



In August 1588 Queen Elizabeth I urged her troops to defend the country against an invasion by the Spanish Armada.

A Glossary of Tudor Equestrian Terms

In the summer of 1910 English scholar Anthony Mayhew visited his mentor.

Walter Skeat was the Professor of Anglo-Saxon at the University of Cambridge between 1878 -1911.

During the ensuing conversation Professor Skeat revealed that he had spent decades carefully studying the plays of Tudor and Stuart dramatists.

While reading, Skeat would make a note of words that were no longer commonly understood.

To Mayhew's surprise, Skeat's glossary contained more than 7,000 words.

In 1912 "that eager, enthusiastic spirit passed away to the regret of all who work in the field of English philology and who love the English tongue."

Mayhew was asked to complete work on Professor Skeat's Glossary, which was published in 1914.

Upon inspection for the *Shakespeare Equestrian Collection*, what was discovered was both surprising and bewildering.

Professor Skeat's glossary contains everyday words that we and Shakespeare could both pronounce. Yet during the passage of four centuries, these words have taken on vastly different meanings.

Here are some startling examples, with the modern definition, followed by the one known to Shakespeare.

Bait - food placed on a hook to catch a fish.

bait, to stop at an inn to feed the horses.

Canter - to ride a horse at a speed between a trot and a gallop.

canter, one who cants, a vagrant.

Cantle - the back part of a saddle that slopes upwards.

cantle, a part, portion.

Fashion - a form of self-expression at a particular period and place and in a specific context, of clothing, footwear, lifestyle, accessories.

fashion, a disease of the skin in horses.

Leer – to gaze in a lascivious manner.

leer, a horse without a rider.

Mare – an adult female horse.

mare ; 'the blues', melancholy.

Pad – a thick piece of material used to protect something.

pad, a road horse.

Ride – to sit on and control the movement of a horse.

ride, to be drawn through the streets in a cart, subject to popular derision ; a form of punishment.

Saddle - a supportive structure for a rider, fastened to a horse's back by a girth.

saddle, a foot-step.

Salt - a mineral composed primarily of sodium chloride.

salt, a leap made by a horse.

Moreover, the equestrian words that one would expect to find, i.e. words that referred to types of horses known to exist in Elizabethan English, such as courser, destrey, jennet and palfrey, were not included in the glossary.

This shifting of word meanings is a strong clue that though we may resemble William Shakespeare in terms of our physical form, the world he inhabited is increasingly hard for modern humans to decipher.

accloyed, as a Horse, Accloy'd or Cloyed, i.e. nail'd or prickt in the shoeing ', Phillips, Diet. 1706. F. encloyer, ' to cloy, choak, or stop up ' (Cotgr.). Med. L. inclavare, to lame a horse with a nail while shoeing (Ducange) ; L. claims, a nail.

alferez, an ensign, standard-bearer. Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i, 1. 12; alfares, B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 1 (Tipto). Span, alferenz. Arab, al-fdris, a horseman, from /aras, a horse.

argolet, a light-armed horse-soldier. Peele, Battle of Alcazar, i. 2. 2 ; iv. 1 (Abdelmelec). F. argolet (Cotgr.); argoidet, Essais de Montaigne I. XXV (ed. 1870, p. 68) : ' Les argoukfs etaient des arquebuisiers a cheval ; et

argolettier, a light-armed horse-soldier. Florio, tr. Montaigne, bk. i. ch. 25 : ' Guidone, a banner or cornet for horsemen tlmt be shot, or Argolettiers ', Florio, Ital. Diet. See NED.

arson, saddle-bow. ' The arson of his sadel ', Morte Arthur, leaf 339, back, 22 ; bk. xvi. c. 10. F. arpn.

assinego, a donkey, a dolt.

attheynt, an 'attaint', a wound on a horse's foot due to a blow or injury ; either from overstepping, or from being trodden on by another horse. Fitzherbert, Husbandry, § 113; Topsell, Four-footed Beasts, 313 (NED.).

aventre (?)• '[She] aventred her spear', Spenser, F. Q. iii. 1. 28; '[Ho] aventred his spear', iv. 3. 9 ; ' aventring his lance', iv. 6. 11. The phrase ' they aventred their speres ' occurs in King Arthur (ed. Copland) ; see NED. Can this word be an error for aveutre'i Aveutre = a/euire = OF, afeutrer, to lay a spear in rest in the feutre, the felt-lined socket for a lance or spear attached to the saddle of a knight. Spenser has the verb fewter equivalent in meaning to afeutrer in F. Q. iv. 6. 10 : ' He his thrcatfull speare Gan fewter '. See NED. (s.v. Fewter). 20

baffle, to treat with ignominy and contempt. It was originally a punishment inflicted on recreant knights, one part of it being that the victim was hung up by the heels and beaten. See Spenser, F. Q. vi. 7. 27; Beaumont and Fl., A King and no King, iii. 2 (Bessus) ; 1 Hen. IV, i. 2. 113; Richard II, i. 1. 170. See Trench, Select Glossary, and NED.

bait, to stop at an inn to feed the horses, also to stop for refreshment ; used fig. 'Evil news rides post, while good news baits', Milton, Samson, 1538. In prov. use in the sense of stopping to feed. See EDD. (s.v. Bait, vb.i 2).

baratresse, a female warrior. Stanyhurst, tr. of Virgil, Aen. i. 500.

bauzan, black and white spotted, Ital. balsano, a horse with white feet (Florio). See NED. The French word for a badger is blaireau.

bayard, the name of the horse given to Renaud, one of the Four Sons of Aymon (name of a romance), hence, a common name for a horse ; 'Bolde bayarde, ye are to blynde', Skelton, ed. Dyce, i. 123, 1, 101 ; a Baijard's bun, horse bread, id. i. 15, 1. 8. Bayard, lit. of a bay colour, O. Prov. baiart, ' bai ; cheval bai ' (Levy).

bayes, ' baize *. Howell, Foreign Travell, sect, v, p. 31. A plural form of bay, bay coloured, reddish-brown. See Diet. (s.v. Baize).

bever, the lower part of the moveable front of a helmet. Bacon, Essay 35, § 1 ; Spenser, F. Q. i. 7. 31 ; beaver, 2 Hen. IV, iv. 1. 120 ; Hen. V. iv. 2. 44. F. * Baviere d'un armet, the beaver of a helmet' (Cotgr.).

bid-stand, a highwayman. B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of Humour, iv. 4 (Sogliardo). Because he bids men stand and deliver:

bite on the bridle, to be impatient of restraint. Gascoigne, i. 449, 1. 25.

blaze, a white mark on a horse's forehead Fuller, Pisgah, iv. 7. Still in prov. use, esp. Yorksh. and Lincolnsh., see EDD. (s.v. Blaze, sb.2 1)

brake, a powerful bit for horses. B. Jonson, Sil. Woman, iv. 2 (Cent.).

bridling-cast, a glass taken when the horse is bridled ; a stirrup-glass, stirrup-cup. Beaumont and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii. 2 (Yo. Loveless).

bucke, the body of a chariot ; ' The axletree was massie gold, the buckt was massie golde ', Golding, Metam., ii. 107 ; fol. 16 (1603). In E. Anglia ' buck ' is still in use for the body of a cart or wagon ; esp. the front part, see EDD. (s.v. Buck, sb.* 3) ; also pronounced bonk (Bouk, sb.^ 5). See NED. (s.v. Bulk, sb.i 3. c).buskle, to prepare oneself ; hence, to set out, start on a journey, set to woi-k, Stanyhurst, tr. Aeneid iii. 359 (ed. Arber, 81) ; to hurry about, Warner, Albion's England, bk. i, c. 6, st. 51. Freq. of biisk, vb. ; see above.

calkins, the turned-up ends of the horse-shoe which raise the heels from the ground. Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 4. 68 ; ' Rampone.

cambrel, the hock of an animal ; spelt camhorell. Fitzherbert, Husbandry, § 107. 3; 'His crooked cambrils', Drayton, Muses' Elysium, Nymphal, x. 20; 'Chapelet du jarret, the cambrel hogh of a horse'. Cotgrave. See EDD.

canon-bitt, a smooth round bit for horses. Spenser, F. Q. i. 7. 37 ; 'Canon, a canon-bitt for a horse', Cotgrave. 0. Prov. canon, a tube (Levy).

canter, one who cants, a vagrant. B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1 (P. Can.).

cantle, a part, portion ; 'Liron de pain, a cantle of bread', Cotgrave; 'A cantel pars, portio', Levins. Manipulus. ME. cantel, 'minutal' (Prompt).

Caroche, a luxurious kind of carriage. Webster, White Devil (ed. Dyce, p. 6) ; Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2 ; Devil's Law-case, i. 2 (Leonora). F. carroche (Cotgr.). Ital. carroccio, a carriage, a 'caroche'.

carpet-knight, a contemptuous term for a knight whose achievements belong rather to the carpet (the lady's boudoir) than to the field of battle ; 'Mignon de couchette, a Carpet-knight, one that ever loves to be in women's chambers', Cotgrave ; Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn, i. 1 (Alberto). There was once an order of Knights of the Carpet, so called to distinguish them from knights that are dubbed for service in the field. See NED.

Catherine pear, a horseman's coat Probably of Persian origin (through the Arabic"), see NED.

cavallerie, an order of chivalry ; 'The knighthood and cavallerie of Rome', Holland, Pliny, ii. 460; the collective name for horse-soldiers.

caveson, a strong nose-piece for a horse, a kind of curb ; 'The Lithuanians, sir, , , . must Be rid with cavesons\ Sir J, Suckling, Bren.

Child Rowland, a young knight ; with reference to a scrap of an old ballad. King Lear, iii. 4. 187 ; Fletcher, Woman's Prize, ii. 1. 16.

chival, a horse ; 'Upon the captive chivals' (in captivis equis).

cliam, khan. The Great Cham, the Great Khan ; commonly applied to the ruler of the Mongols and Tartars, and to the Emperor of China. Much Ado, ii. 1. 277 ; Fletcher, The Chances, v. 3 (Don John). Turki khan, lord, prince. See NED. (s.vv. Cham, Khan).

clievisauice (as used by Spenser and his imitators), enterprise, achievement, expedition on horseback, chivalry, F. Q. ii. 9. 8.

cloy, to prick a horse with a nail in shoeing ; 'I cloye a horse, I drive a nayle in to the quycke of lds foote, jenc/owe', Palsgrave; to pierce as with a nail, to gore, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 6. 48coue-pixie, a goblin, mischievous sprite. Udall, tr. of Apoph. , Diogenes, § ity.

For colt-pixy, a sprite in the form of a colt, which neighs and misleads horses in bogs, a word known in Hants and Dorset, the Dorset form is cole-pexy, see EDD. (s.v. Colt-pixy).

colt, to befool, to 'take in', 1 Hen. IV, ii. 2. 39 ; Beaumont and Fl., Wit without Money, iii. 2. From colt (a young horse), used liumorously for a young or inexperienced person, one easily taken in. cornet, a troop of horse ; so called from its standard, which was a long horn-shapen pennon. 1 Hen. VI, iv. 3. 25 ; Kyd, Span. Tragedy, i. 2. 41. F. cornette, ' a Cornet of Hoi'se ; the Ensign of a horse-company' (Cotgi*).

corser, a dealer, esp. a horse-dealer. Fitzherbert, Husbandry, § 119. 15 .

cronet, a coronet, Warner, Albion's England, bk. ix, oh. 48, 1. 51. a part of the armour of a horse ; Shirley, Triumph of Peace.

curry-favell, one who solicits favour by flattery. Puttenham, Eng. Favel occurs as the proper name of a fallow-coloured horse. The fallow horse was proverbial as the type of hypocrisy and duplicity, with reference to the ' equus pallidas ' of Apoc. vi. 8, which were explained as representing the hypocrites who gain a reputation for sanctity by the ascetic pallor of their faces (see Rom. Rose, 7391-8).

curtal, having a docked tail ; 'Curtal dog'. Merry Wives, ii. 1. 114 ; said of a horse. All 's Well, ii. 3. 65. ' Docke your horse tayle, and make hym a coui-tault ', Palsgrave ; in form courteau, a horse with a docked tail, used as a term of derision, B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2 (Anaiides).

cut, a dog or horse with a cut or docked tail ; hence, a term of abuse applied to a man. 'Call me cut', Twelfth Nt. ii. 3. 203 cut and long tail, dogs or horses (or men) of every kind ; i.e. those that are docked and those whose tails are allowed to grow. Merry Wives.

dosser, a basket, pannier. Merry Devil, i. 3. 142 ; Jonson, Staple of News, ii. [4.] (Almanac) ; spelt dorser, Beaumont and Fl., Night-Walker, i. 1 (Lurcher). An E. Anglian word for a pannier slung over a horse's back (EDD).

Dun 's in the mire (the horse is stuck in the mire), the name of a rustic game in which the players had to extricate a wooden ' dun ' (a horse) from an imaginary slough. 'Dun is in the mire' became a proverbial phrase, so in Chaucer, Manciple's Prologue, 5. ' Dun's i' th' mire', Fletcher, Woman-hater, iv. 2 (Pandar). The game is alluded to in Romeo, i. 4. 41. 'If thou art Dun we'll draw thee from the mire',

enfonder, to drive in, to batter in. Caxton, Hist. Troye, leaf 216, back, 30 ; lf. 295, back, 25 ; to stumble, as a horse, to ' founder ' ; ' His horse enfounded under hym', Berners, Arth., 87 (NED.). F. enfondrer (un harnois), to make a great dint in an armour ; also, to plunge into the bottom of a puddle or mire (Cotgr.).

farcion, farcyon, the farcy, a disease in horses, akin to glanders. Fitzherbert,

fashions, or fashion, ilio 'farcy', a disease of the skin in horses, Tam. Shrew, iii. 2. M ; Dokker, O. Fortunatus, ii. 2 (Andelocia). See farcion.

fives, a disease of horses. Tain. Shrew, iii. 2. 54 ; ' Vyves, a disease that an horse hath, avives', Palsgrave ; so Cotgrave ; ' Adivas, the disease in Horses and other Beasts call'd the Vives ', Stevens, Span. Diet., 1706. Of Arabic origin, ad-dhiba,

folter. Of the limbs: to give way ; 'His [the horse's] legges hath foltred'. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, bk. 1, ch. 17.

footcloth, a large richly-ornamented cloth laid over the back of a horse and hanging down to the ground on each side; considered as a mark of dignity and state (NED.). 2 Hen. VI, iv. 7. 51 ; Fletcher, Noble Gentle- man, ii. 1 (Marine) ; Beaumont and Fl., Thierry, v. 2 (Thierry) ; ' My foot- cloth horse ', Richard III, iii. 4. 86 ; hence foot-cloth, a horse provided with this adornment, Beaumont and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 1. 10.

garran, garron, a small Irish or Scotch horse. Spenser, View of Ireland, Globe ed., p. 619, col. 2. li-ish gearran, a horse, a gelding(Dinneen).

gee and ree ; ' He expostulates with his Oxen very understandingly, and speaks Geo and Ree bettor than Englisli', Earle, Microcosm, (ed. Arber, 49). Cp. EDD. (s.v. Gee, int.) : 'Some or other of the crook horses invariably crossed him on the road owing to two words of the driver, namely " gee " and " ree "', Bray's Desc, Tamar and Tavy. Two words of command to an animal driven; Gee, directs it to go forward, to move faster, Ree, to turn to the right.

ha and ree, words of command to a horse to direct it. Heywood, 1 Edw. IV (Hobs) (vol. i. 44) ; hey and ree, Micro-Cynicon, Halliwell (s.v. Ree). In prov. use, ree is an exclamation made by the carter to bid the leading horse of a team to turn or bear to the right, see EDD. (s.v. Ree, int., also, Hay-ree). In the north country the carters use the phrase neither heck nor ree, neither left nor right : ' He '11 neither heck nor ree ', i. e. he'll not obey the word of command, he's quite unmanageable, see EDD. (s.v. Heck, int.). See hay-ree and hayte and ree, also gee and ree.

haras, harres, a stud of horses ; troop, collection. Skelton, Against Garnesche, ed. Dyce, i. 128; l. 77. OF. haras, a stud of horses (Hatzfeld) ;Med. L. haracium, ' armentum equorum et jumentorum ' (Ducange). Arab. faras, horse ; cp. O. Span, alfaras, 'cavallo generoso' ; see Dozy, 108. harass, harassment, devastation. Milton, Samson, 257.

harness, the defensive or body armour of a man-at-arms ; the defensive equipment of a horseman. Macbeth, v. 5. 52 ; Bible, 1 Kings xx. 11 ; xxii. 34 ; 'I can remember that I buckled his [the King's] harness when he went into Blackheath field ', Latimer, Sermon, p. 101 ; see Bible Word-Book. ME. harneys, armour (Chaucer, C. T. a. 1006). See Diet.

hay-ree, a carter's cry in urging on his horses. Nash, *Summer's Last Will (Harvest)*, in Hazlitt's *Dodsley*, viii. 52. In prov. use in Derbyshire (EDD.). See ha and ree.

hayte and ree, words used by a carter in urging on or directing his horses. Heywood, *Fortune by Land and Sea*, ii. 1 (Clown) (vol. ii, 384). In Yorkshire the carters say 'hite' and 'ree', as calls to the horse to turn to left or right, see EDD. (s.v. Halt). 'Halt' is in gen. pi-ov. use in Scotland and England, as a call to urge horses or other animals to go on (id.). ME. hayt: 'Hayt, Brok !, haijt, Scot!' (Chaucer, C.T. d. 1543). Cp. Swed. dial, hcijt, a cry to the ox or horse to turn to the left. Rietz (s.v. Hit).

hilding, a good-for-nothing person of either sex. Applied to a man. All's Well, iii. 6. 4 ; applied to a woman ; a jade, a baggage, Romeo, iii. 5. 169 ; Dryden, *Spanish Fryar*, ii. 3 ; a worthless horse, Holland's *Livy*, xxi. 40, p. 415. See Nares.

hiuny, to neigh as a horse ; ' I hynnye as a horse ', Palsgrave ; ' He neigheth and hinnieth, all is hinnying sophistry ', B. Jonson, *Barthol. Fair*, v. 3 (Busy).

hippodame, a name given by Spenser to a fabulous sea-monster, *F. Q.* ii. 9. 50; iii. 11. 40. The allusion is probably to the 'hippocamp', or sea-horse, a monster with a horse's body and a fish's tail, used by the sea-gods, cp. W. Browne, *Brit. Past.* ii. 1 : ' Fair silver-footed Thetis . Guiding from rockes her chariot's hyppocamps.' In the form hiitpodame, Spenser was probably thinking of hippotame, ME. ypotame, hii^popotamus (K. Alis. 5184) ; see NED. (s.v. Hippopotamus).

hippogrif, a fabulous creature like a griffin, but with the body and hindquarters of a horse, Milton, *P. L.* iv. 542. Ital. ippogrifo (Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso*, iv. 4 and follg.), rendered 'griffin-horse' in Hoole's *Ariosto*, iv. 125.

hobby, a small or middle-sized horse ; ' Hob in, a hobbie, a little ambling horse', Cotgrave ; hobby-headed, shaggy-headed like a hobby or small pony, Beaumont and Fl., *Coxcomb*, ii. 8 (Maria). 'Hobby' is in prov. use in many parts of England, see EDD. (s.v. Hobby, sb.^ 1), also in Ireland, see Joyce, *English as we speak it in Ireland*, 274.

hobby-horse. In the Morris-dance and on the stage, a figure of a horse, made of light material, and fastened about the waist of the performer, who imitated the antics of a skittish horse ; also, the performer. *L. L.L.* iii. 1. 30 ; Beaumont and Fl., *Knt. of the B. Pestle*, iv. 5 (Ralph).

hopshakles, 'hap-shackles', bands for confining a horse at pasture. Ascham, *Scholemaster*, p. 128. 'Hapshackle' still in use in Scotland (NED.).

horsecorser, a dealer in horses. Gascoigne, *Steel Glas*, 1. 1084. ' A Horse Courser, or Horse scourser, rnango equorum ', Minsheu (1627) ; horse-courser, B. Jonson, *Barth. Fair*, Induction ; Marlowe, *Faustus*, iv. 6. See corser.

hounces, housings, trappings of a horse; 'Gemmes That stood upon the Collars, Trace, and Hounces in their Hemmes ', Golding, *Metam.* ii. 109 (not in Latin text). The explanation in NED., 'an ornament on the collar of a horse ', applies only to other passages ; in this case, the gems ornamented the collars, traces, and housings. 'Hounce ' is an E. Anglican word.

hoyst, brock !, a cry of encouragement to a horse. Warner, *Albion's England*, bk. ii, ch. 10.

jade, to over-drive, to pursue to weariness ; ' It is a dull thing to tire, and, as we say, to jade anything too farre ', Bacon, *Essay* 32 ; 'The ne'er- yet beaten horse of Parthia We have jaded out o' th' field ', *Ant. and Cl.* iii. 1. 34. From 'jade', a contemptuous term for a horse; Scot, *jaud* ; Norm. F. **jaude*, Icel. *jalda*, a mare ; cp. Scot, *ijand*, an old worn-out horse, see EDD. (s.v. Jade).

jant, to over-tire a horse. Tusser, *Husbandry*, § 87. 3 ; *jaunt*, Cotgrave (s.v. *Jancer*). See *jaunce*.

jaunce, to stir a horse, to make him prance, used fig. *Richard II*, v. 5. 94 ; a weary journey, *Rom. and Jul.* ii. 5. 53 ; geances, troublesome journeys, B. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, ii. 1 (Hilts). 'Jaunce' is in use in Sussex for a weary or tiring journey, see EDD. (s.v. *Jance*). F. *jancer un cheval*, 'to stirre a horse in the stable till he sweat with-all, or as our *jaunt*' (Cotgr.). See NED.

jument, a beast ; properly a beast of burden. *Cartwright*, *The Ordinary*, ii. 1 (Slicer). OF. *jument*, a beast of burden ; a mare (Cotgr.). L. *jumentum*, a yoke-beast.

knight of the post, a notorious perjurer ; one who gets his living by giving false evidence. *Brorae*, *Joviall Crew* (Works, 1873, iii. 366) ; *Mailowe*, tr. of *Ovid's Elegies*, i. 10. 37 ; *Otway*, *Soldier's Fortune*, i. 1 (Courtine). [Cp. Pope, *Prologue to the Satires of Horace*, 365, ' Knight of the post corrupt, or of the Shire.'] See *Nares*.

lampas, a disease incident to horses, consisting in a swelling of the fleshy lining of the roof of the mouth behind the front teeth. Described in *Fitzherbert*, *Husbandry*, § 81 ; *Tarn. Shrew*, iii. 2. 52. F. *lampas* (Cotgr.).

lance-knight, a mercenary foot-soldier, esp. one armed with a lance or pike. B. Jonson, *Every Man in Hum.*, ii. 4 (Brainworm). *Palsgrave* has: ' Lansknyght, lancequenet.' G. *lanz-knecht*, lance-knight, a perverted form of *lands-knecht*=\a, *Vidi's knight* (see *Weigand*, s.v. *Land*). See *Diet.* (s.v. *Lansquenet*).

lancepesade, a non-commissioned officer of the lowest grade, a lance- corporal. *Massinger*, *Maid of Honour*, iii. 1 ; lance- presade, *Cleaveland*, *Poems* (*Nares*); *lanceprisado*, *Fletcher*, *Thierry*, ii. 2 (*Martell*). The term was orig. applied to a trooper who having broken his lance (*lancia spezsata*) on the enemy was entertained as a volunteer assistant to a captain of foot, receiving his pay as a trooper until he could

remount himself (Grose). See Estienne, *Precellence* (ed. 1896, p. 353) for account of Lance-spessade. See Stanford, and Nares.

leer, empty. A leer horse, a horse without a rider (see Nares) ; a leer drunkard, a drunkard void of self-control, B. Jonson, *Barth. Fair*, Induction ; New Inn, iv. 3 (Level). ME. *lere*, empty (Rob. Glouc, p. 81) ; see Stratmann (s.v.]a>re). OE. *Imre* ; cp. G. *leer*. Very common in prov. use, see EDD. (s.v. *Lear*, adj.[^]).

lope, to run. Middleton, *Span. Gipsy*, iv. 1 (*Sancho's Song*) ; Greene, *James IV*, Induction (Bohan) ; Gascoigne, *Fruites Warre*, lii (NED.). They say in Essex, 'He went lopin' along', see EDD. (s.v. *Loup*, vb.i 8). Du. *loopen*, 'to runne or to trot' (Hexham).

malander, *mallander*, a dry scabby eruption behind the knee in horses. Fitzherbert, *Husbandry*, § 94 ; B. Jonson, *Barth. Fair*, ii. 1 (*Knockem*). F. *malandre* ; Late L. *malandria*, pi. pustules on the neck, esp. in horses (Vegetius).

mare, the nightmare. 2 Hen. IV, ii. 1. 83. ME. *mare* or *nyjhte mare*, 'epialtes' (Prompt.). OE. *mare*, Icel. *mara*.

mare ; 'the blues', melancholy ; 'Away the mare', Skelton, *Elynour Eummyng*, 110 ; 'Let pass away the mare', *Calisto and Melibtea*, in Hazlitt's *Dodsley*, i. 57.

maryhinchco, *maryhinchcho*, a disease to which horses are subject ; 'She has had a string-halt, the *maryhinchco*', B. Jonson, *Barth. Fair*, iii. 1 (*Knockem*). Markham explains it thus : 'The string-halt, of some called the *mary-hinchcho*, is a sodaine twitching up of the horses hinder legges' (NED.).

mew, a coop for hawks ; 'Mewe for haukes, mene' Palsgrave ; a place of confinement, Spenser, *F. Q.* i. 5. 20 ; ii. 5. 27 and 7. 19. F. *mue*, a hawk's mue or coop ; *mue*, a change, the mewing of a hawk (Cotgr.), fr. *muer*, *to change, to mew' (ib.) ; L. *mutare*. Our word *mews', for a range of stabling, is derived from the Mews by Charing Cross, the name of the place for the King's horses, orig. the place for the king's falcons and the royal falconer. See Stow's *Survey of London* (ed. Thoms, 167).

mew : in phr. knights of the mew, knights of the cat-call ; the least select among an audience at a theatre. Marston, *What you Will*, Induction (*Doricus*).

morelle, a dark-coloured horse. Skelton, ed. Dyce, i. 15, l. 11 ; i. 24, l. 17. ME. *morel*, hors (Prompt. EETS. 293). Norm. F. *morel*, *cheval morel*, 'cheval noir' (Moisy). F. *morel*, *moreaii*, *cheval moreau*, a black horse (Cotgr.).

morfound, a disease in horses due to taking a chill. Spelt *morfounde*, Fitzherbert, *Husbandry*, § 100. Palsgrave has : 'I morfonde, as a horse dothe that waxeth styffe by taking of a sodayne colde.' F. se *morfondre*, to take cold (Cotgr.).

pad, a path, track. B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, ii. 1 (P. Can.) ; horse pad, a horse-path, Biinyan, *Grace Abounding* (NED.) ; high pad^ the highway, Harman, *Caveat*, 84; also, a highwayman, 'The High-Pad or Knight of the Road', R. Head, *Canting Acad.* 88. Pad, a road-horse, a pad-nag, Shirley, *Witty Fair One*, i. 1. 5. Hence padder, a foot-pad, Massinger, *New Way to pay, &c.*, ii. 1 (Marrall) ; padding, robbing on the highway, *Ride out a-padding* ', Dryden, *Princess of Cleves*, Prol. 29. ' Pad ' is in gen. prov. use for a path in various parts of the British Isles (FDD.). Low G. pad, path ; padden, to go on foot (Koolman).

pad, a wicker pannier ; ' A haske is a wicker pad ', *Glosse by E. K. to Spenser, Shep. Kal.*, Nov., 16. In prov. use in the eastern counties, see EDD. (s.v. Pad, sb.«), and NED. (Pad, sb.«).

pannel, a panel; a piece of cloth placed under the saddle to protect the horse's back ; also, a rough saddle. Butler, *Hud.* i. 1. 447 ; ' A straw stufft pannel', Hall, *Sat.* iv. 2. 26; panel, Tusser, *Husbandry*, § 17. 5. OF. panel, a piece of cloth for a saddle, F. ^puneau (panneau), a pannel of a saddle'.

paytrelle, 'poiti-ol', breastplate for a horse. *Morte Arthur*, leaf 119, hiick, 2; bk. vii, c. 17. Anglo-F. peiral (Moisy). See Diet. (s.v. Poitrel).

peternel, a ' petronel ', horse-pistol. *Return from Parnassus*, i. 2 (Judicio). Hence, petronellier , a soldier armed with a petronel ; Gascoigne, *Weeds*, ed. Hazlitt, i. 408. See Diet. (s.v. Petronel).

poiumado, an exercise of vaulting on a horse with one hand on the pommel of the saddle. B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1 (Mercury), where we find ' the whole, or half the pommado '. Marston has pommado reverse, said to mean the vaulting off the horse again. If so, ' the whole pommado' may refer to both actions, and 'the half pommado' to one of them. F. pommade, ' the pommada, a trick in vaulting' (Cotgr.).

post, a messenger, *Merch. Ven.* ii. 9. 100 ; v. 1. 46. Also, a post-horse, 2 *Hen. IV.*, iv. 3. 40. Hence, to post, to go with speed, hasten, *Eicbard II.*, i. 1. 56 ; iii. 4. 90 ; v. 5. 59 ; ' Thousands . . . post o'er land and ocean.

post-knight, a knight of the post, a notorious perjurer. A Kiia'k to know ii Knave, in *Ilazlitt's Dodsley*, vi. 538. See knight of the post.

prig a prancer, to steal a horse (Cant). Fletcher, *Beggai-'s Bush*, v. 2 (Higgen) ; Audeley, *Vagabonds*, p. 4 ; Harman, *Caveat*, pp. 42, 43,84. See Diet. (s.v. Prig, 1).

query, an 'equerry'. Beaumont and Fl., *Noble Gentleman*, v. 1 (Marine) ; ' Querries, Persons that are conversant in the Queen's Stables and have charge of her Horses', *Phillips, Dict.*, 1706. See Diet. (s.v. Equerry).

quitter-bone, an ulcer on the coronet of a horse's foot. B. Jon son, Barth. Fair, ii. 1 (Knockem) ; ' Sete, the quitter-bone ; a round and hard swelling upon the cornet (between the heel and quai-ter) of a horse's foot ', (Cotgrave).

rack, to move quickly ; said of deer and horses ; ' His rain-deer, racking with proud and stately pace ', Peele, An Eclogue Gratulatory (ed. Dyce, p. 562). Cp. Swed. dial, rakka, to go quickly, to run hither and thither (Rietz).

rack and manger, at, with plenty of food, in the midst of abundance, in luxury ; ' Kept at rack and manger ', Warner, Alb. England, bk. viii, ch. 41, st. 46. The phrase, 'To live at rack and manger' (i.e. to live with heedless extravagance), is in common prov. use, see EDD. (s.v. Rack, sb.B 16(2)).

railed, fastened in a row ; ' Railed in ropes, like a team of horses in a cart ', Bacon, Henry VII (ed. Lumby, p. 130) ; Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1 (Oxford). OF. reiller ; L. regulare, to put in order.

ride, to be drawn through the streets in a cart, subject to popular derision ; a form of punishment. B. Jonson, Alchem. i. 1 (Dol).

rider, a gold coin, orig. Dutch, having a horseman on the obverse, worth about 27shillings. Fletcher, Woman's Prize, i. 2 (Livia).

ritter, a horse-soldier. Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, ii. 1 (Savoy), G. Ritter, a knight, lit. a ' rider '.

roile, royle, an inferior or spiritless horse. Skelton, ed. Dyce, ii. 76 ; ' That horse which tyreth like a roile ', Gascoigne, Complaint of Philomene (ed. Arber, 117) ; 'A timorouse royle', Sir T. Elyot, bk. i, ch. 17 (ed. Croft, i. 178) ; a draught-horse of Flemish breed, ' The Flemish roile*', Harrison, Desc. England, iii. 1 (NED.).

rutter, a cavalry soldier, esp. a German one ; ' You are a Rutter, borne in Germanie ', Kyd, Sol. and Pers. i. 3 ; ' Almain rutters ', Marlowe, Faustus, i. 1 (Valdes) ; ' Regiment of rutters ', Beaumont and Fl., Woman's Prize, i. 4 (Sophocles). Du. ruiter, a trooper, horseman (Sewel) ; cp. O. Prov. rotier, a trooper, half soldier, half robber ; rota, a band of men, a troop (Appel) ; Med. L, rupta 'cohors' (Ducange, s.v. Rumpere, p. 237, col. 3).

saddle' (Florio). Of Germ, origin, cp. G. staxtfe, a foot-step.

Saint Thomas a Waterings, a place anciently used for executions for the county of Surrey, as Tyburn for Middlesex, It was situated at the second milestone on the Kent road, near a brook, a place for watering horses, whence its name ; dedicated to St, Thomas Becket, being the first place of any note on the road to Canterbury : 'And forth we riden .Unto the watering of seint Thomas, And there our host bigin his hors areste ', Chaucer, C. T. a. 826. The allusions to this spot as a place of execution are numerous ;

' He may perhaps take a degree at Tyburn .come to read a lecture Upon Aquinas, at St. Thomas a Watering's.

salt, a leap, esp. one made by a horse. Webster, *White Devil* (Lodovico), ed. Dyce, p. 34 ; B. Jonson, *Devil an Ass*, ii. 2 (Wittipol). L. *salfus*, a leap.

scratches, a disease of horses in which the pasterns appear as if scratched. B. Jonson, *Barth. Fair*, ii. 1 (^Knockem) ; ' Arestin, the scratches in a horses pasterne ', *Minsheu, Span. Diet.* (1623).

shayle, to shamle, to walk crookedly or awkwardly. Skelton, ed. Dyce, i. 20, l. 19 ; p. 214, l. 172. Palsgrave has: ' I shayle, as a man or horse dothe that gotho crokod with his legges, le vas eschays.' ME. *schaylyn*, ' diagredior' (Prompt. EETS. 451). See shale and shoyle.

shoe-the-mare, a Christmas sport. Middleton, *Inner-Temple Masque* (Plumporridge). ' Shoe the old mare ' is the name of a kind of sport in Galloway, see EDD. (s.v. Shoe, vb. 10).

skipjack, a port fellow, a whipper-snapper. Greene, *Alphonsus*, i. 1 (Alph.) ; also, a horse-dealer's boy, Dekker, *Lanthorne*, x ; see Nares. ' Skipjack ' is in prov. use in north of England in sense of a pert, conceited fellow, see EDD. (s.v. Skip, vb.i 1 (2 a)).

slot, the track of a stag upon the ground or the hoofprint of a horse. B. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*, i. 2 (John) ; to follow a track, Stanyhurst, tr. *Aeneid*, i. 191. probably of Scandinavian origin.

somer, a ' summer ', a supporting beam, a support. Fitzherbert, *Husbandry*, § 5. 22. In prov. use, see EDD. (s.v. Summer, sb."). F. *sommier*, 'the piece of timber called a Summer' (Cotgr.) ; OF. *somier*, a pack-horse (Burguy) ; Med. L. *saiimarhis*, *sagmarius*, ' equus clitellarius ' (Ducange) ; deriv. of *sag^yia*, a pack, burden ; Gk. *aayna*. See Diet. (s.v. Sumpter). For the development of meaning from ' a kind of horse ' to a ' timber-beam ', cp. F. *pouire*, (1) a filly, (2) a supporting beam.

sorel, a reddish-brown horse (Ch. Rol. 1379), deriv. of *sor* (id., 1943). See *soar-falcon*.

splent, 'a kind of hard swelling, without Pain, that grows on the Bone of a Horse's Leg', Phillips, *Diet.*, 1706; Greene, *Looking Glasse*, i (p. 120).

spring'-lialt, a lameness in which a horse twitches up his leg. Hen. VIII, 1. 3. 13.

staggers, a sudden fit of giddiness, vertigo. Beaumont and Fl., *Mad Lover*, i. 1 ; ^Calis) ; *Cymbeline*, v. 5. 234 ; *All 's Well*, ii. 3. 170 ; a disease in horses indicated by staggering and falling down. *Taming Shrew*, iii. 2. 55.

stale, the urine of horses.

sumpter, a driver of a pack-horse, King Lear, ii. 4. 219 ; Sir Thos. More, iii. 2. 43. ME. sumpter (King Alisaunder, 6023), OF. somtnetier, a pack-horse driver (Roquefort), 0. Prov. saumatier, 'conducteur de betes de somme' (Levy), Med. L. sawwa^enMS (Ducange, s.v. Sagma), deriv. of saumarius, sagmarius, a pack-horse. See somer.

thiller, the shaft-horse in a team, Tusser, Husbandry, § 17. 4. In gen. prov. use in the Midlands and south of England, see EDD. Deriv. of ME. tlujlle of a cart, 'temo' (Prompt.).

thill-horse, the shaft-horse; 'The Thill-horse in Charles's Wain', Derham NED.). In common use in various parts of England, see EDD. (s.v. Thill, sb.i 2 4).

trace, the straps by which a vehicle is drawn, traces. Golding, Metam. ii. 109; fol. 16, back (1603); 'Trace, horse harnesse, trays\ Palsgrave. ME. trayce, horsys harneys, 'trahale' (Prompt.). F. traits, pi. of trait, 'the cord or chain that runs between the horses' (Cotgr.). Traces is therefore a double plural. See Diet.

unwappered, not jaded, not worn out. Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4. 10. 'Wappered' is a Gloucester word, 'Thy horse is wappered out', i.e. tired out, quite jaded (EDD.).

via!, away!, move on! Merch. Ven. ii, 2. 11 ; Fletcher, Mens. Thomas, ii. 3 (Launcelot). Ital. via, 'an adverb of encouraging, much used by riders to their horses, and by commanders ; go on, away, go to, on, forward, quickly', Florio. See Nares.

wanty, a horse's belly-band ; a girth used for securing a load on a pack-horse. Tusser, Husbandry, § 17. 5. Still in prov. use in various parts of England from Yorkshire to the Isle of Wight (EDD.). OE. tcamb belly + iige, a band.

whigh-hie, wi-hee, a sound imitative of the neighing of a horse. B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of Humour, ii. 1 (Sogliardo) ; Fletcher, Women Pleas'd, iv. 1 (Bomby). Hence, ivyhee, v., to neigh ; Marston, The Fawn, iv. 1 (Dondolo).

yawd, a nag, a 'jade'. Brome, Jovial Crew, iv. 1 (Randal). In prov.

yerk, yirk, to lash with a whip. Spenser, F. Q. vi. 7. 44 ; Marston, Sat. i. 3, p. 184 (Nares); xjarke, Skelton, Magnyfycence. 489. Hence, yerAing prefennent, a pi'omotion to punishment with a whip, Shirley, Opportunity, ii. 1 (Pimponio) ; to kick out strongly. Hen. V, iv, 7. 84 ; Tusser, Husbandry, § 64 ; to thrust smartly, Othello, i. 2. 5. This word is in provincial use in various parts of England and Scotland, pronounced in many ways, with the meanings (among others to jerk, to pull forcibly ; to lash with a switch or whip, to kick as a horse does, see EDD. (s.v. Yark, vb.' 1, 5, 7).