

When many a taylers boy I know hath beene,  
Hath made tail men much fearefull to be seene.

*Taylor's Workes*, 1630, iii. 73.

**TAILORS-MENSE.** A small portion left by way of good manners. See Brockett.

**TAILOURS.** A book of ancient cookery receipts thus describes the way of making *taylours* :

Take almondes, and grynde hem raw in a mortar, and temper hit with wyne and a litul water, and drawe it thorgh a streynour into a goode stiff mylke into a potte, and caste thereto reysons of coraunce and grete reysons my[n]ced, dates, clowes, maces, powder of peper, canel, saffron a good quantite, and salt, and sette hem over the fire, and lete al boyle togidre a while, and alay hit up with floure of ryse or elles grated brede, and cast thereto sugur and salt, and serve hit forth in maner of mortwres, and caste thereone powder ginger in the dish.

*MS. Harl.* 4016, f. 19.

**TAIL-PIPING.** Tying a tin can or anything to the tail of a dog, which is generally done to prevent his paying visits to the place where this punishment may be inflicted.

**TAIL-ROPE.** Part of a horse's harness, mentioned in *MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon.* 28.

**TAIL-SHOTEN.** A disease in the tail of cattle, in which the spinal marrow is so affected that in a short time the beast is unable to stand. Also called *tail-soke*.

**TAIL-TOP.** The swingle of a flail.

**TAILSOR.** A tailor. *Nominal* MS.

**TAINCT.** A kind of red-coloured spider very common in the summer time.

**TAINT.** (1) A term at tilting, apparently meaning to injure a lance without breaking it. Gifford, *Ben Jonson*, ii. 55, explains it, to break a staff, but not in the most honorable or scientific manner. See, however, the second example under *Attaint*.

(2) Explained in the *Booke of Hawking*, "a thing that goeth overthwart the feathers of the wings and of the tail, like as it were eaten with worms."

(3) A dirty slattern. *East*.

(4) Explained by Forby, "a large protuberance at the top of a pollard tree."

(5) "A taint or overreach in the backe or shanke of a horse," Florio, p. 47.

**TAINTERS.**

For the outward compound remedies, a plaister made of opponax and pitch is much commended, which Menippus used, taking a pound of pitch of Brutias, and foure ounces of opponax (as *Ætius* and *Actuarius* doe prescribe) adding withall, that the opponax must be dissolved in vinegar, and afterward the pitch and that vinegar must be boyled together, and when the vinegar is consumed, then put in the opponax, and of both together make like *taynters* or splints and thrust them into the wound, so let them remaine many dayes together, and in the meane time drinke an antidot of sea crabs and vinegar, (for vinegar is always pretious in this confection).

*Topseell's Four-Footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 187.

**TAISAND.** Poising ready for throwing.

And ther bliside, on o donjoun,  
He kest a man of cler latoun,  
And in his hond an arblast heldand,  
And therinne a quarel *taisand*.

*Seyvyn Sages*, 1978.

**TAISHES.** Taces, armour for the thighs. This form of the word occurs in *Warner's Albion's England*, xii. p. 291.

**TAISTREL.** A rascal; a villain. *North*.

**TAIT.** (1) The top of a hill. *West*.

(2) To play at see-saw. *Dorset*.

**TAKE.** (1) To give; to deliver up to. (*A.-S.*)

And alle that they aske scho wylle them *take*,  
For drede of theym, swyke boste they make.

*MS. Hari.* 2260, f. 59.

But *take* hur an oolde stede,  
And an olde knyzt that may hur lede,  
Tylle sche be paste yowre realme,  
And gyf them some spendynge,  
That them owt of thy londe may brynge,  
Y can no bettyr deme.

*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

(2) A vulgar name for the sciatica, mentioned in *Aubrey's MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts*, p. 10, in the library of the Royal Society.

(3) A sudden illness. *Dorset*.

(4) A lease. *North*.

(5) "I take the wynde, as a dere dothe of a person, *je assens*," *Palsgrave*.

(6) *To take up*, to reprove. "*Tanser*, to chide, rebuke, checke, taunt, reprove, take up," *Cotgrave*. *To take up a horse*, to make him gambol. *To take on*, *to take by*, to be much affected by any melancholy event. *To take in*, to capture, to subdue. *To take one along*, *to take one with you*, to go no faster than he can go with you, i. e. to let him understand you. *To take out*, to copy. *To take one's teeth to anything*, to set about it heartily. *To take a stick to one*, to beat him. *To take on*, to enlist for a soldier. *To take to do*, *to take to task*, *to take a talking to*, to reprove. *To take on*, to simulate. *To take after*, to resemble. *To take off*, to mimic, to ridicule. *To take to*, to capture, or seize; to attack. Also, to marry; to enter on a farm; to own, or acknowledge. *To take shame*, to be ashamed. *To take up for any one*, to give surety, to protect. *To take on*, to associate with. *A take-away*, an appetite. *To take one's ease in one's inn*, to enjoy one's self, as if at home. *To take up*, to borrow money, or take commodities upon trust. *To take up a quarrel*, to settle or make it up. *To take upon*, to suspect any one of a wrong action. *To take forth*, to learn, to teach. *To take order for*, to provide for or against anything. *To take to anything*, to answer for the truth of it; to stand to a bargain. *To take up*, to clear up, said of the weather. Also, to reform one's habits; to commence anything. *To take clothes about one*, to wrap them well over him. *To take about the neck*, to embrace. *To take a breath*, to consider well beforehand or take advice. *To take any one forth*, to set him forwards. *To take heart*, to take courage. *To take one's part*, to defend him. *To take in worth*, *to take in good part*, to take anything kindly or friendly. *To take to one's legs*, to fly. *To take a horse with the spurs*, to spur him onwards. *To take on with one's*