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C. K. OGDEN

Musa Pedestris.

THREE CENTURIES OF
CANTING SONGS AND SLANG RHYMES
[1536—1896]

COLLECTED AND ANNOTATED
BY
JOHN S. FARMER

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FOREWORDS



FOREWORDS

WHEN Harrison Ainsworth, in his preface to *Rookwood*, claimed to be "the first to write a purely flash song" he was very wide of the mark. As a matter of fact, "Nix my doll, pals, fake away!" had been anticipated, in its treatment of canting phraseology, by nearly three centuries, and subsequently, by authors whose names stand high, in other respects, in English literature.

The mistake, however, was not altogether unpardonable; few, indeed, would have even guessed that the appearance of utter neglect which surrounded the use of Cant and Slang in English song, ballad, or verse—its rich and racy character notwithstanding—was anything but of the surface. The *chanson d'argot* of France and the *romance di germania* of Spain, not to mention other forms of the MUSA PEDESTRIS had long held popular sway, but there was to all appearance nothing to correspond with them on this side the silver streak.

It must be confessed, however, that the field of English slang verse and canting song, though

not altogether barren, has yet small claim to the idiomatic and plastic treatment that obtains in many an *Argot-song* and *Germania-romance*; in truth, with a few notable exceptions, there is little in the present collection that can claim literary rank.

Those exceptions, however, are alone held to be ample justification for such an anthology as that here presented. Moreover these "Rhymes and Songs", gathered from up and down the years, exhibit, *en masse*, points of interest to the student and scholar that, in isolation, were either wanting altogether, or were buried and lost sight of midst a mass of more (or less) valuable matter.

As regards the Vulgar Tongue itself—though exhaustive disquisition obviously lies outside the scope of necessarily brief forewords—it may be pointed out that its origin in England is confessedly obscure. Prior to the second half of the 16th century, there was little trace of that flood of unorthodox speech which, in this year of grace eighteen hundred and ninety-six, requires six quarto double-columned volumes duly to chronicle—verily a vast and motley crowd!

As to the distinction to be drawn between Cant and Slang it is somewhat difficult to speak. Cant we know; its limits and place in the world of philology are well defined. In Slang, however, we have a veritable Proteus, ever shifting, and for the most part defying exact definition and orderly derivation. Few, save scholars and such-like

folk, even distinguish between the two, though the line of demarcation is sharply enough defined.

In the first place, Slang is universal, whilst Cant is restricted in usage to certain classes of the community: thieves, vagrom men, and—well, their associates. One thing, indeed, both have in common; each are derived from a correct normal use of language. There, however, all similarity ends.

Slang boasts a quasi-respectability denied to Cant, though Cant is frequently more enduring, its use continuing without variation of meaning for many generations. With Slang this is the exception; present in force to-day, it is either altogether forgotten to-morrow, or has shaded off into some new meaning—a creation of chance and circumstance. Both Cant and Slang, but Slang to a more determinate degree, are mirrors in which those who look may see reflected a picture of the age, with its failings, foibles, and idiosyncrasies. They reflect the social life of the people, the mirror rarely being held to truth so faithfully—hence the present interest, and may be future value, of these songs and rhymes. For the rest the book will speak for itself.





Musa Pedestrís.

RHYMES OF THE CANTING CREW.

[c. 1536]

[Notes]

[From "*The Hye-way to the Spyttel-hous*" by
ROBERT COPLAND (HAZLITT, *Early Popular
Poetry of England*, iv.) ROBERT COPLAND
and the Porter of St. Bartholomew's Hos-
pital *loquitor*].

Copland. Come none of these pedlers this way
[also,
With pak on bak with their bousy spéche crapulous
Jagged and ragged with broken hose and breche?

Porter. Inow, ynow; with bousy coue maimed nace, [Notes]
Teare the patryng coue in the darkeman cace
Docked the dell for a coper meke;

2 RHYMES OF THE CANTING CREW

His watch shall feng a prounces nob-chete,
Cyarum, by Salmon, and thou shall pek my jere
In thy gan, for my watch it is nace gere
For the bene bouse my watch hath a coyn.

And thus they babble tyll their thryft is thin
I wote not what with their pedlyng frenche.



THE BEGGAR'S CURSE

[Notes]

[1608]

[From *Lanthorne and Candlelight*, by THOMAS DEKKER, ed. GROSART (188), iii, 203:—"a canting song, wherein you may learn, how *this* cursed *generation* pray, or (to speake truth) curse such officers as punish them"].

I

The Ruffin cly the nab of the Harmanbeck,
 If we mawnd Pannam, lap, or Ruff-peck,
 Or poplars of yarum : he cuts, bing to the Ruffmans,
 Or els he swears by the light-mans,
 To put our stamps in the Harmans,
 The ruffian cly the ghost of the Harmanbeck
 If we heaue a booth we cly the Ierk.

The devil take
 the Constable's
 head!
 If we beg bread,
 drink, bacon,
 Or milk porridge,
 he says: "be off
 to the hedges"
 Or swears, in the
 morning
 To clap our feet
 in the stocks.
 The devil take
 the Constable's
 ghost
 If we rob a house
 we are flogged.

II

If we niggle, or mill a bowzing Ken,
 Or nip a boung that has but a win,

If we fornicate, or
 thieve in an ale-
 house,
 Rob a purse with
 only a penny in
 it.

Or break into
 a gentleman's
 house,
 To the magistrate
 we go;
 Then to gaol to
 be shackled,
 Whence to be
 hanged on the
 gallows in the
 morning.

Or dup the giger of a Gentry cofes ken,
 To the quier cuffing we bing;
 And then to the quier Ken, to scowre the Cramp-ring,
 And then to the 'Trin'de on the chates, in the light-
 [mans.

The pox and the
 devil take the
 Constable and
 his stocks.

The Bube & Ruffian cly the Harmanbeck
 & harmans.



“TOWRE OUT BEN MORTS”

[Notes]

[1610]

[By SAMUEL ROWLANDS in “*Martin Mark-all, Beadle of Bridewell: His Defence and Answer to the Belman of London*”].

I

Towre out ben morts & towre,	look-out, good women;
Looke out ben morts & towre,	all the Rome-coves [Notes]
For all the Rome coues are budgd a beake,	have run away [Notes]
And the quire coves tippe the lowre.	Queer-coves taken the money.

II

The quire coues are budgd to the bowsing ken,	have sneaked to the ale-house,
As Romely as a ball,	nimble
But if we be spid we shall be clyd,	whipped
And carried to the quirken hall.	taken to gaol.

III

crept; master of
the house;

staff; hand.

went to search
for the man who
had given the
alarm.

Out budgd the Coue of the ken,

With a ben filch in his quarr'me

That did the prigg good that bingd in the kosome,

To towre the Coue budge alar'me.



THE MAUNDER'S WOOING

[Notes]

[1610]

[By SAMUEL ROWLANDS in *Martin Mark-all, Beadle of Bridewell: His Defence and Answer to the Belman of London*:—"I will shew you what I heard at *Knock-vergos*, drinking there a pot of English Ale, two Maunders borne and bred vp rogues wooing in their natiue language"].

I

O Ben mort wilt thou pad with me,	good woman
One ben slate shall serue both thee and me,	tramp
My Caster and Commission shall serue vs both to	sheet
[maund,	cloak ; shirt ; beg
My bong, my lowre & fambling cheates	purse ; money ;
Shall be at thy command.	rings

II

O Ben Coue that may not be,	good man
For thou hast an Autem mort who euer that is she,	wife
If that she were dead & bingd to his long tidd,	gone to her long-home
Then would I pad and maund with thee,	tramp and beg
And wap and fon the fibb.	[Notes]

8 THE MAUNDER'S WOOING

III

find out	O ben mort Castle out & Towre,
thieves; congregate; get money:	Where all the Roome coues slopne that we may [tip the lowre,
sold the swag	Whē we haue tipt the lowre & fenc't away the duds
go to the ale-house called the "Robin Hood."	Then binge we to the bowzing ken, Thats cut the Robin Hood.

IV

arrested?	But O ben Coue what if we be clyd,
cheat and steal	Long we cannot foist & nip at last we shall be [spyed,
magistrate	If that we be spied, O then begins our woe, With the Harman beake out and alas,
Newgate	To VVittington we goe.

V

Hold your jaw! hide, and say no more	Stow your whids & plant, and whid no more [of that
[Notes] hanging; pick a purse	Budg a beak the crackmās & tip lowr with thy prat If treyning thou dost feare, thou ner wilt foist [a Ian,
rob; whore; hang	Then mill, and wap and treine for me,
[Notes]	A gere peck in thy gan.

As they were thus after a strange maner a
woeing, in comes by chance a clapper-dudgeon
for a pinte of Ale, who as soone as he was spied,

they left off their roguish poetry, and fell to mocke
the poor maunder thus.

VI

The clapper dugeon lies in the skipper,
He dares not come out for shame,
But when he binges out he dus budg to the gigger,
Tip in my skew good dame.

beggar; barn

comes out; goes to
people's doors—
"Put something
in my wallet."



[Notes] "A GAGE OF BEN ROM-BOUSE"
[1611]

[By MIDDLETON and DEKKER in "*The Roaring Girl*"
v. 1. Sung by *Moll-Cut-purse* and *Tearcat*
a bullying rogue.]

Moll. Come you rogue, sing with me: —

A pot of strong ale (or wine)	A gage of ben Rom-bouse,
London ale-house	In a bousing-ken of Rom-vile
better than a cloak	<i>Tearcat.</i> Is benar than a Caster,
meat, bread, drink, or porridge	Peck, pennam, lap, or popler,
steal on the country-side.	Which we mill in deuse a vile.
lie all day	<i>Moll.</i> Oh, I wud lib all the lightmans,
night	Oh, I woud lib all the darkemans,
By the mass! in the woods	By the salomon, under the Ruffemans
stocks	By the salomon in the Hartmans
in fetters	<i>Tearcat.</i> And scoure the queer cramp ring
[Notes]	And couch till a palliard dock'd my dell,
addle-pate may swill strong drink	So my bousy nab might skew rome bouse well
Let us be off on the road.	{ Avast to the pad, let us bing; { Avast to the pad, let us bing.

“BING OUT, BIEN MORTS”

[Notes]

[1612]

[From *O per se O*, by THOMAS DEKKER].

Bing out, bien Morts, and toure, and toure,
bing out, bien Morts, and toure;
For all your Duds are bingd awaste,
the bien coue hath the loure.

Go abroad, good
women,
and look about
you;
For all your
clothes are
stolen;
and a good fellow
(a clever thief)
has the money.

I

I met a Dell, I viewde her well,
she was banship to my watch;
So she and I, did stall and cloy,
whateuer we could catch.

I met a wench
and summed her
up,
she suited me
very well
So (joining com-
pany) she
watched while
I stole
whatever came
our way.

II

This Dowie dell, can cut bien whids,
and wap well for a win;
And prig and cloy so banshiply,
all the dewsea-vile within.

This young whore
can lie like truth,
fornicate vigor-
ously for a penny
And steal very
cleverly
on the country-
side

III

When the house
was alarmed we
had good luck
in spite of frost
and snow

The boyle was vp, wee had good lucke,
in frost, for and in snow;

When they
sought us we hid
in the woods.

When they did seeke, then we did creepe,
and plant in ruffe-mans low.

IV

To a thieves'
receiving house
the woman goes

To Stawling Kenne the Mort bings then,
to fetch loure for her cheates;

to get money for
the swag—

[Notes]

Duds and Ruff-pecke, runboild by Harmanbecke,
and won by Mawnder's feates.

got by a rogue's
dexterity.

V

Ye rogues do not
brag of your
booty

You Mawnders all, stow what you stall,
to Rome coues watch so quire;

to rogues who are
not straight

Or trust a mis-
tress, who though
she [Notes]

And wapping Dell that niggles well,
and takes loure for her hire.

does so for hire.

VI

With a counter-
feit license and
forged signa-
tures [Notes]
as to losses by fire

And Jybe well Ierkt, tick rome-comfeck,
for backe by glimmar to mawnd,

To rob each house
let a man go
thro' hedge, ditch
and field

To mill each Ken, let coue bing then,
through ruffemans, lague or launde.

VII

Till Crampings quier, tip Coue his hire,
 and quier-kens doe them catch;
 A canniken, mill quier cuffen,
 so quier to ben coue's watch.

Till fetters are
 his deserts
 and a prison is
 his fate
 A plague take
 the magistratel
 who is so hard
 on a clever rogue

VIII

Bein darkmans then, bouse, mort, and ken
 the bien coue's bingd awast;
 On chates to trine, by Rome-coues dine
 for his long lib at last.

A good-night
 then to drink,
 wench, and ale-
 house—
 the poor fellow
 is gone
 On the gallows
 to hang by
 rogues betray'd
 to his long sleep.

Bingd out bien morts, and toure, and toure,
 bing out of the Rome-vile;
 And toure the coue, that cloyde your duds,
 upon the chates to trine.

So go, my good
 woman
 out of London
 And see the man
 who stole your
 clothes
 upon the gallows
 hanging.



[Notes] THE SONG OF THE BEGGAR
[1620]

[From "*A Description of Love*" 6th ed. (1629)].

I

I am Rogue and a stout one,
A most courageous drinker,
I doe excell, 'tis knowne full well,
The Ratter, Tom, and Tinker.
Still doe I cry, good your Worship good
Bestow one small Denire, Sir [Sir,
And brauely at the bousing Ken
Ile bouse it all in Beere, Sir.

penny
ale-house
drink

II

purse; [Notes] If a Bung be got by the hie Law,
Then straight I doe attend them,
For if Hue and Crie doe follow, I
A wrong way soone doe send them.
Still doe I cry, etc.

III

Ten miles vnto a Market.
I runne to meet a Miser,

Then in a throng, I nip his Bung, steal his purse
 And the partie ne'er the wiser.
 Still doe I cry, etc.

IV

My dainty Dals, my Doxis, girls; whores
 Whene'er they see me lacking,
 Without delay, poore wretches they
 Will set their Duds a packing. pawn their
clothes
 Still doe I cry, etc.

V

I pay for what I call for,
 And so perforce it must be,
 For as yet I can, not know the man,
 Nor Oastis that will trust me.
 Still doe I cry, etc.

VI

If any giue me lodging,
 A courteous Knaue they find me,
 For in their bed, aliue or dead,
 I leave some Lice behind me.
 Still doe I cry, etc.

VII

If a Gentry Coue be comming, gentleman
 Then straight it is our fashion,

My Legge I tie, close to my thigh,
 To moue him to compassion.
 Still doe I cry, etc.

VIII

My doublet sleeue hangs emptie,
 And for to begge the bolder,
 For meate and drinke mine arme I shrinke,
 Vp close vnto my shoulder.
 Still doe I cry, etc.

IX

If a Coach I heere be rumbling,
 To my Crutches then I hie me,
 For being lame, it is a shame,
 Such Gallants should denie me.
 Still doe I cry, etc.

X

With a seeming bursten belly,
 I looke like one half dead, Sir,
 Or else I beg with a wooden legge,
 And a Night-cap on me head, Sir,
 Still doe I cry, etc.

XI

In Winter time starke naked
 I come into some Citie,
 Then euery man that spare them can,

Will giue me clothes for pittie.
Still doe I cry, etc.

XII

If from out the Low-countrie,
I heare a Captaines name, Sir,
Then strait I swere I have bin there;
And so in fight came lame, Sir.
Still doe I cry, etc.

[Notes]

XIII

My Dogge in a string doth lead me,
When in the towne I goe, Sir,
For to the blind, all men are kind,
And will their Almes bestow, Sir,
Still doe I cry, etc.

XIV

With Switches sometimes stand I,
In the bottom of a Hill, Sir,
There those men which doe want a switch,
Some monie give me still, Sir.
Still doe I cry, etc.

XV

Come buy, come buy a Horne-booke,
Who buys my Pins or Needles?
In Cities I these things doe crie,

Oft times to scape the Beadles.
Still doe I cry, etc.

XVI

[Notes] In Pauls Church by a Pillar;
Sometimes you see me stand, Sir,
With a Writ that showes, what care and woes
I past by Sea and Land, Sir.
Still doe I cry, etc.

XVII

Now blame me not for boasting,
And bragging thus alone, Sir,
For my selfe I will be praying still,
For Neighbours have I none, Sir.
Which makes me cry, etc.



THE MAUNDER'S INITIATION [Notes]

[1622]

[From *The Beggar's Bush* by JOHN FLETCHER ;
also in *The New Canting Dict.*:—"Sung on
the electing of a new dimber damber, or
king of the gypsies"].

I

Cast your nabs and cares away,
This is maunder's holiday: beggar
In the world look out and see,
Where so blest a king as he
(Pointing to the newly-elected Prince.)

II

At the crowning of our king,
Thus we ever dance and sing:
Where's the nation lives so free,
And so merrily as we?

III

Be it peace, or be it war,
Here at liberty we are:
Hang all harmanbecks we cry, constables
We the cuffins quere defy. magistrates

IV

We enjoy our ease and rest,
 To the fields we are not pressed:
 And when taxes are increased,
 We are not a penny 'sessed.

V

Nor will any go to law,
 With a maunder for a straw,
 All which happiness he brags,
 Is only owing to his rags.

“Now swear him”—

I pour on thy pate a pot of good ale And install thee, by oath, a rogue To beg by the way, steal from all, Rob hedge of shirt and sheet,	I crown thy nab with a gage of ben bouse, And stall thee by the salmon into clowes, To maund on the pad, and strike all the cheats, To mill from the Ruffmans, Commission, and <div style="text-align: right;">[slates,</div>
To lie with wench- es on the straw, so let all magis- trates and con- stables go to the devil and be hanged!	Twang dells i' th' stiromel, and let the Quire <div style="text-align: right;">[Cuffin</div> And Harman Beck strine and trine to the ruffin.



THE HIGH PAD'S BOAST

[b. 1625]

[Attributed to JOHN FLETCHER—a song from a collection of black-letter broadside ballads. Also in *New Canting Dict.* 1725.]

I

I keep my Horse; I keep my whore;
I take no rents; yet am not poor;
I travel all the land about,
And yet was born to ne'er a foot.

II

With partridge plump, and woodcock fine,
At midnight, I do often dine:
And if my whore be not in Case,
My hostess' daughter has her place.

in the house

III

The maids sit up, and watch their turns;
If I stay long, the tapster mourns;
Nor has the cookmaid mind to sin,
Tho' tempted by the chamberlain.

IV

But when I knock, O how they bustle;
The hostler yawns, the geldings justle:
If the maid be sleepy, O how they curse her;
And all this comes, of, *Deliver your purse, sir.*



THE MERRY BEGGARS

[Notes]

[1641]

[From *A Jovial Crew*, by RICHARD BROME. The
beggars discovered at their feast. After
they have scrambled awhile at their Victuals:
this song].

I

Here safe in our Skipper let's cly off our Peck,
And bowse in defiance o' the Harman Beck.
Here's Pannam and Lap, and good Poplars of
[Yarrum,
To fill up the Crib, and to comfort the Quarron.
Now bowse a round health to the Go-well and
[Com-well,
Of Cisley Bumtrincket that lies in the Strummel;

Safe in our barn
let's eat
And drink with-
out fear of the
constable!
Here's bread,
drink, and milk-
porridge

To fill the belly,
and comfort the
body.
Drink a good
health [Notes]

To Cisley Bum-
trincket lying in
the straw

II

Here's Ruffpeck and Casson, and all of the best,
And Scrape of the Dainties of Gentry Cofe's
[Feast.

Here's bacon and
cheese,
And scraps from
the gentleman's
table

Here's pork,
mutton, goose,

And chicken, all
well-cooked.

For this good food
and meat let us

Drink the gentle-
man's health and

Then drink a
bumper

to Cisley Bum-
trincket.

Here's Grunter and Bleater, with Tib-of-the-Buttry,
And Margery Prater, all dress'd without sluttry.

For all this bene Cribbing and Peck let us then,

Bowse a health to the Gentry Cofe of the Ken.

Now bowse a round health to the Go-well
and Com-well

Of Cisley Bumtrincket that lies in the Strum-
[mel.



A MORT'S DRINKING SONG [Notes]
[1641]

[From *A Jovial Crew*, by RICHARD BROME: Enter Patrico with his old wife with a wooden bowle of drink. She is drunk. She sings:—]

I

This is bien bowse, this is bien bowse,	strong ale
Too little is my skew.	cup or platter
I bowse no lage, but a whole gage	water; pot
Of this I'll bowse to you.	

II

This bowse is better than rom-bowse,	wine
It sets the gan a-gigling,	mouth
The autum-mort finds better sport	wife
In bowsing than in nigling.	fornicating
This is bien bowse, etc.	

[*She tosses off her bowle, falls back and is carried out.*]



III

For such pretty Pledges, as Lullies from Hedges, wet linen
 We are not in fear to be drawn upon Sledges,
 But sometimes the Whip doth make us to skip
 And then we from Tything to Tything do trip;
 But when in a poor Boozing-Can we do bib it, ale-house
 We stand more in dread of the Stocks than the
 And therefore a merry mad Beggar I’ll be [Gibbet
 For when it is night in the Barn tumbles he.

IV

We throw down no Altar, nor never do falter,
 So much as to change a Gold-chain for a Halter;
 Though some Men do flout us, and others do doubt
 We commonly bear forty Pieces about us; [us,
 But many good Fellows are fine and look fiercer,
 And owe for their Cloaths to the Taylor and Mercer:
 And if from the Harmans I keep out my Feet, stocks
 I fear not the Compter, King’s Bench, nor the Fleet. [Notes]

V

Sometimes I do frame myself to be lame,
 And when a Coach comes, I hop to my game;
 We seldom miscarry, or never do marry,
 By the Gown, Common-Prayer, or Cloak-Directory;
 But Simon and Susan, like Birds of a Feather
 They kiss, and they laugh, and so jumble together; [Notes]

Like Pigs in the Pea-straw, intangled they lie,
Till there they beget such a bold rogue as I.

VI

When Boys do come to us, and their Intent is
To follow our Calling, we ne'er bind 'em 'Prentice;
Soon as they come to 't, we teach them to do 't,
And give them a Staff and a Wallet to boot;
We teach them their Lingua, to crave and to cant,
The Devil is in them if then they can want.
And he or she, that a Beggar will be,
Without any Indentures they shall be made free.

beggar's patter

VII

We beg for our Bread, yet sometimes it happens
We fast it with Pig, Pullet, Coney, and Capons
The Church's Affairs, we are no Men-slayers,
We have no Religion, yet live by our Prayers;
But if when we beg, Men will not draw their
[Purses,
We charge, and give Fire, with a Volley of
[Curses;
The Devil confound your good Worship, we cry,
And such a bold brazen- fac'd Beggar am I.

VIII

We do things in Season, and have so much Reason,
We raise no Rebellion, nor never talk Treason;

We Bill all our Mates at very low rates,
While some keep their Quarters as high as the

[fates;

With Shinkin-ap-Morgan, with Blue-cap, or Teague,
We into no Covenant enter, nor League.

[Notes]

And therefore a bonny bold Beggar I’ll be,
For none lives a life more merry than he.



[Notes]

A BUDG AND SNUDG SONG

[1676 and 1712]

[From *A Warning for Housekeepers* . . . by one who was a prisoner in Newgate (1676. The second version from the *Triumph of Wit* (1712)].

I

Sneaking into houses and steal- ing anything to hand Accomplished the theft	The budge it is a delicate trade, And a delicate trade of fame; For when that we have bit the bloe, We carry away the game:
fellow catches swag [properly money]	But if the cully nap us, And the hurries from us take,
take us to New- gate; [Notes]	O then {they rub} {he rubs} us to the whitt
halfpenny	{And it is hardly } {Though we are not } worth a make

II

fettors	{But } {And } when that we come to the whitt
drink	Our darbies to behold, And for to {take our penitency } {do our penance there}' {And } {We } boose the water cold.

But when that we come out agen
 [And the merry hick we meet] countryman
 We {bite the Cully of} his cole steal his money
 {file off with}
 As {we walk} along the street.
 {he pikes}

III

[And when that we have fil'd him robbed
 Perhaps of half a job; half a guinea
 Then every man to the boozin ken ale-house
 O there to fence his hog; spend a shilling
 But if the cully nap us,
 And once again we get
 Into the cramping. rings], Handcuffs and
 leg-shackles
 {But we are rubbed into} the whitt.
 {To scoure them in }

IV

And when that we come {to} the whitt,
 {unto} "footing"
 For garnish they do cry;
 {Mary, faugh, you son of a whore}
 {We promise our lusty comrogues}
 {Ye} shall have it by and bye
 {They}
 [Then every man with his mort in his hand, whore
 Does booze off his can and part,
 With a kiss we part, and westward stand,
 To the nubbing cheat in a cart]. gallows

v

- {But} when {that} we come to {Tyburn
 {And} { — } {the nubbing cheat}
- For {going upon}
 {running on} the budge,
- [Notes] There stands {Jack Catch}, that son of a {whore},
 {Jack Ketch}, {bitch},
 That owes us all a grudge.
- hung {And} when that he hath {noosed} us,
 {For} {nubbed}
- give no money And our friends {tips}
 {tip} him no cole,
- knife {O then he throws us in the cart }
 {He takes his chive and cuts us down},
 And {tumbles}
 {tips} us into {the}
 {a} hole.
- [Notes] [An additional stanza is given in *Bacchus and Venus* (1737), a version which moreover contains many verbal variations].

vi

But if we have a friend stand by,
 Six and eight pence for to pay,
 Then they may have our bodies back,
 And carry us quite away:
 For at St Giles's or St Martin's,
 A burying place is still;
 And there's an end of a darkman's budge,
 And the whoreson hath his will.

THE MAUNDER'S PRAISE OF HIS
STROWLING MORT

[Notes]

[1707]

[From *The Triumph of Wit*, by J. SHIRLEY: "the King of the Gypsies's Song, made upon his Beloved Doxy, or Mistress;" also in *New Canting Dict.* (1725)].

I

Doxy, oh! thy glaziers shine	mistress; eyes
As glimmar; by the Salomon!	fire; mass
No gentry mort hath prats like thine,	lady; [Notes]
No cove e'er wap'd with such a one.	[Notes]

II

White thy fambles, red thy gan,	hand; mouth
And thy quarrons dainty is;	body
Couch a hogshead with me then,	sleep
And in the darkmans clip and kiss.	night; [Notes]

III

What though I no togeman wear,	cloak
Nor commission, mish, or slate;	shirt or sheet

straw
in the barn; lie

Store of strammel we'll have here,
And ith' skipper lib in state.

IV

[Notes]
the devil take
the woman
otherwise
feet
stockings; revel

Wapping thou I know does love,
Else the ruffin cly the mort;
From thy stampers then remove,
Thy drawers, and let's prig in sport.

V

daylight
hen
chickens
ale-house

When the lightman up does call,
Margery prater from her nest,
And her Cackling cheats withal,
In a boozing ken we'll feast.

VI

Money; steal
pot; steal a purse
wine; drink
eat; pig

There if lour we want; I'll mill
A gage, or nip for thee a bung;
Rum booze thou shalt booze thy fill,
And crash a grunting cheat that's young.



THE RUM-MORT'S PRAISE OF HER FAITHLESS MAUNDER [Notes]

[1707]

[From *The Triumph of Wit*, by J. SHIRLEY: also in *New Canting Dict.*].

I

Now my kinching-cove is gone,	little man
By the rum-pad maundeth none,	highway; beg-
Quarrons both for stump and bone,	geth
Like my clapperdogeon.	body
	[Notes]

II

Dimber damber fare thee well,	[Notes]
Palliards all thou didst excel,	[Notes]
And thy jockum bore the Bell,	[Notes]
Glimmer on it never fell.	[Notes]

III

Thou the cramprings ne'er did scowre,	fetters; wear
Harmans had on thee no power,	stocks
Harmanbecks did never toure;	constables, look
For thee, the drawers still had loure.	pockets; money

IV

clothes; general plunder magistrate	Duds and cheats thou oft hast won, Yet the cuffin quire couldst shun;
country	And the deuseaville didst run,
gallows	Else the chates had thee undone.

V

[Notes]	Crank and dommerar thou couldst play, Or rum-maunder in one day, And like an Abram-cove couldst pray, Yet pass with gybes well jerk'd away.
---------	--

VI

night	When the darkmans have been wet,
hedge	Thou the crackmans down didst beat
fire; duck	For glimmer, whilst a quaking cheat,
goose	Or tib-o'-th'-buttry was our meat.

VII

turkey	Red shanks then I could not lack,
bacon	Ruff peck still hung on my Back,
corn	Grannam ever fill'd my sack
any potable; porridge	With lap and poplars held I tack.

VIII

dog; wooden dish	To thy bugher and thy skew,
hook; counterfeit pass, cloak	Filch and gybes I bid adieu, Though thy togeman was not new, In it the rogue to me was true.

FRISKY MOLL'S SONG

[1724]

[By J. HARPER, and sung by Frisky Moll in
JOHN THURMOND'S *Harlequin Sheppard* pro-
duced at Drury Lane Theatre].

I

From priggs that snaffle the prancers strong,	steal horses
To you of the <i>Peter Lay</i> ,	carriage thieves
I pray now listen a while to my song,	
How my <i>Boman</i> he kick'd away.	fancy man or sweetheart

II

He broke thro' all rubbs in the whitt,	obstacles; New-
And chiv'd his darbies in twain;	gate
But fileing of a rumbo ken,	cut: fetters
My <i>Boman</i> is snabbed again.	Breaking into a pawn-broker's imprisoned

III

I <i>Frisky Moll</i> , with my rum coll,	good man
Wou'd Grub in a bowzing ken;	cat; ale-house
But ere for the scan he had tipt the colc,	refreshments;
The <i>Harman</i> he came in,	paid constable

IV

ring ; watch ;
pistols

gin-shops

A famble, a tattle, and two popps,
Had my *Boman* when he was ta'en ;
But had he not bouz'd in the diddle shops,
He'd still been in Drury-Lane.



THE CANTER'S SERENADE [Notes]

[1725]

[from *The New Canting Dictionary* :—" Sung early in the morning, at the barn doors where their doxies have reposed during the night"].

I

Ye morts and ye dells	women ; girls
Come out of your cells,	
And charm all the palliards about ye;	beggars [Notes]
Here birds of all feathers,	
Through deep roads and all weathers,	
Are gathered together to toute ye.	

II

With faces of wallnut,	
And bladder and smallgut,	
We're come scraping and singing to rouse ye;	
Rise, shake off your straw,	
And prepare you each maw	mouth
To kiss, eat, and drink till you're bouzy.	drunk,

[Notes]

"RETOURE MY DEAR DELL"

[1725]

[From *The New Canting Dictionary*].

I

night	Each darkmans I pass in an old shady grove,
day ; see	And live not the lightmans I toute not my love;
know well	I surtoute every walk, which we used to pass,
lie	And couch me down weeping, and kiss the cold
	[grass :
	I cry out on my mort to pity my pain,
	And all our vagaries remember again.

II

mistress	Didst thou know, my dear doxy, but half of the
	[smart
heart	Which has seized on my panter, since thou didst
	[depart ;
	Didst thou hear but my sighs, my complaining
	[and groans,
return	Thou'dst surely retoure, and pity my moans :
	Thou'dst give me new pleasure for all my
	[past pain,
eyes	And I should rejoice in thy glaziers again.

IV

I turned down the lilly slat,
Methought she fell a screaming,
This startled me ; I straight awak'd,
And found myself but dreaming.

white sheet



[Notes]

“WHEN MY DIMBER DELL
I COURTED”

[1725]

[From *The New Canting Dictionary*].

I

pretty wench

When my dimber dell I courted
She had youth and beauty too,
Wanton joys my heart transported,

[Notes]

And her wap was ever new.
But conquering time doth now deceive her
Which her pleasures did uphold;
All her wapping now must leave her,
For, alas! my dell's grown old.

II

eyes

Her wanton motions which invited,
Now, alas! no longer charm,
Her glaziers too are quite benighted,
Nor can any prig-star charm.

For conquering time, alas! deceives her
Which her triumphs did uphold,
And every moving beauty leaves her
Alas! my dimber dell's grown old.

III

There was a time no cull could toutte her, man; look at
 But was sure to be undone:

Nor could th' uprightman live without her, [Notes]
 She triumph'd over every one.

But conquering time does now deceive her,
 Which her sporting us'd t' uphold,
 All her am'rous dambers leave her,
 For, alas! the dell's grown old.

IV

All thy comfort, dimber dell,
 Is, now, since thou hast lost thy prime,
 That every cull can witness well,
 Thou hast not misus'd thy time.
 There's not a prig or palliard living,
 Who has not been thy slave inroll'd.
 Then cheer thy mind, and cease thy grieving;
 Thou'st had thy time, tho' now grown old.



[Notes] THE OATH OF THE CANTING CREW

[1749]

[From *The Life of Bampfylde Moore Carew*, by
ROBERT GOADBY].

- [Notes] I, Crank Cuffin, swear to be
True to this fraternity;
That I will in all obey
Rule and order of the lay.
- reveal secrets
betray to bailiff
or magistrate Never blow the gab or squeak;
Never snitch to bum or beak;
But religiously maintain
Authority of those who reign
- [Notes] Over Stop Hole Abbey green,
Be their tawny king, or queen.
In their cause alone will fight;
Think what they think, wrong or fight;
Serve them truly, and no other,
And be faithful to my brother;
Suffer none, from far or near,
With their rights to interfere;
- [Notes] No strange Abram, ruffler crack,
Hooker of another pack,
- [Notes]; beggar Rogue or rascal, frater, maunderer,

THE OATH OF THE CANTING CREW 51

Irish toyle, or other wanderer ;
No dimber, dambler, angler, dancer,
Prig of cackler, prig of prancer ;
No swigman, swaddler, clapper-dudgeon ;
Cadge-gloak, curtal, or curmudgeon ;
No whip-jack, palliard, patrico ;
No jarkman, be he high or low ;
No dummerar, or romany ;
No member of *the family* ;
No ballad-basket, bouncing buffer,
Nor any other, will I suffer ;
But stall-off now and for ever
All outtiers whatsoever ;
And as I keep to the foregone,
So may help me Salamon !

[Notes]

By the mass !



[Notes] COME ALL YOU BUFFERS GAY

[1760]

[From *The Humourist* a choice collection of songs. 'A New Flash Song', p. 2].

I

rogue or horse-
thief
prowl about

Come all you buffers gay,
That rumly do pad the city,
Come listen to what I do say,
And it will make you wond'rous wity.

II

The praps are at Drury Lane,
And at Covent Garden also,
Therefore I tell you plain,
It will not be safe for to go.

III

well-dressed vic-
tim; walk

But if after a rum cull you pad
Pray follow him brave and bold;
For many a buffer has been grab'd,
For fear, as I've been told.

IV

Let your pal that follows behind,
 Tip your bulk pretty soon;
 And to slap his whip in time,
 For fear the cull should be down.

give signal to
 confederate
 [Notes]

V

For if the cull should be down
 And catch you a fileing his bag,
 Then at the Old Bailey you're found,
 And d—m you, he'll tip you the lag.

robbing.

get you trans-
 ported

VI

But if you should slape his staunch wipe
 Then away to the fence you may go,
 From thence to the ken of one T—
 Where you in full bumpers may flow.

steal; handker-
 chief
 receiver of stolen
 property
 house

VII

But now I have finish'd my rhime,
 And of you all must take my leave;
 I would have you to leave off in time,
 Or they will make your poor hearts to bleed.

[Notes]

THE POTATO MAN

[1775]

[from *The Ranelagh Concert* . . . a choice collection of the newest songs sung at all the public places of entertainment].

I

fellow

I am a saucy rolling blade,

I fear not wet nor dry,

I keep a jack ass for my trade,

And thro' the streets do cry

Chorus. And they all rare potatoes be!

And they're, etc.

II

mistress

A moll I keep that sells fine fruit,

money [Notes]

There's no one brings more cly;

She has all things the seasons suit,

While I my potatoes cry.

Chorus. And they all, etc.

III

cry out

A link boy once I stood the gag,

At Charing Cross did ply,

Here's light your honor for a mag,
 But now my potatoes cry.

halfpenny

Chorus. And they all, etc.

IV

With a blue bird's eye about my squeegee,
 And a check shirt on my back,
 A pair of large wedges in my hoofs,
 And an oil skin round my hat.

handkerchief
[Notes] neck.

Chorus. And they all, etc.

V

I'll bait a bull or fight a cock,
 Or pigeons I will fly;
 I'm up to all your knowing rigs
 Whilst I my potatoes cry.

smart tricks

Chorus. And they all, etc.

VI

There's five pounds two-pence honest weight
 Your own scales take and try;
 For nibbing culls I always hate,
 And I in safety cry.

cheating dealers

Chorus. And they all, etc.

[Notes]

A SLANG PASTORAL

[1780]

[By R. TOMLINSON:—a Parody on a poem by Dr. Byrom, "My time, O ye muses, was happily spent"].

I

companions	My time, O ye kiddies, was happily spent,
accompanied	When Nancy trigg'd with me wherever I went;
	Ten thousand sweet joys ev'ry night did we prove;
	Sure never poor fellow like me was in love!
jailed	But since she is nabb'd, and has left me behind,
	What a marvellous change on a sudden I find!
	When the constable held her as fast as could be,
	I thought 'twas Bet Spriggins; but damme 'twas she.

II

drink	With such a companion, a green-stall to keep,
ight-hearted	To swig porter all day, on a flock-bed to sleep,
	I was so good-natur'd, so bobbish and gay,
	And I still was as smart as a carrot all day:
	But now I so saucy and churlish am grown,
	So ragged and greasy, as never was known;
	My Nancy is gone, and my joys are all fled,
	And my arse hangs behind me, as heavy as lead.

III

The Kennel, that's wont to run swiftly along,
And dance to soft murmurs dead kittens among,
Thou know'st, little buckhorse, if Nancy was there,
'Twas pleasure to look at, 'twas music to hear:
But now that she's off, I can see it run past,
And still as it murmurs do nothing but blast.
Must you be so cheerful, while I go in pain?
Stop your clack, and be damn'd t'ye, and hear
[me complain.

IV

When the bugs in swarms round me wou'd often-
[times play,
And Nancy and I were as frisky as they,
We laugh'd at their biting, and kiss'd all the time,
For the spring of her beauty was just in its prime!
But now for their frolics I never can sleep,
So I crack 'em by dozens, as o'er me they creep:
Curse blight you! I cry, while I'm all over smart,
For I'm bit by the arse, while I'm stung to the
[heart.

V

The barber I ever was pleased to see,
With his paigtail come scraping to Nancy and me;
And Nancy was pleas'd too, and to the man said,

Come hither, young fellow, and frizzle my head:
 But now when he's bowing, I up with my stick,
 Cry, blast you, you scoundrel! and give him a kick—
 And I'll lend him another, for why should not John
 Be as dull as poor Dermot, when Nancy is gone?

VI

When sitting with Nancy, what sights have I seen!
 How white was the turnep, the col'wart how green!
 What a lovely appearance, while under the shade,
 The carrot, the parsnip, the cauliflow'r made!
 But now she mills doll, tho' the greens are still there
 They none of 'em half so delightful appear:
 It was not the board that was nail'd to the wall,
 Made so many customers visit our stall.

picks oakum

VII

Sweet music went with us both all the town thro',
 To Bagnigge, White Conduit, and Sadler's-Wells
 [Notes] [too;
 Soft murmur'd the Kennels, the beau-pots how
 [sweet,
 And crack went the cherry-stones under our feet:
 gone But now she to Bridewell has punch'd it along,
 My eye, Betty Martin! on music a song:
 'Twas her voice crying mack'rel, as now I have
 [found,
 Gave ev'ry-thing else its agreeable sound.

foolish

If he does, he'll to Tyburn next sessions be dragg'd,
And what kiddy's so rum as to get himself
[scragg'd?
No! blinky, discharge her, and let her return;
For ne'er was poor fellow so sadly forlorn.
Zounds! what shall I do? I shall die in a ditch;
Take warning by me how you're leagu'd with a
[bitch.



YE SCAMPS, YE PADS, YE DIVERS [Notes]

[1781]

[From *The Choice of Harlequin: or The Indian Chief* by MR. MESSINK, and sung by JOHN EDWIN as "the Keeper of Bridewell"].

I

Ye scamps, ye pads, ye divers, and all upon	footpads; pick
[the lay,	pockets; [Notes]
In Tothill-fields gay sheepwalk, like lambs ye sport	Tothill-fields
[and play;	prison
Rattling up your darbies, come hither at my call;	
I'm jigger dubber here, and you are welcome	warder;
[to mill doll.	pick oakum
With my tow row, etc.	

II

At your insurance office the flats you've taken in,	
The game they've play'd, my kiddy, you're always	
[sure to win;	
First you touch the shiners—the number up—	money
[you break,	
With your insuring-policy, I'd not insure your neck.	
With my tow row, etc.	

Chorus omnes

We're scamps, we're pads, we're divers, we're all
[upon the lay,
In Tothill-fields gay sheepwalk, like lambs we sport
[and play ;
Rattling up our darbies, we're hither at your call,
You're jigger dubber here, and we're forc'd for
[to mill doll.
With my tow row, etc.



[Notes]

THE SANDMAN'S WEDDING

[b. 1789]

[A Cantata by G. Parker (?)].

Recitative.

As Joe the sandman drove his noble team
 Of raw-rump'd jennies, "Sand-ho!" was his theme:
 street Just as he turned the corner of the drum,
 rag-gatherer His dear lov'd Bess, the bunter, chanc'd to come;
 kissed her With joy cry'd "Woa", did turn his quid and stare,
 First suck'd her jole, then thus addressed the fair.

Air.

I

Forgive me if I praise those charms
 eyes Thy glaziers bright, lips, neck, and arms
 Thy snowy bubbies e'er appear
 Like two small hills of sand, my dear:
 Thy beauties, Bet, from top to toe
 Have stole the heart of Sandman Joe.

II

Come wed, my dear, and let's agree,
 ale-house Then of the booze-ken you'll be free;

No sneer from cully, mot, or froe	fellow, girl, or wife
Dare then reproach my Bess for Joe;	
For he's the kiddy rum and queer,	brave and cute
That all St. Giles's boys do fear	

Recitative.

With daylights flashing, Bess at length reply'd,	eyes
Must Joey proffer this, and be deny'd?	
No, no, my Joe shall have his heart delight	
And we'll be wedded ere we dorse this night;	sleep
"Well lipp'd," quoth Joe, "no more you need to	spoken
[say"—	
"Gee-up! gallows, do you want my sand to-day?"	

Air.

I

Joe sold his sand, and cly'd his cole, sir,	pocketed	his
While Bess got a basket of rags,	money	
Then up to St. Giles's they roll'd, sir,		
To every bunter Bess brags:		
Then into a booze-ken they pike it,	go	
Where Bess was admitted we hear;		
For none of the coves dare but like it,		
As Joey, her kiddy, was there.		

II

Full of glee, until ten that they started,
For supper Joe sent out a win;

A hog's maw between them was parted,
And after they sluic'd it with gin:
It was on an old leather trunk, sir,
They inarried were, never to part;
But Bessy, she being blind drunk, sir,
Joe drove her away in his cart.



THE HAPPY PAIR.

[Notes]

[1789]

[By GEORGE PARKER in *Life's Painter of Variegated Characters*].

Joe.

Ye slang-boys all, since wedlock's nooze,
 Together fast has tied
 Moll Blabbermums and rowling Joe,
 Each other's joy and pride;
 Your broomsticks and tin kettles bring,
 With cannisters and stones:
 Ye butchers bring your cleavers too,
 Likewise your marrow-bones;
 For ne'er a brace in marriage hitch'd,
 By no one can be found,
 That's half so blest as Joe and Moll,
 Search all St. Giles's round.

[Notes]

Moll.

Though fancy queer-gamm'd smutty Muns
 Was once my fav'rite man,
 Though rugged-muzzle tink'ring Tom
 For me left maw-mouth'd Nan:

tramping ; pick-
pocket
pickpocket
paid for
woman, girl
jilted

Though padding Jack and diving Ned,
With blink-ey'd buzzing Sam,
Have made me drunk with hot, and stood
The racket for a dram;
Though Scamp the ballad-singing kid,
Call'd me his darling frow,
I've tip'd them all the double, for
The sake of rowling Joe.

Chorus.

man ; woman
money
whores
spirit ; spend our
guineas
drink ; food
drinking-house

Therefore, in jolly chorus now,
Let's chaunt it altogether,
And let each cull's and doxy's heart
Be lighter than a feather;
And as the kelter runs quite flush,
Like *natty* shining *kiddies*,
To treat the coaxing, giggling brims,
With spunk let's post our *neddies*;
Then we'll all roll in *bub* and *grub*,
Till from this ken we go,
Since rowling Joe's tuck'd up with Moll,
And Moll's tuck'd up with Joe.



THE BUNTER'S CHRISTENING [Notes]

[1789]

[By GEORGE PARKER in *Life's Painter of Variegated Characters*].

I

Bess Tatter, of Hedge-lane,
 To ragman Joey's joy,
 The cull with whom she snooz'd man
 Brought forth a chopping boy:
 Which was, as one might say,
 The moral of his dad, sir;
 And at the christ'ning oft,
 A merry bout they had, sir.

II

For, when 'twas four weeks old,
 Long Ned, and dust-cart Chloe,
 To give the kid a name,
 Invited were by Joey;
 With whom came muzzy Tom, muddled
 And sneaking Snip, the boozer, drunkard
 Bag-picking, blear-ey'd Ciss,
 And squinting Jack, the bruiser. pugilist

III

Likewise came bullying Sam,
 With cat's-and-dog's-meat Nelly,
 Young Smut, the chimney-sweep,
 And smiling snick-snack Willy;
 Peg Swig and Jenny Gog,
 harlots; thievish The brims, with birdlime fingers,
 Brought *warbling, seedy* Dick,
 The prince of ballad-singers.

IV

The guests now being met,
 The first thing that was done, sir,
 Was handling round the kid,
 kiss him That all might smack his muns, sir;
 drop of gin A *flash of lightning* next,
 gave; man; Bess tipt each cull and frow, sir,
 woman Ere they to church did pad,
 walk To have it christen'd Joe, sir.

V

Away they then did trudge;
 But such a queer procession,
 Of seedy brims and kids,
 Is far beyond expression.

THE BUNTER'S CHRISTENING 71

The christ'ning being o'er,
They back again soon pik't it, went
To have a dish of lap, tea
Prepar'd for those who lik't it.

VI

Bung all come back once more
They slobber'd little Joey; kissed
Then, with some civil jaw, words
Part squatted, to drink bohea,
And part swig'd barley swipes, drank beer
As short-cut they were smoaking, tobacco
While some their patter flash'd talked
In gallows fun and joking. screaming

VII

For supper, Joey stood,
To treat these curious cronies;
A bullock's melt, hog's maw
Sheep's heads, and stale polonies:
And then they swill'd gin-hot,
Until blind drunk as Chloe,
At twelve, all bundled from
The christ'ning of young Joey.

[Notes] THE FLASH MAN OF ST. GILES
[b. 1790]

[From *The Busy Bee*].

I

[Notes] I was a flash man of St. Giles,
And I fell in love with Nelly Stiles;
walked And I padded the hoof for many miles
To show the strength of my flame:
In the Strand, and at the Admiralty,
victims She pick'd up the flats as they pass'd by,
stole stole handker-chiefs; side
pocket And I mill'd their wipes from their side clye,
And then sung fal de ral tit, tit fal de ral,
Tit fal de ree, and then sung fal de ral tit!

II

girl, whore The first time I saw the flaming mot,
Was at the sign of the Porter Pot,
I call'd for some purl, and we had it hot,
With gin and bitters too!
talking noisily We threw off our slang at high and low,
And we were resolv'd to breed a row
[Notes] For we both got as drunk as David's sow,
And then sung fal de ral tit, etc.

III

As we were roaring forth a catch,
 ('Twas twelve o'clock) we wak'd the watch,
 I at his jazy made a snatch, wig
 And try'd for to nab his rattle! steal
 But I miss'd my aim and down I fell,
 And then he charg'd both me and Nell,
 And bundled us both to St. Martin's cell
 Where we sung fal de ral tit, etc.

IV

We pass'd the night in love away,
 And 'fore justice H— we went next day,
 And because we could not three hog pay, shilling
 Why we were sent to quod! prison
 In quod we lay three dismal weeks,
 Till Nell with crying swell'd her cheeks,
 And I damn'd the quorum all for sneaks
 And then sung fal de ral tit, etc.

V

From Bridewell bars we now are free,
 And Nell and I so well agree,
 That we live in perfect harmony,
 And grub and bub our fill! eat and drink
 For we have mill'd a precious go made a rich haul
 And queer'd the flats at thrums, E, O,

Every night in Titmouse Row,
 Where we sing fal de ral tit, etc.

VI

All you who live at your wit's end,
 Unto this maxim pray attend,
 Never despair to find a friend,
 While flats have bit aboard!
 For Nell and I now keep a gig,
 And look so grand, so flash and big,
 We roll in every knowing rig
 While we sing fal de ral tit, etc.

are up to every
 move



A LEARY MOT

[Notes]

[c. 1811]

[A broadside ballad].

I

Rum old Mog was a leary flash mot, and	woman or harlot
she was round and fat,	
With twangs in her shoes, a wheelbarrow too, and	
an oilskin round her hat;	
A blue bird's-eye o'er dairies fine—as she mizzled	Silk-handker-
through Temple Bar,	chief [Notes];
Of vich side of the way, I cannot say, but she	paps; went
boned it from a Tar—	stole
Singing, tol-lol-lol-lido.	

II

Now Moll's flash com-pan-ion was a Chick-lane	sweetheart
gill, and he garter'd below his knee,	
He had twice been pull'd, and nearly lagg'd,	gaoled; trans-
but got off by going to sea;	ported
With his pipe and quid, and chaunting voice,	
“Potatoes!” he would cry;	
For he valued neither cove nor swell, for he	
had wedge snug in his cly	money; pocket
Singing, tol-lol-lol-lido.	

III

[Notes] One night they went to a Cock-and-Hen Club,
 at the sign of the Mare and Stallion,
 But such a sight was never seen as Mog and her
 flash com-pan-ion;
 kissed Her covey was an am'rous blade, and he buss'd
 young Bet on the sly,
 fist; straight to When Mog up with her daddle, bang-up to the
 the spot mark, and she black'd the Bunter's eye.
 rag-gatherer Singing, tol-lol-lol-lido.

IV

great shindy Now this brought on a general fight, Lord, what
 a gallows row—
 With whacks and thumps throughout the night,
 [Notes] till "drunk as David's sow"—
 fighting Milling up and down—with cut heads, and lots
 of broken ribs,
 But the lark being over—they ginned themselves
 at jolly Tom Cribb's.
 Singing, tol-lol-lol-lido.



80 THE DEATH OF SOCRATES

Your Larry will be dead as mutton :
All for what? 'Kase his courage was
[good!'

III

candles
The boys they came crowding in fast;
They drew their stools close round about him,
Six glims round his coffin they placed—
He couldn't be well waked without 'em,
I ax'd if he was fit to die,
Without having duly repented?
Says Larry, 'That's all in my eye,
And all by the clargy invented,
To make a fat bit for themselves.

IV

Then the cards being called for, they play'd,
Till Larry found one of them cheated;
Quick he made a hard rap at his head—
The lad being easily heated,
'So ye chates me bekase I'm in grief!
O! is that, by the Holy, the rason?
Soon I'll give you to know you d—d thief!
That you're cracking your jokes out of sason,
And scuttle your nob with my fist'.

V

Then in came the priest with his book
He spoke him so smooth and so civil;

Larry tipp'd him a Kilmainham look, [Notes]
 And pitch'd his big wig to the devil.
 Then raising a little his head,
 To get a sweet drop of the bottle,
 And pitiful sighing he said,
 'O! the hemp will be soon round my throttle,
 And choke my poor windpipe to death!'

VI

So mournful these last words he spoke,
 We all vented our tears in a shower;
 For my part, I thought my heart broke
 To see him cut down like a flower!
 On his travels we watch'd him next day,
 O, the hangman I thought I could kill him!
 Not one word did our poor Larry say,
 Nor chang'd till he came to King William; [Notes]
 Och, my dear! then his colour turned white.

VII

When he came to the nubbing-cheat,
 He was tack'd up so neat and so pretty;
 The rumbler jugg'd off from his feet, cart
 And he died with his face to the city.
 He kick'd too, but that was all pride,
 For soon you might see 'twas all over;
 And as soon as the nooze was untied,
 Then at darkey we waked him in clover, night
 And sent him to take a ground-sweat. buried him

[Notes] THE SONG OF THE YOUNG PRIG

[c. 1819]

I

[Notes] My mother she dwelt in Dyot's Isle,
 One of the canting crew, sirs;
 And if you'd know my father's style,
 He was the Lord-knows-who, sirs!
 I first held horses in the street,
 But being found defaulter,
 Turned rumbler's flunkey for my meat,
 So was brought up to the halter.
 Frisk the cly, and fork the rag,
 Draw the fogles plummy,
 Speak to the rattles, bag the swag,
 And finely hunt the dummy.

hackney-coach

pick a pocket; lay
 hold of notes or
 money
 steal handker-
 chiefs dextrously
 steal a watch;
 pocket the plun-
 der
 steal pocket-
 books.

beggars

II

[Notes] My name they say is young Birdlime,
 My fingers are fish-hooks, sirs;
 And I my reading learnt betime,
 From studying pocket-books, sirs;
 I have a sweet eye for a plant,

an intended rob-
 bery

THE SONG OF THE YOUNG PRIG 83

And graceful as I amble,
 Finedraw a coat-tail sure I can't
 So kiddy is my famble. skilful is my hand
Chorus. Frisk the cly, etc.

III

A night bird oft I'm in the cage, lock-up
 But my rum-chants ne'er fail, sirs;
 The dubsman's senses to engage, gaoler
 While I tip him leg-bail, sirs; run away
 There's not, for picking, to be had,
 A lad so light and larky, frolicsome
 The cleanest angler on the pad expert pickpocket
 In daylight or the darkey. night
Chorus. Frisk the cly, etc.

IV

And though I don't work capital, [Notes]
 And do not weigh my weight, sirs;
 Who knows but that in time I shall,
 For there's no queering fate, sirs. getting the better
of
 If I'm not lagged to Virgin-nee, transported
 I may a Tyburn show be, [Notes]
 Perhaps a tip-top cracksman be, be hanged
 Or go on the high toby. housebreaker
become a high-
wayman
Chorus. Frisk the cly, etc.

While showers of facers told so deadly well,
 That the crush'd jaw-bones crackled as they fell!
 But firmly stood Entellus—and still bright,
 Though bent by age, with all the Fancy's light,
 Stopp'd with a skill, and rallied with a fire
 The immortal Fancy could alone inspire!
 While Dares, shifting round, with looks of thought.
 An opening to the cove's huge carcass sought
 (Like General Preston, in that awful hour,
 When on one leg he hopp'd to—take the Tower!),
 And here, and there, explored with active fin,
 And skilful feint, some guardless pass to win,
 And prove a boring guest when once let in.

[Notes]

And now Entellus, with an eye that plann'd
 Punishing deeds, high raised his heavy hand;
 But ere the sledge came down, young Dares spied
 Its shadow o'er his brow, and slipped aside—
 So nimbly slipp'd, that the vain nobber pass'd
 Through empty air; and He, so high, so vast,
 Who dealt the stroke, came thundering to the
 [ground!—

Not B—ck—gh—m himself, with balkier sound,
 Uprooted from the field of Whiggist glories,
 Fell souse, of late, among the astonish'd Tories!
 Instant the ring was broke, and shouts and yells
 From Trojan Flashmen and Sicilian Swells
 Fill'd the wide heaven--while, touch'd with grief

[to see

friend ; frolic
heavily

His pall, well-known through many a lark and spree,
Thus rumly floor'd, the kind Ascestes ran,
And pitying rais'd from earth the game old man.
Uncow'd, undamaged to the sport he came,
His limbs all muscle, and his soul all flame.

fighting

The memory of his milling glories past,
The shame that aught but death should see him
[grass'd.

dealing blows

All fired the veteran's pluck—with fury flush'd,
Full on his light-limb'd customer he rush'd,—
And hammering right and left, with ponderous
[swing

Ruffian'd the reeling youngster round the ring—
Nor rest, nor pause, nor breathing-time was given
But, rapid as the rattling hail from heaven
Beats on the house-top, showers of Randall's shot
Around the Trojan's lugs fell peppering hot!
'Till now Æneas, fill'd with anxious dread,
Rush'd in between them, and, with words well-
[bred,

Preserved alike the peace and Dares' head,
Both which the veteran much inclined to break—
Then kindly thus the punish'd youth bespake:
“Poor Johnny Raw! what madness could impel
So rum a Flat to face so prime a Swell?
See'st thou not, boy, the Fancy, heavenly maid,
Herself descends to this great Hammerer's aid,
And, singling him from all her flash adorers,

Shines in his hits, and thunders in his floorers?
Then, yield thee, youth,—nor such a spooney be,
To think mere man can mill a Deity!”

Thus spoke the chief—and now, the scrimmage
[o'er,

His faithful pals the done-up Dares bore
Back to his home, with tottering gams, sunk heart,
And muns and noddle pink'd in every part.
While from his gob the guggling claret gush'd blood
And lots of grinders, from their sockets crush'd teeth
Forth with the crimson tide in rattling fragments
[rush'd!



[Notes]

YA-HIP, MY HEARTIES!

[1819]

[From MOORE'S *Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress*:—
 “Sung by Jack Holmes, the Coachman, at
 a late Masquerade in St Giles's, in the
 character of Lord C—st—e—on . . . This
 song which was written for him by Mr.
 Gregson, etc.”].

I

drive a hackney- coach	I first was hired to <i>peg</i> a <i>Hack</i> They call “The Erin” sometime back,
talk slang	Where soon I learned to <i>patter flash</i> ,
horses; whip	To curb the <i>tits</i> , and <i>tip the lash</i> — Which pleased <i>the Master of The Crown</i> So much, he had me up to town,
money	And gave me <i>lots of quids</i> a year,
drive	To <i>tool</i> “The Constitutions” here. So, ya-hip, hearties, here am I That drive the Constitution Fly.

II

Some wonder how the Fly holds out,
 So rotten 'tis, within, without;

So loaded too, through thick and thin,
 And with such *heavy* creturs IN.
 But, Lord, 't will last our time—or if
 The wheels should, now and then, get stiff,
 Oil of Palm's the thing that, flowing,
 Sets the naves and felloes going.

money.

So ya-hip, *Hearties!* etc.

III

Some wonder, too, the *tits* that pull
 This *rum concern* along, so full,
 Should never *back* or *bolt*, or kick
 The load and driver to Old Nick.
 But, never fear, the breed, though British,
 Is now no longer *game* or skittish;
 Except sometimes about their corn,
 Tamer *Houghnhums* ne'er were born.

[Notes]

So, ya-hip, *Hearties*, etc.

IV

And then so sociably we ride!—
 While some have places, snug, inside,
 Some hoping to be there anon.
 Through many a dirty road *hang on*.
 And when we reach a filthy spot
 (Plenty of which there are, God wot),
 You'd laugh to see with what an air
 We *take* the spatter—each his share.

So, ya-hip, *Hearties*, etc.

[Notes]

SONNETS FOR THE FANCY:

AFTER THE MANNER OF PETRARCH

[c. 1824]

[From *Boxiana*, iii. 621. 622].*Education.*

A link-boy once, Dick Hellfinch stood the grin,
 At Charing Cross he long his toil apply'd;
 penny "Here light, here light! your honours for a win,"
 man; woman To every cull and drab he loudly cried.
 In Leicester Fields, as most the story know,
 half-penny "Come black your worship for a single mag,"
 spent the money And while he shin'd his Nelly suck'd the bag,
 made a lot of And thus they sometimes stagg'd a precious go.
 money In Smithfield, too, where graziers' flats resort,
 He loiter'd there to take in men of cash,
 With cards and dice was up to ev'ry sport,
 And at Saltpetre Bank would cut a dash;
 cute fellow A very knowing rig in ev'ry gang,
 [i.e. fraternity] Dick Hellfinch was the pick of all the slang.

Progress.

His Nell sat on Newgate steps, and scratch'd
 [her poll,
 Her eyes suffus'd with tears, and bung'd
 [with gin;

The Session's sentence wrung her to the soul,
 Nor could she lounge the gag to shule a win;
 The knowing bench had tipp'd her buzer queer, sentenced the
pick-pocket
 For Dick had beat the hoof upon the pad,
 Of Field, or Chick-lane—was the boldest lad
 That ever mill'd the cly, or roll'd the leer. picked pockets
 And with Nell he kept a lock, to fence, and tuz,
 And while his flaming mot was on the lay,
 With rolling kiddies, Dick would dive and buz,
 And cracking kens concluded ev'ry day; burgling
 But fortune fickle, ever on the wheel,
 Turn'd up a rubber, for these smarts to feel.

Triumph.

Both'ring the flats assembled round the quod, goal
 The queerum queerly smear'd with dirty black; gallows
 The dolman sounding, while the sheriff's nod,
 Prepare the switcher to dead book the whack,
 While in a rattle sit two blowens flash, coach; women
 Salt tears fast streaming from each bungy eye;
 To nail the ticker, or to mill the cly steal a watch;
pick a pocket
 Through thick and thin their busy muzzlers splash,
 The mots lament for Tyburn's merry roam,
 That bubbl'd prigs must at the New Drop fall, Newgate
 And from the start the scamps are cropp'd at
 [home;
 All in the sheriff's picture frame the call hangman's noose
 Exalted high, Dick parted with his flame,
 And all his comrades swore that he dy'd game.

[Notes] THE TRUE BOTTOM'D BOXER
[1825]

[By J. JONES in *Universal Songster*, ii. 96].

Air: "Oh! nothing in life can sadden us."

I

[Notes] Spring's the boy for a Moulsey-Hurst rig, my lads,
Shaking a flipper, and milling a pate;
Fibbing a nob is most excellent gig, my lads,
Kneading the dough is a turn-out in state.
Tapping the claret to him is delighting,
Belly-go-firsters and clicks of the gob;
For where are such joys to be found as in fighting,
And measuring mugs for a chancery job:
With flipping and milling, and fobbing and nob-
[bing,
With belly-go-firsters and kneading the dough,
With tapping of claret, and clipping and gobbing,
Say just what you please, you must own he's
the go.

II

Spring's the boy for flooring and flushing it,
Hitting and stopping, advance and retreat,

[Notes]

BOBBY AND HIS MARY

[1826]

[From *Universal Songster*, iii. 108].Tune—*Dulce Domum*.

I

[Notes]; ale-house	In Dyot-street a booze-ken stood, Oft sought by foot-pads weary, And long had been the blest abode Of Bobby, and his Mary.
walk around	For her he'd nightly pad the hoof,
rob passers-by	And gravel tax collect
	For her he never shammed the snite.
police	Though traps tried to detect him; When darkey came he sought his home
girl	While she, distracted blowen She hailed his sight, And, ev'ry night The booze-ken rung As they sung, O, Bobby and his Mary.

II

But soon this scene of cozey fuss
Was changed to prospects queering

The blunt ran shy, and Bobby brush'd,
 To get more rag not fearing;
 To Islington he quickly hied,
 A traveller there he dropped on;
 The traps were fly, his rig they spied
 And ruffles soon they popped on.
 When evening came, he sought not home,
 While she, poor stupid woman,
 Got lushed that night,
 Oh, saw his sprite,
 Then heard the knell
 That bids farewell!
 Then heard the knell
 Of St. Pulchre's bell!
 Now he dangles on the Common.

money; went off
 notes or gold

object
 handcuffs

drunk

[Notes]



[Notes]

FLASHY JOE

[1826]

[By R. MORLEY in *Universal Songster*, ii. 194].

I

As Flashy Joe one day did pass
 Through London streets, so jolly,
 A crying fish, he spied a lass
 'Twas Tothill's pride, sweet Molly!
 He wip'd his mug with bird's-eye blue
 He cried,—“Come, buss your own dear Joe”;
 She turned aside, alas! 'tis true
 And bawled out—“Here's live mackerel, O!
 Four a shilling, mackerel, O!
 All alive, O!
 New mackerel, O.”

II

talk like that Says I,—“Miss Moll, don't tip this gam,
 You knows as how it will not do;
 fought For you I milled flash Dustman Sam
 eyes Who made your peepers black and blue.
 Vhy, then you swore you would be kind
 acted strangely But you have queer'd so much of late,

And always changing like the wind,
 So now I'll brush and sell my skate."
 Buy my skate, etc. be off

III

She blubb'd—"Now, Joe, vhy treat me ill?
 You know I love you as my life!
 When I forsook both Sam and Will,
 And promised to become your wife,
 You molled it up with Brick-dust Sall took as a mistress
 And went to live with her in quod! gaol
 So I'll pike off with my mack'ral walk
 And you may bolt with your salt cod."
 Here's mack'rel, etc.

IV

I could not part with her, d'ye see
 So I tells Moll to stop her snivel; crying
 "Your panting bubs and glist'ning eye paps
 Just make me love you like the divil."
 "Vhy, then," says she, "come tip's your dad, shake hands
 And let us take a drap of gin,
 And may I choke with hard-roed shad
 If I forsake my Joe Herring."
 Four a shilling, etc.

[Notes]

MY MUGGING MAID

[1826]

[By JAMES BRUTON. *Universal Songster*, iii. 103].

I

[Notes]
ear

Why lie ye in that ditch, so snug,
 With s— and filth bewrayed
 With hair all dangling down thy lug
 My mugging maid?

II

tongue
speech

Say, mugging Moll, why that red-rag
 Which oft hath me dismayed,
 Why is it now so mute in mag,
 My mugging maid?

III

drink

Why steals the booze down through thy snout,
 With mulberry's blue arrayed,
 And why from throat steals hiccough out
 My mugging maid?

IV

mouth

Why is thy mug so wan and blue,
 In mud and muck you're laid;

Say, what's the matter now with you
 My mugging maid ?

v

The flask that in her fam appeared
 The snore her conk betrayed,
 Told me, that Hodge's max had queered
 My mugging maid.

hand

nose

[Notes]; got the
 better of



[Notes]

P O O R L U D D Y

[b. 1826]

[By T. DIBDIN. *Universal Songster*, Vol. iii].

As I was walking down the Strand,
Luddy, Luddy,

Ah, poor Luddy, I. O.

As I was walking down the Strand,

police; arrested

The traps they nabbed me out of hand

Luddy, Luddy,

Ah, poor Luddy, I. O.

As I was walking, etc.

Said I, kind justice, pardon me,

Luddy, Luddy,

Ah, poor Luddy, I. O.

Said I, kind justice, pardon me,

Or Botany-Bay I soon shall see

Luddy, Luddy,

Ah, poor Luddy, I. O.

Said I, kind justice, etc.

Sessions and 'sises are drawing nigh,

Luddy, Luddy,

Ah, poor Luddy, I. O.

Sessions and 'sizes are drawing nigh,
I'd rather you was hung than I.

Luddy, Luddy,

Ah, poor Luddy, I. O.

Sessions and 'sizes, etc.



[Notes]

THE PICKPOCKET'S CHAUNT

[1829]

[By W. MAGINN: being a translation of Vidocq's
song, "En roulant de vergne en vergne"].

I

shop; house
thieving
girl, strumpet,
sweetheart

'cute in business

As from ken to ken I was going,
Doing a bit on the prigging lay,
Who should I meet but a jolly blowen,
Tol lol, lol lol, tol dirol lay;
Who should I meet but a jolly blowen,
Who was fly to the time of day.

II

spoke in slang

drink and food

Who should I meet but a jolly blowen,
Who was fly to the time of day,
I pattered in flash like a covey knowing,
Tol, lol, etc.
'Ay, bub or grubby, I say?'

III

I pattered in flash like a covey knowing,
'Ay, bub or grubby, I say?'

'Lots of gatter,' says she, is flowing
 Tol lol, etc. porter, beer
 Lend me a lift in the family way. [family = fratern-
 nity of thieves]

IV

Lots of gatter, says she, is flowing
 Lend me a lift in the family way.
 You may have a crib to stow in.
 Tol lol, etc.
 Welcome, my pal, as the flowers in May.

V

You may have a crib to stow in,
 Welcome, my pal, as the flowers in May.
 To her ken at once I go in
 Tol lol, etc.
 Where in a corner out of the way,

VI

To her ken at once I go in.
 Where in a corner out of the way
 With his smeller a trumpet blowing nose
 Tol lol, etc.
 A regular swell cove lushy lay. gentleman; drunk

VII

With his smeller a trumpet blowing
 A regular swell cove lushy lay,

pockets; fingers To his clies my hooks I throw in
 Tol lol, etc.
 take his sover- And collar his dragons clear away.
 eigns

VIII

 To his clies my hooks I throw in,
 And collar his dragons clear away
 watch Then his ticker I set agoing,
 Tol lol, etc.
 seals And his onions, chain, and key.

IX

 Then his ticker I set a going
 And his onions, chain, and key
 Next slipt off his bottom clo'ing,
 Tol lol, etc.
 hat And his ginger head topper gay.

X

 Next slipt off his bottom clo'ing
 And his ginger head topper gay.
 clothes Then his other toggery stowing,
 Tol lol, etc.
 plunder All with the swag I sneak away.

XI

 Then his other toggery stowing
 All with the swag I sneak away.

THE PICKPOCKET'S CHAUNT 105

Tramp it, tramp it, my jolly blowen,
Tol lol, etc.
Or be grabbed by the beaks we may. taken; police

XII

Tramp it, tramp it, my jolly blowen
Or be grabbed by the beaks we may.
And we shall caper a-heel and toeing,
Tol lol, etc.
A Newgate hornpipe some fine day. hanging

XIII

And we shall caper a-heel and toeing
A Newgate hornpipe some fine day
With the mots their ogles throwing girl's; eyes
Tol lol, etc.
And old Cotton humming his pray. [Notes]

XIV

With the mots their ogles throwing
And old Cotton humming his pray,
And the fogle hunters doing
Tol lol, etc.
Their morning fake in the prigging lay.

[Notes]

ON THE PRIGGING LAY

[1829]

[By H. T. R. . . . : a translation of a French Slang song ("Un jour à la Croix Rouge") in Vidocq's *Memoirs*, 1828-9, 4 vols.].

I

pickpockets thieving game ; thieves' rendez- vous drinking gin ; porter evening ; sun	Ten or a dozen "cocks of the game," On the prigging lay to the flash-house came, Lushing blue ruin and heavy wet Till the darkey, when the downy set. All toddled and begun the hunt For readers, tattlers, fogles, or blunt.
pocket-books ; watches hand- kerchiefs ; money	

II

plunder	Whatever swag we chance for to get, All is fish that comes to net : Mind your eye, and draw the yokel, Don't disturb or use the folk ill.
police run ; before they see you	Keep a look out, if the beaks are nigh, And cut your stick, before they're fly.

III

As I vas a crossing St James's Park
 I met a swell, a well-togg'd spark. well-dressed
 I stops a bit: then toddled quicker,
 For I'd prigg'd his reader, drawn his ticker; stolen his pocket-
book and watch
 Then he calls— Stop thief!" thinks I, my master,
 That's a hint to me to mizzle faster. run

IV

When twelve bells chimed, the prigs returned, thieves
 And rapped at the ken of Uncle ——: house
 "Uncle, open the door of your crib
 If you'd share the swag, or have one dib. plunder; coin
 Quickly draw the bolt of your ken,
 Or we'll not shell out a mag, old ——." give you a half-
penny

V

Then says Uncle, says he, to his blown, woman
 "D'ye twig these coves, my mot so knowing? known; men;
mistress;
 Are they out-and-outers, dearie? safe to trust
 Are they fogle-hunters, or cracksmen leary? pickpockets;
burglars
 Are they coves of the ken, d'ye know? of our band
 Shall I let 'em in, or tell 'em to go?"

VI

"Oh! I knows 'em now; hand over my breeches—
 I always look out for business—vich is

A reason vy a man should rouse
 At any hour for the good of his house.
 a cheery greeting The top o' the morning, gemmen all,
 And for vot you vants, I begs you'll call."

VII

But now the beaks are on the scene,
 And watched by moonlight where we went;—
 saw us going Staged us a toddling into the ken,
 And were down upon us all; and then
 dandy Who should I spy but the slap-up spark
 robbed of the What I eased of the swag in St James's Park.
 plunder

VIII

There's a time, says King Sol, to dance and
 [sing;
 I know there's a time for another thing:
 There's a time to pipe, and a time to snivel—
 police and magis- I wish all Charlies and beaks at the divel:
 trates
 transported For they grabbed me on the prigging lay,
 And I know I'm booked for Bot'ny Bay.



THE LAG'S LAMENT

[Notes]

[1829]

[By H. T. R. in *Vidocq's Memoirs*, Vol III. 169].

I

Happy the days when I vorked away,
 In my usual line in the prigging lay, picking pockets
 Making from this, and that, and t'other,
 A tidy living without any bother:
 When my little crib was stored with swag, plunder
 And my cly vas a vell-lined money bag, pocket
 Jolly vas I, for I feared no evil,
 Funked at naught, and pitched care to the devil.

II

I had, beside my blunt, my blowen, money; mistress
 'So gay, so nutty and so knowing' [Notes]
 On the very best of grub we lived, food
 And sixpence a quartern for gin I gived;
 My toggs was the sportingst blunt could buy, clothes; money
 And a slap-up out-and-outer was I.
 With my mot on my arm, and my tile on my head, hat
 'That ere's a gemman' every von said.

III

A-coming away from Wauxhall von night,
 I cleared out a muzzy cove quite;
 He'd been a strutting away like a king,
 And on his digit he sported a ring,
 A di'mond sparkler, flash and knowing,
 Thinks I, I'll vatch the vay he's going,
 And fleece my gemman neat and clever,
 So, at least I'll try my best endeavour.

IV

A'ter, the singing and fire-vorks vas ended,
 I follows my gemman the vay he tended
 In a dark corner I trips up his heels,
 Then for his tattler and reader I feels,
 I pouches his blunt, and I draws his ring,
 Prigged his buckles and every thing,
 And saying, "I thinks as you can't follow, man,"
 I pikes me off to Ikey Soloman.

V

Then it happened, d'ye see, that my mot,
 Yellow a-bit about the swag that I'd got,
 Thinking that I should jeer and laugh,
 Although I never tips no chaff
 Tries her hand at the downy trick,
 And prigs in a shop, but precious quick

"Stop thief!" was the cry, and she vas taken
I cuts and runs and saves my bacon.

VI

"Then," says he, says Sir Richard Birnie,	[Notes]
"I advise you to nose on your pals, and turn the	inform
Snitch on the gang, that'll be the best vay	betray
To save your scrag." Then, without delay,	neck
He so prewailed on the treach'rous varmint	
That she was noodled by the Bow St. sarmint	persuaded
Then the beaks they grabbed me, and to prison	police ; arrested
[I vas dragged	
And for fourteen years of my life I vas lagged.	transported

VII

My mot must now be growing old,
And so am I if the truth be told;
But the only vay to get on in the world,
Is to go with the stream, and however ve're
To bear all rubs; and ven ve suffer [twirld,
To hope for the smooth ven ve feels the rougher,
Though very hard, I confess it appears,
To be lagged, for a lark, for fourteen years.

[Notes] "NIX MY DOLL, PALS, FAKE
AWAY"

[1834]

[By W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, being Jerry Juniper's chaunt in *Rookwood*].

cell; Newgate woman whose husband has been hanged; child work away!	In a box of the stone jug I was born, Of a hempen widow the kid forlorn, Fake away! And my father, as I've heard say, Fake away!
dancing master	Was a merchant of capers gay, Who cut his last fling with great applause.
never mind, friends hanging	Nix my doll, pals, fake away! To the time of hearty choke with caper sauce. Fake away!
thieves; prison	The knucks in quod did my schoolmen play, Fake away!
taught me thiev- ing	And put me up to the time of day, Until at last there was none so knowing,
shoplifter; pick- pocket	No such sneaksman or buzgloak going, Fake away!
silk handker- chiefs; rings	Fogles and fawnies soon went their way, Fake away!

To the spout with the sneezers in grand array,	pawnbrokers ;
No dummy hunter had forks so fly,	snuffboxes
No knuckler so deftly, could fake a cly,	pocket-book ;
Fake away !	nimble fingers
No slourd hoxter my snipes could stay,	pickpocket; steal
Fake away !	inside pocket but-
None knap a reader like me in the lay.	toned up
Soon then I mounted in swell street-high,	steal a pocket-
Nix my doll, pals, fake away !	book
Soon then I mounted in swell street-high.	
And sported my flashest toggery,	best made clothes
Fake away !	
Fainly resolved I would make my hay,	
Fake away !	
While Mercury's star shed a single ray ;	
And ne'er was there seen such a dashing prig,	
With my strummel faked in the newest twig,	hair dressed ;
Fake away !	fashion
With my fawnied famms and my onions gay,	hands bejewelled ;
Fake away !	seals
My thimble of ridge and my driz kenesa,	gold watch ; lace-
All my togs were so niblike and splash.	frilled shirt
Readily the queer screens I then could smash.	clothes ; fashion-
Fake away !	able ; fine
But my nuttiest blowen one fine day,	forged notes ;
Fake away !	pass
To the beaks did her fancy-man betray,	favorite girl
Aud thus was I bowled at last,	magistrates ;
	sweetheart

And into the jug for a lag was cast,

Fake away!

handcuffs

But I slipped my darbies one morn in May,

warder

And gave to the dubsman a holiday,

And here I am, pals, merry and free,

gypsy

A regular rollicking romany.



THE GAME OF HIGH TOBY [Notes]

[1834]

[By W. HARRISON AINSWORTH in *Rookwood*].

I

Now Oliver puts his black night-cap on,	the moon
And every star its glim is hiding,	light
And forth to the heath is the scampsmen gone,	highwayman
His matchless cherry-black prancer riding ;	black horse
Merrily over the Common he flies,	
Fast and free as the rush of rocket,	
His crape-covered vizard drawn over his eyes,	
His tol by his side and his pops in his pocket.	sword; pistols

Chorus.

Then who can name	
So merry a game,	
As the game of all games—high-toby?	high-way robbery

II

The traveller hears him, away! away!
 Over the wide, wide heath he scurries;
 He heeds not the thunderbolt summons to stay,
 But ever the faster and faster he hurries,

fleet horse; horse But what daisy-cutter can match that black tit?
 He is caught—he must 'stand and deliver';
 pocket book Then out with the dummy, and off with the bit,
 Oh! the game of high-toby for ever!

Chorus.

Then who can name
 So merry a game
 As the game of all games—high-toby?

III

Believe me, there is not a game, my brave boys,
 To compare with the game of high-toby;
 highwayman No rapture can equal the tobyman's joys,
 bullets To blue devils, blue plumbs give the go-by;
 gallows And what if, at length, boys, he come to the crap!
 Even rack punch has *some* bitter in it,
 gallows For the mare-with-three-legs, boys, I care not
 [a rap,
 'Twill be over in less than a minute!

Chorus.

Then hip, hurrah!
 Fling care away!
 Hurrah for the game of high-toby!

THE DOUBLE CROSS

[Notes]

[1834]

[By W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, in *Rookwood*].

I

Though all of us have heard of crost fights,
 And certain gains, by certain lost fights;
 I rather fancies that its news,
 How in a mill, both men should lose; fight
 For vere the odds are thus made even,
 It plays the dickens with the steven; money
 Besides, against all rule they're sinning,
 Vere neither has no chance of winning.
 Ri, tol, lol, etc.

II

Two milling coves, each vide awake,
 Vere backed to fight for heavy stake;
 But in the mean time, so it vos,
 Both kids agreed to play a cross;
 Bold came each buffer to the scratch, man
 To make it look a tightish match;
 They peeled in style, and bets were making, stripped

'Tvos six to four, but few were taking.

Ri, tol, lol, etc.

III

Quite cautiously the mill began,
 For neither knew the other's plan :
 fellow Each cull completely in the dark,
 Of vot might be his neighbour's mark;
 [Notes] Resolved his fibbing not to mind,
 Nor yet to pay him back in kind;
 So on each other kept they tout,
 And sparred a bit, and dodged about.

Ri, tol, lol, etc.

IV

hands Vith mawleys raised, Tom bent his back,
 As if to place a heavy thwack;
 Vile Jem, with neat left handed stopper,
 Straight threatened Tommy with a topper;
 blood 'Tis all my eye! no claret flows,
 No facers sound—no smashing blows,
 Five minutes pass, yet not a hit,
 How can it end, pals?—vait a bit.

Ri, tol, lol, etc.

V

deceive them Each cove vos teared with double duty,
 To please his backers, yet play booty,

Ven, luckily for Jem, a teller
Vos planted right upon his smeller nose
Down dropped he, stunned; ven time was called
Seconds in vain the seconds bawled;
The mill is o'er, the crosser crost,
The losers von, the vinnners lost.



[Notes]

THE THIEVES' CHAUNT

[1836]

(By W. H. SMITH in *The Individual*).

I

public house

pipe ; smoke

paid a shilling

There is a nook in the boozing ken,
 Where many a mug I fog,
 And the smoke curls gently, while cousin Ben
 Keeps filling the pots again and again,
 If the coves have stump'd their hog.

II

gin

humbug

porter

The liquors around are diamond bright,
 And the diddle is best of all;
 But I never in liquors took delight,
 For liquors I think is all a bite,
 So for heavy wet I call.

III

sherry

mistress

The heavy wet in a pewter quart,
 As brown as a badger's hue,
 More than Bristol milk or gin,
 Brandy or rum, I tipple in,
 With my darling blowen, Sue.

IV

Oh! grunting peck in its eating	pork
Is a richly soft and savoury thing;	
A Norfolk capon is jolly grub	red-herring
When you wash it down with strength of bub:	lots of beer
But dearer to me Sue's kisses far,	
Than grunting peck or other grub are,	
And I never funks the lambskin men,	judges
When I sits with her in the boozing ken.	

V

Her duds are bob—she's a kinchin crack,	clothes; neat; fine young woman
And I hopes as how she'll never back;	
For she never luses dog's-soup or lap,	drinks water or tea
But she loves my cousin the bluffer's tap.	inn-keeper
She's wide-awake, and her prating cheat,	tongue
For humming a cove was never beat;	fooling a man
But because she lately nimm'd some tin,	stole; money
They have sent her to lodge at the King's Head Inn.	Newgate [Notes]



[Notes] THE HOUSE BREAKER'S SONG

[c. 1838]

[By G. W. M. REYNOLDS in *Pickwick Abroad*].

I

police spy; share of the booty
 house was burgled I ne'er was a nose, for the reg'lars came
 Whenever a pannie was done:—
 Oh! who would chirp to dishonour his name,
 gentlemanly And betrays his pals in a nibsome game
 police-officers To the traps?—Not I for one!
 Old Bailey pleaders
 prison Let nobs in the fur trade hold their jaw,
 And let the jug be free:—
 gunpowder, hand dextrous at
 thieving thieves Let Davy's dust and a well-faked claw
 For fancy coves be the only law,
 double-barrelled gun And a double-tongued squib to keep in awe
 The chaps that flout at me!

II

drink freely From morn till night we'll booze a ken,
 brandy And we'll pass the bingo round;
 depart At dusk we'll make our lucky, and then,
 With our nags so fresh, and our merry men,
 We'll scour the lonely ground.
 And if the swell resist our "Stand!"

We'll squib without a joke;
 For I'm snigger'd if we will be trepanned
 By the blarneying jaw of a knowing hand,
 And thus be lagged to a foreign land,
 Or die by an artichoke.

fire
 transported

hanging [hearty
 choke]

III

But should the traps be on the sly,
 For a change we'll have a crack;
 The richest cribs shall our wants supply—
 Or we'll knap a fogle with fingers fly,
 When the swell one turns his back.
 The flimsies we can smash as well,
 Or a ticker deftly prig:—
 But if ever a pal in limbo fell,
 He'd sooner be scragg'd at once than tell;
 Though the hum-box patterer talked of hell,
 And the beak wore his nattiest wig.

burglary
 houses
 steal; handker-
 chief
 skilful
 pass false notes
 watch
 prison
 hanged
 parson
 magistrate; hand-
 somest



[Notes]

“THE FAKING BOY TO THE CRAP
IS GONE”

[1841]

[By BON GAULTIER in *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine*].

I

pickpocket; gal-
lows
gallows

blast my eyes!

The faking boy to the crap is gone,
At the nubbing-cheat you'll find him;
The hempen cord they have girded on,
And his elbows pinned behind him.
“Smash my glim,” cries the reg'lar card,
“Though the girl you love betrays you,
Don't split, but die both game and hard,
And grateful pals shall praise you.”

II

The bolt it fell,—a jerk, a strain!
The sheriff's fled asunder;
The faking-boy ne'er spoke again,
For they pulled his legs from under.
And there he dangles on the tree,
That sort of love and bravery!
Oh, that such men should victims be
Of law, and law's vile knavery.

THE NUTTY BLOWEN

[Notes]

[1841]

[By BON GAULTIER in *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine*].

I

She wore a rouge like roses, the night when
 first we met,

Her lovely mug was smiling o'er mugs of heavy face ;
 wet; porter

Her red lips had the fullness, her voice the
 husky tone,

That told her drink was of a kind where water
 is unknown.

I saw her but a moment, yet methinks I see
 her now,

With the bloom of borrowed flowers upon her
 cheek and brow.

II

A pair of iron darbies, when next we met, handcuffs
 she wore,

The expression of her features was more thoughtful
 than before ;

And, standing by her side, was he who strove
 with might and main

To soothe her leaving that dear land she ne'er
might see again.

I saw her but a moment, yet methinks I see
her now,

As she dropped the judge a curtsey, and he
made her a bow.

III

And once again I see that brow no idle rouge
is there,

gaoler's

The dubsman's ruthless hand has cropped her
once luxurious hair;

She teases hemp in solitude, and there is no
one near,

To press her hand within his own, and call for
ginger-beer.

I saw her but a moment, yet methinks I see
her now,

With the card and heckle in her hand, a-teas-
ing of that tow.



THE FAKER'S NEW TOAST

[Notes]

[1841]

[By BON GAULTIER ("Nimming Ned") in *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine*]

I

Come, all ye jolly covies, vot faking do admire, fellows; stealing
 And pledge them British authors who to our line
 aspire;
 Who, if they were not gemmen born, like us
 had kicked at trade,
 And every one had turned him out a genuine
 fancy blade, pickpocket

And a trump.

II

'Tis them's the boys as knows the vorld, 'tis them
 as knows mankind,
 And vould have picked his pocket too, if Fortune
 (vot is blind)
 Had not to spite their genius, stuck them in a
 false position,
 Vere they can only write about, not execute their
 mission,

Like a trump.

III

If they goes on as they're begun, things soon will
 come about,
 And ve shall be the upper class, and turn the
 others out;
 Their laws ve'll execute ourselves, and raise their
 hevelation,
 That's tit for tat, for they'd make that the only
 recreation
 Of a trump.

IV

But ketch us! only vait a bit, and ve shall be
 their betterers;
 For vitch our varmest thanks is due unto the
 men of letters,
 Who, good 'uns all, have showed us up in our
 own proper light,
 And proved ve prigs for glory, and all becos
 it's right
 In a trump.

v

'Tis ve as sets the fashion: Jack Sheppard is
 the go
 And every word of 'Nix my dolls' the finest
 ladies know;

And ven a man his vortin'd make, vy, vot d'ye
think's his vay?

He does vot ve vere used to do—he goes to
Botany Bay

[Notes]

Like a trump.

VI

Then fill your glasses, dolly palls, vy should they
be neglected,

As does their best to helewate the line as ve's
selected?

To them as makes the Crackman's life, the burglar's
subject of their story,

To Ainsworth, and to Bullvig, and to Reynolds [Notes]
be the glory,

Jolly trumps.



[Notes]

M Y M O T H E R

[1841]

[By BON GAULTIER in *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine*].

I

Who, when a baby, lank and thin,
 I called for pap and made a din,
 Lulled me with draughts of British gin?—
 My mother.

II

When I've been out upon the spree,
 And not come home till two or three,
 Who was it then would wallop me?—
 My mother.

III

well-dressed man Who, when she met a heavy swell,
 handkerchief Would ease him of his wipe so well,
 And kiss me not to go and tell?—
 My mother.

IV

Who took me from my infant play,
 And taught me how to fake away.

And put me up to the time of day?—
 My mother. made me cunning

V

Who'd watch me sleeping in my chair,
 And slily to my fob repair, pocket
 And leave me not a mopus there?— penny
 My mother.

VI

Who, as beneath her care I grew,
 Taught my young mind a thing or two,
 Especially the flats to do?— stupid ones
 My mother.

VII

I'm blessed if ever I did see,
 So regular a trump as she:
 I own my virtues all to thee,—
 My mother.

VIII

So hand, my pals, the drink about,
 My story and my glass are out,
 A bumper, boys, and with me shout—
 My mother.

[Notes]

THE HIGH-PADS FROLIC

[1841]

[By LEMAN REDE, being Kit's and Adelgitha's
Duet in *Sixteen String Jack*].

I

clothes

Ade. Crissy odsbuds, I'll on with my duds,
And over the water we'll flare;

horses

Kit. Coaches and prads, lasses and lads,
And fiddlers will be there.

Ade. There beauty blushes bright,

Kit. The punch is hot and strong,

Both. } And there we'll whisk it, frisk it, whisk it,
| Skip it, and trip it along!

II

Ade. There's Charley Rattan, and natty Jack
And giant-like Giles McGhee; [Rann,
There's Sidle so slim, and flare-away Tim,
And all of them doat on me.

Kit. Hadelgitha—platonically, Christopher!

Ade. But Charley, and Jack, and Tim,
In vain may exert their wit.

For still I'll dance it, prance it, dance it,
Flaring away with Kit!

II

Kit. There's frolicking Kate, and rollicking Bet,
And slammerkin Sall so tall,
And leary-eyed Poll, and blue-eyed Moll—
Blow me, I love them all!

Christopher—platonically, Hadelgitha!
But Winny, not Jenny, nor Sue,
Shall wean this heart from thee—
So thus I'll trip it, lip it, trip it,
Trip it with Hadelgitha!

IV

Kit. The morning may dawn as sure as you're

Ade. Will find us dancing alone [born,

Kit. I'll get a hack, be off in a crack, instant

Ade. An elegant Darby and Joan!

How'll the vulgarians stare
As they see you sportingly!

Both. { For none can splash it, dash it, splash it,
 { Crissy { little you and I.
 { Addy {

[Notes]

THE DASHY, SPLASHY....
LITTLE STRINGER

[1841]

[By LEMAN REDE, being Kit's Song in *Sixteen-String Jack*].

I

spirited horse A cloudy night, and pretty hard it blow'd,
The dashy, splashy, leary little stringer,
Mounted his roan, and took the road—
Phililoo!
"My Lord Cashall's on the road to-night,
Down with the lads, make my lord alight—
Ran dan row de dow, on we go!"
Chorus.—Ran, dan, etc.

II

wink "You horrid wretch," said my Lord to Rann—
The dashy, splashy, leary little stringer—
"How dare you rob a gentleman?"
Phililoo!
Says Jack, says he, with his knowing phiz,
"I ain't very pertic'lar who it is!
Ran dan row de dow, on we go!"
Chorus.—Ran, dan, etc.

III

Ve collar'd the blunt, started off for town, money
 With the dashy, splashy, leary little stringer,
 Horses knock'd up, men knock'd down—

Phililoo!

A lady's carriage we next espied,
 I collar'd the blunt, Jack jumped inside,
 Ran dan row de dow, on we go!

Chorus.—Ran, dan, etc.

IV

Jack took off his hat, with a jaunty air—
 The dashy, splashy, leary little stringer—
 And he kiss'd the lips of the lady fair—

Phililoo!

She sigh'd a sigh, and her looks said plain,
 I don't care much if I'm robb'd again!

Ran dan row de dow, on we go!

Chorus.—Ran, dan, etc.



Notes]

THE BOULD YEOMAN

[1842]

[By PIERCE EGAN in *Captain Macheath*].

I

tell; highwayman	A chant I'll tip to you about a High-pad pal so down,
pistols: horse	With his pops, and high-bred prad which brought to him renown;
men	On the road he cut a dash, to him 'twas delight! And if culls would not surrender, he shewed the kiddies fight!
steal	With his pops so bright and airy, And his prad just like a fairy, He went out to nab the gold! Derry down, down, derry down,

II

He met a bould yeoman, and bid him for to stand;
 "If I do, I'm damn'd!" said he, "although you
 cut it grand.
 I'm an old English farmer, and do not me provoke
 I've a cudgel, look ye here, it's a prime tough
 bit of oak!

And I'll give you some gravy, beating
 Of that I'll take my davy, oath
 If you try to prig my gold steal
 Derry down.

III

Then the High-toby gloque drew his cutlass so [Notes]
 fine;

Says he to the farmer, "you or I for the shine!"
 And to it they went both, like two Grecians of old,
 Cutting, slashing, up and down, and all for the gold!

'Twas cut for cut while it did last,
 Thrashing, licking, hard and fast,
 Hard milling for the gold. fighting
 Derry down.

IV

The High-pad quickly cut the farmer's towel in cudgel
 twain—

Pulled out his barking-iron to send daylight through pistol; shoot him
 his brain;

But said he I will not down you, if you will but
 disburse

Your rowdy with me, yeoman—I'm content to money
 whack your purse!

Down with the dust, and save your life, money
 Your consent will end our strife,
 Ain't your life worth more than gold?
 Derry down.

THE BRIDLE-CULL AND HIS
LITTLE POP-GUN

[Notes]

[1842]

[By PIERCE EGAN in *Captain Macheath*].

I

My brave brother troopers, slap-up in the abode,
Come listen unto me while I chant about "the
Road";

Oh prick up your list'ners if you are fond of fun cars
A bridle-cull's the hero, and his little pop-gun. highwayman
Fal, de, rol! lal! lal! la!

II

One morning early he went, this rollicking blade, fellow
To pick the blunt up, and he met a nice young money
maid;

"I'll not rob you," said he, "and so you needn't
bunk;"

But she lammas'd off in style, of his pop-gun run away
went off;
Fal, de, rol! lal! lal! la! [afunk. afraid]

III

Then up came a stage-coach, and thus the
gloque did say,

highwayman

I'm sorry for to stop you, but you must hear
my lay;

"Come, stand and deliver! if not, sure as the sun,
Your journey I will stop with my little pop-gun."

Fal, de, rol! lol! lol!

IV

highwayman
money

'Tis by these little lays a High-padsman he thrives,
"Oh take all our rhino, but pray spare our lives!"
Cry the passengers who anxious all are for to run,
Frightened nigh to death by his little pop-gun."

Fol, de, rol.

V

companions; out
of luck;
plunder

watches; money;
transportation
talk; civilly; give
money

Then, my blades, when you're bush'd, and must
have the swag,

Walk into tattlers, shiners, and never fear the lag;

Then patter to all spicey, and tip 'em lots of fun,

And blunt you'll never want while you've got a
pop-gun.

Fol, de, rol! la!



JACK FLASHMAN

[Notes]

[1842]

[By PIERCE EGAN in *Captain Macheath*].

I

Jack Flashman was a prig so bold,
 Who sighed for nothen but the gold;
 For sounding, frisking any clie,
 Jack was the lad, and never shy.

robbing; pocket

Fol, de, rol.

II

Jack long was on the town, a teazer;
 A spicy blade for wedge or sneezer;
 Could turn his fives to anything
 Nap a reader, or filch a ring.

clever fellow
 silver plate;
 snuffbox
 hands
 pocket-book;
 steal a ring

Fol, de, rol.

III

Jack was all game, and never slack,
 In the darky tried the crack;
 Frisk'd the lobby and the swag;
 "I'm fly to every move," his brag.

bold
 evening; burglary

Fol, de, rol.

aware of

IV

betrayed by his mistress
 gave information
 deserted

But Jack, at last, got too knowen—
 Was made a flat by his blowen!
 She peached, so got him into trouble.
 And then, tipp'd poor Jack the double!
 Fol, de, rol.

V

prison
 sweetheart

Jack left the jug right mer-ri-ly,
 And vent and black'd his doxy's eye!
 Saying—look, marm, when next you split,
 I'll finish you with a rummy hit!
 Fol, de, rol.

VI

men
 advice

My blades, before my chaunt I end,
 Here the rag-sauce of a friend;
 Ne'er trust to any fancy jade,
 For all their chaff is only trade!
 Fol, de, rol.

VII

hung
 talk about

Let all their gammon be resisted;
 Without you vishes to get twisted!
 And never nose upon yourself—
 You then are sure to keep your pelf.
 Fol, de, riddle.

MISS DOLLY TRULL

[Notes]

[1842]

[By PIERCE EGAN in *Captain Macheath*].

I

Of all the mots in this here jug,	women ; prison
There's none like saucy Dolly ;	
And but to view her dimber mug	pretty face
Is e'er excuse for folly.	
She runs such precious cranky rigs	
With pinching wedge and locketts	stealing plate
Yet she's the toast of all the prigs	
Though stealing hearts and pockets.	

II

Just twig Miss Dolly at a hop—	see ; dance
She tries to come the graces !	act
To gain her end she will not stop	
And all the swells she chases.	
She ogles, nods, and patters flash	talks slang
To ev'ry flatty cully	susceptible fellow
Until she frisks him, at a splash	robs ; entirely
Of rhino, wedge, and tully.	money

IV

Jack had a sharp-looking eye to ogle,
 And soon he began to nap the fogle!
 And ever anxious to get his whack—
 When scarcely ripe, he went on the crack.
 Foddy, loddy, high O.

leer
 steal; handker-
 chief
 housebreaking

V

“Now, my chick,” says she, “you must take the
 ’Tis richer than the finest abode, [road!
 For watches, purses, and lots of the gold—
 A scampman, you know, must always be bold.”
 Foddy, loddy, high O.

highwayman

VI

His mother then did give Jack some advice,
 To her son a thief, who was not o’er nice;
 Says she—“Fight your way, Jack, and stand the
 [brunt,
 You’re of no use, my child, without the blunt,
 Foddy, loddy, high O.

money

VII

“Then keep it up, Jack, with rare lots of fun.
 A short life, perhaps, but a merry one;
 Your highway dodges may then live in fame,

Cheat miss-Fortune, and be sure to die game."
Foddy, loddy, high O.

VIII

cart [Notes]

"In spite of bad luck, don't be a grumbler;
If you are finished off from a tumbler!
But to the end of your life, cut a shine,
You're not the first man got into a line."
Foddy, loddy, high O.



THE CADGER'S BALL

[Notes]

[1852]

[From JOHN LABERN'S *Popular Comic Song Book*].Tune—*Joe Buggins*.

I

Oh, what a spicy flare-up, tear-up,
 Festival Terpsickory,
 Was guv'd by the genteel cadgers
 In the famous Rookery.
 As soon as it got vind, however,
 Old St Giles's vos to fall—
 They all declar'd, so help their never,
 They'd vind up vith a stunnin' ball!
 Tol, lol lol, etc.

II

Jack Flipflap took the affair in hand, sirs—
 Who understood the thing complete—
 He'd often danced afore the public,
 On the boards, about the streets.
 Old Mother Swankey, she consented
 To lend her lodging-house for nix—

nothing

And Fogg, wot's blind each day in Ho'born,
 Saw'd his way there clear enough,
 Mr. Sinniwating Sparrow,
 In corduroys span new and nice,
 Druv up in his pine-apple barrow,
 Which he used to sell a win a slice. penny
 Tol, lol lol, etc.

VI

The ball was open'd by fat Mary,
 Togg'd out in book muslin pure, dressed
 And Saucy Sam, surnamed 'The Lary,'
 Who did the '*Minuit-on-a-squire.*'
 While Spifflicating Charley Coker,
 And Jane of the Hatchet-face divine,
 Just did the Rowdydowdy Poker,
 And out of Greasy took the shine. [Grisi?]
 Tol, lol lol, etc.

VII

The Sillywarious next was done in
 Tip-top style just as it should,
 By Muster and Missus Mudfog, stunning,
 Whose hair curled like a bunch of wood.
 The folks grinn'd all about their faces,
 'Cos Mudfog—prince of flashy bucks—
 Had on a pair of pillow Cases,
 Transmogrified slap into ducks!
 Tol, lol lol, etc.

VIII

The celebrated Pass de Sandwich
 To join in no one could refuse—
 Six bushels on 'em came in, and wich
 Wanish'd in about two two's.
 The Gatter Waltz next followed arter—
 They lapp'd it down, right manful-ly,
 Until Joe Guffin and his darter,
 Was in a state of Fourpen-ny!
 Tol, lol lol, etc.

beer
 drunk

IX

Next came the Pass de Fascination
 Betwixt Peg Price and Dumby Dick—
 But Peg had sich a corporation,
 He dropp'd her like a red hot brick.
 The company was so enraptur'd,
 They *buckets* of vall flowers threw—
 But one chap flung a bunch of turnips,
 Which nearly split Dick's nut in two.
 Tol, lol lol, etc.

X

The dose now set to gallopading,
 And stamp'd with all their might and main—
 They thump'd the floor so precious hard-in,
 It split the ancient crib in twain,

house

Some pitch'd in the road, bent double—
Some was smash'd with bricks—done brown—
So the cadgers saved 'The Crown' the trouble
Of sending coves to pull it down.
Tol, lol lol, etc.



[Notes] "DEAR BILL, THIS STONE-JUG"
[1857]

[From *Punch*, 31 Jan., p. 49. Being an Epistle from
Toby Cracksman, in Newgate, to Bill Sykes].

I

prison	Dear Bill, this stone-jug at which flats dare to rail, (From which till the next Central sittings I hail), Is still the same snug, free-and-easy old hole,
mistresses	Where Macheath met his blowens, and Wild [floor'd his bowl
friends	In a ward with one's pals, not locked up in a cell,
[Notes]	To an old hand like me it's a family hotel.

II

warders; bam- boozle	In the dayrooms the cuffins we queers at our ease,
n'glt	And at Darkmans we run the rig just as we please,
meat and drink	There's your peck and your lush, hot and reg'lar [each day.
	All the same if you work, all the same if you [play
greenhorn tricks; talking slang; obscenity	But the lark's when a goney up with us they shut As ain't up to our lurks, our flash patter, and smut;

[Notes]

THE LEARY MAN

[1857]

[From *The Vulgar Tongue*, by DUCANGE ANGLICUS].

I

Of ups and downs I've felt the shocks
 Since days of bats and shuttlecocks,
 And allcumpaine and Albert-rocks,
 When I the world began;
 And for these games I often sigh
 Both marmoney and Spanish-fly,
 And flying kites, too, in the sky,
 For which I've often ran.

II

But by what I've seen, and where I've been,
 I've always found it so,
 That if you wish to learn to live
 Too much you cannot know.
 For you must now be wide-awake,
 If a living you would make,
 So I'll advise what course to take
 To be a Leary Man.

II

Go first to costermongery,	
To every fakement get a-fly,	dodge ; learn
And pick up all their slangery,	
But let this be your plan ;	
Put up with no Kiebosherery,	nonsense
But look well after posherery,	money
And cut teetotal sloshery,	drink
And get drunk when you can.	

IV

And when you go to spree about,	
Let it always be your pride	
To have a white tile on your nob	bat ; head
And bull-dog by your side	
Your fogle you must flashly tie	necktie
Each word must patter flashery,	talk slang
And hit cove's head to smashery,	
To be a Leary Man.	

V

To Covent Garden or Billingsgate
 You of a morn must not be late,
 But your donkey drive at a slashing rate,
 And first be if you can.
 From short pipe you must your bacca blow
 And if your donkey will not go,
 To lick him you must not be slow
 But well his hide must tan.

VI

The fakement conn'd by knowing rooks
 Must be well known to you,
 And if you come to fibbery,
 You must mug one or two.

[Notes]

Then go to St Giles's rookery,
 And live up some strange nookery,
 Of no use domestic cookery,
 To be a Leary Man.

VII

Then go to pigeon fancery
 And know each breed by quiz of eye,
 Bald-heads from skin-'ems by their fly,
 Go wrong you never can.
 All fighting coves too you must know
 Ben Caunt as well as Bendigo,
 And to each mill be sure to go,
 And be one of the van.

VIII

Things that are found before they're lost,
 Be always first to find.
 Restore dogs for a pound or two
 You'll do a thing that's kind,
 And you must sport a blue billy,
 Or a yellow wipe tied loosily

bandkerchief

Round your scrag for bloaks to see
That you're a Leary Man

neck; men

IX

At knock-'em-downs and tiddlywink,
To be a sharp you must not shrink,
But be a brick and sport your chink
 To win must be your plan.
And set-toos and Cock-fighting
Are things you must take delight in,
And always try to be right in
 And every kidment scan.

good fellow;
money

X

And bullying and chaffing too,
To you should be well known,
Your nob be used to bruistry,
 And hard as any stone.
Put the kiebosh on the dibbery,
Know a Joey from a tibbery,
And now and then have a black eye,
 To be a Leary Man.

head; pugilism

XI

To fairs and races go must you,
And get in rows and fights a few,
And stopping out all night it's true
 Must often be your plan.

And as through the world you budgery,
Get well awake to fudgery,
And rub off every grudgery,
And do the best you can.

XII

But mummery and slummery
You must keep in your mind,
For every day, mind what I say,
Fresh fakements you will find.
But stick to this while you can crawl.
To stand 'till you're obliged to fall,
And when you're wide awake to all
You'll be a Leary Man.



“A HUNDRED STRETCHES
HENCE”

[Notes]

[1859]

[From *The Vocabulum: or Rogues Lexicon*, by G.
W. MATSELL, New York].

I

Oh! where will be the culls of the bing	publicans
A hundred stretches hence?	years
The bene morts who sweetly sing,	pretty women
A hundred stretches hence?	
The autum-cacklers, autum-coves,	married women and men
The jolly blade who wildly roves ;	boon companion
And where the buffer, bruiser, blowen,	smuggler; pugi- list; whore
And all the cops, and beaks so knowin,	police; magistrate
A hundred stretches hence?	

II

And where the swag so bleakly pinched	plunder cleverly stolen
A hundred stretches hence?	
The thimbles, slangs, and danglers filched,	watches; chains; scals; stolen
A hundred stretches hence?	
The chips, the fawneys, chatty-feeders,	money; rings; spoons
The bugs, the boungs, and well-filled readers;	breast-pins; purses pocket-book

receiver of stolen
goods; brothel
thieves; drunk-
ards

And where the fence, and snoozing ken,
With all the prigs and lushing men,
A hundred stretches hence?

III

buried

Played out they lay, it will be said
A hundred stretches hence;
With shovels they were put to bed
A hundred stretches since!

taken to gaol had
cheated a life
sentence
hanged; drowned
oneself
got rid of the
plunder

Some rubbed to wit had napped a winder,
And some were scragged and took a blinder,
Planted the swag and lost to sight,
We'll bid them one and all good-night,
A hundred stretches hence.



vest ; pockets
teetotaller
place
money
beat

And the vestat with the bins so rorty,
My tailor serves you well, from a perger to a swell,
At Groves's you're safe to make a sure pitch,
For ready yenom down, there ain't a shop in town.
Can lick Groves in The Cut as well as Shoreditch.
I'm a Chickaleary bloke, etc.

III

pickpockets

[Notes] ; watch ;
chain

salute ; shout

Off to Paris I shall go, to show a thing or two
To the dipping blokes what hangs about the
[caffes,
How to do a cross-fam, for a super, or a slang,
And to bustle them grand'armes I'd give the
[office :
Now my pals I'm going to slope, see you soon
[again, I hope,
My young woman is awaiting, so be quick ;
Now join in a chyike, the jolly we all like,
I'm off with a party to the Vic.
I'm a Chickaleary bloke, etc.



BLOOMING ÆSTHETIC

[Notes]

[1882]

[From *The Rag*, 30 Sept.].*He*

I

A dealer-in-coke young man,	
A wallop-his-moke young man,	
A slosher-of-pals,	
A spooning-with-gals,	making love
An ought-to-be-blowed young man.	

II

A tell-a-good-whopper young man,	lie
A slogging-a-copper young man,	assaulting the
A pay-on-the-nod,	police
An always-in-quod,	take unlimited
A sure-to-be-scragged young man.	credit
	in prison
	hung

III

A Sunday-flash-togs young man,	clothes
A pocket-of-hogs young man,	silver
A save-all-his-rhino,	money
A cut-a-big-shine, oh,	
Will soon-have-a-pub young man	

She

I

drunk
 child
 A powder-and-paint young girl,
 Not-quite-a-saint young girl,
 An always-get-tight,
 A stay-out-all-night,
 Have-a-kid-in-the-end young girl.

II

drunken bout
 policeman
 Make-a-bloke-a-choke young girl,
 Love-a-gin-soak young girl,
 On-the-kerb-come-a-cropper,
 Run-in-by-a-copper,
 "Fined-forty-bob"—young girl.

III

A tallow-faced-straight young girl,
 A never-out-late young girl,
 A Salvation-mummery,
 Smoleless-and-glummery,
 Kid-by-a-captain young girl.



'ARRY AT A POLITICAL
PICNIC

[Notes]

[By T Milliken in *Punch*, 11 Oct.]

DEAR CHARLIE.

I

'Ow are yer, my ribstone? Seems scrumtious to
write the old name.
I 'ave quite lost the run of you lately. Bin playing sight
some dark little game?
I'm keeping mine hup as per usual, fust in the
pick of the fun,
For wherever there's larks on the tappy there's
'Arry as sure as a gun.

II

The latest new lay's Demonstrations. You've
heard on 'em, Charlie, no doubt,
For they're at 'em all over the shop. I 'ave 'ad
a rare bustle about.
All my Saturday arfs are devoted to Politics.
Fancy, old chump,
Me doing the sawdusty reglar, and follering swells nonsense
on the stump!

III

talking

But, bless yer, my bloater, it isn't all chin-music,
votes, and 'Ear! 'ear!'

Or they wouldn't catch me on the ready, or nail
me for ninepence. No fear!

walking

Percessions I've got a bit tired of, hoof-padding
and scrouging's dry rot,

But Political Picnics mean sugar to them as is
fly to wot's wot.

IV

Went to one on 'em yesterday, Charlie; a reglar
old up and down lark.

The Pallis free gratis, mixed up with a old country
fair in a park,

And Rosherville Gardens chucked in, with a dash
of the Bean Feast will do,

To give you some little idear of our day with
Sir Jinks Bottleblue.

V

Make much of us, Charlie? Lor bless you, we
might ha' bin blooming Chinese

A-doing the rounds at the 'Ealthries. 'Twas
regular go as you please.

Lawn-tennis, quoits, cricket, and dancing for them
as must be on the shove,

But I preferred pecking and prowling, and spotting eating
the mugs making love. fools

VI

Don't ketch me a-slinging my legs about arter
a beast of a ball
At ninety degrees in the shade or so, Charlie,
old chap, not at all.
Athletics 'aint 'ardly my form, and a cutaway
coat and tight bags trousers
Are the species of togs for yours truly, and lick
your loose 'flannels' to rags.

VII

So I let them as liked do a swelter; I sorntered
about on the snap. prowl
Rum game this yer Politics, Charlie, seems arf
talkee-talkee and trap.
Jest fancy old Bluebottle letting the 'multitood'
pic-nic and lark,
And make Battersea Park of his pleasure-grounds,
Bathelmy Fair of his park!

VIII

'To show his true love for the People!' sez one
vote-of-thanking tall-talker,
And wosn't it rude of a bloke as wos munching
a bun to cry 'Walker!'

[Notes]

I'm Tory right down to my boots, at a price,
 and I bellered 'Ear, 'ear!
 catch But they don't cop yours truly with chaff none
 the more, my dear Charlie, no fear!

IX

shook hands Old Bottleblue tipped me his flipper, and 'oped
 I'd 'refreshed,' and all that.
 'Wy rather,' sez I, 'wot do you think?' at which
 he stared into his 'at,
 face And went a bit red in the gills. Must ha' thought
 fool me a muggins, old man,
 To ask sech a question of 'Arry—as though
 grubbing short was his plan.

X

I went the rounds proper, I tell yer; 'twas like
 the free run of a Bar,
 And Politics wants lots o' wetting. Don't ketch
 me perched up on a car,
 Or 'olding a flag-pole no more. No, percessions,
 dear boy, ain't my fad,
 But Political Picnics with fireworks, and plenty
 of swiz ain't 'arf bad.

XI

The palaver was sawdust and treacle. Old
 Bottleblue buzzed for a bit,

And a sniffy young Wiscount in barnacles landed
 wot 'e thought a 'it;
 Said old Gladstone wos like Simpson's weapon,
 a bit of a hass and all jor,
 When a noisy young Rad in a wideawake wanted
 to give him what for!

something to talk
 about

XII

Yah! boo! Turn 'im hout!' sings yours truly,
 a-thinkin' the fun was at 'and,
 But, bless yer! 'twas only a sputter. I can't say
 the meeting looked grand.
 Five thousand they reckoned us, Charlie, but if
 so I guess the odd three
 Were a-spooning about in the halley's, or lappin'
 up buns and Bohea.

XIII

The band and the 'opping wos prime though,
 and 'Arry in course wos all there.
 I 'ad several turns with a snappy young party
 with stor coloured 'air.
 Her name she hinformed me wos Polly, and wen
 in my 'appiest style,
 I sez, 'Polly is nicer than Politics!' didn't she
 colour and smile?

XIV

We got back jest in time for the Fireworks, a
 proper flare-up, and no kid,

Which finished that day's Demonstration, an'
 must 'ave cost many a quid.
 Wot fireworks and park-feeds do Demonstrate,
 Charlie, I'm blest if I see,
 And I'm blowed if I care a brass button, so long
 as I get a cheap spree.

XV

The patter's all bow-wow, of course, but it goes
 with the buns and the beer.
 If it pleases the Big-wigs to spout, wy it don't
 cost hus nothink to cheer.
 Though they ain't got the 'ang of it, Charlie, the
 toffs ain't—no go and no spice!
 Why, I'd back Barney Crump at our Singsong
 to lick 'em two times out o' twice!

XVI

Still I'm all for the Lords and their lot, Charlie.
 Rads are my 'orror, you know.
 Change R into C and you've got 'em, and 'Arry
 'ates anythink low.
 So if Demonstrations means skylarks, and lotion
 as much as you'll carry,
 These ' busts of spontanyous opinion' may reckon
 all round upon 'Arry.

“RUM COVES THAT RELIEVE US” [Notes]

[1887]

[By HEINRICH BAUMANN in *Londonismen*].

I

Rum coves that relieve us	thieves
Of chinkers and pieces,	money
Is gin'rally lagged,	imprisoned
Or wuss luck gets scragg'd.	hung

II

Are smashers and divers	counterfeiters ; pickpockets
And noble contrivers	
Not sold to the beaks	magistrates
By the coppers an' sneaks?	police ; informers

III

Yet moochin' arch-screevers,	prowling; begging letter writers
Concoctin' deceivers,	
Chaps as reap like their own	
What by tothers were sown;	

IV

Piratical fakers	writers of "blood and thunder"
Of bosh by the acres,	

These muck-worms of trash
Cut, oh, a great dash.

V

But, there, it don't matter
Since, to cut it still fatter,
By 'ook and by crook
Ve've got up this book.

VI

queer places
thieves' resorts

Tell ye 'ow? Vy in rum kens,
In flash cribs and slum dens,
I' the alleys and courts,
'Mong the doocedest sorts;

VII

talk

When jawin' with Jillie
Or. Mag and 'er Billie,
Ve shoved down in black
Their illigant clack.

VIII

men
prostitutes

So from hartful young dodgers,
From vaxy old codgers,
From the blowens ve got
Soon to know vot is vot.

IX

Now then there is yer sumptuous
Tuck-in of most scrumptious,
And dainty mag-pie!
Will ye jes' come and try?

speech



[Notes]

VILLON'S GOOD-NIGHT

[1887]

[By WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY].

I

false clericos	You bible-sharps that thump on tubs,
beggar feigning sickness	You lurkers on the Abram-sham,
cadgers; loafing	You sponges miking round the pubs,
saucy girls; non- sense	You flymy titters fond of flam,
women; dress; game	You judes that clobber for the stramm,
[Notes]	You ponces good at talking tall,
rings; right hand	With fawneys on your dexter famm—
harlot [Notes]	A mot's good-night to one and all!

II

prostitutes; expose paps	Likewise you molls that flash your bubs
see; pay for	For swells to spot and stand you sam,
[Notes]	You bleeding bonnets, pugs, and subs,
Punch-and-Judy- man	You swatchel-coves that pitch and slam.
pattering trades- man	You magsmen bold that work the cram,
	You flats and joskins great and small,
wife	Gay grass-widows and lawful-jam—
	A mot's good-night to one and all!

III

For you, you coppers, narks, and dubs,
 Who pinched me when upon the snam,
 And gave me mumps and mulligrubs
 With skilly and swill that made me clam,
 At you I merely lift my gam—
 I drink your health against the wall!
 That is the sort of man I am,
 A mot's good-night to one and all!

police; informers;
 warders
 arrested; stealing
 "the blues"
 refuse food
 leg
 urinate

The Farewell.

Paste 'em, and larrup 'em, and lamm!
 Give Kennedy, and make 'em crawl!
 I do not care one bloody damn,
 A mot's good-night to one and all.

} thrash them and
 } make them stir



[Notes]

VILLON'S STRAIGHT TIP TO ALL
CROSS COVES

[1887]

[By WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY].

'Tout aux tavernes et aux filles'

I

[See Notes for
translation]

Suppose you screeve, or go cheap-jack?
 Or fake the broads? or fig a nag?
 Or thimble-rig? or knap a yack?
 Or pitch a snide? or smash a rag?
 Suppose you duff? or nose and lag?
 Or get the straight, and land your pot?
 How do you melt the multy swag?
 Booze and the blowens cop the lot.

II

Fiddle, or fence, or mace, or mack;
 Or moskenceer, or flash the drag;
 Dead-lurk a crib, or do a crack;
 Pad with a slang, or chuck a mag;
 Bonnet, or tout, or mump and gag;
 Rattle the tats, or mark the spot

You cannot bank a single stag:
Booze and the blowens cop the lot.

III

Suppose you try a different tack,
And on the square you flash your flag?
At penny-a-lining make your whack,
Or with the mummers mug and gag?
For nix, for nix the dibbs you bag
At any graft, no matter what!
Your merry goblins soon stravag:
Booze and the blowens cop the lor.

The Moral.

It's up-the-spout and Charley-Wag
With wipes and tickers and what not!
Until the squeezer nips your scrag,
Booze and the blowens cop the lot.



[Notes]

CULTURE IN THE SLUMS

[1887]

[By WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY: "Inscribed to an intense poet"].

I. *Rondeau.*

I

sausage
friend
very hungry

"O crikey, Bill!" she ses to me, she ses.
 "Look sharp," ses she, "with them there sossiges.
 Yea! sharp with them there bags of mysteree!
 For lo!" she ses, "for lo! old pal," ses she,
 "I'm blooming peckish, neither more nor less."

II

girl
fondling; softly

Was it not prime—I leave you all to guess
 How prime! to have a jude in love's distress
 Come spooning round, and murmuring balm-
 [ilee,
 "O crikey, Bill!"

III

thus expressively
[Notes]

For in such rorty wise doth Love express
 His blooming views, and asks for your address,

And makes it right, and does the gay and free.
 I kissed her—I did so! And her and me
 Was pals. And if that ain't good business,
 O crikey, Bill!

II. *Villanelle.*

I

Now ain't they utterly too-too	nice
(She ses, my Missus mine, ses she),	
Them flymy little bits of Blue.	Notes] <i>i. e.</i> china

II

Joe, just you kool 'em—nice and skew	look at
Upon our old meogginnee,	
Now ain't they utterly too-too?	

III

They're better than a pot'n a screw,
 They're equal to a Sunday spree,
 Them flymy little bits of Blue!

IV

Suppose I put 'em up the flue,	pawn
And booze the profits, Joe? Not me.	drink
Now ain't they utterly too-too?	

V

I do the 'Igh Art fake, I do.
 Joe, I'm consummate; and I *see*
 Them flymy little bits of Blue.

VI

Which, Joe, is why I ses to you—
 Æsthetic-like, and limp, and free—
 Now ain't they utterly too-too,
 Them flymy little bits of Blue ?

III. *Ballade.*

I

Botticelli(?) I often does a quiet read
 At Booty Shelley's poetry;
 I thinks that Swinburne at a screed
 Is really almost too-too fly;
 Wagner(?) At Signor Vagna's harmony
 I likes a merry little flutter;
 I've had at Pater many a shy;
 In fact, my form's the Bloomin' Utter.

II

The Corsican
 Brothers(?) My mark's a tidy little feed,
 And 'Enery Irving's gallery,
 To see old 'Amlick do a bleed,
 And Ellen Terry on the die,
 Or Franky's ghostes at hi-spy,
 And parties carried on a shutter
 Them vulgar Coupeaus is my eye!
 In fact, my form's the Bloomin' Utter.

III

The Grosvenor's nuts—it is, indeed!
 I goes for 'Olman 'Unt like pie.
 It's equal to a friendly lead
 To see B. Jones's judes go by.
 Stanhope he makes me fit to cry,
 Whistler he makes me melt like butter,
 Strudwick he makes me flash my cly—
 In fact, my form's the Bloomin' Utter.

[Notes]

spend money

Envoy.

I'm on for any Art that's 'Igh!
 I talks as quite as I can splutter;
 I keeps a Dado on the sly;
 In fact, my form's the Blooming Utter!



[Notes]

"TOTTIE"

[1887]

[By "DAGONET" (G. R. SIMS) in *Referee*, 7 Nov.].

I

feet As she walked along the street
 With her little 'plates of meat,'
 And the summer sunshine falling
 hair On her golden 'Barnet Fair,'
 Bright as angels from the skies
 eyes Were her dark blue 'mutton pies.'
 breast In my 'East and West' Dan Cupid
 Shot a shaft and left it there.

II

nose She'd a Grecian 'I suppose,'
 teeth And of 'Hampstead Heath' two rows,
 mouth In her 'Sunny South' that glistened
 Like two pretty strings of pearls;
 knees Down upon my 'bread and cheese'
 Did I drop and murmur, 'Please
 wife Be my "storm and strife," dear Tottie,
 O, you darlingest of girls!'

III

Then a bow-wow by her side,	dog
Who till then had stood and tried	
A ‘Jenny Lee’ to banish,	flee
Which was on his ‘Jonah’s whale,’	tail
Gave a hydrophobia bark,	
(She cried, ‘What a Noah’s Ark!’)	lark
And right through my ‘rank and riches’	breeches
Did my ‘cribbage pegs’ assail.	legs

IV

Ere her bull-dog I could stop	
She had called a ‘ginger pop,’	slop = policeman
Who said, ‘What the “Henry Meville”	devil
Do you think you’re doing there?’	
And I heard as off I slunk,	
‘Why, the fellow’s “Jumbo’s trunk!”	drunk
And the ‘Walter Joyce’ was Tottie’s	voice
With the golden ‘Barnet Fair.’	hair



[Notes]

A PLANK BED BALLAD

[1888]

[By "DAGONET" (G. R. SIMS) in *Referee*, 12 Feb.].

I

Understand, if you please, I'm a travelling thief,
 The gonophs all call me the gypsy;
 By the rattler I ride when I've taken my brief,
 And I sling on my back an old kipsey.

boys

rail; ticket

basket

II

If I pipe a good chat, why, I touch for the wedge,
 But I'm not a "particular" robber;
 I smug any snowy I see on the hedge,
 And I ain't above daisies and clobber.

see; horse; go
for; silver plate

steal; linen

boots; clothes

III

One day I'd a spree with two finns in my brigh,
 And a toy and a tackle—both red 'uns;
 And a spark prop a pal (a good screwsman) and I
 Had touched for in working two dead 'uns.

£5 notes; pocket

watch; chain;
gold

diamond pin;

IV

I was taking a ducat to get back to town
 (I had come by the rattler to Dover),

t'cket

When I saw as a reeler was roasting me brown, detective; closely
scanning me
And he rapped, "I shall just turn you over." said; search you

V

I guyed, but the reeler he gave me hot beef, ran; tea; chased
me
And a scuff came about me and hollered;
I pulled out a chive, but I soon came to grief, knife
And with screws and a james I was collared. burglars tools;
caught

VI

I was fullied, and then got three stretch for the job, remanded; years
And my trip—cuss the day as I seen her— mistress
She sold off my home to some pals in her mob, friends; set
For a couple of font and ten deener. £5 notes; shillings

VII

Oh, donnys and omees, what gives me the spur, girl; fellows
Is, I'm told by a mug (he tells whoppers), man [Notes]
That I ought to have greased to have kept out bribed
[of stir
The dukes of the narks and the coppers. hands; detectives;
police



[Notes]

THE RONDEAU OF THE KNOCK

[1890]

[By "DAGONET" (G. R. SIMS) in *Referce*, 20 Ap.
p. 7].

I

gave in	He took the knock! No more with jaunty air He'll have the "push" that made the punter stare;
£500	No more in monkeys now odds on he'll lay And make the ever grumbling fielder gay.
opportunity	One plunger more has had his little flare
pay up	And then came to Monday when he couldn't ["square";
fellow	Stripped of his plunees a poor denuded J He took the knock!
	Where is he now? Ah! echo answers "where"?
ruined	Upon the turf he had his little day And when, stone-broke, he could no longer [pay
	Leaving the ring to gnash its teeth and swear He took the knock!

THE RHYME OF THE RUSHER [Notes]

[1892]

[By DOSS CHIDERDOSS in *Sporting Times*, 29 Oct.
In Appropriate Rhyming Slangue.]

I

I was out one night on the strict teetote,	without drink
'Cause I couldn't afford a drain;	
I was wearing a leaky I'm afloat,	coat
And it started to France and Spain.	rain
But a toff was mixed in a bull and cow,	swell; row
And I helped him to do a bunk;	get away
He had been on the I'm so tap, and now	rap
He was slightly elephant's trunk.	drunk

II

He offered to stand me a booze, so I	drink
Took him round to the "Mug's Retreat;"	
And my round the houses I tried to dry	trousers
By the Anna Maria's heat.	fire
He stuck to the I'm so to drown his cares,	
While I went for the far and near,	beer

stairs
warning
Until the clock on the apples and pears
Gave the office for us to clear.

III

pockets
bounce
nose
Then round at the club we'd another bout,
And I fixed him at nap until
I had turned his skyrockets inside out,
And had managed my own to fill.
Of course, I had gone on the half-ounce trick,
And we quarrelled, and came to blows;
But I fired him out of the Rory quick,
And he fell on his I suppose.

IV

feet
policeman; arrested; drunk and disorderly
eyes
him; advantage
And he laid there, weighing out prayers for me,
Without hearing the plates of meat
Of a slop, who pinched him for "d. and d."
And disturbing a peaceful beat.
And I smiled as I closed my two mince pies
In my insect promenade;
For out of his nibs I had taken a rise,
And his stay on the spot was barred.

V

hair
heart
Next morning I brushed up my Barnet Fair,
And got myself up pretty smart;
Then I sallied forth with a careless air,
And contented raspberry tart.

At the first big pub I resolved, if pos.,	possible
That I'd sample my lucky star;	
So I passed a flimsy on to the boss	banknote
Who served drinks at the there you are.	bar

VI

He looked at the note, and the air began	
With his language to pen and ink;	stink
For the mug I'd fleeced had been his head man,	fellow; cheated
And had done him for lots of chink.	robbed; money
I'm blessed if my luck doesn't hum and ha,	
For I argued the point with skill;	
But the once a week made me go ta-ta	beak
For a month on the can't keep still.	everlasting wheel = mill



[Notes]

WOT CHER!

or, Knocked 'em in the Old Kent Rd.

[1892]

[By ALBERT CHEVALIER].

I

well-dressed man Last week down our alley come a toff,
 man Nice old geezer with a nasty cough,
 hat Sees my Missus, takes 'is topper off
 In a very gentlemanly way!
 "Ma'am," says he, "I 'ave some news to tell,
 Your rich Uncle Tom of Camberwell,
 died; mistake Popped off recent, which it ain't a sell,
 Leaving you 'is little Donkey Shay.
 "Wot cher!" all the neighbours cried,
 "Who're yer goin' to meet, Bill?
 Have yer bought the street, Bill?"
 Laugh! I thought I should 'ave died,
 made them stare Knock'd 'em in the Old Kent Road!

II

donkey Some says nasty things about the moke,
 fellow One cove thinks 'is leg is really broke,
 That's 'is envy, cos we're carriage folk,

Like the toffs as rides in Rotten Row!
 Straight! it woke the alley up a bit,
 Thought our lodger would 'ave 'ad a fit,
 When my missus, who's a real wit,
 Says, "I 'ates a Bus, because it's low!"
 "Wot cher!" &c.

no mistake

III

When we starts the blessed donkey stops,
 He won't move, so out I quickly 'ops,
 Pals start whackin' him, when down he drops,
 Someone says he wasn't made to go.
 Lor it might 'ave been a four-in-'and,
 My Old Dutch knows 'ow to do the grand,
 First she bows, and then she waves 'er 'and,
 Calling out we're goin' for a blow!
 "Wot cher!" &c.

wife; make a show

IV

Ev'ry evenin' on the stroke of five,
 Me and Missus takes a little drive,
 You'd say, "Wonderful they're still alive,"
 If you saw that little donkey go.
 I soon showed him that 'e 'd have to do
 Just whatever he was wanted to,
 Still I shan't forget that rowdy crew,
 'Ollerin' "Woa! steady! Neddy Woa!"
 "Wot cher!" &c.

[Notes]

OUR LITTLE NIPPER

[1893]

[By ALBERT CHEVALIER].

I

child
shillings; pound

I'm just about the proudest man that walks,
I've got a little nipper, when 'e talks
I'll lay yer forty shiners to a quid
You'll take 'im for the father, me the kid.
Now as I never yet was blessed wi' wealf,
I've 'ad to bring that youngster up myself,
And though 'is education 'as been free,
infamation 'E's allus 'ad the best of tips from me.

And 'e's a little champion,
[Notes] Do me proud well 'e's a knock out,
Takes after me and ain't a bit too tall.
'E calls 'is mother "Sally,"
And 'is father "good old pally,"
And 'e only stands about so 'igh, that's all!

II

[Notes]
hands 'E gits me on at skittles and 'e flukes,
And when 'e wants to 'e can use 'is "dooks,"
You see 'im put 'em up, well there, it's great,

'E takes a bit of lickin at 'is weight;
 'E'll stick up like a Briton for 'is pals,
 An' ain't 'e just a terror with the gals;
 I loves to see 'im cuttin' of a dash,
 A walkin' down our alley on the mash. courting

There, 'e's a little champion,
 Do me proud well 'e's a knock out,
 I've knowed 'im take a girl on six foot tall;
 'E'll git 'imself up dossy, dressy
 Say I'm goin' out wi' Flossie,
 An' 'e only stands about so 'igh, that's all.

III

I used to do a gin crawl e'vry night, round of ginshops
 An' very, very often come 'ome tight, drunk
 But now of all sich 'abits I've got rid,
 I allus wants to git 'ome to the kid.
 In teachin' 'im I takes a regular pride,
 Not books, of course, for them 'e can't abide,
 But artful little ikey little ways, funny
 As makes the people sit up where we stays. stare

(*Spoken*)—Only last Sunday me an' the missus took 'im out for a walk—I should say 'e took us out. As we was a comin' 'ome I says to the old gal “Let's pop into the ‘Broker's Arms’ and 'ave a drop o' beer?” She didn't raise no objection so in we goes, followed by 'is nibs—I'd forgotten all about 'im—I goes to the bar and

calls for two pots of four 'alf; suddenly I feels 'im a tuggin' at my coat, "Wot's up?" sez I; "Wot did yer call for?" sez 'e; "Two pots of four 'alf," sez I; "Oh," sez 'e, "ain't mother goin' to 'ave none?"

Well, 'e's a little champion,
Do me proud well 'e's a knock out,
"Drink up," sez 'e, "Three pots, miss, it's
I sez "Now Jacky, Jacky;" [my call."
'E sez, "And a screw of baccy,"
And 'e only stands about so 'igh, that's all.



THE COSTER'S SERENADE

[Notes]

[1894]

[By ALBERT CHEVALIER].

I

You ain't forgotten yet that night in May,
 Down at the Welsh 'Arp, which is 'Endon way,
 You fancied winkles and a pot of tea,
 "Four 'alf" I murmured's "good enough for me."
 "Give me a word of 'ope that I may win"—
 You prods me gently with the wrinkle pin—
 We was as 'appy as could be that day
 Down at the Welsh 'Arp, which is 'Endon way.

Oh, 'Arriet I'm waiting, waiting for you my dear,
 Oh, 'Arriet I'm waiting, waiting alone out here ;
 When that moon shall cease to shine,
 False will be this 'eart of mine,
 I'm bound to go on lovin' yer my dear; d'ye 'ear?

II

You ain't forgotten 'ow we drove that day
 Down to the Welsh 'Arp, in my donkey shay ;

shout

Folks with a "chy-ike" shouted, "Ain't they smart?"
 You looked a queen, me every inch a Bart.
 Seemed that the moke was saying "Do me proud;"
 Mine is the nobbiest turn-out in the crowd;
 Me in my "pearlies" felt a toff that day,
 Down at the Welsh 'Arp, which is Endon way.
 Oh, 'Arriet, &c.

finest; trap

[Notes]; swell

III

chaffed

Eight months ago and things is still the same,
 You're known about 'ere by your maiden name,
 I'm getting chivied by my pals 'cos why?
 Nightly I warbles 'ere for your reply.
 Summer 'as gone, and it's a freezin' now,
 Still love's a burnin' in my 'eart, I vow;
 Just as it did that 'appy night in May
 Down at the Welsh 'Arp, which is Endon way.
 Oh, 'Arriet, &c.



NOTES



Rhymes of the Canting Crew*

THESE lines are of little interest apart from the fact of being the earliest known example of the Canting speech or Pedlar's French in English literature. Sorry in point or meaning, they are sorrier still as verse. Yet, antedating, by half a century or more, the examples cited by Awdeley and Harman, they possess a certain value they carry us back almost to the beginnings of Cant, at all events to the time when the secret language of rogues and vagabonds first began to assume a concrete form.

Usually ascribed to Thomas Dekker (who "conveyed" them bodily, and with errors, to *Lanthorne and Candlelight*, published in 1609) this jingle of popular Canting phrases, strung together almost at hap-hazard, is the production of Robert Copland (1508—1547), the author of *The Hye Way to the Spyttel House*, a pamphlet printed after 1535, and of which only two or three copies are now known. Copland was a printer-author; in the

* Throughout these notes free use has been made of the *National Dictionary of Biography*; a work which, without question, contains the latest and most accurately sifted array of biographical information, much of which could not be obtained from any other source whatever.

former capacity a pupil of Caxton in the office of Wynkyn de Worde.

The plan of *The Hye Way* is simplicity itself. Copland, taking refuge near St. Bartholomew's Hospital during a passing shower, engages the porter in conversation concerning the "losels, mighty beggars and vagabonds, the michers, hedge-creepers, fylloks and luskes" that "ask lodging for Our Lord's sake". Thereupon is drawn a vivid and vigorous picture of the seamy side of the social life of the times. All grades of "vagrom men," with their frauds and shifts, are passed in review, and when Copland asks about their "bousy" speech, the porter entertains him with these lines.

Lines 2 and 4. *Bousy* = drunken, sottish, dissipated. So Skelton in *Elynoor Rommin* (Harl. MSS. ed. Park, 1. 416), 'Her face all *bowsie*'. *Booze* = to drink heavily, is still colloquial; and, = to drink, was in use as early as A.D. 1300. Line 4. *Cove* (or *Cofe*) = a man, an individual. *Maimed nace* (*nase* or *nazy*) = helplessly drunk; Lat. *nausea* = sickness; cf. line 9, '*nace gere*'. Line 5. *Teare* (*toure* or *towre*) = to look, to see. *Patrying cove* (*patrico*, *patricove*, or *pattercove*) = a strolling priest; cf. Awdeley, *Frat. of Vagabondes* (1560), p. 6.:— "A Patriarke Co. doth make marriages, and that is untill death depart the married folke, which is after this sort: When they come to a dead Horse or any dead Catell, then they shake hands and so depart, euery one of them a seuerall way." The form *patrying cove* seems to suggest a derivation from 'pattering' or 'muttering'—the Pater-noster, up to the time of the Reformation, was recited by the priest in a low voice as far as 'and lead us not into temptation' when the choir joined in. *Darkman*

cace (or *case*) = a sleeping apartment or place—ward, barn, or inn: *darkmans* = night + Lat. *casa* = house etc.: ‘*mans*’ is a common canting affix = a thing or place: e.g. *lightmans* = day; *ruffmans* = a wood or bush; *greenmans* = the fields; *Chepemans* = Cheapside market etc. Line 6. *dockcd the dell* = deflowered the girl: *dell* = virgin; see Harman, *Caveat* (1575), p. 75:—‘A dell is a yonge wenche, able for generation, and not yet knowen or broken by the upright man’. *Coper meke* (or *make*) = a half-penny. Line 7. *His watch* = he: *my watch* = I, or me: cf. ‘his nabs’ and ‘my nabs’ in modern slang. *Feng* (A. S.) = to get, to steal, to snatch. *Prounces nobchete* = prince’s hat or cap: *cheat* (A. S.) = thing, and mainly used as an affix: thus, *bellychete* = an apron; *cackling-chete* = a fowl; *crashing-chetes* = the teeth; *nubbing-chete* = the gallows, and so forth. Line 8. *Cyarum*, by *Salmon* (or *Solomon*) = a beggar’s oath, i.e., by the altar or mass. *Pek my jere* = eat excrement: cf. ‘turd in your mouth’. Line 9. *gan* = mouth. *My watch*, see *ante*, line 7. *Nace gere* = nauseous stuff: cf. *ante*, line 4: *gere* = generic for thing, stuff, or material. Line 10. *bene bouse* = strong drink or wine.

The Beggar's Curse

Thomas Dekker, one of the best known of the Elizabethan pamphleteers and dramatists, was born in London about 1570, and began his literary career in 1597-8 when an entry referring to a loan-advance occurs in Henslowe’s *Diary*. A month later forty shillings were advanced from the same source to have him discharged from

the Counter, a debtor's prison. Dekker was a most voluminous writer, and not always over-particular whence he got, or how he used, the material for his tracts and plays. *The Belman of London Bringing to Light the Most No'orious Villanies that are now practised in the Kingdome* (1608) of which three editions were published in one year, consists mainly of pilferings from Harman's *Caveat for Common Cursetors* first published in 1566-7. He did not escape conviction, however, for Samuel Rowlands showed him up in *Martin Mark-All*. Yet another instance of wholesale "conveyance" is mentioned in the Note to "Canting Rhymes" (*ante*). In spite of this shortcoming, however, and a certain recklessness of workmanship, the scholar of to-day owes Dekker a world of thanks: his information concerning the social life of his time is such as can be obtained nowhere else, and it is, therefore, now of sterling value.

Lanthorne and Candlelight is the second part of *The Belman of London*. Published also in 1608, it ran to two editions in 1609, a fourth appearing in 1612 under the title of *O per se O, or a new Cryer of Lanthorne and Candlelight, Being an Addition or Lengthening of the Belman's Second Night Walke*. Eight or nine editions of this second part appeared between 1608 and 1648 all differing more or less from each other, another variation occurring when in 1637 Dekker republished *Lanthorne and Candlelight* under the title of *English Villanies*, shortly after which he is supposed to have died.

"Towre Out Ben Morts"

Samuel Rowlands, a voluminous writer *circa* 1570—1628, though little known now, neverthe-

less kept the publishers busy for thirty years, his works selling readily for another half century. Not the least valuable of his numerous productions from a social and antiquarian point of view is *Martin Mark-All, Beadle of Bridewell; his Defence and Answer to the Belman of London* (see both Notes *ante*).

Martin Markall delivers himself of a vivid and “originall” account of “the Regiment of Rogues, when they first began to take head, and how they have succeeded one the other successively unto the sixth and twentieth year of King Henry the Eighth, gathered out of the Chronicle of Crackropes” etc. He then criticizes somewhat severely the errors and omissions in Dekker’s Canting glossary, adding considerably to it, and finally joins issue with the Belman in an attempt to give “song for song”. Dekker’s “Canting Rhymes” (plagiarised from Copland) and “The Beggar’s Curse” thus apparently gave birth to the present verses and to those entitled “The Maunder’s Wooing” that follow.

Stanza I, line 1. *Ben* = Lat. *bene* = good. *Mort* = a woman, chaste or not. Line 3. *Rome-cove* = “a great rogue” (B. E., *Dict. Cant. Crew*, 1690), *i.e.*, an organizer, or the actual perpetrator of a robbery: *quire-cove* = a subordinate thief—the money had passed from the actual thief to his confederate. *Rom* (or *rum*) and *quier* (or *qucer*) enter largely into combination, thus —*rom* = gallant, fine, clever, excellent, strong; *rom-bouse* = wine or strong drink; *rum-bite* = a clever trick or fraud; *rum-blowen* = a handsome mistress; *rum-bung* = full purse; *rum-diver* = a clever pickpocket; *rum-padder* = a well-mounted highwayman, etc.: also *queere* = base, roguish; *queer-bung* = an empty purse; *queer-cole* = bad money; *qucer-diver* = a

bungling pickpocket; *quecr-ken* = a prison; *quecr-mort* = a foundered whore, and so forth. *Budge* = a general verb of action, usually stealthy action: thus, *budge a beak* = to give the constable the slip, or to bilk a policeman; *to budge out* (or *off*) = to sneak off; *to budge an alarm* = to give warning.

The Maunder's Wooing

See previous Note.

Stanza II, line 2. *Autem mort* = a wife; thus Harman, *Caveat* (1575):—"These Autem Mortes be married women, as there be but a few. For Autem in their Language is a Church; so she is a wyfe married at the Church, and they be as chaste as a Cowe I have, that goeth to Bull every moone, with what Bull she careth not." Line 5. *wap* = to lie carnally with.

Stanza IV, line 5. *Whittington* = Newgate, from the famous Lord Mayor of London who left a bequest to rebuild the gaol. After standing for 230 years Whittington's building was demolished in 1666.

Stanza V, line 2. *Crackmans* = hedges or bushes. *Tip lowr with thy prat* = (literally) get money with thy buttocks, *i.e.* by prostitution.

Stanza VI, line 1. *Clapperdoggen* = (B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, 1690) "a beggar born and bred"; also Harman, *Caveat*, etc. p. 44:—"these go with patched clokes, and have their mortis with them, which they call wives."

"A Gage of ben Rom-bouse"

Thomas Middleton, another of the galaxy of Elizabethan writers contributing so many side-

lights on Shakspeare's life and times, is supposed to have been of gentle birth. He entered Gray's Inn about 1593 and was associated with Dekker in the production of *The Roaring Girl*, probably having the larger share in the composition. Authorities concur in tracing Dekker's hand in the canting scenes, but less certainly elsewhere. The original of Moll Cut-purse was a Mary Frith (1584—1659), the daughter of a shoemaker in the Barbican. Though carefully brought up she was particularly restive under discipline, and finally became launched as a “bully, pickpurse, fortune-teller, receiver and forger” in all of which capacities she achieved considerable notoriety. As the heroine of *The Roaring Girl* Moll is presented in a much more favorable light than the facts warrant.

Line 11. *And couch till a palliard docked my dell* = (literally) ‘And lie quiet while a beggar deflowered my girl’, but here probably = while a beggar fornicates with my mistress.

“Bing Out, Bien Morts”

[See Note to “The Beggar's Curse”]. Dekker introducing these verses affirms “it is a canting song not . . . composed as those of the Belman's were, out of his owne braine, but by the Canter's themselves, and sung at their meetings”, in which, all things considered, Dekker is probably protesting overmuch.

Stanza V, line 3. *And wapping dell that niggles well* = a harlot or mistress who “spreads” acceptably.

Stanza IX, line 2. *Bing out of the Rom-vile;*

i.e. to Tyburn, then the place of execution :
Rom-vile = London.

The Song of the Beggar

The Description of Love is an exceedingly scarce little "garland" which first appeared in 1620; but of that edition no copies are known to exist. Of the sixth edition, from which this example is taken, one copy is in the British Museum and another in the library collected by Henry Huth Esq. A somewhat similar ballad occurs in the Roxburgh Collection I, 42 (the chorus being almost identical), under the title of "The Cunning Northern Beggar". The complete title is *A Description of Love. With certain Epigrams, Elegies, and Sonnets. And also Mast. Johnson's Answers to Mast. Withers. With the Crie of Ludgate, and the Song of the Begger. The sixth Edition. London, Printed by M. F. for FRANCIS COULES at the Upper end of the Old-Baily neere Newgate, 1629.*

Stanza II, line 1. *If a Bung be got by the Hie-law, i.e.* by Highway robbery.

The Maunder's Initiation

John Fletcher (1579—1625), dramatist, a younger son of Dr. Richard Fletcher afterwards bishop of London, by his first wife Elizabeth, was born in December 1579 at Rye in Sussex, where his father was then officiating as minister. A 'John Fletcher of London' was admitted 15 Oct. 1591 a pensioner of Bene't (Corpus) College, Cambridge, of which college Dr. Fletcher had been president. Dyce assumes that this John Fletcher, who became

one of the bible-clerks in 1593, was the dramatist. Bishop Fletcher died, in needy circumstances, 15 June 1596, and by his will, dated 26 Oct. 1593, left his books to be divided between his sons Nathaniel and John.

The Beggar's Bush was performed at Court at Christmas 1622, and was popular long after the Restoration.

Fletcher was buried on 29 Aug. 1625 at St. Saviour's, Southwark. 'In the great plague, 1625,' says Aubrey (*Letters written by Eminent Persons*, vol. ii. pt. i. p. 352), 'a knight of Norfolk or Suffolk invited him into the countrey. He stayed but to make himselfe a suite of cloathes, and while it was making fell sick of the plague and died.'

The High Pad's Boast

See Note to "The Maunder's, Initiation", *ante*.

The Merry Beggars

Little is known of the birth or extraction of Richard Brome, and whether he died in 1652 or 1653 is uncertain. For a time he acted as servant to Ben Jonson. *The Jovial Crew* was produced in 1641 at The Cock-pit, a theatre which stood on the site of Pitt Place running out of Drury Lane into Gt. Wild St.

Stanza I, line 5. *Go-well and Com-well* = outgoing and incoming.

A Mort's Drinking Song

See Note to "The Merry Beggars," *ante*.

"A Beggar I'll Be"

This ballad is from the Bagford Collection which, formed by John Bagford (1651—1716), passed successively through the hands of James West (president of the Royal Society), Major Pearson, the Duke of Roxburghe and Mr. B. H. Bright, until in 1845 it and the more extensive Roxburghe Collection became the property of the nation.

Stanza II, line 1. *Maunder* = beggar. Line 2. *filer* = pickpocket; *filcher* = thief. Line 3. *canter* = a tramping beggar or rogue. Line 4. *lifter* = a shop-thief.

Stanza IV, line 8. *Compter* (or *Counter*), *King's Bench*, nor the *Fleet*, all prisons for debtors.

Stanza V, line 6. *jumble* = to copulate.

Stanza VIII, line 5. *With Shinkin-ap-Morgan*, *with Blue-cap*, or *Teague* = With a Welshman, Scotchman, or Irishman—generic: as now are Taffy, Sandy, and Pat.

A Budg and Snudg Song

Chappell in *Popular English Music of the Olden Time* says that this song appears in *The Canting Academy* (2nd ed. 1674) but the writer has been unable to find a copy of the book in question. The song was very popular, and many versions (all varying) are extant. The two given have been carefully collated. The portions in brackets [],—for example stanza II, line 6, stanza III, lines 1—7, stanza IV, lines 5—8 etc.—only appear

in the *New Canting Dict.* (1725). It was sung to the tune now known as *There was a jolly miller once lived on the river Dee*.

Title. *Budge* = "one that slips into a house in the dark, and taketh cloaks, coats, or what comes next to hand, marching off with them" (B. E., *Dict. Cant. Crew*, 1690). *Snudge* = "one that lurks under a bed, to watch an opportunity to rob the house"—(B. E., *Dict. Cant. Crew*, 1690).

Stanza I, line 7. *Whitt* = Newgate (see Note p. 204).

Stanza V, line 3. *Jack Ketch*, the public hangman 1663—1686.

The Maunder's Praise of His Strowling Mort

The Triumph of Wit by J. Shirley is a curious piece of bookmaking—scissors and paste in the main—which ran through many editions. Divided into three parts, the first two are chiefly concerned with "the whole art and mystery of love in all its nicest intrigues", "choice letters with their answers" and such like matters. Part III contains "the mystery and art of Canting, with the original and present management thereof, and the ends to which it serves, and is employed: Illustrated with poems, songs, and various intrigues in the Canting language with the explanation, etc." The songs were afterwards included in *The New Canting Dict.* (1725), and later on in *Bacchus and Venus* (1731).

Title. *Strowling Mort* = a beggar's trull:—"Tending to be widows, sometimes travel the countries... are light-fingered, subtle, hypocritical,

cruel, and often dangerous to meet, especially when the ruffler is with them" (B. E., *Dict. Cant. Crew*, 1690).

Stanza I, line 1. *Doxy*—"These Doxes be broken and spoyled of their maydenhead by the upright men, and then they have their name of Doxes, and not afore. And afterwards she is commen and indifferent for any that wyll use her".—Harman, *Caveat*, p. 73. Line 3. *prats* = buttocks or thighs. Line 4. *wap* = to copulate (also stanza IV, line 1).

Stanza II, line 4. *clip and kiss* = to copulate.

The Rum-Mort's Praise of Her Faithless Maunder

Obviously a companion song to the previous example: See Note *ante*. *Rum-Mort* = a beggar or gypsy queen.

Stanza I, line 1. *Kinching-cove* = (literally) a child or young lad: here as an endearment. Line 4. *Clapperdageon* = "The Paillard or Clapperdageons, are those that have been brought up to beg from their infancy, and frequently counterfeit lameness, making their legs, arms, and hands appear to be sore"—*Triumph of Wit*, p. 185.

Stanza II, line 1. *Dimber-damber* = a chief man in the Canting Crew, or the head of a gang. Line 2. *Palliard* (See note Stanza I). Line 3. *jockum* = *penis*. Line 4. *glimmer* = fire: here, a pox or clap.

Stanza V, line 1. *crank* (or *counterfeit-crank*)—"These that do counterfet the cranke be yong knaves and yonge harlots that deeply dissemble the falling sickness".—(Harman, *Caveat*, 1814, p. 33). Line 1. *dommerar* = a beggar feigning

deaf and dumb. Line 2. *rum-maunder* = to feign madness. Line 3. *Abram-cove* = a beggar pretending madness to cover theft. Line 4. *Gybes well jerk'd* = pass or license cleverly forged.

The Black Procession

See Note as to J. Shirley on page 209.

Frisky Moll's Song

John Harper (*d.* 1742), actor, originally performed at Bartholomew and Southwark fairs. On 27 Oct. 1721 his name appears as Sir Epicure Mammon in the *Alchemist* at Drury Lane. Here he remained for eleven years, taking the parts of booby squires, fox-hunters, etc., proving himself what Victor calls 'a jolly facetious low comedian'. His good voice was serviceable in ballad opera and farce. On account of his 'natural timidity', according to Davies, he was selected by Highmore, the patentee, in order to test the status of an actor, to be the victim of legal proceedings taken under the Vagrant Act, 12 Queen Anne, and on 12 Nov. 1733 he was committed to Bridewell as a vagabond. On 20 Nov. he came before the chief justice of the Kings Bench. It was pleaded on his behalf that he paid his debts, was well esteemed by persons of condition, was a freeholder in Surrey, and a householder in Westminster. He was discharged amid acclamations on his own recognisance.

The Canter's Serenade

The New Canting Dictionary (1725) is, in the main, a reprint of *The Dictionary of the Canting*

Crew (c. 1696) compiled by B. E. The chief difference is that the former contains a collection of Canting Songs, most of which are included in the present collection.

Stanza I, line 3. *palliards*—see Note, p. 210, ten lines from bottom.

"Retoure my dear dell"

See Note to "The Canter's Serenade." This song appears to be a variation of a much older one, generally ascribed to Chas II, entitled *I pass all my hours in a shady old grove*.

The Vain Dreamer

See Note to "The Canter's Serenade."

"When my Dimber Dell I Courted"

See Note to "The Canter's Serenade." The first two stanzas appear in a somewhat different form as "a new song" to the time of *Beauty's Ruin* in *The Triumph of Wit* (1707), of which the first stanza is as follows:—

When Dorinda first I courted,
 She had charms and beauty too;
 Conquering pleasures when she sported,
 The transport it was ever new:
 But wastful time do's now deceive her,
 Which her glories did uphold;
 All her arts can ne'er relieve her,
 Poor Dorinda is grown old.

Stanza I, line 4. *Wap* = the act of kind. *Dimber dell* = pretty wench—"A dell is a yonge wenche, able for generation, and not yet known or broken by the upright man . . . when they have beene lyen with all by the upright man then they be Dokes, and no Dells."—(HARMAN).

Stanza III, line 3. *Upright-men*—"the second rank of the Canting tribes, having sole right to the first night's lodging with the Dells."—(B. E., *Dict. Cant. Crew*, 1696).

The Oath of the Canting Crew

Bamfylde Moore Carew, the King of the Gypsies, born in 1693, was the son of the Rector of Bickley, near Tiverton. It is related that to avoid punishment for a boyish freak he, with some companions, ran away and joined the gypsies. After a year and a half Carew returned for a time, but soon rejoined his old friends. His career was a long series of swindling and imposture, very ingeniously carried out, occasionally deceiving people who should have known him well. His restless nature then drove him to embark for Newfoundland, where he stopped but a short time, and on his return he pretended to be the mate of a vessel, and eloped with the daughter of a respectable apothecary of Newcastle on Tyne, whom he afterwards married. He continued his course of vagabond roguery for some time, and when Clause Patch, a king, or chief of the gypsies, died, Carew was elected his successor. He was convicted of being an idle vagrant, and sentenced to be transported to Maryland. On his arrival he attempted to escape, was captured, and made to wear a heavy iron collar, escaped again, and fell into the hands of some friendly Indians,

who relieved him of his collar. He took an early opportunity of leaving his new friends, and got into Pennsylvania. Here he pretended to be a Quaker, and as such made his way to Philadelphia, thence to New York, and afterwards to New London, where he embarked for England. He escaped impressment on board a man-of-war by pricking his hands and face, and rubbing in bay salt and gunpowder, so as to simulate small-pox. After his landing he continued his impostures, found out his wife and daughter, and seems to have wandered into Scotland about 1745, and is said to have accompanied the Pretender to Carlisle and Derby. The record of his life from this time is but a series of frauds and deceptions, and but little is absolutely known of his career, except that a relative, Sir Thomas Carew of Hackern, offered to provide for him if he would give up his wandering life. This he refused to do, but it is believed that he eventually did so after he had gained some prizes in the lottery. The date of his death is uncertain. It is generally given, but on no authority, as being in 1770 but 'I. P.', writing from Tiverton, in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd series, vol. IV, p. 522, says that he died in 1758. The story of his life in detail is found in the well-known, and certainly much-printed, *Life and Adventures of Bamfylde Moore Carew*, the earliest edition of which (1745) describes him on the title-page as "the Noted Devonshire Stroller and Dogstealer". This book professes to have been "noted by himself during his passage to America", but though no doubt the facts were supplied by Carew himself, the actual authorship is uncertain, though the balance of probability lies with Robert Goadby, a printer and compiler of Sherborne Dorsetshire, who printed an edition in 1749. A correspondent of *Notes and Queries*, however, states that Mrs.

Goadby wrote it from Carew's dictation. [*N. and Q.* 2 S iii. 4; iv. 330, 440, 522].

Line 1. *Crank Cuffin = Queer Cove* = a rogue. Line 9. *Stop-hole Abbey*, "the nick-name of the chief rendezvous of the Canting Crew".—(B. E., *Dict. Cant. Crew*, 1696). Line 17. *Abram* = formerly a mendicant lunatic of Bethlehem Hospital who on certain days was allowed to go out begging: hence a beggar feigning madness. *Ruffler crack* = an expert rogue. Line 18. *Hooker* = "peryllous and most wicked Knaves . . . for, as they walke a day times, from house to house, to demaund Charite . . . well noting what they see . . . that will they be sure to have . . . for they customably carry with them a staffe of V. of VI. foote long, in which within one ynch of the tope thereof, ys a lytle hole bored through, in which hole they putte an yron hoke, and with the same they wyll pluck unto them quickly anything that they may reche therewith."—(Harman, *Caveat*, 1869, p. 35, 36). Line 19. *Frater* = "such as beg with a sham-patent or brief for Spitals, Prisons, Fires, etc."—(B. E.). Line 20. *Irish toyle* = a beggar-thief, working under pretence of peddling pins, lace, and such-like wares. Line 21. *Dimber-damber* = the chief of a gang: also an expert thief. *Angler* = hooker (see *ante*). Line 23. *swigman* = a beggar peddling haberdashery to cover theft and roguery. *Clapperdageon* = a beggar born and bred, see note p. 210, tenth line from bottom. Line 24. *Curtal*—"a curtall is much like to the upright man (that is, one in authority, who may "call to account", "command a share", chastise those under him, and "force any of their women to serve his turn"), but hys authority is not fully so great. He useth commonly to go with a short cloke, like to grey Friars, and his woman with

him in like livery, which he calleth his Altham if she be hys wyfe, and if she be his harlot, she is called hys Doxy."—(HARMAN). Line 25. *Whipjack* = a rogue begging with a counterfeit license. *Palliard* = a beggar born and bred. *Patrico* = a hedge-priest. Line 26. *Jarkman* = "he that can write and reade, and sometime speake latin. He useth to make counterfaite licenses which they call gybes, and sets to scales, in their language called Jarkes."—(HARMAN). Line 27. *Dommerar* = a rogue pretending deaf and dumb. *Romany* = a gipsy. Line 28. *The family* = the fraternity of vagabonds.

"Come All You Buffers Gay"

In the Roxburghe Collection (ii. 504) is a ballad upon which the present song is clearly based. It is called *The West Country Nymph, or the little maid of Bristol* to the time of *Young Jemmy* (i.e. the Duke of Monmouth, Charles II's natural son). The first stanza runs—

Come all you maidens fair,
And listen to my ditty,
In Bristol city fair
There liv'd a damsel pretty.

The Potato Man

Stanza II, line 2. *Cly* = properly pocket, but here is obviously meant the contents.

Stanza IV, line 1. *Blue bird's-eye* = a blue and silk handkerchief with white spots.

A Slang Pastoral

Of R. Tomlinson nothing is known. The Dr. Byrom whose poem is here parodied is per-

haps best remembered as the author of a once famous system of shorthand. He was born in 1691, went to the Merchant Taylor's School, and at the age of 16 was admitted a pensioner of Trinity College Cambridge. It was here that he wrote *My time, O ye muses*. He died in 1763, and his poems, no inconsiderable collection, were published in 1773.

“Ye Scamps, Ye Pads, Ye Divers”

Stanza I, line 1. *The lay* = a pursuit, a scheme: here = thievery and roguery in general.

Stanza IV, line 4. *Like Blackamore Othello &c.*—the reference is to *Othello*, v. 2. “Yet she must die, else she'll betray more men. Put out the light, and then—put out the light.”

The Sandman's Wedding

Though George Parker's name is not formally attached to this “Cantata” there would appear little doubt, from internal evidence, that it, with the two songs immediately following, forms part of a characteristic series from the pen of this roving soldier-actor. Parker was born in 1732 at Green Street, near Canterbury and was ‘early admitted’, he says, ‘to walk the quarterdeck as a midshipman on board the Falmouth and the Guernsey’. A series of youthful indiscretions in London obliged him to leave the navy, and in or about 1754 to enlist as a common soldier in the 20th regiment of foot, the second battalion of which became in 1758 the 67th regiment, under the command of Wolfe. In his regiment he continued a private, corporal, and

sergeant for seven years, was present at the siege of Belleisle, and saw service in Portugal, Gibraltar, and Minorca. At the end of the war he returned home as a supernumerary excise-man. About 1761 his friends placed him in the King's Head inn at Canterbury where he soon failed. Parker went upon the stage in Ireland, and in company with Brownlow Ford, a clergyman of convivial habits, strolled over the greater part of the island. On his return to London he played several times at the Haymarket, and was later introduced by Goldsmith to Colman. But on account of his corpulence Colman declined his services. Parker then joined the provincial strolling companies, and was engaged for one season with Digges, then manager of the Edinburgh Theatre. At Edinburgh he married an actress named Heydon, from whom, however, he was soon obliged to part on account of her dissolute life. Returning again to London, he set up as wandering lecturer on elocution, and in this character travelled with varying success through England. In November 1776 he set out on a visit to France, and lived at Paris for upwards of six months on funds supplied by his father. His resources being exhausted, he left Paris in the middle of July 1777 on foot. On reaching England he made another lecturing tour, which proved unsuccessful. His wit, humour, and knowledge of the world rendered him at one time an indispensable appendage to convivial gatherings of a kind; but in his later days he was so entirely neglected as to be obliged to sell gingerbread-nuts at fairs and race-meetings for a subsistence. He died in Coventry poorhouse in April 1800.

The Happy Pair

and

The Bunter's Christening

and

The Masqueraders

See note (*ante*) to "The Sandman's Wedding".
Life's Painter etc. ran through several editions.

The Flash Man of St. Giles

Stanza II, line 7. *Drunk as David's sow*=beastly drunk. Grose (*Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue*) says: One David Lloyd, a Welshman, who kept an ale-house at Hereford, had a sow with six legs, which was an object of great curiosity. One day David's wife, having indulged too freely, lay down in the sty to sleep, and a company coming to see the sow, David led them to the sty, saying, as usual, "There is a sow for you! Did you ever see the like?" One of the visitors replied, "Well, it is the drunkenest sow I ever beheld." Whence the woman was ever after called "Davy's sow."

A Leary Mot

Stanza III, line 1. *Cock and Hen Club* = a free-and-easy for both sexes.

Stanza IV, line 4. *Tom Cribb*—*see* note p. 223.

“The Night Before Larry was Stretched”

Neither the authorship nor the date of these inimitable verses are definitely known. According to the best authorities, Will Maher, a shoemaker of Waterford, wrote the song. Dr. Robert Burrowes, Dean of St. Finbar's Cork, to whom it has been so often attributed, certainly did not. Often quoted in song book and elsewhere. Francis Sylvester Mahony, better known as “Father Prout” contributed to *Fraser's Magazine* the following translation into the French.

La mort de Socrate.

*Par l'Abbé de Prout, Curé du Mont-aux-Cressons,
près de Cork.*

A la veille d'être pendu,
Notr' Laurent reçut dans son gîte,
Honneur qui lui était bien dû,
De nombreux amis la visite;
Car chacun scavait que Laurent
A son tour rendrait la pareille,
Chapeau montre, et veste engageant,
Pour que l'ami put boire bouteille,
Ni faire, à gosier sec, le saut.

“ Helas, notre garçon ! ” lui dis-je,
“ Combien je regrette ton sort !
Te voilà fleur, que sur sa tige
Moisonne la cruelle mort ! ” —
“ Au diable, ” dit-il, “ le roi George !
Ça me fait la valeur d'un bouton ;
Devant le boucher qui m'égorge,
Je serai comme un doux mouton,
Et saurai montrer du courage ! ”

Des amis déjà la cohorte
Remplissait son étroit réduit :
Six chandelles, ho ! qu'on apporte,
Donnons du lustre à cette nuit !
Alors je cherchai à connaître
S'il s'était dûment repenti ?
"Bah ! c'est les fourberies des prêtres
Les gredins, ils en ont menti,
Et leurs contes d'enfer sont faux !"

L'on demande les cartes. Au jeu
Laurent voit un larron qui triche ;
D'honneur tout rempli, il prend feu,
Et du bon coup de poign l'affiche.
"Ha, coquin ! de mon dernier jour
Tu croyais profiter, peut-être ;
Tu oses me jouer ce tour !
Prends ça pour ta peine, vil traître !
Et apprends à te bien conduire !"

Quand nous eûmes cessé nos ébats,
Laurent, en ce triste repaire
Pour le disposer au trépas,
Voit entrer Monsieur le Vicaire.
Après un sinistre regard,
Le front de sa main il se frotte,
Disant tout haut, "Venez plus tard !"
Et tout bas, "Vilaine calotte !"
Puis son verre il vida deux fois.

Lors il parla de l'échafaud,
Et de sa dernière cravate ;
Grands dieux ! que ça paraissait beau
De la voir mourir en Socrate !
Le trajet en chantant il fit —
La chanson point ne fut un pseume ;
Mais palit un peu quand il vit
La statute de Roy Guillaume —
Les pendants n'aiment pas ce roi !

Quand fut au bout de son voyage,
 Le gibet fut prêt en un clin :
 Mourant il tourna de visage
 Vers la bonne ville de Dublin.
 Il dansa la carmagnole,
 Et mourit comme fit Malbrouck ;
 Puis nous enterrâmes le drôle
 Au cimetière de Donnybrook
 Que son âme y soit en repos !

Stanza V, line 3. *Kilmainham*, a gaol near Dublin.

Stanza VI, line 7. *King William*, the statute of William III erected on College Green in commemoration of the Battle of the Boyne. It was long the object of much contumely on the part of the Nationalists. It was blown to pieces in 1836, but was subsequently restored.

The Song of the Young Prig

Said to have been written by Little Arthur Chambers, the Prince of Prigs, who was one of the most expert thieves of his time. He began to steal when he was in petticoats, and died a short time before Jack Sheppard came into notice. Internal evidence, however, renders this attributed authorship very improbable.

Stanza I, line 1. *Dyot's Isle*, i.e., Dyot St., St. Giles, afterwards called George St. Bloomsbury, was a well-known rookery where thieves and their associates congregated.

Stanza II, line 3. *And I my reading learnt betime From studying pocket-books*. "Pocket-book" = reader.

Stanza IV, line 1. *To work capital* = to commit a crime punishable with death. Previous to 1829 many offences, now thought comparatively trivial, were deemed to merit the extreme penalty of the law.

The Milling Match

Tom Cribb's Memorial to Congress: With a Preface, Notes, and Appendix. By One of the Fancy. London, Longmans & Co., 1819. There were several editions. Usually, with good reason, ascribed to Thomas Moore. It may be remarked that, though the Irish Anacreon's claim to fame rests avowedly on his more serious contributions to literature, he was, nevertheless, never so popular as when dealing with what, in the early part of the present century, was known as THE FANCY. Pugilism then took the place, in the popular mind, that football and cricket now occupy. Tom Cribb was born at Hanham in the parish of Bitton, Gloucestershire, in 1781, and coming to London at the age of thirteen followed the trade of a bell-hanger, then became a porter at the public wharves, and was afterwards a sailor. From the fact of his having worked as a coal porter he became known as the 'Black Diamond,' and under this appellation he fought his first public battle against George Maddox at Wood Green on 7 Jan. 1805, when after seventy-six rounds he was proclaimed the victor, and received much praise for his coolness and temper under very unfair treatment. In 1807 he was introduced to Captain Barclay, who, quickly perceiving his natural good qualities, took him in hand, and trained him under his own eye. He won the championship from Bob Gregson in 1808 but in 1809 he was beaten by Jem Belcher. He subsequently regained the

belt. After an unsuccessful venture as a coal merchant at Hungerford Wharf, London, he underwent the usual metamorphosis from a pugilist to a publican, and took the Golden Lion in Southwark; but finding this position too far eastward for his aristocratic patrons he removed to the King's Arms at the corner of Duke Street and King Street, St. James's, and subsequently, in 1828, to the Union Arms, 26 Panton Street, Haymarket. On 24 Jan. 1821 it was decided that Cribb, having held the championship for nearly ten years without receiving a challenge, ought not to be expected to fight any more, and was to be permitted to hold the title of champion for the remainder of his life. On the day of the coronation of George IV, Cribb, dressed as a page, was among the prizefighters engaged to guard the entrance to Westminster Hall. His declining years were disturbed by domestic troubles and severe pecuniary losses, and in 1839 he was obliged to give up the Union Arms to his creditors. He died in the house of his son, a baker in the High Street, Woolwich, on 11 May 1848, aged 67, and was buried in Woolwich churchyard, where, in 1851, a monument representing a lion grieving over the ashes of a hero was erected to his memory. As a professor of his art he was matchless, and in his observance of fair play he was never excelled; he bore a character of unimpeachable integrity and unquestionable humanity.

Ya-Hip, My Hearties!

Stanza III, line 8. *Houyhnhnms*. A race of horses endowed with human reason, and bearing rule over the race of man—a reference to Dean Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* (1726).

Sonnets for The Fancy

Pierce Egan, the author of the adventures of Tom and Jerry was born about 1772 and died in 1849. He had won his spurs as a sporting reporter by 1812, and for eleven years was recognised as one of the smartest of the epigrammatists, song-writers, and wits of the time. *Boxiana*, a monthly serial, was commenced in 1818. It consisted of 'Sketches of Modern Pugilism', giving memoirs and portraits of all the most celebrated pugilists, contemporary and antecedent, with full reports of their respective prize-fights, victories, and defeats, told with so much spirited humour, yet with such close attention to accuracy, that the work holds a unique position. It was continued in several volumes, with copperplates, to 1824. At this date, having seen that Londoners read with avidity his accounts of country sports and pastimes, he conceived the idea of a similar description of the amusements pursued by sporting men in town. Accordingly he announced the publication of *Life in London* in shilling numbers, monthly, and secured the aid of George Cruikshank, and his brother, Isaac Robert Cruikshank to draw and engrave the illustrations in aquatint, to be coloured by hand. George IV had caused Egan to be presented at court, and at once accepted the dedication of the forthcoming work. This was the more generous on the king's part because he must have known himself to have been often satirised and caricatured mercilessly in the *Green Bag* literature by G. Cruikshank, the intended illustrator. On 15 July 1821 appeared the first number of *Life in London*; or, 'The Day and Night Scenes of Jerry Hawthorn, Esq., and his elegant friend, Corinthian Jem, accom-

panied by Bob Logic, the Oxonian, in their Rambles and Sprees through the Metropolis.' The success was instantaneous and unprecedented. It took both town and country by storm. So great was the demand for copies, increasing with the publication of each successive number, month by month, that the colourists could not keep pace with the printers. The alternate scenes of high life and low life, the contrasted characters, and revelations of misery side by side with prodigal waste and folly, attracted attention, while the vivacity of dialogue and description never flagged.

Stanza III, line 10. *New Drop*. The extreme penalty of the law, long carried out at Tyburn (near the Marble Arch corner of Hyde Park), was ultimately transferred to Newgate. The lament for "Tyburn's merry roam" was, without doubt, heart-felt and characteristic. Executions were then one of the best of all good excuses for a picnic and jollification. Yet the change of scene to Newgate does not appear to have detracted much from these functions as shows. "Newgate to-day," says a recent writer in *The Daily Mail*, is little wanted, and all but vacant, as a general rule. In former days enormous crowds were herded together indiscriminately— young and old, innocent and guilty, men, women, and children, the heinous offender, and the neophyte in crime. The worst part of the prison was the "Press Yard," the place then allotted to convicts cast for death. There were as many as sixty or seventy sometimes within these narrow limits, and most were kept six months and more thus hovering between a wretched existence and a shameful death. Men in momentary expectation of being hanged rubbed shoulders with

others still hoping for reprieve. If the first were seriously inclined, they were quite debarred from private religious meditation, but consorted, perforce, with reckless ruffians, who played leap-frog, and swore and drank continually. Infants of tender years were among the condemned; lunatics, too, raged furiously through the Press Yard, and were a constant annoyance and danger to all. The "condemned sermon" in the prison chapel drew a crowd of fashionable folk, to stare at those who were to die, packed together in a long pew hung with black, and on a table in front was placed an open coffin. Outside, in the Old Bailey, on the days of execution, the awful scenes nearly baffle description. Thousands collected to gloat over the dying struggles of the criminals, and fought and roared and trampled each other to death in their horrible eagerness, so that hundreds were wounded or killed. Ten or a dozen were sometimes hanged in a row, men and women side by side.

The True Bottomed Boxer

The Universal Songster, or Museum of Mirth: forming the most complete collection of ancient and modern songs in the English language, with a classified Index . . . Embellished with a Frontispiece and wood cuts, designed by George Cruikshank etc. 3vols. London, 1825-26. 8vo.

Stanza I, line 1. *Moulsey-Hurst rig* = a prize-fight: Moulsey-Hurst, near Hampton Court, was long a favorite *venue* for pugilistic encounters. Line 3. *Fibbing a nob is most excellent gig* = getting in a quick succession of blows on the head is good fun. Line 4. *Kneading the dough* = a good pummelling. Line 6. *Belly-go-firsters* =

an initial blow, generally given in the stomach. Line 8. *Measuring mugs for a chancery job* = getting the head under the arm or 'in chancery'.

Stanza II, line 1. *Flooring* = downing (a man). *Flushing* = delivering a blow right on the mark, and straight from the shoulder. Line 5. *Crossing* = unfair fighting; shirking.

Stanza III, line 5. *Victualling-office* = the stomach. Line 6. *Smeller and ogles* = nose and eyes. Line 7. *Bread-basket* = stomach. Line 8. *In twig* = in form; ready.

Bobby and His Mary

[See *ante* for note on *Universal Songster*].

Stanza I, line 1. *Dyot Street*, see note page 222.

Stanza II, line 16. *St. Pulchre's bell*, the great bell of St. Sepulchre's Holborn, close to Newgate, always begins to toll a little before the hour of execution, under the bequest of Richard Dove, who directed that an exhortation should be made to "... prisoners that are within, Who for wickedness and sin are appointed to die, Give ear unto this passing bell."

Poor Luddy

Thomas John Dibdin (1771—1841), the author of this song, was an actor and dramatist—an illegitimate son of Charles Dibdin the elder. He claimed to have written nearly 2000 songs.

The Pickpocket's Chaunt

Eugene François Vidocq was a native of Arras, where his father was a baker. From early associations he fell into courses of excess which led to his flying from the paternal roof. After various, rapid, and unexampled events in the romance of real life, in which he was everything by turns and nothing long, he was liberated from prison, and became the principal and most active agent of police. He was made chief of the Police de Sureté under Messrs. Delavau and Franchet, and continued in that capacity from the year 1810 till 1827, during which period he extirpated the most formidable gangs of ruffians to whom the excesses of the revolution and subsequent events had given full scope for daring robberies and iniquitous excesses. He settled down as a paper manufacturer at St. Mandé near Paris.

Of Maginn (1793—1842) it may be said he was, without question, one of the most versatile writers of his time. He is, perhaps, best remembered in connection with the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, which first appeared in *Blackwood*, and with the idea of which Maginn is generally credited. He was also largely concerned with the inception of *Fraser's*. Maginn's English rendering of Vidocq's famous song first appeared in *Blackwood* for July 1829. For the benefit of the curious the original is appended. It will be seen that Maginn was very faithful to his copy.

EN roulant de vergne en vergne ¹
 Pour apprendre à goupiner, ²
 J'ai rencontré la mercandière, ³
 Lonfa malura dondaine,
 Qui du pivois solisait, ⁴
 Lonfa malura dondé.

J'ai rencontré la mercandière
 Qui du pivois solisait;
 Je lui jaspine en bigorne; ⁵
 Lonfa malura dondaine,
 Qu'as tu donc à morfiller? ⁶
 Lonfa malura dondé.

Je lui jaspine en bigorne;
 Qu'as tu donc à morfiller?
 J'ai du chenu ⁷ pivois sans lance. ⁸
 Lonfa malura dondaine,
 Et du larton savonné ⁹
 Lonfa malura dondé.

J'ai du chenu pivois sans lance
 Et du larton savonné,
 Une lourde, ¹⁰ une tournante, ¹¹
 Lonfa malura dondaine,
 Et un pieu ¹² pour roupiller ¹³
 Lonfa malura dondé.

Une lourde, une tournante
 Et un pieu pour roupiller.
 J'enquille ¹⁴ dans sa cambriole, ¹⁵
 Lonfa malura dondaine,
 Espérant de l'entifler, ¹⁶
 Lonfa malura dondé.

¹ Vergne, town.

² Goupiner, to steal.

³ Mercandière, tradeswomen.

⁴ Du pivois solisait, sold wine.

⁵ Jaspine en bigorne, say in cant.

⁶ Morfiller, to eat and drink.

⁷ Chenu, good.

Lance, water.

⁹ Larton savonné, white bread.

¹⁰ Lourde, door.

¹¹ Tournante, key.

¹² Pieu, bed.

¹³ Roupiller, to sleep.

¹⁴ J'enquille, I enter.

¹⁵ Cambriole, room.

¹⁶ Entifler, to marry.

J'enquille dans sa cambriole
 Espérant de l'entifler ;
 Je rembroque ¹ au coin du rifle, ²
 Lonfa malura dondaine,
 Un messière ³ qui pionçait, ⁴
 Lonfa malura dondé.

Je rembroque au coin du rifle
 Un messière qui pionçait ;
 J'ai sondé dans ses vallades, ⁵
 Lonfa malura dondaine,
 Son carle ⁶ j'ai pessigué, ⁷
 Lonfa malura dondé.

J'ai sondé dans ses vallades,
 Son carle j'ai pessigué,
 Son carle et sa tocquante, ⁸
 Lonfa malura dondaine,
 Et ses attaches de cé, ⁹
 Lonfa malura dondé.

Son carle et sa tocquante,
 Et ses attaches de cé,
 Son coulant ¹⁰ et sa montante, ¹¹
 Lonfa malura dondaine,
 Et son combre galuché ¹²
 Lonfa malura dondé.

Son coulant et sa montante
 Et son combre galuché,
 Son frusque, ¹³ aussi sa lisette, ¹⁴
 Lonfa malura dondaine,
 Et ses tirants brodanchés, ¹⁵
 Lonfa malura dondé.

¹ Rembroque, *see*.

² Rifle, *fire*.

³ Mosisère, *man*.

⁴ Pionçait, *was sleeping*.

⁵ Vallades, *pockets*.

⁶ Carle, *money*.

⁷ Pessigué, *taken*.

⁸ Tocquante, *watch*.

⁹ Attaches de cé, *silver buckles*.

¹⁰ Coulant, *chain*.

¹¹ Montante, *breeches*.

¹² Combre galuché, *laced hat*.

¹³ Frusque, *coat*.

¹⁴ Lisette, *waistcoat*.

¹⁵ Tirants brodanchés, *embroidered stockings*.

Son frusque, aussi sa lisette
 Et ses tirants brodanchés.
 Crompe, ¹ crompe, mercandière,
 Lonfa malura dondaine,
 Car nous serions béquillés, ²
 Lonfa malura dondé.

Crompe, crompe, mercandière,
 Car nous serions béquillés.
 Sur la placarde de vergne, ³
 Lonfa malura dondaine,
 Il nous faudrait gambiller, ⁴
 Lonfa malura dondé.

Sur la placarde de vergne
 Il nous faudrait gambiller,
 Allumés ⁵ de toutes ces largues, ⁶
 Lonfa malura dondaine,
 Et du trêpe ⁷ rassemblé,
 Lonfa malura dondé.

Allumés de toutes ces largues
 Et du trêpe rassemblé;
 Et de ces charlots bons drilles, ⁸
 Lonfa malura dondaine,
 Tous aboutant ⁹ goupiner.
 Lonfa malura dondé.

Stanza XIII, line 5. Cotton, the ordinary at Newgate.

¹ Crompe, *run away*.

² Béquillés, *hanged*.

³ Placarde de vergne, *public place*.

⁴ Gambiller, *to dance*.

⁵ Allumés, *stared at*.

⁶ Largues, *women*.

⁷ Trêpe, *crowd*.

⁸ Charlots bons drilles, *jelly thieves*.

⁹ Aboutant, *coming*.

On the Prigging Lay

H. T. R., the English translator of Vidocq's *Memoirs* (4 vol., 1828-9), says of this and the following renderings from the French that they "with all their faults and all their errors, are to be added to the list of the translator's sins, who would apologise to the Muse did he but know which of the nine presides over Slang poetry." The original of "On the Prigging Lay" is as follows:—

Un jour à la Croix-Rouge
 Nous étions dix à douze
 (*She interrupted herself with "Comme
 à l'instant même."*)

Nous étions dix à douze
 Tous grinches de renom,¹
 Nous attendions la sorgue²
 Voulant poisser des bogues³
 Pour faire du billon.⁴ (*bis*)

Partage ou non partage
 Tout est à notre usage;
 N'épargnons le poitou⁵
 Poissons avec adresse⁶
 Messières et gonzesses⁷
 Sans faire de regout.⁸ (*bis*)

Dessus le pont au change
 Certain argent-de-change
 Se criblait au charron,⁹
 J'engantai sa toquante¹⁰
 Ses attaches brillantes¹¹
 Avec ses billemons.¹² (*bis*)

¹ Thieves.

² Night.

³ Watches.

⁴ Money.

⁵ Let us be cautious.

⁶ Let us rob.

⁷ Citizen and wife.

⁸ Awaken suspicion.

⁹ Cried "Thief."

¹⁰ I took his watch.

¹¹ His diamond buckles.

¹² His bank notes.

Quand douze plombes crossent, ¹
 Ses pegres s'en retournant ²
 Au tapis de Montron ³
 Montron ouvre ta lourde, ⁴
 Si tu veux que j'aboule, ⁵
 Et piausse en ton bocsin. ⁶ (*bis*)

Montron drogue à sa larque, ⁷
 Bonnis-moi donc girofle ⁸
 Qui sont ces pegres-là? ⁹
 Des grinchisseurs de bogues, ¹⁰
 Esquiteurs de boutoques, ¹¹
 Les connobres tu pas? ¹² (*bis*)

Et vite ma culbute; ¹³
 Quand je vois mon affure ¹⁴
 Je suis toujours paré ¹⁵
 Du plus grand coeur du monde
 Je vais à la profonde ¹⁶
 Pour vous donner du frais. (*bis*)

Mais déjà la patrarque, ¹⁷
 Au clair de la moucharde, ¹⁸
 Nous reluge de loin. ¹⁹
 L'aventure est étrange,
 C'était l'argent-de-change,
 Que suivait les roussins. ²⁰ (*bis*)

¹ Twelve oclock strikes.

² The thieves.

³ At the cabaret.

⁴ Your door.

⁵ Give money.

⁶ Sleep at your house.

⁷ Asks his wife.

⁸ Say, my love.

⁹ These thieves.

¹⁰ Watch stealers.

¹¹ Burglars.

¹² Do you not know them?

¹³ Breeches.

¹⁴ Profit.

¹⁵ Ready.

¹⁶ Cellar.

¹⁷ Patrol.

¹⁸ The moon.

¹⁹ Looks at us.

²⁰ Spies.

A des fois l'on rigole ¹
 Ou bien l'on pavillonne ²
 Qu'on devrait lansquiner ³
 Raille, griviers, et cognes ⁴
 Nous ont pour la cigogne ⁵
 Tretons marrons paumés. ⁶ (*bis*)

The Lag's Lament

See Note *ante*, "On the Prigging Lay". The original runs as follows:—

Air: *L'Heureux Pilote*.

Travaillant d'ordinaire,
 La sorgue dans Pantin, ⁷
 Dans mainte et mainte affaire
 Faisant très-bon choppin, ⁸
 Ma gente cambriote, ⁹
 Rendoublée de camelotte, ¹⁰
 De la dalle au flaquet; ¹¹
 Je vivais sans disgrâce,
 Sans regout ni morace, ¹²
 Sans taff et sans regret. ¹³

J'ai fait par comblance ¹⁴
 Giroude larguecapé, ¹⁵
 Soiffant picton sans lance, ¹⁶
 Pivois non maquillé, ¹⁷
 Tirants, passe à la rousse, ¹⁸
 Attachés de gratouse, ¹⁹

¹ Laughs.

² Jokes.

³ To weep.

⁴ Exempt, soldiers and gendarmes.

⁵ Palace of justice.

⁶ Taken in the act.

⁷ Evening in Paris.

⁸ A good booty.

⁹ Chamber.

¹⁰ Full of goods.

¹¹ Money in the pocket.

¹² Without fear or uneasiness.

¹³ Without care.

¹⁴ An increase.

¹⁵ A handsome mistress.

¹⁶ Drinking wine without water.

¹⁷ Unadulterated wine.

¹⁸ Stockings.

¹⁹ Lace.

Combriot galuché.¹
 Cheminant en bon drille,
 Un jour à la Courtille
 Je m'en étais éganté.²

En faisant nos gambades,
 Un grand messière franc,³
 Voulant faire parade,
 Serre un bogue d'orient.⁴
 Après la gambriade,⁵
 Le filant sur l'estrade,⁶
 D'esbrouf je l'estourbis,⁷
 J'enflaque sa limace,⁸
 Son bogue, ses frusques, ses passes,⁹
 Je m'en fus au fourallis.¹⁰

Par contretemps, ma largue,
 Voulant se piquer d'honneur,
 Craignant que je la nargue
 Moi que n' suis pas taffeur,¹¹
 Pour gonfler ses valades
 Encasque dans un rade¹²
 Sert des sigues a foison¹³
 On la crible à la grive,¹⁴
 Je m' la donne et m' esquive,¹⁵
 Elle est pommée maron.¹⁶

Le quart d'oeil lui jabotte¹⁷
 Mange sur tes nonneurs,¹⁸
 Lui tire une carotte
 Lui montant la couleur.¹⁹

¹ Laced hat.

² Clad.

³ Citizen.

⁴ A gold watch.

⁵ Dance.

⁶ Following him in the boulevard,

⁷ I stun him.

⁸ I take off his shirt.

⁹ I steal his watch, clothes and shoes.

¹⁰ The receiving house.

¹¹ Coward.

¹² Enters a shop.

¹³ Steals money.

¹⁴ They call for the guard.

¹⁵ I fly.

¹⁶ Taken in the fact.

¹⁷ The commissary questions him.

¹⁸ Denounces his accomplices.

¹⁹ Tell a falsehood.

L'on vient, on me ligotte, ¹
 Adieu, ma cambriote,
 Mon beau pieu, mes dardants ²
 Je monte à la cigogne, ³
 On me gerbe à la grotte, ⁴
 Au tap et pour douze ans. ⁵

Ma largue n' sera plus gironde,
 Je serais vioc aussi; ⁶
 Faudra pour plaire au monde,
 Clinquant, frusque, maquis. ⁷
 Tout passe dans la tigne, ⁸
 Et quoiqu'on en juspine. ⁹
 C'est un f— flanchet, ¹⁰
 Douze longues de tirade, ¹¹
 Pour un rigolade, ¹²
 Pour un moment d'attrait.

Stanza II, line 2. *So gay, so nutty and so knowing*—See *Don Juan*, Canto XI, stanza . . .

Stanza VI, line 1. Sir Richard Birnie the chief magistrate at Bow St.

“Nix my Doll, Pals, Fake Away”

Ainsworth in his preface to *Rookwood* makes the following remarks on this and the three following songs:—“As I have casually alluded to the flash song of Jerry Juniper, I may be allowed to make a few observations upon this branch of versification. It is somewhat curious with a dialect so

¹ They tie me.

² My fine bed, my loves.

³ The dock.

⁴ They condemn my to the galleys.

⁵ To exposure.

⁶ Old.

⁷ Rouge.

⁸ In this world.

⁹ Whatever people say.

¹⁰ Lot.

¹¹ Twelve years of fetters.

¹² Fool.

racy, idiomatic, and plastic as our own cant, that its metrical capabilities should have been so little essayed. The French have numerous *chansons d'argot*, ranging from the time of Charles Bourdigné and Villon down to that of Vidocq and Victor Hugo, the last of whom has enlivened the horrors of his '*Dernier Jour d'un Condamné*' by a festive song of this class. The Spaniards possess a large collection of *Romances de Germania*, by various authors, amongst whom Quevedo holds a distinguished place. We on the contrary, have scarcely any slang songs of merit. This barrenness is not attributable to the poverty of the soil, but to the want of due cultivation. Materials are at hand in abundance, but there have been few operators. Dekker, Beaumont and Fletcher, and Ben Jonson, have all dealt largely in this jargon, but not lyrically; and one of the earliest and best specimens of a canting-song occurs in Brome's '*Jovial Crew*;' and in the '*Adventures of Bamfylde Moore Carew*' there is a solitary ode addressed by the mendicant fraternity to their newly-elected monarch; but it has little humour, and can scarcely be called a genuine canting-song. This ode brings us down to our own time; to the effusions of the illustrious Pierce Egan; to Tom Moore's Flights of '*Fancy*;' to John Jackson's famous chant, '*On the High Toby Spice flash the Muzzle*,' cited by Lord Byron in a note to '*Don Juan*;' and to the glorious Irish ballad, worth them all put together, entitled '*The Night before Larry was stretched*.' This is attributed to the late Dean Burrowes, of Cork. [See Note, p. 220 *Ed.*]. It is worthy of note, that almost all modern aspirants to the graces of the *Musa Pedestris* are Irishmen. Of all rhymesters of the '*Road*,' however, Dean Burrowes is, as yet, most fully entitled to the laurel. Larry is quite 'the potato!'

“I venture to affirm that I have done something more than has been accomplished by my predecessors, or contemporaries, with the significant language under consideration. I have written a *purely flash song*; of which the great and peculiar merit consists in its being utterly incomprehensible to the uninformed understanding, while its meaning must be perfectly clear and perspicuous to the practised *patterer* of *Romany*, or *Pedler’s French*. I have, moreover, been the first to introduce and naturalize amongst us a measure which, though common enough in the Argotic minstrelsy of France, has been hitherto utterly unknown to our *pedestrian* poetry.” How mistaken Ainsworth was in his claim, thus ambiguously preferred, the present volume shows. Some years after the song alluded to, better known under the title of ‘*Nix my dolly, pals,—fake away!*’ sprang into extraordinary popularity, being set to music by Rodwell, and chanted by glorious Paul Bedford and clever little Mrs. Keeley.

The Game of High Toby

and

The Double Cross

See note to “Nix my Doll, Pals, etc.,” *ante*.

The House Breaker’s Song

G. W. M. Reynolds followed closely on the heels of Dickens when the latter scored his great success in *The Pickwick Papers*. He was a most voluminous scribbler, but none of his productions are of high literary merit.

The Faking Boy to the Crap is gone
 The Nutty Blowen
 The Faker's New Toast
 and
 My Mother

"Bon Gualtier" was the joint *nom-de-plume* of W. E. Aytoun and Sir Theodore Martin. Between 1840 and 1844 they worked together in the production of *The Bon Gualtier Ballads*, which acquired such great popularity that thirteen large editions of them were called for between 1855 and 1877. They were also associated at this time in writing many prose magazine articles of a humorous character, as well as a series of translations of Goethe's ballads and minor poems, which, after appearing in *Blackwood's Magazine*, were some years afterwards (1858) collected and published in a volume. The four pieces above mentioned appeared as stated in *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine* under the title of "Flowers of Hemp, or the Newgate Garland," and are parodies of well-known songs.

The High Pad's Frolic
 and
 The Dashy, Splashy . . . Little Stringer

Leman Rede (1802-47) an author of numerous successful dramatic pieces, and a contributor to the weekly and monthly journals of the day, chiefly to the *New Monthly* and *Bentley's*. He was born in Hamburgh, his father a barrister.

Some of the best parts ever played by Liston, John Reeve, Charles Mathews, Keeley, and G. Wild were written by him.

The Bould Yeoman

The Bridle-cull and his little Pop-gun

Jack Flashman

Miss Dolly Trull

and

The By-blow of the Jug

See Note to "Sonnets for The Fancy" p. 225.
Captain Macheath was one of Egan's latest, and by no means one of his best, productions. It is now very scarce.

The Cadger's Ball

John Labern, a once popular, but now forgotten music-hall artiste, and song-writer, issued several collections of the songs of the day. It is from one of these that "The Cadger's Ball" is taken.

"Dear Bill, This Stone-Jug"

The state of affairs described in this poem is now happily a thing of the past. Newgate, as a prison, has almost ceased to be. Only when the Courts are sitting do its functions commence, and then there is constant coming and going between the old city gaol and the real London prison of to-day, Holloway Castle.

The Leary Man

The Vulgar Tongue, by Ducange Anglicus, is, as a glossary, of no account whatever; the only thing not pilfered from Brandon's *Poverty, Mendicity, and Crime* being this song. Where that came from deponent knoweth not.

A Hundred Stretches Hence

The Rogue's Lexicon, mainly reprinted from Grose's *Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue*, is of permanent interest and value to the philologist and student for the many curious survivals of, and strange shades of meaning occurring in, slang words and colloquialisms after transplantation to the States. G. W. Matsell was for a time the chief of the New York police.

The Chickaleary Cove

Vance, a music-hall singer and composer in the sixties, made his first great hit in *Jolly Dogs; or Slap-bang! here we are again*. This was followed by *The Chickaleary Cove*: a classic in its way.

'Arry at a Political Picnic

The 'Arry Ballads' are too fresh in public memory to need extensive quotation. The example given is a fair sample of the series; which, taken as a whole, very cleverly "hit off" the idiosyncrasies and foibles of the London larrikin.

Stanza VIII, line 4. *Walker* = Be off!

“Rum Coves that Relieve us”

Heinrich Baumann, the author of *Londonismen*, an English-German glossary of cant and slang, to which “Rum Coves that Relieve us” forms the preface.

Villon’s Good Night

Villon’s Straight Tip

and

Culture in the Slums

William Ernest Henley, poet, critic, dramatist, and editor was born at Gloucester in 1849, and educated at the same city. In his early years (says *Men of the Time*) he suffered much from ill-health, and the first section of his *Book of Verses* (1888: 4th ed. 1893), *In Hospital: Rhymes and Rhythms*, was a record of experiences in the Old Infirmary, Edinburgh, in 1873-5. In 1875 he began writing for the London magazines, and in 1877 was one of the founders as well as the editor of *London*. In this journal much of his early verse appeared. He was afterwards appointed editor of *The Magazine of Art*, and in 1889 of *The Scots*, afterwards *The National Observer*. To these journals, as well as to *The Athenæum* and *Saturday Review* he has contributed many critical articles, a selection of which was published in 1890 under the title of *Views and Reviews*. In collaboration with Robert Louis Stevenson he has published a volume of plays, one of which, *Beau Austin*, was produced at the Haymarket Theatre in 1892. His second volume of verses—*The Song of the Sword*—marks a new departure in style. He has edited a fine col-

lection of verses, *Lyra Heroica*, and, with Mr. Charles Whibley, an anthology of English prose. In 1893 Mr. Henley received the honour of an L.L.D. degree of St. Andrew's university. At the present time he is also editing *The New Review*, a series of *Tudor Translations*, a new *Byron*, a new *Burns*, and collaborating with Mr. J. S. Farmer in *Slang and its Analogues*; an historical dictionary of slang.

"*Villon's Straight Tip*: Stanza I, line 1. *Screeve* = provide (or work with) begging-letters. Line 2. *Fake the broads* = pack the cards. *Fig a nag* = play the coper with an old horse and a fig of ginger. Line 3. *Knap a yack* = steal a watch. Line 4. *Pitch a snide* = pass a false coin. *Smash a rag* = change a false note. Line 5. *Duff* = sell sham smugglings. *Nose and lag* = collect evidence for the police. Line 6. *Get the straight* = get the office, and back a winner. Line 7. *Multy* (expletive) = "bloody". Line 8. *Booze and the blowens cop the lot*: cf. "'Tis all to taverns and to lasses." (A. Lang).

Stanza II, line 1. *Fiddle* = swindle. *Fence* = deal in stolen goods. *Mace* = welsh. *Mack* = pimp. Line 2. *Moskeneer* = to pawn for more than the pledge is worth. *Flash the drag* = wear women's clothes for an improper purpose. Line 3. *Dead-lurk a crib* = house-break in church time. *Do a crack* = burgle with violence. Line 4. *Pad with a slang* = tramp with a show. Line 5. *Mump and gag* = beg and talk. Line 6. *Tats* = dice. *Spot*, (at billiards). Line 7. *Stag* = shilling.

Stanza III, line 2. *Flash your flag* = sport your apron. Line 4. *Mug* = make faces. Line 5. *Nix* = nothing. Line 6. *Graft* = trade. Line 7. *Goblins* = sovereigns. *Stravag* = go astray.

The Moral. Line 1. *Up the spout and Charley Wag* = expressions of dispersal. Line 2. *Wipes* = handkerchiefs. *Tickers* = watches. Line 3. *Squeezer* = halter. *Scrag* = neck.

“Tottie”

A Plank-Bed Ballad

and

The Rondeau of the Knock

G. R. Sims (“Dagonet”) needs little introduction to present-day readers. Born in London in 1847, he was educated at Hanwell College, and afterwards at Bonn. He joined the staff of *Fun* on the death of Tom Hood the younger in 1874, and *The Weekly Despatch* the same year. Since 1877 he has been a contributor to *The Referee* under the pseudonym of “Dagonet”. A voluminous miscellaneous writer, dramatist, poet, and novelist, M. Sims shows yet no diminution of his versatility and power.

Wot Cher!

Our Little Nipper

and

The Coster’s Serenade

Albert Chevalier, a “coster poet”, music-hall artist, and musician of French extraction was born in Hammersmith. He is a careful, competent actor of minor parts, and sings his own little ditties extremely well.



A P P E N D I X.

THERE are still one or two "waifs and strays" to be mentioned:—

I.

In *Don Juan*, canto XI, stanzas xvii—xix, Byron thus describes one of his *dramatis personæ*.

Poor Tom was once a kiddy upon town,
A thorough varmint and a real swell . . .
Full flash, all fancy, until fairly diddled,
His pockets first, and then his body riddled.

* * * * *

He from the world had cut off a great man
Who in his time had made heroic bustle.
Who in a row like Tom could lead the van,
Booze in the ken, or in the spellken hustle?
Who queer a flat? Who (spite of Bow Street's
ban)

On the high-toby-splice so flash the muzzle?
Who on a lark, with Black-eyed Sal (his blowing)
So prime, so swell, so nutty, and so knowing?

In a note Byron says, "The advance of science and of language has rendered it unnecessary to translate the above good and true English, spoken

in its original purity by the select mobility and their patrons. The following is the stanza of a song which was very popular, at least in my early days:—

“If there be any German so ignorant as to require a traduction, I refer him to my old friend and corporeal pastor and master John Jackson, Esq., Professor of Pugilism.”)

On the high toby splice flash the muzzle
 In spite of each gallows old scout;
 If you at the spellken can't hustle
 You'll be hobbled in making a clout.
 Then your blowing will wax gallows haughty,
 When she hears of your scaly mistake
 She'll surely turn snitch for the forty—
 That her Jack may be regular weight.

John Jackson, to whom is attributed the slang song of which the foregoing stanza is a fragment was the son of a London builder. He was born in London on 28 Sept. 1769, and though he fought but thrice, was champion of England from 1795 to 1803, when he retired, and was succeeded by Belcher. After leaving the prize-ring, Jackson established a school at No. 13 Bond Street, where he gave instructions in the art of self-defence, and was largely patronised by the nobility of the day. At the coronation of George IV he was employed, with eighteen other prize-fighters dressed as pages, to guard the entrance to Westminster Abbey and Hall. He seems, according to the inscription on a mezzotint engraving by C. Turner, to have subsequently been landlord of the Sun and Punchbowl, Holborn, and of the Cock at Sutton. He died on 7 Oct. 1845 at No. 4 Lower Grosvenor Street West, London,

in his seventy-seventh year, and was buried in Brompton Cemetery, where a colossal monument was erected by subscription to his memory. Byron, who was one of his pupils, had a great regard for him, and often walked and drove with him in public. It is related that, while the poet was at Cambridge, his tutor remonstrated with him on being seen in company so much beneath his rank, and that he replied that "Jackson's manners were infinitely superior to those of the fellows of the college whom I meet at 'the high table'" (J. W. Clark, Cambridge, 1890, p. 140). He twice alludes to his 'old friend and corporeal pastor and master' in his notes to his poems (Byron, *Poetical Works*, 1885-6, ii. 144, vi. 427), as well as in his 'Hints from Horace' (ib. i. 503):

And men unpractised in exchanging knocks
Must go to Jackson ere they dare to box.

Moore, who accompanied Jackson to a prize-fight in December 1818, notes in his diary that Jackson's house was 'a very neat establishment for a boxer', and that the respect paid to him everywhere was 'highly comical' (*Memoirs*, ii. 233). A portrait of Jackson, from an original painting then in the possession of Sir Henry Smythe, bart., will be found in the first volume of Miles's 'Pugilistica' (opp. p. 89). There are two mezzotint engravings by C. Turner.

II.

IN Boucicault's *Janet Pride* (revival by Charles Warner at the Adelphi Theatre, London in the early eighties) was sung the following (here given from memory):

THE MORRELL.

Now, all you young wi-counts and duchesses,
Take warning by wot I've to say,
And mind all your own wot you touches is,

(*Whistle*).

Or you'll jine us in Botinny Bay!
Oh !!!

Ri-chooral, ri-chooral, ri-addiday,
Ri-chooral, ri-chooral, iday.



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