ded, withouten lesinge,  
*Awarid* worth ye ichon.  
*Gy of Warwike*, p. 166.

**AWARN, v.** To warn; to forewarn.

**AWARPE, } v.** (*A.-S. aweorpan.*)  
**AWEORPE, }** To cause to bend; to  
cast down.

Eld me *awarpeth*,  
That mi schuldren scharpith,  
And zouthe me hath let.

*Reliq. Antiq.*, ii, 210.

**AWARRANT, v.** To warrant; to confirm.



**AWART, adv.** Thrown on the back and unable to rise. *North.*

**AWASSHEN, part. p.** Washed.

**A-WATER, adv.** On the water. *Piers Pl.* In the following passage it seems to have somewhat the sense of *at sea*.

But if he had broke his arme as wel as his legge, when he fell out of heaven into Lemnos, either Apollo must have plaid the bone-setter, or every occupation boene layde *a-water*.

*Gosson's Schoole of Abuse, 1579.*

**AWAY, s. (1)** A way.

And shall departe his *awaye* from thence in peace.

*Jeremy, chap. 43, Coverdale's Version.*

(2) Past. "This month *away*." *Beds.*

**AWAY WITH, v.** To bear with; to endure; to abide.

I may not *awaye* with youre new moones.

*Isaiah, i, 13, Coverdale's Version.*

She could never *away* with me.

*2 Hen. IV, iii, 2.*

Of all nymphs i' the court I cannot *away* with her. *B. Jon., Cynth. Revels, iv, 5.*

I, but I am an unfortunat; for I neither can give or take jests, neither can *away* with strokes. *Terence in English, 1641.*

**AWAY-GOING, s.** Departure.

**AWAY-THE-MARE.** A popular song of the sixteenth century, frequently alluded to by writers of that period.

Of no man ho tooke any care,  
But song, heyho, *away the mare*,  
*The Fryer and the Boy, ed. 1617.*

*Away the mare, quod Walis,*  
I set not a whitinge  
By all their writing.

*Doctour Double Ale.*

**AWAYTE, s.** A spying. See *Await*.

**AWAYWARD, adv.** Going away; away.

**AWBELL, s.** A kind of tree, but in consequence of the manner in which the word is explained in the *Prompt. Parv.*, it is difficult to state the exact species. "*Awbell* or *ebeltre*: Ebenus, viburnus." It probably means the *abele*, or

white poplar, which is called *ebbel* in the Eastern Counties.

**AWBLAST, s.** An arbalest.

**AWCTE, pret. t.** Possessed.

**AWD, adj.** Old. *North.*

**AWDRIES-DAY, s.** St. Ætheldrytha's day.

**AWE, v. (1) (A.-S.)** To be bound by duty. *I awe, I ought.*

And the archebysschoppe of Cawnterbury, the erle of Essex, the lorde Barnesse, and suche other as *awayde* kyng Edwarde good wyll, as welle in Londone as in other places, made as many menne as thei myghte in strengthynge the acide kyng Edwarde.

*Warkworth's Chron.*

(2) To own; to possess; to owe.

(3) *s. (A.-S.)* An ewe.

*Awe* hleteth after lomb,

Lhouth after calve cu.

*Ri'son's Ancient Songs, i, 11.*

(4) *s. (A.-S. oga, fear.)* Doubt; fear. "*Awe* or *doute*: Dubium, Ambiguum." *Prompt. Parv.*

(5) *v.* To awe; to make afraid.

**AWEALDE, v. (A.-S.)** To govern.

**AWEARIED, part. p.** Wearied; tired.

**AWEBAND, s.** A reprimand; a check upon any one.

**AWECHE, v. (A.-S. aweccan.)** To awaken.

O frere ther wes among,

Of here slep hem shulde *awecche*.

*Reliq. Antiq., ii, 278.*

**AWEDDE, adj. (A.-S.)** Mad.

Wives ther lay on child bedde,

Sum ded, and sum *awedde*.

*Orfeo, l. 362, MS. Duch.*

**AWEDE, v. (A.-S.)** To become mad.

He rod agayn as tyd,

And I,ybeaus so he smyt,

As man that wold *awede*.

*Lyb. Discon., l. 957.*

**AWEIGHTTE, pret. t. (A.-S.)** Awoke.

The kyng awoghened for that wounde,  
And hastilich hymself *aweightte*,  
And the launce out pleightte,  
And lepe on fote with sward of steel,  
And gan hym were swithe wel.

*K. Alisaunder, 5858.*

**AWEINYD**, *part. p.* Weaned.

**AWELDE**, *v. (A.-S.)* To govern; to rule.

**AWEN**, *adj. (A.-S.)* Own.

**AWENDEN**, *pret. t. pl.* Thought.

**AWER**, *s.* An hour. *Lanc.*

**AWESOME**, *adj.* (1) Respectful; respecting one another.

I see they are wise and witty, in due place *awsome*, loving one the other.

*Tereuce in English*, 1641.

(2) Appalling; awful. *North.*

**AWET**, *v. (A.-S.)* To know.

Be mey horne we schall *awet*

Yeff Roben Hode be nerhande.

*Robin Hood*, i, 93.

**AWEYWARD**, } *adv. (A.-S.)* A-  
**AWEYWARDES**, } way. See *Awayward*.

Thos we beth al *awayward*,

That schold her byleve.

*William de Shoreham*.

To winne hem alle *aweivardes* for the white beres. *William and the Werwolf*, p. 79.

**AWF**, *s.* (1) An elf. *North.*

(2) An idiot; a fool. *North.*

**AWFIN**, *s.* One of the pieces in the game of chess. "*Awfyn* of the cheker, alfinus." *Prompt. Parv.* See *Alfyn*.

**AWFRYKE**, *s.* Africa.

**AWFUL**, *adj.* (1) Obedient; under due awe of authority. *Shakesp.*

(2) Fearful; fearing.

**AWGHT**, *pret. t.* Ought.

**AWGHTEND**, *adj.* The eighth.

**AWGRYM**, *s.* Arithmetic. See *Augrim*.

**AWHAPE**, *v.* To confound; to render stupid by fear. See *Awape*.

A wild and salvage man:

Yet was no man, but only like in shape,

And eke in stature higher by a span,

All over-grown with hair that could *awhape*

An hardy heart. *Spens., F. Q.*, IV, vii, 5.

**AWHARF**, *adv. (A.-S.)* Whirled round.

And wyth quettyng *a-wharf*, er he wolde lyzt.

*Syr Gawayne*, p. 82.

**AWHEELS**, *adv.* On wheels.

**AWHERE**, *adv.* Anywhere.

Fer yf my foot wolde *awher* goo.

*Gower, MS.*

I knowe ynough of this matter, Pamphagus, not thither *awhere* but riche.

*Acolastus*, 1546.

**AWHEYNTE**, *v.* To acquaint.

**AWHILE**, (1) *conj.* Awhilst.

(2) *v.* To have time. *Var. dial.*

**AWHOLE**, *adv.* Whole; entire. *Somerset.*

**AWILLE**, *v.* To will.

**AWINNE**, *v.* To win; to gain; to accomplish a purpose.

Wyth *aorwthe* of herte and schryft of monthe,

Doth deedbote this tyme nouth,

zif ze wolde God *awynne*.

*Reliq. Antiq.*, ii, 243.

**AWIRGUD**, *part. p.* (1) Accursed.

(2) Strangled.

**AWITE**, *v. (A.-S.)* To accuse.

Be not to hasty on brede for to bite,  
Of gredynea leat men the wolde *awite*.

*Reliq. Antiq.*, i, 157.

**AWITH**, *pres. t. of awe.* Ought.

And if the prest sacre Crist wan he blessith the sacrament of God in the auter, *awith* he not to blessith the peple that dredith not to sacre Crist?

*Apology-for the Lollards*, p. 30.

**AWKE**, *adj.* (1) Transverse; cross; oblique. "*Awke*, or wrong: Sinister." *Prompt. P.*

Thenne groned that knyght and addressyd hym to syre Gawayn, and with an *awke* stroke gaf hym a grete wound and kytte a vayne. *Kyng Arthur*, i, 148.

(2) Angry; ill-natured. "*Awke*, or angry: Contrarius, bilosus." *Prompt. P.*

**AWKELY**, *adv.* Ill-naturedly.

**AWK-END**, *s.* The end of a rod, wand, or pole, which is not that used for the purpose for which the instrument was made.

**AWKERT**, *adj.* (1) Perverse. *Lanc.* *Awkertly*, foolishly.

The dickons tey thee, Meary! whot on *awkerl* whean ar teau! whot teh pleague did t' flay meh o thiss'n for?

*Tim Bobbin*, p. 35.

(2) Stubborn, obstinate. *North.*

**AWKWARDE**, *adv.* Backward. *Awkward* occurs in a similar sense in Shakespeare.

**AWL**, *adj.* All. *My awls*, my property.

**AWLATE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To disgust.

Vor the king was somdel *awlated*, and to gret despit it nom. *Rob. Glouc.*, p. 485.

**AWLDE**, *adj.* Old.

**AWLESSE**, *adj.* Fearless.

The greater strokes, the fiercer was the monster's *awlesse* fight.

*Warner's Albion's England*, 1592.

**AWLUNG**, *prep.* All along; entirely owing to. *Awlung o'*, all along of. *North.*

**AWLUS**, *adv.* Always. *Lanc.*

**AWM**, (1) *s.* A measure of Rhenish wine, containing forty gallons.

(2) I am. *North.*

**AW-MACKS**, *s.* All sorts, or kinds. *Lanc.*

**AWMBER**, } *s.* (*medieval Lat. am-*  
**AWMYR**, } *bra.*) A liquid mea-  
sure; a kind of wine vessel.

**AWMBRERE**, *s.* An almoner. *Prompt. P.*

**AWME**, (1) *v.* (*A.-N. esmer.*) To guess; to aim.

(2) *s.* A suspicion.

**AWMNERE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An almoner. His duties are thus set out in the Boke of Curtasye:

The *awmner* by this hathe sayde grace,  
And the almes-dysshe hase sett in place;  
Ther in the kerver alofte schalle sette;  
To serve God fyrst, withouten lette,  
These other lofes he parys aboute,  
Lays hit myd dysshes, withouten doute.  
The smalle lofe he cuttes even in twynne,  
Tho over dole in two lays to hym.  
The *awmner* a rod schalle have in honde,  
As office for almes, y undurstonde;  
Alle the broken-met he kepys, y wate,  
To dele to pore men at the gate,  
And drynke that leves served in halle,  
Of ryche and pore, bothe grete and smalle;  
He is sworne to overse the servis wele,  
And dele it to the pore every dele;  
Selver he deles rydynd by way,  
And his almys-dysshe, as I zou say,  
To the porest man that he can fynde,  
Other allys, I wot, he is unkynde.

**AWMOSS**, *s. pl.* Alms. Thoresby

gives this form of the word in his letter to Ray, 1703.

**AWMRY**, *s.* A pantry. *North.* See *Aumbry*.

**AWN**, (1) *v.* To own; to acknowledge. *North.*

(2) To own; to possess. *North.*

(3) To visit. *Yorksh.*

(4) *adj.* Own.

As fyrste, the xv. of alle there goodes,  
and thanne anc hole xv., at yett at every  
batell to come ferre oute there countreis  
at ther *awns* coste.

*Warkworth's Chron.*

**AWN'D**, *part. p.* Ordained. *Yorksh.* I am *awn'd* to ill luck, *i. e.*, it is my peculiar destiny.

**AWNDERNE**, *s.* An andiron. *Prompt. Parv.*

**AWNE**, *s.* The beard of corn; the *arista* of Linnæus. *North.*

**AWNER**, *s.* (1) A possessor; an owner. *North.*

(2) An altar.

**AWN-SELL**, *s.* Own-self. *North.*

**AWNTURS**, *s.* Adventurous. See *Aunters*.

**AWONDER**, *v.* (1) To surprise; to astonish.

He was witzliche *awondered*,  
And gan to wepe sore.

*William and the Werwolf*, p. 12.

(2) To marvel.

Heo *awundrede* swithe.

*MS. Reg.*, 17 A xxvii, f. 62.

**AWORK**, *adv.* On work; at work.

I'll set his burning nose once more *awork*  
To smell where I remov'd it.

*B. Jon.*, *Case is Alter'd*, ii, 5.

Will your grace set him *awork*?

*Bird in a Cage*, i, 1.

**AWORTHE**, *adv.* Worthily.

**AWR**, *pron.* Our. *North.*

**AWREKE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To avenge, or be revenged of. *Pret. t. awrake.*

Fort ich have after zou i-sent,  
To *awreke* me thorouȝ judgement.  
Now ȝe witen how hit is agon,  
*Awreke* me swithe of mi fon.

*Florice and Blanchest.*, l. 679.

**AWREKE**, *part. p.* Revenged.

He suor he wold *awreke* be of hys brother  
Roberd. *Rob. Glouc.*, p. 388.

**AWRENCHÉ, v.** To seize.

**AWRITTEN, part. p.** Written.

**AWRO, adj.** Any.

Is ther fallen any affray

In land *awró* where?

*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 273.

**AWROKEN, part. p.** of *awreke*.

Avenged.

**AWROTHE, v. (A.-S.)** To make  
angry.

**AWRUDDY, adv.** Already. *North.*

**AWS-BONES, s.** "Ox-bones, or  
bones of the legs of cows or oxen,  
with which boys (in Yorkshire)  
play at *aws* or yawse." *Kennett.*

**AWST.** I shall. *Northumb.*

**AWT. (1)** All the. *North.*

(2) *adv.* Out. *North.*

**AWTALENT, s. (A.-S.)** Ill will.

**AWTER, (1) v.** To alter. *North.*

(2) *s.* An altar.

Seynt Thomas was i-slawe,  
At Cantyrbury at the *awter* ston,  
Wher many myraclys are i-don.

*Richard Coer de Lion*, 41.

**AWTH. (1)** All the. *North.*

(2) *s.* Ought; anything.

**AWTHE, adj.** Sad?

Pilgremes, in speche ye ar fulle *awthe*.

*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 274.

**AWTHER, adj.** Either.

**AWTS, s.** Oats. *Lanc.*

**AWVE.** I have. *Northumb.*

**AWVER, adv.** Over. *Somerset.*

**AWVISH, adj. (1)** Elvish. *Lanc.*

E, law! on did 'n the *awvish* shap, an  
the pleck jump pan, sed 'n the?

*Tim Bobbin*, p. 7.

(2) Queer; neither sick nor well.  
*North.*

**AWVISHLY, adv.** Horribly; super-  
naturally.

When he coom in ogen, he glooart  
*awvishly* ot mezzil fease; on mezzil  
fease glendurt os wrythenly ot him ogen.

*Tim Bobbin*, p. 20.

**AWWHERE, adv.** Everywhere; all  
over.

**AWYRIEN, v. (A.-S.)** To curse; to  
execrate.

They wolden *awyrien* that wight

For his wel dedes. *Piers Pl.* p. 490.

**AX, s. (1)** A mill-dam? See  
*Hatches.*

Also ther is a *ax* that my master clame!h  
the keeping of; I pray you let them  
have and occupie the same unto the  
same tyme, and then we shall take a  
dereccion in every thyng.

*Plumpton Correspondence*, p. 71.

(2) An axletree. *Kent.*

**AXE, } v. (A.-S.)** To ask. This  
**AX, } word,** which now passes  
for a mere vulgarism, is the  
original Saxon form, and used  
commonly by Chaucer and others.

That also sone as he hym herde,  
The kinges wordes he ansuerde;  
What thyng the kyng him *axe* wolde,  
Therof anon the trowthe he tolde.

*Gower, MS. Camb.*, Ff. i, 6.

And *axed* them this question than.

*Heywood, Four Ps.*, O. P., i, 84.

**AXEN, s. (A.-S.)** Ashes. Still used  
in the dialect of the West.

Y not wharof beth men so prute;

Of erthe and *axen*, felle snd bone?

*Pol. Songs*, p. 203.

**AXEN-CAT, s.** A cat which tum-  
bles in the ashes. *Devon.*

**AXES, s.** The ague. Applied more  
particularly to fits or paroxysms.

In the xiii of king Edwarde, there was  
a greate hote somer. . . . And univer-  
sally fevers, *axes*, and the bloody flix pre-  
vailled in diverse partes of Englande.

*Leland's Coll.*, ii, 507.

Not only yong, but some that wer olde,  
Wyth love's *axesse* now wer they hote,  
now colde.

*Bochas, Fall of Princes*, f. 124.

**AXEWADDLE, (1) v.** To wallow on  
the ground. *Devon.*

(2) *s.* One, who by constantly  
sitting near the fire, becomes  
dirty with ashes; an idle and  
lazy person. *Devon.*

(3) A dealer in ashes. *Devon.*

**AXFETCH, } s.** A plant, so called  
**AXVETCH, } from the axe-like**  
**AXWORT, } shape of its pods.**



And we neede not make any doubt of it, but that even good and kinde ground, when it should not bring forth any thing but mustard seede,—blew bottles, *axfelch*, or such other like unprofitable weedes. *The Countrie Farme*, p. 666.

**AXIL-NAILS, s.** Nails or bolts to attach the axle-tree to the cart.

**AXING, s.** A request.

**AXIOMANCY, s.** Divination by hatchets. *Cockeram*.

**AXLE-TOOTH, s.** A grinder. *North*.

To dreame of eagles flying over our heads, to dreame of marriagea, dancing, and banquetting, foretells some of our kinsfolkes are departed; to dreame of silver, if thou hast it given to thyselfe, sorrow; of gold, good fortune; to lose an *axle-toth* or an eye, the death of some friend; to dream of bloody teeth, the death of the dreamer.

*Country-mans Counsellor*, 1633.

**AX-PEDLAR, s.** A dealer in ashes; a person who hawks about wood-ashes. *West*.

**AXSEED, s.** The axfetch. *Minsheu*.

**AXSY, v.** (*A.-S. acsian*.) To ask.

Ho that wyll there *axsy* justus,  
To kepe hys armes fro the rustus,  
In turnement other fyght.

*Launfal*, 1027.

**AXTREE, s.** The axle-tree.

**AXUNGER, s.** (*Lat. axungia*.) Soft fat; grease.

The powder of earth-wormes, and *axunger*, addeth further, grouwswell, and the tender toppes of the boxe-tree, with olibanum; all these, being made up and tempered together to make an emplaster, he counselleth to bee applied to sinnewes that are layed open.

*Topsell, History of Serpents*, p. 311.

**AXWORT, s.** Axfetch. *Minsheu*.

**AY, s.** (*A.-S. æg*.) (1) An egg.

*Ayren*, *pl.* (*A.-S. ægru*.) Eggs.

Afterward a flok of bryddis,  
And a faucon heom amyddes.  
And *ay* he laide, so he fleigh,  
That feol the kyng Phelip nygh,  
That to-brac, y yow telle  
A dragon crep out of the schelle.  
The bryght sonne so hote hit schon,  
That the *ay* al to-coon.  
The dragon lay in the strete,  
Myghte he nought dure for hete;

He fondith to creope, as y ow telle,  
Ageyn in to the *ay*-schelle.

*K. Alisaunder*, ll. 566—577.

*Ayren* they leggith, as a griffon;  
Ac they beon more feor aroun.

*Ib.*, l. 6602

(2) *conj.* Yes.

(3) *adv.* Always; ever.

(4) *interj.* Ah!

*Ay!* be-sherewe yow be my fay.

*Ritson's Ancient Songs*, p. 101.

**AY, } s. (*A.-S. æge*.) Fear.**  
**AYE, }**

Of non the had *ay* to stint ne hold tham stille.

*Langtoft's Chron.*, p. 220.

Thi men er biseged hard in Dunbar with grete *aye*.

*Ib.*, p. 275.

**AYANCE, prep.** Against.

**AYDER, conj.** Either.

**AYE, } adv. (*A.-S.*) Again;**  
**AYEN, } prep. against.**  
**AYENE, }**  
**AYAYNE, }**

Ye mote abide and thole me,  
Till eftsoene y come *aye*.

*K. Alisaunder*, l. 66.

**AYEL, s. (*A.-N.*)** A grandfather.

For kyng Cyrus would not, in hys live,  
Suffre hys *ayel* of very gentilnesse  
That men should fynalhe him depryve  
Of kingly honour.

*Bochas*, ii, 60.

**AYENBIE, } v. (*A.-S.*) To redeem.**  
**A<sub>3</sub>ENBIE, }**

**AYENBIER, s. (*A.-S.*)** A redeemer.

**AYENBYTE, s. (*A.-S.*)** Remorse.

This boc is dan Michelis of Northgate,  
y-write an Englis of his ozene hand,  
thet hatle *ayenbyte* of inwyt, and is of  
tht bochouse of saynt Austines of  
Canteberie.

*MS. Arundel*, 57, f. 2.

**AYENRISING, } s. (*A.-S.*) Resur-**  
**A<sub>3</sub>ENRISING, }** rection.

**AYENSAY, } s. Denial.**  
**AYENSAYING, }**

**AYENSEYE, } v. (*A.-S.*) To deny.**  
**AENSEYE, }**

**AYENST, prep.** Against.

**AYENSTONDE, } v. To withstand.**  
**A<sub>3</sub>ENSTONDE, }**

**AYENWARDE, } adv. Back.**  
**AYEWARDE, }**

AYERE, *s.* (1) Breed.

Many fawcouns and faire,  
Hawkis of nobille *ayere*.  
*Syr Degrevante.*

(2) An heir.

(3) Air; breath.

(4) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To go out on an expedition, or any business.

There awes none alyenes  
To *ayere* appone nyghttys.  
*Morte Arthure.*

AYFET, *v.* To covet. *Rob: Glouc.*

AYFULL, *adj.* Awful; high; proud.

AYGHE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Terror; fear.

Sum for gret *ayghe* and dout,  
To other kinges flouen about.  
*Arthour and Merlin*, p. 18.

AYGRE, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Sour.

AYGREEN, *s.* The houseleek.

AYGULET, *s.* An aglet. *Spenser.*

AYILD, *v.* To yield.

AYL, *adv.* Always. *Skinner.*

AYLASTANDE, *adj.* Everlasting.

AYLASTANDLY, *adv.* Everlastingly.

AYLE, *v.* To possess.

Hir *aylede* no pryde.  
*Sir Perceval*, 160.

AYLIS, *s. pl.* Sparks from hot iron.

AYMANT, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A diamond.

AY-MEE. A lamentation; from crying *ah me*, or *ay me*!

I can bold off, and by my chymick pow'r  
Drsw sonnets from the melting lover's  
brain,  
*Aymeas*, and elegies.

*Beaum. & Fl., Woman Hater.*

Hero of hie-hoes, admiral of *ay-me's*,  
and Monsieur of nutton lac'd.

*Heywood's Love's Mistress.*

AYMERS, *s. pl.* (*A.-S.*) Embers.

Take chickes and wry hem in ashes all  
nyzt, other lay hem in hoot *aymers*.

*Forme of Cury.*

AYND, *s.* Breath; life. See *Ande*.

AYN, *s. pl.* Eyes.

AYOH, *adv.* Awry; aslant. *Shropsh.*

AYONT, *prep.* Beyond. *North.*

AY-QUERE, *adv.* Everywhere.

*Ay-quere* naylet ful nwe  
For that note ryched.

*Syr Gawayne*, p. 24.

AYRE, (1) *s.* An heir.

(2) *adj.* Ready; yare.

(3) *prep.* Ere; before.

(4) *s.* Air.

AYRELY, *adv.* Early.

AYREN, *s. pl.* Eggs. See *Ay*.

AYRY, (1) *v.* To make an aerie.

(2) *adj.* Joyful; in good spirits.

AYSCHETTE, *pret. t.* Asked.

Mercy mekelwche of hym he *ayschette*.  
*Chron. Vilodun.*, p. 25.

AYSCHIS, *s. pl.* Ashes.

AYSE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Ease.

(2) *v.* To make at ease.

I made it not for to be prayسد,  
Bot at the lewed mene were *aysed*.  
*Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet.*, i, 68.

AYSELLE, *s.* Vinegar. See *Aisell*.

AYSHWEED, *s.* A herb mentioned by Minsheu; perhaps the goutwort.

AYTHIR, *adj.* Either.

AYTTENE, *adj.* Eighteen.

AYWHERE, *adv.* Everywhere.

A<sub>3</sub>A, } (1) *prep.* Against.

A<sub>3</sub>E, } (2) *adv.* Again.

AZEROLE, *s.* (*Fr.*) A diminutive kind of medlar tree.

A-ZET, *part. p.* Set; planted. *Dorset.*

AZOCK, *s.* The mercury of metal, an alchemical term.

AZOOK, *adv.* Anon; presently. *Exmoor.*

AZURE-BYSE, *s.* A colour.

zif thou wilt prove *azure-byse*, whether it be good or bade, take a pensel or a penne, and drawe smalle rewles upon blewe lettres with that ceruse, and zif thi ceruse be nozt clere white bote dede fade, then is the blewe nozt fyne.

*MS. Sloane*, 2584, p. 3.

AZZARD, } *s.* A puny child; an  
AZZY, } insignificant fellow.  
*North.*

AZZARDLY, *adj.* Poor; ill thriven.

AZZLE-TOOTH, *s.* Agrinder. *Craven.*

AZZLED, *adj.* Chapped. *Leic.* A person's hands are said to be *azzled*.

**A5ENNIS, prep.** Against.

Mikil more if he pronounce without autorité or lif contrariouly *a5ennis* the Lordis wille.

*Apology for the Lollards*, p. 8.

**A5ENWORD, adv.** On the other hand.

**A5ER, adv.** Yearly.

Heo wol rather bi-leve here truage, that 3e hem bereth *a5er*. *Rob. Glouc.*, p. 100.

**A5EYNUS, prep.** Against.

**A5LEZ, adj.** Fearless.

**A5T, } (1) adj. (A.-S.) Noble;**

**AHT, } honourable.**

As he wolde sometyme to Engelond wende, Al that *a5t* was in Engelond he let somony in ech ende. *Rob. Glouc.*, p. 377.

For other hit is of tuam thinge, (Ne mai that thridde no man bringe;)

Othar the laverd is wel *aht*,

Other a swunde an nis *naht*.

3ef he is wurthful, an *aht* man,

Nele no man that wisdom can

Hure of is wive do him shame.

For 3if *aht* man is hire bedde,

Thu mi3t wene that the mistide,

Wanne thu list bi hire side.

*Hule and the Nyghtingale*, l. 1467.

(2) *pret. t.* Ought.

(3) *adj.* Eight.

**A5TE, pret. t.** Possessed.

## B

**BA. (1) adj. (A.-S.) Both.**

(2) *v.* To kiss. *Chaucer*.

(3) *s.* A kiss.

(4) *s.* A ball.

**BAAD, (1) v.** To bathe. *Craven*.

(2) *pret. t.* Continued. *Yorksh.*

(3) *s.* A disreputable woman.

*Cumb.* See *Bad* (7).

**BAA-LAMB, s.** A childish term for a lamb.

**BAAL-HILLS, s.** Hillocks on the moors, on which fires are said to have been formerly lighted. *Yorksh.*

**BAAN, s.** A bone. *North.*

**BAAN-CART, s.** The body. *Craven*.

**BAANT.** Am not; are not. *Var. dial.* "I *baant* agoing."

**BAAR, v.** To bear. *Maundevile*.

**BAARD, s.** A sort of sea-vessel, or transport ship.

**BA-ARGE, s.** A fat, heavy person. *Devon*.

**BAAS, adj. (A.-N.)** Base; low.

Wherfor empostume off blode and ther off engendred is callyd flegmon; empostume sprungen off flewme is callyd *baas*, that is to say law, empostume; of rede, coleryk. *MS. 14th cent.*

*Baas daunces*, were dances very slow in their movements.

And then came downe the l. prince and the lady Cecill, and daunced two *baas daunces* and departed up againe, the l. prince to the king and the lady Cecill to the queene. *Harl. MS.*, No. 69.

**BAASTE, (1) v.** To sew; to baste.

(2) *s.* Bastardy. *Prompt. Parv.*

**BAATH, adj.** Both. *North.*

**BAB, (1) v.** To bob down. *North.*

(2) *v.* To fish, by throwing into the water a bait on a line, with a small piece of lead to sink it.

(3) *s.* A baby; a child.

**BABBART, s.** A familiar name for a hare. *Reliq. Antiq.*, i, 133.

**BABBLE, (1) v.** Hounds were said to *babble*, "if too busie after they have found good scent." *Gent. Rec.*, p. 78.

(2) *v.* To talk boisterously, or without measure.

(3) *s.* An idle story.

**BABBLEMENT, } s.** Idle discourse;

**BABBLING, } much speaking.**

**BABBY, s. (1)** A baby.

(2) A sheet or small book of prints for children. *North.*

**BABE, s.** "A child's maumet." *Gouldman*. See *Baby*.

**BABELARY, s.** A foolish tale. *Sir T. More*.

**BABELAVANTE, s.** A babbler. *Chester Plays*, ii, 34.

**BABELE, v. n.** To totter; to waver. "Babelyn or waveryn: librillo." *Prompt. Parv.*

**BABERLUPPED, adj.** Thick-lipped.

*Piers Pl.* "Babyrlyppyd: labrosus." *Prompt. Parv.*

**BABERY,** } *s.* Childish finery.  
**BABBLERY,** }

**BABEURY,** *s.* An architectural ornament.

Al was of stone of berile,  
 Both the castell and the toure,  
 And eke the halle, and every boure,  
 Without peeces or joynings,  
 But many subtell compassings;  
 As *babeuries* and pinnacles,  
 Imageries and tabernacles.

*Chaucer, House of F., iii, 99.*

**BABEWYNE,** } *s.* A baboon.  
**BABION,** }

**BABISH,** *adj.* Childish.

**BABLATIVE,** *adj.* Talkative.

**BABLE,** } *s.* A fool's bauble.  
**BABULLE,** }

Mean while, my Mall, think thou it's  
 honourable

To be my foole, and I to be thy *bable*.  
*Harring. Epig., ii, 96.*

**BABLES,** *s.* (*Fr.*) The glass or metal ornaments of the person.

Their ears are long, made longer by ponderous *bables* they hang there, some using links of brasse, of iron, others have glasse-beads, chains, blew stones, bullets, or oyster-shells.

*Herbert's Travels, 1638.*

They suppose them most brave, most courtly, who can teare or dilacerate their eares widest, which they effect by many ponderous *bables* they hang there.

*Ib*

**BABY,** *s.* A child's toy, especially a doll. In the North the word is still used to signify a child's picture.

Oscilla, pro imagunculis quæ infantibus puerisque ad lusum præbentur. Puppits or *babies* for children to play withall.

*Nomenclator, 1585.*

*Babies* doe children please, and shadowes  
 foolcs:

Shewes have deceiv'd the wisest many a  
 time.

*Griffin's Fidessa, 1596.*

But to raise a dayry

For other men's adulteries, consume myself in caudles,

And scouring work, in nurses, bells, and *babies*,

Only for charity.

*Villiers, The Chances, 1692.*

*Baby-clouts*, was a name given

to puppets made of rags. Cotgrave translates *muguet*, "a curiously dressed *babie* of clowts."

*Babies-heads*. A kind of toys for children are called *babies'-heads* in the Book of Rates, 1675.

To look *babies* in the eyes, is a phrase common among our old poets to characterise the amorous gazing of lovers upon each other. In addition to many examples which have been quoted, we may add the following:

She clung about his neck, gave him ten  
 kisses,

Toy'd with his locks, look'd *babies* in his  
 eyes. *Heywood's Love's Mistress, p. 8.*

Look *babies* in your eyes, my pretty sweet  
 one,

There's a fine sport.

*The Loyal Subject, ii, 4.*

We will go to the dawnes, and slubber  
 up a sillibub, and I will look *babies* in  
 your eyes.

*Philocles and Doriclea, 1640.*

*Clev.* How like you one anothers faces  
 now?

*Pass.* Hast ne're a *baby* in thy eye extraordinary, Maldriu? or do'st see one  
 in mine?

*Howard, Man of Newmarket, 1678.*

**BABYSHED,** *part. p.* Deceived with childish tales.

**BACCARE.** An exclamation, supposed to be a corruption of *back there*, and found not unfrequently in our early dramatists.

**BACCATED,** *adj.* (*Lat. baccatus.*) Garnished with pearls.

**BACCHAR,** *s.* The herb ladies' glove.

**BACCHES,** *s.* Bitches; or, perhaps, a mere clerical error for *racches*.

The *bacches* that hym scholde knowe,  
 For some mosten heo blowe pris.

*App. to Walter Mapes, p 345.*

**BACCHUS-FEAST,** *s.* A rural festival; an ale.

**BACCIFEROUS,** *adj.* (*Lat.*) That bears berries.

**BACCIVOROUS,** *adj.* (*Lat.*) That eats berries.

**BACE,** (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) A kind of



fish, supposed to be the basse, or sea-perch.

(2) An incorrect orthography of *bace*.

(3) *v.* To beat. *Devon.*

**BACE CHAMBER, s.** A room on the lower floor. "*Bace chamber* : Bassaria, vel camera bassaria, sive camera bassa." *Prompt. Parv.*

**BACHELER, s. (A.-N.)** A young man who has not yet arrived at knighthood.

**BACHELERYE, s. (A.-N.)** (1) The condition or grade previous and introductory to knighthood; and, generally, that period in the life of a young man before he has entered on a determinate footing in the world. There were *knights bachelors*, or young knights.

(2) The qualification of this age, courage and strength.

(3) A party of bachelors.

**BACHELOR'S BUTTONS, } s.** The  
**BRASSELTY BUTTONS, }** campion  
flower. It was an ancient custom amongst country fellows to carry the flowers of this plant in their pockets, to know whether they should succeed with their sweethearts. Hence arose the phrase, "to wear bachelor's buttons," for being unmarried. In some parts, still, the flower-heads of the common burdock, and the wild scabious, are thus named. Gerarde mentions two or three plants, of which this was the trivial name.

He wears *bachelors buttons*, does he not?  
*Heyw., Fair Maid of the West.*

**BACINE, s.** A bason.

**BACK, s. (1)** A bat.

(2) In mining, the *back* of a lode is the part of it nearest the surface; and the *back* of a level is that part of the lode extending above it to within a short distance of the level above.

(3) *A back and breast*, a cuirass.

(4) *v.* To mount on the back. "To *back* a horse."

(5) *v.* To endorse; as, to *back* a bill.

**BACK-ALONG, adv.** Backward. *Somerset.*

**BACK AND EDGE.** Completely, entirely. In Yorkshire they say, "I can make *back nor edge* of him;" I can make nothing of him.

**BACKARACK.** See *Backrag*.

**BACKARDS-WAY, adv.** Backwards. *Yorksh.*

**BACKAS, s.** The back-house, or wash-house; sometimes the bake-house.

**BACK-BAND, s.** That part of the harness which, going over the back of the horse that draws, keeps up the shafts of the cart or carriage.

**BACKBAR, s.** The bar in a chimney by which any vessel is suspended over the fire.

**BACKBERAND, s.** The bearing of any stolen goods, especially deer, on the back, or open indisputable theft. A law term.

**BACK-BOARD, s.** More commonly called *back-breyd*. The *baking-board*, or *baker's-board*, is a thin board about 18 or 20 inches wide each way, but the corners and end held next to the body of the baker rounded off a little. It is cut cross-wise with shallow kerfs of a handsaw, about an inch asunder, over the face of it in form of net-work. When used, some dry oatmeal is spread upon it, and a small wooden ladle full of the oatmeal dough [which by being *eltd* is previously made to about the consistency of thick cream] is poured in a heap upon it. The baker then, by a peculiar kind of circular motion of the board, slightly elevating and depressing the sides alternately

during the working of it, contrives to spread out the dough into a broad thin cake, rarely more but often less than one eighth of an inch in thickness. The cake is then slid off the *back-breyd* upon another thin board of lesser dimensions with a short handle on called the *baking-spittle*, and by a peculiar cast of the baker is spread out still thinner upon the hot bake-stone, where in a few minutes' time, being turned over once or twice in the interval, it is thoroughly baked. Servants used to be required to know how to bake oatmeal, but this custom is rapidly becoming obsolete.

**BACKBRON, s.** A large log of wood put at the back of the fire. *Dorset*.

**BACKBY, adv.** Behind; a little way off. *North*.

**BACKCARRY, v.** To carry on the the back.

**BACK-CAST, s.** The failure in an effort; a relapse. *North*.

**BACK-CAUTER, s.** "*Cautere dorsal*, the *backe-cauter*, somewhat like a knife, or having a back like a knife, and searing onely on the other side." *Cotgrave*.

**BACKEN, v.** To retard.

**BACK-END, s.** The latter end; autumn. *Yorksh*. Sometimes, the latter end of the year.

**BACKENING, s.** Relapse; hindrance. *Yorksh*.

**BACKER, adj.** Further back. *West*.

**BACKERD, adv.** Backward. *Var. dial*.

**BACKERLY, adj.** Late, applied to crops.

**BACKERTS, adv.** Backwards.

**BACKERTER, } adj. More back-**  
**BACKKIRMORE, } wards.**

**BACK-FRIEND, s.** (1) A secret enemy.

(2) A term for an angnail. *North*.

**BACK-O'-BEYOND, adv.** Of an un known distance. *North*.

**BACK-OUT, s.** A back-yard. *Kent*.

**BACK-PIECE, s.** The piece of armour covering the back.

**BACKRAG, } s. A kind of wine,**  
**BACHARACH, } made at Bacharach**  
**BAGRAG, } in Germany.**

I'm for no tongues but dry'd ones, such as will

Give a fine relish to my *backrag*.

*Old Pl.*, ix, 282.

**BACKSET, s.** "To make a *backset*, to make a stand to receive a chased deer, and to cast fresh hounds upon him at the latter end of the course." *Holme*.

**BACKSEVORE, adv.** The hind part before. *Devon*.

**BACKSIDE, s.** The hind part of anything, generally. But this word was used in several particular senses, of which the following are chiefly to be noticed: (1) The yard behind a house.

Nicholas Ward, unfortunately smoor'd to death, in sinking for a draw well in his fathers *backside*, 10 feb. 1716.

*Parish Register, Hartlepool. (Chron. Mirab.)*

No innkeeper, alehouse keeper, victualler, or tippler, shall admit or suffer any person or persons in his house or *backside* to eat, drink, or play at cards.

*Grindal's Remains*, p. 138.

(2) The back part of the house itself.

Onely heare mee: I have a certaine parlour in the *backside*, in the furthest part of my house, in thither was a bed carried and covered with clothes.

*Terence in English*, 1641.

The *backside* of the kitchen.

*Durfey, Fond Husband*, 1685.

(3) A farm-yard. *Hampsh*.

(4) A man's posteriors. In the following passage it is applied to the ant, because the latter, as in a fable, is spoken of as a human being.

A poor 'ant carries a grain of corn, climbing up a wall with her head downwards, and her *backside* upwards.

*Addison*.

(5) The side of a letter on which the address was written.

Come, wrap it (the letter) up now, whilst I go fetch wax and a candle; and write on the *backside*, "for Mr. Horner."

*Wycherley, Country Wife*, 1688.

**BACKSTAFF**, *s.* An instrument used for taking the sun's altitude at sea; so named because the back of the observer was turned towards the sun when using it.

**BACKSTAND**, *s.* Resistance.

**BACKSTER**, *s.* A baker. *North.*

**BACKSTERS**, *s.* Wide flat pieces of board strapped on the feet, to walk over loose beach on the sea coast. *South.*

**BACK-STOCK**, *s.* A log of wood.

**BACKSTONE**, *s.* An iron for baking cakes, generally hung over the fire. A person is said to go "like a cat upon a hot backstone," when treading cautiously and with apparent fear and uneasiness.

**BACKSTRIKING**, *s.* A mode of ploughing, in which the earth, after being turned, is turned back again. *Suffolk.*

**BACKSUNDED**, *adj.* Shady. *Dorset.*

**BACK-SWANKED**, *adj.* Lean in the flank, applied to a horse.

**BACKSWORD**, *s.* The game of single-stick. *Wilts.*

**BACKWARD**, *v.* To keep back; to hinder.

**BACKWARD**, *s.* (1) The state of things past. *Shakesp.*

(2) A jakes.

**BACKWORD**, *s.* An answer to put off an engagement. *North.*

**BACK-WORM**, *s.* A disease in hawks; also called the filander.

**BACKWORT**, *s.* The name of a herb, apparently the same as the *confrey*.

**BACKWOUND**, *v.* To wound secretly, or from behind.

**BACON**, *s.* A clown. *Shakesp.*

**BACON-BEE**, *s.* A small insect of the beetle kind, which blows bacon. *Leicest.*

**BACTILE**. (*Lat.*) A candlestick.

**BACULOMETRY**, *s.* (*Lat.*) The art of measuring altitudes or distances by means of a staff.

**BACUN**, *part. p.* Baked.

**BACYN**, *s.* A light kind of helmet. More correctly, *basyn*.

Some he hytte on the *bacyn*,  
That he cleff hym to the chyn.

*K. Richard*, l. 2557.

**BAD**, (1) *adj.* Sick; ill.

(2) *adj.* Poor. *Var. dial.*

(3) Offered; invited.

(4) *pret. t.* of *bidde*. Asked; entreated.

(5) *v.* To shell walnuts. *West.*

(6) *s.* A rural game, played with a *bad-stick*, formerly used in Yorkshire.

(7) *s.* A bad person or thing.

That of two *badds* for bettera choyse he  
backe agayne did goe.

*Warner's Albion's England*, 1592.

**BADDELICHE**, *adv.* Badly. *Rob. Glouc.*

**BADDER**, *adj.* *Comp.* of *bad*. Worse. *Chaucer.*

**BADDE**, } (1) *s.* Delay.

**BADDE**, } (2) *pret. t.* of *bide*. Abode; remained.

(3) *pret. t.* of *bidde*. Prayed.

(4) Commanded. *Chaucer.*

(5) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A pledge; a surety.

(6) *v.* To bathe. *Warw.*

**BADELYNGE**, *s.* A flock or company of ducks.

**BADGE**, *v.* To cut and tie up beans in shocks or sheaves. *Leicest.*

**BADGER**, (1) *s.* A pedlar; a corn-factor; a person who buys eggs, butter, &c., at the farm-houses, to sell again at market.

(2) *v.* To beat down in a bargain.

(3) *v.* To tease; to annoy.

**BADGER-THE-BEAR, s.** A game, in which the boy who personates the bear places himself upon his hands and knees, and another boy, as his keeper, defends him from the attacks of the others.

**BADGET, s.** (1) A badger. *East.*  
(2) A cart-horse.

**BADLING, s.** A worthless person. *North.*

**BADLY, adj.** Ill; sickly.

**BADS, s.** The husks of walnuts. *West.*

**BAEL, s.** (*A.-S.*) Sorrow; bale.

**BAELYS, s.** Rods. *Tundale.*

**BAFFE, v.** To yell as hounds.

*Baffen* as houndes: Baulo, baffo, latro.

*Baffyn* as houndes after their pray: Nuto.

*Baffinge* or bawlinge of houndes: Baulatus, vel baffatus. *Prompt. Parv.*

**BAFFERS, s.** Barkers; yellers.

**BAFFET, v.** To baffle.

**BAFFLE, } v. (*Fr.*) To treat with  
**BAFFUL, } indignity; to expose.**  
Properly speaking, to *baffle* or *bafful* a person was to reverse a picture of him in an ignominious manner.**

*Bafulling* is a great disgrace among the Scots, and it is used when a man is openly perjured, and then they make an image of him painted, reveraed, with his heels upwards, with his name, woondering, crying, and blowing out of him with horns. *Holinshed.*

And after all, for greater infamie,  
He by the heels him hung upon a tree,  
And *bafful'd* so, that all which passed by  
The picture of his punishment might see.

*Spenser, F. Q., B. VI, vii, 27.*

I am disgrac'd, impeach'd, and *baffled* here,  
Pierc'd to the soul with slander's venom'd  
spear. *K. Richard II, i, 1.*

(2) *v.* To cheat, or make a fool of; to manage capriciously or wantonly; to twist irregularly together. *East.*

(3) In Suffolk they term *baffled*, corn which is knocked down by the wind.

(4) *v.* To twist or entangle. *Northampt.*

**BAFFLING, s.** Opprobrium; affront.

**BAFT, adv.** Afast. *Chaucer.*

**BAFTYS, adv.** (*A.-S.*) Afterwards. *Cov. Myst.*

**BAG, (1) s.** The udder of a cow. *Var. dial.*

(2) *v.* To cut peas with an instrument like the common reaping-hook. *West.*

(3) *v.* To cut wheat stubble, generally with an old scythe. *Oxfordsh.*

(4) *s.* The stomach. Hence eating is called familiarly *bagging*.

(5) *v.* To move; to shake; to jog.

(6) *v.* To breed, to become pregnant.

Well, Venus shortly *bagged*, and ere long was Cupid bred. *Alb. Engl., vi, p. 143.*

(7) *s.* In some dialects, turf. The upper sod cut into squares and dried for fuel.

(8) *s.* A name for the long-tailed titmouse. *Northampt.*

(9) Among the popular phrases in which this word enters, are *to get the bag*, or be dismissed; *to give the bag*, or leave. The latter phrase is also used in the sense of, to deceive.

You shall have those curses which be-  
longs unto your craft; you shall be  
light-footed to travel farre, light witted  
upon every small occasion to *give* your  
masters *the bag*. *Green's Quip, &c.*

**Bag and bottle, a schoolboy's provisions.**

An ill contriving rascal, that in his younger years should choose to lug *the bag and the bottle* a mile or two to school; and to bring home only a small bit of Greek or Latin most magisterially construed. *Eachard's Observations, 8vo, 1671, p. 31.*

**Bag and baggage, everything a person possesses.**

And counsel'd you forthwith to pack  
To Græcia, *bag and baggage*, back.  
*Homer A-la-Mode, p. 79.*

**Bag-of-moonshine, an illusory deception; a foolish tale.**



**BAGATINE, s.** An Italian coin, worth about the third of a farthing.

**BAGAVEL, s. (A.-S.?)** A tribute granted to the citizens of Exeter by a charter from Edward the First, empowering them to levy a duty upon all wares brought to that city for the purpose of sale, the produce of which was to be employed in paving the streets, repairing the walls, and the general maintenance of the town. *Jacobs' Law Dictionary.*

**BAGE, } s.** A badge. *Prompt.*  
**BAGGE, } Parv.**

**BAGEARD, s.** A badger.

**BAGELLE, s. (A.-N.)** Rings; jewels.

**BAGET, s.** A sort of tulip.

**BAG-FOX, s.** A fox that has been unearthed, and kept a time for sport. *Blome.*

**BAGGABONE, s.** A vagabond.

**BAGGAGE, s.** (perhaps from *Fr. bagasse*.) A worthless or pert woman.

**BAGGAGED, } part. p.** Bewitched;  
**BYGAGED, } mad.** *Exmoor.*

**BAGGAGELY, adj.** Worthless. *Tuss.*

**BAGGE, v.** To swell with arrogance. *Chaucer.* Tyrwhitt conjectures that it means to squint.

**BAGGERMENT, s.** A corn-field full of weeds and rubbish is said to be full of *baggerment*. It may be questioned whether this is genuine Lincolnshire, and it has been suspected that it has been introduced by some sailors; the only word like it being *Bogamante*, a common lobster, and such a word it is possible may have been corrupted and used metaphorically for rubbish, or that which is good for nothing. *Lincolnsh.*

**BAGGIE, s.** The belly. *Northumb.*

**BAGGIN, s.** Food. *Cumb. Bagging-time*, or *bagging-time*, baiting-time. *Lanc.*

Here ample rows of tents are stretch'd,  
The gurse green common bigg'd on;  
And *baggin* reddy cuck'd is fetch'd  
Frae Peerith, Carle, an Wigton.

*Stagg's Cumberland Poems.*

**BAGGING, s. (1)** The act of cutting up the haum or wheat stubble for the purpose of thatching or burning. *Oxfordsh.*

(2) Becoming pregnant.

**BAGGING-BILL, } s.** A curved  
**BAGGING-HOOK, } iron instrument**  
for agricultural purposes.

**BAGGINGLY, adv.** Squintingly.

**BAG-HARVEST, s.** A harvest in which the men provide their own victuals, which is commonly carried by them in bags for their daily support. *Norfol.*

**BAGHEL, s.** Jewellery. See *Bagelle*.

In toun herd I telle,  
The *baghel* and the *belle*  
Beu filched and fled.

*Political Songs*, p. 307.

**BAGINET, s.** A bayonet.

**BAGLE, s.** An impudent and disreputable woman. *Shakesp.*

**BAGPIPES, s.** A popular name for a flail. *Northampt.*

**BAG-PUDDING, s.** A rustic dish, of which we have no very clear description, but it was probably like our *rolly-polly* puddings.

A big *bag-pudding* then I must commend,  
For he is full, and holds out to the end;  
Sildome with men is found so sound a  
friend. *Davies, Scourge of Folly*, 1611.

True love is not like to a *bag-pudding*;  
a *bag-pudding* hath two ends, but true  
love hath never an end.

*Poor Robin*, 1757.

**BAGWALETOUR, s.** A carrier of baggage.

**BAGY, s.** A badge. *Berners.*

**BAHN, part. s.** Going. *Yorksh.*

**BAIBERY, s.** A bay-berry. Mr. Dyce suspects an error here for *bribery*. But see *Bayberry*.

I wept and sighed, and thumped and  
thumped, and raved and randed and  
railed, and told him how my wife was  
now grown as common as *baibery*.

*Northward Ho*, 1607.

**BAICH, s.** A slip of land.

A *baich* or languet of land.  
*Ray's Travels*, p. 280.

**BAICS, s.** Chidings; reproofs.

If lazar so loathsome in cheese be espied,  
Let *baics* amend Cisly, or shift her aside.  
*Tusser's Husbandry*.

**BAIGNE, v. (Fr.)** To dip in liquid;  
to drench; to soak.

**BAIL, (1) s. (A.-S.)** A beacon; a  
bonfire. *North*.

(2) The handle of a pail, or the  
bow of a scythe. *Suff*.

**BAILE, s.** A wooden canopy, formed  
of bows.

**BAILES, s. pl. (A.-S.)** Blazes;  
flames. *Staffordsh*.

**BAILEY, s. (A.-N.)** Each of the  
enclosures round the keep of a  
castle, so named because its de-  
fence was intrusted, or *baillé*, to  
a portion of the garrison, inde-  
pendent of the others.

Four tourea ay hit has, and kernels fair,  
Thre *baillies* al aboute, that may noȝt  
apair;  
Nouther hert may wele thinke ne tung may  
wel telle  
Al the bounté and the bewté of this ilk  
castelle.  
Seven barbicana are sette so sekirly aboute,  
That no maner of shoting may greve fro  
withoute. *The Castle of Love*.

**BAILIWICK, s.** Stewardship.

**BAILLIE, s. (A.-N.)** Custody; go-  
vernment.

**BAILS, s.** Hoops to bear up the  
tilt of a boat.

**BAILY, s. (A.-N.)** A bailiff; a  
steward; a sheriff's officer.

An honeste husbände man, that  
chaunsed to fynde the sayde bodget,  
brought it to the *baily* of Ware, ac-  
cordinge to the crye, and required his  
xx. li. for his labour, as it was pro-  
claymed. *Tales and Quicke Answers*.

**BAIN, adj. (1)** Near; ready, easy.  
*North*.

(2) Pliant, limber. *East*.

(3) Obedient, willing.

Water thai asked swithe,  
Cloth and bord was drain:  
With mete and drink lithe,  
And serjaunce that were *bayn*,  
To serve Tristrem swithe,  
And sir Rohant ful fayn.

*Sir Tristrem*, i, 65.

I saw this wild beste was ful *bayn*  
For my luf himselve have slayne.  
*Iwaine and Gawin*, l. 2097.

**BAINED, (1) s. (Fr.)** A bath.

As the noble emperor Augustus on a  
time cam in to a *bayne*, he behelde an  
olde man that hadde done good service  
in the warres, frotte himselve agaynste  
a marble pyller for lacke of one to  
helpe to washe him.

*Tales and Quicke Answers*.

Balneator, Cic. βαυδώνεος. Maistre des  
bains ou estuves. The maister of the  
*baines*, stuves, or hothouse.

*Nomenclator*, 1585.

(2) *v.* To bathe.

To *baine* themselves in my distilling blood.  
*F. Lodge, Wounds of Civil War*.

**BAINED, adj. (A.-S.)** Fated. Used  
in Somersetshire by farmers when  
the sheep are affected with liver  
complaints, from which they  
hardly ever recover.

**BAINER, Nearer. North**.

**BAINES, s. pl.** Bans, particularly  
applied to the announcement or  
introduction to a play or mystery,  
as in the Chester Plays. "To  
the players of Grimsby when  
they spake their *bayn* of thair  
play." *Lincolnsh. Records*.

**BAINGE, v.** To bask in the sun;  
to sweat as in a bath. *Glouc*.

**BAIRE, adj.** Fit; convenient. *Dur*.

**BAIRN, s. (A.-S.)** A child. *North*.

**BAIRNELIE, adj.** Childish. *North*.

**BAIRN-TEAM, s. (A.-S.)** A progeny  
of children.

**BAIRNWORT, s.** The daisy. *Yorksh*.

**BAISEMAINS, s. (Fr.)** Salutations;  
compliments. *Spenser*.

**BAISKE, adj. (A.-S.)** Sour.

Bath hew doune and caste in the fire,  
For the froite of itt is soure,  
And *baiske* and bittere of odoure.

*MS. Coll., Faust*, B. vi, f. 123 v<sup>o</sup>.

**BAIST, v.** To beat. *North.* See *Baste.*

**BAISTE, adj.** Abashed.

Bees noghte *baisie* of zome boyes,  
Ne of thaire bryghte wedis.

*Morte Arthure.*

**BAIT, (A.-S.) (1) s.** A luncheon.

(2) *v.* To refresh; to stop to feed.

(3) *s.* Food; pasture. *North.*

(4) *v.* To flutter. A hawking term.

(5) *v.* To teaze, or worry.

**BAITAND, part.** In great haste.

**BAITEL, v.** To thrash. *North.*

**BAITH, adj.** Both. *North.*

**BAIT-POKE, s.** A bag for provisions. *North.*

**BAJARDOUR, s. (A.-N.)** A carter; the bearer of any weight or burden. *Kersey.*

**BAK, s.** A bat. See *Back.*

**BAKED, part. p.** Incrusted. *Var. dial.*

**BAK'D-MEAT, s.** A meat pie, or perhaps any other pie; pastry.

**BAKEN, part. p.** Baked.

**BAKERLEGGED, adj.** A person whose legs bend outwards.

**BAKER-KNEE'D, adj.** One whose knees knock together in walking, as if kneading dough. *Baker-feet, twisted feet.*

**BAKER'S-DOZEN, s.** Thirteen. A *baker's dozen*, was formerly called the *devil's dozen*, and it was the number who sat down at a table in the pretended sabbaths of the witches. Hence arose the idea of ill-luck which is still popularly connected with it.

Nais, Minthe, Metra, Phrine, Messalina,  
Abrotonion, Lenæa, Afranea, Laurentia,  
Citheris, Chione, and lascivious Licaste,  
Make a *baker's dozen* with Astinasse.

*Davies, Scourge of Folly, 1611.*

The refuse of that chaos of the earth,  
Able to give the world a second birth,  
Affrick, avaunt! Thy trifling monsters  
glance  
But sleeps-eyed to this penal ignorance.

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-leg'd hours of time since Adam's  
fall. *Rump Songs.*

**BAKESTER, s.** A female baker. *Derbysh.*

**BAKHALFE, s.** The hinder part.

**BAKHOUSE, s.** A bakehouse. *North.*

**BAKIN, s.** The quantity of bread baked at one time. *Yorksh.*

**BAKING-DRAUGHT, s.** Part of the hinder quarter of an ox.

**BAKKE, s.** A cheek.

Than brayde he brayn wod,  
And alle his *bakkes* rente,  
His berde and his brizt fax  
For bale he totwizt.

*William & the Wero., p. 76.*

**BAKPANER, s.** A kind of basket; apparently a pannier carried on the back.

Other habylmentes of werre: First  
xii. c. paveyses: cc. fyre pannes and  
xxv. other fyre pannes . . . Item vc.  
*bakpaners* al garnished, cc. lanternes.

*Caxton's Vegetius, sig. I v, b.*

**BAKSTALE, adv.** Backwards. *Prompt. P.*

**BAL, (1) s. (A.-S.)** A flame.

The following lines occur in an early poem which contains a description of the fifteen signs that are to precede the destruction of the earth, and the day of judgement.

Than sal the raynbow decend,  
In hew of gall it sal be kend;  
And wit the windes it sal mel,  
Drit thaim down into the hell,  
And dunt the develes theder in  
In thair *bal* al for to brin;  
And sal aim bidd to hald thaim thar,  
Abon erthe to com no mar.  
The term is comen haf ye sal,  
The incom to be in your *bal*.  
Than sal tai bigin to cri and calle,  
Laverd fader! God of alle!

*Cursor Mundi: MS. Edinb., f. 7 v°*

(2) *s.* A mine. *West.*

**BALAAAM.** This is the cant term in a newspaper office for asinine paragraphs about monstrous productions of nature and the like.

kept standing in type to be used whenever the news of the day leave an awkward space that must be filled up somehow. See Lockhart's *Life of Scott*, vi, 294.

**BALADE-ROYAL**, *s.* A poem written in stanzas of eight lines.

**BALANCE**, (1) *s.* Balances. *Shakesp.*  
(2) Doubt; uncertainty. "To lay in balance," to wager. *Chaucer.* In old French we have, *estre en balance*, to doubt.

**BALANCERS**, *s.* Makers of balances.

**BALASE**, *v.* To balance. *Baret.* "Balassen, saburro."

**BALASTRE**, *s.* A cross-bow.

**BALATE**, *v.* (*Lat.*) To bleat; to bellow. *Salop.*

**BALAYN**, *s.* Whalebone?

Afyt come, whyt as the snow,  
Fyfty thousand on a rowe,  
Ther among was ser Saladyn,  
And his nevewe Myrayn-Momelyn.  
Her baner whyt, withonten fable,  
With thre Sarezynes hedes off sable,  
That wer schapen noble and large,  
Of balayn, both scheeld and targe.  
*Richard*, l. 2982.

**BALAYS**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A kind of ruby.

**BALBUCINATE**, *v.* (*Lat.*) To stammer.

**BALCH**, (1) *v.* To sink flower-pots in the mould in a garden, level with the surface.

(2) *s.* Stout cord, used for the head lines of fishing-nets. *Cornw.*

**BALCHE**, *v.* To belch. *Huloet.*

**BALCHERS**, *s.* Very young salmon.

**BALCHING**, *s.* An unfledged bird.  
*Var. dial.* Frequently used with the prefix *blind*. *Warw.*

**BALCOON**, } *s.* (*Fr. balcon.*) A  
**BALCONE**, } balcony. *Howell.*

This preparation begot expectation, and that filled all the windows, *balcones*, and streets of Paris as they passed with a multitude of spectators, six trumpeters, and two marshals.

*Wilson's James I*, 1653.

**BALD**, *adj.* (1) Bold. *Baldore*, bolder.

Gentile Johan of Doncaster  
Did a ful *balde* dede.

*Minot's Poems.*

(2) *adj.* Eager; swift.

(3) *v.* To make bald.

**BALDAR-HERBE**, *s.* The amaranthus. *Huloet.*

**BALDCHICK**, *s.* A callow unfledged bird. *Leic.* Synonymous with *Balchin*, which see.

**BALDCOOT**, *s.* The water-hen. *Drayton.*

**BALDE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To encourage.

**BALDELICHE**, } *adv.* Boldly.

**BALDELY**, }

**BALDEMOYNE**, *s.* Gentian. *Prompt. Parv.*

**BALDER**, *v.* To speak coarsely. *East.*

**BALDERDASH**, (1) *s.* Hodge-podge: a mixture of rubbish; filth; filthy language; bad liquor. It is found in the latter sense in the early dramatists.

(2) *v.* To mix or adulterate liquor.

**BALDFACED**, *adj.* White-faced. *Yorksh.*

**BALD-KITE**, *s.* A buzzard.

**BALDOCK**, *s.* A kind of tool.

**BALDORE**, *adj.* Bolder. *Rob. Glouc.*

**BALDRIB**, *s.* A portion cut lower down than the spare-rib, and devoid of fat.

**BALDRICK**, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) A belt,  
**BAULDRICK**, } girdle, or sash;  
**BAUDERIK**, } sometimes a sword-  
**BAUDRIKE**, } belt. In some instances it seems to have been merely a collar round the neck, but it was more usually passed round one side of the neck, and under the opposite arm.

(2) Some subsidiary part of a church bell, perhaps resembling a belt, though it is not certain what it was. It is often mentioned in old churchwarden's accounts under such forms as *bawdryk*, *bawdryck*, *bawdrick*, *bawdrikke*, *bal-*



*drege, bowdreg, bawdryg.* *Bailey* (*Dict.*) says it meant a belt, strap, thong, or cord, fastened by a buckle, with which the clapper of a bell is suspended. The buckle is mentioned in some accounts. In the vestry-books of St. Peter's, Ruthin, Denbighshire, there are entries in 1683, and many subsequent years, in the churchwarden's account, of *wooden bal-drocks*, from time to time supplied new to the parish.

Also hyt ys agreed the same tyme, the clarke have all the vantage of the 4 belles, and he to fynde both *bawdryckes* and ropes for the 4 seyde belles.

*Strutt's Horda Angel-Cynnian*, iii, 172.

(3) A kind of cake, made probably in the shape of a belt.

**BALDUCTUM**, *s.* A term, apparently burlesque, applied by writers of the 16th cent. to affected expressions in writing.

**BALDWEIN**, *s.* The plant gentian.

**BALE**, (1) *s.* (*A.-S. beal*.) Mischievous; sorrow.

Therwhile, sire, that I tolde this tale,  
Thi some mighte tholie dethes *bale*;  
Thanne were mi tale forlore!  
Ac, of-sende thi sone therfore,  
And yif him respit of his *bale*.

*Sevyn Sages, Weber*, l. 701.

Let now your bliss be turned into *bale*.  
*Spens., Daphnaida*, 320.

(2) *s.* Destruction.

(3) *s.* (*A.-S. balew*.) Evil.

My graunser with greme gird [hem] unto,  
And sloghe all our sitesyns and our sad  
pepull,

Brittoned to *bale* dethe and there blode  
shed. *Destruction of Troy*, f. 36 v<sup>o</sup>. *MS.*

(4) (*A.-S. bælīg*.) The belly. Pronounced *balé*. In a curious description of cutting up the deer after a chase, are the following lines:

Sythen rytte thay the foure lymmes,  
And rent of the hyde;  
Then brek thay the *balé*,  
The *bale*z out token.

*Gawayn & the Gr. Kn.*, l. 4507.

(5) *s.* (*A.-S.*) The scrotum.

(6) *s.* Basil wood. *Skinner*.

(7) Ten reams of paper. *Kennett*.

(8) *s.* A *bale of dice*. A pair of dice.

For exercise of arms, a *bale of dice*,  
Or two or three packs of cards to shew the  
cheat,  
And nimbleness of hand.

*B. Jon., New Inn*, i, 3.

A pox upon these dice, give's a fresh *bale*.  
*Green's Tu Quoque*. O. Pl., vii, 50.

(9) *v.* (*Fr. bailler*.) To empty water out with buckets or other small vessels.

(10) *s.* The bowed handle of a bucket or kettle.

(11) A bar or rail to separate horses in a stable.

**BALEFUL**, *adj.* Evil; baneful.

**BALE-HILLS**, *s.* Hillocks upon the moors upon which have formerly been those fires called *bale-fires*. See *Baal-hills*.

**BALEIS**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A large rod.

**BALEISE**, *v.* To beat with a rod; to scourge. *Piers Pl.* Still in use in Shropshire.

**BALENA**, *s.* (*Lat.*) A whale.

The huge leviathan is but a shrimpe  
Compar'd with our *balena* on the land.  
*Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631.

**BALEW**, *s.* (*A.-S. balew*.) Evil.

**BALEYNE**, *s.* (*Fr.*) Whalebone. *Skinner*.

**BALEZ**, *s.* Bowels.

**BALHEW**, *adj.* Plain; smooth. *Prompt. P.*

**BALIAGE**, *s.* The office of a bailiff.

**BALIN**, *s.* The name of a plant.

Nor wonder if such force in hearbs remaine,  
What cannot juice of devine simples braisd?  
The dragon finding his young serpent  
slaine,  
Having th'herbe *balin* in his wounds  
infus'd,  
Restores his life and makes him whole  
again.

Who taught the heart how dettany is used  
Who being pierced through the bones  
and marrow,  
Can with that hearbe expell th'offensive  
arrow. *Great Britaines Troye*, 1609

**BALIST, s. (A.-N.)** An engine for projecting stones in besieging a town.

**BALISTAR, s.** A crossbow-man.

**BALK, s. (A.-S. *balc.*)** (1) A ridge of greensward left by the plough in ploughing. "A *balke* or *banke* of earth rayed or standing up betwene two furrowes." *Baret's Alvearie*.

(2) A beam in a cottage. A pair of couples or strong supports is placed between each pair of gables, and the *balk* is the strong beam, running horizontally, that unites those below. The *balk* was used to hang various articles on, such as fitches of bacon, &c. *Balk* ende whych appeareth under the eaves of a house, *procer.* *Huloet.*

(3) *v.* To heap up in a ridge or hillock.

(4) "*Balk* the way," get out of the way.

(5) *s.* A contrivance in the dairy districts of Suffolk, into which the cow's head is put while she is milked, is called a *balk* or *bawk*.

(6) *Balks*, straight young trees after they are felled. *Var. dial.*

(7) "To be thrown out' *balk*," to be published in the church. "To hing out' *balk*," marriage deferred after publication. *Yorksh.*

(8) A division of lands in an open field.

(9) To *balk* a hare, to pass one on her form or seat without seeing her. *Norff.*

Learn'd and judicious Lord, if I should  
*balke*

Thyne honor'd name, it being in my way,  
My muse unworthy were of such a walke,  
Where honor's branches make it ever May.

*Davies, Scourge of Folly, 1611.*

**BALKE.** (1) To leave a *balk* in ploughing.

But so wel halte no man the plough,  
That he ne *balketh* otherwile.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.*

(2) (A.-S.) To belch.

*Balkyng*, sum is smoki and hoot, and sum is sour; the firste cometh of heate and of hote humours that ben in the stomak, the secounde is of coold humours either of feble heate of the stomak.

*Medical MS. of the 15th cent.*

(3) To be angry. *Reyn. the Foxe.*

**BALKER, s. (1)** A little piece of wood by which the mowers smooth the edges of their scythes after the whetstone has been used. It is commonly fastened to the end of the *sneyde* by a pin. *Devon.*

(2) A great beam. *East.*

**BALKERS, s.** Persons who stand on elevations near the sea-coast, at the season of herring fishing, to make signs to the fishermen which way the shoals pass. *Blount.*

**BALKING, s.** A ridge of earth.

**BALK-PLOUGHING, s.** A mode of ploughing, in which ridges are left at intervals. *East.*

**BALKS, s.** The hay-loft. *Chesh.* Sometimes, the hen-roost.

**BALK-STAFF, s.** A quarter-staff.

**BALL, (1) adj.** Bald. *Somerset.*

(2) *s.* The pupil of the eye. "*Ball*, or apple of the eye." *Huloet, 1552.*

(3) *s.* Cry; lamentation.

Son after, wen he was halle,

Then began to slak hyr *balle*.

*Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.*

(4) *s.* The palm of the hand. *Yorksh.*

(5) *s.* The round part at the bottom of a horse's foot. See *Florio*, in *v. Cállo*.

(6) *s.* The body of a tree. *Lanc.*

(7) *v.* To cohere, as snow to the feet. *Northampton.*

(8) *v.* To beat a person with a stout stick, or with the hand. *Cornw.*

**BALLACE, v.** (supposed to be from A.-S. *behlæstan*, to load a ship.) To stuff.

With some gall'd trunk, *ballac'd* with straw  
and stone,

Left for the pawn of his provision.

*Bp. Hall's Satires*, iv, 5.

**BALLAD, v.** To sing or compose ballads.

**BALLADER, s.** A maker of ballads.

**BALLADIN, s. (Fr.)** A kind of dance.

**BALLADRY, s.** The subject or style of ballads.

**BALLANCE, s. (A.-N.)** This word was formerly regarded as a plural.

A pair of *ballance*.

*Barckley's Summum Bonum*, p. 431.

Are there *balance* here, to weigh

The flesh? *M. of Venice*, iv, 1.

**BALLANT, s.** A ballad. *North.*

**BALLARD, s.** A castrated ram. *Devon.*

**BALLART, s.** A name for the hare. *Reliq. Antiq.*, i, 133.

**BALLAST, s.** A ruby. See *Balays*.

**BALLAT, s.** A ballad. *North.*

**BALLATRON, s. (Lat. ballatro.)** A rascal; a thief. *Minsheu.*

**BALLATROUGH, s.** A foolish prating fellow. *Dev.*

**BALLATRY, s. (Ital.)** A song, or jig. *Milton.*

**BALLE, (1) s.** The head. *Chaucer.*

(2) *v.* To howl. "I balle as a curre dogge dothe, *je hurle*." *Palsgr.*

**BALLED, adj.** Bald.

**BALLEDNESSE, s.** Baldness.

**BALLENGER, } s. (A.-N.)** A small  
**BALLINGER, }** sailing vessel used  
in ancient times.

**BALLERAG, } v.** To banter; to  
**BULLIRAG, }** abuse; to scold. *Var.*  
*dial.*

**BALLESE, s.** Ballast. *Huloet.*

*Ballesse* or lastage for shippes, *saburra.*  
*Huloet.*

**BALLIARDS, s.** The game of billiards.

**BALL-MONEY, s.** "Money demanded of a marriage company, and given

to prevent their being maltreated.

In the North it is customary for a party to attend at the church gates, after a wedding, to enforce this claim. The gift has received this denomination, as being originally designed for the purchase of a foot-ball." *Brockett.*

*Ball-mony*, given by a new bride to her old play-fellowa. *Ladies' Dictionary*, 1694

**BALLOCK-GRASS, s.** The herb dogs'-stones. *Gerarde.*

**BALLOCKS, } s. (A.-N.)** Testiculi.  
**BALOKS, }** The word occurs frequently in early medical receipts. Sometimes called *ballok-stones*. "Hic testiculus, a *balok ston*. Hic piga, a *balok kod*." *Nominale, MS.*, 15th cent. It appears from Palsgrave's *Acolastus*, 1540, that *ballocke-stones* was a term of endearment.

Also take an erbe that growith in wodes, and is lick an nettle, and it is the lengthe of a cubite ether ther aboute, and hath as it were *ballok stoones* aboute the roote.

*Medical MS. of the 15th cent.*

**BALLOC BROTH, } s.** A kind of  
**BALOK-BROTHE, }** broth described in the following receipt:

*Balloc broth.*—Take eelys, and hilde hem, and kerve hem to pecys, and do hem to seeth in water and wyne, so that it be a litel over-stepid. Do thereto sawge and oothir erbis, with few oynona y-mynced. Whan the eelis hath soden ynow, do hem in a vessel; take a pyke, and kerve it to gobettes, and seeth hym in the same broth; do thereto powder gynger, galyngale, canel, and peper; salt it, and cast the eelys thereto, and messe it forth.

*Forme of Cury*, p. 12.

**BALLOK-KNYF, s.** A knife hung from the girdle. *Piers Pl.*

**BALLOON, } s. (Fr.)** A large inflated ball of strong leather, used in a game of the same name, introduced from France, and thus described in a book entitled *Country Contents*: "A strong and moveing sport in

the open fields, with a great ball of double leather filled with wind, and driven to and fro with the strength of a man's arm, armed with a bracer of wood."

While others have been at the *balloon*, I have been at my books.

*Ben Jon., Fox, ii, 2.*

Minshen, under *Bracer*, speaks of a wooden bracer worn on the arm by *baloon players*, "which noblemen and princes use to play." In the play of *Eastward Hoe*, Sir Petronel Flash says, "We had a match at *baloon* too with my Lord Whackum, for four crowns;" and adds, "O sweet lady, 'tis a strong play with the arm." *O. Pl., iv, 211.*

Faith, from those bums, which she through lightnesse settis

(For *ballone-balls*) to hire, to all that play, Who must in time quite volley them away,

*Davies, Scourge of Folly, 1611.*

BALLOP, } *s.* The front or flap of  
BALLUP, } smallclothes. *Northumb.*  
BALLOW, (1) *adj. (A.-S.)* Gaunt;  
bony; thin.

Whereas the *ballow* nag outstrips the winds in chase.

*Drayton, Polyolbion, song iii.*

(2) *v.* To select or bespeak; used by boys at play, when they select a goal or a companion of their game. *North.*

(3) *s.* A pole; a cudgel. *North.* "A *baller*, malleus ligneus quo glebæ franguntur." *Huloet.*

BALL-STELL, *s.* A geometrical quadrant, called in Latinized form *balla-stella*. *Nomenclator, 1585.*

BALL-STONE, *s.* A local name in Shropshire for a measure of ironstone which lies near the surface; a kind of limestone found near Wenlock.

BALL-THISTLE, *s.* A species of thistle. *Gerard.*

BALLU, *s. (A.-S.)* Mischief; sorrow. See *Bale*.

BALLUM-RANCUM, *s.* A licentious dancing party. An old slang term.

He makes a very good odd-man at *ballum-rancum*, or so; that is, when the rest of the company is coupled, will take care to see there's good attendance paid. *Otway, The Atheist, 1684.*

BALLUP. See *Ballop*.

BALLY, (1) *s.* A litter of pigs. *North.*

(2) *v.* To swell or grow distended. *Shropsh.*

(3) *adj.* Comfortable. *West.*

BALLYS, } *s.* Bellows.  
BALYWS, }

BALMER, *s.* If not a corruption, this word, in the *Chester Plays*, i, 172, seems to designate some kind of coloured cloth. "Barrones in *balmer* and byse."

BALNEAL, *adj. (Lat.)* Refreshing.

BALNY, *s. (Lat. balneum.)* A bath.

BALO, *s.* A beam in buildings; any piece of squared timber. *East.*

BALON, *s. (Fr.)* Whalebone.

BALOTADE, *s. (Fr.)* An attempt made by a horse to kick.

BALOURGLY, *s.* A sort of broth.

For to make a *balourgly* broth. Tak pikys, and spred hem aboard, and helys zif thou hast, fle hem, and ket hem in gobbettys, and seth hem in alf wyn and half in water. Tak up the pykys and elys, and hold hem hote, and draw the broth thorwe a clothe; do powder of gyngever, peper, and galyngale, and canel, into the broth, and boyle yt; and do yt on the pykys and on the elys, and serve yt forth.

*Warner, Antiq. Culin., p. 49.*

BALOUȝT, (*A.-S.*) *prep.* About.

BALOW. (1) A nursery term. *North.*

(2) *s. (A.-S.)* A spirit; properly, an evil spirit.

BALOW-BROTH, *s.* Probably the same as *ballock-broth*.

BALOYNGE, *s.*

Eyther arm an elne long,  
*Baloynge* mengeth al by-mong,  
Ase baum ys hire bleo.

*Lyric Poetry, p. 35*



**BALSAM-APPLE, s.** The name of an herb. *Florio, v. Caránza.*

**BALSAMUM, } s. (Fr.) Balsam.**  
**BALSAMINT, } *Shakesp.***

**BALSOMATE, adj.** Embalmed. *Hardyng's Chron.*

**BALSTAFF, s.** A large pole or staff. See *Balk-staff.*

**BALTER, v.** To cohere together. *Warw.*

(2) To dance about; to caper. *Morte Arthure.*

**BALUSTER, s. (Fr.)** A bannister.

**BALWE, (1) s. (A.-S. *balewe*.)** Evil; mischief; sorrow.

(2) *adj.* Plain; smooth. *Pr. P.*

**BALY, (1) s. (A.-S.)** Evil; sorrow.

(2) *s. (A.-S.)* The belly.

(3) *s. (A.-N.)* A bailiff.

**BALYE, s. (A.-N.)** Dominion.

Bot for he sau him noht bot man,  
Godhed in him wend he war nan,  
Forthi he fanded ithenlye  
To harl him til his *balye.*

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Ed., f. 54.*

**BALYSHIP, s.** The office of a bailiff. *Balyshyp: Baliatus. Pr. P.*

**BALZAN, s. (Fr.)** A horse with white feet. *Howell.*

**BALZE, adj. (A.-S.)** Ample; swelling.

**BAM, s. (1)** A story which is invented to deceive or jeer, probably an abbreviation of *bamboozle.*

(2) *v.* To make fun of a person.

**BAMBLE, v.** To walk unsteadily. *East.*

**BAMBOOZLE, v.** To deceive; to make fun of a person. Sometimes it is used in the sense of to threaten.

**BAMBY, adj.** By and by. *Devon.*

**BAMCHICHES, s.** "*Arietini*, the chiches called *bamchiches.*" *Florio.*

**BAME, s.** Balm.

**BAMMEL, v.** To beat; to pommel. *Shropsh.*

**BAN, (1) v. (A.-N.)** To curse.

And here upon my knees, striking the earth,

I *ban* their souls to everlasting pains.

*Marlow's Jew of Malta.*

(2) *s.* A curse.

(3) *s.* An edict; a proclamation.

That was the *ban* of Keningwurthe, that was lo this,

That ther ne ssolde of heie men deseried be none,

That hadde i-holde aze the king, bote the erl of Leicetre one. *Rob. Glouc., p. 568.*

(4) *s.* A summons; a citation.

Of ys rounde table ys *ban* aboute he sende,  
That eche a Wytesonetyd to Carleon wende.

*Rob. Glouc., p. 188.*

(5) *v.* To shut out; to stop. *Somerset.*

(6) *s.* A kind of dumpling. *Lanc.*

**BAND, s. (A.-S.) (1)** A bond; an engagement or covenant.

(2) *pret. t. of binde.* Bound.

On slepe fast yit sho him fande,  
His hors until a tre sho *band*,  
And hastily to him sho yede.

*Ywaine and Gawin, l. 1776.*

(3) *s.* Imprisonment.

His moder dame Alienore, and the barons of this land,

For him travailed sore, and brouht him out of *band.* *Langtoft's Chron., p. 201.*

(4) *s.* String or twine. *Var. dial.*

(5) *s.* A hyphen.

(6) *s.* An article of dress for the neck, worn commonly by gentlemen.

His shirt he chaungeth, as the moone doth change,

His *band* is starch'd with grease, french-russet cleare.

*Davies, Scourge of Folly, 1611.*

Some laundresse we also will entreate,  
For *bannes* and rufes, which kindnes to be great

We will confesse, yea and requite it too. *Rowlands, Knave of Spades, 1613.*

(7) *s.* A space of ground twenty yards square. *North.*

(8) *s.* The neck feathers of a cock. *Holme.*

**BAND-BOX, s.** Originally a box for bands and other articles of dress which required to be kept from rumpling and crushing.

**BAND-CASE, s.** A band-box.

By these within a *band-case* lies thy ruffe,  
And next to that thy brush, and then thy muffe.

*Cranley's Amarda, p. 31.*

**BANDED-MAIL, s.** A kind of armour, formed of alternate rows of leather or cotton, and single chain-mail.

**BANDEL, s. (A.-N.)** A little band for wrapping round anything.

**BANDELEER, } s. (Fr. bandouil-**  
**BANDOLEER, } liere.)** A broad belt of leather, worn by a musqueteer, over the left shoulder, to which were hung, besides other implements, ten or twelve small cylindrical boxes, each containing a charge of powder. The charge-boxes were also called *bandeleers*. Sylvester calls the zodiac a *bandeleer* :

What shall I say of that bright *bandeleer*  
 Which twice six signs so richly garnish  
 here?

*Du Bart. P. iv, Day 2, Week 2.*

**BANDELET, s.** A band, or fillet; a narrow scarf. "*Ciárpa*, any kind of scarf or *bandelet*." *Florio*.

**BANDEN, } part. p. Bound.**  
**BANDYN, }**

**BANDERS, s.** Associators; conspirators.

**BANDISH, s.** A bandage. *North*.

**BAND-KITT, s.** A large wooden vessel, with a cover to it. In Yorkshire it is said to be known by the name of *bow-kitt*; and in Lincolnshire, of *ben-kit*.

**BANDLE, v.** To bind round; to encircle with a scarf.

**BANDO, s.** A proclamation. *Shirley*.

**BANDOG, s.** A fierce kind of dog, conjectured by some to have been thus named because it was always kept tied up on account of his fierceness. Bewick describes it as a cross breed between the mastiff and bulldog.

But, Grazus, if thy sole repute hee bralling:  
 A *bandogge* is thy better, by his balling.

*Davies, Scourge of Folly, 1611.*

**BANDON, s. (A.-N.)** Dominion; subjection; disposal.

Merci, queth, ich me yelde  
 Recreaunt to the in this felde,  
 So harde the smitest upon me krowu.  
 Ich do me alle in thy *bandoun*.

*Beves of Hamtoun, p. 42.*

**BANDORE, s. (Ital. pandura.)** A musical instrument, very similar in form to a guitar, but whether strung with wires like that, or with catgut, like the lute, we are not told.

**BANDORF, s.** A penon banner. *Holme*.

**BANDOW, s. (Fr. bandeau.)** A band round the head, worn especially by widows.

**BANDROLL, s. (Fr.)** A small banner, or pennon, fixed near the point of a lance.

**BANDS, s. (1)** The hinges of a door. *North*.

(2) The rings of a hinge. They speak of "hooks and *bands*." *Leicest*.

**BANDSTERS, s.** Those who bind the sheaves in reaping. *North*.

**BANDSTRING, s.** The string or tassell appendant to the band or neckcloth.

They were to stand mannerly forsooth,  
 one hand at their *bandstring*, the other  
 behind the breech. *Aubrey*.

**BANDSTRING-TWIST, s.** A kind of hard twist made of bleached thread thrice laid, used in making laces for females.

**BANDSTROT, s.** A charm.

**BANDY, (1) s.** A game played with sticks called *bandies*, bent and round at one end, and a small wooden ball.

(2) *v.* To toss a ball, a term at tennis.

(3) *v.* To join in a faction.

(4) *adj.* Flexible; without substance; applied to bad cloth.

(5) *s.* A hare. *East*.

(6) *s.* The small fish called a stickleback. *Northampton*.

**BANDY-HEWIT, s.** A little bandy legged dog; a turnspit.

**BANDY-HOSHOE, s.** A game at ball, common in Norfolk.

**BANDYLAN, s.** A bad woman. *North.*

**BANDY-WICKET, s.** The game of cricket, played with a bandy instead of a bat. *East.*

**BANE, (1) v. (A.-S. *ban.*)** A bone. *North.*

(2) *v.* To poison.

(3) *s.* (A.-S. *banā.*) A murderer.

(4) *s.* (A.-S.) Destruction.

(5) *adj.* Courteous; friendly. *North.*

(6) Near; convenient. *North.*

(7) *s.* In Somersetshire and the adjacent counties this is the name given to the disease in sheep, commonly called *rottenness*.

(8) *v.* To afflict with a bad disease. *West.* This term is not applied exclusively to animals.

(9) *s.* (A.-N.) A proclamation by sound of trumpet.

Herkenes nowe, hende sires,  
 3e hau herde ofte  
 Wich a cri has be cried  
 Thurth cuntres fele,  
 Thurth best of temperour  
 That hath Rome to kepe,  
 That what mau upon molde  
 Migt onwar finde  
 Tuo breme wite bares,  
 The *bane* is so maked  
 He schold winne his wareson  
 To weld for evere.

*William and the Werwolf*, p. 81.

*Dec.* No, I forbid

The *banes* of death: you shall live man and wife,

Your scorn is now sufficiently reveng'd.

*The Slighted Maid*, p. 88.

“*Bane* of a play, or marriage: Banna, preludeum.” *Prompt. Parv.* In Somerset they still call the bans of matrimony *banes*. See *Bains*.

**BANE BERRY, s.** The herb Christopher; the winter cherry.

**BANED, adj.** Age-stricken.

**BANE HOUND, v.** To make believe; to intend; to suspect. *Somerset.*

**BANERER.** The bearer of a banner.

**BANES.** “Few *banes*,” no difficulty, quickly dispatched. *Northumb.*

**BANEWORT, s.** The plant nightshade.

**BANG, (1) v.** To strike; to shut with violence.

(2) To go with rapidity. *Cumb.*

(3) *s.* A blow.

(4) *s.* A stick; a club. *North.*

(5) *v.* To surpass, to beat.

(6) “In a bang,” in a hurry. *North.*

(7) *s.* A hard cheese made of milk several times skimmed. *Suffolk.*

**BANG-A-BONK, v.** To lie lazily on a bank. *Staffordsh.*

**BANG-BEGGAR, s.** (1) A beadle. *Derbysh.*

(2) A vagabond, a term of reproach.

**BANGE, s.** Light rain. *Essex.*

**BANGER, s.** (1) A large person.

(2) A hard blow. *Shropsh.*

(3) A great falsehood.

**BANGING, adj.** Unusually large; as a *bangy* child.

**BANGLE, (1) v.** To spend one's money foolishly. *Lanc.*

(2) *s.* A large rough stick.

(3) *v.* The edge of a hat is said to *bangle* when it droops or hangs down. *Norf.*

**BANGLED, part. p.** Corn or young shoots, when beaten about by the rain or wind, are *bangled*. *East.*

**BANGLE-EARED, adj.** Having loose and hanging ears.

**BANGSTRAW, s.** A nick-name for a thresher, but applied to all the servants of a farmer.

**BANG-UP, s.** A substitute for yeast. *Staffordsh.*

**BANGY, adj.** Dull; gloomy. *Essex.*

**BANIS, s.** (A.-S.) Destruction.

**BANISH, v.** To look smooth and bright. *Sussex.*

**BANK, (1) v.** To beat. *Devon.*

(2) *v.* To coast along a bank.

(3) A term in several old games.

(4) *s.* A piece of unsplit fir-wood.

from four to ten inches square, and of any length. *Bailey*.

(5) *s.* A dark thick cloud behind which the sun goes down.

**BANKAFALET, s.** An old game at cards mentioned in "Games most in Use," Lond. 1701.

**BANKAGE, s.** A duty for making banks.

**BANKER, s.** (1) (*A.-N.*) A carpet, or covering of tapestry for a form, bench, or seat; any kind of small coverlet.

The king to souper is set, served in halle,  
Under a sillor of silke, dayntyly dight;  
With all worshipp and wele, mewith the  
walle;

Briddes branden, and brad, in *bankers*  
bright. *Gawan and Galalon*, ii, 1.

(2) *s.* A stonemason's bench. *Northampt.*

(3) An excavator. *Linc.*

**BANKER, } s.** A pile of stones raised  
**BINKER, }** by masons for the purpose  
of placing upon it the stone  
they may be working. *Linc.*

**BANKET, s.** A banquet.

**BANK-HOOK, s.** A large fish-hook, baited, and attached by a line to the bank. *Shropsh.*

**BANK-JUG, s.** The name of a bird; according to some, the nettle-creeper; according to others, the chiff-chaff. The name is also applied to the hay-bird. *Leicest.*

**BANKROUT, }** (1) *s.* (*Fr.*) A  
**BANQUEROUT, }** bankrupt.

Nor shall I e'er believe or think thee dead,  
Though mist, until our *bankrout* stage be  
sped. *Leon. Digges. Prolog. to Sh.*

Of whom, I think, it may be truly said,  
That hee'll prove *banquerout* in ev'ry trade.  
*Hon. Ghost*, p. 4.

And to be briefe, I doe conjecture that  
in this yeare will happen too many dis-  
honest practises by *bankrouts*, worthy  
the halter for a reward.

*Almanack*, 1615.

(2) *s.* Bankruptcy.

An unhappy master is he, that is made  
cunning by many shipwracks; a mis-  
erable merchant, that is neither rich nor  
wise, but ater some *bankrouts*.

*Ascham, Scholem.*, p. 59.

(3) *v.* To become bankrupt.

He that wins empire with the loss of faith,  
Out-buies it, and will *bankrout*.

*Thorpe, Byron's Conspiracy.*

**BANKS, s.** The seat on which the rowers of a boat sit; the sides of a vessel.

**BANKSMAN, s.** One who superintends the business of the coal pit. *Derbysh.*

**BANK-UP, v.** To heap up. *Devon.*

**BANKY, (1) adj.** Having banks. A *banky* piece, a field with banks in it. *Heref.*

(2) *v.* To bank. "I dont *banky*,"  
*i. e.*, I dont keep accounts with a  
banker. *Somerset.*

**BANLES, adj.** Without bones.

**BANNE, v.** (*A.-N.*) To ban; to curse; to banish.

**BANNER, s.** (*A.-N.*) A body of armed men, varying from twenty to eighty.

**BANNERELL, s.** (*A.-N.*) A little streamer or flag.

**BANNERER, s.** A standard-bearer.

**BANNERING, s.** An annual perambulation of the bounds of a parish. *Shropsh.*

**BANNEROL, s.** The same as *bandrol*.

**BANNET-HAY, s.** A rick-yard. *Wilts.*

**BANNEY, s.** St. Barnabas. *I. Wight.*

**BANNIAN, s.** A sort of dressing gown, used in the last century.

**BANNICK, v.** To beat; to thrash. *Sussex.*

**BANNIKIN, s.** A small drinking cup.

**BANNIN, s.** That which is used for shutting or stopping. *Somerset.*

**BANNIS, s.** A stickleback. *Wilts.*

**BANNITION, s.** The act of expulsion.

**BANNISTERS, s.** Persons (with passes) who received money from the mayor to enable them to depart out of the limits of his jurisdiction.

**BANNOCK, }** A thick round cake  
**BANNACK, }** of bread, made of oat-meal, kneaded with water only, with the addition sometimes of



treacle, and baked in the embers. A kind of hard ship biscuit sometimes goes under this name.

Their bread and drinke I had almost forgotten; indeed it was not ruske as the Spaniards use, or oaten-cakes, or *bannacks*, as in North Britaine, nor bisket as Englishmen eate.

*Taylor's Works*, 1630.

**BANNUT**, *s.* A walnut. *West.*

**BANNIOWR**, } *s.* A banner-bearer.

**BANNIER**, } *Bannyowr* or banner

berer: *Vexillarius. Prompt. Parv.*

**BANQUET**, *s.* (1) What we now call a dessert, was in earlier times often termed a *banquet*; and was usually placed in a separate room, to which the guests removed when they had dined. The common place of *banqueting*, or eating the dessert, was the garden-house or arbour, with which almost every dwelling was furnished.

We'll dine in the great room, but let the musick

And *banquet* be prepared here.

*Massing., Unnat. Comb.*

The dishes were raised one upon another  
As woodmongers do billets, for the first,  
The second, and third course; and most of  
the shops

Of the best confectioners in London ransack'd

To furnish out a *banquet*.

*Mass., City Madam*, ii, 1.

Oh, easy and pleasant way to glory!  
From our bed to our glass; from our  
glass to our board; from our dinner to  
our pipe; from our pipe to a visit; from  
a visit to a supper; from a supper to a  
play; from a play to a *banquet*; from  
a *banquet* to our bed. *Bp. Hall's Works.*

(2) Part of the branch of a horse's bit.

**BANQUETER**, *s.* (1) A feaster; one who lives deliciously.

(2) A banker. *Huloet.*

**BANRENT**, } *s.* A banneret; a

**BANRET**, } noble.

**BANSHEN**, *v.* To banish. *Pr. P.*

**BANSEL**, *v.* To beat; to punish.

*Staff.*

**BANSTICKLE**, *s.* The stickleback.

*Asperagus* (quædam piscis) a *banstykyll. Ortus Vocab.* In Wiltshire it is called a *banticle*.

**BANTAMWORK**, *s.* A showy kind of painted or carved work. *Ash.*

**BANWORT**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) The violet.

**BANY**, *adj.* Bony. *North.*

**BANYAN-DAY**, *s.* A sea term for those days on which no meat is allowed to the sailors.

**BANING**, *s.* A name for some kind of bird.

**BANZELL**, *s.* A long lazy fellow. *North.*

**BAON**, *s.* See *Bawn*.

**BAP**, *s.* A piece of baker's bread, of the value of from one penny to twopence. *North.*

**BAPTEME**, *s.* Baptism.

**BAPTISTE**, *s.* Baptism.

**BAR**, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A boar.

(2) *s.* A baron. *Rob. Glouc.*

(3) *adj.* Bare; naked. *North.*

(4) *pret. t. of bere.* Bore.

(5) *s.* A joke. *North.*

(6) *v.* To shut; to close. *North.*

(7) *v.* To bar a die, a phrase used amongst gamblers.

(8) *v.* To make choice of (a term used by boys at play).

(9) *s.* A feather in a hawk's wing. *Berners.*

(10) *s.* A horseway up a hill. *Derbysh.*

**BARA-PICKLET**, *s.* Bread made of fine flour, leavened, and made into small round cakes.

**BARATHRUM**, *s.* (*Lat.*) (1) An abyss.

(2) An insatiate eater.

**BARATOUR**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A quarrelsome person.

*Barratoure*: *Pugnax, rixosus, jurgosus.*  
*Prompt. Parv*

**BARATOUS**, *adj.* Contentious.

**BARAYNE**, *s.* A barren hind.

**BARB**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) (1) To shave, or to dress the hair and beard. To *barb* money, to clip it; to *barb* a lobster, to cut it up.

(2) Metaphorically, to mow.

The stooping scythe-man, that doth *barb*  
the field

Thou mak'st wink-sure.

*Marst. Malcontent*, iv, 63.

(3) *s.* A kind of hood or muffler, which covered the lower part of the face and shoulders. According to Strutt, it was a piece of white plaited linen, and belonged properly to mourning, being generally worn under the chin.

(4) Florio has "Barboncelli, the *barbes* or little teates in the mouth of some horses."

(5) The armour for horses.

(6) The feathers under the beak of a hawk were called the *barb feathers*.

(7) The edge of an axe. *Gawayne*.

(8) The points of arrows are called *barbez*, in Sir Gawayne.

BARB, } *s.* A Barbary horse.

BARBARY, }

BARBALOT, *s.* (1) A puffin.

(2) The harbel.

BARBARIN, *s.* The barberry. *Pr. P.*

BARBED, *adj.* Caparisoned with military trappings and armour. Spoken of war-horses.

BARBED-CAT, *s.* A warlike engine.

For to make a werrely holde, that men calle a *barbed catte*, and a bewfray that shal have ix. fadome of lengthe and two fadome of brede, and the said catte six fadome of lengthe and two of brede, shal be ordeyned all squarre wode for the same aboute foure hundred fadom, a thousand of borde, xxiiij. rolles, and a grete quantyté of smalle wode.

*Caxton's Vegecius*, sig. I, 6.

BARBEL, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A small piece of armour protecting part of the bassinet.

BARBER, *v.* To shave or trim the beard. *Shakesp.*

BARBER-MONGER, *s.* A fool.

BARBICAN, } *s.* When the siege  
BARBECAN, } of a castle was an-  
BARBACAN, } ticipated, the de-  
fenders erected wooden pal-

ing and other timber work in advance of the entrance gateway, assuming often the form of a small fortress, where they could hold the enemy at bay for some time before it was necessary to defend the gate itself; and they also placed wood-work before the windows, which protected those who were shooting out of them. Either of these was called a *barbican*, a word which, and therefore probably the practice, was derived from the Arabic. The advanced work covering the gateway was afterwards made of stone, and thus became permanent. When the old system of defending fortresses went out of use, the original meaning of the word was forgotten, and the way in which the word was used in the older writers led to some confusion. It is explained by Spelman: "A fort, hold, or munition placed in the front of a castle, or an out-work. Also a hole in the wall of a city or castle, through which arrows or darts were cast; also a watch-tower." The temporary wooden defences on the top of the walls and towers were called *bre-tasches*.

BARBLES, *s.* Small vesicular tingling pimples, such as those caused by nettles. *East.* The term was also applied to knots in the mouth of a horse. See *Barb* (4).

BARBORANNE, *s.* The barberry. *Gawayne*.

BARBORERY, *s.* A barber's shop. *Prompt. Parv.*

BARBS, *s.* Military trappings.

BARBWIG, *s.* A kind of periwig.

BARCARY, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A sheep-cote; a sheep-walk.

BARCE, *s.* A stickleback. *Yorksh.*

BARCELET, *s.* A species of bow. *Gaw.* ? A hound. See *Barslet*.

**BARD**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) (1) The warlike trapping of a horse. The *bards* consisted of the following pieces: the chamfron, chamfrein, or shaf-fron; the crinieres or main facre; the poitrenal, poitral or breast-plate; and the croupiere or buttock piece.

(2) *adj.* Tough. *Rob. Glouc.*

(3) *part. p.* Barred; fastened.

**BARDASH**, *s.* (*Fr.*) An unnatural paramour.

**BAR'D CATER-TRA**, or more properly, *barr'd quatre trois*. The name for a sort of false dice, so constructed that the *quatre* and *trois* shall very seldom come up.

Where fullam high and low men bore great sway

With the quicke helpe of a *bard cater troy*.  
*Taylor's Trav. of 12 pence*, p. 73.

Such be also call'd *bard cater treads*, because commonly the longer end will of his own away drawe downewards, and turne up to the eie side, sincke, deuce, or ace. The principal use of them is at novum, for so long a paire of *bard cater treads* be walking on the board, so long can ye not cast five nor nine unless it be by a great chance.

*Art of Juggling*, 1612. C, 4

**BARDED**, *pret. p.* Equipped with military trappings or ornaments, applied to horses.

For at all alarmes he was the first man armed, and that at all points, and his horse ever *barred*.

*Comines Hist. by Danet*, 1596.

**BARDELLO**, *s.* (*Ital.*) The quilted saddle wherewith colts are backed.

**BARDOLF**, *s.* An ancient dish in cookery.

*Bardolf*. Take almond mylk, and draw hit up thik with vernage, and let hit boyle, and braune of capons braied, and put therto; and cast therto sugre, clowes, macea, pynes, and ginger, mynced; and take chekyns parboyled, and chopped, and pul of the skyn, and boyle al ensemble, and in the settinge doune from the fire put therto a lytel vynesgur alaied with powder of ginger, and a lytel water of everose, and make the potage hanginge, and serve hit forthe. *Warner, Antiq. Culin.*, p. 84.

**BARDOUS**, *adj.* (*Lat. bardus.*) Simple; foolish.

**BARDS**, *s.* Strips of bacon used in larding.

**BARE**, (1) *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Mere.

(2) *adv.* Barely.

(3) *v.* To shave. *Shakesp.*

(4) *adj.* Bareheaded.

(5) *s.* A mixture of molten iron and sand, lying at the bottom of a furnace. *Shropsh.*

(6) *s.* A piece of wood which a labourer is sometimes allowed to carry home. *Suffolk.*

(7) A boar. See *Bar*.

(8) A bier.

(9) A place without grass, made level for bowling.

**BAREAHOND**, *v.* To assist. *North.*

**BARE-BARLEY**, *s.* Naked barley, whose ear is shaped like barley, but its grain like wheat without any husk. An old Staffordshire term.

**BARE-BUBS**, *s.* A boyish term for the unfledged young of birds. *Lincolnsk.*

**BARE-BUCK**, *s.* A buck of six years old. *Northampton.*

**BAREGNAWN**, *adj.* Eaten bare.

**BAREHIDES**, *s.* A kind of covering for carts, used in the 16th cent.

**BARELLE**, *s.* (? *Fr.*) A bundle.

**BARELY**, *adv.* Unconditionally; undoubtedly.

**BAREN**, (1) *pret. t. pl.* of *bere*. They bore.

(2) *v.* To bark.

**BARENHOND**, *v.* To intimate. *Somerset.*

**BARE-PUMP**, *s.* A small piece of hollow wood or metal to pump liquid out of a cask.

**BARES**, *s.* Those parts of an image which represent the bare flesh.

**BARET**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) (1) Strife; contest.

(2) Trouble; sorrow.

**BAREYNTÉ**, *s.* Barrenness *Pr. P.*

**BARF**, *s.* A hill. *Yorksh.*

**BARFHAME, s.** The neck-collar of a horse. *Durham.*

**BARFRAY, s.** A tower. See *Berfrey.*

**BARFUL, adj.** Full of bars or impediments. *Shakesp.*

**BARGAIN, s. (A.-N.)** (1) An indefinite number or quantity of anything, as a load of a waggon. *East.*

(2) *It's a bargains, it's no consequence.* *Linc.*

(3) A small farm. *I. Wight and Northampt.*

(4) A tenement, so called in the county of Cornwall, which usually consisted of about sixty acres of ploughed land, if the land were good, or more if barren. See *Carlisle's Acc. of Charities*, p. 288.

(5) An unexpected reply, tending to obscenity. To sell a *bargain*, to make indelicate repartees. No maid at court is less ashamed, Howe'er for selling *bargains* fam'd.

*Swift.*

**BARGAINE, s.** Contention; strife.

**BARGAINER, s.** One who makes a bargain.

**BARGAIN-WORK, s.** Work by the piece, not by the day. *Leicest. Northampt.*

**BARGANDER, s.** A brant-goose. *Baret.*

**BARGANY, s.** A bargain. *Pr. P.*

**BARGARET, } s. (A.-N.)** A kind  
**BARGINET, }** of song or ballad, perhaps of a pastoral kind, from *bergère.*

**BARGE, (1) s.** A fat, heavy person; a term of contempt. *Exmoor.* A blow-maunger *barge*, a flat, blob-cheeked person, one who puffs and blows while he is eating, or like a hog that feeds on whey and grains, stuffs himself with whitepot and flummery.

(2) A highway up a steep hill. *Kennet.*

**BARGE-BOARD, s.** The front or facing of a barge-course, to con-

ceal the barge couples, laths, tiles, &c.

**BARGE-COUPLE, s.** One beam framed into another to strengthen the building.

**BARGE-COURSE, s.** A part of the tiling or thatching of a roof, projecting over the gable.

**BARGE-DAY, s.** Ascension-day. *Newcastle.*

**BARGER, s.** The manager of a barge.

**BARGET, s. (Fr.)** A little barge.

**BARGH, s. (1)** A horseway up a hill. *North.*

(2) A barrow hog. *Ortus Vocab.*

**BARGH-MASTER, s.** See *Bar-master.*

**BARGH-MOTE, s. (A.-S.)** The court for cases connected with the mining district. See *Bar-master.*

**BARGOOD, s.** Yeast. *Var. d.*

**BARGUEST, s.** A goblin, armed with teeth and claws, believed in by the peasantry of the North of England.

**BARHOLM, s.** "Collars for horses to drawe by, called in some countreyes *barholmes. Tomices."* *Huloet, 1552.*

**BARIAN, s. (A.-N.)** A rampart.

**BAR-IRE, s.** A crow-bar. *Devon.*

**BARK, (1) s.** The tartar deposited by bottled wine or other liquor encrusting the bottle. *East.*

(2) *s.* The hard outside of dressed or undressed meat.

*Northampt.*

(3) *s.* A cylindrical receptacle for candles; a candle-box. *North.*

(4) *Between the bark and the wood,* a well-adjusted bargain, where neither party has the advantage. *Suffolk.*

(5) *s.* A cough. *Var. dial.*

(6) *v.* To cough. *Sussex.*

(7) *v.* To knock the skin off the legs by kicking or bruising them. *Shropsh.*

**BARKARY, s.** A tan-house.



**BARKED** } *adj.* Encrusted with  
**BARKENED,** } *dirt. North.*

**BARKEN, s.** The yard of a house; a farm-yard. *South.* For *barton*.

**BARKER, s. (1)** A tanner.

What craftsman art thou, said the king,  
 I pray thee, tell me trowe:  
 I am a *barker*, sir, by my trade;  
 Nowe telle me, what art thou?

*K. Ed. IV and Tanner, Percy.*

*Barker*: Cerdo, frunio. *Barkares barkewater*: Nautea. *Barke* powder for lethyr: Frunium. *Barkinge* of lethyr or ledyr: Frunices. *Barke* lethyr: Frunio, tanno. *Prompt. Par.*

(2) A fault-finder.

(3) The slang name for a pistol.

(4) A marsh bird with a long bill. *Ray.*

(5) A whetstone; a rubber. *Devonsh.*

**BARKFAT, s.** A tanner's vat.

**BARKHAM, s.** A horse's collar. *North.* See *Barkholm*.

**BARKLED, s.** Encrusted with dirt, applied particularly to the human skin. *North.*

**BARKMAN, s.** A boatman. *Kersey.*

**BAKSELE, s.** The time of stripping bark.

**BARBWATER, s.** Foul water in which hides have been tanned.

**BARK-WAX, s.** Bark occasionally found in the body of a tree. *East.*

**BARLAY, interj.** Supposed to be a corruption of the French *par loi*.

**BARLEEG, s.** An old dish in cookery.

*Barleeg*. Take creme of almondes, and alay hit with flour of rys, and cast thereto sugre, and let hit boyle, and stere hit wel, and colour hit with saffron and saunders, and make hit stouyng, and dresse hit up on leches in disshes, and serve hit forthe.

*Warner, Antiq. Culin., p. 83.*

**BARLEP, s.** A basket for barley. *Prompt. P.*

**BARLEY, v.** To bespeak; to claim. *North.*

**BARLEY-BIG, s.** A kind of barley, cultivated in the fenny districts of Norfolk and in the Isle of Ely. "Beere corne, *barley-bygge*,

or monocorne. *Achilleias.*" *Huloet*, 1552.

**BARLEY-BIRD, s.** The siskin. It is also called the cuckoo's mate, which see. Its first name is taken from the season of its appearance, or rather of its being first heard; which is in barleyseed time, or early in April. Its chirp is monotonous,—tweet, tweet, tweet. The first notes of the nightingale are expected soon to follow, then those of the cuckoo. *Moore's Suffolk MS.*

**BARLEY-BOTTLES, s.** Little bundles of barley in the straw, given to farm-horses.

**BARLEY-BREAK, s.** An ancient rural game, played by six people, three of each sex, coupled by lot. A piece of ground, was divided into three compartments, of which the middle one was called *hell*. The couple condemned to this division were to catch the others, who advanced from the two extremities; when this had been effected, a change of situation took place, and *hell* was filled by the couple who were excluded by pre-occupation from the other places. By the regulations of the game, the middle couple were not to separate before they had succeeded, while the others might break hands whenever they found themselves hard pressed. When all had been taken in turn, the last couple were said to be in *hell*, and the game ended. Jamieson, in *barla-breikis, barley bracks*, says, "This innocent sport seems to be almost entirely forgotten in the South of Scotland. It is also falling into desuetude in the North." He describes it thus: "A game generally played by young people in a corn yard. Hence called *barla-bracks, about the stacks.*

One stack is fixed on as the *dule* or goal; and one person is appointed to catch the rest of the company, who run out from the *dule*. He does not leave it till they are all out of his sight. Then he sets out to catch them. Any one who is taken, cannot run out again with his former associates, being accounted a prisoner; but is obliged to assist his captor in pursuing the rest. When all are taken, the game is finished; and he who is first taken is bound to act as catcher in the next game."

BARLEY-BREE, } *s.* Familiar and  
BARLEY-BROTH, } jocular names  
SIR JOHN BAR- } for ale, which  
LEY-CORN, } is made of *bar-*  
*ley*. *Barley-bree* is, literally, barley  
broth.

BARLEY-BUN, *s.* A *barley bunne gentleman*, "a gent. (although rich) yet lives with barley bread, and otherwise barcly and hardly." *Minsheu*.

BARLEY-CORN, *s.* Ale or beer.

BARLEY-HAILES, *s.* The spears of barley. *South*.

BARLEY-MUNG, *s.* (from *A.-S. menggan*, to mix.) Barley meal mixed with water or milk, to fatten fowls or pigs. *East*.

BARLEY-OYLES, *s.* The beard or awning of barley. *Berks*.

BARLEY-PLUM, *s.* A dark purple plum. *West*.

BARLEY-SEED-BIRD, *s.* The yellow water-wagtail. *Yorksh*.

BARLEY-SELE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) The season of sowing barley.

BARLICHE, *s.* Barley.

BARLICHOOD, *s.* The state of being ill-tempered from intoxication. *North*.

BARLING, *s.* A lamprey. *North*.

BARLINGS, *s.* Firepoles. *Norf*.

BARM, *s.* (1) (*A.-S. bearm.*) The lap or bosom.

And laide his heved on hire *barne*,  
Withoute doying of ony harme.

*K. Alisaunder*, l. 555.

(2) Yeast.

BAR-MASTER, *s.* (*A.-S.*) An officer in the mining districts; whose title is written *berghmaster* by Manlove in a passage cited from his poem on the *Customs of the Mines*, in the *Craven Gloss.*, which brings it nearer to a word used in Germany for a like officer, *bergmeister*. He is an agent of the lord of minerals, who grants mines and fixes the boundaries; the term is in use in Derbyshire, where an ancient code of laws or customs regulating mines, &c., still prevails; and in Yorkshire.

BARME-CLOTH, *s.* An apron.

BARM-FEL, *s.* A leathern apron.

BARM-HATRE, *s.* Bosom attire, the garments covering the bosom.

BARMOTE, *s.* A bergmote. *Derb.*

BARMSKIN, } *s.* A leather apron.

BASINSKIN, } The skin of a sheep  
with the wool scraped or shaven  
off. There is a proverbial phrase,  
"Her smock's as dirty and greasy  
as a *barmskin*." To rightly appreciate this elegant simile, you must view a barmskin in the tanner's yard. *Linc*.

BARN. (1) (*A.-S.*) A child. Still used in the North. See *Bairn*.

(2) *s.* A man.

(3) *s.* A baron.

(4) *s.* A garner. *Wickliffe*.

(5) *v.* To lay up in a barn. *East*.

(6) *part. a.* Going. *Yorksh*.

(7) *v.* To close or shut up. *Oxf*.

BARNABAS, *s.* A kind of thistle.

BARNABY, *s.* In Suffolk they call a lady-bird "*Bishop Barnaby*."

BARNABY-BRIGHT, *s.* The trivial name for St. Barnabas' day, June 11th.

BARNACLES, *s.* A popular term for spectacles.

**BARNACLE-BIND**, *s.* The tree producing the barnacles.

**BARNAGE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The baronage.

**BARND**, *part. p.* Burnt.

**BARN-DOOR-SAVAGE**, *s.* A clod-hopper. *Shropsh.*

**BARNE**, *s.* (1) A sort of flower, mentioned in Hollyband's Dict., 1593.

(2) A haron.

**BARNHED**, *s.* Childhood.

**BARNKIN**, } *s.* The outermost  
**BARNEKYNCH**, } ward of a castle,  
in which the barns, stables, cow-houses, &c., were placed.

**BARNE-LAIKINS**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Children's playthings.

**BARNESH**, } *v.* To grow fat. *Lei-*  
**BARNISH**, } *cest.*

**BARNGUN**, *s.* A breaking out in small pimples or pustules in the skin. *Devon.*

**BARNISH**, (1) *adj.* Childish. *North.*

(2) *v.* To increase in strength or vigour; to fatten.

Some use to breake off the toppes of the hoppers when they ar growne a xi or xii foote high, bicause thereby they *barnish* and stocke exceedingly.

*R. Scot's Platforme of a Hop-Garden.*

**BARN-MOUSE**, *s.* A bat.

**BARN-SCOOP**, *s.* A wooden shovel used in barns.

**BARN-TEME**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) (1) A brood of children.

Antenowre was of that *barn-teme*,

And was fownder of Jerusalem,

That was wyght withowtyn wene.

*Le bone Florence of Rome*, l. 10.

(2) A child.

Jacob Alpheie *barn-teme*

Was firste biscop of Jerusalem;

Rightwise to him was eal man wone,

And was ure levedi sister sone.

*Cursor Mundi.*

**BARNYARD**, *s.* A straw-yard. *East.*

**BARNYSKYN**, *s.* A leather apron.

*Pr. P.* See *Barnskin*.

**BARON**, *s.* (1) A child. For *larn*.

(2) The back part of a cow.

**BARONAGE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An assembly of barons.

**BARONER**, *s.* (1) A baron.

(2) Some officer in a monastery; perhaps the school-master, or master of the barns or children. *Bury Wills*, p. 105.

**BARR**, (1) *v.* To choose. *Shropsh.*

(2) *s.* Part of a stag's horn.

(3) *s.* The gate of a city.

(4) *v.* To debar.

**BARRA**, *s.* A gelt pig. *Exmoor.*  
See *Barrow*.

**BARRACAN**, *s.* (*Fr.*) A sort of stuff, a strong thick kind of camelot.

**BARRA-HORSE**, *s.* A Barbary horse.

**BARRAS**, *s.* A coarse kind of cloth—sack-cloth.

**BARRE**, (1) *v.* To move violently.

(2) *s.* The ornament of a girdle.

(3) A pig in bar, was an ancient dish in cookery.

*Pygge in barre.* Take a pigge, and farse hym, and roste hym, and in the rostyng endorse hym; and when he is rosted lay orethwart him over one barre of silver foile, and another of golde, and serve hym forthe so al hole to the borde for a lorde.

*Warner, Antiq. Culin.*, p. 80.

**BARRED**, *part. p.* Striped.

**BARREL**, *s.* A bucket.

**BARREL-FEVER**, *s.* Sickness occasioned by intemperance. *North.*

**BARREN**, (1) *s.* Cattle not gravid.

(2) *s.* A company of mules.

(3) *s.* The vagina of an animal.

*Linc.*

(4) *adj.* Stupid; ignorant. *Shak.*

**BARRENER**, *s.* A barren cow or ewe. *South.*

**BARREN-IVY**, *s.* Creeping ivy.

**BARREN-SPRINGS**, *s.* Springs impregnated with mineral, and considered hurtful to the land.

**BARRENWORT**, *s.* A plant (*epimedium*).

**BARRESSE**, *s. pl.* The bars.

**BARRICOAT**, *s.* A child's coat *Northumb.*

BARRIE, } *adj.* Fit; convenient.  
BAIRE, } *Durham.*

BARRIERS, *s.* The paling in a tournament. To fight at barriers, to fight within lists.

And so if men shall run at tilt, just, or fight at *barriers* together by the kings commandment, and one of them doth kill another, in these former cases and the like, it is misadventure, and no felony of death. *Country Justice*, 1620.

BARRIHAM, *s.* A horse's collar. *North.* See *Barholm*.

BARRIKET, } *s.* A small firkin.  
BARRILET, } *Cotgrave.*

BARRING, *part.* Except. *Var. dial.*

BARRING-OUT, *s.* An old custom at schools, when the boys, a few days before the holidays, barricade the school-room from the master, and stipulate for the discipline of the next half year.

BARROW, *s.* (*A.-S.*) (1) A mound of earth; a sepulchral tumulus.

(2) A grove.

(3) A way up a hill. *North.*

(4) The conical baskets wherein they put the salt to let the water drain from, at Nantwich and Droitwich.

(5) A castrated boar.

BARRS, *s.* The upper parts of the gums of a horse. *Dict. Rust.*

BARRY, *v.* To thrash corn. *Northumb.*

BARS, *s.* The game of prisoner's-base.

BARSALE, *s.* The time of stripping bark. *East.* See *Barksele*.

BARSE, *s.* A perch. *Westm.*

BARSLETS, *s.* Hounds.

BARSON, *s.* A horse's collar. *Yorksh.*

BARST, *pret. t.* Burst; broke.

BARTE, *v.* To beat with the fists. *Warw.*

BARTH, } *s.* A shelter for cattle.  
BARSH, } *Var. dial.*

BARTHOLOMEW-PIG, *s.* Roasted pigs were formerly among the chief attractions of Bartholomew Fair; they were sold piping hot,

in booths and stalls, and ostentatiously displayed to excite the appetite of passengers. Hence a *Bartholomew pig* became a common subject of allusion; the puritan railed against it:

For the very calling it a *Bartholomew pig*, and to eat it so, is a spice of idolatry. *B. Jons., Bart. Fair*, i, 6.

BARTHOLOMEW-BABY, *s.* A gawdy doll, such as were sold in the fair.

By the eighth house you may know to an inch, how many moths will eat an alderman's gown; by it also, and the help of the bill of mortality, a man may know how many people die in London every week: it also tells farmers what manner of wife they should chuse, not one trickt up with ribbands and knots, like a *Bartholomew-baby*; for such a one will prove a holiday wife, all play and no work. *Poor Robin*, 1740.

BARTHOLOMEW-GENTLEMAN, *s.* A person who is unworthy of trust.

After him comes another *Bartholomew gentleman*, with a huge hamper of promises; and he falls a trading with his promises, and applying of promises, and resting upon promises, that we can hear of nothing but promises; which trade of promises he so engross'd to himself, and those of his own congregation, that in the late times he would not so much as let his near kinsmen, the presbyterians, to have any dealing with the promises.

*Eachard's Observations*, 1671.

BARTHU-DAY, *s.* St. Bartholomew's day.

BARTIZAN, *s.* The small turret projecting from the angle on the top of a tower, or from the parapet or other parts of a building.

BARTLE, *s.* (1) "At nine-pins or ten-banes they have one larger bone set about a yard before the rest call'd the *bartle*, and to knock down the *bartle* gives for five in the game." *Kennett*.

(2) St. Bartholomew.

BARTON, *s.* (*A.-S.*) (1) The demesne lands of a manor; the manor-house itself; the outhouses and yards.



- (2) A coop for poultry.
- BARTRAM, *s.* (corrupted from *Lat. pyrethrum.*) The pellitory.
- BARTYNIT, *part. p.* Struck; beaten with the fist. *Gaw.* See *Barte.*
- BARU, *s.* A barrow or gelt boar. *Rob. Glouc.*
- BARVEL, *s.* A short leathern apron worn by washerwomen; a slabbering bib. *Kent.*
- BARVOT, *adj.* Bare-foot.
- BARW, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Protected.
- BARWAY, *s.* A passage into a field made of bars which take out of the posts.
- BARYTONE, *s.* The name of a viol-shaped musical instrument, made by the celebrated Joachim Fielke in the year 1687.
- BAS, (1) *v.* (*Fr.*) To kiss.
- (2) *s.* A kiss.
- Nay, ay, as for *bassys*,  
From hence none passys,  
But as in gage  
Of maryage.  
*Play of Wit and Science*, p. 13.
- BASAM, *s.* The red heath broom. *Devon.*
- BASCLES, *s.* A sort of robbers or highwaymen. *Langtoft, Chron.*, p. 242.
- BASCON, *s.* A kind of lace, consisting of five bows.
- BASE, (1) *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Low.
- (2) *v.* To sing or play the *base* part in music. *Shakesp.*
- (3) *s.* Matting. *East.*
- (4) *s.* A perch. *Cumb.*
- (5) *s.* The drapery thrown over a horse, and sometimes drawn tight over its armour. See *Bases.*
- (6) A small kind of ordnance.
- BASE, } *s.* *Prison-base*, or *prison-*  
BACE, } *bars.* A rustic game, often alluded to in the old writers.
- Lads more like to run  
The country *base*, than to commit such  
slaughter. *Shakesp., Cym.*, v, 3.
- So ran they all as they had been at *base*,  
They being chased that did others chace.  
*Spens. P. Q.*, V, viii, 5.

To *bid a base*, to run fast, challenging another to pursue.

To *bid the wind a base* he now prepares.  
*Shakesp., Venus and Ad.*

BASE-BALL, *s.* A country game. *Suffolk.*

BASEBROOM, *s.* The herb woodwax.

BASE-COURT, *s.* The outer, or lower court.

BASE-DANCE, *s.* A grave, sober, and solemn mode of dancing, somewhat, it is supposed, in the minuet style; and so called, perhaps, in contradistinction to the vaulting kind of dances, in which there was a greater display of agility.

BASEL, *s.* A coin abolished by Henry II in 1158.

BASELARD, *s.* See *Baslard.*

BASELER, *s.* A person who takes care of neat cattle. *North.*

BASEL-POT, *s.* A sort of earthen vessel.

Which head she plasht within a *basell pot*,  
Well covered all with harden soyle aloft.  
*Turberville's Tragical Tales*, 1587.

BASEN, *adj.* Extended as with astonishment.

And stare on him with big looks *basen* wide,  
Wond'ring what mister wight he was, and  
whence. *Spens., Moth. Hubb. Tale*, l. 670

BASE-RING, *s.* The ring of a cannon next behind the touch-hole.

BASEROCKET, *s.* A plant (the burdock).

BASES, *s. pl.* A kind of embroidered mantle which hung down from the middle to about the knees, or lower, worn by knights on horseback.

All heroic persons are pictured in *bases* and buskins. *Gayton, Fest. Notes*, p. 218.

*Bases* were also worn on other occasions, and are thus described in a stage direction to a play by Jasper Maine.

Here six Mores dance, after the ancient Æthiopian manner. Erect arrowes stuck round their heads in their curled

hair instead of quivers. Their bowes in their hands. Their upper parts naked. Their nether, from the wast to their knees, covered with *bases* of blew satin, edged with a deep silver fringe," &c. *Amorous Warre*, iii, 2.

The colour of her *bases* was almost Like to the falling whitish leaves and drie,—  
With cypresse trunks embroder'd and embost. *Harr. Ar.*, xxxii, 47.

(2) An apron. Butler has used it in *Hudibras* to express the butcher's apron.

**BASH**, (1) *v.* (probably from *A.-N. baisser*.) To lose flesh; become lean. A pig is said to *bash*, when it "goes back" in flesh in consequence of being taken from good food to bad. *Leic. Northampt.*

(2) *v.* To beat fruit down from the trees with a pole. *Beds.*

(3) *v.* To be bashful.

(4) *s.* The mass of roots of a tree before they separate; the front of a bull's or pig's head. *Heref.*

**BASHMENT**, *s.* Abashment.

**BASHRONE**, *s.* A kettle.

**BASHY**, *adj.* (1) Fat; swollen. *North.*

(2) Dark; gloomy; sloppy; said of the weather. *Northampt.*

**BASIL**, *s.* (1) When the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away to an angle, it is called a basil.

(2) The skin of a sheep tanned.

**BASILEZ**, *s.* A low bow. *Decker.*

**BASIL-HAMPERS**, *s.* A diminutive person who takes short steps, and proceeds slowly; a girl whose clothes hang awkwardly about her feet. *Linc.*

**BASILIARD**, *s.* A baslard.

**BASILICOK**, *s.* A basilisk.

**BASILINDA**, *s.* The play called Questions and Commands; the choosing of King and Queen, as on Twelfth Night.

**BASILISCO**, } *s.* A sort of cannon.  
**BASILISK**, }

**BASINET**, *s.* The herb crowfoot.

**BASING**, } *s.* The rind or outer  
**BAZING**, } coat of a cheese. *Midland Counties.*

**BASINSKIN**, *s.* See *Barmskin*.

**BASK**, (1) *adj.* Sharp, hard, acid. *Westmor.*

(2) *v.* To nestle in the dust like birds. *Leic.*

**BASKEYSYKE**, *s.* Fututio. *Cokwolds Daunce*, l. 116.

**BASKET**, *s.* An exclamation frequently made use of in cockpits, where persons, unable to pay their losings, are adjudged to be put into a basket suspended over the pit, there to remain till the sport is concluded. *Grose.*

**BASKET-SWORD**, *s.* A sword with a basket hilt.

**BASKING**, *s.* (1) A thrashing. *East.*

(2) A drenching in a shower. *East.*

**BASLARD**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A long dagger, usually suspended from the girdle. In 1403 it was ordained that no person should use a baslard, decorated with silver, unless he be possessed of the yearly income of 20*l.*

**BASNET**, *s.* (1) A cap. *Skelton.*

(2) A bassenet.

**BASON**, *s.* A badger. *Cotgrave.* See *Bawson.*

**BASONING-FURNACE**, *s.* A furnace used in the manufacture of hats. *Holme.*

**BASS**, (1) *s.* A kind of perch.

(2) *s.* A church hassock. *North.*

(3) A collar for cart-horses made of flags.

(4) Dried rushes. *Cumb.*

(5) The inner rind of a tree. *North.*

(6) A slaty piece of coal. *Shropsh.*

(7) A twopenny loaf. *North.*

(8) A thing to wind about grafted trees before they be clayed, and after. *Holme.*

**BASSA,** }  
**BASSADO,** } s. A bashaw.  
**BASSATE,** }

**BASSAM,** s. Heath. *Devon.*

**BASSE,** (1) v. (*A.-N.*) To kiss.  
 (2) s. A kiss.  
 (3) s. A hollow place. *Hollyband.*  
 (4) s. Apparently, the elder swine. *Topsell's Four Footed Beasts*, p. 661.  
 (5) v. To ornament with bases.

**BASSEL-BOWLS,** s. Bowling balls. *Northampton.*

**BASSETT,** s. A light helmet worn sometimes with a moveable front.

**BASSET,** s. (1) An earth-dog. *Markham.*  
 (2) A mineral term where the strata rise upwards. *Derbysh.*  
 (3) An embassy. *Past. Lett.*, i, 158.

**BASSETT,** s. A game at cards, fashionable in the latter part of the seventeenth century, said to have been invented at Venice.

**BASSEYNYS,** s. Basons.

**BASSINATE,** s. A kind of fish, supposed to be like men in shape.

**BASSOCK,** s. A hassock. *Bailey.*

**BAST,** (1) s. Matting; straw. *North.*  
 (2) s. Boast.  
 (3) s. A bastard.  
 (4) *part. p.* Assured.  
 (5) v. To pack up. *North.*

**BASTA.** Properly an Italian word, signifying *it is enough*, or *let it suffice*, but not uncommon in the works of our ancient dramatists.

**BASTARD,** s. A sort of sweet Spanish wine, which approached the muscadel wine in flavour; there were two sorts, white and brown. It was perhaps made from a *bastard* species of muscadine grape; but the term seems to have been applied, in more ancient times, to all mixed and sweetened wines.

Spaine bringeth forth wines of a white colour, but much hotter and stronger, as sacke, rumney, and *bastard*.  
*Coghan's Haven of Health*, p. 239.

I was drunk with *bastard*,  
 Whose nature is to form things, like itself,  
 Heady and monstrous.

*B. & Fl., Tamer Tam'd*, ii, 1.

(2) s. A gelding.

(3) v. To render illegitimate.

**BASTAT,** s. A bat. *North.*

**BASTE,** (1) v. (*A.-N.*) To mark sheep. *North.*

(2) v. To sew slightly.

(3) s. A blow. *North.*

(4) v. To flog. *Basting*, a severe castigation.

(5) s. Bastardy.

(6) (*A.-S.*) A rope.

**BASTELER,** s. (*A.-N.*) A person who bastes meat.

**BASTEL-HOUSE,** s. See *Bastile*.

**BASTEL-ROOFS,** s. Turreted or castellated roofs.

**BASTER,** (1) s. A heavy blow. *North.*

(2) A bastard.

The 15. Octob. A. All. delivered before her tyme of a man child. This yere was a quiet yere, bnt that the discour-tasi of A. All. troblud me often, and the *baster*.  
*Forman's Diary.*

**BASTERLY-GULLION,** s. A bastard's bastard. *Lanc.*

**BASTIAN,** s. St. Sebastian.

**BASTICK,** s. A basket. *West.*

**BASTILE,** s. (*A.-N.*) A temporary wooden tower, used formerly in military and naval warfare; sometimes, any tower or fortification.

They had also towres of tymber goyng on wheles that we clepe *bastiles* or somercastelles, and shortly alle thinges that nedfulle was in eny maner kyude of werres, the legion had it.

*Vegecius, by Trevisa, MS. Reg.*

Item the xxvijth of Marche Roger Witherington and Thomas Carlell, of this towne of Barwyke, rode into Lamermore to a place called Bowshehill, xvj myle from Barwyke, and ther wan a *bastell-house*, and gotte the man of the same, whiche offred to gyve them for his raunsome xl marks.

*MS. Cott. Calig.*, B v, f. 2

And in thi *bastel* fulle of blisfulnesse,  
In lusti age than schalle the wel betide.  
*Boetius, MS.*

**BASTIMENTS, s. (A.-N.)** Provisions; victuals.

Relation of the shippes, galies, galiases, and other shippinge; seamen, infantry, horsemen, officers, and particular persons; artillery, armes, munitions, and other necessaries which is thought to be needful in case shalbe performed the journey for England, and the *bastiments*, with the prices that they may cost, the partes from whence both one and other is to be provided, and what all will amount unto, accompting the army, and at what shalbe levied for the sayd enterprize to goe provided, payd, and *bastised* for 8 months, as all is hereafter. *Hatfield House Records.*

**BASTISE, v.** To victual.

**BASTON, s. (1) (A.-N.)** A cudgel.

(2) A sort of verse, of which the following appear to be examples:

Hail be ye tailurs, with yur scharpe  
shores!

To mak wronge hodes ye kitteth lome  
gores.

Agens midwinter hote beth yur nelde;  
Though yur semes semith fair, hi lestith  
litel while.

The clerk that this *baston* wrowghte,  
Wel he woke and slepe righte nowghte.

\* \* \* \*

Hail be ye, sutters, with your mani  
lestes!

With your blote hides of selcuth bestis;  
And trobles, and trifules, both vampe  
and alles;

Blak and iothlich beth yur teth, heri  
was that route.

Nis this *bastun* wel i-pight!  
Each word him sitte arighte.

*Reliq. Antiq.*, ii, 174.

(3) A servant of the warden of the Fleet, whose duty it is to attend the king's courts, with a red staff, for taking into custody of persons committed by the court.

(4) A kind of lace. See *Bascon*.

**BASTONE, s. (Ital.)** A bastinado.

**BAT, (1) s. (A.-S.)** A stave; a club; a cudgel.

He nemeth is *bat* and forth a goth,  
Swithe sori and wel wroth.

*Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 17.

But what needs many words? whilst I  
am faithfull to them, I have lost the  
use of my armes with *batts*.

*Terence in English*, 1641.

And each of you a good *bat* on his neck,  
Able to lay a good man on the ground.

*George-a-Greene*, O. P., iii, 42.

(2) *s.* A blow; a stroke. *North.*

(3) *s.* A wooden tool for breaking  
clods of earth.

(4) *v.* To strike or beat; to beat  
cotton.

(5) *s.* Debate.

(6) *v.* To wink. *Derbysh.*

(7) *s.* The straw of two wheat  
sheaves tied together. *Yorksh.*

(8) *s.* State; condition. *North.*

(9) *s.* Speed. *Linc.*

(10) *s.* A leaping-post. *Somerset.*

(11) *s.* A low-laced boot. *ib.*

(12) *s.* The root end of a tree  
after it has been thrown. *ib.*

(13) *s.* A spade at cards. *ib.*

(14) *s.* The last parting that lies  
between the upper and the nether  
coal. *Stafford.*

(15) *s.* A piece of sandstone used  
for sharpening scythes and other  
tools. *Norf.*

**BATABLE, (1) adj.** Fertile in nutri-  
tion, applied to land.

(2) *s.* Land disputed between  
two parties, more particularly  
that lying between Eogland and  
Scotland, which was formerly  
called the *batable ground*.

**BATAILED, s. (A.-N.)** Embattled.

**BATAILOUS, adj.** Ready for battle.

**BATAILS, s. (A.-N.)** Provisions.

**BATALE, v.** To join in battle.

**BATALLE, s. (A.-N.)** An army.

**BATAND, part. a.** Going hastily.

**BATANT, s. (Fr.)** The piece of  
wood that runs upon the edge  
of a lockside of a door or  
window.

**BATARDIER, s. (Fr.)** A nursery for  
trees.

**BATAUNTICHE, adv. (A.-N.)**  
Hastily.

**BATAYLYNGE, s.** A battlement.



**BATCH**, *s.* (1) A certain quantity; part of a number. *Berks.*

(2) A quantity of bread baked at once; also the whole of the wheat flour used for making common household bread, after the bran has been separated from it.

(3) A kind of hound. *North.*

(4) A mound; an open space by the road-side; a sand-bank, or patch of ground lying near a river. *West.*

**BATCH-CAKE**, *s.* A cake made of the same dough, and baked with the batch of bread. *Northampt.*

**BATCH-FLOUR**, *s.* Coarse flour.

**BATE**, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Contention; debate; strife.

(2) *v.* To abate; to diminish.

(3) *v.* To flutter, applied to hawks.

(4) *pret. t.* of *bite*. Bit.

(5) *prep.* Without; except. *Lanc.*

(6) *v.* To fly at.

Thus surveying round  
Her dove-befather'd prison, till at length  
(Calling her noble birth to mind, and  
strength

Whereto her wing was born) her ragged  
beak

Nips off her jangling jesses, strives to break  
Her gingling fetters, and begins to *bate*  
At ev'ry glimpse, and darts at ev'ry grate.

*Quarles's Emblems.*

(7) *v.* To go with rapidity.

(8) *v.* To fall suddenly.

(9) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A boat.

(10) *s.* A sheaf of hemp. *Norf.*

(11) *pret. t.* Did beat. *Spens.*

**BATE-BREEDING**, *s.* Causing strife.

**BATED**, *adj.* A fish, when plump and full-roed, is well bated.

*Sussex.*

**BATEL**, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) A little  
**BATELLE**, } boat.

**BATELESS**, *adj.* Not to be abated or subdued.

**BATE-MAKER**, *s.* A causer of strife.

**BATEMENT**, *s.* That part of wood which is cut off by a carpenter to make it fit for his purpose.

**BATEMENT-LIGHTS**. *s.* The upper openings between the mullions of a window.

**BATER**, *s.* A bye-way, or cross-road.

As for the word *bater*, that in English purporteth a lane bearing to an high waie, I take it for a meere Irish word that crept unwares into the English, through the daillie intercourse of the English and Irish inhabitants.

*Stanhurst, Desc. of Irel., p. 11.*

**BATFOWLING**, *s.* A method of taking birds in the night-time.

**BATFUL**, *adj.* Fruitful.

Of Bevers *batfull* earth, men seeme as though to faine,

Reporting in what store she multiplies her graine. *Drayton, Pol., song xiii.*

The belly hath no eares. No? hath it not? What had my loves when she with child was got?

Though in her wombe the seedsman sowed tares,

Yet, being *batffulle*, it bare perfect eares.

*Davies, Scourge of Folly, 1611.*

**BATH**, (1) *adj.* Both. *North.*

(2) *s.* A sow. *Heref.* See *Basse.*

(3) *v.* To dry any ointment or liquid into the skin.

**BATHER**, (1) *v.* To nestle and rub in the dust, as birds in the sunshine; also to roll and settle downwards, spoken of smoke. *Leic.*

(2) (*A.-S.*) *gen. pl.* of both.

**BATHING**. See *Beating*.

**BATHING-TUB**, *s.* A bath formerly administered to people affected with the venereal disease.

**BATIGE**, *s.* A pearl.

**BATILBABY**, *s.* An office in forests.

**BATILLAGE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Boat hire.

**BAT-IN-WATER**, *s.* Water mint.

**BATLER**, } *s.* The in-  
**BATLET**, } strument with  
**BATLING-STAFF**, } which wash-  
**BATSTAFF**, } ers beat their  
**BATTING-STAFF**, } coarse clothes.

**BATLETON**, *s.* A batler. *Shropsh.*

**BATLING**, *s.* A kind of fish.

**BATLINS**, *s.* Loppings of trees, tied up into faggots. *Suff.*

- BATNER**, *s.* An ox.
- BATOON**, *s.* (*Fr.*) A cudgel.
- BATOUR**, *s.* Batter. *Warner.*
- BATS**, *s.* (1) The short furrows of an irregular field. *South.*  
 (2) *s.* The game of cricket. *Dev.*  
 (3) *s.* A beating. *Yorksh.*  
 (4) *s.* The slaty part of coal after it is burnt white. Coal deteriorated by the presence of this slaty matter is said to be *batty*. *Northampt.* In Shropshire it is called *bass*, and in Yorkshire *plate.*
- BAT-SWAIN**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A sailor.
- BATT**, *v.* (1) To beat gently. *Shropsh.*  
 (2) To wink or move the eyelids up and down. *Chesh.*
- BATTABLE**, *adj.* Capable of cultivation.
- BATTAILANT**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A combatant.
- BATTAILE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A battalion of an army.
- BATTALIA**, *s.* (*Fr.*) (1) The order of battle.  
 (2) The main body of an army in array.
- BATTED**, *part. p.* Stone worked off with a tool instead of being rubbed smooth. A stonemason's term.
- BATTEN**, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To thrive; to grow fat. *North.*  
 (2) *s.* A rail from three to six inches broad, and one or more thick.  
 (3) *s.* The straw of two sheaves folded together. *North.* See *Bat.*
- BATTEN-BOARD**, *s.* A thatcher's tool for beating down thatch.
- BATTEN-FENCE**, *s.* A fence made by nailing two or three rails to upright posts.
- BATTER**, (1) *s.* (perhaps from *A.-N. abattre.*) An abatement; a wall which diminishes upwards is said to *batter*. *Sussex.*  
 (2) *s.* Dirt. *North.*  
 (3) *v.* To fight one's way. *Midland C.*  
 (4) *v.* To wear out. *South.*
- BATTERO**, *s.* A bat.
- BATTICLE**, *s.* A moveable wooden cross-bar to which the traces of husbandry horses are secured. *Northampt.*
- BATTID**, *adj.* Covered with strips of wood, as walls are previously to their being plastered.
- BATTIL**, } *v.* (*A.-S.*) To grow fat.  
**BATTEL**, } Also, to fatten others.
- For sleep, they said, would make her *battil* better. *Sp., F. Q., VI, viii, 38.*
- Ashes are a marvellous improvement to *battle* barren land. *Ray's Prov., 238.*
- BATTING**, *s.* A bottle of straw. *Northampt.*
- BATTING-STOCK**, *s.* A beating stock. *Kennett.*
- BATTLE**, (1) *v.* To dry in ointment or moisture upon the flesh by rubbing that part of the body while exposed to the fire.  
 (2) *adj.* Fruitful, fertile, applied to land.  
 (3) *v.* To render ground fertile by applying manure.  
 (4) *v.* To go about a room with wet and dirty shoes. *Northampt.*  
 (5) *v.* To bespatter with mud. *Battled*, splashed or bespattered with mud.  
 (6) *v.* To take up commons at a college, without immediately paying for them. Skinner derives it from the Dutch *betaalen*, to pay, a term which appears to have been formed from the ancient manner of keeping accounts by *tallies*, or *tale*.  
 Eat my commons with a good stomach, and *battled* with discretion. *Puritan, ii, p. 543.*
- BATTLED**, *part. p.* Embattled.
- BATTLEDORE**, *s.* (1) A hornbook, and hence no doubt arose the phrase "to know a B from a battledoor," implying a very

slight degree of learning, or the being hardly able to distinguish one thing from another. It is sometimes found in early printed works, as if it should be thus written, "to know A. B. from a battledoor."

You shall not neede to buy bookes; no, scorne to distinguish a *B. from a battledoore*; onely looke that your eares be long enough to reach our rudiments, and you are made for ever.

*Guls Horne-booke*, 1609, p. 3.

(2) A flat wooden implement, with a slit at one end for the hand, used in mending thatch, to push the ends of the new straw under the old thatch. *Northampton*.

**BATTLEDORE-BARLEY**, *s.* A kind of barley, said to be so called "from the flatness of the ear." *Aubrey's Wilts*.

**BATTLER**, *s.* (1) A small bat to play at ball.

(2) An Oxford student; properly one who pays for nothing but what he calls for, answering nearly to a sizar at Cambridge.

**BATTLE-ROYAL**, *s.* A fight between several cocks, where the one that stands longest is the victor.

**BATTLES**, *s.* Commons or board. *Cumberl.*

**BATTLET**,  
**BATLING-STAFF**,  
**BEETLE**, } *s.* A kind of flat wooden mallet used to beat linen with, in order to whiten it. See *Batler*.

**BATTLEWIG**, *s.* An earwig. *Midland Counties and North*.

**BATTLING-STONE**, *s.* A large smooth-faced stone, set in a sloping position by the side of a stream, on which washerwomen beat their linen. *North*.

**BATTOLOGIST**, *s.* (*Gr.*) One who constantly repeats the same thing.

**BATTOLOGIZE**, *v.* To repeat continually the same thing.

**BATTOLOGY**, *s.* (*Gr.* *βαττολογία*.)

The frequent repetition of the same thing.

**BATTOM**, *s.* A narrow board, the full breadth of the tree from which it is sawn. *North*.

**BATTON**, *s.* (*Fr.*) (1) A club or weapon.

(2) Strong, broad, fencing rails. *Norf.*

(3) Doors made by the boards being nailed to rails or bars are called *batton-doors*, in contradistinction to such as are panelled.

(4) Narrow deals with which the best floors are laid.

**BATTRIL**, *s.* A bathing-staff. *Lanc.*

**BATTERY**, *s.* A copper or brass wide-mouthed vessel, not riveted together, as plates of metal are in larger vessels, but hammered or *batter'd* into union, as tea-kettles, &c., are.

**BATTS**, *s.* (1) Low, flat grounds adjoining rivers; sometimes, islands in rivers. *North*.

(2) Short ridges. *Wight*.

**BATTY**, *adj.* (1) Belonging to a bat; in the manner of bats.

(2) A term applied to coal. See *Bats*.

**BATWELL**, *s.* A wicker strainer to put over the spigot in the mash-vat, to prevent the grains from passing through. *Leic.*

**BATYN**, *v.* To make debate. *Pr. P.*

**BAUBEE**, *s.* A copper coin, of about the value of a halfpenny.

**BAUBERY**, *s.* A squabble; a brawl. *Var. dial.* See *Bobbery*.

**BAUD**, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) A procurer, procuress, or keeper of a brothel, or any one employed in bad services in this line, whether male or female.

(2) *s.* A badger.

(3) *adj.* Bold.

**BAUDE**, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Joyous.

**BAUDERIE**, *s.* Pimping.

**BAUDKIN**, *s.* (*A.-N.* *baudequin*.) A rich and precious sort of stuff.

said to have been composed of silk, interwoven with threads of gold in a most sumptuous manner.

For cloth of gold, or tinsel figurie,  
For *baudkin*, broydrie cutworks, or conceits,  
He set the shippes of merchantmen on  
worke. *Gascoigne, Steele-Glasse, v. 786.*

**BAUDRICK,** } *s.* See *Baldrick*.  
**BAUDRY,** }

**BAUDRY,** *s.* Bad language. *Skelton.*

**BAUDY,** *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Dirty.

**BAUDY-BASKET,** *s.* A cant term for a profligate woman.

**BAUFFE,** *v.* To belch.

**BAUFREY,** *s.* A beam.

**BAUF-WEEK,** *s.* Among the pitmen of Durham seems to mean the week in which they are not paid, they being paid fortnightly. *Hone's Table Book, i, 654.*

**BAUGER,** *adj.* Bald; barbarous; bad.

Than brought he forth another byll,  
conteyning the said sentence; and that  
also he redde in his *bauger* Latine.  
*Bale, Sir J. Oldcastell.*

**BAUGH,** (1) *s.* A pudding made with milk and flour only. *Chesh.*

(2) *v.* To bark.

**BAUGHLING,** *s.* Wrangling. *Cumb.*

**BAULCHIN,** *s.* An unfledged bird. *Warw.*

**BAULK,** *v.* To overlook or pass by a hare in her form without seeing her.

**BAULKY,** *adj.* A term applied to earth which digs up in clots. *North.*

**BAULME-MINT,** *s.* Water mint.

**BAULTER,** *v.* To curl.

**BAUN-COCK,** *s.* A game cock. *Durham.*

**BAUNSEY,** *s.* A badger. *Prompt. P.*

**BAURGHWAN,** *s.* A horse-collar. *Yorksh.*

**BAUSE,** *v.* To kiss. See *Base.*

**BAUSON,** *adj.* Swelled; pendant. *Shropsh.*

**BAUSON,** }  
**BAUSIN,** }  
**BAWZON,** } *s.* A badger.  
**BAWSTONE,** }  
**BAWSONE,** }  
**BAUSTON,** }  
**BOUSON,** }

**BAUTERT,** *adj.* Encrusted with dirt. *North.*

**BAUX-HOUND,** *s.* A kind of hunting dog.

**BAVAROY,** *s.* (*Fr.*) A kind of cloak or surtout.

Let the loop'd *bavaroey* the fop embrace,  
Or his deep cloke be spatter'd o'er with  
lace. *Gay.*

**BAVEN,** } *s.* A brush faggot, pro-  
**BAVIN,** } perly bound with only  
one withe, a faggot being bound  
with two.

*Bavins* will have their flashes, and youth  
their fancies, the one as soon quenched  
as the other is burnt.

*Mother Bombie, 1594.*

With coals and with *bavins*, and a good  
warm chair. *Old Song.*

The skipping king, he ambled up and down  
With shallow jesters and rash *bavin* wits  
Soon kindled and soon burnt.

1 *Hen. IV, iii, 2.*

(2) *s.* A bundle of small wood. *Berks.*

**BAVENS,** *s.* A kind of cake.

**BAVERE,** *s.* Bavaria.

**BAVIAN,** *s.* A baboon, or monkey; an occasional, but not a regular character in the old Morris dance.

**BAVIER,** *s.* (*A.-N.*) The beaver of a helmet.

**BAVIN,** *s.* Impure limestone.

**BAVISENESSE,** *s.* (*A.-N.*) Mockery.

**BAVISH,** *v.* To drive away. *East.*

**BAW.** (1) An interjection of contempt.

(2) *s.* A boy. *East.*

(3) *s.* A ball. *North.*

(4) *s.* A dumpling. *Lanc.*

(5) *v.* To bark. See *Baugh.*

(6) *v.* *Alvum* levare. *Lanc.*

**BAWATY,** *s.* Lindsey-wolsey. *North.*



**BAWCOCK, s.** (conjectured to be a corruption of the *Fr. beau coq.*) A burlesque word of endearment.

Why that's my *bawcock*. What has smutch'd thy nose?  
*Shakesp., W. Tale, i, 2.*

At a later period the word *bawcock* was used to signify a rogue.

**BAWD, (1) s.** The outer covering of a walnut. *Somerset.* See *Bad.*

(2) *pret. t.* Bawled. *Yorksh.*

(3) *s.* A hare. A word used chiefly in Scotland.

**BAWDER, v.** To scold grumblingly. *Suffolk.*

**BAWE, s.** A species of worm formerly used as a bait for fishing.

**BAWE-LINE, s.** The bowling of a sail; that rope which is fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail.

**BAWER, s.** A maker of balls. *Staffordsh.*

**BAWK, (1) v.** To relinquish.

How? let her go? by no means, sir. It shall never be read in chronicle, that sir Arthler Addel (my renowned friend) *bawk'd* a mistress for fear of rivals.  
*Caryl, Sir Salomon, 1691.*

(2) *s.* A balk in ploughing.

(3) *s.* A beam. *Bawk-heit*, the height of the beam. *Cumb.*

**BAW, s.** A bow.

**BAWKER, s.** A sort of sand-stone used for whetting scythes. *Somerset.* See *Balker.*

**BAWKS, s.** A hay-loft. *Cumb.*

**BAWLIN, adj.** Big; large.

**BAWM, v.** To daub. "He *bawmed* and slawmed it all over mortar and wash."

**BAWME, } (1) (A.-N.) Balm.**

**BAUME, }**

(2) *v.* To embalm.

(3) *v.* To address; to adorn. *North.*

**BAWMYN, s.** Balsam. *Prompt. P.*

**BAWN, (1) s.** An inclosed yard, especially of a small castle.

These round hills and square *bawns*, which you see so strongly trenched and thrown up, were at first ordained that people might assemble themselves therein. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

(2) *adj.* Ready; going. *North.*

**BAWND, adj.** Swollen. *East.*

**BAWNDONLY, adv.** (*A.-N.*) Cheerfully.

**BAWRELL, s.** (*A.-N.*) A kind of hawk. The male bird was called a *bawret*.

**BAWSE, v.** To scream.

**BAWSEN, adj.** Burst. *Derbysh.*

**BAWSHERE, s.** A corruption of *beau-sire*.

**BAWSIN, } (1) s.** An imperious  
**BAWSON, }** noisy fellow. *North.*

Peace, you fat *bawson*, peace.

*Lingua, O. Pl., v. 232.*

(2) *adj.* Great; large; unwieldy; swelled. Coles has "a great *bawsin*, ventrosus."

(3) *s.* A badger. See *Bauson*.

**BAWSAND, } adj.** Streaked with

**BAWSONT, }** white upon the face: a term applied only to horses and cattle.

**BAWSTONE, s.** A badger. *Prompt. P.*

**BAWT, (1) prep.** Without. *Yorksh.*

(2) *v.* To roar; to cry. *North.*

**BAWY, s.** A boy.

**BAXTER, s.** (1) A baker. See *backster*.

(2) An implement for baking cakes, common in old houses. *North.*

**BAY, (1) s.** A berry.

(2) A high pond-head to keep in the water, for driving the wheels of the furnace or hammer belonging to an iron mill. *Blount.* In Dorsetshire, any bank across a stream is called a *bay*. Cotgrave mentions "a *bay* of land."

(3) *s.* The space between the main beams in a barn. *Northampton.*

(4) *s.* A principal compartment or division in the architectural

arrangement of a building, marked either by the buttresses on the walls, by the disposition of the main ribs of the vaulting of the interior, by the main arches and pillars, the principals of the roof, or by any other leading features that separate it into corresponding portions. The word is sometimes used for the space between the mullions of a window. Houses were estimated by the number of *bays*:

If this law hold in Vienna ten years,  
I'll rent the fairest house in it, after  
three-pence a bay. *Meas. for M.*, ii, 1.

Of one *baye's* breadth, God wot, a silly  
coate

Whose thatched spars are furr'd with  
sluttish soote. *Hall, Sat.*, v, 1.

As a term among builders, it also signified every space left in the wall, whether for door, window, or chimney.

(5) *s.* A pole; a stake.

(6) *v.* To bathe. *Spenser.*

(7) *s.* A boy.

(8) *adj.* Round. *Gaw.*

(9) *v.* (*A.-S. bugan.*) To bend. *Cumberl.*

(10) *v.* To bark. *Miege.*

(11) *v.* To open the mouth entreatingly for food, like a young child. *Hollyband.*

(12) *s.* The nest of a squirrel. *East.*

(13) *s.* A hole in a breast-work to receive the mouth of a cannon.

(14) *v.* To unlodge a martern. *Blome.*

(15) *v.* To bleat.

BAYARD, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Properly a bay horse, but often applied to a horse in general. "As bold as blind bayard," is an old proverb.

BAY-BERRY, *s.* The fruit of the laurel.

Bacca lauri. *δαφνόκοκκος, Pelagonio.*  
Grain de laurier. A bayberry.

*Nomenclator*, 1585.

BAY-DUCK, *s.* A shell-duck. *East.*

BAYE, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Both.

Into the chaumber go we baye,  
Among the maidens for to playe.

*Gy of Warwike*, p. 108.

BAYEN, *v.* To bay; to bark; to bait.

BAYES, *s.* Baize.

BAYLÉ, *s.* A bailiff.

BAYLES, *s.* A bucket.

BAYLY, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Authority; anything given in charge to a bailiff or guard.

BAYLYD, *part. p.* Boiled.

BAYN, *s.* (*A.-S. bana.*) A murderer.

BAYNYD, *part. p.* Shelled for table, as beans, &c. *Prompt. P.*

BAYTE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To avail; to be useful; to apply to any use.

BAYTHE, *v.* To grant. *Gaw.*

BAYTING, *s.* A chastisement.

BAY-WINDOW, *s.* A large window; supposed to derive this name from its occupying the whole bay. It usually projected outwards, in a rectangular or polygonal form, or sometimes semi-circular, from whence the corrupted form *bow-window* arose.

BAY-YARN, *s.* Another name for woollen-yarn.

BAYYD, *adj.* Of a bay colour. *Prompt. P.*

BAZANS, *s.* A sort of leather boots, mentioned by Mat. Paris.

BAZE, *v.* To alarm. *North.*

BE, (1) *prep.* (*A.-S.*) By.

(2) *part. p.* Been. In the prov. dialects, *be* is often used as the *pres. t.* of the verb.

(3) *Be, bi, or by,* is used as a common prefix to verbs, generally conveying an intensative power.

(4) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A jewel or ring. See *Beigh.*

BEACE, *s.* (1) Cattle. *North.*

(2) A cow-stall. *Yorksh.*

BEACHED, *adj.* Exposed to the waves.

**BEAD,** } *s* (*A.-S.*) A prayer, from  
**BEDE,** } *bid*, to pray.

A paire of *bedis* eke she bere  
Upon a lace al of white threde,  
On which that she her *bedis* bede.

*Romaunt of the Rose*, l. 7372.

Bring the holy water hither,  
Let us wash and pray together:  
When our *beads* are thus united,  
Then the foe will fly affrighted.

*Herrick*, p. 385.

Small round balls, stringed together, and hung from the neck, assisted the Romish devotees in counting the number of prayers, or paternosters, they said, and consisted of thirty, or twice thirty, single beads. Next to every tenth *bead* was one larger, and more embellished, than the rest; these were called *gaudes*, and are mentioned by Chaucer:

Of smal coral aboute hire arme sche baar,  
A peire of *bedes*, *gaudid* al with grene.

*Cant. T.*, l. 158.

From this practice originated the name of *beads* as applied to personal ornaments.

**BEAD-CUFFS,** *s.* Small ruffles. *Miege*.

**BEAD-FARING,** *s.* Pilgrimage.

**BEAD-HOUSE,** *s.* A dwelling-place for poor religious persons, who were to pray for the soul of the founder.

**BEADLE,** *s.* (*A.-S.* *bædal*, *bydel*.) A crier or messenger of a court; the keeper of a prison or house of correction; an under-bailiff.

**BEAD-ROLL,** } *s.* Originally a list of  
**BED-ROLL,** } the benefactors to a monastery, whose names were to be mentioned in the prayers; more generally, a list of prayers and church services, and such priests as were to perform them; also, an inventory.

And bellow forth against the gods themselves

A *bed-roll* of outrageous blasphemies.

*Old Pl.*, ii, 251.

Or tedious *bead-rolls* of descended blood,  
From fa'her Japhet since Dencaalion's flood.

*Bp. Hall*, *Sat.*, iv, 3.

Then Wakefield battle next we in our  
*bedroul* bring. *Drayton*, *Polyolb.*, 22.

'Tis a dead world, no stirring, he hath  
crosses,

Rehearseth up a *bead-rowle* of his losses.

*Rowlands*, *Knave of Harts*, 1613.

**BEADSMAN,** *s.* One who prays for another; and hence, being used as a common compliment from one person to another, it was at length used almost in the sense of servant.

**BEADSWOMAN,** *s.* A woman who prays for another person.

**BEAK,** (1) *v.* To bask in the heat.

*North.*

(2) *s.* An iron over the fire, in which boilers are hung. *Yorksh.*

(3) *v.* To wipe the beak, a term in hawking.

(4) *v.* A term in cockfighting.

(5) *s.* The nose of a horse.

(6) *s.* The point of a shoe, in the costume of the 14th cent.

**BEAKER,** (*s.* (*Germ.* *becher*.) A large drinking vessel; a tumbler-glass.

Another bowle, I doe not like this cup.

You slave, what linnen hast thou brought us here?

Fill me a *beaker*, looke it be good beere.

*Rowlands*, *Knave of Harts*, 1613.

**BEAKIRON,** *s.* An instrument of iron used by blacksmiths.

**BEAKMENT,** *s.* A measure of about the quarter of a peck. *Newcastle*.

**BEAL,** (1) *v.* To roar out (for *bawl*).

*North.*

(2) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To suppurate.

*Durham*.

(3) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A boil, or hot inflamed tumour.

**BEALDE,** *v.* (*A.-S.*) To grow in years.

Ine stat that sacrament ine man,

Wanne 3e ine Gode byaldeth.

*William de Shoreham*.

**BEALING,** *s.* Big with child.

**BEALTÉ,** *s.* (*A.-N.*) Beauty.

**BEAM,** (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Misfortune.

*Rob. Glouc.*

(2) *v.* To put water in a tub, to stop the leaking by swelling the wood. *North.*

(3) *s.* A band of straw. *Devon.*

(4) *s.* The shaft of a chariot. *Holinsh., Hist. of Eng., p. 26.*

(5) *s.* A kind of wax-candle.

(6) *s.* The third and fourth branches of a stag's horn were called the *beams*, or *beam-antlers*.

(7) *s.* A part of a plough.

The *beam* is perpendicularly above the spit, and connected with it; first, by the plough handle, or by the lower part of that piece of timber which terminates in the handle. The size of this piece is equal to the beam at that end of it, and both the beam and the spit are strongly morticed into it. Above the beam it is continued in a sweep the length of 5 feet from the bottom; the highest part of the sweep being 3 feet from the ground line, or bottom of the spit.

(8) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A trumpet.

(9) *s.* The rafter of a roof.

*Beame* of a rouffe, not beyng inbowed or fretted. *Laquear.* *Huloet.*

BEAM, } Bohemia.  
BEME. }

BEAMELING, *s.* A small ray of light.

BEAM-FEATHERS, *s.* The long feathers in the wings or tail of a hawk.

BEAMFUL, *adj.* Luminous. *Drayton.*

BEAMING-KNIFE, *s.* A tanner's instrument, mentioned by *Palsgrave*.

BEAM-RINGLE, *s.* A moveable iron ring on the beam of a wheel-plough, by which the plough is regulated. *Norfolk.*

BEAMY, *adj.* Built with beams.

BEAN, *s.* The old method of choosing king and queen on Twelfth Day, was by having a bean and a pea mixed up in the composition of the cake. They who found these in their portion of cake, were constituted king and queen for the evening.—“Three blue *beans* in a blue bladder” is an old phrase, the meaning of which is not very clear.

*F. Hark* does't rattle?

*S.* Yes, like *three blue beans* in a blue bladder, rattle, bladder, rattle.

*Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr., iii, p. 128.*

They say—

That putting all his words together,  
'Tis *three blue beans* in one blue bladder.

*Prior, Alma, Cant. 1, v. 25.*

BEAN-BELLIES, *s.* An old nick-name for the natives of Leicestershire.

BEAN-COD, *s.* A small fishing vessel.

BEANE, *adj.* Obedient.

BEANED, *adj.* A beaned horse, one that has a pebble put under its lame foot, to make it appear sound and firm.

BEANHELM, *s.* The stalks of beans. *West.*

BEAR, (1) *s.* A kind of barley.

(2) *s.* A noise. See *Bere*.

(3) *s.* A tool used to cut sedge and rushes in the fens. *Norfolk.*

(4) The *v. bear* is used in several curious old phrases. *To bear a bob*, to make one among many, to lend a helping hand. *To bear in or on hand*, to persuade, to keep in expectation, to accuse.

She knowynge that perjurye was no greater offence than aduoury, with wepyng and sweryng defended her honestie; and bare her husbände on hande, that they feyned those tales for envye that they hadde to se them lyve so quietly.

*Tales & Quicke Answers.*

*To bear a brain*, to exert attention, ingenuity, or memory.

But still take you heed, have a vigilant eye—

—Well, sir, let me alone, I'll *bear a brain*.

*All Fools, O. Pl., iv, 177.*

*To bear low*, to behave oneself humbly. *Palsgrave*. “I beare one wronge in hande, *ie iouche*.” *Ibid.* *To bear out a man*, to defend one. *Ibid.* *Bear one company, i. e.*, keep one company. *Ibid.* *Beare one bold, i. e.*, to set at defiance. “They knowe well they do agaynst the lawe, but they beare them bolde of there lorde and mayster.” *Ibid.* *To play the bear with*, to



- Failure or disadvantage any one.  
 "A wet season will *play the bear* with me." *Northampt.*
- BEARABLE, *adj.* Supportable.
- BEAR-AWAY, *v.* To learn. *Palsg.*
- BEARBIND, *s.* A species of bindweed. *North.*
- BEARD, (1) *v.* To oppose face to face.  
 (2) *To make one's beard*, to deceive a person.  
 (3) *v.* To trim a hedge. *Shropsh.*  
 (4) *s.* An ear of corn. *Huloet.*  
 (5) *s.* The coarser parts of a joint of meat.  
 (6) *s.* The bad portions of a fleece of wool.
- BEARD-HEDGE, } *s.* The bushes  
 BEARDINGS, } stuck into the bank of a new-made hedge, to protect the plants. *Chesh.*
- BEARD-TREE, *s.* The hazel.
- BEARER, *s.* A farthingale.
- BEARERS, *s.* The persons who carry a corpse to the grave.
- The searchers of each corps good gainers be,  
 The *bearers* have a profitable fee.  
*Taylor's Workes, 1630.*
- BEAR-FLY, *s.* An insect. *Bacon.*
- BEAR-GARDEN, *s.* A favorite place of amusement in the time of Elizabeth, and frequently alluded to in works of that period.
- BEAR-HERD, *s.* The keeper of a bear.
- BEARING, *s.* (1) A term at the games of Irish and backgammon.  
 (2) A term in coursing, giving the hare the go-by.
- BEARING-ARROW, *s.* An arrow that carries well.
- BEARING-CLAWS, *s.* The foremost toes of a cock.
- BEARING-CLOTH, *s.* The fine mantle or cloth with which a child was covered when it was carried to church to be baptized.
- BEARING-DISHES, *s.* Solid, substantial dishes; portly viands.
- BEARING-OF-THE-BOOK, *s.* A term among the old players for the duties of the prompter.
- BEARING-OUT, *s.* Personal carriage. "Great bearyng out, *port.*" *Palsgrave.*
- BEAR-LEAP, *s.* A large osier basket to carry chaff out of a barn, borne between two men. See *Barlep.*
- BEAR-MOUTHS, *s.* Subterraneous passages to coal mines. *North.*
- BEARN, *s.* (1) A barn. *East.*  
 (2) A child. *North.*  
 (3) Wood. *Coles.*
- BEARSBREECH, *s.* The name of a plant.
- BEARS'-COLLEGE, *s.* A jocular term used by Ben Jonson for the bear garden.
- BEAR'S-EAR, *s.* The early red auricula, called in Latin, according to Gerard, *Auricula Ursi*, and in French, *Oreille d'Ours*.
- BEAR'S-FOOT, *s.* A species of hellebore.
- BEAR-STONE, *s.* A large stone mortar, formerly used for unhusking barley.
- BEARSWORT, *s.* The name of a plant.
- BEARWARD, *s.* The keeper of a bear.  
 What a bragkyng maketh a *beareward* with his sylver buttoned bawdrike, for pride of another mannes bere.  
*Sir T. More.*
- BEAR-WORM, *s.* The palmer-worm.
- BEAS, *s. pl.* Cows; cattle. *North.*
- BEASEL, *s.* The part of a ring in which the stone is set. See *Basil.*
- BEASSH, *v.* To defile. *Palsgr.*
- BEAST, *s.* (1) A game at cards, similar to our game of loo.  
 (2) A measure. *Wardrobe Accounts of Edw. IV*, p. 129.  
 (3) An animal of the beeve kind in a fattening state. *East.*
- BEASTIAL, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Cattle.
- BEASTING, *s.* A flogging. *Lanc.* See *Baste.*

**BEASTINGS,** } *s.* (*A.-S.* *bystyng.*)  
**BEAST-MILK,** } The first milk given  
**BEESTLINGS,** } by a cow after her  
**BEESTINGS,** } calving. (*Byslins*  
**BESTNING,** } in Staffordshire.)

A cow hath no milk ordinarily, before that she hath calved: the first milk that she giveth downe is called *beestins*; which, unless it be delayed with some water, will soon turne to be as harde as a pumish stone.

*Holland's Pliny*, vol. i, p. 348.

So may the first of all our fells be thine,  
 And both the *beestning* of our goats and  
 kine;

As thou our folds dost still secure,  
 And keep'st our founttainssweet and pure.  
*Ben Jonson, Hymn to Pan*, vi, 177.

**BEASTLE, v.** To defile. *Somerset.*

**BEASTLINESS, s.** Stupidity.

He both cursed the time that he obeyed  
 the king's letter to come to him, seeing  
 promises had been doubly broken with  
 him, and also accused himself of great  
*beastliness*, by the which these mischiefs  
 were suffered to spring.

*Bowes Correspondence*, 1583.

**BEAT, (1) v.** To make a noise at  
 rutting time, said of hares and  
 rabbits.

(2) *v.* To search. A sporting  
 term.

(3) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To mend. *East.*

(4) *s.* Peat. *Devon.*

(5) *v.* To hammer with one's  
 thoughts on a particular subject.  
*Shakesp.*

(6) *s.* A blow.

**BEAT-AWAY, v.** To excavate. *North.*

**BEATE,** } *v.* (*A.-S.*) To excite, kin-  
**BETE,** } dle, or make to burn.

Thy temple wol I worship evermo,  
 And on thin auter, wher I ride or go,  
 I wol don sacrifice, and fires *bete*.

*Chaucer, Knight's Tale*, Tyrwhitt.

And in a bathe they gonne hire faste shet-  
 ten,

And night and day gret fire they under  
*betten*. *Second Nonne's Tale.*

**BEATE BURNING, s.** An agricultural  
 device, used particularly in the  
 West. See *Denshering*.

About May, they cut up alle the grasse  
 of that ground, which is to be broken

up, in turfes; which they call *beating*.  
 These turfes they raise up somewhat in  
 the midst, that the wind and the sunne  
 may the sooner drie them. After they  
 have been thoroughly dried, the hus-  
 bandman pileth them in little heaps,  
 provincially called *beat-burrowes*, and  
 so burneth them to ashes.

*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**BEATEM, s.** A conqueror. *Yorksh.*

**BEATEN, adj.** Trite.

**BEATER, s.** A wooden mallet.

**BEATERS, s.** The boards projecting  
 from the inside circumference of  
 a churn to beat the milk.

**BEATH, v.** (*A.-S.*) To dry by ex-  
 posure to the fire.

Yokes, forks, and such other, let bailiff spy  
 out,

And gather the same as he walketh about:  
 And after, at leisure, let this be his hire,  
 To *beath* them, and trim them at home by  
 the fier. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

**BEATILLES, s. pl.** (from *Fr.* *abattis.*)  
 Giblets.

**BEATING, (1) s.** Walking or hur-  
 rying about. *West.*

(2) A row of corn laid on the  
 barn-floor for thrashing. *Norf.*

**BEATMENT, s.** A measure. *North.*

**BEATOUR, adv.** Round about.

**BEAT-OUT, part. p.** Puzzled. *Essex.*

**BEATWORLD, adv.** Beyond controul.  
*East.*

**BEAU, adj.** (*Fr.*) Fair; good.

**BEAUFET, s.** (*A.-N.*) A cupboard  
 or niche, with a canopy, at the  
 end of a hall; a cupboard, where  
 glasses, bowls, &c., are put away.

**BEAU-PERE, s.** (1) (*A.-N.*) A friar,  
 or priest.

(2) A companion. *Spens.*

Now leading him into a secret shade  
 From his *beau-peres*, and from bright hea-  
 ven's view,

Where him to sleep she gently would  
 persuade

Or bath him in a fountain by some covert  
 glade. *F. Q.*, III, i, 35.

**BEAUPERS, s.** Apparently some  
 kind of cloth. *Book of Rates*,  
 p. 26.

**BEAUPLEADER, s.** A writ that lies where the sheriff or bailiff takes a fine of a party that he may not plead fairly.

**BEAUTIFIED, adj.** Beautiful. *Shak.* Polonius calls it a vile phrase, but it was a common one in those times, particularly in the addresses of letters. "To the most *beautified* lady, the Lady Elizabeth Carey," is the address of a dedication by Nash. "To the most *beautified* lady, the Lady Anne Glemham," R. L. inscribes his "Diella," consisting of poems and sonnets, 1596.

**BEAUTIFUL, adj.** Delicious.

**BEAU-TRAPS, s.** Loose pavements in the footway, under which dirt and water collects, liable to splash any one that treads on them. *Norf.*

**BEAUTY-SPOT, s.** The patches which ladies put on their faces, as fashionable ornaments.

**BEAUTY-WATER, s.** A liquid formerly used by ladies to restore their complexions.

**BEAVER, (1) s. (A.-N.)** That part of the helmet which was moved up and down to enable the wearer to drink, leaving part of the face exposed when up.

(2) *s.* The bushes or underwood growing out on the ditchless side of a single hedge. *Dorset.*

**BEAVER, BEVER, BEVERAGE, } s. (A.-N.)** A name formerly given to the afternoon collation, and still in use in Essex, Northamptonshire, and other parts. See *Bever*.

Drinkings betwene dinner and supper, called *beaver*. *Antecænum. Hulœt.*

Betimes in the morning they break their fast; at noon they dine; when the day is far spent they take their *beaver*; late at night they sup.

*Gate of Languages, 1568.*

Certes it is not supposed meete that we should now contente oureselves with

breakfast and supper only, as our elders have done before us, nor enough that we have added our dinners unto their foresaid meales, but we must have thereto our *beverages* and reare-suppers, so that small time is spared, wherein to occupy ourselves unto any godly exercise. *Description of Scotland, p. 20.*

**BEAVERAGE, s. (A.-N.)** Cider made after the first squeezing *Devon.*

**BEAVERET, s.** A half-beaver hat.

**BEAWTE, prep.** Without. *Lanc.*

**BEAZLED, adj.** Fatigued. *Sussex.*

**BEB, v. (Lat. bibo.)** To sip; to drink. *North.* A *bebber*, an immoderate drinker. See *Bib*.

**BEBASTE, v.** To beat.

**BEBATHE, v.** To bathe all over.

The bulls meanwhile each other wounds do lend,

And gore each others sides, whose bloud spurts out,

And head and shoulders all *bebathes* about  
Whose bloody blows the echoing wood resound. *Virgil, by Vicars, 1632*

**BEBERIED, part. p.** Buried.

**BEBLAST, part. p.** Blasted.

**BEbled, part. p.** Covered with blood.

**BEBLINDE, v.** To make blind.

**BEBLot, v.** To stain.

**BEBOB, v.** To hob; to bother, or mock. See *Bob*.

**BEbIDDE, v.** To command.

**BEcALLE, v. (A.-S.)** (1) To accuse; to challenge.

(2) To abuse; to censure. *West*

(3) To require. *Gaw.*

**BEcASSE, s. (Fr.)** A woodcock.

**BEcCO, s. (Ital. becco.)** A cuckold.

Duke, thou art a *becco*, a cornuto.

P. How? M. Thou art a cuckold.

*Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 30*

**BEcHATTED, part. p.** Bewitched. *Linc.*

**BEcHE, s. (A.-S.)** A beech-tree.

**BEcHER, s. (A.-S.)** A betrayer.

Love is *becher* and les,

And les for to tele. *MS. Digby, 86.*

**BEcK, (1) s. (A.-S. becc.)** A rivulet or small brook.

(2) *s.* A constable.

(3) *v.* To nod; to beckon.

This here I row,  
By my beloved brothers Stygian slow,  
By all those pichy flouds and banks most  
black.

Whereat he *beckt*, and with a thunder-  
crack

Olympus total frame extreamly trembled.

*Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.*

(4) *s.* A bow, a salutation. A *beck*  
was a bend of the knee as well as  
a nod of the head.

(5) The beak of a bird. "Sho  
with a longe *becke*, *soulier apou-  
laine*." *Palsgrave*.

I'm none of these same cringing things  
that stoops,

Just like a tumbler when he vaults through  
hoops,

Or daw or maggy, when at first it pecks,  
Alternately their tails above their *becks*.

*Flecknoe's Epigrams, 1670.*

BECKER, *s.* A wooden dish. *Nor-  
thumb*.

BECKET, *s.* (1) A spade used in dig-  
ging turf. *East*.

(2) A mantelpiece. *Northampt.*

BECKETS, *s.* A kind of fastening;  
a place of security for any kind of  
tackle on board a ship.

BECK-STANS, *s.* Literally, brook-  
stones; the strand of a rapid river.  
*North*.

BECLAPPE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To catch.

BECLARTED, *adj.* Besmeared; be-  
daubed. *North*.

BECLIPPE, *v.* (1) To curdle. *Maun-  
devile*.

(2) To embrace.

BECOMES, *s.* Best clothes. *East*.

BEBOUGHT, *part. p.* (*A.-S.*) Seized;  
caught.

BECRIKE, *s.* A kind of oath. *North*.

BECRIPPLE, *v.* To make lame.

BE CURL, *v.* (1) To hend in a curve.

(2) To curl all over.

BED, (1) *v.* A roe is said to bed  
when she lodges in a particular  
place. *Dict. Rust*.

(2) *s.* A horizontal vein of ore in  
a mine. *Derbysh.*

(3) *v.* To go to bed with.

(4) *part. p.* of *bidde*. Offered,  
prayed; commanded. *Langtoft*.

(5) *s.* A fleshy piece of beef cut  
from the upper part of the leg  
and bottom of the belly. *East*.

(6) *s.* The uterus of an animal.

(7) *Getting out the wrong side of  
the bed*, a phrase applied to a  
person who is peevish and ill-  
tempered.

(8) A *bed* of snakes is a knot of  
young ones.

(9) *s.* The under side of a wrought  
stone, in masonry.

(10) *s.* The horizontal base of  
stone inserted in a wall.

(11) *s.* The body of a cart or  
waggon. *Northampt.*

BEDAFFE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To make a  
fool of.

Then are you blind, dull-witted, and *bedaft*,  
*North's Plut., p. 105.*

BEDAGLE, *v.* To dirty.

BED-ALE, *s.* Groaning ale, brewed  
for a christening. *Devon*.

BEDARE, *v.* To dare; to defy.

BEDASHED, *part. p.* Covered;  
adorned.

BEDAWE, *v.* To ridicule. *Skelton*.

BEDDE, (1) *s.* A bedfellow, hus-  
band or wife.

(2) *v.* To bed; to put to bed.

BEDDER, } *s.* The under-stone  
BEDETTER, } of an oil-mill.

BEDDER, } *s.* An upholsterer.  
BEDDINER. }

BEDDERN, *s.* A refectory.

BEDDY, *adj.* Greedy; officious.  
*North*.

BEDE, *v.* (1) (*A.-S.*) To pray.

That thou wolt save thi moder and me,  
Thi preyere now I graunte the  
Of that thou *bede* before.

*Kyng of Tars, l. 246.*

(2) To proffer.

A ring Ysonde him *bede*

To tokening at that tide:

He fleighe forth in gret drede,

In wode him for to hide.

*Sir Yrystrem, iii, 28*



- (3) *v.* To order; to bid.  
 (4) *s.* A prayer.  
 (5) *s.* A commandment.  
 (6) *s.* Prohibition.  
 (7) *pret. t.* of *bide*. Dwelt; continued.

**BEDADED**, *pret. p.* Slain; made dead; deadened.

**BEDEET**, *part. p.* Dirtied. *North.*

**BEDHOUSE**, *s.* See *Bead*.

**BEDL**, *s.* A servitor; a bailiff. See *Beadle*.

**BEDLRY**, *s.* The jurisdiction of a beadle.

**BEDENE**, *adv. (A.-S.)* Immediately; at once; continuously; forthwith.

**BEDERKE**, *v.* To darken.

**BEDEVIL**, *v.* To spoil. *South.*

**BEDEVILED**, *part. p.* Rendered like a devil; become very wicked.

**BEDREW**, *v.* To wet.

**BED-FAGGOT**, *s.* A contemptuous term for a bedfellow. *East.*

**BEDFERE**, } *s. (A.-S.)* A bed-  
**BEDPHEREE**, } fellow.

**BEDGATT**, *s.* Command? *Morte Arthure.*

**BEDIGHT**, *part. p.* Decked out; adorned.

Her weapons are the javelin, and the bow,  
 Her garments angell like, of virgin-white,  
 And tuckt aloft, her falling skirt below  
 Her buskin meetes: buckled with silver  
 bright:

Her haire behind her, like a cloake doth  
 flow,

Some tuckt in roules, some loose with  
 flowers *bedight*:

Her silken vailles play round about her  
 slacke.

Her golden quiver fals athwart her backe.  
*Great Britaines Troye, 1609.*

**BEDIZEN**, *v.* To dress out.

No; here's Diana, who as I shall *bedizen*, shall pass for as substantial an alderman's heiress as ever fell into wicked hands.

*Mrs. Behn, City Heiress, 1682.*

**BED-JOINTS**, *s.* Joints in the beds of rocks. *Derbysh.*

**BEDLAM COWSLIP**, *s.* The paigle, or larger cowslip. *Northampt.*

**BEDLAMITE**, *s.* A person who, having been put into Bethlehem as insane, had, after a due time of trial, been discharged though not perfectly cured. Not being mischievous or dangerous, they were afterwards suffered to go at large; and the public took much interest in their wild and extravagant sayings and deeds. Male bedlamites were all Toms, and Poor Toms; and the females Bettys and Bess; and all, in addition to lunacy, were afflicted with loathsome bodily diseases. It was one of the most popular plans of vagrant mendicity; and the country was filled with *bedlams* and *bedlamites*, or *Tom of Bedlams*, as they were indifferently called.

Every drunkard is so farre estranged from himselfe, that as one in an extasie of mind, or rather, in a playne phrenzy, he may not be said to be sui animi compos, or a man of sounde wit, but rather, a very *bedlem*, or much worse.

*Stubbes's Anatomie of Abuses, p. 123.*

Alas! thou vaunt'st thy sober sense in vain.  
 In these poor *Bedlamites* thy self survey,  
 Thy self, less innocently mad than they.

*Fitzgerald's Poems, 1781.*

Till the breaking out of the civill warres, *Tom o' Bedlams* did travel about the country. They had been once distracted men that had been put into Bedlam, where recovering to some soberness, they were licentiated to goe a begging. They had on their left arm an armilla of tin, about four inches long: they could not get it off. They wore about their necks a great horn of an ox in a string or bawdrick, which when they came to a house for alms they did wind; and they did put the drinke given them into this horn; whereto they did put a stopple. Since the warres I doe not remember to have seen any one of them.

*Aubrey, Nat. Hist. of Wilts.*

**BEDLAWYR**, *s.* A bed-ridden person. *Prompt. Parv.*

**BEDMATE**, *s.* A bedfellow.

**BED-MINION**, *s.* A bardash.

**BEDOLED**, *part. p.* Stupified with pain. *Devon.*

**BEDOLVE**, *v.* To dig.

**BEDONE**, *part. p.* Wrought; made up.

**BEDOTE**, *v.* To make to dote; to deceive.

**BEDOUTE**, *part. p.* Redoubted.

**BED-PHERE**, *s.* Bedfellow.

And I must have mine ears banquetted with pleasant and witty conferences, pretty girls, scoffs, and dalliance, in her that I mean to chuse for my *bed-pheere*.  
*B. Jons., Épicæne*, ii, 5.

**BEDPRESSER**, *s.* A dull heavy fellow.

**BEDRABYLED**, *part. p.* Dirtied; wet.

**BEDRED**, *part. p.* (1) Dreaded.  
(2) Bedridden.

**BEDREINTE**, *part. p.* Drenched; drowned.

**BEDREPES**, *s.* Days of work performed in harvest time by the customary tenants, at the bidding of their lords.

**BED-ROLL**, *s.* A catalogue. See *Bead-roll*.

**BEDROP**, *v.* To sprinkle; to spot.

**BEDS**, *s.* The game of hop-sotch. *North*.

**BEDS-FOOT**, *s.* The plant mastic.

**BEDSTETTLE**, *s.* A bedstead. *Essex*.

**BEDSTAFF**, *s.* A wooden pin stuck formerly on the sides of the bedstead to keep the clothes from slipping on either side.

**BED-SUSTER**, *s.* One who shares the bed of the husband; the concubine of a married man in relation to the legitimate wife. *Rob. Glouc.*

**BEDSWERVER**, *s.* An adulteress. *Shakesp.*

**BED-TYE**, *s.* Bed-tick. *West.*

**BEDUELE**, *v.* (*A.-S. edwelian.*) To deceive.

Our angels ells thai him lete  
Our Godis sune ells thai him helde  
For he cutle make the men *beduelde*.  
*Cursor Mundi, MS. Edinb., f. 129.*

**BEDUSK**, *v.* To smudge, darken the colour of.

**BEDWARD**, *adv.* Towards bed.

**BEDWARF**, *v.* To make little.

**BEDWEN**, *s.* A birch tree.

**BEDYNER**, *s.* An officer.

Lyare wes mi latymer,  
Sleuthe ant slep mi *bedyner*.  
*Lyric Poetry*, p. 49.

**BEE**. To have bees in the head, to be choleric; to be restless.

But, Wyll, my maister *hath bees in his head*,

If he find mee heare pratinge, I am but deade. *Damon and Pith, O. Pl.*, i, 180.

If he meet but a carman in the street, and I find him not talk to keep him off on him, he will whistle him and all his tunes at overnight in his sleep! he has a *head full of bees*.  
*B. Jon., Barth. Fair*, i, 4.

To have a bee in the bonnet, to be cross; to be a little crazy.

**BEE**, *s.* A jewel. See *Beigh*.

**BEE-BAND**, *s.* A hoop of iron which encircles the hole in the beam of a plough where the coulter is fixed.

**BEE-BIKE**, *s.* A nest of wild bees. *North*.

**BEE-BIRD**, *s.* The willow wren.

**BEE-BREAD**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A viscous substance found in the hives of bees, supposed to be the material from which the young bees are formed.

**BEE-BUT**, *s.* A bee-hive. *Somerset*.

**BEECHGALL**, *s.* A hard knot on the leaf of the beech, containing the maggot of an insect.

**BEE-DROVE**, *s.* A great crowd of men, or other creatures. *East*.

**BEDDY**, *s.* A chicken.

**BEDDY'S-EYES**, *s.* The pansy. *Somers*.

**BEEF**, *s.* (*Fr.*) An ox.

**BEEF-EATERS**, *s.* The yeomen of the guard.

**BEEPING**, *s.* A bullock fit for slaughter. *Suffolk*.

**BEEFWITTED**, *adj.* Having no more wit than oxen; heavy-headed.

**BEE-GLUE, s.** A substance with which bees protect the entrance of the hive.

Propolis, Plin. Gluten quo alvei sui oras compingunt apes, *πρόπολις*. *Beeglew*, which they make at the entry of the hive, to keepe out cold.

*Nomenclator*, 1585.

**BEE-HIVE, s.** A wattled straw-chair, common among cottagers. *West*.

**BEEKED, adj.** Covered with dirt. *North*.

**BEE, v.** To bellow, applied not only to cattle, but to human beings. A woman at Nettleham, whose only cow had been sold by her husband, a noted ringer, for the purpose of subscribing for a new bell, always used to say to him when ringing commenced: "Hark! how my poor cow *beels!*" They also say when any one makes a great noise by shouting, "How he *beels!*" *Linc*.

**BEELD, (1) s.** Shelter. *North*. See *Beld*.

(2) *v.* To build. *North*.

**BEELDING, s.** A shed for cattle. *North*.

**BEELE, s.** A kind of pick-axe used in separating the ore from the rock.

**BEE-LIPPEN, s.** A bee-hive. *Somerset*.

**BEEN, (1) s. pl. (A.-S.)** Bees.

(2) *s.* Property; wealth. *Tusser*.

(3) The plural of the present tense of the verb to be.

(4) *adj.* Nimble; clever. *Lanc*.

(5) *s.* A withy band. *Devon*.

**BEENSHIP, s.** Worship; goodness.

**BEENT-MEED, s.** Help on particular occasions. *Lancash*.

**BEEK, s.** An iron over the fire in which boilers, &c., are hung; a beak. *Yorksh*.

**BEER, s.** Force; might. *Chesh*.

**BEER-FLIP, s.** A drink prepared in

the same way, and with the same materials, as "egg-flip," excepting that a quart of strong home-brewed beer is substituted for the wine; a glass of gin is sometimes added, but it is better omitted.

**BEER-GOOD, s.** Yeast. *East*.

**BEERHOUSE, s.** An old name for an alehouse.

**BEERNESS, s.** A beer-cellar. *North*.

**BEERY, adj.** Intoxicated. *Warw*.

**BEES, (1) s. pl.** Flies. *Linc*.

(2) *s. pl.* Cows. *Cumb*.

**BEESEN, } adj. (A.-S. bysen.)**  
**BEEZEN, } Short-sighted; half-**  
**BISON, } blind.**  
**BYSOM, }**

Wel wostu that hi doth tharinne,  
 Hi fuleth hit up to the chinne,  
 Ho sitteth thar so hi bo *bisne*,  
 Tharbi men segget a vorbisne;  
 Dahet habbe that ilke best  
 That fuleth his owe nest.

*Hule and Nyghtingale*, l. 96.

Now gylleorys don gode men gye,  
 Ryzt gos redles alle behynde,  
 Truthe ys turnyd to trechery,  
 For now the *bysom* ledys the blynde.

*MS. Harl.*, 5396, f. 24.

**BEE-SKIP, s.** A hive or skip of bees.

**BEES-NEST, s.** A kind of flax. *Skinner*.

**BEESNUM.** Be they not. *West*.

**BEESOME, s.** A broom with a long brush. This word occurs in *Hollyband's Dictionarie*, 1593, and is still in use for a birch broom, though never applied to one made of hair.

Sure 'tis an uncoth sight to see some,  
 That sweepe their hall without a *beesome*.

*Men-Miracles*, 1656.

**BEEST, s.** The first milk given by a cow after calving. See *Beasting*.

**BEESTAILE, s. (A.-N.)** Cattle.

**BEE-AXE, s.** The instrument used in *beeting* ground in deushering. *Devon*.

**BEETHY, adj.** Soft, sticky; in a

- perspiration; withered. Applied to meat underdone. *Herefordsh.*
- BEETLE, s. (A.-S.)** A heavy mallet. A *three-man beetle* was one so heavy that it required three men to manage it, two at the long handles and one at the head.
- BEETLE-BROWED, adj.** Having brows that hang over.
- BEETLE-HEADED, adj.** Dull; stupid.
- BEETLESTOCK, s.** The handle of a mallet.
- BEETLE-STON, s.** The cantharides.
- BEETNEED, s.** Assistance in the hour of distress. *North.*
- BEFET, s.** A buffet; a blow.
- BEFFING, s. (1)** Barking. *Linc.*
- (2)** Burning land after it is pared. *North.*
- BEFIGHT, v.** To contend.
- BEFILE, v.** To defile.
- BEFLAY, v.** To flay.
- BEFLECKE, v.** To spot; to streak.
- BEFOAM, v.** To cover with foam.
- BEFOG, v.** To obscure.

When speech is had of these things, they are so *befogged*, that they cannot tell where they are, nor what they say.  
*Dent's Pathway to Heaven, p. 323.*

- BEFON, v.** To befall.
- BEFORN, } prep. (A.-S.)** Before.
- BIFOREN, }**

The time was once, and may again return,  
For ought may happen that hath been  
*beforn.* *Spens., Shep. K. May, 103.*

The little redbreast to the prickled thorne  
Return'd, and sung there as he had  
*beforne.* *Browne's Brit. Past.*

**BEFOTE, adv.** On foot. *Pr. P.*

**BEFROSE, part. p.** Frozen.

**BEFT, pref. t.** Struck; beaten.

Thai wrang thair hend and wep ful sair,  
Als men war carkid al wit car;  
Apon thair brestes fast thai *best*,  
And al in God thaimself hileft.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Edinb., f. 46.*

**BEFYCE, s.** Beau fils, fair son.

**BEGAB, v.** To mock; to deceive.

**BEGALOWE, v.** To out-gallop.

**BEGARED, part. p.** Adorned.

**BEGARRED, part. p.** Defiled; very much dirtied. *Devon.*

**BEGAY, v.** To make gay.

**BEGAYGED, part. p.** Bewitched. *Devon.*

**BEGCHIS, s.** Bitches. *Cov. Myst.*

**BEGENELD, s.** A mendicant. *P. Pl.*

**BEGGAR-MY-NEIGHBOUR, s.** A children's game at cards.

**BEGGAR'S-BARM, s.** The froth collected by running streams in ditches, or in puddles by the road-side. *Northampt.*

**BEGGAR'S-BUSH, s.** A rendezvous for beggars. "To go by beggar's bush," to go on the road to ruin.

**BEGGAR'S-BUTTONS, s.** The burdock. *Devon.*

**BEGGAR-LICE, } s.** The plant

**BEGGAR-WEED, } cleavers (*Galium aperine*).** *Northampt.*

**BEGGAR'S-NEEDLE, s.** The shepherd's needle. *Midl. C.*

**BEGGAR'S-VELVET, } s.** The light

**BEGGAR'S-BOLTS, } particles of**  
down shaken from a feather-bed, and left by a sluttish housemaid to collect under it. *East.*

**BEGGARY, adj.** Full of weeds. *East.*

**BEGIN, s.** See *Biggin*.

**BEGIRDGE, v.** To grudge. *Somerset.*

**BEGKOT, adj. (A.-N.)** Foolish.

*Begkot* an bride,  
Rede him at ride  
In the dismale.

*Political Songs, p. 303*

**BEGLUED, par. p.** Overcome. *Lydg.*

**BEGO, } part. p.** Circumstanced;

**BEGON, }** happened to.

The sondan com that ilke tyde,  
And with his wyf he gon to chyde,  
That wo was hire *bigon*.

*Kyng of Tars, l. 552.*

Wo was this wretched womman tho *bigoon*.

*Cant. Tales, l. 5338.*

**BEGONE, part. p.** Decayed; worn out. *East.*

**BEGONNE, part. p.** Begun.

**BEGRAVE, v. (1)** To bury.

**(2)** To engrave.



**BEGREDE, v. (A.-S.)** To cry out against.

**BGRUMPLED, adj.** Displeased. *Somerset.*

**BEGTHEN, v.** To buy.

Also, the forseyd executours and atur-nyes hulpy n edefyen and maken howsyng for povre men in a stret clepyd Danelys lane, and hulpe *begthyn* and purchacy n a place in Wykyn in sustynance of the forseyd howsyng of povre men. *Found. Stat. of Saffron Walden Almsh., 1400.*

**BEGUILE, v.** To cover with guile.

*So beguil'd*  
With outward honesty, but yet defil'd  
With inward vice.

*Sh., Rape of Lucr.*

**BEGUL, v.** To make a gull of; to cheat.

He hath not left a penny in my purse:  
Five shillings, not a farthing more, I had,  
And thus *beguld*, doth make me almost  
mad. *Rowlands, Knave of Clubs, 1611*

**BEGUTH, pres. t.** Began.

That bliced bodi to wind thai wald,  
And I *beguthe* it withald,

Suilk strif bitwix us was tare.

*Cursor Mundi, MS. Edinb., f. 40.*

**BEGYNGGE, adj. (A.-S.)** Careful.  
*Reliq. Antiq., ii, 8.*

**BEH, pret. t. of A.-S. bugan.**  
Bent; inclined.

**BEHAD, adj.** Circumstanced; he-  
fallen. "You're sadly *behad*."

**BEHALT, pret. t.** Beheld.

**BEHALVE, s.** Half; side, or part.

**BEHAPPEN, adv.** Perhaps. *Shropsh.*

**BEHATED, part. p.** Hated; exceed-  
ingly hated.

**BEHAVE, v.** To manage or govern,  
in point of behaviour.

And with such sober and unnoted passion  
He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas spent,  
As if he had but provid' an argument.

*Shakesp., Tim. of A., iii, 5.*

How well my stars *behave* their influence.  
*Davenant's Just Italian.*

**BEHAVIOUR, s.** Representative cha-  
racter.

Thus, after greeting, speaks the king of  
France,

In my *behaviour*, to the majesty,  
The borrow'd majesty of England here.

*Shakesp., K. John, i, 1.*

**BEHEARD, part. p.** Heard.

**BEHELIED, part. p.** Covered.

**BEHEST, s. (A.-S.)** (1) A promise  
(2) A command.

**BEHETE, v. (A.-S.)** To promise.  
*pret. behight and behote.*

And for his paines a whistle him *behight*.

*Spens., F. Q., IV, xi, 6.*

**BEHEWE, adj. (A.-S.)** Coloured.

**BEHINT, adv.** Behind. *North.*

**BEHITHER, (1) prep.** On this side.  
*Sussex.*

The Italian at this day by like arrogance  
calleth the Frenchman, Spaniard, Dutch,  
English, and all other breed *behither*  
their mountaines Apennines, Tramu-  
tani, as who should say barbarous.

*Puttenh., Art of Engl. Poesie, p. 210.*

(2) *prep.* Except.

I have not any one thing, *behither* vice,  
that hath occasioned so much contempt  
of the clergie, as unwillingness to take  
or keep a poor living *Oley's Pref. to*

*Herbert, C. Parson, A. 11 b.*

**BEHOLDING, adj.** Beholden; ob-  
liged.

We anglers are all *beholding* to the good  
man that made this song. *Walton's Ang.*

And I shalle thinke myselfe highly  
*beholding* unto you.

*Bachelor's Banquet, p. 18.*

**BEHOLDINGNESS, s.** Obligation.

**BEHOVEFUL, adj.** Useful; profit-  
able; needful.

**BEHOUNCED, adj.** Finely dressed;  
smart with finery. *Essex.*

**BEHOVE, s. (A.-S.)** Behoof; ad-  
vantage.

**BEHOVELY, adj.** Profitable.

**BEHUNG, part. p.** Hung about

**BEIE,**

**BEIEN,** } *adj. (A.-S.)* Both.

**BEY,**

Ac heo ne myzt so rathe come, that the  
kynges twei,

Nere y-come out Yrlond, wyt gret power  
*bey,*

Of Scottes and of Picars, of Denemarch, of  
Norwei. *Rob. Glouc., p. 107.*

And tueie bischopes in ys lond,  
Wel hy were *beyne* y-found.

*Chron. of Engl., Ritson's Met. Rom.*

Ne beon ȝit hute tweien,  
 Mine sunen ȝit beoþh *beien*.  
*MS. Coll., Calig., A ix, f. 28.*

**BEIGH, s.** (*A.-S. beag.*) Anything twisted, but generally an ornament for the neck; a torques: it also is used to express an ornament in general.

Sir Canados was than  
 Constable the quen ful neighe;  
 For Tristrem Ysonde wan,  
 So weneth he be ful sleighe,  
 To make hir his leman  
 With broche and riche *beighe*.  
*Sir Tristrem, iii, 66.*

**BEIGHT, s.** Anything bent; the bend of the elbow. *North.*

**BEIKE, v.** To warm as before a fire.

Hys flesche trembylde for grete elde,  
 Hys blode colde, hys body unwelde,  
 Hys lypes blo for-thy:  
 He had more mystyr of a gode fyre,  
 Of bryght bronmys breunyng schyre,  
 To *beike* hys boones by.  
*Le Bone Florence of Rome, l. 99.*

**BEILD, s.** (1) See *Beld*.

(2) A handle. *Yorksh.*

**BEILDIT, part. p.** Imaged; formed.

**BEING, (1) conj.** Since.

And *being* you have  
 Declin'd his means, you have increas'd his  
 malice.

*B. and Fl., Hon. M. Fort., act ii.*

*Hear.* How now?

So melancholy sweet?

*Pot.* How could I choose

*Being* thou wert not here? the time is  
 come,

Thou'lt be as good unto me as thy word?

*Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.*

(2) *s.* (*A.-S. byan*, to inhabit.)

An abode; a lodging. *Sussex.*

(3) *s.* Condition. *Weber.*

**BEIRE, (1) gen. pl.** Of both.

(2) *adj.* Bare.

**BEISANCE, s.** Obeisance.

How is't then, thicke great shepherd of the  
 field,

To whom our swaines sike humble *beisance*  
 yield.

*Peele's Eglogue, 1589.*

**BEYTE, s.** A sharper. *Cumb.*

Here pedlars frae a' pairts repair,  
 Beath Yorkshire *beytes* and Scotch fwoak,  
 And Paddies wi' their feyne lin ware,  
 Tho a' descyn'd to botch fwoak.

*Slagg's Cumberl. Poems, p. 135.*

**BEJADE, v.** To weary; to tire.

**BEJAFE, v.** To make game of; to  
 ridicule.

**BEKAY, s.** The jowl or lower jaw  
 of a pig. *Northamp.*

**BEKE, (1) s.** The brim of a hat or  
 hood, or anything standing out  
 firm at the bottom of a covering  
 for the head.

(2) *v.* To warm; to sweat. *Be-  
 keande, part. a*

**BEKENE, } s.** A beacon.

**BEKNE, }**

**BEKENNE, v.** (1) (*A.-S.*) To com-  
 mit to.

(2) (*A.-S. becennan.*) To give  
 birth to.

**BEKERE, v.** To skirmish; to bicker.

**BEKINS, adv.** Because. *Dorsot.*

**BEKKE, v.** To beg. *Towneley Myst.*

**BEKNOWE, v.** (*A.-S.*) To acknow-  
 ledge; to confess.

Thenne watz spyed and spured

Upon spare wyse,

Bi prevé poyntez of that prynce

Put to hym selven,

That he *beknew* cortaysly

Of the court that he were.

*Gawayn & the Gr. Kn., l. 1620*

**BEKUR, s.** Fight; battle; skirmish.

**BEL, adj.** (*A.-N.*) Beautiful.

**BELACE, v.** To chastise with a strap.

**BELACOIL, } s.** (*A.-N.*) A kind

**BIALACOIL, }** reception; a hearty  
 welcome. Personified in the Ro-  
 mance of the Rose.

**BELAFTE, pret. t.** Left; remained.

**BELAGGED, part. p.** (1) Tired; lag-  
 ging behind.

(2) Dirtied; wetted.

**BELAM, v.** To beat.

**BELAMOUR, s.** (*Fr.*) (1) A lover.  
*Spenser.*

(2) The name of a flower.

**BEL-AMY, s.** (*A.-N.*) Fair friend.

**BELAPPE, v.** To lap round; to  
 surround.

**BELAST, part. p.** Bound.

**BELATED, part. p.** (1) Benighted.  
*Milton.*

(2) Retarded.

BELAVE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To remain.

BELAY, *v.* (1) To fasten. A sea term.

(2) To flog. *Northampt.*

BELAYED, *part. p.* Covered. *Spenser.*

BELCH, (1) *s.* Small beer. *Yorksh.*

(2) *v.* To remove the indurated dung from sheep's tails. *Somerset.*

BELCHE, *v.* To decorate. *Pr. P.*

BELCONE, *s.* A balcony.

BELDAME, *s.* (*A.-N.*) (1) A grandmother.

(2) A fair lady. *Spenser.*

BELDE, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To protect.

This Frein thrived fram yer to yer:  
The abbesse nece men wend it were.  
The abbesse her gan teche and *belde*.  
*Lay le Freine*, l. 231.

(2) *s.* Protection; refuge.

His em answer he yeld,  
That litel he wald wene,  
Of bot sche was him *belde*,  
That Moraunt soster had bene.  
*Sir Tristrem*, ii, 19.

(3) *adj.* Bold.

(4) *s.* Build; strength.

She blissid here, and from him ran,  
Intil here chamber anon she cam,  
That was so stronge of *belde*.  
*Syr Gowghter*, l. 81.

Bi a childe of litil *belde*  
Overcomen I am in myn elde.  
*Cursor Mundi*, MS.

(5) *v.* To build.

(6) *v.* To inhabit.

BELDER, *v.* To roar; to bellow. *North.*

BELE, (1) *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Fair; good.

(2) *s.* (*A.-S. beal.*) Bad conduct. *Linc.* The signification of this word, as far as can be gathered, appears to be, *bad course*, or *conduct*, or *censurable proceeding of improvident or ill-disposed characters*. "He'll ne'er bate *bele* whawl hes spend evry hawp'ny" is said of a spendthrift.

BELAKINS. By the Lady kin! *North.*

BEL-CHERE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Good company.

BELECHOSE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Pudendum *f. Chaucer.* *Belchos*, in MS. Addit. Brit. Mus., No. 12,195, f. 158.

BELEDDY. By our Lady! *Leic.*

BELEE, *v.* To shelter. *Shakesp.*

BELEEKE, *adv.* Belike; probably.

As Hector had unhorst Patroclus tho,  
Dispyling him in field, alas for woe,  
Unwares wreeke this deede of his *beleeke*  
He slayes a peereles Troyan for a Greeke.  
*Peel's Farewell*, 1589.

BELEPERED, *adj.* Infected with leprosy.

BELEVE, (1) *v.* (*A.-S. belifan.*) To remain; to be alive.

(2) *v.* To leave.

(3) *s.* Belief.

BELEVENESSE, *s.* Faith. *Pr. P.*

BELEWING, *s.* The belling of the hart.

BELEYN, *part. p.* of *belye*. Besieged.

BELFER, *s.* A sort of framework of wood or other material supported by pillars of brick, iron, &c., on which a stack of corn is raised. At the top of each pillar is placed a projecting coping stone, and on these stones are laid the cross beams: the intention of the broad stone is to prevent vermin getting up into the stack. The proper term for this erection is a *brandreth*; but many of the common people call it a *belfer*, confounding it probably with the word *belfry*, mentioned below. *Lincoln.*

BELFRY, *s.* (1) A temporary shed for a cart or waggon in the fields or by the roadside. *Linc.*

(2) *s.* Part of a woman's dress. *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 201.

BELG, *v.* To bellow. *Somerset.*

BELGARDS, *s.* (*Fr.*) Fair looks.

BELGRANDFATHER, *s.* A great great grandfather.

BELIER, *adv.* Just now. *Somerset.*

BELIKE, } *adv.* Certainly; per-

BELIKELY, } haps; probably.

BELIME, *v.* To ensnare. *Dent.*

**BELING**, *s.* (1) Suppuration. "Insanics. *Belyng*." *MS., Vocab. 15th cent.*

(2) The noise a chicken makes when first breaking the shell. "You can hear them *beling* sir, afore they comes out." *Somerset.*

**BELITTER**, *v.* To bring forth a child.

**BELIVE**, *adv.* (1) (*A.-S.*) Quickly; immediately; presently.

(2) In the evening. *North.*

**BELKE**, *v.* (1) To belch. *North.*

(2) To lounge at length. *Linc.*

**BELL**, (1) *s.* A *roupie* at the tip of the nose. *Palsgr.*

(2) *s.* The cry of the hart at rutting time.

(3) *v.* To swell.

(4) To bear the bell, to win the prize at a race, where a bell was the usual prize.

Among the Romans it [a horse race] was an Olympic exercise, and the prize was a garland, but now they bear the bell away. *Saltonstall, Char. 23.*

To lose the bell, to be worsted.

But when in single fight he lost the bell. *Fairf., Tasso, xvii, 69.*

**BELLAKIN**, *part. a.* Bellowing. *North.*

**BELLAND**, *s.* (1) Ore, when reduce to powder. *North.*

(2) Its pernicious effects, when imbibed in small particles. *North.*

**BELLARMINE**, *s.* A sort of stout earthen bottle, ornamented with the figure of a bearded face, and said to have received its name from Cardinal Bellarmine, whom this face represented. To dispute with Bellarmine, to empty the bottle.

*Cos.* There's no great need of souldiers; their camp's

No larger than a ginger-bread office.

*Pan.* And the men little bigger.

*Phil.* What half heretick

Book tells you that?

*Rho.* The greatest sort they say

Are like stone-pots with beards that do reach down

Unto their knees.

*Cartwright, Lady Errant, 1651.*

'Tis dark, we'll have one *bellarmine* there, and then *bonus nocius*, I must to my mistress.

*Shadwell, Epsom Wells, 1673.*

**BELLART**, *s.* A bear-leader. *Chest.*

**BELLE**, (1) *s.* A mantle? See *Wright's Anecd. Lit., p. 12.*

(2) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To roar.

(3) *s.* A clock. *Cov. Myst.*

(4) *s.* A bonfire; for *baal*. *Gaw.*

**BELLE**, *v.* To swell.

**BELLE-BLOME**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The daffodil.

**BELLE-CHERE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Good cheer.

**BELLEJETER**, *s.* A bell-founder. *Prompt. Parv.*

**BELL-FLOWER**, *s.* The daffodil.

**BELL-GATE**, } *s.* The circuit or li-  
**BELL-GAIT**, } berty in which a beg-  
gar was formerly allowed to beg,  
so named from the bell which  
he tinkled to attract the notice  
of the charitable.

**BELLIBONE**, *s.* (*Fr.*) A fair maid.

Pan may be proud that ever he begot  
Such a *bellibone*.

*Spens., Shep. Kal., Apr. 91.*

**BELLIBORION**, *s.* A kind of apple. *East.*

**BELLICAL**, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Warlike.

**BELLICHE**, *adv.* (*A.-N.*) Fairly.

**BELLICON**, *s.* One devoted to good cheer. *North.*

**BELLICOUS**, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Warlike.

**BELLIFY**, *v.* To beautify. *Raynalde's Byrth of Mankynde.*

**BELLIN**, *v.* To roar; to bellow. *North.*

**BELLITUDE**, *s.* (*Lat.*) Fairness.

**BELL-KITE**, *s.* A protuberant body. *North.*

**BELLMAN**, *s.* A watchman. Part of his office was originally to bless the sleepers whose door he passed. Thus Herrick:

*The Belman.*

From noise of scarefires rest ye free,  
From murders, *benedicite*.



From all mischances, that may fright  
Your pleasing slumbers in the night;  
Mercie secure ye all, and keep  
The goblin from ye, while ye sleep.  
Past one o'clock and almost two,  
My masters all, good day to you.

*Hesp.*, p. 139.

So Milton, *Penitensero* :

The *belman's* drowsy charm  
To bless the doors from nightly harm.

Hence our *Belman's* verses.

BELLOCK, *v.* To bellow. *Var. dial.*

BELLONED, *adj.* Asthmatic. *North.*

BELLOSE, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Warlike.

BELLOWFARMER, *s.* A person who  
had the care of organs, regals, &c.

BELLPEARE, *s.* A sort of pear.

*Pirum cucurbitinum*, Plin. ab oblonga  
cucurbitæ figura. Poire de sarreau, ou  
de campane. A *bell peare*, or gourd  
peare; so called of his likeness.

*Nomenclator*, 1585.

BELLRAG, *v.* To scold. *Heref.* See  
*Ballirag*.

BELLRAGGES, *s.* A sort of water-  
cresses.

BELLS, *s. pl.* The ears of oats.  
*Northamp.* A crop of oats is said  
to have *bell'd* well, when it pro-  
mises to be heavy.

BELL-SOLLER, *s.* The loft in a  
church on which the ringers  
stand. *North.*

BELLWEATHER, *s.* A cross and  
blubbering child. *North.*

BELLY, *s.* The widest part of the  
vein of a mine. *North.*

BELLYATERE, *s.* A bellfounder.  
*Prompt. Parv.*

BELLY-BAND, *s.* A girth to a cart-  
saddle. *North.*

BELLYCHEAT, *s.* An apron. *Ash.*

BELLYCHEER, *s.* Good living.

A spender of his patrimony and goods  
in *bellycheere*, and unthrifric companie :  
a *spend-all*: a *waste-good*.

*Nomenclator*, 1585.

Gluttonie mounted on a greedie beare,  
To *belly-cheere* and banquets lends his care.  
*Rowlands, Knaves of Spades, 3<sup>c</sup>, 1613.*

BELLY-CLAPPER, *s.* A word equi-  
valent, according to Florio, to  
certain senses of the Italian

words *battaglio* and *battifolle*.  
It has been conjectured to be  
some instrument for announcing  
dinner.

BELLY-FRIEND, *s.* A sycophant.

BELLY-GOD, *s.* A glutton, or epi-  
cure.

BELLY-HARM, *s.* The cholick.

BELLY-HOLDING, *s.* A crying out  
in labour. *Devon.*

BELLY-NAKED, *adj.* Entirely naked.  
A very common expression in our  
earlier writers.

BELLY-PIECE, *s.* (1) The apron, or  
covering of the belly.

If thou shoulds cry, it would make  
streaks down thy face; as the tears of  
the tankard do upon my fat hosts *belly-*  
*pieces*. *Shadwell, Bury Fair, 1659.*

(2) A thin part of a carcase near  
the belly. *North.*

BELLYS, } *s.* Bellows.  
BELYES, }

BELLY-SHOT, *adj.* A term applied  
to cattle, "when in the winter,  
for want of warmth and good  
feeding, they have their guts  
shrunk up." *Kennett.*

BELLY-TIMBER, *s.* Food. *Var. dial.*

BELLY-VENGEANCE, *s.* Small beer.

BELLY-WANT, *s.* A belly-band.  
*Hampsh.*

BELLY-WARK, *s.* (*A.-S.*) The cholick.  
*North.*

BELOKE, *part. p.* Locked.

BELOKED, *part. p.* Beheld.

BELON, *s.* (*Fr.*) A distemper com-  
mon to cattle in some parts of  
the North of England. It is sup-  
posed to be caused by the water  
they drink being impregnated  
with lead.

BELONGINGS, *s.* Endowments.

BELOOK, *v.* To weep. *Beds.*

BELOUKE, *v.* To fasten; to lock up.

BELOWT, *v.* To abuse roughly.

BELPER, } *v.* To cheat. *Cumb.*  
BILPER, }

BELSCH, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To adorn; to  
decorate.

**BELSH**, *s.* Rubbish; sad stuff. *Linc.*  
**BEL-SHANGLES**, *s.* A cant term.

Head-master of morrice-dauncers, high  
 head-borough of heighs, and onely  
 tricker of your trill-lilles, and best *bel-  
 shangles* betweene Sion and mount  
 Surrey.

*Kemp, Nine Daies Wonder, 1600.*

**BELSIRE**, *s. (A.-N.)* A grandfather;  
 an ancestor.

**BELSIZE**, *adj.* Bulky; large. *East.*

**BEL-SWAGGER**, *s.* A swaggerer; a  
 bully; a whoremaster.

**BELT**, (1) *v.* To suppurate.

What godly reason can any man alyve  
 alledge why Mother Joane of Stowe,  
 speaking these wordes, and neyther  
 more nor lesse,

“Our Lord was the fyrst man  
 That ever thorne prick’t upon:  
 It never blysted nor it never *belled*.  
 And I pray God, nor this not may,”

should cure either beastes, or men and  
 women, from diseases?

*L. Northampton's Defensative against the  
 Poyson of supposed Prophecies, 1583.*

(2) *v.* To beat. *Shropsh.*

(3) *v.* To shear the buttocks and  
 tails of sheep. *Midland C.*

(4) *s.* An axe. *Pr. P.*

(5) *s.* A course of stones project-  
 ing from a wall.

(6) *Pricking at the belt*, a cheat-  
 ing game, also called *fast and  
 loose*, as old as the age of Shake-  
 speare.

**BELTAN**, *s.* The first of May. *North.*

**BELTER**, *s.* A prostitute. *North.*

**BELUTED**, *adj. (Lat.)* Covered with  
 mud. *Sterne.*

**BELVE**, *v.* (1) To drink greedily.  
*North.*

(2) To bellow; to roar. *Somerset.*

**BELVERING**, *adj.* Noisy; blustering.  
*Northampt.*

**BELWE**, *v. (A.-S.)* To bellow.

**BELWORT**, *s.* The name of a plant.

**BELYE**, *v. (A.-S. belicgan.)* To sur-  
 round; to beleaguer.

The kyng and heie men of the lond, mid  
 strengthe and mid ginne,

And *belaye* the castel longe, ar hii him  
 miȝte i-winne. *Rob. Glouc., p. 519.*

**BELYMME**, *part. p.* Disfigured.  
*Skelton.*

**BEM**, *s.* A beam; a pillar.

**BEMANGLE**, *v.* To mutilate.

**BEM**, } *s. (A.-S. bema.)* A trum-  
**BEME**, } pet.

Thau sal be herd the blast of *bem*,  
 The demster sal cum to dem.

*Cursor Mundi, MS.*

Trompors gunne heire *bemes* blowe,  
 The knihtes riden out on a rowe,  
 On stedes white and blake.

*Kyng of Tars, l. 499.*

**BEME**, *s.* Bohemia.

**BEMENE**, *v. (A.-S. bemænan.)* To  
 lament for.

The kyng of Tars out of his sadel fel,  
 The blod out of his wounde wel,  
 Mony mon hit *bement*.

*Kyng of Tars, l. 1088.*

**BEMETE**, *v. (A.-S.)* To measure.

**BEMOIL**, *v.* To bemire, or be-  
 draggle.

Thou should'st have heard, in how miry  
 a place; how she was *bemoil'd*.

*Shakesp., Tam. of Shr., iv, 1.*

**BEMOISTEN**, *v.* To moisten.

**BEMOLE**, *s.* A term in music,  
*B molle*. soft or flat.

**BEMONSTER**, *v.* To make mon-  
 strous. *Shakesp.*

**BEMOOKED**, *adj.* Dirtied, defiled;  
 literally, *bemucked*. *Palsgrave.*

**BEMUSED**, *adj.* Dreaming; intoxi-  
 cated.

**BEMY**, *s.* A term in music; per-  
 haps *B my*, or middle, between  
 flat and sharp.

**BEN**, (1) *v. (A.-S. ben.)* To be.

(2) *adj.* Prompt; ready. *Gaw.*

(3) *s. pl. (A.-S.)* Bees.

(4) *s. pl. (A.-N.)* Goods.

(5) *adv. (A.-N.)* Well; good.

(6) *prep.* In; into. *Yorksks.*

(7) *s. (A.-N.)* The truth. *Devon.*

(8) The “true ben,” the utmost  
 stretch or bend. *Exmoor.*

(9) *s.* A figure set on the top of  
 the last load of the harvest, im-  
 mediately in front, dressed up  
 with ribbons, &c. *Norf.*

(10) *s.* Oil of ben (benzoin), an ointment formerly in great repute.

**BENAR**, *adj.* Better. A cant term.

**BENATURE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A vessel containing the holy water.

**BENCH**, *s.* The shelf of a rock running to a main joint. A term among quarry-men in Northamptonshire.

(2) *s.* A widow's bench, a share of the husband's estate which a woman enjoys besides her jointure. *Sussex.*

**BENCHCLOTH**, *s.* A carpet to cover a bench. "*Benchclothe* or carpet cloth, *tapes.*" *Huloet.*

**BENCHED**, *adj.* Furnished with benches.

**BENCHER**, *s.* An idler; one who spends his time on the benches of alehouses.

**BENCH-FLOOR**, *s.* In the coal mines of Wednesbury in Staffordshire, the sixth parting or laming in the body of the coal.

**BENCH-HOLE**, *s.* The hole in a bench, *ad levandum alvum.*

**BENCH-TABLE**, *s.* A low stone seat round the inside of the walls of a building.

**BENCH-WHISTLER**, *s.* An idler, who spends his time chiefly on the alehouse bench.

**BEND**, *s.* (1) (*A.-S.*) A bond; anything which binds.

Mi lord the douke, he seyð anon,  
For schame lete the levedis gon,  
That er bothe gode and hendel  
For ich am comen hider to-day  
For to saven hem, yive y may,  
And bring hem out of bende.  
*Amis and Amiloun*, l. 1233.

(2) A band of men.

(3) A band; anything bound round another; a tie.

(4) A turn of a forest.

A herd of deer was in the *bend*,  
All feeding before his face:  
Now the best of you I'll have to my dinner,  
And that in a little space.

*Robin Hood and his Cousin Scarlet.*

(5) Strong ox leather, tamed with bark and other ingredients, which give it a blue cast. *North.*

(6) Indurated clay. *North.*

(7) The border of a woman's cap. *North.*

(8) A piece of bent plate-iron, which went over the back of the last horse at plough. *Leic.*

(9) (*A.-N.*) A band or bandage; a horizontal stripe.

**BENDE**, *part. p.* Bound. *Maundevile.*

**BENDEL**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A band, or stripe; a bendlet.

**BENDING**, *part. a.* Striping; banding.

**BEND-LEATHER**, *s.* Sole-leather.

**BENDSFULL**, *s.* Bands-full; bundles.

**BENDWARE**, *s.* Hardware. *Staff.*

**BENDWITH**, *s.* The name of a plant.

**BENE**, (1) *v.* To be.

(2) *s.* Bane; destruction.

(3) *s.* A bean.

(4) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A prayer; a request.

(5) *adv.* (*A.-N.*) Well; fair; good. *Gaw.*

**BENEAPED**, *part. p.* (*A.-S.*) Left aground by the ebb of the spring tides. *South.*

**BENEDAY**, *s.* A prayer-day.

**BENEDICITE**. (*Lat.*) An exclamation equivalent to *Bless us!*

**BENEDICTION-POSSET**, *s.* The sackposset taken on the evening of the wedding day, just before the company retired.

**BENEFICE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A benefit.

**BENEFIT**, *s.* A living; a benefice. *North.*

**BENEME**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To take away; to take from.

zee zyven hem all zowre powere, and  
forte zyve hem zee *benemen* me, and  
nevere the lattere y myghte nevere  
have so muche power as zow.

*Romance of the Monk*, MS., f. 14.

- BENEMERENT, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Well deserving.
- BENEMPT, *part. p.* Named; called.
- BENERTH, *s.* The service which the tenant owed the landlord by plough and cart in Kent. *Lam-barde.*
- BENETHE, *v.* To begin. *Cov. Myst.*
- BENETOIRE, } *s.* A cavity or small  
BENATURE, } hole in the wall of a church, generally near the door, for the vessel that contained the holy water.
- BENEVOLENCE, *s.* A voluntary gratuity given by the subjects to the king.
- BENEVOLERS, *s.* Wellwishers. *Past. Lett.*, ii, 336.
- BENEWITH, *s.* The woodbine. *Pr. P.*
- BENGE, *v.* To drink deeply. *Somerset.*
- BENGER, *s.* A chest for corn. *Pr. P.*
- BENGY, *adj.* Cloudy; overcast. *Essex.*
- BENIGNE, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Kind.
- BENIME, *v.* To take away. See *Beneme.*
- BENISON, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A blessing.
- BEN-JOLTRAM, *s.* Brown bread soaked in skimmed milk; the usual breakfast of ploughboys. *East.*
- BENK, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A bench.
- BEN-KIT, *s.* A wooden vessel with a cover to it. *Linc.*
- BENNET, *s.* The bent grass, or bents. *Somerset.*
- BENNICK, *s.* A minnow. *Somerset.*
- BENOME, *part. p.* of *beneme.* Taken away.
- BENOTHINGED, *part. p.* Annihilated.
- BENOW, *adv.* By this time. *North.*
- BENSE, *s.* A cow-stall. *North.*
- BENSIL, *v.* To thrash; to beat. *North.*
- BENT, (1) *s.* A plain; a common; a field; a moor; a common term in early English poetry.  
(2) *s.* The declivity of a hill.
- (3) *s.* A kind of grass, more usually known as *bents*.
- (4) *s.* A chimney. *North.*
- (5) *s.* Form; shape.
- (6) *adj.* Ready.
- BENTS, *s. pl.* Different kinds of hard, dry, coarse grasses, reeds, and rushes; the grounds, or pastures, on which they grow. Liferent writers apply the term to the *juncus bulbosus*; the *starwort*; the *arundo arenaria*; the *alopecurus geniculatus*; and the *agrostis*.
- His spear a *bent* both stiff and strong,  
And well near of two inches long.  
*Drayton's Nymphidia*, ii, 466.
- Next to that is the musk-rose; then the strawberry leaves dying, with a most excellent cordial smell; then the flower of the vines; it is a little dust, like the dust of a *bent*. *Lord Bacon's Essays.*
- June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass green; upon his head, a garland of *bents*, king-cups, and maiden-hair.  
*Peacham*, p. 419.
- BENTERS, *s.* Debentures.
- BENTLES, *s.* Dry sandy pastures near the sea covered chiefly with bent-grass. *East.*
- BENWYTTRE, *s.* The woodbine. *Pr. P.*
- BENZAMYNE, } *s.* Benzoin, a kind  
BENZWINE, } of resin.
- BEO, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To be.  
(2) *prep.* By.
- BEODE, (1) *v.* To pray; to offer. See *Bede*.  
(2) *s.* A prayer.
- BEORYNG, *s.* (1) Burying; a funeral.  
(2) Birth; *i. e.*, child-bearing.
- BEON, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To be.
- And tellen we schulen of Ysay,  
That us tolde trewely  
A child ther is i-boren to us,  
And a sone i-given us  
Whos nome schal i-nempned beon  
Wonderful, as me may i-seon.  
*Vernon MS., Bodleian Library.*
- BEOTH, *prest. t.* of *beon*. Be; are; is.



**BEOUTEN**, *prep.* (*A.-S.*) Without.  
**DEPINCH**, *v.* To pinch all over.

Amongst the rest, was a good fellow devill,  
 so cal'd in kinds, cause he did no evill,  
 Knowne by the name of Robin (as we  
 heare)  
 And that his eyes as broad as sawcers  
 were:  
 Who came aights, and would make  
 kitchins cleane,  
 And in the bed *bepinch* a lazie queane.  
*Rowlands, Knaves of Spades, &c., 1613.*

**BEQUARRÉ**, *s.* B sharp. An old  
 musical term.

**BER**, } (1) *s.* Beer.  
**BERE**, }

(2) *s.* A berry.

(3) *s.* A bier.

Now frendschip, suld ze fande  
 Of sir Philip zowre fere,  
 To bring zow out of band,  
 Or ze be broght on *bere*.  
*Minot's Poems, p. 24.*

(4) *part. p.* Carried.

(5) *s.* The space a person runs in  
 order to leap with impetus. *North.*

**BERAFRYNDE**, *s.* A drinking term.  
*King Edward and the Shepherd,  
 Hartshorne, p. 48.*

**BERAND**, *part. a.* (1) Rushing;  
 roaring.

(2) Bearing.

**BERANDYLES**, *s.* The name of a dish  
 in ancient cookery.

For to make *berandyles*. Nym hennys,  
 and seth hem wyth god buf, and whan  
 hi ben sodyn, nym the hennyn, and do  
 away the bonys, and bray smal yn a  
 mortar, and temper yt wyth the broth,  
 and seth yt thorw a culdore, and cast  
 thereto powder of gyngevyr, and sugar,  
 and graynys of powmys-gernatys, and  
 boyle yt, and dresse yt in dysches; and  
 cast above clowys, gylofrea, and maces,  
 and god powder; serve yt forth.

*Warner, Antiq. Culin., p. 40.*

**BERASCAL**, *v.* To abuse like a rascal.

**BERATE**, *v.* To scold.

**BERATTLE**, *v.* To rattle.

**BERAYED**, *part. p.* (1) Arrayed;  
 dressed.

(2) Dirtied.

**BERAINE**, *v.* To wet with rain; to  
 moisten.

**BERBER**, *s.* The barberry.

**BERBINE**, *s.* The verbena. *Kent.*

**BERCEL**, }  
**BERSEEL**, } *s.* (*A.-N. bersault.*)  
**BERTEL**, } A mark to shoot at.  
**BYSELLE**, } *Prompt. Parv.*  
**BERSELL**, }

**BERCELETS**, *s. pl.* Hounds. See  
*Barslet.*

**BERCEN**, *s.* The barton of a house.  
*Wiltsh.*

**BERCHE**, *adj.* Made of iron.

**BERD**, *s.* A beard.

**BERDASH**, *s.* A neck-cloth?

I have prepared a treatise against the  
 cravat and *berdash*, which I am told is  
 not ill done. *Guardian, No. 10.*

**BERDE**, *s.* (1) Margin; brink.  
*Pr. P.*

(2) A lady. See *Bird.*

**BERE**, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A noise; a  
 roar; a cry.

(2) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To make a noise.

(3) *s.* A pillow-case. See *Pillow-  
 bere.*

(4) *v.* To bear; to carry.

(5) *v.* To bear; to produce

(6) *s.* A bear.

(7) *v.* To bear upon; to accuse.

**BERE-BAG**, *s.* One who bears a bag.

**BEREDE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To advise.

**BERE-FRANKE**, *s.* A wooden cage  
 to keep a bear or boar in. *Mo-  
 nastic Letters, p. 269.*

**BEREN**, *v.* To bear. See *Bere.*

**BERENT**, *v.* To rent; to tear.

**BERETTA**, *s.* A kind of hood worn  
 by priests. *Hall, Satires, iv, 7.*

**BERFREY**, *s.* A moveable tower.

**BERGER**, *s.* (*Fr.*) A term in hair-  
 dressing.

A *berger*, is a little lock, plain, with a  
 puff turning up like the ancient fashion  
 used by shepherdesses.

*Lady's Dictionary, 1694.*

**BERGERET**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A sort of  
 song. *Chaucer.*

**BERGH**, *s.* A hill. *Yorksh.*

**BERGOMASK**, *s.* A name for a rustic  
 dance, taken from Bergamasco,

the people of which were ridiculed for being more clownish than any other people in Italy; they were on this account made the types of all the Italian buffoons.

**BERHEGOR, s.** Beer-aigre.

**BERIALLES, s.** Beryls.

**BERIE, s.** A grove; a shady place.

The cell a chappell had on th' easterne side,  
Upon the wester side a grove or *berie*.

*Orl. Fur.*, xli, 57.

**BERIEL, s.** (1) A burial.

(2) A tomb; a grave.

**BERING, s.** The lap.

Al so he lay in slepe by nyght,  
Him thoughte a goshawk with gret flyght  
Stelet on his *berying*,

And yenith, and sprad abrod his wyngyn.  
*K. Alisaunder*, l. 484.

**BERING-CASE, s.** A portable casket.

**BERINGE-LEPE, s.** A basket. *Pr. P.*

**BERISPE, v.** To disturb.

**BERKE, v.** To bark.

**BERLIN, s.** The name of a kind of coach in use at the beginning of the eighteenth century, so called from being first used in the Prussian capital.

Beware of Latin authors all!

Nor think your verses sterling,  
Though with a golden pen you scrawl,  
And scribble in a *berlin*. *Swift*.

**BERLINA, s.** A pillory. *B. Jonson*.

**BERLY, adj.** Barry, an heraldic term.

**BERME, (1) v.** (*A.-S.*) To foam.

(2) *s.* Foam; froth.

(3) *s.* Yeast; barm.

**BERMEN, s.** Bar-men; porters to a kitchen.

Two dayes ther fastinde he yede,  
That non for his werk wolde him fede;  
The thridde day herde he calle;  
"Bermen, bermen, hider forth alle!"

*Havelok*, l. 868.

**BERMOOTHES, s.** The Bermudas. *Shakesp.*

**BERMUDAS, s.** A cant term for certain obscure and intricate alleys in London, in which per-

sons lodged who had occasion to live cheap or concealed; called also the *Streights*. They are supposed to have been the narrow passages north of the Strand, near Covent-garden.

*Meercraft*. Engine, when did you see  
My cousin Everhill? keeps he still your  
quarter

In the *Bermudas*.

*Eng.* Yes, air, he was writing

This morning very hard.

*B. Jons.*, *Devil an Ass*, ii. 7.

*Bermudas* also denoted a species of tobacco; probably brought thence.

Where being furnished with tinder,  
match, and a portion of decayed *Bar-*  
*moodas*, they smoake it most terribly,  
*Clitus's Whimz.*, p. 135.

**BERN, (1) s.** (*A.-S. beorn.*) A man; a knight; a noble.

(2) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A child.

(3) *s.* A barn.

**BERNACLE, s.** A gag for a horse.

**BERNERS, s.** Men who stood with relays in hunting; the men who fed the hounds.

**BEROWE, } s.** A shadow. *Pr. P.*  
**BERWE, }**

**BEROWNE, adj.** Round about.

**BERRIER, s.** A thrasher. *North*.

**BERRY, (1) s.** A gooseberry. *North*.

(2) *v.* To thrash corn. *North*.

(3) *s.* A rabbit-burrow.

A manie schollers went to steale conies,  
and by the way they warn'd a novice  
among them to make no noise for feare  
of skarring the conies away. At last he  
espying some, said aloud in Latine:  
"Ecce cuniculi multi;" and with that  
the conies ranne into their *berries*.  
Wherewith his fellowes offended and  
chydng him therefore, he said, "Who  
(the devill) would have thought that  
conies understood Latine."

*Copley's Wils, Fits, and Fancies*, 1614.

(4) *s.* A herd of conies.

(5) *s.* A flood.

*Cróscia d'acque*, a suddaine showre,  
a storme, a tempeat, a blustering, a *berry*  
or flaw of many windes or stormes to-  
gether, bringing violent showres of  
water. *Florio*.

- (6) *s.* A borough.  
**BERSEEL**, *s.* A mark to shoot at.  
 See *Bercel*.  
**BERSELET**, *s.* A kind of bow?  
**BERST**, (1) *prest. t.* of *bere*.  
 Bearest.  
 (2) *pret. t.* of *breke*. Broke.  
 (3) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Injury.

The levedi, sore adrad withalle,  
 Ladde Beves into the halle,  
 And of everiche sonde,  
 That him com to honde,  
 A dide hire etc altherferst,  
 That she ne dede him no *berst*;  
 And drinke ferst of the win,  
 That no poison was therin.  
*Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 75.

- BERT**, (1) *v.* To perspire. *North*.  
 (2) *adj.* Bright.  
**BERUFFIANISE**, *v.* To abuse like a  
 ruffian.  
**BERUNGE**, *s.* A burial.  
**BERWE**, *s.* A shadow. See *Berowe*.  
**BERWE**, } *v.* (*A.-S.*) To defend.  
**BERYE**, }  
**BERWHAM**, *s.* A horse-collar.  
*Pr. P.*  
**BERYLL**, *s.* Apparently some rope  
 belonging to a ship. *Cocke Lorel-  
 les Bote*, p. 12.  
**BERYNE**, *s.* A child. *Morte Arthure*.  
**BERYSE**, *s.* Berries.  
**BERYȚT**, *pres. t.* of *lere*. Beareth.  
**BERȚE**, *s.* A mount; a hill.  
**BES**, *pres. t.* of *be*.  
**BESAGE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A bed carried  
 by horses, called *besage horses*.  
**BESAGUY**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A two-edged  
 axe.  
**BESANT**, *s.* A gold coin, so called  
 because first coined at Byzant-  
 tium. Its value seems to have  
 varied from ten to twenty sols.  
**BESCATTER**, *v.* To scatter over.  
**BESCHADE**, *v.* To shadow.  
**BESCORNED**, *adj.* Despised.  
**BESCRATCHE**, *v.* To scratch.  
**BESCRO**, *v.* To beshrew.  
**BESCUMMER**, } *v.* To scatter or-  
**BESCUMBER**, { *dure*.

Which working strongly with  
 The conceit of the patient, would make  
 them *bescummer*  
 To th' height of a mighty purgation.  
*B. & Fl., Fair Maid of the Inn*, iv.

- A critic that all the world *bescumbers*  
 With satirical humours and lyrical num-  
 bers. *Jons., Poetaster*, act v.  
**BRSE**, *v.* To see; to behold; to  
 see to; to take care.  
**BESEEK**, *v.* To beseech.  
**BESEEME**, *v.* To seem; to appear.  
**BESENE**, *part. p.* Clad; adorned.  
**BESENYS**, *s.* Business.  
**BESET**, *part. p.* Placed; employed;  
 bestowed.  
**BESHAKE**, *v.* To shake roughly.  
 The country fellow by the fist did take him,  
 And in plaine rusticke manner did *beshake*  
 him. *Rowlands, Knaue of Spades*, 1613.  
**BESHARP**, *v.* To make haste.  
*Var. dial.*  
**BESHET**, *part. p.* Shut up.  
**BESHINE**, *v.* To give light to.  
**BESHOTE**, *part. p.* Dirtied. *Lanc*.  
**BESHRADDE**, *part. p.* Cut into  
 shreds.  
**BESHREWE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To curse.  
**BESIDE**, *prep.* By the side of.  
**BESIDERY**, *s.* A kind of baking-  
 pear. *Kersey*.  
**BESIEGED**, *part. p.* An astrologi-  
 cal term applied to a planet when  
 between the bodies of two male-  
 volents.  
**BESIEN**, *v.* To busy; to trouble.  
**BESIGHT**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Scandal; of-  
 fence.  
**BESISHIP**, *s.* Activity.  
**BESIT**, *v.* To suit; to become.  
*Spens*.  
**BESKYFTE**, *part. p.* Thrust off;  
 shifted off.  
**BESLABBER**, } *v.* To slobber one-  
**BESLOBBER**, } self.  
**BESLOMERED**, *part. p.* Dirtied.  
*Piers Pl*.  
**BESLURRY**, *v.* To smear; to de-  
 file. *Drayton*.  
**BESME**, *s.* A besom. *Pr. P.*

**BESMIRCH, v.** To soil; to daub; to smear. *Shakesp.*

**BESMOTERED, part. p.** Smudged.

But he ne was nought gay,  
Of fustyan he wered a gepoun,  
All *bysmotered*, with his haburgeoun.  
*Chaucer, C. T., l. 76.*

**BESMUDGE, v.** To soil or blacken with dirt or soot.

**BESMUT, v.** (*A.-S. besmytan.*) To soil, or blacken with smut.

**BESNOW, v.** (*A.-S. besniwan.*) To scatter over like snow; to whiten.

**BESO, conj.** So be it. *Maundevile.*

**BESOFTE, pret. t.** Besought.

**BESOGNIO, s.** (*Ital.*) A beggar.

**BESORE, v.** To vex; to annoy.

**BESORT, (1) v.** To suit; to fit.

(2) *s.* Attendance; society.  
*Shakesp.*

**BESPARAGE, v.** To disparage.

Yet am I not against it, that these men by their mechanical trades should come to *besparage* gentlemen and chuff-headed burghomasters.

*Nash's Pierce Pennilesse, 1592.*

**BESPAUL, v.** To daub with spittle.  
*Milton.*

**BESPELT, part. p.** Bewitched; mischievous, without being vicious.

**BESPEKEN, v.** To speak to; to address.

**BESPERPLED, part. p.** Sprinkled.

**BE-SPOKE, part. p.** Bewitched.

**BESPRENGED, } part. p.** Besprinkled.

**BESPRENT, } kled.**

And found the springing grass with blood  
*besprent.* *Fairfax's Tasso, p. 191.*

**BESPURT, v.** To spurt; to cast forth.

**BESQUITE, s.** Biscuit.

**BESSEN, v.** (*A.-N. baisser.*) To stoop. *Leic.*

**BESSOME, v.** (*A.-S. beswimman.*) To swim; to sail.

**BESSY, s.** A female bedlamite. See *Bedlamite.*

**BEST, s.** (*A.-N.*) An animal; a beast.

**BESTAB, v.** To stab all over.

With all my heart I'le spend a crowne or twaine

To meete the rascall in my dish againe:  
I would *bestab* his skin like double cuts.

*Rowlands, Knave of Clubbs, 1611.*

**BESTAD, s.** (*A.-S.*) Circumstanced; beset; provided.

Sum souzte thayre maysturs, sum hit thaym that day,

Sum ran here and there, like men that were madde,

Sum were ryght hevy and harde *bestadde*,  
Ryght besy in thayre wittes away to goo,  
All was for the best, oure Lorde wold it,  
shulde be so! *MS. Bibl. Reg., 17 D, xv.*

**BESTARRED, part. p.** Covered with stars.

**BESTIAL, s.** (*A.-N.*) Cattle.

**BESTIALLY, adv.** Beastly.

**BESTIATE, v.** To make like a beast.

**BESTLY, adv.** Belonging to a beast. *Chaucer.*

**BESTOE, } s.** Reception.

**BESTOW, } s.** Reception.

They find as bad *bestoe* as is their portage beggerly.

*Warner's Albions England, 1592.*

**BESTOW, v.** (1) To lay up; to stow away. *East.*

(2) To commit suicide. *Linc.*

(3) To deliver a woman.

**BESTRACT, } adj.** Mad; dis-

**BESTRAUGHT, } tracted.**

**BESTUD, v.** To ornament with studs.

**BESWIKE, v.** (*A.-S. beswican.*) To betray; to deceive; to cheat.

**BESY, adj.** Busy.

**BESYTTYN.** To set in order. *Pr. P.*

**BET, (1) adj.** (*A.-S.*) Better.

(2) *part. p.* Beaten.

(3) *part. p.* Bettered; improved.

(4) *pret. t.* for *behet*. Promised.

(5) *Go bet*, go along, an old hunting cry, often used in a more general sense.

**BETAKE, v.** (*A.-S.*) To give; to intrust to. See *Beteche*.

**BETALK, v.** To tell; to give an account. *Drayton.*

**BETARS, s.** A word used in the accounts of the proctors of the



church of St. Giles, Oxford, for an article used at the festival of that saint, which has been a subject of some discussion, and is supposed to mean bitters, or bitter herbs dried. In the earlier half of the 16th cent. there is a regular charge in the parish accounts of 7*d.* for a pound of *betars* or *betters*. One of these items seems to throw some light on the subject: "Comp. 1540. It. for a pound of Judas *betars* 7*d.*" Another item occurs occasionally, not only in these accounts, but in those of other churches, "for a pound of *betars* for Judas light." This item, coupled with others, for "wax for the dedication day, 20*d.*"—"for a pound of wax at dedication day"—"for 4 pound of wax at S. Gyles tyde 2*s.* 6*d.*"—"It. for gress (*grease*) at the dedication day," &c., has led to the supposition that the *betars* were mixed with combustible matter, to cause a smell in burning. See, however, *Betyng-candle*.

**BETATTERED**, *adj.* Dressed in ragged clothes.

**BETAUGHTE**, *pret. p.* of *beteche*. Gave to.

**BETAYNE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The herb betony.

**BETAWDER**, *v.* To dress gaudily.

Go, get ye home, and trick and *betawder* yourself up like a right city lady.

*Mrs. Behn, City Heiress*, 1628.

**BETE**, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To amend; to heal; to abate. "Bete my bale," bring me relief from my misfortune.

(2) To light or kindle a fire; to administer fuel.

(3) (*A.-S.*) To prepare; to make ready.

(4) *s.* Help; assistance. *Skinner*.

(5) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To beat.

(6) *v.* To walk up and down.

(7) *part. p.* Bit.

(8) *s.* A black-beetle. *Devon*.

**BETECHÉ**, *v.* (*A.-S. betecan.*) To give; to intrust to; to deliver up.

**BETEEM**, *v.* To bestow; afford; allow; to deign.

Yet could he not *beteeme*  
The shape of any other bird than eagle for  
to seeme. *Golding's Ovid Metamph.*

And poore heart (were not wishing in  
vaine) I could *beteeme* her a better  
match, than thus to see a diamond  
buried in seacoale-ashes.

*Case is alter'd, Dram. Dialogue*, 1635.

Therefore the Cretan people much esteemed  
him,  
And cal'd him God on earth for his rare  
wit;  
Much honor he receiv'd which they *beteem'd*  
him,  
And in their populer judgements held it fit  
To burne him mirrhe and insence, for they  
deem'd him

Worthy alone amongst the Gods to sit.

*Heywood's Great Brittaines Troy*, 1609.

**BETEL**, *s.* A hammer.

**BETELLE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To deceive; to mislead.

**BETEN**, *part. p.* Beaten; worked; embroidered.

**BETENDING**, *prep.* Concerning; relating to. *Yorksh.*

**BETH**, *pres. t.* of *ben*. Be; are.

**BETHE**, } *adj.* Both.  
**BETHEN**, }

**BETHEKYS**, *prep.* Betwixt.

**BETHINK**, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To grudge. *Somerset.*

(2) To recollect. *North.*

**BETHRAL**, *v.* To enthrall.

**BETHUIXT**, *prep.* Betwixt.

The prest taketh that ilke child

In his honden *bythuixt*,  
And seith, Ich ne cristin thei nauzt,  
zef thou ert i-cristned.

*William de Shoreham.*

**BETHWINE**, *s.* The wild clematis. *Wight.*

**BETIDE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To happen.

**BETINED**, *adj.* Hedged about. *Verstegan.*

**BETLE**, *adj.* Soft; fitted for cultivation; applied to land. *North.*

BETOATLED, *adj.* Imbecile; stupid.  
*Devon.*

BETOKE, *pret. t. pl.* of *beteche*. Gave.

BETOSSED, *adj.* Troubled.

BETOUSE, *v.* To drag about.

BETRAITOR, *v.* To call one traitor.

BETRAPPE, *v.* To entrap; to ensnare.

BETRASH, }  
BETRAISE, } *v.* (*A.-N.*) To be-  
BITRAISSHE, } tray.

BETRAX, *s.* A bretesche, or bat-  
tlement. *Pr. P.*

BETRAYNE, *part. t.* Betrayed; de-  
ceived.

BETRAYSSHE, *v.* To go about the  
streets of a town. *Palsgrave.*

BETRED, *part. p.* Prevailed; con-  
quered.

BETREINT, *part. p.* Sprinkled.

BETRIM, *v.* To adorn; to deck.

BETSO, *s.* The smallest coin cur-  
rent in Venice, worth about a  
farthing.

And what must I give you?

*Bra.* At a word thirty livres, I'll not  
bate you a *betso*. *Antiquary, O. Pl., x. 47.*

BETT, *v.* To pare the turf with a  
breast-plough. *Herefordsh.*

BETTAXE, *s.* A pickaxe. *Devon.*

BETTE, *adj.* (1) Good. *Herefordsh.*  
(2) Better.

BETTEE, *s.* An instrument used  
by thieves to wrench doors open.

BETTELYNGES, *s.* Battlings; bat-  
tles. *Latimer.*

BETTER, *adj.* More. *Var. dial.*  
"Shee has now gotten the *better*  
*way* of him," *i. e.*, beat him in  
running.

BETTER-CHEAP, *s.* A better bar-  
gain; cheaper.

BETTERMOST, *superl.* of *better*.  
*Warw.*

BETTERNESS, *s.* Superior. *North.*

BETTY-TIT, *s.* The titmouse. *Suf-  
folk.*

BETWAN, *s.* An open wicker bot-  
tle or strainer, put over the vent-  
hole in brewing to prevent the

grains of malt passing through.  
*North.*

BETWATTLED, *adj.* Confounded;  
stupified; troubled in mind.

BETWIT, *v.* To taunt; to upbraid.

BETWIXEN, *prep.* Between.

BETYNG-CANDLE, *s.* A candle  
made of resin and pitch. *Sharp's  
Cov. Myst., p. 187.*

BETYNGE, *s.* A rod, any instrument  
of punishment. *Pr. P.*

BEUFE, *adj.* Buff.

BEVEL, (1) *s.* A sloped surface in  
masonry.

(2) *v.* To cut an angle.

(3) *s.* (*A.-N.*) A violent push  
or stroke. *North.*

(4) *s.* A kind of square used by  
masons and carpenters. *Cot-  
grave.*

BEVER, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) An inter-  
mediate refreshment between  
breakfast and dinner; any re-  
freshment taken between the re-  
gular meals. See *Beaver*.

*Appetitus.* Your gallants never sup,  
breakfast, nor *bever* without me.

*Lingua, O. Pl., v. 148.*

He is none of those same ordinary  
eaters, that will devour three break-  
fasts, and as many dinners, without any  
prejudice to their *bevers*, drinkings, or  
suppers. *B. & Fl., Wom. Hater, i. 3.*

(2) *v.* (perhaps from *A.-S.*  
*bifian*.) To tremble; to quiver.  
*North.*

BEVERACHE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Drink;  
liquor.

BEVERAGE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) (1) The same  
as *bever*.

(2) Reward; consequence. *Rob.  
Glouc.*

(3) A composition of cider, wa-  
ter, and spice. *Devon.* See  
*Beverage*.

BEVER-KEN, *s.* A cant term for a  
drinking house.

Is the top of the shire,

Of the *bever ken*,

A man among men.

*Wils Recreations, 1645.*

BEVISH, *v.* To fall headlong. *North.*

**BEVY, s. (A.-N.)** A company; a term properly applied to different sorts of game, as roebucks, quails, and pheasants. An old MS., perhaps out of compliment, speaks of "a bevey of ladies."

**BEWAILE, v.** To cause, or compass. As when a ship that flyes fayre under sayle

An hidden rocke escaped hath unwares,  
That lay in waite her wrack for to *bewaile*.  
*Spens., F. Q., I, vi, 1.*

**BEWAPED, part. p.** Astonished. See *Awhape*.

**BEWARED, part. p.** Expended.

**BEWE, (1) v.** To bow; to obey.

(2) *s.* Drink; liquor.

**BEWED, v.** To wed.

**BEWELD, } v. (A.-S.)** To wield;  
**BEWIELD, }** to possess; to govern,  
or sway.

The whiche shulde seme to be true, for  
so much as this Eadwalyn was of lawful  
age to *bewelde* his lande when his father  
dyed. *Fabian's Chronicle, p. 124.*

**BEWENDED, part. p.** Turned about.

**BEWEPE, v.** To weep for; to lament.

**BEWES, s.** Boughs.

**BEWET, adj.** Wet; moist.

**BEWETÉ, s.** Beauty.

**BEWGLE, s.** A bull. *Hampsh.*

**BEWHISPER, v.** To whisper.

**BEWITS, s.** The leathers with which the bells were fastened to the legs of a hawk.

**BEWIVER, v.** To bewilder. *Devon.*

**BEWLY, adj.** Shining; having a lustre. *Warw.*

**BEWOND, part. p. (A.-S.)** Imposed upon; embarrassed.

**BEWORD, v. (A.-S.)** To become.

Wee mused all what would hereof *beword*.  
*Thynne's Debate, p. 61.*

**BEWRAP, v.** To wrap up.

**BEWRAY, }  
BEWREY, } (1) v. (A.-S.)** To  
BEWRIE, } betray; to disco-  
BEWRIGHE, } ver.  
BEWRYE, }

(2) *v.* To defile with ordure.

**BEWRECKT, part. p.** Wrecked, ruined.

**BEWROUGHT, part. p.** Wrought; worked.

**BEWTESE, s.** Civilities; ceremonies.

**BEX, s.** The beak of a bird. *Norf.*

**BEY, (1) s. (A.-S.)** An ornament of the person. See *Beigh*.

(2) *pret. t.* Bowed.

The wolf *bey* adoun his brest,  
And gon to siken harde and stronge.  
*Reliq. Antiq. ii, 276.*

(3) *s.* An ox.

And as concernyng *beys*, all fflate *beys*,  
excepte a very ffewe for the howse, be  
sold, and mych of the stuf of howshold  
is conveyd away.

*Monastic Letters, p. 151.*

(4) *s.* A boy. *Pr. Parv.*

**BEYE, (1) v.** To aby; to atone for.

(2) *v.* To buy.

(3) *adj.* Both.

(4) *s.* A bee.

For the flyes that are aboute the water  
of Egipte, and for the *beyes* in the  
Asirians londe.

*Coverdale's Bible, Esay, ch. vii.*

**BEYETE, (1) v.** To beget; procreate.

Ye sire, heo seide, be seint Katerin,  
Yif halvendel the child were thyn,

Then miht ye gladnes seo.

Dame, he seide, how is that?

Nis hit not myn that ich *beyat*?

No, sire, i-wis, seith heo.

*Kyng of Tars, l. 786.*

(2) *s.* An obtaining; gaining; accomplishment.

(3) *part. p.* Begotten.

**BEYGHED, part. p.** Bowed.

**BEYKE, v. (1)** To beek; to warm.

(2) To stretch. *Pr. P.*

**BEYN, adj.** Pliant, flexible. *Pr. P.*

**BEYNE, adv.** Quickly; readily.

**BEYNESE, adj.** Lively; quick. *Pr. P.*

**BEYTE, s. (1)** A sharper. *North.*

(2) A bait; a snare.

**BEZ. Be; is.**

**BEZANTLER, s.** The second antler of a stag.

**BEZONIAN,** } *s.* (from *Ital. be-*  
**BESSOGNE,** } *sogno, or bisognoso.)*  
 A beggar. *Shakesp.*

What *Bezonian* is that?

*Middleton's Blurt Master Constable.*

Beat the *bessognes* that lie hid in the  
 carriages.

*Brome, Cov. Gard. weeded, act v, sc. 3.*

**BEZZLE,** } *v.* (*A.-N.*) To drink to  
**BIZLE,** } excess.

'Sfoot, I wonder how the inside of a  
 tavern looks now. Oh! when shall I  
*bizle, bizle?* *Honest Whore, part ii.*

That divine part is soakt away in sinne,  
 In sensual lust, and midnight *bezeling.*

*Marston, Scourge of V., Lib. ii, Sat. 7.*

**BEZZLE,** *s.* The slanting side of the  
 edge of an edged tool. *Norfolk.*

(2) *s.* A drunkard.

Oh me! what odds there seemeth 'twixt  
 their cheer

And the swoln *bezzle* at an alehouse fire.

*Hall's Satires, v, 2.*

**BEZZLED,** *adj.* Turned, blunted, as  
 the edge of a tool. *Suffolk.*

**BI,** *s.* (*A.-S. by, bye.*) A town or  
 village.

Balder bern was non in *bi,*

His name was hoten sir *Gii.*

*Gy of Warwike, p. 267.*

**BIACON-WEED,** *s.* The plant goose-  
 foot. *Dorset.*

**BIALACOIL,** *s.* (*A.-N.*) Courteous  
 reception.

**BIAS,** } (1) *adv.* (*Fr. biais.*) In  
**BIAZ,** } a sloping manner.

(2) *s.* A slope, "byas of an hose,  
 bias."

(3) *s.* A garter.

**BIAT,** (1) *s.* (*Fr. biaut.*) A leather  
 strap over the shoulders, used by  
 miners to draw the produce to  
 the shaft.

(2) "A kind of British course  
 garment or jacket worne loose  
 over other apparrell." *Cotgrave.*

**BIB,** } (1) *v.* (from *Lat. bibo.*)  
**BIBBE,** } To drink; to tipple.

There goeth a pretie jeast of a notable  
 drunkard of *Syracusa*, whose manner  
 was, when he went into the tavern to

drinke, for to laye certaine egges in the  
 earth; and cover them with mould: and  
 he would not rise, nor give over *bib-*  
*bing*, till the whole wer hatched.

*Holland's Pliny, i, 299.*

The muses bacely begge, or *bibbe*, or both.  
*Warner's Albions England, 1592*

(2) *s.* A fish, *gadus barbatus.*

(3) *s.* A child's pinafore.

(4) *s.* A piece of cloth attached  
 to an apron to protect the upper  
 part of a dress.

**BIBBED,** *adj.* Drunk. *Chaucer.*

**BIBBELER,** *s.* One who drinks  
 often.

I perceive you are no great *bybler* (*i. e.,*  
 reader of the bible), *Pasiphilo.*

*Pas.* Yes, sir, an excellent good *bib-*  
*beler*, 'specially in a bottle.

*Gascoigne's Works, sign. C, 1.*

**BIBBER,** (1) *s.* A drinker.

(2) *v.* To tremble. *Kent.*

**BIBBLE,** *v.* (1) To drink; to tipple.

(2) *v.* To eat like a duck, gather-  
 ing its food from water, and  
 taking up both together.

**BIBBLE-BABBLE,** *s.* Idle talk.

**BIBERIDGE,** *s.* A forfeit or fee in  
 drinking.

He is a passionate lover of morning-  
 draughts, which he generally continues  
 till dinner-time; a rigid exacter of num-  
 groats and collector-general of foys and  
*biberidge.* He admires the prudence of  
 that apothegm, "lets drink first:" and  
 would rather sell 20 per cent. to loss  
 than make a dry bargain.

*England's Jests, 1687.*

**BIBLE,** *s.* Any great book. The  
 most remarkable superstition con-  
 nected with the Bible, is the  
 method of divination by Bible  
 and key, described in the Athe-  
 nian Oracle, i, 425, as follows:

A Bible having a key fastened in the  
 middle, and being held between the two  
 forefingers of two persons, will turn  
 round after some words said: as, if one  
 desires to find out a thief, a certain  
 verse taken out of a psalm is to be re-  
 peated, and those who are suspected  
 nominated, and if they are guilty, the  
 book and key will turn, else not.



It is still practised in Lancashire by young women who want to learn who will be their husbands.

**BIBLER-CATCH, s.** (A corruption of *bilboquet*.) The game of cup and ball. *Northampton*.

**BIBLE-CLERKSHIP, s.** An ancient scholarship in the Universities, for a student who was to read the Bible at meal-times.

**BIBLIN, s.** A young bird nearly fledged. *Leicest*.

**BICACHE, v.** (*A.-S.*) To deceive. *Pret. t.* and *part. p.*, *bicaught*, deceived.

**BICANE, s.** A poor kind of grape.

**BI-CAS, adv.** By chance.

**BICHARRID, part. p.** (*A.-S.*) Overturned; deceived.

**BICHAUNTE, v.** To enchant.

**BICHE, s.** A kind of fur, the skin of the female deer.

**BICHD-BONES, s.** Dice. *Chaucer*,

**BICHE-SONE, s.** Son of a bitch. A term of reproach.

**BICK, s.** A wooden bottle or cask to carry beer to the harvest fields. *Norf*.

**BICKER, (1) v.** (*A.-S.*) To fight; to quarrel.

(2) *v.* To clatter; to hasten. *North*.

(3) *s.* A short race. *North*.

(4) *s.* A small wooden dish made of staves and hoops like a tub. *North*.

(5) *s.* A beaker or tumbler glass.

**BICKERMANT, s.** A conflict.

**BICKORN, s.** An anvil with a bickern, or beak-iron.

**BICLEPT, part. p.** Embraced.

**BICLIPPE, } v.** (*A.-S.*) To embrace.  
**BICLUPPE, }**

**BICLOSE, v.** To enclose.

**BICOLLE, v.** To blacken.

**BICORNED, adj.** Double-horned.

**BID, } v.** (*A.-S. biddan*) (1) To  
**BIDDE, }** invite. See *Matthew*, xxii, 9, "as many as ye shall find, *bid* to the marriage." Still used in

the North, especially with reference to an invitation to a funeral, which is termed a *bid-ding*. Two or four people, called *bidders*, are sent about to invite the friends, and distribute the mourning.

(2) To pray. *North*. To *bid the beads*, originally, to say prayers; afterwards, merely to count the beads of the rosary; each bead dropped passing for a prayer.

(3) To entreat.

(4) *adj.* Both. *Skinner*.

**BID-ALE, s.** The invitation of friends to drink at the house of some poor man, in hope of a charitable distribution for his relief; sometimes with a view of making a collection for a portionless bride.

**BIDAWE, v.** (*A.-S.*) To dawn.

**BIDCOCK, s.** The water-rail. *Drayton*.

**BIDDABLE, adj.** Obedient; tractable. *North*.

**BIDDER, s.** A petitioner.

**BIDDIES-NIE, s.** A term of endearment.

*Jella, why frown'st thou? Say, sweet biddies-nie,*

*Hast hurt thy foote with treading late awry? Davies, Scourge of Folly, 1611.*

**BIDDING PRAYER, s.** The prayer for the souls of benefactors in popish times.

**BIDDY, s.** (1) A louse. *North*.

(2) A chicken.

**BIDDY-BASE, s.** Prisoner's base. *Linc*.

**BIDDY'S-EYES, s.** The pansy. *Somerset*.

**BIDE, v.** (*A.-S. bidan*) (1) To dwell; to abide.

(2) To wait; to endure.

(3) For *bidde*. To require. *North*.

**BIDELVE, v.** (*A.-S.*) To bury.

**BIDENE, adv.** Immediately. See *Bedeno*.

**BIDE-OWE, v.** To be punished, or suffer punishment. *Kennett*. An old Norfolk word.

**BIDET, s. (Fr.)** A small horse.

**BID-HOOK, s.** A hook belonging to a boat.

**BIDOWE, s. (A.-N.)** A weapon carried by the side, supposed to be a sort of lance.

A *bidowe* or a baselard  
He berith be his side.

*Piers Ploughman*, p. 540.

**BIDRAVELEN, v. (A.-S.)** To slobber; to slaver.

**BID-STAND, s.** A highwayman. *Jonson*.

**BIE, (1) v. (A.-S.)** To suffer; to abide. See *Abeye*.

(2) *prep.* With.

(3) *s.* A bracelet. See *Beigh*.

**BIEL, s.** Shelter. *North*.

**BIELDE, v.** To dwell; to inhabit. See *Belde*.

**BIENFAIT, s. (A.-N.)** A benefit.

**BIENVENU, s. (A.-N.)** A welcome.

**BIER, s.** The Redeemer. See *Ay-enbier*.

**BIER-BALK, s.** The church road for burials, along which the corpse was carried.

**BIERD, s.** A lady. See *Bird*.

**BIERNE, s.** A man; a noble. See *Barn*.

**BIEST, s.** A small protuberance, especially on the stem of trees. *Suffolk*.

**BIFFEAD, s.** A blockhead. *Leic*.

**BIFFIN, s.** A sort of apple, peculiar to Norfolk, sometimes called beaufin; but beefin is said to be the true name, from its resemblance to a piece of raw beef.

**BIFOLD, part. p.** Folded.

**BIFOLE, v.** To make a fool of.

**BIFOREN, prep. (A.-S.)** Before.

**BIFORMED, adj. (Lat.)** Double formed.

**BIG, (1) v. (A.-S.)** To build.

Nevertheless some chronicles reporte That Irelamall their capitayn had to name, By whom it was so *bigged*.

*Hardyng's Chronicle*, f. xxx.

(2) *v.* To remain; to continue.

(3) *s.* A kind of barley.

(4) *Big-and-big*, very large, full big. *Somerset*.

**BIGATE, } s. (A.-S.)** Birth.

**BIGETE, }**

**BIG-END, s.** The greater part.

**BIGERNYN. (A.-S.)** To ensnare.

**BIG-FRESH, adj.** Very tipsy. *North*.

**BIGGAYNE, s.** A nun. *Palsg*.

**BIGGE, (1) v.** To buy. *Weber*.

(2) *s.* A pap; a teat. *Essex*. Usually applied to a cow.

(3) *s.* A name for the hare. *Reliq. Antiq.*, i, 133.

**BIGGEN, v. (1)** To enlarge.

(2) *v.* To begin.

(3) *v.* To rise after an accouchement. *North*.

(4) *s.* A kind of close cap, which bound the forehead strongly, used for new-born children to assist nature in closing the sutures of the skull. Shakespeare seems to use the word for any coarse kind of night-cap. A *biggen*, or *biggin*, appears to have been part of the dress of barristers-at-law. *Kennett* describes it as "a cap with two long ears worn by young children and girls."

Upon his head he wore a filthy course *biggin*, and next it a garnish of night-caps, with a sage batten cap of the forme of a cowsheard, overspred verie orderly. *Nash, Pierce Penniless*.

Ah sir (said he, turning towards the gentleman) will you perswade me then I could shew any kindness to this old *biggin'd* ape? Don't you see she has nothing in her but what's capable to strangle love and ingender hate?

*History of Francion*, 1655.

**BIGGER, s. (A.-S.)** A builder.

**BIGHES, s.** Jewels. *East*. "She is all in her *bighes* to-day," i. e., best humour, best graces, &c. See *Beigh*.

**BIGHT, s. (A.-S.)** A bend, the bend of the elbow; a bend in a river, &c. Anything folded or doubled. Still used in Cheshire.

In the *byzt* of the arme also  
Anozyr lys that mot be undo.  
*Reliq. Antiq.* i. 190.

**BIGING, s.** A building.

zowre *biginges* sall men brenne,  
And breke zowre walles about.  
*Minot's Poems*, p. 23.

**BIGIRDLE, s.** A girdle worn round the loins; a purse.

**BIGIRT, adj.** Girded.

**BIGLY, adj.** (1) Loudly; deeply; boldly; strongly.

A sweete youth, no doubt, for he hath  
two roses on his shoes, to qualife the  
heat of his feete; he looketh very *bigly*,  
and commeth prancing in.

*The Man in the Moon*, 1609.

(2) *adj.* Agreeable; delightful.

**BIGNING, s.** Enlarging.

**BIGOLD, s.** Chrysanthemum. *Gerard.*

**BIGONNE, part. p.** Gone; departed.

**BIGRADDE, pret. t. (A.-S.)** Lamented.

**BIGRAVE, part. p.** (1) Engraved.  
(2) Buried.

**BIGRYPE, v.** To seize; to include.

**BIHALVE, v. (A.-S.)** To divide into two parts.

**BIHEDDE, } part. p. Beheaded.**  
**BIHEVEDED, }**

**BIHELVE, s.** Behalf.

**BIHEST, v. (A.-S.)** To promise.  
*Bihight*, promised.

**BIHEWE, v.** To hew to pieces.

**BIHOTE, v. (A.-S.)** To promise.

**BIJEN, adv.** Truly. *Yorksh.*

**BIKE, s.** A nest, especially of wild bees or wasps.

**BIKECHE, v. (A.-S.)** To deceive.

**BIKED, pret. t.** Fought.

**BIKENNEN, v. (A.-S.)** To commit to. See *Bekenne*.

**BIKERE, (1) v. (A.-S.)** To skirmish; to fight; to quarrel.

(2) *s.* A quarrel.

**BIKNOWEN, v. (A.-S.)** To know; to recognize; to acknowledge.

**BIL, s.** A fish of the cod kind. *Ash.*

**BILAD, part. p.** of *biledede*. Brought.

**BILANDER, s.** A small ship, of about eighty tons burthen.

**BILAPPED, part. p.** Wrapped up; enveloped.

**BILASH, v.** To flog.

**BILAVE, v. (for *bileve*.)** To remain.

**BILAYE, v.** To besiege.

**BILBERRIES, s.** The *vaccinium myrtillus*, or *vitis idæa*. In Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Cheshire, and most of the Northern counties, they are called *whortle-berries*; elsewhere *hurtle-berries*, *black-worts*, and *wind-berries*; but, in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, they retain the older name of *blae-* or *blea-berries*, from the colour of their berries, which are livid, or a bluish black. Perhaps *bil* is a mere corruption of *blea*.

**BILBO, s.** A Spanish sword, so named from Bilboa, where choice swords were made. A swordsman was sometimes termed a *bilbo-man*.

**BILBOCATCH, s.** A bilboquet. The toy generally known as *cup and ball*. *East.*

**BILBOES, s.** Stocks used at sea for the purpose of punishing offenders.

**BILCOCK, s.** The water-rail. *North.*

**BILD, s. (A.-S.)** A building; a house.

**BILDER, s. (1)** A long-handled mallet for breaking clods. *North.*  
(2) *s.* A builder.

**BILDERS, s.** A kind of water-cresses.

**BILE, s. (1) (A.-S.)** A boil.

(2) Guile.

**BILEDE, v.** To lead about.

**BILEF, adv.** Quickly; suddenly.

**BILEIGHTE, } v. (A.-S.) To bely.**  
**BILIE, }**

**BILET, s.** A willow plantation. *Shropsh.*

**BILEVE, v. (A.-S.)** (1) To remain; to stay.

I know what is the peyne of deth,  
therby,  
Which harm I felt, for he ne mighte  
*byleve.* *Chaucer, Cant. T., l. 10,895.*

(2) To leave; to quit.

The smale addren, of whiche we spaake,  
Weren *bileved* att a lake.

*K. Alisaunder, l. 5310.*

**BILGE, v.** To indent. *Somers.*

**BILIBRE, s. (Lat.)** Two pounds.

**BILID, adj.** Mad; distracted. *Somers.*

**BILIME, v.** To deprive of limbs.

**BILING, s.** The whole number. *Essex.* See Boiling.

**BILITHE, s.** An image. *Verstegan.*

**BILIVE, s. (A.-S.)** Belief.

**BILK, (1) v.** To cheat; to defraud.

(2) *s.* Nothing. An old cant term.

**BILL, s. (1) (A.-N.)** A pike or halbert, formerly carried by the English infantry, and afterwards the usual weapon of watchmen.

(2) (A.-N.) A letter; a petition, or paper of almost any kind.

(3) A promontory.

**BILLABLE, s.** Liable to having a bill preferred by law.

**BILLAMENTS, s.** Ornaments, especially of a woman's head or neck.

**BILLARD, s.** A bastard capon. *Suss.*

**BILLEDE pret. t.** Built.

And the day afore the kyng schulde  
have comyne to the archebysshoppe,  
to the seid manere of Moore, whiche  
the saide archebysshoppe hade purchassed  
and *bylde* it ryghte comodusly and  
plesauntly, the kyng send a gentylman  
to the seide archebysshoppe.

*Warkworth's Chronicle.*

**BILLET, s. (1) (Fr.)** A piece of wood chopped into the length convenient for firewood. In Northamptonshire the term is applied to cuttings of sallow for planting osier beds.

(2) A stick, or cudgel.

(3) The game of tip-cat. *Derbysh.*

(4) A small bundle of half-threshed corn. *West.*

(5) The coal-fish.

**BILLETINGS, s.** The ordure of the fox.

**BILLING, s.** Working. *Yorksh.*

**BILLINGSGATE, s.** A fish-market in London, proverbial for the coarse language of its frequenters; so that low abuse is often termed *talking Billingsgate.*

*Billings* was formerly a gate, though now rather *portus* than *porta*, being the prime landing place and market for some sea commodities. Now, although as fashionable people live here as elsewhere in the City, yet much rude folk repair thither, so that one may term this the Escaline gate of London, from the drosse and dregs of the baser people flocking hither. Here one may hear *linguas jurgatrices*; yea, shrewd words are sometimes improved into smart blows between them. I doubt not, but that Rome, Venice, Paris, and all populous cities, have their *Billingsgate* language, in those places where rude people make their rendezvous. *Fuller's Worthies.*

In short, if you would please a Russian with musick, get a consort of *Billingsgate nightingales*, which, joyn'd with a flight of screech owls, a nest of jackdaws, a pack of hungry wolves, seven hogs in a windy day, and as many cats with their corrivals, and let them sing *Lacrymæ*, and that will ravish a pair of Russian luggs better than all the musick in Italy, light ayres in France, marches in England, or the gigs of Scotland.

*Present State of Russia, 1671.*

**BILLINGSGATRY, s.** Coarse language.

After a great deal of *Billingsgatory* against poets. *Remarks upon Remarques, 1673.*

**BILLMAN, s. (1)** A man who cuts faggots.

(2) A soldier armed with a *bill*.

**BILLY, s. (1)** A bull. *Wight.*

(2) A bundle of wheat-straw. *Somerset.*

(3) A brother, or young fellow; a term of endearment. *North.*

(4) Removal, or flying off; a term used by boys at marbles.

**BILLY-BITER, s.** The black-cap. *North.*



**BILLY-FEATHERPOKE**, *s.* The long-tailed tit. *North.*

**BILLY-WIX**, *s.* An owl. *East.*

**BILOKE**, *part. p.* Fastened; locked.

**BILOWE**, *v. (A.-S.)* To bend; to bow.

**BILTER**, *s.* The water-rail. *North.*

**BILYVE**, *s. (A.-S.)* Food.

**BIM-BOM**, (1) *s.* The sound of bells.

(2) *s.* Cobwebs. *Somerset.*

**BIMEBY**, *adv.* By and by. *Somerset.*

**BIMELDE**, *v. (A.-S.)* To speak of a thing.

Dame, God the forzelde,  
Bote on that thou me nout *bimelde.*  
*Wright's Anecd. Lit., p. 3.*

**BIMENE**, *v. (A.-S. bēmænan.)* To lament; to pity; to bemoan. *Part. p., biment, bemoaned. Pret. t., biminde, mourned, lamented.*

**BIN.** (1) Been.

(2) *adv.* *Being*, in the sense of *because*. "Why dessunt stand up?" "*Bin ez cant.*" *Devon.*

**BIND**, *s.* (1) Any indurated argillaceous substance. A mining term.

(2) A certain number of eels; according to Kennett, two hundred and fifty.

(3) A hop-stalk. *South.*

(4) Anything that binds. *East.*

**BIND-CORN**, *s.* Buck-wheat.

**BIND-DAYS**, *s.* Days on which tenants were bound to reap their lord's corn at harvest-time.

**BINDING**, *s.* (1) A hazel rod or thorn, used for binding the hedge-tops. *North.*

(2) The tiring of a hawk.

**BINDING-BAND**, *s.* A girdle.

Ceinture. A girdle, or *binding-band*: a girth. *Nomenclator, 1585.*

**BINDING-BEAN-TREE**, *s.* The black-thorn.

**BINDING-COURSE**, *s.* The top course of hay before it is bound on the cart with a rope. *North.*

**BINDING-DAY**, } *s.* The se-  
**BINDING-TUESDAY**, } cond Tues-  
day after Easter.

**BIND-WEED**, *s.* The wild convolvulus.

**BINE**, } *s.* The stalk of the hop-  
**BYNE**, } plant. See *Bind*. In Cam-  
bridgeshire, according to *Cam-*  
*den's Britannia*, malt was called  
*byne*.

**BINETHEN**, *prep.* Beneath.

**BING**, (1) *v.* To begin to turn sour, said of milk. *Chesh.*

(2) *adv.* Away. *Decker.*

(3) *v.* To go. A cant term.

(4) *s.* A superior kind of lead.

(5) *s.* A bin.

**BINGE**, *v.* To soak a vessel in water to prevent its leaking. *Linc. Leic.* It is also used in the sense of to soak, generally.

**BINGER**, *adj.* Tipsy. *Linc.*

**BING-STEAD**, *s.* The place where ore is deposited in the furnace. It was also termed *bing-place*, and *bing-hole*.

**BINIME**, *v. (A.-S.)* To take away.

**BINK**, *s.* A bench. *North.* "The *bink* of a coal-pit," the subterranean vault in a mine.

**BINNE**, *adv. (A.-S. binnan.)* Within.

**BINNICK**, *s.* A minnow. *Somers.*

**BINSTEAD**, *s.* A bay in a barn for housing corn. *Northampton.*

**BIPARTED**, } *adj. (Lat. biparti-*  
**BIPARTITED**, } *tus.)* Parted in two.

Of Quintus Ramista his father's third son.  
As if one tree bare two boughs, none be-  
side;

So thou dost all things in two parts divide.  
If all thing else should *bipartited* be,

What of thy fathers goods would come to  
thee? *Owen's Epigrams, 1677.*

**BIGUASSHEN**, *v. (A.-S.)* To crush to pieces.

**BIRAFTE**, } *pret. t. of bireve. Be-*  
**BIRAUZTE**, } *rest.*

**BIRCHING-LANE**. "To send a person to *birching-lane*," a proverbial phrase for ordering him to be whipped.

BIRD, } *s.* (*A.-S.*) A lady. A very  
 BURD, } common word in early  
 BRID, } English poetry.

BIRD, (1) *s.* The pupil of the eye.  
*East.*

(2) *s.* Any pet animal. *Kent.*

(3) *s.* Bread. *Exmoor.*

BIRD-BATTING, *s.* A method of catching birds at night with a net and light.

BIRD-BOLT, *s.* (1) A short thick arrow with a broad flat end, used to kill birds without piercing.

(2) The burbot.

BIRD-BOY, *s.* A boy who drives birds from the corn.

BIRD-CALL, *s.* A small whistle used to imitate the call of birds.

BIRDER, *s.* (1) A bird-catcher. *South.*

(2) The wild cat.

BIRD-EYED, *adj.* Near-sighted.

BIRDING, *s.* Bird-catching.

BIRD-KNAPPING, *s.* Frightening away birds from corn by noise. *Devon.* It is termed *bird-keeping* in Northamptonshire.

BIRD'S-EYE, *s.* (1) Germanderspeed-well.

(2) Some kind of cloth.

1665, May 14. To church, it being Whit-Sunday; my wife very fine in a new yellow *bird's-eye* hood, as the fashion is now. *Pepys' Diary.*

BIRDS'-MEAT, *s.* Haws. *Somerset.*

BIRDSNIES, *s.* A term of endearment.

Dont talk to a body so; I cannot hold out if thou dost, my eyes will run over, poor fool, poor *birdsnies*, poor lambkin!  
*Otway, Soldier's Fortune, 1681.*

BIRD-TENTING, *s.* Watching the birds to drive them away from the corn.

BIRE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A stall; a cow-house.

BIREDI (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To counsel.  
 (2) *part. p.* Buried.

BIRELAY, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A virelay. Perhaps a mere clerical error.

BIREPE, *v.* To bind.

BIREVE, *v.* To bereave.

BIREWE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To rue.

BIRFUL, *adj.* Roaring.

BIRGAND, } *s.* A sort of wild  
 BIRGANDER, } goose.

BIRGE, *s.* A bridge. *Northampt.*

BIRIEL, *s.* Burial; also, a grave.

BIRK, *s.* A birch-tree. *North.*

BIRL, *s.* A rattling noise. *North.*

BIRLADY, *s.* By our Lady. *North.*

BIRLE, *v.* (1) (*A.-S.*) To pour out; to draw wine.

(2) To powder; to spangle.

BIRLER, *s.* The master of the revels at a bidding-wedding in Cumberland, one of whose duties is to superintend the refreshments.

BIRLET, *s.* (*Fr. bourlet.*) A band for a lady's head.

BIRNY, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A cuirass, or coat of mail.

BIRR, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Force; impetus; a rapid whirling motion. *North.*

BIRRET, *s.* A hood. *Skinner.*

BIRSE, *s.* A bristle. *North.*

BIRSEL, *v.* To roast, or to broil. *North.*

BIRT, *s.* A kind of turbot. "*Byrte fyshe, rhombus.*" *Huloet.*

BIRTH, *s.* A place; a station.

BIRTHDOM, *s.* Birthright.

BIRTH-WORT, *s.* The aristolochia. The English and Greek names have the same signification (the latter from *ἄριστα ταῖς λόχοις*, *i. e.*, good for women in childbirth).

BIRTLE, (1) *adj.* Brittle. *East.*

(2) *s.* A summer apple. *Yorksh.*

BIRYE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A city, or town.

BIS, *s.* (1) (*A.-N.*) A silk of fine texture, generally described with the epithet *purple*. "*Purple and bis*" are sometimes mentioned separately, but the former is then probably used as the name of a stuff.

Girt Windsore Castle rounde. Anon I saw Under a canapie of crymsou *bysse*,

Spangled with gold and set with silver bells,  
That sweetlie chimed, and luld me halfe a-  
leepe.

*Peele's Honor of the Garter, 1593.*

(2) A black or dark grey colour.

BISAYE, } *v. (A.-S.)* To see fit;  
BYSEIGHE, } think fit.

BISCAN, *s.* A finger-glove. *Devon.*

BISCHEDE, *v.* To overflow.

BISCHET, *part. p.* Shut up.

BISCHYNE, *v.* To shine upon.

BISCORE, *adv.* Immediately.

BISCOT, *s. (A.-S.)* A fine imposed  
on the owners of marsh lands for  
not keeping them in repair.

BISCOTIN, *s. (Fr.)* A confection  
made of flour, sugar, marmalade,  
eggs, and other ingredients.

BISCUIT, *s.* A plain cake as distin-  
guished from a richerone. *Sussex.*

BISE, *v. (A.-S.)* To look about.

BISEGGEN, *v. (A.-S.)* To reproach.

BISEKEN, } *v. (A.-S.)* To be-  
BISECHEN, } seech.

BISELET, *s.* A carpenter's tool.

BISEMEN, *v. (A.-S.)* To appear.

BISEN, *adj.* Blind. See *Bisne*.

BISENDE, *v. (A.-S.)* To send to.

BISSETTEN, *v.* To place; to set.

BISGEE, *s.* A short-handled mat-  
tock, to serve for a pickaxe and  
axe. *West.*

BISHREWE, *v. (A.-S.)* To curse.

BISHETTE, *v.* To shut up.

BISHOP, (1) *s.* A kind of punch  
made of roasted oranges, lemons,  
and wine. The name is said to  
have been derived from a custom  
in old times of regaling bishops  
with spiced wine, when they  
visited the University. Its char-  
acter is given in the following  
lines:

Three cups of this a prudent man may take;  
The first of these for constitution's sake,  
The second to the lass he loves the best,  
The third and last to lull him to his rest.

(2) *s.* A popular name for a lady-  
bird.

(3) *v.* To make artificial marks

on a horse's tooth, in order to  
deceive buyers as to its age.

(4) *v.* To confirm. *Bishopping*,  
confirmation.

Wanne the bisschop *bisschopeth* the,  
Tokene of marke he set to the.

*William de Shoreham*

(5) *s.* A pinafore or bib. *Warw.*

(6) *v.* To water the balls, a term  
among printers.

(7) *s.* "That fry round in a  
burning candle called the *bishop*."  
*Florio.*

BISHOP'D MILK, *s.* Milk that is  
burned in the boiling, whence it  
acquires a particular taste. In  
Staffordshire it is called *griev'd*  
or *grew'd* milk. In many parts,  
especially in Shropshire and Che-  
shire, when milk is burned, in-  
stead of saying "it is *bishop'd*,"  
the phrase is, "the *bishop* has  
set his foot in it."

Blesse Cisley, good mistriss, that *bushop*  
doth ban,

For buning the milk of her cheese to the  
pan.

*Tusser's Husbandry.*

When a thinge speadeth not well, we  
borowe speach and aaye, The *bysshope*  
hath blessed it, because that nothing  
speadeth well that they medyll withall.  
Yf the podesche be burned to, or the  
meate over rosted, we saye, The *bysshope*  
hath put his fote in the pottes, or The  
*bysshope* playd the coke, because the  
byshopes burn who thei lust and who-  
soever displeaseth them.

*Tyndale, Obedience of a Christen Man, 1535.*

BISHOP'S-FINGER, *s.* A guide-post.

BISHOPSWORT, *s. (A.-S.)* A plant,  
a species of *carum*.

BISIE, *adj. (A.-S.)* Busy.

BISILKE, *s.* Some kind of silk.

"*Bisilke* the groce conteyning  
xii. dossen peces, x.s." *Rates of*  
*Custome House, 1545.*

BISITTEN, *v.* To beset.

BISK, (1) *s.* A term at tennis, a  
stroke allowed to the weaker  
party to equalise the players.

*Car.* I am for you at tennis.

*Prigg.* I'll give you a *bisk* at Longs for ten  
pound. *Shadwell, True Widow, 1679.*

(2) *v.* To erase.

This was at length complained off; and he was forced to beg pardon upon his knees at the council table, and send them [the books] back again to the king's kitchen to be *bisk'd*, as I think the word is; that is, to be rub'd over with an inky brush.

*Calamy, Account of Ministers ejected.*

(3) *s.* Broth made by mixing several kinds of flesh.

BISKY, }  
BISCAKE, } *s.* A biscuit. *West.*

BISMARE, }  
BISMERE, } *s.* (*A.-S. bismere.*) In-  
famously; disgrace; con-  
tumely.

Of chidyng and of chalangyng  
Was his chief lifode,  
With bakbityng and *bismere*,  
And beryng of fals wisesse.

*Piers Pl.*, l. 2649.

BISME, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An abyss; a pit.

BISNE, (1) *s.* (*A.-S. bisen.*) A blind person.

(2) *s.* (*A.-S. bysn.*) An example.

BISNEWID, *part. p.* Covered with snow.

BISNING, *s.* Beestings.

BISOGNIO. See *Bezonian*.

BISOKNE, *s.* Delay; sloth. *Rob. Glouc.*

BISON, *s.* A bull.

BISPEKE, *v.* (1) To speak, to accuse.

(2) To counsel.

BISPEL, *s.* (1) (*A.-S.*) A term of reproach. *Cumb.*

(2) A natural child.

BISPEREN, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To lock up.

BISPRENGDE, *part. p.* Sprinkled.

BISS, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A hind.

BISHADEWE, *v.* To shade over.

BISSEN. Art not. *West.*

BISSYN, } *v.* To lull children to  
BYS;YNE, } sleep. *Prompt. P.*

BIST. Thou art; art thou? *West.*

BISTANDE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To stand by or near.

BISTERE, *v.* To bestir.

BISTOCKTE, *s.* A stock of provisions laid by.

BISTRETE, *adj.* Scattered.

BISWINKEN, *v.* To labour hard.

BISYHED, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Business; trouble.

BIT, (1) *pres. t.* Biddeth.

(2) *s.* The lower end of a poker.

It is also used as a verb, to put a new end to a poker. *West.*

(3) *s.* The nick of time. *North.*

BITAISTE, *pret. t.* of *bitake*. Gave.

BITAKE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To give; to commit to.

BITCH, *s.* (1) A term of reproach, given more especially to the female companion of a vagrant. The term "byche-clowte" is applied to a worthless woman, in the *Cov. Myst.*, p. 218.

(2) A miner's tool for boring. *North.*

BITCH-DAUGHTER, *s.* The night-mare. *Yorksh.*

BITE. (1) *To bite the ear*, was once an expression of endearment. Ben Jonson has *biting the nose* in a similar sense. *To bite the thumb at a person*, was an insult; the thumb in this action represented a *fig*, and the whole was equivalent to giving the *fico*, a relic of an obscene gesture.

— Dags and pistols!

*To bite his thumb at me!*

— Wear I a sword

*To see men bite their thumbs?*

*Randolph, Muses' L. Glass*, O. Pl., ix, 220.

'Tis no less disrespectful to *bite the nail of your thumb*, by way of scorn and disdain, and drawing your nail from between your teeth, to tell them you value not this what they can do.

*Rules of Civility*, 1678.

(2) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To drink.

Was therinne no page so lite,  
That evere wolde ale bite.

*Havelok*, 1731.

(3) *s.* The hold which the short end of a lever has upon the thing to be lifted.

(4) *v.* To smart.

(5) To cheat.



A merchant hearing that great preacher,  
Smith,  
Preach against usury, that art of *biting*.  
*Loyal Garland*, 1686

**BITEL**, *s.* A large wooden hammer  
used in splitting wood. *Berks.*

**BITHENKE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To con-  
trive. *Pret. t., bithought.*

**BITORE**, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) A bittern.  
**BITTOR**, }

**BITRENT**, *adj.* Twisted.

**BITT**, *s.* An instrument used in  
blasting in mines. *North.*

**BITTE**, (1) *s.* The steel part of  
an axe.

(2) *pret. t. of bidde.* Bad.

**BITTERBUMP**, *s.* The bittern. *Lanc.*

**BITTERMENT**, *s.* Arbitrement. *Hey-*  
*wood*, 1556.

**BITTER-SWEET**, } *s.* A sort of  
**BITTER-SWEETING**, } apple.

For al suche tyme of love is lore,  
And like unto the *bitter-sweete* ;  
For though it thinke a man fyrst swete,  
He shal wel felen, at laste,  
That it is sower, and maie not laste.

*Gower*, ed. 1554, f. 174.

Thy wit is a very *bitter-sweeting* ; it is a  
most sharp sauce. *Shakesp., Rom., ii, 4.*

What in displeasure gone !  
And left me such a *bitter-sweet* to gnaw  
upon ?  
*Fair Em.*, 1631.

**BITTER-SWEET**, *s.* The wood night-  
shade. *Gerard.*

**BITTERFUL**, *adj.* Sorrowful. *Chauc.*

**BITTLIN**, *s.* A milk-bowl.

**BITTON**, *s.* A bittern.

Stuck with ostrige, cranes, parrots,  
*bittons*, cockes, and capons feathers.

*Dial. between the Cap & the Hut*, 1565.

**BITTRE**, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Bitterly.

**BITTYWELP**, *adv.* Headlong. *Bedf.*

**BIVE**, *s.* A twin lamb. Twin lambs  
are still called *bive* lambs on the  
borders of Sussex and Kent.

**BIWAKE**, *v.* To watch ; to guard.

**BIWARE**, *v.* To warn.

**BIWENTE**, *pret. t.* Turned about.

**BIWEVE**, *v.* (1) (*A.-S.*) To cover.

(2) To weave ; to work.

**BIWICCHE**, *v.* To bewitch.

**BIWINNE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To win ; to  
gain.

**BIWITE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To know.

**BIWOPE**, *part. p.* Full of tears ;  
bewept.

**BIWORPE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To cast.

**BIWREYE**, *v.* To betray.

**BIYETE**, *v.* To beget.

**BIZON**, *s.* A term of reproach.  
*North.*

**BIZZ**, *v.* To buzz. *North.*

**BIZZEN-BLIND**, *adj.* Purlblind.  
*Northampt.*

**BIȜE**, *v.* To buy.

**BI ETE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Gain.

**BI-ȜUNDE**, *prep.* Beyond.

**BLAA**, *s.* Blue. Still used in  
Yorkshire.

**BLAANED**, *adj.* Half-dried. *Yorksh.*

**BLAAT**, *v.* To bleat. *Northampt.*

**BLAB**, *s.* An indiscreet chatterer.

Cacqueteur, babillard, baquenaudier,  
bavard. A *blab*, a longtongue: one that  
telleth whatsoever he heareth.

*Nomenclator*, 1585.

Th' Ayre's daughter Eccho, haunting  
woods among.

A *blab* that will not (cannot) keep her  
tongue,

Who never asks, but onely answers all,

Who lets not any her in vain to call.

*Du Bartas.*

**BLABBER**, *v.* (1) To talk idly.

(2) To loll out the tongue.

To mocke anybody by *blabbing* out the  
tongue is the part of waghaltera and lewd  
boyes, not of well mannered children.

*Schoole of Good Manners*, 1629.

(3) To whistle to a horse.

**BLABBER-LIPPED**, *adj.* Having  
thick lips. See *Blobber* and *Blub*.

**BLACK**, *adj.* Mischievous ; malig-  
nant ; unpropitious.

**BLACK-ALMAIN**, *s.* A kind of  
dance.

**BLACKAMoor**, *s.* (1) A negro.

The Moore soe pleas'd this new-made em-  
press' eie,

That she consented to him secretlye

For to abuse her husband's marriage bed :

And soe in time, a *blackamore* she bred.

*Percy, Reliques*, i, 223.

(2) The bull-rush when in full bloom. *Wight*.

**BLACKAMOOR'S BEAUTY**, *s.* The sweet scabious. *Somerset*.

**BLACK AND BLUE**. The common phrase for a bruise of the flesh.

But the miller's men did so baste his bones, and so soundly bethwack'd him, that they made him both *black and blue* with their strokes. *Rabelais*, i, 294.

**BLACK AND WHITE**. Writing or print.

Careful! I let nothing passe without good *black and white*.

*Jacke Drum's Entertainment*, a. 1.

**BLACK-A-VIZED**, *adj.* Dark in complexion. *North*.

**BLACK-BASS**, *s.* A measure of coal lying upon the flatstone. *Shropsh.*

**BLACKBERRIES**, *s.* Black-currants. *Cumb.*

**BLACKBERRY-SUMMER**, *s.* Fine weather experienced at the end of September and beginning of October, when the blackberries ripen. *Hamps.*

**BLACK-BESS**, *s.* A beetle. *Shropsh.* In Berkshire, a *black-bob*; in Yorkshire, a *black-clock*; and in Cornwall, a *black-worm*.

**BLACK-BITCH**, *s.* A gun. *North*.

**BLACK-BLEGS**, *s.* Bramble-berries. *Yorksh.*

**BLACKBOWWOWERS**, *s.* Blackberries. *North*. On Michaelmas-day, the devil puts his foot on the blackberries, according to the general belief of the common people. In truth, after this day they are seldom to be found good.

**BLACKBROWN**, *adj.* Brunette.

**BLACK-BUG**, *s.* A hobgoblin.

**BLACK-BURIED**, *adj.* In infernum missus. *Skinner*.

**BLACK-BURNING SHAME**, and a "burning shame," are everyday expressions. *Northampt.*

**BLACK CAP**, *s.* The *loxia pyrrhula*, or bulfinch. *Lanc.* In Cumberland,

this name is given to the *motacilla salicaria*, sedge bird, reed fauvette, English mock-bird, or lesser reed sparrow; in Northamptonshire, to the greater titmouse.

**BLACK-CATTLE**, *s.* Horned cattle, including oxen, bulls, and cows.

**BLACK-CLOCK**, *s.* The cockroach (*blatta orientalis*).

**BLACK-COAT**, *s.* A familiar term for a clergyman, as a red-coat is for a soldier.

**BLACK-CROSS-DAY**, *s.* St. Mark's day, April 25.

**BLACKEYED-SUSAN**, *s.* A well pudding, with plums in it. *Sussex.*

**BLACK-FASTING**, *s.* Rigid fasting. *North*. It is believed among the peasantry in Northumberland to be dangerous to meet a witch in a morning "black-fasting."

**BLACK FEATHERS**. Large black feathers were fashionable in men's hats about 1596.

But he doth seriously bethinke him whether Of the gul'd people he bee more esteem'd,  
For his long cloake or for his great blacks feather. *Sir J. Davis, Epigr. 47.*

**BLACK-FOOT**, *s.* (1) One who attends on a courting expedition, to bribe the servant, make friends with the sister, or put any friend off his guard. *North*.

(2) The name of a bird.

Melampus, Ovid. *μελάμπους*, nigripes. *Blackefoot.*

*Nomenclator*, 1585.

**BLACK-FROST**, *s.* Frost without rime.

**BLACK-GRASS**, *s.* The fox-tail grass.

**BLACK-GUARD**, *s.* Originally a jocular name given to the lowest menials of the court, the carriers of coals and wood, turnspits, and labourers in the scullery, who all followed the court in its progresses. Hence arose the modern acceptance of the word.

Her majesty, by some meanes I know not, was lodged at his house, Ewston, farre unmeet for her highnes, but fitter for the *blacke garde*.

*Lodge's Illustrations*, ii, 188.

Will you know the companions of my journey? I was alone amonge a coachfull of women, and those of the electors dutchesse chamber forsooth, which you would have said to have been of the *blacke guard*. *Morison's Itinerary*.

Though some of them are inferior to those of their own ranke, as the *blacke guard* in a prince's court.

*Burton, Anatomy of Mel.*

**BLACKHEAD, s.** A boil. *West*.

**BLACK-HEADED-PEGGY, s.** The reed-bunting. *Leic*.

**BLACKING, s.** A kind of pudding, perhaps a *blood-pudding*, mentioned in the 17th cent. as made in Derbyshire.

**BLACK-JACK, s.** (1) A large leather can, used for beer.

There's a Dead-sea of drink i' th' cellar, in which goodly vessels lie wreck'd; and in the middle of this deluge, appear the tops of flagons and *black jacks*, like churches drown'd i' th' marshes.

*Beaum. and F.*, i, 328.

Honour is a slippery thing, yet some persons will come to great preferment: as to reign sole King of the Pots and *Black-Jacks*, Prince of the Spigot, Count Palatine of clean Straw and Provant, and Lord High Regent of Rashers of the Coals.

*Poor Robin*, 1746.

(2) A small black caterpillar which feeds on turnips.

(3) Sulphuret of zinc, as found in the mines. *Derbysh*.

**BLACK-JACK, } s. A kind of**  
**BLACK-JERU- } greens. *North-***  
**SALEMS, } *ampt.***

**BLACK-LAD-MONDAY, s.** Easter Monday, so called from a custom on that day at Ashton-under-Lyne, termed *riding the black lad*.

**BLACKMACK, s.** A blackbird.

**BLACK-OUSEL, s.** A blackbird.

**BLACK-MEN, s.** Fictitious men, enumerated in mustering an army, or in demanding coin and livery.

**BLACK-MONDAY, s.** (1) Easter Monday; so called from the severity of that day, April 14, 1360, when many of Edward III's soldiers, then before Paris, died of the cold.

(2) The schoolboy's term for the first Monday after the holidays.

**BLACK-MONEY, s.** Money taken by the servants, with their master's knowledge, for abstaining from enforcing coin and livery in certain places, to the prejudice of others.

**BLACK-MOUTHED PRESBYTERIAN, s.** A man who condemns everything and accuses everybody, cutting off the most innocent indulgence, as Presbyterians are supposed to have done. *North*.

**BLACK-NEB, s.** The carrion-crow.

**BLACK OX.** *The black ox has trod on his foot*, a proverbial phrase, meaning worn with age, and sometimes with care.

She was a pretie wench, when Juno was a young wife, now crowes foote is on her eye, and *the black ox hath trod on her foot*. *Lyly, Sappho & Ph.*, iv, 1.

*The blacke ox* had not trod on his or her foote. *Heyw. on Totenham*.

**BLACK-POLES. s.** Poles in a copse which have remained after one or two falls of underwood. *Heref*.

**BLACK-POT, s.** Blackpudding. *Somerset*.

**BLACKS, s.** Mourning.

**BLACK'S YOUR EYE.** They shall not say *black is your eye*—that is, they shall not find any accusation against you. Wanley, *Vox Dei*, 1658, p. 85, speaking of St. Paul's having said "that he was, touching the righteousnesse which is in the law, blamelesse," observes upon it, "No man could say (as the proverb hath it) *black was his eye*."

I can say *black's your eye*, though it be grey;  
I have conniv'd at this your friend, and you. *B. and Fl., Love's Cure*, iii, 1.

He is the very justice o' peace of the play, and can commit whom he will, and what he will, error, absurdity, as the toy takes him, and no man say *black is his eye*, but laugh at him.

*B. Jons., Staple of News*, 1st interm.

**BLACK-SANCTUS, s.** A hurlesque hymn performed with discordant and strange noises; any extreme or horrible din.

Thither wee came, whereat the entrie wee heare a confused noise (like a *blacke sanctus*, or a house haunted with spirits), such hollowing, shouting, dauncing, and clinking of pots, that sure now wee suppos'd wee had found, for all this revelling could not be without Mounsieur Mony had beene on of the crew.

*Rowley, Search for Money*, 1609.

And upon this there was a generall mourning through all Rome: the cardinals wept, the abbots howled, the monks rored, the fryers cried, the nuns puled, the curtizans lamented, the bells rang, and the tapers were lighted, that such a *blacke sanctus* was not scene a long time afore in Rome.

*Tarlton, News out of Purg.*, 1630.

**BLACKSAP, s.** The jaundice in an advanced stage. *East.*

**BLACK-SATURDAY, s.** (1) The first Saturday after the old Twelfth day, when a fair is annually held at Skipton. *Yorksh.*

(2) In Northamptonshire, when a labourer has anticipated his wages, and has none to receive at the end of the week, they call it a *black Saturday*.

**BLACK-SCULLS, s.** Soldiers with skullcaps on their heads.

**BLACK-SHOES, s.** Shoe-blacks, or men who formerly attended in the streets for the purpose of blacking the shoes or boots of any passengers who required it. This was a common practice in London at the commencement of the present century.

**BLACK-SPICE, s.** Blackberries. *Yorksh.*

**BLACK-SUNDAY, s.** Passion Sunday.

**BLACKTHORN, s.** The sloe tree.

*Spinus* A *blacke thorne* tree: a sloe tree: a snag tree. *Nomenclator*, 1555

**BLACKTHORN-CHATS, s.** The young shoots of blackthorn, when they have been cut down to the root.

**BLACKTHORN-WINTER, s.** Cold weather experienced at the end of April and beginning of May, when the blackthorn is in blossom.

**BLACK-TIN, s.** Tin ore ready for smelting.

**BLACK-WAD, s.** Manganese in its natural state. *Derbysh.*

**BLACK-WATER, s.** Phlegm or black bile on the stomach, a disease in sheep. *Yorksh.*

**BLACK-WITCH, s.** A maleficent witch.

According to the vulgar conceit, distinction is usually made between the *white* and the *black witch*; the good and the bad witch. The *bad witch* they are wont to call him or her that workes malefice or mischief to the bodies of men or beasts; the *good witch* they count him or her that helps to reveale, prevent, or remove the same. *Gaule.*

**BLACK WORM, s.** The black beetle. *Cornw.*

**BLACKSAUNT, s.** (corrupted from *black sanctus*.) Any confused or hideous noise.

**BLADDER-HEADED, adj.** Stupid.

**BLADDERS, s.** (1) (*A.-S. blædra*.)

Little rising blisters of the skin.

(2) The air bubbles in bread.

Petite vescie du pain. A *bladder* or little swelling bump rising in the crust of a lofe of bread. *Nomenclator*, 1555.

(3) The kernels of wheat affected by the smut. *East.*

**BLADE, (1) v.** To trim plants or hedges. *Shropsh.* It is an old word, for it occurs in the Prompt. Parv., "bladyne herbys, or take away the bladys, *detirso*."



(2) *s.* A brisk, mettlesome, sharp, keen, and active young man.

In 1667, Samuel Carrett, son to Donald, a villan belowe the burne, buried 25th of May, my godson (and a stout *blade*) yet died, Samuel Robinson being then minister.

*Feltham's Tour to the I. of Man.*

And as he came to Nottingham,  
A tinker he did meet,  
And seeing him a lusty *blade*,  
He did him kindly greet.

*Robin Hood*, ii, 39.

(3) *v.* To *blade* it, to play the blade, to go about vauntingly.

BLADED-LEEK, *s.* A kind of leek.

Petit porreau, porrette, civette. The unset leeke: maiden leekes: *bladed leekes.* *Nomenclator*, 1585.

BLADES, *s.* (1) The principal rafters of a roof.

(2) The shafts of a cart. *South.*

(3) "*Blades* or yarne wyndles, an instrumente of huswifery, *girgillus.*" *Huloet.*

BLADESMITH, *s.* A maker of swords.

BLADGE, *s.* A low woman. *Linc.*

BLADIER, *s.* An engrosser of corn.

BLAE-BERRY, *s.* The bilberry. *North.*

BLÆC, *s.* (*A.-S.*) The grease taken off the cart-wheels or ends of the axle-tree, kept till dry, and then made in balls, with which the tailors rub and blacken their thread. Given by Kennett as a Yorkshire word.

BLAFFOORDE. A person with any defect in his speech. *Pr. P.*

BLAIN, (1) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To blanch; to whiten. *North.*

(2) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A boil; an eruption. "*Blayne* or whealke. *Pa-pula.*" *Huloet.*

BLAKE, (1) *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Bleak; cold; naked. *North.*

(2) *v.* To cry till out of breath, or burst with laughter; to faint; to turn black in the face. *Devon.*

(3) *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Yellow.

(4) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To bleach; to

fade. To make his brows *blake*, or turn pale, was a common poetical phrase, equivalent to, to vanquish him.

And as he neghet hi a noke,  
The king aturenly him stroke,  
That bothe his breees con *blake*;  
His maistry he mekes

*Robson's Metr. Rom.*, p. 64.

BLAKED, *adj.* Blackened. *Chaucer.*

BLAKELING, *s.* The yellow bunting. *North.*

BLAKES, *s.* Cow-dung dried for fuel.

BLAKNE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To turn black in the face; to grow angry.

BLAME, *adj.* Blameworthy. The phrase "*too blame*" occurs not unfrequently in the old dramas.

— *Y'* are *too blame*,

And, Besse, you make me angry.....  
The girle was much *too blame.*

*T. Heywood, Engl. Trav.*, sign. G.

I were *too blame* if I should not tell thee anie thing.

*Menechmus*, O. Pl., i, 152.

BLAMEPLUM. (*A.-N.*) White-lead.

BLAN, *pret. t.* (*A.-S.*) Ceased.

BLANC, } (in the *fem. g. blanche*  
BLAUNC, } and *blanche*.) *adj.*

(*A.-N.*) White. It is used in several terms and phrases, of which the following are the principal:

BLANCHE BREWET, *s.* A sort of pottage.

For to make *blanche brewet* de Alyngyn. Nym kedys and chekenys, and hew hem in morsellys, and seth hem in almand mylk, or in kyne mylke. Grynd gyngyver, galingale, and cast thereto; and boyle it, and serve it forthe.

*Warner's Antiq. Culin.*, p. 39.

BLANC DE SORÉ, } *s.* A dish  
BLANK DESSORRÉ, } in cookery,  
BLANK DESIRÉ } for making  
BLANK DE SURY, } which the  
BLAUNDESORÉ, } following is  
one of the receipts:

*Blank dessorré.* Take almandes blanchéd, grynde hem, and temper hem up with whyte wyne, or fleissch day with brotL, and cast thereinne floer of rys, other

amydoun; and lye it therewith. Take brawn of capons y-ground; take sugar and salt, and cast thereto, and florish it with aneys whyte. Take a vessel y-holes, and put in safron, and serve it forth. *Forme of Cury*, p. 10.

**BLANCHE-FEVERE**, *s.* "The agues wherwith maidens that have the greene-sickness are troubled." *Cotgrave*.

**BLANC-MANGE**, } *s.* A dish in  
**BLANCMANGER**, } cookery.

*Blank-mang.* Take capons, and seeth hem, thenne take hem up. Take almandes blanched, grynd hem, and alay hem up with the same broth. Cast the mylk in a pot; waisshe rys, and do thereto, and lat it seeth. Thanne take brawn of capouns, teere it smalle and do thereto. Take white grece, sugar, and salt, and cast thereinne. Lat it seeth. Then messe it forth, and florish it with aneys in confyt, rede other whyte, and with almandes fryed in oyle, and serve it forth.

*Forme of Cury*, p. 10.

**BLANC-PLUMB**, *s.* White-lead.

**BLANCHE-PORRÉ**, *s.* A dish in cookery.

*Blaunche porré.* Take the qwyte of lekes, and parboyle hom, and hew hom smalle; and take onyons, and mynse hom therewith, and do hom in a pot, and put thereto gode broth, and let hit boyle, and do therto smale briddes, and seeth hom therewyth, and colour hit wyth saffron, and do therto pponder marchant, and serve hit forth.

*Warner, Antiq. Culin.*, p. 51.

**BLANCH**, (1) *s.* Ore when intimately mixed with other materials.

(2) *v.* To whiten; to change colour.

(3) *v.* To peel anything.

(4) *v.* To shift off; to evade.

**BLANCHER**, *s.* Anything set round a wood to keep the deer in it. Men were sometimes employed for this purpose.

**BLANCH-FARM**, *s.* An annual rent paid to the lord of the manor. *Yorksh.*

**BLANDAMENT**, } *s.* Blandishment;  
**BLANDYMENTE**, } flattery.

**BLANDE**, (1) *adj.* Blended; mixed.

(2) *v.* To flatter.

**BLANDISE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To flatter.  
**BLANDRELL**, } *s.* (*Fr. blan-*  
**BLAUNDERELLE**, } *dureau.*) A kind of apple.

**BLANK**, *s.* (*Fr.*) (1) The white mark in the centre of a butt, at which the arrow was aimed; the mark, the aim, a term in gunnery.

(2) A small coin, struck by Henry V in France, worth about four pence.

(3) The name of a game at dice.

**BLANKER**, *s.* (1) A spark of fire. *West.*

(2) A white garment.

**BLANKET-PUDDING**, *s.* A long round pudding, with jam spread over the paste, and then rolled up. *Sussex.*

**BLANKETT**, } *s.* A kind of bird.  
**BLONKETT**, }

**BLANK-MATINS**, *s.* Matins sung over night.

**BLANKNESS**, *s.* Paleness.

**BLANKS-AND-PRIZES**, *s.* Beans and boiled bacon chopped up and mixed together, the beans being considered *blank*, and the meat the *prize*. *Shropsh.*

**BLANK-SURRY**, *s.* See *Blanc-desoré*.

**BLANPEYN**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Oxford white-loaves.

**BLANSCUE**, *s.* A misfortune; an unexpected accident. *Somerset.*

**BLARE**, *v.* (1) To put out the tongue. *Yorksh.*

A mocke with the tong, by putting it out; a *blaring* as a dog doth that is thirstie and dry. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

(2) To roar; to bellow; to bleat; to cry. *Var. dial.* The following has been given us as a genuine sample of Norfolk dialect: "Lor mor dont s'n *blarin* o' that ne;" which means, literally, "There, girl, do not stand crying in that way."

- (3) To talk loud. *Sussex*.  
**BLART**, *v.* To bleat. *Northamp.* and *Leic.*  
**BLASE**, *v.* To blazon arms. See *Blaze*.  
**BLASH**, (1) *v.* To splash; to paint. *North.*  
 (2) *s.* Nonsense; rubbish. *Lincol.*  
 Weak liquor is popularly called *blashment*, and is said to be *blashy*.  
**BLASHY**, *adj.* (1) Thin, poor, spoken of liquor. *Northamp.*  
 (2) Wet and windy.  
**BLASOUR**, *s.* A flatterer.  
**BLASS**, *s.* The motion of the stars.  
**BLASSEN**, *v.* To illumine.  
**BLAST**, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To boast.  
 (2) *v.* To miss fire. *Devon.*  
 (3) *v.* To raise the eyes in astonishment. *Devon.*  
 (4) *s.* An inflammation or wound, attributed often to the action of witchcraft. *Somerset.*  
 (5) *s.* The blight. *Sussex*.  
**BLASTED**, *adj.* Beaten down by the wind, applied to hay. *North.*  
**BLASTEN**, *part. p.* Blown.  
**BLASTMENT**, *s.* A sudden stroke of infection.  
**BLASY**, *v.* To blazon; set forth. *Skelton.*  
**BLATANT**, *adj.* (*Lat.*) (1) Bellowing. A word perpetuated by Spenser in his term of the "*blatant* beast."  
 (2) Prattling.  
**BLATCH**, *v.* To smear or dirty. *Glouc.*  
**BLATE**, (1) *v.* To bellow. *North.*  
 (2) *adj.* Bashful; timid. *North.*  
 (3) *adj.* Cold; bleak.  
**BLATEROON**, *s.* A babbler.  
**BLATHER**, *v.* To talk nonsense; to talk up.  
 There's nothing gain'd by being witty; fame Gathers but wind to *blather* up a name.  
*Beaumont and Fletcher*, i, li.  
**BLATTER**, *s.* A puddle. *North.*  
**BLAUN**, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) White.

- BLAUNCH**, *s.* A blain; a patch of large pustules blended in one.  
**BLAUNCHETTE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Fine wheaten flour.  
**BLAUNCHMER**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A kind of fur. *Syr Degoré*, 701.  
**BLAUNCH-PERREYE**, *s.* See *Blanche-porré*.  
**BLAUNDESORE**, *s.* See *Blanc-de-soré*.  
**BLAUNER**, *s.* A kind of fur, perhaps the same as *blaunchmer*.  
**BLAUTCH**, *s.* A great noise. *North.*  
**BLAUTHY**, *adj.* Bloated. *East.*  
**BLAVER**, (1) *v.* To prattle; to prate. *Paston Lett.*, iv, 22.  
 (2) *s.* The corn blue-bottle. *North.*  
**BLAW**, *v.* To cry loud. *Sussex*.  
**BLAWE**, *v.* (1) To blow.  
 (2) To put to the horn, or ex-communicate.  
 And nevertheless in him was more cause of cursing than in sum that to-day are *blawun* in the kirk.  
*Apology for the Lollards*, p. 24.  
**BLAWING**, *s.* A swelling. *North.*  
**BLAWNYNG**, *s.* White-lead.  
**BLAWORT**, *s.* The corn blue-bottle.  
**BLAWZE**, *s.* A blossom. *Yorksh.*  
**BLAY**, (1) *s.* A blaze. *Essex*.  
 (2) *v.* To bleat.  
**BLAZE**, (1) *s.* A yule-log.  
 (2) *v.* To spear salmon. *North.*  
 (3) *s.* A pimple. *Yorksh.*  
 (4) *v.* To blazon.  
 I beare the badge within my brest,  
 Wherin are *blaze* your colours brave.  
*Turberville, Epig. and Sonnettes*, 1569.  
**BLAZED**, (1) *adj.* A term applied to a horse when it has a white mark.  
 (2) To a tree when marked for sale.  
**BLEA**, (1) *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Yellow. *North.*  
 (2) High; exposed, in situation. *Northamp.*  
 (3) *s.* The part of the sub-stern of a tree between the bark and the hard wood.

BLEACHY, *adj.* Brackish. *Somerset.*

BLEAD, *s.* Fruit. *Verstegan.*

BLEAK, (1) *v.* To bleach.

(2) *adj.* (*A.-S. blæc.*) Pale with cold; pallid, sickly.

Palle, et blesme. A *bleake*, pale, or somewhat yellowish colour.

*Nomenclator*, 1585.

(3) *adj.* Sheepish. *East.*

BLEART, *v.* To scold; to make a noise.

BLEASE, *s.* (*A.-S. blæse.*) A blaze. *Northamp.*

BLEAT, *adj.* Cold; bleak. *Kent.*

BLEATER, *s.* A cant term for mutton.

BLEATHER, *s.* A bladder. *North.*

BLEAUT, } *s.* '*A.-N. bleaus, bli-*  
BLIAUT, } *aux.*) A kind of robe  
BLIHAUT, } which fitted close to  
BLIHAUD, } the body. The editors  
of early English poetry have  
commonly turned the *u* into an  
*n*, and printed *bliant* instead of  
*bliaut*, and it has even been cor-  
rupted into *bleaut*.

BLEB, (1) *s.* A drop of water; a bubble. *North.*

(2) *v.* To drink. *North.*

(3) *s.* A blister.

BLECH, *s.* Bleach; water in which hides have been tanned.

BLECHE, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) White. See *Bleak*.

BLECKEN, *v.* To make black.

BLEDDER, (1) *s.* A blister.

How mey that be? wo dar theroppe steize,  
For dougte of fotes *bleddre*.

*William de Shoreham.*

(2) *v.* To cry. *North.*

BLEDE, *s.* Blood.

BLEDEN, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To bleed.

BLEDEWORT, *s.* The wild poppy.

BLEE, *s.* (*A.-S. bleo.*) (1) Colour; complexion. "Bright of blee" is not an uncommon epithet of a lady.

(2) In a secondary sense, countenance, feature.

BLEECH, *s.* The bleaching-ground. *East.*

BLEED, *v.* To yield abundantly. Corn is said to *bleed* well when it is productive on being thrashed.

BLEEDING-BOIST, *s.* A cupping-glass.

BLEEDING-HEART, *s.* The wall-flower. *West.*

BLEEF, } *pret. t.* of *bileven*. Re-  
BLEFEDE, } mained.  
BLEFT, }

BLEFF, *adj.* Turbulent; noisy. *East.*

BLEFFIN, *s.* A block or wedge. *Lanc.*

BLEIKE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To turn pale.

BLEINE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A pustule.

BLEIT, } *adj.* Bashful. *North.*  
BLATE, }

BLEKE, (1) *adj.* Black. *Prompt. P.*

BLELY, *adv.* Blithely.

BLEME, *adj.* Powerful. *Morte Arth.*

BLEMISH, *v.* A hunting term, when the hounds, finding where the chase has been, offer to enter, but return.

BLEMMERE, *s.* A plumber.

BLEMMLE, *v.* To mix anything with a fluid, as flour with water, by moving. *North.*

BLENCH, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To start, or fly off; to draw back.

(2) *s.* A start or deviation.

(3) *s.* A glimpse. *Warw.*

(4) *v.* To wink, to glance. *Shakesp.*

(5) *v.* To impeach; to betray. *Staff.*

(6) *s.* A fault. *North.*

BLENCHE, *s.* Anything that frightens, or causes to start.

BLENCORN, *s.* Wheat mixed with rye. *Yorksh.*

BLEND, *v.* To pollute or confound.

And all these storms that now his beauty  
*blend*,

Shall turn to calms, and timely clear away.  
*Spenser, Sonn., 62.*

BLENDE, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To blind.

(2) *adj.* Blind.

BLENDIGO, *adj.* Cloudy.



**BLENDINGS**, *s.* Peas and beans mixed together.

**BLEND-WATER**, *s.* An inflammatory disease to which black cattle are liable. *North.*

**BLENE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To blister.

(2) To arise, to bubble up.

**BLERGE**, *v.* To hinder. *Tusser.*

**BLNKARD**, *s.* A person near-sighted, or almost blind. *North.*

**BLENKER**, *s.* A fighting-cock with only one eye.

**BLENKE**, *v.* (1) To glance at; to wink.

(2) To appear; to shine.

(3) To wince.

**BLNKEE**, *v.* *Mingere perparce.*

**BLENKS**, *s.* Ashes. *West.*

**BLENS**, *s.* A fish, the *gadus barbatus.*

**BLENSCHEN**, *v.* To darken; to bleach.

**BLENT**. The *pret. t.* and *part. p.* of *blend*, *blende*, and *blenke.*

**BLEREN**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To blear; to make a person's sight dim. To "blere one's eye," to impose upon a person.

**BLESCHEN**, *v.* To extinguish a fire. *Prompt. P.*

**BLESE**, *s.* A blaze. *Prompt. P.*

**BLESS**, *v.* (1) To wave or brandish a sword. *Spenser.*

(2) (*Fr.*) To wound.

**BLESSING-THE-FIRE-OUT**. An operation performed generally, I believe always, by a female. She wets her forefinger with spittle, and moves it in a circular slow manner over and round the part that may have been burnt or scalded, at the same time muttering inaudibly a suitable incantation or blessing, in the mysteries of which I am not initiated. This I have often seen done, and have, indeed, not unfrequently experienced the benefits, be they what they may, of the process. *Moor's Suffolk MS.*

**BLESSEDLOCURRE**, *adj.* Blessedly.  
**BLESSING-FIRES**, *s.* Midsummer Fires. *West.*

Neddy, that was wont to make  
Such great feasting at the wake,  
And the blessing fire.

*Brown's Shepherd's Pipe, 1772.*

**BLESSING-WITCH**, *s.* The white or good witch.

**BLETCH**, *s.* Black, greasy matter; the grease of wheel-axles. *Staff.*

**BLETHELICHE**, *adv.* Blithely; freely; joyfully.

**BLETHER**, *s.* A bladder.

**BLETHER-HEAD**, *s.* A blockhead. *Leic.*

**BLETINGE**, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Flaming.

**BLEVE**, } *v.* To stay; to remain.

**BLEWE**, } See *Bileve.*

**BLEW-BLOW**, *s.* The corn-flower. *Gerard.*

**BLEWING**, *s.* Blue paint.

**BLEWIT**, *s.* A kind of fungus. *North.*

**BLEXTER**, *s.* A person who blacks.

**BLEYE**, *adj.* Blue.

**BLEYME**, *s.* An inflammation in the foot of a horse.

**BLEYNASSE**, *s.* Blindness.

**BLEYSTER**, *s.* A bleacher.

**BLIAKE**, *s.* A bar of wood with holes to take the soles of a hurdle while being wreathed. *Dors.*

**BLICE**, *s.* Lice. *North.*

**BLICKENT**, *adj.* Bright; shining. *West.*

**BLIDS**, *s.* Wretches. *Devon.*

**BLIGH**, *adj.* Lonely; dull. *Kent.*

**BLIGHTED**, *adj.* Stified. "Blighted with the heat." *Oxfd.*

**BLIKEN**, *v.* (1) (*A.-S.*) To quiver.

(2) (*A.-S.*) To shine.

**BLIM**, *v.* To gladden. *Prompt. P.*

**BLINCH**, *v.* (1) To keep off.

(2) To catch a sight of a thing or person. *Cornw.*

**BLIND**, (1) *adj.* Obscure.

(2) Abortive, applied to flowers and herbs. *Var. dial.*

(3) *s.* A fence for skouts and sentinels, made of bundles of

- reeds, canes, or osiers, to hide them from being seen by the enemy; an old military term.
- BLIND-IS-THE-CAT**, *s.* An old Christmas game, perhaps blind-man's buff.
- BLIND-ALEHOUSE**, *s.*
- Is the fidler at hand that us'd to ply at the  
*blind-alehouse?*  
*Etherege, Comical Revenge, 1669.*
- BLIND-BALL**, *s.* A fungus.
- BLIND-BUCKY-DAVY**, *s.* Blind-man's buff. *Somerset and Glouc.*
- BLIND-BUZZARD**, *s.* A cockchafer.
- BLIND-DAYS**, *s.* The first three days of March, which were formerly considered as unlucky, and upon which no farmer would sow any seed. *Devon.*
- BLIND-EYES**, *s.* The corn-poppy. *Northampton.*
- BLIND-HOB**, *s.* Blind-man's buff.
- BLIND-HOOKY**, *s.* A game at cards.
- BLIND-MAN'S-BUFF**, *s.* (1) A well-known children's game.  
(2) A kind of puff-ball.
- BLIND-MAN'S-HOLIDAY**, *s.* Twilight.
- BLIND-MARES**, *s.* Nonsense. *Devon.*
- BLIND-NETTLE**, *s.* Wild hemp. *Devon.*
- BLIND-SIM**, *s.* Blind-man's buff. *East.*
- BLIND-THARM**, *s.* The bowel-gut. *Durham.*
- BLIND-WORM**, *s.* The slow-worm.
- BLINDERS**, *s.* Blinkers. *North.*
- BLINDING-BRIDLE**, *s.* A bridle with blinkers.
- BLINDFELLENE**, *v.* To blindfold. *Pr. Parv.*
- BLINDING-BOARD**, *s.* An instrument to restrain an unruly cow. *Florio.*
- BLINDS**, *s.* A term for a black fluor about the vein in a mine.
- BLINE**, *s.* A kind of wood. *Skinner.*
- BLINK**. (1) *s.* A spark of fire, glimmering or intermittent light. *West.*
- (2) *v.* To evade; to avoid the sight of. *North.*
- (3) *v.* To smile. *North.*
- (4) *v.* To wink.
- (5) *Blinking* the malt, is putting it to work too hot. *Cambridge.*
- BLINKARD**, *s.* One who sees badly.
- BLINKED**, *adj.* Stale or sharp, applied to beer.
- BLINKER**, *s.* A term of contempt. *North.*
- BLINKS**, *s.* An old hunter's term.  
*Brisées*, boughes rent by hunters from trees, and left in the view of a deere, or cast overthwart the way wherein he is likely to passe, thereby to hinder his running, and to recover him the better; our wood-men call them *blinkes*.  
*Cotgrave.*
- BLINNE**, *v.* (1) (*A.-S. blinnan.*) To cease.  
(2) To stop, to delay.
- BLIRT**, *v.* To cry. *North.*
- BLISFUL**, *adj.* Joyful; blessed.
- BLISH-BLASH**, *s.* Sloppy dirt. *North.*
- BLISSE**, *v.* (1) (*A.-S.*) To bless.  
(2) (*Fr.*) To wound.
- BLISSENE**, *gen. pl.* Of joys.
- BLISSEY**, *s.* A blaze. *Wilts.*
- BLISSOM**, *adj.* (1) Blithesome.  
(2) *Maris appetens*, applied to the ewe.  
(3) *v.* To copulate, said of sheep.
- BLIST**, *pret. t.* of *blisse*. Blessed.
- BLIT**, *adj.* Blighty. *Dorset.*
- BLITH**, *s.* Face; visage. *Kennett.*  
Probably a corruption of *blee*.
- BLITHE**, *s.* Blight.
- BLIVE**, *adj.* and *adv.* Quick; ready.  
A contraction of *bilive*.
- BLIZZY**, *s.* (*A.-S. blysa.*) A blaze. *Northampton.*
- BLO**, *adj.* Blue; livid.
- BLOA**, *adj.* Cold; raw. *Lincol.*
- BLOACH**, *s.* A tumour. *Skinner.*
- BLOACHER**, *s.* Any large animal. *North.*
- To **BLOAT**, or **BLOTE**, *v.* To dry by smoke, applied especially to herrings. A *Bloat-herring*, or, as

we now call it, a *bloater*, a her-  
ring so dried.

Lay you an old courtier on the coals,  
like a sausage or a *bloat-herring*.

*B. Jon., Masq. of Mer., v. 429.*

Make a meal of a *bloat-herring*, water it  
with four shillings beer, and then swear  
we have dined as well as my lord mayor.

*Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 343.*

I have four dozen of fine firebrands in  
my belly, I have more smoke in my  
mouth than would *bloate* a hundred her-  
rings.

*B. and Fl., Isl. Princ., ii.*

Three pails of sprats, carried from mart to  
mart,

Are as much meat as these, to more use  
travel'd,

A bunch of *bloated* fools!

*Id., Q. of Cor., ii, 4.*

**BLOAZE, s.** A blaze. *North.*

**BLOB, s.** (1) A blunt termination  
to what is usually pointed. A  
*blob-nose*, a nose with a small  
bump at the end.

(2) A small lump of anything  
thick, viscid, or dirty.

(3) A vulgar term for the lower  
lip.

(4) A bubble; a blister. *North.*

(5) Thick. See *Blub*.

(6) A drop.

(7) A term applied to the flower  
of the water ranunculus.

**BLOBBER-LIP.** See *Blub*.

**BLOB-MILK, s.** Milk with its cream  
mingled. *Yorksh.*

**BLOB-SCOTCH, s.** A bubble. *Yorksh.*

**BLOB-TALE, s.** A tell-tale.

**BLOCK, s.** (1) The wooden mould  
on which the crown of a hat  
was formed. Hence it was used  
for the form or fashion of a hat.

A grave gentleman of Naples, who having  
bought a hat of the newest fashion and  
best *blocke* in all Italie, &c.

*Euph. Engl. O., 3, b.*

Is this same hat

O' the *block* passant?

*B. Jons. Staple of News, i, 2.*

That is, "of the current fashion."

(2) The Jack at the game of  
bowls.

**BLOCKER,** } *s.* A broadaxe.  
**BLOCKING-AXE,** } *North.*

**BLOCK-HORSE, s.** A strong wooden  
frame with four handles, to carry  
blocks. *East.*

**BLOCKPATE, s.** A blockhead.

All these things may well be said unto  
me, that be commonly spoken against a  
foole, as to be called a *blockpate*, a dull-  
head, an asse, a lumpish sot.

*Terence in English, 1641.*

**BLOCKSTICK, s.** A club. *North.*

**BLOCK-WHEAT, s.** Buck-wheat.

**BLODY, adv.** By blood; of or in  
blood.

**BLOGGY,** } *v.* To look angry or  
**BLOGG,** } sour; to be sullen; to  
frown. *Exmoor.*

**BLOKNE, v. (A.-S.)** To fade?

That, man, thi body arise schel  
Of deithe nammore to *blokne*.

*William de Shoreham.*

**BLOMAN, s.** A trumpeter.

**BLOMANGER. (A.-N.) s.** A dish  
in cookery.

For to make *blomanger*. Nym rys, and  
lese hem, and wasch hem clene, and do  
thereto god almande mylk, and seth  
hem til they al tobrest; and than lat  
hem kele; and nym the lire of the hen-  
nyn, or of capons, and grynd hem smal.  
Kest thereto wite grece, and boyle it.  
Nym blanchyd almandys, and safron,  
and set hem above in the dysche, and  
serve yt forthe.

*Warner, Antiq. Culin., p. 39.*

For to make *blomanger* of fysch. Tak a  
pound of rys, les hem wel and wasch,  
and seth tyl they breste; and let hem  
kele; and do thereto mylk of to pound  
of almandys; nym the perche, or the  
lopuster, and boyle yt, and kest sugur  
and salt also thereto, and serve yt forth.

*Warner, Antiq. Culin., p. 46.*

**BLOME. (1) v.** To flourish.

(2) *s.* A blossom.

**BLOME-DOWN, adj.** Clumsy; clown-  
ish. *Dorset.*

**BLOMMER, s.** Noise; uproar.

**BLONC, adj. (A.-N.)** White.

**BLONCKET, adj.** (probably from  
*Fr. blanc*.) Gray. *Spenser.*

**BLONDREN, v.** To blunder; to  
bluster.

**BLONK. (1) adj.** Sullen.

(2) *v.* To disappoint. *North.*

**BIONKE, s.** (*A.-S.*) A steed; a war-horse.

**BLONT, adj.** Dull; heavy.

**BLOO, v.** To blow.

**BLOOD, s.** Disposition. *Shakesp.*

**BLOOD-ALLEY, s.** A marble taw. A boy's term.

**BLOOD-BOLTERED, adj.** Matted with blood. *Shakesp.*

**BLOOD-FALLEN, adj.** (1) Chill-blained. *East.*

(2) Blood-shot.

**BLOODING, s.** A black pudding.

Apexabo, intestinum sanguine fartum, admista arvina. A *blouing* or blacke pudding. *Nomenclator, 1585.*

**BLOOD-OLPH, s.** A bullfinch. *East.*

**BLOOD-SUCKER, s.** A leech.

**BLOODSUPPER, s.** A blood-sucker; a murderer.

**BLOOD-WALL, s.** The dark double wall-flower. *Northamp.*

**BLOODWORT, s.** (*A.-S.*) The name of a plant.

**BLOODY-BONE, s.** The name of an hobgoblin or fiend.

**BLOODY-THURSDAY, s.** The Thursday of the first week in Lent.

**BLOODY-WARRIOR, s.** The dark double wall-flower. *West.*

**BLOOM, (1) s.** A mass of iron which has gone a second time through the furnace.

(2) *v.* To shine; to throw out heat.

(3) *s.* Heat. *Bloomy*, very hot.

What a bloom am I in all over? give me my fan; I protest I am in a general damp. *N. Tate, Cuckold's Haven, 1685.*

(4) *s.* The hot stage of a fever.

**BLOOTH, s.** Blossom. *Devon.*

**BLORE, (1) v.** To bellow like a bull. *East.* The *blore* is the moan of a cow, unsettled for want of her calf, or by being in a strange pasture. *Lincolnshire.*

(2) *s.* A blast; the act of blowing.

(3) *v.* To weep. *Prompt. P.*

**BLORT, v.** To chide in a loud tone. *Leic.*

**BLOSCHEM, } s.** A blossom.

**BLOSLE, }  
BLOSHY, } adj.** Sloppy, windy,  
BLOSHING, } and rainy. *Leic.*

**BLOSME, (1) v.** (*A.-S. blomian.*) To blossom.

(2) *s.* A blossom.

**BLOSMY, adj.** Full of blossoms.

**BLOSS, s.** A ruffled head of hair. *Linc.*

**BLOSSOMED, adj.** The state of cream in the operation of churning, when it becomes full of air, which causes it to be long in getting to butter. *Norf.*

**BLOT, s.** A term at backgammon, when one in danger of being taken up is called a blot.

**BLOTCH-PAPER, s.** Blotting paper.

**BLOTE, adj.** Dried. See *Bloat.*

**BLOTEN, adj.** Excessively fond. *North.*

**BLOTHER, v.** To chatter idly; to make a great noise to little purpose. *Var. dial.*

**BLOTS, s.** The eggs of moths.

**BLOUGHTY, adj.** Swelled; puffed. *Hall.*

**BLOUNCHET, adj.** Blanched.

**BLOUSE, s. (1)** A bonnet.

(2) A woman with hair or head-dress loose and disordered, or decorated with vulgar finery. *East.*

(3) A girl or wench whose face looks red by running abroad in the wind and weather. *Kennett.* Such a woman is said to have a "blouzing colour." To be in a *blouse*, to look red from heat.

**BLOUSY, adj.** Wild, disordered, confused.

**BLOUTE, adj.** (*A.-S.*) Bloody.

**BLOW, (1) v.** To blossom.

(2) *s.* A blossom; more particularly the blossom of fruit trees.

(3) *s.* A bladder. *Devon.*

(4) *v.* To inform of; to peach



(5) *v.* To make a person blush or be ashamed; *to be blown*, to blush on a sudden surprise.

All *blown* and red.

*Shakesp., Rape of Lucrece.*

**BLOW-BALL**, *s.* (perhaps from *A.-N. blaverole*.) The corn-flower.

**BLOWBOLL**, *s.* A drunkard.

**BLOWE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To blow; to breathe.

**BLOWER**, *s.* (1) A fissure in the broken strata of coal, from which a feeder or current of inflammable air discharges. *North.*

(2) A child's name for the downy heads of dandelion.

(3) "One man's particular lass." *Dunton's Ladies' Dictionary*, 1694.

**BLOW-FLY**, *s.* The large blue fly which blows meat.

**BLOWING**, *s.* (1) A blossom. *Wills.*

(2) The egg of a bee? *Harrison's Descr. of Engl.*, p. 229.

**BLOW-MAUNGER**, *s.* A full fat-faced person, with cheeks puffed out. *Exmoor.*

**BLOW-MILK**, *s.* Skimmed milk. *North.*

**BLOWN**, *adj.* (1) Swelled; inflated.

(2) Proud, insolent.

(3) Stale, worthless.

(4) To say a cow or beast is blown, when in pain from the fermentation of green food having caused a distention of its carcass, is common, perhaps, to many counties. When a man or horse is panting for breath from over-exertion, he is also said to be *blown*. *Moor's Suffolk MS.*

**BLOWN-HERRING**. "In some parts of England they are called *bloated herrings*; and the term occurs in several of our writers about Elizabeth's day, but not, I believe, in Shakespeare. The word *bloated* is a confirmation of the above conjecture as to the origin of *blown*, being merely another form

of the word, but not so applicable. We sometimes see and hear *blown*, bloated, and puffed up, in nearly the same sense. I have heard our blown-herrings called bawen herrings, and bone-herrings, but never any good reason for so calling them. *Hoven* is another sense of blown or puffed up, but never applied to a herring. Since the above was written, I have seen (October, 1823) in a shop in Great Russell Street, a parcel of *blown-herrings* ticketed 'fine Yarmouth bloaters.' 1824, in the autumn of this year, hearing the blown or bown herrings cried in Woodbridge by the name of Tow Bowen herrings, I learned on enquiry that it is a common name for them." *Moor's Suffolk MS.*

**BLOW-POINT**, *s.* A child's game, mentioned in old writers.

**BLOWRE**, *s.* A pustule.

**BLOWRY**, *adj.* Disordered. *Warw.*

**BLOWS**, *s.* Trouble, or exertion. *Shropsh.*

**BLOWSE**, *s.* See *Blouse*.

**BLOW-SHOPPE**, *s.* A forge.

Wild bores, bulls, and falcons bredde there in times paste; now, for lakke of woodde, *blow-shoppes* decay there.

*Leland, Itin.*, vol. vii, p. 42.

**BLOWT**, *v.* To make a loud querulous noise. *North.*

**BLOWTH**, *s.* A blossom.

**BLOWTY**, *adj.* Applied to a person who increases in size by a false appearance of fat. *Norf.*

**BLU**, *adj.* Blew.

**BLUB**, (1) *v.* To swell.

(2) *adj.* Swollen, plump, round.

Odd! She has a delicate lip, such a lip, so red, so hard, so plump, so *blub*.

*Otway, Soldier's Fortune*, 1681.

You have a pretty pouting about the mouth like me, and fine little *blub lips*.

*Shadwell, True Widow*, 1679.

Bucco, bucculentus, Plauto, cui tumidiores sunt buccæ, aut os grandius

- γυάθων. Joufflu, ou geullard, qui a la bouche grande. That hath big cheeks, or a great and large mouth: *blub checked*: sparrow mouthed. *Nomenclator*, 1585.
- BLUBBER**, (1) *s.* A bubble. *Var. dial.*  
 (2) To bubble, as water.  
 (3) *v.* To cry; to weep till the tears stand in bubbles.  
 (4) *s.* The name given by sailors to the sea nettle.
- BLUBBER-GRASS**, *s.* Different species of *bromus*, so-called from their soft inflated glumes. *East.*
- BLUCK**, *v.* "So the true men shall be hunted and *blucked*." *The Festyvall*, fol. xxvi, r<sup>o</sup>.
- BLUE**, (1) *s.* Bloom. *Devon.*  
 (2) *s.* Ale. *Somerset.*  
 (3) *v.* To "look blue," to look disconcerted; to be mortified or disappointed.
- BLUE-BOTTLE**, *s.* (1) A term for a servant or beadle, from the colour formerly used for their dresses.  
 (2) A large blue fly.
- BLUE-BOTTLES**, *s.* The blue flowers which grow among wheat. *Oxf.*
- BLUE-CAPS**, *s.* (1) Meadow scabious. *Yorksh.*  
 (2) The corn blue bottles. *North-ampt.*
- BLUE-INKLE**, *s.* Some substance which burnt with a strong offensive smell.  
 Ah me! help, help my lady! cut her lace, cut her lace! get some arsa factida, *blew inkle*, or partridge feathers, and burn under her nose.  
*Shadwell, Amorous Bigotte*, 1690.  
 Gad take me! hold the gentlewoman, bring some cold water, and flower, burn some *blew inkle* and partridge feathers, 'tis my ladies medicine.  
*Shadwell, The Scourers*, 1691.
- BLUE-ISAAC**, *s.* The hedge-sparrow. *Glouc.*
- BLUE-JOHN**, *s.* Fluor spar. *Derbysh.*
- BLUE-MILK**, *s.* Skimmed milk.
- BLUE-MOON**, *s.* He won't do it for a blue moon, *i. e.*, never.
- BLUE-ROCK**, *s.* The wild pigeon. *Northampt.*
- BLUE-STOCKING**, *s.* A woman who addicts herself to study or authorship.
- BLUE-TAIL**, *s.* The fieldfare. *North-ampt.*
- BLUE-VINNIED**, *adj.* Covered with blue mould. *South.*
- BLUFF**, (1) *adj.* Churlish; surly. *South.*  
 (2) *adj.* Big and puffed up, as it were with wind.  
 (3) *v.* To blindfold. *North.*  
 (4) *s.* A tin tube through which boys blow peas. *Suffolk.*  
 (5) *s.* The blinker of a horse. *Linc. and Leic.*
- BLUFFER**, *s.* A landlord of an inn.
- BLUFFIN**, *v.* To bluster; to swagger. *Staff.*
- BLUFTED**, *adj.* Hoodwinked. *Linc.*
- BLUFTER**, *s.* A horse's blinker. *Linc., Leic. Blufted*, having blinkers on.
- BLUNDER**, (1) *s.* Confusion; trouble.  
 (2) *v.* To disturb.  
 (3) *v.* To *blunder* water, to stir or puddle, to make it thick and muddy.
- BLUNDERBUSS**, *s.* A stupid fellow. *North.*
- BLUNGE**, *v.* To break or blend whilst in a state of maceration; a potter's term. A long flat wooden instrument, called a *blunger*, is used for this purpose.
- BLUNK**, (1) *adj.* Squally; tempestuous. *East.*  
 (2) *v.* To snow, to emit sparks.  
 (3) *s.* Any light flaky body.  
 (4) *s.* A fit of stormy weather.
- BLUNKET**, (1) *s.* A white stuff, probably woollen.  
 (2) *s.* A light blue colour.
- BLUNT**, (1) *s.* The slang term for money.  
 (2) *s.* A pointless rapier, or foil to fence with. "*Batre le fer*,

to play at *blunt*, or at foyles." *Cotgrave*.

**BLUR**, *s.* A blot. *North*.

**BLURRY**, *s.* A mistake, a blunder.

**BLURT**, (1) An interjection of contempt. "Blurt, master constable," a fig for the constable, seems to have been a proverbial phrase.

(2) *v.* To blurt at, to hold in contempt. "*Boccheggiare*, to make mouths, or *blurt* with ones lips." *Florio*.

**BLUSH**, *s.* Resemblance; look. At the first *blush*, at the first sight.

**BLUSHE**, *v.* To look.

**BLUSHET**, *s.* One who blushes; used by Ben Jonson for a young modest girl.

**BLUST**, *s.* Erysipelous inflammation. *Yorksh*.

**BLUSTER-WOOD**, *s.* The shoots of fruit trees or shrubs which require to be pruned out. *East*.

**BLUSTRE**, *v.* To stray along without any particular aim.

But *blustreden* forth as beestes  
Over bankes and hilles.

*Piers Pl.*, p. 108.

**BLUSTROUS**, *adj.* Blustering.

**BLUTER**, (1) *adj.* Dirty.

(2) *v.* To blot, to dirty, to blubber. *North*.

**BLUTTER**, *v.* To speak nonsensically.

**BLUV**, *v.* To believe. *East*.

**BLUZZED**, *adj.* Darkened; blinded. *Northamp*.

**BLY**, *s.* (1) Likeness; resemblance. *East*. See *blee*.

(2) A transient view. *East*.

**BYCAND**, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Glittering; shining.

**BLYFE**, *adv.* Quickly. See *Belive*.

**BLYKKED**, *pret. t.* Shone.

**Bo**, (1) *adj.* Both.

(2) *s.* A hobgoblin. *North*.

**BOALLING**, *s.* Drinking, *i. e.*, bowling, or emptying the bowl.

**BOAR**, *s.* A clown, for *boor*.

**BOAR-CAT**, *s.* A tom-cat. *Kent*.

The word occurs in *Wycherley, Plain-dealer*, 1677.

**BOARD**, (1) *v.* (*A.-N. aborder*.) To address; to accost.

(2) *s.* An old cant term for a shilling.

(3) *s.* A kind of excavation. *North*.

(4) "Set him a clear *board* in the world," *i. e.*, put him in a good position as to pecuniary matters.

**BOARDER**, *adj.* Made of board. *West*.

**BOARDING-BRIDGE**, *s.* A plank laid across a running stream. *West*.

**BOAR-NECKED**, *adj.* A term applied in some parts to sheep, when affected with a disease which causes their necks to be bowed.

**BOAR-SEG**, *s.* A pig kept for three or four years as a *brawn*. *Shrops*.

**BOAR-STAG**, *s.* A gelded boar.

**BOAR-THISTLE**, *s.* The *carduus lanceolatus*, Lin.

**BOATION**, *s.* (*Lat.*) An uproar.

**BOAT-WHISTLES**, *s.* Little bottles which grow on the sea shore, which the boys cut a hole in and make whistles of, and blow in imitation of the boatswain's whistle; properly, the bottle ore.

**BOB**, *s.* (*A.-N. bobé*.) (1) A joke; a pleasantry. *A dry bob*, a dry joke. To give the *bob* was a phrase equivalent to that of giving the *dor*, or imposing upon a person.

He that a fool doth very wisely hit,  
Doth very foolishly, altho' he smart,  
Not to seem senseless of the *bob*.

*As you like it*, ii, 7.

I have drawn blood at one's brains with a bitter *bob*.

*Alex. and Campaspe*, O. Pl, ii, 113.

C. I guess the business. S. It can be no other

But go give me the *bob*, that being a matter Of main importance.

*Massing, Maid of Honour*, iv, 5.

So, ladies, I thank you for the tricks you have put upon me; but, madam, I am even with you for your London tricks, I have given you such a *bob*.

*Shadwell, Epsom Wells*, 1673.

(2) *v.* To cheat; to outwit.

There binding both, and *bobbing* them, then trembling at her yre.

*Warner's Albions England*, 1592.

Let him be *bob'd* that *bobbs* will have;  
But who by means of wisdom hie

Hath sav'd his charge?—It is even I.

*Pembr. Arcad.*, Lib. ii, p. 203.

Imagining that all the wit in plays consisted in bringing two persons upon the stage to break jests, and to *bob* one another, which they call *repartie*.

*Shadwell, Sullen Lovers*, 1670.

No, I am no statesman, but you may please to remember who was *bob'd* at Ostend, ha, ha!

*Id.*, *ib.*

(3) *v.* To disappoint. *North.*

(4) *s.* A blow.

(5) *s.* A bunch. *North.*

(6) *s.* A ball. *Yorksh.*

(7) *s.* The burthen of a song.

To bear a *bob*, to join in chorus; also, to take a part in some foolish prank.

(8) To fish. *North.*

(9) To "bear a bob," to be brisk. *East.*

(10) *s.* The pear-shaped piece of lead attached to the line of a carpenter's level. *East.*

(11) *v.* To swing backwards and forwards sitting on a rope.

(12) *s.* A ringing of bells.

(13) *v.* To *bob* up the hair, to twist it in papers.

(14) *s.* A louse, or any small insect. *Hants.* "Spiders, *bobbs*, and lice," are mentioned in MS., Addit. 11812, f. 16.

(15) *s.* A short wig.

(16) *v.* To strike; to beat.

(17) *v.* To cut.

(18) *v.* To pass in or out.

(19) *s.* A term applied to a particular method of taking eels.

(20) *s.* The engine beam. *North.*

(21) *adj.* Pleasant; agreeable. *Dyche.*

(22) *s.* A slang word for a shilling.

BOBAN, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) Pride; va-

BOBANCE, } nity.

So prout he is, and of so gret *boban*.

*Gy of Warwike*, p. 95.

For certeynly, I say for no *bobaunce*,  
Yit was I never withouten purveyaunce  
Of mariage, ne of no thinges eeke.

*Chaucer, C. T.*, 6151.

BOB-AND-HIT, *s.* Blind-man's-buff.  
*Cotgrave.*

BOBBANT, *adj.* Rumping. *Wills.*

BOBBE, } *v.* To buffet; to strike.

BOBBY, }

Ye thoght ye had a full gode game,  
When ye my sone with buffettes *bobbydd*.

*Cambr. MS.*, 15th cent.

BOBEROUS, *adj.* Saucy; forward.  
*West.*

BOBBERY, *s.* A squabble; an uproar.

BOBBIN, *s.* A small fagot. *Kent.*

BOBBIN-AND-JOAN, *s.* The flowers of the *arum maculatum*. *North-amp.*

BOBBING-BLOCK, *s.* A thing that may be struck with impunity; an unresisting fool.

Became a foole, yea more then that, an asse,  
A *bobbing-blocke*, a beating stocke, an owle.

*Gascoigne's Devises*, p. 337.

BOBBISH, *adj.* A trivial word, used in different senses, such as, pretty well in health; not quite sober; somewhat clever.

BOBBLE, *s.* A pebble. *Cornw.*

BOBBLE-COCK, *s.* A turkey-cock. *North.*

BOBBS, *s.* Pieces of clay used by potters to support their ware before it is baked. *Staff.*

BOBBY, *adj.* Smart; neat. *North.*

BOBBY-WREN, *s.* The common wren. *East.*

BOB-CHERRY, *s.* A children's game.

BOBET, *s.* A buffet or stroke.

BOBETTS, *s.* Thick pieces; gobbets.

BOBOLYNE, *s.* A fool.

Be we not *bobolynes*,  
Sutch lesinges to beleve.

*Skelton*, ii, 445.

BOBRELLE, *s.* The nymphæ pudendi. "Hæc caturda, Anglice a



*bobrelle.*" *Nominale, MS. 15th cent.*

**BOBTAIL**, (1) *v.* To cut off the tail.

(2) *s.* The steel of an arrow which is small-breasted, and big towards the head. *Kersey.*

**BOBY**, *s.* Cheese. *West.*

**Boc**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A book. *Boc-house*, a library.

**BOCASIN**, *s.* A sort of buckram.

**BOCCONE**, *s.* (*Ital.*) A morsel.

**BOCE** (1) *v.* To emboss. *Palsgrave.*

(2) *s.* A boss, or lump.

Alas! som men of hem schewen the schap and the *boce* of the horrible swollen membres, that semeth like to the malesies of hirma, in the wrapping of here hose. *Chaucer, Persones T.*

**BOCES**, *s.* Sardines.

**BOCHANT**, *s.* A forward girl. *Wilts.*

**BOCHE**, *s.* A boss or swelling; a boil.

**BOCHER**, *s.* (1) A butcher. *Bochery*, butchery, hutchers' meat.

(2) The name of a fish.

**BOCK**, *s.* Fear. *Devon.*

**BOCKE**, (1) A verb to which *Palsgrave* gives the different meanings, to belch; to look upon any one disdainfully; to make a noise like that of a toad.

(2) *v.* To flow out.

(3) *s.* A book.

**BOCKEREL**, } *s.* A long-winged  
**BOCKERET**, } hawk.

**BOCKNE**, *v.* To teach; to press upon.

**BOCTAIL**, *s.* A bad woman. *Coles.*

**BOD**, *v.* To take the husks off walnuts. *Wilts.*

**BODDLE**, *s.* A small iron tool used for peeling trees. *North.*

**BODDUM**, *s.* Principle. *North.*

**BODE**. (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A stay or delay.

(2) *s.* A command.

(3) *s.* A message; an offer.

(4) *s.* An omen.

(5) *v.* To forbode.

(6) *s.* (*A.-S. beod.*) Board, living. *East.*

(7) The *pret. t.* and sometimes the *part. p.* of *bidde*.

(8) The *pret. t.* of *bide*.

**BODE-CLOTH**, *s.* A table-cloth. *East.*

**BODED**, *adj.* Overlooked; fated; infatuated. *Devon.*

**BODER**, *s.* A messenger.

**BODERING**, *s.* The lining of the skirt of a woman's petticoat.

**BODGE**. (1) *s.* A patch.

(2) *v.* To patch clumsily.

(3) To boggle, to fail.

(4) A kind of measure, probably half a peck.

**BODGET**, *s.* A budget.

Of the marchaunt that lost his *budgette* betwene Ware and London:—A certayne marchant betwene Ware and London lost his *budget*, and a c. li. therein, wherfore he caused to proclayme in dyvers market townes, who so ever that founde the sayde *budget*, and wolde bryng it agayne, shulde have xx. li. for his labour.

*Tales and Qu. Answ.*

**BODILY**, *adv.* Entirely, all at once. *North.*

**BODKIN**, *s.* (1) (*A.-S.*) A dagger.

Was noon so hardy walkyng by the weye,  
That with hir dorste rage or elles pleye,  
But if he wold be slayn of Symekyn,  
With panade, or with knyf, or *boydekyn*.

*Chaucer, C. T., 3955*

Know I am for thee, from the cannon shot  
Unto the smallest *bodkin* can be got.  
Name any weapon whatsoe're thou wilt.

*Rowlands, Knave of Clubs, 1611*

(2) A sort of rich cloth, a corruption of *baudkin*.

**BODKIN-WORK**, *s.* A sort of trimming worn on the gown.

**BODLE**, *s.* A small coin, worth about the third part of a half penny. *North.*

**BODRAKE**, } *s.* Depredation; a bor-  
**BODRAGE**, } der excursion.

By meanes wherof the said castelles be not for our defence agaynst thier stelthe and *bodrades*, according as they were fyrst ordeyned, but rather take part of suche botyes as comeyth by them towards the Iryshery, to kepe the thying secreete.

*State Papers, ii, 480.*

No wayling there nor wretchedness is heard—

No nightly *bodrags*, nor no hue and cries.  
*Spens., Colin Cl., v. 315.*

**BODWORD, s.** (*A.-S.*) A message; a commandment.

**BODY-CLOUT, s.** A piece of iron adjoining the body of a tumbrel, and its wheels.

**BODY-HORSE, s.** The second horse of a team of four.

**BODY-STAFF, s.** A stake or rod of withy, &c., used in making the body of a waggon. *Warw.*

**BOF, s.** Quicklime. *Howell.*

**BOFFLE, v.** (1) To change; to vary; to stammer through irritation. *East.*

(2) To thwart; to impede. *Midland C.*

**BOFFLERS, s.** The legs of old worsted stockings, or twisted haybands, put round the legs to keep off snow.

**BOFFY, v.** To swell; to puff.

**BOG, (1) s.** Sturdy; self-sufficient; petulant.

The cuckooe, seeing him so *bog*, waxt also wondrous wrothe.

*Warner's Albions England, 1592.*

(2) *v.* To boast.

(3) *v.* To move off.

**BOG-BEAN, s.** Marsh trefoil, or buckbean. *Yorksh.*

**BOGETT, s.** A budget.

**BOGGARD, s.** A jakes. "*Boggarde* or drawght. Loke in Siege." *Huloet.*

**BOGGART, s.** A ghost, or goblin. *North.*

**BOGGARTY, adj.** Apt to start aside, applied to a horse.

**BOGGE, s.** A bug-bear.

**BOGGISH, adj.** Swelling. *Pr. P.*

**BOGGLE-ABOUT-THE-STACKS, s.** A child's game in the North.

**BOGGLE, v.** To do anything in an awkward or unskilful manner. *East.*

**BOGGLER, s.** A vicious woman.

You have been a *boggler* ever.

*Shakesp., Ant. and Cl., iii, 11.*

**BOGGY, adj.** Bumptious: an old Norwich school-word.

**BOGGY-BO, s.** A goblin. *North.*

**BOG-HOUSE, s.** A jakes. This is an old term.

**BOGING, adj.** Sneaking. *Beds.*

**BOGTROTTER, s.** An Irish robber.

**BOG-VIOLET, s.** The butterwort. *Yorksh.*

**BOGY, s.** (1) Budge fur; lamb's fur. Dean Colet, by his will, in 1519, bequeathed his "best coat of chamlet, furred with black hogys." *Wardrobe Accounts of Edward IV.*

(2) *s.* A hobgoblin, or spectre; sometimes called a *boogle*.

**BOH, conj.** But. *Lanc.*

**BO-HACKY, s.** A donkey. *Yorksh.*

**BOHEMIAN-TARTAR, s.** Perhaps a gipsy; or a mere wild appellation, designed to ridicule the appearance of Simple in the Merry W. of Windsor, iv, 5.

**BOIDER, s.** A basket. *North.*

**BOIE, s.** (*A.-N.*) An executioner.

He het mani a wikke *boie*.

His sone lede toward the hanging.

*Seyn Sages, 960*

**BOIER, s.** A bever. *Baret's Alvearie, 1580.* For *boire*.

**BOILARY, s.** A place where salt is deposited. *North.*

**BOILING, s.** (1) A quantity of things or persons. "The whole *bailing* of them."

(2) A discovery. An old cant term.

**BOILOUNS, s.** (1) Bubbles in boiling water.

(2) Projecting knobs.

**BOINARD, s.** (*A.-N.*) A low person. A term of reproach.

**BOINE, s.** A swelling. *Essex.*

**BOIS, s.** (*A.-N.*) Wood.

**BOIST, s.** (1) A threat. See *Boste*.

(2) A swelling. *East.*

(3) (*A.-N.*) A box.

**BOISTER, s.** A boisterous fellow.

**BOISTNESS, s.** Churlishness.

**BOISTOUS, adj.** (1) Rough; boisterous; churlish; stubborn.

(2) Costly, rich, applied to clothing.

**BOKE, (1) v.** (*A.-S. bealcan.*) To belch; to nauseate; to vomit. *North.*

(2) *s.* Bulk. *Boke-load*, a bulky load. *East.*

(3) *v.* To swell. *East.*

(4) *s.* A break or separation in a vein of ore.

(5) *s.* To point, or thrust at. *North.*

(6) *part. p.* Baked. *North.*

(7) *v.* To enter in a book; to write.

**BOKELER, s.** A buckler.

**BOKEN, v.** To strike. *Skinner.*

**BOKET, s.** A bucket.

**BOKED, part. p.** (*A.-S.*) Learned.

Sche was wel kepte, sche was wel lokid,  
Sche was wel tauzte, sche was wel bokid.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.*

**BOKY, s.** (1) Soft. *Northumb.*

(2) "Boky-bottomed," broad in the beam. *Linc.*

**BOLACE, s.** Bone-lace.

**BOLAS, s.** A bullace.

**BOLCH, v.** To poach eggs. *Yorksh.*

**BOLDE. (1) v.** (*A.-S.*) To become bold.

When he Clementes speche harde,  
Hys harte beganne to bolde.

*MS. Cantab., Ff. ii, 38, f. 89.*

(2) *v.* To render bold; to embolden; to encourage.

It touches us as France invades our land,  
Not holds the king. *Shakesp., Lear, v, 1.*

Alas that I had not one to bold me.

*Hycke Scornor.*

(3) *s.* A bold or brave man.

(4) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A building.

(5) *adj.* Magnificent; grand.

(6) *adj.* Smooth, applied to grain.

In choosing barley for his use the  
malster looks that it be bold, dry, sweet,

of a fair colour, thin skin, clean faltered  
from hames, and dressed from foul-  
ness, seeds, and oatts. *Aubrey's Wills.*

(7) *adj.* Healthy, strong. *Northampton.*

**BOLCHIN, s.** An unfledged bird.  
See *Balching.*

**BOLDER, s.** (1) A loud report. *North.*

(2) The rush used for bottoming  
chairs. *Norf.*

**BOLDERING, adj.** Cloudy and threaten-  
ing thunder. *North.*

**BOLDERS, s.** Round stones.

**BOLDHEDE, s.** Boldness; courage.

**BOLDLOKER, adv.** More boldly.

**BOLDRUMPTIOUS, adj.** Presump-  
tuous. *Kent.*

**BOL-DYSSHE, }  
BOWLDISH, } s. A large flat bowl.  
BOLDYCHE, }**

**BOLE, s.** (1) The body or trunk of  
a tree.

(2) A bull. A free bull, was a  
bull common to the town or  
parish.

Thay thynke hem fre, and han no juge,  
no more than hath a fre bole, that takith  
which cow that him liketh in the toun.  
So faren thay by wommen; for right as a  
fre bole is ynough for al a toun, right so  
is a wikked prest corrupcioun ynough  
for al a parisch, or for al a contry.

*Chaucer, Persones T.*

(3) A bowl.

(4) A measure containing two  
bushels. *North.*

(5) A small sea boat.

**BOLEARMIN, s.** Sinople.

**BOLE-AXE, s.** In the romance of  
Octovian, v. 1023, 1039, this  
word appears to be applied to  
some kind of weapon; but it  
signifies some article used by  
potters in a poem in *Reliq. Antiq.*,  
ii, 176, "hail be ze, potters, with  
zur bole-ax."

**BOLE-HILLS, s.** A provincial term  
for heaps of metallic scoria,  
which are often met with in the  
lead-mining districts. Places on  
hills where the miners smelted

or run their ore, before the invention of mills and furnaces, are called *boles*.

**BOLE-HOLES, s.** The openings in a barn for light and air. *North*.

**BOLE-WEED, s.** Knopweed.

**BOLE-WORT, s.** Bishop's-weed.

**BOLGED, adj.** Displeased; angry. *North*.

**BOLGIT, adj.** Bulged?

And after they com with gret navi,  
With *bolgit* schipis ful craftly,  
The havyn for to han schent.

*Reliq. Antiq.*, ii, 34.

**BOLINE, } s.** The bow-line of a  
**BOLING, } ship.**

**BOLISME, s.** (*Gr.*) Immoderate appetite.

**BOLKE, (1) v.** (*A.-S.*) To belch.

(2) *s.* A heap. *P. Parv.*

**BOLL, s.** (1) A ghost. *Lanc.*

(2) A man who manages power-looms. *North*.

**BOLLE, (1) v.** (*A.-S.*) To swell; in a secondary sense, to pod for seed. *Bollynge*, swelling.

And the flax, and the barley was smitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was *bolled*. *Exodus*, ix, 31.

Here one being throng'd bears back, all  
*boln* and red. *Sh.*, *Rape of Lucr.*

(2) A bud; a pod for seed.

(3) A bowl, or cup.

**BOLLER, s.** A drunkard, one who empties bowls.

**BOLLEWED, s.** Ball-weed.

**BOLLEYNE, s.** Bullion.

**BOLLING, s.** A pollard.

**BOLLS, s.** The ornamental knobs on a bedstead.

**BOLLYNE, v.** To peck. *Pr. Parv.*

**BOLNE, v.** (1) (*A.-S.*) To swell.

(2) To embolden.

**BOLSTER, s.** (1) The bed of a timber carriage.

(2) Pads used by doctors were formerly called *bolsters*.

(3) *v.* To prop up; to support.

**BOLSTER-PUDDING, s.** A long round jam pudding.

**BOLT, (1) s.** A sort of arrow. "It is an arrow with a round or half-round bobb at the end of it, with a sharp-pointed arrow head proceeding therefrom." *Holme, Acad. of Armory*. *Bold-upright, bolt on end*, straight as an arrow. Sometimes the word is used for an arrow in general, but more especially for one thrown from a crossbow.

(2) *s.* To sift. *North*.

(3) *v.* To swallow without chewing.

(4) *s.* A narrow piece of stuff.

(5) *v.* To dislodge a rabbit.

(6) *v.* To run away.

(7) *v.* To truss straw. *Glouc.*

(8) *s.* Straw of pease. *East*.

(9) A quantity of straw tied up fast.

**BOLTELL, s.** A round moulding.

**BOLTER, v.** To cohere; to coagulate. *Northampt.*

**BOLTIN, s.** The quantity of wheat straw usually tied up together after the corn is thrashed out. *Warw.*

**BOLTING-HUTCH.** See *Boulling*.

**BOLTINGS, s.** Meetings for disputations, or private arguing of cases, in the inns of court.

**BOLTS, s.** The herb crowfoot. *Ger.*

**BOLT'S-HEAD, s.** A long, straight-necked glass vessel, rising gradually to a conical figure.

**BOLION, s.** See *Bullions*.

**BOMAN, s.** A hobgoblin or kidnapper.

**BOMBARD, (1) s.** (*Fr.*) A large drinking can, made of leather.

(2) *s.* A kind of cannon. *Bombardille*, a smaller sort of bombard.

(3) *adj.* High-sounding, as *bombard* words, or *bombard* phrase.

Their *bombard phrase*, their foot and half foot words. *B. Jon.*, *Art of P.*

(4) *s.* A musical instrument.



**BOMBARD-MAN, s.** One who carried out liquor.

With that they knock'd Hypocrisie on the pate, and made room for a *bombard-man*, that brought bouge for a country lady or two. *B. Jon., Love Restored.*

**BOMBARDS, s.** Padded breeches.

**BOM-BARREL, s.** The long-tailed titmouse. *Northampt.*

**BOMBASE, } s. Cotton.**  
**BOMBACE, }**

Heer for our food, millions of flow'rie grains,

With long mustachoes, wave upon the plains;

Heere thousand fleeces, fit for princes robes,

In Sérean forrests hang in silken globes:

Heer shrubs of Malta (for my meaner use)

The fine white balls of *bombace* do produce.

*Du Bartas.*

**BOMBAST, s. (Fr.) Cotton.**

(2) *v.* To stuff out, which was usually done with cotton.

Is this sattin doublet to be *bombasted* with broken meat?

*Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 441.*

An understanding soule in a grosse body, is like a good leg in a winter boote; but a foolish spirit in a well featured body, is like a mishapen spindle-shanke in a *bombasted* stocking.

*Done's Polydoron, 1631.*

In the following passages we see how it became applied to writing:

Give me those lines (whose touch the skilful ear to please)

That gliding slow in state, like swelling Euphrates,

In which things natural be, and not in falsely wrong,

The sounds are fine and smooth, the sense is full and strong:

Not *bombasted* with words, vain ticklish ears to feed,

But such as may content the perfect man to read. *Drayt., Polyolb., S. xxi, p. 1054.*

To flourish o're or *bumbast* out my stile,  
To make such as not understand me smile.

*Taylor's Motto, 1622.*

(3) *v.* To beat; to baste.

I will so cogdell and *bombaste* thee, that thou shalt not be able to sturte thyself.

*Palace of Pleasure, Sign. K, 6.*

**BOMBAZE, v.** To confound; to perplex. *East.*

**BOMBILATION, s. (Lat.)** A humming noise.

**BOMBLE-BEE, s.** A humble-bee.

**BOMBONE, } v.** To hum, as bees.

**BOMME, } "I bomme as a bombyll bee dothe, or any flye, je bruys." Palsgrave.**

**BOMESWISH, adv.** Helter-skelter. *Wight.*

**BOMING, adj.** Hanging down. *Somersset.*

**BON, (1) s.** A band.

(2) *adj.* for *boun.* Prepared.

(3) *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Good.

(4) *adj.* Bound.

(5) *s.* Bane; destruction.

**BONABLE, adj.** Strong; able.

**BONAIR, } adj. (A.-N.) Civil;**  
**BONERE, }** courtly; gentle.

**BONA-ROBA, s. (Ital.)** A courtezan.

**BONA-SOCIA, s.** A good companion.

See *Bon-socio.*

Tush, the knaves keepers are my *bona-socias* and my pensioners.

*Merry Devil, O. Pl., v, 268.*

**BONCE, s.** A kind of marble.

**BONCHEF, s. (A.-N.)** Prosperity; the opposite of mischief, misfortune.

**BONCHEN, v.** To beat; to thump.

**BOND, s. (1)** Bondage.

(2) A band.

**BONDAGER, s.** A cottager, or servant in husbandry, who has a house for the year at an under rent, and is entitled to the produce of a certain quantity of potatoes. For these advantages he is bound to work, or find a substitute, when called on, at a fixed rate of wages, lower than is usual in the country. *North.*

**BONDEFOLK, s.** Serfs, or villains.

And fartherover, ther as the lawe sayth, that temporel goodes of *bondefolk* been the goodes of her lordes.

*Chaucer, Persones T*

**BONDEMAN, s. (A.-S.)** A husbandman.

**BONDENE, adj.** Bound.

**BONDERS, s.** Binding stones.

**BOND-LAND, s.** Old cultivated or yard lands, as distinguished from assart. *Sussex.*

**BONDY, s.** A simpleton. *Yorksh.*

**BONE, (1) adj. (A.-N.)** Good.

(2) *adj.* for *boun.* Ready.

(3) *s.* (A.-S.) A petition; a command.

(4) *v.* To seize; to arrest.

(5) *v.* To draw a straight line from one point to another by means of three upright sticks; a term in land surveying.

(6) *v.* To steal privately.

**BONE-ACE, s.** "A game at cards called one and thirtie, or *bone-ace.*" *Florio.*

**BONE-ACHE, } s. Lues venerea.**  
**BONE-AGUE, }**

**BONE-CART, (1) s.** The body.

(2) *v.* To carry on the shoulder articles more fitted from their weight to be moved in a cart. *Suff.*

**BONE-CLEANER, s.** A servant. *Wight.*

**BONE-DRY, adj.** Thoroughly dry.

**BONE-FLOWER, s.** A daisy. *North.*

**BONE-HOSTEL, s.** A good lodging.

**BONE-LACE, s.** Lace worked on bobbins, or *bones.*

Thy band which thou did use to weare,  
Which was scarce washd iij. times a yeare,  
Is turned nowe to cambricke cleare,  
With broad *bonelace* up to the eare.

*MS. Lansd., 241.*

**BONE-LAZY, adj.** Excessively indolent.

**BONELESS, s.** A description of goblin, or ghost.

**BONENF, gen. pl.** of bones.

**BONERETÉ, s. (A.-N.)** Gentleness.

**BONES, s. (1) Dice.**

And on the horde he whyrled a payre of *bones,*

Quater treyedews he clatered as he wente.  
*Skelton's Works, i, 43.*

(2) Bobbins for making lace. *North.*

(3) The carcase of a hog is divided into—1, the flick, or outer fat. which is cured for bacon; and 2, the *bones,* or the rest.

(4) To make no *bones* of a thing, to make no difficulty about it. *Cotgrave.*

**BONESETTER, s. (1)** A rough trotting horse. *South.*

(2) A doctor.

**BONE-SHAVE, s.** The sciatica. The peasantry in *Exmoor* have the following charm against the *bone-shave*:

*Bone-shave* right,  
*Bone-shave* straight,  
As the water runs by the stave,  
Good for *bone-shave.*

The patient must lie on his back on the bank of a river or brook of water, with a straight staff by his side, between him and the water, and must have the foregoing words repeated over him.

**BONE-SORE, adj.** Very idle. *West.*

**BONET, (Fr.) s.** A small cap worn close to the head.

**BONETTA, s.** A kind of sea-fish.

**BONEY, s.** A cart-mare. *Suffolk.*

**BONGAIT, v.** To fasten. *Cumb.*

**BON-GRACE, } s. (Fr.)** A border

**BONDGRACE, }** attached to a bonnet or hat to defend the complexion; a shade for the face.

"*Cornette,* a fashion of shadow. or *boonegrace,* used in old time, and at this day by some old women." *Cotgrave.*

Her *bongrace,* which she ware with her French hode,

When she wente oute alwayes, for sonne hornynge.

*The Pardoner and the Frere, 1533.*

*Tod.* You think me a very desperate man.

*Isab.* Why so, sir?

*Tod.* For coming near so bright a sun as you are without a parasol, umbrella, or a *bondgrace.*

*Davenant, The Man's the Master, 1669.*

In this hot quarter women wear masks, fans, &c. &c., and children *bongraces* to keep their faces from being sun-burnt, because beauty is delightful to all people. *Poor Robin, 1739.*

- BONHOMME, s.** A priest.  
**BONIE, s.** A blow or wound. Given by Kennett as an Essex word.  
**BONIFY, v. (Lat.)** To convert into good.  
**BONITO, s.** A kind of tunny-fish.  
**BONITY, s. (Lat.)** Goodness.  
**BONKE, s.** A bank; a height.  
**BONKER, adj.** (1) Large; strapping. *East.*  
 (2) *v.* To outdo another in feats of agility. *Sussex.*  
**BONKET, s.** A huckle-bone.  
**BONKKA, adj.** Very large. *Essex.*  
**BONNAGHT, s.** A tax formerly paid to the lord of the manor in Ireland.  
**BONNETS, s.** Small sails.  
**BONNIBEL, s.** A handsome girl. *Spenser.*  
**BONNILASS, s.** A beautiful maid. *Spenser.*  
**BONNILY, adv.** Pretty well. *North.*  
**BONNY, adj.** (1) Brisk; cheerful.  
 (2) Good; pretty. *North.*  
**BONNY-CLABBER, s.** Cream gone thick; buttermilk.  
**BONNY-GO, adj.** Frisky. *Wight.*  
**BONOMABLY, adv.** Abominably. *Peele's Works, iii, 88.*  
**BON-SOCIO, } s. (Ital.)** A good  
**BONO-SOCIO, }** companion; a good fellow.

Thence to Kighley, where are mountains  
 Steepy-threatening, lively fountains,  
 Rising hills, and barren vallies;  
 Yet *bon-socios* and good fellows;  
 Jovial, jocund, jolly bowlers,  
 As they were the world's controulers.  
*Drunken Barnaby.*

**BONSOUR, s. (A.-N.)** A vault.

The butras com out of the diche,  
 Of rede gold y-arched riche;  
 The *bonsour* was avowed al  
 Of ich maner divers animal.

*Sir Orpheo, ed. Laing, 325.*

**BONTEVOUS, adj.** Bounteous.

**BONTING, s.** A binding; curved bars of iron placed round ovens and furnaces to prevent their swelling outwards.

**BONUS NOCHES, s.** A corruption of the Spanish words *buenos noches*, good night.

**BONWORT, s.** The lesser daisy.

**BONX, v.** To beat up batter for puddings. *Essex.*

**BONY, s.** A swelling on the body from pinching or bruising. *Pr. P.*

**Boo, (1) s.** A bough.

(2) *adj.* Both.

(3) *v.* To roar; to make a noise like cattle. *North.*

**BOOBY-HUTCH.** A covered carriage or seat contrived clumsily. *East.*

**BOOD, pret. t.** Abode.

**BOODGE, v.** To stuff bushes into a hedge. *Heref.*

**BOODIES, s.** "Broken pieces of earthenware or glass used by children for decorating a play-house, called a *boody-house*, made in imitation of an ornamental cabinet." *Brockett.*

**BOODLE, s.** The corn marigold.

**BOOF, adj.** Stupid. *Linc.*

**BOOGTH, s.** Bigness. *Yorksh.*

**BOOK, s.** This term was applied to anything in writing, sometimes even to a grant. "There is order for the passing of a *hook* of £200 land." *Letter dated 1603.*

**BOOKHOLDER, s.** A prompter.

*στυχομήτορ.* He that telleth the players their part when they are out, and have forgotten: the prompter, or *bookholder*.  
*Nomenclator, 1585.*

**BOOKING, s.** A chastising. *South.*

**BOOKSMAN, s.** A clerk or secretary.

**BOOL, v.** To bawl.

**BOOLK, v.** To abuse. *Suffolk.*

**BOOM, s.** A term for a stake placed at the margin of deep chaunnels to warn boats from the mud. *South.*

**BOOMER, s.** Smuggled gin. *Brock.*

**BOON, (1) adj. (Fr.)** Good; fair.

(2) *s.* A bone.

(3) *part. a.* Going. *North.*

(4) *v.* To mend the highways. *Linc.*

(5) *v.* To glide along.

The first of them *booning* by himselfe before the wind, with his flag in the maine-top, and all his sayles gallantly spread abroad, after him came the admirall and the vice-admirall, and after them two more, the reare-admirall and his fellow. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

**BOONCH**, *v.* To irritate; to make angry. *Leic.*

**BOON-DAYS**, *s.* The days on which tenants are bound to work for their lord gratis. *North.* Going to assist a neighbour gratuitously is called *booning* in the *Midl. C.*

**BOONS**, *s.* (1) Fowls. *Yorksh.*

(2) Rates for repairing the roads, the surveyor of which is called a *boon-master*. *Linc.*

**BOON-WAIN**, *s.* A kind of waggon.

**BOOR**, *s.* (*A.-S. bur.*) A parlour; an inner room. *North.*

**BOORD**, *v.* To board.

**BOORD**, } (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) A jest.

**BOURDE**, } See *Bourde*.

(2) *v.* (from *Fr. aborder*.) To attack; to board; to accost.

Ere long with like again he *boarded* me.

*Spens., F. Q., II, iv, 24.*

Philautus taking Camilla by the hand, and as time served began to *board* her on this manner. *Euph. Engl. P., 4, b.*

(3) To border, or form a boundary.

**BOORD'S-END**, *s.* The head of the table.

Ebriscus cannot eat, nor looke, nor talke, If to the *boord's-end* he be not promoted.

*Davies, Scourge of Folly*, 1611.

**BOORSLAPS**, *s.* A coarse kind of linen.

**BOOSE**, *s.* (*A.-S. bosg, bosig.*) A stall for cattle. *Boosy*, the trough out of which cattle feed. *Boosy-pasture*, the pasture contiguous to the boose. *Boosing-stake*, the post to which they are fastened. *North.*

**BOOSNING**, *v.* A method of curing mad people by immersion. *Brand's Pop. Antiq.*, iii, 149.

**BOOSH**, *v.* To gore as a bull. *West.*

**BOOSON**, } *s.* A trough or man-  
**BUSHON**, } ger for cattle. *Leic.*  
**BOOZINGS**, } and *Warw.*

**BOOSTERING**, *part. a.* Sweating at work; working so hard that you perspire. *Exmoor.*

**BOOSY**, *adj.* Intoxicated.

**BOOT**, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Help; restoration; remedy.

(2) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A boat.

(3) *pret. t. of bite.* Bit.

(4) *s.* A kind of rack or torture for the leg.

(5) *s.* Surplus; profit.

**BOOTCATCHER**, *s.* The person at an inn whose duty it is to pull off the boots of passengers.

**BOOTED-CORN**, *s.* Corn imperfectly grown, so that the ear remains partly enclosed in the sheath. *South.*

**BOOTHALING**, *s.* Freebooting; robbery.

— Well, Don John,

If you do spring a leak, or get an itch, 'Till ye claw off your curl'd pate, thank your night-walks,

You must be still a *boot-haling*.

*B. and Fl., Chances*, i, 4.

**BOOT-HALER**, *s.* A freebooter. Cotgrave explains *picoreur* to be "a boot-haler (in a friend's country), a ravening or filching soldier."

Sir, captain, mad Mary, the gull my own father (dapper sir Davy), laid these London *boot-halers*, the catch-poles, in ambush to set upon me.

*Roaring Girl.*

**BOOTHER**, *s.* A bowl-shaped hard flinty stone. *North.*

**BOOTHYR**, *s.* A small ship used on rivers. *Pr. Parv.*

**BOOTING**, *s.* (1) A robbery.

(2) A mock ceremony of punishment among boys in Northamptonshire.

**BOOTING-CORN**, *s.* A kind of rent-corn.

**BOOTNE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To restore, to remedy.



Blynde and bed-reden  
Were *bootned* a thousande.  
*Piers Pl.*, p. 128.

**BOOTY, v.** To play booty, an old term at cards, to allow one's adversary to win at first in order to induce him to continue playing afterwards.

**BOF, v.** To dip; to duck. *East.*

**BO-PREP, s.** A childish game, not unfrequently mentioned in old writers, and sometimes called *bo-peeke*.

About the arches Thames doth play *bo-peeke*

With any Trojan or els merry Greeke.  
*The Newe Metamorphosis*, 1600.

**BOR, s. (A.-S.)** A boar.

**BORACHIO, s. (Span.)** (1) A bottle or vessel made of a pig's skin, with the hair inward, dressed inwardly with resin and pitch to keep wine or liquor sweet.

(2) Figuratively, a drunkard.

**BORAS, s. (A.-N.)** Borax.

Golde solder, of some it is called *boras* or greene earth, whereof there be two kindes, naturall and artificiall. *Nomencl.*

**BORASCOES, s.** Storms of thunder and lightning.

**BORATOE, s.** Bombasin.

**BORD, s. (1) (A.-N.)** A border.

(2) (A.-S.) A board.

**BORDAGE, s.** A bord-halfpenny.

**BORDE, s. (A.-S.)** A table, which was made by placing a board upon trestles. Hence, *board* and lodging. "To begin the borde," to take the principal place at table. The table-cloth was called the *borde-clothe*.

**BORDEL, s. (A.-N.)** A brothel.

He ladde hire to the *bordel* thoo,  
No wondir is thouge sche he wo.  
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.*

The same schal the man telle pleynly,  
with alle the circumstaunces, and whether he have syaned with commune *bordeal* womman or noon, or doon his synne in holy tyme or noon.

*Chaucer, Persones T.*

That the woemen that ben at common *bordell* be seyn every day what they be, and a woman that liveth by hir body to come and to go, so that she paie hir dutie as olde custume is.

*Regulations of the Stews, 15th cent.*

**BORDELL, s.** A border.

**BORDELLER, s.** The keeper of a brothel.

**BORDELLO. (Ital.)** A brothel.

— From the windmill!

From the *bordello*, it might come as well.

*B. Jons., Every Man in his H.*, i, 2.

Also crept into all the stewes, all the brothell-houses, and *burdelles* of Italy.

*Coryat*, vol. ii, p. 175.

**BORDERED, adj.** Restrained. *Shak.*

**BORD-HALFPENNY, s.** Money paid in fairs and markets for setting up tables, *bords*, and stalls.

**BORDJOUR, s. (A.-N.)** A jester.

**BORLANDS, s.** Lands appropriated by the lord for the support of his table.

**BORDOUR, s.** Apparently a piece of armour attached to the cuirass. *Gaw.*

**BORDRAGING, s.** Ravaging on the borders. See *Bodrag*.

**BORD-YOU.** A phrase used by one harvest man to another, when the latter is drinking, meaning that he may have the next turn. *Norfolk.*

**BORDES, s. (A.-N. behordeis.)** Tournaments.

**BORE, (1) part. p.** Born.

(2) *s.* A kind of cabbage. *Tusser.*

(3) *s.* An iron mould used for making nails. *Shropsh.*

(4) *s.* A pore.

(5) *s.* A tiresome fellow.

(6) *s.* The head or first flowing of the water, seen at spring tides in the river Parret, for a few miles below and at Bridgewater, and also in some other rivers. The epithet "Boriall stremys" is applied to the Thames in *Reliq. Antiq.*, i, 206.

**BOREAL, adj. (Lat.)** Northern.

**BORECOLE, s.** A species of cabbage.

**BOREE, s.** A sort of dance, in vogue at the beginning of the 18th century.

**BOREL, } s.** A species of coarse  
**BUREL, }** woollen cloth, generally of a grey or grizzly colour, and applied in a secondary sense to laymen, in contradistinction from the clergy. The term *borel folk* and *borel men*, is very common in Old English poetry. It thus became used in the sense of illiterate. The third of our quotations contains a pun upon the word.

And thanne shul *burel* clerkes ben  
abashed,  
To blame yow or to greve,  
And carpen nocht as thei carpe now,  
Ne calle yow doumbe houndes.

*Piers Pl.*, p. 191.

For, sire and dame, trustith me right wel,  
Our orisouns ben more effectuel,  
And more we se of Goddis secret thinges,  
Than *borel* folk, although that thay ben  
kinges.

*Chaucer, C. T.*, 7451.

And we see by experience in travell the  
rudenesse and simplicity of the people  
that are seated far North, which no  
doubt is intimated by a vulgar speech,  
when we say such a man hath a *borrell*  
wit, as if we said *boreale ingenium*.

*The Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639, p. 29.

**BORELY, } adj.** Large; strong;  
**BORLICH, }** burly.

**BORESON, s.** A badger.

**BORFREIE.** See *Berfrey*.

**BORGEON, v.** (*A.-N.*) To bud.

Thus Cham his broode did *borgeon* first,  
and held the worlde in awe.

*Warner's Albions England*, 1592.

**BORGH, s.** (*A.-S.*) A pledge.

**BORGHEGANG, s.** (*A.-S.*) A duty for leave to pass through a borough town.

**BORHAME, s.** A flounder. *North.*

**BORITH, s.** An herb used to take out stains.

**BORJOUNE, s.** A bud. See *Borgeon*.

**BORLER, s.** A clothier.

**BORNE, (1) s.** A stream; a burn.

(2) *v.* To burn.

(3) *v.* To burnish.

**BORN-FOOL, s.** An idiot.

**BOROW, s.** A tithing. "That which in the West countrey was at that time, and yet is, called a tithing, is in Kent termed a *borow*."

*Lambarde.*

**BOROWAGE, s.** Borrowing.

**BOROWE, (1) s.** (*A.-S.*) A pledge; a surety.

This was the first sourse of shepherd's  
<sup>BOROW</sup>

That now nill be quit with bale nor *borrow*.  
*Sp., Shep. Kal. May*, 1, 130.

(2) *v.* To be a pledge for another.

**BOROWEHODE, s.** Suretyship.

**BORREL, s.** (1) A borer or piercer.

(2) A play-fellow.

**BORRID, adj.** A sow *maris appetens*.

**BORRIER, s.** An auger.

**BORROW-PENCE, s.** A term formerly given to ancient coins in Kent.

**BORSE, s.** A calf six months old.  
*Hampsh.*

**BORSEN, part. p.** Burst.

**BORSHOLDER, s.** A sort of constable.

**BORSOM, adj.** Obedient; buxom.

**BORSTAL, s.** "Any seat on the side or pitch of a hill." *Kennett*. The term is still universally current in Sussex, applied to the numerous roads or pathways leading up the steep ascents of the whole line of South Downs from Eastbourne to Midhurst.

**BORSTAX, s.** A pick-axe.

**BORSTEN, part. p.** Burst, ruptured.  
*Warw.*

**BORWAGE, s.** A surety.

**BORWE, (1) s.** A town; a borough.

(2) *s.* A bower; a chamber.

(3) *s.* A pledge; a surety.

Thanne Melibé took hem up fro the ground ful benignely, and resceyved here obligaciouns, and here bondes, by here othes upon here plegges and *borwees*, and assigned hem a certeyn day to retourne unto his court.

*Chaucer, T. of Melibeus.*

(4) *v.* To give security; to bail; to borrow.

(5) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To save ; to guard.  
**BOS**, *s.* A game, mentioned in Moor's Suffolk Words.  
**BOSARDE**, *s.* (1) A buzzard ; a worthless hawk.  
 (2) A worthless or useless fellow.  
**BOSC**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A bush.  
**BOSCAGE**, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) A wood.  
 (2) The food which wood and trees yield to cattle.  
 (3) Boscage, or leaf-work, in carving.  
**BOSCHAILE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A thicket ; a wood.  
**BOSCHES**, *s.* Bushes.  
**BOSE**, (1) *pres. t.* It behoves.  
 (2) *s.* A hollow.  
**BOSEN**, *s.* A badger. *North.*  
**BOSH**, (1) *s.* A dash, or show. *East.*  
 (2) *s.* Nonsense. A word derived from the Turkish.  
**BOSHES**, *s.* "The bottom of the furnace in which they melt their iron ore, the sides of which furnace descend obliquely like the hopper of a mill." *Kennett.*  
**BOSHOLDER**, *s.* The chief person in an ancient tithing of ten families. *Lambarde.*  
**BOSKE**, *s.* A bush.  
**BOSKED**. See *Buske.*  
**BOSKY**, *adj.* (1) Drunken. From *Boose.*  
 (2) Bushy.  
**BOSOM**, (1) *v.* To eddy. *Yorksh.*  
 (2) *s.* A desire ; a wish. *Shak.*  
**BOSON**, *s.* A boatswain.  
**BOSS**, (1) *s.* A protuberance.  
 (2) *v.* To emboss ; to stud.  
 (3) *s.* A stone placed at the intersection of the ribs of a vault.  
 (4) *s.* A head or reservoir of water.  
 (5) *v.* To throw. *Sussex.*  
 (6) *s.* A hassock. *North.*  
 (7) *s.* A hood for mortar. *East.*  
 (8) *s.* A large marble. *Warw.*  
 (9) *s.* A master, or he who can beat and overcome another. *Norf.*

**BOSSAGE**, *s.* The projecting work in building.  
**BOSSOCK**, (1) *adj.* Large ; coarse ; fat.  
 (2) *v.* To tumble clumsily.  
**BOSSOCKING**, *adj.* The same as *Bossock.*  
**BOSS-OUT**, *s.* A game at marbles, also called *boss and span.*  
**BOSSY**, *adj.* (1) Thickset ; corpulent. *North.*  
 (2) Convex.  
**BOSSY-CALF**, *s.* A spoilt child. *Dorset.*  
**BOST**, (1) *s.* Boast ; pride.  
 (2) *pret. t.* Burst. *West.*  
 (3) *adj.* Embossed.  
**BOSTAL**. See *Borstal.*  
**BOSTANCE**, *s.* Boasting ; bragging.  
**BOSTE**, *v.* To menace.

And that he was threatened and *bosted* with proud words given by the Colvills.  
*Bowes Correspondence*, 1584.

**BOSTEN**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To boast.  
**BOSTLYE**, *adv.* Boasting. *Gaw.*  
**BOSTUS**, *adj.* Boastful ; arrogant.  
**BOSVEL**, *s.* A species of crowfoot.  
**BOSWELL**, *s.* Some part of a fire-grate. *Suffolk.*  
**BOT**, (1) *s.* A boat.  
 (2) *s.* A but.  
 (3) *pret. t.* Bit.  
 (4) *pret. t.* Bought. *Devon.*  
 (5) *conj.* Unless.  
 (6) *adj.* Both.  
 (7) *s.* A botcher. *Yorksh.*  
 (8) *s.* A sword ; a knife.  
**BOTANO**, *s.* A kind of blue linen.  
**BOTARGE**, } *s.* A kind of salt cake,  
**BOTARGO**, } or rather sausage, made of the hard roe of the sea mullet, eaten with oil and vinegar, but chiefly used to promote drinking.  
 Because he was naturally flegmatic, he began his meal with some dozens of gammons, dried neats' tongues, *botargos*, sausages, and such other forerunners of wine. *Rabelais*, B. i, ch. 21.  
**BOTCH**, *s.* (1) A thump. *Sussex.*  
 (2) An inflamed tumour. *North.*

- (3) A badly done patch.  
**BOTCHERY**, *s.* Patchwork; a clumsy addition to a work.  
**BOTCHET**, *s.* Small beer mead. *North.*  
**BOTCHMENT**, *s.* An addition.  
**BOTE**, (1) *pret. t.* of *bite*. Bit; wounded; ate.  
 (2) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Help; remedy; salvation.  
 (3) *v.* To help.  
 (4) *adj.* Better.  
**BOTELER**, } *s.* A butler.  
**BOTILER**, }  
**BOTEMAY**, *s.* Bitumen.  
**BOTENE**, *v.* To button.  
**BOTENYNG**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Help; assistance.  
**BOTE-RAIL**, *s.* A horizontal rail. *North.*  
**BOTESCARL**, *s.* A boatswain.  
**BOTEWS**, *s.* A sort of large boot, reaching up to or above the knee.  
**BOT-FORKE**, *s.* A crooked stick.  
 Mon in the mone stond ant strit,  
 On is *bot-forke* is burthen he bereth.  
*Lyric Poetry*, p. 110.  
**BOTHAN**, *s.* A tumour. *Devon.*  
**BOTHE**, *s.* A booth; a shop where wares are sold.  
**BOTHEM**, *s.* A watercourse.  
**BOTHER**, } *s.* Nonsense; tire-  
**BOTHERING**, } some talk.  
**BOTHERATION**, }  
**BOTHER**, (1) *v.* To tease; to annoy.  
 (2) *gen. pl.* Of both.  
**BOTHERING**, *s.* A great scolding. *East.*  
**BO-THRUSH**, *s.* The squalling thrush. *Wight.*  
**BOTHUL**, *s.* The name of a flower. *Pr. Parv.*  
**BOTHUM**, *s.* (1) Bottom.  
 (2) (*A.-N.*) A bud.  
**BOTING**, *s.* (1) (*A.-S.*) Assistance.  
 (2) "Enrese yn byynge." *Pr. Parv.*  
**BOTME**, *s.* Bottom. *Pr. Parv.*  
**BOFON**, *s.* A button.  
**BOTOR**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A bustard.

Ther was venisoun of hert and hors,  
 Swannes, pecokes, and *botors*.  
*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 116.

He broȝt a heron with a poplere,  
 Curlews, *boturs*, botlie in fere.  
*MS. Cantab.*, Fi. v, 48, f. 49.

- BOTRACES**, *s.* A sort of frogs, said to be venomous.  
**BOTRASEN**, *v.* To make buttresses.  
**BOTRÉ**, *s.* A buttery.  
**BOTS**, *s.* Small worms which breed in the entrails of horses; a term applied by gardeners in some parts to all underground worms.  
**BOTTA**, *adj.* Proud, pert; assuming consequential airs. *Norf.*  
**BOTTE**, (1) *pret. t.* of *bite*. Bit.  
 (2) *s.* A bat; a club.  
**BOTTLE**, *s.* (1) A small cask, used for carrying liquor to the fields.  
 (2) (*Fr. hotel, bateau.*) A bundle, more especially of hay or straw. *Bottles*, little bundles. *Leic.*  
 (3) A bubble. *Somerset.*  
 (4) A round moulding.  
 (5) (*A.-S. bott.*) A seat, or chief mansion house.  
 (6) A pumpkin. *Devon.*  
 (7) The dug of a cow. *East.*  
**BOTTLE-BIRD**, *s.* An apple rolled up and baked in paste. *East.*  
**BOTTLE-BUMP**, *s.* The bittern. *East.*  
**BOTTLE-FLOWER**, *s.* The blue-bottle, a flower growing among wheat.  
**BOTTLE-HEAD**, *s.* A fool.  
**BOTTLE-JUG**, *s.* The long-tailed titmouse. *Leic.*  
**BOTTLE-NOSE**, *s.* A porpoise. *East.*  
**BOTTLE-NOSED**, *s.* Having a large nose.  
**BOTTLE-TIT**, *s.* The long-tailed titmouse. *Northamp.*  
**BOTTLE-UP**, *v.* To preserve in one's memory; to keep secret.  
**BOTTOM**, (1) *s.* A hall of thread.  
 (2) *s.* A vessel of burden.  
 (3) *s.* The posteriors.  
**BOTTOMER**, *s.* The man who conveys the produce of a mine from the first deposit to the shaft.



**BOTTOMING-TOOL**, *s.* A narrow, concave shovel used by drainers. *Shropsh.*

**BOTTOM-WIND**, *s.* A particular motion of the water observed in Derwentwater.

**BOTTRY**, *adj.* Short, stumpy, applied to trees. *Northamp.*

**BOTTRY-TREE**, *s.* An elder tree. *North.*

**BOTTY**, *adj.* Proud. *Suffolk.*

**BOTY**, *s.* A butty; a partner. *Palsgrave.*

**BOUCE-JANE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An ancient dish in cookery.

*Bouce Jane.* Take gode cowe mylk, and put hit in a pot, and sethe hit, and take sage, parsel, ysope, and savory, and other gode herbes, and sethe hom and hew hom smalle, and do hom in the pot; then take hennes, or capons, or chekyns; when thai byn half rosted, take hom of the spit, and smyte hom on peeces, and do therto, and put therto pynes and raysynges of corance, and let hit boyle, and serve hit forthe.

*Warner, Antiq. Culin., p. 56.*

**BOUCHART**, *s.* A name for a hare.

**BOUCHET**, *s.* (*Fr.*) A kind of pear.

**BOUDE**, *v.* (*Fr.*) To pout.

**BOUDGE**, *v.* To budge; to move.

**BOUDS**, } *s.* Weevils.  
**BOWDS**, }

**BOUEY**, *s.* A louse. *Worc.*

**BOUFFE**, *s.* Belching. *Skinner.*

**BOUGE**, *s.* (1) A cask. The term is applied to the round swelling part of a cask, in Sussex.

(2) (*Fr.*) An allowance of meat or drink to an attendant in the court, termed indiscriminately *bouch*, *bouge*, or *bowge*, of court.

"*Bouge of courte*, whyche was a liverye of meate and dryncke, *Sortella.*" *Huloet.* In the ordinances made at Eltham, in the 17th of Henry VIII, under the title *bouche of court*, the queen's maids of honour were to have, "for their *bouch* in the morning, one chet lofe, one manchet, two gallons of ale, dim' pitcher of

wine." "Avoir bouche à court, to eat and drink scot-free, to have *budge-a-court*, to be in ordinary at court." *Cotgrave, v. bouche.*

What is your business?—*N.* To fetch *bouge of court*, a parcel of invisible bread, &c. *B. Jon., Masq. of Augurs.*

They had *bouch of court* (to wit, meat and drink) and great wages of sixpence by the day.

*Stowe's Survey of London.*

(3) *v.* To project. *Leic.*

(4) "To make a bouge," to commit a gross blunder, to get a heavy fall.

(5) *v.* To bulge, to swell out. *East.*

(6) *v.* To prepare a ship for the purpose of sinking it.

(7) *s.* A small beetle. *Leic.*

**BOUGERON**, *s.* (*Fr.*) A bardash.

**BOUGET**, *s.* A budget.

**BOUGH-HOUSES**, *s.* Private houses allowed to be open during fairs for the sale of liquor.

**BOUGHRELI**, *s.* A kind of hawk.

**BOUGHT**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A bend; joint; applied particularly to the curve of a sling where the missile was placed.

**BOUGHT-BREAD**, *s.* Bakers' bread. *North.*

**BOUGILL**, *s.* A bugle-horn.

**BOUGOUR**, *s.* (*Fr.*) A bardash.

**BOUGY**, *s.* (*Fr.*) A small candle.

**BOUKE**, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) The bulk; the body; the interior of a building.

(2) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To buck or wash clothes.

(3) *s.* A pail. *North.*

(4) *s.* The box of a wheel. *Shropsh.*

(5) *s.* A bolt. *North.*

**BOUKED**, *adj.* Crooked.

**BOUL**, *s.* An iron hoop. *Linc.*

**BOULDER HEAD**, *s.* A work of small wooden stakes made again the sea. *Sussex.*

**BOULTE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To sift.  
**BOULTED-BREAD**, *s.* Bread made of wheat and rye.  
**BOULTER**, *s.* (1) A person who sifts.  
 (2) A sieve for meal. "A meale sive: a *boulter*: a *serse*." *Nomenclator*.  
**BOULTING-CLOTH**, *s.* A cloth for straining. "Estamine. A strainer of hairy cloth: a *boulting* cloth." *Nomenclator*.  
**BOULTING-HUTCH**, *s.* The wooden receptacle into which the meal was sifted.  
**BOUMET**, *adj.* Embalmed.  
**BOUN**, (1) *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Ready; going.  
 (2) *v.* To dress; to make ready; to prepare.  
 (3) *s.* A woman's garment.  
**BOUNCE**, *s.* The larger dogfish.  
**BOUNCHING**, *adj.* Bending or swelling.  
**BOUNCING**, *adj.* Large.  
**BOUND**, (1) *adj.* Sure; confident.  
 (2) *adj.* Apprenticed.  
 (3) *s.* A boundary mark.  
**BOUNDE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A husband.  
**BOUNDER**, *s.* A boundary; a limit.  
**BOUNDING**, *s.* Perambulating the bounds of the parish.  
**BOUND-STONE**, *s.* A boundarystone. The term occurs in a charter relating to Poole, co. Dorset, temp. Hen. VIII.  
**BOUNG**, *s.* A purse. An old slang word.  
**BOUNTE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Goodness.  
**BOUNTEVOUS**, } *adj.* Bountiful.  
**BOUNTIOUS**, }

Mine, quoth the one, is of a *bountious* sprite,  
 And in the tavern he will be drunke all night,  
 Spending most lavishly he knowes not what.  
*Rowlands, Knave of Spades, 1613.*

**BOUNTY-DAYS**, *s.* Holidayson which provision was given to the poor. *North*.  
**BOUR**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A bower; a chamber.

**BOURAM**, *s.* A sink. *Yorksh.*  
**BOURDE**, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) A game; a joke.  
 (2) *v.* To jest; to jape; to deceive.  
 Where words may win good wil,  
 And boldnesse beare no blame,  
 Why should there want a face of brasse  
 To *bourd* the bravest dame?  
*Turberville, Epig. and Sonnettes, 1569.*

**BOURDER**, *s.* A jester.  
**BOURDINGLY**, *adv.* In sport.  
**BOURDON**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A staff.  
**BOURDONASSE**, *s.* (*Fr.*) A sort of ornamented staff.  
 Their men of armes were all barded and furnished with brave plumes, and goodly *bourdonasses*.  
*Danet's Transl. of Ph. de Comines.*

**BOURDOUR**, *s.* (1) A pensioner.  
 (2) A circlet round a helmet.  
**BOURGEON**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To bud; to sprout.  
**BOURHOLM**, *s.* The burdock.  
**BOURMAIDNE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A chambermaid.  
 Hail be ze, nonnes of seint Mari house,  
 Goddes *bourmaidnes* and his owen spouse.  
*Reliq. Antiq., ii, 175.*

**BOURN**, *s.* (1) (*A.-S.*) A brook; a rivulet.  
 (2) A boundary, or limit.  
 (3) Yeast. *Exmoor*.  
**BOURNEDE**, *adj.* Burnished.  
**BOURT**, *v.* To offer; to pretend. *North*.  
**BOUS**, *s.* A box; a chest. *Yorksh.*  
**BOUSE**, *s.* Ore as drawn from the mines. Small ore, as washed by the sieve, is called *bouse-smithen*. *Yorksh.*  
**BOUSE**, } *v.* To drink. An old  
**BOUZE**, } cant term.  
**BOWSE**, }

Bossus will *bowse*, and bragges he can ore-beare  
 (Or make them deadly drunke) an hoast of men;  
 When he is foxt he plaies the bull and beare,  
 And makes all men and women feare him then.  
*Davies, Scourge of Folly, 1611*

**BOUSTOUS**, *adj.* Impetuous.  
**BOUT**, (1) *s.* A batch.  
 (2) *s.* A turn; a go; a set-to at anything.  
 (3) *conj.* But.  
 (4) *prep.* Without; except.  
**BOUTEFEU**, *s.* (*Fr.*) An incendiary.  
**BOUT-HAMMER**. The heavy two-handed hammer used by blacksmiths. *East.*  
**BOUT-HOUSE**, *adv.* On the ground; anywhere. *Wight.*  
**BOUTISALE**, *s.* A sale at a cheap rate.  
**BOUZING-CAN**, *s.* A drinking can.  
**BOVATE**, *s.* As much land as one yoke of oxen can reasonably cultivate in a year.  
**BOVE**, *prep.* Above.  
**BOVERT**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A young ox.  
**BOVOLI**, *s.* (*Ital.*) A kind of snails or periwinkles, used as delicacies.  
**Bow**, (1) *s.* A yoke for oxen.  
 (2) *s.* A nosegay. *N.R. Yorksh.*  
 (3) *s.* A bow's length.  
 (4) *s.* A boy.  
 (5) *s.* A small arched bridge. *Somerset.*  
 (6) *s.* An arch or gateway.  
**BOW-BELL**, *s.* One born within the sound of Bow bells.  
**BOW-BOY**, *s.* A scarecrow. *Kent.*  
**BOWCER**, *s.* The bursar.  
**BOWDIKITE**, *s.* A contemptuous name for a mischievous child; an insignificant or corpulent person. *North.*  
**BOWDLED**, *adj.* Swelled out; ruffled with rage.  
**BOW**, (1) *v.* To bend; to bow.  
 (2) *s.* A bough; a branch.  
**BOWELL-HOLE**, *s.* A small aperture in the wall of a barn for giving light and air. *North.*  
**BOWEN**, *s.* (1) A narrative.  
 (2) Early or half-cured sprats are called *bowen* sprats.  
**BOWER**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A chamber.

**BOWERINGE**, *s.* The part of a tree consisting of the boughs.  
**BOWERLY**, *adj.* Tall; handsome. *West.*  
**BOWERS**, } *s.* Young hawks, be-  
**BOWETS**, } fore they are branch-  
**BOWESSES**, } ers.  
**BOWETY**, *s.* Linsey-wolsey. *North.*  
**BOW-HAND**, *s.* The left hand. To be too much of the bow-hand, to fail in a design.  
**BOWHAWLER**, *s.* A man who draws barges along the Severn.  
**BOWIE-FRAME**, *s.* A phrase applied to toads when together. *Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge of the World*, 1674, p. 130.  
**BOWIT**, *s.* A lanthorn. *North.*  
**BOWK**, (1) *adj.* Crooked. *North.*  
 (2) *s.* An article used in the shaft of a coalpit.  
**BOWK-IRON**, *s.* The circular piece of iron lining the interior of a wheel. *West.*  
**BOW-KITT**, *s.* A sort of large can with a cover. *Yorksh.*  
**BOW-KNOT**, *s.* A large, loose knot.  
**BOWL-ALLEY**, *s.* A covered space for the game of bowls, instead of a bowling green.  
**BOWLING-MATCH**, *s.* A game with stone bowls, played on the highway from village to village. *North.*  
**BOWLTELL**, *s.* A kind of cloth.  
**BOWN**, *adj.* Swelled. *Norf.*  
**BOWNDYN**, *adj.* Ready; prepared.  
**BOWNE**, *s.*  
*Bowne*, buttell, or merestafe, or stone, *Amiliarius.* *Huloet.*  
**BOW-NET**, *s.* A sort of net for catching fish, made of twigs bowed together.  
**BOW-POT**, } *s.* A flower-pot for  
**BOUGH-POT**, } a window. *West.*  
**BOWRE**, *v.* To lodge. *Spens.*  
**BOWRES**, *s.* A dish in old cookery.  
**BOWSING**, *s.* A term in hawking, an insatiable desire for drink.  
**BOWSOM**, *adj.* Buxom; obedient. *Bowsomnes*, obedience.

**BOWSSEN, v.** To dip in water, to drench or soak.

**BOWSTAVES, s.** Staves for bows?

**BOWSY, adj.** (1) Bloated by drinking.

(2) Large; bulky. *Berks.*

**BOWT, s.** (1) (*Fr.*) The tip of the nose.

(2) Part of an angler's apparatus.

**BOWTEL, s.** A convex moulding.

**BOW-WEED, s.** Knapweed.

**BOW-WOW, s.** A servile attendant.

Poore unbegotten wether beaten Qualto, an hob-hansom man, God wot, and a *bow-wow* to his lady and mistress, serving a lady in Italy as a Tom drudge of the pudding house. *Philotimus*, 1583.

**BOWYER, s.** (1) A maker of bows.

(2) A small ship.

**BOX, (1) s.** A blow.

(2) *v.* To strike.

(3) *s.* A benevolent club, the anniversary dinner of which is called a *box-dinner*. *North.*

(4) To "box the fox," to rob an orchard. *West.*

(5) Box of a cow. A peculiar meaning, apparently the wicket of the belly. *Yorkshire Ale*, p. 93.

(6) To be boxed about, to be much discussed and talked of.

Pray be pleas'd to send me your mind about this sermon: for Goodman Staidman's child is to be christen'd next Friday, and there it will be *box'd about*; and I am in a great quandary about it. *Dame Huddle's Letter*, 1710.

**BOX-AND-DICE, s.** A game of hazard.

**BOX-BARROW, s.** A hand-barrow. *Shropsh.*

**BOX-HARRY, v.** To be careful after having been extravagant. *Linc.*

**BOXING, adj.** Buxom. *Linc.*

**BOXING-DAY, s.** The day after Christmas day, when people ask for Christmas-boxes.

**BOX-IRON, s.** A flat-iron. *East.* An iron inclosed in a heater.

**BOY-BLIND, adj.** Undiscerning, like a boy.

**BOYDEKIN, s.** A dagger. See *Bodkin*.

**BOYE, s.** (*A.-S.*) A lad servant.

**B'OYE.** Be wi' ye.

**BOYKIN, s.** A term of endearment; a little boy.

**BOYLES, s.** Lice. *Linc.*

**BOYLUM, s.** A kind of iron ore.

**BOYLY, adv.** Boyishly.

**BOYS, s.** (*A.-N.*) A wood.

**BOYSHE, s.** A bush.

**BOYSID, adj.** Swelled.

**BOYS'-LOVE, s.** Southernwood. *West.*

**BOYSTING MILK, s.** Beestings; the first milk a cow gives after calving.

**BOYSTONE, v.** To cup. *Pr. Parv.*

**BOYT, adj.** Both.

**BOZZUM, s.** The yellow ox-eye.

**BOZZUM-CHUCKED, adj.** Red-checked. *West.*

**BOZE, v.** To move; to rise, or go.

**BRAA, s.** An acclivity. *North.*

**BRAB, s.** A spike-nail. *Yorksh.*

**BRABAND, s.** Cloth of Brabant.

**BRABBLE, v.** To quarrel; to wrangle.

**BRABBLEMENT, s.** A quarrel.

**BRACCO, adj.** Diligent; laborious. *Chesh.*

**BRACE, (1) s.** (*A.-N.*) Armour for the arms.

(2) *v.* To embrace.

(3) *s.* (*A.-N.*) An arm of the sea.

(4) *v.* To brave a person; to swagger.

(5) *s.* The clasp of a buckle.

(6) (*Fr.*) A piece of timber with a bevil joint, to keep the parts of a building together.

(7) *s.* Warlike preparation.

**BRACER, } s. (1) (*A.-N.*) Armour**  
**BRASER, } for the arms.**

(2) (*Fr. Brassart.*) A piece of wood worn on the arm in playing at ball or *balloon*.

**BRACH, s.** (*A.-N.*) A kind of small



scenting hound. "Catellus, a very littell hounde or *brache*, a whelpe." *Elyot*. The word seems at a late period to have been used generally for a bitch. *Brath* was the ancient Cornish name of the mastiff dog.

There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting-dogs, and no where else in the world: the first kind is called *ane rache* (Scotch), and this is a foot-scenting creature, both of wild beasts, birds, and fishes also, which lie hid among the rocks: the female thereof in England is called a *brache*. A *brach* is a mannerly name for all hound-bitches.

*Gentleman's Recreation*, p. 27.

*Brach* Merriman,—the poor cur is imbost—  
And couple Clowder with the deep-mouth'd  
*brach*. *Shakesp., Tam. Shr. induct.*

Ha' ye any *braches* to spade.

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

**BRACHICOURT, s.** A horse with its fore-legs bent naturally.

**BRACHYGRAPHY-MAN, s. (Gr.)** A short-hand writer.

**BRACING, s.** Cool, applied to the weather.

**BRACING-GIRDLE, s.** A kind of belt.  
*Huloet.*

**BRACK, (1) s.** A break, or crack; a flaw.

Having a tongue as nimble as his needle, with servile patches of glavering flattery, to stitch up the *bracks*, &c.

*Antonio and Mellida*, 1602.

(2) *s.* A piece. *Kennett.*

(3) *s.* Salt water; brine; sometimes, river-water.

Suffolke a sunne halfe risen from the *brack*,  
Norfolke a Triton on a dolphins backe.

*Drayton's Poems*, p. 20.

Where, in clear rivers beautified with flowers,

The silver Naiades bathe them in the *brack*.

*Drayton, Man in the Moon.*

(4) *s.* A sort of harrow. *North.*

(5) *v.* To mount ordnance.

(6) *s.* A cliff or crag.

**BRACK-BREED, adj.** Tasted. *North.*

**BRACKEN, s.** Fern. *North.*

**BRACKEN-CLOCK, s.** A small brown beetle found on fern.

**BRACKET-RULES, s.** A trivet for

holding toast before the fire.  
*Leic.*

**BRACKLE, v.** To break; to crumble to pieces. *Northampton.*

**BRACKLY, adj.** Brittle. *Staff.*

**BRACKWORT, s.** A small portion of beer in one of its early stages, kept by itself till it turned yellow, when it was added to the rest.  
*Harrison's Descr. of Engl.*

**BRACONIER, s. (Fr.)** The berner, or man that held the hounds. At present the term *braconnier* is applied in France to a *poacher*.

**BRAD, adj.** (1) Spread out; extended. *North.*

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

(3) Hot; inflamed. *North.*

(4) *s.* A small nail without a head.

**BRADDER, adj.** Broader.

**BRADDLE, BRADDLED, BRADLED,** } *adj.* Comfortably warmed. *Leicest.*

**BRADE, (1) v. (A.-S.)** To pretend.

(2) *v.* To bray; to cry.

(3) *adj.* Broad; large.

**BRADES, s.** Necklaces, or hanging ornaments.

**BRADOW, v.** To spread; to cover.  
*Chesh.*

**BRADS, s. (1)** Small nails.

(2) Money. *Essex.*

**BRAEL, s.** The back part of a hawk.

**BRAFFAM.** See *Barfham*.

**BRAG, (1) adj.** (from the *Fr. v. braguer*.) Brisk; spirited; proud.

It brought the spiders againe, *brag* and hold.  
*Heywood's Spider and Flie*, 1556.

I was (the more foole I) so proud and *brag*,

I sent to you against St. James his faire  
A tierce of claret-wine, a great fat stag, &c.

*Harringt., Ep., ii, 51.*

(2) *s.* A ghost or goblin. *North.*

(3) *s.* An old game at cards.

**BRAGANCE, adj.** Bragging. *Towneley Myst.*

**BRAGET, BRAGGAT, BRAGOT,** } *s.* A sort of beverage formerly esteemed in Wales and the West of England.

By me that knows not neck-beef from a pheasant,  
Nor cannot relish *braggat* from ambrosia.

*B. and Fl., Little Thief, act 1.*

*To make Bragotte.* Take to x galons of ale, iij potell of fyne worte, nnd iij quartis of hony, and putt therto canell ʒ. iij, peper schort or long, ʒ. iij., galin-gale, ʒ. j., and clowys, ʒ. j., and gingiver, ʒ. ij. *MS. 14th cent.*

The following is a later receipt for making "*bragget*":

Take three or four galons of good ale or more as you please, two dayes or three after it is clensed, and put it into a pot by itselfe, then draw forth a pottle thereof, and put to it a quart of good English hony, and set them over the fire in a vessell, and let them boyle faire and softly, and alwayes as any froth ariseth skumme it away, and so clarifie it, and when it is well clarified, take it off the fire, and let it coole, and put thereto of pepper a penny worth, cloves, mace, ginger, nutmegs, cinamon, of each two penny worth, beaten to powder, stir them well together, and set them over the fire to boyle againe awhile, then being milke-warme put it to the rest, and stirre all together, and let it stand two or three daica, and put barme upon it, and drink it at your pleasure.

*Haven of Health.*

**BRAGGABLE**, *adj.* Poorly; indifferent. *Shropsh.*

**BRAGGADOCIA**, *s.* A braggart.

**BRAGGATY**, *adj.* Mottled, like an adder, with a tendency to brown. *Cornw.*

**BRAGGED**, *adj.* Pregnant; in foal.

**BRAGGER**, } *s.* A wooden bracket,  
**BRAGGET**, } or corbel.

**BRAGGING-JACK**, *s.* A boaster. "*Thraso, a vaineglorious fellow, a craker, a boaster, a bragging-Jack.*" *Nomenclator.*

**BRAGGLE**, *v.* To poke about. *West.*

**BRAGGLED**, *adj.* Brindled. *Somerset.*

**BRAGLESS**, *adj.* Without ostentation.

**BRAGLY**, *adv.* Briskly; finely. *Spenser.*

**BRAID**, (1) *v.* To resemble. *North.*

(2) *s.* A reproach.

(3) *v.* To upbraid.

(4) *s.* (*A.-S. bregd.*) A start; a sudden movement; a fright.

— When with a *braide*

A deep-fet sigh he gave, and therewithal  
Clasping his hands, to heav'n he cast his sight. *Ferrex and Porrex, O. P., i, 148.*

(5) *s.* A toss of the head.

(6) *s.* A moment of time.

(7) *s.* Hastiness of mind; passion; anger.

(8) *s.* Craft; deceit.

(9) *adj.* Quick; hasty.

(10) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Deceit.

(11) *s.* A blade of corn. *Norf.*

(12) *v.* To beat or press, chiefly applied to culinary objects. *East.*

(13) *v.* To nauseate. *North.*

(14) *v.* To net. *Dorset.*

(15) *s.* A row of underwood, chopped up and laid lengthways. *Oxon.*

(16) *v.* To fade or lose colour.

**BRAIDE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) (1) To start quickly or suddenly; to leap; to turn.

(2) To draw forth, as to pull a sword out of the scabbard.

(3) To strike; to beat down.

(4) To brandish.

**BRAIDERY**, *s.* Embroidery. *Wight.*

**BRAIDS**, *s.* (1) A wicker guard to protect newly grafted trees. *Glouc.*

(2) Scales. *North.*

**BRAIDY**, *adj.* Foolish. *Yorksh.*

**BRAIL**, *v.* (*Fr.*) To put a piece of leather over the pinion of one of the hawk's wings to keep it close. A term in falconry. *Brail-feathers*, the long small white feathers under the tail.

Alas! our sex is most wretched, nurs'd up from infancy in continual slavery. No sooner are we able to prey for ourselves, but they *brail* and hood us so with sour awe of our parents, that we dare not offer to bate at our desires.

*Albumazar, O. P., vii, 179.*

**BRAIN**, *v.* To beat out the brains.

**BRAIN-CRAZED**, *adj.* Mad.

What a trim-tram trick is this? The master and the man both *brain-craz'd*; as the one us'd me, so did the other my mistress  
*Brome's Northern Lass.*

- BRAINISH**, *adj.* Mad. *Shakesp.*  
**BRAIN-LEAF**, *s.* A kind of plant.  
**BRAIN-PAN**, *s.* The skull.  
**BRAINSICK**, *adj.* Wildbrained; mad.  
**BRAINSTONES**, *s.* A name formerly given to stones the size of one's head, nearly round, found in Wiltshire. *Aubrey.*  
**BRAIN-WOOD**, *adj.* Quite mad.  
**BRAIRD**, (1) *adj.* Tender; fresh. *North.*  
 (2) *s.* (*A.-S. brord.*) The first blade of grass.  
**BRAISSIT** (for *braced.*) Inclosed.  
**BRAIST**, *adj.* Burst.  
**BRAIT**, *s.* (1) (*A.-S.*) A sort of garment, or cloak.  
 (2) A rough diamond.  
**BRAK**, *pret. t.* Broke.  
**BRAKE**, (1) *s.* Fern; called also *braken*. Still used in the North.  
*Bayly.* Sir, you see this piece of ground, it hath not the name for nought; it is called Fernie close, and, as you see, it is full, and so overgrowne with these *brakes*, that all the art we can devise, and labour we can use, cannot rid them.  
*Norden, Surveyors Dialogue, 1610.*  
 (2) *s.* A plat of bushes growing by themselves, a bottom overgrown with thick tangled brushwood.  
 'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough *brake*  
 That virtue must go through.  
*Shakesp., Hen. VIII, i, 2.*  
 Honour should pull hard, ere it drew me into these *brakes*.  
*B. and Fl., Thier. and Theod., v, 1.*  
 (3) *s.* An enclosure for cattle.  
 (4) *s.* A snaffle for horses.  
 Lyke as the *brake* within the rider's hand  
 Doth strain the horse, nye wood with grief  
 of paine,  
 Not used before to come in such a band.  
*Surrey's Poems, sign. U, 2.*  
 (5) *s.* An instrument of torture.  
 (6) *s.* A flaw. See *Brack*.

(7) A strong wooden frame in which the feet of young and vicious horses are confined by farriers, to be shod.

(8) *s.* An engine to confine the legs.

He is fallen into some *brake*, some wench has tied him by the legs.

*Shirly's Opportunity.*

(9) *s.* A sort of crossbow.

Crosse-bowes were first among the Cretans scene,

Quarries and bolts the Syrians bring to sight,

The ever-bold Phenetians furnisht beene  
 With *brakes* and slings to chronicle their might.  
*Great Britaines Troye, 1609.*

(10) *s.* An instrument for dressing hemp or flax.

(11) *s.* A harrow.

(12) *s.* A large harrow. *North.*

(13) *s.* A baker's kneading-trough.

(14) *s.* The handle of a ship's pump.

(15) *s.* A sort of carriage used for breaking in horses.

(16) *v.* To beat. *North.*

(17) *v.* To vomit. *Pr. Parv.*

(18) *s.* A mortar. *North.*

**BRAKE-BUSH**, *s.* A small plot of fern.

**BRAKEN**, *part. p.* Broke.

**BRAKET**, *s.* See *Braget*.

**BRALER**, *s.* A bundle of straw.  
*Dorset.*

**BRAMAGE**, *s.* A kind of cloth, of which carpets were sometimes made.

**BRAMBLE-BERRIES**, *s.* Blackberries.  
*North.*

**BRAMBLE-SITH**, *s.* A hedge-bill.

Runcins. A *bramble-sith* or bush-sith: an hedge bill.  
*Nomenclator, 1555.*

**BRAME**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Vexation.

**BRAMISH**, *v.* To flourish; to assume affected airs; to boast. *East.*

**BRAMLIN**, *s.* The chaffinch.

**BRAN**, (1) *v.* To burn. *North.*

(2) *s.* A brand, or log of wood.  
*West.*

(3) *s.* Thin bark; skin.

(4) *adv.* Quite. *Devon. Bran-new*  
 See *Brand-new*.

- BRANCARD**, *s.* (*Fr.*) A horse litter.
- BRANCH**, (1) *v.* To make a hawk leap from tree to tree.  
(2) *v.* To embroider, to figure.  
(3) *s.* A small vein of ore.
- BRANCH-COACH**, *s.* In the old days of coaching, a coach, called the *branch coach*, used to go round the town collecting passengers for the stage-coach.
- BRANCH-COAL**, *s.* Kennel coal. *North.*
- BRANCHER**, *s.* (1) A young hawk, just beginning to fly. The term is also applied to a nightingale by bird-fanciers.  
(2) An officer belonging to the Mint.
- BRANCHES**, *s.* Ribs of groined roofs.
- BRANCHILET**, *s.* (*Fr.*) A little branch or twig.
- BRANCORN**, *s.* Blight.
- BRAND**, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A sword.  
(2) *s.* The smut in wheat.  
(3) *v.* To *brand* turves, to set them up to dry in the sun. *Cornw.*  
(4) *v.* To roast.  
(5) *s.* A spark.
- BRAND-BETE**, *v.* To mend or make up the fire. *Devon.*
- BRANDE**, *v.* To burn.
- BRANDED**, *s.* A mixture of red and black. *North.*
- BRANDELLET**, *s.* Some part of the armour. *Richard Coer de L.*, 322.
- BRANDERS**, *s.* The supporters of a corn stack.
- BRAND-IRONS**, *s.* (1) The same as *Andirons*.  
(2) Red-hot irons for branding.
- BRANDISHING**, *s.* A parapet.
- BRANDLE**, *v.* (from *Fr. brandiller*.) To totter; to give way.
- BRANLET**. See *Brandreth*.
- BRANLING**, *s.* The angler's dew-worm.
- BRANDLY**, *adv.* Sharply; fiercely. *North.*
- BRAND-NEW**, *adj.* Quite new.
- BRANDON**, *s.* (1) A fire-brand.  
(2) A wisp of straw or stubble. *East.*
- BRANDRETH**, } *s.* An iron tripod,  
**BRANDELEDE**, } on which a pot  
**BRANLET**, } or kettle is placed  
**BRANLEDE**, } over the fire.
- BRANDRITH**, *s.* A fence round a well to prevent falling into it.
- BRANDS**, *s.* The stems or stout parts of the thorn, after the small branches have been cut off. *Norf.*
- BRANDUTS**, *s.* Four wooden arms fixed to the throat of a spindle in an oatmeal-mill. *Shropsh.*
- BRAND-WINE**, } *s.* The old name  
**BRANDEWINE**, } for *eau-de-vie*,  
now shortened into brandy.
- Buy any *brand-wine*, buy any *brand-wine*.  
*Beggar's Bush*, iii, 1.
- He confided not in Hanse's *brande-wine*.  
*G. Tooke, Belides.*
- BRANDY-BALL**, *s.* A Suffolk game.
- BRANDY-BOTTLES**, *s.* The flowers of the yellow water-lily. *Norf.*
- BRANDYSNAP**, *s.* Thin gingerbread. *North.*
- BRANGLE**, *v.* To quarrel.
- BRANGLED**, *adj.* Confused; entangled. *Linc.*
- BRANK**, (1) *v.* To hold up the head affectedly.  
(2) *v.* To put a restraint on anything. *North.*  
(3) *s.* Buck-wheat. *East.*
- BRANKES**, *s.* A saddle of straw.
- BRANKKE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To wound.
- BRANKS**, (1) *s.* An instrument, formerly used for punishing scolds, being a sort of iron frame for the head, with a gag for the mouth.  
(2) A sort of halter or bridle. *North.*
- BRANSLÉ**, } *s.* (*Fr.*) A dance, the  
**BRANSEL**, } same as the brawl.
- BRANT**, (1) *adj.* Steep; perpendicular. *North.*  
(2) *adv.* Up.  
(3) *part. p.* Burnt. *Chesh.*



(4) *s.* A harrow. *Huloet.*

(5) *s.* A brantgoose, or barnacle.

(6) *adj.* Consequential; pompous.  
*North.*

BRAN-TAIL, *s.* The redstart. *Shrops.*

BRANTEN, *adj.* Bold; courageous.  
*Dorset.*

BRASE, } *v.* To make ready; to  
BRAZE, } prepare.

Such was my lucke, I shot no shaft in vaine,  
My bow stood bent and *brased* all the yeare.  
*Mirr. for Mag., p. 509.*

BRASELL, *adj.* An epithet for a  
bowl, used in the game of bowls.

Blesse his sweet honour's running *brasell*  
bowle. *Marston, Sat., ii.*

BRASEY, } *s.* A kind of sauce,  
BRASILL, } apparently for fish.  
"Pykes in *brasey*," and "eels in  
*brasill*," are mentioned in the  
Forme of Cury.

BRAsh, (1) *s.* The refuse boughs  
and branches of fallen timber;  
clippings of hedges.

(2) *v.* To run headlong. *North.*

(3) *adj.* Impetuous; hasty; rash.

(4) *s.* A violent push.

(5) *s.* A rash or eruption. *West.*

(6) *s.* Any sudden development,  
a crash.

(7) *v.* To prepare ore. *North.*

BRASH, } *s.* A sudden  
WATER-BRASH, } sickness, accom-  
panied with a rising of brackish  
water into the mouth. *Warw.*

BRASHIE, *adj.* Land that is light  
and brittle, and full of small stones  
and gravel, is said in Gloucester-  
shire to be *brashie*.

BRASHY. Small; rubbishy; delicate  
in constitution. *North.*

BRASIL, *s.* A word used in dyeing  
to give a red colour. It is used  
by Chaucer, Cant. T., 15465; and  
in other early writings.

BRASS, *s.* (1) Copper coin, half-  
pence.

(2) Impudence.

BRASSARTS, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) In ancient  
BRASSETS, } armour, pieces be-

tween the elbow and the top of the  
shoulder, fastened together by  
straps inside the arms.

BRASSISH, *adj.* Brittle. *North.*

BRAST, *pres.* and *pret. t.* Burst.

BRAST, *v.* To burst, or break.

Then gan she so to sobbe

It seem'd her heart would *brast*.

*Romeus and Juliet, Supp. to Sh., i, 333.*

BRATTLE, *v.* To boast; to brag.  
*North.*

BRASTNES, *s.* A rupture. *Huloet.*

BRAT, *s.* (1) (*A.-S.*) A short coarse  
mantle.

(2) A coarse kind of apron.  
*Lincoln.*

(3) A child's bib or apron. *North.*

(4) A turbot. *North.*

(5) Film or scum. *North.*

BRACHET, *s.* A term of contempt.  
*North.*

BRATHLY, *adv.* Fiercely; exces-  
sively.

BRATTICE, } *s.* A partition; a shelf;  
BRATTISH, } a seat with a high  
back. *North.*

BRATTISHING, *s.* The same as  
*Brandishing*.

BRATTLE, (1) *v.* To thunder.  
*North.*

(2) *v.* To lop the branches of  
trees after they are felled. The  
loppings are called *brattlings*.

(3) *s.* A race, or hurry. *North.*

(4) *s.* A push, or stroke. *North.*

BRATTY, *adj.* Mean and dirty. *Linc.*

BRAUCH, *s.* Rakings of straw. *Kent.*

BRAUCHIN, *s.* A horse-collar. *North.*

BRAUGHWHAM, *s.* A dish composed  
of cheese, eggs, and bread and  
butter, boiled together. *Lanc.*

BRAUNGING, *adj.* Pompous. *North.*

BRAVADOES, *s.* Roaring boys.

BRAVATION, *s.* Bravery.

BRAVE, (1) *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Finely  
drest.

They're wondrous *brave* to-day: why do  
they wear

These several habits?

*Villor. Coromb., O. Pl., vi, 321*

For I have gold, and therefore will be *brave* ;  
In silks I'll rattle it of ev'ry colour.

*Green's Tu. Q.*, O. Pl., vii, 35.

(2) *v.* To make a person fine.

Thou hast *brav'd* many men (that is,  
hast made them fine, being said to a  
taylor) *brave* not me; I will neither be  
fac'd nor *brav'd*. *Tam. Shr.*, iv, 3.

Thou glasse wherein my dame hath such  
delight,

As when she *braves* then most on thee to  
gaze. *T. Watson, Sonnet 24*.

(3) *s.* A boast; a vaunt.

(4) *s.* A bravo; a ruffian.

(5) *s.* A trophy.

Trophée, enseigne de victoire. A signe  
or token of victorie: a *brave*.

*Nomenclator*.

(6) *adj.* In some dialects, they  
say of a person just recovered  
from a sickness, "He is *brave*."

**BRAVERY**, (1) *s.* Finery.

(2) *s.* A beau; a fine gentleman.

**BRAVI**, *s.* (*Lat.*) A reward, or prize.

**BRAWDRY**, *s.* Sculptured work.  
*Skinner*.

**BRAWET**, *s.* A kind of eel. *North*.

**BRAWL** } *s.* (*Fr.*) A sort of dance,  
**BRALL**, } brought from France  
about the middle of the sixteenth  
century.

**BRAWL**, } *s.* A brat, or child.  
**BROL**, }

Shall such a *begar's brawl* as that, think-  
est thou, make me a theefe?

*Gammer Gurt.*, O. Pl., ii, 51.

And for the delight thou tak'st in beggars  
and their *brawls*.

*Jovial Crew*, O. Pl., x, 357.

**BRAWN**, *s.* (1) Smut of corn. *West*.

(2) The stump of a tree. *Devon*.

(3) A boar; a boar pig.

(4) Any kind of flesh, not merely  
that of the boar, especially the  
muscular parts of the body.

**BRAWNED**, *adj.* Strong; brawny.  
*Spens*.

**BRAWNESCHEDYN**. Branded. *Tun-  
dale*, p. 40.

**BRAWN-FALLEN**, *adj.* Very thin.

**BRAWNS**, *s.* The muscles.

**BRAY**, (1) *v.* (*Fr.*) To beat in a  
mortar; to beat; to thrash.

'Twould grieve me to be *bray'd*  
In a huge mortar, wrought to paste, &c.  
*Albumazar*, O. Pl., vii, 161.

(2) *adj.* Good; bold.

(3) *v.* To throw.

(4) *v.* To upbraid. *Huloet*.

(5) *v.* To cry.

(6) *s.* A cliff, or rising ground.

But when to climb the other hill they gan,  
Old Aladine came fiercely to their aid;  
On that steep *bray* lord Guelpho would  
not then

Hazard his folk, but there his soldiers  
staid. *Fairf., Tasso*, ix, 96.

**BRAYING-ROPES**, *s.* Part of the  
harness of a horse.

**BRAYS**, *s.* Hay thrown in rows  
before it is made into cocks.

**BRAZE**, *v.* (1) To be impudent.

(2) To acquire a bad taste, applied  
to food. *North*.

**BRAZIL**, *s.* Sulphate of iron.  
*North*.

**BREACH**, (1) *s.* A break, applied  
especially to the break of day.

(2) *Breach of the sea*, the brim  
where the waves beat over the  
sand, or where the foam is carried  
by the breaking of the waves.

(3) *s.* A plot of land preparing  
for another crop. *Devon*.

(4) *v.* To quarrel. *Tusser*.

**BREACH-CORN**, *s.* Leguminous  
crops.

**BREACHY**, *adv.* (1) Said of cattle  
apt to break out of their pasture.

(2) Brackish. *Sussex*.

**BREAD**, *s.* "To know which side  
one's *bread* is buttered on," *i. e.*,  
to consider one's own interest.  
"To take *bread* and salt," meant,  
to bind one's self by oath. In  
Northamptonshire they say, "If  
I don't speak to such a one when  
I meet her, there will be no  
*bread* in nine loaves;" meaning,  
she will fancy I am offended, or  
too proud to notice her.

**BREADINGS**, *s.* The swathes or

heaps of corn or grass wherein the mower leaves them. *Chesh.*

**BREAD-LOAF, s.** Household bread. *North.*

**BREAK, (1) s.** Land in the first year after it has been ploughed or broken up, after it has long lain fallow or in sheep-walks. *Norf.*

(2) *v.* A stag *breaks* cover, when he goes out before the hounds; and *breaks water*, when he has just passed through a river.

(3) *v.* To *break* beans, to run the horse-hoe between the rows.

(4) *v.* To tear. *Hampsh.*

(5) To *break across* in tilting, when the tilter, by unsteadiness or awkwardness, suffered his spear to be turned out of its direction, and to be *broken across* the body of his adversary, instead of by the push of the point.

**BREAK-DANSE, s.** A treacherous person.

**BREAKDITCH, s.** A cow which will not stay in her own pasture; any one in the habit of rambling. *North.*

**BREAK-NECK, s.** A ghost. *North.*

**BREAKNET, s.** The dog-fish. "A *breakenet*: a seadog, or dog-fishe." *Nomenclator.*

**BREAK-UP, v.** To cut up a deer. An old hunting term.

**BREAM, adj.** Cold and bleak. *North.*

**BREAN, v.** To perspire. *Yorksh.*

**BREANT-NEED, s.** Assistance in distress. *North.*

**BREAST, (1) s.** The voice.

Truely two degrees of men shall greatly lacke the use of singinge, preachers and lawyers, because they shall not without this, be able to rule their *breastes* for every purpose. *Ascham's Toxoph.*, p. 29.

By my troth, the fool has an excellent *breast*. *Shakesp., Tw. Night*, ii, 3.

Pray ye stay a little: let's hear him sing, as a fine *breast*. *B. & Fl., Pilgrim*, iii, 6.

(2) *v.* To trim a hedge. *Shropsh.*

(3) *s.* The face of coal-workings.

(4) *v.* To spring up. *North.*

**BREAST-KNOT, s.** A knot of ribbons worn by women on the breast. *Addison.*

**BREAT, s.** A kind of turbot.

**BREATH, (1) s.** Exercise; breathing. *Shakesp.*

(2) *v.* To exercise.

He would every morning *breath* himself and his horse in running at the ring; after dinner he often danced in masks, and made sumptuous feasts, and in every thing he did shew himself so magnificent, that he charmed the hearts of all the Italians. *History of Francion*, 1655.

(3) *v.* To take breath.

(4) *s.* A smile. *Somerset.*

(5) *s.* Scent; odour. *West.*

(6) *v.* To bray; to neigh. *Devon.*

(7) Futuere. "And think'st thou to *breath* me upon trust?" *Heywood, Royal King*, 1637.

**BREATHING-HOLE, s.** A vent-hole in a cask.

**BREATHING-WHILE, s.** A time sufficient for drawing breath; a very short period of time.

Ingratitude, I hold a vice so vile,  
That I could ne'er endure't a *breathing*  
*while*:

And therefore ere I'll prove a thanklesse  
jade,

Time in his course shall runne quite retro-  
grade. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630

**BREAU, s.** Spoon meat. *North.*

**BRECHE, s. (A.-S.) (1)** Breeches.

And whan that thay knewe that thay were naked, thay sowede of fige leves in maner of *breches*, to hiden here mem-birs. *Chaucer, Persones T.*

(2) The buttocks of a deer.

**BRECK, (1) s.** A piece of unenclosed arable land; a sheep walk, if in grass. *East.*

(2) A small hole broken, usually confined to cloth or like material. *Cornw.*

**BREDALE, s.** A marriage-feast.

**BREDE, (1) v. (A.-S.)** To roast.

Man and hous thai brent and *bredden*,  
And her godes oway ledden.

*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 276.

- (2) *s.* Breadth. *North.*  
 (3) *v.* To breed.  
 (4) *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Broad; extended.  
 (5) *adv.* Abroad. *Skinner.*  
 (6) *s.* Living; employment. *North.*  
 (7) *s.* A knot. *West.*  
 (8) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A board.  
 (9) *s.* A braid.
- BREDECHESH,** *s.* Cream-cheese.  
**BREDHITHE,** *s.* A lump of bread.  
*Pr. Parv.*  
**BRED-SORE,** *s.* A whitlow. *East.*  
**BREE,** (1) *s.* A bank. *North.*  
 (2) *s.* (*A.-S.*) The eyebrow.  
 (3) *adj.* Short, spoke of earth as opposed to stiff and clayey. *Devon.*  
 (4) *v.* To frighten. *North.*  
 (5) *s.* Agitation. *North.*
- BREECH,** *v.* To flog; to whip.  
**BRECHMEN,** *s.* Sailors.  
**BREED,** (1) *v.* To plait. *South.*  
 (2) *Breed and seed,* birth and parentage and relationship. "I know the *breed* and *seed* of him." *Warw.*
- BREED-BATE,** *s.* A maker of content on.  
**BREEDER,** *s.* A fine day. *East.*  
**BREEDS,** *s.* The brims of a hat. *Glouc.*
- BREEFE,** *s.* A gadfly. See *Brief.*  
 "Flye havynge foure winges called a *breefe*, *Tabanus.*" *Hul.*
- BREEK,** } *s.* Breeches. *North.*  
**BREEKS,** }
- BREEK-GIRDILLE,** *s.* A girdle round the middle of the body.  
 : At ys *breggurde* that swerd astod.  
*Ashmole MS., 15th cent.*
- BREEL,** *s.* Perhaps for *broil.*  
 Why lowtt ze nat low to my lawdabyll presens,  
 Ye brawlyng *breels* and blabyr-lyppyd bychys. *Digby Mysteries,* p. 107.
- BREEN,** *s.* A gob'in. *North.*  
**BREETH,** *adj.* A term applied to light, open soil. *West.*  
**BREEZE,** (1) *v.* To lean hard *Devon.*

- (2) *s.* A quarrel. *Var. d.*  
**BREF,** *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Brief; short.  
**BREFFET,** *v.* To ransack. *Linc.*  
**BREGGE,** *s.* A bridge.  
**BREGID,** *part. p.* Abridged.  
**BREID,** *s.* (*A.-S. bregd.*) Grief; fear.  
 For evere were thou luther and les,  
 For to brewe me bitter *breid*,  
 And me to puyten out of pees.  
*Walter Mapes,* p. 342.

- BREKE,** *v.* To break; to separate. *North.*  
**BREKET,** *s.* A weapon; a sort of pike.  
**BREME,** *adj.* (*A.-S. brem.*) Renowned; fierce; vigorous; cruel.  
**BRENCH,** *s.* The brink.  
**BRENDE,** (1) *v.* To make broad; to spread about. *North.*  
 (2) *part. p.* Burn shed.  
**BRENDSTON,** *s.* Brimstone.  
**BRENK,** *v.* To stand erect in a stiff and pompous manner. *Yorksh.*  
**BRENNE,** (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To burn.  
 (2) *s.* Bran.  
**BRENNINGLY,** *adv.* Hotly.  
**BRENT,** *adj.* (1) Steep. *North.*  
 (2) Burnt.  
**BRENWATER,** *s.* Aquafortis.  
**BRENYEDE,** *s.* (*A.-N.*) Courageous.  
**BRERD,** *s.* (*A.-S.*) The surface; brim.  
**BRERE,** (1) *s.* (*A.-S. brær.*) A briar.  
 (2) *v.* To sprout. *North.*  
**BRERWOOD,** } *s.* The brim of a  
**BREWARD,** } hat. "Aile, a wing; also, the brimme or *brerewood* of a hat." *Cotgrave.*
- BRUSE,** *v.* (*A.-N.*) To bruise.  
**BRESSEMER,** *s.* A beam. *North.*  
**BREST-APPLE,** *s.* A kind of apple.  
 Mala orthomastica, Plin. mammaram effigie, ὀρθομαστικά. *Brest-apples*, or rape-apples, so called of their likenes.  
*Nomenclator,* 1585.
- BRESTE,** (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To burst.  
 (2) *s.* A burst, especially of sorrow.  
**BRESURE,** *s.* (*A.-N.*) A bruise or sore.



**BRET, v.** To fade away; to change.  
*Kent.*

**BRETAGE, BRETESCHE, BRETEXE, BRETISE,** } *s. (A.-N.)* A parapet, or, more properly speaking, the temporary wood-works raised on the battlements in a siege. *Bretaged* or *bretaxed*, furnished with bretages.

**BRETFULL, adj.** Brimful.

**BRETH, s.** Rage; anger.

**BRETHEL, BRETHELING, BROTHEL,** } *s.* A worthless person; a miserable wretch.

**BRET-OUT, v.** Corn being very dry in harvest time, and falling from the husks, is said to *bret-out*.  
*South.*

**BRETTENE, v. (A.-S.)** To carve; to cut up.

**BREVE, (1) v.** To speak; to inform; to account.

(2) *v.* To mark; to write.

(3) *adj. (A.-N.)* Brief; short.

**BREVEMENT, s.** An account.

**BREVET, (1) s. (A.-N.)** A small letter.

(2) To move about inquisitively; to search diligently. *West.*

**BREVETOUR, s.** A porter, or carrier of letters.

**BREVIAL, s.** A breviary.

**BREVIATE, (1) v. (Lat.)** To abridge.

(2) *s.* A compendium.

**BREVIATURE, s.** A note of abbreviation.

**BREVIT, (1) v.** To rummage for anything. *Northampt.*

(2) A person who oes hunting and fidgeting about. *Northampt.*

**BREW, (1) s.** A kind of bird.

(2) *s.* Broth. *Cornw.*

**BREWARD, s.** A blade of corn.  
*North.*

**BREWER'S-HORSE, s.** A drunkard was said to be one whom the *brewer's horse* had bit.

**BREWET, BREWIS, BROUWYS, BROWET, BRUET, BREWEWES, BROWESSE, BREYT,** } *s. (A.-S. briwas, sops.)* Pottage; broth. In the North they have still a *brewis*, made of slices of bread, with fat broth poured over them.

For to make *bruwet of Almayne*. Tak partrichys rostyð, and checonys, and qualya rostyð, and larkys ywol, and demembre the other; and mak a god cawdel, and dresse the flesch in a dysch, and strawe powder of galentyn ther-upon; styk upon clowys of gelofre, and serve yt forthe. *Warner, Ant. Cul., p. 41.*

*Brewet of Almony.* Take conynges or kiddes, and hewe hem small on moscels, other on pecys. Parboile hem with the same broth. Drawe an almaunde mylke, and do the fleissh therewith. Cast thereto powdor galyngale and of gynger, with floer of rys; and color it with alkenet. Boile it, and messe it forth with sugar and powdor-douce. *Forme of Cury, p. 11.*

For to make *bruwet of Lombardy*. Tak chekenys, or hennys, or othere flesch, and mak the colowre als red as any blod; and tak peper, and kanel, and gyngyver bred, and grynd hem in a mortar, and a porcon of bred, and mak that bruer thenne; and do that flesch in that broth, and mak hem boyle togedere, and stury it wel. And tak eggys, and temper hem wyth jus of parcyte; and wryng hem thorwe a cloth; and wan that bruwet is boyled, do that thereto, and meng tham togedere wyth fayr grees, so that yt be fat ynow; and serve yt forthe. *Warner, Antiq. Culin., p. 41.*

**BREW-LEDE, s.** The leaden cooling vessel used by brewers.

**BREWSTER, s.** A brewer. *North.*

**BREYDE, (1) s.** Force; violence.

(2) *v.* To startle; to frighten.

**BREZE, v. (A.-S.)** To frighten.

**BRIAN, v.** To keep fire at the mouth of an oven. *North.*

**BRIAR-BALL, s.** An excrescence on the briar. In Northamptonshire boys put it in their coat-cuffs as a charm against flogging.

**BRIARS.** Brought in the briars, *i. e.*, deserted; brought in the lurch; impeded. To help one

out of the briars, *i. e.*, out of any difficulty.

**BRIARY, s.** A place where briars grow.

**BRIBAGE, s.** (*A.-N.*) Bribery.

**BRIBE, v.** (*A.-N.*) To rob; to steal.

**BRIBE-PIE, s.**

Eat with him! damu him! to hear him employ his barbarous eloquence in a reading upon the two and thirty good bits in a shoulder of veal; and be forc'd yourself to praise the cold *bribe-pye* that atinks. *Wycherley, Plain-dealer, 1677.*

**BRIBOUR, s.** (*A.-N.*) (1) A robber. (2) A beggar.

**BRIBRE, s.** Robbery.

**BRICCO, adj.** Brittle. *Chesh.*

**BRICHÉ, adj.** Happy.

**BRICK, (1) v.** To break by pulling back.

(2) *s.* A loaf of bread baked in a narrow oblong form, somewhat resembling the proportions of a brick. *Warw.*

(3) *s.* A rent or flaw. *Devon.*

**BRICKEN, (1) adj.** Made of brick. *South.*

(2) *v.* To draw the chin to the neck.

**BRICKETTES, s.** The pieces of armour which covered the loins, and joined the tassets.

**BRICK-KEEL, s.** A brick-kiln. *South.*

**BRICKLE, adj.** Brittle. Still used in the North.

See those orbs, and how they passe;  
All'a a tender *brickle* glasse.

*Tizall Poetry, p. 59.*

**BRICKNOGGIN, s.** An old mode of building with frequent wooden right-ups, filled in with bricks. Half-timbered houses are termed brick-pane buildings.

**BRICKSTONE, } s.** A brick. *North.*  
**BRICK-TILE, }**

**BRICK-WALLS.** Making brick-walls is a term sometimes applied to swallowing one's meat without chewing.

**BRICOLE, } (Fr.)** The rebound  
**BRICKOLL, } of a ball after a**  
**BRICK-WALL, } side stroke at**  
tennis.

**BRICOLE, s.** (*A.-N.*) A military engine for battering walls.

**BRID, s.** (*A.-S.*) A bird.

**BRIDALE.** See *Bredale.*

**BRIDALTEE, s.** A nuptial festival.

**BRIDDIS, s.** (*A.-S.*) Brood; family.

Anoone he ordeynide a vessel afore hir hole, ande put therin everi daye milke, that the serpent withe his *briddis* myght licke hit oute. *Gesta Romanorum, p. 196.*

**BRIDE, (1) s.** (*A.-N.*) A bridle.

(2) *v.* "Cincischiäre, to mince or *bride* it at the table or in speech as some affected women use." *Florio.*

**BRIDE-LACES, s.** (1) A kind of broad riband or small streamer, often worn at weddings.

(2) The ribbon grass (*calamagrostis variegata*). *Northampt.*

**BRIDE-WAIN, s.** A marriage custom in Cumberland.

**BRIDEWELL.** A well-known prison, and often used for a prison or house of correction in general. A *bridewell-bird*, a rogue.

Ergastulus. Servus ergastulo inclusus, qui e vinculis opus facit. Serf enserré. A roge kept in prison and forced to worke: a *bridewell bird*. *Nomenclator.*

**BRIDGE-PIN, s.** Part of a match-lock gun.

**BRIDGES. (1)** Bruges.

(2) *s.* A kind of thread, made probably at Bruges.

**BRIDLE, s.** An ancient instrument for punishing a scold.

**BRIDLEGGED, adj.** Weak in the legs. *Chesh.*

**BRIDLE-ROAD, } s.** A road for a  
**BRIDLE-STY, }**  
**BRIDLE-WAY, }** horse only.

**BRIDLING, s.** A bitch maris appetens.

**BRIDLING-CAST, s.** A parting turn.

**BRIDRIS, s.** Breeders.

**BRIDWORT**, *s.* Meadow-sweet.

**BRIEF**, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) A petition; any short paper; a letter; an abstract; an account.

(2) *adj.* Common; prevalent.

(3) *s.* A horse-fly, or gad-fly.

(4) *s.* A breve in music.

**BRIG**, *s.* A utensil used in brewing and in dairies to set the strainer upon; a sort of iron, set over a fire.

**BRIGANT**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A robber or plunderer. Originally, a soldier who wore a brigandine, which being light armour, these soldiers were the most active plunderers.

**BRIGANTAILE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A brigandine, a sort of armour composed of small plates of iron sewn upon quilted linen or leather.

**BRIGE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Contention.

**BRIGGE**, *s.* A bridge. *North.*

**BRIGGEN**, *v.* To abridge.

**BRIGHT**, *s.* Celandine.

**BRIGHTSOME**, *adj.* Bright.

**BRIGOSE**, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Quarrelsome.

**BRIK**, *adj.* Narrow; straight.

**BRIKE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Breach; ruin.

**BRIM**, (1) *s.* The sea; flood; a river.

(2) *adj.* The same as *breme*.

(3) *s.* The forehead. *North.*

(4) High, in respect of locality. *Yorksh.*

**BRIMBLES**, *s.* Brambles. *Devon.*

**BRIMME**, *s.* Public; known.

—Yeat that thou doest holde me in d'sdaine,

Is *brimme* abroad, and many a gybe to all that keepe this plaine.

*Warner's Albions England*, 1592.

**BRIMMER**, *s.* A hat. *North.*

I cannot forget (before sashes and broad hats came into fashion) how much I have seen a small puny wit delight in himself, and how horribly he has thought to have abused a divine, only in twisting the ends of his girdle, and asking him the price of his *brimmer*; but that phansie is not altogether so considerable now, as it has been in former ages.

*Eachard's Observations*, 1671.

**BRIMMLE**, *s.* A bramble. *West.*

**BRIMS**,  
**BRIMSEY**, } *s.* A gadfly. *Kent.*

Oestrum, Virg. asilus, Eid. tabanus, Plin. Vesparum genus armentis infestum. μύωψ, οἰστρος, Aristot. Tahon. A gadbee; a brecse; a dunflee; a *brimsee*.  
*Nomenclator*, 1585.

**BRIMSTONE**, *adj.* Rampant. *South.*

**BRINCE**,  
**BRINCH**, } *v.* To drink in answer to a pledge.

Luther first *brinced* to Germany the poisoned cup of his heresies.

*Harding, in Bishop Jewel's Works.*

Let us consult at the tavern, where after to the health of Meniphio, drinke we to the life of Stello, I carouse to Prisius, and *brinch* you mas Sperantus.

*Lylly, M. Bombie*, ii, 1.

**BRINDED**, *adj.* Fierce. *Devon.*

**BRINDLE**, *s.* The state or condition of being brindled.

**BRINDLED**, *adj.* Streaked; variegated.

**BRINGEN**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To bring. To bring one going, or to bring one on his way, or to bring onward; to accompany a person part of a journey.

And she went very lovingly to bring him on his way to horse.

*Woman killed w. k.*, O. Pl., vii, 282.

Come, mother, sister: you'll bring me onward, brother.

*Revenger's Tr.*, O. Pl., iv, 312.

**BRINI**,  
**BRENY**, } *s.* (*A.-S. byrna.*) A cuirass.

**BRUNY**, }  
The knyghtis redy on justers,

Alle y-armed swithe wel,

*Bruny*, and launce, and sword of stel.

*K. Alisaunder*, l. 1867.

**BRINK-WARE**, *s.* Small faggots to repair the banks of rivers. *East.*

**BRISE**, (1) *v.* To bruise, or break.

(2) *s.* A bristle. *North.*

(3) *s.* Fallow ground. *East.*

**BRISK**, *v.* To enliven one's spirits.

**BRISK-ALE**, *s.* Ale of a superior quality, *West.*

**BRISKEN, v.** To be lively.  
**BRISLE-DICE, s.** A sort of false dice.

**BRISS, s.** Dust; rubbish. *Devon.*  
**BRISSELE, v.** To scorch; to dry. *North.*

**BRISSOUR, s.** A sore place; a chap.  
**BRIST-HIGH, adj.** Violent. *Yorksh.*  
**BRISTLE-TAIL, s.** A gadfly. *North.*  
**BRISTOW, Bristol.** *Bristol milk* was an old name for sherry. A false diamond was called a *Bristol stone*, from a kind of soft diamonds which were found in rocks near that town.

Coffee-houses and taverns lie round the Change, just as at London; and the *Bristol milk*, which is Spanish sherry, no where so good as here, is plentifully drank. *Journey thro' England, 1724.*

Oh! you that should in choosing of your own,  
 Knowe a true diamond from a *Bristow stone*.  
*Wit Restor'd, 1658.*

**BRIT, v.** To bruise; to indent. *West.*

(2) *s.* A kind of fish. *Cornw.*

**BRITAIN-CROWN, s.** A gold coin, worth about five shillings.

**BRITE, v.** When hops or corn are over-ripe and shatter, they are said to *brite*. *East and South.*

**BRITH, s.** Wrath; contention.

**BRITONNER, s.** A swaggerer.

**BRITTENE, v. (A.-S.)** To carve; to break, or divide into fragments.

**BRITTLING, s.** The slow-worm.

**BRIZE, s.** A gadfly.

This *brize* has prick'd my patience.

*B. Jons., Poetaster, iii, 1.*

I will put the *brize* in's tail shall set him gadding presently.

*Vitt. Corom., O. Pl., vi, 251.*

**BRO, s.** A brow; the brink.

**BROACH, (1) s. (Fr.)** A spit.

(2) *v.* To spit or transfix.

(3) *s.* A larding-pin.

(4) *s.* A spur.

(5) *v.* To spur.

(6) *s.* A sharply pointed stick to thrust into mows of corn.

(7) *v.* To deflower. *Miege.*

(8) *s.* A taper; a torch.

(9) *s.* A rod of willow or hazle used by thatchers.

(10) An irregular growing of a tooth. *Brochity*, a crookedness, especially of the teeth. *Phillips.*

(11) *v.* To shape stones roughly. *North.*

(12) *s.* A fishing-hook. *Prompt. P.*

**BROAD, s.** A flooded fen. *East.*

**BROAD-ARROW, s.** An arrow with a large head, and forked.

**BROAD-BAND, s.** Corn laid out in the sheaf on the band, after rain, and spread out to dry. *North.*

**BROAD-BLOWN, adj.** Full-blown.

**BROAD-CAST, adj.** Corn sown by the hand and not drilled. *South.*

**BROAD-HEADS, s.** The heads of broad-arrows.

**BROAD-SET, adj.** Short and thick.

**BROAK, v.** To belch. *East.*

**BROAN, } s.** Cleft wood for the  
**BRAWN, } fire. Devon.** A faggot. *North.*

**BROB, v.** To prick with a bodkin. *North.*

**BROBILLE, v.** To welter.

**BROC, s. (A.-S.)** A rupture.

**BROCCAGE, s. (A.-N.)** A treaty by a broker or agent.

**BROCALE, s.** Broken victuals.

**BROCHE.** See *Broach*.

**BROCK, (1) s. (A.-S. broc.)** A badger.

(2) *s.* A cabbage. *North.*

(3) *s.* A piece or fragment. *West.*

(4) *s. (A.-S. broc.)* An inferior horse. A horseman was called in Kent a *brockman*. The word is still used in the North for a cow or husbandry horse.

(5) *s.* The insect which produces the froth called cncgoo-spittle.

(6) *s.* A brocket.

**BROCKE, v.** To brook; to enjoy.



**BROCKET, s.** (*A.-N.*) A stag in its third year; or, according to some authorities, in its second year.

**BROCKLE, adj.** Brittle. *North.*

**BROCOUR, s.** (*A.-N.*) A broker.

**BRODDLE, v.** To make holes. *North.*

**BRODE, v.** To prick. *North.*

**BRODEKINS, s.** (*Fr.*) Buskins or half-boots.

**BRODEL, s.** A brothel.

**BRODELYCHE, adj.** Strong; furious.

**BRODE-NAIL, s.** A sort of nail, often mentioned in old building accounts.

**BRODS, s.** Money. *Linc.*

**BROERH, adj.** (*A.-S.*) Tractable.

**BROG, (1) s.** A swampy or bushy place. *North.*

(2) *v.* To crop. *Yorksh.*

(3) *v.* To catch eels with *brogs* or small sticks. *North.*

(4) *v.* To trouble water.

(5) *s.* A trick. *East.*

**BROGGER, s.** A badger who deals in corn.

**BROGGLE, v.** To fish for eels in a manner called in some parts to *sniggle*.

**BROGUE, (1) s.** A sort of shoe "made of the rough hide of any beast, commonly used by the wilder Irish." *Holinshed.*

(2) *s.* Breeches. *Suffolk.*

**BROIDED, adj.** (*A.-N.*) Braided; woven.

**BROKE, (1) v.** (*A.-S. brucan.*) To deal, or transact a business, particularly of an amorous nature; to act as a procurer; to be the means of seducing.

But we do want a certain necessary Woman, to *broke* between them, Cupid said.  
*Funsh., Lusiad, ix, 44.*

\*Tis as I tell you, Colax, she's as coy  
And hath as shrewd a spirit, as quicke  
concept,

As ever wench I *brok'd* in all my life.  
*Daniel, Queen's Arcadia, lii, 3, p. 365.*

(2) *s.* A breach. *Becon.*

(3) *s.* A rupture. *Kent.*

(4) *adj.* Exhausted; used up. *Northamp.*

(5) *s.* A misdeed, or crime.

(6) *s.* A brook.

(7) *v.* Sheep, when lying under a broken bank, are said to *broke*. *North.*

(8) *v.* To keep safe.

**BROKELE, adj.** Brittle.

Of *brokele* kende his that he deithe,  
For hy ne more nauht dury.

*William de Shoreham.*

**BROKELEAK, s.** The water-dock.

**BROKELETTE, s.** A fragment.

**BROKELL, s.** Rubbish. "Cary away rubbell or *brokell* of olde decayed houses. *Erudero.*" *Huloet.*

**BROKEN-BEER, s.** Remnants of beer.

**BROKEN-CROSSE, s.** To come home by Broken Crosse, *i. e.*, to be bankrupt. *Howell, 1659.*

**BROKEN-GRASS, s.** Grass left and mown after a field has been grazed by cattle. *Leic.*

**BROKER, s.** A pander or go-between.

**BROKET, s.** (1) A lark. *Northumb.*

(2) A little brook.

(3) A torch or taper.

**BROKING, s.** Throbbing; quivering.

**BROKLEMBE, }  
BRAKLEMPE, } s. The herb orpin.  
BROKLEMP, }**

**BROL, s.** (1) (*A.-S.*) A brat or child.

(2) Part; piece.

**BROM, s.** The bit of a bridle. *North.*

**BROMIDGHAM.** Birmingham. The name was applied to false money, of which it was the great manufactory; and to politicians who were between Whig and Tory, neither one nor the other, a trimmer.

**BRONCHED, part. p.** Pierced.

**BROND, s.** (1) (*A.-S.*) A sword.

(2) (*A.-N.*) A torch.

**BRONDE, v.** To brand; to burn.

- BROND-IRON, s.** A sword. *Spenser.*
- BRONG, part. p.** Brought. *North.*
- BRONSTROP, s.** A prostitute.
- BROO, s.** (1) The top of anything; the brow.  
(2) Brother. *North.* A *broochip*, a person of the same trade, or likeness.
- BROOD, v.** To cherish.
- BROODLE, v.** To cuddle. *North.*
- BROODY, adj.** (1) Sullen; ill-tempered. *Dorset.*  
(2) Dark and cloudy, spoken of the weather. *Northamp.*  
(3) *Broody* hen, a hen which is sitting on eggs.
- BROOK, (1) v.** Clouds are said to brook up, when they draw together, and threaten rain. *South.*  
(2) *s.* A boil or abscess.  
(3) *s.* To digest. *Palsgrave.*
- BROOKLIME, s.** Water-speedwell.
- BROOKMINT, s. (A.-S.)** Watermint.
- BROOM-DASHER, s. (1)** A dealer in faggots, brooms, &c. *Kent.*  
(2) A maker of brooms. *Leic.*
- BROOM-FIELD, s.** To sweep broom-field, to get possession of the whole of anything. *East.*
- BROOMSTAFF, } s.** The handle of  
**BROOMSTALE, } a broom.**
- BROSE, v.** To bruise.
- BROSELEY, s.** A pipe, so called from a place in Shropshire where pipes were made.
- BROSEWORT, s.** Henbane. Gerard gives this name to the *consolida minor*.
- BROSIER, s.** A bankrupt. *Chesh.*
- BROSSHING, s.** Gathering sticks or bushes.
- BROSTEN, part. p.** Burst.
- BROTCHET, s.** A liquor made from the last squeezings of a honey-comb. *North.*
- BROTEL, adj. (A.-S.)** Brittle; unsteady.
- BROT-GROUND, s.** Ground newly broken up. *Westm.*
- BROTH, s.** Pottage. *North.*
- BROTH-BELLY, s.** A glutton. *North.*
- BROTHE, }  
BROTHEFULLE, } adj. Enraged; an-  
BROTHERLY, } gry; violent.**
- BROTHE, adv.** Abroad. *North.*
- BROTHEL, s. (A.-S.)** A worthless person; a harlot. See *Brethel*.
- BROTHELRY, s.** Lasciviousness; obscenity.
- BROTHERED, part. p.** Embroidered.
- BROTHERHED, s.** Brotherly affection.
- BROTHER-IN-LAW, s.** A half-brother. *East.*
- BROTHERWORT, s.** Pennyroyal.
- BROTHY, adj. (A.-S.)** Hard; stiff.
- BROTTS, s.** Fragments; droppings. *North.*
- BROUD, s.** A forehead. *West.*
- BROUGH, s.** A kind of halo. *North.*
- BROUGH-WHAM, } s. A dish made of  
BROUGHTON, } cheese, eggs,  
clap-bread, and butter, boiled  
together. *Lanc.***
- BROUKE, v. (A.-S.)** To enjoy; to use; to possess.
- BROUSE, s.** Brushwood. *West.*
- BROUT, s.** A bruit, or rumour.
- BROW, adj. (1)** Pert; saucy. *North.*  
(2) Brittle. *Wilts.*
- BROWDEN, adj. (1)** Anxious about. *North.*  
(2) Vain; conceited. *North.*
- BROWDENE, adj.** Broad; extended.
- BROWEN, part. p.** Brewed.
- BROWES, s.** Pottage. See *Brewet*.
- They thank'd him all with one consent,  
But especially maister Powes,  
Desiring him to bestow no cost,  
But onely beefe and *browes*.  
*King's Halfe-Pennyworth of Wit, 1613.*
- BROWING, s.** Soup; pottage.
- BROWN-CLOCK, s.** The cockchafer. *North.*
- BROWN-CROPS, s.** Pulse. *Glouc.*
- BROWN-DAY, s.** A gloomy day. *Wilts.*

**BROWN-DEEP**, *adj.* Lost in re-  
-section. *Kent.*

**BROWN-GEORGE**, *s.* (1) A coarse  
sort of bread.

(2) A large earthen pitcher.

(3) A small close wig, with a  
single row of curls, said to take  
its name from George III.

**BROWN-LEEMERS**, } Ripe brown  
**BROWNSHULLERS**. } nuts; figu-  
-ratively applied to generous per-  
-sons. *North.*

**BROWN STUDY**. A thoughtful ab-  
-sence of mind.

And in the mornyng whan every man  
made hym redy to ryde, and some were  
on horschacke setting forwarde, John  
Reynoldes founde his companion syt-  
-tyng in a *browne study* at the inae  
gate. *Tales and Quicke Answers.*

Why how now, sister, in a motley muse?

Faith, this *brown study* suits not with your  
black,

Your habit and your thoughts are of two  
colours. *B. Jonson, Case Alter'd*, iv, 1.

**BROWSAGE**, *s.* Browsing.

**BROWSE**, *s.* Dry food for cattle.

"*Browse*, or meat for beastes in  
snow tyme. *Vesca.*" *Huloet.*

**BROW-SQUARE**, *s.* A triangular  
piece of linen, to bind the head  
of an infant just born. *West.*

**BROWTHY**, *adj.* Light and spongy,  
spoken of bread; the opposite of  
clusty, or clayey. *Cornw.*

**BROYLERY**, *s.* (*Fr.*) A tumult.

**BROYLLY**, *adj.* (*Fr.*) Broiled.

**BROZIER**. "*Brozier my dame,*"  
*i. e.*, "eat her out of house and  
home."

**BRUCE**, *s.* Pottage. See *Brewet.*

**BRUCK**, *s.* A field-cricket. *North.*

**BRUCKELED**, *adj.* Wet and dirty;  
begrimed. *East.*

**BRUDLE**. *v.* To let a child lie till  
he is quite awake. *Devon.*

**BRUE**, *v.* To embroe.

**BRUET**, *s.* Pottage. See *Brewet.*

**BRUFF**, *adj.* (1) Hearty; jolly;  
rough in manners.

(2) Brittle. *Dorset.*

**BRUGGE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A bridge.

**BRUILE**, *v.* A sea term.

Our master Richard Swanley, seeing  
their advantage, caused to *bruite* maine-  
-saile, and edge within musket-shot of  
them both, and there maintained fight  
with them till sunne-set, and received  
no hurt at all. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

**BRUIT**, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) A rumour or  
report.

(2) *v.* To report.

A thousand things besides she *bruits* and  
tells. *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 17.

**BRUITIST**, *s.* A brute.

**BRUKLEMPE**, *s.* The herb orpin.

See *Broklembe.*

*Item.* Also take heyhove, walworte,  
white malowes, and *bruklempe*, and buyle  
hem in watere and washh the soore ther-  
-in. *MS. 14th cent.*

**BRULLIMENT**, *s.* (*Fr. brouillement.*)

A broil. *North.*

**BLUMBLE-GELDER**, *s.* A farmer.  
*East.*

**BRUMMELL**, *s.* A bramble. *Hants.*

**BRUMMOCK**, *s.* A sort of knife.  
*Shropsh.*

**BRUMP**, *v.* To lop trees in the  
night. *East.*

**BRUN**, *v.* To burn. *North.*

**BRUNE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Brown.

**BRUNGEON**, *s.* A brat; a child.  
*Kent.* It meant properly a  
foundling.

**BRUNNED**, *adj.* Shrunken. *Dorset.*

**BRUNSWICK**, *s.* A sort of dance.

**BRUNSWYNE**, *s.* The seal. *Pr.*  
*Parv.*

**BRUNT**, *adj.* Sharp to the taste.  
*North.*

**BRUNTE**, *v.* To leap.

**BRURE**, *s.* Brushwood. *West.*

**BRUS**, *s.* Broth. See *Brewet.*

**BRUSELL**, *v.* To bruise, or break.

**BRUSH**, (1) *v.* To jump quickly.

(2) *v.* To splash hedges. *Yorksh.*

(3) *s.* A nosegay. *Devon.*

(4) *s.* Stubble. *Staff.*

**BRUSHALY**, *s.* The bushy branch  
of a tree.

**BRUSK**, *adj.* (*Fr. brusque.*) Rude.

**BRUSLERY**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A tumult.

**BRUSS**, (1) *adj.* Proud; upstart.  
*Sussex.*

(2) *s.* The dry spine of furze.  
*Devon.*

**BRUST**, (1) *s.* A bristle.

(2) *adj.* Rough, or covered with bristles.

(3) *v.* To burst. *North.*

**BRUSTING-SATURDAY**, *s.* The Saturday before Shrove-Tuesday.  
*Linc.*

**BRUSTLE**, *v.* (1) To rise up against one fiercely.

'Sbud I'll *brustle* up to him!  
*Otway, The Atheist, 1684.*

(2) To crackle; to rustle.

(3) To parch.

**BRUSY**. Be gone! *Beds.*

**BRUTE**, *s.* (*Fr.*) Rough.

**BRUTEL**, *adj.* Brittle.

**BRUTS**, *s.* Old clothes. *North.*

**BRUTTE**, *v.* To browse. *South.*

**BRUTTLE**, *adj.* Wild; furious.

**BRUZZ**, *v.* To blunt. *Yorksh.*

**BRUZZLED**, *adj.* (1) Over-roasted.  
*North.*

(2) Bruised.

**BRY**, *s.* A kind of tart. "Tarte de bry." *Warner.*

**BRYCHE**, *adj.* Low.

**BRYDE**, *adj.* Bowed; broke.

**BRYGAUNTES**, *s.* Robbers. See *Brigant.*

**BRYGE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Strife; contention.

Amongst other, he suspectith oon to be his accensar callyd Champneys, whiche is as fond a felowe, as malciouse, and as sediciouse a person, as any in this shire; he is a tenant of myn, and was of laate my servant, and for sedicion and *bryges* that he had with syr John Saynctlo, and other jentyllmen here in the countre.  
*Letter, 1536.*

**BRYGOUS**, *adj.* Quarrelsome; contentious.

**BRYKENDER**, *s.* A brigandine, or coat of light mail.

**BRYMEUS**, } *s.* An ancient dish.  
**BRYNEUX**, }

For to make *brymeus*. Nym the tharmys of a pygge, and wasch hem clene in water and salt, and seth hem wel; and than hak hem smale; and grynd pepyr and safron, bred and ale, and boyle togedere. Nym wytys of eyren, and knede it wyth flour, and make smal pelotys, and frye hem with wyte grees, and do hem in disches above that othere mete, and serve it forthe.

*Warner, Antiq. Culin., p. 39.*

**BRYMLENT**, *s.* A sort of tart.

**BRYN**, *s.* A way or path; a journey.

**BRYNE**, *s.* Brows or bristles.

**BRYNNYS**, *s.* Bourns; streams.

**BRYON**, *s.* Wild nepte.

**BRYSTE**, *s.* Want; need.

**BRYSWORT**, *s.* The less daisy.

**BRYTTLE**, *v.* To cut up venison.

**BRYVE**, *adv.* Brief.

**BU**, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To bend. *North.*

(2) *s.* (*A.-N.*) An ox.

**BUB**, (1) *s.* Liquor.

(2) *v.* To throw out in bubbles.

**BUBALLE**, *s.* (*Lat. bubalus.*) An ox.

**BUBBER**, *s.* A great drinker.

**BUBBLE**, (1) *s.* A simple fellow; a man easily cheated.

Are any of these gentlemen good *bubbles*.  
*Sedley, The Mulberry Garden, 1668.*

(2) *v.* To cheat.

He's a Buckinghamshire grasier, very rich; he has the fat oxen, and fat acres in the vale: I met him here by chance, and could not avoid drinking a glass o' wine with him. I believe he's gone down to receive money; t'were an excellent design to *bubble* him.

*Etherege, Comical Revenge, 1669.*

This is unlookt for fortune—but 'tis such a good natur'd old fool, that methinks 'tis pity to *bubble* him.

*Durfey, Fool turn'd Critick.*

(3) *v.* To dabble in the water. "Bubblyng, or bybblyng in water, as duckes do. *Amphibolus.*" *Hu-loet.*

**BUBBLE-AND-SQUEAK**, *s.* A dish composed of beef and cabbage.

**BUBBLE-HOLE**, *s.* A child's game.



**BUBBLE-THE-JUSTICE**, *s.* A game, said to be the same as nine-holes.

**BUBBLY-JOCK**, *s.* A turkey-cock. *North.*

**BUBBY-HUTCH**, *s.* A sort of truck or handbarrow. *Leic.*

**BUB-DOUBLE**, } *s.* A sort of strong  
**DOUBLE BUB**, } beer.

**BUBUKLE**, *s.* (*Lat.*) A botch or imposthume.

**BUCHT**, *s.* A herding place for sheep. *Northumb.*

**BUCK**, (1) *v.* To wash.

(2) *s.* A quantity of linen washed at once, a wash of clothes.

The wicked spirit could not endure her, because she had washed among her *buck* of cloathes, a catholique priestes shirt.  
*Decl. of Popish import, 4to, E, 2.*

Then shall we not have our houses broken up in the night, as one of my nyghtbors had, and two great *buckes* of cloithes stolen out, and most of the same, fyue lynnyn.

*Caveat for Com. Curs., A, 2, b.*

(3) *s.* That peculiar infection which in summer sometimes gets into a dairy, and spoils the cream and butter. *Cornw.* To be *buckt*, is, in Devon, to have a rankish taste or smell, as we say "the beer is *buck'd*," "the cheese is *buckt*." In the dialect of Exmoor, milk is said to be *buckward* or *bucked*, when it smells of the milk-pail or bucket, or turns sour in it. (4) To *buck corn*, to pick out all the flour or pith of grain in the ground, after it has begun to spring, leaving only the husk or shell behind, which birds often do. *Devon.*

(5) *s.* A gay or fashionable person; a word in use as early as the 15th cent.

(6) *s.* The body of a wagon. *East.*

(7) *s.* The iron in a wagon to which the horses are tied.

(8) *v.* To spring nimbly. *East.*

(9) *s.* (*A.-S.*) The breast, or belly. *Sussex.*

(10) *v.* To swell out. *Somerset.*

(11) *v.* To fill a basket. *Kent.*

(12) *v.* To beat. *Yorksh.*

**BUCK-BASKET**, *s.* A clothes-basket.

**BUCKBEAR**, *v.* To teaze, find fault. *Leic.*

**BUCK-BUCK**, *s.* A child's game, more usually called, "buck, buck, how many horns do I hold up?"

**BUCKER**, (1) *s.* A bent piece of wood, on which anything is suspended, as a slaughtered animal.

(2) *s.* A broad flat hammer, used in mining.

**BUCKERELS**, *s.* A sort of play used by boys in London, in the time of Henry VIII.

**BUCKET**, *s.* A pulley. *North.*

**BUCKETS**, *s.* Square pieces of boggy earth, below the surface. *Yorksh.*

**BUCK-FATT**, *s.* A washing tub.

**BUCKHEAD**, *v.* To lop.

**BUCKHORN**, *s.* Dried haddock.

**BUCKHORSE**, *s.* A smart box on the ear; a cant term derived from the name of a boxer.

**BUCKING-STOOL**, *s.* A washing block.

**BUCK-IN-THE-PARK**, *s.* A child's game.

**BUCKLE**, *v.* (1) To bend; to bow.

(2) To quarrel. *Somerset.*

(3) To marry. "Good silly Stellio, we must *buckle* shortly." *Mother Bombie.*

(4) To *buckle to*, to return to any work, &c.; to set to a thing in earnest.

**BUCKLE-HORNS**, *s.* Short crooked horns, turning inward. *Yorksh.*

**BUCKLE-MOUTHED**, *adj.* Having large stragglng teeth. *North.*

**BUCKLER**, (1) *v.* To defend.

(2) *s.* A great beam. *Linc.*

(3) To give *bucklers*, to yield, or lay by all thoughts of defence. To take up the *bucklers*, to contend.

A most manly wit, Margaret, it will not hurt a woman; and so, I pray thee, call Beatrice: *I give thee the bucklers.*

*Much A., v, 2.*

Charge one of them to *take up the bucklers* Against that hair-monger Horace.

*Decker's Satiromastix.*

Age is nobodie—when youth is in place, it gives the other the bucklers.

*Old Meg of Heref., P. 3.*

BUCK-MAST, *s.* The fruit of the beech-tree.

BUCKRAM-BEARER, *s.* A dependant.

His *buckram-bearer*, one that knowes his *ku*,  
Can write with one hand and receive with two.

*Taylor's Workes, 1630.*

BUCKSHORN, *s.* A bawd.

BUCKSOME, *adj.* (1) Blithe; jolly. *South.*

(2) Lascivious. The word was used in this sense early in the last century.

BUCKSTALL, *s.* (1) A net for taking deer.

(2) The stout part of a thorn, the branches being cut off. *Norf.*

BUCK-SWANGING, *s.* A sort of punishment, which was administered by two boys taking hold of the culprit by the hands and feet, and swinging him with a bump against a wall.

BUCKSTICK, *s.* A stick used in the game called Spell and Ore.

BUCKWASHER, *s.* A laundress.

BUCK-WEEL, *s.* A bow-net for fish.

BUD, (1) *v.* To make, or compel. *North.*

(2) *s.* A calf of the first year.

(3) *pret. t.* Behoved.

(4) *s.* A term of endearment, generally between man and wife.

*Mrs. Pin.* O Lord, *budd*, why d'ye fright me so? *Wycherley, Country Wife, 1688.*

BUD-BIRD, *s.* The bullfinch. *West.*

BUDDLE, } *s.* The corn marygold.

BUDEL, }  
BUDDLE, *v.* (1) To suffocate. *Somerset.*

(2) To cleanse ore. *North.*

(3) *s.* The vessel for this purpose, formed like a shallow tumbrel.

BUDDLED, *adj.* Tipsy. *Devon.*

BUDDY, *adj.* Fat; corpulent. *Linc.*

BUDDY-BUD, *s.* The flower of the burdock. *North.*

BUDE, *pret. t.* Bode; endured. *North.*

BUDGE, (1) *s.* (Fr.) Lambskin with the wool dressed outwards.

(2) *adj.* Brisk; jocund. *South.*

(3) *adj.* Proud.

(4) *adj.* Stiff; dull. *Sussex.*

(5) *s.* A bag or sack. *Kennett.*

(6) *s.* A kind of water-cask, on wheels. *South.*

(7) *v.* To abridge, or lessen. *North.*

(8) *s.* A thief.

(9) *v.* To stir; to move off.

The sounding well they like, so in they went,  
And *budge* not till the tyler's pots were spent.

*Rowlands, Knaves of Spades, 1613.*

And when wee struck downe one, the residue *budgd* not one jot till all were vanquished. *Herbert's Travels, 1638.*

BUDGET, } *s.* (Fr.) A wallet; a  
BOUGET, } leather case for carry-  
BOGET, } ingthings behind a man  
on horseback.

I am a Welshman, and do dwell in Wales,  
I have loved to serche *budgets* and look in males. *Andrew Borde, B. of Knowl.*

BUDPICKER, *s.* The bullfinch. *Devon.*

BUDRAM, *s.* Oatmeal gruel. *Norf.*

BUE, *adj.* (A.-N.) Fair.

BUEINGS, *s.* Joints. *Devon.*

BUEN, *v.* To be.

BUER, *s.* A gnat. *North.*

BUESS, *s.* A stall, or station. *North.*

BUF, *s.* (A.-N.) Beef.

BUFARIOUS, *adj.* Mendacious.

BUFF, (1) *v.* To rebound. A woodman will say his axe *buffs* when it strikes on a tough piece of wood and rebounds without cutting. *Warre.*

(2) *v.* To emit a dull sound, as a bladder filled with wind. *Buffed-bells* are tolled or rung with a covering. *Warw.*

(3) *s.* Leather made of a buffalo's hide.

(4) *s.* The bare skin. To be in *buff*, is equivalent to being naked.

(5) *v.* To beat or strike. Spenser uses it for *buffet*.

(6) *v.* To boast.

(7) *s.* A tuft or hassock. *Kent.*

(8) *s.* The bough of a tree. *North.*

(9) *s.* A buffalo.

(10) *Buff ne buff*, neither one thing nor another. In Northamptonshire they still say *buff nor bum*, in the same meaning.

A certaine persone being of hym [Socrates] bidden good speede, saied to hym ngaine *neither buffe ne buff*, [that is, made him no kind of answer]. Neither was Socrates therewith any thing discontented. *Udall, Apophth.*, fol. 9.

**BUFFARD**, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) A foolish  
**BUFFER**, } fellow.

**BUFFE**, } *v.* To stutter, or stam-  
**BUFFLE**, } mer.

**BUFFET**, *s.* (1) A cushion for the feet; a small ottoman; sometimes called a *buffet-stool*.

(2) (*Fr.*) A kind of cupboard.

(3) A blow.

**BUFFIE**, *s.* A vent-hole in a cask.

**BUFFIN**, *s.* A sort of coarse cloth.

**BUFFING-KNIFE**, *s.* A knife for scraping leather.

**BUFF-JERKIN**, *s.* A leathern jacket, worn usually by serjeants and catchpoles.

**BUFFLE**, (1) *s.* A buffalo.

(2) *v.* To handle clumsily. *East.*

(3) *v.* To speak thick and inarticulately.

(4) *v.* To puzzle.

**BUFFLE-GREENS**, *s.* The Brussels sprouts. *Northamp.*

**BUFFLE-HEADED**, *adj.* Stupid.

You know nothing, *you buffle-headed*, stupid creature you.

*Wycherley, Plain-dealer*, 1677.

**BUFT**, *s.* The joint of the knee. *North.*

**BUG**, (1) *s.* A goblin; a bugbear.

Tush, tush! fear boys with *bugs*.

*Shakesp., Tam. Shr.*, i. 2.

Afterwards they tell them, that those which they saw, were *bugs*, witches, and lugs. *Lavater. de Spectris*, tr. 1572.

Hobgoblins, or night-walking spirits, *black bugs*. *Nomenclator*.

Which be the very *bugges* that the Psalme meaneth on, walking in the night and in corners. *Asch. Toxoph.*

(2) *adj.* Proud; conceited; menacing, when applied to words, seems to be the meaning in Skinner. "To take bug," to take fright or offence.

These are *bugg-words* that aw'd the women in former ages, and still fool a great many in this.

*Ravenscroft, Careless Lovers*, 1673.

*Bra.* A very great comfort—a whore is a very great comfort to her husband, without doubt.

*Beauf.* Sirrah, no *bug words*, there was no whoredom in the case.

*Durfey, A Virtuous Wife*, 1680.

(3) *v.* To take offence. *Northamp.*

**BUGABOO**, *s.* A bugbear; a ghost. *West.*

**BUGAN**, *s.* The devil. *West.*

**BUGASIN**, *s.* Calico buckram.

**BUGE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To bend.

**BUGGEN**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To buy.

**BUGGER**, (1) *v.* To cheat at play.

(2) *s.* A hobgoblin. *Glouc.*

**BUGGY BANE**, } *s.* An old game  
**BUCKEE BENE**, } in Devonshire played by children in the dark, in which the following rhymes were repeated by one of the players.

Buggy, buggy, bidde bene,  
Is the way now fair and clean?  
Is the goose y-gone to nest,  
And the fox y-com to rest?

Shall I come away?

**BUGLE**, *s.* A buffalo.

**BUGLE-ROD**, *s.* The crosier of a bishop.

**BUGS-WORDS**. Fierce, high-sounding words. See *Bug*. "*Cheval de*

*trompette*, one thats not afraid of shadowes, one whom no big nor *bugs words* can terrifie."

*Cotgrave.*

BUGY, *adj.* Rough.

BUILEN, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To boil.

BUIST, *v.* To mark sheep. *North.*

BUKE, *s.* A book.

BUKENADE, *s.* A dish in cookery.

*Bukkenade.* Take hennes, other conynge, other veel, other other flessh, and hewe hem to gobetts; waische it, and hit well. Grynde almandes unblanched, and drawe hem up with the broth. Caste thereinne raysons of corauce, sugar, powdor gynger, erbes y-stewed in grees, oynouns, and salt. If it is to thynne, alye it up with floer of ryse, other with other thyng, and color it with saffroun.

*Forme of Cury, p. 6.*

BULBS, *s.* The tonsils of the throat.

BULCH, *v.* To bilge a ship.

BULCHIN, *s.* A bull-calf.

BULDERING, *adj.* Hot and sultry, applied to weather. *Devon.*

BULDER-STONE, *s.* A boulder.

BULE, *s.* (1) A boil or swelling.

(2) The semicircular handle of any article like a bucket.

BULGOOD, *s.* Yeast. *East.*

BULK, (1) *s.* The body, from the neck to the hips.

And strike thee dead, and trampling on thy *bulk*,

By stamping with my foot crush out thy soul. *Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 478.*

Beating her *bulk*, that his hand shakes withal. *Shakesp., Rape of Lucr.*

(2) *s.* The bottom part of a ship.

(3) *s.* The stall of a shop. The front of a butcher's shop is still called a *bulkar* in Lincolnshire.

(4) *v.* To strike; to beat.

(5) *v.* To throb.

(6) *s.* A beam.

BULKE, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To belch.

(2) To bow, to bend. *Prompt. Parv.*

BULKER, *s.* A night-walker; a strumpet.

That is their last refuge in point of cloathis; and when that's worn out, she

must on with the strip'd semar, and turn *bulker*; at which trade I hope to see you suddenly.

*Ravenscroft, Careless Lovers, 1673.*

BULK-RIDDEN, *adj.* Ridden with one's body.

Whence d'ye come?

From what *bulk-ridden* strumpet reeking home?

*Oldham's Poems.*

BULL, (1) *adj.* Strong.

(2) *v.* Cattle are said in Yorkshire to *bull up* hedges.

(3) *s.* An instrument used for beating clay.

(4) *s.* A sandstone for scythes. *North.*

BULLACE, *s.* A wild plum, larger than the sloe. See *Bullions.*

BULLAKIN, *s.* Low vulgar abuse. *Norf.*

BULLATE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To bubble or boil.

BULLBEAR, *s.* A bugbear.

BULL-BEGGAR, *s.* A hobgoblin; any object of terror.

A scarebug: a *bulbegger*: a sight that frayeth and frighteth. *Nomenclator.*

And they have so fraid us with *bulbeggars*, spirits, witches, urchens, clives, &c., and such other *bugs*, that we are afraid of our own shadowes.

*Scot's Disc. of Witchcr., 1580.*

And being an ill-look'd fellow, he has a pension from the churchwardens for being *bulbeggard* to all the troward children in the parish.

*Mountfort, Greenwich Park, 1691*

BULL-CALF, *s.* A stupid fellow.

BULLED, (1) *adj.* Swollen.

(2) Said of a cow *maris appetens.*

BULLEN, *s.* (1) The stalks of hemp after they are piled.

(2) Boulogne.

BULLER, (1) *v.* To roar. *North.*

(2) *s.* (*A.-N.*) A deceiver.

BULL-FACES, } *s.* Tufts of coarse

BULL-FRONTS, } grass. *North.*

BULL-FEIST, *s.* A puff-ball. *East.*

BULLFINCH, (1) *s.* A stupid fellow. *North.*

(2) *s.* A hedge which is allowed



- to grow high without laying.  
*Northamp.*
- BULLFINCHERS, s.** A cant term applied to double rows of posts, with a quickset in the middle.
- BULLHEAD, s.** (1) A tadpole.  
*Chesh.*  
(2) A small fish, called also a miller's-thumb.
- BULLHEADS, s.** Curled tufts of hair on a woman's forehead.
- BULLIES, s.** Round pebbles. *South.*
- BULLIMONG, s.** A mixture of oats, peas, and vetches. *Tusser,* and still in use in Essex.
- BULLING, part. a.** Boiling.  
*Bullyng, bollynge, or hubblyng of water out of a sprynge. Ebullitio. Huloct.*
- BULLION, s.** (*Fr. billon.*) Base coin. And those, which eld's strict doom did disallow,  
And damn for *bullion*, go for current now.  
*Sylv., Du Bartas, week 2, day 2.*
- BULLIONS, } s. Wild plums; large**  
**BULLACE, } sloes.**  
**BULLIES, }**
- BULLIONS, s.** (1) Hooks used for fastening the dress; buttons; embossed ornaments.  
(2) A pair of hose or doublets ornamented with bullions.
- BULL-JUR, } s. The fish called**  
**BULL-KNOB, } a miller's thumb.**  
*Derby.*
- BULL-JUMPINGS, s.** A kind of porridge. *North.*
- BULLOCK, v.** To bully. *North.*
- BULLOT-STONES, s.** Balls of stone.  
The arrowes flew from side to side,  
The *bullot-stones* did walke.  
*Turberville's Tragical Tales, 1587.*
- BULL-PATED, adj.** A heavy crop of grass driven by wind or rain into an eddy, is said to be *bull-pated*.  
*Northamp.*
- BULLS, s.** (1) The stems of hedge-thorns.  
(2) Transverse bars of wood into which the heads of harrows are set.
- BULLS-AND-COWS, s.** The flower of the *arum maculatum*.
- BULL-SEG, s.** A gelded bull. *North.*
- BULLS-EYES, s.** A sort of coarse sweetmeat.
- BULL'S-FEATHER.** To stick a bull's-feather in the cap, to make one a cuckold.
- BULL'S-FOREHEAD, s.** The turfy air-grass. *North.*
- BULL'S-NECK, s.** To bear one a bull's neck, *i. e.*, to bear a grudge against, or to be provoked at the sight of a person. *Devon.*
- BULL'S-NOON, s.** Midnight. *East.*
- BULL'S-PINK, s.** A chaffinch. *North.*
- BULL-STAG, s.** A bull gelt after he is full grown. *Glouc.*
- BULL-STANG, s.** (1) A dragon-fly. *North.*  
(2) An upright stake in a hedge.
- BULL-STONE, s.** A kind of sandstone. *Yorksh.*
- BULL-TROUT, s.** A large species of trout, found in Northumberland.
- BULL-WARD, } adj. A cow mad**  
**BULL-WOOD, } for the bull. A sow**  
**BULLAD, } is said to be boar-**  
**BURRAD, } wood, and a mare**  
horsewood, under similar circumstances. The word is sometimes applied opprobriously to a woman.
- BULL-WEEK, s.** A name given to the week before Christmas at Sheffield.
- BULL-WORKS, s.** Boisterous behaviour. *West.*
- BULLY, (1) s.** A familiar term for a companion.  
(2) s. A parlour, or small room. *East.*  
(3) v. (*A.-N.*) To boil.  
(4) v. To frighten.  
(5) s. A riot. "To make a bully," to kick up a riot.
- BULLY-BEGGAR, s.** A scare-crow.
- BULLYRAG, v.** To rail or use opprobrious language. *Leic.*
- BULLY-ROCK, s.** An impudent swaggerer. The word was much

used in the latter half of the 17th century.

If they spy a gentle squier making faces, he poor soul must be hector'd till he likes 'em, while the more stubborn *bully-rock* damn's and is safe.

*Shadwell, Sullen Lovers, 1670, Pref.*

Oh! dear *bully-rock*, that wheadle wont pass. *Shadwell, Sullen Lovers, 1670.*

Upon honour, in a short time not a *bully-rock* of 'em all can come near thee for gallantry. *Durfey, Madame Fickle, 1684.*

**BULSE, s.** A bunch. *North.*

**BULT, (1) s.** A sifting cloth.

(2) *v.* To sift. "*Bult*, raunge, or syeve meale. *Succerno.*" *Huloet.*

**BULTER, s.** A bag for fine meal. "*Bultre*, or bultyng poke for fyne meale. *Cribrā.*" *Huloet.*

**BULTINGARKE, s.** A tub or chest for sifting.

**BULTLE, s.** Bran. *North.*

**BULVER, v.** To increase in bulk. *East.*

**BULVERHEAD, s.** A stupid fellow. *East.*

**BULVERING, part. a.** A tree or bush whose branches extend over the road, is said to hang *bulvering* over. Any part of dress, as of a gown or coat made large and full, so as to stick out, is said to be *bulvering*.

**BULWARK, s.** A rampart.

**BULWORKS, s.** Part of the armour, used to prevent the thighs of the wearer from being chafed by the pieces that terminated just above the knee.

**BUM, (1) v.** To strike; to beat. *North.*

(2) *v.* To spin a top. *North.*

(3) *v.* To rush with a humming sound.

(4) *v.* To dun.

(5) *v.* To drink; to taste.

(6) *s.* A bum-bailiff.

**BUM,** } *s.* The posteriors. This  
**BUMME,** } word was in common  
**BOMME,** } use with the Elizabethan

writers, and with those of the century following. It appears to have been originally synonymous with buttock. Florio has, "*Nā-tiche*, the buttocks or *bummes.*"

Phryne is light, and yet she hath two *bummes*,

Like a ful payre (at least) of mountanetts. *Davies, Scourge of Folly, 1611.*

But when the priest had done his part, and that they homeward come, The bride, for Battus, might salute the pavement with her *bomme*.

*Warner's Albions England, 1592.*

The female sex each new moone defying pale *fac'd* Cynthia by turning up their *bummes*, imagining her the cause of their distemper. *Herbert's Travels, 1638.*

Round all the roome were placed tacite Mirzaes, Chawns, Sultans, and Beglerbegs, above threescore; who like so many inanimate statues sat crosse-legg'd, and joynd their *bumms* to the ground, their backs to the wall, their eyes to a constant object; not daring to speak one to another. *Ib.*

**BUMB, s.** The game of bandy.

**BUMBARD, v.** Futuere. *North.*

**BUMBARREL, s.** The long-tailed tit.

**BUMBASTE, v.** To beat, or flog.

**BUMBE, v.** To hum. *Prompt. P.*

**BUMBLE, (1) v. (A.-S.)** To make a humming noise.

(2) *v.* To muffle a bell. *East.*

(3) *v.* To start off quickly. *East.*

(4) *s.* A confused heap. *North.*

(5) *s.* A small round stone. *West.*

**BUMBLE-BEE, s.** The humble bee.

**BUMBLE-BROTH, s.** Suds?

The olde woman to her payne

In such a *bumble-broth* had layne.

*The Unluclic Firmentie, Engl. Dr., iii, 139.*

For laundresses are testy and full of wroth,

When they are lathering in their *bumble-broth*. *Taylor's Workes, 1630.*

**BUMBLE-FOOT, s.** A thick heavy foot. *East.*

**BUMBLEKITES, s.** Blackberries. *North.*

**BUMBLE-PUPPY, s.** The game of nine-holes.

**BUMBLER, s. (1)** A humble bee. *North.*

(2) A bungler. *Glouc.*

(3) A wench.

BUMBLES, *s.* (1) Rushes. *Linc.*

(2) A sort of blinkers. *North.*

BUMBLE-STAFF, *s.* A stout stick. *North.*

BUM-BOAT, *s.* A boat which waits upon ships coming into harbour, to sell greens, spirits, &c.

BUMBRUSHER, *s.* A schoolmaster, from the punishment he is in the habit of inflicting.

BUMBY. (1) By and bye. *Var. dial.*

(2) *s.* A place for lumber; any collection of filth. *East.*

BUM-CARD, } *s.* A card used by  
BUN-CARD, } dishonest gamblers.  
"Rinterzáta cárta, a bun-card."  
*Florio.*

To those exploits he ever stands prepar'd;  
A villaine excellent at a *bun-card*.

*Rowlands' Humors Ordinarie.*

BUMCLOCK, *s.* A beetle. *North.*

BUMFEG, *v.* To beat; to belabour.

BUMFIDDLE, (1) *s.* Podex.

(2) *v.* To take in; to cheat.

Have I

Known wenchers thus long, all the ways of  
wenches,

Their snares and subtilties? have I read  
over

All their school-learning, div'd into their  
quiddits?

And am I now *bunfiddled* with a bastard.

*Villiers, The Chances, 1692.*

BUMFIDLER, *s.* A busy-body; a  
fidgety person.

Kate still exclaims against great medlers,  
A busy-body hardly she abides;  
Yet she's well pleas'd with all *bun-fidlers*,  
And hir owne body stirring still besides.

*Davies, Scourge of Folly, 1611.*

BUMKIN, } *s.* A rude country  
BUMPKIN, } fellow; a ploughman.

Of which hee that hath not heard some-  
thing,

I count him but a countrey *bunken*.

*Sir Thomas Browne, MS. Sloane, 1900.*

BUMMELL, *s.* (1) A bramble. *Cumb.*

(2) The ball of the foot near the  
toes. *Leic.*

BUMMER, *s.* A rumbling carriage.  
*North.*

BUMBLE, *v.* To blunder. *North.*

BUMP, (1) *v.* To beat.

(2) *s.* A blow

(3) *v.* To ride rough. *East.*

(4) *s.* The noise made by a bit-  
tern with its bill.

(5) *v.* To make such a noise.

BUMPING, *adj.* Large. *West.*

BUMPSY, *adj.* Tippy.

BUMPTIOUS, *adj.* Proud; arrogant.

BUMPY, *adj.* Uneven.

BUM-ROLLS, *s.* Stuffed cushions,  
used by women to make their  
petticoats swell out, instead of  
the more expensive farthingales.

Nor you nor your house were so much  
as spoken of, before I disbas'd myself  
from my hood and my farthingal, to  
these *bun-rolls*, and your whalebone  
bodice. *B. Jon., Poetast., ii, 1.*

Those virtues [of a bawd] rais'd her  
from the flat petticoat and kercher, to  
the gorget and *bun-roll*.

*Parson's Wedding, O. Pl., xi, 460.*

BUM-RUFFIAN, *s.* An outrageous  
ruffian.

Give a drunkard that hath learned to  
reele of the tap-spinning Mearmaide,  
and a *divell bomme-ruffian*, the wall, in  
any case; for the one needes it, the  
other in right should have wall on all  
sides of him, viz. Newgate.

*Done's Polydoron, 1631.*

BUM-TROTH. An abbreviation of  
by my troth. *Bun ladie*, by my  
lady.

BUN, (1) *s.* The tail of a hare.  
*North.*

(2) *s.* A dry stalk, especially the  
stubble of beans.

(3) *s.* A familiar name for a  
rabbit.

(4) *s.* A term of endearment.

(5) *part. p.* Bound. *North.*

(6) *s.* τὸ αἰδοῖόν. *Devon.*

BUNCH, (1) *v.* To beat; to strike;  
to push. "I bounche or pusshe  
one, *ie pousse*." *Palsgrave.*

(2) *v.* To bend or bow out-  
wards.

(3) *v.* The act of a calf when

sucking, in pushing its head forcibly against the cow's udder, to cause the milk to come more freely. *Norf.*

(4) *s.* A worthless woman. *East.*

(5) *s.* A company of teal.

(6) *s.* A pack of cards.

(7) *s.* The horn of a young stag.

**BUNCH-BACKED**, *adj.* Hunch-backed. This term occurs in Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614, p. 186.

**BUNCH-BERRIES**, *s.* The fruit of the *rubus saxatilis*. *Craven.*

**BUNCH-CLOD**, *s.* A clown.

Term is no sooner out but in comes Valentine to trade in sweethearts, then the maids look out sharp if possible to have him for a valentine whom they could inwardly incline to chuse for a husband; and as for those who are govern'd by lump love, if Valentine's day will not do for them, here is Pancake day a coming, one to please the fancy, and the other the appetite; for there are a great many *bunch-clods* in the world that had rather have a belly full of victuals than a handsome sweetheart: not that I would encourage anybody to neglect their victuals for the sake of a woman, much less to go to plays or masquerades to seek a handsom woman, where you have a better chance to meet with beauty than virtue.

*Poor Robin*, 1737.

**BUN-CROW**, *s.* A grey bird which commits depredations on the corn. *Kent.*

**BUNCUS**, *s.* A donkey. *Linc.*

**BUNDATION**, *s.* Abundance. *West.*

**BUNDLE**, (1) *s.* A term for a low woman.

(2) *v.* To go away in a hurry.

**BUNDLING**, *s.* A custom in Wales of courting in bed with the clothes on. It is still continued, and often has rather disastrous results. An action for seduction on this custom was tried at Carnarvon, July, 1846.

**BUNDS**, *s.* A species of scabious.

**BUNE**, *adv.* Promptly.

**BUNG**, (1) *s.* A pickpocket. A

cant word, also used for a pocket, and a purse.

(2) *s.* A heap or bunch. *North.*

**BUNG-DOCK**, *s.* A curtain. *East.*

**BUNGER**, } *v.* To do anything awkwardly. *Suss.*

**BUNGERSOME**, *adj.* Clumsy. *Berks.*

**BUNGIE**, *adj.* Short and squat. *Somerset.*

The tree is not high nor *bungie*; the branches spread to a great length, and beare many cods (not unlike the Indian beanes) arm'd with many sharp prickles. *Herbert's Travels*, 1638.

Cross-leg'd hee sat: his shash or turbant was white and *bungie*; his waist was girded with a thong of lather.

*Herbert's Travels.*

**BUNGY**, *adj.* Intoxicated. *Beds.*

**BUN-HEDGE**, *s.* A hedge of twisted sticks. *Lanc.*

**BUNHILL**, *s.* A bunyon. *Northamp.*

**BUNHORNS**, *s.* Briars bored and used by woollen-weavers to wind yarn on. *Lanc.*

**BUNKAS**, *s.* A number of people collected together. *East.*

**BUNKING**, *adj.* Fat. *Yorksh.*

**BUNKS**, *s.* The wild succory. *East.*

**BUNNED**, *adj.* Shrunk. *Dorset.*

**BUNNEL**, *s.* A dried hemp-stalk. *Cumb.*

**BUNNY**, *s.* (1) A small swelling. *East.* "Bownche or *bunnye*, *Gibba*." *Huloet.*

(2) A sort of drain. *Hants.*

**BUNNY-BACK'D**, *adj.* High and round shouldered. *Devon.*

**BUNNY-MOUTH**, *s.* The snap-dragon. *Surrey.*

**BUNT**, (1) *v.* To push with the head. *West.*

(2) *v.* To rear. *Oxf.*

(3) *v.* To run like a rabbit. *North.*

(4) *v.* To sift, or to bould meal. *West.*

(5) *s.* Smut in corn.

(6) *s.* The part of a sail which is inflated by the wind.

(7) *s.* A puff-ball. *Northamp.*



BUNTER, *s.* (1) A collector of rags.

(2) A prostitute. *East.*

BUNTING, (1) *adj.* Mean; shabby; untidy. *East.*

(2) *s.* A large piece of timber. *North.*

(3) *s.* A shrimp. *Kent.*

(4) *s.* A boys' game, played with sticks and a small piece of wood.

*Linc.*

(5) *s.* The wood-lark.

(6) *s.* A term of endearment.

Where is my little *bunting*? Why, how now, bird? what, in a pett?

*N. Tate, Cuckold's Haven, 1685.*

(7) *s.* A sort of fine linen of which searches or sarsers are made (*cribra pollinaria*).

BUR, (1) *s.* A blow; force, or violence.

(2) *s.* The halo round the moon.

(3) *s.* A stop for a wheel.

(4) *s.* A whetstone for scythes.

(5) *s.* Sweet-bread of a calf.

(6) *s.* A rabbit burrow. *Dorset.*

(7) *conj.* But. *Yorksh.*

BURATO, *s.* A sort of woollen cloth.

BURBLE, } *v.* To bubble.

BURBLY, }

BURBLE, } *s.* A bubble on the

BURBYL, }

water.

BURBLE, *s.* A small pimple. *East.*

BURCOT, *s.* A load. *Somerset.*

BURDELAIS, *s.* A sort of grapes.

BURDEN-BAND, *s.* A hay-band. *North.*

BURDIS, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A tournament.

BURDISE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To joust at a tournament.

BURDON, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A staff.

BURDOWN, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The base in music.

BURE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A chamber.

BUREDELY, *adv.* Forcibly; swiftly.

BURELE, *s.* The spoke of a wheel.

BURET, *s.* A drinking vessel.

BUREWE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To protect.

BURGANET, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) A species

BURGANT, }

of helmet.

BURGE, *s.* A bridge. *Oxf.*

BURGEN, } *v.* (1) To bud. See

BURGEON, } *Bourgeon.*

(2) *s.* A bud; a sprout.

BURGH, *s.* (1) Part of a spear.

I'll try one speare ———, though it prove too short by the *burgh*.

*Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 33.*

(2) The projecting rim of a deer's horn, close to the head.

BURGHE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) (1) A hillock or barrow.

(2) A town or borough.

(3) A barrow hog.

BURGMOTE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A borough court.

BURGOIN, *s.* (*Fr.*) A part of the head-dress.

A *burgoign*, is that part of the head-dress that covers the hair, being the first part of the dress.

*Dunton's Lady's Dict., 1694.*

BURGON, *s.* A burganet, or helmet.

Tytan encounters Jove, Jove him defies,  
And from his steely *burgon* beats out fire.  
*Great Britaines Troye, 1609.*

BURGOOD, *s.* Yeast. *Norf.*

BURGULLIAN, *s.* A braggadocio.

BURJONEN, *v.* To bud. See *Burgen*.

BURK, *v.* To warm by fondling; to nuzzle. *Northamp.*

BURKE, *v.* To bark. *West.*

BURLACE, *s.* A kind of grapes.

BURLE, (1) *v.* To welter.

(2) *s.* A knot or bump.

(3) *v.* To take away the knots or impure parts from cloth.

"*Burle* cloth, *desquamare pannum.*" *Huloet.*

(4) *s.* The horn of a young stag.

BURLED, *part. p.* Armed.

BURLER, *s.* (1) One who burles cloth.

(2) A resolver of doubts.

BURLET, *s.* A hood, or head-dress.

"*Calantica*, a tyre, *burlet* or coyfe, a kerchief, or a hood for a woman." *Elyot.*

BURLEY, *s.* The butt end of the lance.

**BURLEY-MAN, s.** An officer in court-leets, assistant to the constable. *Kennett.*

**BURLIBOUND, adj.** Rough; unwieldy.

**BURLINESS, s.** Bulk.

**BURLING, s.** A young ox. *Linc.*

**BURLING-IRON, s.** An instrument for burling cloth.

**BURLINGS, s.** Pieces of dirty wool.

**BURLY, adj.** (1) Big; stout.

(2) Red and pimped. *Somerset.*

**BURMAIDEN, s.** A chamber-maid.

**BURN, (1) s. (A.-S.)** A man.

(2) s. (A.-S.) A brook. *North.*

(3) s. A load or burden. *North.*

(4) v. To waste, applied especially to time, as to burn time.

(5) To burn daylight, to light candles before it is dark.

**BURN-BEKING, s.** Denshering land, or burning turf for improving it.

**BURN-COW, s.** A kind of beetle.

**BURNED, adv. (A.-N.)** Burnished.

**BURNEL, s. (A.-N.)** A name for an ass, from its colour.

**BURNET, s. (1) (A.-N.)** Brown woollen cloth.

(2) A hood.

(3) The plant pimpernel.

**BURNEUX, s.** A sauce, made of butter, pepper, salt, &c.

**BURNIE-BEE, s.** The lady-bird. *Norf.*

**BURNING, s.** Lues venerea.

Item that no stueholder kepe noo woman withynne his hows that hath any sikenes of *brennyuge*, but that she be putte out.

*Regulation of the Stews, 15th cent.*

No heretics *burn'd*, but wenches' suitors.

*Shakesp., Lear, iii, 2.*

**BURNING-CANDLE, s.** The ignis fatuus.

The lowest meteor in the air is the *burning candle*, or, as some call it, *ignis fatuus*

*Willsford, Nature's Secrets, 1658.*

**BURNING-OF-THE-HILL, s.** A method of punishing a thief, for-

merly practised by miners on the Mendip hills.

**BURNING-SWEAT, s.** A plague which occurred in the reign of Henry VII.

**BURNISH, v.** To smooth or flatten. *North.*

**BURN-STICK, s.** A crooked stick, on which a piece of coal is daily carried home by each working collier for his own private use. *North.*

**BURN-THE-BISCUIT, s.** A child's game.

**BURN-TROUT, s.** A trout. "*Trocta*. A *burntrout*: a trowt." *Nomenclator.*

**BURNT-WINE, s.** Brandy. See *Brand.*

Vinum igni eliquatum, vini latex. Eau de vie, eau ardente. *Burnt wine*, or aqua vitæ. *Nomenclator, 1584.*

**BURNWIN, s.** A blacksmith. *North.*

**BURR, s. (1)** The broad iron ring fixed on the tilting lance just below the gripe, to prevent the hand slipping back.

(2) The knot at the bottom of a hart's horn.

(3) The flower of the hop.

(4) The burdock; applied more especially to the prickly calyx of the plant.

(5) The lap of the ear.

**BURRATINE, s.** Some sort of clothing. *Ben Jonson.*

**BURRISH, adj.** Rough; prickly.

**BURROW, s.** Sheltered from the wind. *Somerset.*

**BURRS, s.** Upright pieces of armour in front of the thighs.

**BURR-STONES, s.** Rough unhewn stones.

**BURSE, s. (Fr.)** An exchange for merchants.

**BURSEU, } s. A dish in cookery.**  
**BURSEWS, }**

*Burseu.* Take the whyte of lekes, slype hem, and shrede hem small. Take noumbles of swyue, and parboyle hem

in broth and wyne Take hym up, and dresse hym, and do the leke in the broth. Seeth and do the noubles thereto; make a lyor of brode, blode, and vynegre, and do thereto powdor-fort; seeth oynouns, mynce beni, and do thereto. The self wise make of pigges.

*Forme of Cury, p. 5.*

*Burseus.* Take pork, seeth it, and grynde it smale with sodden ayren. Do thereto gode powdors, and hole spices, and salt, with sugar. Make thereof smalle billes and cast hem in a bator of ayren, and wete hem in floer; and frye hem in grece as frytors, and serve hem forth.

*Forme of Cury, p. 32.*

BURSEN-BELLIED, *adj.* Ruptured.

BURST, *v.* To break.

BURSTE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Loss; adversity.

BURSYD, *part. p.* Bruised.

BURT, (1) *v.* To press or indent anything. *Somerset.*

(2) *s.* A small flat fish.

BURTH, *pres. t.* Behoves.

BURTHEN, (1) *s.* A quarter of ale.

(2) *v.* To press earnestly. *East.*

BURTHENSOME, *s.* Productive. *North.*

BUR-THISTLE, *s.* The spear-thistle. *North.*

BURTLE, *s.* A sweeting apple. *North.*

BUR-TREE, *s.* The elder-tree.

BURTYME, *s.* Birthtime. *R. Glouc.*

BURWALL, *s.* A wall leaning against a bank. *Yorksh.*

BURWE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To defend.

BURWHE, *s.* A circle. *Pr. Parv.*

BURY, *s.* (1) (*A.-S.*) A house or castle.

(2) A rabbit's burrow. *South.*

(3) A place sunk in the ground to protect potatoes, &c., from frost. *Northampton.*

BURYING-A-WIFE, *s.* A feast given by an apprentice at the expiration of his articles.

BUS, *pres. t.* Behoves; must.

BUSCAGE, *s.* (*Fr.*) A kind of cloth.

BUSCAYLE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A bush.

BUSH, (1) *s.* The sign of a tavern, usually an ivy-bush. Cotgrave gives the proverb, "Good wine

draws customers without any help of an ivy-bush." The term was afterwards continued to the wooden frame of the sign, on which the bush was placed.

What claret's this? the very worst in tawne:

Your *taverne-bush* deserves a pulling downe.

*Rowlands, Knave of Harts, 1613.*

(*Enter Lechiel above in a balcony.*) I found this ladder of ropes upon a shelf, but dare not venture down yet, for fear some prying rascal shall snap me between earth and heav'n—'sdeath, I'll creep into this bush, it may be this may secure me. (*Gets upon the tavern bush.*) Hah! upon honour I grow chearful; this is so modist a device, that I've great hopes of good success.

*Durfey, Madam Fickle, 1682.*

(2) To go about the bush, to approach with ceremony or caution.

(3) *v.* To butt with the head; to push. *West.*

(4) *s.* The inner circle of a wheel, eu losing the axle-tree.

(5) *v.* To retreat from. *South.*

(6) *s.* A form of the beard.

BUSHET, } *s.* A small shoot from  
BASKET, } a bush.

BUSHETING, *s.* Sprouting out at the roots. *Glouc.*

BUSHLOCK, *s.* A bushy tuft of hair.

At nyght Mr. Banyster cauled me up to se a comet, but yt was Venus with a great fyery haze lyke a *bushlock* about hir.

*MS. Addit., 5008.*

BUSHMENT, *s.* (*A.-N.*) (1) An ambush.

(2) A thicket of bushes.

BUSHSITHE, *s.* A bill-hook. *Huloet.*

BUSHY-BARNABEE, *s.* The lady-bird. *Suffolk.*

BUSINE, *v.* (*Fr.*) To trouble with business.

BUSINESS, *s.* (1) Trouble.

(2) A term used affectedly, for what is now called an affair of honour, a duél. To make a master of the duel, a carrier of the differences, Ben Jonson puts,

among other ingredients, "a drachm of the *business*," and adds—

For that's the word of tincture, *the business*. Let me alone with *the business*. I will carry *the business*. I do understand *the business*. I do find an affront in *the business*.

*Masque of Mercury, &c.*

— Could Caranza himself Carry a *business* better.

*B. & Fl., Love's Pilgrim, v.*

**BUSK, s.** (1) A sort of linen cloth. (2) A rod of whalebone, or sometimes of steel, in the front of the stays to keep them straight.

Her long slit sleeves, stiffe *buske*, puffe verdingall,  
Is all that makes her thus angelical.

*Marston, Scourge, II, vii.*

(3) A flock of sheep. *East.*

(4) (*A.-N.*) A bush. *North.*

(5) *v.* To lie in the sun. *Essex.*

**BUSKE, v.** (*A.-S.*) To busk; to go; to array, prepare, make ready.

**BUSKET, s.** (*Fr. bosquet.*) A small bush, or branch.

Youth's folk now flocken in every where  
To gather May-busquets and smelling breere.

*Spens., Ecl. May, 9.*

**BUSKING, adj.** (1) Bushy.

(2) Provoking. *Exmoor.*

**BUSKLE, v.** To bustle about.

**BUSK-POINT, s.** The lace, with its tag, which secured the end of the busk.

Whether a kick will raise it. Pray go fetch him

Some aqua vitæ; for the thought of steel  
Has put him in a swound: nothing revive you?

Then will I keep thy sword and hang it up  
Amongst my *busk-points*, pins, and curling-irons,

Bodkins, and verdingals, a perpetual trophy.

*Randolph, Jealous Lovers, 1646.*

**BUSKY, adj.** Woody; bushy.

**BUSMER.** See *Bismare.*

**BUSS.** (1) A young bullock. *Devon.*

(2) *v.* To kiss.

(3) *v.* To butt with the head.

(4) *s.* A large pitcher. *Devon.*

**BUSSARD, s.** A great drinker.

**BUSSE, (1) s.** (*Dut.*) A kind of fishing-boat.

(2) *v.* To lie in ambush.

**BUSSES, s.** Hoops for the top of a wagon. *North.*

**BUSSING, s.** Whispering?

Without the blind *bussings* of a Papist,  
may no sin be solved.

*Bale's Image of both Churches.*

**BUSSOCK, s.** (1) A thick, fat person. *Warw.*

(2) A young donkey. *Leic.*

**BUST, s.** A tar mark on sheep. *North.*

**BUSTER, s.** (1) A loaf.

(2) A heavy blow.

**BUSTIAN, s.** A sort of coarse cloth.

**BUSTOUS.** See *Boistous.*

**BUSY, v.** (*A.-N.*) To be active.

**BUSY-GOOD, s.** A meddling person. *West.*

**BUT, (1) s.** A cast; a throw.

(2) *pret. t.* Contended; struggled with each other. *Havelok.*

(3) *s.* A flounder, or plaice.

(4) *s.* A small piece of ground.

(5) *s.* The thick or fleshy root of a plant. A potato or turnip is said to be large in the but.

(6) *s.* A conical basket used for catching salmon in the river Parret.

(7) *v.* To grow or swell out. *North.*

(8) *s.* A buttock of beef. *West.*

(9) *s.* A shoemaker's knife. *North.*

(10) *s.* Strong leather. *North.*

(11) "But and ben," the outer and inner apartment, where there are only two rooms in a house.

*North.*

(12) *s.* A hassock. *Devon.*

(13) *s.* A bee-hive, commonly called a *bee-but*. *Exmoor.*

(14) *s.* A kind of cap. *North.*

(15) *adj.* Rough; ragged. *North.*

(16) *v.* To barter. *Craven.*



(17) *prep.* Without.

(18) *conj.* Unless.

(19) *v.* To abut.

(20) *adv.* Suddenly. *Devon.*

**BUT-BOLT, s.** The peculiar arrow used in shooting at the butt.

**BUTCHE, v.** To kill. *North.*

**BUTCHER'S-BROOM, s.** A kind of rush (*ruscus*).

**BUTCHER'S-CLEAVER, s.** The name given in Northamptonshire to the constellation of the Pleiades.

**BUTE, s.** Help; remedy; for *bote*.

**BUT-GAP, s.** A hedge of turf. *Devon.*

**BUTH, (1) pres. t. pl. of buen. (A.-S.)** Be; are.

(2) *s.* A situation. *Essex.*

**BUTLANDS, s.** Waste ground. *East.*

**BUT-SHOT, s.** A bow-shot.

**BUTT, s. (1)** A boat.

(2) A cart. *Devon.*

**BUTTAD, s. (Fr. boutade.)** A burst of passion.

This brigand had certain violent and sudden *buttads* of furious cruelty, and maxims drawn from the very bowels of vengeance it self; for if he were never so little offended by another, or suspected another to be offended with him, he presently commanded such to be massacred. *Bellum Tartaricum, 1654.*

**BUTTAL, s. (1)** A bittern. *South.*

(2) A corner of ground. *North.*

**BUTTEN, v.** To push.

**BUTTER-AND-EGGS, s.** The daffodil. *West.*

**BUTTER-BIT, s.** The small strainer in which each pound of butter is wrapped when packed for market. *Northampton.*

**BUTTER-BOX, s.** A cant term for a Dutchman.

**BUTTER-BUMP, s.** A bittern. *North.*

**BUTTER-CUP, s.** The wild ranunculus.

**BUTTER-DAISY, s.** The white ox-eye.

**BUTTERED-ALE, s.** Ale boiled with sugar, butter, and spice. *Shropsh.*

**BUTTER-FINGERED, adj.** Slippery.

**BUTTER-HAM, s.** Bread and butter.

**BUTTER-MIT, s.** A tub in which the butter is washed. *West.*

**BUTTER-PENCE, s.** The farmer's wife's perquisite money gained from the sale of her butter.

And when the father on the earth did live,  
To his sonnes fancie he such way did give;  
For at no season he the plow must hold,  
The summer was too hot, the winter cold;  
He robs his mother of her *butter-pence*,  
Within the alehouse serves him for expence.  
*Taylor's Workes, 1630.*

**BUTTER-PRINT.** A bastard child.

**BUTTER-PUMPS, s.** The ovary of the yellow water-lily. *Dorset.*

**BUTTER-SHAG, s.** A slice of bread and butter. *North.*

**BUTTER-TART, s.** A tart made as follows:

First you must beat a little green citron, a little salt, cinnamon, two mackrooms, a piece of butter that is fresh and good, with the yolks of four raw eggs; beat all this well together, and put this into a pan, sheeted with fine paste, and bard it over with long slices of paste, and when it is baked, put to it some orange flowers, and sugar in serving it away.

*The Queen's Royal Cookery.*

**BUTTER-TEETH, s.** The two incisors in front of the upper jaw.

**BUTTER-WHORE, s.** A woman who carries butter about, a class who were set down in the same category as the fish-women of Billingsgate.

**BUTTERY-BAR, } s. A half-  
BUTTERY-HATCH, } door between  
the buttery or kitchen and the  
hall, in old mansions, through  
which provisions were passed.**

**BUTTILLARY, s.** A buttery.

**BUTTING-IRON, s.** An instrument for peeling bark. *North.*

**BUTTOCK, s.** A common strumpet.

I'll kiss you, you jade, I'll ravish you,  
you *buttock*, I am a justice of the peace,  
sirrah! *Otway, Soldier's Fortune, 1681.*

The hawds and the *buttocks* that liv'd there  
around,  
Came flocking then thither.

*Poor Robin, 1694.*

**BUTTOCK-STRAP, s.** A strap at-

- tached to the back of cart-harness, which assists to hold the trace up. *East.*
- BUTTON**, (1) *s.* A bud.  
 (2) *s.* The chrysalis of an insect. *West.*  
 (3) *s.* A small cake. *East.*  
 (4) *v.* To shut up. *Oxon.* *Buttoned-up*, closed up, shut. "See how her little mouth is *buttoned-up*."  
 (5) *s.* A small mushroom.
- BUTTON-NAILS**, *s.* Roundheaded nails.
- BUTTON-POUND**, *s.* Money. *Northampton.*
- BUTTONS**, (1) *s.* Sheep's dung. *Devon.* To make buttons, *cacare*, and hence to be in great fear.  
 (2) *s.* In Devonshire, burs are called *beggar's buttons*, and *cuckold's buttons*.
- BUTTRICE**, *s.* A tool used to pare the hoofs in shoeing horses.
- BUTT-SHAFT**, *s.* A sort of arrow; a butt-bolt.
- BUTTY**, (1) *s.* A companion or partner.  
 (2) *v.* To work in company. *Leic.*
- BUTURE**, *s.* The bittern. *North.*
- BUTYNE**, *s.* (*Fr.*) Booty.
- BUVER**, *s.* A gnat. *North.*
- BUVIDLY**, *adv.* Stout made. *North.*
- BUXOM**, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Obedient; and hence, meek, or humble.
- Buzz**, *v.* To empty a bottle of wine in carousing; to drink.
- BUZZARD**, *s.* (1) A coward.  
 (2) A sort of large moth that is seen in great abundance in the meadows, hovering over certain flowers in a summer evening. *Devon.* The word is also used in Craven, and is supposed to be the origin of the proverb, "As blind as a buzzard."
- BZZOM-CHUCK'D**, *adj.* Blowzy, or with cheeks of a deep red. *Exmoor*
- Buzzy**, *s.* A familiar term of endearment. *Northampton.*
- By**, (1) *prep.* *By* is often used by old writers in the sense of *in*, as, "by his life," in his lifetime; and sometimes in those of *for*, *with*, or *of*. "By and by," distinctly, in order one after the other.  
 (2) *s.* A by-place. "*Burella*, a *by* or darke corner." *Florio.*  
 (3) *s.* A bracelet. See *Beigh*.  
 (4) *s.* A bee.  
 (5) *v.* To buy.  
 (6) *v.* To abide.  
 (7) *v.* To abide. See *Abye*.  
 (8) A term in gambling. "*Mas-sare*, to play or cast at the *by*, at hazard or gresco." *Florio.*  
 (9) *adv.* Besides. *Northumb.*
- BYAR**, *s.* A cow-house. *North.*
- BYBBEY**, *s.* Some kind of herb. *Chester Plays*, i, 119.
- BY-BLOW**, *s.* A bastard.
- In such a ladies lappe, at such a slipperie *by-blow*,  
 That in a world so wide could not be found  
 such a willie  
 Lad; in an age so old, could not be found  
 such an old lad.  
*Barnefield's Affectionate Shepherd*, 1594.
- Sal.* Thou speak'st not like a subject,  
 what's thy name?  
*Fil.* My name is Draco.  
*Sal.* Of the Athenian Draco's?  
*Fil.* No, of the English Drakes, great Captain Drake  
 (That sail'd the world round) left in Spain  
 a *by-blow*,  
 Of whom I come. *The Slighted Maid*, p. 27.
- BYCALLE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To accuse.
- BYCLAGGE**, *v.* To besmear.
- BYCOKET**, *s.* Some ornament for the head.
- BYDAGGE**, *v.* To splash. *Weber.*
- BYDE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Abode; dwelling.
- BYDRYVEN**, *v.* To commit evil. *Caxton.*
- BYDWONGEN**, *part. p.* Compelled.
- BYEBE**, *s.* A dwelling. *Ash.*
- BYE-BOOTINGS**, *s.* The finest sort of bran. *North.*
- BYET**, *s.* Work not finished. *North.*

- BY-FAR, *adv.* Much.
- BYFOUNDE. Found out. *Hearne.*
- BY-FRUITS, *s.* "Those wens or humid bubbles which insects raise upon vegetables, wherein they lodge their egge and produce their young, are call'd *by-fruits.*" *Kennett.*
- BYGAGED, *adj.* Mad; bewitched. *Exmoor.*
- BYGATES, *s.* Spoil; plunder.
- BY-GOLD, *s.* Tinsel.
- BYGORN, *s.* A goblin. *North.*
- BYHEFDE, *v.* To behead.
- BYHETER, *s.* A surety. *Wickliffe.*
- BYHORE, *v.* To commit adultery against; to cornute.
- BY-HOURS, *s.* Extra hours at work. *Northamp.*
- BYHOVE, *v.* To advantage. *Chaucer.*
- BYLAND, *s.* A peninsula.
- BYLE, *s.* A boil; an ulcer.
- BYLE'ER, *adv.* Just now; a little before. *Somerset.*
- BY-LEMAN, *s.* A second lover, or gallant.
- BYLIE, *v.* To be'ong.
- BYLLERNE, *s.* A kind of water-plant. *Pr. P.*
- BYLLYNE, *v.* To use a spade or mattock. *Pr. P.*
- BY-LOU, *part. p.* Laughed at.
- BY-LYE, *v. (A.-S.)* To lie with a woman.
- BY-MATERS, *s.* Irrelevant circumstances.
- BYMOLEN, *v. (A.-S.)* To spot; to stain.
- BYMOWE, *v.* To mock.
- BYN, *prep.* Within.
- BYNAME, *v.* To nick-name.
- BYNDERES, *s.* Binders; robbers who bind. *Havelok.*
- BYNE, *s.* Malt.
- BYNNY, *s.* A kind of pepper.
- BY-NOW, *adv.* A short time ago. *West.*
- BYNTE, *pres. t. of binde.* Binds.
- BYON, *s.* A quinsy. *North.*
- BY-PAST, *adv.* Past by. "With order that all faults *by-past* should be forgiven." *Bowes Correspondence, 1582.*
- BY-PLOT, *s.* A plot of ground out of the public way.
- BYQUIDE, *s.* Bequest. *Rob. Glouc.*
- BYRDE, *pret. t.* Must; it behaved.
- BYRDING, } *s.* A burden.
- BYRDUNE, }
- BYRE, *s.* (1) The stump of a tree. *North.*
- (2) A cow-house. *Cumb.*
- BYRKYN, *s.* Breaking. *Town. Myst.*
- BYRLAKIN. A diminutive of *by our Lady.*
- BYRLET, *s.* See *Burlet.* "Byrlet, or tyrynge for women. *Calantica.*" *Huloet.*
- BYRONNE, *v.* To run over.
- BYRYNE, *v.* To bury.
- BYSMALOW, *s.* The hollyhock.
- BYSOM, *adj.* Blind. See *Bisen.*
- BYSPEL, *s. (A.-S.)* A proverb.
- BYSPLITTE, *v.* To spit all over.
- And yit is it tormentid by impacione of adversité, and *byspit* by servage and subjeccioun of synne, and atte last it is slayn finally. *Chaucer, Persones T.*
- BYSPYNG, *s.* Confirmation. An abbreviation of *bishopping.*
- BYSSI, *adv.* Quickly.
- BYSSINE, *s.* Fine silk. *Wickliffe.*
- BYST, *pres. t. of bidde.* Prayest.
- BYSTE, *s.* A temporary bed used by hop-driers and maltsters. *Sussex.*
- BYSYSCHYPPE, *s.* Activity.
- BYTACK, *s.* A farm taken by a tenant who resides on another farm. *Heref.*
- BY-TAIL, *s.* The right handle of a plough.
- BYTE, (1) *v. (A.-S.)* To cut with a sword, or any instrument.
- (2) *s.* A morsel; a bit.
- BY-THE-WALLS. Unburied. *East.*
- BY TIMES, *adv.* At times; occasionally. *Northamp.*
- BYTRAYSID, *part. p.* Betrayed.
- Certis sinful mannes soule is bytraysid*

of the devel, by coveteise of temporal prosperité; and scorned by disceyt, whan he cheseth fleischly delycies.

*Chaucer, Persones T.*

**BYTTE, s.** A bottle; a flagon. *Warw.*

**BYONDE, part. p.** Found; contrived.

**BYVORE, adv.** Before.

**BYWAIT, v.** To be patient.

**BY-WASH, s.** The outlet from a dam. *North.*

**BY-WIPE, s.** An indirect sarcasm. *North.*

**BYWORD, s. (A.-S.)** A proverb.

**BYWRYE, v.** To let out; to betray counsel.

And therefore yow is better hyde youre counseil in youre herte, than prayen him to whom ye have *bywryed* youre counseil, that he wol kepe it clos and stille.

*Chaucer, T. of Melibeus.*

**BYZANT, s.** A besom. *Dorset.*

**BY;T, s.** A bend. See *Bight*.

### C.

**CA, v.** To drive. *North.*

**CAAD, s.** Cold. *North.*

**CAAS, s. (for cas.)** A chance, or case.

**CAB, s. (1)** A number of persons secretly leagued together. *Sussex.*

**(2)** Any glutinous substance. *Dev.*

**CABBAGE, (1) s.** The part of a deer's head on which the horns are set.

**(2) v.** To grow to a head, applied to the horns of a deer.

**(3) s.** A part of a lady's head-dress. See *Choux*.

Behind the noddle every baggage,  
Wears rowls, in English call'd a cabbage.

*London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705.*

**(4) v.** To steal sliely; now used merely of tailors.

**CABANE, s. (Fr.)** A cabin.

**CABARET, s. (Fr.)** A tavern.

**CABDY, adj.** Sticky; clammy. *Devon.*

**CABES, s.** A cabbage.

**CABLE-HATBAND, s.** A fashion supposed to have been introduced at the very close of the 16th century, consisting of a twisted cord of gold, silver, or silk, worn round the hat.

I had on a gold *cabl-hatband*, then new come up, which I wore about a murrey French hat I had,—cuts my hatband, and yet it was massie goldsmith's work, &c.

*B. Jons., Ev. Man out of H., iv, 6.*

**CABLISH, s.** Brushwood.

**CABOB, s.** A leg of mutton, stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs.

**CABOBBLE, v.** To puzzle. *East.*

**CABOCHE, v. (A.-N.)** To bend.

**CABRIOLES, s.** A lady's head-dress.

**CABRITO, s. (Span.)** A kid.

**CACCHEN, v. (A.-S.)** To catch; to take. *Kachone. Const. Freem., 380.*

**CACHE, v. (1)** To go.

**(2)** To couch or lay down.

**CACHERE, s. (A.-N.)** A hunter.

**CACHERELE, s.** A catchpole.

**CACK, v.** Cacare.

**CACKLE, v.** To babble.

**CACKLING-CHEAT, s.** A cock or capon. An old cant term.

**CACKMAG, s.** Idle talk. *East.*

**CACORNE, s.** The windpipe. *Devon.*

**CAD, s. (1)** A very small pig. *East.*

**(2)** The person who guards the door of an omnibus, and keeps on the look out for passengers.

It is also a low term of abuse.

**(3)** A low fellow who hangs about the college to provide the Etonians with anything necessary to assist their sports.

**(4)** A familiar spirit.

**(5)** A blinker. *Leic.*

**CADAR, s.** A wooden frame placed over a scythe to preserve and lay the corn more even in the swathe. *Staff,*

**CADATORS, s.** Beggars who make circuits round the kingdom, assuming the characters of decayed gentlemen.



**CADDEE, s.** A servant employed under another servant.

**CADDEL, (1) s.** Cow parsnip. *Devon.*  
(2) *adv.* In a hurry; confusedly. *Berks.*

**CADDIS, s.** Worsted ribbon; also, a woollen stuff.

**CADDLE, (1) v.** To scold; to hurry; to attend officiously. *West.*

(2) *s.* A dispute; a noisy contention. *Var. dial.*

(3) *v.* To tease. *West.*

(4) *v.* To coax; to spoil. *North.*

(5) *v.* To squander money. *Warw.*

(6) *adj.* Nice in appetite. *Leic.*

**CADDLING, part. a. (1)** Dawdling. *Somerset.*

(2) Tale-telling.

**CADDOW, s.** A jackdaw. *East.*

**CADDY, (1) s.** A ghost or bugbear. *North.*

(2) *s.* The caddis-worm.

(3) *adv.* Well; hearty. *North.*

**CADE, s. (1)** A barrel containing six hundred herrings.

(2) In Kent, a cade of beef is any quantity of pieces under a whole quarter.

(3) A small cask.

(4) *v.* To pet; to indulge.

(5) *s.* The testicle. Still used in the North.

Telle schul wives twelve,  
zif ani child may be made  
Withouten knoweing of mannes cade.  
*Arthur and Merlin, p. 36.*

**CADE-LAMB, s.** A pet lamb.

**CADENT, adj. (Lat.)** Falling.

**CADER, s.** A small wooden frame on which the fisherman keeps his line. *South.*

**CADES, s.** Sheep-dung. *Var. dial.*

**CADESSE, s.** A jackdaw.

**CADEW, s.** The straw-worm.

**CADGE, (1) v.** To bind. "I cadge a garment, I set lystes in the lynnyng to kepe the plyghtes in order." *Palsg.*

(2) *s.* A circular piece of wood,

on which hawks are carried when exposed for sale.

(3) *v.* To stuff, or fill. *North.* *Cadge-belly*, a full fat belly.

(4) *v.* To carry. *North.*

(5) *v.* To beg. *Leic.*

(6) *v.* To talk incessantly. *Leic.*

**CADGER, s. (1)** A packman or itinerant huckster.

(2) A butcher, miller, or carrier of any other load. *Kennett.*

**CADGY, adj.** Cheerful. *North.*

**CADILLECK, s.** A kind of pear.

**CADLE, v.** To fondle. *Northamp.*

**CADLING, adj.** False; insincere. *West.*

**CADLOCK, } s.** The name of a  
**CALLOCK, } plant; rough cad-**  
**CHARLOCK, } lock, the wild mus-**  
tard; *smooth cadlock*, the wild  
rape. *North.*

**CADMA, s.** The least pig of a litter. *Var. dial.*

**CADNAT, s. (A.-N.)** A canopy.

**CADOCK, s.** A bludgeon. *Somerset.*

**CADUKE, adj. (Lat.)** Frail; pe-  
rishing.

But follow the *caduke* pleasures of this  
world. *Bishop Fisher.*

Every thing in this world is *caduke*,  
transitory, and momentary. *Id.*

**CADY, adj.** Foolish; addled. *Shropsh.*

**CÆCITY, s. (Lat.)** Blindness.

**CAFART, s. (Fr.)** A hypocrite.

**CAFF, (1) s.** Chaff. *North.* "Full  
of kaff." *Apol. Lollards*, p. 56.

(2) *s.* A gardener's hoe. *North.*

(3) *v.* To run off a bargain; to  
abandon anything. *Craven.*

**CAFFA, s.** A kind of rich stuff,  
perhaps taffata.

**CAFFLE, v. (1)** To cavil; to quarrel.

Ah if I now put in some *caffling* clause,  
I shall be call'd unconstant all my days.  
*Harr. Ar.*, xlv, 97.

(2) To entangle. *Somerset.*

**CAFT, adj.** Intimidated. *Yorksh.*

**CAG, (1) s.** A stump. *West.*

- (2) *v.* To crawl about. *Leic.*  
**DAGEL, v.** To harrow ground.  
*North.*  
**CAGG, v.** To make a vow or resolution not to get drunk for a certain time; or, as the term is, till the *cagg* is out. "I have *cagged* myself for six months."  
**CAGMAG, (1) s.** Coarse bad food of any kind, properly an old goose; a small inferior breed of sheep.  
 (2) *v.* To quarrel. *Worc.*  
**CAIE, } s.** A quay.  
**KAI, }**  
**CAIFE, s.** An iron cap. *Grafton.*  
**CAILES, s.** Nine-pins.  
**CAINED, adj.** Mothery. *North.*  
**CAINGEL, s.** A crabbed fellow.  
*North.*  
**CAINGY, adj.** Peevish; ill-tempered. *North.*  
**CAIRD, s.** A tinker. *Northumb.*  
**CAISAR, s. (A.-N.)** A king, or emperor.  
**CAITCHE, s.** The game of tennis.  
**CAITIF, s. (A.-N.) (1)** A captive.  
 (2) A wretch.  
 (3) A cripple.  
**CAITIFTEE, s.** Captivity. *Wickliffe.*  
**CAKE, (1) v.** To cackle. *North.*  
 (2) *s.* A foolish fellow. *Var. di.*  
 (3) "My *cake* is dough," I am entirely disappointed, my hope is gone.  
 Notwithstanding all these traverses, we are confident here that the match will take, otherwise *my cake is dough.*  
*Howell's Letters, I, § 3, 1, 12*  
**CAKE-BREAD, s.** Rolls, or manchet.  
**CAKE-CREEL, s.** A rack for drying oat-cakes. *North.*  
**CAKE-HOUSE, s.** A confectioner's. Others not so concern'd, walk in the fields, To give their longing wives what *cake-house* yields. *Satyr against Hypocrites, 1689.*  
**CAKE-NIGHT, s.** A term for the eve of All Saints, at Ripon in Yorkshire, when a cake is made for every member of the family.  
**CAKER, v.** To bind with iron.  
*North.*

- CAKE-SPRITTLE, s.** A thin board used for turning the oat-cakes over the oven. *Yorksh.*  
**CALABASS, s.** A sort of small gun.  
**CALABER, s.** A kind of fur.  
**CALABS. (Gr. χαλυψ.)** Steel.  
**CALAMANCE, s.** *Calamanco*, a sort of woollen stuff.  
**CALANDER, s. (A.-N.)** A kind of lark.  
**CALANGY, v. (A.-N. calanger.)** To challenge. *Rob. Gl.*  
**CALASH, s. (Fr. caléche.)** An open coach.  
**CALASSES, s.** Alms-houses. *Grose.*  
**CALCAR, } s.** An astrologer. See  
**CALKER, }** *Calke.*  
**CALCULE, v. (A.-N.)** To calculate.  
**CALDESE, v.** To cheat, or deceive, chiefly by fortune-telling.  
*Butler.*  
**CALE, (1) s.** Colewort.  
 (2) Pottage.  
 (3) A turn. *North.*  
 (4) *v.* To throw; to gambol. *East.*  
**CALEEVER, v.** To gambol. *North.*  
**CALENDER, (1) v.** To give the gloss to woollen cloths.  
 (2) A kind of wood.  
 (3) A guide, or director.  
**CALENTURE, s.** A hot fever.

Fear may call  
 Friends to partake of palsies, anger strives  
 To fire each neighbouring bosome, envie  
 thrives  
 By being transplanted; but a lovers pure  
 Flames, though converted to a *calenture*,  
 Unwillingly with the least flame will part,  
 Although to thaw anothers frozen heart.  
*Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.*

- CALES.** The city of Cadiz.  
**CALEWEIS, s. (A.-N.)** A kind of pear.  
**CALF, s.** A hart in its first year.  
**CALF-LICK, } s.** A tuft of hair on  
**COW-LICK, }** the forehead which cannot be made to lie smooth.  
**CALF'S-SKIN, s.** Fools kept for diversion in great families were often distinguished by coats of

*calf-skin*, with buttons down the back. See *Sh., K. John*, iii. 1.

His *calf's-skin* jests from hence are clear  
exil'd. *Prolog. to Wily Beguiled.*

**CALF-STAGES**, *s.* Places for holding calves. *Glouc.*

**CALF-TRUNDLE**, *s.* (1) The entrails of a calf.

(2) The ruffle of a shirt, or flounces of a gown.

**CALF-YARD**, *v.* The dwelling-place of our infancy. *North.*

**CALIMANCO-CAT**, *s.* A tortoise-shell cat. *Norf.*

**CALIS**, *s.* A chalice.

**CALIVER**, *s.* (*Fr.*) A large pistol or blunderbuss.

**CALKE**, *v.* (1) To calculate.

(2) To cast a figure or nativity.

**CALKINS**, } *s.* The parts of a  
**CAWKINS**, } horse-shoe turned up  
**CALKERS**, } and sharpened to prevent slipping.

**CALL**, (1) *v.* To scold. *North.*

(2) *v.* To proclaim by public crier.

(3) *v.* A term in hunting: when hounds are first cast off, and find game, they are said to call on.

(4) *s.* The outlet of water from a dam. *North.*

(5) *s.* Occasion; necessity.

**CALLANT**, *s.* A lad. *North.*

**CALLAR**, *adj.* Fresh; cold. *Cumb.*

**CALLARDS**, *s.* Leaves and shoots of cabbages. *Wight.*

**CALL-BACK**, *s.* A wear. *North.*

**CALLE**, (1) *s.* A sort of cap or network worn on the head; a coif.

(2) *v.* To invite.

**CALLED-HOME**, *part. p.* Asked in the church.

**CALLER**, (1) *adj.* Fresh; cool. *North.*

(2) *v.* To jump; to caper. *Wight.*

**CALLET**, (1) *s.* A scold; a drab; a strumpet.

(2) *v.* To rail.

Or to hear her in her spleen

*Callet* like a butter-quean.

*Ellis's Specimens*, vol. iii, p. 84.

**CALLIERD**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A hard stone. *North.*

**CALLING-BAND**, *s.* A leading-string. *North.*

**CALLOT**, } *s.* (*Fr. calotte.*) A plain  
**CALLET**, } coif or skull-cap.

**CALLOW**, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Smooth; bare; unfledged; applied chiefly to birds.

(2) *adj.* Smooth, applied to an even wood. *Suss.*

(3) *s.* The stratum of vegetable earth lying above gravel, sand, limestone, &c. *East.*

**CALLOW-DOCTOR**, *s.* A quack.

**CALLS**, *s.* Pieces of tape. *North.*

**CALLYMOOCHER**, *s.* A term of reproach.

I do, thou upstart *callymoocher*, I do;

'Twas well known to the parish I have been  
Twice ale-cunner.

*Mayor of Quinb., O. Pl.*, xi, p. 132

**CALLYVAN**, *s.* A sort of pyramidal trap for birds. *Somerset.*

**CALM**, *s.* Scum of liquor. *East.*

**CALMES**, *s.* (1) The cogs of a wheel. *North.*

(2) The frames of a window. *Harrison's Desc. of Engl.*, p. 187.

**CALMEWE**, } *s.* A kind of sea  
**CALDMAWE**, } bird.

**CALMY**, *adj.* Motherly. *East.*

**CALSEY**, *s.* A causeway.

**CALSONS**, } *s.* (*Fr. caleçon.*)  
**CALSOUNDS**, } Close linen trousers  
**CALZOONS**, } for men.

**CALTROP**, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) An implement with four spikes, so contrived that, in whatever direction it is thrown, one of the spikes always stands upwards. It was used against cavalry in war.

(2) A kind of thistle.

**CALTS**, *s.* Quoits. *Shropsh.*

**CALUZ**, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Bald. *Weber*

**CALVER**, *v.* To prepare salmon, or other fish, in a peculiar way.

*Calvered salmon* was a dainty celebrated by our old dramatists.

**CALVES-HENGE**, *s.* A calf's pluck. *Somerset.*

**CALVES-MUGGET**, *s.* A pie made of the entrails of calves.

**CALVES-SNOWT**, *s.* A plant. "Anagallis silvestris. Muron violet. Pœil du gat. *Calves snowt.*" *Hul.*

**CALYON**, *s. (Fr.)* A stone or flint. *Palsgr.*

**CAM**, (1) *s.* A ridge, or old earthen mound. *North.*

(2) *adj.* Crooked.

To doe a thing cleane *kamme*, out of order, the wrong way *Cotgrave.*

(3) *adv.* Awry. *North.*

(4) *pret. t.* Came.

**CAMACA**, *s.* A sort of rich silk cloth.

**CAMAIL**, *s.* (1) (*A.-N.*) A camel.

(2) A neckguard; the thickest part of the armour near the neck.

**CAMALION**, *s.* The camel-leopard.

**CAMARADE**, *s. (Fr.)* A comrade.

**CAMBER**, *s.* A harbour. *South.*

**CAMBER-NOSE**, *s.* An aquiline nose.

**CAMBLE**, *v.* To prate saucily. *Yorksh.*

**CAMBRIL**, *s.* (1) The hock of an animal.

(2) The curved piece of wood on which butchers suspend the slaughtered animal. See *Gambрил.*

**CAMBUCK**, *s.* (1) The dry stalks of dead plants. *East.*

(2) A game at ball.

**CAMBURE**, *adj.* Hooked.

**CAMED**, *adj.* Covered. *North.*

**CAMELINE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) (1) A stuff made of camel's hair.

(2) A kind of sauce.

**CAMELS**, *s.* A nick-name for the natives of Cambridgeshire.

**CAMERIKE**, *s.* Cambrick.

**CAMIL**, *s.* Chamomile. *Somerset.*

**CAMIS**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A thin transparent dress or robe.

**CAMISADO**, *s. (Ital.)* A white shirt or smock frock, which was often worn by soldiers to know each other in a night attack. "To give a *camisado*, viz. to wear a white shirt over their armes, that they may know one another in the dark." *Howell.*

**CAMLE**, *s.* A camelion. *Maur. lex.*

**CAMMED**, *adj.* (1) Crooked.

(2) Cross; illnatured. *North.*

(3) Short nosed.

**CAMMICK**, *s.* The plant restharrow.

**CAMMISH**, *adj.* Awkward. *South.*

**CAMMOCK**, *s.* (1) A crooked tree or beam.

(2) Timber prepared for the knee of a ship.

Though the *cammock* the more it is bowed the better it is, yet the bow, the more it is bent and occupied, the weaker it waxeth. *Lilly's Euphuus.*

Bitter the blossom when the fruit is sour,  
And early crook'd that will a *camock* be.  
*Drayt. Ecl., 7.*

**CAMOISE**, } *adj. (A.-N. camus.)*  
**CAMUSE**, } Crooked; flat; ap-  
**CAMUSED**, } plied to a nose.

**CAMOOCH**, *s.* A term of contempt.

**CAMOROCH**, *s.* The wild tansy.

**CAMP**, (1) *v. (A.-S. cempa.)* To contend.

Get campers a call,  
To *camp* therewithall.

*Tusser, p. 56.*

(2) *s.* A game of ball, formerly practised in the Eastern counties.

(3) *v.* To talk of anything. *Lanc.*

(4) *s.* A hoard of potatoes, turnips, &c. *North.*

**CAMPABLE**, *adj.* Able to do. *North.*

**CAMPANE**, *adj.* Consisting of fields.

**CAMPERKNOWS**, *s.* Ale-pottage, made with sugar, spices, &c. *Grose.*

**CAMPESON**, *s.* The gambison.

**CAMPESTRIALL**, *adj. (Lat.)* Belonging to the fields.

**CAMPLE**, *v.* To talk, or argue; to contend. *Var. dial.*



**COMPLETES, s.** A kind of wine.

**CAMPT, part. p.** Encamped.

**CAMSTEERIE, adj.** Crazy. *North-umberland.*

**CAN, (1) the pret. t. of canne.**  
Knows.

(2) *v.* To be able.

(3) Began to; used as an auxiliary before verbs in the infinitive to express a past tense. See *Gan.*

**CANACIN, s.** The plague. *Bailey.*

**CANAKIN, s.** A small drinking can.

**CANARIES, s. (Fr.)** A quick and lively dance, in which the dancer sometimes used castanets.

**CANARY, (1) s.** A kind of sweet wine, much used in the earlier part of the 17th cent.

*Canarie-wine*, which beareth the name of the islands from whence it is brought, is of some termed a sacke, with this adjunct sweete; but yet very improperly, for it differeth not only from sacke in sweetnesse and pleasantness of taste, but also in colour and consistence, for it is not so white in colour as sack, nor so thin in substance; wherefore it is more nutritive than sack, and less penetrative.

*Veneri Via recta ad Vit. longam, 1622.*

(2) *v.* To dance; to frolic.

(3) *s.* A sovereign.

(4) *s.* A kept mistress. *North.*

**CAN-BOTTLE, s.** The long-tailed titmouse. *Shropsh.*

**CANCARDE, adj.** Cankered.

**CANCELEER, } s. (Fr. chancellor.)**

**CANCELIER, } The turn of a light-flown hawk upon the wing to recover herself, when she misses her aim in the stoop.**

The fierce and eager hawks down thrilling from the skies,

Make sundry *canceleers* ere they the fowl can reach. *Drayt. Polyolb., xx.*

(2) To turn in flight.

The partridge sprung,

He makes his stoop; but wanting breath, is forced

To *cancelier*; then with such speed, as if He carried light'ning in his wings, he strikes

The trembling bird. *Mass. Guard., i, 1.*

**CANCER, s.** A plant of some kind.

Who taught the poore beast having poison tasted,

To seeke th' hearbe *cancer*, and by that to cure him?

Who taught the bore finding his spirits wasted

To seeke a branch of ivy to assure him?

*Great Britaines Troye, 1609.*

**CANCH, s.** A word used in the Eastern and Midland counties, and used to signify a small quantity of corn in the straw put into the corner of a barn; a short turn or spell at anything; a trench, cut sloping to a very narrow bottom; a certain breadth in digging or treading land, or in turning over a dung-hill.

**CANCRO. (Ital.)** A sort of impregnation.

**CANDLE, s.** The pupil of the eye. *West.*

**CANDLE-BARK, s.** A round cylindrical box for candles. *North.*

**CANDLE-BEAM, s.** A chandelier. "*Candle-beame*, suche as hangeth in gentlemens halles, with sockettes, to set candels upon, *lacunar.*" *Huloet, 1552.*

**CANDLE-CAP, s.** An old brimless hat, with a candle in front, used by butchers. *North.*

**CANDLEGOSTES, s.** Goose-grass. *Gerard.*

**CANDLE-SHEARS, s.** Snuffers.

**CANDLING, s.** A supper given by landlords of alehouses to their customers on Candlemas-eve.

**CANDOCK, s.** A water-plant.

**CANE, s.** A small animal of the weasel kind.

**CANED, adj.** Motherly. *Yorksh.*

**CANEL, s. (A.-N.) (1)** A channel.

(2) The faucet of a barrel. *Somers.*

(3) (A.-N.) Cinnamon.

(4) A lot. *Apol. Loll., p. 93.*

**CANE-TOBACCO, s.** Tobacco made up in a particular form, highly esteemed, and dear.

The nostrils of his chimnies are still stuff'd  
With smoke more chargeable than *cane-*  
*tobacco.* *Merry Devil*, O. Pl., v, 257.

— My boy once lighted  
A pipe of *cane-tobacco*, with a piece  
Of a vile ballad. *All Fools*, O. Pl., iv, 167.

Then of tobacco he a pype doth lack  
Of Trinidade in *cane*, in leaf, or ball.  
*Harringt. Epig.*, iv, 34.

CANGE, *v.* To whine. *North.*

CANGLE, *v.* To entangle. *North-*  
*ampt.*

CANGY, *adj.* Cross; ill-tempered.  
*Cumb.*

CANIFFLE, *v.* To dissemble; to  
flatter. *Devon.*

CANIONS, *s.* Rolls at the bottom  
of the breeches just below the  
knee, sometimes indented like a  
screw.

CANK, (1) *v.* To talk; to cackle.

(2) *s.* A gossip.

(3) *v.* To persevere; to over-  
come. *Wilts.*

(4) *v.* To be infested with can-  
kers. *Northampt.*

(5) *adj.* Dumb. *Yorksh.*

CANKER, *s.* (1) The common red  
field-poppy. *East.*

(2) The dog-rose.

(3) A toadstool. *West.*

(4) A caterpillar. *South.*

CANKERFRET, *s.* (1) Copperas.

(2) A sore or blister in the  
mouth. *East.*

CANKERWEED, *s.* The ragwort.

CANKE, *v.* To whine. *Derbysh.*

CANKY, *adj.* Rotten, applied to  
stone. *Northampt.*

CANNEL, *s.* The collar, neck.

CANNEL-BONE, } *s.* The collar-  
CHANNEL-BONE, } bone.

CANNINESS, *s.* Caution; good con-  
duct. *North.*

CANNIS, *v.* To toss about carelessly  
from place to place. *Cornw.*

CANNY, (1) *adj.* Pretty; good; neat.  
*North.* *Canny-hinny*, a sly person.

(2) *v.* To coax. *Northamp.*

CANON, *s.* A portion of a deceased  
man's goods exacted by the priest.

CANONS, *s.* The first feathers of a  
hawk after she has mewed.

CANSH, *s.* (1) A small mow of  
corn.

(2) A small pile of faggots, &c.  
*East.*

(3) A strain. *Shropsh.*

CANSTICK, *s.* A candlestick.

CANT, (1) *adj.* Strong; hearty;  
courageous.

(2) *v.* To recover, or mend.

(3) *v.* To throw; to upset.  
*Kent.*

(4) *s.* An auction. *North.*

(5) *v.* To let fall. *Sussex.*

(6) *s.* A corner or division of a  
field.

(7) *s.* A small bundle of hay.  
*Hampsh.*

(8) *s.* A niche.

The first and principal person in the  
temple was Irene, or Peace; she was  
placed aloft in a *cant*.

*Jons., Coronation Entertainm.*

Directly under her, in a *cant* by herself,  
was Arete enthroned.

*Decker, Entert. of James I.*

(9) *v.* To humour, caress. *Leic.*

(10) *v.* To backbite. *Herefordsh.*

(11) *v.* To whine, or play the  
hypocrite.

(12) *v.* To set upon edge. *East.*

(13) *s.* A company, or crowd.  
*North.*

(14) *s.* A canter, or vagabond.

(15) *v.* To divide. *Tusser.*

CANTABANQUI, *s.* (*Ital.*) Ballad-  
singers.

CANTANKEROUS, *adj.* Contentious.

CANT-DOG, *s.* A handspike with a  
hook. *North.*

CANTEL, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) A corner or  
CANTLE, } angle; a small piece or  
portion of anything.

CANTELED. Different pieces of cloth  
worked together. *Hall, Henry IV.*

CANTELING, *s.* A stake or pole.  
*North.*

CANTER, *s.* (1) One who cants, a  
vagrant or beggar.

A rogue,

A very *canter* I, sir, one that maunds  
Upon the pad.

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

Hey day! turn'd *canter*? this becomes  
thee worse than fine dress and youthful  
cloths an old woman. There's scarce a  
nuu will talk thus through a grate.

*The Reformation, 1673.*

(2) A pint jug. *Northamp.*

CANTERBURY, *s.* A horse's canter.

CANTING-CALLER. An auctioneer.  
*North.*

CANTLE, *s.* (1) The head. *North.*

(2) The leg of an animal. *North.*

CANTLE-PIECE, *s.* The part of a  
cask into which the tap is driven.  
*Northumb.*

CANTLY, *adv.* Strongly. *Minot.*

CANTON, *v.* To notch.

CANT-RAIL, *s.* A triangular rail.  
*East.*

CANTRAP, *s.* A magic spell. *North.*

CANTRED, *s.* A term used in Wales  
and Ireland for a certain division  
of territory.

*Sur.* Two knights fees make one *cantred*,  
which after the first computation,  
amounteth to 3840 acres. Six *cantreds*  
11-26 maketh a barony, 25600 acres,  
whose reliefe is 100 marks. One barony  $\frac{1}{2}$   
make an earldome 38400 acres whose  
reliefe is 100 pound.

*Norden's Surveyors Dialogue, 1610.*

CANT-WINDOW, *s.* A bow-window.

CANTY, *adj.* Cheerful; talkative.  
*North.*

CANVAS, *s.* To receive the canvas,  
*i. e.*, to be dismissed. The phrase  
is taken from the practice of  
journeymen mechanics who travel  
in quest of work with the  
implements of their profession.  
When they are discharged by  
their masters, they are said to  
*receive the canvas* or the *bag*,  
because in this their tools and  
necessaries are packed up prepara-  
tory to their removal.

I ha' promis'd him

As much as marriage comes to, and I lose  
My honor, if the don receives the *canvas*.

*Shirley, Brothers, act ii, p. 14.*

CANTSPAR, *s.* A fire-pole.

CANTY, *adj.* Merry; cheerful. *North.*

CANVASADO, *s.* A move in fencing.

CAP, (1) *v.* To complete; to finish.

(2) *v.* To overcome in argument;  
to puzzle any one.

(3) *s.* A challenge to competition.

(4) *s.* A master or head. *Cumb.*

(5) *v.* To arrest.

(6) *v.* To mend shoes at the toe.

(7) A shepherd's dog. *I. Wight.*

(8) A man's cap was said to ake,  
when he was tipsy.

To walke and see a friend they both in-  
tended,

Some two mile out of towne, and merrie  
make

So frolique, till the husbands *cap did ake*.

*Good Newses and Bad Newses, 1622.*

CAP-OF-MAINTENANCE, *s.* A pecu-  
liar cap carried before a high  
dignitary on state occasions.

About x. of the cloke afore none, the  
king come into the parlement chamber  
in his parlement robes, and on his hed  
a *cap of mayntenance*, and sat in his  
most royall majesté.

*MS. Cotton., Jul. C., vi, fol. 255, r<sup>o</sup>.*

CAPABLE, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Comprehen-  
sive.

CAPADOS, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A hood.

CAP-CASE, *s.* A small travelling  
case, or band-box. "A bag: a  
wallet: a port-manteau: a *cap-  
case*." *Nomenclator*.

CAPE, *s.* (1) The coping of a wall.  
*North.*

(2) The sleeve of a coat.

CAPE-CLOAK, *s.* A Spanish cloak.

CAPEL, *s.* The horn joint connecting  
the two parts of a flail. *Devon.*

CAPELLINE, *s.* A skull-cap of steel.

CAPER-COUSINS, *s.* Great friends.  
*Lanc.*

CAPERDEWSIE, *s.* The stocks. *But-  
ler.*

CAPERLASH, *s.* Abusive language.  
*North.*

CAPES, *s.* Ears of corn broken off  
in thrashing. *North.*

CAPHA, *s.* A kind of damask cloth.

- CAPILOME, s.** The circumstance of one set of reapers being so far in advance of the other as to be out of sight by the intervention of a hill or rise. *North.*
- CAPIROTADE, s.** Stewed mince-meat.
- CAPITAINE, s. (A.-N.)** A captain.
- CAPITILE, s. (Lat)** A chapter or summary.
- CAPLE, s.** A horse. See *Capul.*
- CAPLING, s.** The cap of a flail.
- CAP-MONEY, s.** Money gathered for the huntsman at the death of the fox.
- CAPOCCHIA, s. (Ital.)** A fool; an innocent.
- CAPON, s. (1)** A letter. *Shak.*  
(2) A red-herring. *Kent.*
- CAPON-BELL, s.** The passing-bell.
- CAPONET, s.** A small capon.
- CAPON'S-FEATHER, s.** The columbine.
- CAPOUCH, } s. (A.-N.)** A hood.  
**CAPOUCH, }**
- CAPPADOCHIO, s.** A cant term for a prison.
- CAP-PAPER, s.** A coarse sort of brownish paper.
- CAPPE, s.** A cope. *Pr. Parv.*
- CAPPEL, v.** To mend or top shoes. *Craven.*
- CAPPER, (1) v.** To chop the hands. *East.*  
(2) *v.* To coagulate; to wrinkle.  
(3) *s.* A cap-maker.
- CAPPY-HOLE, s.** A kind of game.
- CAPRIFOLE, s.** The honeysuckle.
- CAPRIOLE, s.** A lady's head-dress.
- CAPRICK, s.** A sort of wine.
- CAPS, s. (1)** All sorts of fungi. *East.*  
(2) Hoodsheaves of corn-shocks. *North.*
- CAP-SCREED, s.** The rim of a cap. *North.*
- CAPSIZE, v.** To turn over.
- CAPTAIN, adj.** Chief; more excellent. *Shak.*
- CAPUCCIO, s.** A hood. *Spenser.*
- CAPUL, } s. (A.-N.)** A horse.  
**CAPEL, }**  
**CAPLE, }**
- CAPUL, s.** A domestic hen.
- CAR, (1) s. (A.-S.)** A rock.  
(2) *s.* A wood or grove on a moist soil, generally of alders.  
(3) *s.* Any hollow place or marsh.  
(4) *v.* To carry. *South.*  
(5) *s.* A bottle or keg of one or two gallons. *Leic.*  
(6) *s.* A gutter. *Linc.*
- CARABINS, s.** A sort of light cavalry, in the 16th cent., armed with carabines.
- CARACOL, s.** The half turn which a horseman makes on either side.
- CARACTES, } s. (A.-N.)** Charac-  
**CARECTIS, }** ters; figures; applied especially to characters for magical purposes.
- CARAGE, s. (A.-N.)** Measure; quality.
- CARAING, } s. (A.-N.)** A carcase.  
**CAREYNE, }** *Caronyes,* carcases.  
**CAROING, }** *Rob. Glouc.*
- CARAVEL, } s. (Fr. *caravelle.*)** A  
**CARVEL, }** light round ship, with  
**CARVEL, }** a square poop, rigged and fitted out like a galley.
- CARAWAYES, s.** Comfits made with caraway seeds.
- CARBERRY, s.** A gooseberry. *North.*
- CARBOKUL, s.** A carbuncle.
- CARBONADO, (1) s.** A steak cut crossways for broiling.  
(2) *v.* To broil.
- CARCANET.** See *Carkanet.*
- CARCELAGE, s.** Prison fees.
- CARD, (1) adj.** Crooked. *North.*  
(2) *s.* A chart.  
(3) *s.* The mariner's compass.
- We're all like sea cards,  
All our endeavours and our motions,  
As they do to the north, still point at  
beauty. *B. & Fl., Chances, i, 11.*
- (4) *v.* To mix bad and good together.



And these; for that by themselves they will not utter, to mingle and to *card* with the apostles' doctrines, &c., that at the least yet he may so vent them.

*Sermon at St. Giles, 1592.*

You *card* your beer, if you see your guests begiu to be drunk, half small, half strong.

*Greene's Quip for an Upst. Courtier, 1620.*

(5) *To speak by the card*, to speak with great exactness.

**CARDER**, *s.* (1) A card player.

(2) A jackdaw. *Suffolk.*

**CARDEW**, *s.* An alderkar.

**CARDIACLE**, *s.* (*Gr.*) A disease affecting the heart.

**CARDICUE**, *s.* (corrupted from *Fr. quart d'écu.*) The fourth part of a French crown, about fifteenpence. The other is the spelling of the time.

Did I not yester-morning  
Bring you in a *cardecu* there from the peasant,

Whose ass I'd driven aside?

*B. & Fl., Bloody Brother, iv, 2.*

**CARDINAL**, (1) *s.* A liquor drunk in the University, made like bishop, except that claret is substituted for port wine.

(2) *s.* A kind of cloak, in fashion about 1760.

**CARDINAL-TRILOST**, *s.* A Cornish fish, the three-tailed ray. *Bortase.*

**CARE**, *s.* (1) Grief; vexation.

(2) The mountain-ash. *Devon.*

**CARE-AWAYES**, *s.* Caraways.

Yet, if a storme should rise (by night or day),

Of sugar-snowes, and haile of *care-a-wayes.*  
*Davies, Scourge of Folly, 1611.*

**CARE-CAKE**, *s.* A pancake. *North.*

**CARE-CLOTH**, *s.* A square cloth formerly held over the head of a bride by four men.

**CARECRIN**, *adv.* Cheerfully. *Northumb.*

**CAREFUL**, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Sorrowful.

**CAREIRE**, *s.* (*Fr.*) The short turnings of a nimble horse; the movements of a drunken man.

**CARER**, *s.* A sieve. *Derbysh.*

**CAREWARE**, *s.* A cart. *North.*

**CARF**, (1) *pret. t.* Carved.

(2) *s.* The breadth of one cutting in a rick of hay. *Kent.*

**CARFAX**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A meeting of four roads.

**CARGO**, *s.* A bully or bravo.

**CAR-HAND**, *s.* The left hand. *North.*

**CARIEN**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To carry.

**CARIES**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Carats of gold

**CARINE**, (1) *s.* The bottom of a ship.

(2) *v.* To pick or prune the feathers. *Leic.*

Let me see, says madam, where's my cornet? Pray *carine* this, favourite.

*Ladies' Dictionary, 1694.*

**CARK**, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Care; anxiety.

(2) *v.* To be careful and diligent.

(3) *adj.* Stiff. *Leic.*

(4) *s.* Forty tod of wool.

**CARKANET**,

**CARCANET**,

**CARQUENET**, } *s.* (*Fr.*) Anecklace.

As rings, and stones, and *carkenettes*,  
To make them please the eye.

*Turberville's Tragical Tales, 1587.*

About his necke a *carknet* rich he ware  
Of precious stones all set in gold well tried.

*Harr. Ariost., vii, 47.*

About thy neck a *carkanet* is bound

Made of the rubie, pearl, and diamond.

*Herrick, p. 30.*

**CARL**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A churl; a bondman; a clown.

**CARL-CAT**, *s.* A tom-cat. *North.*

**CARLINE**, *s.* A term applied to an old woman. *North.*

**CARLING**, *s.* A penguin.

**CARLINGS**, *s.* Grey peas, steeped all night in water, and fried the next day with butter, eaten on Palm Sunday, formerly called Carling Sunday. *North.*

**CARLISH**, *adj.* Churlish. *North.*

**CARLOT**, *s.* A rustic, or churl.

**CARMES**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Carmelite friars.

**CARNADINE**, *s.* The carnation.

**CARNARY-CHAPEL, s.** A charnel-house.

**CARNEL, s.** (1) (*A.-N.*) A battlement.

(2) A dish in cookery.

*Carnel* of pork. Take the brawn of swyne. Parboile it, and grynde it smale, and alay it up with yolke of ayrenn. Set it over the fyre with white greece, and lat it not seeth to fast. Do thereinne safronn and powderfort, and messe it forth; and cast thereinne powderfort, and serve it forth. *Forme of Cury.*

**CARNEY, v.** To coax. *Var. d.*

**CARNIFEX, s.** (*Lat.*) A scoundrel.

**CARNILATE, v.** To build houses with battlements.

**CARNILL, s.** Kernel. *Heywood, 1556.*

**CARNOSITY, s.** (*Lat.*) Fleshiness.

"*Carnositye* or anye thynge that is fleashye." *Huloet.*

**CAROCH, s.** (*Fr.*) A large coach.

Have with them for the great *caroch*, six horses,  
And the two coachmen, with my ambler bare,  
And my three women.

*B. Jons., Dev. is an Ass, iv, 2.*

**CAROIGNE, s.** See *Caraing.*

**CAROL, (1) s.** (*A.-N.*) A dance.

(2) *v.* To dance.

(3) *s.* A closet or small study.

*Carol-window*, a bow-window.

**CAROUSE, s.** A bumper.

Next he devoured up a loyne of veale,  
Upon foure capons then his teeth did deale,  
And sent them downe into his pudding house,  
So tooke the cup, and drinking a *carouse*,  
Fell to his rabeta, and dispatching foure.

*Rowlands, Knave of Sp. and D., 1613.*

**CARP, s.** (1) (*A.-N.*) Speech; conversation.

(2) Noise; tumult.

**CARPE, v.** (*A.-N.*) To talk.

**CARPET-KNIGHTS, s.** Knights dubbed at court by favour, instead of for distinguished military services. Hence, an effeminate person.

But as for you, your cloaths are rich and rare,  
Of purple hues, embroidered all most faire,  
Signes of your lazie mindes; and your delights

In wanton dancings are, fond *carpet-knights*:

In jackets short, with sleeves most delicate,  
And haircelace, bongrace, most effeminate.

*Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.*

**CARPETS, s.** Covers for tables or sideboards.

**CARPET-SHIELD, s.** An effeminate person.

Can I not touch some upstart *carpet-shield*  
Of Lolio's sonne, that never saw the field?

*Hall's Sat., iv, 4.*

**CARPET-SQUIRE, s.** An effeminate person.

For that the valiant will defend her fame,  
When *carpet squires* will hide their heads  
with shame.

*Turberville's Tragicall Tales, 1587.*

**CARPET-STANDING, s.** A small piece of rich carpet, for royal and noble personages.

**CARPET-WAY, s.** A green sward. *East.*

**CARPMEALS, s.** A coarse sort of cloth made in the North of England in the reign of James I.

**CARPNEL, s.** A kind of white cotton cloth.

**CARR, s.** A sort of black fibrous material washed up by the sea in heavy gales, and used for fuel. *East.*

**CARRACK, s.** A Spanish galeon; any vessel of great value and size. At an earlier period the name was given to smaller vessels.

**CARRANS, s.** Buskins or covering for the feet and legs, cut out of the raw hide. *I. Man.*

**CARRECT, s.** A carat of gold.

**CARREFOUR, s.** (*Fr.*) A place where four ways meet.

**CARREL, s.** Fustian cloth.

**CARRIAGE, s.** (1) A drain. *Wilts.*

(2) A belt to carry a whetstone behind the mower.

CARROCK, *s.* A heap of stones for a boundary-mark. *North.*

CARROSSE, *s.* (*Fr.*) A coach.

CARROY, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A square or body of soldiers.

CARRY, *v.* (1) To drive. *Craven.*

(2) To recover. *North.*

(3) To carry coals, to submit to any indignity.

CARRY-CASTLE, *s.* An elephant.

So closely ambusht almost every day,  
To watch the carry castle, in his way.  
*Du Bartas.*

CARRY-MERRY, *s.* A kind of sledge for conveying goods from one warehouse to another. *Somerset.*

CARRY-PLECK, *s.* A boggy place, the water of which leaves a red sediment. *Lanc.*

CARRY-TALE, *s.* A tale-bearer.

CARRYWITCHET, *s.* See *Carwhichet*.

CARS, } *s.* (*A.-S. cers.*) Cresses.

KARSSE, }

CARSEY, *s.* Kersey.

CARSICK, *s.* The kennel or gutter. *North.*

CART, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A chariot, or car.

CART-BREAD, *s.* Bought bread. *Elyot.*

CARTED, *adj.* Not considered; equivalent to "put on the shelf."

CARTER, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A charioteer.

CARTHAGINES, *s.* A cant term for cart-horses.

CARTLE, *v.* To clip, or cut round.

CART-LOOSE, *s.* A cart-rut. *North.*

CARTLY, *adv.* Rough; unmannerly. *North.*

CART-RAKE, *s.* A cart-track. *Essex.*

CART-SADEL, *s.* The saddle placed on the horse in the shafts.

CARVE, (1) *s.* A plough land.

(2) *v.* To grow sour, or curdle. *North.*

(3) *v.* To cut; to slice.

CARVEL, *s.* (1) A small ship, or caravel.

(2) A prostitute.

(3) (*A.-N.*) A basket; a chicken-coop. *North.*

CARVETT, *s.* A thick hedge-row. *Kent.*

CARVIS-CAKES, *s.* Flat round oatmeal cakes, with caraway seeds.

CARVIST, *s.* A young hawk.

CAR-WATER, *s.* Chalybeate water. *North.*

CARWHICHET, } *s.* A pun, or

CARWITCHET, }

CARRYWITCHET, }

quibble.

All the foul i' the fair, I mean all the dirt in Smithfield,—that's one of Master Littlewit's *carwhichets* now,—will be thrown at our banner to day, if the matter does not please the people.

*B. Jons, Barth. Fair, v. 1.*

Sir John had always his budget full of punns, conundrums, and *carrawitchets*,—at which the king laught till his sides crackt. *Arbuthnot, Dissert. on Dumpling.*

CARY, *s.* A sort of coarse cloth.

CARYE, *v.* To go.

CARYSTYE, *s.* (*Lat.*) Scarcity.

CAS, *s.* (1) (*A.-N.*) Chance; hazard.

(2) A case.

CASARDLY, *adv.* Unlucky. *North.*

CASBALD, *s.* A term of contempt.

CASCADE, *v.* To vomit.

CASE, (1) *v.* To skin an animal: to strip.

(2) *s.* A kind of fish, somewhat like a char, but not so much esteemed. *Nicolson and Burn's West. and Cumb., i, 185.*

CASELINGS, *s.* The skins of beasts that die by accident. *Chesh.*

CASELTY, *adj.* Uncertain; casual. *West.*

CASEMUND, *s.* A casement. *Heywood, 1556.*

CASE-WORM, *s.* The caddis. *East.*

CASHE, *v.* To cashier.

CASIERS, *s.* Broad wide sleeves. *Devon.*

CASINGS, *s.* Dried cow-dung used for fuel. *North.*

**CASKE**, *adj.* Strong.

**CASKET**, *s.* A stalk, or stem. *North.*

**CASPERE**, *s.* The plant cardiac.

**CASSABULLY**, *s.* The winter cress. *South.*

**CASSE**, (1) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To discharge; to cashier; to disband.  
(2) *s.* An earthworm. *Florio.*

**CASSIASISTRE**, *s.* A plant, the cassia fistula. *Gerard.*

**CASSOCK** } *s.* (*Fr.*) A loose out-  
**CASSAQUE**, } ward coat.

**CASSON**, *s.* Beef. *Dekker.*

**CASSYDONYS**, *s.* The calcedony.

**CAST**, (1) *v.* To speak; to address.  
(2) *v.* To intend.  
(3) *v.* To contrive.  
(4) *v.* To consider; to determine.  
(5) *s.* Chance; opportunity. *North.*  
(6) *v.* To bring forth prematurely, said of beasts. *Shropsh.*  
(7) *v.* To vomit.  
(8) *v.* To empty.  
(9) *part. p.* Thwarted; defeated. *Shropsh.*  
(10) *part. p.* Warped. *North.*  
(11) *v.* To choke one's self with eating too fast. *North.*  
(12) *v.* To yield; to produce. *Norf.*  
(13) *v.* To add up a sum; to reckon.  
(14) *v.* To think; to cogitate. *Baret.*  
(15) *s.* A second swarm of bees from one hive.  
(16) *s.* A brace or couple.  
(17) *part. p.* Cast off; thrown aside.  
(18) *part. p.* Plotted; devised.  
(19) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A stratagem; a contrivance.  
(20) *s.* A flight of hawks.  
(21) *v.* To set a hawk on a perch.  
(22) *v.* To purge a hawk.  
(23) When hounds check, and the huntsman tries to recover

the scent by taking the hounds round about the spot, he is said to *cast* them.

(24) *v.* To rectify or correct a compass. *Palsg.*

(25) *v.* To arrange or dispose. *Pr. P.*

(26) To *cast up*, to upbraid. *North.* Also, to forsake. To *cast afore*, to forecast. "I cast my penyworthes, *je pourjecte*; when I have all caste my penyworthes, I maye put my wynnyng in myn eye." *Palsgrave.* To *cast beyond the moon*, to attempt impossibilities; also, to indulge in wild thoughts and conjectures. To *cast water*, to find out diseases by the inspection of urine.

(27) *v.* To groan. *Warw.*

(28) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Strife; contention.

(29) *v.* To condemn.

(30) *s.* A small portion of bread.

**CASTELET**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A turret.

**CASTELLE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A large cistern.

**CASTER**, *s.* (1) A cloak. *Dekker.*

(2) A cow that casts her calf.

(3) To come the caster, *futuere.*

Abating that expression, I should have sworn that thou and I should have *come the caster* with her by turns.

*Howard, Man of Newmarket, 1678.*

**CASTES**, *s.* An instrument for punishing schoolboys with a blow on the palm of the hand. *Cornw.*

**CASTING-BOTTLE**, *s.* A bottle for casting, or sprinkling, perfumes; a fashionable luxury in the days of Elizabeth. Sometimes called a *casting-glass.*

Pray Jove the perfumed courtiers keep their *casting-bottles*, pick-tootns, and shittlecocks from you.

*B. Jons., Cynthia's Rev., i, 1.*

Faith, ay: his civet and his *casting-glass* Have helpt him to a place among the rest.

*B. Jon., Ev. M., out of H., iv, 4.*

**CASTLE**, *s.* A sort of close helmet.



**CASTLEWARD, s.** A tax laid on those dwelling within a certain distance of a castle, for the support of the garrison.

**CASTLING, s.** A calf born before its time.

**CASTOCK, s.** The heart of a cabbage. *North.*

**CASTOR, s. (Lat.)** A heaver.

**CASTREL, s. (A.-N.)** An inferior kind of hawk.

Like as the sparrow, from the *castrels* ire,  
Made his asylum in the wise man's fist.  
*Poem addressed to Lady Drake, 1596.*

**CAT, s. (1)** A mess of coarse meal, clay, &c., placed in dove-cotes, to allure strangers. *East.*

(2) A ferret. *Suffolk.*

(3) A game played among boys with sticks, and a small piece of wood, rising in the middle, so as to rebound when struck on either side.

(4) A stand formed of three pieces of wood or iron, crossing and united in the centre, to place before the fire for supporting a plate of buttered toast.

(5) (From a common usage of the *Fr. chat.*) Pudendum f.

(6) Mentula. *Somerset.*

(7) A shed to protect soldiers while lying ready to attack.

**CATADUPE, s. (Gr.)** A cataract.

**CATAIAN, s.** A sharper.

**CATAPUCE, s. (A.-N.)** A kind of spurge.

**CAT-ARLES, s.** An eruptive disorder of the skin. *North.*

**CATAYL, s.** A sort of vessel. *Richard C. de L.*

**CAT-BEAGLE, s.** A swift kind of beagle.

**CAT-BILL, s.** A woodpecker. *North.*

**CAT-BLASH, s.** Any thin liquid, as weak tea. *Linc.*

**CAT-BOILS, s.** Small boils. *North-ampt.*

**CAT-BRAIN, s.** A sort of rough clay mixed with stone. *West.*

**CAT-CALL, s.** A sort of whistle.

**CATCH, (1) s.** A few hairs drawn out of a knot or bunch, woven in the silk.

(2) *s.* A sort of ship.

(3) *s.* The eye of a link.

Orbiculus. ὀπίη. Maille. The male, the *catch*, or rundle through which the latchet passeth and is fastened with the tongue of the buckle: a loope.

*Nomenclator, 1585.*

(4) To *catch copper*, to take harm. To *lie upon the catch*, to seek an opportunity.

I hope you do not lie *upon the catch* to weary and tire me out, by putting more upon me than a horse is able to endure, and then go about to hang me, because I, through tiredness, want bodily strength and abilities to make and pronounce my defence. *English Worthies.*

To *catch a fell*. A weaver is said to have *caught a fell* when he finishes his piece, because there is always a small portion wove beyond the actual termination of the piece, for the purpose of securing the remainder of the warp after the finished work is cut out.

**CATCH-CORNER, s.** A well-known child's game.

**CATCHED, adj.** Entangled. *Beds.*

**CATCHEREL, s.** A catchpole. *Pr. P.*

**CATCH-LAND, s.** Border-land, of which the tithe was disputable, and taken by the first claimant who could *catch* it. *Norf.*

**CATCH-WATER, s.** A reservoir of water in a newly-erected common. *Somerset.*

**CATCHY, adj.** Disposed to take advantage.

**CATE, v.** To be lecherous. *North.*

**CATEL, s. (A.-N.)** Goods; property; treasure, or money.

**CATER, v.** To cut diagonally.

**CATER-COUSIN, s. (1)** An intimate friend.

(2) A parasite.

**CATEREYNIS, s. (A.-N.)** Quadrains; farthings.

CATERPILLAR, *s.* A cockchafer. *Somerset.*

CATERRAMEL, *v.* To hollow out. *Warw.*

CATERSNOZZLED, *part. p.* Zig-zag.

CATERY, *s.* The place where provisions were kept.

CATES, *s.* Provisions.

In a plaine country greeting he invited us to drinke and eate with him such *cates* as the house afforded.

*Rowley, Search for Money, 1609.*

CAT-GALLOWS, *s.* A child's game.

CATHAMMED, *adj.* Awkward; clumsy. *South.*

CAT-HAWS, *s.* Common haws. *North.*

CATHEDRAL, *s.* A bully. *Linc.*

CATHER, *s.* A cradle. *North.*

CAT-HIP, *s.* The burnet rose. *North.*

CAT-ICE, *s.* Ice from which the water has receded. *Northampton.*

CAT-IN-PAN, *s.* A turncoat, or deserter from his party; to turn cat-in-pan, to be a turncoat.

Our fine phylosopher, our trimme learmed elfe,

Is gone to see as false a spie as himselfe. Damon smatters as well as he of craftie pilosophie,

And can tourne *cat* in the *panne* very pretily:

But Carisophus hath given him such a mightie checke,

As I thinke in the ende will breake his necke. *Damon and Pithias, p. 206.*

Thus may ye see to turne the *cat* in the *pan*. *Workes of J. Heiwood, 1598.*

CATLING, *s.* The string of a lute or violin, made of cat-gut.

CATMALLISONS, *s.* Cupboards near chimneys for dried beef and provisions. *North.*

CATRIGGED, *adj.* Badly creased; applied to linen. *North.*

CATS AND KITTENS, *s.* The blossoms of the salix.

CATS-CRADLE, *s.* A children's game, with string twisted on the fingers.

CATS-FOOT, *s.* Ground ivy. *North.*

CATS-HEAD, *s.* (1) A kind of porous stone found in coal pits.

(2) A sort of apple.

CATS-HEER, *s.* "*Cattes-heere*, otherwyse called a felon. *Furunculus.*" *Huloet.*

CATSO, *s.* (*Ital. cazzo.*) A low term of reproach; a rogue; a base fellow. *Catzerie*, cheating, roguary.

And so cunningly temporize with this cunning *catso*. *Wily beguiled, O. Pl.*

— And looks Like one that is employed in *catzerie* And crosbiting; such a rogue, &c. *Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 374.*

CATS-SMERE, *s.* An old name of a plant, axungia.

CATS-TAIL, *s.* (1) The catkin of the hazel or willow.

La fleur de noyer semblable à la queue d'un rat, minons in Gallia Narbonensi. The *cats tails* on nut-trees, the long bud hanging like a long worme or aglet. *Nomenclator, 1585.*

(2) The plant horsetail.

(3) A sore place, or fester. *Cotgrave.*

CAT-STAIRS, *s.* Tape, &c., twisted to resemble stairs. *North.*

CATTER, *v.* To thrive. *North.*

CATTON, *v.* To thump. *North.*

CATWHIN, *s.* The dog-rose. *North.*

CAT-WITH-TWO-TAILS, *s.* An earwig. *North.*

CATWITTED, *adj.* Silly and conceited. *North.*

CAUCH, *s.* A nasty mixture. *Devon.*

CAUCI, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) A causeway, CAUCÉ, } or road.

CAUCIOUR, *s.* A surveyor. *Cumb.*

CAUD, *adj.* Cold. *North.*

CAUDEBEC, *s.* A hat of French fashion, used in England about 1700.

CAUDEL, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) A sort of CAWDEL, } pottage.

Chykens in *caudel*. Take chykenns, and boile hem in gode broth, and ramme

hem up. Thenne take 3olkes of ayren, and the broth, and alye it togedre. Do thereto powdor of gynger, and sugar ynowh, saffronn, and salt; and set it over the fyre withoute boyllinge, and serve the chykens hale, other y-broken, and lay the sowe onoward.

*Forme of Cury, p. 9.*

*Cawdel ferry.* Take floer of payndemayn and gode wyne; and drawe it togydre. Do thereto a grete quantité of sugar cypre, or hony clarified; and do thereto saffronn. Boile it, and whan it is boyled, alye it up with 3olkes of ayren, and do thereto salt, and messe it forth, and lay thereon sugar and powdor gynger.

*Forme of Cury, p. 11.*

*Cawdel rennyng.* Take vernage, or other gode swete wyne, and 3olkes of eyren beten and streyned, and put therto suger, and colour bit with saffron, and sethe hit tyl hit begyn to boyle, and strawe poudor of ginger theron; and serve hit forth.

*Warner, p. 82.*

**CAUDERNE, s.** A caldron.

**CAUDLE, s.** Any slop. *Devon.* See *Cawdel.*

**CAUD-PIE, s. i. e.,** Cold pie; a disappointment or loss. *North.*

**CAUGLE, v.** To quarrel. *North.*

**CAUK, s. (A.-N.)** Limestone. *East.*

**CAUL, s. (1)** A spider's web.

(2) A swelling. *North.*

**CAULD, s.** A dam-head. *North.*

**CAULE, s. (1)** The filament inclosing the brain. "Les couvertures de la cervelle. The caules or filmes of the braine." *Nomenclat.*

(2) A coif. "Where is my caule? On est mon escoufon?" *The French Alphabet, 1615.*

**CAUMBERSOME, adj.** Lively; playful. *Derbysh.*

**CAUMY, adj.** Qualmy, *Northampton.*

**CAUP, v. (A.-S. ceapian.)** To exchange. *North.*

**CAUPHE, s.** Coffee.

The Tartars have a drink not good at meat called *cauphe*, made of a berry as bigge as a small beane, dried in a furnace and beat to powder of a soote colour, in taste little bitterish, that they seeth and drinke hot as may be endured; it is good all houres of the day, but especially morning and evening, when to that purpose they entertaine

themselves two or three honres in *cauphe-houses*, which in all Turkey abound more then innes and alehouses with us.

*Blunt's Voyage in the Levant, 1650.*

**CAUPONATE, v. (Lat.)** To hold an eating-house.

**CAURY, adj. (A.-N.)** Worm-eaten.

**CAUSE, conj.** Because.

**CAUSEY, s. (A.-N.)** A causeway, of which it is the more correct spelling.

**CAUSH, s.** A sudden declivity. *North.*

**CAUSIDICK, s. (Lat.)** A lawyer.

**CAUTEL, s. (A.-N.)** A cunning trick.

**CAUVELOUS, adj.** Artful; cautious.

**CAUTION, s.** A pledge; a surety.

**CAVE, (1) v.** To tilt up. *Shropsh.*

(2) To fall in, as earth when undermined.

(3) To rake; to separate. *South.*

(4) To thrash corn.

(5) *s.* A cabbage. *North.*

**CAVEARE, s.** The spawn of a kind of sturgeon pickled, salted, and dried, which was formerly considered a great dainty.

**CAVEL, (1) v.** To divide or allot land.

(2) *s.* A part or share. *North.*

**CAVENARD, s. (A.-N.)** A term of reproach.

**CAVERSYN, s. (A.-N.)** A hypocrite.

**CAVILL, s.** A coif, or caule.

Her golden lockes like Hermus sands,

(Or then bright Hermus brighter)

A spangled cavill binds in with bands,

Then silver morning lighter.

*Englands Helicon, 1614.*

**CAVILLATION, s. (Lat.)** A cavilling; a quibble in law. "Cavillation, or subtile forged tale. *Cavillatio.*" *Huloet.*

**CAVING, s.** Refuse swept from the threshing floor. *East.*

**CAVOUS, adj.** Hollow; full of caves.

**CAW, (1) s.** The rot in sheep. *Devon.*

- (2) *v.* To bring forth a lamb.  
 (3) *v.* To gasp for breath. *Devon.*
- CAWARD, *adv.* Backward.
- CAWBABY, *s.* An awkward, shy boy. *Devon.*
- CAWDAW, *s.* A jackdaw. *North.*
- CAWDLE, *s.* Entanglement; confusion; also a mining term for a thick and muddy fluid. *Cornw.*
- CAWDRIFE, *s.* A shivering feeling. *North.*
- CAWDY-MAWDY, *s.* The Royston crow. *Northampton.*
- CAWE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To go, or walk.
- CAWF, *s.* An eel-box. *East.*
- CAWFTAIL, *s.* A dunce. *Lanc.*
- CAWHAND, *s.* The left hand. *North.*
- CAWKEN, *v.* To breed, applied especially to hawks.
- CAWKY, *adj.* Frumpish. *Linc.*
- CAWL, (1) *s.* A swelling from a blow. *Yorksh.*  
 (2) *v.* To do work awkwardly. *North.*  
 (3) *s.* A coop. *Kent.*  
 (4) *s.* A sort of silk.  
 (5) *v.* To bully. *North.*
- CAWM, *v.* In Derbyshire, the rearing of a horse is called *cawming*.
- CAWNEY, *s.* A silly fool; a half idiot. *Berks.*
- CAWNSE, *s.* A pavement. *Devon.*
- CAWTE, *adj.* Cautious.
- CAXON, *s.* A worn-out wig. *Somerset.*
- CAY, *v.* To caw, as a crow.
- CAYN, *s.* A nobleman.
- CAYNARD, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A rascal.
- CAYRE, *v.* To go; to come. *Cayers*, comers. *Morte Arthure.*
- CAYSER, } *s.* (*A.-S.*) An empe-  
 CAYSERE, } for.
- CAYTEFETÉ, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Wretchedness.
- CAYVAR, *s.* A kind of ship. *K. Alisaunder*, 6062.
- CAZAMI, *s.* The centre or middle of the sun; an astrological term.
- CAÿTE, *pret. t.* Caught. *Rob. Glouc.*
- CEACE, *s.* A layer of earth, straw, &c. *Norf.*
- CEASE, *v.* To die. *Shakesp.*
- CEATE, *s.* A membrane.
- CECCIN, *s.* An Italian coin, a sequin.
- CEDULE, *s.* A schedule.
- CEE, *s.* The sea.
- CEGE, *s.* A seat. See *Sege*.
- CEGGE, *s.* The water flower de-luce. See *Segge*.
- CEISE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To seize.
- CELADE, } *s.* A sort of skull-cap.  
 CELATE, }
- CELATURE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The under-surface of a vault; the ceiling.
- CELE, (1) *adj.* Happy. See *Sele*.  
 (2) *s.* (*A.-N.*) A canopy.  
 (3) *s.* Time; season. See *Sele*.  
 (4) *v.* A term in falconry. "I cele a hauke or a pigyon or any other foule or byrde, whan I sowe up their eyes for caryage or otherwyse." *Palsgrave*.
- CELEBRIOUS, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Famous.
- CELED, *part. p.* (1) Decorated by sculpture or painting.  
 (2) Wainscoted.
- CELEE, *adj.* Strange; wonderful.
- CELERER, *s.* (*Lat*) The officer in a monastery who had the care of the provisions.
- CELESTINE, *s.* A kind of plunket or coloured cloth, with broad lists.
- CELLAR, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A canopy, especially of a bed. "Cellar for a bedde, *ciel de lit*." *Palsgrave*.
- CELLE, *s.* (*Lat.*) A religious house.
- CELSITUDE, *s.* (*Lat.*) Highness.
- CELWYLLY, *adj.* Unruly. *Pr. P.*
- CEME, *s.* A quarter of corn. *Pr. P.* See *Seam*.
- CEMMED, *adj.* Folded; twisted.
- CEMY, *adj.* Subtle. *Pr. Parv.*
- CENCLEFFE, *s.* The daffodil.
- CENDAL, *s.* (*A.-N. sendal*.) A sort of rich silken stuff, which was much prized.
- CENE, *s.* (1) A sort of saucc.



(2) An assembly. *Palsgrave*.  
**CENS**, *s.* Incense. To *cense*, to sprinkle with incense.  
**CENSER**, *s.* An incense pot; a bottle for sprinkling perfumes.  
**CENSURE**, (1) *s.* (*Lat.*) Judgment; opinion.  
 Truly, madam, he suffers in my *censure* equal with your ladyships, and I think him to be a bundle of vanity, otherwise called a fop in extraordinary.  
*Darfey, Fool turn'd Critick.*  
 (2) *v.* To judge; to give an opinion.  
 They doffe their upper garments: each begins  
 Unto her milke-white linnen smocke to bare her,  
 Small difference twixt their white smocks and their skins,  
 And hard it were to *censure* which were fairer. *Great Britaines Troye, 1609.*  
**CENT**, *s.* A game at cards, supposed to have resembled picquet, and so called because 100 was the game.  
**CENTENER**, *s.* An officer commanding a hundred men.  
**CENTO**, *s.* (*Lat.*) A patchwork.  
**CENTRY-GARTH**, *s.* The cemetery of a monastery.  
**CENTY-FOOT**, } *s.* A game at cards.  
**CENT-FOOT**, }  
 I at cards play'd with a girl,  
 Rose by name, a dainty pearl:  
 At *centy-foot* I oft'n moved  
 Her to love me, whom I loved.  
*Drunken Barnaby.*  
**CEOUT**, *v.* To bark. *Shropsh.*  
**CEP**, *v.* To catch a ball. *North.*  
**CEPE**, *s.* A hedge.  
**CEPHEN**, *s.* The male, or young drone.  
**CERADENE**, *s.* A fresh-water muscle. *North.*  
**CERCLE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To surround.  
**CEREMONIES**, *s.* Prodigies. *Shakesp.*  
**CERGE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A wax taper.  
**CERKE**, *s.* A shirt. See *Sark*.  
**CERN**, *v.* To concern. *Shakesp.*  
**CERNOYLE**, *s.* Honeysuckle.  
**CERSE**, *v.* To cease. *North.*  
**CERTACION**, *s.* Assurance.

**CERTAIN**, *adv.* Certainly. *Chaucer*.  
**CERTED**, *adj.* Certain; firm.  
**CERTES**, *adv.* (*A.-N.*) Certainly.  
**CERT-MONEY**, *s.* Head money or common fine, paid yearly by the residents of several manors to the lords thereof. *Blount*.  
**CERUSE**, *s.* Ceruse or white-lead, used by ladies for painting.  
**CERVE**, *s.* A circlet.  
**CERVELLE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The brain.  
**CESS**, (1) *v.* To spill water about.  
 (2) *s.* (*A.-N.*) Measure; estimation. "Out of all *cess*," excessively.  
 (3) *v.* To call dogs to eat. *South.*  
 (4) *s.* A layer or stratum. *East.*  
**CESSE**, *v.* (1) (*A.-N.*) To cease.  
 (2) (*A.-N.*) To give seizin or possession.  
**CESSER**, *s.* An assessor.  
**CEST**, *part. p.* (*A.-N.*) Ceased.  
**CESTON**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A studded girdle.  
**CETE**, *s.* A company of badgers.  
**CETERACH**, *s.* (*Fr.*) The stone-fern.  
**CETYWALL**, *s.* See *Setewale*.  
**CHACE**, *s.* The groove for the arrow in a crossbow.  
**CHACEABLE**, *adj.* Fit to be hunted.  
**CHACECHIENS**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Berners.  
**CHACKLE**, *v.* To chatter. *Somerset.*  
**CHACKSTONE**, *s.* A small flint. *North.*  
**CHACON**, *s.* (*Span.*) A dance like the saraband, brought from Spain.  
**CHAD**, *s.* A small trench for draining land. *Midl. C.*  
**CHADAN**, *s.* The inwards of a calf. *Dorset.*  
**CHADDE**, *v.* To shed.  
**CHADFARTHING**, *s.* A farthing paid formerly for the purpose of hallowing the font for christenings.  
**CHADLE**, *v.* To make a small groove in which to drive a wedge to split stones. *Northampt.*  
**CHADS**, *s.* Dry husky fragments found amongst food. *East.*  
**CHAFE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To grow angry.

- CHAFEGALL, s.** A boil caused by the friction of the legs.  
Entretail, escorchure et peau par eschauffement, souillure. A gall with sweating: a *chafegall*: a nightgall: a merrygall, which may come by going and riding in a sweat. *Nomenclator*.
- CHAFER, s.** (1) The May-bug. *South*.  
(2) (*A.-N.*) A saucepan. "A caudorne, kettle, skellet, or *chaffer* to heate water in." *Nomenclator*.
- CHAFER-HOUSE, s.** An alehouse. *North*.
- CHAFERY, s.** (*A.-N.*) A furnace. *Derbysh.*
- CHAFEWEED, s.** An old name for the plant cudwort. *Nomenclat.*
- CHAFF-BONE, } s.** The jaw-bone.  
**CHAFTE-BAN, } *Chaff-fallen*, low-spirited. *North*.**
- CHAFFERE, (1) v.** (*A.-S.*) To deal, exchange, or barter.  
(2) *s.* Merchandise.
- CHAFFLE, v.** To haggle. *Newth.*
- CHAFF-NETS, s.** Nets for catching small birds.
- CHAFFO, v.** To chew. *Lanc.*
- CHAFFRON, s.** A chamfron, or head-piece for a horse with a projecting spike.
- CHAFLET, s.** (*A.-N.*) A small scaffold.
- CHAFTY, adj.** Talkative. *Yorksh.*
- CHAIERE, s.** (*A.-N.*) A chair, or pulpit.
- CHAIN, s.** A weaver's warp. *Somerset.*
- CHAIR-HOLE, s.** A recess made in the upper part of a rick in which a person stands to receive the corn or hay to convey it higher for completing the rick. *East.*
- CHAISEL, s.** (*A.-N.*) An upper garment.  
(2) A sort of fine linen, of which smocks were often made.
- CHAITY, adj.** Careful; delicate. *Somerset.*
- CHALANDE, s.** A chanter.
- CHALDER, v.** To crumble. *East.*
- CHALDRON, } s.** (*A.-N.*) A sort  
**CHAWDUEN, } of sauce.**
- CHALK, v.** To mark up debts with chalk in an alehouse.  
Where I drank, and took my common  
In a tap-house with my woman:  
While I had it, there I paid it,  
Till long *chalking* broke my credit.  
*Drunken Barnaby.*
- CHALL, s.** The jaw. *Leic.*
- CHALLENGE, v.** A term in hunting; when hounds or beagles first find the scent and cry.
- CHALM, v.** To nibble into minute particles. *Northamp.*
- CHALON, s.** A coverlet. *Chaucer.*
- CHALTERED, part. p.** Overcome with heat. *Leic.*
- CHAM, (1) adv.** Awry. *North.*  
(2) *v.* To chew or champ.
- CHAMBERDEKINS, s.** Irish beggars. *Blount.*
- CHAMBERER, s.** A wanton person.
- CHAMBERERE, s.** (*A.-N.*) A chamber-maid.
- CHAMBER-FELLOW, s.** A chum; one who occupies the same chambers with another.
- CHAMBERINGS, s.** The furniture of a bed or bed-room.
- CHAMBER-LIE, s.** Urine. *Shakesp.*
- CHAMBERLIN, } s.** An attendant  
**CHAMBERLAIN, } in an inn, equivalent to the head waiter or upper chambermaid, or both, and sometimes male, sometimes female. Milton says that Death acted to Hobson the carrier,**
- In the kind office of a *chamberlin*,  
Show'd him his room where he must lodge  
that night,  
Pull'd off his boots, and took away the light.  
*On the Univ. Carrier, l. 14.*  
I had even as live the *chamberlaine* of  
the White Horse had called me up to  
bed. *Peele's Old Wives Tale, i. 1.*
- CHAMBER-PIECE, s.** A gun which, instead of receiving its charge at the muzzle, had an opening or chamber near the opposite extremity, in which the powder and

- ball, properly secured, were deposited.
- CHAMBERS, s.** Small cannon, without carriages, used chiefly on festive occasions.
- CHAMBLE, v.** To chew.
- CHAMBLET, } s. (A.-N.) A variegated stuff.**  
**CHAMLET, }  
 CHAMELOT, }**
- CHAMBLINGS, s.** Husks of corn. *East.*
- CHANBRE-FORENE, s. (A.-N.)** A jakes. *Rob. Glouc.*
- CHAMBREL, s.** The joint or bending of the upper part of the hind legs of a horse.
- CHAMFER, s. (1)** The plain slope made by paring off the hedge of anything; a rabbit.  
 (2) A hollow channel or gutter; a furrow. "*Chamfred brows,*" furrowed brows. *Spenser.*  
 As for the malleoli, a kind of darts, shaped they be on this fashion: There is an arrow made of a cane, betwixt the head and the steile, joined and couched close with an yron full of *chamfers* and teeth. *Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.*
- CHAMFRON, s. (A.-N.)** Armour for a horse's nose and cheeks.
- CHAMMER, s.** A richly ornamented gown, worn by persons of rank in Henry VIII's time.
- CHAMP, (1) adj.** Hard; firm. *Sussex.*  
 (2) *v.* To bite, or chew.  
 (3) *v.* To tread heavily. *Warw.*  
 (4) *s.* A scuffle. *Exmoor.*
- CHAM AINE, } adj. (A.-N.) Plain;**  
**CHAMPION, } flat; open; applied to country.**  
 Out of this street lies a way up into a fair *champaign* heath, where the walks are so pleasant, and the air so sweet. *Brome's Travels over England.*
- CHAMPARTIE, s. (A.-N.)** A share of land; a partnership in power. As a law term, a maintenance of any one in his suit on condition of having a share of the thing recovered in case of success.
- CHAMPE, s. (A.-N.)** The field or ground in which carving is placed.
- CHAMPERS, s.** Hounds.
- CHAMPEYNE, s.** A sort of fine cloth.
- CHAMPIGNON, s. (Fr.)** A mushroom.
- CHAMPION, v.** To challenge; to provoke.
- CHANCE, s.** The game of hazard.
- CHANCE-BAIRN, s.** A bastard. *North.*
- CHANCE-BONE, s.** The hucklebone. *East.*
- CHANDRY, s.** The place where candles were kept.
- CHANE, pret. t. (A.-N.)** Fell.
- CHANFROUS, adj.** Very fierce. *North.*
- CHANGE, s.** A shift.
- CHANGEABLE, adj.** Variegated.
- CHANGEL, s.** The herb bugloss.
- CHANGELING, s.** A child changed by the fairies.
- CHANGERWIFE, s.** A female huckster. *North.*
- CHANGINGLY, adv.** Alternately. *North.*
- CHANKE, s.** An old dish in cookery.
- CHANKER, s.** A chink. *Dorset.*
- CHANKS, s.** The under part of a pig's head. *South.*
- CHANNEL, s.** The windpipe.
- CHANNER, v.** To scold. *North.*
- CHANNIST, v.** To exchange. *Exmoor.*
- CHANT, v.** To mumble; to chatter, as birds do.
- CHANTER, s.** Part of a bagpipe. *North.*
- CHANTREL, s.** A decoy partridge.
- CHAP, (1) s. (from A.-S. *ceapian*.)** A purchaser.  
 (2) A familiar term for a companion.  
 (3) A chink.  
 (4) A knock.  
 (5) The lower jaw of a pig.  
 (6) *v.* To crack.

CHAP-BOOK, *s.* A small book sold by hawkers.

CHAPCHURCH, *s.* A parish clerk. *North.*

CHAPE, *s.* (1) The hook or metal part at the top of a scabbard.

I'll make him eat the sword you speak of; nay, not only the sword, but the hilt, the knot, the scabbard, the *chape*, the belt, and the buckles.

*Durfey, Marriage-hater Match'd.*

(2) The end of a fox's tail. *North.*

CHAPEL, *s.* A printing-house, said to be so named from having been originally held in the chapel at Westminster.

CHAPELLE, *s.* (*Lat.*) A chaplain.

CHAPERON, *s.* A French hood.

CHAPETREL, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The capital of a column.

CHAPIN, *s.* See *Choppine*.

CHAPITL, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A chapter.

CHAPMAN, *s.* (*A.-S. ceapman.*) A merchant, or buyer.

CHAP-MONEY, *s.* Money abated or given back by the seller.

CHAPPELLET, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A small chapel.

CHAPPED, *part. p.* Chopt.

CHAPPY, *adj.* Cleft; gaping open.

CHAPS, *s.* Wrinkles. *Craven.*

CHAPYDE, *pret. t.* (for *eschapyde.*) Escaped.

CHAR, (1) *s.* A species of trout, caught in the lakes of Westmoreland.

(2) *v.* To char a laughter, to raise a mock laugh. *North.*

(3) *adv.* Ajar. *North.*

(4) *v.* To hew stones.

CHAR, } *s.* A work or business.

CHARE, } They still use the word in the North, where they would say, "That *char* is *charred*," that work is done. *Char-woman*, a woman hired by the day for general work.

To blush and to make honors, and (if need) To pule and weepe at every idle toy,

As women use, next to prepare his weed,  
And his soft hand to *chare-workes* to  
employ:

He profits in his practise (heaven him  
speed)

And of his shape assumed graunt him joy.  
*Great Britains Troye, 1609.*

And look that the hangings in the  
matted room be brusht down, and the  
*chare-woman* rub the rest of the rooms.  
*Revel, The Town Shifts, 1671.*

CHARACTERY, *s.* Writing; expression.

CHARBOKUL, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A carbuncle.

CHARE, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) A chariot.

(2) *v.* To hinder. *Pr. Parv.*

(3) *v.* To stop, or turn back. *North.*

(4) *v.* To drive away.

(5) *v.* To separate chaff from corn. *South.*

(6) *v.* To counterfeit. *North.*

(7) *s.* A narrow street. *Newc.*

(8) *s.* A wall-flower.

CHARELY, *adj.* Careful; chary.

CHARE-THURSDAY, *s.* Maundy Thursday.

CHARETS, *s.* Chariots.

CHARGE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To weigh, or incline on account of weight; to weigh in one's mind.

CHARGEANT, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Burthensome.

CHARGED, *adj.* Ornamented; bordered.

CHARGE-HOUSE, *s.* A paid school?

Do you not educate youth at the *charge-house* on the top of the mountain?

*Shaksp., L. L. Lost, v. 1.*

CHARGEIOUS, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Troublesome.

CHARGER, *s.* A large dish.

CHARINESS, *s.* Caution.

CHARITOUS, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Charitable.

CHARK, (1) *v.* To chop, or crack. *Craven.*

(2) *s.* A crack. *North.*

(3) *v.* To creak. *North.*

(4) *v.* To make charcoal. *West.*



- (5) *v.* To expose new aie in an open vessel until it acquires acidity, and becomes clearer and sourer, when it is fit for drinking. *Linc.*
- (6) *s.* Small beer. *Yorksh.*
- CHARK-COAL, *s.* Charcoal.
- CHARLES'S-WAIN, *s.* The constellation Ursa Major.
- CHARLET, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A dish in cookery.
- Charlet.* Take pork, and seeth it wel. Hewe it smale. Cast it in a panne. Breke ayrenn, and do thereto, and swyng it wel togyder. Put thereto cowe mylke and safroun, and boile it togyder. Salt it, and messe it forth.
- Forme of Cury, p. 10.*
- CHARLOCK, *s.* The mustard plant. *West.*
- CHARM, (1) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To utter musical sounds.
- Here we our slender pipes may safely charm. *Spens. Shep. Kal., October, v. 118.*
- O what songs will I charm out, in praise of those valiantly strong-stiinking breaths. *Decker, Guls Hornb. Proem.*
- (2) *s.* A hum, or low murmuring noise. "With charm of earliest birds." *Milton, Par. L., iv, 641.* Hence, as birds charm together, it was used to mean a company of birds, as a charm of goldfinches, *i. e.*, a flock of them.
- (3) *v.* To silence.
- CHARMED-MILK, } *s.* Sour milk.  
CHARME MILKE, } *North.*
- CHARMER, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A magician.
- CHARN-CURDLE, *s.* A churn-staff. *North.*
- CHARNECO, } *s.* A sort of sweet  
CHARNICO, } wine, made near  
Lisbon.
- Come my inestimable bullies, we'll talk of your noble acts in sparkling charnico.
- Puritan, act 4, Suppl. to Sh., ii, 616.*
- CHARNEL, *s.* The crest of a helmet.
- CHARRE, *v.* To return.
- CHARRED-DRINK, *s.* Drink turned sour in consequence of being put into the barrel before it is cold. *Kent.*
- CHARREY, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) A cart, or chariot.
- (2) *adj.* Dear; precious. *North.*
- CHARTAL, *s.* (*Lat. chartula.*) A small document.
- CHARTEL, *s.* (*Fr.*) A challenge.
- CHARTERER, *s.* A freeholder. *Chesh.*
- CHARTER-MASTER, *s.* A man who, having undertaken to get coals or iron-stone at a certain price, employs men under him.
- CHARTER-PARTY, *s.* A bill of lading.
- CHARTHOUS, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Carthusian monks.
- CHARWORT. See *Brackwort.*
- CHARY, *adj.* Careful; cautious.
- CHASE, (1) *s.* (*Fr.*) A term in the game of tennis, the spot where a ball falls.
- (2) *s.* A wood, or forest.
- (3) *v.* To enchase. *Cov. Myst.*
- (4) *v.* To pretend a laugh. *North.*
- CHASING. An amusement at school of pressing two snail-shells together till the weaker was broken. The strongest is called the chaser.
- CHASING-SPERE, *s.* A hunting-spear.
- CHASOUR, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A hunter.
- CHASSE, *s.* The common poppy.
- CHASTE, (1) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To chastise, or correct.
- (2) *s.* (*A.-N.*) Chastity.
- (3) Trained, applied to hounds.
- CHASTELAIN, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The lord of a castle.
- CHASTEY, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The chesnut.
- CHASTHEDE, *s.* Chastity.
- CHASTIE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) (1) To chastise.
- (2) To chasten.
- CHASTILET, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A small castle.
- CHASTISE, *v.* To accuse; to question closely. *West.*
- CHAT, *s.* (1) (*A.-N.*) A cat, or kitten.
- (2) A child. *Devon.*
- (3) A tell-tale. *Devon.*

- (4) A small twig; a fragment of anything. *West*.
- (5) The wheatear. *Northampt.*
- CHATE, *s.* (1) A feast; a treat. *Essex*.
- (2) A sort of waistcoat.
- CHATES, *s.* The gallows. *Harman*.
- CHATEUS, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Chattels.
- CHATS, *s.* (1) Catkins of trees. *Maundevile*.
- (2) Small refuse potatoes. *Var.di*.
- (3) Small bits of dried wood. The gathering of them is called *chatting*. *Northampt.*
- CHATSOME, *adj.* Talkative. *Kent*.
- CHATTER, *v.* To tear; to bruise. *North*.
- CHATTER-BASKET, } *s.* An incessant talker.
- CHATTER-BOX, } *s.*
- CHATTERNOUL, *s.* A lubber. *North*.
- CHATTER-PIE, *s.* A magpie.
- CHATTER-WATER, *s.* Tea.
- CHATTERY, *adj.* Stony, or pebbly. *Craven*.
- CHATTOCKS, *s.* Refuse wood from faggots. *Glouc*.
- CHAUCER'S-JESTS, *s.* Licentiousness; obscenity.
- CHAUDERN, *s.* A sauce, or gravy. The *chaudern* for swans was made of the giblets boiled and seasoned with spices. *Warner, Antiq. Cul., p. 65*.
- CHAUDRON, *s.* Part of the entrails of an animal.
- CHAUFE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To warm; to heat.
- CHAUFERE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A basin for hot water.
- Hurre thought that hurre *chaufere* the whyche was of ledde y-made. *Chron. Vilodun., p. 54*.
- CHAUFRAIN, *s.* The head-piece of a horse. See *Chamfron*.
- CHAULE, } (1) *s.* A jaw. *West*.
- CHAW, } *s.*
- Of an asse he caught the *chaule* bone. *Bochas, 33*.
- Bought also and redeemed out of the wolves *chaws*. *Prof. to Bullinger's Sermons, p. 2*.
- (2) *v.* To scold, or, as we say in trivial language, to jaw.
- CHAUMBRE, *v.* To curb, or restrain, applied to the tongue.
- For Critias manaced and thretened hym, that onelesse he *chaumbreed* his tongue in season, ther should ere long bee one oxe the fewer for hym. *Apothegmis of Erasmus, 1542*.
- CHAUMPE-BATAILE, *s.* Battle in the field.
- CHAUNCELY, *adv.* (*A.-N.*) Accidentally.
- CHAUNCEMELE, } *s.* A sort of
- CHAUNSEMLE, } shoe.
- Other spices ther ben of pride whiche men and women ben founden inne, and it encesith fro day to day, of dyvers atire about the bodi: as ofte streyte clothes and schorte daggid hosis, *chaunsemles* disguised and teyde op strayt in *v.* or *vi.* stedis: women with schorte clothis unnethe to the hipis, booses and lokettes about the heed, and vile stynkend hornes longe and brode, and other dyvers atire, that I can nought witen ne discryen of surche thinges. Everi man and woman be his owne juge and loke weel if it be nought thus. *MS. Cantab., 15th cent.*
- CHAUNCEPÉ, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A shoeing horn. *Pr. Parv.* (For *chaucepé*.)
- CHAUNDLER, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A candlestick.
- CHAUNE, *v.* (*Fr.*) To gape, or open. *Chaun*, a gape or chasm. *Chaum* is still used in the same sense in Warwickshire.
- CHAUNTEMENT, *s.* Enchantment.
- CHAUNTRE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A singer.
- CHAVEL, *s.* A jaw. See *Chaule*.
- CHAVISH, (1) *s.* A chattering, or murmuring noise, especially of many birds or persons together. *South*.
- (2) *adj.* Peevish; fretful. *Kent*.
- CHAVLE, *v.* To chew. *Yorksh.*
- CHAW, *v.* (1) To be sulky. *South*.
- (2) To chew in an awkward manner.
- CHAW-BACON, *s.* A country clown.
- CHAWCERS, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Shoes.
- CHAWDPYS, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) The stran-
- CHAUDPIS, } gury.

**CHEADLE-DOCK**, *s.* The Senecio Jacobæa.

**CHEANCE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Chance; turn; fall.

**CHEAP**, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.* *ceap.*) A purchase; a bargain; a sale. Good cheap, a good bargain. See *Chepe*.

(2) Cheapside, in London.

(3) *v.* To ask the price of anything. *Cheapen* is still used in this sense in Shropshire.

**CHEAPS**, *s.* Number. *Weber*.

**CHEAR**. See *Chere*.

**CHEASIL**, *s.* Bran.

**CHEAT**, *s.* (1) The second sort of wheaten bread, ranking next to manchet.

(2) A linen collar, and shirt-front appended, to cheat the spectator into a belief of the presence of a clean shirt.

**CHEATER**, *s.* An escheator.

**CHEATERS**, *s.* False dice. *Dekker*.

**CHEATRY**, *s.* Fraud. *North*.

**CHECK**, (1) *v.* To reproach. *East*.

(2) *v.* When a hawk forsakes her proper game, and flies at crows, pies, or the like, she was said *to check*.

(3) When a hound loses scent and stops, he is said *to check*.

(4) "Boccheggiare, to play or *checke* with the mouth as some ill horses doe." *Florio*.

(5) *adv.* On the same footing.

**CHECKED**, *adj.* Chapped. *Suffolk*.

**CHECKER**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A chess-board.

**CHECKLATON**. See *Ciclatoun*.

**CHECKROLL**, *s.* A roll of the names of the servants in a large mansion. To put out of checkroll, to dismiss.

**CHECKSTONE**, *s.* A game played by children with round pebbles.

**CHEE**, *s.* A hen-roost. *South*.

**CHEEK**, (1) *v.* To accuse. *Linc*.

(2) *v.* To face a person; to have courage. *Leic*.

(3) *s.* Courage; impudence.

**CHEEK-BALLS**, *s.* The round parts of the cheeks. *North*.

**CHEEKS**, *s.* Door posts; side posts in general. "The *cheekes* or side postes of a crane or windbeame." *Nomenclator*. The iron plates inside a grate to reduce its size are also called *cheeks*.

**CHEEKS AND EARS**. A kind of head-dress, in fashion early in the 17th cent.

*Fr.* O then thou can'st tell how to help me to *cheeks and ears*.

*L.* Yes, mistress, very well.

*Fl. S.* *Cheeks and ears!* why, mistress Frances, want you *cheeks and ears*? methinks you have very fair ones.

*Fr.* Thou art a fool indeed. Tom, thou knowest what I mean.

*Civ.* Ay, ay, Kester; 'tis such as they wear a' their heads. *London Prod.*, iv, 3.

**CHEEK-TOOTH**, *s.* A grinder. *North*.

**CHEEN**, *adj.* Sprouted. *Devon*.

**CHEEP**, *v.* To chirp. *North*.

**CHEER**, *v.* To feast or welcome friends. *North*.

**CHEERING**, *s.* A merry-making.

**CHEERLY**, (1) *adj.* Pleasant; well-looking.

(2) *adv.* Courageously.

*Cheerly*, prince Otho, ther's such a war like sight

That would stirre up a leaden heart to fight.  
*Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631.

**CHEESE**, *s.* A hag of pomnace from the cider-wring.

**CHEESE AND CHEESE**. A term applied in some parts to two females riding on one horse, or kissing each other.

**CHEESE-BRIGS**, } *s.* Two poles of  
**CHEESE-LADDER**, } wood, crossed by two shorter ones, placed over a large pan of cream, to support the skimming bowl after it has been used, so that it may drip into the liquid below. *Linc*.

**CHEESECAKE-GRASS**, *s.* Trefoil. *North*.

**CHEESE-CRUSHER**, *s.* An instrument for crushing cheese. *Leic*.

**CHEESE-FATT**, *s.* A vessel in which the whey is passed from the curd in cheese making.

**CHEESE-FORD**, *s.* The mould in which cheese is made.

**CHEESE-LATE**, *s.* A loft or floor to dry cheese on.

**CHEESELOPE**, *s.* Rennet. *North.*

**CHEESER**, *s.* The yellowhammer. *Northampt.*

**CHEESE-RUNNING**, *s.* Lady's-bed-straw. *South.*

**CHEESES**, *s.* (1) The seeds of the mallow.

(2) Making *cheeses*, a game among girls, turning round several times, and suddenly curtsying low, when their clothes spread in a large circle round them.

**CHEESTE**, *s.* See *Cheste*.

**CHEEVING-BOLT**, *s.* A lynch-pin.

**CHEFE**, (1) *v.* See *Cheve*.

(2) *s.* A sheaf.

**CHEFFERY**, *s.* A rent due to the lord of a district.

**CHEFTANCE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Chieftains.

**CHEFTS**, *s.* Chops of meat. *North.*

**CHEG**, *v.* To gnaw. *Northumb.*

**CHEGE**, *s.* A frolic. *Kent.*

**CHEGGLE**, *v.* To chew or gnaw. *North.*

**CHEHO**, *v.* To sneeze.

**CHEISEL**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A sort of stuff.

Of v. things he bitauzt hem werk,  
As to hem wald bifalle,  
Of flex, of silk, of *cheisel*,  
Of porpre and of palle.

*Legend of Joachim & Anne*, p. 152.

**CHEITIF**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A caitiff.

**CHEK**, *s.* Ill fortune.

**CHEKE**, (1) *part. p.* Choked.

(2) Checked, in chess; and hence used metaphorically.

(3) *s.* A person, or fellow. *Linc.*

**CHEKELATOUN**. See *Ciclatoun*.

**CHEKENE**, *v.* To choke.

**CHEKERE**, *s.* (1) The exchequer.

(2) The game of chess.

**CHEKKEFULLE**, *s.* Quite full. *Morte Arthure*.

**CHEKLEW**, } *adj.* Choking;  
**CHOKELEW**, } strangling.

**CHELAUNDRE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A goldfinch.

**CHELD**, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Cold.

**CHELDEZ**, *s.* Shields of a boar.

**CHELE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Cold; chill.

**CHELINGE**, *s.* The cod-fish. *Pr. P.*

**CHELP**, *v.* To chirp. *Northampt.*

**CHELTERED**, *adj.* Clotted; coagulated. *North.*

**CHEM**, *s.* A team of horses. *West.*

**CHEMISE**, *s.* A wall which lines a work of sandy or loose earth.

**CHENE**, *s.* A chain.

**CHENILE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The henbane.

**CHEORL**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A churl.

**CHEP**, *s.* The part of a plough on which the share is placed.

**CHEPE**, (1) *v.* (*A.-S. ceapian.*) To buy; to cheapen; to trade.

(2) *s.* A market.

(3) *s.* Cheapness.

(4) *s.* A bargain. See *Cheap*.

Bnt the sack that thou hast drunk me would have bought me lights as good cheap, at the dearest chandler's in Europe. *Shakesp.*, 1 *Hen. IV.*, iii, 3.

Perhaps thou may'st agree better cheap now. *Anon. Play of Hen. V.*

**CHEPER**, *s.* A seller.

**CHEPING**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Market; sale: a market place.

**CHEPSTER**, *s.* A starling. *North.*

**CHEQUER-TREE**, *s.* The service tree. The fruit is called *chequers*. *Sussex.*

**CHEQUIN**, *s.* See *Cecchin*.

**CHERALLY**, *s.* A sort of liquor.

By your leave, sir, I'll tend my master, and instantly be with you for a cup of *cherally* this hot weather.

*B. & Fl.*, *Fair M. of Inn*, ii, 2.

**CHERCHER**, *s.* A kerchief.

**CHERCOCK**, *s.* The mistletoe thrush. *Yorksh.*

**CHERE**, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) Countenance; behaviour; entertainment.

(2) *s.* A chair.

(3) *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Dear.



CHEREL, *s.* A churl; a peasant.  
 CHERETÉ, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) Dearness;  
 CHERTÉ, } affection.  
 CHERICE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To cherish.  
*Cherisance*, comfort.  
 CHERKE, *v.* To creak. *Pr. P.*  
 CHERKY, *adj.* Rich and dry, ap-  
 plied to cheese. *Northampt.*  
 CHERLICH, *adv.* (*A.-N.*) Richly.  
 CHERLISH, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Illiberal.  
 CHERLYS-TRYACLE, *s.* Garlic.  
 CHERRILET, *s.* A little cherry.  
 CHERRY, *adj.* Ruddy. *Devon.*  
 CHERRY-COBS, *s.* Cherry-stones.  
*West.*

CHERRY-CURD-MILK, *s.* Beast-  
 lings. *Oxford.*

CHERRY-CURDS, *s.* A custard made  
 of beastlings and milk boiled  
 together and sweetened. *North-*  
*ampt.*

CHERRY-FAIR, *s.* Cherry fairs,  
 often referred to in the early  
 writers, especially as typical of  
 the transitoriness of human life,  
 are still held in Worcestershire  
 and some other parts, on Sunday  
 evenings, in the cherry orchards.

Thys worlde hyt ys fulle fekyll and frele,  
 Alle day be day hyt wyll enpayre;  
 And so sone thys worldys weele,  
 Hyt faryth but as a *chery feyre.*  
*MS. Cantab., 15th cent.*

CHERRY-FEAST, *s.* A cherry fair.

Sumtyme I drawe into memoire  
 How sorow may not ever laste,  
 And so cometh hope in at laste,  
 Whan I non other foode knowe;  
 And that endureth but a throwe,  
 Ryȝt as it were a *chery-feste.*  
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq., f. 182 b.*

CHERRY-PIT, *s.* A child's game,  
 consisting of pitching cherry-  
 stones or nuts into a small hole.

I have loved a witch ever since I play'd  
*cherry-pit.* *Witch of Edmonton.*

His ill favoured visage was almost eaten  
 through with pock-holes, so that halfe  
 a parish of children might easily have  
 played at *cherry-pit* in his face.

*Fenner's Compteri Com. W. in Cens.*  
*Lit., x, 301.*

CHERSID, *part. p.* Christened.

CHERVEN, *v.* To writhe, or turn  
 about. *Pr. P.*

CHESE, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To choose.  
 (2) *pret. t.* Saw. "Even til the  
 hegh bord he *chese.*" *Syr*  
*Gowghter.*

CHESEBOLLE, } *s.* A poppy.  
 CHESBOKE, }

CHESLE-MONEY, *s.* The name given  
 by the country people to Roman  
 brass coins found in some places  
 in Gloucestershire.

CHESLIP, *s.* A woodlouse.

CHESOUN, *s.* Reason. See *Achesoun*,  
 which is the correct form of the  
 word.

CHESSE, *v.* (1) To crack. *Linc.*  
 (2) To pile up. *Yorksh.* Three  
*ches* chamber, three chambers  
 over each other. *Towneley Myst.,*  
*p. 27.*

CHESSEL, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Gravel or peb-  
 bles on the shore; a bank of sand.

CHESSENER, *s.* A chess-player.

CHESSEOM, *s.* A kind of sandy and  
 clayey earth.

CHEST, (1) *s.* (*Lat.*) A coffin.  
 (2) *v.* To place a corpse in a coffin.  
 "Chest a dead corps with spyce  
 and swete oyntmentes in a close  
 coffyn. *Pollincio,*" *Huloet.*

(3) The game of chess. "The  
 game at draughts or dames: some  
 take it for the playe at *chests.*"  
*Nomencl.*

(4) *part. p.* Chased; pursued.

(5) *adj.* Chaste.

CHESTE, *s.* (*A.-S. ceast.*) Strife;  
 debate.

CHESTEINE, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) The  
 CHESTAYNE, } chesnut.

CHESTER, *s.* One who embalms  
 or places corpses in coffins.

CHEST-TRAP, *s.* A sort of trap for  
 taking pole-cats, &c.

CHET, *s.* A kitten. *South.*

CHETE, *v.* (1) To cut.

(2) To escheat. *Pr. Parv.*

CHEURE, *v.* To work or char. *Wilts.*

**CHEVACHIE, s. (A.-N.)** An expedition with cavalry.

**CHEVE, v. (A.-N. *chevir*.)** To succeed; to compass a thing; to thrive; to obtain, adopt. *Cheving*, success, completion.

Howsoever that it *cheve*,  
The knyght takit his leve.

*Sir Degreuant, Lincoln MS.*

Scripture saith heritage holdyn wrongfully  
Schal never *cheve*, ne with the thred heyr  
remainye. *MS. 15th cent.*

**CHEVELURE, s. (Fr.)** A peruke.

**CHEVEN, s.** A blockhead. *North.*

**CHEVENTEYN, s. (A.-N.)** A chieftain.

**CHEVER, s. (A.-N.)** "Cheville. The pin of the trukle: the *chever*, or axe." *Nomencl.*

**CHEVERE, v.** To shiver or shake.

**CHEVERIL, s. (Fr.) (1)** A kid.

A sentence in but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit; how quickly the wrong side may be turned outward!

*Shakesp., Twel. N., iii, 1.*

(2) Kid's leather, which being of a very yielding nature, a flexible conscience was often called a *cheveril* conscience.

**CHEVERON, s. (Fr.)** A kind of lace.

**CHEVESALE, s. (A.-N.)** A neck-lace.

**CHEVICE, v. (A.-N.)** To bear up.

**CHEVISANCE, s. (A.-N.)** Treaty; agreement; a bargain.

**CHEVISH, v. (A.-N.)** To bargain; to provide.

**CHEVORELL, s.** The herb chervil.

**CHEWEN, v.** To eschew.

**CHEWER, s.** A narrow passage or road between two houses. "Go and sweep that *chever*." *West.*

**CHEWET, s.** A sort of pie.

*Chewetes* on flesshe day. Take the lire of pork, and kerve it al to pecys, and hennes therewith; and do it in a panne, and frye it, and make a coffyn as to a pye, smale, and do thereinne, and do thereuppon zolkes of ayren, harde, powder of gynger, and salt. Cover it, and frye it in grece, other bake it wel, and serve it forth. *Forme of Cury, p. 32.*

**CHEWRE, s.** (a corrupt form of *chare*.) A task, or business. It is still used in *Devon*.

Here's two *chewres* *chewr'd*; when wisdom is employed

'Tis ever thus. *B. & Fl., Love's Cure, iii, 2.*

**CHEWREE-RING, v.** To assist servants. *Wilts.*

**CHEYLE, s.** Cold. For *chele*.

For many a way y have y-goo,

In hungur, thurst, *cheyle*, and woo.

*MS. Cantab., Ff. ii, 38.*

**CHEZ, v.** To choose. *North.*

**CHIBBALŠ, s. (A.-N.)** Small onions.

**CHIBBLE, v.** To chip, or break off in small pieces. *Northampton.*

**CHIBE, s.** A kind of onion. *North.*

**CHICE, s.** A small portion. *Essex.*

**CHICHE, (1) adj. (A.-N.)** Niggardly; sparing. *Chiche-faced*, lean faced.

(2) *s. (A.-N.)* A dwarf pea or vetch. "Pease *chiches*, or *chich-peason*." *Nomenclat.*

**CHICHELINGS, s.** Vetches. *North.*

**CHICK, (1) v.** To germinate.

(2) *v.* To crack.

(3) *s.* A crack, or flaw. *East.*

**CHICKELL, s.** The wheatear. *Devon.*

**CHICKENCHOW, s.** A swing. *North.*

**CHICKEN'S-MEAT, s.** A name applied to chick-weed, to the endive, and to dross corn.

**CHICKERING, s.** The cry of the cricket.

**CHICK-PEAS, s.** Chiches.

**CHIDDLENS, s.** Chitterlings. *Wilts.*

**CHIDE, v. (1) (A.-S.)** To wrangle; to quarrel.

(2) To make an incessant noise.

**CHIDERESSE, } s. A female scold.**  
**CHIDESTER, }**

**CHIDHAM-WHITE, s.** A species of corn much cultivated in Sussex.

**CHID-LAMB, s.** A female lamb.

**CHIEL, s.** A young fellow. *North.*

**CHIERTEE, s.** See *Chereté*.

**CHIEVE, (1) v.** See *Cheve*.

(2) "*Apex, stamen*, the *chieve* or litle threds of flowers, as in gillifers, lillies." *Nomencl.*

- CHIFE**, *s.* A fragment. *Suffolk.*
- CHIG**, (1) *v.* To chew. *North.*  
(2) *s.* A quid of tobacco.
- CHIKE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A chicken.
- CHILBLADDER**, *s.* A chilblain. *South.*
- CHILD**, *s.* (1) (*A.-S.*) A youth trained to arms; a knight.  
(2) A girl. *Devon.* So *Shakesp., Winter's Tale*, iii, 3, "A boy or a child, I wonder."
- CHILDAGE**, *s.* Childhood. *East.*
- CHILDE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To be delivered of a child.
- CHILDERMAS**, *s.* Innocents' day.
- CHILD-GERED**, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Of childish manners.
- CHILDING**, (1) *s.* Bringing forth a child. Childing-woman, a breeding woman.  
(2) *adj.* Productive.
- CHILDLY**, *adj.* Childish.
- CHILDNESS**, *s.* Childishness. *Shak.*
- CHILD-OF-THE-PEOPLE**, *s.* A bastard.
- CHILDRÉ**, *plur.* of *child.* (*A.-S.*) Children.
- CHILD'S-PART**, *s.* A child's portion.  
Not so sick, sir, but I hope to have a *child's part* by your last will and testament. *Hist. of Thomas Stukely*, 1605.
- CHILDWIT**, *s.* A fine paid to the Saxon lord when his bondwoman was unlawfully got with child.
- CHILE**, *s.* A blade of grass. *Leic.*
- CHILL**, (1) *s.* A cold. *Dorset.* A cold shaking fit. *East.*  
(2) *v.* To take the chill off liquor.
- CHILLERY**, *adj.* Chilly. *Kent.*
- CHILVER**, *s.* (1) An ewe-sheep. *West.*  
(2) The mutton of a maiden sheep. *Glouc.*
- CHIMBE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) The prominent part of the staves beyond the head of a barrel.
- CHIMBLE**, *v.* To gnaw. *Chimblings*, bits gnawed off. *Bucks.*
- CHIMER**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To shiver.
- CHIMICKE**, *s.* A chemist. *Florio.*
- CHIMING**, *s.* A kind of light we perceive when we wake in the night or rise suddenly.
- CHIMINGNESS**, *s.* Melodiousness.
- CHIMLEY**, *s.* A chimney.
- CHIMNEY**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A fire-place.
- CHIMNEY-SWEEPS**, *s.* The black heads of the plantago lanceolata. *Northampt.*
- CHIMP**, *s.* A young shoot. *Dorset.*
- CHIMPINGS**, *s.* Grits. *North.*
- CHIMY**, *s.* (from *Fr. chemise.*) A shift.
- CHIN-BAND**, *s.* A lace to fasten the hat or cap under the chin.
- CHINBOWDASH**, *s.* The tie of the cravat. *Dorset.*
- CHINCHE**, (1) *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Miserly.  
(2) *s.* A miser. *Chyncherde. Skelton.*
- CHINCHÉL**, *s.* A small hammer. *Craven.*
- CHINCHERIE**, *s.* Niggardness.
- CHINCHONE**, *s.* The herb groundsel.
- CHIN-CLOUT**, *s.* A sort of muffler.
- CHIN-COUGH**, *s.* The whooping-cough.
- CHINE**, (1) *s.* A chink or cleft.  
(2) *s.* A kind of salmon.  
(3) *s.* Same as *chimbe*. *Chine-hoop*, the extreme hoop which keeps the ends of the staves together.
- CHINED**, *part.p.* Broken in the back.
- CHINGLE**, *s.* Gravel; shingle. *East.*
- CHINK**, (1) *s.* A chaffinch. *West.*  
(2) *s.* Money.  
(3) *v.* To cut into small pieces.  
(4) *v.* To loosen or separate earth for planting.  
(5) *s.* A sprain on the back. *East.*
- CHIOPPINE**. See *Choppine*.
- CHIP**, (1) *v.* To break, or crack, as an egg, when the young bird cracks the shell. *North.*  
(2) *v.* To cut bread into slices. *Chippings*, fragments of bread; *chipping-knife*, a knife to cut bread with; *chipper*, the person who cuts bread.

(3) *v.* To trip. *North.*

(4) *s.* The cry of the bat.

(5) *Chip in porridge*, a thing of no avail, neither good nor bad.

**CHIPPER**, *v.* To chirp. *East.*

**CHIP-UP**, *v.* To recover. *East.*

**CHIRCHE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A church.

**CHIRE**, (1) *v.* To feast, or make cheer.

What tho' he *chires* on pure manchet crowne,

While kind client grinds on black or browne.  
*Hall, Satires*, book ii.

(2) *s.* A blade of grass or of any plant.

**CHRISTANE**, *s.* A cherry-stone.

**CHIRK**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To chirp.

**CHIRME**, *s.* (1) A charm, or noise.  
*Heywood*, 1556.

(2) The melancholy under-tone of a bird previous to a storm.  
*North.*

**CHIRRE**, *v.* (*A.-S. ceorian.*) To chirp. *Herrick.*

**CHIS**, *pret. t.* of *chese*. Chose.

**CHISAN**, } *s.* A dish in old  
**CHYSANNE**, } cookery.

*Chisan.* Take hole roches, and tenchya, or plays, but choppe hom on peces, and frie hom in oyle; and take crustes of bredde, and draw hom with wyn and vynegur, and bray fygges, and drawe hom therwith; and mynce onyons, and frie hom, and do therto, and blaunched almonds fried, and raisinges of corance, and powder of clowes, and of ginger, and of canelle, and let hit boyle, then do thi fissh in a faire vesselle, and poure thi sewe above, and serve hit forthe colde.

*Warner, Antiq. Culin.*, p. 70.

**CHISE**, *s.* A small quantity. "I wish I had put a *chise* more salt into the links," was said by a Bury housewife. *Suffolk.*

**CHISEL**, *s.* Bran; coarse flour.

**CHISELLE**, *adj.* Brittle; chippy.  
*Northampton.*

**CHISKET**, *s.* Cheese-cake. *Leic.*

**CHISSOM**, *v.* To germinate. *West.*

**CHISTE**, *s.* (*Lat.*) A chest.

**CHIT**, (1) *v.* To germinate.

(2) *s.* The first sprouts of anything.

(3) *s.* A forward child.

(4) *adj.* Diminutive.

(5) "*Chyts* in the face lyke unto wartes." *Huloet*, 1552.

**CHITE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To scold.

**CHITRE**, *v.* To chirp.

**CHITSFACE**, *s.* A baby-face. See *Chiche.*

Now, now, you little witch, now you *chitsface*. *Otway, Soldier's Fortune*, 1681.

**CHITT**, *s.* A kind of bird.

**CHITTER**, (1) *v.* To shiver, or tremble.

(2) *v.* To chirp. *Palsgrave.*

(3) *adj.* Thin, folded up, applied to a thin and furrowed face.  
*Cornw.*

**CHITTERLINGS**, *s.* (1) The small entrails.

(2) The frills at the breast of a shirt; any ornamental fringe.

(3) The intestines of a pig linked in knots and boiled.

A haggise: some call it a *chitterling*: some a hogs harslet. *Nomencl.*, 1555.

(4) Sprouts from the stems of coleworts. *Northampton.*

**CHITTERS**, *s.* Part of the giblets or entrails of a goose. *North.*

**CHITTYFACED**, *adj.* Baby-faced; lean-faced.

**CHIVAL**, *s.* (*Fr.*) A horse.

**CHIVEL**, *s.* A small slit or rent.  
*Leic.*

**CHIVERS**, *s.* The small fibres at the roots of plants.

**CHIVES**, (1) *s.* (*Fr.*) Chits of grass. *Leic.*

(2) The threads or filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end.

**CHIVING-BAG**, *s.* A horseman's wallet.

**CHIVY**, *v.* To pursue.

**CHIZEN**, *v.* To munch. *Linc.*

**CHIZZLY**, *adj.* Hard; harsh and dry. *East.*



**CHOAKING-PIE, s.** A trick played on a sluggish sleeper, by holding a piece of lighted cotton to his nose.

**CHOAK-PEAR, s.** A cant term for a small piece of copper money.

**CHOANE, s.** A small fracture.

**CHOATY, adj.** Chubby. *Kent.*

**CHOBINS, s.** Grains of unripened wheat left in the chaff.

**CHOCK, (1) s.** A part of a neck of veal.

(2) *s.* A piece of wood. *North.*

**CHOCKLING, s.** Scolding. *Exmoor.*

**CHOCKLY, adj.** Choky; dry. *Sussex.*

**CHOCKON, v.** To jingle the glasses together in drinking.

Come, nephew, all of us *chockon*, *chockon*, to an absent friend, ha, hum; you know—no more to be said. (*They dash their glasses.*)

*Shadwell, The Scourers, 1691.*

**CHOCKY, adj.** Ridgy; full of holes; uneven. *Northampt.*

**CHODE, pret. t. of chide.**

**CHOFF, adj.** Stern; morose. *Kent.*

**CHOFFE, s.** A churl. See *Chuffe.*

**CHOGS, s.** The cuttings of hop plants in spring. *South.*

**CHOILE, v.** To overreach. *Yorksh.*

**CHOKES, s.** The throat. *Northumb.*

**CHOKKE, v. (A.-N.)** To push through.

**CHOL, s. (A.-S.)** The jole; jaws; properly, that part extending from beneath the chin and throat from ear to ear.

**CHOLER, s.** Soot. *North.*

**CHOLICKY, adj.** Choleric. *East.*

**CHOLLER, s.** A double chin. *North.*

**CHOLT-HEADED, adj.** Stupid.

**CHOMP, v.** To chew; to crush. *North.*

**CHON, v.** To break.

**CHONCE, v.** To cheat. *Devon.*

**CHONGY, v. (A.-S.)** To change.

**CHOONER, v.** To grumble. *Lanc.*

**CHOORE, s.** Thirty bushels of flour or meal. *Liber Niger Edw. IV.*

**CHOORY, v.** To work, or char.

**CHOOSING-STICK, s.** A divining-rod. *Somerset.*

**CHOP, (1) v. (A.-S.)** To exchange, or barter. "*Choppe and change. Mercor.*" *Huloet.*

(2) To flog. *Essex.*

(3) To meet accidentally. *North.*

(4) To put in. *North.*

**CHOPCHERRY, s.** A game with cherries.

**CHOPCHURCHES, s.** Secular priests who exchanged their benefices for gain.

**CHOP-LOGGERHEAD, s.** A great blockhead. *East.*

**CHOP-LOGICK, s.** A person who is very argumentative.

**CHOPPER, s. (1)** A cheek of bacon. *Hampsh.*

(2) A sharp fellow. *Devon.*

**CHOPPINE, s. (1) (Span. chapin.)**

**CHIOPPINE, } A high clog or clog**

**CHAPIN, } patten, of cork or**

**CHOPEEN, } light framework,**

covered with leather or metal,

and worn under the shoe. They

were commonly used in Spain

and in Venice, but in England

only in masquerades.

By'r lady, your ladyship is nearer to heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a *chioppine*.

*Shakesp., Hamlet, ii, 2.*

The Italian in her high *chopeene*.

*Heyw., Challenge of Beauty, act 5*

— I am dull—some music—

Take my *chapins* off. So, a lusty strain.

*Massinger, Renegado, i, 2*

(2) (*Fr.*) A quart measure. *North*

**CHOPPING, adj.** Large; lusty.

**CHOPSE, v.** To abuse. *Northampt.*

**CHORE, s.** A narrow passage between two houses. See *Chewer*.

**CHORK, adj.** Saturated with water. *Northumb.*

**CHORLE, s.** A churl.

**CHORTON, s.** Tripe made from the calf's stomach. *Leic.*

**CHOSSES, s.** Excuses. *Plumpton Corr., p. 198.*

CHOSLINGES, *s.* Chosen people.  
 CHOULE, *s.* (1) A jaw. *North.* See *Chol.*

(2) The crop of a bird.

CHOUNTING, *s.* Quarrelling. *Exm.*

CHOUNTISH, *adj.* Surly. *Devon.*

CHOUPS, *s.* Hips, the fruit of briars. *North.*

CHOUSE, } (1) *v.* To cheat.  
 CHOWSE, }

(2) *s.* The act of cheating.

(3) *s.* A person easily cheated.

CHOUSLE, *v.* To munch. *Linc.*

CHOUT, *s.* A frolic, or merry-making. *East.*

CHOUX, *s.* (*Fr.*) A part of a lady's head-dress. See *Cabbage.*

A *choux* is the round boss behind the head, resembling a cabbage, and the French accordingly so name it.

*Ladies' Dictionary*, 1694.

CHOVE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To sweep.

CHOVELINGS, *s.* Husks or refuse from rats or mice. *Leic.*

CHOVY, *s.* A small beetle. *East.*

CHOW, *v.* To grumble. *North.*

CHOWDER, *s.* A fish-seller. *Devon.*

CHOWFINGED, *s.* A stupid fellow. *Lanc.*

CHOWRE, *v.* To grumble or mutter. Still used in Somerset.

Bnt when the crabbed nurse  
 Beginnes to chide and *chowre.*

*Turbeville's Ovid*, 1567, f. 122.

CHOWTER, *v.* To grumble. *Devon.*

CHRINSIE, *s.* A sort of drinking pot.

This hot weather causes people to be thirsty, insomuch that there will be great employment for noggins, whiskins, *chrisnies*, cans, tankards, black-jacks, and such like implements of husbandry; with any one of which, if a man follow his work hard, he may get drunk before night, if he's a good (or if you please a bad) husband in the morning.

*Poor Robin*, 1740.

CHRISOME, *s.* (*A.-N.*) (1) In Popish times the white cloth set by the minister upon the head of a child newly anointed with chrism after

his baptism; but afterwards taken for the white cloth put upon the child newly christened, in token of baptism, and with which the women used to shroud the child if dying within the month. Hence the term *chrisoms* was applied to children dying within the month of birth.

(2) In some parts of England, a calf killed before it is a month old was called a *chrisom-calf*.

CHRISOME, } *s.* The oil with which  
 CRYSUME, } children were anoint-  
 CRISME, } ed when baptized.

CHRIST-CROSS, *s.* The alphabet; because, in the old horn-books for teaching it to children, the letters of the alphabet were preceded by a cross. Sometimes called *Christ-cross-row*.

CHRISTENDOM, *s.* A christian name. *Shakesp.*

CHRISTIAN-HORSES, *s.* Sedan chairmen. *Newc.*

CHRISTING-DAY, *s.* Christening day.

I thinke if the midwife were put to her oath, I was wrapt in hers o' th' *christingday.* *Wine, Beere, Ale, and Tobacco, contending for Superiority*, 1630.

CHRISTLINGS, *s.* A small sort of plum. *Devon.*

CHRISTMAS, *s.* Holly, with which houses are decorated at Christmas.

CHRISTMAS-BOXES, *s.* Boxes carried by poor men at Christmas to solicit money, whence the modern use of the word.

CHRISTMAS-LORD, *s.* The lord of misrule.

CHRIST-TIDE, *s.* Christmas.

CHUB, *s.* A rough country clown.

CHUBBY, *adj.* (1) Fat.

(2) Surly; angry. *East.*

CHUCK, (1) *v.* To toss; to throw.

(2) *s.* A hen. *Craven.*

(3) *s.* A term of endearment.

(4) *s.* A sea-shell. *North.*

- (5) *s.* A great chip. *Sussex.*  
**CHUCKER**, *adv.* Cosily. *Sussex.*  
**CHUCKERS**, *s.* Potions of ardent spirits. *North.*  
**CHUCKFARTHING**, *s.* A game played with money.  
**CHUCK-FULL**, } *adj.* Quite full.  
**CHOKE-FULL**, } *Warw.*  
**CHUCKLE**, *v.* To exult inwardly.  
**CHUCKLE-HEAD**, *s.* A fool. *Var. di.*  
**CHUCKS**, *s.* (1) The cheeks. *Devon.*  
 (2) Grains pinched in the husk. *Dorset.*  
 (3) Large chips of wood. *Suss.*  
**CHUD**, *v.* To champ or chew.  
**CHUET**, *s.* Minced meat. See *Chewet.*  
**CHUFF**, (1) *adj.* Sullen; churlish; surly.  
 (2) *s.* A cheek. *Cotgrave.*  
 (3) *adj.* Conceited; childishly pleased. *Leic.*  
**CHUFFE**, *s.* A term of reproach or contempt, usually applied to miserly fellows.  
 And now the lustful *chuffe* was come to single out his game.  
*Warner's Albions England*, 1592.  
 A fat *chuffe* it was (I remember), with a grey beard cut short to the stumps, as though it were grynde, and a huge worne-eaten nose, like a cluster of grapes, hanging downwards.  
*Nash, Pierce Penillessé*, 1593.  
 Troth, sister, I heard you were married to a very rich *chuff*.  
*Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 256.  
**CHUFFY**, *adj.* (1) Fat and fleshy.  
 (2) Blunt; surly.  
**CHULLE**, *v.* To bandy about; used in MSS. of the 14th cent.  
**CHUM**, (1) *s.* A bedfellow.  
 (2) *v.* To chew tobacco. *Miege.*  
**CHUMMING-UP**, *s.* A ceremony practised in prisons on the arrival of a new comer, who is welcomed with the music of old swords and staves, for which he is expected to pay his admission to their company.  
**CHUMP**, *s.* A log of wood.

- CHUMPY**, *adj.* Small; stunted.  
**CHUMS**, *s.* The smallest fragments of brick used by masons.  
**CHUN**, *s.* A profligate woman. *West.*  
**CHUNCH**, *adj.* Sulky. *Linc.*  
**CHUNK**, *s.* (1) A log of wood. *Kent.*  
 (2) A trunk of a tree. *North-ampt.*  
 (3) *v.* To chuck one under the chin. *Kent.*  
**CHUNKINGS**, *s.* The stump of a tree left in the ground after the tree is cut down. *Leic.*  
**CHUNTER**, } *v.* To complain; to  
**CHUNNER**, } grumble.  
**CHUNDER**, }  
**CHURCH-ALE**, *s.* A feast in commemoration of the dedication of a church.  
**CHURCH-CLERK**, *s.* A parish-clerk. *East.*  
**CHURCHE-GANG**, *s.* Church-going.  
**CHURCHHAW**, } *s.* (*A.-S.*) A  
**CHYRCH-HAYE**, } church-yard.  
**CHURCHING**, *s.* The church-service. *East.*  
**CHURCH-LITTEN**, *s.* A church-yard, or burial ground. "When he come into that *chirche-lyttoun tho.*" *Chron. Vilodun.* Still used in West Sussex.  
**CHURCH-MASTERS**, *s.* Churchwardens. *North.*  
**CHURCH-REVE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A churchwarden.  
**CHURCH-SCOT**, *s.* Payment or contribution to the church.  
**CHURCH-STILE**, *s.* A pulpit. *North.*  
**CHURCH-TOWN**, *s.* A village near the church. *South.*  
**CHURCHWARDEN**, *s.* A cormorant. *South.*  
**CHURCHWORT**, *s.* Pennyroyal.  
**CHURER**, *s.* An occasional work-woman. *Cornw.*  
**CHURL**, *s.* The wallflower. *Shropsh.*  
**CHURL'S-TREACLE**, *s.* Garlic.  
**CHURLY**, *adj.* (1) Rough, applied to weather. *Yorksh.*

- (2) Stiff; cloddy; applied to soil. *Leic.*  
**CHURN-DASH**, *s.* The staff of a churn. *North.*  
**CHURNEL**, *s.* An enlargement of the glands of the neck. *North.*  
**CHURN-GOTTING**, *s.* A harvest-supper. *North.*  
**CHURN-MILK**, *s.* Buttermilk. *East.*  
**CHURN-SUPPER**, *s.* In some parts of the country it is customary for the farmers to give an entertainment to their men at the close of the hay-harvest; this is called the churn-supper. At these suppers the masters and their families attend and share in the mirth. The men mask themselves, dress in a grotesque manner, and are allowed the privilege of playing jokes on their employers, &c.  
**CHURRE**, *s.* A kind of bird. *Arch.*, xiii, 350.  
**CHURRING**, *s.* The noise made by a partridge in rising.  
**CHURTY**, *s.* Rocky soil. *Kent.*  
**CHUSE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To reprehend; to find fault; to accuse.  
**CHUSE-BUT**, *v.* To avoid. *Northumb.*  
**CHUSEREL**, *s.* A debauched fellow. *South.*  
**CHUTE**, *s.* A hilly road. *Wight.*  
**CHUTE-LAMB**, *s.* A fat lamb. *Suss.*  
**CHWOT**, *adj.* Dressed. *Somerset.*  
**CHYMBE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A cymbal.  
**CHYMMER**, *s.* A gown cut down the middle, formerly used by persons of rank.  
**CHYMOL**, *s.* A hinge.  
**CHYN**, *s.* The chine, or back. *Weber.*  
**CHYPPE**, *v.* To carp at.  
**CHYVELEN**, *v.* To become shrivelled.  
**CICELY**, *s.* Cow parsley. *North.*  
**CICHLING**, *s.* Vetches. *North.*  
**CICILIA**, *s.* The name of a dance.

**CICLATOUN**, } *s.* (*A.-N. sigla-*  
**CHECLATON**, } *ton.*) A rich  
**CHEKELATOUN**, } stuff brought  
 from the East; the name is Arabic. In the 16th cent. the name appears to have been given to a sort of gilt leather.

Lef on me aut be my wife, ful wel the mai spede;  
 Aantioge ant Asie scaltou han to mede;  
 Ciclatoun ant purpel pal scaltou have to wede;  
 Wid alle the metes of my lond ful wel I scal the fede. *Legend of St. Margaret.*  
 But in a jacket, quilted richly rare,  
 Upon checklaton, he was strangely dight.  
*Spens., F. Q., VI, vii, 43.*

- CIDDLE**, *v.* To tickle. *Kent.*  
**CIDE**, *v.* To decide. *South.*  
**CIDERAGE**, *s.* The herb arsmart.  
**CIDERKIN**, *s.* The liquor made from the apples after the cider is pressed out.  
**CIERGES**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Wax tapers.  
**CIMEICK**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A miserly fellow.  
**CIMICE**, *s.* (*Ital.*) A wall-louse.  
**CIMISS**, *s.* (*Lat. cimex.*) A bug.  
**CINCATER**, *s.* (*Fr.*) A man in his fiftieth year.  
**CINDER-WENCHES**, *s.* Girls who collected or carried cinders and ashes from houses.  
**CINGLET**, *s.* A waistcoat. *North.*  
**CINGULAR**, *s.* A wild boar in his fifth year.  
**CINOPER**, *s.* Cinnabar.  
**CINQUE-PACE**, *s.* A dance, the steps of which were regulated by the number five.  
 We had not measured three *cinque-paces*, but we met with one that came a far greater pace towards us.  
*Rowley, Search for Money, 1609.*  
**CINQUE-PORT**, *s.* (*Fr.*) A sort of fishing-net, with five entrances.  
**CINQUETALE**, *s.* A quintal.  
**CIPE**, *s.* A large basket. *Berks.*  
**CIPPUS**, *s.* The stocks or pillory.  
**CIPRESS**, *s.* A sort of fine gauze or crape, for wearing round a woman's neck.



**CIRCLING-BOY, s.** A roaring boy.  
*Jonson.*

**CIRCOT, s.** A surcoat.

**CIRCUDRIE, s.** See *Surquidrie*.

**CIRCUIT, s.** A circle or crown.

**CIRCUMBENDIBUS, s.** A circuitous roundabout way.

**CIRCUMCIDE, v. (Lat.)** To cut off.

**CIRCUMSTANCE, s.** Conduct; detail. *Shakesp.*

**CIRNE, s.** The lote-tree.

**CIST, s. (1)** A chest.

(2) A cess-pool. *South.*

**CITEE, s. (A.-N.)** A city.

**CITIZEN, adj.** Town-bred; delicate. *Shakesp.*

**CITOLE, s. (A.-N.)** A stringed musical instrument. *Citolers*, persons who played on citoles.

**CITTE, v. (A.-S.)** To cut.

**CITTERN, s.** A musical instrument, like a guitar, used much by barbers. *Cittern-headed*, ugly.

For grant the most barbers can play on the *cittern*.

*B. Jon., Vision of Delight*, vol. vi, p. 22.

**CIVE, v. (A.-N.)** To result. See *Cheve*.

**CIVIT, adj.** Perfumed.

Yea, this same silken, golden, *cyvit* whore, is roguish, ragged, and most pockey poore.  
*Rowlands, Knave of Harts*, 1613.

**CIVERY, s.** A partition or compartment in a vaulted ceiling.

**CIVIL, adj.** Sober; grave.

**CIVITY, s. (Lat. civitas.)** A city.

**CLAAS, adj.** Close; tight. *Yorksh.*

**CLABBY, adj.** Worm-eaten, applied to carrots. *Northampt.*

**CLACK, (1) s.** The clapper of a mill.

(2) s. The sucker of a pump.

(3) v. To snap with the fingers.

(4) s. A kind of small windmill placed on the top of a pole, which turns with the wind, and makes a clapping noise, to frighten birds away.

(5) s. A contemptuous name for a woman's tongue.

(6) s. A tale-bearer.

(7) v. To cut the sheep's mark from wool, which made it weigh less, and thus diminished the duty.

**CLACK-BOX, s.** The mouth. *East.*

**CLACK-DISH, } s.** A dish or box

**CLAP-DISH, } with a moveable lid, formerly carried by beggars to attract notice, and bring people to their doors, by the noise it made.**

**CLACKER, } s.** A rattle to drive

**CLACKET, } birds from the corn.**

**CLADDE, adj.** Armed. *Sir Tristrem.*

**CLADDER, s.** A general lover, one who wanders from one object to another.

*A.* Two inns of court men. *B.* Yes, what then? *A.* Known *cladders*,

Through all the town. *B.* *Cladders!* *A.* Yes, catholic lovers,

From country madams to your glover's wife,

Or laundress. *City Match*, O. P., ix, 298.

**CLAFE, part. p.** Cleft.

**CLAG, v.** To stick, or adhere.

*Claggy*, sticky. *North.* Women's petticoats, when dirtied with walking, are said in Northamptonshire to be *claggy'd*.

**CLAGGER, s.** A well-timed remark. *North.*

**CLAGGUM, } Treacle made**

**CLAG-CANDY, } hard with boiling. *North.***

**CLAG-LOCKS, s.** Locks of wool matted together. *East.*

**CLAGS, s.** Bogs. *North.*

**CLAIKET, s.** A puddle-hole. *Oxford.*

**CLAIM, v. (Lat. clamare.)** To cry out.

Stryke them, also, with madnes, blyndnes, and woodnes of mynde, that thay may palpe and *clayme*, also handle as blynde men dothe in darknes.  
*State Papers*, ii, 218.

**CLAIM-UP, part. p.** Overloaded, applied to a mill; pasted up, as a placard against the wall. *North.*

CLAIRG, *v.* To bedaub. *North.*  
 CLAITY, *adj.* Dirty. *Cumb.*  
 CLAKE, *v.* To scratch. *North.*  
 CLAM, (1) *v.* To emaciate; to be starved. *East.*  
 Now barks the wolfe against the full cheekt moone,  
 Now Lyons halfe-clam'd entrals roare for food.  
 Now croaks the toad, and night crowes screech aloud,  
 Fluttering 'bout casements of departing soules  
 Now gapes the graves, and through their yawnes let loose  
 Imprison'd spirits to revisit earth.  
*Second Part of Antonio and Mellida, 1633.*  
 (2) *v.* To pinch. *North.*  
 (3) *v.* To choke with thirst.  
 (4) *v.* To clog up. *West.*  
 (5) *v.* To stick to.  
 (6) *s.* Clamminess. *East.*  
 (7) *s.* Any adhesive, viscous matter.  
 (8) *s.* A slut. *East.*  
 (9) *v.* To snatch; to shut. *Linc.*  
 (10) *v.* To rumple. *Devon.*  
 (11) *v.* To muffle a bell; to ring irregularly or out of tune.  
 (12) *s.* A rat-trap. *South.*  
 (13) *s.* A kind of shell-fish.  
 (14) *s.* A stick placed across a stream. *West.*  
 (15) *v.* To castrate a hull or ram by compression. *North.*  
 (16) *v.* To daub; to glue. *North.*  
 CLAM, } *pret. t.* Climbed; *pl.*  
 CLAMB, } *clamben.*  
 CLAMBER, } *v.* To climb.  
 CLAMMER, }  
 CLAMBERSCULL, *s.* Very strong ale. *East.*  
 CLAME, (1) *v.* To attach with glutinous matter; to spread butter upon bread. *North.*  
 (2) *v.* (*Lat.*) To call.  
 (3) *s.* A call.  
 (4) *s.* An iron hook, to bind stonework together horizontally.  
 (5) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To challenge.  
 CLAMMAS, (1) *v.* To climb. *North.*  
 (2) *s.* A clamour. *North.*

CLAMMERSOME, *adj.* Clamorous; greedy. *North.*  
 CLAMP, (1) *v.* To tread heavily.  
 (2) *v.* To fit a piece of board at right angles to the end of another piece.  
 (3) *s.* A large fire of underwood. *North.*  
 (4) *s.* A pit or mound lined with straw to keep potatoes, &c., through the winter. *East.*  
 (5) *s.* A rude sort of brick-kiln. *East.*  
 CLAMPS, *s.* Andirons. *North.*  
 CLAMS, *s.* (1) A pincer for pulling up thistles and weeds. *North.*  
 (2) A rat-trap, made like a man-trap. *Suss.*  
 CLANCH, *v.* To snatch at. *Linc.*  
 CLANCULAR, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Clandestine.  
 CLANG, *v.* To eat voraciously. *Northampton.*  
 CLANK, *s.* A set, or series. *Leic.*  
 CLANKER, *s.* A severe beating. *North.*  
 CLANLICHE, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Cleanly. *Clannes*, purity, chastity.  
 CLANS, *s.* Cows' afterbirth. *Leic.*  
 CLANSY, *v.* (*A.-S. clænsian.*) To purify.  
 CLANT, *v.* To claw. *North.*  
 CLAP, *v.* (1) To place to, or apply.  
 (2) *v.* To strike.  
 (3) *s.* A blow.  
 (4) *v.* To fondle, to pat. *North.*  
 Umwhile the childe sowked hir pappc;  
 Umwhile ganne thay kysse and clappe.  
*MS. Linc., f. 101.*  
 (5) *v.* To sit down.  
 (6) *s.* The lip, or tongue. *West.*  
 (7) *adj.* Low; marshy. *East.*  
 (8) *s.* The lower part of the beak of a hawk.  
 CLAP-BOARD, } *s.* Board cut for  
 CLAPHOLT, } making casks.  
 CLAP-BREAD, } *s.* Cake made of  
 CLAP-CAKE, } oatmeal, rolled thin  
 and baked hard.  
 CLAP-DISH, *s.* See *Clack-dish.*

CLAP-DOOR, *s.* The lower half of a door divided in the middle.

CLAPER, *v.* To chatter. *Oxon.*

CLAPERED, *part. p.* Splashed with mud.

CLAP-GATE, *s.* A small horse-gate. *East.*

CLAPPE, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To talk fast. (2) *s.* Talk.

CLAPPER, *s.* (1) The tongue.

(2) (*A.-N.*) A rabbit burrow.

(3) A child's plaything. "Gew-gawes for children to playe and make sport withall, as rattels, clappers, &c." *Nomenclator.*

(4) A door-knocker. *Minsheu.*

(5) A plank laid across a stream to serve as a bridge. *Var. di.*

CLAPPER-CLAW, *v.* To beat roughly.

CLAPPER-DUDGEON, } *s.* A cant  
CLAPPER-DOUGEON, } term for a  
beggar, probably derived from the custom of clapping a dish.

See in their rags then, dancing for your sports,

Our clapper-dudgeons, and their walking mortis. *Jovial Crew, O. P., x, 372.*

CLAPPING-POST, *s.* The gate-post against which the gate closes. *East.*

CLAPSE, *v.* To clasp.

CLAP-STILE, *s.* A stile, the horizontal ledges of which are moveable.

CLARANER, *s.* A clarinet.

CLARENT, *adj.* Smooth. *Devon.*

CLARET. See *Clarry.*

CLARETEE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Brightness.

CLARICORD, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) A musi-  
CLAKICOL, } cal instrument in  
CLARISHOE, } form of a spinet,  
CLARICO, } containing from  
thirty-five to seventy strings.

CLARION, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A sort of small-mouthed and shrill-sounding trumpet.

CLARRY, } *s.* (*A.-N. clarré, claré.*)  
CLARRÉ, } Wine madewith grapes,  
CLARET, } honey, and aromatic

spices. The name was afterwards given to wine mixed with honey and spices, and strained.

CLART, (1) *v.* To spread, or smear. *Clarty*, muddy, dirty. *Clarty-paps*, a dirty sloven.

(2) *s.* A daub.

CLARY, *v.* To make a loud shrill noise; to play on the clarion.

CLARYNE, *v.* To clear, or clarify.

CLASH, *v.* (1) To bang anything about. *North.*

(2) To gossip. *North. Clashme-saunter*, a tiresome teller of stories.

CLASHY, *adj.* Foul; rainy. *North.*

CLASPER, *s.* A tendril. *Oxon.*

CLASPS AND KEEPERS. Fastenings for the shoes of children, and for other purposes.

CLAT, (1) *s.* A clod of earth.

(2) *v.* To break the clods or spread dung on a field. *West.*

(3) *v.* To cut the dirty locks of wool off sheep. *South.*

(4) *s.* Cow-dung. *West.*

(5) *v.* To tattle.

(6) *s.* A dish in ancient cookery.

CLATCH, *s.* A brood of chickens. *Lanc.*

CLATE, *s.* (1) A wedge belonging to a plough. *Chesh.*

(2) A practice among school and other boys before the commencement of a game in which two parties are interested, to decide which party is to begin or have the first innings.

CLATHERS, *s.* Clothes. *West.*

CLATS, *s.* Slops; spoon victuals. *Linc.*

CLATTER, (1) *s.* Noise; idle talk.

(2) *v.* To let out secrets.

CLATTERFERT, *s.* A tale-teller. "Clatterer, or clatterfart, which wyl disclose anye light secrete, Loquax." *Huloet.*

CLATTY, *adj.* Dirty; slovenly. *Linc.*

CLAUCH, *v.* To claw. *Yorksh.*

CLAUCKS, *v.* To snatch. *Linc.*

CLAUD, *s.* A ditch, or fence. *North.*  
 CLAUDICATE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To limp;  
 to go lame.

CLAUGHT, *pret. t.* Snatched at.  
*Northumb.*

CLAUM, *v.* To scrape together. *Lincol.*

CLAUNCH, *v.* To walk lazily. *East.*

CLAUSE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A conclusion.

CLAUSTER, *s.* (*Lat.*) A cloister.

CLAUT, (1) *v.* To scratch, or tear.  
*North.*

(2) *s.* The marsh ranunculus.  
*Wilts.*

CLAVE, *s.* The part of small bal-  
 lances by which they are lifted up.

CLAVEL, } *s.* A mantel-piece.

CLAVY, } *West.* *Clavel-tack*, the  
 shelf over the mantel-piece.

CLAVER, (1) *v.* To climb. *North.*

(2) *v.* To cajole by talking. *North.*

(3) *s.* (*A.-S. clæfer.*) Clover-grass.  
*North.*

CLAVERS, *s.* Noisy talking. *North.*

CLAVY-TACK, *s.* A key. *Exmoor.*

CLAW, (1) *v.* To snatch; to take  
 away violently. *North.*

(2) *v.* To curry favour. *North.*

(3) *s.* A fourth part of a cow-  
 gait in common pastures. *North.*

CLAW-BACK, (1) *s.* A flatterer.

The overweening of thy wits doth make  
 thy foes to smile,  
 Thy friends to weep, and clawbacks thee  
 with soothing to beguile.

*Warner's Albions England, 1592.*

*Clawbacks* more do not assail me,  
 Than are beggars swarming daily.  
*Drunken Barnaby.*

And this mischievous or deadly vice,  
 which in others sometime abateth and  
 waxeth cooler, in him, as age came  
 upon him, grew the hotter, whiles a  
 company of *claw-backe* flatterers egged  
 him forward in his purposed course.

*Amnianus Marcellinus, 1609.*

(2) *v.* To flatter.

CLAW, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To stroke.

CLAW-ILL, *s.* An ulcer in the feet  
 of cattle. *Devon.*

CLAW-OFF, *v.* To reprove. *North.*

CLAY, *v.* To shiver. *Devon.*

CLAY-DAUBIN, *s.* A custom in  
 Cumberland, for the neighbours  
 and friends of a newly-married  
 couple to assemble, and erect  
 them a rough cottage.

CLAY-SALVE, *s.* The common ce-  
 rate. *East.*

CLAYT, *s.* Clay or mire. *Kent.*

CLEA, } *s.* A claw. *Warw.*  
 CLEY, }

To save her from the seize  
 Of vulture death, and those relentless *cleys*.  
*B. Jon., Underw., vol. vii, 29.*

CLEACH, *v.* To clutch. *Shropsh.*

CLEACHING-NET, *s.* A hand net,  
 used by fishermen on the Severn.

CLEAD, *v.* To clothe or clad. *East.*

CLEAK, *v.* To snatch. *North.*

CLEAM, *v.* To glue together. See  
*Clam.*

CLEAMED, *adj.* Leaned; inclined  
*North.*

CLEAN, (1) *adv.* Entirely.

(2) *adj.* Clear in complexion.

(3) *v.* To wash, dress, and arrange  
 one's toilet.

CLEANING, } *s.* The after-birth  
 CLEANSING, } of a cow.

CLEANSER, *s.* A large kind of gun-  
 picker.

CLEAR. (1) Pure; innocent. *Shak.*

(2) *Clear and shear*, totally, com-  
 pletely. "He's thick i' the  
*clear*," said of a dull stupid  
 fellow.

CLEAT, (1) *s.* A piece of iron worn  
 on shoes by country people.

(2) *v.* To strengthen with iron.

CLEAT-BOARDS, *s.* Flat pieces of  
 wood fastened to the shoes to  
 enable a person to walk on  
 the mud.

CLEAVER, *s.* A sucker, or piece of  
 soaked leather to which a string  
 is attached, used by schoolboys.  
*North.*

CLEAVERS, *s.* Tufts of grass. *East.*

CLECHE, *v.* To snatch, or seize.

CLECK, *v.* To hatch. *North.*

CLECKIN, *s.* A chicken. *North.*



**CLECKING**, *adj.* Said of a fox *maris appetens*. *Craven*.

**CLECKINGS**, *s.* A shuttlecock. *Cumb.*

**CLECKS**, *s.* Refuse of oatmeal. *Linc.*

**CLED**, *part. p.* Clad; clothed.

**CLEDEN**, *s.* Goosegrass. *Dorset.*

**CLEDGY**, *adj.* Stiff, clayey. *Kent.*

**CLEE**, *s.* A claw. *North.* See *Clea*.

The term is especially applied to the two parts of the foot of cloven-footed animals.

**CLEEK**, *s.* A hook; a barb. *North.*

**CLEERTÉ**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Brightness.

**CLEET**, *s.* (1) The hoof. *North.*

(2) A stay or support.

**CLEEVES**, *s.* Cliffs.

**CLEFFE**, *pret. t.* Cleaved.

**CLEFT**, *s.* (1) Black slate. *North.*

(2) Timber fit for cooper's ware, spokes, &c. *Yorksh.*

(3) A piece of wood split for burning. *Northampton.*

**CLEG**, (1) *s.* The gad-fly. Still used in the North.

(2) *s.* A fish, *gadus barbatus*.

(3) *v.* To cling, or adhere. *North.*

(4) *s.* A clever person. *Lanc.*

**CLEGGER**, *v.* To cling. *Cumb.*

**CLEKE**, *v.* To snatch, or strike.

**CLEM**, (1) *v.* To starve. See *Clam*.

*Clemmed* is still in use in Shropshire for *starved*.

Hard is the choice, when the valiant must eat their arms, or *clem*.

*B. Jons., Every Man out of H., iii, 6.*

I cannot eat stones and turfs, say. What, will he *clem* me and my followers? Ask him an he will *clem* me; do, go. *Ib., Poetaster, i, 2.*

Now lions' half-clem'd entrails roar for food. *Antonio and Mellida.*

(2) St. Clement. *South.* In the Isle of Wight it is, or was till lately, the custom for blacksmiths to invite their friends and neighbours to a feast on St. Clement's day. This was called *keeping clem*.

(3) *v.* To climb.

**CLEMEYN**, *s.* A claim.

**CLEMYD**, *part. p.* Fastened.

**CLENCHE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To cling together.

**CLENCHPOOPE**, *s.* See *Clinchpope*.

**CLENCY**, *adj.* Miry; dirty. *Linc.*

**CLENE**, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Pure; clean. *Clenenesse*, purity.

**CLENGE**, *v.* (1) To contract or shrink.

(2) To strain at.

**CLENT**, *v.* To become hard, applied to grain. *West.*

**CLEPE**, *v.* (1) (*A.-S. clypian.*) To call.

They *clepe* us drunkards, and with swinish phrase

Tax our addition. *Shakesp., Haml., i, 4.*

(2) (*A.-S.*) To clip, or embrace.

**CLEPS**, *s.* An implement for pulling weeds out of corn. *Cumb.*

**CLER**, } *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Polished;

**CLERE**, } resplendent. *Clerenesse*, glory. *Clerté*, brightness.

**CLERE**, *s.* A sort of kerchief.

On their heades square bonettes of damaske golde, rolled wyth lose gold that did hange doune at their backes, with kerchiefes or *cleres* of fyne cypres. *Hall, Henry VIII, f. 83.*

**CLERETÉ**. (*A.-N.*) Purity.

**CLERGIE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Science; learning. *Clergically*, learnedly.

**CLERGION**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A young clerk.

**CLERGY**, *s.* An assembly of clerks.

**CLERK**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A scholar.

**CLERLICHE**, *adv.* (*A.-N.*) Purely.

**CLERMATYN**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A kind of fine bread.

**CLERYFY**, *v.* To make clear.

**CLESTE**, *v.* To cleave in two. *North.* The word occurs in Huloet.

**CLETCH**, *s.* A brood of chickens. *North.*

**CLETE**, *s.* A piece of wood fastened on the yardarms of a ship to hinder the ropes from slipping off. In Sussex, the term is applied to a piece of wood to prevent a door or gate from swinging.

CLETHE, *v.* To clothe. *North.*  
 CLETT, *s.* Gleet. *MS. Med. 15th cent.*  
 CLEVE, *s.* (1) (*A.-S.*) A dwelling.  
 (2) A cliff.  
 CLEVEL, *s.* A grain of corn. *Kent.*  
 CLEVEN, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Rocks; cliffs.  
 (2) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To split; to burst.  
 CLEVE-PINK, *s.* A species of carnation found on the Chedder cliffs.  
 CLEVER, (1) *v.* To scramble up. *North.*  
 (2) *adj.* Good-looking. *East.* Kennett says, "nimble, neat, dextrous." Lusty; very well. *Lanc.*  
 (3) *adj.* Affable. *South.*  
 (4) *adv.* Clearly; fully. *Kent.*  
 (5) *s.* A tuft of coarse grass turned up by the plough. *East.*  
 CLEVER-BOOTS, } *s.* A satirical  
 CLEVER-CLUMSY, } term for a person who is awkward.  
 CLEVER-THROUGH, *prep.* Straight through. *Leic.*  
 CLEVES, *s.* Cloves.  
 CLEVY, *s.* A sort of draft iron for a plough. *North.*  
 CLEW, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A rock. "Bothe the clewez and the clyfez." *Morte Arthure.*  
 (2) *s.* A ring at the head of a scythe which fastens it to the sned.  
 (3) *pret. t.* Clawed; scratched.  
 CLEWE, *v.* To cleave, or adhere to.  
 CLEWKIN, *s.* Strong twine. *North.*  
 CLEW;THE, *part. p.* Coiled.  
 CLEY, *s.* A hurdle for sheep.  
 CLEYMAN, *s.* A dauber. *Pr. Parv.*  
 CLEYMEN, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To claim.  
 CLEYNT, *part. p.* Clung.  
 CLEYSTAFFE, *s.* A pastoral staff. *Pr. Parv.*  
 CLIBBY, *adj.* Adhesive. *Devon.*  
 CLICK, (1) *v.* To snatch.  
 (2) *s.* A blow. *East.*  
 (3) *v.* To tick as a clock.

(4) "To *click* or flurt with ones fingers as moresco dancers." *Florio.* "To *clicke* with ones knuckles." *Ib.*

(5) *s.* (*Fr.*) A door-latch.

(6) *s.* A nail or peg for hanging articles upon. *North.*

(7) *v.* To catch; to seize.

CLICKER, *s.* A servant who stood before the shop-door to invite people to buy.

CLICKET, (1) *v.* To fasten as with a link over a staple. *Shropsh.*

(2) *s.* (*A.-N.*) A latch-key.

(3) *s.* A clap-dish, or anything, that makes a rattling noise.

*Cotgrave.*

(4) *v.* To chatter. *Tusser.*

(5) *s.* The tongue.

(6) *s.* A term applied to a fox when maris appetens. Anciently, a common term for a fox, as in the following lines, describing the properties of a good horse:

Heded of an ox,  
 Tayled as fox,  
 Comly as a kyng,  
 Nekkyd as a dukyng,  
 Mouthyd as a *kliket*,  
 Witted as a wodkok,  
 Wylled as a wedercoke.  
*MS. Cott., Galba, E, ix, f. 110.*

CLICK-HANDED, *adj.* Left-handed. *Cornw.*

CLICK-HOOKS, *s.* Large hooks for catching salmon by day-light. *North.*

CLICK-UP, *s.* A person with a short leg, who in walking makes a clicking noise. *Linc.*

CLIDER, *s.* Goose-grass.

CLIFE, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Clear; fine.

CLIFT, *s.* (1) A cleft, or opening of any kind.

(2) The *fourchure*.

(3) A cliff.

CLIFTY, *adj.* Lively; active. *North.*

CLIGHTE, *pret. t.* Closed; fastened.

CLIGHTY, *adj.* Stiff; clayey. *Kent.*

CLIM, (1) *v.* To climb.

(2) Clement.

(3) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To call, or challenge.

CLIMBER, *v.* To clamber.

CLIME, *s.* The ascent of a hill.

CLIMP, *v.* (1) To steal. *East.*

(2) To soil with the fingers. *East.*

CLINCH, *s.* (1) A repartee, or bon-mot. *Clincher*, one who says bon-mots, a witty fellow.

(2) A claw, or fang. *North.*

CLINCHING-NET. See *Cleaching-net.*

CLINCHPOPE, } *s.* A term of con-  
 CLENCHPOOPE, } tempt.

If a gentleman have in hym any humble behaviour, then roysters do cal suche one by the name of a loute, a *clynche-pope*, or one that knoweth no faciens.

*Institucion of a Gentleman*, 1568.

Lesse wel-form'd, or more il-fac'd, and like *clenchpoope* looke and lim.

*Warner's Albions England*, 1592.

CLINCQUANT, *s.* (*Fr.* *clinquant*, *tinsel.*) Brass thinly wrought out into leaves. *North.*

CLINE, *v.* To climb. *Warw.*

CLING, *v.* (*A.-S.*) (1) To shrink up. *North.*

If thou speak false,  
 Upon the next tree thou shalt hang alive  
 'Till famine *cling* thee.

*Shakesp., Macb.*, v, 5.

(2) To embrace.

Some fathers dread not (gone to bed in wine)

To slide from the mother, and *cling* the daughter-in-law.

*Revenge's Trag.*, O. P., iv, 322.

(3) To rush violently. *North.*

CLINK, (1) *s.* A hard blow.

(2) *adv.* Upright. *Berks.*

CLINK-CLANK, *s.* Jingle.

'Tis prodigious to think what veneration the priesthood have raised to themselves by their usurpt commission of apostleship, their pretended successions, and their *clink-clank* of extraordinary ordination.

*Penn's Address to Protestants*, 1679.

CLINKE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To tinkle; to ring.

CLINKER, *s.* (1) A bad sort of coal.

(2) A cinder from an iron furnace. *Shropsh.*

(3) A puddle made by the foot of a horse or cow. *Warw.*

CLINKER-BELL, *s.* An icicle. *Somers.*

CLINKERS, *s.* Small bricks; bricks spoilt in the burning.

CLINKET, *s.* A crafty fellow. *North.*

CLINKS, *s.* Long nails.

CLINQUANT, *adj.* (*Fr.*) Shining.

CLINT, *v.* To clench; to finish, or complete. *Somerset.*

CLINTS, *s.* Chasms; crevices.

CLIP, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To embrace.

But as a dame, to the end shee may at a time more oportune at better ease, and in a place more commodious, be caught, *clipped*, and embraced, which feminine art, I not yet knowing in first my beginning, so unwarily I did remaine wailed with love.

*Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

(2) *v.* To call to. *North.* This is merely a form of *clepe*, *q. v.*

(3) *v.* To shear sheep. *North.*

(4) *v.* To shave. *Rider.*

(5) *v.* To shorten. *Craven.*

(6) *v.* To hold together by means of a screw or bandage. *Shropsh.*

(7) *s.* A blow, or stroke. *East.*

(8) *v.* To quarter a carriage so as to avoid the ruts. *Northampt.*

CLIPPER, *s.* (1) A clipper of coin?

I had a sister but twelve years ago, that run away with a Welsh ensign, who was hanged for a highwayman, and she burnt in Wales for a *clipper*.

*Mountford, Greenwich Park*, 1691.

(2) A sheep-shearer. *North.*

CLIPPING-THE-CHURCH, *s.* An old Warwickshire custom on Easter Monday, the charity children joining hand in hand to form a circle completely round the church.

CLIPS, (1) *part. p.* Eclipsed.

(2) *s.* An eclipse.

(3) *s.* Shears. *Northumb.*

(4) *s.* Pot-hooks. *North.*

CLIPT-DINMENT, *s.* (1) A shorn wether sheep.

(2) A mean-looking fellow. *Cumb.*

**CLISHAWK**, *v.* To steal. *Linc.*  
**CLISH-CLASH**, *s.* Idle discourse.  
*North.*

**CLIT**, *adj.* (1) Stiff; clayey. *South.*  
 (2) Heavy; hazy; applied to the  
 atmosphere.

For then with us the days more darkish  
 are,  
 More short, cold, moyste, and stormy cloudy  
*clit,*  
 For sadness more than mirths or pleasures  
 fit. *Mirr. for Mag. Higin's Ind.*

(3) Imperfectly fomented. *Somers.*  
**CLITE**, (1) *s.* Clay; mire. *Kent.*  
 (2) *s.* Goose-grass.  
 (3) *s.* A wedge. *Pr. Parv.*  
 (4) *v.* To take, or pull up. *North.*

**CLITER**, *v.* To stumble. *North.*  
**CLITHE**, *s.* The burdock. *Gerard.*  
**CLITHEREN**, *s.* Goose-grass. *Gerard.*  
**CLITPOLL**, *s.* A curly head. *Dorset.*  
**CLITTER**, *v.* To make a rattling  
 noise.

**CLITTERY**, *adj.* Changeable and  
 stormy, applied to the weather.  
*Hampsh.*

**CLITTY**, *adj.* Stringy; lumpy. *West.*  
**CLIVE**, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A cliff.  
 (2) *v.* To cleave. *Suffolk.*

**CLIVER**, (1) *s.* Goose-grass. *Hampsh.*  
 (2) *s.* A chopping-knife. *East.*  
 (3) *Cliver-and-shiver*, completely,  
 totally. *Somerset.*

**CLIVERS**, *s.* The refuse of wheat.  
*East.*

**CLIZE**, *s.* A covered drain. *Somers.*  
**CLOAM**, *s.* Common earthenware.  
*Cornw. Cloamer*, one who makes  
 it.

**CLOB**, *s.* Rough material used for  
 building cottages. *Devon.*

**CLOBE**, *s.* A club.  
**CLOCHE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To blister.  
**CLOCHER**, *s.* (1) A large cape or  
 mantle.  
 (2) (*A.-N.*) A belfry.

**CLOCK**, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) A bell.  
 (2) *s.* A sort of watch, some-  
 times called a clock-watch.

But he who can deny it to be a prodigy,  
 which is recorded by Melchior Adamus,  
 of a great and good man, who had a  
*clock-watch* that had layen in a chest  
 many years unused; and when he lay  
 dying, at eleven o'clock, of itself, in that  
 chest, it struck eleven in the hearing of  
 many. *Baxter, World of Spirits.*

(3) *s.* A beetle. *North.*  
 (4) *s.* A sort of ornamental work  
 worn on various parts of dress,  
 now applied to that on each side  
 of a stocking.  
 (5) *s.* The noise made by a hen  
 when going to sit.  
 (6) *s.* The downy head of the  
 dandelion. *North.*

**CLOCK-ICE**, *s.* Ice cracked into fan-  
 tastical forms. *Northampton.*

**CLOCK-DRESSING**, *s.* A method of  
 obtaining liquor on false pre-  
 tences. *Craven.*

**CLOCKS**, *s.* Ordure of frogs. *Devon.*

**CLOCK-SEAVES**, *s.* The black-  
 headed bog-rush. *North.*

**CLOD**, (1) *v.* To break clods.  
 (2) *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Clodded; hard.  
 (3) *s.* The coarse part of the  
 neck of an ox.  
 (4) *s.* A sort of coal. *West.*  
 (5) *v.* To throw. *North.*

**CLODDER**, *v.* To coagulate.

If the ashes on the hearth do *clodder*  
 together of themselves, it is a sign of  
 rain. *Willsford, Nature's Secrets.*

**CLODDY**, *adj.* (1) Thick; plump.  
*Wilts.*

(2) Hazy, thick.

This said, he swiftly swag'd the swelling  
 streams,  
 Dispell'd the *cloddy* clouds, clear'd Sols  
 bright beams. *Virgil by Vicars, 1632.*

**CLODE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To cloathe.  
**CLODGE**, *s.* A lump of clay. *Kent.*  
**CLODGER**, } *s.* The cover of a  
**CLOSERE**, } book.

**CLODGY**, *adj.* Plump. *Hampsh.*  
**CLOD-HEAD**, *s.* A stupid fellow.  
*North.*

**CLODHOPPER**, *s.* (1) A farmer's la-  
 bourer.



- (2) A clownish fellow.  
 (3) The wheatear.  
**CLOD-MALL**, *s.* A wooden hammer for breaking clods. *Shropsh.*  
**CLOFFEY**, *s.* A great sloven. *North.*  
**CLOFFING**, *s.* The plant hellebore.  
**CLOFT**, *s.* The jointure of two branches. *North.*  
**CLOFYD**, *part. p.* Cleft; split.  
**CLOG**, (1) *s.* A shoe with a wooden sole.  
 (2) *s.* A piece of wood fastened to a string.  
 (3) *s.* An almanac made with notches and rude figures on square sticks.  
 (4) *v.* To prepare wheat for sowing. *West.*  
**CLOGGY**, *adj.* Sticky.  
**CLOGSOME**, *adj.* Dirty; dull.  
**CLOGUE**, *v.* To flatter. *Sussex.*  
**CLOG-WHEAT**, *s.* Bearded wheat. *East.*  
**CLOINTER**, *v.* To tread heavily. *North.*  
**CLOISTER-GARTH**, *s.* The space inclosed by a cloister.  
**CLOIT**, *s.* A stupid fellow. *North.*  
**CLOKARDE**, *s.* A sort of musical instrument.  
**CLOKE**, *s.* A claw, or clutch.  
**CLOKKE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To limp in walking.  
**CLOM**, *v.* To clutch. *North.*  
**CLOMBE**, *pret. t.* Climbed.  
**CLOME**, *v.* To gutter, as a candle. *North.*  
**CLOME**. See *Cloam*.  
**CLOME-PAN**, *s.* A pan for milk. *Norf.*  
**CLOMP**, *v.* To walk heavily. *Clomperton*, one who walks heavily. *North.*  
**CLOMSEN**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To shrink or contract.  
**CLONGEN**, *part. p.* Shrunk; shrivelled.  
**CLOCKER**, *s.* An icicle. *Somerset.*  
**CLOOM**, (1) *s.* Clay or cement.  
 (2) *v.* To cement.

- CLOOR**, *s.* A sluice. *Northumb.*  
**CLOPE**, *s.* A blow.  
**CLOPPING**, *adj.* (*Fr.*) Lame; limping. *Cornw.*  
**CLOSE**, (1) *s.* A farm-yard; an enclosure.  
 (2) *s.* A public walk. *I. Wight.*  
 (3) *s.* An obscure lane. *North.*  
 (4) *adj.* Secret; selfish.  
 (5) *v.* To enclose minerals in metal.  
 (6) *adj.* Quiet; silent. *Leic.*  
**CLOSE-BED**, *s.* A press-bed. *North.*  
**CLOSE-FIGHTS**, *s.* Things employed to shelter the men from an enemy in action.  
**CLOSE-FISTED**, *adj.* Mean.  
**CLOSE-GAUNTLET**, *s.* A gauntlet with moveable fingers.  
**CLOSE-HAND-OUT**, *s.* The name of an old game.  
**CLOSEIK**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An enclosure.  
**CLOSEN**, *s.* A small enclosure or field. *Northampton.*  
**CLOSH**, *s.* (1) The game of ninepins.  
 (2) A Dutchman. *South.*  
**CLOSINGS**, *s.* Closes; fields. In some counties we have the more pure form *clösen*.  
**CLOSURE**, *s.* (1) (*Fr.*) An enclosure.  
 (2) A clencher. *Wight.*  
 (3) A gutter. *North.*  
**CLOT**. (1) Same as *Clod* (6).  
 (2) *s.* A clod. "Clodde or clotte lande. *Occo.*" *Huloet.*  
 (3) *v.* To clod.  
 For as the ploughman first setteth forth his plough, and then tilleth his land, and breaketh it in furrowes, and sometim idgeth it up againe, and at another time harroweth it, and clotteth it, and sometime dungeth and hedgeth it, diggeth it, and weedeth it, purgeth it, and maketh it cleane: so the prelate, and the preacher, hath many diverse offices to do.  
*Latimer's Sermons.*  
 (4) *v.* To clog.  
 (5) *v.* To toss about. *North.*  
 (6) *v.* To catch eels with worsted thread. *West.*

(7) *s.* A disease in the feet of cattle.

**CLOTCH**, *v.* To tread heavily. *East.*

**CLOTE**, } *s.* The yellow water-lily.  
**CLOT**, }

Take the rote of the *klote*, and stampe it, and turne it on whyte wyne or ale, and drynk at zeve hoot and at morow kolde. *MS. Med. Rec., xv Cent.*

Then lay a *clot-leaf*, or else a wort-leaf, on the same, but first let the water out of the blister with a pin, and it will draw out all the water that causeth the pain or grief.

*Lupton's 1000 Notable Things.*

**CLOTE**, *s.* A wedge. *Pr. P.*

**CLOTTRED**, *part. p.* (*A.-S.*) Clotted.

**CLOT-HEAD**, *s.* A blockhead.

**CLOTH-OF-ESTATE**, *s.* A canopy over the seat of principal personages.

**CLOTTER**, *s.* A clothier.

**CLOUCH**, (1) *v.* To snatch or clutch.  
*Linc.*

(2) *s.* A clutch. *Piers Pl.*

**CLOUD-BERRY**, *s.* The ground mulberry.

**CLOUE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A fruit or berry.

**CLOUGH**, *s.* (1) A valley between two hills; a ravine.

Each place for to search, in hill, dale, and *clough*,

In thicke or in thin, in smooth or in rough.  
*Robinson's Rev. of Wickedn.*

(2) A cliff. *Morte Arth.*

(3) The stem of a tree, where it divides into branches. *Cumb.*

(4) A wood. *Lanc.*

(5) A vessel of coarse earthenware for salting meat.

**CLOUGHY**, *adj.* Gaudily dressed.  
*North.*

**CLOUR**, *s.* (1) A lump, or swelling.  
*North.*

(2) (*A.-N.*) Hollow ground; a field.

**CLOUT**, *s.* (*Fr. clouette.*) The mark or pin fixed in the centre of the butts, at which archers shot for practice.

Indeed he must shoot nearer, or he'll ne'er hit the *clout*.

*Shakesp., Love's L. L., iv, 1.*

Wherein our hope  
Is, though the *clout* we do not always hit,  
It will not be imputed to his wit.

*B. Jon., Staple of N., Epil.*

(2) *v.* To beat.

I wasted them and so *clouted* them, that they could not arise.

*Tindal's and Tav. Bibles, 2 Sam., 22.*

(3) *s.* A blow.

(4) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A piece or fragment.

(5) *s.* A cloth; a piece of cloth.  
"A slice wherwith to spread salve on *clouts* and make plasters." *Nomenclator.*

(6) *v.* To clothe shabbily.

I seeing him *clouted*, his clothes slovenly done on, very ill liking, as ragged as a tattered sole, with never a whole *clout* on his back. *Terence in English, 1641.*

(7) To mend, or patch; applied especially to shoes.

Of the scoler that gave his shoes to *cloute*.—In the universyte of Oxeforde there was a scoler that delyted moche to speke eloquente englysshe and curious termes, and came to the cobler with his shoes whyche were pyked before (as they used [at] that tyme) to have them *clouted*, and sayde this wyse.

*Tales and Quicke Answers.*

(8) *s.* (*Fr.*) A nail.

**CLOUTED**, (from *clout*, a nail.)  
Fortified with nails.

**CLOUTER**, (1) *s.* A cobbler. *Pr. Parv.*

(2) *v.* To do dirty work. *North.*

**CLOUTER-HEADED**, *adj.* Stupid.

**CLOUTERLY**, *adj.* Clumsy. *North.*

**CLOVE**, *s.* Eight pounds of cheese.

**CLOVEL**, *s.* A large beam, placed across the chimney in farm-houses. *Devon.*

**CLOVER-LAY**, *s.* A field of clover recently mown. *Hampsh.*

**CLOVE-TONGUE**, *s.* The black hellebore.

**CLOW**, (1) *v.* To scratch. *Cumb.*

(2) *v.* To work hard. *North.*

(3) *v.* To nail with clouts. *West.*

- (4) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A rock.  
 (5) *s.* The clove-pink. *East.*  
 (6) *s.* A floodgate. *North.*
- CLOWCHYNE**, *s.* A clew of thread.  
*Pr. Parv.*
- CLOWCLAGGED**. "Thur yowes are  
*clowclagg'd*, they skitter faire."  
*Yorksh. Dial.*, p. 43.
- CLOWDER**, *v.* To daub. *Linc.*
- CLOWEN**, *v.* To bustle about. *Cumb.*
- CLOWNICAL**, *adj.* Clownish.  
 My behaviour! alas, alas, 'tis clownical.  
*Greene's Tu Quoque.*
- CLOWK**, *v.* To scratch. *North.*
- CLOWesome**, *adj.* Soft; clammy.  
*North.*
- CLOWT-CLOWT**, *s.* The name of an  
 old game. "A kinde of playe  
 called *clowt clowt*, to beare about,  
 or my hen hath layd." *Nomencl.*
- CLOY**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) (1) To prick in  
 shoeing a horse.  
 (2) To nail or spike up, as artill-  
 lery.
- CLOY**, *v.* To claw. *Shakesp.*
- CLOYER**, } *s.* An old slang term  
**CLOYNER**, } for one who intruded  
 on the profits of young sharpers,  
 by claiming a share.  
 Then there's a *cloyer*, or snap, that dogs  
 any new brother in that trade, and  
 snaps,—will have half in any booty.  
*Roaring Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 113.
- CLOZZONS**, *s.* Talons; clutches.  
*North.*
- CLUB-BALL**, *s.* A game at ball,  
 played with a straight club.
- CLUB-WEED**, *s.* The plant mat-  
 telon.
- CLUBBEY**, *s.* A sort of game.
- CLUBBISHLY**, *adv.* Roughly.
- CLUBID**, *adj.* Hard; difficult.
- CLUB-MEN**, *s.* People who rose in  
 arms in the West of England  
 in 1645.
- CLUBSTER**, } *s.* A stoat. *North.*  
**CLUBTAIL**, }
- CLUCHE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To clutch.
- CLUCK**, (1) *adj.* Slightly unwell;  
 out of spirits. *South.*

- (2) *s.* A claw; a clutch. *North.*
- CLUD-NUT**, *s.* Two nuts grown  
 into one. *North.*
- CLUFF**, *v.* To cuff. *North.*
- CLUM**, (1) *adj.* Daubed. *Yorksh.*  
 (2) *pret. t.* Climbed. *North.*  
 (3) *v.* To handle roughly. *West.*  
 (4) *v.* To rake into heaps. *Devon.*
- CLUME-BUZZA**, *s.* An earthen pan.  
*Devon.*
- CLUMMERSOME**, *adj.* Dirty; slut-  
 tish. *Devon.*
- CLUMP**, (1) *v.* To tramp.  
 (2) *s.* A lump. *North.*  
 (3) *adj.* Lazy. *Linc.*
- CLUMPER**, *s.* A large piece. *So-  
 merset.*
- CLUMPERS**, *s.* Thick, heavy shoes.  
*East.*
- CLUMPERTON**, } *s.* A stupid fel-  
**CLUMPS**, } low.
- CLUMPISH**, *s.* Awkward. *North.*
- CLUMPS**, (1) *s.* Twilight. *East.*  
 (2) *Lazy. North.*  
 (3) Plain-dealing; honest. *North.*  
 (4) *adj.* Benumbed with cold.  
*North.*
- CLUMPST**, *adj.* Benumbed with  
 cold. *Northampton.*
- CLUMPY**, (1) *s.* A dunce. *South.*  
 (2) *adj.* Sticking together.  
*Devon.*
- CLUNCH**, (1) *adj.* Close. *North.*  
 (2) *s.* A thump. *East.*  
 (3) *s.* A clodhopper.  
 (4) *s.* Close-grained hard lime-  
 stone.
- CLUNCHFISTED**, *adj.* Close-fisted;  
 niggardly.  
 Now a pox take these citizens! and  
 then a man may get some money by  
 'um; they are so hide-bound, there's no  
 living by 'um; so *clunchfisted*, a man  
 would awear the gout were got out of  
 their feet into their hands, 'tis death to  
 'um to pluck 'um out of their pockets.  
*The Cheats*, 1662.
- CLUNCHY**, *adj.* (1) Thick and  
 clumsy. *East.*  
 (2) Quick tempered. *Northampton.*
- CLUNER**, *s.* A Cluniack monk.

A gentle *cluner* two cheses hadde of me.  
*Barclay's Fyfte Eglog.*

**CLUNG**, *adj.* (1) Shrivelled; shrunk.

(2) Empty; emaciated. *Craven.*

(3) Soft; flabby. *Norf.*

(4) Heavy; doughy.

(5) Tough; dry. *East.*

(6) Danbed. *Craven.*

(7) Strong. *Berks.*

**CLUNGE**, *v.* To crowd, or squeeze.  
*South. Clunged, stopped. Craven.*

**CLUNGY**, *adj.* Adhesive. *North.*

**CLUNK**, *v.* To swallow. *Devon.*

**CLUNTER**, (1) *s.* A clod of earth.  
*North.*

(2) *v.* To walk clumsily. *North.*

(3) *v.* To turn lumpy. *Yorksh.*

**CLUNTERLY**, *adj.* Clumsy. *Craven.*

**CLUPPE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To embrace.

**CLUSE**. (1) *s.* (*Fr. ecluse.*) A flood-gate. *North.*

(2) (*Lat.*) A cell.

**CLUSH**, *v.* To lie down close to the ground; to stoop low down.  
*Cornw.*

**CLUSSOMED**, *part. p.* Benumbed.  
*Chesh.*

**CLUSSUM**, *adj.* Clumsy. *Chesh.*

**CLUSTERE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To harden.

**CLUSTERFIST**, *s.* A clodhopper.

Well, away I went with a heavy heart,  
and brought his guest into the very  
chamber, where I saw no other cakes on  
the table, but my owne cakes, and of  
which he never proffered me so much  
as the least crum, so base a *clusterfist*  
was he. *History of Francion, 1655.*

**CLUSTY**, *adj.* Close and heavy;  
applied to bread not well fer-  
mented, or to a potato that is  
not mealy. *Cornw.*

**CLUT**, *v.* To strike a blow. *North.*

**CLUTCH**. (1) *v.* To seize; to grasp.

(2) *s.* A miser, or grasping  
person.

(3) *s.* A fist. *Clutch-fist*, a very  
large fist.

(4) *v.* To cluck. *South.*

(5) *s.* A covey of partridges, or  
a brood of chickens. *East.*

(6) *adj.* Close. *Sussex.*

**CLUTE**, *s.* A hoof. *North.*

**CLUTHER**, (1) *adv.* In heaps.  
*North.*

(2) *s.* A great noise. *Kent.*

**CLUTSEN**, *v.* To shake. *North.*

**CLUTTER**, (1) *s.* A bustle; con-  
fusion.

(2) *s.* A clot. "*Grumeau de  
sang, a clot, or clutter of con-  
gealed blood.*" *Cotgrave. Clut-  
tered, clotted.*

(3) *s.* A plough-coulter. *South.*

**CLUTTER-FISTED**, *adj.* Having large  
fists.

**CLUTTERY**, *adj.* (1) Changeable.

(2) Very rainy. *Berks.*

**CLUUTTS**, *s.* Feet. *Cumb.*

**CLUVES**, *s.* Hoofs of horses or  
cows. *Cumb.*

**CLY**, *s.* (1) Goose-grass. *Somerset.*

(2) Money.

**CLYKE**, *v.* To noise abroad; to  
chatter.

**CLYTENISH**, *adj.* Sickly. *Will's.*

**CNAFFE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A lad.

**CNAG**, *s.* A knot. *North.*

**CNOBLE**, *s.* A knob; tuft.

**CNOPWORT**, *s.* The ball-weed.

**CNOUTBERRY**, *s.* The dwarf-mul-  
berry. *Lanc.*

**CO**, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) The neck.

(2) *v.* To call. *North.*

**COACH-FELLOW**, } *s.* A horse em-  
**COACH-HORSE**, } ployed to draw  
in the same carriage with ano-  
ther; and hence, metaphorically,  
an intimate acquaintance.

I have grated upon my good friends for  
three reprieves, for you and your  
*coach-fellow* Nym. *Merry W. W.*, ii, 2.

**COACH-HORSE**, *s.* A dragon-fly.  
*East.*

**COAD**, *adj.* Unhealthy, *i. e.*, cold.  
*Exmoor.*

**COADJUVATE**, *s.* (*Lat.*) A coad-  
jutor.

**COAGER**, *s.* A meal of cold vic-  
tuals taken by agricultural la-  
hourers at noon. *Sussex.*

**COAGULAT**, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Curdled.



COAH, *s.* Heart or pith, *i. e.*, core. *North.*

COAJER, *s.* A shoemaker. *Exmoor.*

COAKEN, *v.* To strain in vomiting.

COAKS, *s.* Cinders. *Yorksh.*

COAL. *To carry coals*, to submit to any degradation.

COAL-BRAND, *s.* Smut in wheat.

COAL-FIRE, *s.* A parcel of fire-wood, containing when burnt the quantity of a load of coals.

COAL-HAGGLERS, *s.* People who fetch coals from the pit or wharf, and retail them to the poor. *Leic.*

COAL-HOOD, *s.* (1) A bullfinch. *West.*

(2) A wooden coal-scuttle. *East.*

COAL-POWDER, *s.* Charcoal. This term occurs in an inventory of artillery stores, 1547.

COAL-RAKE, *s.* A rake for raking the ashes of a fire.

COAL-SAY, *s.* The coal-fish. *North.*

COAL-SMUT, *s.* An efflorescence found on the surface of coal.

COALY, *s.* (1) A lamplighter. *Newc.*

(2) A species of cur dog. *North.*

COALY-SHANGIE, *s.* A riot, or uproar. *North.*

COAME, *v.* To crack. *Googe.*

COANDER, *s.* A corner. *Exmoor.*

COAP, *s.* A fight. *North.*

COARSE, *s.* Rough, applied to weather.

COARTE, *v.* (*Lat. coarctare.*) To compel.

COASH, *v.* To silence. *North.*

COAST, *v.* (*A.-N.*) (1) To approach.

Who are these that *coast* us? You told me the walk was private. *B. and Fl., Mind in Mill., i, 1.*

(2) To pursue.

William Douglas still *coasted* the Englishmen, doing them what damage he might. *Holiush., iii, p. 352.*

COAST, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The ribs of cooked meat.

COASTING, *s.* An amorous approach; a courtship.

O these encounterers, so glib of tongue, That give a *coasting* welcome ere it comes. *Tro. and Cress., iv, 5.*

COAT, *s.* A petticoat. *Cumb.*

COAT-CARDS, *s.* Court-cards.

I am a *coat-card* indeed.—Then thou must needs be a knave, for thou art neither king nor queen.

*Rowley, When you see me, &c.*

Here's a trick of discarded cards of us: we were ranked with *coats* as long as my old master lived.

*Massinger, Old Law, iii, 1.*

COATHE, (1) *v.* To faint. *Linc.*

(2) *s.* The rot in sheep. *Som.*

COATHY, (1) *adj.* Irritable. *Norf.*

(2) *v.* To throw. *Hampsh.*

COB, (1) *s.* A blow.

(2) *v.* To strike or pull the hair of any one.

(3) *v.* To throw. *Derbysh.*

(4) *s.* A lump, or piece. *Florido.*

(5) *s.* A wealthy person; a rich miser.

And of them all *cobbing* country chuffes, which make their bellies and their bagges theyr gods, are called rich *cobbes*.

*Nash's Leuten Stuff.*

(6) *s.* A leader, or chief. *Chesh.*

(7) *v.* To outdo, or excel.

(8) *s.* A stone; a kernel. *East.*

(9) *s.* The broken-off ears of corn, especially wheat, are in some parts called *cobs*.

(10) *s.* A young herring.

He can come hither with four white herrings at his tail—but I may starve ere he give me so much as a *cob*.

*Hon. Wh., part 2, O. Pl., iii, 440.*

(11) *s.* The miller's-thumb.

(12) *s.* A Spanish coin, formerly current in Ireland, worth about 4s. 8d.

(13) *s.* Clover-seed. *East.*

(14) *s.* A small haystack. *Oxon.*

(15) *s.* A sea-gull. *Var. dial.*

(16) *s.* A basket for seed. *North.*

(17) *s.* Marl mixed with straw, used for walls. *West.*

(18) *s.* A punishment used among seamen for petty offences,

- or irregularities, by bastinadoing the offender on the posteriors with a cobbing stick or pipe staff.
- (19) *s.* A sort of loaf made in Oxfordshire.
- COBBER, *s.* A falsehood. *North.*
- COBBIN, *s.* A slice of any fish.
- COBBLE, (1) *s.* A round stone.  
(2) *s.* An icicle. *Kent.*  
(3) *v.* To hobble. *Var. dial.*  
(4) Cobble-trees, double swingle trees, or splinter bars. *North.*  
(5) *s.* The large cock of hay made previous to carrying. *Northampt.*  
(6) *s.* The stone of fruit. *Norf.*
- COBBS, *s.* The testicles. *North.*
- COBBY, *adj.* Brisk; lively; tyrannical. *North.*
- COB-CASTLE, *s.* A prison; any building which overtops its neighbours. *North.*
- COB-COALS, *s.* Large pit-coals. *North.*
- COB-IRONS, *s.* (1) Andirons.  
(2) The irons which support the spit. *East.*
- COB-JOE, *s.* A nut at the end of a string. *Derbysh.*
- COBKEY, *s.* A punishment at sea by bastinado, perhaps the same as *cob*.
- COBLE, *s.* A kind of flat-bottomed boat, navigated with a lug-sail.
- COBLER'S-LOBSTER, *s.* A cow-heel. *Camb.*
- COBLER'S PUNCH, *s.* Ale warmed and sweetened, and mixed with spirits. *Northampt.*
- COBLOAF, *s.* A crusty uneven loaf with a round top to it. "A cob-loafe or bunne." *Minsheu.*  
Here, in the halls, were the mummings, *cob-loaf stealing*, and great number of old Christmas plays performed. In great houses were lords of misrule during the twelve dayes after Christmas. *Aubrey.*
- COBNOBBLE, *v.* To beat.
- COB-NUT, *s.* A master nut. It is the name of an old game among the children, played with nuts.
- COB-POKE, *s.* A bag in which gleaners carry the *cobs* of wheat.
- COB-STONES, *s.* Large stones. *North.*
- COB-SWAN, *s.* A large swan. *Jons.*
- COB-WALL, *s.* A wall of straw and clay.
- COBWEB, (1) *adj.* Misty. *Norf.*  
(2) *s.* The spotted flycatcher. *Northampt.*
- COCCABEL, *s.* An icicle. *Cornw.*
- COCHEN, *s.* (*A.-S.*) The kitchen.
- COCK, (1) *s.* A corruption of, or substitute for, God, used variously in oaths.  
*Cockes armes* (quod the baylye) my pourse is pycked, and my moneye is gone! *Tales and Quicke Answeres.*  
By *cocke* they are to blame. *Shakesp., Hamlet, iv, 5.*  
*By cock and pye*, was also not an unusual oath.  
Now *by cock and pie* you never spoke a truer word in your life. *Wily Beguiled.*  
(2) *s.* A cock-boat.  
(3) *v.* To contend?  
(4) *v.* To hold up; to buzz. *Lanc.*  
(5) *v.* To walk nimbly about, spoken of a child. *North.*  
(6) *s.* The needle of a balance.  
(7) *s.* A notched piece of iron at the end of the plough-beam, for regulating the plough.  
(8) In cockfighting, a *cock of twenty* is one that has killed such a number of his antagonists in the pit. *Giff.*  
(9) *s.* A striped snailshell. *Northampt.*  
(10) *s.* A conical heap of hay.  
(11) *v.* To swagger impudently.
- COCKADORE, *v.* To lord it over another. *Leic.*
- COCKAL, *s.* "A game that boyes used with foure huckle bones, commonly called *cockall*: it is also diceplay." *Nomenclator.*
- COCK-ALE, *s.* A particular sort of ale.

But by your leave Mr. Poet, notwithstanding the large commendations you give of the juice of barley, yet if compar'd with Canary, they are no more than a mole-hill to a mountain; whether it be *cock ale*, China ale, rasbury ale, sage ale, scurvy-grass ale, horse-reddish ale, Lambeth ale, Hull ale, Darby ale, North-down ale, double ale, or small ale; March beer, nor mum, though made at St. Catharines, put them all together, are not to be compared.

*Poor Robin*, 1696.

**COCK-A-MEG**, *s.* A piece of timber fastened on the reeple in a coal mine to support the roof.

**COCK-AND-MWILE**, *s.* A jail. *West.*

**COCKAPERT**, *adj.* Saucy.

**COCKARD**, *s.* A cockade.

**COCKATRICE**, *s.* A courtesan.

**COCK-BOAT**, *s.* A small boat.

**COCK-BRAINED**, *adj.* Fool-hardy; wanton. "Doest thou aske, *cock-brain'd* fool?" *Terence in English*, 1641.

**COCK-BRUMBLE**, *s.* The *rubus fruticosus* of Linnæus.

**COCKCHAFER**, *s.* A May bug.

**COCK-CROWN**, *s.* Poor pottage. *North.*

**COCKEL-BREAD**, } *s.* A game for-  
**COCKELY-BREAD**, } merly played  
among young girls.

**COCKER**, (1) *v.* To indulge, or spoil.

(2) *v.* To crow, or hoast. *North.*

(3) *v.* To skirmish or fight, said of cocks.

Skarmysh ye maie, and like capon *cockers* cock,

But we butterflies must heare hide the shock. *Heywood's Spider & Flie*, 1556.

(4) *s.* A cock-fighter.

(5) *v.* To alter fraudulently; to gloss over anything. *South.*

(6) *v.* To rot. *Norf.*

(7) *s.* A stocking. *Lanc.* An old sign of an inn in that county was, the *doff-cocker*, a maid pulling off her stocking.

**COCKEREL**, *s.* A young cock.

**COCKERER**, *s.* A wanton.

**COCKERNONY**, *s.* A small cock's

egg, which if hatched is said to produce a cockatrice. *Devon.*

**COCKERS**, *s.* (1) Rustic high shoes, fastened with laces or buttons.

His patched *cockers* skant reached to his knee. *Barclay's Eclogue*, 1570.

His *cockers* were of cordiwin,  
His hood of miniveer.

*Drayt, Ecl.*, iv.

(2) Rims of iron round wooden shoes. *Cumb.*

(3) Gaiters. *Northampt.*

**COCKER**, (1) *v.* To join or fasten timber or stone in building.

(2) *adj.* Swaggering; pert; brisk.

(3) Cocket bread was the second kind of best bread.

(4) *s.* A docquet.

**COCKEY**, *s.* A sewer. *Norf.*

**COCK-EYE**, *s.* A squinting eye.

**COCK-FARTHING**, *s.* A term of endearment used to a little boy.

**COCK-FEATHER**, *s.* The feather which stood upon the arrow when it was rightly placed upon the string, perpendicularly above the notch.

**COCK-GRASS**, *s.* Darnel.

**COCK-HANNEL**, *s.* A house-cock.

"*Cock-hannel*, or house cocke. *Gallus.*" *Huloet.*

**COCKHEAD**, *s.* The part of a mill which is fixed into a stave of the ladder on which the hopper rests.

**COCKHEADS**, *s.* Meadow knobweed. *North.*

**COCK-HEDGE**, } *s.* A hedge with-  
**COCK-FENCE**, } out stake, the ends  
of the bushes being stuck into  
the bank.

**COCK-HOOP**, *s.* A bullfinch.

**COCK-HORSE**, (1) *v.* To ride a cock-horse, a term applied to children.

(2) *adj.* Proud; upstart.

**COCKING**, *part. a.* (1) Cock-fighting.

(2) Wantoning.

I marvell then Sardinus is so old,  
When he is *cocking* still with every trull.  
*Davies, Scourge of Folly*, 1611.

**COCK-IRON**, *s.* A part of a plough

immediately before the breast, to support the share, and prevent roots from getting in between the breast and the share.

**COCKISH**, *adj.* Wanton. *North.*

**COCKLE**, (1) *s.* The *agrostemma githago* of Linnæus.

(2) *v.* To cry like a cock. *Cumb.*

(3) *s.* A stove used for drying hops. *Kent.*

(4) *v.* To wrinkle. *Var. dial.*

(5) To "cry cockles," to be hanged.

(6) *s.*

Now, although he says in his preface, that he would not much boast of convincing the world, how much I was mistaken, in what I undertook; yet, I am confident of it, that this contrivance of his did inwardly as much rejoyce the *cockles of his heart*, as he phansies that what I writ did sometimes much tickle my spleen. *Eachard's Observat.*, 1671.

**COCKLEART**, } *s.* Day-break. *Devon.*  
**COCK-LEET**, }

**COCKLED**, *part. p.* Enclosed in a shell. *Shakesp.*

**COCKLER**, *s.* A seller of cockles.

**COCKLE-SHELL**, *s.* The badge of a pilgrim, worn in the front of the hat, and implying that the bearer had been at sea.

**COCKLE-STAIRS**, *s.* Winding stairs.

**COCKLETY**, *adj.* Unsteady. *North.*

**COCKLING**, *adj.* Cheerful. *North.*

**COCKLOACH**. (*Fr.*) A silly coxcomb.

"A couple of *cockloches*." *Shirley's Witty Fair One*, ii, 2.

**COCKLOFT**, *s.* A garret.

**COCKMARALL**, *s.* A little fussy person. *Linc.*

**COCKMATE**, *s.* A companion.

They must be courteous in their behaviour, lowlie in their speech, not disdainning their *cockmates*, or refraining their companie. *Lilly, Euphues*, Q 4.

But the greatest thing is yet behinde, whether that those are to be admitted, as *cockmates*, with children. *Ib.*

**COCKNELL**, *s.* A young cock.

**COCKNEY**, *s.* (1) A young cock.

(2) A spoilt or effeminate boy.

(3) One born and bred in London, and very ignorant of rural matters.

(4) A lean chicken.

(5) An imaginary country, filled with luxuries of every kind.

(6) A person who sold fruit and greens. *Pr. P.*

**COCK-PENNY**, *s.* A present made to the schoolmaster at Shrovetide by the boys, in some schools in the North.

**COCK-PIT**, *s.* (1) A place for cock-fighting.

(2) The original name of the pit in our theatres; which seems to imply that cock-fighting had been their first destination.

Let but Beatrice  
And Benedict be seen; lo! in a trice,  
The *cock-pit*, galleries, boxes, all are full.  
*Leon. Digges, Sh. Suppl.*, i, 71.

**COCKQUEAN**, *s.* (*Fr.*) (1) A beggar or cheat.

(2) A female cuckold.

Queene Juno, not a little wroth against her husbands crime,  
By whom shee was a *cockqueane* made.  
*Warner's Albions England*, 1592.

**COCK-ROACH**, *s.* A black-beetle.

**COCKS**, *s.* Cockles. *Devon.*

**COCK'S-FOOT**, *s.* Columbine. *Gerard.*

**COCK'S-HEADLING**, *s.* A game among boys.

**COCKS'-HEADS**, *s.* The seeds of rib-grass.

**COCK-SHUT**, *s.* (1) A large net stretched across a glade, and so suspended upon poles as to be easily drawn together, employed to catch woodcocks. These nets were chiefly used in the twilight of the evening, when woodcocks go out to feed, whence *cockshut*-time, and *cockshut* light, were used to express twilight.

If thou (to catch a woodcocke) snare me so  
He flutter in thy *cocke-shoote* till I go.  
*Davies, Scourge of Folly*, 1611.



Thomas the earl of Surry, and himself,  
Much about *cockshut* time, went thro' the  
army. *Shakesp., Richard III, v, 3.*

Mistress, this is only spite;  
For you would not yesternight  
Kiss him in the *cockshut* light.  
*B. Jons., Masq. of Satyrs.*

(2) A winding road through a  
wood.

COCK'S-NECKLING, *adv.* To come  
down cock's neckling, *i. e.*, head  
foremost. *Wills.*

COCKSPUR, *s.* The name of a small  
shell-fish.

COCK-SQUOILING, *s.* Throwing at  
cocks with sticks. *Wills.*

COCK-STRIDE, *s.* A short space.  
Country folks say at Twelfth-  
day, "The days are now a *cock-  
stride* longer."

COCKSURE, *s.* Quite certain.

COCKWARD, *s.* A cuckold.

COCKWEB, *s.* A cob-web. *North.*

COCK-WEED, *s.* The cockle. "Cock-  
wede. *Gythago.*" *Huloet.* "Herbe  
du cocq, ou de la poivrete.  
Pepperwoort: *cocke-weede*: Span-  
ish pepper: dittander." *Nomen-  
clator.*

COCKY, *adj.* Pert; saucy.

COCKYBABY, *s.* The arum. *Wight.*

COCKYGEE, *s.* A sour apple. *West.*

COCOWORT, *s.* Shepherd's-purse.

COCOTY, *adj.* Scarlet, or crimson.

COD, *s.* (1) (*A.-S.*) A bag.

(2) A pod.

(3) The bag of the testicle.

Swelling of the *cod* and of his stooness  
cometh eitherwhiles of humours that  
fallen adoun into the *cod* and into the  
stoness. *Medical MS. of the 15th cent.*

(4) A pillow or cushion. *North.*

(5) The bag at the end of a net,  
in which a stone is placed to sink  
it.

(6) A seed-basket. *Oxfordsh.*

COD-BAIT, *s.* The caddis worm.

COD-BERE, *s.* A pillow-case.

CODDER, *s.* A pea-gatherer. *Midx.*

CODDLE, *v.* (1) To parboil.

(2) To indulge; to take too  
much care of.

CODDY, *adj.* Small. *North.*

CODE, *s.* Cobbler's wax. *Digby  
Myst., p. 35.*

CODGE, *v.* To do a thing clumsily.  
*Leic.*

CODGER, *s.* A miser; a queer old  
fellow.

CODGER'S-END, *s.* The end of a  
shoemaker's thread.

CODGERY, *s.* A strange mixture.

COD-GLOVE, *s.* A thick hedge-glove,  
without fingers. *Devon.*

CODINAC, *s.* A sort of conserve.

CODLINGS, *s.* Green peas.

CODLING-CREAM, *s.*

To make a *codling cream*. After your  
codlings be thoroughly cooled and yield-  
ed, put them into a silver dish, and fill  
the dish almost half with rose-water,  
and half a pound of sugar, boil all these  
liquors together until half be consumed,  
and keep it stirring till it be ready, then  
fill up your dish with sweet cream, and  
stir it till it be well mingled, and when  
it hath boiled round about the dish, take  
it up, sweeten it with sugar, and serve  
it cold.

*A True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676.*

CODLINS, *s.* Partially burnt lime-  
stones. *North.*

CODPIECE, *s.* A protuberance to  
the breeches, sufficiently ex-  
plained by its name, and pecu-  
liar to the costume of the 16th  
cent. It appears to have been  
often used as a pincushion. The  
name was also given to a simi-  
larly formed article worn by wo-  
men about the breast.

Yet all is chang'd: there is great alteration,  
Shee is as stale as breech with *codjise*  
fashion,

Whereof no tailor can avouch the troth,  
Without he prove it with old painted cloth.  
*Rowlands, Knave of Hurts, 1613.*

CODS, *s.* Bellows. *North.*

CODS-HEAD, *s.* A fool. *North.*

COD-WARE, *s.* Pulse. *Tusser.*

COE, *s.* (1) An odd fellow. *Norf.*

(2) A small house near a mine  
used by the workmen. *North.*

COF, (*A.-S.*) (1) *adj.* Keen; eager.

(2) *adv.* Quickly.

COFE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A cave.

COFERER, *s.* A chest-maker.

COFF, *v.* To change. *Oxon.*

COFFE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A cuff.

COFFIN, *s.* (1) The raised crust of a pie.

(2) A conical paper for holding spices.

(3) A basket or chest.

(4) A shell or rind.

COFRE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A chest.

COFRENE, *v.* To put in a coffer.

COFT, *part. p.* Bought. *Northumb.*

COG, (1) *v.* To lie or cheat; to load a die. "A cogger, un pipeur. To cogge, piper." *The French Schoole-master*, 1636.

If his page, Mockso, gibe at your ill manners, it is to make you mend them; and if hee himselfe, the principall, curteth you to the quicke, know that hee is no cogging chirurgion.

*Man in the Moon*, 1609.

(2) *v.* To entice. *Sussex.*

(3) *v.* To suit or agree. *East.*

(4) *s.* A wooden dish, or pail. *North.*

(5) *s.* The short handle of a scythe.

COG-BELL, *s.* An icicle. *Kent.*

COGER, *s.* A luncheon. *South.*

COGFOIST, *s.* A sharper.

COGGE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A cock-boat.

COGGERIE, *s.* Falsehood; cheating.

COGGLE, (1) *s.* A cock-boat. *North.*

(2) *v.* To be shaky.

(3) *s.* A small round stone. *Linc.*

(4) *v.* To harrow. *North.*

COGHEN, } *v.* (*A.-S.*) To cough.

COHWE, }  
COGMEN, *s.* Dealers in coarse cloth.

COGNITION, *s.* (*Lat.*) Knowledge.

COGUE, (1) *s.* A dram.

(2) *v.* To drink drams.

COG-WARE, *s.* A sort of coarse worsted cloth.

COHERE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To agree with.

That trimming too, with your favour, is very disagreeable, and does not cohere with your complexion at all.

*Shadwell, True Widow*, 1679.

COHIBITOR, *s.* (*Lat.*) A hinderer.

COHORTED, *part. p.* Exhorted.

COIGNE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The corner-stone at the external angle of a house.

COIL, (1) *s.* A bustle, tumult, or noise.

You will not believe what a coil I had t'other day, to compound a business between a kattern-pear woman and him, about snatching.

*B. Jons., Bart. Fair*, i, 4.

They talk of wit, and this and that, and keep a coyl and a pother about wit, there's nothing at all in't.

*Shadwell, True Widow*, 1679.

(2) *s.* A hen-coop. *North.*

(3) *s.* A lump, or swelling. *North.*

(4) *v.* To beat.

COILE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) (1) To choose, or select.

(2) To strain through a cloth.

COILERS, *s.* The part of a cart-horse's harness put over his rump and round his haunches to hold back the cart when going down-hill.

COILET, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A stallion.

COILONS, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The testicles.

COINE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A quince.

COINT, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Neat; curious; cunning. *Cointese*, a stratagem.

COISE, *adj.* Chief; master. *Cumb.*

COISTER, *adj.* Ill-tempered. *North.*

COISTERED, *part. p.* (*Fr.*) Inconvenienced.

COISTREL, *s.* (*A.-N.*) (1) An inferior groom; one who carried the knight's arms.

(2) A coward; a runaway.

COISTY, *adj.* Dainty. *North.*

COISY, *adj.* Excellent; choice.

COIT, *v.* (1) To throw.

(2) To toss the head. *East.*

COITING-STONE, *s.* A quoit.

COITURE, *s.* (*Lat.*) Coition.

In coiture she doth conceive; one sonne  
is borne and slayne.

*Warner's Albions England*, 1592.

COK, }  
COKE, } s. A cook.

COKAGRYS, s. A dish in cookery,  
made of an old cock. *Warner*,  
*Ant. Cul.*, p. 66.

COKE, (1) v. To pry about. *Sussex*.  
(2) v. To cry peccavi. *North*.  
(3) s. An old name for mineral  
coal.

COKEDRIL, }  
COKODRILLE, } s. A crocodile.

COKEN, v. To choak. *North*.

COKER, (1) s. A reaper. Originally  
a charcoal maker who came out  
at harvest time. *Warw*.

(2) v. To sell by auction. *South*.

COKERS, s. Iron rims round clogs.  
*Cumb*.

COKES, (1) s. A fool; a simpleton.  
Why we will make a cokes of this wise  
master,

We will, my mistress, an absolute fine  
cokes. *B. Jon.*, *Devil an Ass*, ii, 2.

He showeth himself herein, ye see, so very  
a coxe,

The cat was not so madly alured by the  
foxe. *O. Pl.*, ii, 72.

Go, you're a brainless coax, a toy, a fop.

*B. & Fl.*, *Wit at sev. Weap.*, iii, 1.

(2) v. To coax; to make a fool  
of.

Princes may give a good poet such con-  
venient countenance and also benefite,  
as are due to an excellent artificer,  
though they neither kisse nor cokes  
them. *Art of Poetrie*, I, viii, p. 15.

COKET; s. A sort of fine bread.

COKEWOLD, s. (A.-N.) A cuckold.

COKIN, s. (A.-N.) A rascal.

COKYRMETE, s. Clay. *Pr. P.*

COKYSSE, s. A female cook.

COL, (1) s. (A.-S.) Coal; charcoal.

(2) v. To strain. *North*.

COLANDER, s. A cullender, or  
strainer. "Crible. A strayner,  
*colander*, or sive." *Nomencl.*

COLBERTINE, s. A sort of lace.

COLD, (1) pret. t. of *can*, and of  
*kenne*. Could; knew.

(2) adj. Serious; sober.

(3) *Cold-rost*, i. e., nothing to  
the point or purpose.

COLD-CHILL, s. An ague-fit. *East*.

COLD-COOK, s. An undertaker of a  
funeral.

COLDE, v. (A.-S.) To grow cold.

COLDER, s. Refuse wheat. *East*.

COLD-FIRE, s. A fire laid but not  
lighted.

COLDHED, s. (A.-S.) Coldness.

COLDING, s. Shivering. *Chesh*.

COLD-LARD, s. A pudding made of  
oatmeal and suet. *North*.

COLD-PIGEON, s. A message.

COLDRICK, adj. Very cold. "*Cold-  
rycke* or full of cold. *Algosus*."  
*Huloet*.

COLD-SHEAR, s. Inferior iron.

COLE, (1) v. (A.-S.) To cool.

And let hir cole hir bodi thare,  
For hir wordes unwrast.

*Legend of Seynt Mergrete*, p. 93.

(2) s. (A.-N.) Cabbage.

(3) s. Sea-kale. *South*.

(4) s. Poitage. *North*.

(5) s. (A.-N.) The neck.

(6) s. A colt.

(7) s. A species of gadus.

(8) v. To put into shape. *North*.

COLEMAN-HEDGE, s. A common  
prostitute.

Femme impudicque, adonné à paillar  
disé. A stewed whore: an arrant  
whore: a *coleman hedge*: a woman that  
is rumproud. *Nomencl.*, 1585.

COLEPIXY, v. To beat down apples.  
*Dorset*.

COLE-PROPHET, } s. A false pro-  
COL-PROPHET, } phet.

*Cole-prophet* and *cole-poyson*, thou art both.  
*Heyw.*, Ep. 89, Cent. vi.

Whereby I found, I was the hartles hare,  
And not the beast *colprophet* did declare  
*Mirr. for Mag.*, *Owen Gl.*, ed. 1587.

COLERIE, s. (Lat.) Eye-salve.

COLERON, s. Doves.

COLESTAFF, s. A strong pole, on  
which men carried a burden be-  
tween them. Burton speaks of  
witches—

Riding in the ayre upon a *coulstaffe*, out of a chimney top. *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 60.

**COLET, s.** An acolyte.

**COLFREN, s. pl.** Doves.

**COLING, s.** The crab-apple. *Shropsh.*

**COLISANCE, s.** A badge or device.

**COLKE, s.** The core.

**COLL, v. (1) (A.-N.)** To embrace, or clasp round the neck.

Found her among a crew of satyrs wild,  
Kissing and *colling* all the live-long night.  
*Grim the Collier*, O. Pl., xi, 191.

There, th'amorous vine *colls* in a thousand  
sorts

(With winding arms) her spouse that her  
supports:

The vine, as far inferiour to the rest  
In beauty, as in bounty past the best.

*Du Bartas.*

Therefore I blame not Pamphilus so  
much, though hee had rather be *colling*  
of her himselfe a nights then that my  
master should. *Tereuce in Engl.*, 1641.

(2) To run about idly. *North.*

**COLLAR, }  
COLLOW, } s. (1) Soot; grime.  
COLLEY, }**

(2) Smut in wheat. *Kent.*

**COLLAR, (1) v.** To entangle. *North.*

(2) *v.* To collar the mag, to throw  
a coit with such precision as to  
surround the plug.

(3) *s.* The fork of a tree, where  
the branches part from the trunk.  
*Northampton.*

**COLLAR-BALL, s.** A light ball used  
by children. *East.*

**COLLAR-BEAM, s.** The upper beam  
in a building.

**COLLARD, s.** Colewort. *East.*

**COLLARET, s. (Fr.)** A band for the  
neck.

A *collaret*, is a kind of a gorget that  
goes about the neck.

*Ladies' Dict.*, 1694.

**COLLAR-OF-SS, s.** A sort of punch.

*Mrs. W.* What say you to your *collar*  
of SS, then?

*Scruple.* That would not be amiss.  
There's no false Latine in't.

*Mrs. W.* Quickly, Tim, quickly;—a pint  
of sack, a quart of sider, and a handful  
or two of sugar, and put 'um into the  
great bowle. *The Cheats*, 1662.

**COLLATION, s. (Lat.)** A conference.

**COLLAUD, v. (Lat.)** To unite in  
praising.

**COLLECTION, s. (Lat.)** A conclusion  
or consequence.

**COLLEGIONER, s.** A collegian. *Scogin's Jest.*

**COLLEGE, s.** An assembly of small  
houses having a common entrance  
from the street. *Somerset.*

**COLLER-EGGS, s.** New-laid eggs.  
*North.*

**COLLET, s. (Fr.) (1)** The setting  
which surrounds the stone of a  
ring.

(2) A small collar or band, worn  
as part of the dress of the inferior  
clergy in the Romish church.

**COLLETS, s.** Young cabbages. *Berks.*

**COLLEY, s. (1)** A blackbird. *Somerset.*

(2) Butchers' meat. *North.*

(3) Soot. See *Collar.*

**COLLIER, s.** A seller of charcoal.

**COLLIGATE, v. (Lat.)** To bind together.

**COLLI-MOLLY, s.** A jocular corruption  
of melancholy.

The devil was a little *colli-mollie* and would  
not come off.

*Decl. of Pop. Imp.*, sign. Q 3.

**COLLING, s.** An embrace.

**COLLINGLY, adv.** Closely; embracing  
at the same time.

And hung about his neck,

And *collinglie* him kist.

*Gascoigne, Works*, A 2.

**COLLISE, } s. (A.-N.) Broth.  
COLLAYES, }** "Broth or *collyse*,  
*Pulmentarium.*" *Huloet.*

**COLL-ME-NEAR, s.** The sweet-william.

The flower sweet-william was called,  
among other names, *col-me-near*, i. e.,  
hug me close: from the flowers being  
formed in so compact a cluster.

*Lyte's Dodoens.*

**COLLOBYNG, } part. a. Mending.  
COLLOPYNG, }** "Payd for *callopyng*  
a bell clapper." *Old Parish Acc.*



**COLLOCK**, *s.* A great pail. *North.*

**COLLOGUE**, *v.* (1) To confederate together for mischief; to converse secretly; to cheat.

(2) To flatter.

**COLLOP**, *s.* A rasher of bacon, or a slice of flesh.

**COLLY**, (1) *s.* Soot; the smut of coal. See *Collar*.

(2) *v.* To blacken, or make dark.

Nor hast thou *collied* thy face enough, stinkard! *B. Jons., Poetast., iv, 5.*

To see her stroaking with her ivory hand his *collied* cheekes, and with her snowy fingers combing his sooty beard.

*Cælum Britan., B 4, 1634.*

(3) *adj.* Dirty; smutty. *Leic.*

(4) *s.* A cottager's cow. *North-ampt.*

**COLLY-WESTON**. A term used when anything goes wrong. *Chesh.*

**COLLY-WOBBLE**, *adj.* Uneven. *West.*

**COLLY-WOMPERED**, *part. p.* Patched. *North.*

**COLMATE**, *s.* A colestaff. *Durham.*

**COLMOSE**, *s.* The seamew. See *Calmewe*.

**COLNE**, *s.* A basket, or coop. "Colne or francke for fowles.

*Vinarium. Colne made of rodde*

*or wyckers. Scirpea." Hulvet.*

**COLOBE**, *s.* (*Lat.*) A short coat reaching to the knees.

**COLOFONY**, *s.* Common rosin.

**COLOFRE**, *s.* Fine gunpowder.

**COLON**, *s.* Stalks of furze-bushes, remaining after burning. *North*

**COLPHEG**, (from *Lat. colaphizo*.)

To beat, or buffet.

**COLPICE**, *s.* A lever. *Warw.*

**COLSH**, *s.* Concussion. *North.*

**COLT**, (1) *v.* To cheat.

(2) *v.* To crack, as timber. *Warw.*

(3) *v.* To ridge earth. *South.*

(4) *s.* A new comer, who is required to pay a forfeit called colt-ale.

(5) *s.* An apprentice, especially to a clothier. *West.*

(6) *s.* A piece of wood, found loose inside a tree.

(7) *s.* A third swarm of bees in the same season. *West.*

(8) *v.* To wanton; to frisk about.

(9) To have a colt's tooth, to be wanton.

Indeed, towards you I am somewhat frigid; but some in the world know I have a *colt's tooth*.

*Shadwell, Bury Fair, 1689.*

(10) To get a colt to a windmill, to do a difficult thing.

The gentleman presently takes the book, and beginning again, cries out aloud, fire, fire, heresie, rebellion; so that now you can no more get him near that book, than a *colt to a windmill*. *Eachard's Observations, 1671.*

**COLTEE**, *v.* To be skittish. *Devon.*

**COLT-EVIL**, *s.* The strangury.

**COLT-IN**, *v.* To fall in, as the side of a pit or quarry. *Glouc.*

**COLTING**, *s.* Foot-ale. *Warw.*

**COLT-PIXY**, *s.* A fairy. *West.*

**COLUMBINE**, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Dove-like.

**COLUMBUCK**, *s.* An aromatic wood.

A *columbuck*, a piece of wood of a very pleasant scent, used in their chambers to keep out unwholesom aires.

*Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.*

**COLVER**, *adj.* Delicious. *North.*

**COLVERE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A dove.

**COM**, *pret. t.* Came.

**COMADE**, *s.* A mixture.

**COMADORE**, *s.* A table delicacy in ancient cookery, formed of fruits.

**COMB**, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A valley.

(2) *s.* A balk of land. *Devon.*

(3) *s.* A sharp ridge. *North.*

(4) *s.* A brewing-vat. *Chesh.*

(5) *s.* The window-stool of a casement. *Glouc.*

(6) *s.* A mallet. *Devon.*

(7) *v.* To acrospire. *West.*

(8) To cut a person's comb, to disable him.

**COMBACY**, *s.* Fighting.

And did conclude by *combacy* to winne or loose the game.

*Warner's Albions England, 1592.*

**COMBATANCY, s.** Fighting.

**COMB-BROACH, s.** The tooth of a wool-comb. *Somerset.*

**COMBERE, v.** To trouble. *Comberere*, a trouble. *Combersome*, troublesome, difficult of access.

**COMBRE-WORLD, s.** An incumbrance to the world.

**COMBURMENT, s.** Incumbrance.

**COMBUST, adj. (Lat.)** Burnt.

**COMBUSTIOUS, adj.** Blustering.

Of late when Boreas' blustering blasts had blowne  
Down mighty trees, and chimnies tops ore-thrown,  
In th' interim of this fierce *combustious* weather.  
*Rowlands, Knaves of Sp. & D., 1613.*

**COME, (1) s. (A.-S.)** Arrival.  
(2) *pret. t. pl.* Came.  
(3) *v.* To go.  
(4) *v.* To become.  
(5) *v.* To succumb; to yield.  
(6) *v.* To overflow, or flood. *West.*  
(7) *v.* To be ripe. *Dorset.*  
(8) *adj.* Ripe. *Dorset.*  
(9) *s.* A comfit. *North.*

**COME-BACK, s.** A guinea-fowl, so named from its peculiar note.

**COME-BY, v.** To procure.

**COMED, pret. t.** Came. A common vulgarism.

**CO-MEDLED, adj.** Well mixed.

**COME-IN, v.** To surrender.

**COMELING, } s.** A stranger; a  
**CUMLYNG, } guest.**

**COMEN, v.** To commune.

**COME-OFF, v. (1)** To execute any business.  
(2) To alter; to change.

**COME-ON, v.** To grow; to encroach; to succeed.

**COME-OVER, v.** To cajole.

**COMERAWNCE, s.** Vexation; grief.

**COMEROUS, adj.** Troublesome.

**COMESTIBLE, adj. (Lat.)** Eatable.

**COMFORTABLE, s.** A covered passage-boat used on the Tyne.

**COMFORTABLE-BREAD, s.** Spiced gingerbread.

**COMIC, s.** A comedian, or actor.

My chief business here this evening was to speak to my friends in behalf of honest Cave Underhill, who has been a *comic* for three generations.

*Steele, Tatler, No. 22.*

**COMICAL, adj.** Ill-tempered. *West.*

**COMINE, v. (Lat.)** To threaten.

**COMING, part. a.** A word used to denote the equal germination of all the grains in the same parcel of malt.

**COMINS, s.** Commonage. *Midl. C.*

**COMISE, v. (A.-N.)** To commit.

**COMIT, pres. t. s. (A.-S.)** Comes.

**COMITY, s. (Lat.)** Courtesy.

**COMLAND, s. (A.-N.)** A covenant.

**COMLYLY, adv.** Courteously.

**COMMANDER, s.** A wooden rammer for driving piles into the ground.

**COMMANDMENTS, s.** The nails of the ten fingers.

**COMMEDDLE, v. (Fr.)** To mix.

**COMMENCE, s. (1)** Any affair. *South.*

(2) An awkward event. *Essex.*

**COMMENDS, s.** Regards; compliments.

**COMMENSAL, s. (Lat.)** A companion at table.

**COMMENT, v.** To invent; to devise.

**COMMENTY, s.** The community.

**COMMEVE, v.** To move.

**COMMIST, part. p. (Lat.)** Joined together.

**COMMIT, v.** To be guilty of incontinence.

*Commit* not with man's sworn spouse.

*Lear, iii, 4.*

Though she accus'd  
Me even in dream, where thoughts *commit*  
by chance. *Wits, O. Pl., viii, 425.*

**COMMITTER, s.** A person guilty of incontinence.

If all *committers* stood in a rank,  
They'd make a lane, in which your shame  
might dwell. *Deck. Hon. Wh.*

**COMMITTED, part. p.** Accounted; considered.

**COMMODE, s.** A lady's head-dress, of considerable bulk, fashionable

at the beginning of the last century.

Very good, there's an impudent rogue too, he has an ignorant raw skittish head, with a flaring *commode* on.

*Durfey, Marriage-hater Match'd.*

Yet least these prove too great a load,  
They'r all compriz'd in one *commode*;  
Pins tip't with diamond point and head,  
By which the curls are fastned.

*London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705.*

I wash'd and patch'd to make me look pro-  
voking,  
Snares that they told me wou'd catch the  
men;  
And on my head a huge *commode* sat cock-  
ing,  
Which made me shew as tall agen.

*Old Song.*

COMMODITY, *s.* (1) Interest; ad-  
vantage.

(2) Wares taken in payment by  
needy persons who borrowed  
money of usurers.

(3) An interlude. *Shakesp.*

(4) A prostitute.

(5) Pudendum *f.*

COMMONER, *s.* A common lawyer.

COMMONEYS, *s.* A boy's term for  
a choice sort of marble.

COMMON-PITCH, *s.* A term applied  
to a roof in which the length of  
the rafters is about three fourths  
of the entire span.

COMMONS, *s.* Provisions.

COMMORANT, *part. a. (Lat.)* Re-  
maining at a place with another.

COMMORSE, *s.* Compassion; pity.

And this is sure, though his offense be such,  
Yet doth calamitie attract *commorse*.

*Daniel, Civ. Wars, i, 46.*

COMMORTH, *s.* A subsidy, a contri-  
bution, for a special occasion.

COMMOTHER, *s.* A godmother.  
*North.*

COMMOTIVE, *adj. (Lat.)* Disturbing.

For, th' Eternal, knowing  
The seas *commotive* and inconstant flowing,  
Thus curbed her; and 'gainst her envious  
rage,

For ever fenc't our flowry-mantled stage.

*Du Bartas.*

COMMUNE, (1) *s. (A.-N.)* The com-  
monalty.

(2) *v.* To distribute.

COMMUNES, *s.* The common people.

COMMUNICATE, *v. (Lat.)* To share  
in.

COMMY, *v.* To come. *Skelton.*

COMNANT, *s.* A covenant.

COMOUN, *s. (A.-N.)* A town, or  
township.

COMPACE, *v.* To encompass.

COMPAIGNABLE, *adj. (A.-N.)* So-  
ciable.

COMPAIGNE-WIG, *s.* A wig of an  
expensive description.

Aug. ye 4, 1711, a *compaigne-wigg*, 9l.

*Old Bill of Expenditure.*

COMPAINE, *s. (A.-N.)* A com-  
panion.

COMPANABLE, *adj.* Sociable.

COMPANAGE, *s. (A.-N.)* Food;  
sustenance.

COMPANION, *s.* A fellow of bad  
character, because "companies"  
were generally of rogues and  
vagabonds.

COMPANY, *v.* To accompany. To  
company with a woman, *future.*  
*Palsy.*

COMPANY-KEEPER, *s.* (1) A com-  
panion.

It is a pretty soft thing this same love,  
an excellent *company keeper*, full of  
gentleness.

*Essays by Cornwallises, 1632.*

(2) A lover. *East*

COMPARE, *s.* Comparison.

Whence you, and your illustrious sister are  
Each in their several kinds without *com-  
pare*;

You for a matchless virgin, she a wife;  
The great examples of a virtuous life.

*Flecknoe's Epigrams, 1670.*

COMPARATIVE, *s.* A rival. *Shakesp.*

COMPARISONS, *s.* Caparisons.

COMPARITY, *s.* Comparison.

COMPAS, *s.* (1) (*A.-N.*) Form;  
stature.

(2) A circle.

(3) An outline. *East.*

(4) Compost. *Tusser.*

COMPASMENT, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) Con-  
COMPASSING, } trivance.

COMPASSED, *adj.* Circular. A bay window, or oriel window, was called a compassed window.

COMPEL, *v.* To extort.

COMPENSE, *v.* To recompense.

COMPÈRE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A gossip; a companion.

But wote ye what I do here?  
To seke youth, my *compere*:  
Fayne of hym I wolde have a sight,  
But my lippes hange in my lyght.  
*Enterlude of Youth.*

COMPERSOME, *adj.* Frolicsome.  
*Derbysh.*

COMPERTE, *s.* (*Lat. compertum.*) An ascertained fact. *Monastic Letters*, pp. 50, 85.

COMPEST, *v.* To compost land.

COMPLAIN, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To lament for.

COMPLE, (1) *v.* To taunt, or bully.  
*North.*

(2) *adj.* Angry. *Yorksh.*

COMPLEMENT, *s.* Anything ornamental.

COMPLIN, *adj.* Impertinent. *Var. d.*

COMPLINE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The last service of the day in the Catholic church.

COMPLISH, *v.* To accomplish.

COMPLORE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To weep together.

COMLOT, *v.* To plot together.

COMPON-COVERT, *s.* A sort of lace.

COMPONE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To compose.

COMPOSITES, *s.* Numbers more than ten and not multiples of it. An old arithmetical term.

COMPOSTURE, *s.* Compost.

COMPOSURE, *s.* Composition.

COMPOUNST, *part. p.* Compelled.

Peace, dawpates, while I toll a thing now rejoinst

In my head, which to utter I am *compounst*. *Heywood's Spider & Flie*, 1556.

COMPRISE, *v.* To draw a conclusion.

COMPROBATE, *part. p.* (*Lat.*) Proved.

COMPROMIT, *v.* (*Lat.*) To submit to arbitration.

COMPT, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Neat; spruce.

COMPTE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Account.

COMRAGUE, } *s.* A comrade.  
COMROGUE, }

COMSEN, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To begin; to endeavour. *Comsing*, beginning, commencement.

COMUNALTÉ, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Community; the commons.

COMYN, (1) *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Common.

(2) *s.* (*A.-N.*) The commons.

(3) *s.* An assembly.

(4) *s.* Cummin.

(5) *s.* Litharge of lead.

COMYNER, *s.* (*Lat.*) A partaker.

COMYNTÉ, *s.* Community.

CON, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To learn; to know. Still used in the North. To *con thanks*, to study expressions of gratitude, to acknowledge an obligation.

I *con thee thanks* to whom thy dogges be deare. *Pemb. Arc.*, p. 224.

What me? whough, how friendly you are to them that *connes* you no thank.

*Terence in English*, 1641.

(2) *pres. t.* Can; is able.

(3) *v.* To calculate; to consider; to meditate upon.

(4) *v.* To search whether a hen is with egg. *North.*

(5) *v.* To fillip. *North.*

(6) *s.* A squirrel. *Cumb.*

CONABLE, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) (1) Suitable.

(2) Famous.

CONANDLY, *adv.* Knowingly; wisely.

CONANT, *s.* A covenant.

CONCABELL, *s.* An icicle. *Devon.*

CONCEALMENT, *s.* A hidden part of a person.

What are such she objects, to a man that can with more gayness behold his brown mares buttocks than the finest of their concealments.

*Howard, Man of Newmarket*, 1678.

CONCKIT, (1) *s.* An ingenious device.

(2) *v.* To suppose; to suspect.



- (3) *s.* An opinion. *West*  
 (4) *s.* (*A.-N.*) Conception; apprehension.
- CONCEITED, *adj.*** (1) Fanciful; ingenious.  
 (2) Merry; given to jesting.  
 Your lordship is *conceited*.  
*B. Jon., Sej., act i.*
- CONCEIVED, *adj.*** Behaved. *Weber.*
- CONCENT, *s.*** (*Lat.*) Harmony.
- CONCERN, (1) *s.*** An estate.  
 (2) *s.* A business.  
 (3) *v.* To meddle with.
- CONCINNATE, *adj.*** (*Lat.*) Fit; becoming.
- CONCLUDE, *v.*** (*Lat.*) To include.
- CONCLUSION, *s.*** An experiment.  
 And, like the famous ape,  
 To try *conclusions*, in the basket creep,  
 And break your neck down.  
*Shakesp., Haml., iii, 4.*
- CONCOMITATE, *v.*** (*Lat.*) (1) To accompany with.  
 They (the fishes) were glad of our company many hundred miles, *concomitating* and frisking about us.  
*Herbert's Travels, 1638.*  
 (2) *Futuere.*  
 The women are Gods creatures, but have adulterated his holy stampe, by not only deforming their face and body, but by that vile lubricitie their soules are spotted with. Impudence goes here unmasked; it is no novelty for them to open the sack they goe in, and intice a stranger to *concomitate*.  
*Herbert's Travels, 1638.*
- CONCREW, *v.*** To grow together.
- CONCUBIT, *v.*** (*Lat.*) To sleep with.  
 Of Alanus, grown old.  
 His cubit with's wives cubit measuring,  
 Alanus said, O sweet *concupiting*.  
*Owen's Epigrams, 1677.*
- CONCUPY, *s.*** Concupiscence.  
 He'll tickle it for his *concupy*  
*Tro. & Cress.*
- CONCUSSION, *s.*** (*Lat.*) Extortion.  
 And then *concuSSION*, rapine, pilleries,  
 Their catalogue of neccasions fill.  
*Dan. Civ. Wars, iv, 75.*
- CONCURBIT, *s.*** (*Lat.*) A subliming-vessel.
- CONCYS, *s.*** A kind of sauce.

Capons in *concoys*. Take capons, and rost hem right hoot that they be not half ynough, and hewe them to gobettes, and cast hem in a pot; do thereto clene broth, seeth hem that they be tendre. Take brede and the self broth, and drawe it up yferes. Take strong powder and safroun and salt and cast thereto. Take ayrenn, and seeth them harde; take out the yolkes, and hewe the whyte thereinne; take the pot fro the fyre, and cast the whyte thereinne. Messe the disshe therewith, and lay the yolkes hool, and floer it with clowes.

*Forme of Cury, p. 8.*

- COND, *v.*** To conduct. *Chaucer.*
- CONDE, *part. p.*** (*A.-S.*) Known; perused.
- CONDECORATE, *v.*** (*Lat.*) To adorn.  
 Many choice and fragrant gardens also *condecorate* her, which together make a combined beauty, though seemingly separate.  
*Herbert's Travels, 1638.*
- CONDER, *s.*** (1) A man who from an eminence gives notice to the fishers of the direction the her-ring-shoals take.  
 (2) A corner. *Devon.*
- CONDERSATE, *part. p.*** Congealed.
- CONDESCEND, *v.*** (*Lat.*) (1) To agree.  
 (2) To yield.
- CONDETTE, *s.*** Safe conduct.
- CONDIDDLE, *v.*** To filch away; to convey anything away by trickery.  
*Cornw. & Devon.*
- CONDIE, *v.*** (*A.-N.*) To conduct.
- CONDISE, *s.*** (*A.-N.*) Conduits.
- CONDITION, *s.*** Disposition; temper.
- CONDOCITY, *s.*** Docility. *Leic.*
- CONDON, *adj.*** Knowing.
- CONDRAK, *s.*** A sort of lace.
- CONDUCT, (1) *s.*** A conductor.  
 (2) *part. p.* (*Lat.*) Hired.
- CONDUCTION, *s.*** Conduct; charge.
- CONDUCT-MONEY, *s.*** Money paid to soldiers and sailors to carry them to their ships.
- CONDUL, *s.*** (*A.-S.*) A candle; *pl. condlen.*
- CONE, *s.*** A clog. *North.*
- CONE-WHEAT, *s.*** Bearded-wheat.  
*Kent.*

**CONEY, s.** A bee-hive. *Tusser.*  
**CONFECT, (1) s.** A sweetmeat; a comfit.  
**(2) v.** To prepare as sweetmeats.  
**CONFECTED, part. p.** Pliable. *North.*  
**CONFECTURE, s. (A.-N.)** Composition.  
**CONFEDER, v.** To confederate.  
**CONFEDIT, s.** A sweetmeat.  
**CONFER, v. (Lat.)** To compare.  
**CONFERY, s. (A.-N.)** The daisy.  
**CONFIDANT, s. (Fr.)** "A *confidant*, is a small curl next the ear." *Ladies' Dict.*, 1694.  
**CONFINE, v.** To expel.  
**CONFINED, part. p.** Engaged to one master for a year. *Linc.*  
**CONFINELESS, adj.** Boundless.  
**CONFINER, s. (A.-N.)** A borderer.  
**CONFISKE, v. (A.-N.)** To confiscate.  
**CONFITEOR, s.** A confessor.  
 Touchinge wordes by him spokene in matters of religion, of creeping to the crosse, holly watere, &c., and namly of a newe soarte of *confiteors*.  
*Archæologia*, xviii, 128.  
**CONFITING, s.** A sweetmeat.  
**CONFLATE, part. p. (Lat.)** Troubled.  
**CONFLOPUSHUN, s.** Confusion. *North.*  
**CONFOUND, v.** To destroy. *Shak.*  
**CONFRARY, s. (A.-N.)** A brotherhood.  
**CONFUSE, adj. (A.-N.)** Confounded.  
**CONFY, s.** A confection.  
**CONGÉ, v. (1)** To bow. *East.*  
**(2) (A.-N.)** To send away; to expel.  
**CONGEE, s. (1)** Leave.  
**(2)** A bow.  
 A tyler and a surjon met together:  
 Whose *congees* past, and salutations don,  
 The tyler's rurther speach he thus begun.  
*Rowlands, Knaves of Sp. & D.*, 1613.  
**CONGELATE, part. p. (Lat.)** Congealed.  
**CONGEON, s.** A dwarf. *Minsheu.*  
**CONGER, s.** A cucumber. *North-ampt.*  
**CONGERDOUST, s.** A dried conger.  
**CONGRECE, s. (A.-N.)** A suit of servants.

**CONGREE, v.** To agree together.  
**CONGRUELY, adv.** Fitly.  
**CONGRUENT, adj.** Fit. *Congruence*, fitness.  
**CONIFFLE, v.** To embezzle. *Somerset.*  
**CONIG, s.** A rabbit. See *Cony*.  
**CONIGAR, s.** } s. A rabbit-warren.  
**CONIGARTH, s.** } " *Conigare*, or *cony*  
**CONIGRE, s.** } earth, or clapper  
**CONYNGERY, s.** } for conies. *Viva-*  
**CONIGREEN, s.** } *rium.*" *Huloet.* In  
 Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and other counties in the west of England, this word, variously spelt, *conigree*, *connygar*, &c., is often met with as the name of a field, and sometimes of a street, as in the town of Trowbridge.  
**CONISANCE, s. (A.-N.)** Understanding.  
**CONJECT, (1) v.** To conjecture.  
**(2) part. p.** Thrown into.  
**(3) v.** To project.  
**CONJECTURE, v. (A.-N.)** To judge.  
**CONJOUN, s. (A.-N.)** A coward.  
**CONJURATOR, s. (Lat.)** A conspirator.  
**CONJURE, v. (A.-N.)** To adjure.  
**CONJURISON, s. (A.-N.)** Conjurat-ion.  
**CONKERS, s.** Snail-shells. *East.*  
**CONNATES, s. (A.-N.)** A sort of marmalade of quinces.  
*Connates.* Take connes, and pare hem; pyke out the best, and do hem in a pot of erthe. Do thereto whyte grece, that he stewe thereinne, and lye hem up with hony clarified, and with rawe yolkes, and with a lytell almuund mylke, and do thereinne powder-fort and safroun; and loke that it be y-leashed.  
*Forme of Cury*, p. 7.  
**CONNATIVE, adj. (Lat.)** Born at the same time with.  
 At this rare copie of *connative* love,  
 Which in's affection this reply did move;  
 I promise and protest, all said and done,  
 Is highly worthy such an honour'd sonne  
*Virgil by Vicars*, 1632  
**CONNE, (1) s. (A.-N.)** A quince.

(2) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To know; to be able.

CONNER, *s.* A reader. *Yorksh.*

CONNEX, *v.* (*Lat.*) To join together.

CONNIBARS, *s.* A beast's kidneys. *North.*

CONNING, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Learning; knowledge.

CONNY, *adj.* Handsome; pretty. *North.*

CONOUR, *s.* A small outlet for water.

CONQUINATE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To pollute.

CONREY, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A company; a cortege; an entertainment.

CONSCIENCE, *s.* Estimation. *North.*

CONSECUTE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To attain.

CONSEIL, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Counsel.

CONSERVE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To preserve.

CONSERVES, *s.* (*Fr.*) Preserves.

It is his morning's draught, when he riseth; his *conserves* or cates, when he hath well dined; his afternoon nuncions; and when he goeth to bedde, his posset smoaking-hate.

*Man in the Moone*, 1609.

*Conservisc*, or any thyng whyche is condite, or conserved, as grapes, barberries, fygges, pearles, &c. *Sulgama. Hulocet.*

CONSERVISE, *s.* A conservatory.

CONSEYLY, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To advise.

CONSHRIVE, *v.* To shrive, confess.

What a devil, he won't *conshrive* her himself? *Flora's Vagaries*, 1670.

CONSIDERABLE, *adj.* Important; grand; applied to a person.

CONSIST, *v.* (*Lat. consistere*, to agree.) To exist at the same time with; to be compatible.

To this we answered, that there was no repugnancy betwixt these two assertions, viz. that our desires were agreeable to the fundamental laws, and yet that we craved that the acts which were repugnant to the conclusions of the assembly should be repealed; for both could very well *consist*: because, as it was competent to the parliament to make laws and statutes for the good of the church and state, so it was proper for them to repeal all laws contrary thereunto. *Rushworth, sub an. 1639.*

CONSKITE, } *v.* Merdis aspergere.

CONSKITT, }

CONSORT, (1) *s.* A band of musicians.

(2) *v.* To associate with.

CONSOUD, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The lesser daisy.

CONSPIRATION, *s.* (*Lat.*) A conspiracy.

CONSPIREMENT, *s.* Conspiracy.

CONSTABLERIE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A ward of a castle, under charge of a constable.

CONSTELL, *v.* (*Lat.*) To forehode; to procure by prognostication?

Oh, could seven planets and twelve signes *constell* one such unrest.

*Warner's Albions England*, 1593.

CONSTERY, } *s.* A consistory

CONSTORY, }

court.

CONSTER, *v.* To construe.

CONSTILLE, *v.* To distil.

CONSTOBLE, } *s.* A great coat.

CONSLOPER, }

*East.*

CONSUETE, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Usual; accustomed.

CONSUMMATE, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Perfect.

Formerly an eminent merchant in London, whom the author had the happiness to accompany in these travels, is now again revised to make it the more *consummate* and inviting.

*Brome's Travels over England.*

CONTAIN, *v.* To abstain; to restrain.

CONTEK, } *s.* (*A.-S.*) Debate;

CONTAKE, }

quarrelling. *Contokour*, a person who quarrels.

CONTEL, *v.* To foretel. *Tusser.*

CONTENANCE, *s.* Appearance; behaviour.

CONTENTATION, *s.* Content.

CONTIGNAT, *adv.* (*Lat.*) Successively. *Hearne.*

CONTINENT, (1) *s.* That which contains, *Shakesp.*

(2) *adv.* Immediately. For *incontinent.*

CONTINUANCE, *s.* Duration.

It is true: this kind of wood is of greater *continuance* in watry places, then any other timber: for it is observed, that in these places it seldome or never rots.

*Norden's Surveyors Dialogue.*

- CONTINUE, *s.* (*Fr.*) Contents.  
 CONTOURBE, *v.* To disturb.  
 CONTRAIRE, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Contrary; opposite.  
 CONTRAPTION, *s.* (1) Construction. *Hampsh.*  
 (2) Contrivance. *West.*  
 CONTRARIE, (1) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To go against; to oppose.  
 (2) *v.* To vex.  
 (3) *adj.* Obnoxious.  
 CONTRARIOUS, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Different.  
 CONTRAVERSE, *adj.* Contrary to.  
 CONTRETH, *s.* Country.  
 CONTREVORE, *s.* A contrivance.  
 CONTRIBUTE, *v.* To take tribute of.  
 CONTRIVE, *v.* (1) (*Lat.*) To wear out, pass away.  
 (2) To confound, used as an imprecation. "Contrive the pig!" *Leic.*  
 CONTROVE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To invent.  
 CONTUBERNIAL, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Familiar.  
 CONTUND, *v.* (*Lat.*) To beat down.  
 CONTUNE, *v.* To continue.  
 CONTURBATION, *s.* (*Lat.*) Disturbance.  
 CONVALE, *v.* To recover.  
 CONVALL, *s.* (*Lat. convallis.*) A valley.  
 CONVENABLE, *adj.* Fitting.  
 CONVENE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Arrangement.  
 CONVENT, *v.* To summon; to convene.  
 CONVENTIONARY-RENTS, *s.* The reserved rents of life-leases.  
 CONVENT-LOAF, *s.* Fine maunchet.  
 CONVERSE, *s.* A point in conversation.

'Tis very pleasant to hear him talk of the advantages of this reformation, his lectures of repurtes, *converse*, regales, and an hundred more unintelligible supereries. *The Information, 1673.*

- CONVERTITE, *s.* A convert.  
 CONVEY, *s.* Conveyance.  
 CONVEYANCE, *s.* Stealing.  
 CONVICIOUS, *s.* (*Lat.*) Abusive.  
 CONVINCCE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To conquer; to convict; to overcome.  
 CONVIVE, *v.* To feast together.  
 CONVOY, *s.* A clog for the wheel of a wagon. *North.*  
 CONY, *s.* (1) (*A.-S.*) A rabbit.  
 (2) Rabbit-skin.  
 CONY-CATCH, *v.* To deceive; to cheat; to trick.

He will omit no villanie he can cleanly commit; he will cheat his father, cosen his mother, and *cony-catch* his owne sister. *Man in the Moore, 1609.*

Thence to Hodsdon, where stood watching Cheats who liv'd by *cony-catching*: False cards brought me, with them play'd I, Dear for their acquaintance paid I. *Drunken Barnaby.*

- CONY-CATCHER, *s.* A sharper, or cheat.

A *conie-catcher*, a name given to deceivers, by a metaphor, taken from those that rob warrens, and conie-grounds, using all means, sleights, and cunning to deceive them, as pitching of haies before their holes, fetching them in by tumblers, &c. *Minsheu.*

- CONY-CLAPPER, *s.* A rabbit-warren. *Monastic Letters, p. 76.*  
 CONY-FISH, *s.* The loach.  
 CONY-FOGLE, *v.* To lay plots. *Linc.*  
 CONYGARTHE, *s.* A rabbit-warren. See *Conigar.*

The Ile of Thanet, and those easterne partes are the grayner; the Weald was the wood; Rumney Marsh is the medow plot; the Northdownes, towards the Thamysse be the *conygarthe* or warreine. *Lambarde's Peramb. of Kent, 1596.*

- CONY-GREEN, *s.* A rabbit-warren.  
 CONY-HOLE, *s.* A rabbit-burrow.

Here's one of Sir Ralph Nonsuch his rabbit-catchers: there's scarce a ferret sees further into a *coney-hole*.

*Howard, Man of Newmarket, 1678.*

- CONY-LAND, *s.* Land so light and sandy as to be fit for nothing but rabbits. *East.*



CONYNGE, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) A rabbit.

(2) *adj.* Learned. *Konyngeste*,  
Most learned, or clever.

COO, (1) *v.* To call. *Cumb.*

(2) *s.* A jackdaw. *Pr. P.*

(3) *s.* Fear. *North.*

COOCH-HANDED, *adj.* Left-handed.

*Devon.*

COOK, *v.* (1) To throw; to chuck.

(2) To disappoint; to punish.  
*North.*

COOK-EEL, *s.* A cross-bun. *East.*

COOKLE, *s.* A pair of prongs through  
which the meat is thrust.

*East.*

COOLER, *s.* A large open tub.

COOLING CARD. Something to damp  
or overwhelm the hopes of an  
expectant. A phrase supposed  
by some to be borrowed from  
some game in which money was  
staked upon a card, and to have  
been originally applied to a card  
so decisive as to cool the courage  
of the adversary.

These hot youths

I fear will find a cooling card.

*B. and Fl., Island Pr., i, 3.*

COOLSTOCK, *s.* Colewort.

COOL-TANKARD, *s.* The plant bo-  
rage, used as one of the ingre-  
dients in a favorite beverage of  
the same name. *Northampton.*

COOM, *s.* Dust; dirt; soot. *North.*

COOMS, *s.* Ridges. *East.*

COOP, (1) *s.* A closed cart. *North.*

(2) *s.* A hollow vessel made of  
twigs, used for taking fish in the  
Humber.

(3) An abbreviation of come up!

COUPLE, *v.* To crowd. *North.*

COORE, *v.* To cower. *Yorksh.*

COOSCOT, *s.* The wood-pigeon.  
*North.*

COOSE, *v.* To loiter. *Devon.*

COOT, *s.* (1) The water-hen.

(2) The ankle, or foot. *North.*

COOTTON, *s.* A dolt.

COP, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) The top, or  
summit; the head, or crest.

(2) *s.* A pinnacle; the rising part  
of a battlement.

(3) *s.* A mound; a heap. *North.*

(4) *s.* An inclosure with a ditch  
round it.

(5) *s.* A round piece of wood at  
the top of a bee-hive.

(6) *s.* A fence. *North.*

(7) *s.* The part of a wagon which  
hangs over the thiller-horse.

(8) *s.* The beam placed between  
a pair of drawing oxen.

(9) *s.* A cop of peas, fifteen  
sheaves in the field, and sixteen  
in the barn.

(10) *s.* A lump of yarn. *North.*

(11) *v.* To throw underhand.

COPART, *v.* To join in; to share.

COPATAIN, } *s.* A hat, in the  
COPPIDTANKE, } form of a sugar  
COPPINTANK, } loaf. See *Copped.*

COP-BONE, *s.* The knee-pan. *Som-  
merset.*

COPE, (1) *v.* To top a wall.

(2) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To exchange mer-  
chandise.

(3) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To buy. *Leic.*

(4) (*A.-N.*) A cloak, or covering.

(5) *v.* To comply?

To request you, sir, that by any means  
you would hinder our chiefs, Mr.  
Swiftspur and Mr. Trainsted, from  
coping with any such delights.

*Howard, Man of Newmarket, 1678.*

(6) *s.* A tribute paid to the lord  
of the manor in the Derbyshire  
lead mines for smelting lead at  
his mill.

(7) *v.* To give way, to fall in, as  
a bank or wall. *Warw.*

(8) *v.* To fasten; to muzzle.  
*East.*

(9) *s.* A large quantity. *East.*

(10) *v.* To pare a hawk's beak.

(11) *v.* Futuere. *Shakesp., Othel.,  
iv, 1.*

COPEMAN, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A chapman,  
or merchant.

COPERNICER, *s.*

Or if combattansie not please, the land is rich and large.

And they *copernicers* may live, and us of death discharge.

*Warner's Albions England*, 1592.

**COPERONE, s.** A pinnacle. *Pr. P.*

**COPESMATE, s.** A friend; a companion; a fellow.

Else my concusion is,

If not for worth, by force perforce to winne her from you all,

Yea though our banisht *opesmate* could his British succours call.

*Warner's Albions England*, 1592.

Her honest husband is her hobie-horse at home, and abroad, her foole; amongst her *opesmates*, wanton wenches game amongst themselves, and waggess sport to point at with two fingers.

*Man in the Moone*, 1609.

This *opesmate* will bring men that have lost some of their wit quite beside themselves.

*Terence in English*, 1641.

**COPE-HORSE-DEALERS, s.** Petty dealers in horses. *Leic.*

**COP-HALFPENNY, s.** The game of chuck-farthing.

**COP-HEAD, s.** A tuft of feathers or hair on the head of an animal.

**COPIE, s.** (*Lat. copia.*) Plenty.

**COPINER, s.** (*A.-S.*) A lover.

**COPIOUS, adj.** (*Lat.*) Plentiful.

**COPLAND, s.** A piece of land which terminates in an acute angle.

**COPLOFT, s.** A toploft.

Also in the *coploftes* two little wheeles, apples, some wooll, with other things there.

*MS. Inventory*, 1658.

**COPPE, s.** (*A.-N.*) A cup.

**COPPED, } adj.** (1) Peaked, refer-  
**COPT, } ring to the fashion of**  
**COUPED, } the long-peaked shoe,**  
or to the peaked hat, worn at a later period, also called a *coppid tank hat*. This word appears in various forms.

With high-*copt* hats, and feathers flaunt a flaunt.

*Gascoigne, Hearbes*, p. 216.

Chapeau d'Albanois. A suger loafe hat: a *coppid tanke* hat.

*Nomenclator*.

Qui la teste ague, ou pintue. One that hath a heade with a sharpe crowne, or fashioned like a sugerlofe: a *copid tunke*.

*Ib.*

Upon their heads they ware felt hats, *copple-tanked*, a quarter of an ell high, or more.

*Comines, by Danet*, B 5, b.

Then should come in the doctours of Loven, [Louvain] with their great *coppin-tankes*, and doctours hattes.

*Bee-hive of Rom. Ch.*, I 7, b.

A *copptankt* hat, made on a Flemish block.

*Gasc. Workes*, N 8, b.

(2) Crested. "Accresté. Crested, *copped*; having a great creast." *Cotgrave*.

Were they as *copped* and high-crested as marsh whoops.

*Rabelais, Ozell*, B. II, ch. xii.

(3) Proud; insulting. *North*.

**COPPEL, s.** (*Fr.*) A small cup.

**COPPER-CLOUTS, s.** Spatterdashes. *Devon*.

**COPPERFINCH, s.** The chaffinch. *West*.

**COPPER-ROSE, s.** The red field-poppy.

**COPPIE, s.** A dram. *North*.

**COPPIN, s.** A piece of yarn taken from the spindle. *North*.

**COPPING, s.** A fence. *North*.

**COPPLE-CROWN, s.** A high head, rising up; hair standing up on the crown of the head; a tuft of feathers on a bird's head.

And what's their feather?

Like the *copple* crown

The lapwing has. *Randolph, Amynt.*, ii, 3.

**COPPLING, adj.** Unsteady. *East*.

**COPPROUS, s.** A syllabub.

**COPPY, s.** (1) A coppice. *West*.

(2) A foot-stool.

**COPS, s.** (1) A connecting crook of a harrow. *West*.

(2) Balls of yarn. *Lanc*.

(3) A contrivance?

It is a great matter, saith Tertulian, to see the vanitie of women in these daies, who are so trimd and trickt, that yow would rather say they beare great forests on their necks, then modest and civill furnitures: Tut, answers Fashion, it keeps their faces in compasse; to ware wiers and great ruffles, is a comely *cops* to hide a long wrinkled face in. Boulsters for crookt shoulders, who but Fashions first sold them in Venice? *Lodge's Wits Miserie*, 1596.

**COPSAI, s.** The iron which terminates the front of a plough.

**COPSE, v.** To cut brushwood, &c. *Dorset.*

**COPSE-LAUREL, s.** Spurge laurel.

**COPSES, s.** The moveable rails attached to the side of a cart or wagon, by which the width may be extended. *Northampton.*

**COPSON, s.** A fence on the top of a dam laid across a ditch. *South.*

**COPT, adj.** (1) Convex. *North.*

(2) Pollarded. *Northampton.*

**COPT-KNOW, s.** The top of a conical hill. *North.*

**COP-UP, v.** To relinquish. *East.*

**COPY, v.** To close in.

**COPY, s.** (*Lat. copia.*) Plenty.

**COQUET, } s. (*Fr. coquette.*) A**  
**COCQUET, } harlot. *Cocquetish,***  
amorous; *coquetry*, lust. This is the older use of these words in English.

**CORAGE, s.** (*A.-N.*) Heart; inclination.

**CORALLE, s.** (*A.-N.*) Dross; refuse.

**CORANCE, s.** Currants.

**CORANT, part. a.** (*A.-N.*) Running.

**CORANTO, s.** A sort of dance, with rapid and lively movements.

**CORASEY, s.** Vexation.

**CORASIVE, v.** To grieve. See *Cor-sive*.

As ravens, schrich owles, bulls and beares,  
We'll bill and bawle our parts,  
Till yerksome noyce have eloy'd your eares,  
And *corasiv'd* your hearts.  
*Webster's Dutchesse of Malfy, 1623.*

**CORAT, s.** A dish in cookery.

*Corat.* Take the noubles of calf, swyne, or of shepe; parboile hem, and skerne hem to dyce; cast hem in gode broth, and do thereto herbes. Grynde chyballs smalle y-hewe. Seeth it tendre, and lye it with yolkes of eyrenn. Do thereto verjous, saffronn, powdor.douce, and salt, and serve it forth.

*Forme of Cury, p. 6.*

**CORBEAU, s.** The miller's thumb. *Kent.*

**CORBETTES, s.** Gobbets.

**CORBIN-BONE, s.** The bone between the anus and bladder.

**CORBO, s.** A thick-hafted knife.

**CORBY, s.** A carrion crow; a raven. *North.*

**CORCE, (1) v.** To exchange.

(2) *s.* The body; for *corse*.

**CORD, s.** (1) A cord of wood, a piece 8 ft. by 4 ft. and 4 ft. thick.

(2) A stack of wood. *Cordwood*, wood, &c., stacked.

**CORDE, v.** (*A.-N.*) To accord.

**CORDELLES, s.** Twisted cords, or tassels.

**CORDEVAN, } s. Spanish lea-**  
**CORDE AYNE, } ther, from Cor-**  
dova, formerly celebrated for its manufacture. Cordevan leather was manufactured in England from goat-skin.

**CORDINER, s.** A shoemaker.

**CORDLY, s.** A tunny.

**CORDONE, s.** An honorary reward given to a successful combatant.

**CORDY, adj.** Of cord; like cord.

**CORE, (1) part. p.** Chosen.

A strong knygt and a wel i-core  
Was he withoute lye.

*MS. Ashmole 33, f. 24.*

(2) *s.* The middle of a rick when the outside has been cut away.

(3) *s.* A disease in sheep. *Devon.*

(4) *v.* To sweep a chimney.

**CORESSED, adj.** (*A.-N.*) Harnessed.

**CORESUR, s.** (*A.-N.*) A courier.

**CORETTE, v.** To correct.

**CORF, s.** A large basket.

**CORFOUR, s.** The curfew.

**CORFY, v.** To rub. *North.*

**CORIANDEER SEED, s.** A jocular term for money.

**CORINTH, s.** A brothel. *Shakesp.*

**CORINTHIAN, s.** A wencher.

**CORKE, s.** The core of fruit.

**CORKED, part. p.** Offended. *Carker*, a scolding.

**CORKS, s.** (1) Bristles.

(2) Cinders. *Lanc.*

**CORLE, v.** To tap, or pat.

**CORLET-SHOES, s.** Raised cork-shoes.

**CORLU, s.** A curlew.

**CORMARYE, s.** A dish in ancient cookery.

*Cormarye.* Take colyandre, caraway, smale grounden, powdor of peper, and garlec y-grounde in rede wyne. Medle a'le thise togyder, and salt it. Take loynes of pork, rawe, and fle of the skyn, and pryk it welle with a knyf, and lay it in the sawse. Roost thereof what thou wilt, and keep that that fallith therefrom in the roasting, and seeth it in a possynet, with faire broth, and serve it forth with the roost anoon.

*Forme of Cury, p. 12.*

**CORME, s. (A.-N.)** The service-tree.

**CORMORANT, s.** A servant. *Jonson.*

**CORN, (1) s.** A grain of salt, &c.  
*Corned-beef, salted beef.*

(2) *s.* Oats. *North.*

(3) *part. p.* Chosen. See *Core.*

**CORNAGE, s. (A.-N.)** A tenure by giving notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

**CORNALL, s. (1)** The head of a tilting lance.

(2) A coronal, or crown.

**CORNALINE, s.** Cornelian.

**CORN-BIND, s.** Wild convolvulus.

**CORN-BOTTLE, s.** The blue-bottle flower. *Northampt.*

**CORN-COCKLE, s.** Corn campion.

**CORN-CRAKE, s.** The land-rail.

**CORNDER, s.** A receding angle.  
*Devon.*

**CORNED, adj. (1)** Peaked; pointed.

(2) Supplied with grain. *North.*

(3) Intoxicated. *Shropsh.*

**CORNEL, s. (1)** A corner. *West.*

(2) An embrasure on the walls of a castle. See *Kernel.*

(3) A kernel.

(4) A frontal. *Pr. Parv.*

**CORNELIUS-TUB, s.** A sweating-tub, prescribed by Cornelius for the cure of syphilis.

**CORNEMUSE, s. (Fr.)** An instrument of music, closely resembling

the bagpipe, if not identical with it. Drayton calls it *cornamute*

Even from the shrillest shawn, unto the *cornamute*.

Some blow the bagpipe up, that plays the country round. *Polyolb., iv, p. 736.*

**CORNER, s.** A point at whist.

**CORNER-CREEPER, s.** A sly fellow.

**CORNER-TILE, s.** A gutter-tile.

**CORNET, s.** A conical piece of bread.

**CORNICHON, s. (Fr.)** A game like quoits.

**CORNISH, s.** The ring at the mouth of a cannon.

**CORNIWILLEN, s.** A lapwing.  
*Cornw.*

**CORNLAITERS, s.** Newly married peasants who beg corn to sow their first crop with.

**CORN-PINK, s.** The corn-cockle.  
*Northampt.*

**CORN-ROSE, s.** The wild poppy.

**CORNUB, v.** To strike with the knuckles.

**CORNY, adj. (1)** Abounding in corn.  
*East.*

(2) Tasting strong of malt, as corny ale.

(3) Tipsy.

**CORODY, s. (Med. Lat. *corrodium*.)** An allowance of money or food and clothing by an abbot, out of a monastery, to the king for the maintenance of any one of his servants.

**COROLLARY, s.** Something added, or superfluous.

Bring a *corollary*

Rather than want.

*Shakesp., Temp., iv, 1.*

**CORONAL, s.** A crown, or garland.

Now no more shall these smooth brows be *girt*

With youthful *coronals*, and lead the dance,  
*Fl., Faithf. Sheph., i, 7.*

**CORONEL, s.** The original Spanish word for *colonel*. Hence the modern pronunciation, *curnel*.



Afterwards their *coronell*, named Don Sebastian, came forth to intreat that they might part with their armes like souldiers.

*Spenser, State of Ireland.*

He brought the name of *coronel* to town, as some did formerly to the suburbs that of lieutenant or captain.

*Fleeknoe's Enigm. Characters.*

**COROUN, s. (A.-N.)** A crown.

**COROUNMENT, s.** Coronation.

**COROUR, s. (A.-N.)** A courser.

**CORP, s.** A corpse. *North.*

**CORPHUN, s.** A herring.

**CORPORAL, s. (1)** The officer who guarded and arranged the shot or arms of the soldiers on the field of battle.

(2) A corporal oath, an oath taken on the consecrated bread.

**CORPORAS, s.** The cloth placed beneath the consecrated elements in the sacrament.

**CORPORATURE, s.** A man's body.

**CORPS, s. (1) (Fr.)** The body.

Hipocrates hath taught thee the one kinde;

Apollo and the muse the other part:

And both so well, that thou with both dost please:

The minde, with pleasure; and the *corps*, with ease. *Davies, Scourge of Folly*, 1611.

(2) A lease for lives, of which one or more lives have fallen in.

**CORPSE-CANDLE, s. (1)** A thick candle used formerly at lake-wakes.

(2) A sort of apparition, described by Aubrey, *Miscellanies*.

**CORRADY, s.** What we should now term a man's board. See *Corody*.

**CORRETIER, s.** A horse-dealer.

**CORRID-HONEY, s.** Candied honey.

**CORRIES, s.** Apparently, a cuirass.

The term occurs in an old document printed in *Burgon's Gresham*, i, 320.

**CORRIGE, v. (A.-N.)** To correct.

**CORRIN, s. (A.-N.)** A crown.

**CORRIVAL, s.** A partner in affection; a rival.

This proportion was assured cleare before the losse of Constantinople, which to Rome it self, if not considered as a *corrivall*, was a deep blow.

*Blunt's Voyage in the Levant*, 1650.

**CORROSY, s.** A grudge. *Devon.*

**CORRUMPABLE, adj.** Corruptible.

**CORRUMPE, v. (A.-N.)** To corrupt.

**CORRUPTED, adj.** Ruptured. *Suffolk.*

**CORRYNE-POWDER, s.** Fine gun-powder.

**CORS, s. (A.-N.) (1)** The body.

(2) A course.

**CORSAINT, s. (A.-N.)** A holy body; a saint.

Knowestow anght a *corsaint*  
That men calle *Truthe*?

*Piers Pl.*, p. 109.

**CORSARY, s. (Fr.)** A pirate.

**CORSE, (1) v. (A.-S.)** To curse.

(2) *s.* The body of a chariot.

"*Corse* of a chariot or horse lytter covered wyth bayles or bordes. *Tympanum.*" *Huloet.*

(3) *s.* Silk riband woven or braided. "*Corse* of a gyrdell, tissu." *Palsgrave.*

**CORSERE, s. (1)** A horseman.

(2) A war-horse.

(3) A horse-dealer.

**CORSEY, } s. (a corruption of cor-**  
**CORSIVE, } rosive.) Anything that**  
**CORZIE, } grieves, that corrodes**  
**the heart.**

And that same bitter *corsive* which did eat Her tender heart, and made refraine from meat. *Spens., F. Q.*, IV, ix, 15.

This was a *corsive* to old Edward's days,  
And without ceasing fed upon his bones.

*Drayt., Leg. of P. Gav.*, p. 571.

The discontent

You seem to entertain, is merely causeless;—

—And therefore, good my lord, discover it,  
That we may take the spleen and *corsey*  
from it.

*Chapman's Mons. D'Olive, Anc. Dr.*, iii, 348.

**CORSICK, adj.** Grieved; embittered.

Alas! poore infants borne to wofull fates,  
What *corsicke* hart such harmelesse soules  
can greeve. *Great Britaines Troye*, 1609.

**CORSING, s.** Horse-dealing.

**CORSIVE, adj.** Corrosive.

CORSPRESANT, *s.* (*Fr.*) A mortuary.

CORSY, *adj.* Fat; unwieldy.

CORTEISE, (1) *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Courteous.

(2) *s.* Courtesy.

CORTER, *s.* A cloth.

CORTINE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A curtain.

CORTS, *s.* Carrots. *Somerset.*

CORUNE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A crown.

CORVE, *s.* (1) The eighth part of a ton of coals.

(2) A box used in coal mines.

CORVEN, *part. p.* Carved.

CORVISOR, *s.* A shoemaker.

CORWE, *adj.* Sharp.

CORY, *s.* A shepherd's cot. *Pr. Parv.*

CORYE, *v.* To curry.

CORYNALLE, *s.* See *Cornall.*

COS, *s.* A kiss.

COSCINOMANCY, *s.* (*Gr.*) Divination by a sieve.

COSEY, *s.* Snug; comfortable.

COSH, (1) *adj.* Quiet; still. *Shropsh.*

(2) *s.* A cottage, or hovel. *Pr. P.*

(3) *s.* The husk of corn. *East.*

COSIER, *s.* A cobbler.

COSIN, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A cousin, or kinsman. *Cosinage*, kindred.

COSP, *s.* (1) The cross bar at the top of a spade.

(2) The fastening of a door.

COSSET, (1) *s.* A pet lamb. *Spenser.*

(2) *v.* To fondle.

COSSOLETIS, *s.* "A *cossoletis*, a perfuming pot or censer." *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary*, 1694.

COSSICAL, *adj.* Algebraical. An old term in science.

COST, *s.* (1) (*Lat. costa.*) A rib.

(2) (*A.-N.*) A side, or region.

This bethe the wordes of cristninge,  
Bi thyse Engliſſche *costes*.

*William de Shoreham.*

(3) A dead body. *Devon.*

(4) Loss, or risk. *North.*

(5) Manner, quality, or business.

(6) The plant *mantagreta*.

(7) "Nedes *cost*," a phrase equivalent to positively. *Chaucer.* "It

will not quite *cost*," it will not answer. *Almanack*, 1615.

COSTAGE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Cost; expense.

COSTARD, *s.* (1) A sort of large apple.

(2) A flask.

(3) The head.

COSTARD-MONGER, } *s.* A seller of

COSTERMONGER, } apples; and,

generally, one who kept a stall.

They seem even in Ben Jonson's

time to have been frequently Irish.

Her father was an Irish *costarmonger*.

*B. Jons., Alch.*, iv, 1.

And then he'll rail, like a rude *costermonger*,

That school-boys had couzened of his apples,

As loud and senseless.

*B. & Fl., Scornf. Lady*, iv, 1.

COSTE, *v.* (1) To tempt. *Costning*, temptation. *Verstegan*.

(2) To ornament richly.

(3) To cast.

COSTEIAN, *part. a.* (*A.-N.*) Coasting.

COSTERING, (1) *adj.* Blustering; swaggering. *Shropsh.*

(2) *s.* A carpet.

COSTERS, *s.* Pieces of tapestry placed on the sides of tables, beds, &c.

COSTIOUS, *adj.* Costly

COSTLEWE, *adj.* Expensive; costly.

COSTLY, *adj.* Costive. *East.*

COSTLY-COLOURS, *s.* A game at cards.

COSTMOUS, *adj.* Costly.

COSTREL, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) A closed

COSTRËT, } portable vessel or flask

of earth or of wood, having pro-

jections on either side, with holes,

through which a cord or leather

strap passed, for the purpose of

suspending it from the neck of

the person who carried it.

COSTY, *adj.* Costly.

COSTYFED *s.* Costiveness.

COSY, *s.* A pod, or shell. *Beds.*

COT, *s.* (1) (*A.-N.*) A coat.

- (2) A pen for cattle.  
 (3) A small bed, or cradle.  
 (4) A finger-stall. *East*.  
 (5) The cross-bar of a spade.  
 (6) A man who interferes in the kitchen. *North*.  
 (7) Refuse wool. *North*.  
**COTAGRE, s.** An old dish in cookery.

*Cotagres.* Take and make the self fars (as for pomes dorryle); but do thereto pynes and sugar. Take an hole rowsted cok. Pulle hym, and hyldde hym al togyder, save the legges. Take a pigge, and hilde hym from the middes downward. Fylle him ful of the fars, and sowe hym fast togyder. Do hym in a panne, and seeth hym wel; and whan thei bene i-sode, do hem on a spyt, and rost it wele. Color it with yolkes of ayren and safrou. Lay thereon foyles of gold and silver, and serve hit forth.

*Forme of Cury, p. 31.*

**COTCHED, pret. t. of catch.** A popular vulgarism.

**COTCHEL, s.** A sack partly full. *South*.

**COTE, (1) v. (Fr.)** To coast, to pass by, or keep alongside; to overtake.

We coted them on the way, and hither they are coming. *Shakesp., Hamlet, ii, 2.*

The huck broke gallantly; my great swift being disadvantaged in his slip was at first behind; marry, presently coted and outstripped them.

*Ret. from Parn. Orig. of Dr., iii, p. 238.*

When each man run his horse with fixed eyes, and notes

Which dog first turns the hare, which first the other coats. *Drayton, Polyolb., xxiii.*

(2) s. A pass; a go-by.

But when he cannot reach her, This, giving him a coat, about again doth fetch her. *Drayton.*

(3) A term in hunting, when the greyhound goes endways by his fellow, and gives the hare a turn.

(4) s. (A.-S.) A coat or tunic.

(5) (A.-S.) A cottage.

(6) The third swarm of bees from the same hive.

(7) A salt-pit.

**COTED, part. p.** Braided.

**COTE-HARDY, s. (A.-N.)** A close-fitting body garment, buttoned down the front, and reaching to the middle of the thigh.

**COTERELLE, s.** A cottager. *Pr. P.*

**COTERET, s.** A faggot.

**COTGARE, s.** Refuse wool. *Blount.*

**COTH, s. (A.-S.)** A disease.

**COTHE, v.** To faint. *East.*

**COTHY, } Faint; sickly; morose.**

**COTHISH, } East.**

**COTIDIAL, adj. (Lat)** Daily.

**COTIDIANLICH, s. (A.-N.)** Daily.

**COT-LAMB, s.** A pet-lamb. *Suffolk.*

**COTLAND, s.** Land held by a cottager in soccage or villenage.

**COT-QUEAN, s.** An idle fellow; one who interferes with women's business.

**COTTE, part. p.** Caught.

**COTTED, adj.** (1) Matted; entangled. *Linc.*

(2) Cut.

**COTTER, v. (1)** To fasten. *Leic.*

(2) To mend or patch. *Shropsh.*

(3) To be bewildered. *West.*

(4) To entangle. *Linc.*

(5) s. An iron pin to fasten a window-shutter. *Northampt.*

(6) v. To repair old clothes. *Northampt.*

(7) s. A miscellaneous collection. *Northampt.*

(8) v. To crouch over; to keep close to.

(9) v. To grapple; to contend. *Leic.*

**COTTERALUGG, s.** A bar across the chimney for the pothook. *Berks.*

**COTTERIL, s. (1)** An iron wedge to secure a bolt, &c. Called also a cotter.

(2) The leather which keeps the mop together. *Linc.*

(3) A pole to hang a pot over the fire; a hook to hang spits on. *South.*

**COTTERILS, s.** Money. *North.*

**COTTERLIN, s.** A pet lamb. *East.*

**COT, v.** To fold sheep in a barn.  
*Heref.*

**COTTON, v.** (1) To succeed; to go on prosperously. "It will not *cotten*." *Almanack*, 1615.

Still mistress Dorothy! This geer will *cotton*.  
*B. & Fl., Mons. Tho.*, iv, 8.

It *cottens* well, it cannot choose but beare  
A pretty napp. *Family of Love*, D 3, b.

Styles and I cannot *cotten*.  
*Hist. of Capt. Stukely*, B 2, b.

What means this? doth he dote so much  
of this strange harlot indeed? now I  
perceive how this geare *cottens*.  
*Terence in English*, 1641.

(2) To beat. "I'll *cotton* your  
jacket for you." *Warw.*

**COTTIER, s.** A cottager.

**COTYING, s.** The ordure of a rabbit.

**COUCH, (1) s.** A bed of barley when  
germinating for malt.

(2) *s.* The roots of grass collected  
by the harrow in pasture-fields.  
*Glouc.*

(3) *s.* A den; a small chamber.

(4) *v.* To squat, said of animals.

(5) *adj.* Left-handed. *East.*

**COUCHE, v. (A.-N.)** To place, or  
lay.

**COUCHER, s. (1)** A setter.

(2) A book in which the trans-  
actions of a corporation were  
registered.

**COUCH-GRASS, s.** A coarse bad  
grass which grows in arable land.

**COUD, (1) pret. t. of kenne, of can,**  
and, in the Northern dialects, of  
*call*.

(2) *adj.* Cold. *North.*

**COUFL, s.** A tub. *Rob. Gl.*

**COUGH-OUT, v.** To discover.

**COUL, (1) s.** Cole, or cabbage.  
*Somerset.*

(2) *s.* An abscess. *Yorksh.*

(3) *v.* To pull down. *North.*

(4) *s.* A large wooden tub; any  
kind of cup or vessel.

(5) *v.* To scrape earth together.  
*North.*

**COULING-AXE, s.** An instrument  
uscd to stock up earth. *Shropsh.*

**COULPE, s. (A.-N.)** A fault.

**COULPENED, part. p. (A.-N.)**  
Carved; engraved.

**COUL-RAKE, s.** A scraper. *North.*

**COULTER, s.** A plough-share.

**COUNDETE, s. (A.-N.)** A song.

**COUNGE, (1) s.** A large lump.  
*North.*

(2) *v.* To beat. *Northumb.*

**COUNGÉ, s. (A.-N.)** Permission.

**COUNGER, v. (1)** To shrink.

(2) To conjure.

**COUNSEL, (1) s.** A secret; silence.

(2) *v.* To gain the affections.  
*North.*

**COUNT, v.** To account.

**COUNTENANCE, s. (1)** Importance;  
account.

(2) What was necessary for the  
support of a person according to  
his rank.

(3) Custom.

**COUNTER, (1) v.** To sing an ex-  
temporaneous part upon the plain  
chant.

(2) A coverlet for a bed.

**COUNTER-BAR, s.** A bar for shop  
windows.

**COUNTER, s.** An arithmetician.

**COUNTERFEIT, s.** A portrait, or  
statue.

**COUNTERPAINE, s.** The counterpart  
of a deed.

**COUNTERPASE, s. (A.-N.)** Counter-  
poise.

**COUNTERPOINT, s.** A counterpane.

**COUNTERWAITE, v. (A.-N.)** To  
watch against.

**COUNTISE, s. (A.-N.)** Art; cunning.

**COUNTOUR, s. (1) (A.-N.)** A count-  
ing-house. *Chaucer.*

(2) (A.-N.) A treasurer.

**COUNTRE, v.** To encounter.

**COUNTRETAILLE, s. (A.-N.)** A tally  
answering to another.

**COUNTRIES, s.** The underground  
works in mines.

**COUNTRY-TOM, s.** A Bedlam-Jegggar.



COUNTY, *s.* A count; a nobleman.

COUP, *v.* (1) To empty, or upset.  
*North.*

(2) To bark, or yelp. *Shropsh.*

(3) To tip, or tilt. *Northampt.*

COUPABLE, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Culpable.

COUPAGE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A carving, or cutting up.

COUP-CART, } *s.* A long cart.  
COUPE-WAINE, } *North.*

COUPCREELS, *s.* A summerset.  
*Cumb.*

COUPE, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) A cup; a vat.

(2) *s.* A basket.

(3) *s.* A coop for poultry.

(4) *v.* To cut.

(5) *s.* A piece cut off.

(6) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To blame.

COUPE-GORGE, *s.* (*Fr.*) A cut-throat.

COUPING, *s.* An encounter.

COUPIS, *s.* Coping.

COUPRAISE, *s.* A lever. *North.*

COURAKE, *s.* A plant, *cauliculus.*

COURBE, (1) *v.* (*Fr.*) To bend, or stoop.

(2) *adj.* Curved; bent.

Hire nekke is schorte, hire schndris courbe,  
That myzte a mannis luste destourbe.

*Gower, MS. Soc Antiq., 134, f. 49.*

COURBULY. See *Cuirboully.*

COURCHEF. See *Kerchef.*

COURDEL, *s.* A small cord. *Shropsh.*

COURE, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) Heart; courage.

(2) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To crouch down.

(3) *v.* To creep up. *Morte Arth.*

COURL, *v.* To rumble. *North.*

COURSE-A-PARK, *s.* The name of an old country game.

COURSER-MAN, *s.* A groom.

COURT, *s.* (1) The principal house in a village.

(2) A yard to a house.

COURT-CHIMNEY, *s.* A small or portable fireplace?

They use no rost, but for themselves and their household; nor no fire, but a little court chimnie in their own chamber.

*Green's Quip, f.c.*

COURT-CUP, *s.* An ashen dish.

Let it dry in an ashen dish, otherwise call'd a court-cup, and let it stand in the dish till it be dry, and it will be like a saucer.

*True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676.*

COURT-CUPBOARD, *s.* A kind of moveable closet or buffet, to display plate and other articles of luxury.

Here shall stand my court-cupboard, with its furniture of plate.

*Mons. D'Olive, Anc. Dr., iii, 394.*

With a lean visage, like a carved face

On a court-cupboard.

*Corbet, Iter Boreale, p. 2.*

COURT-DISH, *s.* A sort of drinking-cup.

COURTELAGE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A courtyard.

COURTEPY, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A short cloak.

COURT-FOLD, *s.* A farm-yard. *Worc.*

COURT-HOLY-WATER. Insincere compliment; flattery; words without deeds.

O nuncle, court holy-water in a dry house is better than this rain-water out o' door.

*Shakesp., Lear, iii, 2.*

COURTINE, *s.* A curtain.

COURT-KEEPER, *s.* The master at a game of racket, or ball.

COURTLAX, } *s.* A short crooked  
CURTLAX, } sword; a corrup-  
CURTLE-AXE, } tion from the  
French *coutelas.*

COURT-LODGE, *s.* A manor-house. *Kent.*

COURT-NOLL, *s.* A contemptuous name for a courtier.

COURT-OF-LODGINGS, *s.* The principal quadrangle in a palace or large house.

COURTSHIP, *s.* Courtly behaviour.

COUS, *s.* A kex. *Lanc.*

COUSE, *v.* (1) To change.

(2) To change the teeth. *Warw.*

COUSHOT, *s.* A wild pigeon. "A ring-dove: a woodculver, or *coushot.*"  
*Nomenclator.*

COUSLOP, *s.* A cowslip.

**COUTELAS, s.** (*Fr.*) A cutlass.

**COUTERE, s.** A piece of armour which covered the elbow.

**COUTH, (1) s.** (*A.-S.*) Acquaintance; kindred.

(2) *pret. t.* Knew; could. Often used before an infinitive in the sense of began.

So *couth* he sing his layes among them all  
And tune his pype unto the waters fall.

*Peete's Farewell, 1589.*

**COUTHE, (1) v.** (*A.-S.*) To make known; to publish.

(2) *part. p.* KNOWN.

(3) *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Affable; kind.

**COUTHER, v.** To comfort. *North.*

**COUTHLY, s.** Familiarity.

**COVER, s.** A domestic connected with the kitchen, in a great mansion.

**COUWE, adj.** Cold. *Hearne.*

**COUWEE, adj.** (*Fr.*) Having a tail.

**COVE, s.** (1) A cave.

(2) A low building with shelving roof.

**COVEITE, v.** (*A.-N.*) To covet.

**COVEITISE, s.** Covetousness.

**COVEL, s.** A kind of coat.

**COVENABLE, adj.** Convenient; suitable.

**COVENAUNT, adj.** Becoming.

**COVENOUSLY, adv.** By collusion.  
See *Covine*.

Also, if any have *covenously*, fraudulently, or unduly obtained the freedom of this city. *Calthrop's Reports, 1670.*

**COVENT, s.** (1) (*A.-N.*) A convent.

(2) A covenant.

(3) An assembly of people.

To know the cause why in that triumph he  
Of all that *covent* found the time to be  
With thoughtful cares alone.

*Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.*

**COVENTRY-BELLS, s.** A kind of violet; a mariet.

**COVERAUNCE, s.** Recovery.

**COVERCHIEF, s.** (*A.-N.*) A head-cloth.

**COVERCLE, s.** (*A.-N.*) A pot-lid.

**COVERE, v.** To recover.

**COVERLYGHT, s.** A coverlet.

**COVERSLUT, s.** (1) A sort of short mantle.

(2) A clean apron over a dirty dress. *Northampt.*

**COVERT, s.** (1) A covering.

(2) A cover for game.

(3) (*A.-N.*) Secresy.

(4) A sort of lace.

**COVERT-FEATHERS, s.** The feathers close to the sarrels of a hawk.

**COVERTINE, } s.** A covering.

**COVERTURE, }**

**COVERTON, s.** A lid or cover.

**COVERYE, v.** (*A.-N.*) To take care of.

**COVEY, (1) s.** A cover for game.

(2) *v.* (*Fr.*) To sit, said of a bird.

(3) *s.* A pantry.

**COVINE, (1) s.** (*A.-N.*) Intrigue; deceit; secret contrivance. In law, a deceitful compact between two or more to prejudice a third party.

(2) *v.* To deceive.

**Cow, (1) v.** To frighten.

(2) *s.* The moveable wooden top of a malt-kin, hop-house, &c.

(3) *v.* To scrape. *Craven.*

**COW-BABY, s.** A coward. *Somerset.*

Peace, lowing *cow-babe*, lubberly hobberdy-hoy. *Davies, Scourge of Folly, 1611.*

**COW-BERRIES, s.** Red whortleberries.

**COW-BLAKES, s.** Dried cow-dung used for fuel.

**COW-CAP, s.** A metal knob put on the tip of a cow's horn. *West.*

**COW-CLAP, s.** Cow-dung. To light in a *cow-clap*, *i. e.*, to fall into poverty or misfortune, to mismanage anything.

**COW-CLATTING, part. a.** Spreading manure on the fields.

**COWCUMBER, s.** A common old spelling of cucumber.

**COWDE, (1) s.** A gobbet of meat.

(2) *adj.* Obstinate. *West.*

**COWDY, (1) adj.** Pert; frolicsome. *North.*

- (2) *s.* A small cow. *North.*  
 COWED, *adj.* Timid. *North.*  
 COWEY, } *adj.* Club-footed.  
 COW-FOOTED, } *North.*  
 COW-FAT, *s.* The red valerian.  
 COWFLOP, *s.* The foxglove. *Devon.*  
 COWGELL, *s.* A cudgel. *Huloet.*  
 COW-GRASS, *s.* The trifolium medium. *Northampton.*  
 COW-GRIPE, *s.* A gutter in a cow-stall.  
 COW-HEARTED, *adj.* Wanting courage.  
 COWISH, *adj.* Timid.  
 COW-JOCKEY, *s.* A beast-dealer. *North.*  
 COWK, *s.* A cow's hoof. *Devon.*  
 COWK, } *v.* To strain to vomit.  
 COWKEN, } *North.*  
 COWKER, }  
 COWL, (1) *v.* To cower down. *North.*  
 (2) *s.* A poultry coop. *Pr. P.*  
 "Francke, *cowle*, or place wherein anything is fedde to be fatte."  
*Huloet.*  
 COWL, } *s.* A tub. *Essex.*  
 COW, }  
 COW-LADY, *s.* The lady-bird.  
 COWLAY, *s.* A pasture.  
 COWLICK, *s.* A stiff tuft of hair on a cow.  
 COWLSTAFF, *s.* (1) A staff for carrying a tub or basket which has two ears.  
 (2) A stupid fellow; a clown.  
 Why thou unconscionable hobnail, thou country *cowl-staff*, thou absolute piece of thy own dry'd dirt.  
*Olway, The Atheist, 1684.*  
 COWITES, *s.* Quilts.  
 COW-MIG, *s.* The drainage of a cow-house or dung-hill. *North.*  
 COW-MUMBLE, *s.* The cow-parsnip.  
 COWNANT, *s.* A covenant.  
 COWNDER, *s.* Confusion; trouble. *North.*  
 COW-PAR, *s.* A straw-yard. *Norf.*  
 COW-PAWED, *adj.* Left-handed. *Northampton.*

- COWPIN, *s.* The last word. *North.*  
 COW-PLAT, } *s.* A circle of cow-cow-daisy, } dung.  
 COW-DAISY, }  
 COW-PRISE, *s.* A wood-pigeon. *North.*  
 COW-QUAKE, *s.* The plant spurry. *East.*  
 COWRING, *s.* A term in falconry, when young hawks quiver and shake their wings, in token of obedience to the parents.  
 COWS, *s.* Slime ore. *North.*  
 COWS-AND-CALVES, *s.* The flower of the *arum maculatum*.  
 COWSE, *v.* (1) To pursue animals.  
 (2) To walk about idly. *West.*  
 COWSHARD, }  
 COWSHARN, } *s.* Cow-dung.  
 COWSCARN, }  
 COWS'-EASINGS, }

A faire woman tooke an yll-fac'd man to husband, and her beauty still more and more increased. A pleasant gentleman noting it said: That he never in all his life sawe an apple in a *cowshare* continue so long unrotten.

*Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.*

- COWSHUT, *s.* A wood-pigeon. *North.*  
 COW-STRIPLING, } *s.* A cowslip.  
 COW-STROPPLER, } *North.*  
 COWTHERED, *part. p.* Recovered. *North.*  
 COWTHWORT, *s.* Motherwort.  
 COW-TIE, *s.* A rope to hold the cow's hind legs while milking.  
 COW-TONGUED, *adj.* Having a tongue like a cow, smooth one way and rough the other, and hence one who gives fair or foul language as may suit his purpose.  
 COW-WHEAT, *s.* The horse-flower.  
 COXON, *s.* A cockswain.  
 COXY, *adj.* Conceited. *Warw.*  
 COXY-ROXY, *adj.* Merrily and fantastically tipsy. *North.*  
 COYE, (1) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To decoy; to flatter; to stroke with the hand; to soothe.  
 Come, sit thee down upon this flowery bed,  
 While I thy amiable cheeks do coy.  
*Shakesp., Mids. N. Dr., iv, 1.*

(2) *s.* A decoy.

To try a conclusion, I have most fortunately made their pages our *coyes*, by the influence of a white powder.

*Lady Alimony*, act 3.

(3) *adj.* Rare or curious. *Drayt.*

(4) *s.* A coop for lobsters. *East.*

(5) *v.* To stir in anything.

COYEA. Quoth you. *Yorksh.*

COYNTELCHE, *adv.* Cunningly.

COYSE, *s.* Choice?

And prively, withoute noyse,  
He bryngeth this foule gret *coyse*.

*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq.*, 134, f. 49.

COYSELL, *s.* A consul, or judge.

COZE, *v.* (*Fr. causer.*) To converse familiarly with. *South.*

COZIER, *s.* (*Span. coser*, to sow.)

One who sows; a tailor, or a cobler.

CRA, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A crow. *East.*

CRAB, (1) *s.* The potato apple. *Lanc.*

(2) *s.* An iron trivet to set over a fire. *Chesh.*

(3) *v.* To bruise, or break. *North.*

CRABAT, *s.* A cravat; or rather a gorget, or riding-band.

CRABBAT, *s.* Good looking.

CRABBUN, *s.* A dunghill fowl.

CRABE, *v.* A term in falconry, to fight together.

CRABER, *s.* The water-rat.

CRAB-LANTHORN, *s.* (1) An apple-jack.

(2) A cross child.

CRAB-LOUSE, *s.* "Pediculus inguinalis, quòd pubem et inguina infestet. Morpion. A *crablowse*." *Nomenclator.*

CRAB-STOCK, *s.* A crab-tree.

CRAB-VERJUICE, *s.* Viuegar made from crabs.

CRAB-WINDLASS, *s.* A windlass employed on a barge.

CRACCHE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To scratch.

CRACHED, *adj.* (*Fr.*) Infirm.

CRACHES, *s.* Chickweed.

CRACHY, *adj.* Infirm. *Var. di.*

CRACK, (1) *s.* A boast.

(2) *v.* To boast; to challenge

(3) *v.* To converse. *Norf.*

(4) *s.* Chat; news. *Norf.*

(5) Chief; excellent.

(6) *v.* To strike, or throw.

(7) *s.* A blow.

(8) "In a crack," quickly.

(9) *s.* Crepitus ventris.

(10) *s.* A charge for a cannon.

(11) *s.* A prostitute. *North.*

(12) *s.* A pert, lively boy.

I saw him break Skogan's head at the court gate, when he was but a *crack*, not thus high.

*Shakesp.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, iii, 2.

It is a rogue, a wag, his name is Jack, A notable dissembling lad, a *crack*.

*Four Prentices*, O. Pl., vi, 554.

(13) *v.* To creak. *Palsgrave.*

(14) *v.* To restrain. *North.*

(15) *v.* To curdle. *Craven.*

CRACK-BRAINED, *adj.* Flighty.

CRACKED, *part. p.* Cloven.

CRACKED-PIECE, *s.* A girl no longer a virgin; sometimes said to be *cracked in the ring*.

CRACKEL, *s.* A cricket. *North.*

CRACKER, *s.* (1) A small baking dish.

(2) A small water-biscuit. *North.*

CRACKET, *s.* A low stool. *North.*

CRACKHALTER, } *s.* An ill-disposed  
CRACK-HEMP, } fellow.  
CRACK-ROPE, }

CRACKLING, } *s.* (1) A crisp cake.  
CRACKNEL, }

(2) The brittle skin of roasted pork.

CRACKING-WHOLE, *s.* A slicken-slide.

CRACKMAN, *s.* A hedge.

CRACKNUT, *s.* A nut-cracker.

Then for that pretty trifle, that sweet fool  
Just wean'd from's bread and butter and  
the school;  
*Cracknuts* and hobbihorse, and the quaint  
jackdaw,

To wear a thing with a plush scabberd-law.  
*Fletcher's Poems*, p. 244.

CRACKOWES, *s.* Shoes with long



points turned up in a curve, said to be named from Cracow in Poland.

CRACOKE, }  
CRACONUM, } s. Refuse of tallow.  
CRAKANE, }

CRACUS, s. A sort of tobacco.

CRADDANTLY, *adv.* Cowardly. *North.*

CRADDIN, s. A mischievous trick. *North.*

CRADELINGS, s. Domestic fowls of a particular colour. *Leic.*

CRADGE, v. To mend banks of rivers for the purpose of protecting the adjoining fields from flood. *Northampton.*

CRADLE, s. A framed wooden fence for a young tree.

CRADLE-SCALE, s. A scale in a mill for weighing sacks of corn. *Leic.*

CRADLE-SCYTHE, s. A sort of scythe having a frame to lay the corn smooth in cutting.

CRAFF, s. A sparrow. *Cumb.*

CRAFFLE, v. To hobble. *Derbysh.*

CRAFTE, v. To deal cunningly.

CRAFTIMAN, s. (*A.-S.*) An artificer.

CRAFTLY, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Prudently.

CRAFTY, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Well made.

CRAG, s. (1) The neck, or throat.

(2) The craw. *East.*

(3) A small beer-vessel.

CRAG, } s. A large quantity.

CROG, } *Northampton.*

CRAGGED, *adj.* Crammed. *Northampton.* See *Crogged.*

CRAIER, s. A sort of small ship.

CRAIM, s. A booth at a fair. *North.*

CRAISEY, s. The butter-cup. *Wilts.*

CRAITH, s. A scar. *West.*

CRAKE, (1) v. To boast.

She was bred and nurst

On Cynthus hill, whence she her name did take;

Then is she mortal borne. howso ye *crake.*  
*Sp., F. Q., VII., vii., 50.*

(2) s. A brag or boast.

Great *crakes* hath beene made that all should be well, but, when all came to all, little or nothing was done.

*Latimer, Serm., fol. 28 b.*

(3) v. To speak, or divulge. *West.*

(4) v. To shout, or cry.

(5) v. To creak.

(6) v. To quaver hoarsely in singing.

(7) s. A crow. *North.*

(8) s. The land-rail. *East.*

(9) v. To crack; to break.

CRAKE-BERRY, s. The crow-berry. *North.*

CRAKE-FEET, s. The orchis. *North.*

CRAKE-NEEDLES, s. Shepherds'-needles.

CRAKER, s. A boaster.

CRAKERS, } s. Picked English  
KREEKARS, } soldiers employed in  
France under Henry VIII.

CRALLIT, *part. p.* Engraven.

CRAM, (1) v. To tumble or disarrange. *Linc.*

(2) v. To lie.

(3) s. A lump of food. *North.*

(4) v. To intrude. *Leic.*

CRAMBLE, v. To hobble; to creep. *Crambly*, lame. *North.*

CRAMBLES, s. Large boughs of trees.

CRAMBO, s. A game or pastime in which one gave a word, to which another must find a rhyme.

CRAMBO-CREE, s. Pudendum f.

CRAME, v. (1) To mend by joining together. *North.*

(2) To bend. *Lanc.*

CRAMER, s. A tinker. *North.*

CRAMMELY, *adv.* Awkwardly. *North.*

CRAMMER, s. A falsehood. *Var. d.*

CRAMMOCK, v. To hobble. *Yorksh.*

CRAMOSIN, s. (*A.-N.*) Crimson.

CRAMP-BONE, s. The patella of a sheep, employed as a charm for the cramp.

CRAMPER, s. A cramp-iron.

CRAMPISH, v. (*A.-N.*) To contract violently.

**CRAMPLED**, *adj.* Stiff in the joints.

**CRAMPON**, *s.* (*Fr.*) The border of a ring which holds a stone.

**CRAMP-RINGS**, *s.* Fetters.

**CRAMSINE**, *v.* To claw.

**CRANCH**, *v.* To grind or crush between the teeth.

**CRANE**, *s.* (1) (*Fr.*) The crinière. *Cranet*, a small crane.

(2) A pastime at harvest-home festivities. *Northampt.*

(3) A heron. *Leic.*

**CRANE-GUTTED**, *adj.* Very thin. *East.*

**CRANET**, *s.* A small red worm. *Cumb.*

**CRANGLE**, *v.* To waddle. *North.*

**CRANION**, (1) *s.* The skull.

(2) *adj.* Small; spider-like. *Jons.*

**CRANK**, (1) *adj.* Brisk; jolly; merry.

A lasse once favour'd or at least did seeme to favour it,

And fosterd up my frolick heart with many a pleasing bit.

She lodg'd him neere her bower, whence he loved not to gad,

But waxed *cranke*, for why? no heart a sweeter layer had.

*Warner's Albions England, 1592.*

(2) *adj.* Sick. *Leic.*

(3) *adj.* Over-masted, said of a ship.

(4) *v.* To creak. *North.*

(5) *v.* To wind, said of a river.

(6) *s.* The bend of a river; any winding passage.

(7) *s.* The wheel of a well to draw water. *Pr. P.*

(8) *s.* A reel for winding thread. *Ibid.*

(9) *s.* An impostor.

**CRANKIES**, *s.* Pitmen. *North.*

**CRANKLE**, (1) *v.* To run in and out in bends. *Crankling*, winding.

(2) *v.* To break into angles or unequal surfaces.

(3) *s.* Angular prominences, inequalities.

(4) *adj.* Weak. *North.*

**CRANKS**, *s.* (1) Pains; aches. *Craven.*

(2) Offices. *South.*

(3) A toaster. *North.*

**CRANKY**, *adj.* (1) Merry; cheerful.

(2) Ailing; sickly.

(3) Chequered. *North.*

**CRANNY**, *adj.* Giddy; thoughtless.

**CRANTS**, *s.* Garlands. *Shakesp.*

**CRANY**, *s.* A crumb. *Devon.*

**CRAP**, (1) *pret. t.* Crept. *North.*

(2) *v.* To snap; to crack. *Somerset.*

(3) *s.* The back of the neck.

(4) *s.* A bunch. *West.*

(5) *s.* Darnel, or buck-wheat.

(6) *s.* The coarse part of beef joining the ribs.

(7) *s.* Money. *North.*

(8) *s.* Assurance. *Wilts.*

(9) *s.* Dregs of mah liquor.

**CRAPAUTE**, *s.* (*Fr.*) The toad-stone.

**CRAPER**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A rope.

**CRAP-FULL**. Quite full. *Devon.*

**CRAPISH**, *adj.*

Those poor devils that call themselves virtues, and are very scandalous and *crapish*, I swear.

*Otway, Soldier's Fortune, 1681.*

**CRAPLE**, *s.* A claw. *Spenser.*

**CRAPON**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A loadstone.

**CRAPPELY**, *adj.* Lame; infirm. *Linc.*

**CRAPPINS**, *s.* Where the coal crops out. *Shropsh.*

**CRAPPY**, *v.* To snap. *Somerset.*

**CRAPS**, *s.* (1) The chaff of corn. *West.*

(2) The refuse of lard burnt before a fire. *North.*

**CRAPSICK**, *adj.* Sick from over-eating or drinking. *South.*

**CRARE**, } *s.* (*A.-N. craier.*) A  
**CRAYER**, } small ship.  
**CRAY**, }

Let him venture

In some decay'd *crare* of his own: he shall not

Rig me out, that's the short on't.

*B. & Fl., Captain, i. 2.*

A miracle it was to see them grown  
To ships, and barks, with gallees, bulks, and  
*crayes.* *Hurr. Ariost., xxxix, st. 23.*

Some shell or little *crea*,  
Hard labouring for the land, on the high-  
working sea. *Drayton, Polyolb.*, xxii.

Sending them come from Catana, in  
little fisher botes, and small *crayers*.  
*North's Plut.*, 295 h.

**CRASED**, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Crushed;  
weakened.

**CRASH**, (1) *s.* An entertainment.

(2) *v.* To be merry. *North.*

(3) *v.* To crush.

**CRASH**, } *s.* Loose rock or stone  
**CREACH**, } between the soil and  
the oolite or limestone. *North-*  
*ampt.*

**CRASHING-CHETES**, *s.* The teeth.

**CRASK**, *adj.* Lusty; hearty.

**CRASKE**, *v.* To crash. *Pr. P.*

**CRASPIC**, *s.* A whale, or grampus.

**CRASSANTLY**, *adv.* Cowardly.  
*Chesh.*

**CRASSE**, *adj.* (*Fr.*) Thick; fat.

**CRASSECHE**, *v.* To split, or crack.

**CRATCH**, (1) *s.* (*Fr. crèche.*) A  
manger.

(2) *s.* A pannier. *Derbysh.*

(3) *s.* A kind of hand-harrow.

(4) *v.* To eat. *Shropsh.*

(5) *s.* (*Fr.*) A moveable frame  
attached to a cart or waggon to  
extend its size. *Northampt.*

(6) *s.* A wooden dish. *Yorksh.*

(7) *v.* To claw; to tear.

(8) *s.* A clothes pole. *Sussex.*

(9) *s.* Warts on animals. *North.*

**CRATCHER**, *s.* One who scratches  
together or collects.

*Cratchers of coyne, delayers of processe.*  
*Barclay's Fyfte Eglog.*

**CRATCHETY**, *adj.* Old; worn-out.  
*Northampt.*

**CRATCHINGLY**, *adv.* Feeble; weak.  
*North.*

**CRATE**, *s.* (1) A wicker basket for  
crockery. *North. Crate-men,*  
itinerant venders of earthenware.  
*Staff.*

(2) An old woman.

**CRATHAYN**, *s.* A craven; a  
coward

**CRATHER**, *s.* A sort of scythe.

**CRATTLE**, *s.* A crumb. *North.*

**CRAVAISE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The cray-fish.

**CRAVANT**, *adj.* Craven; cowardly.

**CRAVAT-STRING**, *s.* The orna-  
mental tie of the cravat.

Oh give 'em but a fool,  
A senseless, noisie, gay, hold, bristling,  
blockhead,  
A rascal with a feather and *cravat-string*,  
No brains in's head.

*Olway, The Atheist*, 1684.

**CRAVAUNDE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A coward.

**CRAVE**, *s.* A chink, or cleft.

**CRAVEL**, *s.* A mantel-piece. *West.*

**CRAW**, *s.* (1) The crop of a bird.

(2) The bosom.

**CRAW-BUCKLES**, *s.* Shirt-buckles.  
*Bedf.*

**CRAW-FEET**, *s.* The wild hyacinth.

**CRAWK**, *s.* (1) Stubble.

(2) A faggot.

(3) The refuse of tallow. *Pr. P.*

**CRAWL**, *v.* To abound. *North.*

**CRAWLEY-MAWLEY**, *adj.* Weak.  
*Norf.*

**CRAWLY-WHOPPER**, *s.* A black-  
beetle.

**CRAWPARSED**, *adj.* Hog-breeched.  
*North.*

**CRAWSE**, *adj.* Jolly; brisk. *Yorksh.*

**CRAY**, *s.* (1) A disease in hawks.

(2) A sort of gum.

(3) A ship. See *Crare*.

**CRAYNE**, *s.* A chink, or cleft.

**CRAYTON**, } *s.* A dish in ancient  
**CRITONE**, } cookery.

For to make *crayton*. Tak checonys,  
and scald hem, and seth hem, and grynd  
gynge, other pepyr, and comyn; and  
temper it up wyth god mylk; and do  
the checonys thereyn; and boyle hem,  
and serve yt forth.

*Warner, Antiq. Cul.*, p. 40.

**CRAYZE**, *s.* A wild fellow.

**CRAZE**, *v.* (1) To crush, or break;  
to weaken.

(2) To crack. *Devon.*

**CRAZED**, *s.* Insane; foolish.

**CRAZEY**, *s.* Crow's foot. *South.*

**CRAZIES**, *s.* Aches; pains. *North.*

**CRAZLE, v.** To congeal. *Yorksh.*

**CRAZY, adj.** Infirm; ready to fall to pieces.

**CRAZZILD, s.** Coals caked together.

**CREAG, s.** The game of ninepins.

**CREAGHT.** A drove of cattle.

**CREAK, s.** A hook. *Yorksh.*

**CREAM, (1) v.** To froth, or curdle. *North.*

(2) (*A.-N.*) The consecrated oil.

(3) *s.* A cold shivering. *Somerset.* Creamy, chilly. *Devon.*

**CREAMER, s.** One who has a stall in a market or fair.

**CREAM-WATER, s.** Water with a sort of oil or scum upon it.

**CREANCE, s. (1) (A.-N.)** Faith; belief.

(2) *s.* (*A.-N.*) Credit; payment. *Creancer*, a creditor.

(3) *v.* To borrow money.

(4) *s.* The string with which a hawk is secured.

**CREANT, s.** Recreant.

**CREAS, s.** The measles. *Yorksh.*

**CREASE, (1) adj.** Loving; fond. *Lanc.*

(2) *v.* A curved tile. *West.*

(3) *v.* To increase. *Devon.*

(4) *s.* A rent; a split.

**CREAUK, s.** A crooked stick. *North.*

**CREAUNSER, s.** A tutor. *Skelton.*

**CREAUNT, adj. (A.-N.)** Believing.

**CREDENCE, s.** Credit; reputation.

**CREDENT, adj.** Credible. *Shakesp.*

**CREE, (1) v.** To steep, or soak. *Northampt.*

(2) *v.* To seethe. *North.*

(3) *v.* To pound, or bruise. *North.*

(4) *s.* A sty, or small hut. *Cumb.*

**CREECH, v.** To scream. *Somerset.*

**CREED, adj.** Hard. *Yorksh.*

**CREEK, s.** A servant. *Suffolk.*

**CREEL, s. (1)** An osier basket. *North.*

(2) A wooden frame for oak-cakes.

(3) A butcher's stool. *North.*

(4) A hall made of worsted of different colours. *North.*

**CREEM, v. (1)** To shrink into small compass. "To be *creemed* with cold," that is, shrunk with it. When potatoes have been pressed into pulp, they are said to be *creemed*. *Cornw.*

(2) To press a person's hand or arm so as to cause him to suffer from it.

(3) To pour out. *North.*

(4) To convey slyly. *Chesh.*

**CREEN, v.** To pine. *Devon.*

**CREENY, adj.** Small; diminutive. *Wills.*

**CREEP, (1) s.** A ridge of land.

(2) *v.* To hoist up.

**CREEPER, s.** A small stool. *North.*

**CREEPERS, s. (1)** Small low irons between the andirons in a grate.

(2) Grapnels. *East.*

(3) Low pattens. *Norf.*

**CREEPINS, s.** A beating. *Craven.*

**CREEPLE, v. (1)** To squeeze; to compress. *East.*

(2) A usual old form of *cripple*.

**CREEZE, adj.** Squeamish. *West.*

**CREIL, s.** A dwarfish man. *North.*

**CREILED, adj.** Speckled. *Cumb.*

**CREKE, s. (A.-N.)** A crane.

**CREKYNE, v.** To cluck, as hens. *Pr. Parv.*

**CREME, s. (Fr.)** Chrism; ointment.

**CRENELLE, s. (A.-N.)** A battlement; a loophole in a fortress.

**CREOPEN, v. (A.-S.)** To creep.

**CREPEMOUS, s.** An old term of endearment.

**CREPIL, s. (A.-S.)** A cripple.

**CREPINE, s. (Fr.)** Fringe worn with a French hood; a golden net-caul.

**CRESCENT, s. (1)** An ornament for a woman's neck.

(2) Podex.

A pox on this indigested London liquor! its best essence is fit for nothing but to beget a crude sort of females, that are so impudent to turn up their *crecents* by moonlight.

*Howard, Man of Newmarket, 1678.*

**CRESCLOTH, s.** Fine linen.



CRESE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To increase.

CRÉSMEDE, *part. p.* (*A.-N.*)  
Christened.

CRESSAWNTE, *s.* A crescent.

CRÉSSET, *s.* An open lamp, suspended on pivots in a kind of fork at the end of a pole, formerly used in nocturnal processions.

CRESS-HAWK, *s.* A hawk. *Cornw.*

CREST, *s.* (1) The top of anything.

(2) The rising part of a horse's neck.

(3) In architecture, an ornamental upper finishing.

(4) (*A.-N.*) Increase.

CRESTE-FALL, *s.* The name of a disease. *Rowlands, Knave of Clubs, 1611.*

CREST-TILES, *s.* Tiles used for the ridge of a roof.

CRETE, *s.* A sort of sweet wine.

CRETOYNE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A sweet sauce.

CREUDEN, *pret. t. pl. of cry.*

They unlapud the soule abowte,  
And creuden and mad an hugy schowt.  
*Tundale, p. 6.*

CREUSE. (*A.-N.*) A cup.

CREVASSE, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) A chink  
CREVEYS, } or crevice.

CREVECŒUR, *s.* (*Fr.*) A term in hair-dressing.

*A crevecœur, by some call'd heartbreaker, is the curl'd lock at the nape of the neck, and generally there are two of them. Ladies' Dictionary, 1694.*

CREVET, *s.* A cruet. *East.*

CREVIL, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The head.

CREVIN, *s.* A crevice. *North.*

CREVISE, (*Fr.*) *s.* (1) A cray-fish.

(2) A crab.

CREW, *s.* A coop. *Shropsh.*

CREWDLE, *v.* To crouch together.  
*North.*

CREWDLING, *s.* One who moves slowly. *Chesh.*

CREWDS, *s.* The measles. *North.*

CREWEL, (1) *adj.* Severe; stern.

(2) *s.* A cowslip. *Somerset.*

(3) *s.* Fine worsted.

CREWNT, *v.* To grumble. *Exmoor.*

CREW-YARD, *s.* A farm-yard. *Lincol.*

CRIB, *s.* (1) A rack or manger.

(2) A child's bed.

(3) A fold for cattle.

(4) A lock-up house. *Shropsh.*

(5) A hundred square feet of cut glass.

(6) *v.* To be cooped up, or confined.

CRIBBAGE-FACED, *adj.* Thin and emaciated. *Cornw.*

CRIBBLE, *s.* (1) A fine sort of bran. *Cribil-brede, bread made from it.*

(2) A corn-sieve.

CRICK, *s.* (1) The gaffle of a cross-bow.

(2) A cramp in the neck.

CRICKER, *s.* A collier's horse.  
*West.*

CRICKET, (1) *s.* A low four-legged stool.

(2) *adj.* *Maris appetens, said of a ferret.*

CRICKLE, *v.* (1) To bend; to stoop.

(2) To break down, applied to a prop or support. *Cornw.*

CRICKS, *s.* Dry hedgewood. *West.*

CRIEL, *s.* A kind of heron.

CRIG, (1) *s.* A wooden mallet.  
*North.*

(2) *v.* To beat.

CRIKE, } *s.* (*Fr. crique.*) A  
CRIKKET, } creek.

CRILL, *adj.* Chilly; goosefleshy.  
*Lanc.*

CRIM, (1) *s.* A small portion. *West.*

(2) *v.* To shiver. *Wight.*

CRIMBLE, *v.* (1) To creep sily. *East.*

(2) To crible-i'-th'-poke, to desert an engagement, to hang back.

CRIME, *s.* Cry; report. *West.*

CRIMME, *v.* To crumble bread.

CRIMMLE, *v.* To plait up a dress.

CRIMOSIN, } *adj.* A red colour  
CREMOSIN, } tinged with blue.

CRIMP, (1) *s.* A game at cards.

(2) *v.* To be stingy. *Devon.*

(3) *adj.* Inconsistent.

(4) *s.* A dealer in coals. *Norf.*

(5) *v.* To wrinkle. *Northampt.*

**CRIMPS.** To be in crimps, to be dressed up choicely.

**CRINCH,** (1) *s.* A small bit. *Glouc.*

(2) *v.* To crouch together. *North.*

**CRINCHLING,** } *s.* A very small

**CRINGLING,** } apple. *Var. di.*

**CRINCOMES,** *s.* The lues venerea.

**CRINCUM,** *s.* A cramp; a whimsy.

**CRINDLE,** *s.* A kernel. *Lanc.*

**CRINE,** *v.* To pine. *North.*

**CRINETTS,** *s.* (*Fr.*) Black feathers on a hawk's head.

**CRINGLE,** *s.* A withe for fastening a gate. *North.*

**CRINGLE-CRANGLE,** *adv.* Zig-zag. *North.*

**CRINITE,** *adj.* (*Lat.*) Hairy.

**CRINK,** *s.* (1) A bend. *East.*

(2) A crumpling apple. *Heref.*

(3) A very small child. *West.*

**CRINKLE,** *v.* (1) To rumple.

(2) To bend. *Crinkles,* sinuosities.

(3) To go into loops. *Linc.*

(4) To shrink. *Suffolk.*

**CRINKLE-CRANKLE,** *s.* A wrinkle.

**CRINZE,** *s.* A drinking cup.

**CRIP,** *v.* To cut the hair. *West.*

**CRIPLING,** *adj.* Shaky. *North.*

**CRIPPLINGS,** *s.* Short spars at the sides of houses.

**CRIPPES,** *s.* A sort of fritters. *Warner, Antiq. C., p. 40.*

**CRIPPLE-GAP,** } *s.* A hole left in

**CRIPPLE-HOLE,** } walls for sheep.

*North.*

**CRIPPLES,** *s.* Crooked pieces of wood. *Northampt.*

**CRIPS,** *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Crisp; curled. *West.*

**CRISH,** *s.* Cartilage. *East.*

**CRISIMORE,** *s.* A little child. *Devon.*

**CRISLED,** *adj.* Goosefleshy.

**CRISP,** *s.* (1) Pork crackling. *South.*

(2) Very fine linen; cobweb lawn.

(3) A kind of biscuit. *North.*

**CRISPE,** (1) *adj.* Curled. *Crisping-iron,* a curling-iron. *Crisple,* a curl.

(2) *s.* A fritter, or pancake.

**CRISPELS,** *s.* Fritters.

*Cryspels.* Take and make a foile of gode past as thynne as paper. Kerve it out and fry it in oile, other in the grece; and the remnant, take hony clarified, and flaunne therewith; alye hem up, and serve hem forth.

*Forme of Cury, p. 29.*

**CRISTALDRE,** } *s.* The lesser

**CRISTESLADDRE,** } centaur. *Ger.*

**CRISTEN,** *s.* A kind of plum.

**CRISTENDOM,** *s.* Baptism.

*your cristendom his tokene throf,  
Of Criste that we toke.*

*William de Shoreham.*

**CRISTINE,** *s.* (*A.-N.*) A kid.

**CRISTING,** *s.* Baptism.

**CRISTYGREY,** *s.* A sort of fur in use in the 15th century.

**CRIT,** *s.* A hovel. *Shropsh.*

**CRITCH,** (1) *s.* Any earthenware vessel; a jar. *Hampsh.*

(2) *adj.* Stony. *Linc.*

**CRITICK,** *s.* Criticism.

**CRITVARY,** *s.* A sort of sauce.

**CRIZZLE,** *v.* To crisp. *Northampt.*

**CRO,** *s.* Nose-dirt. *Lanc.*

**CROAK,** *v.* (1) To complain, or anticipate evils; to despond.

(2) To die. *Oxon.*

**CROAT,** *s.* A bottle. *Suffolk.*

**CROB,** (1) *s.* A clown. *North.*

(2) *v.* To tyrannize over. *Yorksh.*

**CROCE,** *s.* (1) (*A.-S.*) A cross.

(2) A crozier; a crook. *Crocere,* the bearer of a pastoral staff, or crozier. *Pr. P.*

**CROCHE,** *s.* (1) (*A.-N.*) A crutch.

(2) The knob at the top of a stag's head.

**CROCHED,** *s.* (*A.-N.*) Crooked.

**CROCHEN,** *s.* The crochet in music.

**CROCHET,** *s.* (*A.-N.*) A hook.

**CROCHETEUR,** *s.* (*Fr.*) A common porter.

Rescued? 'Slight I would  
Have hired a *crocheteur* for two carducces,  
To have done so much with his whip.

*B. & Fl., Hon. Man's T., iii, 1.*

**CROCHON, s.** A mixture of pitch,  
rosin, &c., for cresset lights.

**CROCK, (1) s. (A.-S.)** A pot; an  
earthen vessel.

(2) *v.* To lay up in a crock.

(3) *s.* Soot. *Crocky*, sooty.

(4) *v.* To blacken with soot.

(5) *s.* A cake. *Mrs. Bray's  
Tradns. of Devonshire*, ii, 286.

(6) *s.* An old ewe. *Yorksh.*

(7) *s.* A kind of musket.

(8) *s.* The back of a fire-place.  
*West.*

(9) *s.* An old-laid egg. *North.*

(10) *v.* To decrease; to decay.  
*North.*

(11) *s.* Hair in the neck.

(12) *s.* The cramp in hawks.

**CROCK-BUTTER, s.** Salt-butter.  
*South.*

**CROCKET, s.** A large roll of hair,  
fashionable in the 14th cent.

**CROCKS, s. (1)** Locks of hair.

(2) Two crooked timbers, in old  
buildings, forming an arch. *North.*

**CROCKY, s.** A small Scotch cow.  
*North.*

**CRODART, s.** A coward. *North.*

**CRODDY, v.** To strive; to play very  
roughly. *North.*

**CRODE, s.** A mole. *North.*

**CROFFLE, v.** To hobble. *Leic. Crof-  
fling*, infirm.

**CROFT, s.** A vault. *Kent.*

**CROGGED, part. p.** Filled. *Oxf.*

**CROGGLE, adj.** Sour, or curdy.  
*Yorksh.*

**CROGHTON-BELLY, s.** One who eats  
much fruit. *Lanc.*

**CROGNET, s.** The coronal of a spear.

**CROICE, s. (A.-N.)** A cross.

**CROISADE, s. (1)** A crusade.

(2) The cross on the top of a  
crown.

Great Brittain, shadow of the starry  
spheres,  
Self-viewing beauties true presented grace

In Thetis myrrhour, on this orbe appears,  
In worth excelling, as extoll'd in place:

Like the rich *croisade* on th' imperiall  
ball,

As much adorning as surmounting all.  
*Zouch's Dove*, 1613.

**CROISE, s.** A drinking-cup.

**CROISERIE, s.** The Crusade.

**CROKE, (1) s.** A hook.

(2) *v.* To bend.

(3) *s.* Refuse. *Linc.*

(4) *s.* A trick; a turn. *North.*

(5) *s. (A.-N.)* A kind of lance.

(6) *s.* The ordure of the hare.

**CROKED, adj. (1)** Lame; infirm.

(2) Cross-looking. "A *croked*  
countenance." *The Festyvall*, fol.  
cxxviii.

**CROKER, s. (1)** A grower of saffron.

(2) A cottage without stairs.

**CROLLE, adj.** Curled.

**CROLLING, s.** The rumbling of the  
stomach. *Palsg.*

**CROM, v. (1)** To crowd. *North.*

(2) To arrange. *Lanc.*

**CROME, s. (1)** Kernel, or pulp; the  
crumb.

He was more dogged then the dogs he  
kept,

For they lick't sores when he deny'd his  
 *Cromes.*

*Rowlands, Knaves of Sp. & D.*, 1613.

(2) A crook. *Norf.*

**CROMP, (1) adj.** Witty. *Oxf.*

(2) *v.* To curl, as a dog's tail.

**CROMSTER, s. (Dut.)** A vessel with  
a crooked prow.

**CRONE, s. (1)** An old ewe.

(2) An old woman, used generally  
in an opprobrious sense.

**CRONE-BERRIES, s.** Whortle-ber-  
ries.

**CRONELL, s.** A coronal.

**CRONESANKE, s.** The persicaria.

**CRONET, s.** The hair which grows  
on the top of a horse's hoof.

**CRONGE, s.** A hilt, or handle.

**CRONK, v. (1)** To prate. *North.*

(2) To perch. *Yorksh.*

(3) To exult insultingly.

**CRONNY, adj.** Merry; cheerful.  
*Derb.*

**CRONY, s.** An old and intimate acquaintance.

**CROO, s.** A crib for cattle. *Lanc.*

**CROODLE, v.** (1) To cower; to shrink.

(2) To feel cold.

(3) To coax; to fawn.

**CROOK, (1) s.** A bend, or curvature.

(2) The crick in the neck.

(3) A chain in a chimney to suspend boilers. *North.*

(4) The devil. *Somerset.*

**CROOKED-STOCKINGS.** To have crooked stockings, *i. e.*, to be drunk. *Northampton.*

**CROOKEL, v.** To coo. *North.*

**CROOK-LUG, s.** A hooked pole for pulling down dead branches of trees. *Glouc.*

**CROOKS, s.** (1) Pieces of timber to support burdens on horses. *Devon.*

(2) Hinges. *North.*

**CROOL, } v.** To mutter; to grum-  
CROOT, } ble.

**CROOM, s.** A small portion. *Somers.*

**CROON, v.** (1) To roar. *North.*

(2) To murmur softly.

**CROONCH, v.** To encroach. *East.*

**CROOP, v.** To scrape together. *Dev.*

**CROOPBACK, s.** A hump-back.

**CROOPY, (1) v.** To creep. *Dorset.*

(2) *adj.* Hoarse. *North.*

**CROOSE, s.** The assistant to the banker at hasset.

**CROP, s.** (1) (*A.-S.*) The top.

(2) The head or top of a tree, the extreme shoot. Any shoot, or sprig, particularly the growth of one season.

(3) The spare-rib.

(4) The gorge of a bird.

**CROPE, (1) pret. t. (*A.-S.*)** Crept; *pl. cropyen and cropyen.*

(2) *v.* To creep slowly. *East.*

(3) *s.* The crupper.

(4) *adj.* Crooked.

(5) *s.* (*A.-N.*) A band, or fillet.

**CROPIERS, s.** The housings on a horse's back.

**CROPING, s.** The surface of coal.

**CROPONE, s. (*A.-N.*)** The buttock or haunch.

**CROP-OUT, v.** To appear above the surface, said of a stratum of coal or other minerals.

**CROPPEN, (1) part. p.** Crept. *North.*

(2) *v.* To eat, said of birds.

(3) *s.* The crop of a hen. *Cumb.*

**CROPPER, v.** To cramp. *Leic.*

**CROP-RASH, s.** The loose stone above the solid vein. *Warw.*

**CROP-ROCK, s.** Loose, soft stone, that lies above the solid vein. The surface or uppermost rock. *Warw.*

**CROP-WEED, s.** The black matfellow.

**CROSE, s.** A crosier.

**CROSHABELL, s.** A harlot. *Kent.*

**CROSS, (1) s.** A piece of money, so named from the cross which was usually placed on the reverse of old English coins.

He did reply, Faith not a *crosse*

To blesse me in this case;

I must goe seeke to mend my selfe,

In some more wholesome place.

*Rowlands, Knave of Clubs, 1611.*

(2) *s.* The horizontal piece near the top of a dagger.

(3) *v.* To cashier.

(4) *v.* To dislodge a roe-deer. Also, to double in a chase.

(5) *v.* To cleave the back-bone of the deer, a term in hunting.

**CROSS-AND-PILE, s.** The game now called heads-and-tails.

*Bil.* That ever friends should fall out about trifles! (*They drop their swords, and embrace.*) 'Prithee let's discourse the business quietly, between ourselves; 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.

*T. T.* Agreed.—But hold—the devil & *cross* have I.

*Bil.* Or I.—Then knots and flats,—*c. . .* swords shall serve;—this, knots—that, flats.—I cry, knots. *The Cheats, 1662.*

Prithee let's throw up *cross and pile* then whether it shall be a match or no.

*Howard, English Mounsicur, 1674.*



All our wisdom and judgment is perfect chance, *cross or pile*, even or odd, we take all upon trust, are bore away by custom and number, and run headlong like sheep because we are led, and never stop to ask the reason why? And at the rehearsal of a fresh story tho' true or false, we are whistled together as thick as swarms of bees at the tinkling of a brass warming pan.

*The Mobbs Catechism*, 1703.

**CROSS-BARS**, *s.* A juvenile game.

**CROSS-BATED**, *adj.* Chiquered.

**CROSS-BITE**, (1) *v.* To swindle; to cheat; to deceive. *Cross-bite*, and *cross-biter*, a swindler. "*Furláre*, to play the cheater, the cunnie-catcher or *crossé biter*." *Florio*.

Who, when he speaks, grunts like a hog, and looks

Like one that is employ'd in catzerie  
And *crossbiting*. *O. Pl.*, viii, 374.

Here's a young Maggot, and Selfish, why they don't know how to bet at a horse-race, or make a good match at tennis, and are *cross-bitten* at bowls.

*Shadwell, True Widow*, 1679.

I challeng'd him; he dar'd not meet; but by *cross-biting* made Jack here, little Jack, and me meet, and fall out.

*Shadwell, Bury Fair*, 1689.

Was ever man so *cross-bit* and confounded by an asse?

*Caryl, Sir Salomon*, 1691.

(2) *s.* A trick.

What a *cross-bite* have I scaped? this sham was well carried on madam. Did you hear, old fool?

*Shadwell, True Widow*, 1679.

**CROSS-BRIDGE**, *s.* The frame behind a wagon into which the side pieces are tenanted. *North-ampt.*

**CROSS-CLOTH**, *s.* "*Plagnla. Velamen capitis lineum minus, quo nostrates feminæ fere capita integunt. A crossé cloth*, or knit kercher." *Nomenclator*.

**CROSS-DAYS**, *s.* The three days preceding the Ascension.

**CROSSED**, *s.* (*A.-N. croisé*.) Having taken the cross; a cru-ader.

**CROSSELET**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A crucible.

**CROSS-GARTER'D**, *adj.* A fashion prevailed at the end of Elizabeth's reign of wearing the garters crossed on the leg, which appears to have been considered as characteristic of a coxcomb.

**CROSS-GRAINED**, *adj.* Peevish; difficult to please.

**CROSS-HOPPLED**, *adj.* Ill-tempered. *Northampt.*

**CROSS-LAY**, *s.* A cheating wager.

**CROSSLET**, *s.* A front'et.

**CROSS-MORGANED**, *adj.* Peevish. *North.*

**CROSS-PATCH**, } *s.* A peevish child.

**CROSS-POT**,

**CROSS-PURPOSES**, *s.* A child's game.

**CROSS-ROW**, *s.* The alphabet.

Of all the letters in the *crossrow* a w. is the worst and ill pronounced, for it is a dissemblers and a knaves epitheton.

*Done's Polydoron*, 1631.

**CROSS-RUFF**, *s.* An old game at cards

**CROSS-THE-BUCKLE**, *s.* A peculiar step in rustic dancing.

**CROSS-TOLL**, *s.* A passage toll.

**CROSS-TRIP**, *s.* In wrestling, when the legs are crossed one within the other.

**CROSS-WAMPING**, *s.* Wrangling; contradicting. *Northampt.*

**CROSS-WEEK**, *s.* Rogation week.

**CROSSWIND**, *v.* To twist; to warp.

**CROSTELL**, *s.* A wine-pot.

**CROSWORT**, *s.* *Herba Crimatica*, bot.

**CROTCH**, *s.* (1) A post with a forked top.

(2) The place where the tail of an animal commences.

**CROTCH-BOOTS**, *s.* Water-boots. *East.*

**CROTCH-BOUND**, *adi.* Lazy. *East.*

**CROTCHED**, *adj.* (1) Hooked. *North.*

(2) Cross in temper. *East.*

**CROTCH-ROOM**, *s.* Length of the legs.

**CROTCH-STICK**, *s.* A crutch. *East.*

**CROTCH-TAIL**, *s.* A kite. *Essex.*

**CROTE**, *s.* A clod of earth.  
**CROTELS**, } *s.* (*Fr.*) The ordure  
**CROTEYS**, } of the hare, rabbit, &c.  
**CROTEY**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Pottage.  
**CROTON**, *s.* A dish in cookery. See  
*Crayton*.

*Croton*. Take the offal of capons other of  
 olier briddes. Make hem clene, and  
 parboile hem. Take hem up and dyce  
 hem. Take swete cowe mylke, and cast  
 thereinne, and let it boile. Take payn-  
 demayn, and of the self mylke, and  
 draine thurgh a cloth, and cast it in a  
 pot, and let it seeth. Take ayren y-sode,  
 hewe the whyte, and cast thereto; and  
 alye the sewe with yolkes of syren rawe.  
 Color it with safron. Take the yolkes,  
 and frye hem, and florish hem therewith,  
 and with powder-douce.

*Forme of Cury*, p. 13.

**CROTTE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A hole; a cor-  
 ner.

**CROTTLES**, *s.* Crumbs. *North*.

**CROTTLING**, *adj.* Friable. *North*.

**CROU**, *s.* A sty. *Devon*.

**CROUCH**, *s.* A tumble; a wrinkle.  
*Oxon*.

**CROUCHE**, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A cross.

We the byddeth, Jhesu Cryst,  
 Godes sone alyve,  
 Sete on *crouche*, pyne and passyoun,  
 And thy dethe that hys ryve.

*W. de Shoreham*.

(2) *v.* To sign with the cross.

(3) *s.* A coin. See *Cross*.

**CROUCHEN**, *part. p.* Perched.  
*North*.

**CROUCHMAS**, *s.* Christmas. *Tusser*.

**CROUD**, (1) *s.* A fiddle. See *Crowd*.

(2) *s.* The crypt of a church.

(3) *s.* An apple pasty. *Wilts*.

(4) *v.* To coo. *North*.

**CROUDEWAIN**, *s.* A cart, or a kind  
 of barrow.

**CROUKE**, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) An earthen  
 pitcher.

(2) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To bend.

**CROUME**, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Sharp; cut-  
 ting.

**CROUNCORN**, *s.* A rustic pipe.

**CROUP**, (1) *s.* The craw; the belly.

(2) *s.* The buttock, or haunch.

(3) *s.* (*A.-N.*) The ridge of the  
 back.

(4) *v.* To stoop; to crouch. *Cumb*.

(5) *v.* To croak. *North*.

**CROUPY-CRAW**, *s.* The raven. *North*.

**CROUS**, *adj.* (1) Merry; lively.

(2) Saucy; malapert. *North*.

(3) *v.* To provoke. *East*.

**CROUSLEY**, *v.* To court. *Devon*.

**CROUTH**, *s.* A fiddle; a crowd.

**CROUWEPIL**, *s.* The herb crane-bill.

**CROW**, (1) *s.* A cattle-crib. *Lanc*.

(2) *s.* An iron gavelock. *North*.

(3) *v.* To claim. *Somerset*.

(4) *s.* A pigsty. *Devon*.

(5) *s.* The pig's fat which is  
 fried with the liver. *Northampton*.

(6) To give the crow a pudding,  
 to die. *Shakesp*.

**CROW-BELL**, *s.* A plant peculiar  
 to Wilts. *Aubrey*.

**CROW-BERRY**, *s.* *Empetrum ni-*  
*grum*, Lin.

**CROWCH**, *s.* (1) A crutch.

(2) A stilt. "Stilts: skatches:  
*crowches*." *Nomenclator*.

**CROW-COAL**, *s.* Inferior coal. *Cumb*.

**CROWD**, (1) *s.* A fiddle; *crowder*,  
 a fiddler.

(2) *s.* A crypt in a church.

*Cryptoporticus*, Plin. Jun. *Porticus*  
*subterranea*, aut loco depressiore po-  
*sita*, cujusmodi structura est porticum  
 in antiqui operis monasteriis. κρύπτη.  
 A secret walke or vault under the  
 grounde, as the *crowdes* or *shrowdes* of  
 Paules, called S. Faithes church.

*Nomenclator*.

(3) *v.* To make a grating noise.

(4) *v.* To wheel about. *Norf*.

(5) *s.* Congealed milk. *North*.

**CROWD-BARROW**, } *s.* A wheel-  
**CROWDING**, } barrow. *Norf*.

**CROWDLING**, *adj.* Timid; sickly.  
*West*.

**CROWDY**, *s.* A mess of oatmeal  
 mixed with milk. *North*.

And there'll be pies and spice dumplings,  
 And there'll be bacon and pease;  
 Besides a great lump of beef boiled,  
 And they may get *crowdies* who please.  
*Old Song*.

**CROWDY-KIT**, *s.* A small fiddle.  
*West.*

**CROWDY-MAIN**, *s.* A riotous assembly; a cock-fight. *North.*

**CROWDY-MUTTON**, *s.* A fiddler.

**CROWDY-PIE**, *s.* An apple-turnover.  
*West.*

**CROW-FEET**, *s.* The wrinkles at the outer corners of the eye.

**CROWFLOWER**, *s.* The crow-foot.  
*North.*

**CROWFOOT**, *s.* A caltrop.

**CROWISH**, *adj.* Pert. *North.*

**CROWLANDE**, *part. a.* Exulting; boasting.

**CROWLE**, *v.* To grumble in the stomach.

**CROW-LEEK**, *s.* The hyacinth.

**CROWN**, *v.* To hold an inquest.  
*North.*

**CROWNED-CUP**, *s.* A bumper.

**CROW-NEEDLES**, *s.* The plant shepherd's needle. *Northampt.*

**CROWNING**, *adj.* Slightly arched.  
*East.*

**CROW-PARSNIP**, *s.* The dandelion.

**CROW-PIE**, *s.* Nasal dirt.

**CROW-FIGHTLE**, *s.* The butter-cup.  
*Northampt.*

**CROWSE**, *adj.* Sprightly, merry, or alert. *North.*

Such one thou art, as is the little fly,  
Who is so *crowse* and gamesome with the flame.  
*Drayton, Ecl. 7.*

**CROWSHELL**, *s.* The fresh-water muscle.

**CROWS-NEST**, *s.* Wild parsley.

**CROWSOPE**, *s.* The plant *saponaria*.

**CROW-STONES**, } *s.* Fossil shells;  
**CROW-POT-** }  
**STONES**, } gryphites. *North-*  
*ampt.*

**CROWT**, *v.* To pucker up.

**CROW-TOE**, *s.* The wild ranunculus.

**CROW-TOED**, *adj.* Wheat irregularly beaten down. *Northampt.*

**CROYDON-SANGUINE**, *s.* A sallow colour.

**CROYN**, *v.* To cry, like deer in rutting time.

**CROZZILS**, *s.* Half-burnt coals.  
*Yorksh.*

**CRUB**, *s.* A crust, or rind. *Crubby*, crusty bread. *Devon.*

**CRUBBIN**, *s.* Food. *West.*

**CRUBS**, *s.* The wooden supporters of panniers on a horse. *West.*

**CRUCCHEN**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To crouch.

**CRUCE**, *s.* (*Fr. cruche.*) A jug.

They had sucked such a juce  
Out of the good ale *cruce*.

*The Unluckie Firmentie.*

**CRUCHE**, *s.* A bishop's crosier.

**CRUCHET**, *s.* A wood-pigeon.  
*North.*

**CRUCIAR**, *s.* A crucifier. *Wickliffe.*

**CRUCIATE**, *v.* (*Lat.*) To torment.

Hee hath kneeled oftener in the honour  
of his sweetehart then his Saviour: hee  
*cruciateth* himself with the thought of  
her, and wearieth al his friends with  
talking on her. *Man in the Moone, 1609.*

**CRUCKLE**, *v.* To bend; to stoop.  
*East.*

**CRUD**, *part. p.* Carted; conveyed.

**CRUD**, } *v.* To coagulate; to  
**CRUDDLE**, } curdle.

**CRUDGE**, *v.* To crush; to crowd upon. *Northampt.*

**CRUDLY**, *adj.* Crumbling. *Shropsh.*

**CRUDS**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Curds.

**CRUEL**, (1) *adj.* Keen; valiant.

(2) *adj.* Sad. *Exmoor.*

(3) *adj.* Very.

(4) *s.* Fine worsted.

(5) *s.* A cowslip. *Devon.*

**CRUELS**, *s.* The shingles. *Yorksh.*

**CRUEL-WISE**, *adj.* Inclined to cruelty.

**CRUIVES**, *s.* Spaces in a dam or weir for taking salmon. *North.*

**CRUKE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A crook.

**CRULE**, *v.* (1) (*A.-S.*) To curl.

(2) To shiver with cold.

**CRUM**, *v.* To stuff. *North.*

Phormio, the whole charge is laid on  
thy back: thou thyself didst *crum* it,  
thou therefore must eat it up all:  
self do self have.

*Terence in English, 1641.*

CRUMBS, *s.* The loose earth at the bottom of a drain. *Northampt.*

CRUMCAKES, *s.* Pancakes. *North.*

CRUMENAL, *s.* (*Lat.*) A purse.

CRUMMEL, *v.* To beat. *Shropsh.*

CRUMMY, (1) *adj.* Plump; fleshy. "A *crummy* wife and a crusty loaf for my money." *Warw.*

(2) *s.* A cow with crooked horns.

CRUMP, (1) *adj.* Hard; crusty. *North.*

(2) *adj.* Cross in temper. *North.*

(3) *adj.* Crooked. "Bossu. That is *crumpe-shouldered*, camell backed, or crooke backt." *Nomencl.*

(4) *s.* The rump. *North.*

(5) *s.* The cramp.

CRUMPLE, (1) *v.* To wrinkle; to contract. *West.*

(2) To twist; to make crooked.

CRUMPLEDY, *adj.* Crooked; twisted.

CRUMPLE-FOOTED, *adj.* Having no movement with the toes.

CRUMPY, *adj.* Short; brittle. *North.*

CRUNDLES, *s.* Scorbutic swellings. *Devon.*

CRUNE, *v.* To bellow, or roar. *North.*

CRUNY, *v.* To whine. *Devon.*

CRUNK, *v.* To make a noise like a crane.

CRUNKLE, *v.* (1) To rumple.

(2) To creak.

CRUP, *adj.* (1) Crisp; surly. *South.*

(2) Short; brittle.

CRUPEL, *s.* A cripple.

CRUPPER, *v.* To vex. *Northampt.*

CRUSH, (1) *s.* Gristle. *East.*

(2) *v.* To crush a cup, to finish a cup of liquor.

(3) *v.* To squeeze. *Leic.*

CRUSKE, } *s.* A drinking cup of  
CRUCE, } earth, frequently men-  
CROISE, } tioned in inventories  
CRUSKYN, } of the fourteenth cen-  
tury; thus, in the Kalendar of  
the Exchequer, 1324,— "Un  
*crusekyn* de terre garni d'argent,  
à covercle souz dorrez od iiij

escuchions as costes de divers armes, du pris, viijs." "Un *cruskyn* de terre blank hernoissez d'argent endorrez, ove covercle enhatell, enaymellez dedeins ove j bahewyn, pois, ij lb."

CRUSSEL, } *s.* Gristle.  
CRUSTLE, }

CRUSTADE, } *s.* A pie composed  
CRUSTARDE, } of a mixture of ingredients.

CRUSTIVE, *adj.* Covered with crust.

CRUSTY, *adj.* Surly.

CRUT, *s.* A dwarf. *North.*

CRUTCHET, *s.* A perch. *Warw.*

CRUTCH-NIB, *s.* The right-hand handle of a plough.

CRUTTLE, (1) *s.* A crumb. *North.*

(2) *v.* To stoop down. *North.*

CRY. (1) *v.* To challenge, bar, or object to. *Somerset.*

(2) *s.* A proclamation.

(3) *s.* (*A.-N.*) The head.

CRYANCE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Fear.

CRYING-OUT, *s.* Child-birth.

Spent at fair Sarah the dairy-maids *criying-out*, who in her labour laid the child to her worship.

*Mountfort, Greenwich Park, 1691.*

CRYING-THE-MARE, } *s.* An an-  
CRYING-THE-NECK, } cient game  
in Herefordshire at the harvest home.

CRYMOSIN, *s.* Crimson.

CRYSEN, *s. pl.* Cries.

CRYSTALS, *s.* The eyes. *Shakesp.*

CRYSTIANTÉ, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Christendom.

CRYZOM, *adj.* Weakly. *Craven.*

CU, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A cow.

CUB, (1) *s.* A bin. *North.*

(2) *s.* A crib for cattle. *Glouc.*

(3) *s.* A coop. "A hen house: a place where poultrie is kept: a *cup*." *Nomencl.*

(4) *v.* To confine in a narrow space.

To be *cupped up* on a sudden, how shall he be perplexed.

*Burt., Anat. Mel., p. 153.*



(5) *s.* A heap; a mass.

(6) *s.* A marten in the first year.

**CUBA, s.** A game at cards.

**CUCCU, s.** (*A.-S.*) A cuckoo.

**CUCK, v.** (1) To throw. *North.*

(2) To punish a woman with the cucking-stool.

**CUCKING-STOOL, s.** A well-known engine for the punishment of women, often, but not so correctly, called a ducking-stool.

Having lately read the rare history of Patient Grizell, out of it he hath drawne this phylosophicall position, that if all women were of that womau's condition, we should have no employment for *cuckin-stooles*.

*Harry White's Humour, circa 1660.*

**CUCKOLD, s.** The plant burdock. The burrs on it are called cuckold's-buttons.

**CUCKOLD'S-FEE, s.** A groat.

**CUCKOLD'S-KNOT, s.** A noose, the ends of which point lengthways.

**CUCKOO, s.** The harebell. *Devon.*

**CUCKOO-ALE, s.** Ale drunk to welcome the cuckoo's return. A singular custom prevailed not long ago in Shropshire, that as soon as the first cuckoo had been heard, all the labouring classes left work, and assembled to drink what is called the cuckoo ale.

**CUCKOO-BALL, s.** A light ball of parti-coloured rags for children.

**CUCKOO-BREAD, s.** Wood-sorrel.

**CUCKOO-BUDS, s.** The butter-cup (*ranunculus bulbosus*).

**CUCKOO-FLOWER, s.** *Orchis mascula*, Lin. The wild *lychnis flosculi*. Gerard, p. 201, "wilde water-cresses or cuckow flowers, *cardamine*." The greater stitchwort. *Kent.* Red-flowered campion. *Northampton.*

**CUCKOO-LAMB, s.** An early lamb. *Oxf.* A late-yearned lamb. *Northampton.*

**CUCKOO-MALT, s.** Malt made in the

summer, *i. e.*, after the arrival of the cuckoo.

This is but a bad month to make malt in, except the weather happen to be much colder than one would either wish or expect it to be: *cuckoo-malt* (as they call it) will make but bad liquor; and bad liquor is sure to sell badly; except it be to some drunken, sottish, idle-headed fellows, who neither care what they guzzle down, nor who pays for it.

*Poor Robin, 1764.*

**CUCKOO-PINTLE, s.** The plant arum.

**CUCKOO'S-MAIDEN, s.** The wryneck. *North.*

**CUCKOO'S-MATE, s.** The barley-bird. *East.*

**CUCKOO-SPICE, s.** Wood-sorrel.

**CUCKOO-SPIT, s.** The white froth enclosing the larva of the *cicada spumaria*.

**CUCKOO-TIME, s.** Spring. *North.*

**CUCK-QUEAN, s.** A female cuckold.

**CUCKUC, s.** A cuckoo.

**CUCUBES, s.** Cubebs.

**CUCULLED, adj.** (*Lat.*) Hooded.

**CUCURBITE, s.** (*Lat.*) A gourd.

**CUDDE, pret. t.** (*A.-S.*) Showed; manifested.

**CUDDEN, s.** A clown; a fool.

**CUDDIAN, s.** A wren. *Devon.*

**CUDDY, s.** (1) A silly fellow.

(2) The hedge-creeper. *Northampton.*

**CUDDY-ASS, s.** A donkey.

**CUDDY'S-LEGS, s.** Large herrings.

**CUDE-CLOTH, s.** A chrisome cloth. *North.*

**CUDGEL, v.** To embroider thickly.

**CUD'S, s.** A substitution for *God's*, as *odd's*, &c., in popular exclamations, such as *cud's liggins*, *cud's fish*, &c.

Why, realy cousin, or uncle, quo' the young man, we may chance to pop upon ye before y're aware. I should be at Exeter-fair this Lammas tide. *Cuds-fish*, quoth his cousin, 'tis but a little out of your way, to ride to Dorchester, and then you come within a mile of our house.

*Ladies Dictionary, 1694.*

**CUD-WEED, s.** The cotton weed.

**CUE, s.** (1) Half a farthing. A

term used to signify a small quantity of different articles.

(2) A horse-shoe. *West.*

(3) Humour; temper.

(4) The catch-word of a speech in acting. *Cue-fellows*, actors who play together.

**CUERPO**, *s.* (*Span.*) To be in cuerpo, to be without the upper garment.

Your Spanish host is never seen in *cuerpo*, Without his paramentos, cloke, and sword.

*B. Jons., New Inn, ii, 5.*

**CUFF**, (1) *v.* To beat.

(2) *v.* To insinuate. *East.*

(3) *s.* A glove, or mitten. *Pr. P.*

(4) To cuff over, to dilate. To cuff out, to pour out.

**CUFFEN**, *s.* A churl.

**CUFF-SAND**, *s.* A deep heavy sand. *Lanc.*

**CUGLION**, *s.* (*Ital.*) A scoundrel; a stupid fellow.

**CUIFF**, *v.* To go awkwardly. *North.*

**CUINSE**, *v.* To carve a plover.

**CUIRBOULY**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Leather, softened by boiling, in which condition it took any form or impression required, and then hardened. A very common material in the Middle Ages.

**CUIRET**, *s.* (*Fr.*) A hard skin.

Th' hast armed som with poyson, some with paws,

Som with sharp antlers, som with griping claws,

Som with keen tushes, som with crooked beaks,

Som with thick *cuirets*, som with scaly necks;

But mad'st man naked, and for weapons fit

Thou gav'st him nothing but a pregnant wit.

*Du Bartas.*

**CUISSES**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Armour for the thighs.

**CUIT**, *s.* (*Fr.*) A sweet wine.

**CUKER**, *s.* A part of the horned head-dress.

**CUKKYNE**, *v.* Cacare. *Pr. P.*

**CUKSTOLE**, *s.* The toadstool.

**CULCH**, *s.* Refuse; rubbish. *East.*

**CULDORE**, *s.* A colander.

**CULE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The fundament.

**CULERAGE**, *s.* The herb arsmart.

**CULL**, (1) *v.* To pull; to enforce. *Skinner.*

(2) *v.* To embrace. *Somerset.*

(3) *adj.* Silly. *North.*

(4) *s.* A cheat; the devil. *Northumb.*

(5) *s.* The bull-head. *Var. di.*

(6) *s.* A kind of lamprey.

**CULLACK**, *s.* An onion. *Devon.*

**CULLEN**. Cologne.

**CULLICE**, *v.* To beat to a jelly. *Shirley.*

**CULLING**, *s.* The light corn separated in winnowing.

**CULLINGS**, } *s.* Inferior sheep, separated or *culled* from the rest, as unfit for market. *Culls*, in Northamptonshire.

Those that are big'st of bone I still reserve for breed,

My *cullings* I put off, or for the chapman fied. *Drayt., Nymph., 6, p. 1496.*

*Ovis reicula.* Keppers or *cullers*, drawne out of a flocke of sheepe: a ridgling.

*Nomenclator.*

**CULLION**, *s.* (*Fr.*) A scoundrel.

**CULLION-HEAD**, *s.* A bastion.

**CULLIONS**, *s.* (*Fr.*) The testicles.

**CULLIS**, *s.* (*A.-N. coulis.*) Strong broth.

**CULLISANCE**, *s.* A badge of arms, corrupted from *cognisance*.

**CULLOT**, *s.* A cushion to ride on.

**CULLY**, (1) *v.* To cuddle. *Worc.*

(2) *adj.* Silly; foolish.

(3) *s.* (*Fr.*) One easily imposed upon, especially by women; a worthless or base fellow.

**CULLY-FABLE**, *v.* To wheedle. *Yorksh.*

**CULME**, *s.* (*Lat.*) (1) The summit, top.

(2) Smoke, or soot.

**CULN**, *s.* A windmill. *North.*

**CULORUM**, *s.* The conclusion or moral of a tale or narrative.

**CULP**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A heavy blow. *East.*

- CULPATE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To blame.  
 CULPE, *s.* (*Lat.*) Blame; fault.  
 CULPIT, *s.* A large lump. *East.*  
 CULPONS, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Shreds; logs;  
 small parcels or pieces.  
 CULPY, *adj.* Thick-set; stout. *Suf.*  
 CULPYNES, *s.* (*Fr.*) Part of a horse's  
 trappings.  
 CULT, *v.* To jag a dress.  
 CULVARD, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Cowardly.  
 CULVER, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A dove;  
 the wood-pigeon. *Devon.*  
 (2) *v.* To beat; to throb. *East.*  
 CULVER-FOOT, *s.* A plant.

Ffor the fallyng off heere, Take and  
 make lye of the ashes of an erbe that  
 is callid *culvyr-foote*, and wesssh thyu  
 hede therwith. *MS. 14th cent.*

- CULVER-HEADED, *adj.* (1) Stupid.  
 (2) Thatched with straw or stub-  
 ble, said of a stack.  
 CULVER-HOUSE, *s.* A pigeon-house.  
 CULVER-KEYS, *s.* (1) The bunches  
 of pods on the ash tree.  
 (2) The columbine.  
 CULVERT, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A drain.  
 CULVERTAGE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Cowardice.  
 CULVERTAIL, *s.* A dovetail.  
 CULVERWORT, *s.* Columbine.  
 CUM, *pret. t.* Came.  
 CUMBER, (1) *s.* Care, danger, or  
 inconvenience.

Meanwhile the Turks seek succours from  
 our king;  
 Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers*  
 spring. *Fairf., Tasso, ii, 73.*

- (2) *s.* Trouble; a tumult.  
 (3) *v.* To trouble, or inconve-  
 nience.

For if you did, you would now at last  
 give over to *cumber* me with your un-  
 reasonableness.

*Terence in English, 1641.*

- CUMBER-GROUND, *s.* A useless  
 thing.  
 CUMBERMENT, *s.* Trouble.  
 CUMBLED, *part. p.* Oppressed;  
 cramped.  
 CUMBLY-COLD *adj.* Stiff with cold.  
*East.*

- CUMFIRIE, *s.* The daisy.  
 CUMMED-MILK, *s.* Curds and whey  
*Lanc.*  
 CUMMY, *adj.* Stale; bad-smelling  
*South.*  
 CUMNANT, *s.* A covenant. *Heywood,*  
 1556.  
 CUMPAÑIABLE, *adj.* Sociable.  
 CUMPUFFLE, *v.* To confuse. *North-*  
*ampt.*  
 CUN, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Kine; cows.  
 CUND, *v.* To give notice, to indicate  
 the way a shoal of fish has taken.  
 CUNDE, *s.* Nature; kind.  
 CUNDETH, } *s.* A conduit; a sewer.  
 CUNDY, } *North.*  
 CUNDYDE, *adj.* Enamelled.  
 CUNGER, *s.* (1) A cucumber. *Warw.*  
 (2) A conger.  
 CUNGIT, *s.* The level of a mine.  
 CUNIE, *s.* Moss. *Cornw.*  
 CUNLIFF, *s.* A conduit. *North.*  
 CUNNE, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To know.  
 (2) *s.* Kin.  
 CUNNIE, *s.* A rabbit. See *Cony.*  
 CUNNIFFLE, *v.* To dissemble; to  
 flatter. *Devon.*  
 CUNNING, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Knowledge.  
 (2) *adj.* Knowing; skilful. *Cun-*  
*ning-man*, a conjurer or astro-  
 loger. *Cunning-woman* was used  
 in the same sense.  
 (3) *s.* The lamprey. *North.*  
 CUNRICHE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A kingdom.  
 CUNTEK, *s.* A contest. See *Contek.*  
 CUNTIPUT, *s.* A clown. *Somerset.*  
 CUNY, *s.* Coin. *Pr. P.*  
 CUNYNG, *s.* A rabbit.  
 CUPALO, *s.* A smelting-house.  
 CUPBOARD, *s.* An open sideboard;  
 a table or sideboard for holding  
 the cups.  
 CUPEL, *s.* A melting-pot for gold.  
 CUPHAR, *s.* (*Fr.*) A cracking.  
 CUPPE-MELE, *adv.* Cup by cup.  
 CUPROSE, *s.* The poppy. *North.*  
 CUPSHOTEN, *adj.* Tipsy.  
 CUR, *s.* (1) (*Fr.*) The heart.  
 (2) The bull-head. *East.*  
 CURAT, *s.* The cuirass.

**CURB, v.** (*Fr.*) To bend; to cringe.

**CURBER, s.** A thief who hooked goods out of a window.

**CURCH, s.** Church. *North.*

**CURCHY, v.** To curtsy. *North.*

**CURCITE, s.** A surcoat.

**CURD-CAKE, s.**

To make *curd cakes*. Take a pint of curds, four eggs; take out two of the whites, put in some sugar, a little nutmeg and a little flour, stir them well together, and drop them in, and fry them with a little butter.

*Queen's Royal Cookery, 1713.*

**CURDLE-BACK, s.** The small crooked fish which generally occupies the shell of the whelk, after the latter has forsaken it. *South.*

**CURE, (1) s.** (*A.-N.*) Care; anxiety.

(2) *v.* To care.

(3) *v.* To cover.

**CURET, } s.** (*Fr.*) A cuirass; the  
**CURIET, } skin.**

For with his club he skuffles then amongst their *curets* so,  
That speedie death was sweeter dole then to survive his blo.

*Warner's Albions England, 1592.*

**CURF, v.** To earth up potatoes.

**CUR-FISH, s.** The dog-fish.

**CURIAL, adj.** (*Lat.*) Courtly.

**CURIOUS, (1) adj.** Nice; fastidious.

*Curiosity, niceness.*

(2) *adj.* Careful.

(3) *adj.* Courageous.

**CURL, s.** The inward fat of a pig.  
*Linc.*

**CURLINGS, s.** Little knobs on stags' horns.

**CURLIWET, s.** The sanderling.

**CURMUDGEON, s.** A miserly fellow.

**CURNBERRIES, s.** Currants. *North.*

**CURNOCK, s.** Four bushels of corn.

**CURPEY, s.** See *Courtepy*.

**CURRALL, s.** Coral.

**CURRANT, s.** A high leap. *Wight.*

**CURRE, s.** (*A.-N.*) A sort of wagon.

**CURREL, s.** A rill, or drain. *East.*

**CURRENT, adv.** Freely; with an appetite. *Leic.*

**CURRETTER, s.** A broker; one who canvasses.

**CURREYE, s.** (*Fr.*) A wagon train.

**CURRISH, adj.** Surly.

**CURROUR, s.** (*Lat.*) A runner. "Of messengers, *currours*, *rybauldes*, and players at the dyse." *Caxton.*

**CURRULE, s.** (*Lat.*) A chariot.

**CURRY, v.** To flog. *North.*

**CURRYDOW, s.** (*Fr.*) A flatterer.

**CURRYFAVEL, (Fr.)** A flatterer.

**CURRYPIG, s.** A sucking-pig. *Wills.*

**CURSE, s.** A course.

**CURSEDNESS, s.** Shrewishness.

**CURSELARY, adj.** *Cursory.*

**CURSEN, v.** To christen. *Cumb.*

**CURSENMAS, s.** Christmas. *North.*

**CURSE-OF-SCOTLAND, s.** The nine of diamonds.

**CURSETOR, s.** (1) A vagrant. A cant term.

(2) A pettifogger.

**CURSORY, adj.** *Cursory.*

**CURST, adj.** Ill-tempered; malicious; vicious.

**CURSY, s.** Courtesy.

**CURTAL-DOG, s.** (1) Originally the dog of an unqualified person, which by the forest laws must have its tail cut short.

(2) A common dog, not meant for sport, or a dog that missed his game.

**CURTAINERS, s.** Curtains. *Lanc.*

**CURTAL, s.** (1) (*Fr. courtault.*) A docked horse; any cropped animal.

A booted swagg'rer sharking up and downe,  
Met in his walke a silly horse-man clowne,  
That nodding rid upon a *curtall-jade*.

*Rowlands, Knave of Hearts, 1603.*

(2) A cant term for a beggar with a short cloak.

(3) A sort of cannon.

**CURTÉ, (1) s.** Courtesy.

(2) *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Short.

**CURTEIS, adj.** (*A.-N.*) Courteous.

**CURTELS, s.** The nerves of the body.

**CURTESY-MAN, s.** A civil thief.



- CURTLE-AX**, *s.* A cutlass.  
**CURTOLE**, *s.* A sort of fine stuff.  
**CURVATE**, *part. p.* (*Lat.*) Curved.  
**CURVE**, *v.* To carve off.  
**CURVET**, *v.* (*Fr.*) To leap up.

Yet are you servile to all; he that hath money may command you; he that can domineer will insult over you, making you crouch and *curvet* when he pleaseth.  
*Man in the Moone*, 1609.

- CURY**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Cookery.  
**CURYSTÉ**, *s.* Curiosity.  
**CUS**, *s.* A kiss. *North.*  
**CUSHAT**, *s.* A wild pigeon.  
**CUSHIA**, *s.* Cow-parsnip. *North.*  
**CUSHIES**, *s.* Armour for the thighs.  
**CUSHION**, (1) *s.* A riotous kind of dance, used mostly at weddings.

With the *cushion dance*  
 There is kissing, billing:  
 Every youthful glance  
 Shows the damsels willing.  
*The Hop Garland*, 1756.

- (2) To be put beside the cushion, to be passed over with contempt. To hit or miss the cushion, to succeed or fail.

Alas, good man, thou now begin'st to rave,  
 Thy wits do err, and *miss the cushion* quite.  
*Drayt., Eclog., 7.*

A sleight, plotted betwixt her father and myself.  
 To thrust Mouchensey's nose *besides the cushion*.  
*Merry Dev., O. Pl., v, 278.*

**CUSHIONET**, *s.* (*Fr.*) A little cushion.

**CUSHION-LORD**, *s.* (1) A lord made by favour, and not for good service.

(2) An effeminate person.

**CUSHION-MAN**, *s.* A chairman. *East.*

**CUSHY-COW-LADY**, *s.* A lady-bird.  
**CUSK**, *s.* The wild poppy. *Warw.*  
**CUSKIN**, *s.* A drinking cup. See *Cruske*.

**CUSS**, *adj.* Surly; shrewish. *Suss.*

**CUSSE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To kiss.

**CUSSEN**, *adj.* Dejected. *North.*

**CUSSIN**, *s.* A cushion. *Cussynys*, cushions.

**CUST**, *s.* A second swarm of bees from one hive. See *Cast*.

**CUSTARD-CAP**, *s.*

You shall drink bumpers out of your *custard-cap*, you rogue, and be drunk for the honour of your country.

*Durfey, Madam Fickle*, 1682.

**CUSTIN**, *s.* The wild plum. *Somers.*

**CUSTOMABLE**, *adj.* Customary.

**CUSTOMAUNCE**, *s.* A custom. *Lydg.*

**CUSTOMER**, (1) *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Accustomed.

(2) *s.* A collector of the customs.

**CUSTRELL**, *s.* One who carried a knight's arms. "*Custrell* or page whyche beareth hys masters buckler, shyelde, or target. *Scutigerulus.*" *Huloet*.

**CUT**, (1) *s.* A familiar name for a horse or other animal, properly one with a cut tail. "Cut and long tail," all kinds of dogs, originally a term in hunting; everything.

Yea, even their verie dogs, Rug, Rig, and Risbie, yea *cut and long taile*, they shall be welcome.

*Fulwel, Art of Flattery*, 1576.

(2) *s.* (*A.-S. cwið.*) Pudendum f.

Come forth, thou quene! come forthe, thou scodel!

Com forth, thou loveyn! com forthe, thou slutte!

We xal the teche with carys colde

A lytyl bettyr to kepe thi *kutte*.

*Coventry Mysteries*, p. 218.

(3) *s.* A harlot.

(4) *s.* A slow-worm. *North.*

(5) *v.* To castrate.

(6) *adj.* Drunk. Sometimes expressed by the phrase *cut in the back*, or *cut in the coxcomb*.

(7) *v.* To say; to speak.

(8) *v.* To scold; to quarrel.

(9) *v.* To beat soundly. *Devon.*

(10) *s.* A skein of yarn. *North.*

(11) *s.* A door-latch. *Somerset.*

(12) *s.* A canal.

(13) To draw cuts, to draw lots. Slips of unequal length were drawn, and he who got the longest was the winner.

CUTBERDOLE, *s.* Brank-ursine.  
 CUTCHEL, *v.* To house or box up.  
*Leic.*  
 CUTCHY, *s.* A coachman.  
 Inspire me streight with some rare delicies,  
 Or ile dismount thee from thy radiant  
 coach,  
 And make thee a poore *cutchy* here on earth.  
*Return from Parnassus, 1606.*  
 CUTE, *adj.* Shrewd; clever.  
 CUTES, *s.* The feet. *North.*  
 CUTH, *part. p.* (*A.-S.*) Taught;  
 instructed.  
 CUTHE, (1) *part. p.* (*A.-S.*) Made  
 known.  
 (2) *s.* Acquaintance; kindred.  
 CUTHES, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Manners; ha-  
 bits.  
 CUTLINS, *s.* Oatmeal grits. *North.*  
 CUT-MEAT, *s.* Fodder cut into short  
 lengths. *North.*  
 CUT-PURSE, *s.* A thief.  
 CUTS, *s.* A timber-carriage. *Linc.*  
 CUTTER, (1) *v.* To whisper. *North.*  
 (2) *s.* A ruffian; a swaggerer.  
*Cutting, swaggering, ruffling.*  
 (3) *v.* To fondle. *Lanc.*  
 (4) *v.* To coo. *North.*  
 CUTTING-KNIFE, *s.* An instrument  
 for cutting hay. *South.*  
 CUTTLE, *s.* A knife used in cutting  
 purses. *Dekker.*  
 CUTTLE-HEADED, *s.* Foolish. *York.*  
 CUTTY, (1) *s.* A wren. *Somerset.*  
 (2) *s.* A hobgoblin. *Somerset.*  
 (3) *adj.* Diminutive. *North.*  
 (4) *s.* A knife. *North.*  
 (5) *s.* A cradle. *West.*  
 CUTTY-GUN, *s.* A short pipe.  
*North.*  
 CUTWITH, *s.* The bar of the plough  
 to which the traces are tied.  
 CUT-WORK, *s.* Open work in linen,  
 stamped or cut by hand.  
 CUYL, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Podex.  
 CUYP, *v.* To stick up. *Norf.*  
 CYBERE, *s.* Sinoper. *Caxton.*  
 CYCLAS, *s.* A military garment.  
 CYLERY, *s.* "*Draperye-worcke*, or  
*cylerye*, a kynde of carvyng or

payntyng so called. *Voluta."*  
*Huloet.*  
 CYLK, *s.* A sauce for certain fish.  
 "Tenches in *cylk.*" *Warner,*  
*Antiq. Cul.*, p. 87.  
 CYLOURS, *s.* The ceiling. *Maunde-*  
*vile.*  
 CYMAR, *s.* (*Fr.*) A loose robe.  
 CYMBALE, *v.* To play on a cymbal.  
 CYME, *s.* Cement. "Cement, or  
*cyme*, wherwith stones be joynd  
 together in a lumpe. *Lithocalla."*  
*Huloet.*  
 CYNEBOTE, *s.* The cenegild.  
 CYPHEL, *s.* Houseleek. *North.*  
 CYPHER, *v.* To cypher off a square  
 edge, to make two edges for that  
 one. A joiner's term.  
 CYPRESS-CAT, *s.* A tabby cat. *East.*  
 CYPUR, *s.* The cypress tree.  
 CYTHER, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Cyder.  
 CYVE, *s.* A sieve.  
 CYVÉ, *s.* (*Fr.*) A ragout. In some  
 instances it is wrongly printed  
*cyne.*  
 CYVES, *s.* Onions; chives.

## D

DA, *s.* A doe.  
 DAAK, *adj.* Dirty; covered with  
 filth. *Berks.*  
 DAB, (1) *s.* A slight blow.  
 (2) *s.* A small quantity.  
 (3) *s.* An insignificant person.  
 (4) *adj.* Dexterous; clever.  
 (5) *s.* An adept.  
 (6) *v.* To dabble. *Norf.*  
 (7) *s.* A pinafore. *Linc.*  
 (8) *v.* To throw down carelessly.  
 (9) *s.* The sea flounder. *Sussex.*  
 DABBING, } *adj.* Flimsy; limp.  
 DABBY, }  
 DABBISH, An interj. of vexation.  
 DABBIT, *s.* A small quantity.  
 DABBY, *adj.* Moist; adhesive.  
 DAB-CHICK, *s.* (1) The water-hen.  
*North.*

(2) A babyish person.

To be rock't asleep like a great baby, whilst they are all a revelling! Well, I shall meet with these *dab-chicks*.

*The Reformation, 1673.*

DABSTER, *s.* A proficient. *North.*

DAB-WASH, *s.* A small wash, in contradistinction to the regular washing times in a family.

DACIAN, *s.* A vessel to hold the sour oat-cake. *Derbysh.*

DACITY, *s.* Activity. *North.*

DACKER, (1) *v.* To totter; to waver; to hesitate. *Linc.*

(2) *adj.* Unsettled, applied to weather.

DACKLES, *s.* Globules of water caused by damp. *Sussex.*

DACKY, *s.* A sucking pig. *Shropsh.*

DAD, (1) *s.* A childish word for father.

(2) *v.* To strike. *North.*

(3) *s.* A blow.

(4) *s.* A large piece. *North.*

DADACKY, *adj.* Decayed; rotten.

DADDER, *v.* To perplex. *Dorset.*

DADDICK, } *s.* Rotten wood;

DADDOC, } touchwood.

DADDLE, (1) *s.* The fist. *East.*

(2) *v.* To trifle. *North.*

(3) *v.* To do imperfectly. *Craven.*

(4) *s.* A pea-shooter. *Yorksh.*

(5) *v.* To walk unsteadily.

DADE, (1) *v.* To lead children beginning to walk. *Dading-strings*, leading strings.

Which nourish'd and bred up at her most plenteous pap,

No sooner taught to *dads*, but from their mother trip. *Drayt., Polyolb., song i.*

(2) To move slowly.

But easly from her source as Isis gently *dades*. *Drayton, Polyolb., song xiv.*

(3) *s.* A kind of bird.

There's neither swallow, dove, nor *dade*,  
Can soar more high, or deeper wade.

*The Loyal Garland, 1686.*

DADGE, (1) *s.* A great lump. *North.*

(2) *v.* To walk danglely. *North.*

DADLESS, *adj.* Useless; stupid. *North.*

DÆDAL, *adj. (Gr.)* Variegated.

DAFF, (1) *v.* To doff; to toss aside.

(2) *v.* To daunt. *North.*

(3) *s.* A dastard, or coward.

(4) *s.* A priest. *Craven.*

(5) *adj.* Doughy. *Linc.*

DAFFADILLY, } *s.* The daffo-

DAFFADOWNDILLY, } dil.

The azur'd hare-bell next, with them, they neatly mixt:

T' allay whose lushious smell, they wood-  
hind plac't betwixt.

Amongst those things of sent, there prick  
they in the lilly:

And neere to that againe, her sister *daffa-  
dilly.* *Drayton's Polyolbion, song 15.*

DAFFAM, *s.* A silly person. *Craven.*

DAFFE, *s. (A.-S.)* A fool.

DAFFER, *s.* Small crockery.

DAFFIN, *s.* Mirth. *Northumb.*

DAFFISH, *adj.* (1) Shy. *West.*

(2) Low-spirited. *Shropsh.*

DAFFLE, } *s.* A mop made of

DAFFLER, } rags, for cleansing the  
oven before baking. *Leic.*

DAFFLED, *adj.* (1) In one's dotage. *North.*

(2) Bruised or decayed on the  
surface, applied to fruit. *North-  
ampt.*

DAFFLING-IRON, *s.* A scraper for  
getting the wood ashes out of the  
oven. *Leic.*

DAFFOCK, *s.* A slut. *North.*

DAFT, (1) *adj.* Foolish; of weak  
intellect.

(2) *v.* To put off. *Shakesp.*

DAFTLIKE, *adj.* Foolish. *North.*

DAG, (1) *s.* A large pistol; called  
also a *dagger*.

(2) *s.* Dew; a misty shower.

(3) *v.* To drizzle. *North.*

(4) *v.* To bemire, or daub.

(5) *v.* To daggle.

(6) *v.* To run thick. *North.*

(7) *s.* A rag. *Kent.*

(8) *s.* A sudden pain. *Beds.*

(9) *s.* A projecting stump on a  
branch. *Dorset.*

(10) *v.* To cut off the dirty locks  
of wool from sheep. *Kent.*

(11) *s.* An axe. *Devon.*

DAGE, *v.* (1) To trudge. *Cumb.*

(2) To thaw. *North.*

DAGGAR, *s.* The dog-fish.

DAGGE, (1) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To penetrate; to pierce.

(2) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A dangling slip or shred. A garment was *dagged*, when its edge was jagged or foliated. This fashion, according to the Chronicle of St. Albans, was introduced in 1346.

DAGGED, *adj.* Tipsy. *North.*

DAGGER. The name of an ordinary in Holborn, very celebrated in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. *Dagger-ale* and *dagger-pies* are frequently mentioned by writers of that period.

But we must have March beere, dooble dooble beere, *dagger-ale*, Rhenish.

*Gascoigne's Del. Diet for Droonkardes.*

DAGGER-MONEY, *s.* A sum paid formerly to the justices of assize on the Northern circuit, for the provision of arms against marauders.

DAGGERS, *s.* (1) Icicles. *North.*

(2) Sword-grass. *Somerset.*

DAGGLE, *v.* To trail in the dirt. *North.*

DAGGLY, *adj.* Wet; showery. *North.*

DAGLETS, *s.* Icicles. *Wilts.*

DAGLINGS, *s.* Sheep dung. *North.*

DAG-LOCKS, *s.* The dirty locks of wool cut off sheep. *South.*

DAGON, *s.* A slip, or piece.

DAG-PRICK, *s.* A triangular spade. *East.*

DAGSWAIN, *s.* A rough sort of stuff, used for tables, beds, &c. "*Daggeswayne, Gausape.*" *Huloet.*

DAG-WOOL, *s.* Refuse wool. *Kent.*

DAIESEYGHE, *s.* The daisy.

DAIKER, *v.* To saunter. *North.*

DAIL, *s.* A heap. *North.*

DAILE, *v.* To dally.

DAIN, *s.* (1) Noisome effluvia. *Wilts.*

(2) Taint, or putrid affection. *Berks.*

(3) Disdain.

DAINOUS, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Disdainful.

DAINTREL, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A delicacy.

DAINTY, (1) *adj.* Pleasant; excellent.

(2) *adj.* Nice; affected. *To make dainty*, to refuse, to scruple.

Ah ha, my mistresses! which of you all Will now deny to dance? She that *maketh dainty*, she, I'll swear, hath corns.

*Shakesp., Rom. & Jul., i, 5.*

(3) *s.* A novelty, anything fresh.

DAIRIER, *s.* A dairy-man. *North.*

DAIRNS, *s.* Small, unsaleable fish.

DAIROUS, *adj.* Bold. *Devon.*

DAIRYMAN, *s.* One who rents cows of a farmer.

DAIS. See *Deis.*

DAISED, *part. p.* Badly baked or roasted. *North.*

DAISMENT-DAY, *s.* The day of Judgment.

DAIVE, *v.* To sooth. *Cumb.*

DAKE, *v.* To prick. *West.*

DAKER, (1) *v.* To work for hire after the usual day's work is over. *North.*

(2) *s.* A dispute.

DAKER-HEN, *s.* The corn-crake.

DAKERIN, *s.* Walking carelessly. *Cumb.*

DAKES-HEADED, *adj.* Heavy; dull.

DALCOP, *s.* An idiot. *North.*

DALDER, *s.* A foreign coin, current in England in the 16th cent.

DALE, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To deal; *pret. t. dalt*, dealt.

(2) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A share, or lot.

(3) *v.* To descend.

(4) *adj.* Furious; mad. *North.*

DALF, *pret. t. of delve.* Dug.

DALIES, *s.* A child's game played with small bones, or pieces of hard wood.

DALK, *s.* (1) A hollow.

(2) A vale.

(3) A dimple in the flesh.



- DALL, *s.* (1) A petty oath. *Yorksh.*  
 (2) The smallest pig in a litter. *Berks.*
- DALLACKED, *part. p.* Gaudily dressed. *Linc.*
- DALLARING, *part. a.* Dressing out in a great variety of colours. *Linc.*
- DALLE, *s.* The hand. From *Daddle.*
- DALLED, *part. p.* Wearied. *North.*
- DALLEPS, *s.* Weeds among corn?
- DALLIANCE, *s.* Delay; dawdling; tittle tattle.
- DALLOP, (1) *s.* A patch of ground among growing corn missed by the plough.  
 (2) *s.* A rank tuft of growing corn where heaps of manure have lain.  
 (3) *s.* A parcel of smuggled tea.  
 (4) *s.* A slatternly woman.  
 (5) *s.* A shapeless lump of anything tumbled in the hands.  
 (6) *v.* To paw and toss about carelessly. *East.*
- DALLY-BONES, *s.* Sheep's trotters. *Devon.*
- DALLY-CAR, *s.* A deep ditch. *Yorksh.*
- DALMAHOY, *s.* A sort of bushy bob wig, worn in the last century by tradesmen, especially chemists.
- DALY, *adj.* (1) Lonely. *North.*  
 (2) Abounding in dales.
- DAM, *s.* A marsh. *Suffolk.*
- DAMAGE, *s.* Expense. *Var. d.*
- DAMAGEOUS, *adj.* Hurtful.
- DAMASEE, }  
 DAMASYN, } *s.* The damson.  
 DAMYSÉ, }
- DAMASKIN, *s.* (*Fr.*) A sabre.
- DAMASKING, *s.* Damask-work.
- DAMASK-WATER, *s.* A perfumed water.
- DAMBET, *s.* A rascal. *Dekker.*
- DAME, *s.* Mistress; lady.
- DAMMAREL, *s.* (*Fr.*) An effeminate person.
- DAMMY-BOYS, *s.* Roving boys.
- DAMN, *v.* (*Lat.*) To condemn.
- DAMNIFY, *v.* (*Lat.*) To damage, or injure.
- DAMNIGEROUS, *adj.* Injurious.
- DAMOSEL, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A damsel.
- DAMP, (1) *adj.* Rainy. *Oxfordsh.*  
 (2) *s.* A liquid refreshment.  
 (3) *s.* Dejection.
- DAMPER, *s.* (1) A luncheon.  
 (2) Anything discouraging.
- DAMPNE, } *v.* (*A.-N.*) To con-  
 DAMPNY, } demn.
- DAMSAX, *s.* A broad axe.
- DAM-STAKES, *s.* The slope over which the water flows.
- DAN, *s.* (1) (*Lat.*) Lord; sir.  
 (2) Scurf on animals. *East.*
- DANCE, *s.* A journey. *Var. d.*
- DANCH, *adj.* Dainty; nice. *North.*
- DANDER, (1) *s.* Scurf; dandriff. *North.*  
 (2) *v.* To wander about. *Chesh.*  
 (3) *v.* To hobble. *Cumb.*  
 (4) *s.* Anger. *Var. d.*
- DANDILLY, *s.* A vain woman. *Linc.*
- DANDIPRAT, *s.* (1) A dwarf, or child; an insignificant fellow.  
 There's no good fellowship in this *dandi-  
 prat*, this *divedapper*, as in other pages.  
*Middleton's More Dissemblers, &c.,  
 Anc. Dr., iv, 372.*
- On father Æneas his neck thee *dandiprat*  
 hangeth. *Stanhurst's Virgil, 1583.*
- (2) A coin of small value, minted by Henry VII.
- DANDLING, (1) *adj.* Fondling.  
 Thence when first fittest serene seas gave  
 way,  
 And gentle fanning blasts made *dandling*  
 play  
 Upon our sails, our troops the shores do  
 fill. *Virgil by Vicars, 1632.*
- (2) *s.* A pet child.
- DANDRIL, *s.* A thump. *Linc.*
- DANDY, (1) *adj.* Distracted. *Somer-  
 set.*  
 (2) *s.* The hand.
- DANDY-CANDY, *s.* Candied sweet-  
 meats. *Newc.*
- DANDY-CHAIR, *s.* A seat made for  
 a child by two nurses who cross  
 their hands for that purpose.

DANDY-COCK, } *s.* Poultry of the  
DANDY-HEN, } Bantam breed.

DANE, *s.* Din; noise. *East.*

DANES-BLOOD, *s.* Danewort.

DANG, (1) *v.* To strike down with violence.

(2) A softening of damn, as an imprecation.

DANGER, *s.* (1) (*A.-N.*) Lordship; dominion; the power which the feudal lord possessed over his vassals.

(2) Debt. *Shakesp.*

(3) A dangerous situation.

(4) Coyness; sparingness.

DANGEROUS, *adj.* Dangerous.

DANGEROUS, *adj.* (1) (*A.-N.*) Arrogant; supercilious.

(2) Difficult; sparing.

(3) In danger. *West.*

DANGLE-JACK, *s.* The common jack with hooks turned with worsted. *Leic.*

DANGUS, *s.* A slattern. *Lanc.*

DANGWALLET, *s.* A spendthrift.

DANK, *adj.* Damp; moist.

DANKER, *s.* A dark cloud. *North.*

DANNACK, *s.* A gaiter or buskin. *Norf.*

DANNET, *s.* A bad character. *North.*

DANNIES, *s.* Grey stockings. *Derb.*

DANNOCKS, *s.* (1) Oat cakes. *North.*

(2) Hedger's gloves. *East.*

DANS, *s.* Yearling sheep. *East.*

DANT, (1) *v.* To tame.

(2) *v.* To reduce metals to a lower temper.

(3) *s.* A loose woman.

DANTON, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To tame; to daunt.

DAP, (1) *v.* To hop. *Somerset.*

(2) *s.* A hop; a turn. *West.*

(3) *s.* The nip of a keiv.

(4) *adj.* Fledged. *Yorksh.*

DAPPER, *adj.* Smart; active.

Goe there and call but for a can,  
And ther' s a dapper knave  
Comes, Gentleman, what dainty bit  
For diet will you have?

*Rowlands, Knave of Clubs, 1611.*

DAPPERLING, *s.* A dwarf.

DAPPERWIT, *s.* A lively little man

DAPPING, *part. a.* Fishing with the line on the surface of the water.

DAPS, *s.* Likeness. *Devon.*

DAPSILITY, *s.* (*Lat.*) Sumptuousness.

DAPSTUCK, *adj.* Prim. *Leic.*

DAR, (1) *adj.* Dearer.

(2) *s.* A small hasty wash. *Berks.*

DARBY, *s.* Ready money. *Var. J.*

DARCELL, *s.* The long-tailed duck.

DARD, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Anything that throws out; a spout.

DARE, (1) *v.* To lurk; to lie hid.

I have an hoby can make larkys to dare.  
*Skelton, vol. i, p. 269.*

(2) *v.* To cause to lurk; to frighten. *To dare birds, to catch them by frightening them.*

Let his grace go forward,  
And dare us with his cap, like larkes.  
*Shakesp., Hen. VIII, iii, 2, first fol.*

(3) *v.* To tremble for fear.

(4) *v.* To threaten. *Somerset.*

(5) *v.* To grieve. *Essex.*

(6) *v.* To defy. *Shakesp.*

(7) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Harm.

(8) *s.* Peril. *Shakesp.*

(9) *v.* To rouse. *West.*

(10) *v.* To languish.

(11) *v.* To give, or grant. *Hearne.*

(12) *s.* The dace fish.

(13) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To stare.

(14) *v.* To dazzle.

DARFE, *adj.* Hard; unbending; cruel.

DARH, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Need.

DARIOL, } *s.* A dish in cook-  
DARIELLE, } ery.

*Daryols.* Take creme of cowe mylke, or of almandes. Do thereto ayren, with sugar, safron, and salt. Medle it yfere. Do it in a coffyn of two ynche depe; bake it wel, and serve it forth.

*Forme of Cury, p. 32.*

DARK, (1) *v.* To make dark.

(2) *adj.* Blind. *Var. d.*

(3) *s.* A dark night. *South.*

(4) *v.* To lie hid.

- (5) *v.* To eavesdrop; to watch an opportunity of injuring others.
- DARKENING, *s.* Twilight. *North.*
- DARK-HOUR, *s.* Twilight.
- DARK-HOUSE, *s.* The old name for a madhouse.
- DARKLING, *adv.* Involved in darkness.
- DARKMAN, *s.* The night. A cant term. *Dekker.*
- DARKS, *s.* Nights on which the moon does not shine.
- DARKSOME, *adj.* Very dark.
- DARNAK, *s.* A thick hedge-glove. *Suff.*
- DARNEL, *s.* The *lolium perenne*.
- DARNEX, *s.* A coarse sort of damask, originally made at Tournay, called in Flemish, *Dornick*.
- DARNICK, *s.* Linsey-wolsey. *North.*
- DARNS, *s.* Door-posts. *Devon.*
- DAROUS, *adj.* Daring. *Devon.*
- DARRAIGNE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) (1) To prepare for battle.  
(2) To fight a battle.
- DARRAK, *s.* A day's work. *Cumb.*
- DARRAYNE, *v.* To change; to transmute.
- DARREIN, *adj.* The last.
- DARRIKY, *adj.* Rotten. *Glouc.*
- DARRILSK, *s.* Damask cloth.
- DARSTS, *s.* Dregs; refuse. *North.*  
See *Drast*.
- DARTE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The date-tree.
- DARTER, *adj.* Active. *Cumb.*
- DART-GRASS, *s.* The *Holcus lanatus*. *North.*
- DASEWENESSE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Dimness.
- DASH, (1) *v.* To destroy; to spoil.  
(2) *v.* To abash. *East.*  
(3) *v.* To splash with dirt.  
(4) *v.* To dash one in the teeth, to upbraid.  
(5) *s.* A tavern drawer.  
(6) *v.* To dilute.
- DASH-BOARDS, *s.* Moveable sides to a cart; the beaters in a barrel churn.
- DASHEL, *s.* A thistle. *Devon.*
- DASHEN, *v.* To make a great show; to make a sudden attack or move.
- DASHER-ON, *s.* A piece of boiling beef.
- DASHIN, *s.* The vessel in which oatmeal is prepared. *Derb.*
- DASIBERDE, *s.* A simpleton; a fool.
- DASING, *s.* Blindness. *Becon.*
- DASNE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To grow dim.
- DASSE, *s.* A badger. *Caxton.*
- DASTARD, *s.* A simpleton.
- DATELESS, *adj.* Crazy; in one's dotage. *North.*
- DATES, *s.* Writings; evidences.
- DATHEIT, *part.p.* (*A.-N.*) Cursed; generally used as an imprecation.
- DATHER, *v.* To tremble. *Kent.*
- DATION, *s.* (*Lat.*) A gift.
- DAUB, (1) *s.* Clay. *Lanc.*  
(2) *v.* To bribe. A cant term.
- DAUBER, *s.* A builder of mud walls; a plasterer.
- DAUBING, *adj.* Wet and dirty, applied to weather. *Leic.*
- DAUBY, (1) *adj.* Clammy; sticky. *Norf.*  
(2) *s.* A fool. *Northumb.*
- DAUDER, *v.* To ill-treat. *North.*
- DAUDLE, *v.* (1) To trifle away time.  
(2) To swing perpendicularly.  
(3) *s.* A slattern. *Yorksh.*
- DAUDS, *s.* Fragments. *North.*
- DAUGHTER-IN-BASE, *s.* A bastard-daughter.
- DAUK, *v.* To incise with a jerk; to give a quick stab. *Wilts.*
- DAUNCH, *adj.* Fastidious; squeamish; seedy. *Daunche*, fastidiousness.
- DAUNDRIN, *s.* Same as *Bever* (1).
- DAUNGE, *s.* A narrow passage.
- DAUNT, *v.* (1) (*A.-N.*) To conquer.  
(2) To knock down.  
(3) To dare; to defy.  
(4) To frighten; to fear.  
(5) To frisk about.  
(6) To tame; to nourish.

DAURE, *v.* To dazzle; to confound.  
*East.*

DAURG, *s.* A day's work. *North.*

DAUSEY-HEADED, *adj.* Giddy; thoughtless.

DAUT, *s.* A speck. *Craven.*

DAVE, *v.* (1) To thaw. *Somerset.*

(2) To assuage, or relieve. *North.*

DAVER, *v.* (1) To droop; to fade.  
*West.*

Lord! all things bud, and shall I *davour*  
Without the sunshine of thy favour?  
*Cudmore's Prayer Song, 1655.*

(2) To stun; to stupify. *North.*

DAVID'S-STAFF, *s.* A sort of quadrant, formerly used in navigation.

DAVING, *s.* A partition of boards.  
*West.*

DAVISON, *s.* A large wild plum.

DAVY, (1) *v.* To raise marl from cliffs by means of a wince. *Norf.*

(2) *s.* An affidavit.

DAVY-JONES, *s.* The name given by sailors to a sea-devil.

DAW, (1) *v.* To dawn; to awaken.  
*North.*

(2) *v.* To rouse; to resuscitate.

Yet was this man well fearder than,  
Lest he the frier had slaine;  
Till with good rappes, and hevvy clappes,  
He *dawed* him up againe.

*A Merry Jest of a Sergeant.*

(3) *v.* To daunt, or frighten.

(4) *s.* A fool; a sluggard.

(5) *v.* To thrive; to mend. *North.*

(6) *v.* To dawdle; to idle.

There is no man that doth well knowe mee that will beleeve that I would, if I had not been distempered by surfett and drinke, ryde lobbinge and *dawinge* to rayle at your lordship.

*Ellis's Literary Letters, p. 92.*

(7) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Dough.

(8) *s.* A beetle or dor. *East.*

DAW-COCK, *s.* A jackdaw.

DAWDY, *s.* A slattern. *North.*

DAWE, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Dawn.

(2) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A day; life.

(3) *adv.* Down.

DAWENING, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Day-break.

DAWGOS, *s.* A slattern. *North.*

DAWGY, *adj.* Soft; flabby. *Yorksh.*

DAWIE, *v.* To awake. See *Daw.*

DAWING, *s.* Day-break.

DAWKIN, *s.* (1) A foolish, self-conceited person. *North.*

(2) A slut. *North.*

DAWKES, *s.* A slattern. *Glouc.*

DAWKS, *s.* Fine clothes put on slovenly. *Linc.*

DAWL, *v.* (1) To dash. *Devon.*

(2) To tire; to fatigue.

(3) To loathe, or nauseate.

DAWNE, *v.* To revive a person.

DAWNS, *s.* A kind of lace.

DAWNTLE, *v.* To fondle. *North.*

DAWNY, *adj.* Damp; soft. *West.*

DAWPATE, *s.* A simpleton. *Heywood, 1556.*

DAWSEL, *v.* To stupify. *Suffolk.*

DAWSY, *adj.* Sticky; adhesive.  
*Northampton.*

DAWTET, *part. p.* Caressed. *Cumb.*

DAWZE, *v.* To use the bent hazel rod, for the discovery of ore.  
*Somerset.*

DAY, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To dawn.

(2) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Day; the dawn; time.

(3) *v.* To fix a day.

The moste part of my debtters have honestly payed,

And they that were not redy I have gently *dayed.*  
*Wager's Cruell Debter, 1566.*

(4) *v.* To procrastinate.

(5) *s.* A league of amity.

(6) *s.* The surface of ore.

(7) *s.* A bay of a window.

DAY-BED, *s.* A couch, or sofa.

Calling my officers about me, in my branch'd velvet gown; having come from a *day-bed*, where I have left Olivia sleeping.  
*Shakesp., Twel. N., ii, 5.*

Above there are *day-beds*, and such temptations

I dare not trust, sir.

*B. & Fl., Rule a Wife, &c., i, 6.*

*M.* Is the great conch up,

The Duke of Medina sent? *A.* 'Tis up, and ready.

*M.* And *day-beds* in all chambers? *A.* In all, lady.  
*Id., act iii, 1.*



DAYE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To die.  
 DAYEGH, *s.* Dough. *Yorksh.*  
 DAY-HOUSE, } *s.* A dairy; a place  
 DEY-HOUSE, } for making cheese.  
 DAYING, *s.* Arbitration.  
 DAYLE, *v.* (1) To blot out.  
 (2) To dally, or tarry.  
 DAY-LIGHTS, *s.* The eyes. *North.*  
 DAYLIGHT'S-GATE, *s.* Twilight.  
 DAY-NET, *s.* A net for taking  
 small birds.  
 DAY-NETTLE, *s.* Dead nettle.  
 DAYNLY, *adv.* (*A.-N.*) Disdain-  
 fully.  
 DAYNTEL, *s.* A dainty.  
 DAYNTEVOUS, *adj.* Choice; dainty.  
*Danetyvousely*, daintily.  
 DAYS MAN, *s.* An arbitrator, or  
 umpire.  
 If one man sinne against another, *dais-*  
*men* may make his peace, but if a man  
 sinne against the Lord, who can be  
 his *dayesman*?  
*Tinda's Bible*, 1 Sam. 2.  
 If neighbours were at variance, they ran  
 not streight to law,  
*Daismen* took up the matter, and cost  
 them not a straw.  
*New Custome*, O. Pl., i, 260.  
 Simus and Crito, my neighbours, are at  
 controversie here about their lands, and  
 they have made me umpire and *dais-*  
*man* betwixt them.  
*Terence in English*, 1641.  
 DAYS-MATH, *s.* (1) An acre, the  
 quantity mown by a man in one  
 day. *West.*  
 (2) Any small portion of ground.  
 DAYTALE, *s.* Day time.  
 DAYTALEMAN, *s.* A chance-la-  
 bourer, one employed only from  
 day to day. *Daytale-pace*, a  
 slow pace.  
 DAY-WORK, *s.* (1) Work done by  
 the day.  
 (2) Three roods of land. "Four  
 perches make a dayworke; ten  
 dayworks make a roode or quar-  
 ter." *Twysden MSS.*  
 DAZE, *v.* To dazzle. *Spens.*  
 DAZED, *adj.* (1) Dull; sickly.  
 (2) Confused.

(3) Spoilt, as in cooking.  
 (4) Of a dun colour.  
 DAZEG, *s.* A daisy. *Cumb.*  
 DE, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) God.  
 (2) The.  
 DEA. Do. *Westm.*  
 DEAD, (1) *v.* To deaden. *North.*  
 (2) *v.* To kill.  
 (3) *s.* Death. *Suff.*  
 (4) *part. p.* Fainted. *West.*  
 (5) *adv.* Exceedingly; com-  
 pletely. *North.*  
 DEAD-BOOT, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Church ser-  
 vices done for the dead; penance.  
 DEAD-COAL, *s.* A cinder. *North.*  
 DEAD-DOING, *adj.* Destructive.  
*Spenser.*  
 DEAD-HEDGE, *s.* A hedge made of  
 dead thorns, &c., wattled with-  
 out any live wood.  
 DEAD-HORSE. *To pull the dead*  
*horse*, to work for wages already  
 paid.  
 DEAD-HOUSE, *s.* A place for the  
 reception of drowned persons.  
 DEAD-LIFT, *s.* The moving of a  
 motionless body. Hence, a situ-  
 ation of difficulty.  
 DEADLY, (1) *adv.* Very; exceed-  
 ingly.  
 (2) *adj.* Sharp; active.  
 DEAD-MAN, *s.* (1) Old works in a  
 mine.  
 (2) A scarecrow. *West.*  
 (3) When the soil rises higher  
 on one side of a wall than on the  
 other, or when there is a descent  
 of two or three steps into a  
 house, the part of the wall below  
 the surface of the higher soil is  
 called *dead-man*. *Northampton.*  
 DEAD-MAN'S-THUMB, *s.* An old  
 name for a meadow flower,  
 which was of a blue colour.  
 DEAD-MATE, *s.* A stale-mate in  
 chess.  
 DEAD-MEN, *s.* Empty ale-pots.  
 DEAD-MEN'S-FINGERS, *s.* The  
 small portions of a crab which  
 are unfit for food.

DEAD-NIP, *s.* A blue mark on the body, ascribed to witchcraft. *North.*

DEAD-PAY, *s.* The continued pay of soldiers actually dead, which dishonest officers appropriated illegally.

Most of them [captains] know arithmetic so well,

That in a muster, to preserve *dead-pays*,  
They'll make twelve stand for twenty.

*Webster's Appius, v, i, Anc. Dr., v, 437.*

DEADS, *s.* The under-stratum. *Dev.*

DEADST, *s.* The height. *Dekker.*

DEAF, (1) *adj.* Decayed; tasteless; applied to nuts, corn, &c.

(2) *v.* To deafen.

DEAFLY, } *adj.* Lonely; soli-  
DEAVELIE, } tary.

DEAF-EARS, *s.* The valves of a beef's heart. *Northampton.*

DEAF-NETTLE, *s.* The dead nettle.

DEAIL-HEAD, *s.* A narrow plat of ground in a field. *Cumb.*

DEAK, (1) *s.* A ditch. *Kent.*

(2) *v.* To fight. *North.*

DEAL, (*A.-S.*) (1) *v.* To divide; to distribute. See *Dele.*

(2) *s.* A dole.

DEALBATE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To whiten.

DEAL-TREE, *s.* The fir-tree. *Deal-apples*, fir apples. *East.*

DEAM, *adj.* Lonely; solitary. *North.*

DEAN, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A valley.

(2) *s.* A din; a noise. *Essex.*

(3) *v.* To do. *Yorksh.*

DEA-NETTLE, *s.* Wild hemp. *North.*

DEAR. See *Dere.*

DEARED, *part. p.* Frightened; confounded. *Exmoor.*

DEARLY, *adv.* Extremely. *Var. d.*

DEARN, (1) *adj.* Lonely. *North.*

(2) *s.* A door or gate post. *North.*

DEARNFUL, *adj.* Melancholy. *Spenser.*

DEATH, *adj.* Deaf. *Suffolk.*

DEATHING, *s.* Decease.

DEATH'S-HERB, *s.* Nightshade.

DEATH'S-MAN, *s.* An executioner.

DEATHSMEAR, } *s.* A rapidly fatal  
DEAM, } disease incident to  
children.

DEAURAT, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Gilded.

DEAVE, *v.* To deafen. *North.*

DEAZED, *adj.* Dry; raw. *North.*

DEBACCHATE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To act in a rage; to rave furiously.

DEBARE, *adj.* Bare. *Drayt.*

DEBASHED, *adj.* Abashed.

DEBATE, (1) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To fight. *Debatement*, contention.

(2) *s.* Combat.

DEBAUSHMENT, *s.* A debauching.

DEBELL, *v.* (*Lat.*) To conquer by war. *Debellation*, conquest. "Who at the *debellation* of Jerusalem by Nabuchadnezer." *Huloet.*

DEBELLISH, *v.* To embellish.

DEBEOF, *s.* A sort of spear.

DEBERRIES, *s.* Gooseberries. *Devon.*

DEBILE, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Weak; infirm.

DEBITÉ, *s.* A deputy.

DEBLE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The devil.

DEBOIST, *adj.* Debauched.

DEBONAIRE, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Courteous; well-bred.

DEBONERTÉ, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Gentleness; goodness.

DEBORAINE, *adj.* Honest.

DEBORD, *v.* (*Fr.*) To run into licence.

DEBOSH, *v.* To debauch.

DEBOSHEE, *s.* A debauched person.

DEBREIDE, *v.* To tear.

DEBRUSE, } *v.* To crush; to  
DEBRYSE, } bruise.

DEBUT, *s.* Company; retinue.

DECANTATE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To chant.

DECARD, *v.* To discard.

DECAS, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Ruin; dilapidation.

DECEIVABLE, *adj.* Deceitful.

DECEPTURE, *s.* Deceit; fraud.

DECHED, *adj.* Foul; rusty. *Warw.*

DECIPE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To deceive.

DECK, (1) *s.* A pack of cards; a heap of anything. *Deck the board*, lay down the stakes. *Sweep the deck*, clear the stakes.

(2) *v.* To put anything in order.  
 (3) *v.* To tip the haft of any implement with any work; to trim.

DECLARE, *v.* To blazon arms.  
 DECLAREMENT, *s.* A declaration.  
 DECLINE, *v.* (1) To incline; to bow down.  
 (2) To undervalue.  
 DECLOSE, *v.* To disclose.  
 DECOLLATION, *s.* (*Lat.*) A beheading.  
 DECOPID. See *Copped*.  
 DECORE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To decorate.  
 DECOURREN, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To discover.  
 DECREW, *v.* To decrease. *Spenser*.  
 DECTYD, *part. p.* Decked; adorned. *Kynge Johan*, p. 18.  
 DECURT, *v.* (*Lat.*) To shorten.  
 DECYPHER, *v.* To overcome.  
 DEDE, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Death.  
 (2) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To grow dead.  
 (3) *pret. t.* of *do*. *Did*.  
 (4) *s.* Deed; battle.

DEDEFUL, *adj.* Operative. "This vertue is dedefull to all Chrysten people." *The Festyvall*, fol. clxxii.  
 DEDELY, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Mortal. *Dedelines*, mortality.  
 DEDEMEN-YEN, *s.* A sort of pulleys, called also *dead-eyes*.  
 DEDEYNE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Disdain.  
 DEDIR, *v.* To tremble. *Yorksh.*  
 DEDITION, *s.* (*Lat.*) A yielding up.  
 DEDUCED. (*Lat.*) Drawn from.  
 DEDUCT, *v.* (*Lat.*) To reduce.  
 DEDUIT, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Pleasure; enjoyment.  
 DEDYR, *adv.* Thither.  
 DEE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A die.  
 DEEDILY, *adv.* Diligently. *West*.  
 DEEDS, *s.* Refuse. *North*.  
 DEEDY, *adj.* Industrious; very active. *Berks*.  
 DEEF, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Deaf.  
 DEEGHT, *v.* To spread mole-hills. *North*.  
 DEEL, *s.* The devil. *North*.  
 DEEP, *adj.* Cunning; crafty.

DEER. See *Dere*.  
 DEERHAY, *s.* A great net for catching deer.  
 DEES, *s.* (1) (*A.-N.*) Dice.  
 (2) The place where herrings are dried. *Sussex*.  
 DEET, (1) *pret. t.* Died. *Cumb.*  
 (2) *part. p.* Dirtied. *North*.  
 (3) *v.* To plaster over the mouth of an oven to keep in the heat.  
 (4) *v.* To wipe, or clean. *North*.  
 DEETING, *s.* A yard of cotton. *North*.  
 DEEVE, *v.* To dip. *Suffolk*.  
 DEFADED, *part. p.* Faded; decayed.  
 DEFAILE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To effect; to conquer.  
 DEFAILLANCE, *s.* (*Fr.*) A defect.  
 DEFAITED, *part. p.* (*A.-N.*) Wasted.  
 DEFALK, *v.* (*Lat.*) (1) To lop off; to diminish; to detract from.  
 For brevity is then commendable, when cutting off impertinent and unseasonable delays, it *defalketh* nothing from the knowledge of necessarie and material points. *Amnianus Marcel.*, 1609.  
 (2) To abate in a reckoning.  
 DEFAME, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) Infamy.  
 (2) *v.* To make infamous.  
 (3) *s.* Defamation.  
 Fond men unjustly doe abuse your names, With slandrous speeches, and most false *defames*.  
*Rowlands, Knave of Clubs*, 1611.  
 DEFAMOUS, *adj.* Reproachful.  
 DEFARE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To undo.  
 DEFATED, *part. p.* (*Lat.*) Wearing.  
 DEFATIGATE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To tire.  
 DEFAULTY, *adj.* (*Fr.*) Blameworthy.  
 DEFAUTE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Want; defect. *Defauteles*, perfect.  
 DEFEASANCE, *s.* Defeat. *Spenser*.  
 DEFEAT, (1) *v.* To disfigure.  
 (2) *s.* The act of destruction.  
 DEFEATURE, *s.* (1) Deformity.  
 (2) Defeat.  
 DEFECT, *v.* (*Lat.*) To injure, or take away.  
 DEFENCE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Prohibition.  
 DEFENCED, *part. p.* Fortified.

**DEFENDE**, (1) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To forbid; to prohibit.

(2) *v.* To preserve.

(3) *part. p.* Defended.

**DEFENSORY**, *s.* (*Lat.*) Defence

**DEFFE**, *adj.* Neat; trim. *Leic.*

**DEFFETE**. (*A.-N.*) To cut up an animal. A hunting term.

**DEFFUSE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Vanquishment. *Morte Arthure.*

**DEFHED**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Deafness.

**DEFIANCE**, *s.* Refusal; rejection.

**DEFICATE**, *adj.* Deified. *Chaucer.*

**DEFIEN**, } *v.* (*A.-S.*) To digest; to  
**DEFIſEN**, } consume; to dissolve.

**DEFINISHE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To define.

**DEFINITIVE**, *adj.* Final; positive.

**DEFLY**, *adv.* Neatly; fitly.

**DEFOILLE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To vanquish.

**DEFORMATE**, *adj.* Deformed.

**DEFOULE**, *v.* To defile; to pollute.

**DEFOULINGS**, *s.* The marks made by a deer's feet in wet soil.

**DEFOUTERING**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Failing.

**DEFRAUDATION**, *s.* Fraud.

**DEFT**, *adj.* Neat; dexterous; elegant.

He said I were a *deft* lass.

*Brome's Northern Lass.*

A pretty court leg, and a *deft*, dapper personage. *Chapman, May Day*, i, 1.

**DEFTLY**, *adv.* Neatly; softly.

*Deftly* deck'd with all costly jewels, like puppets. *Beehive of Romish Ch.*, Z 5.

And perching *deftly* on a quaking spray,  
 Nye tyr'd herself to make her hearer stay.

*Brown's Brit. Past.*, ii, 3.

**DEFULL**, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Diabolical.

**DEFUNCT**, *adj.* Functional. *Shakesp.*

**DEFYE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) (1) To defy.

(2) To reject; to refuse.

Foole! sayd the pagan, I thy gift *defye*,  
 But use thy fortune as it doth befall.

*Spens., F. Q.*, II, viii, 52.

**DEG**, *v.* To moisten; to sprinkle; to ooze out. *North.*

**DE-GAMBOYS**, *s.* A viol-de-gambo.

**DEG-BOUND**, } *adj.* Swelled in the  
**DEG-BOWED**, } stomach. *North.*

**DEGENDER**, *v.* To degenerate.

**DEGENEROUS**, *adj.* Degenerate.

**DEGG**, *v.* To shake. *West.*

**DEGGY**, *adj.* Drizzly; foggy. *North.*

**DEGHGHE**, *v.* To die.

**DEGISSED**, *part. p.* (*A.-N.*) Disguised.

**DEGLUBING**. (*Lat.*) Skinning.

Now enter his taxing and *deglubing* face, a squeezing look, like that of Vespasianus, as if he were breeding over a close-stool. *Cleveland's Poems*, 1651.

**DEGOUTED**, *part. p.* (*A.-N.*) Spotted.

**DEGREE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A stair, or set of steps.

**DEHORT**, *v.* (*Lat.*) To dissuade.

**DEID**, *part. p.* Dyed.

**DEIDEN**, *pret. t. pl.* (*A.-S.*) Died.

**DEIE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) (1) To die.

(2) To put to death.

**DEIGNOUSE**, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Disdainful.

**DEINE**, *v.* To deign.

**DEINTEE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A precious thing; value.

**DEINTEOUS**, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Choice.

**DEIRIE**, *s.* A dairy.

**DEIS**, *s.* The chief table in a hall, or the raised part of the floor on which it stood. Properly, the canopy over the high table.

**DEJECT**, (1) *v.* (*Lat.*) To cast away.

(2) *part. p.* Dejected. *Shakesp.*

**DEKE-HOLL**, *s.* A dry ditch. *East.*

**DEKEITH**, *s.* Decrease.

**DEKNE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A deacon.

**DEL**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) (1) A part, or portion.

(2) The devil.

**DELACERATE**, *v.* (*Lat.*) To tear to pieces.

The fierce Medea did *delacerate*  
 Absyrtus tender members.

*The Cyprian Academy*, 1647.

**DELARE**, *s.* An almsgiver. *Pr. Parv.*

**DELATE**. (*Lat.*) To accuse; to complain of.

**DELATION**, *s.* (1) Delay.

(2) An accusation. *Shakesp.*



DELAY, (1) *v.* To allay metals, &c.; to mix with.

(2) *s.* (*A.-N.*) Array; ceremony.

(3) *v.* To assuage.

DELAYNE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To delay.

DELE, *v.* (1) (*A.-S.*) To share; to distribute.

(2) To bestow; to partake.

DELECTATION, *s.* (*Lat.*) Delight.

DELE-WINE, *s.* A foreign wine, said to be Rhenish.

DELFT, } *s.* (from *A.-S. delfan*, to  
DELFT, } dig.) A quarry, ditch,  
DELVE, } or channel.

Before their flowing channels are detected Some lesser *delfts*, the fountain's bottom sounding,

Draw out the baser streams the springs annoying. *Fletch., Purple Isl., iii, 13.*

There be also syringes, i. e., certaine fistulous noukes under the ground, and full of windings; which, by report, the skilfull professors of old rites having a fore-knowledge of a deluge, and fearing least the memorie of their ceremonies should be quite abolished, built in divers places within, digested orderly by curious and laborious *delfes*: and upon the wals, hewed out of the very rockes, engraved many kinds of fowles and wild beasts, yea, and infinite formes of other living creatures; which being not understood of the Latines, they called hieroglyphicke letters.

*Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.*

DELFCASE, *s.* Shelves for crockery. *North.*

DELFT, *s.* A spade deep. "I mean to dig a *delft* lower." *Leic.*

DELFULLICHE, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Dolefully.

DELFFYN, *s.* A dolphin.

DELIBATE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To taste.

DELIBERE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To deliberate.

DELICACIE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Pleasure.

DELICATES, *s.* Delicacies.

DELICES, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Pleasures; delights; delicacies.

DELICT, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An offence.

DELIÉ, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Thin; slender.

DELIRENT, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Doating.

Envie of a forraigne tyrant

Threatueth kings, not shepherds humble.

Age makes silly swaines *delirent*.

Thirst of rules garres great men stumble.  
*England's Helicon, 1614.*

DELIGHTSOME, *adj.* Delightful.

DELIT, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Delight.

DELITABLE, *adj.* Delightful.

DELITEN, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To delight.

DELITOUS, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Delightful.

DELIVER, (*A.-N.*) (1) *adj.* Active; nimble. *Deliverness*, agility. *Deliverly*, nimbly, adroitly. *Deliverly*, activity.

Swim with your bodies,  
And carry it sweetly and *deliverly*.

*B. & Fl., Two Noble K., iii, 5.*

But the duke had the neater limbs, and freer *delivery*. *Wotton.*

And those have darts and shorte bowcs; whiche sorte of people be bothe hardy and *delvyer* to serche woddes or maresses, in the whiche they be harde to be beaten. *State Papers, iii, 444.*

(2) *v.* To despatch any business.

DELIVERING, *s.* Division, in music.

DELK, *s.* A small cavity. *East.*

DELL, *s.* An old cant term, for a girl not yet debauched.

DELLECT, *s.* Break of day. *Craven.*

DELLFIN, *s.* A low place, overgrown with underwood. *Glouc.*

DELPH, *s.* A catch-water drain. *Linc.*

DELUVY, *s.* (*Lat.*) A deluge.

DELVE, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To dig; to bury.

(2) *s.* A devil, or monster.

(3) *v.* To indent, or bruise. *North.*

DELVER, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A digger.

DELVOL, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Doleful.

DELYRE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To retard.

DEM. You slut! *Exmoor.*

DEMAINE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To manage.

DEMANDANT, *s.* A plaintiff.

DEMANDE, *s.* A question; a riddle.

DEMATH. See *Days-math.*

DEMAÏE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To dismay.

DEMAÏNES, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Demesnes.

DEME, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To judge.

DEMEAN, (1) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To behave; to direct. *Demeaner*, a conductor.

(2) *s.* Behaviour.

DEMEANS, *s.* Means.

DEMEMBRE, *v.* (*Fr.*) To dismember

DEMENCY, *s.* (*Lat.*) Madness.

DEMENE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To manage.

*Demening*, behaviour.

DEMENTED, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Mad.

DEMER, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A judge.

DEMERE, } (1) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To

DEMOERE, } tarry.

(2) *s.* Delay.

DEMERITS, *s.* Merits. *Shakesp.*

DEMI-CULVERIN, *s.* A cannon of four inches bore.

DEMIGREYNE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The megrim.

DEMIHAG, } *s.* A long pistol.

DEMIHAKE, }

And where ye declare by your seid letters, that the same erle shuldc have one cannon, with such other munition as mought here be sparred; there is here no cannon, but one demy-cannon, which we will sende with hyni, and one sacre, and ij. fawcons, with shott and powdre, and fiftie demihakes.

*State Papers*, iii, 536.

DEMILANCE, *s.* (*Fr.*) A light horseman carrying a lance.

DEM-IN, *v.* To collect, as clouds do. *North.*

DEMING, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Judgment.

DEMIREP, *s.* A woman of loose character.

DEMISS, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Humble.

DEMONSTER, *v.* (*Lat.*) To show.

DEMORANCE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Delay.

DEMPLE, *v.* To wrangle.

DEMPTION, *s.* "Colysion, abjection, contraction, or *demption* of a vowel, as this, thayre for the ayre, thadvic, for the advice. *Symphonensis.*" *Huloet.*

DEMSTER, *s.* A judge.

DEMURE, *v.* To look demurely.

DEMYCENT, *s.* The metal part of a girdle in front.

DEMYE, *s.* A kind of close jacket.

DEN, (1) *s.* A grave.

(2) *s.* A sandy tract near the sea.

(3) "Good den," good evening.

DENAY, (1) *v.* To deny.

A villaine, worse then he that Christ betray'd,

His maister, for God's son, he ne'er deny'd,

But did confesse him just and innocent.

*Rowlands, Kn. of Sp. & Di.*, 1613.

(2) *s.* Denial.

DENCH, *adj.* Dainty. *North.*

DENE, *s.* (1) A valley. *North.*

(2) A din. *East.*

(3) (*A.-N.*) A dean.

DENERE, *s.* (*Fr.*) A penny.

DENGE, *v.* To ding down.

DENIAL, *s.* Injury; drawback. *West.*

DENK, *v.* To think.

DENNE, *v.* To din; to make a noise.

DENNY, *s.* A plum which was ripe on the 6th of August.

DENOMINATE, *part. p.* (*Lat.*) Called.

DENOTATE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To denote.

DENSHERING, (from Denshire, as Devonshire was formerly called.) See *Burn-beking.*

DENT, (1) *s.* A blow, as a clap of thunder.

(2) *v.* The worst of anything. *Suff.*

(3) *part. p.* Indented. *North.*

DENTETHUS, *s.* Dainties.

DENTIE, *adj.* Scarce.

DENTOR, *s.* An indenture.

DENTY, *adj.* Tolerable; fine. *North.*

DENUDE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To untie a knot; to disengage.

DENUL, *v.* To annul.

DENY, *v.* To refuse; to reject.

DENYTE, *v.* To deny.

DEOL, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Dole; grief. *Deolful*, doleful.

DEORKHEDE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Darkness.

DEPARDUS. An oath, *De par Dieu.*

DEPART, *v.* (1) (*A.-N.*) To distribute; to divide; to separate. *De-partable*, divisible.

Right worshipfull, understanding how like Scilirus the Scythians fagot you are all so tied together with the brotherly bond of amitie, that no division or dis-sention can depart you.

*Lodge, Wits Miseric*, 1596.

(2) To disband a body of people.

DEPARTER, *s.* A refiner of metals.

DEPASTURE, *v.* To pasture.

The goats climb rocks, and promontories steep,

The lower ground *depasture* flocks of sheep.  
*Owen's Epigrams, 1677.*

DEPE, *adj.* Low.

DEPECHE, *v.* (*Fr.*) To despatch.

DEPEINTE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To paint.

I sawe *depeynted* upon a wall

From east to west full many a fayre ymage,  
Of sondry lovers, lyke as they were of age,  
I-set in order after they were true.

*Lydgate's Temple of Glas.*

DEPELL, *v.* (*Lat.*) To drive away.

DEPENDANCE, *s.* A term used by our earlier dramatists for the subject of a dispute likely to end in a duel. *Masters of dependencies* were bravoës, who undertook to regulate the grounds of a quarrel.

The *bastinado!* a most proper and sufficient *dependance*, warranted by the great Caranza.

*B. Jon., Every M. in his II., i, 5.*

Your high offers,

Taught by the masters of *dependencies*,  
That by compounding differences 'tween others,

Supply their own necessities, with me  
Will never carry't. *B. & Fl., Eld. Bro., v, 1.*

DEPENING, *s.* The nets used by the Yarmouth herring busses were made in breadths of six feet. The necessary depth was obtained by sewing together successive breadths, and each breadth was called a *deepening*.

DEPLIKE, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Deeply.

DEPOSE, *s.* A deposit.

DEPPER, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Deeper.

DEPRAVE, *v.* To traduce.

Herefordc, have with thee: nay, I cannot have

That which thou hast: for, thou hast mirth and ease:

I say not slouth, lest I should thee *deprave*.  
*Davies, Scourge of Folly, 1611.*

DEPRESE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To press down.

DEPURE, *v.* To purify.

DEPUTE, *part. p.* Deputed.

DEQUACE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To crush.

DERACINATE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To root up.

DERAINE, *v.* To quarrel; to contest. See *Darraigne*.

DERAYE, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) Confusion; noise.

(2) *v.* To act as a madman.

DERE, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To injure.

(2) *v.* To hurry, or frighten a child. *Exmoor*.

(3) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Wild animals.

"Rattes and myse and such smal *dere*." *Bevis of Hampton*.

But mice and rats, and such small *deer*,  
Have been Tom's food for seven long year.

*Shakesp., Lear, iii, 4.*

(4) *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Dear; precious.

(5) *adj.* Noble; honorable.

(6) *v.* To dare.

(7) *s.* Dearth.

(8) *adj.* Dire; sad. *East*.

DEREIGNE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To justify; to prove.

DERELICHE, *adv.* Joyfully.

DERELING, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Darling.

DERELY, *adv.* Direly; extremely. *East*.

DERENES, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Attachment.

DEREWORthe, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Precious; honorable. *Derworthynesse*, honour.

DEREYNE, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) Agreement; arbitration.

(2) *v.* To derange, or disorder.

DERFE, *adj.* Strong; fierce. *Morte Arthure*.

DERGY, *adj.* Short and thick-set. *West*.

DERIVATE, *v.* (*Lat.*) "*Derivate*, as to take from one, and lay it to another's charge. *Derivo*." *Huioet*.

DERK, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Dark. *Derkhede*, darkness.

DERL, *v.* To scold. *Yorksh*.

DERLILY, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Dearly.

DERNE, (1) *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Secret. *Dernelike*, secretly.

Who, wounded with report of beauties pride,

Unable to restrain his *derne* desire.

*Trag. of Wars of Cyrus.*

(2) *v.* To hide; to skulk.

But look how soon they heard of Holoferne  
Their courage quail'd, and they began to  
*derne.* *Hudson, in Engl. Farn.*

DERNERE, *s.* A threshold.

DERNFUL, *adj.* Dismal; sad. *Spens.*

DERNLY, *adv.* Mournfully; severely.  
*Spens.*

DEROGATE, *part. p.* Degraded.

DEROY, *s.* (1) (*Fr.*) A sort of cloth.

(2) A company. *North.*

DERRE, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Dearer.

DERREST, *adj.* Noblest. *Gawayne.*

DERRICK, *s.* (1) A spar arranged to  
form an extempore crane.

(2) (*A.-S. dweorg.*) A fairy, or  
pixy. *Devon.*

DERRING-DO, *s.* Warlike enterprise  
(*daring deed*). *Derring-doers*,  
heroes.

For ever, who in *derring-do* were dread,  
The lofty verse of hem was loved aye.  
*Spens., Shep. Kal., Sept., 65.*

DERSE, (1) *s.* Havock.

(2) *v.* To dirty; to spread dung.

(3) *v.* To cleanse; to beat. *Cra-*  
*ven.*

DERTHYNE, *v.* To make dear. *Pr. P.*

DERTRE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A tetter.

DERYE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Hurt; harm.

DESCANT, *s.* Variation in music.

DESCENSORIE, *s.* A vessel used in  
alchemy to extract oils.

DESCES, *s.* Decease; death.

DESCEYVANCE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Deceit.

DESCHARGE, *v.* To deprive of a  
charge.

DESCIDE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To cut in two.

DESCLAUNDER, *s.* Blame.

DESCRIE, *v.* To give notice of; to  
discover.

DESCRIVE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To describe.

DESCURE, } *v.* (*A.-N.*) To dis-  
DESCOVER, } cover.

DESPERAUNCE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) De-  
spair.

DESERIE, *v.* (*Fr.*) To disinherit.

DESERVE, *v.* To earn.

DESESE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Inconvenience.

DESEVY, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To deceive.

DESGELI, *adv.* (*A.-N.*) Secretly.

DESIDERY, *s.* (*Lat.*) Desire.

DESIGHT, *s.* An unsightly object.  
*Wilts.*

DESIGN, *v.* (*Lat.*) To point out.

DESIRE, *v.* To invite.

DESIREE, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Desirable.

DESIRITE, *part. p.* (*A.-N.*) Ruined.

DESIROUS, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Eager.

DESLAVIE, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Impure.

DESLAYE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To deny; to  
blame.

DESFARPLE, *v.* To disperse.

DESPEED, *v.* To despatch.

DESPENDE, *v.* To consume.

DESPENS, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Expense.

DESPERATE, *adv.* Very; great.

DESPITE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Malice; spite.  
*Despitous*, very angry.

DESPOILE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To undress.

DESS, *v.* (1) To lay carefully to-  
gether. *Cumb.*

(2) To cut hay from a stack.  
*North.*

DESSABLE, *adv.* Constantly. *North.*

DESSE, *s.* A desk.

DESSMENT, *s.* Stagnation. *North.*

DESSORRÉ. See *Blanc*.

DEST, *pret. t.* Didst. *Rob. Glouc.*

DESTAUNCE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Pride; dis-  
cord.

DESTE, *part. p.* Dashed.

DESTEIGNED, *part. p.* Stained; dis-  
figured.

DESTENE, } *s.* (*A.-S.*) Des-  
DESTENYNG, } tiny.

DESTINABLE, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Destined.

DESTINATE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To destine.

DESTITUABLE, *adj.* (*Fr.*) Destitute.

DESTOUR, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A disturb-  
ance.

DESTRÉ, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A turning.

DESTREINE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To con-  
strain; to vex.

DESTRERE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A war-  
horse.

DESTRUIE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To destroy.

DESTRYNGE, *v.* To divide.



DESTUTED, *adj.* Destitute; wanting.  
 DESUETE, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Out of use.  
 DESUME, *v.* (*Lat.*) To take away.  
 DESWARRE, *adv.* Doubtlessly.  
 DETACTE, *v.* To backbite.  
 DETECT, *v.* To accuse. *Shakesp.*  
 DETERMINAT, *part. p.* (*Lat.*) Fixed.  
 DETERMINE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To terminate.  
 DETERMISSION, *s.* Determination; distinction. *Chaucer.*  
 DETESTANT, *s.* One who detests; a term used by Bishop Andrews, temp. Jac. I.  
 DETHE, *adj.* Deaf. See *Death.*  
 DETHWARD, *s.* The approach of death.  
 DETRACT, *v.* (*Lat.*) To avoid.  
 DETRAE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To thrust down.  
 DETRIMENT, *s.* A small sum of money paid annually by barristers for the repairs of their inns of court.  
 DETTE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A debt.  
 DEUCE, *s.* The devil. *Var. dial. Deucid*, very, much.  
 DEUK, *v.* To bend down. *Bedf.*  
 DEULE, *s.* The devil.  
 DEUS, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Sweet.  
 DEUSAN, *s.* A sort of apple; any hard fruit.  
 DEUSEWYNS, *s.* Twopence. *Dekker.*  
 DEUTERY, } *s.* A plant having the  
 DEWTRY, } same quality as nightshade.  
 Oh ladies, have pity on me, I believe some rogue, that had a mind to marry me, gave me *deutery* last night, and I was disguis'd and lost the key too, and my lady has discharged me, to beg in my old age.  
*Shadwell, The Scourers, 1691.*

DEUTYRAUNS, *s.* Some kind of wild beasts. *K. Alisaunder, 5416.*  
 DEVALD, *v.* To cease. *North.*  
 DEVANT, *s.* (*Fr.*) An apron.  
 DEVE, *v.* To dive; to dip. *East.*  
 DEVELING, *part. a.* Throwing down.  
 DEVELOP, *v.* (*Fr.*) To envelop.  
 DEVERE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Duty; endeavour.

DEVAUNT, *part. a.* Deviating.  
 DEVICE, *s.* Any piece of machinery moved by wires or pulleys.  
 DEVIL, *s.* *In the devil way, i. e.,* in the name of the devil. *The devil rides on a fiddlestick*, a phrase to express something unexpected and strange. *Shakesp. The devil and all to do*, a great fuss.  
 DEVILING, *s.* The swift. *Var. d.*  
 DEVILMENT, *s.* Mischief. *North.*  
 DEVIL'S-BED-POST, *s.* The four of clubs.  
 DEVIL'S-BIT, *s.* The *scabiosa succisa*.  
 DEVIL'S-BONES, *s.* Dice. *Dekker.*  
 DEVIL'S-COACHHORSE, } *s.* An in-  
 DEVIL'S-RACEHORSE, } sect, the *ocypus olens* of Lin.  
 DEVIL'S-COW, *s.* A kind of beetle. *Som.*  
 DEVIL-SCREECHER, *s.* The swift. *West.*  
 DEVIL'S-DANCING-HOUR, *s.* Midnight, in allusion to the sabbaths of the witches.  
 DEVIL'S-DUNG, *s.* Assafœtida.  
 DEVIL'S-GOLD-RING, *s.* A palmer worm. *North.*  
 Canker-worm which creapeth most comonly on colewortes, some do call them the *devyls-goldrynge*, and some the colewort worme. *Eruca. Huloc.*  
 DEVIL'S-MINT, *s.* An inexhaustible fund.  
 DEVIL'S-NEEDLE, *s.* The large dragon fly.  
 DEVIL'S-PATER-NOSTER. *To say the devil's pater-noster*, to grumble.  
 DEVIL'S-SNUFF-BOX, *s.* The puff-ball.  
 DEVILTRY, *s.* Anything unlucky or hurtful. *East.*  
 DEVINAL, *s.* A wizard.  
 DEVINERESSE, *s.* A prophetess; a witch.  
 DEIVING-POND, *s.* A pond from which water is drawn by dipping a pail. *East.*

- DEVINING, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Divination.
- DEVISE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) (1) To direct; to order; to relate.  
(2) To get knowledge of; to espy.  
(3) *At point devise* (a French phrase), with the utmost exactness.
- DEVOIDE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) (1) To remove.  
(2) To avoid, or shun.
- DEVOIR, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Duty.  
Than the saide sir Rauf Grey departed from the saide heroud, ant put hym in *devoir* to make deffence.  
*MS. Coll. Arm., L ix.*
- DEVOLUTED, *part. p.* (*Lat.*) Rolled down.
- DEVOTERER, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An adulterer.
- DEVOTION, *s.* A thing consecrated.
- DEVOURE, *v.* To deflower, or ravish.
- DEVOUTEMENT, *adv.* (*A.-N.*) Devoutly.
- DEVOW, *v.* (1) To disavow. *Fletcher.*  
(2) To dedicate to.
- DEVULSION, *s.* A breaking up.
- DEW, *v.* To rain slightly.
- DEW-BEATERS, *s.* Coarse oiled shoes that resist the dew.
- DEWBERRY, *s.* (*A.-S.*) (1) The *rubus chamæmorus*, often confused with the blackberry, but its fruit is larger.  
(2) The gooseberry. *Var. d.*
- DEW-BIT, *s.* A first meal in the morning. *West.*
- DEW-DRINK, } *s.* The first allowance of beer to harvest men. *East.*
- DEW-CUP, }  
DEWE, *pret. t.* of *daye*. Dawned.
- DEWEN, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To deafen.
- DEWING, *s.* The dew.
- DEWLAP, *s.* (1) A coarse woollen stocking, buttoned over another to keep the leg dry. *Kent.*  
(2) The nymphæ pudendi. See *Cotgrave, v. Landie.*
- DEWRE, *v.* To endure. See *Dure.*
- DEW-ROUNDS, *s.* The ring-walks of deer.
- DEWSIERS, *s.* The valves of a pig's heart. *West.*
- DEW-SNAIL, *s.* A slug. *North.*
- DEWTRY. See *Deutery.*
- DEXE, *s.* A desk.
- DEXTERICAL, *adj.* Dexterous.
- DEY, *s.* The servant who had the charge of the dairy. *Dey-wife*, a dairy-woman. *Palsgrave.*
- DEYE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To die.
- DEYER, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A dier.
- DEYKE, *s.* A hedge. *Cumb.*
- DEYL, *s.* A part. See *Dele.*
- DEYLED, *adj.* Careworn. *Cumb.*
- DEYNOUS, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Disdainful. *Deynoused*, scornfulness. *Deynyd*, disdained.
- DEYRE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To injure.
- DEYTRON, *s.* Daughters.
- DEZICK, *s.* A day's work. *Sussex.*
- DEZZED, *part. p.* Injured by cold. *Cumb.*
- DEZE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To die.
- DIABLO, *excl.* (*Span.*) The devil!
- DIAL, *s.* A compass. *Var. d.*
- DIALOGUE, *s.* The eighth part of a sheet of writing paper. *North.*
- DIAMER-WINDOW, *s.* The projecting window in a roof. *Northampton.*
- DIAPENIDION, *s.* (*Gr.*) An electrolyte.
- DIAPER, (1) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To decorate with various colours; to embroider.  
(2) *s.* A rich figured cloth; also a sort of printed linen.
- DIB, (1) *v.* To dip.  
(2) *s.* A valley. *North.*  
(3) *s.* The cramp-bone. *Dorset.*
- DIBBEN, *s.* A fillet of veal. *Devon.*
- DIBBITY, *s.* A pancake. *Var. d.*
- DIBBLE, } *s.* A setting stick. *Var.*  
DIBBER, } *dial.*
- DIBBLE-DABBLE, *s.* Rubbish. *North.*
- DIBBLER, *s.* A pewter plate. *Cumb.*
- DIBLES, *s.* Difficulties. *East.*
- DIBS, *s.* (1) The small bones in the knees of a sheep, uniting the bones above and below the joint.

- (2) A game played with sheep bones.
- (3) Money.
- DIBSTONE, *s.* Tossing pebbles. A child's game.
- DICACIOUS, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Talkative.
- DICARE, *s.* A digger.
- DICE, *s.* A piece. *Yorksh.*
- DICHE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To dig. *Dicher*, a digger.
- DICHT. *See Dight.*
- DICK, (1) *s.* A leather apron and bib, worn by poor children in the North.
- (2) *v.* To deck, or adorn. *North.*
- (3) *s.* The bank of a ditch. *Norf.*
- (4) *s.* A sort of hard cheese. *Suff.*
- DICK-A-DILVER, *s.* The periwinkle. *East.*
- DICKASS, *s.* A jack-ass. *North.*
- DICK-A-TUESDAY, *s.* A sort of hobgoblin. "Ghosts, hobgoblins, Will with a wisp, or *Dicke-a-Tuesday.*" *The Vow-breaker*, 1636, ii, 1.
- DICK-DANDIPRAT, *s.* Three-half-pence.
- DICKEN, *s.* The devil.
- DICKER, (perhaps from *Lat. decas.*) The quantity of ten, of any commodity; as a *dicker* of hides.
- Behoid, said Pas, a whole *dicker* of wit. *Pembr. Arc.*, p. 393.
- DICK-HOLL, *s.* A ditch. *Norf.*
- DICK-POT, *s.* A brown earthen pot, sometimes pierced with holes, and filled with bright coals or wood embers, placed by women under their petticoats to keep their feet and legs warm. *Northampt.*
- DICKY, *s.* (1) A common leather apron.
- (2) A woman's under-petticoat.
- (3) The top of a hill. *West.*
- (4) A donkey.
- (5) *It is all dickey with him*, it is all over with him. *See Dicken.*
- DICKY-BIRD, *s.* A louse.
- DICT, *s.* (*Lat.*) A saying.
- DICTITATE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To speak often.
- DICTOUR, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A judge.
- DID, *v.* To hide. *Craven.*
- DIDAL, (1) *s.* A triangular spade. *East.*
- (2) *v.* To clean a ditch or river.
- DIDAPPER, *s.* The little diver.
- DIDD, } *s.* A cow's teat. *Var. d.*
- DIDDY, }
- DIDDER, *v.* To shiver. *North.*
- DIDDLE, (1) *v.* To cajole.
- (2) *v.* To dawdle. *East.*
- (3) *v.* To hum a tune. *North.*
- (4) *s.* A contrivance for taking salmon. *West.*
- DIDDLECOME. Sorely vexed. *West.*
- DIDDLES, *s.* (1) Young ducks. *East.*
- (2) Sucking pigs. *Northampt.*
- DIDEN, *pret t. pl.* of *do.*
- DIDO, *s.* A trick, or trifle.
- DIERE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A wild beast.
- DIERN, *adj.* Severe; stern. *West.*
- DIET, *s.* To take diet, to be put under a regimen for the *lues venerea.*
- DIET, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) Daily food.
- DIETE, } *Diet-bread*, a daily allowance of bread. *Diet-house*, a boarding house.
- DIFFADE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To damage, or destroy.
- DIFFAME, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) Bad reputation.
- (2) *v.* To disgrace.
- (3) *v.* To spread abroad the fame of any one.
- DIFFIBULATE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To unbutton.
- DIFFICILE, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Difficult.
- DIFFICILITATE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To make difficult.
- DIFFICULT, *adj.* Peevish; fretful. *North.*
- DIFFIDE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To distrust.
- DIFFIGURE, *v.* (*Fr.*) To disfigure.
- DIFFIND, *v.* (*Lat.*) To cleave.
- DIFFINE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To determine.
- DIFFINISH, *v.* To define.
- DIFFODED, *part. p.* Digged.
- DIFFUGOUS, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Flying divers ways.

**DIFFUSE**, *adj.* Difficult.

**DIFFUSED**, *adj.* Wild; irregular; confused; negligently dressed.  
*Diffusedly*, irregularly.

Think upon love, which makes all creatures handsome,

Seemly for eye-sight; go not so *diffusedly*,  
There are great ladies purpose, sir, to visit you.  
*B. & Fl., Nice Valour*, act iii.

**DIG**, (1) *s.* A duck. *Chesh. Dig-brid*, a young duck. *Lanc.*

(2) *s.* A mattock, or spade. *Yorksh.*

(3) *v.* To bury in the ground.

(4) *v.* To spur; to stab.

(5) *v.* To munch.

**DIGGABLE**, *adj.* Capable of being digged.

**DIGGING**, *s.* A spit in depth. *North.*

**DIGGINGS**, *s.* Proceedings. *Devon.*

**DIGHLE**, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Secret.

**DIGHT**, *v.* (1) (*A.-S.*) To dispose; to array.

Now wote we thanne stonde

To figte;

The feend, that flesche, and eke the wordle,  
Azeins ous beth *i-digte*.

*William de Shoreham.*

(2) To ordain.

In water ich wel the cristny her,

As Gode himself hyt *digte*.

*William de Shoreham.*

(3) To deck, dress, or prepare; to put on.

Soon after them, all dauncing in a row,  
The comely virgins came, with girlands  
*dight*.  
*Spens., F. Q., I, xii, 6.*

But ere he could his armour on him *dight*,  
Or get his shield.  
*Ib., I, vii, 8.*

(4) To prepare, or clean. *North.*

(5) To foul, or dirty. *Ray.*

**DIGHTINGS**, *s.* Deckings.

**DIGNE**, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) (1) Worthy.  
*Digneliche*, deservedly.

(2) Proud; disdainful.

**DIGNOSTICK**, *s.* (*Gr.*) An indication.

**DIGRAVE**. See *Dike-reve*.

**DIGRESS**, *v.* To deviate.

**DIKE**, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A ditch.

(2) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To dig; to make

ditches. *Diker*, a hedger or ditcher.

(3) *s.* A crack or breach in a strata of rock.

(4) *s.* A small pond, or river. *Yorksh.*

(5) *s.* A dry hedge. *Cumb.*

**DIKE-CAM**, *s.* A ditch bank. *North.*

**DIKE-REVE**, } *s.* An officer who  
**DIGRAVE**, } superintends the  
dikes and drains in marshes.

**DIKESMOWLER**, *s.* The hedge-sparrow.

**DIKE-STOUR**, *s.* A hedge-stake. *Cumb.*

**DILANIATE**, *v.* (*Lat.*) To tear in pieces.

**DILATORY**, *s.* (*Lat.*) A delay.

**DILDE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To protect.

**DILDOE**, *s.* *Mentula factitia*. Cotgrave in *Godemiche*.

**DILDREAMS**, *s.* Improbable tales. *West.*

**DILE**, *s.* The devil.

**DILECTION**, *s.* (*Lat.*) Love.

**DILL**, *s.* (1) Hedge parsley. *Var. dial.*

(2) Two-seeded tare. *Glouc.*

(3) A cant word for a wench. *Dekker.*

**DILLAR**, *s.* The shaft-horse. *Wills.*

**DILLE**, (1) *v.* To soothe; to calm.

(2) *v.* To dull, or prevent.

(3) *adj.* Dull; foolish.

**DILLED**, *part. p.* Completed. *Cumb.*

**DILLING**, *s.* A darling, or favorite; the youngest of a brood.

Whilst the birds billing  
Each one with his *dilling*  
The thickets still filling  
With amorous notes.

*Drayt., Nymphal., 3.*

Of such account were—Titus *deliciae* humani generis, and, which Aurelius Victor hath of Vespasian, the *dilling* of his time, as Edgar Etheling was in England, for his excellent virtues.

*Burton's Anat. of Mel.*

**DILLS**, *s.* The paps of a sow. *East.*

**DILLY**, *s.* (1) A small public carriage.



- (2) A sort of light cart, formed by a hurdle placed on an axle-tree and wheels. *Somerset*.
- (3) A game played with pieces of lead. *Norf*.
- DILNOTE, *s.* The plant *cidamum*.
- DILT, *v.* To stop up. *North*.
- DILVE, *v.* To cleanse ore. *Cornw*.
- DILVERED, *adj.* Tired; confused; drowsy; nervous. *East*.
- DIM, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Dimness.
- DIMBER, *adj.* Pretty. *Worc*.
- DIMBLE, *s.* A dingle.
- DIMHEDE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Dimness.
- DIMINIT, *v.* (*Lat.*) To diminish.
- DIMINUTE, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Imperfect.
- DIMME, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) (1) Dark.  
(2) Difficult to understand.
- DIMMET, *s.* Twilight. *Devon*.
- DIMMING, *s.* (*A.-S.*) The dawn of day.
- DIMP, *v.* To dimple. *Northampton*.
- DIMPSE, *s.* Twilight. *Somerset*.
- DIMPSEY, *adj.* Neat; smart. *Northampton*.
- DIMSEL, *s.* A large piece of stagnant water. *Sussex*.
- DINCH, *adj.* Deaf. *Somerset*.
- DINCH-PICK, *s.* A dung-fork. *Glouc*.
- DINDER, *s.* Thunder. *Exmoor*.  
*Dinderex*, a thunderbolt.
- DINDERS, *s.* The popular name for the small Roman coins found at Wroxeter. *Shropsh*.
- DINDLE, (1) *v.* To tremble, or shake.  
(2) *v.* To stagger. *North*.  
(3) *v.* To tingle.  
(4) *s.* The sowthistle. *Norf*.
- DINE-DOPPING,  
He is worse then an otter-hound for a *dine-dopping* ale-house-keeper: and hunts him out unreasonably from his element of liquor; and yet he may seeme reasonable honest, for he hearkens readily to a composition.  
*Stephens's Essays and Characters*, 1615.
- DING, *v.* (1) To strike violently down; to dash.  
This while our noble king,  
His broad sword brandishing,  
Down the French host did *ding*.  
*Drayt., Ballad of Aginc.*
- (2) To bluster. *Worc*.
- (3) To reprove. *West*.
- (4) To surpass. *Chesh*.
- (5) To reiterate, or importune. *Devon*.
- (6) To *ding* on the nose, to taunt. *Northampton*.
- DING-DING, *s.* An old term of endearment.
- DING-DONG, *adv.* In good earnest.
- DING-DOSSEL, *s.* Adung-pot. *Devon*.
- DINGDOULERS, *s.* Finery in dress. *East*.
- DING-FUZ, *s.* A pet; anger. *Northampton*.
- DINGHY, *s.* A jolly-boat. *North*.
- DINGING, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A blow.
- DINGLE, (1) *v.* To drizzle. "Dew it rain? No—ta ded *dingle* just now." *Norf*.  
(2) On the *dingle*, on trust. *Northampton*.
- DINGNER, *adj.* More worthy.
- DING-THRIFT, *s.* A spendthrift.
- DINGY, *adj.* Foul; dirty. *Somerset*.
- DINMAN, *s.* A two-year sheep. *North*.
- DINNEL, *v.* To stagger; to tingle from cold, &c. *North*.
- DINNICK, *s.* The Devonshire name of a small bird said to follow and feed the cuckoo.
- DINSPICK, *s.* A three-pronged fork. *Warw*.
- DINT, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A stroke.
- DINTLE, (1) *v.* To indent. *North*.  
(2) *s.* An inferior sort of leather.
- DIOL, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Dole.
- DIP, (1) *v.* To go downward, as a vein of mineral.  
(2) *s.* Butter, sugar, or any sauce eaten with pudding. *North*.  
(3) *s.* Salt. *Dorset*.  
(4) *adj.* Cunning; deep. *West*.
- DIPLOIS, *s.* (*Gr.*) A cloak.
- DIPPER, (1) *s.* A bird, the *cinclus aquaticus*.  
(2) *adj.* Deeper.
- DIPPINGS, *s.* The grease, &c., collected by the cook.

**DIPPIN-NET**, *s.* A small net attached to two round sticks for sides, and a long pole for a handle, used for dipping salmon and some other fish, as the shad, out of the water. *Somerset.*

**DIPTATIVE**, *s.* A term in alchemy.

**DIRD**, *s.* Thread. *Somerset.*

**DIRDAM**, *s.* An uproar.

**DIREMPT**, *part. p.* Divided.

**DIRGE-ALE**, *s.* A funeral wake.

**DIRTY**, *s.* (*Lat.*) Direness.

**DIRK**, *v.* To darken.

**DIRKE**, *v.* To injure. *Spenser.*

**DIRL**, (1) *v.* To move quickly.

*Yorksh.* *Dirler*, an active person.

(2) *v.* To shudder.

(3) *s.* A thrill of pain. *North.*

**DIRSH**, *s.* A thrush. *Somerset.*

**DIRT**, *s.* Rain. *North.*

**DIRT-BIRD**, *s.* The woodpecker. *North.*

**DIRTEN**, *adj.* Made of dirt. *West.*

**DIRTMENT**, *s.* Rubbish. *North.*

**DIRT-PIES**, *s.* Earth made into paste.

I will learn to ride, fence, vault, and make fortifications in *dirt-pyes*.

*Otway, The Atheist, 1684.*

**DIRT-WEED**, *s.* The *chenopodium viride*, Lin.

**DIRUTER**, *s.* (*Lat.*) A destroyer.

**DISABLE**, (1) *v.* To disparage.

(2) *adj.* Unable.

**DISACTLY**, *adv.* Exactly. *Lanc.*

**DISADMONISH**, *v.* To dissuade.

**DISAFFIRM**, *s.* To deny.

**DISALLOW**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To disapprove.

**DISANNUL**, *v.* To contradict; to dispossess; to remove; to injure; to inconvenience. *Var. dial.*

**DISAPPOINTED**, *part. p.* Unarmed.

**DISAR**, } *s.* An actor. Generally

**DISARD**, } applied to the clown.

"A dizzard or common vice and jester counterfetting the gestures of any man, and moving his body as him list." *Nomen-*

*clator.* "Disard in an enterlude. *Pantomimus.*" *Huloet.*

**DISARRAY**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Disorder.

**DISAVAIL**, *v.* To prejudice any one in the world.

**DISAVAUNCE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To drive back.

**DISAVENTURE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Misfortune.

**DISBEAUTIFY**, *v.* To deface anything.

**DISBLAME**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To clear from blame.

**DISCANDY**, *v.* To dissolve. *Shakesp.*

**DISCARD**, *v.* To put one or more cards out of the pack.

**DISCASE**, *v.* To undress.

**DISCEYVANCE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Deceit.

**DISCHAITE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Ambush.

**DISCHARGE**, *v.* To pay one's reckoning.

Jacke seeing he no more would pay,  
Unto his maister went,  
And told him there was one within  
That had much victuals spent,  
And would not see the house *dischargd.*  
*Rowlands, Knave of Clubs, 1611.*

**DISCHENEY**, *adv.* (*A.-N.*) Secretly.

**DISCIPLE**, *v.* To discipline.

**DISCIPLINE**, *s.* Church reformation.

**DISCLAUNDERER**, *s.* A calumniator. "To stone hym (Stephen) to deth as for a dyssclaunderer." *The Festyvall*, fol. lxx.

**DISCLOSE**, *v.* To hatch.

**DISCOLOURED**, *adj.* Variegated.

**DISCOMFORT**, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) Displeasure.

(2) *v.* To discourage.

**DISCOMFRONTLE**, *v.* To ruffle any one. *East.*

**DISCOMMODY**, *s.* Inconvenience.

To seeke his own commoditie, even by the *discommoditie* of another?

*Terence in English, 1641.*

**DISCONVENIENCE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Misfortune.

**DISCORDABLE**, *adj.* Disagreeing.

- DISCORDE, v.** (*A.-N.*) To disagree.
- DISCOURSE, (1) s.** Reason.  
(2) *v.* (*Lat.*) To run about.
- DISCOVER, v.** (*A.-N.*) To uncover.
- DISCRESEN, v.** (*A.-N.*) To decrease.
- DISCRIVEN, v.** (*A.-N.*) To describe.
- DISCRYE, v.** (*A.-N.*) To describe.
- DISCRYGHE, v.** To descry; to understand.
- DISCURE, v.** (1) To discover.  
(2) To betray.
- DISCUST, part. p.** (1) Determined.  
*Drayton.*  
(2) Shaken off. *Spenser.*
- DISE, } v.** To put flax on a dis-  
**DYSYN, } taff.**
- DISEASE, (1) v.** To trouble, or annoy.  
(2) *s.* Uneasiness
- DISEMBOGUE, v.** (*A.-N.*) To discharge.
- That hierarchy of handicrafts begun?  
Those new Exchange men of religion?  
Sure they're the antick heads, which plac'd  
without  
The church, do gape and *disembogue* a  
spout:  
Like them above the Commons House  
have been  
So long without, now both are gotten in.  
*Cleveland's Poems, 1651.*
- DISEMOL, adj.** (*A.-S.*) Unfortunate.
- DISENCREASE, (1) v.** (*A.-N.*) To decrease.  
(2) *s.* Diminution.
- DISERT, adj.** (*Lat.*) Eloquent.
- DISESPERANCE, s.** (*A.-N.*) Despair.
- DISFETIRLY, adv.** (*A.-N.*) Deformedly.
- DISFIGURE, (1) s.** (*A.-N.*) Deformity.  
(2) *v.* To carve a peacock.
- DIGEST, v.** To digest.
- DISGRADE, v.** To degrade.
- DISGRATIOUS, adj.** (*Lat.*) Degraded.
- DISGRUNTLED, part. p.** Discomposed. *Glouc.*
- DISGUISE, v.** To dress up in masquerade. *Disguising*, a sort of dramatic representation.
- DISHABIT, v.** To remove from its habitation. *Dishabited*, uninhabited.
- DISHAUNT, v.** To leave.
- DISHBILLE, s.** Disorder. *Kent.*
- DISH-CRADLE, s.** A rack for dishes. *North.*
- DISHED, part. p.** Ruined.
- DISHEL, s.** Eggs, grated bread, saffron, and sage, boiled together.
- DISHELE, s.** (*A.-N.*) Unhappiness.
- DISHER, s.** A maker of dishes.
- DISHERITESON, s.** (*A.-N.*) Disinheritance.
- DISH-FACED, adj.** Hollow-faced. *North.*
- DISH-MEAT, s.** Spoon-meat. *Kent.*
- DISHONEST, v.** To vilify.
- DISHWASHER, s.** (1) A scullery maid.  
(2) The water-wagtail.
- DISIGE, adj.** Foolish. *Verstegan.*
- DISJECTED, part. p.** (*Lat.*) Scattered.
- DISJOINT, s.** (*A.-N.*) A difficult situation.
- DISLEAL, adj.** Disloyal. *Spenser.*
- DISLIKE, v.** To displease.
- DISLIMN, v.** (*Lat.*) To obliterate.
- DISLOIGNED, part. p.** (*A.-N.*) Secluded.
- DISLOYAL, adj.** Unchaste.
- DISMAL, s.** (*A.-N.*) Ruin; destruction.
- DISMALS, s.** Melancholy feelings.
- DISME, s.** (*A.-N.*) A tenth; a tithe.
- DISMEMBRE, v.** (*A.-N.*) To vilify.
- DISNATURED, adj.** Deprived of natural affection.  
I am not so *disnaturesd* a man,  
Or so ill borne to disesteem her love.  
*Daniel's Hymen's Triumph, Works, G g 8.*
- DISOBEISANT, part. a.** (*A.-N.*) Disobedient.
- DISOBLIGE, v.** (1) To stain. *East.*  
(2) To incommode; to rumple, or soil. *Northampt.*
- DISORDEINED, adj.** (*A.-N.*) Disorderly.

**DISORDINATE.** (1) (*Lat.*) Disorderly.

(2) Excessive; illegal. *Disordinaunce*, irregularity.

For the whiche the peple of the londe were greteley displeysyd; and evere afterwarde the erle of Worcestre was greteley behatede emonge the peple, for ther *dysordinate* dethe that he used, contrarye to the lawe of the londe.

*Warkworth's Chronicle.*

**DISOUR,** *s.* (1) (*A.-N.*) A teller of tales.

(2) (*A.-N.*) A player at dice.

**DISPACARLED,** *part. p.* Scattered.

**DISPAR,** (1) (*Lat.*) Unequal.

(2) A share. *North.*

**DISPARABLE,** *s.* Unequaled.

**DISPARAGE,** (1) *s.* A disparagement.

(2) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To disable.

**DISPARCLE,** } *v.* To disperse, or  
**DISPERCLE,** } scatter.

Then all his (Darius) men for feare *disparced.* *Brende's Quintus Curtius.*

The brute of this act incontinently was *sparkled* almost throughout the region of Italy.

*Palace of Pleasure*, vol. ii, S 1.

**DISPARENT,** *adj.* (*Lat.*) Variegated.

**DISPARLE,** *v.* To destroy.

**DISPARPLE,** } *v.* To disperse.  
**DISPERPLE,** }

They leave traiterously the flocke to the woulfe, to be *disperpled* abroad and torne in pieces.

*Erasmus*, 10 *John*, p. 76, b.

**DISPART,** (1) *v.* To divide.

(2) *s.* The peg at the mouth of a piece for taking the level.

**DISPEED,** *v.* To despatch.

**DISPENGE,** *s.* (*A.-N.*) Expense.

**DISPENDE,** *v.* To expend; to waste.  
*Dispendious*, costly. *Dispendere*, a steward.

**DISPERAUNCE,** *s.* (*A.-N.*) Despair.

**DISPITE,** *v.* (*A.-N.*) To be angry, or spiteful; to defy.

**DISPITOUS,** *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Excessively angry.

**DISPLAY,** *v.* To carve a crane.

**DISPLE,** *v.* To discipline.

**DISPLESAUNS,** *s.* (*A.-N.*) Displeasure.

**DISPLESURE,** *v.* To displease.

**DISPOINT,** *v.* (*A.-N.*) To disappoint.

**DISPONE,** *v.* (*Lat.*) To dispose.

**DISPONSATE,** *adj.* Set in order.

**DISPORT,** *s.* (*A.-N.*) Sport.

**DISPOSE,** *s.* Disposal.

And, with repentant thoughts for what is past,

Rests humbly at your majesty's *dispose.*

*Weakest goeth to the Wall*, A 4, b.

**DISPOSED,** *adj.* Inclined to mirth and jesting.

*L.* You're *disposed*, sir.

*V.* Yes, marry am I, widow.

*B. & Fl., Wit w. M.*, v, 4.

*Chi.* Wondrous merry ladies.

*Luc.* The wenches are *dispos'd*; pray keep your way, sir. *B. & Fl., Valentin.*, ii, 4.

**DISPOURVEYED,** *part. p.* (*A.-N.*) Unprovided.

**DISPREDE,** *v.* To spread out.

**DISPREISE,** *v.* (*A.-N.*) To undervalue.

**DISPUNGE,** *v.* To sprinkle. *Shakesp.*

**DISPUNISHABLE,** *adj.* Unpunishable.

**DISPUTESOUN,** *s.* (*A.-N.*) A dispute.

**DISPYTE,** *s.* Anger; revenge.

**DISQUIET,** *v.* To disturb.

Amidst their cheare the solemne feast the centaurea did *disqueat*;

Whom by no means the nobles there to patience might intreat.

*Warner's Athlions England*, 1592.

**DISRANK,** *v.* (*A.-N.*) To degrade.

**DISRAY,** (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) Clamour.

(2) *v.* To put out of order.

**DISRULILY,** *adv.* Irregularly.

**DISSAR,** *s.* A scoffer; a fool.

**DISSEAT,** *v.* To unseat.

**DISSEILE,** *v.* (*A.-N.*) To deceive.

**DISSEMBLABLE,** *adj.* Unlike; dissimilar.

**DISSENTIANT.** (*Lat.*) Disagreeing.



- DISSEYVAUNT, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Deceitful.
- DISSHROWED, *part. p.* Published.
- DISSIMULARY, *v.* To dissimulate.
- DISSIMULE, *v.* To dissemble.
- DISSOLVE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To solve.
- DISSONED, *adj.* Dissonant.
- DISSURY, *s.* (*Gr.*) The strangury.
- DISTAINE, *v.* (1) To discolour; to take away the colour.  
(2) (*A.-N.*) To calm, or pacify.
- DISTANCE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Discord; debate.
- DISTASTE, *s.* An insult.
- DISTEMPERATE, *adv.* Immoderate.
- DISTEMPERATURE, *s.* Disorder.
- DISTEMPERED, *adj.* Intoxicated.
- DISTEMPRE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To mix.
- DISTENCE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The descent of a hill.
- DISTINCT, *v.* (*Lat.*) To distinguish.
- DISTINCTION, *s.* (*Fr.*) A comma.
- DISTINGUE, *v.* (*Fr.*) To distinguish.
- DISTOR, *s.* Distress. *North.*
- DISTURBLE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To disturb.
- DISTRACTIONS, *s.* Detachments.
- DISTRAIN, *v.* To strain; to catch; to afflict.
- DISTRAUGHT, *part. p.* (*A.-N.*) Distracted.
- DISTRAYING, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Distraction.
- DISTREITE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Strait.
- DISTRENE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To constrain.
- DISTRET, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A superior officer in a monastery.
- DISTRICATE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To disentangle.
- DISTRIE, *v.* To destroy.
- DISTROUBE, } *v.* (*A.-N.*) To disturb;  
DISTROUBLE, } turb; to trouble;  
DISTURBLE, } to dispute. *Distribelar*, a disturber. *Pr. P.*
- DISTRUSS, *v.* (*Fr.*) To overthrow.
- DISTURB, *s.* A disturbance.
- DISTURBELAUNCE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A disturbance.
- DISTURNE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To turn aside.
- DISVELOPE, *v.* To disclose.
- DISVOUCH, *v.* To discredit.
- DISWARY, } *s.* (*A.-S.*) Doubt.  
DISWERE, }
- DISWORSHIP, *s.* Discredit.
- DIT, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To stop up; to close.
- DITCH, (1) *s.* A fence. *North.*  
(2) *v.* To make a ditch.  
(3) *s.* Grimy dirt.  
(4) *v.* To stick to. *Var. d.*
- DITCH-BACK, *s.* A fence. *North.*
- DITE, (1) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To dictate; to indite. *Ditement*, an indictment.  
(2) *v.* To winnow.  
(3) *s.* (*A.-N.*) A saying; a ditty.
- DITHER, (1) *v.* To tremble; to shiver; to confuse.  
(2) *s.* A bother.
- DITHING, *s.* A trembling motion of the eye. *Chesh.*
- DITING, *s.* (1) (*A.-N.*) A saying, or report.  
(2) Whispering. *North.*
- DITION, *s.* (*Lat.*) Power.
- DITLESS, *s.* A wooden stopper for the mouth of an oven.
- DITOUR, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A tale-teller.
- DITT, *s.* A ditty. *Spenser.*
- DITTED, *adj.* (1) Begrimed. *Linc.*  
(2) Stopped or clogged with dirt. *Northampton.*
- DITTEN, *s.* Mortar or clay to stop up an oven.
- DITTER, *s.* A hoy's game, called also Touch-and-Run.
- DITTLE, *s.* The block placed at the mouth of a large old-fashioned country oven.
- DIURNAL-WOMEN, *s.* Women who formerly cried the daily papers about the streets.
- DIV, *v.* To do. *North.*
- DIVARICATE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To stride.
- DIVE-DAPPER, *s.* A small bird, called also a *dabchick*, or *didapper*.  
This dandiprat, this *dive-dapper*.  
*Middleton, Anc. Dr.*, iv, p. 372.
- DIVER, *s.* A cant term for a pick-pocket.
- DIVERB, *s.* (*Lat.*) A proverb.
- DIVEROUS, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Wayward.

DIVERSE, *adj.* Different.  
 DIVERSORY, *s.* (*Lat.*) An inn.  
 DIVERT, *v.* (*Lat.*) To turn aside.  
 DIVERTIVE, *adj.* Amusing.

Pray, forward, sir, methinks 'tis very  
*divertive.*

*Durfey, The Fond Husband, 1685.*

DIVEST, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To undress.  
 DIVET, *s.* A turf, or sod. *North.*  
 DIVIDABLE, *adj.* Divided; distant.  
*Shakesp.*

DIVIDANT, *adj.* Divisible. *Shakesp.*

DIVIDE, *v.* To make divisions in  
 music.

DIVILIN, *s.* A brick-kiln. *Linc.*

DIVINACLE, *s.* A riddle.

DIVINE, *s.* Divinity. *Divinistre, a*  
 divine.

DIVISE, *v.* To divide.

DIVULGATE, *v.* To divulge.

After that thies newes afforesaide ware  
*dyvulgate in the citie here.*

*Letter temp. Hen. VIII in Rymer.*

DIVVY-DUCK, *s.* A dabchick. *West.*

DIZEN, *v.* To adorn in a conceited  
 manner. *North.*

DIZZARDLY, *adj.* Foolish.

DO, (1) *v.* To cause. *I do make, I*  
 cause to make, or be made; *to do*  
*one right, or reason, to pledge in*  
*drinking; to do for, to provide*  
*for; to do for one, to ruin him;*  
*to do to death, to do to die, to*  
*kill or slay; to do to know, to*  
*inform; to do out, to extin-*  
*guish, or obliterate; to do forth,*  
*to proceed with; to do on or off,*  
 to put on or off.

(2) *The part. p. of do.*

(3) *conj.* Though; then. *Kent.*

(4) *s.* Deed; contest.

(5) *s.* A fete, or entertainment.  
*North.*

DOAGE, *adj.* Rather damp. *Lanc.*

DOALD, *adj.* Fatigued. *Craven.*

DOAN, *s.* Wet, damp bread. *Devon.*

DOAND, *part. a.* (*A.-S.*) Doing.

DOATFD, *adj.* Beginning to decay.  
*East.*

DOATTEE, *v.* To nod the head from  
 sleepiness. *Exm.*

DOBBIN, *s.* (1) An old horse.

(2) Sea gravel and sand. *Susse.r.*

DOBBLE, *v.* To daub. *East.*

DOBBY, *s.* (1) A kind of spirit, like  
 the brownie. *North.*

(3) A fool.

DOBE, *v.* To dub.

DOBY, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To beat.

DOCCY, *s.* A doxy. "No man  
 playe *doccy.*" *Hycke Scornor.*

DOCIBLE, *adj.* Docile. *North.*

DOCITY, *s.* Docility. *Glouc.*

DOCK, (1) *v.* To cut off. *Var. dial.*

(2) *s.* The fleshy part of a boar's  
 chine; the stump of a beast's  
 tail; the broad nether end of a  
 felled tree, or of any body.

(3) *s.* The crupper of a saddle.  
*Devon.*

(4) *v.* Futuere. A cant word  
 often used in old writers.

(5) *s.* The common mallow.

(6) *In dock out nettle*, a pro-  
 verbial phrase expressive of in-  
 constancy.

DOCKAN, *s.* The dock. *North.*

DOCKERER, *s.* Fur made of weasel  
 skin.

DOCKET, *s.* (1) (*A.-S.*) A piece.

(2) A woodman's bill. *Oxford.*

DOCKEY, *s.* A meal taken by field  
 labourers about ten o'clock in  
 the forenoon. *East.*

DOCKSPITTER, *s.* A tool for cut-  
 ting down docks. *Dorset.*

DOCKSY, *s.* Podex. *East.*

DOCTORATE, *s.* Doctorship.

DOCTRINABLE, *adj.* Containing  
 doctrine.

If the question be for your own use and  
 learning, whether it be better to have it  
 set down as it shold be, or as it was;  
 then certainly is more *doctrinable* the  
 fained Cyrus in Xenophon, than the  
 true Cyrus in Justin. *Sidney on Poesie.*

DOCTRINE, *v.* To teach.

DOCUMENTIZE, *v.* To dreach.

DOD, (1) *v.* To cut off; to lop.

- (2) *s.* A rag of cloth. *Cumb.*  
 (3) *s.* The fox-tail reed. *North.*  
 (4) *s.* A shell. *Suffolk.*  
 (5) *s.* A bog, or quagmire. *Northampton.* *Doddy*, boggy.
- DODDART**, *s.* A game played with a ball and a bent stick, which latter is called the *doddart*.
- DODDER**, (1) *v.* To shake, or tremble. *North.*  
 (2) *s.* A plant; the woodbine.
- DODDEREL**, *s.* A pollard. *Warw.*
- DODDERING-DICKIES**, *s.* The heads of quaking grass. *North.*
- DODDINGS**, *s.* The fore-parts of a fleece of wool. *North.*
- DODDLE**, *v.* (1) To totter. *North.*  
 (2) To idle; to trifle. *Dev.*
- DODDLEISH**, *adj.* Feeble. *Sussex.*
- DODDY**, *adj.* Small. *East.*
- DODDYPATE**, *s.* A blockhead.
- DODGE**, (1) *s.* A cunning trick. *To dodge*, to cheat.  
 (2) *v.* To follow in the track of a person or animal.  
 (3) *v.* To jog; to incite. *North.*  
 (4) *v.* To drag on slowly. *North.*  
 (5) *s.* A squirrel's nest. *South.*  
 (6) *s.* A small lump of anything moist and thick. *East.*
- DODGER**, *s.* (1) A miser. *Howell.*  
 (2) A night-cap. *Kent.*
- DODIPOLL**, *s.* A blockhead.  
 But some will say, our curate is naught, an asse-head, a *dodipoll*, a lack-latin.  
*Latimer's Serm.*, 98, b.
- DODKIN**, *s.* A small Dutch coin, the eighth part of a stiver.  
 Well, without halpenie, all my wit is not worth a *dodkin*.  
*Lyly's Mother Bombie*, ii, 2,
- DODMAN**, *s.* A snail; a snail-shell. *Norfolk.* It has been said that the only difference between a Norfolk and a Suffolk man is, that one calls a snail *dodman*, the other *hodmandod*.
- DODO**, *s.* (*Fr.*) A lullaby.
- DOE**, *v.* To live on little food. *Chesh.*

- DOELE**, *s.* Dole; grief. *Doelfuit* dolefully.
- DOER**, *s.* An agent; a factor.
- DOERBODY**, *s.* The body of a frock.
- DOFF**, *v.* (1) To do off; to undress.  
 (2) To remove; to delay.
- DOFTYR**, *s.* A daughter.
- DOG**, (1) *v.* To follow or dodge one. "Folow the fote or steppes of one, properly to *dogge* one." *Huloet.*  
 (2) *s.* A toaster made in the shape of a dog. *North.*  
 (3) *s.* A small pitcher. *Craven.*  
 (4) *s.* A band of iron, employed to fasten walls outside old houses, support wood, &c.
- DOG-BEE**, *s.* A drone, or male bee.
- DOGBOLT**, *s.* (1) A term of reproach.  
 I'll not be made a prey unto the marshall,  
 For ne'er a snarling *dogbolt* of you both.  
*B. Jons., Alc.*, i, 1.  
 O ye *dogbolts*!  
 That fear no hell but Dunkirk.  
*Beaum. & Fl., Hon. M. Fort.*, v, 1.  
*Dogbolt!* to blast the honour of my mistress!  
*Shadwell, Amorous Bigotte*, 1690.  
 (2) Refuse or fusty meal.
- DOGCHEAP**, *adj.* Excessively cheap.
- DOGCOLE**, *s.* The plant dogbane.
- DOG-DAISY**, *s.* The field daisy. *North.*
- DOG-DRAVE**, *s.* A kind of sea-fish.
- DOG-FENNEL**, *s.* Corn camomile. *Warw.*
- DOGFLAWS**, *s.* Gusts of rage.
- DOGGED**, *adj.* Very; excessive.
- DOGGENEL**, *s.* An eagle. *Cumb.*
- DOGGER**, *s.* A small fishing ship.
- DOG-HANGING**, *s.* A wedding feast, where money used to be collected for the bride.
- DOGHOOKS**, *s.* Strong hooks for separating iron boring rods.
- DOGHY**, *adj.* Dark; cloudy; reserved. *Chesh.*
- DOG-KILLER**, *s.* This seems to have been formerly a common office in the hot months.

Would take you now the habit of a porter, now of a carman, now of the *dog-killer*, in this month of August, and in the winter of a seller of tinderboxes.

*B. Jon., Bart. Fair*, ii. 1.

And last, the *dog-killers* great gaines abounds

For braying brawling currs, and foisting hounds.

These are the grave trades, that doe get and save,

Whose gravity brings many to their grave.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

**DOG-LATIN**, *s.* Barbarous Latin.

**DOG-LEACH**, *s.* (1) A dog doctor.

(2) An ignorant practiser in medicine.

**DOG-LOPE**, *s.* A narrow slip of ground between two houses, the right to which is questionable. *North.*

**DOG-LOUSE**, *s.* A term of reproach. *Craven.*

**DOGNOPER**, *s.* The beadle. *Yorksh.*

**DOGONE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A term of contempt.

**DOG-PIG**, *s.* A sucking pig?

I'll be sworn, Mr. Carter, she bewitched Ganner Washbowl's sow, to cast her pigs a day before she would have farried; yet they were sent up to London, and sold for as good Westminster *dog-pigs* at Bartholomew fair, as ever great-belly'd ale-wife longed for.

*Witch of Edmonton.*

**DOG-ROSE**, *s.* The common hedge rose.

**DOGS**, *s.* The dew. *Essex.*

**DOGS-EARS**, *s.* The turned corners of leaves of a book.

**DOG'S-GRASS**, *s.* The *cynosurus cristatus*, *Lin.*

**DOG'S-HEAD**, *s.* Some kind of bird.

**DOG'S-NOSE**, *s.* A drink composed of warm porter, moist sugar, gin, and nutmeg.

**DOG'S-STONES**, *s.* Gilt buttons. *North.*

**DOG-STANDARD**, *s.* Ragwort. *North.*

**DOG-TREE**, *s.* The alder. *North.*

**DOG-TRICK**, *s.* A fool's bauble.

I could have soyled a greater volume than this with a deale of emptie and triviall stuffe: as puling sonets, whining

elegies, the *dog-tricks* of love, toyes to mocke apes, and transforme men into asses.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

**DOG-TYKE**, *s.* Adog-louse. "*Doggetyke* or louse. *Ricinus.*" *Huloet.*

**DOG-WHIPPER**, *s.* A beadle. *North.*

**DOIL**, (1) *s.* Nonsense. *West.*

(2) *v.* To wander idly.

**DOIT**, *s.* A Dutch coin, of the value of half a farthing. See *Dodkin.*

**DOITED**, *part. p.* Superannuated.

**DOKE**, (1) *s.* A furrow or hollow. See *Dalk.*

(2) A small brook. *Essex.*

(3) A bruise. *Essex.*

(4) A duck. *Dokeling*, a young duck.

(5) When a dog turns round before lying down they say he is making his doke. *Wight.*

**DOLABRE**, *s.* (*Lat.*) An axe. *Caxton.*

**DOLARD**, *s.* A pollard. *Oxfordsh.*

**DOLATE**, *v.* To tolerate. *Linc.*

**DOLCR**, *s.* A gift.

**DOLD**, } *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Stupid.

**DOLT**, }

**DOLE**, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To distribute; to divide.

(2) *s.* A share; a lot.

(3) *s.* A lump. *Linc.*

(4) *s.* (*A.-N.*) Grief; sorrow.

(5) *s.* A balk or slip of unploughed ground.

(6) *s.* A boundary mark. *East.*

(7) *s.* A piece of common on which only one person has a right to cut fuel. *Norf.*

(8) *s.* A low flat place. *West.*

(9) *s.* The bowels, blood, and feet of a deer, *doled* to the hounds after the hunt.

(10) *s.* Bread distributed on certain occasions.

**DOLE-AX**, *s.* A tool used for dividing slats for wattle gates. *Kent.*

**DOLEING**, *part. a.* Almsgiving. *Kent.*



**DOLE-MEADOW, s.** A meadow in which several persons have shares.

**DOLEMOOR, s.** A large uninclosed common. *Somerset.*

**DOLENT, adj. (A.-N.)** Sorrowful.

**DOLE-STONE, s.** A landmark. *Kent.*

**DOLEY, adj. (1)** Gloomy; solitary. *Northumb.*

(2) Soft, applied to the weather; easy; without energy. *Linc.*

**DOLING, s.** A fishing boat with two masts, each carrying a spritsail. *Suss.*

**DOLL, s.** A child's hand. *North.*

**DOLLING, s.** The smallest of a litter or brood. *Suss.*

**DOLLOP, (1) s.** A lump. *East.*

(2) *v.* To beat.

(3) *v.* To handle clumsily.

**DOLLOUR, v.** To abate in violence. *Kent.*

**DOLLURS. (Fr.)** Bad spirits. *Wight.*

**DOLLY, (1) adj.** Sad; sorrowful. *Warw.*

(2) *s.* A sloven. *Var. dial.*

(3) *s.* A prostitute. *North.*

(4) *v.* To beat linen. *West.*

(5) *s.* A washing tub, or a washing beetle; a churn-staff.

(6) *s.* A passing staff, with legs. *North.*

**DOLLYD, part. p.** Heated; luke-warm. *Pr. P.*

**DOLLY-DOUCET, s.** A child's doll. *Worc.*

**DOLOUR, s. (A.-N.)** Grief; pain.

**DOLOURING, s.** A mournful noise. *Essex.*

**DOLVE, part. p. of delve.** Digged; buried.

**DOLVER, s.** Reclaimed fen-ground. *East.*

**DOLY, adj.** Doleful.

**DOM, s.** A door case. *Wilts.*

**DOMAGE, s. (A.-N.)** Hurt; damage.

**DOMAGEABLE, } adj. Injurious.**

**DOMAGEOUS, }**

**DOMBE, adj. (A.-S.)** Dumb.

**DOMBER, v.** To smoulder. *North-ampt.*

**DOME, s. (1) (A.-S.)** Judgment. *Dome-house*, the judgment-hall.

(2) Down of rabbits, &c. *East.*

**DOMEL, adj.** Stupid. *Glouc.*

**DOMELOUS, adj.** Wicked, applied especially to a betrayer of the fair sex. *Linc.*

**DOMENT, s.** A merry-making. *North-ampt.*

**DOMESCART, s. (A.-S.)** The hangman's cart.

**DOMESMAN, s. (A.-S.)** A judge.

**DOMINATIONS, s.** One of the supposed orders of angels.

**DOMINEER, v.** To bluster.

**DOMINO, s. (1)** A kind of hood.

(2) A mask used in masquerades.

**DOMMEL, s.** A drum. *North.*

**DOMMELHEED, s.** Pudendum f. *Cumb.*

**DOMMERARS, s.** Beggars who pretended to be dumb.

**DOMP, v.** To tumble. *North.*

**DON, (1) v.** To put on; to dress.

Some shirts of mail, some coats of plate put on,

Some *donn'd* a cuirass, some a corslet bright. *Fairf., Tass., i, 72.*

And, when he did his rich apparel *don*,  
Put he no widow, nor an orphan on.

*Bp. Corbet's Poems, p. 39.*

(2) *adj.* Clever; active. *North.*

(3) *s.* (*Span.*) A superior; one who sets himself above others.

(4) *s.* A gay young fellow. *Linc.*

**DONATIVE, s. (Lat.)** A reward.

**DONCH.** See *Daunch.*

**DONCY, s.** Dandyism. *North.*

**DONDER, s.** Thunder.

**DONDINNER, s.** The afternoon. *Yorksh.*

**DONDON, s. (Fr.)** A coarse fat woman.

**DONE, (1) v.** To do; *pret. t.*, did.

(2) *part. p.* (*A.-S.*) Put; placed.

(3) *part. p.* Exhausted.

(4) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A down, or plain.

(5) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To din; to sound.

DONERE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To fondle.  
 DONET, *s.* A grammar, from the name of the author of the popular Latin grammar of the Middle Ages, Donatus.  
 DONEY, *s.* A hedge-sparrow. *North-ampt.*  
 DONGE, *s.* A mattress. *Pr. P.*  
 DONGENE, *part. p.* of *ding*. Struck down; beaten.  
 DONGESTEK, *s.* A dungfork.  
 DONGON, *s.* One who looks stupid, but is really clever. *West.* See *Dungeon*.  
 DONICK, *s.* The same game as *doddart*.  
 DONJEON, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) The prin-  
 DONJON, } cipal or keep tower  
 DUNGEON, } of a Norman castle.  
 DONK, } *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Damp;  
 DONKEY, } humid. *North.*  
 DONKE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To thank.  
 DONKS, *s.* A boy's term, at marbles. He who knocks out all the marbles he has put in, at hussel-cap, is said to have got his *donks*.  
 DONNAT, *s.* A devil; a wretch. *North.*  
 DONNE, (1) *adj.* Of a dun colour.  
 (2) *s.* Deeds.  
 Before the ships; where Ajax in a heate,  
 For that the stomach of the man was great,  
 Lays open to the Greekes his former *donne*  
 In their affaires since first this warre be-  
 gonne. *G. Peele.*  
 DONNINETHELL, *s.* Wild hemp. *Gerard.*  
 DONNINGS, *s.* Clothes. *West.*  
 DONNUT, *s.* A dough pancake. *Herts.*  
 DONNY, (1) *adj.* Out of sorts; poorly. *Lanc.*  
 (2) *s.* A small fishing-net. *Linc.*  
 (3) *s.* A profligate woman. *West.*  
 DONSEL, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A youth of family not yet knighted.  
 DONYE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To resound.  
 DOOD, *part. p.* Done. *Devon.*  
 DOODLE, *s.* An idler.  
 DOODLE-SACK, *s.* A bagpipe *Kent*

DOOKE. Do you. *Wilts.*  
 DOOLE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A small conical heap of earth, to mark the bounds of farms or parishes on the downs *Sussex.*  
 DOOLS, *s.* Slips of pasture. *Essex.*  
 DOOM, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Judgment.  
 DOOMAN, *s.* A woman. *Var. dial.*  
 DOON, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To do.  
 (2) *s.* A village prison. *Linc.*  
 DOOR, *s.* The fish *doree*.  
 DOOR-CHEEKS, *s.* Door-posts.  
 DOORDERN, *s.* A door-frame. *Linc.*  
 DOOR-KEEPER, *s.* A whore. *Dekker.*  
 DOORN, *s.* A door-frame. *Wilts.*  
 DOOR-PIECE, *s.* A piece of tapestry hung before an open door.  
 DOOR-SILL, } *s.* The threshold  
 DOOR-STAAANS, } of a door.  
 DOOR-STEAD, }  
 DOOR-STALL. A door-post. *East.*  
 DOORY, *adj.* Diminutive. *Yorksh.*  
 DOOSE, (1) *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Soft to the touch. *Linc.*  
 (2) *adj.* Thrifty. *North.*  
 (3) *s.* A slap. *North.*  
 DOOSENLOOP, *s.* *Pudendum f. Cumb.*  
 DOOSEY-CAP, *s.* A childish punishment. *North.*  
 DOOTE, *s.* A fool. See *Dote*.  
 DOOTLE, *s.* A notch in a wall to receive a beam. *North.*  
 DO-OUT, *v.* To clean out. *Suffolk.*  
 DOP, *s.* (for *dip*.) A low curtsey. *East.*  
 The Venetian *dop*, this.  
*B. Jon., Cynthia's Rev., v, 1.*  
 DOP-A-LOW, *adj.* Very short. *East.*  
 DOPCHICKEN, *s.* The dabchick. *Linc.*  
 DOPE, *s.* A simpleton. *Cumb.*  
 DOPEY, *s.* A beggar's trull.  
 DOPPER-BIRD, *s.* The dabchick.  
 DOPPERS, *s.* Dippers, the Anabaptists.  
 DOPR, *v.* To adopt.  
 DOR, (1) *s.* A drone; a cockchafer. What should I care what ev'ry *dor* doth buz  
 In credulous ears?  
*B. Jon., Cynthia's Revels, iii, 3.*

Uncertain wheare to finde them, with the egle or the *dorr*.

*Warner's Albions England*, 1592.

(2) *s.* A fool.

(3) *To dor*, or *to give the door*, to make a fool of a person.

There oft to rivals lends the gentle *dor*,  
Oft takes (his mistress hy) the bitter bob.

*Fletch., Purp. Isl.*, vii, 25.

You will see, I shall now *give him the gentle dor* presently, he forgetting to shift the colours which are now changed with alteration of the mistress. *Ib.*, v, 4.

(4) *v.* To frighten. *West*.

(5) *To obtain a dor*, to get leave to sleep. A schoolboy's phrase.

DORADO, *s.* (*Span.*) Anything gilded; a smooth-faced rascal.

DORALLE. See *Dariol*.

DORBELISH, *adj.* Very clumsy. *Linc.*

DORCAS, *s.* Benevolent societies which furnish poor with clothing gratuitously, or at a cheap rate. *Linc.*

DORCASED, *adj.* Finely decked out.

DORDE, *s.* A kind of sauce.

DORE, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To dare.

(2) *v.* To stare. *North*.

(3) *adv.* There.

DOR-APPLE, *s.* A winter apple of a bright yellow colour. *East*.

DOREE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Pastry.

DOREN, *s. pl.* (*A.-S.*) Doors.

DORSTOTHES, *s.* Door-posts.

DOR-TREE, *s.* The bar of a door.

DORFER, *s.* An impudent fellow. *North*.

DORGE, *s.* A kind of lace.

DORISHMENT, *s.* Hardship. *North*.

DOR-LINES, *s.* Mackerel lines. *North*.

DORLOT, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An ornament of a woman's dress.

DORM, *s.* A dose. *North*.

DORMANT, *adj.* The large beam across a room, sometimes called a *dormer*. Anything fixed was said to be *dormant*; *dormantables*, in distinction from those

consisting of a hoard laid on trestles, are often mentioned.

As if hee only had bene borne to uncloud whatsoever is included in their spacious orbs, he holds a *dormant* cancell-table in his own princely breast.

*The Cyprian Academic*, 1647.

DORMEDORY, *s.* A heavy, sleepy person. *Heref.*

DORMIT, *s.* An attic window projecting from the roof. *Heref.*

DORMITIVE, } *adj.* (*Lat.*) Causing  
DORMATIVE, } sleep.

There are (sayes he) two *dormitive* great gates,

Th' one made of horn (as fame to us relates)

By which true spirits have a passage right:  
Th' other of elephantine ivorie bright.

*Virgil by Vicars*, 1632.

DORMOND, *s.* A part of the clothing of a bed.

DORN, *s.* A door-post. *Devon*.

DORNTON, *s.* A small repast taken between breakfast and dinner. *North*.

DORP, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A hamlet.

DORRE, (1) *v.* To deafen. *Somerset*.  
(2) *pret. t.* Durst.

DORREL, *s.* A pollard. *Warw.*

DORRER, *s.* A sleepy, lazy person.

DORRY, } *adj.* Endorsed, or sea-  
DORRYLE, } soned, a term in cookery. "Sowpes *dorry*." *Forme of Cury*, p. 17. "Pomes *dorré*." *Warner*, p. 89. "To make pomes *dorryle*, and other thynges." *Forme of Cury*, p. 31.

DORSEL, } *s.* A pack-saddle; a pan-  
DORSER, } nier in which things are carried on horseback. *Susse.*  
See *Dosser*.

DORSEERS, *s.* (*A.-N. dorsal.*) Hangings; tapestry.

DORSTODE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A door-post.

DORTED, *adj.* Stupified. *Cumb.*

DORTH, *prep.* Through.

DORTOUR, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A dormitory, or sleeping apartment.

DORTY, *adj.* Saucy; nice. *Northumb.*

DORY, *s.* A drone bee. *Philpot*.

DOS, *s.* A master. *North.*  
 DOSAYN, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A dozen.  
 DOSEBERDE, }  
 DASIBERDE, } *s.* A simpleton.  
 DOSSIBERDE, }  
 DOSEL, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A dorser.  
 DOSELLE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The faucet  
 of a barrel.  
 DOSENEED, *adj.* Benumbed. *North.*  
 DOSENS, *s.* Straight clothes manu-  
 factured in Devonshire, under  
 Hen. V.  
 DOSION, *s.* A vessel for preparing  
 oatmeal. See *Dashin.*  
 DOSK, *adj.* Dark. *Craven.*  
 DOSNELL, *adj.* Clownish.  
 DOSOME, *adj.* Healthy. *North.*  
 DOSS, (1) *v.* To sit down roughly.  
*Kent.*  
 (2) *s.* A hassock. *East.*  
 (3) *v.* To attack with the horns.  
*East.*  
 DOSSAL, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A rich cloak  
 worn by people of high rank.  
 DOSSEL, *s.* A wisp of hay or straw  
 to stop up an aperture in a barn ;  
 a plug; the rose at the end of a  
 water-pipe. *North.* See *Doselle.*  
 DOSSER, } *s.* A pannier for carry-  
 DORSER, } ing on the back.  
 He fell to discoursing within an odde  
 manner of love-making, when beginning  
 very low, marking her new shod feet  
 hanging over her *dossers*, beguine with  
 this commendation. *Pasquil's Jests*, 1629.  
 The milkmaids' cuts shall turn the wenches  
 off,  
 And lay their *dossers* tumbling in the dust.  
*Merry Dev. of Edm.*, O. Pl., v, 265.  
 By this some farmer's dairy-maid I may  
 meet her,  
 Riding from market one day 'twixt her  
*dossers.* *B. & Fl., Night-walker*, i, 1.  
*Cos.* They're carri'd to the wars then  
 As chickens are to market, all in *dossers*,  
 Some thirty couple on a horse.  
*Cartwright's Lady Errant*, 1651.  
 DOSSERS, *s.* A motion of the head  
 in children, caused by affections  
 of the brain. *East.*  
 DOSSET, *s.* A small quantity. *Kent.*

DOSSIL, *s.* (*Fr.*) A lump of lint to  
 lay on a sore.  
 DOSSITY, (1) *s.* Ability. *West.*  
 (2) *adj.* Ailing; infirm. *Leic.*  
 DOSSUS, *s.* A weasel.  
 DOSTER, *s.* A daughter. *Pr. P.*  
 DOSY, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Dizzy, or giddy.  
 DOTANCE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Fear.  
 DOTANT, *s.* A dotard. *Shakesp.*  
 DOTE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A fool.  
 DOTED, *adj.* Foolish.  
 DOTE-FIG, *s.* A fig. *Devon.* Properly,  
 a fig newly gathered from a tree,  
 not a preserved fig.  
 DOTES, *s.* (*Lat.*) Endowments ;  
 qualities.  
 DOTH. (*A.-S.*) Do ye.  
 DOTHER, *v.* To totter. *North.*  
 DOTOUS, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Doubtful.  
 DOTS, *s.* Gingerbread nuts. *East.*  
 DOTTARD, *s.* A dwarf tree.  
 DOTTEL, *s.* See *Doselle.*  
 DOTTEREL, *s.* A silly fellow ; a  
 dupe.  
 DOUBLE, (1) *v.* To shut or fold up ;  
 to clench the fists. *Var. dial.*  
 (2) *s.* The duplicate of a writing.  
 (3) *s.* A letter patent. *Cowell.*  
 (4) A hare is said to double, when  
 she turns about to deceive the  
 hounds.  
 (5) *s.* A sort of stone.  
 (6) *v.* To vary in telling a tale  
 twice over.  
 DOUBLE-BEER, *s.* Strong ale.  
 DOUBLE-CLOAK, *s.* A cloak which  
 may be turned to serve as a dis-  
 guise.  
 DOUBLE-COUPLE, *s.* Twin lambs.  
*East.*  
 DOUBLE-DOUBLE, *s.* A double hedge  
 with a ditch on each side. *North-*  
*ampt.*  
 DOUBLER, *s.* A large dish, or bowl.  
*North.*  
 DOUBLE-READER, *s.* A member of  
 an inn of court whose turn it was  
 to read a second time.  
 DOUBLE-RIBBED, *adj.* Pregnant.  
*North.*



**DOUBLE-RUFF, s.** A game at cards.

**DOUBLE-SPRONGED, adj.** A term applied to potatoes, when they have lain in the ground till the new crop shoots out fresh bulbs.

**DOUBLET, s. (A.-N.)** (1) A military garment covering the body from the neck to the waist.

(2) A false stone composed of two pieces joined together.

**DOUBLE-TOM, s.** A double-breasted plough. *East.*

**DOUBLE-TONGUE, s.** The plant horsetongue.

**DOUBLETS, s.** A game resembling hackgammon.

**DOUBTSOME, adj.** Doubtful. *North.*

**DOUCE, (1) adj. (A.-N.)** Sweet; pleasant.

(2) *s.* A slap, especially in the face.

(3) *v.* To duck in water. *Craven.*

(4) *adj.* Sober; prudent. *North.*

(5) *adj.* Snug; comfortable. *North.*

(6) *s.* Chaff. *Devon.*

(7) *s.* The back of the hand. *Linc.*

**DOUCE-AME, s.** A dish in cookery.

*Douce ame.* Take gode cove mylke, and do it in a pot. Take parsel, sawge, ysopo, savray, and oother gode herbes, hewe hem, and do hem in the mylke, and seeth hem. Take capons half y-rosted, and smyte hem on pecys, and do thereto pynes and hony clarified. Salt it, and color it with safron, and serve it forth. *Forme of Cury, p. 14.*

**DOUCET, (1) adj. (A.-N.)** Sweet.

(2) A custard.

Fresh cheese and *dowssets*, curds, and clouted cream. *Drayt., Ecl., 9.*

Heer's *dowssets* and flappjacks, and I ken not what.

*The King and a Poore Northerne Man, 1640.*

(3) *s.* The name of a musical instrument.

**DOUCET-PIE, s.** A sweet-herb pie. *Devon.*

**DOUCETS, s.** The testicles of a deer.

**DOUCH, v.** To bathe. *Somerset.*

**DOUCKER, s.** A didapper. *Kennett*

**DOUFFE, s.** A dove.

**DOUGH, s. (1)** A little cake.

(2) The stomach. *Shropsh.*

**DOUGH-BAKED, adj.** Imperfectly baked.

**DOUGH-CAKE, } s.** An idiot. *De-*  
**DOUGH-COCK, } von.** A fool.

**DOUGH-FIG, s.** A Turkey fig. *Somer.*

**DOUGHT, v.** To do aught.

**DOUGHTER, s. (A.-S.)** A daughter.

**DOUGH-UP, v.** To stick. *East.*

**DOUGHY, adj.** Foolish. *Derby.*

**DOUGLE, v.** To wash thoroughly. *Yorksh.*

**DOUK, v. (1)** To bow.

(2) To dive, or bathe. *North.*

**DOUKY, adj.** Damp. *North.*

**DOUL, (1) s.** Down. *Shropsh.* See *Dowle.*

(2) *s.* A nail or pin sharpened at each end.

(3) *adj. (A.-N.)* Thick; dense.

**DOUNDRIN, s.** An afternoon drinking. *Derb.*

**DOUNS, s.** An idle girl. *North.*

**DO-UP, v.** To fasten. *Var. d.*

**DOUP, s. (1)** The buttocks. *North.*

(2) An egg-shell.

**DOUR, adj.** Sullen; sour. *North.*

**DOURE, v. (1)** To endure.

(2) *(A.-N.)* To dower, or endow.

**DOUSHER, s.** A rash person; a madcap. *Linc.*

**DOUSSING, s. (Lat.)** The weasel.

**DOUT, v.** To do out; to extinguish. *Douter,* an extinguisher.

**DOUTABLE, adv.** In uncertainty.

**DOUTANCE, s. (A.-N.)** Doubt; fear.

**DOUTE, s.** Fear.

**DOUTOUSE, adj. (A.-N.)** Fearful.

**DOUTHE, (from A.-S. *dugan.*) (1) pret. t.** Was sufficient; availed.

(2) *s.* People; nobles. *Gawayne.*

**DOUTIF, adj. (A.-N.)** Mistrustful.

**DOUTOUS, adj. (A.-N.)** Doubtful.

**DOUTREMERE, adj. (A.-N.)** From beyond the sea.

**DOUVE, v.** To sink. *North.*

DOUWED. Endowed.  
 DOUZZY, *adj.* Stupid. *Chesh.*  
 DOU3TILI, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Bravely.  
 DOVANE, *s.* (*Fr.*) A custom-house.  
 DOVE, *v.* To thaw. *Exmoor.*  
 DOVENING, *s.* A slumber. *North.*  
 DOVER, (1) *v.* A piece of sandy ground near the sea. *South.*  
 (2) *v.* To be in a doze. *North.*  
 DOVE'S-FOOT, *s.* The columbine.  
 Dow, (1) *v.* To thrive; to be good for anything. *North.* "Atrophe, in a consumption, one with whom his meat *doves* not, or to whom it does no good." *Cotgrave.*  
 (2) *adj.* Good. *Westmorel.*  
 (3) *s.* A dove. *Var. d.*  
 (4) *s.* A little cake. *North.*  
 DOWAIRE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A dower.  
 DO-WAY, *imperat.* of *v.* Cease.  
 DOWBALL, *s.* A turnip. *Linc.*  
 DOWBLET, *s.* A doubler.  
 DOWBOY, *s.* A hard dumpling. *East.*  
 DOWCE-EGYR, *s.* An ancient dish in cookery. See *Egre-douce.*  
 DOWCER, *s.* A sugar-plum. *West*  
 DOWD, (1) *adj.* Flat; dead. *Lanc.*  
 (2) *s.* A night-cap. *Devon.*  
 DOWDY, *adj.* (1) Dark and dull of colour. *Northampton.*  
 (2) Shabbily dressed. *Var. d.*  
 DOWDY-COW, *s.* The lady-bird. *Yorksh.*  
 DOWE, *s.* Day.  
 DOWELS, *s.* Low marshes. *Kent.*  
 DOWEN, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To endow.  
 DOWER, *s.* A rabbit's burrow. *Pr. P.*  
 DOWF, *s.* A dove.  
 DOW-HOUSE, *s.* A dove-cote. *East.*  
 DOWH3, *s.* Dough; paste.  
 DOWIE, *adj.* Worn out with grief. *North.*  
 DOWING, *adj.* Healthful. *Lanc.*  
 DO-WITHALL. *I cannot do withall, I cannot help it.*  
 DOWKE, *v.* To hang down slovenly.  
 DOWL, *s.* The devil. *Exmoor.*

DOWLAS, *s.* Coarse linen, imported from Brittany.

DOWLD, *adj.* Dead; flat. *Yorksh.*

DOWLE, *s.* The down in a feather, or any other object.

Such trees as have a certain wool or *dowle* upon them, as the small cotton.

*History of Manual Arts, 1661, p. 93.*

There is a certain shell-fish in the sea, called pinna, that bears a mossy *dowl* or wool. *Ibid.*

His hat (though blacke) lookes like a medley hat;

For, black 's the ground which sparingly appears;

Then heer 's a *dowle*, and there a dabb of fat,

Which as unhandsome hangs about his eares. *Davies, Scourge of Folly, 1611.*

DOWLER, *s.* A coarse dumpling. *East.*

DOWLY, *adj.* (1) doleful. *Yorksh.*

(2) Lonely; melancholy. *North.*

(3) Dingy. *North.*

DOWN, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A hill.

(2) *s.* (*A.-N.*) A bank of sand.

(3) *v.* To knock down; to fall.

*North.*

(4) *adj.* Cast down; disconsolate.

(5) *adj.* Sickly; poorly. *Craven.*

(6) *s.* A company of hares.

DOWN-ALONG, (1) *s.* A little hill. *Devon.*

(2) *adv.* Downwards. *West.*

DOWNARG, *v.* To browbeat in arguing. *West.*

DOWN-BOUT, *s.* A hard set-to at anything. *East.*

DOWNCOME, *s.* (1) A downfall.

(2) A piece of luck. *North.*

DOWNDAISHOUS, *adj.* Audacious. *Dorset.*

DOWNDAP, *v.* To dive down. *Devon.*

DOWN-DONE, *adj.* Too much cooked. *Linc.*

DOWNFALLY, *adj.* Out of repair. *East.*

DOWNGATE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A descent.

DOWNGENE, *part. p.* of *ding.* (*A.-S.*) Beaten.

DOWN-HOUSE, *s.* The back-kitchen.  
*North.*

DOWN-HILL, *s.* A descent, or fall.

Th' enchanting force of their sweet  
eloquence

Hurls headlong down their tender  
audience,

Ay (childe-like) sliding, in a foolish strife,  
On th' icie *down-hills* of this slippery life.

*Du Bartas.*

DOWN-LYING, *s.* An accouche-  
ment.

DOWNO-CANNOT. When one has  
the power, but wants the will to  
do anything. *Cumb.*

DOWN-PINS, *s.* Persons quite drunk.  
*East.*

DOWNSELLA, *s.* (*Ital. donzella*). An  
old dance.

DOWNY, *adj.* Low-spirited. *East.*

DOWP, *s.* The carrion crow. *North.*

DOWPAR, *s.* The dabchick. *Pr. P.*

DOWPY, *s.* The last-hatched of a  
breed of birds. *North.*

DOWRYBBE, *s.* An implement  
for scraping the kneading trough.  
*Pr. P.*

DOWSE, (1) *s.* A strumpet.

(2) *v.* To beat. *Var. d.*

(3) *v.* To rain heavily. *North.*

(4) To put under water. *Berks.*

DOWT, *s.* A ditch, or drain. *Linc.*

DOWTTOUSE, *adj.* Doughty.

DOWVE, *s.* A dove.

DOXY, *s.* (1) A mistress; a  
strumpet.

(2) A sweetheart, in an innocent  
sense. *North.*

(3) A vixen.

DOYLE, *v.* To squint. *Glouc.*

DOYT, *pres. t.* Doth.

DOYTCH-BACK, *s.* A fence. *North.*

DOZAND, } *adj.* Spiritless; im-  
DOZENED, } potent.

DOZEN, *v.* To slumber.

DOZEPER, } *s.* A nobleman; one  
DOSYPER, } of the Douze-Pairs of  
France.

DOZEY, *adj.* Unsound; decaying.  
*Northampton.*

DOZZINS, *s.* Corn shaken out in  
carrying home the sheaves.  
*North.*

DOZZLE, *s.* (1) A small quantity.

(2) A paste flower on a pie-  
cover. *North.*

DOZZLED, *adj.* Stupid; heavy.  
*East.*

DRAANT, *s.* A drawl. *Suffolk.*

DRAB, (1) *v.* To associate with  
loose women.

(2) *v.* To beat; to drub. *Kent.*

(3) *s.* A small debt. *North.*

DRAB-AND-NORR, *s.* A game in  
the North, something like tip-  
cat.

DRABBET, *s.* An angry expression.  
*Berks.*

DRABBLE, *v.* To draggle. *Drabble-*  
*tail*, a slattern.

DRAKSTOOL, *s.* The threshold.  
*Devon.*

DRADE, *part. p.* Feared.

DRAF, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Dregs; refuse.  
*Draf-sak*, a sack of draf.

DRAFFIT, *s.* A tub for hog-wash.  
*West.*

DRAFFY, *adj.* Coarse and bad.

DRAFTY, *adj.* Worthless.

DRAG, *s.* (1) A harrow for breaking  
clods.

(2) A fence across running water,  
formed by a sort of hurdle which  
swings from a horizontal pole.  
*West.*

(3) An implement for moving  
heavy weights.

(4) A malkin for an oven. *North.*

(5) A skid-pan.

(6) A raft.

(7) A dung-fork. *North.*

(8) *v.* To drawl in speaking.  
*West.*

DRAGANS, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) The herb  
DRAGANCE, } serpentine.

DRAGE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A sort of spice.

DRAGEE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A small  
comfit.

DRAZENALL, *s.* A vessel to hold  
comfits.

**DRAGGING-TIME, s.** The evening of a fair-day, when the lads pull the wenches about. *East.*

**DRAGGLE-TAIL, s.** A slut.

**DRAUGHT, s.** (1) A sort of small cart.

(2) (*A.-N.*) A pawn, in chess.

(3) Result; consequence.

**DRAGON, s.** A sort of carbine.

**DRAGONS-FEMALE, s.** Water-dragons. *Gerard.*

**DRAGON-WATER, s.** A sort of specific.

Whilst beazer stone, and mighty mithridate,

To all degrees are great in estimate,  
And triacles power is wonderously exprest,  
And dragon water in most high request.

*Taylor's Workes, 1630.*

**DRAIL, s.** A toothed iron projecting from the beam of the plough to hitch the horses. *West.*

**DRAINS, s.** Grains from the mash-tub. *East.*

**DRAINTED, part. p.** Ingrained. *Wilts.*

**DRAIT, (1) s.** A team of horses. *North.*

(2) *v.* To drawl. *Derbysh.*

**DRAKE, s.** (1) (*A.-S.*) A dragon.

(2) A small piece of artillery.

(3) A sort of curl, in which the ends of the hair only turn up, and all the rest hangs smooth.

(4) Darnel. *East.*

(5) To shoot a drake, to give a fillip on the nose.

**DRAKES, s.** A slop; a jakes. *West.*

**DRALE, v.** To drawl. *North.*

**DRAMMOCK, s.** A mixture of oat-mel and cold water. *North.*

**DRANE, s.** (*A.-S.*) A drone. "Drane or dorre, which is the unprofitable bee havynge no styngge. *Cephenes.*" *Huloet.*

**DRANG, s.** A narrow lane. *West.*

**DRANGOLL, s.** A sort of wine.

**DRANK, s.** Darnel grass. *North.*

**DRANT, s.** The plant rocket.

**DRAP-DE-LAYNE, s.** (*A.-N.*) Wool-len cloth.

**DRAPE, (1) s.** A barren cow or ewe. *Drape sheep*, the refuse sheep of a flock. *Var. di.*

(2) *v.* To drain the last drops from a cow in milking.

**DRAPERY, s.** (1) Carving or painting resembling cloth or foliage.

(2) *New drapery* is manufactured worsted for stuffs; and *old drapery* is that cloth which has undergone the operation of the fulling mill. Anthony Munday wrote the Triumphs of Old Drapery, 1614.

**DRAPET, s.** A table-cloth. *Spenser.*

**DRAPLYD, adj.** Bedrabbled. *Pr. P.*

**DRAPS, s.** Unripe fruit when fallen. *East.*

**DRAASH, v.** To thresh. *Somerset.*

**DRASEL, s.** (1) A threshold.

(2) A flail. *West.*

**DRASTES, s.** (*A.-S.*) Dregs; refuse; lees of wine.

**DRAU. (1)** An imprecation. An abbreviation of *God rot!*

(2) *pres. t.* Dreadeth.

**DRAUCHELL, s.** A dirty, slovenly person. *Warw.*

**DRAU, v.** To drawl. *North.*

**DRAUGHT, s.** (1) A jakes.

(2) A team of cattle. *North.*

(3) A sort of hound.

(4) A spider's web; a snare.

(5) Sixty-one pounds weight of wool.

(6) A pawn, in chess.

**DRAUGHT-CHAMBER, s.** A withdrawing room.

**DRAUGHTS, s.** Forceps for extracting teeth.

**DRAUN, v.** (*A.-S.*) To draw on; to approach to.

**DRAUP, v.** To drawl. *North.*

**DRAVELE, v.** To slumber fitfully.

**DRAVY, adj.** Thick; muddy. *North.*

**DRAW, (1) v.** To throw; to stretch. *West.*

(2) *s.* A hollow tuck in a cap. *Linc.*

(3) *v.* To strain.



- (4) *s.* A sort of sledge. *West.*  
 (5) *s.* A drawer.  
 (6) *v.* To build a nest, said of hawks.  
 (7) *s.* The distance an arrow will fly from a bow.  
 (8) *v.* To follow the track or scent in hunting.  
 (9) *s.* A stratagem, or artifice. *Sussex.*  
 (10) *v.* To remove the entrails of a bird. *Var. dial.*  
 (11) To draw amiss, to follow the scent in a wrong direction. To draw together, to assemble. To draw a furrow, to plough. *East.*
- DRAWBREECH, s.** A slattern. *Devon.*  
**DRAWCANSIR, s.** A boaster; a bully.  
**DRAWER, s.** A tapster, or waiter.  
**DRAW-GLOVES, s.** An old game played with the fingers.  
 At draw-gloves wee'l play,  
 And prethee let's lay  
 A wager, and let it be this:  
 Who first to the summe  
 Of twenty doth come,  
 Shall have for his winning a kisse.  
*Pleasant Grove of New Fancies, 1657.*
- DRAWING-BOXES, s.** Drawers.  
**DRAWK, (1) v.** To soak with water. *North.*  
 (2) *s.* A weed resembling darnel. *East.*  
**DRAWLATCH, s.** (1) A thief.  
 (2) A lazy person.  
**DRAWN-OUT, part. p.** Finely dressed. *Northampton.*  
**DRAWT, s.** The throat. *Somerset.*  
**DRAWTER, s.** A term among lace-makers for the long slip of parchment or cloth which they draw over their lace to keep it clean in making.  
**DRAW-THE-WELL-DRY, s.** A childish game at cards, resembling beggar-my-neighbour.  
**DRAY, (1) s.** A sledge without wheels.  
 (2) *s.* A great noise.
- (3) *v.* To act like a madman.  
 (4) *s.* A squirrel's nest.  
**DRAYNE, part. p.** Drawn.  
**DRAZEL, s.** A slut. *Sussex.*  
**DRAZT, s.** A draw-bridge. *Gawayne.*  
**DREADFUL, adj.** Fearful; timorous.  
**DREAM, v.** (1) (*A.-S.*) To be glad  
 (2) To sing.  
**DREAM-HOLES, s.** Openings left in walls to admit light. *Glouc.*  
**DREAN, (1) v.** To drawl. *Somerset.*  
 (2) *s.* A small stream.  
**DREAP, v.** To drench. *North.*  
**DREARE, v.** To annoy. *Drearing,* sorrow.  
 Than were no wowers hym nor his wyfe  
 to dreare. *Barclay's Fyfte Egloy.*
- DRECCH, (1) v.** (*A.-S.*) To vex; to oppress.  
 (2) *s.* A subject of sorrow.  
 (3) *v.* To linger; to delay.  
**DRECEN, v.** To threaten. *North.*  
**DRECK-STOOL, s.** A door-sill. *Dev.*  
**DREDE, (1) v.** (*A.-S.*) To fear.  
 (2) *s.* Fear; doubt. *Dredeful,* timorous.  
**DREDELES, adv.** Without doubt.  
**DREDEN, v.** (*A.-S.*) To make afraid.  
**DREDGE, s.** (1) Oats and barley mixed together.  
 (2) A bush-harrow. *South.*  
**DREDGER, } s.** A small tin box  
**DREDGE-BOX, } for holding flour.**  
**DREDGERY, adv.** Cautiously; gently. *Leic.*  
**DREDGE-SALT, s.** Seasoned salt.  
 "Dredge salt, such as was tempered with spices and seedes of sweete savour for belly cheere sake, &c." *Nomenclator.*  
**DREDINGFUL, adj.** Full of dread.  
**DREDY, adj.** Reverent. *Wickliffe.*  
**DREE, (1) v.** (*A.-S. drigan.*) To suffer; to endure.  
 (2) *adj.* Long; tedious. *Dreely,* slowly, tediously. *North.*  
 (3) *adj.* Continuously; steadily. *Linc.*  
 (4) *v.* To journey to a place. *North.*

- (5) *s.* A cart without wheels drawn by one horse. *North.*
- (6) *s.* A hard bargainer. *Yorksh.*
- DREED, *s.* (*A.-S. driht.*) The Lord.
- DREEDFUL, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Reverential.
- DREEN, *v.* To drain dry. *Suffolk.*
- DREERY, *adj.* Fearful.
- DREF, *pret. t.* Drove.
- DREFENE, *part. p.* Driven.
- DREFULLY, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Sorrowfully.
- DREGH, *pret. t.* Suffered.
- DREGHE, *adj.* Long. *On dreghe,* at a distance.
- DREGISTER, *s.* A druggist. *Suffolk.*
- DREINT, *part. p.* (*A.-S.*) Drowned.
- DREMEL, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A dream.
- DREME-REDARE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) An expounder of dreams.
- DREMES, *s.* Jewels.
- DRENCH, } *s.* A potion; drink.
- DRENG, }
- DRENCHÉ, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To drown; to be drowned.
- DRENCHING-HORN, *s.* A horn for pouring physic down an animal's throat.
- DRENGES, *s.* A class of men who held a rank between the baron and thane. *Havelok.*
- DRENGY, *adj.* Thick; muddy. *North.*
- DRENKLED, *part. p.* Drowned.
- DREPE, *v.* (1) To drip; to drop.  
(2) (*A.-S.*) To kill, or slay.
- DREPEE, *s.* A dish in cookery.
- Drepee.* Take blanched almandes, grynde hem, and temper hem up with gode broth; take oynoans a grete quantité, perboyle hem, and frye hem, and do thereto. Take smalle bryddes, perboyle hem, and do thereto pellydore, and salt, and a lytel grece. *Forme of Cury*, p. 7.
- DRERE, *s.* Sorrow. *Spenser. Drery,* sorrowful.
- DRERIMENT, } *s.* Sorrow; affliction.
- DRERINESSE, }
- DRERYHEAD, }
- DRESH, *v.* To thrash. *Var. d.*
- DRESSE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To address; to prepare; to apply.
- DRESSEL, *s.* A cottage dresser. *West.*
- DRESSER, *s.* An axe used in coal-pits.
- DRESSING-BOARD, *s.* A dresser.
- DRESSING-KNIFE, *s.* A knife used for dressing or pruning anything, apparently meaning a cook's.
- DRESTALL, *s.* A scarecrow. *Devon.*
- DRESTE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To prepare.
- DRESTIS, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Dregs; lees. *Dresty,* full of dregs.
- DRETCHÉ, *v.* To be disturbed by dreams.
- DRETCHING, *s.* (1) Trouble; vexation.  
(2) (*A.-S.*) Delay.
- DREUL, (1) *s.* A lazy fellow.  
(2) *v.* To fritter away one's time. *Dreuler,* a driveller. *Devon.*
- DREURY, *s.* Love. See *Druery.*
- DREVE, *v.* To pursue. *West.*
- DREVEDE, *part. p.* Confounded.
- DREVELEN, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To drivel.
- DREVL, *s.* A drudge.
- DREVVY, *adj.* Dirty; muddy. *North.*
- DREWE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Love; friendship.
- DREWRIES, } *s.* Jewels; ornaments.
- DROWRYIS, }
- DREWSENS, *s.* Dregs; refuse. *Dev.*
- DREWÛE, *pret. t.* Drew; reached.
- DREYDE, *pret. t.* Dried.
- DREÛE, *v.* To suffer. See *Dree.*
- DRIB, (1) *v.* To shoot at short paces. An old term in archery.  
(2) *s.* A small quantity. *Sussex.*  
(3) *v.* To chop off. *Dekker.*
- DRIBBLE, (1) *s.* A drudge; a servant. *North.*  
(2) *s.* An iron pin.  
(3) *v.* To drizzle. *West.*  
(4) *v.* To deal out in small quantities. *Northampton.*
- DRIBLET, *s.* Anything small.
- DRIDGE, *v.* To sprinkle. *Lanc.*
- DRIDDLE, *s.* An instrument used for hollowing wooden bowls.

**DRIE,** } *v.* (*A.-S.*) To suffer; to  
**DRIHE,** } endure. See *Dree*.  
**DRIGHE,** }

Religion was i-maked  
 Penance for to *drye*,  
 Now it is mych i-turned  
 To pryde and glotonye.  
*William de Shoreham.*

**DRIEN, v.** (*A.-S.*) To be dry, or thirsty.

**DRIFE, v.** (*A.-S.*) To drive; to approach.

**DRIFLE, v.** To drink deeply. *North.*

**DRIFT, s.** (1) A drove, or flock. *North.*

(2) *Drift of the forest*, an exact view or examination what cattle are in the forest, to know whether it be overcharged, &c. *Blount.*

(3) Road-sand. *Glouc.*

(4) A sort of sleeve, made usually of silk. *17th cent.*

(5) A green lane. *Leic.*

(6) Diarrhœa. *Somerset.*

**DRIFTER, s.** A sheep overlaid in a drift of snow. *North.*

**DRIFTS, s.** Dregs.

**DRIFTWAY, s.** A road chiefly used for driving cattle. *Northampt.*

**DRIGGLE-DRAGGLE.** A slut. *Florio.*

**DRIGH, adj.** Tedious. See *Dree*.

**DRIGHT, s.** (*A.-S.*) The Lord.

**DRIGHTUPS, s.** A boy's breeches. *North.*

**DRIKE, v.** (*A.-S.*) To repent.

**DRILE, v.** To waste time. *West.*

**DRILL, (1) s.** A large ape, or baboon.

A diurnal-maker is the antimark [antimask] of an historian, he differs from him as a *dril* from a man.

*Clevel., Char. of a Diurnal-maker.*

And as well match'd as any three baboons in Europe, why, madam, I would as soon marry a *drill* as any one of them.

*Shadwell, The Humorists, 1671.*

(2) *v.* To decoy; to flatter. *Dev.*

(3) *v.* To twirl, or whirl. *Devon.*

(4) *To drill along*, to slide away. *Kent.*

(5) *s.* A small draught of liquor.

**DRIMBLE, v.** To loiter. *Dorset.*

**DRIMMEL, v.** To suffer pain. *Somerset.*

**DRINDLE, (1) v.** To dawdle. *Suffolk.*

(2) *s.* A small drain. *East.*

**DRINGE, v.** (1) To drizzle. *East.*

(2) To drink.

He no may sitt no stonde,  
 No unnethe drawen his onde,  
 Rest no take alepeinge,  
 Mete etc, no drinke *dringe*.

*Gy of Warwike, p. 8*

**DRINGETT, s.** A crowd. *Devon.*

**DRINGING, adj.** Miserly. *Devon.*

**DRINGLE, v.** To dawdle. *West.*

**DRINK, (1) v.** To absorb. *East.*

(2) *s.* A draught of liquor.

(3) *s.* Small beer. *West.*

(4) *v.* To smoke tobacco. *Jonson.*

(5) *v.* To abie, or suffer. *Cotg.*

**DRINKHAIL, (A.-S., literally, drink health.)** The pledge in drinking, corresponding to *wassaile*.

**DRINKING, s.** A collation between dinner and supper, in use in the beginning of the 17th cent.

**DRINKING-TOWEL, s.** A doily, for dessert.

**DRINKLE, v.** To drown. *Pr. P.*

**DRINK-MEAT, s.** Boiled ale thickened with oatmeal and bread. *Shropsh.*

**DRINK-PENNY, s.** Earnest money.

**DRINKSHANKERE, s.** (*A.-S.*) A cup-bearer.

**DRINKY, adj.** Drunk. *Var. d.*

**DRIP, s.** Anything that falls in drops. *North.*

**DRIPPER, s.** A shallow tub. *West.*

**DRIPPING-HORSE, s.** A wooden frame to hang wet clothes on.

**DRIPPINGS, s.** The last milk afforded by a cow. *Shropsh*

**DRIPPLE, adj.** Weak; rare. *Worc.*

**DRISH, s.** A thrush. *Devon.*

**DRISS, v.** To cleause; to beat. *North.*

**DRISTER, s.** A daughter. *Craven.*

**DRITE**, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Dirt; dung.  
 (2) *v.* To speak thickly. *North.*

**DRITH**, *s.* Drought. "Drynes or *dryth*, *Ariditas*." *Huloet*.

**DRIVE**, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To follow.  
 (2) *v.* To propel. *West.*  
 (3) *v.* To advance very quickly.  
 (4) *v.* To procrastinate. *Yorksh.*  
 (5) *s.* Force; speed.  
 (6) *v.* To drizzle; to snow. *North.*  
 (7) To drive forth, to pass on.  
 To drive adrift, to accomplish any purpose. To drive pigs, to snore.

**DRIVE-KNOR**, *s.* A bandy-ball. *North.*

**DRIVEL**, *v.* To beslaver.  
 Then hee flingeth the glasses against the wals, as if they cost nothing, and daunceth a round about a can, as if it were a May-pole; then he doth *drivell* his hostesse, and will dallie with any that weareth a *erosse-cloth*.  
*Man in the Moon*, 1609.

**DRIVELARD**, *s.* A driveller.

**DRIZZLE**, (1) *s.* Small rain. "*Drizzling* or mizling raine." *Nomencl.*  
 (2) *v.* To rain small.  
 (3) *s.* A diminutive salt ling. *North.*

**DROATUPS**, *s.* A leather strap under the lower part of a horse-collar. *South.*

**DROBLY**, *adj.* Muddy. *Pr. P.*

**DROBYL**, *v.* To trouble.

**DROCK**, (1) *s.* A water course. *Wilts.*  
 (2) *v.* To drain with stone gutters underground. *Glouc.*

**DRODDUM**, *s.* The breech. *North.*

**DROFF**, (1) *pret. t. of drive*. Drove.  
 (2) *pret. t. of throwe*.  
 (3) *s.* Dregs. *North.*

**DROFMAN**, *s.* A herdsman.

**DROGHE**, *pret. t. of drawe*.

**DROGHE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A drought.

**DROIE**, *s.* A drudge, or servant.

**DROIGHT**, *s.* A team of horses. *North.*

**DROIL**, *s.* A drudge. "Belitre, coquin digne d'estre fouetté. A

knave, a slave: a *droyle* or drudge subject to stripes." *Nomenclator*.

**DROITS**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Rights; dues. *Kent.*

**DROKE**, *s.* A filmy weed common in stagnant water. *Kent.*

**DROLL**, (1) *s.* "A good-fellow, boon companion, merry grig; one that cares not how the world goes." *Ladies' Dictionary*, 1694.  
 (2) *v.* To put off with excuses. *East.*

**DROLLERY**, *s.* A puppet-show.

**DROLLING**, *adj.* Witty; joking.

**DROMESLADE**, *s.* A drummer.

**DROMON**, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) A ship of  
**DROMOND**, } war.

**DROMOUNDAY**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A war-horse.

**DRONE**, (1) *v.* To drawl. *North.*  
 (2) *s.* A drum.

**DRONG**, *s.* A narrow path. *West.*

**DRONING**, *s.* (1) (*A.-S.*) An affliction.  
 (2) A lazy way of doing anything.

**DRONKE**, *part. p.* (*A.-S.*) Drowned.

**DRONKELEWE**, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Drunken. "And is nocht *dronklewe* ne *dedeynous*." *Piers Pl.*  
 They were counted barbarous and cruell, *dronklewe*, and wilde people.  
*Humfrey's Nobles or of Nobility*, 1563.

**DRONKENAND**, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Intoxicating.

**DRONKLE**, *v.* To drown.

**DRONNY**, *s.* A drone. *Skelton*.

**DROOL**, *v.* To drivel. *Var. d.*

**DROOPER**, *s.* A moody fellow. *West.*

**DROOT**, *s.* A stutterer. *Pr. P.*

**DROP-BOX**, *s.* A money-box. *Craven*.

**DROP-DRY**, (1) *adj.* Water-tight. *North.*  
 (2) *v.* To do anything by contraries.

**DROP-DUMPLINGS**, *s.* Small dumplings made each by a spoonful of batter dropt into the hot water. *East.*



DROPE, (1) *s.* A crow. *Yorksh.*

(2) *v.* To run down. *East.*

(3) *v.* To baste meat.

DROPES, *s.* Ornaments on the dresses worn by mummers.

DROP-GALLOWS, *s.* One who is foul-mouthed. *East.*

DROP-IN, *v.* To beat. *Wight.*

DROPMELE, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) By drops. "The strangurie, which is when one maketh water by *dropmeale* very hardely, and with great paine." *Nomenclator.*

DROP-OUT, *v.* To quarrel. *West.*

DROPPERS, *s.* Persons employed to drop seed into the holes made by the dribbles.

DROPPING, } *adj.* Rainy; wet.

DROPPY, }

DROPPINGS, *s.* (1) The dung of birds.

(2) An early apple. *Yorksh.*

DROPPING-THE-LETTER, *s.* A boy's game.

DROP-VIE, *s.* An old term in gambling.

DROPWORT, *s.* The plant *filipendula*.

DROPK, *s.* The dropsy.

DRORE, *s.* A dish in cookery.

*Drore* to potage. Take vele or motun, and smyte it on gobettes, and put it in a pot with watur, and let it sethe; and take onyons, and mynce hom, and do thereto, and parsel, sauge, ysopo, savery, and hewe hom smale, and do hit in the pot, and coloure hit with saffron, and do thereto powder of pepur, and of clowes, and of maces, and alaye hit wyth yolkes of rawe eggus and verjus; but let hit not sethe after. and serve hit forthe.

*Warner, Antiq. Cul., p. 54.*

DROSE, } *s.* To gutter, as a can-

DROSLE, } *dle.* *Drosings*, dregs of tallow. *Kent.*

DROSITY, *adj.* Weary; languid from fatigue. *Northampt.*

DROSSELL, *s.* A slut.

DROSS-WHEAT, *s.* Inferior wheat left after dressing. *Suffolk.*

DROSTY, *adj.* Full of dross. *Warw.*

DROSY, *adj.* Very brittle. *Devon.*

DROT. See *Drat*.

DROTHELL, *s.* A dirty, untidy woman. *Northampt.*

DROTYNE, *v.* To stammer; to speak indistinctly. *Pr. Parv.*

DROU, *v.* To dry. *Exmoor.*

DROUCHED, *part. p.* Drenched. *Suffolk.*

DROUGE, *s.* A strong carriage or truck for conveying military stores.

DROUGH, } *pret. t. of drawe.* (*A.-S.*)

DROUH, } Drew.

DROUGHT, *s.* (1) A passage. *West.*

(2) A team of horses. *North.*

DROUGHTY, *adj.* Thirsty. *Heref.*

DROUK, *v.* To drench. *North.*

DROUKENING, } *s.* A slumber.

DROUPNYNGE, }

DROUMY, *adj.* Dirty. *Devon.*

DROUNSLATE, *s.* A drummer.

DROUNT, *v.* To drawl. *Northumb.*

DROUPEN, (1) *v.* To droop; to look sickly. *Shropsh.*

(2) To lie hid secretly. *Pr. P.*

DROUTH, *s.* Thirst. *Drouthy*, thirsty.

DROVE, (1) *part. p.* Driven.

(2) *s.* A road, especially an uninclosed one. *West.*

(3) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To pursue; to tease. *Drovyng*, vexation.

DROVY, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Dirty in person.

DROW, *v.* (1) To dry.

(2) To throw. *West.*

DROWBULLY, *adj.* Troubled.

DROWE, } *pret. t.* Drew. *Drowen*,

DROW3, } Driven.

DROWING, *adj.* Faint with thirst. *North.*

DROWNED-LAND, *s.* Marshes.

DROWNING-BRIDGE, *s.* A sluice-gate. *Wilts.*

DROWSE, *v.* To gutter. See *Drose*.

DROWSEN, *adj.* Made of tallow. *Kent.*

DROWSYHED, *s.* Drowsiness. *Spenser.*

DROWTY, *adj.* D<sup>r</sup>; dusty. *Derb.*

DROWY, *v.* To dry. *Somerset.*

DROXY, *adj.* Rotten. *West.*

DROY, (1) *s.* A thunderbolt. *Old Wilts.*

(2) *v.* To wipe clean. *Lanc.*

DROZE, *v.* To beat severely. *East.*

DROZEN, *adj.* Fond; doating. *North.*

DRUB, *v.* (1) To throb.

(2) To beat.

DRUBBY, *adj.* Muddy. *Northumb.*

DRUBS, *s.* Slates among cinders. *North.*

DRUCK, *v.* To thrust down. *Somerset.*

DRUCKEN, *adj.* Tipsy. *North.*

DRUDGE, (1) *s.* A large rake.

(2) *v.* To harrow. *West.* To harrow with bushes. *Suss.*

DRUE, *adj.* Dry. *North.*

DRUERY, (*A.-N.*) Courtship; love; gallantry.

DRUFFEN, *adj.* Drunk. *North.*

DRUG, (1) *adj.* Damp. *Wight.*

(2) *v.* To dry slightly. *Sussex.*

(3) *s.* A heavy timber-carriage.

DRUGEOUS, *adj.* Huge. *Devon.*

DRUGGE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To drag.

DRUGGED, *adj.* Half-dried, applied to linen. *Sussex.*

DRUGGER, } *s.* A druggist.

DRUGSTER, }

DRUID'S-HAIR, *s.* Long moss. *Wilts.*

DRUIVY, *adj.* Overcast; muddy. *Cumb.*

DRUM, (1) *v.* To beat severely. *West.*

(2) *s.* The cylindrical part of anything.

DRUMBELO, *s.* A dull fellow. *Exm.*

DRUMBLE, *v.* To be sluggish, or confused; to mumble. *West.*

DRUMBLE-BEE, *s.* A humble-bee.

DRUMBLD, *adj.* Made muddy. *North.*

DRUMBLE-DRONE, *s.* A drone. *West.*

DRUMBLES. *He dreams drumbles, he is half asleep. Norf.*

DRUMBOW, } *s.* A dingle, or ra-

DRUMBLE, } vine. *Chesh.*

DRUMLER, *s.* A small vessel of war; a dromon.

DRUMLEY, (1) *adj.* Muddy; confused.

(2) *adv.* Slowly; lazily. *North.*

DRUMMING. Palpitating.

DRUMMOCK, *s.* A mixture of meal and water. *North.*

DRUMSLADE, *s.* A drum. 16th cent. *Drumslager, Drumsted, a drummer.*

DRUMSTICK, *s.* (1) The leg bone of a fowl.

(2) The calix and stalk of knapweed. *Northampton.*

DRUN, *s.* A narrow passage. *Wilts.*

DRUNGE, *s.* A crowd. *Wilts.*

DRUNK, *s.* Darnel grass. *North.*

DRUNKESCHIPE, *s.* Drunkenness.

DRUNKWORT, *s.* Tobacco. *Minsheu.*

DRUNT, *s.* A bad humour. *North.*

DRUPY, *adj.* Drooping.

DRURIES, *s.* See *Drewries.*

DRURY, *adj.* Dreary.

DRUSS, *s.* A slight slope. *Wight.*

DRUV, *part. p.* Driven. *Var. d.*

DRUVE, *s.* A muddy river. *Cumb.*

DRUVY, *adj.* Thick; dirty. *North.*

DRUYE, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Dry.

DRY, (1) *v.* To suffer. See *Dree.*

(2) *part. p.* Disappointed; cast down. *North.*

(3) *adj.* Thirsty.

(4) *v.* To wipe dry.

(5) *adj.* Crafty; subtle.

(6) *adj.* Genuine; unadulterated. *North.*

(7) *v.* To cease milking a cow, in consequence of her giving little milk. *North.*

DRY-BOB, *s.* A joke. *Cotgrave,*

DRYCHE, *v.* To frighten.

DRY-COMMUNION, *s.* A nick-name for the Nicene Creed.

DRY-CRUST, *s.* A miser.

DRYFAT, *s.* A box, or packing-case; a large basket.

DRYFE, *v.* To drive.

DRY-FOOT, *v.* To follow the game by the scent of the foot. A hunting term.

DRYGHE, *v.* To suffer. See *Dree*.

DRYHTEN, *s.* (*A.-S.*) The Lord.

DRYHE. *On dryhe*, backwards.

DRY-HEDGE, *s.* A bank of earth.

DRY-MEAT, *s.* Hay.

DRYNCH, *v.* To drench.

DRYNG, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To drink.

DRYNGE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To throng.

DRYP, *v.* To beat. *Shropsh.*

DRY-SALTER, *s.* A person dealing in various articles for dyeing.

DRY-SCAB, *s.* The ring-worm. *Palsg.*

DRYSSE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To subdue.

Danmarke he *dryssede* alle,  
By drede of hymselfyne,  
Fra Swynne unto Swetherwyke  
With his swrede kene.

*Morte Arthure.*

DRY-WALL, *s.* A wall without lime.

DRYȜE, *adj.* Patient; enduring.

DUABLE, *adj.* Proper; convenient. *Leic.*

DUARY, *s.* A dowry. *Pr. P.*

DUB, (1) *s.* A blow.

(2) *v.* One who drank a large potion on his knees to the health of his mistress was said to be *dubbed* a knight.

(3) *v.* To dress flies for fishing.

(4) *v.* To raise the flock or nap of cloth by striking it with teasels. *Glouc.*

(5) *v.* To cut off the comb and wattles of a cock.

(6) *s.* A pool of water; a deep piece of smooth water in a rapid river. *North.*

DUBBED, *part. p.* (1) Clothed; ornamented.

(2) (*A.-S.*) Created a knight.

(3) Blunt; not pointed. *South.*

DUBBERS. Trimmers or binders of books. *Davies' York Records.*

DUBBING, *s.* (1) A paste made of flour and water boiled, used by cotton weavers.

(2) A mixture of oil and tallow to make leather waterproof. *North.*

(3) The first coat or covering of clay laid on the splents and rizzors. *Norf.*

(4) Suet. *Somerset.*

(5) A mug of beer. *Wills.*

DUBBIN-PIN, *s.* The pin used by lacemakers to fix the pattern parchment on the lace pillow.

DUBBY, *adj.* Dumpy. *West.*

DUBEROUS, *adj.* Doubtful. *Var. d.*

DUBLI, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To double.

DUBS, *s.* (1) Doublets at marbles.

(2) Money.

DUB-SKELPER, *s.* A bog-trotter. *North.*

DUC, *s.* A duke, or leader.

DUCHERY, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A dukedom.

DUCK, (1) *v.* To stoop, or dip.

(2) *v.* To bow.

Smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive, and cog,  
*Duck* with French nods, and apish courtesy. *Rich. III., i. 3.*

Still more *ducking*,

Be there any saints that understand by signs only? *B. & Fl., Pilgrim, i. 2.*

(3) *s.* A bow; a reverence.

As it is also their general custome scarcely to salute any man, yet may they neither omitte crosse, nor carved statue, without a religious *duck*

*Discov. of New World, p. 128.*

Be ready with your napkin, a lower *douke*, maid. *R. Brome, New Ac., i. p. 19.*

(4) *v.* To dive in the water.

(5) *v.* To support, or carry. *West.*

DUCK-AND-DRAKE, *s.* A well-known game.

DUCKER, *s.* A sort of fighting-cock.

DUCKET, *s.* A dove-cot. *North.*

DUCK-FRIAR, *s.* Leap-frog.

DUCK-FROST, *s.* A slight frost. *Northampton.*

DUCKING-STOOL, *s.* An incorrect name for a cucking-stool.

DUCKISH, *s.* Twilight. *Devon.*

DUCKLEGGED, *adj.* Having short legs.

- DUCK-OIL**, *s.* Water; moisture. A Warwickshire mason calling to his labourer, who was making mortar, said, "Put a little more elbow grease in, and not so much *duck-oil*," *i. e.*, more labour, and less water.
- DUCK-SHOWER**, *s.* A hasty shower.
- DUCKS-MEAT**, *s.* "A kinde of weades hovering above the water in pondes." *Huloet*, 1552.
- DUCKSTONE**, *s.* A boy's game.
- DUCK-WHEAT**, *s.* Red wheat. *Cotgrave*.
- DUCKY**, *s.* A woman's breast. *North*.
- DUCTOR**, *s.* The leader of a band of music, a court officer.
- DUD**, (1) *pret. t.* Did; put.  
(2) *s.* A coarse wrapper formerly worn by poor people.  
(3) *s.* A rag. *North*. *Duddy*, ragged; *duddles*, filthy rags; *dudman*, a scarecrow or ragged fellow.
- DUDDER**, *v.* (1) To shiver. *Suffolk*.  
(2) To confuse; to confound with noise. *Wills*.  
(3) *s.* One who carries goods for sale from door to door in a town, differing in this from a hawk, who goes from town to town.
- DUDDERY**, *s.* A place in a town where rags and old clothes are sold.
- DUDDLE**, (1) *v.* To wrap up too warmly; to cuddle. *East*.  
(2) *v.* To make lukewarm. *North*.  
(3) *s.* A child's penis. *Var. d.*
- DUDE**, *part. p.* Done. *Somerset*.
- DUDGE**, *s.* A barrel. *Wills*.
- DUDGEON**, *s.* (1) The root of box, of which handles for daggers were usually made, whence the term is often applied to the handle itself, and sometimes to the dagger.  
(2) Anger; resentment.
- Yet neverthelesse I take the matter in as great a *dudgin*.  
*Terence in English*, 1641.
- DUDGY**, *adj.* Thickened by shrinking. *Northampton*.
- DUDMAN**, *s.* A scarecrow.
- DUDS**, *s.* Rags; dirty clothes. It was the cant term for clothes.
- DUDYN**, *pret. t. pl.* Did.
- DUELLE**, *v.* To dwell; to remain.
- DUELLO**, *s.* (*Ital.*) Duelling.
- DUEN**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To endue.
- DUERE**, *adj.* Dear.
- DUFF**, (1) *v.* To strike.  
(2) *s.* A blow. *Devon*.  
(3) *v.* To daunt. *South*.  
(4) *v.* To fall heavily; to sink. *West*.  
(5) *s.* Coal dust. *North*.  
(6) *s.* A dark-coloured clay. *Leant*.
- DUFFEL**, *s.* A strong shaggy cloth.
- DUFFER**, *s.* A pedlar who sells women's clothes. *South*.
- DUFFIT**, *s.* A sod. *North*.
- DUFFLE**, *v.* Futuere. *Urquhart's Rabelais*.
- DUFFY-DOWS**, *s.* Dove-cot pigeons. *East*.
- DUG**, (1) *s.* A woman's breast.  
(2) *v.* To stoop. *Devon*.  
(3) *v.* To dress; to prepare. *North*.  
(4) *v.* To gird, or tuck up. *Exmoor*.
- DUGGED**, *adj.* Draggletailed. *Devon*.
- DUGGLE**, *v.* To cuddle. *Suffolk*.
- DUGH**, *v.* To be able. *North*.
- DUKE**, *s.* A captain. See *Duc*.
- DULBAR**, } *s.* A blockhead.  
**DULBERHEAD**, } *North*.
- DULCE**, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Sweet.
- DULCIMELL**, *s.* A dulcimer.
- DULE**, (1) *s.* The devil. *North*.  
(2) *s.* An instrument for separating or cleaning wool. *North*.  
(3) *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Double; thick.  
(4) *s.* A flock of doves.
- DULE-CROOK**, *s.* (1) An evil-disposed person. *North*.  
(2) A kind of fly, the March brown. *Craven*.
- DULKIN**, *s.* A dell. *Glouc*.



DULL, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Sorrow; dole.

(2) *adj.* Hard of hearing.

(3) *s.* The dead of night.

(4) *v.* To stun. *North.*

DULLAR, *s.* A stunning noise; confusion. *Essex.*

DULLARD, *s.* A blockhead.

DULLE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To make, or grow dull.

DULLER, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To sorrow with pain. *Suffolk.*

DULLING, *s.* A silly person. *West.*

DULLIVE, *s.* A remnant. *Linc.*

DULLOR, *s.* A dull moaning noise. *East.*

DULLYTRIPE, *s.* A slattern. *Warw.*

DULSOME, *adj.* Dull; heavy.

DULWILLY, *s.* A species of plover. *East.*

DUM, *s.* The down or fur of an animal. *Suffolk.* A housemaid sweeping a room negligently, would be blamed for the *dum* left in it, the downy produce of carpets and feather-beds.

DUMB, *v.* To make dumb. *Shakesp.*

DUMBFOUND, *v.* To perplex.

DUMBLE, (1) *adj.* Very dull. *Wilts.*

(2) *v.* To muffle up. *Suffolk.*

(3) *s.* A wooded dingle.

DUMBLE-BEE, *s.* A drone.

DUMBLEDORE, *s.* (1) A humble-bee. *Devon.*

(2) A cockchafer. *South.*

(3) A stupid fellow. *Somerset.*

DUMBLE-HOLE, *s.* A piece of stagnant water in a wood or dell. *Shropsh.*

DUMBULL, *s.* A stupid fellow. *Glouc.*

DUMB-WIFE, *s.* A fortune-teller. *Cumb.*

DUM-CRAMBO, *s.* A child's game. *Suff.*

DUMMEL, (1) *s.* A heavy, stupid fellow. *Leic.*

(2) *adj.* Dull, inactive, applied to animals; damp, applied to hay or corn. *Berks.*

DUMMEREL, *s.* A silent person.

DUMMERHEAD, *s.* A blockhead. *South.*

DUMMIL, *s.* A slow jade. *Shropsh.*

DUMMUCK, *s.* A blow. *East.*

DUMMY, *s.* A silent person.

DUMP, (1) *s.* A meditation.

(2) *v.* To meditate.

(3) *s.* A melancholy strain in music.

(4) *s.* The name of an old dance.

(5) *s.* Astonishment.

(6) *s.* A deep hole of water, supposed to be bottomless. *Grose.*

(7) *v.* To knock heavily; to stump. *Devon.*

(8) *s.* A medal of lead. *East.*

DUMPISH, *adj.* Torpid; stupid. *Devon.*

DUMPS, *s.* (1) *To be in the dumps,* to be out of spirits. *To put one to the dumps,* to drive him to his wit's ends.

Strange it was, and struck me in some *dumps,* but considering his gentle action and gravity I a little revived.

*Man in the Moone, 1609.*

(2) Twilight. *Somerset.*

(3) A boy's game, by throwing pieces of lead in the shape of buttons at a small leaden figure of a cock.

DUMPTY, *adj.* Ashort person. *West.*

DUMPY, *adj.* (1) Sullen; discontented. *North.*

(2) Short and thick.

DUNBIRD, *s.* A bird mentioned in Harrison's Descr. of Engl.

DUNCH, (1) *adj.* Deaf; dull. *Dunch passage,* a blind passage.

(2) *v.* To give a nudge. *Cumb.*

DUNCH-DUMPLING, *s.* A plain pudding made of flour and water. *West.*

DUNCUS, *s.* A kind of weed. *Linc.*

DUNDER, *s.* Thunder, or tempest. *West.*

DUNDERHEAD, } *s.* Different terms  
DUNDERPATE, }  
DUNDERPOLL, } for a blockhead.

DUNDERSTONES, *s.* Thunderbolts.  
 DUNDUCKITYMUR, *s.* A dull indescribable colour. *Suffolk.*  
 DUNDY, *adj.* Dull in colour. *East.*  
 DUNELM-OF-CRAB, *s.* A dish of an epicurean description. *North.*  
 DUNG, *part. p.* (1) Struck down. *Shropsh.*  
 (2) Overcome. *North.*  
 (3) Reflected upon. *Craven.*  
 DUNGAL, *adj.* Very noisy. *North.*  
 DUNGEON, *s.* A shrewd fellow; a scold. *North.*  
 DUNGEVIL, *s.* A dung-fork. *Shropsh.*  
 DUNGFARMER, *s.* A jakes-cleanser. *North.*  
 DUNG-GATE, *s.* A sewer. *East.*  
 DUNGHILL. *To die dunghill,* to give up.  
 DUNGHILL-QUEAN. A slut. *Florio.*  
 DUNG-MERES, *s.* Pits where dung and weeds rot for manure.  
 DUNGOW-DASH, *s.* Filth; dung. *Chesh.*  
 DUNG-PIKE, *s.* A dung-fork. *Lanc.*  
 DUNG-POT, *s.* A cart for carrying dung. *Wight.*  
 DUNGY, *adj.* Cowardly. *Wills.*  
 DUNK, *adj.* Little, fat, short, and thick, applied generally to a pig. *Linc.*  
 DUNK-HORN, *s.* A blunt horn. *Dunk-horned,* sneaking or shabby. *East.*  
 DUNKIRKS, *s.* Dunkirk privateers.  
 DUNLING, *s.* A kind of snipe. *Linc.*  
 DUNNER, *s.* Thunder.  
 DUNNOCK, *s.* The hedge-sparrow.  
 DUNNY, *adj.* (1) Dull; stupid. *Glouc.*  
 (2) Deaf. *Berks.*  
 DUNPICKLE, *s.* The moor buzzard. *North.*  
 DUNSEPOLL, *s.* A loggerhead. *Devon.*  
 DUNSERY, *s.* Stupidity.  
 DUNSET, *s.* A small hill. *Skinner.*  
 DUNSH, *s.* Paste of oatmeal and treacle. *Yorksh.*  
 DUNSCALL, } *adj.* Stupid.  
 DUNSTICAL, }

DUNT, (1) *s.* A stroke, or blow.  
 (2) *adj.* Stupid; dizzy.  
 (3) *v.* To stupify. *Essex.*  
 DUNTED, *part. p.* Beaten. *Northumb.*  
 DUNTER, *s.* A porpoise. *North.*  
 DUNT-SHEEP, *s.* A sheep which is suffering under a disorder in the head, that makes it look dull. *East.*  
 DUNTY, *adj.* (1) Stupid; confused. *Kent.*  
 (2) Stunted; dwarfish.  
 DUNVALIE, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Tawny.  
 DUP, *v.* (1) To do up, or fasten.  
 (2) To do up, or open the door. Gates and doors were often opened by lifting up.  
 What devell iche weene the porters are drunk, will they not *dup* the gate to day. *O. Pl., i, 217.*  
 DUPLICATE, *s.* A copy of a document.  
 DUPPE, *adj.* Deep.  
 DUR, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A door.  
 (2) *pret. t.* of *dare.* Durst.  
 DURANCE, *s.* (1) Duration.  
 (2) A sort of durable stuff, of thread or silk. It is often punned upon by the old dramatists.  
 (3) Imprisonment; prison.  
 DURC, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Dark. *Durc-hede,* darkness.  
 DURE, (1) *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Hard; severe.  
 (2) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To endure. *Dure-ful,* lasting.  
 DURESSE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Hardship; severity; harm; imprisonment.  
 DURET, *s.* A dance.  
 The knights take their ladies, to dance with them galliards, *durets,* corantoes, &c. *Beaumont, Masq. at Gray's Inn.*  
 DURETTO, } *adj.* Hard; durable.  
 DURETTY, }

The people are cole black, have great heads, big lips, are flat nos'd, sharp chind, huge limbd, affecting Adam's garb, a few plantaine leaves girding their wasts, vailing their modest parts; cut and pinckt in severall works, upon their *duretto* ekins, face, armes, and thighs, striving to exceed each other for variety.  
*Herbert's Travels, 1638.*

DURGAN, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A dwarf. *West.*  
 DURGAN-WHEAT, *s.* Bearded wheat.  
*Kent.*

DURKE, *v.* To laugh. *Northumb.*

DURN, *s.* A gate-post; a door-frame.

DURNE, *v.* To dare. *Pr. P.*

DURRE, (1) *pres.* and *pret. t.* of dare; durst.

(2) *s.* A door. *Durre-barre*, a door-bar.

DURRYDE, *s.* A pasty of onions, chickens, and spice.

DURSE, *v.* To dress. *North.*

DURST, *v.* To dare. *Var. d.*

DURWE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A dwarf.

DURZE, *v.* Corn when so ripe that the grains fall out, is said to *durze* out.

DUSCLE, *s.* The *solatrum nigrum*.

DUSH, *v.* To push violently. *North.*

DUSKE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To grow dark.

DUSSET, *s.* A blow. *West.*

DUSSIPERE, *s.* See *Dosepere*.

DUST, *s.* (1) Tumult; uproar.

(2) Pounded spice. *Palsgrave*.

(3) *To dust one's jacket*, to beat a person severely. *Down with your dust*, pay your money.

He heard at London, that they were without Christ, and he came on purpose to bring them Christ, and what a great deal of money he was offered upon the road for Christ, but he was resolved to part with Christ to no body, till the beloved that he was preaching to, had had the refusal of him; and if they did intend to trade with him, they must *down with their dust* instantly; for to his knowledg, the Papists did offer a very vast sum of moneey for Englands Christ. *Eachard's Observations*, 1671.

DUST-POINT, *s.* A boy's game, in which the points were placed in a heap, and they threw at them with a stone.

Down go our hooks and scrips, and we to nine holes fall,

At *dust-point*, or at quoits, else we are at it hard,

All false and cheating games we shepherds are debarr'd. *Drayt., Nymphal.*

DUST-WHOPPER, *s.* A carpet-beater.

DUSTYFATS, *s.* Pedlars.

DUSTYPOLL, *s.* A name for a miller.

DUT, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A tusk.

DUTCH, *s.* (1) White clover. *Dorset.*

(2) *She talks Dutch*, *i. e.*, she uses fine and affected words. *Dutch concert*, a great noise.

DUTCH-CLOAK, *s.* A short cloak worn in Elizabeth's time.

DUTCH-GLEEK, *s.* A jocular term for drinking.

DUTCH-MORGAN, *s.* The horse-daisy. *Wight.*

DUTCH-WIDOW, *s.* A courtesan.

DUTE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Pleasure.

DUTFIN, *s.* The bridle in cart-harness. *East.*

DUTTE, (1) *pret. t.* Doubted; feared. *Gaw.*

(2) An abbreviation of do it.

And whan the mayden came with her present, she founde the abbot sytting at dyner, to whom she sayd: Moch good *dutte* the, my lorde. Ha! welcome, mayden, quod he.

*Tales and Quicke Answers.*

DUTTEN, *v.* To shut; to fasten.

DUTTY, *s.* A sort of fine cloth.

DUV, *pret t.* Dug. *Leic.*

DUYSTRE, *s.* A leader.

DUYSTRY, *v.* To destroy. *Audelay.*

DUZZY, *adj.* Slow; heavy. *Chesh.*

DUZYTY, *adj.* Doughty.

DWAIN, (1) *adj.* Faint; sickly. *East.*

(2) *s.* A fainting fit.

DWALE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) (1) The plant night-shade.

(2) A lethargic disease.

(3) A sleeping potion.

DWALLOWED, *adj.* Withered. *Cumb.*

DWARFS-MONEY, *s.* The name given locally to ancient coins found on parts of the Kentish coast.

DWAULE, *v.* To yield to reveries.

DWEEZLE, *v.* To dwindle away. *Northampt.*

DWELLE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To remain. *Dwelling*, delay.

DWERE, *s.* Doubt.

DWERUGH, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A dwarf.

DWILE, (1) *s.* Refuse wool; a mop made of this material, or any coarse rubbing rag. *East.*

(2) *v.* To drivel. *Northampt.*

DWINDLE, *s.* A poor sickly child. *Kent.*

DWINDLER, *s.* A swindler. *North.*

DWINE, *v.* (1) To pine; to waste away; to faint.

(2) To pull even. *South.*

DWINGELING, *adj.* Shrivelled; poor. *Leic.*

DWINGLE, *v.* To shrivel.

DWIZENED, *part. p.* Withered. *Northampt.*

DWYRD, *part. p.* (*A.-N.*) Taught; instructed.

DYDLE, *s.* A kind of mud-drag. *Norf.*

DYE, *s.* Dried cow-dung collected for fuel. *Cambridge.*

DYE-HOUSE, *s.* A dairy. *Glouc.*

DYENTELY, *adv.* Daintily. *Skelton.*

DYFFAFE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To deceive.

DYK, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A ditch.

DYKKE, *adj.* Thick.

DYLDE, *v.* To reward; to yield.

DYLFE, *s.* The devil.

DYLFULLE, *s.* Doleful.

DYLL, *s.* A part.

DYMES, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Tithes. *Dymablé*, subject to tithes. See *Dirme*.

DYMOX, *s.* A sturdy combatant. *East.*

DYMYSENT, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A girdle. See *Demycent*.

DYNGE-THRIFT, *s.* The name of an old game.

DYNTAND, *part. a.* Riding.

DYRE, *adj.* Dear.

DYREN, *v.* To endure.

DYSE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To break, or bruise.

DYSON, *s.* The flax on a distaff. *West.*

DYTARE, *s.* One who prepares. *Pr. P.*

DYZE-MAN'S-DAY, } *s.* Childermas.  
DYZEMAS-DAY, } *Var. d.*

DYZE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To die.

## E.

E, *s.* An eye.

EA. (1) In; and; yes. *North.*

(2) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Water; a river on the sands by the sea shore.

(3) *adj.* One; each. *North.*

EACE, *s.* A worm. *Wight.*

EAGER, (1) *s.* A peculiar violence of the tide in some rivers. See *Acker*.

(2) *adj.* (*Fr.*) Sour; sharp. *Eagerness*, acidity.

(3) *adj.* Angry; furious. *North.*

EAGERSPIRED. See *Ackersprit*.

EAGLESS, *s.* A female eagle.

EAGLE-STONE, *s.* The common name of the ætite.

EAK, *s.* An oak. *North.*

EALAND, *s.* An island. *Craven.*

EALD, *s.* Old. *North.*

EALDREN, *adj.* Elderly. *North.*

EALE, *v.* To reproach. *Devon.*

EALING, *s.* A lean-to. *North.*

EAM, (1) *s.* An uncle. *North.* See *Eme*.

(2) *v.* To spare time. *Chesh.*

EAMBY, *adv.* Close by. *Chesh.*

EAMER, *adj.* Nearer. *Staff.*

EAMOUTH, *s.* The aftermath. *Norf.*

EAN, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To bring forth, applied especially to ewes.

EANCE, *adv.* Once.

EAND, *s.* Breath. *North.* See *And*.

EANLINGS, *s.* New-born lambs. *Shakesp.*

EAPNS, *s.* A handful. *Yorksh.*

EAR, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To plough. *Earable*, arable. See *Ere*.

He teacheth men (untaught before) to care the lusty land.

*Warner's Albions England*, 1592.

(2) *v.* To give ear to.

But if

Thou knew'st my mistress breath'd on me, and that

I ear'd her language, liv'd in her eyes.

*Fletch., Two Noble K.*, iii, 1.

(3) *s.* Honour. *Verstegan*.

(4) *s.* The handle of a pot. "A pot or jugge with handles or



- ears*: a wooden mazer, dish or booll, with a handle." *Nomencl.*  
 (5) *s.* A place where hatches prevent the influx of the tide. *Somerset.*  
 (6) *s.* An animal's kidney. *East.*  
 (7) *To go together by the ears*, to quarrel. *To send one away with a flea in his ear*, in anger or disgrace. *To be up to the ears*, to be fully occupied. *To go in at one ear and out at the other*, not to be remembered.
- EAR-BREED, *s.* The prominent part at the end of a cart. *North.*  
 EARD, *s.* Earth. *North.*  
 EARFE, *adj.* Timorous. *North.*  
 EAR-FINGER, *s.* The little finger.  
 EARIKE, *s.* A tax for ploughing.  
 EARING-BAG-SKIN, *s.* A calf's stomach, from which rennet is made. *North.*  
 EAR-KECKERS, *s.* The tonsils of the throat. *Somerset.*  
 EAR-LAP, *s.* (A.-S.) The tip of the ear.  
 EARLES-PENNY. See *Arles.*  
 EAR-MARK, *s.* A token, or signal. *North.*  
 EARN, (1) *v.* To run.  
 (2) *v.* To curdle milk. *North.*  
 (3) *s.* Some article of dress.  
 (4) *v.* To glean. *North.*  
 EARNDER, *s.* The forenoon; a forenoon drinking. *Yorksh.*  
 EARNE, *v.* To yearn.  
 EARNEST, (1) *s.* Deposit money to bind a bargain. "Arra. An *earnest penie*, or a Gods penie, which is given to confirme and assure a bargain." *Nomenclator.*  
 (2) *v.* To use in earnest.  
 EARNING, *s.* Cheese-rennet. *North.*  
 EARSH, *s.* A stubble-field. *South.*  
 EART, *adv.* Sometimes. *Exmoor.*  
 EARTH, (1) *s.* A day's ploughing.  
 (2) *v.* To turn up the ground, as a mole.  
 EARTH-CHESNUT, *s.* A kipper-nut. *Gerard.*
- EARTHEQWAVE, *s.* (A.-S.) An earthquake.  
 EARTH-FLAX, *s.* A kind of talc. "A stone like to roch allum, or stone allum, whereof matches or candle weekes be made, which being fiered, never goe out, so long as the oyle lasteth: *earth flax*: Salamanders haire." *Nomenclator.*  
 EARTHGALL, *s.* The larger centaury. *West.*  
 EARTHLY, *adj.* Austere; rough. *Yorksh.*  
 EARTH-TABLE, *s.* The lowest course of stone in a building, level with the earth.  
 EARTH-TURF, *s.* A kind of mushroom.  
 Tuberes, Plin. *ἄδνα*. Mushrooms: tad-stooles: *earthturfes*: earthpuffes.  
*Nomenclator.*
- EARWIKE, } *s.* An earwig. *Somer-*  
 EARWRIG, } *set.*  
 EARY, *adj.* Every. *Yorksh.*  
 EASEFUL, *adj.* Easy. *East.*  
 EASEMENT, *s.* Ease; relief. *South.*  
 EASEN, } *s.* The eaves. *Easing-*  
 EASING, } *drops*, drops of water from the eaves after rain. *North.*  
 EASIFUL, *adj.* Indolent. *North.*  
 EASILY, *adv.* Slowly. *Yorksh.*  
 EASINGS, *s.* Dung. *North.*  
 EASING-SPARROW, *s.* The house-sparrow. *Shropsh.*  
 EASLES, *s.* Hot embers. *Essex.*  
 EASTER, *s.* The back of a chimney. See *Estre.*  
 EASTERLING, *s.* A native of the Hanse towns, or of the East of Germany.  
 EASTER-EGGS. See *Pasch-eggs.*  
 EASTER-PRICE, *s.* At *Easter price*, i. e., at a cheap rate; flesh being formerly then at a discount.  
 EASY-BEEF, *s.* Lean cattle. *North.*  
 EASY-END, *adj.* Cheap. *Craven.*  
 EAT, *v.* *To eat one's words*, to retract what one has said. *To have*

*eaten up all the hire*, to feel under no obligation.

"Me thinke," seyde the hermyte, "thou art a stoute syrc. I have *ete up all the hyre*." *MS. Ashmole*, 61, xv. cent.

**EATALL**, *s.* A glutton. "Pamphagus, Ovid. *πάμφαγος*. Omnivorus. *Eatall*, or ravener." *Nomencl.*

**EAT-BEE**, *s.* An old name for the woodpecker.

*Merops, apiaster, à devorandis apibus. μέροψ.* Guespier. A wood-pecker or *eatebee*. *Nomencl.*

**EAT-CORN**, } *s.* A name for a  
**EAT-WHEAT**, } kind of pigeon. "A kinde of pigeon called an *eate-corne*, or *eatewheate*." *Nomencl.*

**EATERS**, *s.* Servants. *Jonson*.

**EATH**, (1) *adj.* (*A.-S.* eað.) Easy. *North.* *Eathly*, easily.

For why, by prooffe the field is *eath* to win. *Gascoigne's Works*, 28.

Who thinks him most secure, is *eathest* sham'd. *Fairf., Tasso*, x, 42.

(2) *s.* Earth. *Wilts.*

**EATHS**, *adv.* Easily; commonly.

These are vain thoughts or melancholy shews

That wont to haunt and trace by cloister'd tombs;

Which *eaths* appear in sad and strange disguises

To pensive minds, deceived with their shadows. *Cornelia*, O. Pl., ii, 262.

**EAT-OUT**, *v.* To undermine by false insinuations. *North.*

**EAVE**, *v.* To thaw. *Devon.*

**EAVELONG**. See *Avelong*.

**EAVER**, *s.* A quarter of the heavens. *North.*

**EAVINGS**, *s.* The eaves.

**EAZED**, *adj.* Decayed; rotten. *Yorksh.*

**EBB**, *adv.* Near the surface. *West.*

**EBB-CRUSE**, *s.* A pot very nearly empty.

**EBBER**, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Shallow.

**EBBLE**, *s.* The asp tree. *East.*

**EBENE**, *s.* Ebony wood.

**ECCLES**. To build *eccles* in the air is a Northamptonshire phrase,

equivalent to building castles in the air.

**ECCLESIAST**, *s.* An ecclesiastic.

**ECCLES-TREE**, *s.* An axle-tree. *East.*

**ECHADELL**, *adv.* The whole.

**ECHÉ**, (1) *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Each one.

(2) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To add to; to eke.

(3) *s.* Increase.

The wordes scholle be i-sed  
Witheoute wane and *eché*,  
And understand hi more bi-sed  
In alle manere speche.

*William de Shoreham.*

**ECHÉ-HOOK**, *s.* A hook attached to the forbuck of a wagon or cart, through which a rope passes to bind on a load. *Northampt.*

**ECHELLES**, *s.* (*Fr.*) "An *echelles*, is a stomacher lac'd or riboned in the form of the steps of a ladder, lately very much in request." *Ladies' Dictionary*, 1694.

**ECHÉSE**, *v.* To choose.

**ECKLE**, (1) *v.* To aim; to intend. *North.*

(2) *s.* A woodpecker. *Var. d.*

**ECKLES**, *s.* The crest of a cock. *Northampt.*

**ECTASY**, *s.* Madness. *Shakesp.*

**EDDER**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) (1) A serpent, or adder; *pl. eddren*.

(2) A fish like a mackerel.

(3) The binding at the top of stakes in making hedges, sometimes called *eddering*. *North.*

In lopping and felling save *edder* and stake, Thine hedges as needeth to mend, or to make. *Tusser.*

**EDDERCOP**, *s.* A spider. *Craven.*

**EDDERWORT**, *s.* Dragonwort.

**EDDIGE**,

**EDDISH**,

**ETCH**,

**ERSH**,

**EGRASS**,

*s.* The aftermath; sometimes the stubble in corn or grass.

**EDDLE**, *s.* Putrid water. *Northumb.*

**EDDY**, *s.* An idiot. *Chesh.*

**EDE**, *pret. t.* (*A.-S.*) Went

**EDER**, *s.* A hedge. *Chesh.*

**EDERLYNG**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Relations.

EDGE, (1) *s.* The ridge of a bill. *North.*

(2) *v.* To set on edge.

(3) *v.* To stand aside. *North.*

(4) *v.* To harrow. *North.*

EDGE-LEAMS, *s.* Edge tools. *North.*

EDGEY, *adj.* Eager. *Northampt.*

EDGLING, *adv.* On an end. *Warw.*

EDGREW, *s.* Aftermath. *Chesh.*

EDIFYE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To build.

EDNE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To renovate.

EDWARD-SHOVELBOARDS, *s.* Broad shillings of Edward VI, so named because they were much used in playing at shovelboard.

EDWYTE, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To reproach; to blame.

(2) *s.* Reproach.

EE, (1) *s.* The eye.

(2) *s.* Evening.

(3) *s.* A spout. *North.*

(4) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To love, or respect. *North.*

(5) *s.* The top of a cup.

ECCLE, *s.* An icicle. *Shropsh.*

EEF, *adj.* Easy.

EE-GRASS, *s.* Aftermath. *Dorset.*

EEK, *v.* To itch. *Yorksh.*

EEL, *v.* (1) To cover in. See *Hele*.

(2) To season an oven when first erected. *Chesh.*

EEL-EATOR, *s.* A young eel. *North.*

EELFARE, *s.* A brood of eels.

EEL-SHEAR, *s.* An iron implement with three or four points for catching eels. *South.*

EEL-THING, *s.* St. Anthony's fire. *Essex.*

EEM, (1) *s.* Leisure.

(2) *adv.* Almost. *Warw.*

EEMIN, *s.* The evening. *Yorksh.*

EEN, (1) *s.* The eyes. *North.*

(2) *conj.* To; but; except. *Somerset.*

EEND, *s.* End. "Most an eend" is a common expression for mostly, generally. *West.*

EENY, *adj.* Full of holes. *Yorksh.*

EERIE, *adj.* Frightened. *Northumb.*

EERNYS, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Attention.

EES. Yes. *Var. d.*

EE-SCAR, *s.* An unpleasant object. *North.*

EEVER, *s.* (1) Ray-grass. *Devon.*

(2) A quarter of the heavens. *Cumb.*

EFFECT, *s.* (1) Substance.

(2) An intention. *Shakesp.*

EFFECTUOUS, *adj.* Effectual.

EFFERE, } (*Lat.*) Wild; strange.

EFFEROUS, } The fox is called "an efferous beast" in *Vitis Palatina*. 1614.

EFFET, *s.* A newt. *Var. d.*

EFFETE, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Barren.

EFFII, *s.* A likeness. *Suffolk.*

EFFLATED, *part. p.* Puffed up.

EFFRENATE, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Ungovernable.

EFFUND, *v.* (*Lat.*) To pour forth.

EFFUSION, *s.* Confusion.

EFFRENGE, *s.* Fringe.

EFT, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Again.

EFTER, *prep.* After. *North.*

EFTEST, *adv.* Quickest; readiest.

EFTIR-TEMSIN-BREOD. Bread made of coarse flour or refuse from the sieve. *Yorksh.*

EFT-SITHES, *adv.* Oft-times. *North.*

EFTSONES, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Immediately.

EFTURES, *s.* Passages.

EGAL, *adj.* (*Fr.*) Equal. *Egally*, equally. *Egalness*, equality. *Egalité*, equality.

Wherefore, O king, I speake as one for all, Sith all as one do beare you *egall* faith.

*Ferrex & Porrex*, O. Pl., i, 113.

EGAR, *v.* (*Fr.*) To put aside.

EGERS, *s.* Spring tulips.

EGESTIOUS, *adj.* Belonging to digestion.

EGG. *To have eggs on the spit*, to be actively employed. *To have eggs for one's money*, to be overawed into doing anything, to be made a tool of.

O rogue, rogue, I shall have *eggs* for my money; I must hang myself.

*Match at Midn.*, O. Pl., vii, 432.

Who, notwithstanding his high promises, having also the king's power, is yet content to take *egges for his money*, and to bring him in at leisure. *Stow's Annals*.

EGG-BERRY, *s.* The birdcherry. *North*.

EGGE, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To incite. *Eggement*, incitement.

(2) *s.* An edge.

(3) *adj.* Edged; sharp.

(4) *s.* Age.

EGG-FEAST, } *s.* The Satur-  
EGG-SATURDAY, } day preceding  
Shrove Tuesday. *Oxfld*.

EGG-FISH, *s.* The echinus.

EGGLER, *s.* One who goes about the country collecting eggs for sale. *North*.

EGG-PIE, *s.* A custard. "These tarts be cold, and the *egge-pies* also. Ces tartes sont froides, et ces flans aussi." *The French Schoolemaster*, 1636.

EGGS-AND-BACON, *s.* Bird's-foot trefoil. *Northampt*.

EGGS-AND-COLLOPS, *s.* (1) Toad-flax. *North*.

(2) Fried eggs and bacon.

EGG-WIFE-TROT, *s.* An easy trot.

EGHE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) An eye. *Eghne*, eyes.

Thow salle hym se with *eghe*,  
And come to Criste thi frende.

*MS. Lincoln, A, i, 17, f. 222.*

EGHTE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Possessions; property.

EGHWAR, *adv* Ever. *Weber*.

EGIR, *s.* A sort of precious stone.

EGLANTINE, *s.* (1) Sweet briar.

(2) Sometimes the wild rose.

EGLHORNE, *s.* A species of hawk.

EGLENTERE, *s.* Eglantine.

EGLING, *s.* A perch, two years old.

EGRE, *adj.* (*Fr.*) Courageous.

EGREDOUCE, *s.* (*Fr.*) A sort of sauce piquant. "*Egurdouce* of fyssh," fish in sauce piquant. We have also, "Boor in *egredouce*."

*Egurdouce*. Take conynges or kydde, and smyte hem on pecys rawe, and frye hem in white grece. Take raysons of coraunce, and fry hem, take oynouns, parboile hem, and hewe hem smalle, and fry hem. Take rede wyne, sugar, with powder of pepor, of gynger, of canel, salt, and cast thereto; and lat it seeth with a gode quantité of white grece, and serve it forth.

*Forme of Cury*, p. 7.

EGRELICHE, *adv.* (*A.-N.*) Sourly; bitterly.

EGREMOINE, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) Agri-  
EGREMOUNDE, } mony.

EGREMONY, *s.* (*Lat.*) Sorrow.

EGRESSION, *s.* Departure. *Huloet*.

EGRET, *s.* (*Fr.*) A bird of the heron kind.

EGRIOT, *s.* (*Fr.*) A kind of sour cherry.

EGRITUDE, *s.* (*Lat.*) Sickness.

EGYPTIAN, *s.* A gipsy.

EGYPTIAN-FROG, *s.* A toad. *Wight*.

EGYTMEN, *s.* An agistment. *South*.

EHGNE, *s.* Eyes.

EIGH, (1) Aye; yes. *North*.

(2) *s.* (*A.-S.*) The eye.

EIGHE-SENE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) The eyesight.

EIGHT, *s.* (*A.-S.*) An island.

EIGH-WYE, *conj.* Yes, yes. *North*.

EIGNÉ, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) The eldest born.

EIKE-TREE, *s.* An oak. *Yorksh*.

EILD, (1) *v.* To be sickly.

(2) *v.* To yield.

(3) *s.* Old age. *North*.

EILE, *v.* To be sickly.

EILEBER, *s.* The herb *alliaria*.

EILET-HOLES, *s.* A term in sempstresy; very small holes. *North*.

EIM, *adj.* Even; equal. *North*.

EINATTER, *s.* A serpent. *Cumb*.

EINE, *s.* Eyes.

EIR, *s.* The air.

EIRIE. See *Aerie*.

EIRY, *adj.* Light; unearthly. *North*.

EISEL, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Vinegar. See *Aisel*.

EIYT, *s.* A newt.

EKE, (1) *conj.* Also.



- (2) *v.* To ease; to kill; to rid.  
*Hearne.*
- (3) *s.* An addition to a bee-hive.  
*North.*
- (4) *v.* To divide sparingly. *Essex.*
- EKER, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Water-cresses.
- EKKENE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To prolong;  
to eke.
- EKYN, *v.* To itch; to ache. *Pr. P.*
- ELA, *s.* The highest note in the  
scale of music.
- ELAGERE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Strength;  
power.
- ELAXATE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To unloose.
- ELBORYN, *s.* A kind of wine.
- ELBOW, *s.* A promontory.
- ELBOW-GREASE, *s.* Exercise of the  
arms.
- ELBOWSHAKER, *s.* A gamester; a  
sharper.
- ELCONE, *adj.* Each one. *Cumb.*
- ELD, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Old age; old people.
- ELDE, *v.* (1) (*A.-S.*) To make, or  
grow old.  
(2) To linger; to delay.
- ELDED, (1) *adj.* Ailed.  
(2) *pret. t.* Held. *Shropsh.*
- ELDEN, *s.* Rubbish; fuel. *North.*
- ELDER, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) An ancestor.  
(2) *s.* A justice of peace.  
(3) *adj.* Rather; somewhat big-  
ger. *North.*  
(4) *s.* A cow's udder.
- ELDERLY-MAN, *s.* A chief, or prin-  
cipal. *Cumb.*
- ELDERMAN, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A noble-  
man.
- ELDERN, (1) *s.* The elder. *East.*  
(2) *adj.* Made of the elder.
- ELDERNE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Ancestors.
- ELDER-ROB, *s.* A conserve made of  
the juice of the elderberry. *Linc.*
- ELDERYNGES, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Parents;  
ancestors.
- The feste heste scheweth the  
That thye senne schal slethe,  
yf thou rewardest thyne eldrynges nauzt  
A-lyve and eke a-dethe.  
*William de Shoreham.*
- ELD-FATHER, *s.* A grandfather.  
*North.*
- ELD-MOTHER, *s.* A step-mother.  
*North.*
- ELDRITCH, *adj.* Ghastly. *North-  
umb.*
- ELE, *s.* Help. *Skinner.*
- ELECH, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Equally.
- ELECTION, *s.* Option. *In election,*  
likely.
- ELEMEN, *adj.* Made of elm. *Dorset.*
- ELEMENT, *s.* The sky, or heavens.  
*North.*
- ELENGE, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) (1) Painful;  
sorrowful.
- Among many divynacions divynours  
meane that crowes token reyne with  
gredyng and cryenge, as this verse  
mcaneth, "Nunc plena cornix pluviam  
vocat improba voce:" that is to under-  
stonde, "Nowe the crowe calleth reyne  
with an eleyngye voyce."  
*Bartholomæus, De Propr*
- (2) Solitary; lonely.  
*Elinglich mai hi go,  
Whar ther wonith men no mo.  
Land of Cockaigne*
- ELEOTS, *s.* Cider apples.
- ELEPHANT, *s.* A kind of scabious.
- ELET, *s.* Fuel; oillit. *Wille.*
- ELEVENER, *s.* A luncheon. *Suss.*
- ELF, (1) *v.* To entangle hair in  
knots. *Elf-locks*, entangled hair.  
(2) *s.* A term frequently applied  
to persons, in an ill sense; a mis-  
chievous person.
- A grumblng, growling, gredy *elf*,  
Begrudg'd what went besides himself.  
*Collins' Miscellanies*, 1762, p. 11.
- ELF-ARROWS, *s.* A popular name  
in the North for ancient stone  
arrow-heads.
- ELFE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A witch, or fairy.
- ELF-QUENE, *s.* The queen of fairies.
- ELGER, *s.* An eel-spear. *Pr. Parv.*
- ELICOMPANIE, *s.* A tomtit. *Cornw.*
- ELIK, *adj.* Alike. *North.*
- ELINGLICH, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Wretch-  
edly.
- ELIT, *adj.* (*Fr.*) Elect.
- ELK, *s.* (1) A kind of yew used for  
bows.  
(2) A wild swan. *North.*

ELL, *s.* An ell-wand.  
 ELLAR, *s.* The elder. *Sussex.*  
 ELLARNE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) The elder tree.  
 ELL-DOCKENS, *s.* Colt's-foot. *North.*  
 ELLEED, *adv.* Together. *Linc.*  
 ELLEN, *s. pl.* Ells.  
 ELLENCH, *adv.* Afar off. *Kent.*  
 ELLEN-TREE, *s.* The elder tree.  
*Yorksh.*  
 ELLER, *s.* The alder tree. *North.*  
 ELLERD, *adj.* Swoln with felon.  
*North.*  
 ELLES, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Else; otherwise.  
 ELLET, *s.* The elder tree. *Sussex.*  
 ELLOCK-RAKE, *s.* A small rake for  
 breaking up ant-hills. *Shropsh.*  
 ELL-RAKE, *s.* A very large rake,  
 called also, in different parts, a  
*hell-rake* or a *heel-rake.*  
 ELLY, *s.* The bound in playing at  
 foot-ball. *North.*  
 ELM, *s.* An ell in length. *North.*  
 ELMEN, *adj.* Made of elm. *West.*  
 ELMESSE, *s.* Alms. *Pr. P.*  
 ELMOTHER, *s.* A step-mother.  
*North.*  
 ELNE, *s.* An ell.  
 ELNORNE, *s.* The elder tree. *Pr. P.*  
 ELNÏERDE, *s.* An ell-yard.  
 ELOINE, } *v.* (*A.-N.*) (1) To re-  
 ELOIGNE, } move, or banish.  
 I'll tell thee now (dear love) what thou  
 shalt do  
 To anger destiny, as she doth us.  
 How I shall stay, though she *eloigne* me  
 thus,  
 And how posterity shall know it too.  
*Donne's Poems, p. 23.*  
 (2) To abscond.  
 ELONG, *adv.* Slanting. *Exmoor.*  
 ELPHAMY, *s.* Bryony. *North.*  
 ELREN, *s.* The elder tree. *North.*  
 ELRICHE, *adj.* Dreadful. *Durh.*  
 ELSE, (1) *adv.* Already; before.  
 (2) *adj.* Others.  
 ELSEDOCK, *s.* The *enula campana.*  
 ELSEWHAT, *adj.* Other things.

When talking of the dainty flesh and *else-what* as they ate.  
*Warner's Albions England, 1592.*

ELSEWHEN, *adv.* At another time.

We shulde make a dockett of the names  
 of suche men of nobyltye here, as we  
 thought mete and convenyent to serve  
 his highnes, in case his graces will were,  
 this preasent yeare, or *elles-when*, to use  
 ther servyce in any other foreyn coun-  
 trey.  
*State Papers, iii, 552*

ELSH, *adj.* Uncouth. *Devon.*  
 ELSIN, } *s.* (*A.-S.*) A shoemaker's  
 ELSEN, } awl.  
 ELSWHITHER, *adv.* Elsewhere.  
*North.*  
 ELT, (1) *v.* To knead dough. *Var. d.*  
 (2) *s.* A young sow. *West.*  
 ELTH, *s.* Old age.  
 ELTING-MOULDS, *s.* The soft ridges  
 of fresh-ploughed lands.  
 ELTROT, *s.* The stalk of wild pars-  
 ley. *West.*  
 ELUTRIATE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To strain  
 liquid from one vessel into an-  
 other; to decant.  
 ELVEN, *s.* An elm. *Var. d.*  
 ELVENE, *s. pl.* Elves.  
 ELVERS, *s.* Young eels. *West.*  
 ELVES, *s.* Young cattle. *Tusser.*  
 ELVISH, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Irritable;  
 peevish; spiteful; intractable.  
 Thou art too *elvish*, faith thou art, too  
*elvish* and too coy.  
*Warner's Albions England, 1592.*  
 EM, *pron.* Them. *Var. d.*  
 EMANG, *prep.* Among.  
 EMBARMENT, *s.* An embargo.  
 EMBASE, *v.* To make base. *Spenser.*  
 EMBASSADE, *s.* (*Fr.*) An embassy.  
 EMBAY, *v.* (1) To bathe.  
 (2) To delight; to charm.  
 EMBAYLE, *v.* To inclose. *Embaild*,  
 bound up.  
 EMBELISE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To beautify.  
 EMBESY, *v.* To busy. *Skelton.*  
 EMBLEMENTS, *s.* Profits of land, as  
 grass, fruit, &c. *Blount.*  
 EMBOLDE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To make  
 bold.  
 EMBOLLED, *part. p.* Vaulted.

The west wall answers the other, with  
 an *embol'd* roof finely fretted and plas-  
 ter'd, with a pendant in the middle; on

the boss of which, are the prince's arms crown'd as before, with caps of feathers graven in stone.

*Journey thro' England, 1724.*

**EMBOLIFE**, *adj.* Oblique. *Chaucer.*

**EMBOLNEDE**, *part. p.* Swelled.

**EMBOSSSED**, *part. p.* A hunting term.

When the hart is foamy at the mouth, we say, that he is *emboss'd.*

*Turberville on Hunt., p. 242.*

O he is more mad

Than Telamon for his shield: the boar of Thessaly

Was never so *embossed.*

*Shakesp., Ant. & Cl., iv, 11.*

Which once a day with his *embossed* froth  
The sea shall cover. *Tim. of A., v, 3.*

**EMBOWELLED**, *adj.* Said of a hawk, when her gorge was void, and her bowels stiff.

**EMBOWING**, *part. a.* Arching. *Lydgate.*

**EMBOYSSEMENT**, *s.* An ambush.

**EMBRAID**, *v.* To upbraid.

**EMBRANGLEMENT**, *s.* Embroilment.

**EMBRASURES**, *s.* Embraces. *Shakesp.*

**EMBREWED**, *adj.* Soiled; dirtied.

**EMBROCADO**, *s.* A pass in fencing.

**EMBROUDE**, *v. (A.-N.)* To embroider.

**EMBRUE**, *v.* To strain, or distil.

**EME**, (1) *s.* An uncle.

(2) *s.* Heed; consideration. *North.*

(3) *prep.* Near. *Shropsh.*

**EMELE**, *s.* A female roe.

**EMELLE**, *prep.* Among; amidst.

**EMENDALS**, *s.* A term in old accounts, the sum total in stock.

**EMENISCHE**, *v.* To diminish.

**EMER**, (1) *s.* One who succours from a great difficulty. *Linc.*

(2) *adj.* Nearer. *Shropsh.*

**EMERAUDES**, *s. (A.-N.)* The hemorrhoids.

**EMERLON**, *s.* A merlin, or hawk.

**EMFORTH**, *prep. (A.-S.)* Even with.

**EMMERS**, *s.* Embers. *Somerset.*

**EMMET-BATCH**, } *s.* An aut-hill.

**EMMET-BUT**, } *Somerset.*

**EMMOISED**, *part. p.* Comforted. *Skinner.*

**EMMOVE**, *v.* To move. *Spenser.*

**EMMUT**, *s.* Force; impetus. *Devon.*

**EMNENUSTE**, *part. p. (A.-N.)* Diminished.

**EMOLLID**, *adj. (Lat.)* Soft; tender.

**EMOTE**, *s.* An emmet, or ant.

**EMPAIR**, *s.* Impairment.

**EMPECHE**, *v. (Fr.)* (1) To hinder. (2) To attack.

**EMPEIRE**, *v. (A.-N.)* To impair.

**EMPERALES**, *s.* Imperials, a coin.

**EMPERICE**, *s. (A.-N.)* An empress.

**EMPERISH**, *v. (A.-N.)* To impair.

**EMPEROR**, *s.* The large bone at the end of a sirloin of beef. *North-ampt.*

**EMPERY**, *s. (A.-N.)* Empire.

**EMPESHE**, *v. (A.-N.)* To hinder.

**EMPIGHT**, *part. p.* Fixed; fastened.

**EMPLIASTER**, *s.* A plaster.

**EMPLIE**, *v. (A.-N.)* To infold; to involve.

**EMPLOYMENTS**, *s.* Implements; engines.

My stay hath been prolong'd  
With hunting obscure nooks for these *em-*  
*ployments.* *Widow's Tears.*

**EMPLOYTURE**, *s.* Employment; engagement.

**EMPOISONE**, *v. (A.-N.)* To poison.

**EMPRESA**, *s.* A device, or motto.

**EMPRESSE**, *v.* To crowd.

**EMPRIDE**, *v.* To make proud.

**EMPRIME**, *v.* To separate a deer from the rest of the herd.

**EMPRISE**, *s. (A.-N.)* An undertaking.

Sundry werkis of marvelous *emprise*,  
By carpentrye to forge and dyvise.

*Lydgate.*

3e myzt telle hit for a gret *emprys*,  
That this morne for yowre sake,  
Soo mekulle I thinke one yowre serwyse,  
That when I slepe I may not wake.

*Porkington MS.*

Ajax Oeleus was of smaller size,  
Of milder temper, curteous, blacke his  
haire,

His colour fresh, himselfe of faire *emprize*,  
And a great part among the princes bare.

*Great Britaines Troye, 1669.*

EMFS-PIECE, *s.* An epicure's choice.  
*Linc.*

EMPT, *v.* To empty. *Var. d.*

EMPTION, *s.* (*Lat.*) A purchase.

EMROD, *s.* An emerald.

EMUCID, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Mouldy.

EMULE, *v.* To emulate. *Spenser.*

EMULSION, *s.* (*Lat.*) A draining out.

Were it not for the *emulsion* to flesh and blood in being of a publick factious spirit, I might pittie your infirmity.

*Howard, Man of Newmarket, 1678.*

EN, *conj.* And; also; if; him. It seemstomean *in*, in *Sir Degrevant*, 1061.

ENABLEMENT, *s.* Assistance; qualification.

ENACTURE, *s.* Action, or effect.

ENAMET, *s.* A luncheon. *Hants.*

ENANTYR, *prep.* Against.

ENARMEDE, *part. p.* (1) Armed.

(2) Larded. In old cookery.

ENARRATION, *s.* (*Lat.*) A narrative.

ENAUTER, *prep.* In case; for fear that.

ENBANE, *v.* To poison.

ENBASTE, *v.* To steep in.

ENBATE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To pounce upon.

ENBATTALLED, *part. p.* Indented, like a battlement.

ENBELYSE, *adj.* Parted per bend.  
*Holme.*

ENBLAUNCHEN, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To whiten.

ENBLAWUN, *part. p.* Puffed up.

ENBOCE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To fill out.

ENBOLLE, *v.* To swell.

ENBOSSED, *part. p.* (*A.-N.*) Raised.

ENBOWE, *v.* To bow down.

ENBRACE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To take hold of.

ENBREAM, *adj.* Sharp; powerful; strong.

ENBUSCHE, *v.* To place in ambuscade. *Enbuschement*, an ambush.

ENBUSY, *v.* To busy one's self.

ENBYBED, *part. p.* Made wet.  
*Skelton.*

ENCAVE, *v.* To hide, as in a cave.

ENCENSE, *v.* (1) To inform, or instruct. *North.*

(2) (*A.-N.*) To burn incense.

ENCERCHE, *v.* To search.

ENCHACE, (1) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To drive away.

(2) *s.* Hunting.

ENCHARGE, *v.* To charge with anything.

ENCHAUFE, *v.* To warm; to anger.  
*Enchawfing*, heat.

ENCHEDE. (*A.-N.*) Vanquished.

ENCHEINED, *adj.* Chained together.

ENCHESON, (1) (*A.-N.*) Occasion; cause; reason.

Thou raillest on right without reason,  
And blamest hem much for small *encheason*.  
*Spens., Shep. K., May, 146.*

(2) *v.* To reason with.

ENCHEVE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To achieve.

ENCKE, *s.* Ink.

ENCLENSE, *v.* To make clean.

ENCLINE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A bow, or salutation.

ENCLOWE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To nail; to rivet.

ENCLOYDE, *part. p.* Hurt in the foot, applied to a horse.

ENCOMBREMENT, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Incumbrance.

ENCOROWNMENT, *s.* Coronation.

ENCORPORE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To incorporate.

ENCRESTED, *adj.* Increased.

Not doubting but, if the same may be contynued emonges them, they shall so therby be *encrested* in welth, that they wold not gladly be pulled therfro.

*State Papers, iii, 269.*

ENCROCHE, *v.* To obtain possession of.

ENCUMBRANCE, *s.* Family. *Var. ā.*

ENCURTYNED, *part. p.* Inclosed with curtains.

END, (1) *v.* To finish; to kill. *North.*

(2) *s.* A number of anything  
*North.*



- (3) *s.* A portion, or division. *Northampt.*  
 (4) *s.* Pleasure, or delight. *North.*  
 (5) *v.* To erect, or set upright.  
 (6) *s.* The stem of a plant. *East.*  
 (7) *s.* Rate, or price. *Yorksh.*  
 ENDAMAGE, *v.* To damage.  
 ENDAYS, *adv.* Endwise; forward. *North.*  
 ENDE, *s.* (1) End; part; country.  
 (2) (*A.-S.*) Seat; corner.  
 (3) A blue colour. *Linc.*  
 ENDEAVOUR, *v.* To exert one's self.  
 ENDELONG, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Along; lengthwise.  
 ENDENTID, *part. p.* Fixed in.  
 ENDER, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Past; gone by. "This *ender dai*," the other day.  
 ENDEW, *v.* To digest. A term in hawking.  
 ENDIAPRED, *pret. t.* Variegated in colour.  
 END-IRONS, *s.* Two moveable plates of iron to contract the fire-place. *North.*  
 ENDITE, *v.* (1) (*A.-N.*) To dictate; to relate.  
 (2) To put to death. *Gawayne.*  
 ENDLANDE, *adv.* Straight-forwards; along.  
 ENDLEFTE, *adj.* The eleventh.  
 ENDLESS, *s.* The blind gut. *East.*  
 ENDLEVE, *adj.* Eleven; eleventh.  
 ENDLONG, *adv.* Straight along forwards.  
 ENDMETE, *s.* Lenticula. *Pr. P.*  
 ENDOCTRINE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To teach.  
 ENDOOST, *part. p.* (*A.-N.*) Endowed.  
 ENDOREDE, *adj.* Made shiny, as pie-crust with the yolk of egg, &c. A term in cookery.  
 ENDOSE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Indolence.  
 ENDOSS, *v.* To endorse.  
 ENDOUTE, *v.* To doubt; to fear.  
 ENDRAITE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Quality; the turn of the scale given by butchers.  
 ENDREYDE, *part. p.* Dried up.  
 ENDRIE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To suffer.
- ENDRUSSE, *v.* To multiply.  
 ENDUCE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To adduce.  
 ENDURATE, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Obstinate.  
 ENDURE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To make hard.  
 ENDWARE, *s.* A small hamlet. *Linc.*  
 ENDWAYS, *adv.* Straight-forward. *North.*  
 ENDYD, *part. p.* Yeaned.  
 ENE, *adj.* Alone; only; once.  
 ENEDE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A duck.  
 ENELE, *v.* To anoint. *Pr. Parv.*  
 ENEMIS, (1) *s.* A common term for the devil.  
 (2) *s.* An insect. *Shropsh.*  
 (3) *conj.* Lest. *East.*  
 (4) In the sixteenth century, it was often customary to speak of the gout, par excellence, as *the enemy.*  
 ENENST, *prep.* Opposite to. *North.*  
 ENES, *adv.* Once.  
 ENEUED, *part. p.* (*A.-N.*) Troubled; vexed.  
 ENFAMINED, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Hungry.  
 ENFARCED, *adj.* Stuffed.  
 ENFAUNCE, *s.* (*Fr.*) Infancy.  
 ENFELAUSHIPPE, *v.* To accompany.  
 ENFEOFF, *v.* To grant as a feoff.  
 ENFELONED, *adj.* (*Fr.*) Full of fierceness. *Spens.*  
 ENFERMI, *v.* To inclose, or lock up.  
 ENFIRE, *v.* To set fire to.  
 It glads him now to note how th' orb of flame,  
 Which girts this globe, doth not *exfire* the frame. *Du Bartus.*  
 ENFLAUMEDE, *part. p.* Burnt up.  
 ENFLAUNCE, *v.* To inflame.  
 ENFORCE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To strengthen.  
 ENFORCEMENT, *s.* Effort. *Erasmus' Enchiridion*, 1533.  
 ENFORME, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To teach; to instruct.  
 ENFORSE, *v.* To season. A term in cookery.  
 ENFOUBLED, *part. p.* Wrapt up.  
 ENFOULDRED, *adj.* Thick; misty. *Spenser.*  
 ENFRAY, *s.* An affray.

ENGAGE, *v.* To lay to pawn.  
 ENGAOL, *v.* To imprison.  
 ENGENDURE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Generation.  
 ENGEYLED, *part. p.* (*A.-N.*) Frozen; congealed.  
 ENGEYNE, *v.* To enjoin. *Audelay.*  
 ENHLE, (1) *v.* To coax, or cajole.  
 (2) *s.* A gull. *Jonson.*  
 ENGIN, *s.* (*Lat.*) Wit; contrivance.  
 ENGINED, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To rack; to torture.  
 ENGINOUS, *adj.* Inventive.  
 ENGLAMED, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Slimy.  
 ENGLOSED, *part. p.* Painted.  
 ENGLUTE, *v.* To stop with clay.  
 ENGOUTED, *adj.* Having black spots on the feathers. A hawking term.  
 ENGRAFTED, *part. p.* Depraved. *Suffolk.*  
 ENGRAILED, *part. p.* (*Fr.*) Variegated.  
 ENGRAVE, *v.* To bury.  
 ENGREASE, *v.* (*Fr.*) To become fat.  
 Riches, wherewithal they are fatted and engreased like swine.  
*Foxe's Acts and Monuments.*  
 ENGREGGE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To aggravate.  
 ENGRELIDE, *part. p.* Interspersed. See *Engrailde.*  
 ENGREVE, } *v.* (*A.-N.*) To afflict.  
 ENGRIEVE, }  
 ENGREYNED, *part. p.* (*A.-N.*) Powdered.  
 ENGROSS, *v.* (1) (*A.-N.*) To fatten; to make large.  
 (2) To collect; to heap together. *Engrossments*, accumulations, heaps of wealth.  
 For this they have *engrossed* and pil'd up The canker'd heaps of strange-atchieved gold. *Shakesp.* 2 *Hen. IV*, iv, 4  
 ENGUERE, *part. p.* (*A.-N.*) Formed; made.  
 ENGYNE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To deceive. *Engyneful*, crafty, cunning.  
 ENGYSTE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To constrain.  
 ENHABITE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To accustom.  
 ENHALSE, *v.* To embrace.

ENHARPIT, *part. p.* Hooked; edged.  
 ENHASTED, *part. p.* Hastened.  
 ENHAUNSE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To raise.  
 ENHERITE, *v.* To endow any one with an inheritance.  
 ENHIEDE, *part. p.* Raised; exalted.  
 ENHONY, *v.* To sweeten.  
 ENHORT, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To exhort.  
 ENIS, *adv.* Once.  
 ENIXED, *part. p.* (*Lat.*) Brought forth.  
 ENJOIN, *v.* To join in battle.  
 ENJOYANCE, *s.* Enjoyment.  
 ENJUBARDE, *v.* To jeopard; to risk.  
 ENKERLY, *adv.* Eagerly.  
 ENLACED, *part. p.* (*A.-N.*) Entangled.  
 ENLAKE, *v.* To overflow. *Florio.*  
 ENLARGISSED, *part. p.* (*A.-N.*) Enlarged.  
 ENLEGEANCE, *s.* Allegiance.  
 ENLEVE, *adj.* Eleven.  
 ENLEVED, *part. p.* Inlaid. *Maunde vile.*  
 ENLIMN, *v.* To illuminate a book.  
 ENLONGE, *adj.* Oblong.  
 ENLUMINE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To enlighten.  
 ENMESH, *v.* To entangle in a net.  
 ENMOISED, *part. p.* Encouraged.  
 ENMURE, *v.* To inclose.  
 ENNE, *s.* One. The *obj. case.*

zet gret peryl hy undergothe,  
 That cristneth twyes *enne*,  
 Other to zeve asent therto,  
 Other for love of kenne.

*William de Shoreham.*

ENNESURE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Game; sport.  
 ENNEWE, *v.* To paint; to put on the last and most brilliant colours.  
 ENNOSE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To conceal.  
 ENOINT, *part. p.* (*A.-N.*) Anointed.  
 ENOO, *adv.* By and by. *North.*  
 ENORME, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Enormous.

To beware, henceforth, of these deed *enorme.* *Heywood's Spider and Flie*, 155g

ENOUMBRE, *v.* To join in anything.

ENOURNE, *v.* To adorn.

ENOW, } *adj.* Enough.  
ENO, }

ENPAREL, *s.* Apparel.

ENPAYRE, *v.* To impair.

ENPECHE, *v.* To impeach; to accuse.

ENPIGHT, *part. p.* Pitched.

ENPOYSONE, *s.* Poison.

ENPRICE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Fashion.

ENPROPRED, *part. p.* (*A.-N.*) Belonging.

ENPROVED, *part. p.* Profited of.

ENQUEST, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Inquiry.

ENQUEYNTANCE, *s.* Acquaintance.

ENQUIRANCE, *s.* Inquiry.

ENRACE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To implant.

ENRESONE, *v.* To reason with.

ENSAME, (1) *s.* The grease of a hawk.

(2) *v.* To cleanse, or purge a hawk of glut and grease.

ENSAMPLE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An example.

ENSCONCE, *v.* To fortify.

ENSEAMED, *adj.* Greasy. *Shakesp.*

ENSEAR, *v.* To dry up. *Shakesp.*

ENSEGGE, *s.* A siege.

ENSELED, *part. p.* Sealed up; kept secret.

ENSEMBLE, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) Company.

(2) *adv.* (*Fr.*) Together.

ENSEMLE, *v.* To assemble.

ENSENSE, *v.* To anoint with incense.

ENSENT, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Advice; wish.

ENSESE, *v.* To take possession.

ENSIGNBEARER, *s.* A drunkard. *Grose.*

ENSIGNEMENT, *s.* (*Fr.*) Instruction; information. "And whan all the people come so togyder at this *ensignement.*" *The Festyvall*, fol. cliv.

ENSILE, *v.* To pass a thread under the beak and through the eyelid, so as to hinder the sight.

ENSINEMENT, *s.* Perseverance.

ENSISE, *s.* Quality. *Skinner.*

ENSLOMBRE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To make sleepy.

ENSNARLE, *v.* To insnare.

ENSOINE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An excuse.

ENSPERE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To inquire.

ENSTATE, *v.* To invest.

ENSTORE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To renew. "Enstore, *Instauro.*" *Huloet.*

ENSURE, *v.* To assure.

ENTACHED, *part. p.* (*A.-N.*) Spotted.

Of elephantis tethe were the palace gatis,  
Enlosed with many goodly platis  
Of golde, *entachid* with many a precyous  
stone. *Skelton, Workes*, i, 380.

ENTAILE, (1) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To cut, or carve.

(2) *s.* Sculpture, or carving.

(3) *s.* Cut; shape; a fashion.

ENTAILS, *s.* Ends of land. *North.*

ENTALENTE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To excite.

ENTAME, *v.* To subdue.

ENTECCHES, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Spots; stains.

ENTEND, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To attend. *Entendance*, attention.

ENTENDEMENT, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Understanding.

ENTENTE, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) Understanding.

(2) *s.* Intention.

(3) *v.* To attack.

ENTENTIF, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Attentive.

ENTER, *v.* To commence training a hawk to kill game.

ENTERCLOSE, *s.* A passage between two rooms in a house.

ENTERCORRE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To interfere.

ENTERDEALE, *s.* Intercourse.

For he is practiz'd well in policy,  
And thereto doth his courting most apply,  
To learn the *enterdeale* of princes strange,  
To mark th' intent of counsels, &c.  
*Sp. Moth. Hubb. T.*, 783.

ENTERLACE, *s.* "Enterlace, communication with them which be already talkynge. *In alienum sermonem insinuare.*" *Huloet.*

ENTERLACÉ, *s.* (*Fr.*) A kind of verse.

ENTERMETE, *v.* (1) (*A.-N.*) To interpose.

## (2) To intermeddle.

Thouze I may not do soo, zit forthi  
With helpe of God the sentence schal I  
save

To Chauser, that is floure of rethorike  
In Englia tonge and excellent poete;  
Thia wote I wel no thinge may I doo like,  
Thouze so that I of makynge *entermete*;  
And Gower that so craftely doth trete,  
As in his book of moralité,  
Thouze I to hem in makynge am unmete.

*Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq.*

**ENTERMEWER, s.** A hawk that  
changed the colour of its wings.

**ENTERMINE, v. (A.-N.)** To destroy.

**ENTERPART, v. (A.-N.)** To share.

**ENTERPENNEDE.** A hawk was said  
to be enterpenned, when the fea-  
thers of the wings were between  
the body and the thighs.

**ENTERSHOCK, v.** To butt to-  
gether.

**ENTERTAILLE, s. (Fr.)** Woven or  
platted work.

**ENTERTAIN, s.** Entertainment.

**ENTERVIEU, s. (Fr.)** A meeting.

**ENTERYNG, s.** An interment.

**ENTETCHED, part. p. (A.-N.)**  
Marked; spotted. See *Entached*.

**ENTIERLOCURE, adv.** Entirely.  
*Chron. Vil.*

**ENTIRDIT, s. (A.-N.)** An interdict.

**ENTISE, v.** To acquire.

**ENTRADAS, s. (Span.)** Rents; re-  
venues.

**ENTRAILE, v. (Fr.)** To entwine;  
to fold.

Before they fastned were under her knee  
In a rich jewell, and therein *entrayl'd*  
The ends of all the knots.

*Spenser, F. Q., II, iii, 27.*

**ENTRÉ, s. (A.-N.)** An entrance.

**ENTREAT, (1) v.** Totreat of; to treat  
one; to entertain.

(2) *s.* An entreaty.

**ENTREATMENT, s.** Entreaty.

**ENTRECONTNER, v.** To oppose.

**ENTREDETEN, v.** To handle.

**ENTREMEDLY, adv.** Intermedi-  
ately.

**ENTREMEES, s. (Fr.)** Dishes served  
between the courses at a feast.

**ENTREMETTEN, v. (A.-N.)** To in-  
termeddle.

**ENTRESSE, s.** Interest.

**ENTRETE, s.** A plaster.

**ENTRICE, v. (Lat.)** To render  
intricate.

**ENTRIES, s.** Places in thickets  
where deer have recently passed  
through.

**ENTRIKE, v.** To deceive; to en-  
tangle; to hinder.

**ENTRUSPION, s.** Interruption. *Hey-*  
*wood, 1556.*

**ENTUNES, s. (A.-N.)** Songs; tunes.

**ENTWITE, v.** To twit.

**ENTWYNE, v.** To separate.

**ENTYRFERYNE, v.** To interlace.  
*Pr. Parv.*

**ENUCLEATE, v.** To solve.

**ENUNIED, part. p.** United.

**ENUNTY, prep.** Directly opposite.  
*Glouc.*

**ENUS, adv.** Once. *Audelay.*

**ENVENIME, v. (A.-N.)** To poison.  
*Envenemus, venomous; poisonous.*

**ENVIE, v. (A.-N.)** To contend.

**ENVIRID, part. p.** Environed.

**ENVIRON, (1) prep. (A.-N.)** About;  
around.

(2) *v.* To surround; to go round.

**ENVIVE, v.** To enliven.

**ENVOLUPED, part. p. (A.-N.)**  
Wrapt up.

**ENVOY, v.** To send.

**ENVY, s.** Hatred; spite.

**ENVYNEDE, part. p.** Stored with  
wine.

**EODE, pret. t.** Went.

**EORNE, v. (A.-S.)** To run.

**EOW. Yes. Var. dial.**

**EOWER, pron.** Your. *Shropsh.*

**EOWTE, s.** A dish in cookery.

*Eowtes* of flesh. Take borage, cool,  
langdebef, persel, betes, orage, avance,  
violet, sawray, and fenkel, and when they  
buth soden, presse hem wel smale, cast  
hem in gode broth, and seeth hem,  
and serve hem forth.

*Forme of Cury, p. 5.*

**EPHESIAN, s.** A jovial companion.  
*Shakesp.*



**EPICURIAL**, *adj.* Epicurean.  
**EPISTOLER**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The priest at mass who chanted the epistle.

**EPS**, *s.* The asp tree. *Kent.*

**EQUAL**, *adj.* Just; impartial.

**EQUATE**, *v.* To make equal.

**EQUIPENDY**, *s.* A plumb-line.

**EQUIPOLENTE**, *adj.* Equivalent.  
*Equipolence*, an equivalent.

**EQUIPOLLE**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To be equal.

**ER**, *adv.* Before; former; early.

**ERAYNE**, *s.* A spider. *Nominale.*

**ERBER**, *s.* (1) (*A.-S.*) An arbour.

(2) A field, pasture, garden; an herbary.

(2) The conduit leading to the stomach. An old hunting term.

**ERBOLAT**, *s.* A confection of herbs, eggs, &c.

*Erbolates.* Take parsel, myntes, savery, and sauge, tansey, vervayn, clarry, rewe, ditayn, fenel, southrenwode; hewe hem, and grinde hem smale; medle hem up with ayren. Do butter in a trape, and do the fars thereto, and bake, and messe it forth. *Forme of Cury*, p. 30.

**ERBOWLE**, *s.* An article of cookery.

*Erbowle.* Take bolas, and scald hem with wyne, and drawe hem with a styomor. Do hem in a pot. Clarify hony, and do thereto, with powdor fort, and floer of rys. Salt it, and florish with whyte aneys, and serve it forth.

*Forme of Cury*, p. 19.

**ERCHDEKENE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An arch-deacon.

**ERCHEBYSSCHOPE**, } *s.* An arch-  
**ERCHEVESQE**, } bishop.

**ERCLE**, *s.* A blister. *Shropsh.*

**ERD**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) The earth. *Erdyn*, earthen.

**ERDE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To inhabit.

**ERDEZ**, *s.* Lands.

**ERDON**, *s.* An errand. *Cov. Myst.*

**ERD-SHREW**, *s.* A shrew-mouse.

**ERE**, } *v.* (*A.-S.*) To plough. *Ere-*  
**ERIE**, } *able*, arable.

**ERE**, (1) *adv.* Before; previously.

*Eror*, former. *Eroust*, first.

(2) *s.* (*A.-S.*) An ear.

(3) *pres. t. pl.* of *be.* Are.

**EREAR**, *v.* To raise up.

That other love infects the soul of man; this cleauseth; that depresseth, this erears. *Burton's Anat. Mel.*

**ERE-LAPPE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) The lower part of the ear.

**EREMITE**, *s.* A hermit.

**ERENYE**, *s.* Sand. *Pr. P.*

**ERE-ROWNER**, *s.* A secret whisperer.

**ERGE**, *v.* To tease, or vex. *West.*

**ERIE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To honour; to revere.

**ERIGE**, *s.* Straw, or stubble. *Lin.*  
 "Erige holme or thacke."  
*Huloet.*

**ERKE**, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Weary; sick.

**ERME**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To grieve; to lament.

**ERMYTE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Poverty; misery.

**ERN**, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) An eagle.

(2) *v.* To glean.

**ERNDE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) An errand.

**ERNE**, *v.* (1) (*A.-S.*) To run; to flow.

(2) To yearn.

**ERNEMORWE**, *adv.* Early in the morning.

**ERNEN**, *v.* To earn; to obtain.

**ERNES**, *s.* The loose scattered ears of corn left on the ground.

**ERNEST**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Zeal. *Ernestful*, serious, zealous.

**ERNESTONE**, *s.* The eagle-stone.

**ERNFULL**, *adj.* Lamentable. *Sussex.*

**ERRANDE**, } (*A.-N.*) Wandering;  
**ERRAUNT**, } strolling.

**ERRATES**, *s.* Faults. *Hall.*

**ERRATIKE**, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Wandering.

**ERRE**, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A sore; a pock-mark.

(2) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To wander.

**ERRIN**, *s.* Urine. *Devon.*

**ERRISH**, } *s.* Wheat stubble. *Kent.*  
**ERSH**, }

**ERRIWIGGLE**, *s.* An ear-wig. *East.*

**ERROUR**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A course; running.

**ERS**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Podex.

Also make poudir of ysope, of calan-  
nynte, and origane, either of her flourcs,  
and do that poudir in his *ers*.

*Medical MS. of the 15th cent.*

- ERSDEKNE, *s.* An archdeacon.  
ERSMERT, *s.* The plant culerage.  
ERST, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) First; formerly.  
*At erst*, for the first time.  
ERSWORT, *s.* The plant mouse-ear.  
ERTE, (1) *pres. s.* 2 *pers.* Art.  
*Somerset.*  
(2) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To compel; to  
constrain.  
ERTHEDOUNE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) An earth-  
quake.  
ERTHE-GALLE, *s.* The plant cen-  
taury.  
ERTHEMOVINGE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) An  
earthquake.  
ERTHEN, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Previously.  
ERTHESMOK, *s.* The plant fu-  
mitory.  
ERTHGRINE, } *s.* (*A.-S.*) An  
ERTHGRYTHE, } earthquake.  
ERTHING, *s.* Burial.  
ERTHSTANE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) The hearth-  
stone.  
ERTINE, *v.* To irritate.  
ERTOÜ. Art thou?  
ERVE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) An inheritance.  
  
Hit werketh wonderliche,  
And *erves* giveth sikerlich.  
*MS. Harl., 7322.*
- ERY, *adj.* Every. *Var. dial.*  
ERYDAY, *adv.* Every day. *Pr. Parv.*  
ERYN, *s.* Iron.  
ERYS, *s.* (1) Ears.  
(2) Years.  
ERZELL, *pron.* Herself. *Somerset.*  
ESBATEMENT, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Pastime.  
ESCAPE, *s.* A transgression. *Shak.*  
ESCHAR, *s.* A newt. *North.*  
ESCHAUFE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To make hot.  
ESCHAUNGE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Exchange.  
ESCHE, *s.* An ash-tree. *Eschen*,  
made of ash.  
ESCHEKERE, *s.* (1) A chess-board.  
(2) The exchequer.  
ESCHELE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Troop; com-  
pany.

- ESCHETES, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Escheats.  
ESCHEWE, *v.* To move; to go.  
ESCHIVE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To eschew;  
to shun.  
ESCLAUNDER, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Slander;  
reproach.  
ESCORCHES, *s.* Animals that were  
flayed. An old hunting term.  
ESCOTED, *part. p.* Paid; supported.  
ESCOÜT, *s.* (*Fr.*) A spy, or scout.  
ESCRIED, *part. p.* Descried.  
ESCRITE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A writing.  
ESCUAGE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Service.  
ESCULPED, *part. p.* Sculptured.  
*Hall.*  
ESE, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) Ease; pleasure.  
*Esement*, relief.  
(2) *v.* To accommodate; to be  
pleased.  
(3) *s.* Bait for fishes.  
ESENDROPPER, *s.* An eavesdropper.  
ESH, *s.* (1) Stubble; aftermath.  
*Surrey.*  
(2) An ash tree. *North.*  
ESHIN, *s.* A pail. *North.*  
ESHINTLE, *s.* A pailful. *Chesh.*  
ESHUK, *s.* A hook at the extremity  
of a wagon-horse's traces, in the  
form of an S. *West.*  
ESIE, *adj.* Gentle; light. *Esilich*,  
gently.  
ESK, *s.* A lizard. *North.*  
ESKING, *s.* The pentice. *Linc.*  
ESKIP, } *v.* To equip.  
ESQUIP, }  
ESLE, *v.* To ask. *Hearne.*  
ESLOYNE, *v.* To remove. *Spenser.*  
ESMAYE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To astonish.  
ESP, } *s.* The asp tree. *North.*  
ESPIN, }  
ESPECE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A small por-  
tion; a bit.  
ESPERANCE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Hope; ex-  
pectation.  
ESPEYRE, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) Expecta-  
ESPOIRE, } tion; hope.  
ESPIAILLE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Spying;  
watching by stealth.  
ESPIAL, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A spy.  
ESPICE, *v.* To look; to observe.

**ESPICERIE, s. (A.-N.)** Spices.  
**ESPIE, s.** An overlooker.  
**ESPIRITUELL, adj. (A.-N.)** Spiritual.  
**ESPOIT, s. (A.-N.)** Advantage.  
**ESPOUSE, s.** Spouse.  
**ESPRINGOLD, s. (A.-N.)** An engine used for throwing large stones in sieges.  
**ESPRYSED, part.p. (A.-N.)** Taken.  
**ESQUAYMOUS, adj.** Difficult to please.  
**ESS, s.** Ashes. *North.*  
**ESSE, v.** To ask.  
**ESSES, s.** Large worms. *Kent.*  
**ESSEX-STILE, s.** A ditch. *Grose.*  
**ESSHE, v.** To ask.  
**ESSHOLE, s.** An ash-bin. *North.*  
**ESSOINE, s. (A.-N.)** An excuse.  
**ESSYSE, s.** Habit. *R. de Brunne.*  
**EST, (1) s. (A.-S.)** Love; munificence.  
 (2) *s.* A host.  
 (3) *2 pers. pres. s.* Eatest.  
**ESTABIE, s. (A.-N.)** A guard.  
**ESTAFET, s. (Span.)** A footman.  
**ESTAMIN, adj.** Surprising; wonderful. *East.*  
**ESTANDART, s. (Fr.)** A standard.  
**ESTASION, s. (A.-N.)** A shop, or stall.  
**ESTATE, s. (A.-N.)** State; condition.  
*Estatelich, stately.*  
**ESTATUTE, s.** A statute. *Hall.*  
**ESTEAD, prep.** Instead. *North.*  
**ESTELLACIOUN, s.** Astrology.  
**ESTER, s.** The back of the fireplace.  
*Leic.*  
**ESTIMATE, s.** Estimation.  
**ESTIE, conj.** As well. *North.*  
**ESTOC, s.** A small stabbing sword.  
**ESTRADIOTS, s.** A sort of dragoons employed in France.  
 Accompanied with crosse-bowe men on horsebacke, *estradiots*, and footmen.  
*Comines, by Danet, F f 3.*  
**ESTRAINGER, s. (Fr.)** A stranger.  
**ESTRE, s. (A.-N.)** (1) State; condition.  
 (2) A court, or street. *Estres,*

the interior parts of a building; the chambers; the passages in a garden.

(3) A circumstance.

**ESTRETE, s.** A street.

**ESTRICH-BOARDS, s.** Deal-boards

**ESTRICHE, } s. An ostrich.**  
**ESTRIDGE, }**

And in birds, as *estriches*, vultures, cranes, and *passe-flemingoes*, whose feathers (equalizing the birds of paradise) are rich crimson and pure white so amiably commixed, that above others it inticed my pains to present it you.

*Herbert's Travels, 1638.*

To be furious,

Is to be frighted out of fear; and in that mood

The dove will peck the *estridge*.

*Shakesp., Ant. & Cl., iii, 11.*

**ESTRICHE, adj. (A.-N.)** Reserved; haughty.

**ESTRICH-FALCON, s.** A species of large falcon.

**ESTROITS, s. (Fr.)** Narrow cloths.

**ESTUF, s.** Stuff; household goods.

**ESTUIFE, s. (Fr.)** A pocket-case.

**ESUE, v. (A.-N.)** To escape.

**ESYNE, v.** Stercoro. *Pr. P.*

**ETCH, (1) s.** Stubble. *Tusser.* See *Eddish.*

(2) *v.* To eke; to augment  
*Kent.*

**ETE, (1) v. (A.-S.)** To eat.

(2) *prep.* At; to. *North.*

**ETEN, } s. (A.-S. eoten, eten.) A**  
**ETAYN, } giant. "An eten in ich a**  
**ETTIN, } fight." *Sir Tristrem.***

Fy, he said, thou foule! thou *etayne!*

Alle my knyghtes thou garte be *alayne.*

*MS. Lincoln, A, i, 17, f. 128.*

For they say the king of Portugal cannot sit at his meat, but the giants and the *ettins* will come and snatch it from him.

*B. & Fl., Knight of B. P., i, 1.*

And, whether thou with doughty knight,  
 Arm'd or unarm'd, shalt enter fight;  
 Nay, with a gyant or an *ettin*,  
 Thou shalt be ever sure to beat him.

*Cotton, Scoffer Scoft*

**ETERNAL, adj.** Damned. *East.*

**ETERNE, adj. (Lat.)** Everlasting.

**ETH, s.** Earth; a hearth. *West.*

- ETHE, (1) *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Easy; easily.  
 (2) To ask. *Gawayne*.
- ETHER, (1) *v.* To bind hedges with flexible rods called *ethers*, or *etherings*.  
 (2) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A hedge.  
 (3) (*A.-S.*) Either; each.  
 (4) *s.* An adder. *North*.  
 (5) *s.* The air, or sky. *Nominale*.
- ETHSCHAPE, *v.* To escape. *Hampole*.
- ETHYNDEL, *s.* Half a bushel. *Pr. P.*
- ETOW, *adv.* In two. *North*.
- ETRAATH, *adv.* Truly. *Craven*.
- ETTICK, *adj.* (*Fr.*) Hectic. *Ettick fever*, the ague.
- ETTLE. (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To intend; to attempt; to contrive. Still used in the North.  
 (2) *v.* To prepare; to set in order.  
 (3) *v.* To earn. See *Aädle*.  
 (4) *v.* To deal out sparingly. *North*.  
 (5) *s.* A nettle. *West*.
- ETTLEMENT, *s.* Intention. *North*.
- ETTLINGS, *s.* Earnings; wages. *North*.
- ETTWEE, *s.* (*Fr. etui*.) A sheath, or case.
- ETTSY, *pres. s.* 3 pers. Eats.
- ETYK, *s.* A fever. *Lydgate*.
- EUGHT, *pret. t.* Owed. *North*.
- EUPHUISM, *s.* An affected style of speaking and writing which prevailed at the close of the sixteenth century, and received its name from works by Lilly, entitled, *Euphues*, or *the Anatomy of Wit*, and *Euphues and his England*, which set the fashion of such writing.
- EURE, *s.* Use. See *Ure*.
- EUROSE, *s.* (*Fr.*) Rose water.
- EUTRIR, *v.* To pour out. *Devon*.
- EV. Have. *North*.
- EVANGLETT-VATS, *s.* Cheese-vats which were charged with images of the saints to be imprinted on the cheeses. *Suffolk*.
- EVANGILES, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The Gospels.
- EVANS, *s.* A she-cat, said to be named from a witch.
- EVE, (1) *v.* To become damp. *West*.  
 (2) *s.* A hen-roost. *Somerset*.
- EVE-BOARDS, *s.* The rails of a cart.
- EVECK, *s.* A goat.
- EVELING, *s.* The evening. *Devon*.
- EVELLES, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Without evil.
- EVELONG, *adv.* Oblong.
- EVEMEN, *s.* Evening. *Dorset*.
- EVEN, (1) *adj.* Equal.  
 (2) *v.* To equal, or make equal.  
 (3) *v.* To compare. *West*.
- EVEN-AND-ODD, *s.* A game by tossing up money. "*Even or odde*, a game much used now a dayes amonge chyldren." *Huloet*.
- EVEN-CRISTEN, *s.* A fellow-Christian.
- EVEN-DOWN, *adv.* Downright.
- EVENE, (1) *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Evenly; equally.  
 (2) *s.* An ear of corn. *Mid. C.*
- EVENE-FORTH, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Equally.
- EVENELICHE. (*A.-S.*) Evenly; equally.
- EVENE-LONGE, *adv.* All along.  
 One the upper syde make holys *evene-longe*, as many as thou wylt.  
*Porkington MS.*
- EVENES, *s.* Equity; equality.  
 "*Evenes of paise or wayght. Æquilibrium.*" *Huloet*.
- EVEN-FLAVOURED, *s.* Unmixed; uniform. *Suffolk*.
- EVEN-FORWARD, *adv.* Directly forward; in continued succession. *North*.
- EVENHEDE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Equality; equity.
- EVENINE, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Equitable.
- EVENLESTEN, *s.* The plant mercury.
- EVENLIGHT, *s.* Twilight.
- EVENLIKE, (1) *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Equal.  
 (2) *adv.* Equally.
- EVENLINESS, *s.* Equality.
- EVENOLDE, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Of the same age.
- EVEN-WHILE, *s.* Even-time.
- EVENYNG, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Equal; just.



EVER, (1) *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Always.  
 (2) *adv.* At any time. *Var. d.*  
 (3) *s.* A drop stile, lifted up to pass through. *Glouc.*  
 (4) *s.* Rye-grass. *Devon.*

EVER-EITHER, *adj.* Both.

EVERFERNE, *s.* Wall fern. *Gerard.*

EVERICH, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Every one.

EVERIDEL, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Every part.

EVERLASTING, *s.* (1) A sort of strong cloth formerly worn by sergeants.  
 (2) American cudweed.

EVERNE, *adv.* Ever; however.

EVERROSE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Rose water.

EVERY, (1) *Every each*, alternate; *every foot anon*, *every whips while*, *every like*, every now and then; *every hand's while*, often; *every whip and again*, ever and anon.  
 (2) *s.* Ivory.  
 The towres shal be of *every*,  
 Clene corvene by and by.  
*Porkington MS.*

(3) *s.* A species of grass. *West.*

EVERYCHONE, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Every one.

EVESE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) The eaves.  
 "Evesynge, or eves settinge or trimmyng, *imbricium*, *subgrundatio*." *Huloet.*

EVESED, *adj.* Afraid. *Lydgate.*

EVET, *s.* A newt. *West.*

EVICTED, *part. p.* (*Lat.*) Dispossessed.

EVID, *adj.* Made heavy.

EVIL, *s.* A fork, as a hay-fork, &c. *West.*

EVITE, *v.* (*Fr.*) To avoid.

EVOUR, *s.* Ivory. *Lydgate.*

EVYL, (1) *v.* To fall ill, or sick.  
 (2) *s.* A disease; a fit of madness.

EVYLY, *adv.* Heavily; sorrowfully.

EW, } *s.* (*A.-S.*) Yew.  
 EWGH, }

EWAGE, *s.* Some kind of stone, or amulet. *Piers Pl.*, p. 29.

EWARE, *s.* A water-bearer. *Pr. P.*

EWEE, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) Water.

Ac water is kendeliche cheld,  
 That hit be warnd of fere;  
 Therfore me mey cristni ther-inne,  
 In whaut time falthe a zere  
 Of yse;

So mey me nauzt in ewe ardaunt,  
 That neth no wateris wyse.

*William de Shoreham*

(2) *part. p.* Owed. *Suffolk.*

EWEGOWAN, *s.* The daisy. *North.*

EWER, *s.* An udder. *North.*

EWERY, *s.* The place where the ewers were kept.

EWFRAS, *s.* The name of a plant.

EWLE, *s.* Yule; Christmas.

At ewle we wonten gambole, daunce, to carrole, and to sing,

To have gud spiced sewe, and roste, and plum-pies for a king.

*Warner's Albions England*, 1592.

EWN, *s.* An oven. *North.*

EWTE, (1) *v.* To pour water. *Exmoor.*

(2) *s.* A newt.

EX, (1) *s.* An axle. *West.*

(2) *v.* To ask. *West.*

EXAGITATION, *s.* (*Lat.*) A violent agitation or shaking.

And with such vigour strook  
 The scepter on the long liv'd lamp, it shook  
 Its chrystal wals to dust, not thunders  
 strong

*Exagitations*, when it roars among  
 Heaps of congested elements, a sound  
 More dreadfull makes.

*Chamberlayne's Pharonnida*, 1659.

EXAKERLY, *adv.* Exactly. *Var. d.*

EXALTATE, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Exalted.

EXAMETRON, *s.* Hexameter verse.

EXAMPLER, *s.* A sampler. *Palsg.*

EXAN, *s.* Crosswort. *Gerard.*

EXBURSE, *v.* To disburse.

EXCALIBOUR, *s.* The name of King Arthur's sword.

EXCEPTION, *s.* A ground of quarrel.

Faith, I'm of your mind, yet I have known some unconscionable ladies make their servants wait as long for a just *exception*, and almost as impatiently, as they did for the first favour.

*Sedley, The Mulberry Garden*, 1668.

EXCHEVE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To eschew.

**EXCISE, v.** To overcharge. *Var. d.*  
**EXCLAIM, s.** An exclamation. *Shak.*  
**EXCOMMENGE, v. (A.-N.)** To ex-communicate.  
**EXCOURSE, s. (Lat.)** An expedition.  
**EXCREMENT, s.** Anything that grows from the human body, as hair, nails, &c.  
**EXCUSATION, s. (Lat.)** An excuse.  
**EXCUSEMENT, s.** An excuse.  
**EXE, s.** An axe. *East.*  
**EXECUTION, s.** The sacking of a town.  
**EXECUTOR, s. (A.-N.)** An executioner.  
**EXEMPLAIRE, adj. (A.-N.)** Exemplary.  
**EXEN, s.** Oxen. *North.*  
**EXEQUY, s. (Lat.)** A funeral.  
**EXERPED, part. p.** Drawn out.  
**EXHALE, v.** To drag out. *Shakesp.*  
**EXHAUST, v. (Lat.)** To draw out.

Did I not despise thee for thy want of wit and breeding, these barbarous contumelies would exhaust tears from my eyes. *Shadwell, Bury Fair, 1689.*

**EXHERIDATE, v. (1)** To disinherit.  
**(2)** To detest. "*Exheredate. Abominor.*" *Huloet.*  
**EXHIBITION, s.** Stipend; allowance.  
**EXIDEMIC, s.** An epidemic. *Hall.*  
**EXIGENT, s. (1)** Exigence.  
**(2)** A writ which lies where the defendant cannot be found.  
**EXILE, adj. (Lat.)** Poor; lean.  
**EXLE, s.** An axle.  
**EXORCISATIONS, s. (A.-N.)** Exorcisms.  
**EXOTIC, adj.** Rare; out of the common way.  
 I am the son of a squirrel, if this was not mighty pretty and *exotic.*  
*Shadwell, The Humorists, 1671.*  
**EXPANS-YERES, s.** Single years, with the motions of the heavenly bodies answering to them.  
**EXPECT, (1) v.** To wait; to tarry.  
**(2) s.** Expectation.

**(3) v.** To suppose; to conclude: applied to things past, not future. "I *expect* he went to town yesterday."

**EXPECTAUNT, part.** Waiting.  
**EXPECTION, s.** Expectation.  
**EXPEDIENCE, s. (1)** Expedition.  
**(2)** An enterprise; an undertaking.  
**EXPEDIENT, adj.** Quick.  
**EXPEDITOR, s. (Lat.)** Despatch.  
**EXPENDUNTUR, s.** An account of the things expended.  
**EXPERTFUL, adj.** Expert.  
**EXPIATE, part. p.** Expired. *Shakesp.*  
**EXPIRE, v.** To exhaust, or wear out.  
**EXPLATE, v.** To explain; to unfold.  
**EXPLEITE, } v. (1) (A.-N.)** To per-  
**EXPLOIT, } form; to complete.**  
**(2)** To assist.  
**(3)** To apply one's self to anything. *Palsgrave.*  
**EXPOSTULATE, v. (Lat.)** To inquire.  
**EXPOSURE, s.** Exposure. *Shakesp.*  
**EXPOUNE, v. (A.-N.)** To expound; to explain.  
**EXPULSE, v. (Lat.)** To expel.  
**EXPURGE, v. (Lat.)** To cleanse out.  
**EXQUIRE, v.** To inquire.  
**EXSUFFLICATE, adj. (Lat.)** Contemptible.  
**EXTABLE, adj.** Acceptable.  
**EXTEND, v. (A law term.)** To value the property of any one who has forfeited his bond; to seize.  
 But when  
 This manor is *extended* to my use,  
 You'll speak in humbler key.  
*Mass., New Way to P. O. D., v. 1.*  
 Labienus (this is stiff news)  
 Hath with his Parthian force *extended* Asia.  
*Shakesp., Ant. & Cl., i, 2.*  
**(2)** To praise. *Shakesp.*  
**EXTENDOUR, s.** A surveyor; one who appraises property.  
**EXTENT, s. (1)** A seizure.  
 Make an *extent* upon his house and lands.  
*Shakesp., As You L. It, iii, 1.*  
**(2)** A violent attack.

EXTERMINION, *s.* Extermination.  
 EXTERNE, *adj.* External; outward.  
 EXTIRP, *v.* (*Lat.*) To extirpate.  
 EXTRAUGHT, *part. p.* Extracted.  
 EXTRAVAGANT, *s.* A vagabond.

Therefore returne if yee be wise, you  
 fall into the ditch els, and enter the  
 cittle againe, for if there hee be not, he  
 is a verie *extravagant*, and has no abiding.  
*Rowley, Search for Money, 1609.*

EX-TRE, *s.* An axletree. "*Ex-tre* of  
 a carte. *Axis.*" *Huloet.*  
 EXTREAT, *s.* (*Fr.*) Extraction.  
 EXPRESS, *v.* To draw out.  
 EXTRUCTION, *s.* Destruction.  
*Heywood.*  
 EXULATE, *part. p.* (*Lat.*) Banished;  
 become an exile.  
 EXUPERATE, *v.* To overbalance.  
 EXUS, *s. pl.* Axes.  
 EY, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) An egg.  
 (2) Aye; yes.  
 (3) Ah!  
 EYAS, *s.* A young hawk new from  
 the nest.  
 EYASMUSKET, *s.* (1) A young male  
 sparrow-hawk.  
 (2) A boy.  
 EYCAKE, *s.* A cake composed with  
 eggs. *Pr. P.*  
 EYDENT, *s.* Diligent. *North.*  
 EYE, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Water. *Somerset.*  
 (2) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Awe; fear; power.  
 (3) *s.* The mouth of a pit.  
*North.*  
 (4) *s.* An outlet for water from  
 a drain. *East.*  
 (5) *v.* To observe minutely.  
*Essex.*  
 (6) *s.* A small tint of colour.  
 (7) *s.* A brood of pheasants.  
 EYEABLE, *adj.* Sightly. *North.*  
 EYE-BITE, *v.* To bewitch with the  
 evil eye. *North.*  
 EYE-BREEN, *s.* The eyebrows. *Lanc.*  
 EYE-BREKES, *s.* Eyelids. *North.*  
 EYE-GRASS, *s.* Old pasture, which  
 has been long without being  
 eaten. *Glouc.*  
 EYEN, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Eyes.

EYER, *s.* (1) An heir.  
 (2) Air.  
 EYERIE. See *Aerie.*  
 EYES, *s.* Ice.  
 EYE-SORE, *s.* A blemish; any dis-  
 agreeable object.  
 EYET, *s.* A small island.  
 EYEVANG, *s.* A strap or stay to  
 which the girt of the saddle  
 buckled. *Devon.*  
 EYED, *adj.* Specky; full of eyes.  
 EYGHE, *s.* Fear.  
 EYGHTE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Possessions.  
 EYH, *s.* An eye.  
 EYHE, *s.* A handle, or haft.  
 EYL, *s.* An ear of corn.  
 EYLDE, *v.* To yield; to return.  
 EYLDYNGE, *s.* Fuel. *Pr. Parv.*  
 EYLE, (1) *s.* An island. *North.*  
 (2) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To ail; to grieve.  
 The inscription on a medieval  
 ring found in Suffolk was:  
*Me eylet, me eylet, me eylet,*  
*That hope behotet and faillet.*  
 EYLIADS, *s.* (*Fr.*) Ogles; wanton  
 looks.  
 EYLSUM, *adj.* Wholesome.  
 EYLYKE, *adv.* Elsewhere. *Lydg.*  
 EYLYNE, *v.* To withstand. *Pr. P.*  
 EYMANENT, *adv.* Directly oppo-  
 site. *West.*  
 EYMERY, *s.* Ashes. *Pr. Parv.*  
 EYNKE, *s.* Ink.  
 EY-QWYȚ, *s.* (*A.-S.*) The white  
 of egg.  
 EYRAR, *s.* A brood of swans.  
 EYRE, (1) *s.* Grace.  
 (2) *v.* To plough.  
 (3) *v.* To go; to move.  
 (4) *s.* Haste; speed.  
 (5) *s.* An heir.  
 (6) *s.* Air.  
 (7) *v.* To breed, as hawks.  
 EYREN, } *s. pl.* Eggs.  
 EYRONE, }  
 EYRISH, *adj.* Aerial. *Chaucer.*  
 EYRONDE, *part. p.* Erected.  
 EYRUS, *s.* Years.  
 EYSE, *s.* (1) An ice or glaze for the  
 outside of a pie.

To make a fyne white *eyse*. Take a quantity of rose water and a peece of fine sugar, and boil yt in a porenger on a chafing-dish of coles, and so indore anythiug after yt ia baked, as march-pane, florendin, kecshe, or any such like foresayd dish, and put yt presently in the oven againe, and yt will be a white *eyse*; but you must not let yt tarry too long in the oven, for then yt will loose the colour and shrinke.

*MS. Cookery Receipts, beg. of 16th cent.*

(2) *Ease. Eysementes, conveniences.*

EYSTER, *s.* An oyster.

EYTE, *s.* Eight. *Eytende*, the eighth.

EYTENDELE, *s.* Half a bushel, or the eighth part of a coomb. *Pr. P.* Compare *aghendole*.

EYTH, *adv. (A.-S.)* Easy; easily.

EJENEN, *s.* Eyes.

EJEVER, *adv.* Ever. *Audelay*.

## F.

FA, (1) *s.* A foe.

(2) *adv.* Very fast. *North*.

(3) *adj.* Few.

FABBIN, *part. a.* Flattering. *North*.

FABLE, *s. (A.-N.)* Idle talk.

FABRICATURE, *s. (Lat.)* Making.

FABRICK-LANDS, *s.* Lands given for the building, or repair, of churches.

FABURDEN, *adj.* High sounding.

He condemneeth all mens knowledge but his owne, raising up a method of experience with (mirabile, miraculoso, atupendo, and such *faburlichen* words, as Fierovanti doth) above all the learned Galienists of Italie, or Europe.

*Lodge's Wits Miserie, 1596.*

FACCHE, *v.* To fetch.

FACE, (1) *v.* To brag; to rail at any one; to browbeat.

(2) *s.* Harm; consequence.

(3) *v.* A term at primero, to stand boldly upon a card. Hence the phrase *to face it with a card of ten*, to face anything out by mere impudence.

FACED-CARD, *s.* A court-card. *West*.

FACER, *s.* (1) An impudent fellow; a boaster.

(2) A bumper of wine.

FACETE, *adj. (Lat.)* Choice; fine.

FACHON, *s.* A falchion, or sword.

FACHUR, *v.* To grow like in feature. *West*.

PACKS. By my faith! *Devon*.

FACONDE, } *adj. (A.-N.)* Elo-

FACONDIOS, } quent.

FACRERE, *s.* Dissimulation. *Gower*.

FACULTE, *s. (Lat.)* Quickness.

FAD, (1) *s.* A truss of straw. *Var. d.*

(2) *s.* A whim. *Warw. Faddy*,

frivolous. *West. Finniking. Leic.*

(3) *v.* To be busy with trifles.

*Linc.*

(4) *s.* One who is difficult to

please in trifles.

(5) *adj.* Fashioned. *North*.

(6) *s.* A coloured ball. *Linc.*

FADDLE, (1) *v.* To cherish; to dandle. *Faddler*, a fonder, one who spoils children.

(2) *s.* A pack, or bundle. *West*.

FADE, (1) *adj. (A.-N.)* Sorrowful; sad.

(2) *adj. (A.-N.)* Dirty; disgusting.

(3) *adj.* The decayed part of cheese. *Chesh.*

(4) *adj.* Powerful; strong.

(5) *v.* To vanish. *Shakesp.*

FADED, *part. p.* Decayed. *North*.

FADGE, (1) *v. (A.-S.)* To fare; to fit; to agree; to succeed. "It will not *fadge*." *Almanack, 1615.*

I will be plaine, he waxt too proud, and plotted higher drifts

Than fitt him or *fadged* well.

*Warner's Albions England, 1592.*

Though now, if gold but lacke in graines, the wedding *fadgeth* not. *Ib.*

Well, sir, how *fadges* the new design? have you not the luck of all your brother projectors, to deceive only your self at last. *Wycherley, Country Wife, 1688.*

(2) *s.* A small flat loaf, or thick cake.

(3) *v.* To beat, or thrash.



(4) *s.* A bundle; a fagot. *North.*

(5) *s.* An irregular pace. *North.*

(6) *s.* A sack, or pack-sheet, loosely filled. *Midl. C.*

FADGEE, *v.* To fag. *Devon.*

FADGY, *adj.* Corpulent. *North.*

FADING, *s.* The burthen of an Irish song, and the name of a dance; often used as a general term for a burthen for a song.

George, I will have him dance *fading*; *fading* is a fine jig, I'll assure you, gentlemen.

*B. & Fl., Knight of B. Pestle, iv, 1.*

Not one amongst a hundred will fall,  
But under her coats the ball will be found,  
With a *fading*, &c.

*Bird in a Cage, O. Pl., viii, 262.*

FADME, } *s.* (*A.-S.*) A fathom.

FADOM, }

FADODDLE, *v.* Futuere. *Dekker.*

FAED, *part. p.* Faded. *Towneley Myst.*

FAEGANG, *s.* A gang of beggars. *North.* See *Faw.*

FAERIE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) The work or country of fairies; enchantment.

FAFF, *v.* To move violently. *North.*  
"Faffyng wordes," violent, strong language. *Document of 29 Hen. VIII.*

FAFFLE, *v.* (1) To stammer.

(2) To saunter, or trifle; - to fumble.

FAFT, *part. p.* Fought.

FAG, (1) *v.* To beat, or thrash.

(2) *s.* A knot in cloth.

(3) *s.* A sheep-tick. *Linc.*

(4) *s.* The paunch. *East.* "Fatte fagge. *Frossula.*" *Huloet.*

(5) *s.* Long coarse grass. *North-ampt.* A field in which it grows is said to be *faggy*.

(6) *v.* To ravel or fringe out. *Northampt.*

FAGARY, *s.* A vagary. *Hall.*

FAGE, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To deceive by flattery or falsehood.

(2) *s.* Deceit, flattery.

(3) *s.* A fable; a merry tale.

FAGGING, *s.* Reaping the stubble with a short scythe. *West.*

FAGGS, *adv.* Gladly. *Kent.*

FAGH, *pret. t.* Fought. *Weber.*

FAGIOLI, *s.* (*Ital.*) French beans.

FAGOT, (1) *v.* To cut, or tie up fagots.

(2) *s.* A contemptuous term for a woman.

FAIGH, *s.* Refuse soil, or stones. *North.*

FAIGHTEST, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Most happy.

FAIL, (1) *s.* Failure; fault. *Shakesp.*

(2) *v.* To come to an end.

(3) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To deceive.

(4) *s.* A woman's upper garment.

FAIN, (1) (*A.-S. fægn.*) *adj.* Glad; earnest.

(2) *adv.* Gladly.

(3) *v.* To be willing, or ready.

(4) *v.* To be obliged to do anything.

FAINE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To feign.

FAINT, *v.* To fade. *Var. d.*

FAINTY, *adj.* Languid. *Glouc.*

FAIR, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Fairness; beauty.

The lovely lillie, that faire flower for beautie  
past compare.

Whom winter's cold keene breath hath kill'd,  
and blasted all her faire.

*Mirror for Mag., Ind. to Winter's N.*

Some well I wot, and of that some full  
many,

Wisht or my faire, or their desire were  
lesse. *Lodge's Glaucus & Silla.*

(2) *v.* To make fair. *Shakesp.*

(3) *adj.* Level, or parallel, said of a wall, &c. *Linc.*

(4) A fairing. *North.* "A day after the faire," too late.

(5) *adv.* Evidently; manifestly. *North.*

(6) *v.* To give symptoms of. *Hall.*

(7) *adj.* Soft or slow. *Westm.*

(8) *s.* A great roe-buck. *Blome.*

FAIR-DEATH, *s.* A natural death. *East.*

FAIREHEDE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Beauty.

**FAIRFALLEN**, *adj.* Good, honest. *North.*

**FAIRISH**, *adj.* Tolerably good.

**FAIRLY**, *adv.* Softly. *North.*

**FAIR-MAID**, *s.* A dried pilchard. *Devon.*

**FAIRRE**, *adj.* More fair. *Will. Werw.*

**FAIR-TRO-DAYS**, *s.* Daylight. *North.*

**FAIRY**, *s.* A weasel. *Devon.*

**FAIRY-BUTTER**, *s.* (1) A fungous excrescence, found about the roots of old trees.

(2) A species of tremella found on furze and broom.

**FAIRY-DART**, *s.* A popular name for ancient flint arrow-heads, which were supposed to be thrown by fairies.

**FAIRY-GROATS**, *s.* An old country word for ancient coins.

**FAIRY-LOAVES**, } *s.* Fossil echini.

**FAIRY-FACES**, }

**FAIRY-MONEY**, *s.* Found treasure.

**FAIRY-PIPES**, *s.* Small old tobacco-pipes, frequently found in different parts of England.

**FAIRY-SPARKS**. Phosphoric light seen in the night time.

**FAITEN**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To flatter; to deceive; to idle; to beg. *Faiterie*, flattery, deception.

**FAITH**, *v.* To give credit to.

**FAITHLY**, *adv.* Truly; properly.

**FAITOUR**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A deceiver; a flatterer; a vagrant; an idle lazy fellow; a scoundrel.

**FAKE**, *v.* To thrust ginger into a horse's tail to make him sprightly. *East.*

**FALBELOE**, *s.* An article of dress.

A street there is thro' Britain's isle renowned,

In upper Holborn, near St. Giles's pound,  
To which unhappy Monmouth gave his name,

The darling once of victory and fame:

Ten thousand habits here attract the eyes,

Garments of ev'ry colour, sort, and size;

The rags of peasants, and the spoils of

beans,

Mix'd with hoop-petticoats and *falbeloes*;

Here Damon's birth night suit to view display'd,

•Fills with new grief the taylor yet unpaid;  
There Cloe's mantua hangs, of winds the sport,

In which ten winters since she grac'd the court.

Here, on one hook, I oftentimes have seen  
The warrior's scarlet, and the footman's green;

And near a broken gamester's old ro-qu'laure,

The tatter'd pawn of some ill-fated whore;  
Hats, bonnets, scarves, sad arguments of woe,

Beavroys and riding-hoods make up the show. *New Crazy Tales*, 1783, p. 25.

**FALCON**, } *s.* A cannon of 2½ inch

**FAKEN**, } bore, carrying a shot 2 lb. weight.

**FALD**, *s.* A handspike. *Coles.*

**FALDAGE**, *s.* A right reserved by the lord to set up folds for his sheep in the fields of his tenants.

*Fald-fee*, a composition paid by the tenants in lieu of this service.

**FALDE**, *v.* To fold; to embrace.

**FALDERED**, *adj.* Fatigued. *Linc.*

**FALDING**, *s.* A sort of rough cloth.

**FALDOKE**, *s.* A trap-door.

**FALDSTOOL**, *s.* A portable seat like a camp-stool.

**FALE**, (1) *s.* A pustule, or sore. *North.*

(2) Wet marshy land. *Linc.*

**FALEWEDEN**, *pret. t.* Followed.

**FALKY**, *adj.* Long-stemmed. *Cornw.*

**FALL**, (1) *v.* To strike down, or make to fall. *East.*

(2) *part. p.* Fallen.

(3) *s.* A falling-band, or vandyke.

(4) *s.* Yeaning of lambs. *North.*

(5) *s.* The time of cutting timber. *Sussex.*

(6) *v.* To befall; to happen.

(7) *To try a fall*, to wrestle.

*Fall back*, *fall edge*, at all adventures. *To fall in hand*, to meet

with or meddle. *To fall out*, or

*by the ears*, to quarrel. *To fall*

*through*, to be abandoned. *Fall*

*of the year*, autumn.

**FALLAL**, *adj.* Meretricious. *Shropsh.*

**FALLALS, s.** Gay ornaments; properly, the falling ruffs of a woman's dress.

**FALLAND-EVYL, s.** The falling sickness.

**FALLAS, s. (A.-N.)** Deceit; fallacy.

**FALLE, s.** A mouse-trap. *Pr. P.*

**FALLEN, part. p.** Slaked. *Craven.*

**FALLEN-WOOL, s.** Wool of a sheep killed by accident or disease. *North.*

**FALLERA, s.** A disease in hawks, in which their claws turn white.

**FALL-GATE, s.** A gate across a public road. *Norff.*

**FALLING-BAND, } s.** A neck-band  
**FALL, } falling on the  
shoulders, and separated before;  
afterwards called a vandyke.**

So, poke my ruff now. My gown, my gown! have I my *fall*, where's my *fall*, Roger? *O. Pl.*, iii, 281.

Nay, he doth weare an embleme 'bout his neck;

For under that fayre ruffe so sprncely set  
Appears a *fall*, a *falling-band*, forsooth!  
*Marston, Sat.* iii, p. 148.

**FALLING-DOWN, s.** The epilepsy.

**FALLOW-FIELD, s.** A common. *Glouc.*

**FALLOWFORTH, s.** A waterfall. *Linc.*

**FALLOW-HAY, s.** Hay grown upon a fallow. *North.*

**FALLOWS, s.** The strakes of a cart. *West.* "Fallowes or straiques of a carte. *Victus.*" *Huloet.*

**FALLOW-SMILDE, s.** The whestern. *Northampton.*

**FALLOW-SMITER, s.** The clotbird or arling. *Warw.*

**FALLS, s.** The divisions of a large arable field attached to a village. *North.*

**FALOWE, } v. (A.-S.)** To turn pale  
**FALWE, } or yellow.**

**FALSARY, s. (Lat.)** A liar.

**FALSDOM, s. (A.-S.)** Falsehood.

**FALSE, (1) adj.** Obstinate; wanting spirit.

**(2) adj.** Sly; cunning; deceitful.

**(3) adj.** Forsworn; perjured.

**(4) v.** To falsify; to deceive.

**(5) v.** To wheedle; to flatter.

**FALSE-BLOWS, s.** The male blossoms of the melon and cucumber. *East.*

**FALSE-BRAY, s. (Fr.)** A counter-breastwork.

**FALSEHED, s. (A.-S.)** Falsehood.

**FALSE-POINT, s.** A stratagem.

**FALSE-QUARTERS, s.** A soreness inside the hoofs of horses.

**FALSER, adj.** False. *Jonson.*

**FALSOR, s.** A deceiver.

**FALSTE, s. (A.-N.)** Falseness.

**FALTER, v.** To thrash barley in the chaff. *Faltering-irons*, a barley-chopper. *Linc.*

**FALTERED, part. p.** Dishevelled. *North.*

**FALWE, adj.** Yellow.

**FALWES, s. (1)** Fallow lands.

**(2)** New-ploughed fields. *Pr. P.*

**FALX, s.** A term in wrestling.

Or by the girdles graspt, they practise with the hip,

The forward, backward, *falx*, the mare, the turne, the trip.

*Drayton, Polyolbion, Song i.*

**FALYF, adj.** Fallow.

**FAM.** *Upon my fam*, upon my faith.

**FAMATION, s.** Defamation.

**FAMBLE, v.** To stutter, or murmur inarticulately. *Linc.*

**FAMBLE-CROP, s.** The first stomach in ruminating animals. *East.*

**FAMBLES, s.** Hands. An old cant term.

**FAME, (1) s. (A.-S.)** Foam.

**(2) v.** To defame.

**(3) s.** A surgeon's lancet. *Linc.*

**FAMELICK, adj.** Domestic.

Why thou lookst as like a married-man already, with as grave a fatherly *famelick* countenance as ever I saw.

*Otway, The Atheist*, 1684.

**FAMEN, (1) s. (A.-S.)** Foes; foemen.

**(2) v.** To famish.

**FAMILE, v.** To be famished. *Warw.*

**FAMILIAR, s.** The spirit attendant upon a witch or conjurer.

**FAMOUS**, *adj.* Domestic. *North.*  
**FAMOSE**, *v.* To celebrate. *Shakesp.*

The Chyna monarch is that same great  
 cam which M. P. Venetus and Mande-  
 vile afore him have *famoused*.

*Herbert's Travels*, 1638.

**FAMULAR**, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Domestic.  
**FAN**, (1) *v.* To tease, or banter; to  
 beat. *Sussex.*

(2) *v.* To winnow corn. *Var. d.*

(3) *v.* To stir about briskly.  
*Linc.*

(4) *part. p.* Found; felt. *Cumb.*

**FANCICAL**, *adj.* Fanciful. *West.*

**FANCIES**, *s.* Light ballads, or airs.  
*Shakesp.*

**FANCY**, (1) Love. *Fancy-free*, free  
 from love.

Fair Helena in *fancy* following me.

*Shakesp., Mids. N. D.*, iv, 1.

(2) *s.* A riband, the prize for  
 dancers. *Cumb.*

**FAND**, *pret. t.* Found.

**FANDE**, *v.* To try. See *Fonde*.

**FANE**, *s.* (1) A weathercock; a  
 vane.

(2) (*A.-S.*) A banner. A fane of  
 a ship, was probably the banner  
 or vane at the head of the mast.

(3) The white flower-de-luce.  
*Gerard.*

(4) Foes; enemies.

**FANER**, *s.* A winnower. *Lydg.*

**FANFECKLED**, *adj.* Freckled. *North.*

**FANG**, (1) *s.* A fin. *East.* A claw.  
*North.*

(2) *v.* To grasp, or clench.

(3) *v.* To be godfather or god-  
 mother to a child. *Somerset.*

(4) *v.* To bind; to strangle.  
*Wills.*

**FANGAST**, *adj.* Fit for marriage.  
 An old Norfolk word.

**FANGE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To catch, or take  
 hold of. *Fanger*, a receiver.

**FANGLE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To trifle, or toy.  
*Fangled*, trifling.

A hatred to *fangles* and the French fooleries  
 of his time. *Wood's Athenæ*, col II, 456.

A book? O rare one!

Be not, as is our *fangled* world, a garment  
 Nobler than that it covers. *Sh., Cymb.*, v, 4.

**FANGS**, *s.* The roots of a tree. *Linc.*

**FANNAND**, *part. a.* Flowing. *Ga-  
 wayne.*

**FANNEL**, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) A priest's  
**FANON**, } maniple.

**FANOM-WATER**, *s.* The discharge  
 from the sores of cattle. *Warw.*

**FANSET**, *s.* A faucet. *Suffolk.*

**FANSOME**, *adj.* Kind; fondling.  
*Cumb.*

**FANTASIE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Fancy.

**FANTASTICO**, *s.* (*Ital.*) A coxcomb.

**FANTEAGUE**, *s.* (1) A hustle.

(2) Ill-humour. *Var. d.*

**FANTICKLES**, *s.* Freckles. *Yorksh.*

**FANTODDS**, *s.* Indisposition. *Leic.*

**FANTOME**, (1) *adj.* Faint; weak.  
*Fantome-flesh*, flesh that hangs  
 loosely on the bone. *Fantome-  
 corn*, light corn.

(2) Vanity.

**FANTOMYSLICHE**, *adj.* Visionary.  
*Chron. Vil.*

**FANTONY**, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Deceitful.

**FANTYSE**, *s.* Deceit. See *Fayntise*.

**FAP**, *adj.* Drunk; tipsy. *Shakesp.*

**FAPES**, *s.* Gooseberries. *East.*

**FAR**, *adv.* Farther. *North.* *I'll be far  
 if I do*, I will not.

**FARAND**, *part. a.* Going; faring.

*Farand-man*, a traveller or itine-  
 rant merchant. *Ill-farand*, bad-  
 looking. *Farantly*, orderly,

comely, good-natured, neat.  
*North.*

**FAR-AWAY**, *adv.* By far. *North.*

**FAR-BY**, *prep.* Compared with.  
*North.*

**FARCE**, *v.* (1) (*Fr.*) To stuff; to  
 fill.

*Farcing* his letter with like fustian, call-  
 ing his own court our most happy and  
 shining port, a port of refuge for the  
 world. *Sandys' Travels*, p. 47.

(2) To paint.

**FARCION**, *s.* The farcy.

**FARD**, (1) *v.* (*Fr.*) To paint the  
 face.



- (2) *s.* A colour.  
 (3) *adj.* Afraid.
- FAR-DEATH, *s.* Natural death. *East.*
- FARDEL, (1) *s.* A burthen.  
 (2) *v.* To pack up.
- FARDINGAL, *s.* See *Farthingale*.
- FARDINGALE, *s.* The fourth part of an acre. *Wills.* The old form is *farding-deal*.
- FARDREDEAL, *s.* (*Fr.*) An impediment.
- FARE, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To go; to cause to go. *Farn*, gone.  
 (2) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A journey; course.  
 (3) *v.* To approach. *North.*  
 (4) *v.* To eat; to live. *North.*  
 (5) *s.* Unusual display; entertainment.  
 (6) *s.* Adventure; onset.  
 (7) *s.* Business.  
 (8) *v.* To appear; to seem. *Suff.*  
 (9) *v.* To resemble, or act like another.  
 (10) *s.* Conduct, or behaviour; countenance, or face. *North.*  
 (11) *s.* A litter of pigs; the trace of a hare.  
 (12) *s.* A game with dice.  
 (13) *v.* To ache, or throb. *North.*  
 (14) *s.* A boast. *Faremakere*, a boaster. *Pr. P.*
- FAREINGS, *s.* Feelings; symptoms. *East.*
- FAREWHEEL, *s.* A relish. *North.*
- FAR-FET, *part. p.* Far-fetched. *Somerset.*
- FAR-FORTHE, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Far in advance.
- FARISH-ON, *adj.* (1) Advanced in years.  
 (2) Nearly intoxicated. *North.*
- FARL, *s.* An oat-cake. *Nor'humbr.*
- FARLEY, *adv.* Fairly; plainly.
- FARLIES, *s.* Wonders. *North.* See *Ferly*.
- FARLOOPER, *s.* An interloper. *West.*
- FARM, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To cleanse out. *West.*
- FARME, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Food; a meal.

- FARMER, *s.* The eldest son of the occupier of a farm. *Suffolk.*
- FARMERS'-DAY, *s.* The day of St. Matthias, in some parts of the country.
- FARMERY, *s.* An infirmary.
- FARN-GEARE, *s.* Last year. *Northumb.*
- FARNTICKLES, *s.* Freckles. *North.*
- FARR, *v.* To ache. *North.*
- FARRAND, (1) *adj.* Cunning. *Lincol.*  
 (2) *s.* Manners; humour. *North.*
- FARREL, *s.* The fourth part of a circular oat-cake, divided by a cross. *North.*
- FARREN, *s.* Half an acre. *West.*
- FARRENDINE, *s.* A sort of stuff.

If I were your wife, I must board half a year with a friend in the country, tumble about the other half in most villainous hackneys, lye two pair of stairs high, and wear black *farrendine* the whole year about.

*Sedley, The Mulberry Garden, 1668.*

- FARROLL, *s.* The cover of a book. *Devon.*
- FARRISEES, *s.* Fairies. *East.*
- FARROW, *s.* A litter of pigs. *East.*
- FARROW-COW, *s.* A barren cow. *North.*
- FARRUPS, *s.* The devil. *Yorksh.*
- FARSE, *v.* To stuff; to fill. See *Farce*. *Fars*, stuffing.
- FARSET, *s.* A coffer.
- FARST, *adj.* Farthest. *Craven.*
- FARSURE, *s.* Stuffing.
- FART, *s.* A Portugal fig. "*Farles* of Portingale, or other like swete conceites. *Collyria.*" *Huloet.*
- FARTHELL, *s.* See *Fardel*.
- FARTHING, *s.* Thirty acres. *Cornw.*
- FARTHINGALE, *s.* A hoop to swell out the petticoat or gown. *Shak.*
- She seems a medley of all ages,  
 With a huge *farthingale* to swell her fustian stuff,  
 A new commode, a topkuot, and a ruff.
- Swift.*
- FARTHING-BOUND, *adj.* Costive. *East.*
- FARTHING, *s.* Flattened peas. *West.*

FAR-WELTERED, *adj.* Cast, as a sheep. *Linc.*

FAS, *s.* A porridge-pot. *Linc.*

FASCINATE, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Charmed.

FASE, *s.* Foes.

FASGUNTIDE, *s.* Shrove-tide. *Norf.*

FASH, (1) *s.* (*Fr.*) Trouble; anxiety; weariness. *North.* *Fashious*, troublesome.

(2) *v.* (*Fr.*) To trouble; to annoy.

(3) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A fringe.

(4) *s.* The tops of turnips, &c. *Lanc.*

(5) *adj.* Rough, applied to metal. *North.*

FASHERY, *s.* Over-niceness. *Cumb.*

FASHION, (1) *s.* State of health.

(2) *v.* To presume.

(3) *s.* The farcy in horses. *Wil'ts.*

FASHOUS, *adj.* Shameful. *Chesh.*

FASIL, *v.* (1) To ravel, as silk.

(2) To dawdle. *Linc.*

FASSIDE, *part. p.* Stuffed.

FASSINGS, *s.* Hanging fibres of roots. *Lanc.*

FASSIS, *s.* Tassels. *Hall.*

FASSY, *s.* The farcy. "Farsye or *fassy*, which is a sore upon a beast or horse. *Petimen.*" *Huloet.*

FAST, (1) *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Sure; firm.

(2) *adj.* Very near; intimate. *Linc.*

(3) *s.* A dish in ancient cookery, composed of eggs, pigeons, and onions.

(4) *adj.* Full; busy. *North.*

(5) *adv.* Liberally.

(6) *s.* The understratum. *West.*

(7) *adj.* In use; not to be had. *East.*

FAST-AND-LOOSE, *s.* (1) A cheating game, played with a stick and a belt or string.

(2) The game of prison-bars. *Norf.*

FAST-BY, *adv.* Very near.

FASTE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To fasten; to marry.

FASTEN, *v.* To seize; to detain. *Fastening-penny*, earnest money. *North.*

FASTENS, *s.* Shrove-Tuesday; called also Fastens-Tuesday.

FASTIDIOUS, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Lofty; proud.

Huge temples of idolatry, the ruins of above a hundred (once lofty in *fastidious* turrets) to this day remaining.

*Herbert's Travels*, 1638.

FASTINGONGE, } *s.* Shrovetide.

FASTGONGE, }

FASTNER, *s.* A warrant. *Grose.*

FASYL, *s.* A flaw in cloth.

FAT, (1) *s.* (*A.-S. fæt.*) A vat; a vessel in general.

(2) *s.* Eight bushe's of grain.

(3) *v.* To fetch. *Var. d*

(4) *v.* To fatten. *Linc.*

FATCH, *s.* Thatch; vetches. *West.*

FATCHED, *adj.* Perplexed. *North.*

FATHEADED, *adj.* Stupid.

FAT-HEN, *s.* The wild orache.

FATHER-JOHNSON, *s.* A schoolboy's term for the finis or end of a book.

FATHER-LONGLEGS, *s.* The insect otherwise called Harry-longlegs.

FATHOM, *s.* Full growth. *East.*

FATIDICAL, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Prophetic.

FATIGATE, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Fatigued.

FATNESS, *s.* Marrow; grease. *Linc.*

FAT-SAGG, *adj.* Hanging with fat. *Huloet.*

FAT-SHAG, *s.* Bacon. *East.*

FATTERS, *s.* Tatters. *Craven.*

FATTIN, *s.* A small quantity. *North.*

FATTLE, *s.* A schoolboy's term, for a beat to jump from. *Linc.*

FAUCHON, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) A sword, or

FAUCHON, } falchion.

FAUD, *s.* A fold. *North.*

FAUF, *s.* Fallow land. *North.*

FAUGHT, (1) *v.* To want, or fail. *North.*

(2) *part. p.* Fetched. *West.*

FAUKUN-RAMAGE, *s.* A ramage hawk.

FAUL, *s.* A farm-yard. *Cumb.*

FAULKNING, *s.* Hawking. *Florio.*

FAULT, (1) *s.* Misfortune. *Shakesp.*

(2) *v.* To see, smell, or scent. *East.*

FAUN, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) A floodgate.  
(2) *part. p.* Fallen. *Var. d.*

FAUNGE, *v.* To take. See *Fange*.

FAUNTE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A child, or infant. *Fauntekyn*, a small child. *Faunteltee*, childishness.

FAURED, *part. p.* Favoured. *North.*

FAUSE. The North-country form of *false*.

FAUSEN, (1) *adj.* False; sly.

(2) *s.* A large eel. "An eele. Apud eosdem prægrandis, a *fausen* eele, minima, a grigge, media, a scuffling dicitur." *Nomenclator*.

FAUSONED, *part. p.* Fashioned. *Gower*.

FAUT, *v.* To find out. *East.*

FAUTE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Fault; want.

FAUTOR, *s.* (*Lat.*) An aider; a supporter.

FAUTY, *adj.* Decayed. *North.*

FAVEL, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) Cajolery; flattery; deceit.

(2) *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Fallow, or dun coloured.

FAVEREL, *s.* An onion. *Linc.*

FAVEROLE, *s.* The plant water-dragon.

FAVEROUS, *adj.* Beautiful.

FAVOUR, (1) *s.* Look; countenance. *Favourable*, beautiful.

(2) *v.* To resemble in countenance.

FAVOURS, *s.* Love-locks.

FAW, (1) *s.* An itinerant tinker, potter, &c. *Faw-gang*, a gang of faws. *Cumb.*

(2) *v.* To take, or receive. *North.*

FAWCHYN, *v.* To cut with a sword.

FAWD, *s.* A bundle of straw. *Cumb.*

FAWDYNE, *s.* A notary.

FAWE, (1) *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Glad; gladly.

(2) *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Variegated.

(3) *s.* Enmity.

FAWN, (1) *s.* "A bucke the first yeare is a *fawne*." *Returne from Par-nassus*, 1606.

(2) *part. p.* Fallen. *North.*

FAWNE, *adj.* Fain; glad. *Pr. P.*

FAWNEY, *s.* A ring. *Grose*.

FAWS, *s.* A fox. *North.*

FAWTER, *v.* To thrash barley. *North.*

FAX, *s.* (*A.-S.*) The hair. *Faxed*, hairy.

And here hondes bownden at her bakke  
Fulle bittyrly thanne,  
And schoven of her *fux*  
And alle her fayre berdes.

*MS. Cott., Calig., A, ii*

FAXED-STAR, *s.* A comet. *Cumb.*

FAXWAX, *s.* The tendon of the neck.

FAY, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) A fairy.

(2) *s.* (*A.-N.*) Faith; truth.

(3) *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Doomed or fated to die.

(4) *v.* To prosper; to succeed; to work or act well. *South.*

(5) *v.* To cleanse. *East.*

FAYER, *adj.* Fair.

FAYLE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To lose; to want.

FAYLES, *s.* An old game resembling backgammon.

FAYLLARD, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Deceitful.

FAYLY, (1) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To fail.

(2) *s.* (*A.-N.*) A traitor.

FAYNE, (1) *v.* To sing. *Skellton*.

(2) *s.* A vein.

FAYNER, *s.* A flatterer.

FAYNES, *s.* Gladness.

FAYNTYSE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Deceit; treachery.

FAYRY, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Magic; illusion.

FAYSSED, *part. p.* Feasted. *Monastic Letters*, p. 157.

FAYTE, (1) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To deceive; to betray.

(2) *s.* A fact; a deed.

FAYTHELY, } *adv.* Certainly; truly;  
FAYLICHE, } in faith.

FAYTOR, *s.* A fortune-teller.

FAYTOURS-GREES, *s.* The plant spurge. *Pr. P.*

FAZOUN, *s.* Fashion.

FEABERRIES, } *s.* Gooseberries;  
FEAPBERRIES, } still called *feabes*  
in Suffolk.

FEACIGATE, *adj.* Impudent. *North.*

**FEAGE, v.** To whip, or beat. *West.*  
**FEAGUE, (1) v.** To beat; to whip; to drive.

You hell-cat, with your hoggs face, I'le  
 so feague you with this faggot-stick.

*Revet, The Town Shifts, 1671.*

I love to be merry sometimes; but when  
 a knotty point comes, I lay my head  
 close to it, with a snuff box in my hand,  
 and then I fegue it away, i' faith.

*The Rehearsal, 1675.*

Heark ye, ye currs, keep off from snapping  
 at my heels, or I shall so feague ye.

*Otway, Soldier's Fortune, 1681.*

(2) *v.* To be perplexed. *Linc.*

(3) *s.* A sluttish person. *North.*

**FEAK, (1) s.** A sharp twitch, or pull. *West.*

(2) *v.* To fidget; to be busied about trifles. *Yorksh.*

(3) *s.* A flutter. *Linc.*

(4) *v.* To wipe the beak after feeding, a term in hawking.

(5) *s.* A curl or lock of the hair?

Can set his face, and with his eye can  
 speake,

And dally with his mistres' dangling feake,  
 And wish that he were it, to kisse her eye,  
 And flare about her beauties deitie.

*Marston, Sat., 1, repr., p. 138.*

**FEAL, (1) adj.** (*A.-N.*) Faithful; loyal.

(2) *v.* To hide. *North.*

**FEALD, part. p.** Defiled.

**FEAM, s.** A horse-load. *East.*

**FEAMALITY, s.** Effeminacy. *Taylor.*

**FEANT, s.** A fool. *North.*

**FEAR, v.** (1) To terrify.

(2) To feel; to seem. *East.*

**FEARD, adj.** Afraid.

**FEARE-BABES, s.** A bugbear, to terrify children; a vain terror.

As for their shewes and words, they are  
 but feare-babes, not worthy once to move  
 a worthy man's conceit.

*Pembr. Arc., p. 299.*

**FEARFUL, adj.** Dreadful; causing fear.

**FEARLE, s.** A prize?

By just descent these two my parents were,  
 Of which the one of knighthood bare the  
 fearle,

Of womanhood the other was the pearle.

*Mirr. for Mag., p. 273.*

**FEARLOT, s.** The eighth part of a bushel.

**FEARN, s.** A windlass. *Linc.*

**FEARS, adj.** Fierce. *Heywood, 1556.*

**FEART-SPRANK, s.** A large parcel. *Berks.*

**FEASETRAW, s.** A pin used to point at the letters, in teaching children to read. *Florio.*

**FEASILS, s.** Kidney beans. *West.*

**FEASTING-PENNY, s.** Earnest money. *North.*

**FEASTINGS-EVEN, s.** Shrove Tuesday evening.

The castle of Roxburgh was taken by  
 Sir James Dowglas on *Feastings-even.*

*Holinsh., Hist. of Scoll., sign. U 5.*

**FEAT, (1) adj.** Neat; clever. *Featish*, neat, proper. *West.* *Featly*, neatly, dexterously. *North.* *Featness*, dexterity. *Featous*, elegant.

(2) *v.* To make neat.

(3) *adj.* Large in quantity. *Linc.*

(4) *adj.* Nasty tasted. *Berks.*

**FEATHER, (1) v.** To bring a hedge or stack gradually to a summit. *West.*

(2) *s.* Hair. *Var. dial.*

(3) *v.* To tread, as a cock.

**FEATHER-BOG, s.** A quagmire. *Cornw.*

**FEATHER-EDGED, adj.** A stone thicker at one edge than the other. *North.*

**FEATHERFOLD, } s.** The plant  
**FEATHERFOWL, } feverfew. *West.***  
**FEATHERHEELED, adj.** Lightheeled; gay.

**FEATHER-PIE, s.** An arrangement of feathers on the ground to scare birds. *East.*

**FEATLET, s.** Four pounds of butter. *Cumb.*

**FEAUSAN, s.** Taste, or moisture. *Feausanfuzzen*, a very strong taste. *North.*

**FEAUTÉ, s.** (*A.-N.*) Fealty; fidelity.

**FEAZE, (1) v.** (*Fr. faisier.*) To cause.



Those eager impes whom food-want  
*feaz'd* to fight amaine.

*Mirror for Magist.*, p. 480.

(2) *v.* To settle, or finish a person.

Well!—has given me my *quietus est*; I  
 felt him

In my small guts; I'm sure 'has *feez'd* me.  
*Villiers, The Chaucer*, 1692.

(3) *v.* To harass; to teaze; to  
 loiter. *West*.

(4) *v.* To sneeze. *Linc*.

(5) *s.* The short run before leap-  
 ing. "To fetch his race, or *feese*,  
 to leape the better." *Hollyband's*  
*Dictionarie*, 1593.

(6) *v.* To untwist the end of a  
 rope.

FEBLE, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Weak; poor.  
*Feblesse*, weakness.

FECHE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To fetch

FECH, *s.* Vetches.

FECK, (1) *v.* To kick, or plunge.  
*North*.

(2) *s.* Might; activity. *Feckful*,  
 strong, active. *Feckless*, weak,  
 feeble. *North*.

(3) *s.* Many; plenty; the greatest  
 part. *Feckly*, mostly. *North*.

(4) *s.* A piece of iron used by  
 miners in blasting.

FECKINS. *By my feckins*, by my  
 faith.

FEDBED, *s.* A featherbed. *Linc*.

FEDDE, *pret. t.* Fought.

FEDE, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To feed.

(2) *s.* Sport; play. *Linc*.

FEDEME, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A fathom.

FEDERARY, *s.* An accomplice.

FEDERYNE, *v.* To fetter. *Pr. P.*  
*Fedryd*, fettered.

FEDEW, *s.* A feather.

FEDRUS, *s.* Fetters.

FEDYLE, *v.* To fiddle.

FEE, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Property; money;  
 fee.

(2) *s.* An annual salary, or re-  
 ward.

Two liveries will I give thee every year,  
 And forty crowns shall be thy *fee*.

*George a Greene*, O. Pl., iii, 47.

(3) *v.* To winnow corn. *North*.

FEEAG, *v.* To encumber. *Cumb*.

FEEAL, *s.* Woe; sorrow. *North*.

FEEBLE, *v.* To enfeeble. *Palsgrave*

FEE-BUCK, *s.*

None come to see and to be seen; none  
 heares,

My lords *fee-buck* closeth both eyes and  
 eares. *Cartwright's Poems*, 1651.

FEED, (1) *s.* Food.

(2) *v.* To grow fat, or corpulent.

(3) *v.* To give suck.

(4) *v.* To amuse with talking or  
 reading.

FEEDER, *s.* A servant. *Shakesp*.

FEEDERS, *s.* Fattening cattle. *North*.

FEEDING, *s.* Pasture; grazing land.

FEEDING-STORM, *s.* A constant  
 snow. *North*.

FEEDING-TIME, *s.* Genial weather.  
*North*.

FEED-THE-DOVE, *s.* A Christmas  
 game.

Young men and maidens, now,  
 At "*feed the dove*" (with laurel leaf in  
 mouth)

Or "*blind-man's buff*" or "*hunt the slip-  
 per*" play,

Replete with glee. Some, haply, cards  
 adopt. *Christmas, a Poem*, 1795.

FEEL, *v.* To perceive. *North*.

FEELDY, *adj.* Grassy. *Wickliffe*.

FEELTH, *s.* Feeling. *Warw*.

FEER, (1) *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Fierce.

(2) *s.* Fire.

(3) *To take a feer*, to run a  
 little way back for the better ad-  
 vantage of leaping.

FEERFUNS-EEN, *s.* Shrovetide. *Lanc*.

FEESE. See *Feaze*.

FEET, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A deed, or fact.

FEFF, *v.* To obtrude, or overreach  
 in buying or selling. *Essex*.

FEFFE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To enfeoff; to  
 present. *Feffement*, enfeoffment.

FERT, (1) *v.* To put off or dispose  
 of wares. *Essex*.

(2) *part. p.* Urged on or en-  
 couraged to fight.

FEG, (1) *adj.* Fair; clean. *North*.

(2) *v.* To flag; to tire. *North*.

(3) *s.* Rough dead grass. *West*.

- FEGARY, *s.* A vagary. *East.*  
 FEGGER, *adj.* Fairer. *Lanc.*  
 FECS, *interj.* In faith! *South.*  
 FEH, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Property; money.  
 FEIDE, *s.* Feud.  
 FEIGH, *v.* To level rubbish; to spread dung; to dig foundations; to clean. *Yorksh.*  
 FEINE, *v.* To sing with a low voice.  
 FEINTISE, *s.* (1) (*A.-N.*) Dissimulation.  
 (2) Weakness; faintness.  
 FEIRE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A fair.  
 FEIRSCHPE, *s.* Beauty. *Lydg.*  
 FEIST, *s.* A puff-ball. *Suff.*  
 FEISTY, *adj.* Fusty. *East.*  
 FEIT, *s.* A paddock, or field. *Linc.*  
 FEIZE, *v.* (1) To drive away. *West.*  
 (2) See *Feage* and *Feague*.  
 FEL, (1) *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Cruel; fierce.  
 (2) *pret. t.* Felt.  
 FELAWREDE, } *s.* (*A.-S.*) Fellow-  
 FELAWSHIPE, } ship; company.  
 FELCH, *s.* A tame animal. *Linc.*  
 FELDE, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A field.  
 (2) *v.* To fold; to embrace.  
 (3) *v.* To become weak or ill. *Linc.*  
 (4) *pret. t.* of *fele*. Felt; folded.  
 (5) *pret. t.* of *felle*. Felled.  
 FELDHASSER, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A wild ass.  
 FELDMAN-WIFE, *s.* A female rustic.  
 FELDWOD, *s.* The plant baldmony.  
 FELE, (1) *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Many. *Feler*, more.  
 (2) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To feel; to perceive. "And when the people *felte* the smell therof." *The Festyvall*, fol. c.  
 (3) *v.* To fulfil.  
 (4) *v.* To hide. See *Feal*.  
 FELEABLE, *adj.* Social. *Pr. P.*  
 FELED, *pret. t.* of *fele*. Felt.  
 FELEFOLDED, *part. p.* (*A.-S.*) Multiplied.  
 FELETTE, *s.* The fillet.

At the turnyng that tyme  
 The traytours hym hitte  
 In thorowe the *felettes*,  
 And in the flawnke afyre.

*Morte Arthure.*

- FELF, *s.* The spoke of a wheel. *Linc.*  
 FELFARE, *s.* A fieldfare. *West.*  
 FELKS, } *s.* Felloes of a wheel.  
 FELLICKS, } *North.*  
 FELL, (1) *s.* A hill, or mountain; a moor; a wild uninclosed space.  
 (2) *s.* Low copse. *Drayton.*  
 (3) *adj.* Keen; cruel. *North.*  
 (4) *adj.* Sharp; clever; crafty. *North.*  
 (5) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A skin, or hide.  
 (6) *v.* To hem the inside of a seam.  
 (7) *v.* To finish the weaving of a piece of cloth. *Yorksh.*  
 (8) *v.* To come round periodically. *Essex.*  
 (9) *s.* A mouse-trap. *Pr. P.*  
 FELLE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To fell; to kill.  
 FELLERE, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Purple.  
 FELLET, *s.* A portion of wood cut annually in a forest. *Glouc.*  
 FELLICH, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Felly; cruelly.  
 FELLISH, *adj.* Fierce.

Never was wild boar more *fellish*,  
 Though the wine did smally relish.

*Drunken Barnaby.*

- FELLMONGER, *s.* A dealer in skins.  
 FELLON, (1) *adj.* Sharp; keen. *North.*  
 (2) *s.* A disease in cows; a cutaneous eruption. *North.*  
 FELLON-WOOD, *s.* Bitter-sweet.  
 FELLOW, *s.* A companion; a friend.  
 FELLOWSHIP, *s.* A *tête-à-tête*. *Linc.*  
 FELLY, (1) *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Fiercely.  
 (2) *v.* To break up a fallow. *North.*  
 FELON, *s.* A sore, or whitlow.  
 FELONIE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Wickedness.  
 FELOUN, } *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Wicked;  
 FELON, } cruel. *Felonous*, wicked.  
*Felonliche*, wickedly.  
 FELS, *s.* Felloes of a wheel. *North.*  
 FELSH, *v.* To renovate a hat. *Linc.*  
 FELT, (1) *s.* A hat.

We soone turnd our backes on this place, and had as soone espied many haberdashers that had *felts* of many fashions, but none that would fit this foresaid bare-headed tall man: marry, for Mounsieur Mony, if he came himselfe, (for so they answered us at the

enquiry after him) he should have choise of any felts of what fashion or blocke it might be his pleasure to weare.

*Rowley, Search for Money, 1609.*

(2) *s.* A hide; a coarse cloth. *Craven.*

(3) *part. p.* Concealed. *North.*

(4) *s.* A thick matted growth of weeds. *East.*

FELTER, *v.* To entangle. *North.*

FELTRIKE, *s.* The small centaury. *Pr. P.*

FELWET, *s.* Velvet.

FEL-WISDOME, *s.* Craftiness.

FELWORT, *s.* The herb baldmony.

FELYOLE, } *s.* A finial, or small  
FYLIOLE, } pinnacle?

Your curtaines of camaca, all in folde,  
Your *felyoles* all of golde.

*Squyr of Lowe Degré, 836.*

FEMALE-HEMS, *s.* Wild hemp. *Linc.*

FEME, *v.* To foam.

FEMEL, *s.* (1) A female.

(2) (*A.-N.*) A young family.

FEMER, *adj.* Slender. *North.*

FEMEREL, *s.* A sort of turret on the roof of a hall or kitchen, which allowed the smoke to escape without admitting the rain.

FEMINE, *adj.* Female. *Brome.*

FEMINITÉ, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Womanhood.

FEN, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Mud; mire.

(2) *v.* To do anything cleverly. *North.*

FENAUNCE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Forfeiture.

FEN-BERRY, *s.* The cranberry. *North.*

FENCE, (1) *v.* To keep out anything. *East.*

(2) *s.* Offence.

(3) *s.* Defence.

(4) *s.* Armour, or anything defensive.

FENCE-MONTH, *s.* The month in which deer fawn.

FEN-CRICKET, *s.* A kind of small beetle. *Linc.*

FEND, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A fiend; the devil. *Fendliche, devilisii.*

(2) *v.* To defend.

(3) *v.* To provide for or support.

generally to do so with difficulty.

"He must *fend* for himself as well as he can."

(4) *s.* A livelihood.

FENDABLE, *adj.* Industrious. *Linc.*

FENDER, *s.* One who defends, or protects.

FENDY, *adj.* Thrifty. *Cumb.*

FENEBOILES, *s.* A sort of pottage.

FENECEL, }  
FENEKELE, } *s.* Fennel.  
FENKELLE, }

FENESTRAL, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A small window.

FENESTRE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A window.

To a *fenestre* than Gy is go;

Biheld the castel, the tour also.

*Gy of Warwike, p. 13.*

FENG, *pret. t.* of *fange*. Caught.

FEN-NIGHTINGALE, *s.* A frog. *East.*

FENNY, *adj.* (*A.-S. fennig.*) Mouldy.

FENOWED, *adj.* Mouldy.

FENSABLE, *s.* Defensible.

FENSOME, *adj.* Neat; adroit. *North.*

FENSURE, *s.* A fence. "Fence or *fensure, Vallum.*" *Huloet.*

FENT, (1) *s.* Fear; faintness. *Cumb.*

(2) *v.* To bind cloth.

(3) *s.* The binding of any part of the dress. *Linc.*

(4) *s.* A crack, or flaw; a remnant, or odd piece. *North.*

(5) *s.* A pet. *North.*

FEN-THRUSH, *s.* The missel thrush.

FENVERN, *s.* Sage. *Gerard.*

FEO, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Fee; inheritance.

FEODARY, *s.* One who held under tenure of feudal service.

FEOFE, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) To enfeoff; to  
FEOPFE, } entail.

For she that say'd to doe him right, did  
*feofe* on him the wrong.

*Warner's Albions England, 1592.*

FEORNE, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Far; distant.

FEORT, *v.* To fight. *Devon.*

FEORTHE, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) The fourth.

FER, (1) *adj.* Fair.

(2) *adj.* Fierce.

(3) *adj.* Far. *Ferrere, further.*

*Ferrest, furthest.*

- (4) *s.* A fire.  
 (5) *v.* To throw. *Somerset.*  
 (6) *v.* To free pastures. *Craven.*  
**FERAUNT, s. (A.-N.)** An African or Barbary horse; a word not uncommon in the early romances.  
**FERCHE, adj. (A.-N.)** Fierce.  
**FERD, (1) pret. t. of fare.** Went.  
 (2) *part. p.* Terrified; afraid.  
 (3) *s. (A.-S.)* A host, or army; a company.  
 (4) *s.* Power; force.  
 (5) *adj. (A.-S.)* The fourth.  
**FERDEGEWS, s.** Some kinds of rich or ornamental stuff. "In our trickes *ferdegews.*" *Roist. Doist.*  
**FERDELAYKE, s. (A.-S.)** Fear.  
**FERDNESS, s. (A.-S.)** Fright.  
**FERDY, adj.** Afraid.  
**FERE, (1) s. (A.-S.)** A companion, or wife. *In fere, in company.*  
*Feren, companions.*  
 Warwick and Mowntegew were slayn in *fere*, knyghtes and gentilmen, and other men moo.  
 In alle thynges, good Lorde, every thy wille be doo! *MS. Bibl. Reg., 17 D., xv.*  
 (2) *v. (A.-S.)* To frighten.  
 (3) *adj. (A.-N.)* Proud; fierce; bold.  
 (4) *adv.* Direct; downright. *Lanc.*  
**FEREDE, s.** Company. See *Ferd.*  
**FERES, adj.** Fierce.  
**FERETORY, s. (Lat.)** A tomb, or shrine.  
**FERIAGE, s.** Boat or ferry hire.  
**FERIDGE, s.** A common sort of gingerbread usually bought at fairs. *Norf.*  
**FERIE, s. (Lat.)** A holyday, a week-day.  
**FERISHER, s.** A fairy. *Suffolk.*  
**FERKE, v. (1)** To proceed; to hasten.  
 (2) To fear.  
**FERLY, (1) s.** A wonder.  
 (2) *adj.* Wonderful; strange.  
 (3) *s.* A fault. *North.*  
**FERLYKE, s.** A wonder.  
**FERMACIE, s. (A.-N.)** A medicine.
- FERMAIL, s. (A.-N.)** A clasp, or brooch.  
**FERME, (1) s. (A.-N.)** A farm.  
 (2) *v.* To strengthen.  
 (3) *adv.* Firmly.  
 (4) *v.* To cleanse; to empty out.  
 (5) *s.* A lodging house.  
**FERMEALD, s. (A.-S.)** A farm.  
**FERMERERE, s. (Lat.)** The officer who had charge of the infirmary.  
**FERMORYE, s.** An infirmary.  
**FERMYSONES, s.** A hunting term, the time in which the male deer were closed, or not allowed to be killed.  
**FERNE, adv. (1) (A.-S.)** Before; formerly. *Fernyere, in former times.*  
 (2) Far; distant.  
**FERN-FRECKLED, adj.** Freckled.  
**FERN-OWL, s.** The goatsucker. *Glouc.*  
**FERN-WEB, s.** A small beetle, injurious to young apples. *West.*  
**FERRAY, s.** A foray.  
**FERRE, (1) adj.** Fair.  
 (2) *adv. (A.-S.)* Further.  
 (3) *s.* A sort of candle.  
**FERRE-DAYE, adv. (A.-S.)** Late in the day.  
**FERREL, s.** The frame of a slate. See *Forrel.*  
**FERREN, adj. (A.-S.)** Distant; foreign.  
**FERRER, s. (1)** A farrier. *North.*  
 (2) A barrel hooped with iron.  
**FERRIER, s.** A fairy. *Suffolk.*  
**FERROM, adj.** Distant; foreign. "We folowede o ferrome." *Morte Arthure.* We followed afar.  
**FERRY, s.** A litter of pigs.  
**FERRY-WHISK, s.** Great bustle; haste. *Yorksh.*  
**FERS, (1) adj.** Fierce.  
 (2) *s.* The queen at chess.  
**FERSSE, adj.** Fresh.  
**FERSTED.** Thirsted. See *Afirst.*  
**FERTHE, adj. (A.-S.)** The fourth.  
**FERTHYNG, s.** A farthing; anything very small.



**FERTRE, s. (A.-N.)** A bier; a shrine.

**FERULARY, adj. (Lat.)** Pertaining to a rod

The difficulties which I have here set downe, were by my peculiar affection to this author, at last all overcome. I have not herein bound my selfe with a *ferularie* superstition.

*Persius' Satyres, 1635, Pref.*

**FERYNGES, adv.** Sudden. *Hearne.*

**FESCUE, s. (Lat. festuca.)** A wire, stick, or straw, chiefly used for pointing to the letters, in teaching children to read.

Nay then his Hodge shall leave the plough and waine,

And buy a booke and go to schoole againe. Why mought not he as well as others done, Rise from his *fescue* to his littleton.

*Hall's Sat., IV, 2.*

The *fescue* of the dial is upon the Christ-cross of noon.

*Puritan, iv, 2, Suppl. ii, 607.*

And spell in Fraunce with *feskues* made of pikes.

*Peele's Honor of the Garter, 1593.*

**FESE, v.** To frighten.

**FESELS, s.** A kind of base grain.

**FESS, (1) v.** To confess. *North.*

(2) *v.* To obtrude anything. *East.*

(3) *s.* A small fagot. *Somerset.*

(4) *s.* A light blue colour. *Somers.*

(5) *adj.* Smart; conceited. *West.*

**FEST, (1) v.** To fasten, or bind.

(2) *s.* A fastening. *Linc.*

(3) *s.* A fist.

(4) *s.* A feast.

(5) *v.* To put out to grass. *North.*

**FESTANCE, s. (A.-N.)** Fidelity.

**FESTEYING, s.** Feasting.

**FESTINATE, adj. (Lat.)** Hasty.

**FESTINATION, adj. (Lat.)** Haste.

**FESTING-PENNY, s.** Earnest money. *Linc.*

**FESTIVAL-EXCEEDINGS, s.** An additional dish to the regular dinner.

**FESTLICH, adj.** Used to feasts.

**FESTNEN, v. (A.-S.)** To fasten.

**FESTU, (1) (A.-N.)** A mote in the eye.

(2) A fescue.

**FESTUCOUS, adj. (Lat.)** Made of straw.

**FET, (1) v. (A.-S.)** To fetch. *Fet, part. p.,* fetched.

Aboute a fyre they were set,  
And good ale was there *fet*,  
And therewith they their mouthes wet,  
And soone souped they.

*The Myner of Abyngdon.*

(2) *s.* A foot.

(3) *adj.* Fast; secure. *Linc.*

(4) *v.* To be a match for one. *North.*

(5) *s.* A piece. *Spenser.*

**FETCH, (1) v.** To recover after an illness. *Var. d.*

(2) *s.* The apparition of a living person.

**FETCHE, s.** A vetch.

**FETCHEL, v.** To seize. *Leic.*

**FETCH-LIGHTS, s.** Corpse-candles.

**FETE, (1) s.** Work.

(2) *adj. (A.-N.)* Neat; well-made.

(3) *s.* A large puddle. *Linc.*

(4) *adj.* Middling; tolerable. *Berks.*

**FETERIS, s.** Features.

**FETISE, } adj. (A.-N.)** Neat;  
**FETUOUS, }** elegant.

**FETLED, part. p.** Joined.

**FETTE, (1) v. (A.-S. fetian.)** To fetch.

(2) *s.* A fetch; a contrivance.

**FETTEL, s.** A cord used to a pannier. *Linc.*

**FETTERFOE, s.** The plant feverfew.

**FETTLE, (1) v. (A.-S.)** To set about anything; to prepare; to dress; to put in order; to manage, or accomplish; to repair; to beat. *North.*

(2) *s.* Order; good condition; proper repair.

**FETTULENT, adj.** Stinking.

And straightway then her corpes became  
in parte as blacke as pitche,  
Replenished with filthy scurffe, as (almost)  
none is such:

And other dregges most *fettulent* issued  
from her then,  
Which modestie and reason eke commaunds  
me not to pence.

*Stubbes' Examples, 1531.*

FETTYNE, *part. p.* Fetched.

FETURES, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Births; productions.

FEUD, *v.* (1) To contend. *North.*  
(2) To live well.

FEUDJOR, *s.* A bonfire. *Craven.*

FEUSOME, *adj.* Handsome. *North.*

FEUTH, *s.* Fill; plenty. *Craven.*

FEUTRE, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) The rest for a spear.

A faire floreschte spere

In fewtyre he castes.

*Morte Arthure.*

(2) *v.* To fix it in the rest.

His speare he feutred, and at him it bore.  
*Spenser, F. Q., IV, iv, 45.*

FEUTRED, *adj.* Featured.

FEVER, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) A blacksmith.

(2) *s.* A perplexity. *Var. d.*

FEVEREFOX, *s.* The feverfew.

FEVEREL, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) February.  
FEVERERE, }

FEVERET, *s.* A slight fever.

FEVER-LURDEN, } *s.* The disease of  
FEVER-LURGAN, } idleness. "You have the *fever-lurgan* — two stomachs to eat and not one to work," is still a Warwickshire phrase, and is used also in the West of England.

And for the printers, there is such gaping amongst them for the copy of my lord of Essex voyage, and the ballet of threscore and foure knights, that though my lord marquesse wrote a second parte of his *fever-lurden* or idlness, or Churchyard enlarg'd his Chips, saying they were the very same which Christ in Carpenters' Hall is paynted gathering up, as Joseph, his father, strewes hewing a piece of timber, and Mary, his mother, sits spinning by, yet would they not give for them the price of a proclamation out of date, or, which is the contemptiblest summe that may be, (worse than a seute or a dandiprat) the price of all Harvey's works bound up together. *Letter dated 1596.*

FEVEROUS, *adj.* Feverish.

FEW, (1) *s.* A small number; a little. *In few*, in short.

*In few*, the warres are full of woes.

*Warner's Albions England, 1592.*

I tell of things done long agoe, of many things *in few*. *Ib.*

(2) *s.* A number, or quantity.  
*Var. d.* A good few, a considerable number. *Linc.*

(3) *pret. t.* Flew. *Chesh.*

(4) *v.* To change. *North.*

FEWILLER, *s.* One who supplies fuel.

FEWMETS, } *s.* The dung of  
FEWMISHINGS, } the deer.

FEWTÉ, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Fealty.

FEWTE, *s.* Track; vestige. *Pr. P.*

FEWTERER, *s.* (corrupted from *Fr. vautrier*.) A dog-keeper; one who holds the dogs and lets them loose in the chase; a term of the chase.

Or perhaps stumble upon a yeoman *fewterer*, as I do now.

*B. Jon., Every Man out of H., ii, 3.*

A dry nurse to his coughs, a *fewterer*,  
To such a nasty fellow.

*B. & Fl., Tamer T., ii, 2.*

If you will be

An honest yeoman *fewterer*, feed us first,  
And walk us after. *Mass. Picture, v, 1.*

FEWTERLOCKS, *s.* Fetlocks.

FEWTRILS, *s.* Trifles. *Lanc.*

FEY, (1) *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Fated to die; dead.

The Romaynes for radnesse

Ruschite to the erthe,

Fore ferdnesse of hys face,

As they fey were. *Morte Arthure.*

(2) *s.* (*A.-N.*) Faith.

As hi habbeth devoioun,

And hie God fey taketh.

*William de Shoreham.*

(3) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A fee; property.

(4) *v.* To cleanse a ditch or pond of mud.

(5) *v.* To discharge blood. *North.*

(6) *v.* To do cleverly. *Lanc.*

(7) *s.* The upper soil. *Staff.*

(8) *v.* To remove the upper soil.

(9) *v.* To injure; to mutilate. *Linc.*

FEYER, *s.* One who cleans out ditches, &c. *East. Feying*, rubbish, refuse. *North.*

FEYFUL, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Fatal; deadly.

FEYLO, *s.* A companion.  
 FEYNE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To dissemble ;  
 to flatter.  
 FEYNG, *pret. t. of fange.* Received.  
 FEYRE, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Fair.  
 FEYT, (1) *s.* A deed ; a bad action.  
*Shropsh.*  
 (2) *v.* To fight. *West.*  
 (3) *s.* Faith.  
 FEZZLE, *s.* A litter of pigs. *North-*  
*ampt.*  
 FEZZON, *v.* To seize on ; to glut  
 upon. *North.*  
 FEZE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To fight ; to quarrel.  
 FI. (1) A term of disgust and re-  
 proach.  
 (2) *s.* Mentula. *Linc.*  
 FIANCE, *v.* (*Fr.*) To affiance.  
 FIANTS, *s.* The dung of various  
 wild animals. A hunting term.  
 FIAUNCE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Trust ; belief.  
 FIAZEN, *s.* Faces. *Dorset.*  
 FIBLE, *s.* A small stick for stirring  
 oatmeal in pottage. *Yorksh.*  
 FIBLE-FABLE, *s.* Nonsense. *Var. d.*  
 FICCHES, *s.* The pip in chickens.  
*Linc.*  
 FICHE, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To fix ; to fasten.  
 FICHET, *s.* A stoat. *Shropsh.*  
 FICHEWE, *s.* A stoat. *Piers Pl.*  
 FICHMANGER, *s.* A fishmonger.  
 FICK, *v.* To kick ; to struggle.  
*Yorksh.*  
 FICKELTOW, *s.* The fore-tackle or  
 carriage of the plough-beam.  
*Norf.*  
 FICO, *s.* (*Ital.*) A fig ; a term of  
 reproach ; a reproachful gesture.  
 Behold, next I see Contempt marching  
 forth, giving mee the *fico* with his  
 thombe in his mouth.  
*Wits Miserie, 1596.*  
 And yet the lye, to a man of my coat, is  
 as ominous a fruit as the *fico*.  
*B. Jons., Every Man in his II., i.*  
 FID, (1) *v.* To trifle about anything.  
*Leic.*  
 (2) *s.* A small thick piece. *South.*  
 (3) *s.* A sort of nail.  
 FIDDLE, *v.* To scratch. *East.*  
 FIDDLEDEE, *s.* Nonsense.

FIDDLER'S-FARE, *s.* Meat, drink,  
 and money.

FIDDLESTICKS-END, *s.* Nonsense.

FIDE, *s.* (*Lat.*) Faith.

FIDEFALLE, *s.* The falling sickness?

He is longe, and he is smalle,  
 And zett hathe the *fydefalle*,  
 God gyve him sory thryfte

*Porkington MS.*

FIDEL, *s.* A fiddle.

FID-FAD, *s.* A trifle, or trifier.

FIDGE, *v.* To fidget about ; to  
 sprawl. *North.*

FIDGIPS, *s.* The name of a child's  
 game with two sticks. *Norf.*

FIE, *adj.* Predestined. *North.* See  
*Fey and Fay.*

FIE-CORN, *s.* Dross-corn. *Suffolk.*

FIELD, *s.* A ploughed field, as dis-  
 tinguished from grass or pasture.  
*West.*

FIELDISH, *s.* Rural.

FIELD-ROOM, *s.* Open space ; room  
 for fighting.

FIELD-WHORE, *s.* A low strumpet.

FIELDWORT, *s.* Gentian. *Gerard.*

FIERCE, *adj.* (1) Sudden ; brisk.

(2) Well in health. *Leic.*

FIERGE, *s.* Fierce.

FIERIZE, *v.* To turn into fire.

But aire turn water, earth may *ferize*,  
 Because in one part they do symbolize ;  
 And so, in combate they have less to doo ;  
 For, 't's easier far, to conquer one then two.  
*Du Bartas.*

FIERS, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Proud ; fierce.

FIEST,

FISE,

FIST,

FISSLE,

} *s.* A noiseless emission  
 of wind.

FIFERS, *s.* Fibres. *East.*

FIFLEF, *s.* The plant cinquefoil.

FIG, (1) *v.* To fidget about.

(2) *s.* A raisin. *Somerset.*

(3) *v.* To apply ginger to a horse  
 to make him carry a fine tail.

(4) *v.* To bribe.

(5) *To give the fig, to treat con-*  
*temptuously. See Fico. To fig*  
*one in the crown with a story,*

to put something into a person's head.

**FIGARY, s.** A caprice.

**FIGENT, } adj.** Fidgety; restless;  
**FICHENT, }** busy.

*Q* Slight, God forgive me, what a kind of *figent* memory have you! *Sir P. Nay*, then, what kind of *figent* wit hast thou?  
*O. Pl.*, iv, 246.

**FIGER-TREE, s.** A fig-tree.

**FIGGED-PUDDING, } s.** A plum  
**FIGGITY-PUDDING, }** pudding. *Wt.*

**FIGGUM, s.** A juggler's trick, supposed to be that of spitting fire.

See! he spits fire.—O no, he plays at *figgum*.

The devil is the author of wicked *figgum*.  
*B. Jons.*, *Devil is an Ass*, v, 8.

**FIGHTING-COCKS, s.** The heads of rib-grass. *East*.

**FIGHTS, s.** Canvass spread out in a sea-fight to conceal the men from the enemy.

**FIGO.** See *Fico*.

**FIG-SUE, s.** A mess made of ale boiled with fine wheaten bread and figs. *Cumb.*

**FIGURATE, adj.** Figured; typified.

**FIGURE, s.** Price; value.

**FIGURE-FLINGER, s.** An astrologer.

Stand back, you *figure-flingers*, and give place,

Here's goodman Gosling will you all disgrace.

You that with heavens 12 houses deale so hic,

You oft want chambers for yourselves to lie.  
*Rowlands, Kn. of Sp. & Di.*

**FIGURETTO, s.** (*Ital.*) A figured silk.

**FIKE, (1) s.** A fig.

(2) *v.* To be very fidgety; to move about without object.

(3) *s.* A sore on the foot. *Lincol.*

**FIKEL, s.** (*A.-S.*) Deceitful.

**FILACE, s.** A file, or thread, on which the records of the courts of justice were strung.

**FILANDER, s.** The back-worm in hawks.

**FILANDS, s.** Tracks of unenclosed arable lands. *East*.

**FILCH, s.** A staff with a hole for a hook.

**FILDE, s.** A field. *Fildmen*, a rustic.

**FILDORE, s.** (*A.-N.*) Gold thread.

**FILE, (1) v.** To defile.

(2) *s.* (*A.-N.*) A girl, or woman.

(3) *s.* A term of contempt for a worthless person, either male or female; a coward, &c.

(4) *v.* To polish, applied to language, &c.

(5) *s.* A catalogue; number.

**FILEWORT, s.** Small cudweed.

**FILGHE, v.** (*A.-S.*) To follow.

**FILGRAINED, adj.** Filigraned, or filigreed. "A *filgrain'd*, is a dressing-box, a basket, or whatever else is made of silver-work in wyer." *Dunton's Ladies' Dictionary*, 1694.

**FILIGRANE, adj.** Filigreed.

**FILL, s.** (1) A field. *Essex*.

(2) Restharrow. *Gerard*.

**FILL-BELLS, s.** The chain-tugs to the collar of a cart-horse. *East*.

**FILLER, (1) s.** The shaft-horse.

(2) *v.* To go behind; to draw back.

**FILLIP, v.** To *fillip* a toad, to spaugen it. *East*.

**FILLY, (1) s.** A loose woman; a wanton girl.

I believe no body will be very fond of a Hide Park *filly* for a wife; nor an old boy that looks like a pedlar's pack for a father-in-law.

*Sedley's Mulberry Garden*, 1668.

(2) *v.* To foal, as a mare.

**FILLY-TAILS, s.** Long white clouds.

The following is a North-country proverb:

Henscrats and *filly-tails*,  
Make lofty ships wear low sails.

**FILMOT, s.** A polecat?

There are several noxious animals, such as badgers, foxes, otters, *filmots*, hedge-hogs, snakes, toads, &c. As also, several birds, such as the woodpecker, the jay, &c. *A Journey thro' England*, 1724.



**FILOURE, s.** (1) A steel for sharpening knives, &c.

(2) A curtain-rod.

**FILOZELLO, s.** (*Ital.*) Flowered silk.

**FILSTAR, s.** A pestle and mortar.  
*Linc.*

**FILTCHMAN.** A beggar's staff, or truncheon. An old cant term.

**FILTEREDE, part. p.** Entangled.  
*North.*

His fax and his foretoppe  
Was *filterede* togeders,  
And owte of his face come  
Anc halfe fote large. *Morte Arthure.*

**FILTH, s.** A slut. *West.*

**FILTHEDE, s.** (*A.-S.*) Filthiness.

**FILTHISH, s.** Filthy.

**FILTHY, adj.** Covered with weeds.  
*West.*

**FILTRY, s.** Filth; rubbish. *Somerset.*

**FIMASHINGS, s.** The dung of wild beasts. A hunting term.

**FIMBLE, (1) v.** To fumble.  
(2) *s.* Thistle, or female-hemp.  
*East.*

(3) *s.* A wattled chimney. *West.*

(4) *v.* To touch lightly. *Essex.*

**FIMBRIATE, v.** (*Lat.*) To hem; to fringe.

**FIMMAKING, adj.** Trifling; loitering.

**FIN, (1) s.** (*A.-N.*) An end.

(2) *v.* To end.

(3) *v.* To find; to feel. *Cumb.*

(4) *s.* The herb restharrow.  
*Midl. C.*

(5) *s.* A finger. *Var. dial.*

(6) The broad part of a plough-share.

**FINAUNCE, s.** Fine; forfeiture.

**FINCH.** To pull a finch, to cheat any one out of money. *Chaucer.*

**FINCH-BACKED, s.** White on the back, applied to cattle. *North.*

**FIND, (1) v.** To supply, especially with provisions.

(2) *s.* A fiend. *Lydgate.*

(3) *v.* To stand sponsor to a child. *West.*

**FINDINGS, s.** Inventions.

**FINE, (1) v.** (*A.-N.*) To end; to finish.

And he shall regne in every wightes sight  
In the house of Jacobbe eternally by lyue,  
Whose kyngdome ever shall laste, and never  
*fyne.* *Lydgate.*

(2) *s.* An end. *Fineless*, endless.

That levest and regnest wyth the Fader,  
Ther never nys no pyne,  
And also wyth the Holy Gost,  
Evere wythoute *fyne.* *W. de Shoreham.*

(3) *v.* To purify; to adorn.

As golde in fyre is *fynd* by assay. *Lydgate.*

(4) *adj.* Perfect; pure. *By fine force*, by absolute power. *Of fine force*, of necessity.

**FINEGUE, v.** To evade. *West.*

**FINE-LEAF, s.** The violet. *Linc.*

**FINELY, adv.** Nicely; quite well.

**FINENESS, s.** Subtlety.

**FINENEY, v.** To be very ceremonious. *Devon.*

**FINER, s.** A refiner.

**FINEW, s.** Mouldiness. See *Fenowed*.

**FINGERER, s.** A thief.

**FINGER-FERN, s.** A plant.

In *finger-fern*: which, being given to swine,  
It makes their milts to melt away in fine,  
With ragged tooth choosing the same so  
right

Of all their tripes to serve it's appetite.  
*Du Bartas.*

**FINGERKYNS, s.** A term of endearment. *Palsgrave*, 1540.

**FINGERLING, } s.** A cover for a  
**FINGERSTALL, }** finger or thumb.

**FINGERMETE, s.** A finger's breadth.

And than I loked on him that y saw  
first in payn, and saw the colers and the  
gay girdels and bawderikes brennyng,  
and the fendes draying hem bi two  
*fingermete* and more withthynne here  
flesch al brynneing as fire.

*MS. Reg.*, 17 B, xliii.

**FINGERS, (1) s.** Mr. Halliwell has given from a MS. of the 15th cent. the following rhyming list of popular names of the fingers. In Norfolk the fingers are called popularly, Tom-thumbkin, Will-wilkin, Long-gracious, Betty-bodkin, Little-tit.

Ilke a fyngir has a name, als men thaire fyngers calle.

The lest fyngir hat *lityl man*, for hit is lest of alle;

The next fyngir hat *leche man*, for quen a leche dos ozt,

With that fyngir he tastes all thying, howe that hit is wrozt;

*Longman* hat the mydilmast, for longest fyngir hit is;

The ferthe men calles *toucher*, therwith men touches i-wis;

The fift fyngir is the *thowmbe*, and hit has most myzt,

And fastest baldes of alle the tother, forthe men calles hit ryzt.

(2) "Pentas, Lod. Viv. *πέντας*. The five: the cinque: the *five fingers* at mawc." *Nomenclator*.

(3) *To see the end of one's fingers*, to get drunk. *Leic*.

FINGERS-AND-TOES. Turnips are said to go to fingers-and-toes, when, instead of forming a bulb, they branch off in various directions. *Var. d.*

FINGLE-FANGLE, *s.* A trifle.

FINIAL, *s.* A pinnacle.

FINIFY, *v.* (1) To finish.

(2) To dress finically. *East*.  
"All the morning he wasteth in *finifying* his body to please her eye." *Man in the Moone*, 1609.

FINISHING, *s.* Any ornament in stone at the corner of a house. *Holme*.

FINKEL, *s.* (1) Fennel. *North*.

(2) A turning or corner of a street.

FINNERY, *adj.* Mouldy. *West*.

FINNEY, *adj.* Humoured; spoilt. *West*.

FINNICKS, *s.* A tawdry dressed woman. *Essex*.

FINNIKIN, *adj.* Fincal. *Var. d.*

FINNY, *s.* A frolic. *Wight*.

FINS, *s.* Things found. *North*.

FINT, *pret. t.* of *finde*.

FINTUM, *s.* (1) A freak; a fancy. *East*.

(2) The name given to a small piece of wood used for placing the sickle in while binding the sheafs. *East*.

FIN-WEED, *s.* The restharrow.

FIOL, *s.* A viol. "*Fyoll* or water potte. *Amula*." *Huloet*.

FIP, *s.* A fillip. *Var. d.*

FIPPLE, *s.* (1) The under-lip. *North*.  
(2) A stopper; a bung.

FIR-APPLE, *s.* A fir-cone. *Var. dial*.

FIRBAUKS, *s.* The timber of straight young firs. *East*.

FIR-BOB, *s.* The fir-apple. *Leic*.

FIRBOME, *s.* A beacon. *Pr. P.*

FIRDED, *part. p.* Freed. *Craven*.

FIRE, *v.* (1) To burn.

(2) To suffer from the *lues venerea*.

FIRE-BALLS, *s.* Hot shot, or shot with fuses.

FIRE-BLASTED, *part. p.* Struck by lightning. *West*.

FIRE-BOTE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) (1) An allowance of wood for fuel to a tenant.

(2) Decayed wood. *Northampton*.

FIRE-BUCKETS, *s.* Water-buckets for quenching fires. *Higins*.

FIRE-DEAL, *s.* A good deal. *Wills*.

FIRE-DRAKE, *s.* (1) A fiery dragon.

(2) A sort of fiery meteor, and sometimes a kind of firework.

(3) A fireman.

FIRE-FANGED, *part. p.* Fire-bitten. *North*.

FIRE-FLAUGHT, *s.* Lightning. *North*.

FIRE-FLINGER, *s.* An incendiary.

FIRE-FORK, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A shovel for the fire.

FIREHOOK, *s.* An instrument formerly used to pull houses down when on fire.

FIRE-IRON, *s.* A piece of iron or steel to strike light with a flint.

*Fyre yron*, or any thing out of the which fyre may be stricken. *Ignarium*. *Huloet*.

FIRE-LEVEN, *s.* Lightning.

FIRELOCK, *s.* A term of contempt.

D—n that old *firelock*, what a clatter he makes; curse him, he'll never be a con jurer, for he wa'n't born dumb.

*History of Jack Connor*, 1752, i, 233

FIRE-NEW, *adj.* Quite new.

**FIRE-OF-HELL, s.** A burning pain in the hands and feet. *North.*

**FIRE-PAN, s.** A fire-shovel; a pan for conveying fire from one apartment to another. *Var. d.*

**FIRE-PIKE, s.** A fire-fork.

**FIRE-POINT, s.** A poker. *North.*

**FIRE-POTTER, s.** A poker. *Lanc.*

**FIRE-SHIP, s.** (1) A prostitute. *South.* From one of the old meanings of *fire*.

(2) Boys sometimes make *fire-ships*, as they term it, *i. e.*, they put lighted almonds into a glass of any liquor, and swallow them before the flame is extinguished.

**FIRE-STONE, s.** A flint used for striking a light.

**FIRE-TAIL, s.** The redstart. *North-ampt.*

**FIRK, (1) s.** A freak; a trick. *Firkery*, an odd prank.

Sir, leave this *firk* of law, or by this light I'll give your throat a slit.

*Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 467.*

What new *firk* of folly has enter'd into the rascals head? I must observe him.

*Davenant, The Man's the Master, 1669.*

(2) *v.* To beat; to strike; to whip. "*Firk your fiddles*," *i. e.*, strike your fiddles. *Davenant.*

Nay, I will *firk*

My silly novice, as he was never *firk'd* Since midwives bound his noddle.

*Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 466.*

(3) *v.* To itch; to fret; to nauseate. *Leic.*

**FIRLY, s.** Tumult. *North.*

**FIRLY-FARLY, s.** A wonder. *Craven.*

**FIRM, v.** To confirm. *North.*

**FIRMAMENT, s.** "Precious stones, as diamonds and the like, which ladies head their pins withal, to make their heads shine, and look in their towers like stars." *Ladies' Dictionary, 1694.*

**FIRMY-TEMPERED, adj.** Discontented; covetous.

**FIRRED, part. p.** Freed. *Craven.*

**FIRRENE, adj. (A.-S.)** Made of fir.

**FIRST, (1) adj.** Early; youthful.

(2) *s.* A forest. *Hearne.*

**FIRST-END, s.** The beginning. *North.*

**FIRSTER, adj.** First. *North.*

**FIRST-FOOT, s.** The person who first enters a house on New-Year's day. *North.*

**FIRSTLING, s.** The first fruit.

S. Georges knights, I was encouraged And did as I have doone: which humbly heere

I yeeld, as *firstlings* of my schollers crop, Consecrated purely to your noble name, To grateulate to you this honours heighth.

*Peel's Honor of the Garter, 1593.*

**FIRST-NAIL. First nail of his coffin,** some very heartbreaking news.

**FIRSUN, s.** Furze. *MS. Med., 15th cent.*

**FIRTHE, s.** A wood, or coppice.

**FIRTLE, v.** To fidget. *Cumb.*

**FISGIG, (1) s.** A sort of harpoon for catching fishes.

Which we scarce lost sight of, when an armade of dolphins assaulted us; and such we saulted as we could intice to taste our hooks or *fissgiggs*.

*Herberi's Travels, 1638.*

(2) *s.* A loose gadding woman. *Cotgrave in Trotiere.*

(3) *s.* A worthless fellow. *Somer set.*

(4) *adj.* Frisky. *Warw.*

(5) *s.* A sort of top.

**FISH. To have other fish to fry,** to be busy with other matters.

**FISHER, s.** Apples baked in batter. *Devon.*

**FISHERATE, v.** To provide for. *East.*

**FISH-FAG, s.** A fish-woman. *South.*

**FISH-GARTHS, s.** Places at the sides of rivers to secure fishes, that they may be more easily caught.

**FISHING-TAUM, s.** An angling line. *North.*

**FISH-LEEP, s.** A fish-basket. *Pr. P.*

**FISK, v.** To frisk about, idling.

"That runneth out *fisking*." *Tusser.* "Whither are you *fisking* and gigiting now?" *Mrs. Behn,*

*City Heiress*, 1682. *To fisk away*, to slink away secretly.

FISNAMY, *s.* Face; physiognomy.

The faireste of *fysnamy*  
That fourmede was ever.

*Morte Arthure.*

FISOBROWE, *s.* A kind of lobster.

*Nominale MS.*

FISS-BUTTOCKED-SOW. A fat, vulgar woman. *East.* "Fissebuttocked sowe. *Tarda mulier.*" *Huloet.*

FISSE, *s.* (1) Fish.

(2) Fists. *Var. d.*

FISSLE, (1) *s.* A thistle. *Suffolk*

(2) *v.* To fidget. *North.*

(3) See *Fiest.*

FIST-BALL, *s.* A ball like a football, but struck with the fists. *Nomenclator.*

FISTING-HOUND, *s.* A kind of spaniel.

FISTY, *s.* The fist.

FISTY-CUFFS. *To come to fisty-cuffs*, to fight.

FIT, (1) *s.* A division of a poem or dance.

(2) *v.* To match; to be equal with. *Shakesp.*

(3) *adj.* Ready; inclined. *Var. d.*

(4) *adj.* Much; long. A "fit time," a long time; a "fit deal of trouble," much trouble. *Hampsh.*

(5) *pret. t. of fight.* Fought.

(6) *Fit of the face*, a grimace. *Shakesp.*

FITCH, *s.* (1) A polecat. *Somerset.*

(2) A small spoonful. *Linc.*

FITCHES, *s.* Vetches. *Var. d.*

FITCHET,

FITCHEE,

FITCHER,

FITCHOLE,

FITCHEW,

FITCHUK,

} *s.* (*A.-N.*) A polecat.  
Applied often as a  
term of contempt.

FITCHET-PIE, *s.* A pie of apples, onions, and bacon. *North.*

FITHELE, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A fiddle.

FITMENT, *s.* Equipment. *Shakesp.*

FITTON; } (1) *s.* A falsehood.

FITONE,

He doth feed you with *fittons*, *Agriants*, and *leasings*. *B. Jon., Cynth. Revels*, i, 4.

To tell a *fittone* in your landlord's ears. *Gasc. Works*, C 3.

(2) *v.* To form lies or fictions.

Although in many other places he commonly used to *fitton* (or *fitten*), and to write devises of his own head.

*Plut. Lives*, by *Nor. n.*, p. 1016, A.

FITTEN, *s.* A pretence, or feint. *West.*

FITTER, *v.* (1) To kick the feet about.

(2) To be in a passion. *North.*

FITTERS, *s.* (1) Men who vend and load coals. *North.*

(2) Pieces; fragments.

FITTILY, *adv.* Nicely; cleverly. *Devon.*

FITTLE, (1) *v.* To tattle; to blab. *Somerset.*

(2) *adj.* "Fittle or runninge witted. *Futillis.*" *Huloet.*

(3) *v.* To clean. *Oxfid.*

(4) *s.* Victuals. *Worc.*

FITTLED-ALE, *s.* Ale mixed with spirits, and warmed and sweetened. *Yorksh.*

FITTY, (1) *adj.* Neat; proper. *South.*

(2) Lands left by the sea. *Linc.*

FIVE-FINGERS, *s.* (1) Oxlips. *East.*

(2) A wart on a horse, called also an *anberry*.

FIVE-LEAF, *s.* Cinquefoil.

FIVE-PENNY-MORRIS, *s.* The game of merrils, called by Shakespeare nine men's morris.

FIVES, *s.* Avives, a disease in horses.

FIX, *s.* A lamb yeaned dead. *West.*

FIXATIOUN, *s.* (*Lat.*) Fixing.

FIXE, *adj.* Fixed.

FIXEN, *s.* A vixen. *North.*

FIXENE, *s.* The bitch fox.

FIX-FAX, *s.* Faxwax.

FIXURE, *s.* A fixed position.

FIZ, *s.* A flash; a hissing.

FIZGIG, *s.* See *Fisgig*.

FIZMER, *v.* To fidget. *Suff.*

FIZZLE, *v.* (1) To *fiest*.



- (2) To nestle. *Cumb.*  
 (3) To do anything slyly. *Cumb.*  
 FLA, *v.* To terrify. *Yorksh.*  
 FLAAT, *adj.* Scolded. *Craven.*  
 FLABBERGAST, *v.* To confound.  
*Var. d.*  
 FLABBERKIN, *adj.* Flabby.  
 FLABELL, *s.* (*Lat.*) A fan. "Fanne  
 or *stable*, wherwyth wynde is  
 made. *Ventilabrum.*" *Huloet.*  
 FLABERGULLION, *s.* A clown.  
 FLACK, (1) *v.* To palpitate.  
 (2) *v.* To hang loosely. *Var. d.*  
 (3) *s.* A blow. *East.*  
 (4) *v.* To beat by flapping.  
 FLACKER, *v.* To flutter. *North.*  
 FLACKERED, *part. p.* Rejoiced.  
*Cumb.*  
 FLACKET, (1) *s.* A flask.  
 (2) *v.* To flap about. *East.*  
 FLACKING-COMB, *s.* A wide-toothed  
 comb.  
 FLACKY, *adj.* Hanging loosely. *East.*  
 FLAFFER, *v.* To flutter.  
 FLAG, (1) *s.* A tradesman's apron.  
*Norf.*  
 (2) *s.* Turf, or sod. *East.*  
 (3) *s.* A flake of snow. *North.*  
 (4) *v.* To pave with stones. *West.*  
 (5) *v.* To flap; to wave. *Devon.*  
 (6) Our old play-houses exhibited  
 flags on their roofs when there  
 were performances at them.  
 When the players were out of  
 employment, they were said to  
 be *flag-fallen*.  
 The hair about the hat is as good as a  
 flag upon the pole at a common play-  
 house, to waft company.  
*Mad World*, O. Pl., v, 364.  
 Four or five *flag-falne* plaiers, poore  
 harmlesse merrie knaves, that were  
 neither lords nor ladies, but honestly  
 wore their owne clothes.  
*Rowley, Search for Money*, 1609.
- FLAG-CHAIRS, *s.* Rush-seated  
 chairs.  
 FLAGEIN, *s.* Lying; flattering.  
*North.*  
 FLAGELL, *s.* (1) (*Lat.*) A scourge;  
 terror.

- (2) (*A.-N.*) A flageolet.  
 FLAGELUTE, *s.* A rent in a gar-  
 ment. *East.*  
 FLAGETTE, *s.* A flagon.  
 FLAG-FEATHERS, *s.* The feathers  
 of a hawk's wings next the  
 body.  
 FLAGGE, *s.* A goat.  
 FLAGGING, *s.* A stone pavement.  
*West.*  
 FLAGGY, *adj.* (1) Flabby. *Somerset.*  
 (2) Too luxuriant, applied to  
 corn. *Northampt.*  
 FLAGITATE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To desire  
 earnestly.  
 FLAGRANT, *adj.* Fragrant.  
 FLAGRATE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To burn.  
 FLAH, } *s.* Turf fuel. *North.*  
 FLAIGHT, }  
 FLAID, *adj.* Afraid. *North.*  
 FLAIK, *s.* (1) A space of stall.  
 (2) A wooden frame for oat-  
 cakes. *North.*  
 FLAILS, *s. pl.* A contrivance in  
 common use in Norfolk for taking  
 yelm of straw up the ladder to  
 the thatcher, by means of two  
 sticks fastened together.  
 FLAINE, (1) *part. p.* Flayed;  
 burned. *Lydgate.*  
 (2) *s.* "Flayne. *Verpus.*" *Huloet.*  
 (3) *pret. t. pl.* Fled.  
 (4) *s.* The ray-fish. *North.*  
 FLAIRE, *s.* The scate.  
 FLAITCH, *v.* To be persuasive.  
*Cumb.*  
 FLAITE, *v.* To scare. *North.*  
 FLAKE, *s.* (1) A paling, or hurdle;  
 a temporary gate. *North.*  
 (2) A scale, or covering mem-  
 brane. *Pr. Parv.*  
 (3) A piece, or fragment. *Linc.*  
 FLAM, (1) *s.* A low marshy place.  
*Oxford.*  
 (2) *s.* A falsehood; a deceit.  
 (3) *v.* To deceive, or cheat. *Kent.*  
 (4) *s.* A heavy stroke, or fall.  
*North.*  
 FLAMBE, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) A flame.  
 FLAMBO, }

In fine, madam, were there not hopes of seeing once more your angelical self, and receiving some benediction from the *flambos* of your eyes, I could presently resolve to commence blindness; and were it not for the oriental perfumes that come from your breath, it should not be long before I should put a period to my own.

*Euchar'd's Observations*, 1671, p. 178.

**FLAMED**, *part. p.* Inflamed. *Spenser*.

**FLAME-FEW**, *s.* The bright reflection of the moon in the water.

**FLAMMAKIN**, *s.* A blowsy slatternly wench. *Devon*.

**FLAMME**, *v.* To flame; to glitter.

**FLAM-NEW**, *adj.* Quite new. *Cornw.*

**FLAMPOYNTES**, } *s.* A sort of pork  
**FLAUMPEYNS**, } pies.

*Flampoyntes.* Take gode enturlarded porke, and setlie hit, and hewe hit, and grinde it smalle; and do therto gode sit chese grated, and sugur, and gode powder; then take and make coffyns of thre ynche depe, and do al this therin; and make a thynne soyle of paste, and cut oute thereof smale poyntes, and frie hom in grese, and stike hom in the farse, and bake hit, and serve hit forthe.

*Warner, Ant. Cul.*, p. 66.

**FLAN**, (1) *adj.* Broad and large. *North*.

(2) *adj.* Shallow. *Cumb.*

(3) *s.* A small round net, placed over a hole, to catch a rabbit. *Northampton*.

**FLANCANTERKIN**, *s.* The white rot. *Somerset*.

**FLANCARDES**, *s.* Coverings for the flanks of horses.

**FLANCH**, *s.* A projection. *North*.

**FLANDAN**, *s.* "A kind of a pinner join'd with a cornet." *Ladies Dictionary*, 1694.

**FLANDERKIN**, *s.* A native of Flanders.

I find him to be a man of more hulk than brain, in short, a swagbelly'd *flanderkin*. *Durfey, Marriage-hater match'd*.

**FLANE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To fly.

**FLANG**, *v.* To slam a door. *Suff*.

**FLANGE**, *v.* To project out. *Var. d.*

**FLANGY**, *adj.* Shallow. *Var. d.*

**FLANKER**, (1) *v.* To throw out sparks.

(2) *s.* A spark of fire. *West*.

**FLANNEN**, *s.* Flannel. *Var. d.*

**FLANT**, *v.* To flaunt.

And I shall *flant* it in the park with my grey Flanders. crowd the walk with my equipage, and be the envy of all the butterflyes in town.

*Shadwell, True Widow*, 1679.

**FLANTUM**, *adj.* Flabby. *Leic*.

**FLAP**, (1) *v.* To strike; to slap.

Alle the flesche of the flanke

He *flappes* in sondyre.

*Morte Arthure*.

Rascall dost *flappe* me in the mouth with tailer;

And tell'st thou me of haberdasher's ware?

*Rowlands, Knave of Hearts*, 1613.

(2) *s.* A stroke, or touch.

(3) To turn a pancake over by a shake of the pan. *East*.

(4) *s.* Anything that flaps.

(5) *s.* A gadding woman. *Durh*.

**FLAP-DOCK**, *s.* Foxglove. *Devon*.

**FLAPDOODLE**, *s.* The pretended nourishment of fools. *West*.

**FLAP-DRAGON**, *s.* (1) Raisins, &c., taken out of flaming spirits and swallowed. An old Christmas amusement for children.

(2) The *lues venerea*.

**FLAPE**, *v.* To make a noise when sipping liquids with a spoon. *Northampton*.

**FLAP-JACK**, *s.* (1) A pancake; an apple-puff.

And 'tis in request among gentlemen's daughters to devour their cheese-cakes, apple-pies, cream and custards, *flap-jacks*, and pan-puddings.

*Jovial Crew*, O. Pl., x, 353.

(2) The lapwing. *Suffolk*.

(3) A flat thin piece of meat. *East*.

**FLAPPER**, *s.* A young duck which has just taken wing.

**FLAPPE-SAWCE**, *s.* A glutton.

Nowe hathe this glutton, i. this *flappe-sawce*, the thyng that he may plentifully swallowe downe hole.

*Palsgrave's Acolastus*, 1540.

**FLAPPY**, *s.* Wild; unsteady. *North*.

FLAPS, *s.* Broad mushrooms. *East.*

FLAPSE, (1) *v.* To speak flippantly.

(2) *s.* An impertinent fellow.  
*Beds.*

FLAPSY, *adj.* Flabby. *Beds.*

FLARE, *s.* (1) Fat round a pig's kidney. *Var. d.*

(2) Spittle. *Somerset.*

FLARNECK, *v.* To flaunt vulgarly.  
*East.*

FLARRANCE, *s.* A bustle, or hurry.  
*Norf.*

FLASH, (1) *v.* To dash.

(2) *s.* A perriwig. *North.*

(3) *s.* A sheaf of arrows.

(4) *v.* To trim a hedge. *East.*

(5) *s.* A pool. See *Flosche.*

(6) To make a flash, to let boats down through a lock. *West.* To cut a flash, to make a show for a short time.

FLASHES, *s.* The hot stages of a fever. *South.*

FLASHY, *adj.* (1) Showy; gay.

(2) Loose; insipid.

FLASKER, *v.* (1) To flutter. *North.*

(2) To choke, or stifle.

FLASKET, *s.* A clothes-basket; a shallow washing-tub.

FLASKIN, *s.* A small cask for carrying liquor to the field. *Yorksh.*

FLAT, (1) *s.* A blow, or flap.

(2) *s.* A smooth level place; a field.

(3) *s.* A hollow in a field. *Glouc.*

(4) *adj.* Sorrowful; out of spirits.

(5) *s.* A simpleton.

(6) *adv.* Entirely.

(7) *s.* A shallow basket, made of peeled osiers. *Northampt.*

FLAT-BACK, *s.* A knife. *North.*

FLAT-CAPS, *s.* A nick-name for the citizens of London, who wore flat caps; a cockney.

Shew us (I pray) some reason how it haps,  
That we are ever bound to weare flat-caps,  
As though we had unto a citie's trade  
Bin prentises, and so were free-men made.  
*Rowlands, Knave of Harts, 1613.*

FLATCH, *v.* To flatter. *North.*

FLATCHET, *s.* The stomach. *Devon.*

FLATH, *s.* Filth; ordure. *West.*

FLATHE, *s.* The ray. *Pr. P.*

FLAT-IRON, *s.* An iron without a box.

FLATIVE, *adj.* Flatulent.

FLATLING, } *adv.* Flat. To strike

FLATLONG, } *flatling*, to strike with the flat side.

FLATLINS, *adv.* Peremptory. *North.*

FLAT-MILK, *s.* Skimmed milk.  
*Linc.*

FLATOUR, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A flatterer.

FLAT-RHAN, *s.* Stratas of coal.  
*Staff.*

FLATS, *s.* (1) A general term for small fresh-water fish. *Suffolk.*

(2) The slightly burnt bricks on the top of a kiln. *East.*

FLAT-STONE, *s.* A measure of iron-stone.

FLATTEN, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To slap.

FLATTER-DOCK, *s.* Pond weed.  
*Chesh.*

FLAUGH, (1) *v.* To flay. *Flaughter*, a flayer. See *Flawe.*

Well, well, go in and noint your back,  
neighbour, you have been finely *flaugh'd*,  
ha, ha, ha; sir, you are an excellent  
*flaughter*, ha, ha, ha.

*Ravenscroft, London Cuckolds, 1682.*

(2) *pret. t.* Flew; fled.

FLAUGHTER, (1) *v.* To frighten.  
*Yorksh.*

(2) *s.* Thin turf. *North.*

FLAUMPEYNS. See *Flampoyntes.*

FLAUN, *s.* A sort of baked custard.

Fill oven full of *flauns*, Ginny pass not for sleep,

To-morrow thy father his wake-day will keep.  
*Tusser.*

With green cheese, clouted cream, with  
*flauns* and custards stor'd,

Whig, cyder, and with whey, I domineer a lord.  
*Drayt., Nymphal., 6.*

This quarter is welcome to young lads  
and lasses; for now comes in a whole  
Spring tide of cherries, gooseberries,  
rasberries, genitins, peascods, custards,  
cheese-cakes, *flauns*, and fools.  
*Poor Robin, 1738.*

FLAUNTS, *s.* Fineries. *Shakesp.*

**FLAUT, s.** A roll of wool ready for spinning. *North.*

**FLAVER, s.** Froth; foam. *Linc.*

**FLAW, s.** (1) A violent storm of wind.

What *flaws*, and whirlea of weather,  
Or rather storms, have been aloft these  
three days. *B. & Fl., Pilgrim, iii, 6.*

(2) A quarrel.

(3) A thick cake of ice.

**FLAWCH, v.** (1) To spread the mouth affectedly, like a country bumpkin. *East.*

(2) To dress showily

**FLAWE, (1) v.** To flay. *Pr. P.*  
Still in use in Sussex. Compare  
*tan-flawing*. To barktimber. *Kent.*

(2) *s.* A spark.

Tille the *flawes* of fyre  
Flawmes one their helmes.  
*Morte Arthure.*

(3) *adj.* Yellow.

(4) *s.* A square piece of heath-turf, dried for fuel. *Yorksh.*

**FLAWGHT, s.** A flake of snow.

**FLAWPS, s.** An awkward, slovenly person. *North.*

**FLAXEN, v.** To beat, or thrash. *Northampton.*

**FLAXEN-EGG, s.** An abortive egg. *Devon.*

**FLAX-WIFE, s.** A woman who spins.

**FLAY, (1) v.** To mix. An old term in cookery.

(2) To take the chill off liquor.

(3) *v.* To pare turf from meadowland with a breast-plough. *West.*

(4) To frighten. *Flaysome*, frightful. *North.*

**FLAY-BOGGARD, s.** A hobgoblin. *North.*

**FLAY-CRAW, s.** A scarecrow. *Craven.*

**FLAYRE, s.** Smell; odour.

**FLAZE, (1) v.** To blaze.

(2) *s.* A smoky flame.

**FLAZZ, adj.** Newly fledged. *Kent.*

**FLAZZARD, s.** A stout flaunting woman. *East.*

**FLEA, v.** (1) To flay. *North.*

(2) *To send one away with a flea in his ear*, to dismiss him with a rebuke. A very old phrase.

**FLEA-BITE, s.** A trifling hurt.

**FLEA-BITTEN, adj.** Of a dark speckled colour.

**FLEACHES, s.** The pieces into which timber is divided by the saw. *East.*

**FLEAD, (1) s.** Lard. *Kent and Suss.*

(2) *pret. t.* Stood. *Cumb.*

**FLEA-DOCK, s.** The butter-burr.

**FLEAK, (1) s.** A small lock, thread, or twist.

(2) *s.* A little insignificant person.

(3) *v.* To tire, or exhaust. *North.*

(4) *s.* A flounder. *Northumb.*

(5) *s.* A variegated snail-shell. *Linc.*

(6) *s.* A sort of hurdle.

(7) *s.* A rack for bacon. *North.*

**FLEAKING, s.** Small spreading branches put as a first layer over the rafters in thatching. *East.*

**FLEAKY, adj.** Flabby. *North.*

**FLEAM, s.** A water-course. *North.*

**FLEAMY, adj.** Clotted with blood. *Linc.*

**FLEAN, part. p.** Flayed.

**FLEASH, s.** The substance under the rind of herbs.

**FLEBLED, part. p.** (*A.-N.*) Enfecbled.

**FLEBRING, s.** Slander. *Skinner.*

**FLECCHÉ, v.** To separate from; to quit.

**FLECK, (1) v.** (*A.-S.*) To spot. *Piers Pl.*

We'll *fleck* our white steeds in your Christian blood. *Four Prentices, O. Pl., x, 533.*

And full of gergon as is a *flecken* pye.  
*The Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 235.*

(2) *s.* A crack, or defect; a spot. *North.*

(3) *v.* To fly. *Chesh.*

(4) *s.* A fitch. *Northumb.*

(5) *s.* Lightning. *East.*

(6) *v.* To comb. Hence *flecken-comb*, a comb with large teeth. *South.*



(7) *v.* To rob of. *East.*  
 (8) *s.* A sore place in the flesh where the skin is rubbed off. *Linc.* Also, the flesh itself.  
 (9) *s.* The down of animals. *East.*  
**FLECKED, part. p. (A.-N.)** Arched; vaulted.  
**FLECKSTONE, } s.** A small stone  
**FLEEKSTONE, }** used in spinning.  
**FLECT, v.** To allure. *Hall.*  
**FLECTEN, v.** To abound. *Skinner.*  
**FLED, adj.** Damaged by the fly, or wet weather. *Shropsh.*  
**FLEDGERS.** Same as *Flappers.*  
**FLEE, (1) v.** To fly.  
 (2) *s.* A fly. *North.*  
**FLEE-BY-THE-SKY, s.** A flighty person. *North.*  
**FLEECH, (1) s.** A turn. *Nash.*  
 (2) *v.* To wheedle. *North.*  
**FLEE-FLOWSN, s.** Fly-blows in meat. *Dorset.*  
**FLEEING-EATHER, s.** The dragon-fly. *North.*  
**FLEEK, s.** A fitch. *North.*  
**FLEEN, s. pl.** Fleas.  
**FLEENURT, s.** A yellow field flower. *Lanc.*  
**FLEER, (1) v.** To laugh, or sneer. "I *fleere*, I make an yvell countenance with the mouthe by uncovering of the tethe." *Palsgrave.*  
 A crafty fellow I feare, he is so full of courtesie, and some consoning companion, he hath such a *fleering* countenance; now he eith you, sir, his head is bare. *Man in the Moone, 1609.*  
 A smooth-tongu'd fellow of our city fashion,  
 That with What lack you? gives his salutation,  
 And *fleering* fawnes, and fawning flatters all,  
 Claim'd quaintance of a country-man at's stall. *Rowlands, Kn. of Sp. & Di.*  
 (2) *s.* A sneer; a contemptuous look.  
 Do but encave yourself,  
 And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable scorn  
 That dwell in ev'ry region of his face. *Shakes., Othell., iv, 1.*

**FLEERT, (1) v.** To float. *South.*  
 (2) *s.* A salt-water tide creek.  
 (3) *s.* Any stream; water.  
 (4) *v.* To skim milk, or any other liquor. *Fleet-milk*, skimmed milk. *Fleetings*, curds. *Fleeting-dish*, a shallow dish for skimming off the cream. *North.*  
 (5) *adj.* Shallow. *Pr. P.* Still used in several dialects.  
 (6) *s.* The windward side. *Somerset.*  
 (7) *v.* To gutter, as a candle. *Glouc.*  
**FLEETING, s.** A perquisite. *Linc.*  
**FLEGE, s.** Sedge grass. *MS. 15th cent.*  
**FLEGEL, s. (A.-N.)** A flagelet.  
**FLEGG, s.** A fly. *Northumb.*  
**FLEGGE, adj. (A.-N.)** Severe; terrible.  
**FLEGGED, adj. (1)** Fledged. *East.*  
 (2) Parted; shaped.  
**FLEIH, part. p.** Flew; fled.  
**FLEINGALL, s.** A kestrel hawk.  
**FLEINGE, adj.** Flying about.  
 In the begininge of Feb. 1587 and in all that moneth, ther was many lies and *fleings* talles, and strange newes and rumours, verie many like to make an uprore, which made many folkes almoste at their wites end to hear therof. *MS. Ashm., 384, fol. 156.*  
**FLEITER, v.** To prop the bank of a brook damaged by a flood. *Derb.*  
**FLEKED, part. p.** Bent.  
**FLEKRAND.** Smiling. *R. de Brunne.*  
**FLEM, s.** A farrier's lancet.  
**FLEME, (1) s. (A.-N.)** A river, or stream.  
 (2) *s.* A large trench cut for draining. *West.*  
 (3) *v. (A.-S.)* To banish. *Flemer*, a banisher.  
**FLEMED, part. p.** Burnt.  
**FLEMNOUS, s.** A phlegmatic person.  
**FLEN, s. pl.** Fleas.  
**FLENE, v. (A.-S.)** To fly.  
**FLEOTEN, v. (A.-S.)** To float; to sail.  
**FLEPPER, (1) s.** The under lip.

(2) *v.* To hang the lip. *North.*  
**FLERYE**, *v.* To floor.  
**FLESCHELYHEDE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Flesh-  
 liness; carnality.  
**FLESH**, (1) *v.* To fatten.  
 (2) To strengthen; to incite.  
 (3) *Flesh and fell*, muscle and  
 skin.  
**FLESH-AXE**, *s.* A cleaver.  
**FLESHING-BEAM**, } *s.* A wooden in-  
**FLESH-BEAM**, } strument used  
 by tanners to suspend the hides  
 to be dressed.  
**FLESHLY**, *adj.* Flexible.  
**FLESHMENT**, *s.* Pride, encouraged  
 by success.  
**FLESSHAMYLS**, *s.* Shambles.  
**FLET**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A floor; a cham-  
 ber; a field.  
**FLETCH**, *s.* A plank. *Northampt.*  
**FLET-CHEESE**, *s.* Cheese made of  
 skimmed milk. *East.*  
**FLETCHER**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) An arrow-  
 maker.  
**FLETCHERED**, *adj.* (1) Having  
 variegated feathers, applied to  
 poultry.  
 (2) Red, applied to a horse. *Suff.*  
**FLETCHES**, *s.* Green pods of peas.  
*East.*  
**FLETE**, (1) *v.* To float.  
 The order of the fyldes and medows  
 belungynge to Shottorey, and how many  
 acres the farmer showd have lyeng and  
 fetyng. *Stratford MS.*  
 (2) *pret. t.* Flew. *Gawayne.*  
**FLETERE**, *v.* To flutter. *Lydg.*  
**FLETMITTE**, *s.* Skimmed milk.  
*North.*  
**FLETISHER**, *s.* A young peas-cod.  
*East.*  
**FLETT**, (1) *s.* A fliting, or scolding.  
 (2) *pret. t.* Flitted.  
**FLEUKS**, *s.* Vermin in the livers of  
 diseased sheep. *Var. d.*  
**FLEW**, (1) *adj.* Shallow. "Flewe or  
 not deape, but as one maye wade.  
*Brevia." Huloet.* Still used in  
 this sense in Somerset.  
 (2) *adj.* Washy; tender. *North.*

(3) *s.* The down of animals.  
*Var. d.*  
 (4) *s.* A sort of fishing-net.  
 (5) *s.* A lancet. *Midl. C.*  
 (6) *s.* The chap of a hound.  
*Flewed*, having large hanging  
 chaps.  
 (7) *adj.* Weak; delicate. *Berks.*  
**FLEWKE**, } *s.* A kind of fish; a  
**FLOKE**, } species of plaice; the  
 tunney.  
**FLEWORT**, *s.* The name of a plant.  
**FLEXS**, } *s.* Flesh.  
**FLEYCH**, }  
**FLEXY**, *v.* To fly.  
**FLEY**, *pret. t.* Flew.  
**FLEYER**, *s.* A kidney. *MS. 15th*  
*cent.*  
**FLEYN**, *part. p.* Banished. *Rob.*  
*Glouc.*  
**FLEYS**, *s.* (1) Fleas; flies.  
 (2) A fleece.  
**FLIBBERGIBBE**, *s.* A sycophant.  
 And when these flatterers and *flibber-*  
*gibbes* another day shall come and claw  
 you by the back, your grace may answer  
 them thus. *Latimer, Sermons, fol. 39.*  
**FLIBBERGIBBER**, *s.* A lying knave.  
**FLITTERTIGIBBET**, *s.* The name of  
 a fiend.  
**FLICK**, (1) *s.* A fitch of bacon.  
 (2) *s.* The fatty membrane in the  
 stomach of animals. *West.*  
 (3) *s.* A slight blow.  
 (4) *v.* To give a jerk.  
 (5) *s.* A trial. *South.*  
 (6) *v.* To lap up. *South.*  
 (7) *s.* The down of animals. *East.*  
**FLICKER**, *v.* (1) (*A.-S.*) To flutter.  
 (2) To embrace.  
**FLICKER-MOUSE**, *s.* A bat.  
**FLICKETS**, *s.* Blushes. *Devon.*  
**FLICK-TOOTH-COMB**. A coarse comb.  
*Somerset.*  
**FLIDDER**, *s.* A limpet. *North.*  
**FLIG**, *adj.* Fledged. *Palsgrave.* Still  
 used in Cheshire.  
**FLIGGARD**, *s.* A kite of a diamond  
 form. *Yorksh.*  
**FLIGG-DUST**, *s.* The dust left in the

nest after the young birds are flown. *Northampt.*

FLIGGED, *adj.* (1) Fledged. *Var. d.*

(2) Entangled. *Linc.*

FLIGGER, *v.* To flutter. *Var. d.*

FLIGGERS, (1) *s.* A plant; the common flag. *East.*

(2) Young birds, ready to fly.

FLIGHER, *s.* A ship's mast.

FLIGHT, (1) *v.* To dispute; to contend.

(2) *s.* A scolding match. *North.*

(3) *s.* A light arrow.

(4) *s.* A light fall of snow. *Oxf.*

(5) *s.* The chaff of oats. *East.*

(6) *s.* The first swarm of bees.

(7) *s.* A second swarm of bees. *East.*

(8) *s.* Sea-fowl shooting. *South.*

(9) *s.* The flight of an arrow, about a fifth part of a mile, called also a *flight-shot*.

FLIGHTEN, *v.* To scold. *North.*

FLIGHTER, *s.* A spark; an ember. *North.*

FLIGHTS, (1) *s.* Turf cut into squares for fuel. *Lanc.*

(2) The chaff of corn.

FLIG-ME-GAIREY, *s.* A gaudily dressed, but untidy girl. *North.*

FLIGNESS, *s.* Plumage. *Palsg.*

FLIM-FLAM, (1) *s.* A lie; nonsense.

(2) *adj.* False; nonsensical.

FLINDER-MOUSE, *s.* A bat. *South.*

FLINDERS, *s.* Fragments. *North.*

FLINE, *part. p.* Flown.

FLING, (1) *v.* To kick; to resent. *Devon.*

(2) *v.* To baffle, or disappoint. *North.*

(3) *v.* To dance, by throwing out the legs. *North.*

(4) *s.* A finch. *Linc.*

FLINGING-TREE, *s.* A piece of timber hung as a partition in a stall. *North.*

FLINKET, *s.* A long narrow slip of land. *Northampt.*

FLINTS, *s.* Refuse barley in malting.

FLIP, (1) *v.* To fillip; to jerk. *Somerset.* To *flip up*, to turn up the sleeves.

(2) *s.* A slight blow. *East.*

(3) *s.* A drink made of beer, gin, and coarse sugar. *Suffolk.*

This same *flipp* and punch are rare drinks. *Shadwell, The Scowlers, 1691.*

(4) *adj.* Fappant; nimble. *Devon.*

FLIPE, (1) *v.* To pull off. *North.*

(2) *s.* The brim of a hat.

(3) *s.* A flake of snow.

FLIPPANT, *adj.* Lively; gay.

I just met my doctor, and he has giv'n me the rarest cordial—methinks I am so *flippant!*—Now, my little mouse, how do you? Shall we walk in?

*The Cheats, 1662.*

FLIPPER-DE-FLAPPER, *s.* Noise and confusion caused by show. *Sussex.*

FLIPPERING, *s.* Weeping. *North.*

FLIPPITY-FLOP, *adj.* Awkward in fine clothes. *Warw.*

FLIRE, *v.* To flier.

FLIRK, *v.* To jerk, or flip about. *Wilts.*

FLIRT, *v.* To move nimbly; to speak lightly or sarcastically.

FLIRT-GILL, } *s.* A forward  
FLIRT-GILLIAN, } and unconstant  
FLIRTIGIG, } girl; a woman  
of light behaviour.

You heard him take me up like a *flirt-gill*.  
*B. & Fl., Kn. of B. Pestle, iv, 1.*

Thou took'st me up at every word I spoke  
As I had been a maukin, a *flurt-gillian*.  
*B. & F., Chances, iii, 1.*

FLIRTIGIG, (1) *s.* A wanton girl.

(2) *s.* A pet; a passion.

FLISH, *adj.* Fledged. *Devon.*

FLISK, (1) *v.* To skip, to flirt about; to wince. *North.*

Were fannes, and flappes of feathers fond,  
to flit away the *flisking flies*,

As taile of mare that hangs on ground,  
when heat of summer doth arrise,

The wit of women we might praise

For finding out so great an ease.

*Gosson's Pleasant Quippes, 1596.*

(2) *v.* To flick, as with a whip. *Linc.*

- (3) *s.* A coarse comb. *West.*  
 (4) *s.* A bundle of white rods to brush away cobwebs and dust. *Glouc.*
- FLIT**, (1) *v.* To fly; to escape. *Spenser.*  
 (2) *v.* To remove; to change one's residence.  
 (3) *v.* To leave work unfinished. *West.*  
 (4) *adj.* Shallow; thin. *Sussex.*  
 (5) *v.* To tether.
- FLITCH**, (1) *v.* To move from place to place. *Norf.*  
 (2) *adj.* Officious; lively. *Wilts.*
- FLITCHEN**, *s.* A flitch of bacon. *West.*  
 Fewer *flitchins* of bacon and Martlemas beef. *Inventory, Strafsford on Avon MSS.*
- FLITE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) (1) To scold; to brawl. Still used in the North.  
 (2) To flit; to fly.
- FLITER**, *s.* A scold. *North.*
- FLITTEN**, *v.* To remove a horse into fresh pasture. *Oxfordsh.*
- FLITTER**, (1) *v.* To droop. *Linc.*  
 (2) *v.* To scatter in pieces.
- FLITTERING**, *adj.* (1) Floating.  
 (2) Sleety. *Dorset.*
- FLITTER-MOUSE**. See *Flinder-mouse*.
- FLITTERS**, *s.* (1) Pieces; rags. *Somerset.*  
 (2) Small pancakes. *South.*  
 (3) The residue of the leaf of a fig, in making lard. *Northampton.*
- FLIX**, *s.* (1) The flux.  
 (2) The fur of a hare. *Kent.*
- FLIZ**, *s.* A splinter. *North.* *Fliz-zoms*, flying particles; sediment of flour. *East.*
- FLIZZEN**, *v.* To laugh sarcastically. *North.*
- FLYTTERYNGE**, *pret. a.* "Lyghtnyngge, and not *flytteryng*." *The Festyvall*, 1528, fol. xlv.
- FLO**, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) An arrow.  
 (2) *v.* To flay.
- FLOAT**, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Flood.  
 (2) *s.* A kind of raft. *North.*
- (3) *v.* To irrigate land. *West.*  
 (4) *v.* To pare off the sward. *Floating-shovel*, a shovel for cutting turf. *Shropsh.*  
 (5) *pret. t.* Chid, or scolded. *Yorksh.*
- FLOAT-GRASS**, *s.* Grass growing in swampy ground. *Devon.*
- FLOATING**, *s.* Hemorrhage. *Somerset.*
- FLOATS**, *s.* The wooden frames that hang over the sides of a waggon. *East.*
- FLOAT-WHEY**, *s.* Curds made from whey. *Northumb.*
- FLOATY**, *s.* Rank, as herbage. *Devon.*
- FLOBBER**, (1) *s.* Loose flabby flesh. *Northampton.*  
 (2) *v.* To hang loose.
- FLOCCIPEND**, *v.* (*Lat.*) To despise; to make no account of.
- FLOCK**, *s.* A hurdle. *Devon.*
- FLOCKET**, } *s.* A loose garment  
**FLOKKARD**, } with large sleeves, worn at the beginning of the 16th cent. *Skelton*, ii, 160.
- FLOCKLY**, *adv.* In ambush; in a heap. "*Flocklye*, or in a bushment. *Confertim.*" *Huloet*.
- FLOCK-LET**, *s.* A mark on sheep reaching from the hip to the bucket joint. *East.*
- FLOCKMEL**, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) In a flock.
- FLOCK-POWDER**, *s.* A powder applied to cloth, to make it appear thick.
- If his cloth be xvii. yeards long, he will set him on a rack, and stretch him out with ropes, and racke him till the sinewes shrinke againe, whiles he hath brought him to xviii. yeards. When they have brought him to that perfection, they have a pretie feate to thicke him againe. He makes me a powder for it, and plaies the poticarie, they call it *flocke-powder*, they do so incorporate it to the cloth, that it is wonderful to consider, truly a good invention. Oh that so goodly wits should be so ill applied they may wel deceive the people, but they cannot deceive God.  
*Latimer's Sermons.*
- FLOCKS**, *s.* (1) Inferior wool.



(2) Sediment; refuse.  
**FLOCKY**, *adj.* Over-ripe; woolly. *Suffolk.*  
**FLODDERED**, *adj.* Covered; adorned. *Linc.*  
**FLODDER-UP**, *v.* To stop up a water-course. *Craven.*  
**FLODE**, *pret. t.* Abounded. *Skinner.*  
**FLOGGED**, *s.* Wearing. *Oxon.*  
**FLOISTERING**, *adj.* Skittish. *West.*  
**FLOITS**, *s.* Disorder. *Yorksh.*  
**FLOITY**, *s.* A flag thick at one end and small at the other. *North.*  
**FLOKE**, } *s.* (*A.-S. flocc.*) A flounder.  
**FLOOK**, } See *Flewke.*  
**FLOKYNGLICHE**, *adv.* In flocks.  
**FLOMAX**, *adj.* Untidy. *Warw.*  
**FLOME**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A river.  
**FLONE**, *pl.* of *flo*, (*A.-S.*) Arrows.  
**FLOOD**, *s.* A heavy rain. *Devon.*  
**FLOOR**, *s.* 400 cubic feet of earth. *Linc.*  
**FLOOR-BANK**, *s.* A bank with a ditch on each side. *East.*  
**FLOOSER**, *s.* If a person does anything extraordinary well he is said to be a *flooser*, as "Jack's a flooser at skittles." *Linc.*  
**FLOP**, (1) *v.* To outspread. *North-ampt.*  
 (2) *s.* A mass of thin mud. *Dorset.*  
 (3) *adj.* Plump; flat.  
 (4) *s.* The scrotum. *Somerset.*  
 (5) *v.* To beat the wings.  
 (6) *v.* To pour in hastily.  
 (7) *v.* To throb.  
**FLOP-JACK**, *s.* A small pasty. *Glouc.* See *Flap-jack.*  
**FLOPERS**, *s.* Full fledged birds just ready to leave the nest. *East.*  
**FLOPPER**, *s.* An under-petticoat. *Cornw.*  
**FLOPPER-MOUTHED**, *adj.* Blubber-lipped. *Lanc.*  
**FLORE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Flower.  
**FLORENCE**, *s.* Florins.  
**FLORENTINE**, *s.* A sort of pie custard, made originally at Florence. It has remained till late in the

last century as a Christmas dish, though perhaps the composition of it varied, as they were then called *apple florentines*. They consisted, we are told, of an immensely large dish of pewter, filled with good baking apples, sugar, and lemon, to the very brim; with a roll of rich paste as a covering—pie fashion. When baked, and before serving up, the upper crust, or lid, was taken off.

If stealing custards, tarts, and *Florentines*, By some late statute be created treason.

*B. & Fl., Woman Hater, v, i.*

I went to Florence, from whence we have the art of making custards, which are therefore called *Florentines*.

*Cotgrave, Wit's Interpreter, 1671.*

(2) A sort of silk.

**FLORREY**, } *s.* A blue dye.  
**FLURRY**, }

**FLORSCHAKE**, *s.* A decorator. *Pr.* *P.* See *Flourish.*

**FLOSCH**, *s.* A pit, or pool. *Flosh-hole*, the hole which receives the waste water from a mill-pond.

**FLOSSY**, *s.* A slattern. *Craven.*

**FLOSTER**, *v.* To be very gay. *Devon.*

**FLOTE**, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) A wave. *Minsheu.* Shakespeare uses the word in this sense in the *Tempest*.

(2) *s.* A dilution.

When the mader is in *flotte*, breke hit smalle that there be no ballys, for to every zerde 30 moste take a pownd of mader. *Porkington MS.*

Item, for the masterynge, 30 moste cast owte 30wre olde *flote* of 30wre maderynge, and make a newe flote for 30ur masterynge of clene water in your leste competently as wolle serve 30w. *Ib.*

(3) *v.* To be diluted.

To make rede water; take brasyll that *flotyn*, and put hit into an erthyne pottle, with ly made of lyme, that hit be wesse, and sethe hit to the halven-dele. *Ib.*

(4) *s.* Dew. *Surrey.*

(5) *s.* A sort of rough boat, use' formerly on the Severn.

- (6) *part.p.* Grieved.  
**FLOTED**, *adj.* Flooded; watery.  
**FLOTEN**, *adj.* Distant.  
**FLOTER**,  
**FLOTTERE**, } *v.* (*A.-S.*) To float.  
**FLOTHERY**, *adj.* Slovenly, and showy. *Var. d.*  
**FLOTHRE**, *s.* Flakes of snow.  
**FLOTIS**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) The froth from boiling.  
**FLOTSAM**, *s.* Goods floating on the sea.  
**FLOTTE**, *v.* To flow.  
**FLOTTEN-MILK**. See *Fletmitte*.  
**FLOUGH**, (1) *adj.* Bleak; windy. *North.*  
 (2) *s.* A flea. *Chesh.*  
**FLOUGHTER**, *v.* To terrify. *North.*  
**FLOUNDAB**, *s.* A flounder. *Suffolk.*  
**FLOUNDERS**, *s.* Animals found in the livers of rotten sheep. *Sussex.*  
**FLOUNT**, *v.* To strut about in gaudy dress. *Var. d.*  
**FLOUR**, *s.* Soft thread or silk hanging loosely, as on a tassel.  
**FLOURETTE**, *s.* (*Fr.*) A small flower.  
**FLOURISH**, (1) *v.* To ornament.  
 (2) *s.* A blossom. *North.*  
**FLOURON**, *s.* (*Fr.*) A border of flower-work.  
**FLOUT**, (1) *s.* A boy's whistle. *Somerset.*  
 (2) *s.* A truss, or bundle. *Warw.*  
 Besyde my bed thou must goe  
 And take up a floute of strawe.  
*MS. Ashmole 61, xv. cent.*  
 (3) *v.* To express anger by gestures. *Berks.*  
**FLOUTERSOME**, *adj.* Frolicksome. *North.*  
**FLOW**, *adj.* Untractable. *North.*  
**FLOWCH**, *s.* An old term of reproach.  
**FLOWER-TABBY**, *adj.* A silk?

1668, March 26th. "To the duke of York's house to see the new play, called 'The Man is the Master;' when the house was (for the hour), it being not one o'clock, very full. My wife extra-

ordinary fine in her flower-tabby suit, and every body in love with it; and indeed she is very handsome in it."  
*Pepys.*

- FLOWER**, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To foam.  
**FLOWERY**, *adj.* Florid. *North.*  
**FLOWISH**, *adj.* Immodest. *North.*  
**FLOWR**, *s.* A flaw or imperfection. *Heywood*, 1556.  
**FLOWT**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Flood; a wave.  
**FLOWTING**, *s.* Carding wool to spin in the mixture. *North.*  
**FLOYGENE**,  
**FLOYNE**, } *s.* A sort of ship.  
**FLEYNE**, }  
**FLOYTE**, } *s.* A flute.  
**FLOWTE**, }  
**FLU**, *adj.* Sickly looking. *Kent.*  
**FLUBSY-FACED**, *adj.* Plump-faced. *North.*  
**FLUCE**, *v.* (1) To plunge.  
 (2) To warm the legs by means of a dick-pot. *Northampton.*  
**FLUE**, (1) *adj.* Shallow. *East.*  
 (2) *s.* The coping of a gable or end of a house. *East.*  
 (3) *s.* The nap or down of anything.  
 (4) Same as *Flem*, and *Doul* (1).  
**FLUE-FULL**, *adj.* Brimful. *Yorksh.*  
**FLUELLIN**, *s.* The plant veronica.  
**FLUFF**, (*A.-S.*) Same as *Flue* (3).  
**FLUGGAN**, *s.* A coarse fat woman. *North.*  
**FLUISH**, *adj.* Washy; weak; loose in morals. *North.*  
**FLUIT**, *s.*  
 To fluits, horse-coursers, sellers, and to buyers,  
 To prisoners, to night-farmers and to broome-men,  
 To all estates of forraigners, and freemen.  
*Taylor's Workes*, 1630.  
**FLUKE**, *s.* (1) A flounder. See *Flewoke*.  
 (2) A lock of hair.  
 (3) Waste cotton. *Lane.*  
 (4) A kind of worm found some times in the livers of sheep. *Leic*  
**FLUM**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) (1) A river.  
 (2) Deceit. *Var. d.*

**FLUMBARDYNG, s.** A fiery character.

**FLUMMERY, (1) s.** Oatmeal boiled in water till it is thick and gelatinous. *North. Flummery-hulls*, the skin of oats prepared for making flummery.

(2) *s.* Nonsense.

**FLUMMOCK, s.** A sloven. *Heref.*

**FLUMMOX, v.** To maul; to bewilder. *Var. dial.*

**FLUMP, (1) v.** To fall down heavily.

(2) *adj.* Flat.

**FLUNDER, v.** To be irregular.

**FLUNG, part. p.** Deceived; rejected. *North.*

**FLUNKIES, s.** A term given sometimes to ushers, or assistants in schools; but more usually to footmen, or men-servants.

**FLUNTER, v.** To be in a hurry. *Out of funter*, unwell. *Lanc.*

**FLURCH, s.** A great quantity. *North.*

**FLURÉ, adj.** Flory; floured. *Gaw.*

**FLUREN, adj.** Made of flour.

**FLURING, s.** A brood. *North.*

**FLURN, v.** To sneer at. *Linc.*

**FLURRIGIGS, s.** Useless finery.

**FLURRY, s.** A confusion. *Flured*, ruffled. *Yorksh.*

**FLURT, (1) v.** To snap the fingers in derision.

(2) *s.* A satirical action or speech.

(3) *s.* A blow.

(4) *v.* To chide. *Yorksh.*

(5) *s.* A fool. *Somerset.*

**FLURT-GILLIAN.** See *Flirt*.

**FLURTS, s.** A light woman. *North.*

**FLURT-SILK, s.** A sort of figured silk.

**FLUSH, (1) adj.** Full feathered.

Young birds are said to be *flush* when they are able to leave the nest. *Warw.*

(2) *adj.* Ripe; full.

He took my father grossly, full of bread,  
With all his crimes broad blown, as *flush*  
as May. *Shakesp., Hamlet*, lii, 3.

(3) *adj.* In good condition, espe-

cially with regard to worldly circumstances.

(4) *adj.* Prodigal; full.

(5) *s.* A great number.

(6) *s.* A hand of cards all of a sort.

(7) *s.* An increase of water in a river. See *Flosche*.

(8) *s.* The hot stage of a fever. *South.*

(9) *adj.* Hot and heavy, applied to the weather or atmosphere.

(10) *v.* To hop, as a bird.

(11) *adj.* Even; on a level with.

**FLUSK, v.** To quarrel. *North.*

**FLUSKER, v.** To flutter; to be confused; to fly irregularly. *Var. d.*

**FLUSTE, adj.** Pushed.

**FLUSTER, } s.** A great hurry.

**FLUSTRATION, }**

**FLUSTERED, adj.** Half tipsy.

**FLUSTERGATED, adj.** Blustering. *Wight.*

**FLUSTRATE, v.** (1) To frighten.

(2) To be confused.

**FLUTTER, s.** A litter. *Glouc.*

**FLUTTERGRUB, s.** A field labourer. *South.*

**FLUX, v.** To strike with the wings. *Wight.*

**FLUXIVE, adj.** Flowing with moisture.

**FLUZZED, adj.** Bruised; blunted. *North.*

**FLY, (1) s.** A familiar spirit, attendant on a witch or astrologer.

(2) *v.* To be quick at taking offence. *Northampton.*

**FLYABOSTIC, adj.** Outrageously showy. *Somerset.*

**FLY-CAP, s.** A sort of cap, in fashion about 1760.

**FLYCCHÉ, v. (A.-S.)** To separate.

**FLY-CLAPPER, } s.** A clapper to drive

**FLY-FLAP, }** away flies.

**FLY-DOD, s.** Ragwort. *Chesh.*

**FLYER, v.** To flee.

**FLY-FOOT, s.** A village game, similar to leap-frog.

**FLY-GOLDING, s.** A lady-bird. *Suss.*

FLYING-WORDS, *s.* Irritable language. *East.*

FLYNE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To fly.

FLYNGE, *v.* To go rapidly.

FLYRE, *v.* To flee. *Cumb.*

FNASTE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To breathe hard.

Hwan Grim him havede faste bounden,  
And sithen in an eld cloth wden,  
A kevel of clutes ful unwraste,  
That he [ne] mouthe speke ne *fnaste*,  
Hwere he wolde him bere or lede.

*Havelok*, 548.

Fo, *adj.* Few. *Somerset.*

FOAL, *s.* An assistant to the putters in a coal mine. *North.*

FOAL-FOOT, *s.* Colt's-foot. *North.*

FOAL-KELL, *s.* The amnion. *North.*

FOAP, *v.* To comb back. *Devon.*

FOB, (1) *s.* Froth. *South.*

(2) *v.* To put off; to mock a person.

FOBBED, *part. p.* Disappointed. *North.*

FOBBLE, *s.* Quadruple. *Yorksh.*

FOBEDAYS, *s.* Holydays.

FOBS. Same as *Dubs* (1).

FODDENE, *v.* To feed.

FODDER, *v.* To mutter. *Somerset.*

FODDERING-GROUND, *s.* A grass enclosure for cattle. *Var. d.*

FODDING, *s.* A division.

FODE, (1) *s.* A youth; a person.

(2) *v.* To feed. *Fodynge*, nourishing.

(3) *To fode out with words*, to deceive.

FODER, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A burthen.

FODGE, *s.* A small bundle. *Glouc.*

FOE, *v.* To fall. *Lanc.*

FOG, (1) *v.* To flatter for gain. "Hah! *fogging* knave! (*syco-phanta!*)" *Terence in English*, 1641.

(2) *s.* Fat.

(3) *s.* The second crop of grass, or aftermath; long grass left through the winter for early spring feed.

(4) *v.* To have power; to practise.

(5) *v.* To take cattle out of pastures in the autumn. *Craven.*

(6) *s.* Moss. *North.*

FOGAN, *s.* A sort of cake. *Cornew.*

FOGGER, *s.* (1) A cheat.

(2) A huckster. *Suff.*

(3) A man-servant. *Wills.*

(4) A person who looks after cattle. *Berks.*

FOGGY, *adj.* (1) Fat; bloated.

(2) Stupid; dull.

(3) Rank, as grass. *North.*

FOGH, *s.* Fallow ground. *Chesh.*

FOGO, *s.* A stench. *Var. d.*

FOGORNER, *s.* One who expels people from their dwellings. *15th cent.*

FOIL, (1) *v.* To soil; to defile.

(2) *v.* To trample.

(3) *s.* The track of the deer.

(4) *s.* The back of a looking-glass.

(5) *s.* A blunt sword used in fencing. *To put to the foil*, to put to the sword.

FOILES, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Leaves.

FOIN, (1) *v.* (*Fr.*) To push, in fencing. "To *foyne* or to thrust: to pricke at ones enimie as purposing his dispatch." *Nomencl.*

(2) *s.* A push of the sword or spear. "First six *foines* with hand speares." *Holingsh.*

(3) *v.* To prick; to sting.

(4) *s.* Foes.

FOING-OUT, *s.* A brawl. *Cumb.*

FOINS, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Fur made from skins of polecats.

FOISON, *s.* (1) (*A.-N.*) Plenty.

(2) The juice of grass or other herbs. *Suff.*

FOIST, (1) *s.* A shallow barge or pinnace. "*Foist*, called a great or lyght shippe. *Corbita, Liburna.*" *Huloet.*

(2) *s.* A cut-purse.

(3) *s.* A juggling trick, or fraud. *Jonson.*

(4) *v.* To smell musty. *Var. d.*

(5) *s.* A toad-stool. *Suff.*

FOISTER, *s.* A pick-pocket. *Florio.*

FOISTING-HOUND, *s.* A sort of lap-dog.



He will fawne on you like a spaniell, to follow you like a *foisting hound* for his commodity; say what you wil, hee will sweare to it. *Man in the Moone*, 1609.

As for shepherds' dogs, *foisting curs*, and such whom some fond ladies make their daily, nay nightly companions too, I shall pass over, being neither worthy to be inserted in this subject, nor agreeable thereto. *Gentl. Recreat.*, p. 23.

**FOISTY**, *adj.* (1) (*Fr.*) Stinking.

(2) Swaggering. *Linc.*

**FOKY**, *adj.* Bloated; soft; unsound. *East.*

**FOL**, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Foolish. *Folabilité*, folly. *Skelt.*

**FOLDE**, (1) *s.* (*A.-S.*) The world; the earth.

(2) *s.* A farm-yard. *Var. d.* *Foldgarth*, a farm-yard. *North.*

(3) *v.* To embrace.

(4) *v.* To contract; to fail.

(5) *v.* To grant; to plight.

(6) *s.* A bundle of straw. *North.*

(7) *In folde*, in number.

**FOLDEROL**, *s.* Nonsense.

**FOLDING-GATES**, *s.* Gates which open in the centre. *MS.* 15th cent.

**FOLDING-STOOL**, *s.* A portable seat made to fold up.

**FOLD-PRITCH**, *s.* A heavy pointed iron to pierce ground for hurdles. *East.*

**FOLE**, *adj.* Dirty; foul. *Morte Arth.*

**FOLED**, *adj.* Foolish. *MSS.* 15th cent.

**FOLE-LARGE**, *adj.* Foolishly liberal.

**FOLELY**, *adv.* (*A.-N.*) Foolishly.

**FOLESFOOT**, *s.* (1) Ground ivy.

(2) The plant coltsfoot.

**FOLET**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A foolish fellow. *Pr. P.*

**FOLHT**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Baptism.

**FOLIER**, *s.* (*Fr.*) Goldsmith's foil.

**FOLIO**. *In folio*, in abundance. *In full folio*, in full dress.

**FOLIOMORT**, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Dark yellow; the colour of a dead leaf.

**FOLK**, *s.* (1) (*A.-S.*) People; men collectively. *Folk-mote* a popular assembly.

(2) Family. *Var. d.*

**FOLKS**, *s.* Friends. *Northampt.* "We're not *folks* now."

**FOLLAUT**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Foolishness.

**FOLLER**, *s.* A flat circular piece of wood used in pressing a cheese when the curd is not sufficient to fill the vat. *North.*

**FOLLOW**, *v.* To court. *Follower*, one who courts, a sweetheart.

**FOLLOWERS**, *s.* Lean store cattle or sheep, which follow those that are fattening. *Norf.*

**FOLLOWING-TIME**, *s.* A wet season. *East.*

**FOLLOW-MY-LEADER**, *s.* A child's game.

**FOLLY**, *s.* Any ridiculous building.

**FOLTE**, *s.* A fool. *Pr. P.*

**FOLTED**, *adj.* Foolish; silly.

Shrewes mysdede hym ful ofte,  
And helde hym *folted* or wode.

*MS. Hart.*, 1701.

**FOLTISH**, *adj.* Foolish.

**FOLTRYE**, *s.* Foolishness. *Pr. P.*

**FOLUD**, *pret. t.* Followed.

**FOLUT**,  
**FOLOWED**, } *part. p.* Baptised.

**FOLWERE**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A follower.

**FOLY**, *adj.* Foolish. *Folylyche*, foolishly.

**FOLYMARE**, *s.* A young foal. *MS.* 15th cent.

**FOLȜE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To follow.

**FOMARD**, *s.* A polecat. *North.*

**FOMBLITUDE**, *s.* A weak comparison.

**FOME**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Smoke; scum. *East.*

**FOMEREL**. See *Femerel*.

**FO-MON**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) An enemy.

**FON**, (1) *v.* To be foolish; to make foolish.

(2) *s.* A foolish person.

(3) *adj.* Foolish.

(4) *s.* Foes.

(5) *part. p.* Found. *North.*

**FONCE**, *adj.* Cunning; knowing. *Linc.*

**FOND**, *adj.* (1) Stupid; foolish; half silly; timid; idle and unprofitable.

(2) Luscious; fulsome. *East.*

FONDE, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To try; to inquire.

(2) *v.* To receive.

(3) *v.* To tempt.

And yet for man his so brotel

Ine his owene kende,

Tha; he torni to senne azen

Thorwe *fondynge* of the feende.

*William de Shoreham.*

(4) *part. p.* (*A.-S.*) Found; discovered.

(5) *v.* To doat upon.

FONDENE, *part. p.* Found.

FONDLING, *s.* An idiot; a man of a sycophantic character. *North.*

FONDLY, *adv.* Foolishly.

FONDNESS, *s.* Folly.

FOND-PLOUGH, *s.* The fool-plough. *North.*

FONDYNG, *s.* (*A.-S.*) (1) A trial.

(2) Temptation.

FONE, (1) *s.* Foes.

(2) *s.* A fool.

(3) *adj.* Few. *Minot.*

FONEL, *s.* A funnel. *Pr. P.*

FONGE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To take; to seize.

FONK, *s.* Vapour; smoke.

FONNE, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To be foolish. *Fonnish*, foolish.

(2) *s.* A device.

FONNELL, *s.* A dish in cookery.

*Fonnell.* Take almandes unblanched, grynde hem and drawe hem up with gode broth Take a lombe, or a kidde, and half rost hym, or the thridd part. Smyte hym in gobbettes, and cast hym to the mylke. Take smale briddes yfested and ystyned, and do thereto sugar, powder of canell, and salt; take yolkes of ayren. harde ysode, and cleve atwo, and ypanced with floer of canell, and florish the aeme above. Take alkenet fryed and yfndred, and droppe above with a fether, and messe it forth.

*Forme of Cury, p. 14.*

FONTANGE, *s.* (Named from one of the mistresses of Louis XIV.) A knot of ribbon on a lady's head-dress.

What d'ye lack, ladies? fine mazarine hoods, *fontanges*, girdles, sable tippets, choice of fine gloves and ribbands.

*Shadwell, Bury Fair, 1659.*

I have not dole enough to see her in th. miserable case, without her silks, point, jewel, *fontanges* of seven stories.

*N. Tate, Cuckolds Haven, 1685.*

These old fashioned *fontanges* rose an ell above the head; they were pointed like steeples, and had long loose pieces of crape, which were fringed, and hung down their backs. *Addison.*

FONT-STONE, *s.* The font.

FOOAZ, *v.* To cut even the surface of a fleece of wool. *North.*

FOOCH, *v.* To push in. *Devon.*

FOODY, *adj.* (1) Fertile; rich in grass. *North.*

(2) Eatable.

FOO-GOAD, *s.* A plaything. *Lanc.*

FOOL. *To fool up*, to practise any folly to excess.

FOOL-BEGGED, *adj.* Absurd. *Shakesp.*

FOOLEN, *s.* A narrow strip of land between the embankment of a river and the ditch on the land side. *Suffolk.*

FOOL-HAPPY, *adj.* Fortunate. *Spens.*

FOOL-PLOUGH, *s.* A pageant of sword-dancers dragging a plough. Still practised in the North of England.

FOOLS'-PARADISE, *s.* Deceptive good fortune or joy. *To bring into a fools' paradise*, to make a fool of.

Of trust of this arte riseth joyes nice,  
For lewde hope is *fooles Paradise.*

*Ashmole's Theat. Chem., 1652.*

*Nos opinantes ducimur falso gaudio.* He brings us ailly ones into a *fooles paradise.*

*Terence in English, 1641.*

FOOR, *s.* (1) A furrow. *North.*

(2) A ford. *Yorksh.*

(3) A strong scent. *Linc.*

FOORZES, *s.* Same as *Bever* (1). *East.*

FOOSEN, *s.* Generosity. *North.*

FOOT, *s.* The burden of a song.

FOOT-ALE, *s.* Beer given by a workman on entering a new place.

FOOT-BOAT, *s.* A boat for foot passengers only. *West.*

FOOT-BRIG, *s.* A plank across a brook. *Northampt.*

FOOT-BROAD, *s.* The breadth of a foot.

**FOOT-CLOTH, s.** Housings of cloth, hanging down on every side of a horse, sometimes used for state, and at others as a mark of gentility.

There is one sir Bounteous Progress newly alighted from his *foot-cloth*, and his mare waits at door, as the fashion is.

*Mad W. my Mast.*, O. Pl., v. 349.

I am a gentleman,

With as much sense of honour as the proudest

Don that doth ride on's *foot-cloth*, and can drop

Gold to the numerous minutes of his age.

*Shirley's Brothers*, i, 1.

**FOOTER, (1) v.** To idle.

(2) *s.* An idle, worthless fellow. *South.*

**FOOTERY, adj.** False; deceitful; slippery. *Berks.*

**FOOTE-SAUNTE, s.** A game at cards, practised in the 16th century.

**FOOT-HEDGE, } s.** A slight, dry

**FOOT-SET, } hedge of thorns, to protect a newly planted hedge.**

**FOOTING.** "To pay *footing*," is to pay a fine or forfeit on first doing anything, and foot-ale is the fine spent in beer on a workman's first entering a new place of employment. *Colling* is used in a similar sense.

**FOOTINGS, s.** The first courses in the foundation of a building.

**FOOTING-TIME, s.** The time when a woman gets up after childbirth. *Norf.*

**FOOTLING, s. (1)** A small foot.

(2) Anything no bigger than one's foot.

(3) Footmarks. *Leic.*

**FOOT-LOCKS, s.** Corn or hay collected on the feet of mowers during work. *Var. d.*

**FOOT-MAIDEN, s.** A waiting maid.

**FOOTMAN, s.** A foot-soldier.

**FOOTMAN'S-INN, s.** A mean lodging.

Which at the heeles so hants his frighted ghost,

That he at last, in *footman's-inne* must host,

Some castle dolorous compos'd of stone,  
Like (let me see) Newgate is such a one.  
*Rowlands, Knave of Harts*, 1613.

**FOOT-MANTLE, s.** A garment wrapped round the lower parts of a lady on horseback.

Upon an amblere esely sche sat,  
Wynplid ful wel, and on hire heed an hat  
As brood as is a bocler or a targe;  
A *foot-mantel* aboute hire hupes large,  
And on hire feet a paire of spores scharpe  
*Chaucer, Cant. T.*, 471.

**FOOTMEN, s.** Thin slight shoes.

**FOOT-PACE, s.** The raised floor at the upper end of a dining-hall; a landing-place on a staircase; a hearthstone. Gaule, in his 'Magastromancers posed and puzzel'd,' mentions, among other vain observations and superstitious omimations thereupon, "the crickets chirping behind the chimney stock, or creeping upon the *foot-pace*."

**FOOT-PLOUGH, s.** A sort of plough.

Qu. When did wheel-ploughes come into use? I think but about 1630. They serve best in stony land. *Foot-ploughes* are somewhat later.

*Aubrey's Wills.*

**FOOT-POST, s.** A letter-carrier who went on foot.

He takes away the relation betwixt a lawyer and his client; and makes it generally extend to the clerks in offices; vender whose safegard hee hath his licence seal'd to travaile; a *foot-post* and hee differ in the discharge of their packet, and the payment: for the informer is content to tarry the next tearme (perhaps) till a judgement.

*Stephens's Essays and Characters*, 1615

**FOOT-PRODS, s.** Large nails, usually three in number, fixed to the bottoms of shoes to prevent slipping, &c. *East.*

**FOOT-RILLS, s.** Coalworks open to the air. *Staff.*

**FOOT-SHEETS, s.** Sheets used at the bottom of a bed. *Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV.*

**FOOTSOM, s.** Neat's foot oil. *Shropsh.*

**FOOT-SPORE, s.** A foot-mark.

FOOT-STALL, *s.* The foot or base of a pillar. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

FOOT-STOOL, *s.* A sort of stirrup or support for the feet of a woman riding on a pillion.

FOOT-TRAP, *s.* The stocks. "Cippus. Un cep. The stocks, or *foote-trap*." *Nomenclator*, 1585.

FOOT-TRENCHES, *s.* Superficial drains a foot wide. *North*.

FOOTY, *adj.* Trifling; mean. *Var. d.*

FOOZ, *s.* The plant *sempervivum teucrium*

FOP, (1) *s.* A conceited fool.

(2) *v.* To act foolishly.

FOPDOODLE, *s.* A silly fellow; a dupe.

Come, come, you brace of *fopdoodles*.

*Shadwell, Bury Fair*, 1689

FOPPET, *s.* A foolish person.

FOPPY, *adj.* Light, puffy, moorish, applied to land. *East*.

FOPSTER, *s.* A cutpurse. *Dekker*.

FOR, as a prefix to verbs, gives intensity or a destructive signification, as from *bete*, to beat, *forbete*, to beat to pieces, to beat to death. It answers to the modern German *ver-*. It is only necessary to give the examples in which the original meaning of the word has undergone any particular modification.

FORACRE, *s.* The headland of an arable field. *Kent*.

FORAGE, *s.* (*Fr.*) Fodder; food.

FOR-AND. And also.

FORANENT, *prep.* Opposite to. *North*.

FOR-BARRE, *v.* To hinder; to prevent; to interpose.

FORBEAR, *v.* To give way to another.

FOR-BECAUSE. Because.

FORBELO, *s.* A furbelow.

*Wild.* To see a lady in disabillee, with her night cloaths pleated about her face, like a fortification at a pastry-cooks, and another *forbello'd* from top to toe, like a Friesland heu—Why, we gaze indeed, because Nature's brought to bed of a monster. *Vice Reclaim'd*, 1703.

FOR-BERE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To abstain;

FORBETE, *s.* The plant devil's-bit.

FORBISNE, } *s.* (*A.-S.*) An exam-  
FORBYSENE, } ple; a parable.

FOR-BITEN, *v.* To bite to pieces.

FOR-BLEDE, *v.* To bleed copiously.  
*For-bledd*, covered with blood.

FOR-BLOWE, *v.* (1) To blow about.

(2) To swell; to blow or puff up.

FOR-BODE, } *s.* A denial; a pro-  
FOR-BOTT, } hibition.

FORBORER, *s.* A furbisher.

FORBOWS, *s.* The breast of an animal. *Craven*.

FOR-BREKE, *v.* To break in pieces; to destroy.

FOR-BRISUTE, *part. p.* Broken; bruised.

FOR-BROIDE, *adj.* Very great; unmeasurable; overgrown.

FOR-BURTHE, *s.* (1) Birth-right; first birth.

(2) The first-born.

FOR-BUT, *s.* The top rail at the front of a cart or wagon. *Northampt*.

FORBY, *prep.* (*A.-S.*) (1) Past; near.

(2) Besides; in addition to. *Cumb*.

FOR-BYE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To ransom; to redeem. *For-bought*, redeemed.

FORBYER, *s.* (*A.-S.*) The Redeemer.

FOR-CARVE, *v.* To cut in pieces; to cut through.

FORCE, (1) *v.* To regard, or care for.

Thus he in office plaste,  
Pufft up with princely might,

Not forcing Aretafila  
His mother-law a whit,

Nor any of his blood.

*Turberville's Tragical Tales*, 1587.

(2) *v.* To strive.

Howbeit in the ende, perceiving those men did more fiercely *force* to gette up the hill. *North's Plutarch*.

(3) *v.* To urge in argument. *Shakesp*.

(4) *v.* To stuff, whence *force* meat, still used for stuffing.

To what form, but that he is, should w<sup>i</sup>larded with malice and malice *forced* with wit turn him?

*Shakesp., Tro. & Cr. v. 1.*

(5) *v.* To exaggerate.



With fables valne my historie to fill,  
Forcing my good, excusing of my ill.  
*Mirror for Magist.*, p. 52.

- (6) *v.* To fatten animals. *East.*  
(7) *v.* To clip, shear, or shave.  
(8) *v.* To clip off the upper and more hairy part of wool.  
(9) *adj.* Strong.  
(10) *s.* A waterfall. *North.*  
(11) *Offorce*, necessarily. "Then of force shee must be worth the fetching." *Heywood's Iron Age*, 1632. *No force*, no matter. *I do or give no force*, I care not.

Syr (quod the felowe), I truste ye wyll beare me recorde that I have hit nat. No by the masse quod he, thou were on the pyllorie the whyle. Than *no force* quod the felow—and wente his waye.  
*Tales and Quicke Answeres*, i, p. 97.

- FORCER, *s.* (*A. & N.*) A chest; a coffer, or casket.  
FORCETIS, *s.* Forceps; shears. *Caxton.*  
FORCHES, *s.* (*Fr.*) (1) The spot where two roads branch off from one. *Devon.*  
(2) The haunches of a deer.  
FOR-CHOSEN, *part. p.* Chosen previously.  
FORCIPATION, *s.* (from *Lat. forcipis*) Tearing with pincers.  
FOR-CLOSE, *v.* To shut up.  
FOR-COME, *v.* To prevent.  
FOR-CRASED, *adj.* Crazy; mad.  
FOR-CUTTE, *v.* (*A. & S.*) To cut through.  
FORD, *v.* To afford; to sell.  
FOR-DARKE, *v.* (*A. & S.*) Tomakedark.  
FORDBOH, *s.* The plant dodder.  
FOR-DEDE, *s.* A former deed.  
FORDELE, *s.* An advantage. See *Afterdeale.*  
FORDEME, (*A. & S.*) *v.* To condemn.  
FORDER, *v.* To further, or promote.  
FOR-DEWE, *v.* To wet with dew.  
FORDIT, Shut up. *W. Mapes*, p. 345.  
FOR-DO, *v.* To undo; to ruin; to destroy.  
FOR-DREDE, *v.* To terrify greatly.  
FOR-DREINT, *part. p.* Drowned.

- FOR-DRIVE, *v.* To drive away; to drift.  
FOR-DRONING, *s.* Trouble; disturbance.  
FOR-DRONKEN, *part. p.* (1) Drowned.  
(2) Very drunk.  
FOR-DRY, *adj.* Very dry.  
FOR-DULLE, (1) *v.* To be stupified.  
(2) *adj.* Very dull.  
FOR-DWINE, *v.* To waste away.  
FORDYNG, *s.* (*A. & S.*) Destruction.  
FORE, (1) *pret. t.* Went; fared.  
(2) *s.* Faring; going.  
(3) *part. p.* Before; having anything forthcoming.  
(4) *s.* A ford. *North.*  
(5) *s.* A furrow.  
FOREBIT, *s.* The plant devil's-bit. *Cotgrave.*  
FOREDALE, *s.* The pudding of a cow towards the throat. *Shropsh.*  
FORE-DAYS, (1) *s.* Towards noon. *Oxford.*  
(2) Towards evening. *Northumb.*  
FORE-ELDERS, *s.* Ancestors. *North.*  
FORE-FAMILY, *s.* The ancestors of a family. *East.*  
FOREFENG, *s.* The first taking of a thing. *West.*  
FORE-FLANK, *s.* A projection of fat on the ribs of a sheep. *North.*  
FORE-FLAP, *s.* Bands.  
FORE-FRONT, *s.* The forehead. *Pals.*  
FOREGANGER, *s.* A forerunner.  
FOREHAMMER, *s.* The large hammer which strikes before the smaller ones.  
FOREHAND-SHAFT, *s.* An arrow specially formed for shooting straight forward. *Shakesp.*  
FOREHEAD, *s.* An earth-ridge.  
FOREHEAD-CLOTH, *s.* A bandage formerly used by ladies to prevent wrinkles.  
FORE-HEET, (1) *v.* To forbid.  
(2) *v.* To predetermine.  
(3) *s.* Forethought. *North.*  
FORE-HENT, *part. p.* Seized before-hand.

**FOREHEVEDE, s.** (*A.-S.*) The forehead.

**FOREIGNER, s.** A stranger to a locality. In some parts of Kent all born in another parish are still called *foreigners*.

**FOREINE, s.** (*A.-N.*) (1) A jakes; a cesspool; a drain.

(2) A stranger; a foreigner.

**FORELL, s.** (1) (*Lat.*) A bag, or purse.

(2) A cover of a book.

(3) A kind of parchment, much used for covers of books.

**FORELONG.** The same as *Foolen*.

**FORELOW, adj.** Slanting; very low. *East.*

**FOREMAN, s.** An ancestor.

**FOREMEN, s.** An old cant term for geese.

**FOREMEST, adj.** Earliest.

**FORE-MILK, s.** The first milk after calving. *North.*

**FORENENST, prep.** Opposite to; towards.

**FORENESS, s.** A promontory.

**FORE-PAST, part. p.** Past by.

**FOREPRIZE, v.** To except; to exclude.

**FORE-READ, s.** A preface.

**FORE-RIGHT, (1) adj.** Straight-forward; obstinate; headstrong; abrupt; foolish. *South.*

(2) *s.* The coarsest sort of wheaten bread.

**FORESAY, v.** To foretell, or decree.

**FORE-SET, part. p.** Previously ordained.

**FORESHIP, s.** The forecastle.

**FORESHOUTS, s.** The double ropes which fasten the main-sail of a ship.

**FORESIGN, s.** Divination.

**FORESLACK, v.** To relax; to neglect, or delay. *Spenser.*

**FORESLOW, v.** To delay; to loiter.

**FORESPEAK, v.** (1) To predict.

(2) See *For-speak*.

**FORE-SPUR, s.** The fore-leg of pork. *l'est.*

**FORESTEAD, s.** A ford. *Craven.*

**FORESTER-OF-THE-FEE, s.** One who had a perpetual right of hunting in a forest on paying to the crown a certain rent for the same.

**FORE-STOOLS, s.** The fore part of a cart, which projects over the horse. *East.*

**FORESTOWE, v.** To waste.

This summer must not be lost, nor any minute of time *forestowed*, to reduce them of Scotland, lest, by protraction here they gain time and advantage to frame their parties with foreign states. *Speech in Parliament, 1640 (Rushworth).*

**FOREST-WHITES, s.** A sort of cloths.

**FORE-SUMMERS, s.** A sort of platform projecting over the shafts of a cart. *East.*

**FORE-TOKEN, s.** A warning.

**FORETOP, s.** (1) The forehead. "His fax and his *foretoppe*." *Morte Arthure.*

(2) An erect tuft of hair on the head. *Suff.* Used in this sense by Ben Jonson.

For with far lesser danger you may read Trithemius charms, or view the Gorgon's head.

Nor must we now forget the children too, Who with their *fore-tops* gay stand up i' th' pew,

Brought there to play at church, and to be chid, And for discourse at meals what children did. *Satyr against Hypocrites, 1689.*

**FORE-WARDEN, part. p.** Destroyed. *North.*

**FOREWARE, v.** To indemnify. *Som.*

**FORE-WATCH, v.** To watch incessantly.

**FORE-WAY, s.** A high road. *North.*

**FORE-WETING, s.** (*A.-S.*) Foreknowledge.

**FOR-FAGHTE, } part. p.** Weary

**FOR-FOGHTEN, }** with fighting.

**FORFAITE, v.** (*A.-N.*) To misdo; to offend.

**FOR-FARE, v.** To go to ruin; to perish.

**FOR-FERE, v.** To terrify exceedingly.

**FOR-FLYTE, v.** To scold much.

FOR-FOR, *conj.* Wherefore. *Hearne.*

FOR-FRETEN, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To eat to pieces.

FOR-FROBN, *part. p.* Frozen. *Cart.*

FOR-GABBEN, *v.* (*A.-N.*) To mock.

FORGAIT, *s.* The start. *North.*

FORGATHER, *v.* To encounter. *North.*

FORGE, *v.* To invent. *Forgetive,* inventive.

FORGETILSCHIP, *s.* Forgetfulness.

FOR-GIME, *v.* To transgress.

FORGIVE, *v.* To begin to thaw.  
*Var. d.*

FOR-GLUTTEN, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To devour, or swallow up.

FOR-GO, *v.* (1) To lose; to spare.  
(2) To forsake.

FOR-GOER, *s.* One who goes before.

FOR-GRAITHED, *part. p.* (*A.-S.*) Quite prepared.

FOR-GROWN, *part. p.* Overgrown.

FOR-GULTE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To recompense.

FOR-MALE, *v.* To harass; to plague.

FOR-HEDE, *v.* To behead.

FOR-HELE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To conceal.  
*For-hole,* concealed.

FOR-HEWE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To despise.

FOR-HILE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To protect.  
*For-hiler,* a protector.

FOR-HORYD, *part. p.* Very hoary.

FOR-HUNGRED, *part. p.* (*A.-S.*) Famished.

FOR-JUGED, *part. p.* Wrongfully judged.

FOR-JUSTE, *v.* To joust with at a tournament.

FORK, *s.* (1) The lower half of the body.

(2) A haunch of a deer.

FORK-DUST, *s.* The dust made in grinding forks. *Sheffield.*

FORKED, *s.* The fourchure. *Devon.*

FORKED-CAP, *s.* The mitre.

FORKELYD, *adj.* Wrinkled with age.

FOR-KERVE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To cut through.

FORKET, *s.* (*Fr. fourchette.*) A little fork.

FORKIN-ROBIN, *s.* An earwig. *North-ampt.*

FORKS, *s.* (1) The gallows.

(2) Parcels of wood. *Lanc.*

FOR-LADDER, *s.* The moveable rails at the front of a cart or wagon for extending the length. *North-ampt.*

FOR-LADEN, *part. p.* Overladen.

FOR-LAFE, } *part. p.* Left off en-

FOR-LAFT, } tirely; dismissed.

FOR-LAINE, *part. p.* Rechased.

FOR-LANCE, *v.* To cut off.

FOR-LAYNE. See *For-lye.*

FOR-LEDE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To mislead.

FOR-LEND, *v.* To give up.

FOR-LESE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To lose entirely.

FOR-LETE, *v.* To abandon; to lose; to forsake; to leave desolate.

FOR-LITHE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To force a woman, or ravish.

FOR-LORE, *part. p.* (*A.-S.*) Utterly lost.

FOR-LORN, *adj.* (1) Worthless; reprobate. *East.*

(2) Thin; diminutive. *Shakesp.*

FORLORN-HOPE, *s.* A party of soldiers sent in advance to skirmish.

FORLOYNE, *s.* A term in hunting. A chase in which some of the hounds have tailed, and the huntsman is a-head of some and following others; also, when a hound going before the rest of the cry, meets chase, and goes away with it.

FORLUKE, } *s.* Providence.

FORLOKE, }

For I hade thre hundrythe powunde of rente,  
I spendest two in that entente.

Oi suche *forloke* was I. *Sir Amadace.*

FOR-LYE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) (1) To lie with a woman; futuere. Often with the implication of force.

That thurch forth hir chamberlain  
Wald have hir *for-lyin.*

*Arthur & Merlin,* p. 53

(2) To overlay and kill a child.

**FORM**, (1) *s.* The seat of a hare.

(2) *v.* To squat down as a hare.

**FORMAL**, *adj.* Sober; in a right form; in one's right senses.

**FORMALLY**, *adv.* In the form of another; in a certain form.

The very devil assum'd thee *formally*,  
That face, that voice, that gesture, that  
attire. *A Mad World*, O. Pl., v, 376.

**FORMAR**, *adj.* First; highest.

**FORMAST**, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Earliest; foremost.

**FORMAT**, *v.* To bespeak. *North.*

**FORMAYLLE**, *s.* The female of birds, but especially of a hawk.

**FORME**, (1) *adj.* (*A.-S.*) First; former.

(2) *v.* To teach; to inform.

**FORMER**, (1) *s.* A gouge.

(2) *s.* An implement for holding pieces of a table together.

(3) *s.* The Creator.

(4) *adj.* First.

**FORMERWARDE**, *s.* The vanguard.

**FORMFADER**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A forefather.

**FORMICA**, *s.* A disease in hawks.

**FORMOSITY**, *s.* (*Lat.*) Beauty.

**FORMOUS**, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Beautiful.

**FORM-PIECES**, *s.* An old term for the stones of the tracery of windows.

**FORN**, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Before.

**FORNE**, *adj.* First, former, or fore.

**FORNE-CAST**, *adj.* Premeditated.

**FORNESSE**, *s.* A furnace.

**FOR-NIGH**, *adv.* Very near. *North.*

**FOR-NOUGHT**, *adv.* Easily.

**FORNPECKLES**, *s.* Freckles. *Lanc.*

**FOR-OLDED**, *adj.* Worn out with age. *South.*

**FORORD**, *part. p.* Furred.

**FOR-OUTIN**, *prep.* Without.

**FOROW**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A furrow.

Take and put a welowe stoke in a *forowe*  
y-made in the erthe for the nonys, and  
lett hym growe then above.

*Porkington MS.*

Rachis rennyn one every syde,

In *forrous* thei hoppe me to fynd;

Honteris takythe there horse and ryde,

And cast the contray by the wynd. *Ib.*

**FOR-PINCHE**, *v.* To pinch to pieces.

**FOR-PINE**, *v.* To pine or starve to death; to waste away. *For-pined*, niggardly.

**FOR-POSSE**, *v.* To push violently.

**FORRAD**, *adv.* Forward. *Var. d.*

**FOR-RAKYD**, *part. p.* Overdone with walking.

**FORRAYSE**, *v.* To foray, or lay waste.

**FORRED**, *part. p.* (*A.-S.*) Debilitated.

**FORREL**, *s.* (1) (*A.-N.*) The cover of a book.

(2) The border of a handkerchief. *West.*

**FORREOUR**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A scout, or forager.

**FORRESS-LAND**, *s.* Assart land. *Suss.*

**FOR-RIGHT**, *adj.* Headstrong. *South.*

**FOR-SAKE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To leave; to omit; to desist from; to refuse, or deny.

**FOR-SCAPTE**, *part. p.* Driven or banished from. *Chester Pl.*, i, 44.

**FOR-SCHAPE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To transform.

**FOR-SCYPPER**, *s.* One who skipped over the Psalms in chanting.

**FORSE**, *v.* To gnaw.

**FOR-SE**, } *v.* To neglect; to de-  
**FOR-SEGH**, } spise.

**FORSELY**, *adj.* Strong; powerful.

**FOR-SETTE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To shut close in.

**FOR-SHAPEN**, *part. p.* (1) Misshaped; transformed.

(2) Unmade.

**FOR-SHRONKE**, *part. p.* Shrunk up.

**FOR-SLEUTHE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To lose through lying idle.

**FOR-SLOCKOND**, *part. p.* Overdone.

"*For-slockond* with ale." *Reliq. Antiq.*, i, 84.

**FOR-SLONGEN**, *part. p.* Devoured.

**FOR-SLYNGRED**, *part. p.* Beat severely.

**FORSNES**, *s.* Strength. *Gawayne.*

**FOR-SNEYE**, *v.* To do evil slyly.

**FOR-SONGEN**, *part. p.* Weary of singing.

**FOR-SPEAK**, *v.* (1) To bewitch.

(2) To forbid.



- FOR-SPENT**, *part. p.* Worn away.  
**FORSPEAK**, *s.* An advocate.  
**FOR-SPREDE**, *v.* To spread wide.  
**FORST**, *s.* Frost.  
**FOR-STALLE**, *v. (A.-S.)* To hinder; to forestall.  
**FORSTER**, *s.* A forester.  
**FOR-STORMED**, *part. p.* Beaten by storms.  
**FOR-STRAUGHT**, *part. p. (A.-S.)* Distracted.  
**FOR-SWAT**, *part. p.* Covered with sweat.  
**FOR-SWELTE**, *part. p.* Killed.  
**FOR-SWEREN**, *v.* To swear falsely.  
**FOR-SWINKE**, *v.* To weary one's self with labour.  
**FORSY**, *v.* To stuff, or season, a dish. See *Force*.  
**FORT**, (1) *adj. (A.-N.)* Strong; powerful.  
 (2) *prep.* Before.  
 (3) *prep.* Till; until.  
 (4) *adj.* Topsy.  
**FOR-TAXED**, *part. p.* Overladen with taxes.  
**FOR-TEACH**, *v.* To unteach. *Spens.*  
**FORTEFACE**, *s. (A.-N.)* A fortress.  
**FORTELETTE**, *s.* A little fort.  
**FORTER**, *v.* To thrash corn. *North.*  
**FORTEYN**, *v. (A.-N.)* (1) To happen.  
 (2) To prosper.  
**FORTH**, (1) *adv. (A.-S.)* Forwards.  
 (2) *v.* To distrust; to despair.  
 (3) *s.* Theft.  
 (4) *adj.* Out of temper. *Devon.*  
**FOR-THAN**, *conj. (A.-S.)* Therefore.  
**FOR-THAT**, *conj.* Because.  
**FORTH-BY**, *adv. (A.-S.)* Forward by.  
**FORTHE**, (1) *v. (A.-S.)* To forward, or bring forward.  
 (2) *s.* A sort of liquor.  
 Ne mede, ne *forthe*, no other licour  
 That chaungeth wateres kende.  
*William de Shoreham.*  
**FORTHE-DAYES**, *adv.* The close of the day.  
**FORTHE-GATE**, *s. (A.-S.)* A journey.  
**FORTHELY**, *adv.* Readily.  
**FORTHER-FETE**, *s.* The fore-feet.
- FORTHERLY**, *adv.* Forward; early. *North.*  
**FORTH-HELDE**, *v. (A.-S.)* To retain.  
**FOR-THI**, *conj. (A.-S.)* Therefore; because.  
**FOR-THINKE**, *v. (A.-S.)* (1) To repent.  
 (2) To suspect; to foresee. *East.*  
**FORTH-ON**, *adv.* For an indefinite period. *Var. d.*  
**FORTH-RIGHT**, *s.* A straight path.  
**FORTHWAR**, *adv. (A.-S.)* Forthwith.  
**FORTH-WARDE**, *adv.* Forward.  
**FORTH-WERPE**, *v.* To reject.  
**FORTH-WORD**, *s.* A bargain.  
**FORTHY**, *adj.* Forward; pert. *Cornw.*  
**FORT-MAYNE**, *s. (A.-N.)* Main force.  
**FOR-TO**, *prep.* Till; until.  
**FOR-TORNE**, *v. (A.-S.)* To root up.  
**FOR-TREDE**, *v. (A.-S.)* To tread down.  
**FORTRESSE**, *v.* To fortify.  
**FORTUIT**, *adj. (Lat.)* Accidental.  
**FORTUNE**, *v.* (1) To happen.  
 (2) To make fortunate; to give fortune.  
**FORTUNOUS**, *adj.* Fortunate.  
**FOR-WAKE**, *v.* To be overcome with want of sleep.  
**FOR-WANDRED**, *part. p. (A.-S.)* Weary with wandering.  
**FOR-WANYE**, *v. (A.-S.)* To spoil.  
**FORWARD**, (1) *s. (A.-S.)* An agreement, or covenant; a promise.  
 (2) *s. (A.-S.)* Destruction.  
 (3) Half tipsy. *Var. d.*  
**FOR-WAYE**, *v. (A.-S.)* To lose the way.  
**FORWE**, *s.* A furrow.  
**FOR-WEARIED**, *part. p.* Worn out.  
**FORWEEND**, *adj.* Humorsome; capricious. *Somerset.*  
**FOR-WELKED**, *part. p. (A.-S.)* Much wrinkled.  
**FOR-WEPT**, *part. p.* Worn out with weeping.  
**FOR-WHY**, *adj.* Wherefore.  
**FORWIT**, *s.* Prescience; forethought.  
**FOR-WONDRED**, *part. p.* Overwhelmed with wonder.

FOR-WORN, *part. p.* Worn out.  
 FOR-WORTHE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To perish.  
 FOR-WRAPPE, *v.* To wrap up.  
 FOR-WROGHT, *part. p.* Over-worked.  
 FOR-WYTTYNG, *s.* Reproach.  
 FOR-YAF, *pret. t.* Forgive.  
 FOR-YAT, *pret. t.* Forgot.  
 FOR-YELDE, *v.* To repay; to requite.  
 FOR-JEDE, *v.* To forego; to lose; to omit.  
 FOR-ȜETYLLE, *part. p.* Forgetful.  
*Pr. P.*  
 FOSS, *s.* A waterfall. *Craven.*  
 FOSSET, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A faucet.  
 FOSS-FOOT, *s.* The impression of a horse's foot. *Northampt.*  
 FOSSICK, *s.* A troublesome person.  
*Fossicking*, troublesome. *Warw.*  
 FOSSPLE, *s.* The impression of a horse's foot on soft ground.  
*Cumb.*  
 FOSTAL, *s.* A paddock to a farmhouse, or a way leading to it.  
*Sussex.*  
 FOSTALE, *s.* The track of a hare.  
 FOSTER, *s.* A forester.  
 To a herte he let renne;  
 xij. fosters dyscryed hym then.  
*MS. 15th cent.*  
 And love as well the foster can,  
 As can the mighty nobleman.  
*Ballad 17th cent.*  
 FOSTRE, } *s.* (*A.-S.*) Food;  
 FOSTRING, } nourishment.  
 FOT, *v.* To fetch. *West.*  
 FOTE-HOT, *adv.* On the instant; immediately.  
 FOTE-SETE, *s.* A footstool.  
 FOTEZ, *s. pl.* Feet. *Gawayne.*  
 FOTH, *s.* A fragment. *Somerset.*  
 FOTHER, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A great quantity; a burthen.  
 FOTHERAM, *s.* An open space behind the rack, where the hay is placed ready to supply it.  
 FOTIVE, *adj.* (*Lat.*) Nourishing.  
 FOT-LAME, *adj.* Lame in the foot.  
 FOU, *adj.* Tipsy; full; few. *North.*  
 FOUCH, *v.* To quarter a buck. A hunting term.

FOUCHE, *v.* To vouch.  
 FOUDEKSOME, *adj.* Cumbersome.  
*Cumb.*  
 FOUDE, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Lightning.  
 FOUDEL, *s.* Apparently a sort of spice.  
 FOUGAGE, *s.* (*Fr.*) A sort of fire-work.  
 FOUGHT, *part. p.* Fetched. *Somers.*  
 FOUGHTY, *adj.* Musty. *Linc.*  
 FOUL, *s.* An ulcer in a cow's foot; any disease that produces ulcers.  
*North.*  
 FOULDAGE, *s.* The liberty of penning sheep by night. *Norf.*  
 FOULDER, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Lightning.  
*Foultring*, flashing like lightning.  
 FOULE, *adv.* Greatly. "Than was Kyng Herode foule astonied of their wordes." *The Festival*, fol. lxxv, 1528.  
 FOULEN, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To defile.  
 FOULER, *s.* A kind of ordnance.  
 FOULMART, *s.* A polecat. *North.*  
 FOUL'S-MARE, *s.* An old name for the gallows.  
 FOULYNG, *s.* A wretch.  
 FOUND, (1) *v.* To intend; to design. *Westmorel.* See *Fonde*.  
 (2) *v.* To confound. See *Greene's Works*, ii, 200.  
 (3) *v.* To mix; to dissolve.  
 (4) Supplied with food.  
 FOUNDAY, *s.* A space of six days. A term used by iron-workers to express the time in which they make eight tuns.  
 FOUNDE, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To go towards; to go.  
 FOUNDER, *v.* To fall down; to cause to fall; to give way.  
 FOURBOUR, *s.* A furbisher.  
 FOURCHED, *part. p.* (*A.-N.*) Forked.  
 FOUR DAYS. A person is said to be *four days in a week*, who has not quite the use of his reason; an idiot. *Linc.*  
 FOURINGS, *s.* An afternoon meal taken at 4 o'clock in harvest-time. *Norf.*

**FOURMEL, v.** To do according to rule.

**FOUR-O'CLOCK, s.** A meal taken by harvest labourers at that hour. *Northampt.*

**FOUR-RELEET, s.** The crossing of two roads. *Suffolk.*

**FOURIER, s. (Fr.)** A harbinger.

**FOUR-SQUARE, adj.** Quadrangular. *Suffolk.*

**FOURTE, adj.** Fourteen.

**FOURTE-DELE, s.** The fourth part.

**FOURTNET, s.** A fortnight.

**FOUSE, (1) s.** A fox. *Craven.*

(2) *adj. (A.-S.)* Ready; willing.

**FOUST, (1) adj.** Soiled; mouldy; tumbled; particularly applied to hay which from damp smokes and stinks when opened and taken abroad. *West.*

(2) *s.* A labourer's beer-bottle. *Linc.*

**FOUSTY, adj.** Thirsty. *Glouc.*

**FOUT, s.** A spoilt child. *North.*

**FOUTER, (1) adj. (Fr.)** A term of contempt. *North.*

(2) *v.* To thrash grain. *North.*

**FOUTH, s.** Plenty. *Northumb.*

**FOUTNART, s.** A foulmart.

**FOUTRA. (Fr.)** *A foutra for you,* an expression of contempt.

**FOUTRY, adj.** Mean; paltry. *East.*

**FOUTY, (1) adj.** Not fresh; fusty. *North.*

(2) *s. (Fr.)* A mean fellow; a scoundrel.

**FOUWELE, } s. (A.-S.)** A bird.

**FOWEL, }**

**FOW, (1) adj.** Foul.

(2) *s.* Fur.

**FOWAYLE, s.** Fuel; provisions.

**FOWE.** To cleanse out. "*Fowe, or clense, or make cleane. Erudero.*" *Huloet.*

Beter become the i-liche,  
For to fowen an old diche,  
Thanne for to be dobbed knight,  
Te gon among maidenes bright.  
*Beves of Hamtoun, p. 45.*

**FOWELERS, s. (1)** Small pieces of

ordnance, carrying stone-shot, many of which were distinguished by the names of birds.

(2) Stone-bullets.

**POWER, (1) s.** A fainting fit. *North.*

(2) See *Fueler.*

**FOWING, s.** Fodder. *North.*

**FOWK, s.** Folk; people. *Yorksh.*

**FOWKEN, s.** A falcon.

**FOWKIN, s.** Crepitus ventris.

**FOWLE, (1) v.** To catch birds.

(2) *s.* A spoilt child.

**FOWNCE, v.** To indent.

**FOWNDYNGE, s.** Trial. See *Fonde.*

**FOWTE, v.** Fault; want.

**FOX, (1) v.** To make drunk.

Your Dutchman, when he's *foxt*, is like a fox,

For when he's sunk in drink, quite earth to a man's thinking,

'Tis full exchange time with him, then he's subtlest.

*B. & Fl., Fair Maid of the Inn, Act ii, p. 363.*

Wel man'd, wel ship'd, wel victual'd, wel appointed,

Well in good health, well timbred and wel joynted:

All wholly well, and yet not halfe *fox'd* well,

Twixt Kent and Essex, we to Gravesend fell. *Taylor's Workes, 1630.*

No sooner was he below, but his friend arrests him at Mr. *Fox's* suit, and by all means would make him pay his groat for being drunk.

*The Merry Exploits of Poor Robin, the Saddler of Walden, n. d.*

Then such as had but little coin

Laid up in store to purchase wine,

Must drink fair water, cyder, perry,

Or mead instead of sack and sherry:

Or have their throats with brandy drench'd,  
Which makes men *fox'd* e'er thirst is quench'd. *Poor Robin, 1738.*

(2) *s.* The old English broadsword.

(3) *v.* To steal.

**FOXED, adj.** Timber when it becomes discoloured by incipient decay. *Warw.*

**FOXERIE, s.** Foxish manners; knavishness.

**FOX-IN-THE-HOLE, s.** An old game common among boys, who hopped on one leg, and beat one another with

- gloves or pieces of leather tied at the end of strings. "A kinde of play wherein boyes lift up one leg, and hop on the other; it is called *fox-in-thy-hole*." *Nomenclator*, 1585.
- FOX-TAIL**, *s.* One of the badges of a fool. *To give one a flap with a fox-tail*, to deceive or make a fool of him.
- FOXY**, *adj.* A term for beer which has not fermented properly. *Linc.*
- FOY**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Faith; allegiance.  
(2) A merry-making given on particular occasions, as at parting.
- FOY-BOAT**, *s.* An assistant boat used in piloting a vessel.
- FOYLE**, (1) *s.* (*A.-N.*) Paste, or crust, for pies, &c.  
(2) *v.* To fallow land.  
(3) *v.* To defile.
- FOYLINGS**, *s.* The marks left on grass by deer.
- FOYNE**, *s.* A heap, or abundance.
- FOYNED**, *part. p.* Kicked. *Gawayne*.
- FOYS**, *s.* A sort of tartlet.
- FOYTERERS**, *s.* Vagabonds; vagrants.
- FOZY**, (1) *adj.* Spongy; insipid; woolly. *Var. d.*  
(2) *s.* A choice delicacy. *Devon.*
- FRA**, *prep.* (*A.-S.*) From.
- FRACCHYNE**, *v.* To creak. *Pr. P.*
- FRACCYON**, *s.* (*Lat.*) Breaking. "When he was at masse, and had made the *fraccyon*, he sawe that blode dropped." *The Festival*, fol. li, recto.
- FRACK**, (1) *adj.* Forward. *North.*  
(2) *v.* To abound, or swarm. *East.*  
(3) *s.* A hole in a garment. *Suff.*  
(4) *v.* To fill to excess. *Northampt.*
- FRACTABLE**, *s.* The wrought stones that run up the gable ends.
- FRACTED**, *part. p.* (*Lat.*) Broken.
- FRACTIOUS**, *adj.* Peevish.
- FRAG**, *s.* (1) A kind of rye. *Somers.*  
(2) Low, vulgar people. *Middx.*
- FRAHDLE**, *v.* To talk foolishly. *Cumb.*
- FRAID**, *s.* Fear.
- FRAIGHT**, *adj.* Freight.
- FRAIL**, (1) *v.* To wear out cloth. *East.*  
(2) *adj.* Weak-minded. *Linc.*
- FRAILE**, } *s.* (*A.-N. frayel*.) A bas-  
**FRAYEL**, } ket, made of rushes, or matting, used for fruit, as figs and raisins. "You have pickt a raison out of a *fraile* of figges." *Lilly's Mother Bombie*, 1632. "1636, pd. mending *frayles*, 2d." *MS. Account Book Linc. Cathed.* 70 lb are given as the weight of a frail of raisins, or figs.
- Three *frails* of sprats carried from mart to mart,  
Are as much meat as these, to more use travell'd. *B. & Fl., Queen of Corinth*, ii, 4.
- Great guns fourteen, three hundred pipes of wine,  
Two hundred *frailles* of figs and raisons fine.  
*Mirror for Mag.*, p. 482.
- FRAINE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To ask; to inquire.
- FRAINKLEY**, *adj.* Comfortable. *Staff.*
- FRAISE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To interrogate.
- FRAISTE**, *v.* (1) To try; to prove.  
(2) To inquire; to seek.
- FRAIT**, *s.* A bundle of straw, or hay. *East.*
- FRAKE**, *s.* A man. See *Freke*.
- FRAKNES**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) Spots; freckles.
- FRAMABLE**, *adj.* Pliable.
- FRAMAL**, *s.* A band with which cattle are tied to their stalls. *Lanc.*
- FRAMATION**, *s.* (1) Contrivance; cunning.  
(2) A beginning. *North.*
- FRAME**, (1) *part. p.* (*A.-S.*) Effected; finished.  
(2) *s.* (*A.-S.*) Profit; advantage.  
(3) *v.* To speak or behave affectedly. *In frame*, very stiff, or formal. *Frame-person*, a visitor whom it is thought requisite to receive ceremoniously. *East.*  
(4) *v.* To set about a thing; to attempt; to begin. *North.*
- FRAMPOLD**, } *adj.* (1) Cross; ill-  
**FRAMPOL**, } tempered. *East.*  
**FRAMPUL**, } (2) Fiery; nettle-  
**FRAMPARED**, } some; saucy; vexatious.



**FRAMPOLE-FENCES**, *s.* Such fences as a tenant in the manor of Writtle, in Essex, has against the lord's demesnes, whereby he has the wood growing on the fence, and as many trees or poles as he can reach from the top of the ditch with the helve of his axe towards the repair of his fences. Frampoles seem to mean poles to be reached *fram* or *from* the hedge. *Kennett*.

**FRAMPUT**, (1) *s.* An iron ring to fasten cows in their stalls.

(2) *v.* To dispute. *Lanc.*

**FRAM-WARD**, *adv.* In an opposite direction; back.

**FRAMYNGE**, *s.* Gain; profit. *Pr. P.*

**FRANCE**, *s.* Frankincense.

**FRANCEIS**, *s.* Frenchmen.

**FRANCH**, *v.* To scrunch with the teeth.

**FRANCHE-BOTRAS**, *s.* A buttress placed diagonally against the corner of a wall.

**FRANCHEMOLE**, *s.* A dish in ancient cookery, composed chiefly of eggs and sheep's fat.

**FRANCHISE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Frankness; generosity.

**FRANCOLEYN**. See *Frankleyn*.

**FRAND**, *v.* To be restless. *Oxford*.

**FRANDISH**, *adj.* Passionate; obstinate. *North.*

**FRANGY**, *adj.* Irritable; ill-tempered; fretful. *Linc.*

**FRANION**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A wench; a gay idle fellow.

**FRANK**, (1) *s.* A small inclosure in which animals were fed to fatten.

(2) *adj.* Luxuriant; thriving. *Northampton.*

(3) *s.* The common heron. *Suff.*

(4) *s.* A broad iron fork. *Shropsh.*

**FRANK-CHASE**, *s.* A wood, or park, uninclosed, but having similar privileges.

**FRANKE**, *s.* Frankincense.

**FRANKED**, *adj.* (1) Fattened.

(2) Large; huge.

**FRANKELEIN**, } *s.* (*A.-N.*) A free-  
**FRANKLIN**, } holder; properly,  
the son or descendant of a *vilein*  
who had become rich; the term  
was applied generally to small  
landholders.

**FRANKLINE**, *s.* (*Span.*) The bird godwit.

**FRANK-POSTS**, *s.* The piles of a bridge, &c. *Linc.*

**FRANNEL**, *adj.* Succulent; plentiful. *Kent.*

**FRANT**, *v.* To be careful. *Somerset.*

**FRANY**, *adj.* Very ill-tempered. *West.*

**FRAP**, (1) *v.* (*A.-N.*) To strike.

(2) *s.* Tumult; disturbance.

(3) *v.* To brag, or boast. *North.*

(4) *v.* To fall in a passion. *Lanc.*

(5) *s.* A violent gust of rage.

**FRAPE**, (1) *s.* A company; a crowd.

(2) *v.* To scold. *Kent.*

(3) *v.* To draw tight. *Devon.*

**FRAPLE**, *v.* To bluster.

**FRAPPING**, *adj.* Fretful. *Somerset.*

**FRAPPISH**, *adj.* Capricious.

**FRAPS**, *s.* (1) Noise; tumult. *Craven.*

(2) A person who boasts much.

**FRARY**, *s.* (1) (*A.-N.*) A fraternity.

*Frery clerk*, a member of a clerical brotherhood.

Edmund shall souffer my *frary* clerk of London and Middx. to have a key, as well to the said utter gate as of the inner gate of the said Pardon Chapell, for none other caus but for this caus only, that he and other our *frary* clerks may come to and fro the said chapell yarde, for to bury in the said chapell yarde there, as ther seme place convenient, the bodies of all dede people, by auctorite of the pope's prevelege, after the usance and custom of our *frary*, as often as cause shall require in that behalf, during the lyffe of the said Edmond. *Grant*, 1514.

(2) A fairy. *East.*

**FRASCHED**, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Crushed.

**FRASE**, (1) *s.* A froize, or pancake.

For fritters, pancakes, and for *frayeses*,  
For venison pasties, and minst pies.

*How to Choose a Good Wife*, 1634.

(2) *v.* To quarrel. *Cumb.*

(3) *v.* To break. *Norf.*

FRASH, *s.* An alehouse bush, or sign.

FRASHEN, *v.* To creak.

FRASLING, *s.* The perch. *Chesh.*

FRAST. See *Fraiste*.

FRAT, *pret. t. of frete.* Gnawed.

FRATCH, (1) *v.* To scold; to quarrel. *Frat cher*, a scold, a boaster. *North.*

(2) *v.* To sport, or frolic.

(3) *s.* A quarrel, or brawl.

(4) *s.* A playful child.

(5) *s.* A rude quarrelsome fellow.

FRATCHED, *adj.* Restive, vicious, as a horse.

FRATER, *s.* One who begged under pretext of seeking alms for a hospital.

FRATER-HOUSE, *s.* The refectory or hall in a monastery.

FRATISHED, *adj.* Benumbed with cold. *North.*

FRATOUR, *s.* The frater-house.

FRAUD, *v.* To defraud.

FRAUGHT, *v. (A.-S.)* To freight a ship.

FRAUNGE, (1) *v.* To fling; to wince.

(2) *s.* A merry frolic. *Craven.*

FRAUZY, *adj.* Frisky; pettish. *Linc.*

FRAWL, *v.* To ravel silk, &c. *Suff.*

FRAWN, *part. p.* Frozen. *East.*

FRAY, (1) *v.* To frighten; to terrify. *North.*

(2) *s.* Fright.

(3) *v.* To attack; to quarrel.

(4) *s.* An attack or affray. *North.*

(5) *v.* To crack, or break. *Norf.*

(6) A deer was said to fray her head, when she rubbed it against a tree to cause the pills, or frayingings, of her new horns to come off.

FRAYMENT, *s.* A fright.

FRAYTHELY, *adv.* Quickly.

FRAZE, *s.* Half a quarter of a sheet of paper. *North.*

FRAZLE, *v.* To unravel or rend cloth. *East.*

FRAZY, *adj.* Miserly. *Linc.*

FRE, *adj. (A.-S.)* Liberal; noble.

FREAGE, *s.* A freak?

Or do but heare how love-bang Kate  
In pantry darke for *freage* of mate  
With edge of steele the square wood shapen,  
And Dido to it chaunts or scrapes.  
*Lovelace's Lucasta, 1640.*

FREAM, (1) *s.* Ploughed land too much worked.

(2) *v.* To grunt as a boar.

FREAMING, *s.* The noise a boar makes at rutting time.

FREAT, (1) *v.* To scold? See *Frete*.

Some others whilest disorderedly at him  
They *freat* and foynne, are crowded on by  
those that hindmost be.  
*Warner's Albions England, 1592.*

(2) *v.* To be irritated, as the

skin. "Freatynge or galoyngne.  
*Intertrigo.*" *Huloet.*

(3) *s.* A weak place in a bow or arrow. Weak places, which are likely to give way.

*Freates* be in a shaft as well as in a bowe, and they be much like a canker, creeping and encreasing in those places in a bowe, which be much weaker than other. *Ascham, Toxoph., p. 156.*

(4) *s.* Damage; decay. *Craven.*

(5) *s.* A recipe. *Linc.*

FREATHE, *v.* To wattle. *Devon.*

FREATS, *s.* The iron hoops about the nave of a cart-wheel. *North.*

FRECKEN, *s.* A freckle.

FREDDE, *part. p.* Freed.

FREDE, *v. (A.-S.)* To feel.

We seye hit wel ine oure fey,  
And *fredeth* hit at nede.  
*William de Shoreham.*

FREDOM, *s. (A.-S.)* Generosity.

FREEDOM, *s.* A term among boys at tops; one being pegged out of the ring, its owner gives one spin as a chance to his adversaries, which is called a *freedom*.

FREED-STOOL, *s. (A.-S. frið-stol.)* A seat or chair near the altar in churches, to which offenders fled for sanctuary.

FREEHOLDANDE, *s.* A freeholder.

FREELEGE, *s.* Freedom. *North.*

FREELI-FRAILY, *s.* Anything un-  
substantial or frivolous. *East.*

FREELNES, *s.* Frailty.

**FREEM, adj.** Handsome. *Yorksh.*  
**FREE-MARTIN, s.** The female calf of twins, when the other is a male.  
**FREEMEN-SONG, s.** A ballad of a lively description.  
**FREENDESSE, s.** A female friend.  
**FREENDFULLE, adv.** Friendly.  
**FREES, adj.** Frail; brittle. *Pr. P.*  
**FREESPOKEN, adj.** Affable. *Var. d.*  
**FREET, (1) s.** A spectre, or frightful object. *North.*  
 (2) *pret. t.* Devoured.  
**FREISER, s. (A.-N.)** The strawberry plant.  
**FREIST, v. (1) (A.-S.)** To freeze; to cool.  
 (2) To seek.  
**FREISTES, s.** Fraughts.  
**FREITUR, s.** The frater-house.  
**FREK, (1) adv. (A.-S.)** Quick; eager; hasty.  
 (2) *adj.* Firm; powerful; brave.  
**FREKE, s. (A.-S.)** A man; a fellow.  
**FRELE, adj. (A.-N.)** Frail. *Freleté, frelnes,* frailty.  
**FRELICHE, } adj. (A.-S.)** Noble.  
**FRELY, }**  
**FREM, } adj. (A.-S.)** Strange;  
**FREMEDE, }** foreign; unknown.  
**FREMED, }** *Fremedly,* as a stranger.  
*Fremedly* the Franche tung  
 Fey es belefede. *Morie Arthur.*  
**FREM, adj. (1)** Luxuriant. See *Frim.*  
 (2) Fresh; plump. *Glouc.*  
**FREME, v.** To perform.  
**FREMEL, adj.** Frail?  
 Farewel thi frenschype, thi kechyne is cold!  
 O *fremel* flech, ful oft I have the told.  
*Porkington MS.*  
**FREN, s.** A low vile woman.  
**FRENCH, (1) s.** The name of a dish described in *Forme of Cury*, p. 40.  
 (2) *s.* An old term for the *lues venerea.*  
 (3) *adj.* Very bad; in great trouble. *East.*  
**FRENCH-BRUSH, s.** A brusb for rubbing horses.

**FRENCH-CROWN, s.** The baldness produced by the *lues venerea.*

**FRENCH-CRUST, s.** The *lues venerea.*

**FRENCH-HOOD, s.** An article of dress in use *temp.* Hen. VIII.

For by their injunction the husband is their head under God, and they subjects to their husbands. But this power that some of them have, is disguised geare and strange fashions. They must weare *french-hoods*, and I cannot tell you, I, what to call it. And when they make them readie and come to the covering of their heads, they will call and say, give me my *french-hood*, and give me my bonet, or my cap, and so forth. *Latimer's Sermons.*

**FRENCHIFIED, adj.** Having the *lues venerea.*

**FRENCH-MAGPIE, s.** The longtailed tomtit.

**FRENCH-NUT, s.** A walnut. *West.*

**FRENCH-PIE, s.** Meat stewed between two dishes.

**FRENCH-RUSSET, s.** A sort of stuff.

His band is starch'd with grease, *french-russet* cleare;

His beard, for want of combing, full of mange. *Davies, Scourge of Folly, 1611.*

**FREND, part. p.** Asked. *Gawayne.*

**FRENDED, adj.** Having friends.

This woman was born in London, worshipfully *frended*, honestly brought up, and very wel maryed, saving somewhat to sone; her husbände an honest citezen, yong and goodly, and of good substance. *More's Life of Richard III.*

**FRENDEDE, s.** Friendship.

**FRENETIKE, adj. (A.-N.)** Frantic.

**FRENNE, s.** A stranger. "An aliene, a forraine, a *frenne.*" *Florio.* See *Frem.*

**FRENSEIE, s. (A.-N.)** A frenzy.

**FRENZY, adj.** Frolicsome. *Leic.*

**FREQUENCE, s. (Fr.)** Frequency.

**FREQUENT, adj. (Lat.)** Currently reported.

**FRERE, s. (A.-N.)** A friar; literally, a brother.

**FRES, s.** A question, or doubt.

**FRESCADES, s. (Fr.)** Cool places refreshments.

**FRESEE, s.** A dish in ancient cookery made of pork, chickens, and spices.

**FRESH**, (1) *s.* An overflow or swelling of a river; a flood; a thaw. *North.*

(2) *s.* A little stream or river nigh the sea.

(3) *adj.* Brisk; vigorous; quick. *Var. d.*

(4) *adj.* Rainy. *North.*

(5) *adj.* Unripe. *Somerset.*

(6) *adj.* Handsome; beautiful.

(7) *adj.* Gay in dress. *Oxford.*

(8) *adj.* Intoxicated. *Var. d.*

(9) *Soher. Wight.*

(10) *adj.* Rather fat. *Var. d.*

**FRESH-DRINK**, *s.* Small beer. *Var. d.*

**FRESHE**, *v.* To refresh; to take refreshment.

**FRESHEN**, *v.* To enlarge in the udder, &c., previous to calving. *North.*

**FRESHER**, *s.* A small frog. *East.*

**FRESHET**, *s.* A stream of fresh water.

**FRESHEUR**, *s.* (*Fr.*) Freshness.

**FRESH-FORCE**, *s.* An old municipal law term in London, equivalent to *Novel Desseizen*. *Calthrop's Reports*, 1670.

**FRESH-LIQUOR**, *s.* Unsalted hog's fat. *West.*

**FRESLILY**, *adv.* Fiercely.

**FRESONE**, *s.* A Friesland horse. *Morte Arthure.*

**FRESSE**, *adj.* Fresh; quick.

**FRESTE**, (1) *v.* To lend, or trust.

(2) To delay, or linger.

(3) *s.* A loan.

**FRET**, (1) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To adorn.

(2) *s.* Ornamental work of various kinds and in many different senses, especially raised or embossed work.

(3) *s.* (*Lat. fretum*.) A narrow strait of the sea.

An island parted from the firme land with a little *fret* of the sea.

*Knolles's Hist. of the Turks*, 462.

(4) *v.* To ferment, as cider. *West.*

(5) *v.* To rub.

Ferramenta, quæ axi immissa prohibent attritum ejus. Peeces of iron, which

being driven into the axeltree, doe keepe it from *fretting* out: some call them tackes. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

(6) *part. p.* Tore up.

(7) *s.* A wicker basket. *Somerset.*

(8) *v.* To graze. *West.*

(9) *v.* To thaw. *Northampton.*

**FRETCHETY**, *adj.* Fretful; fidgety; old; brittle. *West.*

**FRETCHIT**, *adj.* Peevish.

**FRETE**, *v.* (1) (*A.-S.*) To eat, or devour; to corrode.

(2) To rub. See *Fret* (6).

(3) To blame, or scold.

**FRETENT**, *part. p.* Frightened. *Cumb.*

**FRETISHING**, *s.* A pain and stiffness in the limbs from cold.

**FRETROTS**, *s.* A religious sect, resembling the Adamites.

**FRETS**, *s.* The points at which a string is to be stopped in a lute or guitar. *Howell.*

**FRETEN**, *adj.* Spotted.

**FRETING**, *s.* A griping, or writhing.

**FREV**, *prep.* From. Used when the next word begins with a vowel. *North.*

**FREVERE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To comfort; to solace.

Manne, wanne thyt takest ase other mete,  
Into thy wombe hyzt sedlyth;  
Ac ne defith nauzt ase thy mete,  
Wyth thyne flesch medlyth,

Ac kevereth  
Al other wyse, and so thy body  
And thy saule hyzt *frevereth*.

*William de Skereham.*

God wescht, and marketh,  
And forzefth, and joyneht men an wyves,  
And *frevereth* thorwe his body mau,  
And grace sent, and lyves. *Ib.*

**FREWER**, *s.* A sirreverence when spread out by a kind of fermentation. *Norf.*

**FREYN**, *s.* (1) (*A.-S.*) An ash tree.

(2) (*A.-N.*) A bridie.

(3) An old term for the ordure of the boar or wolf.

**FREYNE**, *v.* (*A.-S.*) To ask.

**FRIARS'-FLIES**, *s.* (1) Idlers. *Northbrooke's Treatise*, 1577.

(2) Daddy-longlegs. *Somerset.*



**FRIARS'-KNOTS, s.** A kind of tassels used in embroidery, *temp.* Hen. VIII.

**FRIARS'-LOAVES, s.** Fossil echini. *Suff.*

**FRIARS'-PIECE, s.** The piece of fat in a leg of mutton, called also the *pope's eye*.

**FRIBBLE, (1) s.** An idler; a coxcomb.

A company of *fribbles*, enough to discredit any honest house in the world.—No, I'd have you to know, I am for none of your skip-jacks;—no, give me your persons of quality, there's somewhat to be got by them. *The Cheats*, 1662.

(2) *v.* To mock.

**FRIBBLING, adj.** Captious.

**FRICACE, s.** A sort of ointment for a sore place.

**FRICHE, adj.** Brisk; nimble. *Oxf.*

**FRICKLE, s.** A basket for fruit holding about a bushel.

**FRIDDLE, v.** To waste time in trifles. *Northampt.*

**FRIDGE, v.** (1) To rub so as to injure; to fret, or fray. *Var. d.*

(2) To dance about.

**FRIDLEYS, s.** A name applied to certain small rents formerly paid to the lord of the great manor of Sheffield by the inhabitants of the Frith of Hawsworth for liberty of common. *Hunter.*

**FRIE, s.** A very young pike.

**FRIEND-BACK, s.** A hang-nail. *North.*

**FRIEZE, s.** A coarse narrow cloth.

**FRIGGE, (1) v.** To warm.

(2) *v.* To meddle officiously.

(3) *v.* To wriggle.

(4) *s.* The rump of beef or mutton. *Warw.*

**FRIGGLE, v.** To trifle; to be tedious. *Northampt.*

**FRIGHTEN, v.** To astonish. *West.*

**FRILL, (1) v.** To shiver, as hawks; to tremble with cold.

(2) *s.* The cry of an eagle.

(3) *v.* To turn back in plaits.

**FRIM, adj.** (*A.-S. freom*, strong.) Vigorous; thriving. The term is now in the provinces chiefly

applied to plants or trees in a vigorous and growing state, and its meaning in such cases is *kind* and *thriving*. It also signifies *well fed*, as applied to cattle.

Through the *frim* pastures, freely at his leisures. *Drayton's Moses*, p. 1576.

(2) The same as *Frem*. *Frim-folks*, strangers.

**FRIMICATE, v.** To give one's self airs. *East.*

**FRIMZY, adj.** Slight; soft. *Kent.*

**FRINE, v.** To whimper. *North.*

**FRINJEL, s.** That part of a flail which falls on the corn. *Suffolk.*

**FRINNISHY, adj.** Over-nice. *Devon.*

**FRINNY, v.** To neigh. *Lanc.*

**FRIPERER, } s.** A cleaner of old  
**FRIPLER, } apparel for sale; a**  
**FRIPPER, } seller of old clothes**  
and rags.

**FRIPPERY, s.** An old clothes shop. *Florio.*

**FRISE.** Friesland.

**FRISKET, s.** That part of the press whereon the paper is laid to be put under the spindle in printing.

**FRISKIN, s.** A gay lively person.

**FRISLET, s.** A sort of small ruffle.

**FRISSURE, s.** A dish in old cookery, composed chiefly of hare.

**FRIST, v.** (1) To give respite for a debt; to trust for a time, or forbear. *North.*

(2) To put off. See *Freste*.

**FRISTELE, s.** (*A.-N.*) A flute.

**FRIT, s.** A sort of pancake. *Linc.*

**FRITCH, adj.** Free; sociable. *West.*

**FRITFUL, adj.** Timorous. *Warw.*

**FRITH, (1) s.** (*A.-S.*) A hedge; a coppice; a high wood. It is still used in the provinces for ground overgrown with bushes, or underwood; and for fields which have been taken from woods.

(2) *v.* To plash a hedge. *Devon.*

**FRITHE, s.** (*A.-S.*) Peace.

**FRITTERS, s.** Small pancakes, with apples in them. *Suffolk.*

**FRITTING, s.** Fitting and fastening the felloes of a wheel. *Kennett.*

**FRITISH, adj.** Cold. *Cumb.*

**FRIZ, part. p.** Frozen.

**FRIZADE, s.** Frieze cloth.

**FRIZZLE, s.** A fry. *Northampt.*

**FRO, prep. (A.-S.)** From.

**FROATING, (1) part. a.** Mending; repairing. *Middleton.*

(2) *s.* Great industry. *Cumb.*

**FROBICHER, s.** A furbisher.

**FROBLY-MOBLY, adv.** Indifferently well. *Sussex.*

**FROCK, s.** A frog.

**FROD, s.** Floating lumps of ice passing in large masses down the Severn.

**FRODMORTELL, s. (A.-S.)** A free pardon for manslaughter.

**FROES.** See *Frow.*

**FROG, s. (1)** A frock.

(2) Part of a horse's foot. *Worc.*

(3) *Frog in the middle*, a child's game. *Frog over an old dog*, leap-frog. *As naked as a frog*, stark naked.

He was afraid of every dog,  
When he was out of town;

Almost as naked as a frog,  
With grief he sat him down.

*The Welch Traveller, n. d.*

**FROG-CHEESE, s.** *Boleti*; growing on decayed wood. *Northampt.*

**FROGGAM, s.** A slattern. *Yorksh.*

**FROGON, s. (A.-N.)** A poker.

**FROG-SEAT, s.** A toadstool. *Northampt.*

**FROG-SPIT, s.** Cuckoo-spit.

**FROICE, s.** A frock.

**FROISE, (1) s.** A large thick pancake, of the full size of the frying-pan, sometimes containing small pieces of bacon mixed with the batter. *East.* The ancient *froise* was like a pancake in form, but composed of different materials.

(2) *v.* To spread thin. *Suffolk.*

**FROKIN, s.** A little frow, or woman.

**FROME, adv.** First. *Atte frome*, at the first, immediately, above all things. See *Atte-frome*.

**FROMMARD, s.** An iron instrument to split laths. *West.*

**FROMMET, adv.** From. *Shropsh.*

**FROMONDE, s.** Apparently a part of the armour of the head.

Fullè butt in the frunt  
The *fromonde* he luttez,  
That the burnyscht blade  
To the brayne rynnez.

*Morte Arthure.*

**FROM-WARD, adv.** Back. *To-ward and from-ward*, thither and back.

**FRONST, adj. (A.-N.)** Wrinkled.

**FRONT, (1) s. (A.-N.)** The forehead.

(2) *v.* To face.

The father *fronted* with a guile.

*Warner's Albions England, 1592.*

And whom so many Romaine peers, grand-captaines of such might,  
Of whom nine emperours themselves in persons here did fight,  
Could hardly foyle, were *fronted* now even of a barbarous foe. *Id.*

(3) *v.* To butt, as rams.

(4) *To front up*, to bind the hair with a fillet.

**FRONTAL, s. (A.-N.)** A piece of armour for the forehead of a horse.

**FRONTAL, } s.** A hanging for the  
**FRONTIER, } front of an altar.**

**FRONTIERE, s. (Fr.) (1)** The front of a building.

(2) A front, or border.

**FRONTLET, s. (Fr.)** A forehead-band.

Forsoth, women have many lettes,  
And they be masked in many nettes;  
As *frontlets*, fyllets, partlettes, &c.

*Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 64.*

Hoods, *frontlets*, wires, cauls, curling irons, periwigs, &c. *Lyly's Mydas.*

**FRONSTEAD, s.** A farm-yard. *Yorksh.*

**FROOM, adj.** Strong; healthy. *Glouc.*  
See *Frim.*

**FROPISH, } adj.** Cross; out of  
**FROPPISH, } temper; peevish.**

Oh, my dear, dear bud, welcome home;  
why dost thou look so *fropish*, who has  
nanger'd thee?

*Wycherley, Countrey Wife, 1688.*

**FRORE, adj.** Frozen. *Frory*, frosty.

**FRORING, s. (A.-S.)** Help; assistance.

**FRORT, adv.** Forward. *Chesh.*

FROSH, }  
 FROSK, }  
 FROSCHÉ, } s. A frog.  
 FROSSE, }

FROSLING, *s.* Anything nipped by frost. *Suffolk.*

FROST, *v.* To turn down the hinder part of horses' shoes in frosts, to prevent their slipping. *East.*

FROST-CETCHEN, *adj.* Frost-bitten. *Shropsh.*

FROSTED, *adj.* Frozen. *Devon.*

FROST-NAILS, *s.* Nails put in horses' shoes in frosty weather. *Var. d.*

FROTE, *v. (A.-N.)* To rub. *Froterer*, one who rubs.

FROTH, *adj.* Tender. *Tusser.*

FROTHER, *v.* To feed. *Linc.*

FROUGH, } *adj.* (1) Loose; spongy;  
 FROW, } tender.

(2) Short; crisp; brittle.

FROUNCE, (1) *v.* To wrinkle; to knit the brow; to frown.

With that sche *frounceth* up the brow,  
 This covenannt y wille alowe. *Gower.*

(2) *s.* A frown, or wrinkle.

(3) *v.* To curl, or twist.

Some *frounce* their curled heare in courtly guise,

Some prancke their ruffes.

*Spens., F. Q., I, iv, 14.*

With dressing, braiding, *frouncing*, flow'ring.

*Drayt., Nymph., ii.*

(4) *s.* A wrinkled ornament on a cup. *Pr. P.*

(5) *s.* A flounce, in dress.

(6) *s.* A disease in hawks, which hinders them from closing the beak.

FROUNTELLE, *s.* A frontlet.

FROUNTY, *adj.* Very passionate. *Linc.*

FROUSE, *v.* To rumple. *South.*

FROUST, *s.* A musty smell. *Var. d.*

FROUT, *adj.* Frightened. *Hampsh.*

FROUZE, *v.* To curl. *Florio.*

FROUZY, *adj.* (1) Froward; peevish; crusty.

(2) Offensive to the eye or smell. *Kent.*

(3) Seedy, from dissipation.

I look *frouzy* this morning. 'ad, I must leave off this drinking, it will kill me else. *Mountfort, Greenwich Park, 1691.*

FROVER, *v. (A.-S.)* To comfort; to solace. See *Frevere.*

FROW, (1) *s. (Dutch.)* A woman; *pl. froes.*

(2) *s.* A dirty woman; a slattern; a lusty woman. *North.*

(3) *adj.* Hasty.

(4) *adv.* Hastily.

(5) *adj.* Brittle; crisp. *Berks.*

(6) *v.* To pine. *Northampt.*

FROWARD, (1) *adv.* Back.

(2) *adj. (A.-S.)* Averse.

FROWDIE, *s.* A dirty woman. *North.*

FROWER. Same as *Fromnard*, q. v.

FROWRINGE, *adj.* Froward.

FROWY, *adj.* Stale; not sweet. *East.* Spenser applies it to grass.

But if they (the sheep) with thy goats should yede,

They soon might be corrupted;

Or like not of the *frowy* fede,

Or with the weeds be glutted.

*Spens., Shep. Kal., July, 109.*

FROWYTE, }  
 FROYTE, } *s.* Fruit.

FRUB, *v.* To rub, or furbish. *Florio.*

FRUCE, *s.* Fruit. *Pr. P.*

FRUCTUOUS, *adj. (A.-N.)* Fruitful.

FRUE, *adj.* True; faithful. *Linc.*

FRUFF, *adj.* Brittle; cross-grained.

FRUGAL, *adj.* Relaxed. *Norfolk.*

FRUGGAN, *s.* (1) (*Fr. fourgon.*) A curved iron scraper to stir ashes in an oven. *North.*

(2) A slovenly woman. *North.*

FRUIT, *s.* Apples. *Heref.*

FRUITESTERE, *s.* A female seller of fruit.

FRUM, *adj.* (1) Early. *Frum* potatoes, or fruit, *Shropsh.*

(2) Full; fat. *Frumness*, repletion. See *Frim.*

(3) Numerous; thick; rank; overgrown. *West.*

FRUMENTY, }  
 FRUMETY, } *s.* Hulled wheat  
 FURMETY, } boiled in milk, and  
 seasoned. A favorite dish in the North. A person in a

dilemma is said to be in a *frumenty sweat*.

**FRUMP**, (1) *v.* To mock, or treat contemptuously. "*To frump one, to take one up hastily, to speak short.*" *Kennett*.

Hee fawneth upon them his master favoureth, and *frumpeth* those his mistresse frownea on.

*Man in the Moone*, 1609.

(2) *s.* A sarcastic taunt; a flout.

Lucilla, not ashamed to confesse her follie, answered him with this *frumpe*.

*Euphuus*.

Then how may thy boldnes scape a fine *frumpe*,

Warres land is matter for the brazen trumpe.

*Peele's Eglogue*, 1589.

These are a kind of witty *frumps* of mine like selling of bargains; I'll come off well enough.

*Davenant, The Man's the Master*, 1669.

(3) *s.* A toss under the chin.

(4) *s.* A lie.

(5) *v.* To complain without cause.

(6) *s.* A cross old woman; a gossip. *Var. d.*

(7) *v.* To trump up; to invent.

(8) *s.* A person whose clothes are ill-made and carelessly put on. *Sussex*.

**FRUMPERY**, *s.* A gibe; a mock.

**FRUMPISH**, } *adj.* Scornful; pee-  
**FRUMPY**, } vish.

Since you are so *frumpish*, a pin for you!

*Ravenscroft, Careless Lovers*, 1673.

**FRUMPLE**, *v.* To crumple; to ruffle.

**FRUNDELE**, *s.* Two pecks. *North*.

**FRUNT**, *v.* To affront. *Somerset*.

**FRUS**, *s.* Fruit. *Somerset*.

**FRUSH**, *v.* (1) To bruise, or crush; to break.

Hector assayed Achilles, and gave him so many strokes, that he al to-*frusht* and brake his helme.

*Caxton's Destr. of Troy*.

High cedars are *frushed* with tempests, when lower shrubs are not touched with the wind.

*Hinde's Fliosto Libidinoso*, 1606.

(2) To rush violently.

(3) To rub, or scrub. *Linc*.

(4) To *frush* a chicken, to break

up or carve a chicken. To *frush* the feathers of an arrow, to set them upright, which was done to prepare them for use, probably to make them fly steadily.

Lord, how hastily the soldiers buckled their healmes, howe quickly the archers bente their bowes, and *frushed* their feathers, how readily the bilmen shoke their billes, and proved their staves.

*Holinsh.*, vol. ii.

**FRUSTICAL**, *adj.* Festive. *Beds*.

**FRUTINON**, *adv.* Now and then. *East*.

**FRUTOUR**, *s.* A fritter.

**FRUTTACE**, *s.* A fritter. *Yorksh*.

**FRUWARD**, *adv.* Forward. *Percy*.

**FRY**, (1) *adj.* Free; noble.

(2) *s.* Young children; seed, or progeny.

(3) *s.* The pluck of a calf. *North*.

(4) *s.* A drain. *Wilts*.

(5) *s.* A sort of sieve.

**FRYCE**, *s.* Frieze cloth.

**FRYKE**, (1) *adj.* Fresh; lusty; active.

(2) *v.* To move hastily.

**FRYSOUN**, *s.* A Frieslander.

**FRYSTE**, *adj.* New; smart. *North-ampt*.

**FRYTE**, *s.* Fruit.

**FUANTS**, *s.* The dung of the fox, and other wild animals.

**FUB**, (1) *v.* To put off; to deceive.

(2) At marbles, a mode of projecting the taw by an effort of the whole hand, instead of the thumb only.

(3) *s.* A chubby child. *North*.

**FUCUS**, *s.* (*Lat.*) Paint for the complexion, formerly used by ladies.

"Till you preferred me to your aunt, the lady,

I knew no ivory teeth, no caps of hair, No Mercury water, *fucus*, or perfumes.

*Ram Alley*, O. Pl., v, 412.

With all his waters, powders, *fucuses*,

To make thy lovely corps sophisticate.

*B. & Fl., Woman Hater*, iii, 3.

**FUD**, (1) *s.* A hare's tail. *North*.

(2) *v.* To kick the feet about.

*Fuddin*, a kick. *Craven*.

**FUDDAH**, *adv.* Further. *East*.



FUDDER, *s.* A fother, the load of a two-horse cart. *North.*

FUDDLE, *v.* To indulge in drink. *Fuddle-cap*, a drunkard. *Fuddling-boul*, a debauch.

FUDDLED, *part. p.* Bothered. *Dorset.*

FUDE, *s.* (1) A man. See *Fode*.

(2) Food.

FUDGE, (1) *s.* Nonsense.

(2) *v.* To poke. Still used in Suffolk.

(3) *v.* To swindle.

(4) *v.* To walk with difficulty.

(5) *s.* A little fat person. *North.*

(6) *v.* A schoolboy's term at marbles, delivering the marble with a jerk of the hand, which is considered unlawful.

FUDGE, *v.* To contrive to do. *Devon.*

FUDGEL, *s.* An awkward child. *Cumb.*

FUE, *v.* To make an attempt. *North.*

FUEL, *s.* Garden-stuff. *Heref.*

FUELER, *s.* The servant who made the fires.

But I'll avoid those vapours, whose swollen spight,  
And foaming poyson, would put out this light.

Vain fuellers! they think (who doth not know it)

Their light's above 't, because their walk's below it.

*Wilson's Life of James I, 1653.*

FUF, (1) *adj.* Five.

(2) *v.* To puff; to blow. *North.*

FUFFY, *adj.* Soft; spongy. *North.*

FUGATION, *s.* (*Lat.*) A hunting-ground; a chase.

FUGE, *v.* (*Lat.*) To take flight.

FUGER, *s.* Figure.

FUGLEMAN, *s.* A person who directs the cheering of a crowd or mob.

FUKES, *s.* Locks of hair. *North.*

FULBOLSY, *adv.* Violently. *Beds.*

FULCH, *v.* (1) To push, or beat; to gore; to squeeze. *Devon.*

(2) A boy's term at marbles, to edge on unfairly.

FULDE, *part. p.* Destroyed. *Hearne.*

FULDRIVE, *part. p.* Fully driven; completed. *Chaucer.*

FULE, *s.* (1) A fowl. *North.*

(2) Gold-foil.

FULFIL, *v.* To fill up.

FUL-FREMED, *adj.* (*A.-S.*) Quite perfect.

FULGUR, *s.* (*Lat.*) Brightness.

Who (as Cæsar told Metellus) could by the *fulgur* of his eye dart them dead, sooner than speak the word to have them killed. *Herbert's Travels, 1638.*

FULHED, *s.* Fulness.

FULIKE, *adv.* (*A.-S.*) Foully.

FULK, (1) *v.* A phrase at marbles.

See *Fulche*.

(2) *s.* A hollow place.

FULKER, *s.* A pawnbroker, or usurer.

FULL, (1) *adv.* Quite; entirely.

(2) *adj.* Dark; cloudy. *Devon.*

(3) *adj.* Intoxicated. *Craven.*

(4) *prep.* For; because; on account of. *North.*

FULLAMS, *s.* False dice.

FULLARING, *s.* The groove in a horse's shoe into which the nails are inserted. *Shropsh.*

FULLE, (1) *s.* Fill; sufficiency.

(2) *v.* To cleanse. *Linc.*

(3) *v.* (*A.-S.*) To baptize. *Fullynge*, baptizing.

FULL-FLOPPER, *s.* A bird sufficiently feathered to leave the nest. *East.*

FULL-FROTH, *adv.* A cow is in *full-froth*, when she gives the greatest quantity of milk. *Suffolk.*

FULLING-STOCKS, *s.* A machine in a mill for fulling cloth.

FULLMART,

FULMARDE, } *s.* A polecat. Isaac  
FULTHMARD, } Walton errone-  
FULMER, } ously makes it a  
FULMART, } distinct animal  
FULLYMART, } from a polecat.

And when they have broughte forth the theyr byrdes, to see that they be well kepte from the gleyd, crowes, *fullymartes*, and other vermyne.

*Fitzherbert's Husbandry.*

With gins to betray the very vermin of the earth. As namely, the fitchet, the *fulimart*, the ferret, the polecat, &c.

*Walton's Angl., p. i, ch. 1.*

**FULLOCK**, (1) *v.* To jerk the hand, at marbles.

(2) *s.* A sudden heavy fall. *Derb.*

(3) *v.* To kick, or knock. *Leic.*

**FULL-ONYD**, *adj.* Agreeing; being of one mind.

**FULL-PITCH**, *adv.* Ploughing the full depth of the soil is called taking it up a *full-pitch*. *Norf.*

**FULLSOME**, *adj.* Nasty; indelicate. *North.*

**FULL-SPOUT**, *adv.* Copiously and dashingly.

So when mine host does money lack,  
He money gives among this pack,  
And then it runs *full-spout*.

*Buckingham's Poems*, p. 100.

**FULL-STATED**, *adj.* A term applied to a leasehold estate held under three lives. *Var. d.*

**FUL-MADE**, *part. p.* Finished.

**FULSUME**, *v.* To aid.

**FULSUMLI**, *adv.* Plenteously. *Fulsumnesse*, satiety.

**FULTH**, *adj.* Full-grown. *North.*

**FULTHHEDE**, *s.* Filthiness.

**FUL-TRUST**, *adj.* Trussed full.

**FUMBLE-FISTED**, *adj.* Awkward in handling. *Suffolk.*

**FUME**, *s.* (1) (*A.-N.*) Smoke.

(2) *v.* To become inflamed. *Shrops.*

(3) *s.* A rage. *To be in a fume*, to be angry. *Fumouse*, angry, furious.

**FUMET**, *s.* The ordure of the hart.

**FUMETERE**, *s.* The plant fumitory.

**FUMETTE**, *s.* High flavour in game.

**FUMIE**, *adj.* Smoky.

**FUMING-BOX**, *s.* A pastile-burner.

**FUMISH**, *adj.* Angry; fractious. *Suffolk.*

**FUMOSITÉ**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Steam; smoke.

**FUMP**, *s.* (1) A blow. *Devon.*

(2) The gist of a joke or story. *Exmoor.*

**FUMY-BALL**, *s.* A puff-ball.

**FUN**, (1) *part. p.* Found.

(2) *v.* To cheat. *Somerset.*

(3) *v.* To joke.

(4) *s.* A small pitcher. *Exmoor.*

**FUNCH**, *v.* To push. *Wight.*

**FUNDE**, *v.* To go.

**FUNDEMENT**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A foundation.

**FUNDIED**, *adj.* Injured. *Turner's Herbal*, 1562.

**FUNDLESS**, *s.* Anything accidentally discovered. *Warw.*

**FUNE**, *v.* To foin, or thrust.

**FUNGE**, *s.* (1) (*A.-N.*) A mushroom.

(2) A fool; a blockhead.

**FUNK**, (1) *s.* A little fire. *Pr. P.*

(2) *s.* Touch-wood. *Suffolk.*

(3) *v.* To smoke.

(4) *v.* To cause a bad smell. *North.*

(5) *s.* Great fear.

(6) *adj.* Cross; ill-tempered. *Oxford.*

(7) A horse is said to *funk*, when it throws up its hind quarters without lashing.

(8) *s.* A stinking vapour.

**FUNNEL**, *s.* (1) A finial, in architecture.

(2) A mare mule produced by an ass covered by a horse. *Linc.*

**FUN-STON**, *s.* A font.

**FUR**, (1) *s.* Fire.

(2) *s.* The indurated sediment sometimes found in tea-kettles. *Suffolk.*

(3) *v.* To throw. *Somerset.*

(4) *s.* A furrow. *North.*

**FURBELOW**, *s.* Ornamental fringe on female dress.

Women, whose pride and vanity brought them to poverty, and who retain so much of the French air to the last, that you shall see them in a tatter'd silk gown, a high head, a daggel'd tail, a pair of old lac'd shoes, a darn'd *furbelow'd* scarf, and ne'er a smock; and this they'll have tho' they dine on scraps for a fortnight: these I relieve with my charity.

*The Ladies' Catechism*, 1703.

They'n as much drapery on their backs as would make a wino-sheet, and as many *furbelows* and ribbons, as would make hoosings and toppings for the best team in Wiggan-parish. But I thank you, my wife is none of those, she minds no pride; a straw-hat and a woonstic-petycoat serve her turn; she can feed on lung beef and a barley pudding, without the help of French kickshaws.

*The Country Farmer's Catechism*, 1703

**FURCHURE, s. (A.-N.)** The part where the thighs separate from the body; the legs themselves.

**FURCUM, s.** The bottom; the whole. *Somerset.*

**FURDE, pret. t.** Tarried. *Hearne.*

**FURDLE, v.** To contract; to draw up.

**FURDST, adj.** The farthest. *Shropsh.*

**FURE, (1) pret. t.** Fared; went. *Gawayne.*

(2) *v.* To go. *Cumb.*

(3) *s.* Fire.

**FUREL, s.** A furnace. *Somerset.*

**FURENDEL, s.** The fourth part of a bushel of corn.

**FURER, s.** An officer whose duty it was to burn false measures.

**FURETTE, s.** A ferret.

**FUR-FORD, pret. t. (A.-S.)** Perished. From *for-fare*.

**FURGEON, s. (Fr.)** A prop. *Yorksh.*

**FURGEON, s.** See *Fruggan*.

**FUR-HEADS, s.** Headlands of a field. *Devon.*

**FURIAL, adj. (A.-N.)** Raging.

**FURIBOND, adj. (Lat.)** Mad; outrageous.

**FUR-IRE, s.** A fire-iron.

**FURL, v.** To hurl. *Wight.*

**FURLEY, adj.** Wondrous. See *Ferley*.

**FURLONG, s.** The line of direction of ploughed lands; a division of an uninclosed corn-field.

**FURMETY.** See *Frumenty*.

By the course of the heavens, Christmas will not, at present, fall in this month, whatever it may do a thousand years hence; yet those that are rich, and have a mind to it, may, notwithstanding, feed on mince-pye and *furmity*.

*Poor Robin, 1746.*

**FURNACE, (1) s.** A boiler. *Somerset.*

(2) *v.* To smoke like a furnace. *Shakesp.*

**FURNAGE, s.** A fee paid for baking.

**FURNER, s.** A malkin for an oven. *Linc.*

**FURNEY, s.** A furnace.

**FURNEYE, v.** To furnish.

**FURNIMENT, s.** Furniture.

**FURNITADE, s.** Furniture. *Essex.*

**FURNITURE, s.** Any sort of moveable property; provisions; stores.

Secondly, that he had neither money for his expenses, nor *furniture* meet for his journey. *Bowes Correspondence, 1582.*

**FURNOUR, s. (Lat.)** A baker.

**FURNY-CARD, s. (Fr.)** A coat card.

I have a *furny-carde* in a place,  
That will bear a turne besides the ace.

*Interlude of Lusty Juventus.*

**FUROLE, s.** A kind of meteor.

**FURRED-UP, part. p.** Entangled. *South.*

**FURRIDGE, v.** To search; to hunt. *Northampton.*

**FURROUR, s.** A fur, or skin.

**FURRY-DAY, s.** A dancing festival and merry-making on the 8th of May, at Helston, co. Cornwall.

**FURSTI, adj.** Thirsty. See *Afurst*.

**FURWE, s. (A.-S.)** A furrow.

**FURZE-BREAK, s.** Land which has been covered with furze, but is broken up. *South.*

**FURZE-CHIRPER, } s.** The moun-

**FURZE-CHUCKER, } tain finch.**

**FURZE-MAN-PIG, s.** A hedgehog. *Glouc.*

**FURZEN, s.** Furze. *Tusser.*

**FURZE-OWL, s.** A cockchafer. *Som.*

**FUSBALL, s.** A puff-ball.

**FUSE, } s.** The track of a beast of

**FUCE, } chase in the grass.**

**FUSEL, s. (Fr.)** A spindle.

**FUSIN, } s.** Foison; plenty.

**FUSOUN, } s.**

**FUSKY, adj.** Dusky.

Speake gentle shepheard, have I not (now bene as good as my word with thee?) and is not this (thinkest thou) the still cell where heavie sleepe remaineth, and the dreadfull lodge of the *fuskie* daughters of blacke night?

*Tofte, part ii, p. 44.*

**FUSOME, adj.** Neat; handsome. *North.*

**FUSS, In a fuss,** hurried, bustled. *Fussy,* over-busy.

**FUSSEMENT, } s.** A slight confu-

**FUSSOCKING, } sion. *Suffolk.***

**FUSSOCKING, adj. (1)** Large and fat. *North.*

- (2) Irritating; annoying. *North-ampt.*
- FUST**, (1) *s.* The fist.  
 (2) *s.* (*Fr.*) A vessel for wine, &c.  
 (3) *v.* To become mouldy.  
 (4) *s.* (*A.-N.*) Wood.
- FUSTERER**, *s.* A maker of pack-saddles.
- FUSTIAN**, *adj.* Low; vulgar. *Fustian language*, unintelligible jargon.
- FUSTIKE**, *s.* A kind of wood used by dyers.
- FUSTILARIAN**, *s.* A stinking fellow. *Shakesp.*
- FUSTILUGS**, *s.* A fusty fellow. Still used in Devon to signify a big-honed-person, a fat gross woman. *Exmoor.*  
 You may daily see such *fustilugs* walking in the streets, like so many tuns, each moving upon two pottlepots.  
*Juinus*, 1639.  
 What's that to you, nincunpoop? What has your wry neck to say to Mrs. Rosabella here? or you, Mr. *fustilugs*, with your *francum* and *bancum*.  
*Ravenscroft, English Lawyer*, 1678.
- FUSTLE**, *s.* A hustle. *Warw.*
- FUSTY**, *adj.* (1) Musty; mouldy; ill-smelling.  
 Hector shall have a great catch if he knock out either of your brains; 'a were as good crack a *fusty* nut with no kernel.  
*Shakesp., Tro. & Cr.*, ii, 1.  
 Where the dull tribunes,  
 That with the *fusty* plebeians hate thine honours. *Coriol*, i, 9.  
 True is the proverbe, though *fustie* to fine wits. *Man in the Moone*, 1609.
- (2) Thirsty. *Wills.*
- FUSUM**, *adj.* Handsome. *North.*
- FUTNON**, *adv.* Now and then. *East.*
- FUTRE**. See *Foutra*.
- FUTRIT**, *s.* A horizontal shaft or way used near Ironbridge. *Shropsh.*
- FUWTING**, *s.* Favouring.
- FUXOL**, *s.* A fowl, or bird.
- FUYLE**, *v.* (1) To defile.  
 (2) To fail.
- FUYR**, *s.* Fire.
- FUYSON**, *s.* Foison; plenty. *Skelton.*
- FUZ**, *v.* To steal marbles at play.
- FUZZLE**. Another form of *fuddle*.
- FUZZY**, *adj.* (1) Light and spongy. *North.*  
 (2) Rough; shaggy. *East.*
- FWALCHON**, *s.* A term of reproach.
- FYCKER**, *s.* A vicar.
- FYE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) Boldness; defiance.  
 Thynghe whiche is litille worth withinne,  
 He sayeth in open *fye* to synne. *Gover.*
- FYEN**, *v.* (1) To purge; to clear.  
 (2) To drive; to banish.  
 (3) To digest. See *Defte*.
- FYGERE**, *s.* (*A.-N.*) A fig-tree.
- FYGEY**, } *s.* A dish composed of  
 FYGÉ, } almonds, figs, raisins, gin-  
 ger, and honey. *Forme of Cury*,  
 p. 18.
- FYKE**, (1) *v.* To shrink; to be troubled.  
 (2) *s.* Trifling care. *Northumb.*
- FYLAND**, *adj.* Defiling. See *File*.
- FYLE**, *adj.* Vile.
- FYLEGH**, *v.* To follow.
- FYLLE**, (1) *v.* To fulfil.  
 (2) *s.* A file.
- FYLLETORY-GUTTERS**, *s.* Gutters for conveying water from the walls of buildings.
- FYN**, *adj.* (*A.-N.*) Fine; clever.
- FYNDLY**, *adj.* Fiend-like; terrible.
- FYNELICHE**, *adv.* Finely; nicely.
- FYNGIRMELL**, *s.* (*A.-S.*) A finger's breadth.
- FYNISMENT**, *s.* End; finish.
- FYNLY**, *adv.* Goodly.
- FYOLL**, *s.* A cup, or pot.
- FYRMETÉ**, *s.* Infirmary.
- FYRRYS**, *s.* Furze. *Pr. P.*
- FYS**, *s.* A winding stair. A corruption of *vice*.
- FYSCHERE**, *s.* A fisher.
- FYVETHE**, *adj.* The fifth.
- FYYRE**, *s.* The star-thistle. *Pr. P.*
- FYYST**, *s.* See *Fiest*.



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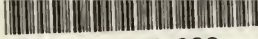
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