

- (7) To protect; to accompany. *Yorksh.*  
 (8) A young plant; a shoot.  
 (9) Set the hare's head to the goose-giblet, i. e., tit for tat.  
 (10) A gambrel. *Yorksh.*  
 (11) To settle; to bind. *Var. dial.*  
 (12) To place to account. (*A.-S.*)  
 (13) The Deity is mentioned in the Towneley Mysteries, pp. 97, 118, as He that "sett alle on seven," i. e., set or appointed everything in seven days. A similar phrase at p. 85 is not so evident. It is explained in the glossary, "to set things in, to put them in order," but it evidently implies in some cases an exactly opposite meaning, to set in confusion, to rush to battle, as in the following examples. "To set the steven, to agree upon the time and place of meeting previous to some expedition." West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 390. These phrases may be connected with each other. Be this as it may, hence is certainly derived the phrase to be at sixes and sevens, to be in great confusion. Herod, in his anger at the Wise Men, says,—  
 Bot be thay past me by, by Mahowne in heven,  
 I shalle, and that in hy, set alle on ses and seven;  
 Trow ye a kyng as I wyll suffre thaym to seven  
 Any to have mastry bot myself fulle even.  
*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 143.  
 Thus he settez on sevene with his sekyre knyghtez.  
*Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.  
 The duk swore by gret God of hevene,  
 Wold my hors so evene,  
 3et wold I sett all one seven  
 ffor Myldor the swet! *Degrevant*, 1279.  
 Old Odcombs odnesse makes not thee uneven,  
 Nor carelesly set all at six and seven.  
*Taylor's Workes*, 1630, li. 71.  
 SETE. A city. (*A.-S.*)  
 There ys a gyant of gret renowne,  
 He dystrowythe bothe seté and towyn.  
*Torrent of Portugal*, p. 39.  
 SETEWALE. The herb valerian.  
 Fykes, relsyn, dates,  
 Almaund rys, pomme-garnates,  
 Kanel and setewale.  
*Cy of Warwike*, p. 421.  
 SETH. (1) Since. (*A.-S.*)  
 Never seth we wedyd ware,  
 Therefore I make full mekyl care;  
 Bot now we must per[t]e a-two,  
 Do thou the best, fore I must go.  
*MS. Ashmole 61*, xv. Cent.  
 (2) A scythe. *Nominal MS.*  
 SETHE. To boil. (*A.-S.*)  
 SET-HEDGE. A quickset hedge. *East.*  
 SETILLE. Seat. (*A.-S.*)  
 Fowles of heven er knowe fnow that wald heghe  
 thaire setille aboven alle other fesshe of the se.  
*MS. Coll. Eton*, 10, f. 13.  
 Apon the setyl of hys majesté  
 That day sal alle men before hym be.  
*Hampole, MS. Bowes*, p. 180.  
 SETTINGS. Saplings.  
 For such as be yet infirm and weak, and newly  
 planted in the religion of Christ, and have taken no  
 sure root in the same, are easily moved as young  
 settings.  
*Becon's Works*, p. 18.

- SETNESSE. A decree. *Hearne.*  
 SET-OPE. Anything by means of which a gate  
 or door is set or kept open.  
 SETS. The plaits of ruffs.  
 SET-SPEECH. A speech carefully prepared  
 and studied before it is delivered in public.  
 SETTE. Ruled. *Scott.*  
 SETTEN-ON. Short in growth. *North.*  
 SETTER. (1) To cut the dew-lap of an ox or  
 cow, into which helleboraster, called setter-  
 work, being put, an issue is made for ill-hu-  
 mours to vent themselves. *North.*  
 (2) An accuser. *Coles.*  
 SETTER-GRASS. The herb bear's-foot. *Yorksh.*  
 Spelt *setyrgrise* in *Nominal MS.*  
 SETTER-OUT. An editor, or author.  
 SETTING. The west, so called because the  
 quarter of the setting sun.  
 SETTING-DOWN. Said of a hawk when put  
 into the mew. *Gent. Rec.* ii. 63.  
 SETTING-PIN. A dibble. *Glouc.* "Debbyll  
 or setting stycke," Huloet, 1552.  
 SETTING-STICK. A stick used for making  
 the plaits or sets of ruffs.  
 SETTLE. (1) To fall in price. *Linc.*  
 (2) A long seat, generally one with a long back  
 to it. *North.* It is an archaism. See *Setille*.  
 SETTLE-BED. A folding bed.  
 SETTLE-STONES. Stones at the edge of a  
 gutter in a cow-house. *North.*  
 SEU. Suit. *Hearne.*  
 SEUGH. A wet ditch; a drain. *North.*  
 "The towne sinke, the common sew," *Nomen-*  
*clator*, 1585, p. 391.  
 SEUNE. Seven. *Cumb.*  
 SEUREMENT. Security, generally used in the  
 legal sense. (*A.-N.*)  
 SEURETEE. Certainty. (*A.-N.*)  
 SEVEN-NIGHT. A week. This word occurs  
 in *The French Alphabet*, 1615, p. 18.  
 He levyth not oon sevenyghte.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38*, f. 63.  
 SEVEN-YEAR. "Has been a vile thief this  
 seven year," Shakespeare. It was a proverbial  
 expression for a long time.  
 O, the body of a Gorge,  
 I wold I had them heare;  
 In faith, I wold chope them,  
 Thay ware not so hack this seven yere!  
*Marriage of Witt and Wisdome*, 1579.  
 I can then thanke Sensuall Apetyte:  
 That is the best daunce without a pype  
 That I saw this seven yere.  
*Interlude of the Four Elements*, n. d.  
 SEVERALS. Portions of common assigned for  
 a term to a particular proprietor, the other  
 commoners waiving for the time their right  
 of common over them. See *Hunter on*  
*Shakespeare*, i. 267.  
 SEVERY. A division or compartment of a  
 vaulted ceiling. "Severous of a howse," *MS.*  
*Dictionary*, 1540.  
 SEW. (1) Same as *Assue*, q. v.  
 (2) Sowed. *Linc.*  
 (3) To wipe the beak, a term in ancient hawking  
 given by Berners.