

Nautical Terms

The **legal system** and the **language** we use today still exhibit the origins of **maritime law**, or “**law of the sea**”, with many words referencing **nautical terms**, which few people notice.

One of the more common **suffixes** added to words is the word “**ship**”, which references the action of boarding a ship or “**vessel**”, which has a **controlling body**, with a set of **rules**.

Although innocent enough, it can be a **dangerous trap** to fall into if you do **not** recognise its true meaning.

So before you decide to “**come on board**” an “**anything –ship**”, it would be prudent to know who runs it and what the rules are, as you are about to travel the “**waters of commerce**”.

Leadership

Taken from the **Old English** word “**lithan**”, which means “**to go**” or “**to guide**”, the word **leadership** refers to the action of going somewhere together with others, with the first use of this word being in the late 1700’s.

However, the Greek root word for **leader** is “**agogue**”, and when added to the prefix “**dem**”, from the Greek word “**demos**”, meaning “**people**”, **dem-agogue** means “**people-leader**” or “**leader of the people**”.

To board the “**ship of being lead**”, means to trust the **captain** of the **vessel** and therefore, before following any **leader**, be sure they are treading the right path, or steering a true **ship**.

Rulership

The word **rulership**, which was first recorded around the year 1640, refers to the act or fact of ruling, or the state of being ruled.

The root word **rule** is from **Middle English** “**reule**”, which is also spelt “**rewle**”, and is borrowed from the **Old French** word “**riule**”, which was from the **Latin** word “**regula**”, meaning “**straight stick**”, “**bar**”, or “**lord**”.

Once the unsuspecting person has accepted a **ruler**, they have boarded the “**ship of rule**” and, with the loss of their **sovereignty**, must obey the **regulations** from their master.

Worship

The word **worship** is based upon the word “**worth**”, which has its origins founded on the **Old English** word “**weorþ**”, which means “**significant**”, “**valuable**”, “**appreciated**” and “**deserving**”.

To **worship** someone or something, such as a **god** or **deity**, is to come on board the “**wor-ship**” vessel and allow yourself to be **governed** as one of the **legion**, within the “**re-legion**”.

Note: when choosing to **worship** a deity, it may be prudent to ask who owns it.

Citizenship

Based on the word **citizen** taken from the **Anglo-French** word "**citesein**", meaning "**city-dweller**", where "**dweller**" refers to a "**bonded slave living in a property owned by their master**".

A group of bonded slaves, indebted to the church, live in "**sin**" or within a **city** making them a "**city-sin**".

The origin of the word **citizen**, spelt with "**zen**" may refer to the "**entrapment of the mind**" that makes you a "**slave to the city**".

When entering the **ship** of the **citizens**, you have given up your **sovereign status** and are under the **authority** of a governing body, and must abide by all the rules.

Scholarship

The official meaning of the word **scholarship** refers to **academic study** or achievement within learning at a high level.

It can also refer to a **grant** or **payment** to support the student's education.

However, the word **scholar** is from the **Ancient Latin** word "**schola**", meaning "**school**", which led on to the **Medieval Latin** word "**scholaris**", meaning "**pupil**".

Learning, education and **schooling** are **not** the same thing.

- **Learning**: the cognitive process of acquiring new skills or knowledge, usually self-taught. Learning is a lifelong process and requires self-study.
- **Education**: knowledge and information acquired through instruction or coaching, usually passed on from your ancestors.
- **Schooling**: instructed to follow a curriculum, program or doctrine, involving punishment if not followed. The opposite of self-study.

Being **schooled** is **not** an **education**.

Further to this, you must consider the one offering the **scholarship** and **payment** therein, and question their motives and what strings are attached?

For example: a student would receive **schooling** to become a **doctor**, and once completed would then require a **licence** from a **higher authority** to practice the program, under conditions.

Sponsorship

The word **sponsor** stems from the **Latin** word "**spondre**", which means to "**give assurance**" or to "**promise solemnly**", with the action of **being** a sponsor to mean "**take responsibility**" for someone.

Usually within a **sponsorship**, a **benefactor** is financially paying for the plans, project or activity to be conducted.

Therefore the person on the receiving end of the **sponsorship** would be the **“beneficiary”**, **“recipient”** or even **“protégé”**.

Within this agreement, the **benefactor** or **“captain”** is the one with the **authority** and can stipulate the conditions, or **rules**, for entering the **“ship-of-sponsor”**.

Craftsmanship

The root word of **craftsman**, written as one word in the late 14th century, came from the **Old English** word **“cræft”**, which originally meant **“physical strength”** or **“skill”**, and **“man”**, where the whole word would later evolve to mean **“trade”** or **“handiwork”**.

By the 1670's the word **craft** would be used to refer to a **“small boat”**, or similar sized vessel, which was derived by the actions or trade conducted by sailors on board said boat.

By adding the suffix **“ship”** to **“craftsman”** meant to carry out the action of, or being in the position of, a particular **craft**.

Sportsmanship

The first use of the word **sportsmanship** has its origins in the 1700's, where it was used in England among upper-class men who participated in country sports, such as hunting and fishing.

However the word **sport** was used in the **Old English** language from the 15th century, and is derived from the **Old French** word **“desporter”**, meaning **“to amuse”** or **“to play”**, usually with a physical game.

When agreeing to board the **“ship of sport”** you are accepting the **rules** of the game, the **authority** of the governing body and the consequences of not following the **rules**.

Not following the **rules** would be considered **illegal**, with repeated infractions resulting in being ejected from the game or ordered to **“disembark”** from the **“ship”**.

Championship

The word **champion** was first used in the 1300's and means **“one who fights on behalf of another”** or **“one who undertakes to defend a cause”**.

Although the origin of the word **champion** came from the **Old French** word **champion**, meaning **“combatant in single combat”**, it dates back to the **Latin** word **“campionem”** meaning **“gladiator”** or **“fighter”** or **“combatant in the field”**.

These **gladiators** or **champions** would enter a **“field of combat”** called a **campus**.

To enter a **championship** means to enter a **competition** to find a **champion**, where there is a set of rules and a governing body.

So before you board the **“champion-ship”** you should question who you are fighting for and why.

Relationship

Recorded history notes that the first use of the word **relationship** appeared in 1744, however it was not applied to the modern day meaning of a “**romantic**” or “**intimate**” nature until 1944.

The word **relate** dates back to the **Latin** word “**relat**”, which means “**brought back**” from the **Latin** verb “**referre**”, meaning **refer**.

Related comes from the **Latin** word “**relātus**”, with the addition of the prefix **ion** creating the word **relation**, meaning being in the status or action of being **related**, or associated.

Therefore a **relationship** is the manner in which **two** things or parties may be associated.

When boarding the “**ship of relation**”, you should ask what are the rules and who is the captain of your **relation-ship**?

Friendship

The word **friend**, of **Germanic** origin, has existed in the English language since its formation in **Old English**, although it was spelt “**frond**” and meant “**to like**” or “**to love**”.

Within war time, **friend** was the opposite of **enemy**, and meant that one could not be hostile towards the other.

Friend also became a **legal title** or phrase, which would be used to address a fellow within the same profession, such as a lawyer, who would be referred to as my “**learned friend**”.

In the **Middle English** period, “**friend**” began to refer to a romantic relationship, with the use of the words “**girlfriend**” or “**boyfriend**”.

Adding **ship** to the word **friend** denotes that there are **two** or more parties involved, requiring **guidelines** and **rules** to follow upon the ship.

As with the word **relationship**, ask yourself who is steering your **friendship**?

Courtship

The word **court** has its origin in the **Latin** word “**cohort**” which referred to a group of people with a shared characteristic; however it later became to mean “**armed forces**”.

Around the year 1125 the word “**court**” entered the English language and meant “**together**” or a place to meet, such as **courtyard**.

However, by the end of the 12th century a **court** referred to a “**formal assembly held by a sovereign**” or “**sovereign assembly**”.

By the year 1570, a young man wishing to gain attention of a young woman, or **fair maiden**, would become a **courtier** and engage in **court-ship** if successful in winning her affections.

This was considered traditional within the English culture and was a formal engagement which involved many rules, protocols and traditions.

Note: dating presents a man and woman with a number of potential terminations to their relationship, whereas courting only has one conclusion; marriage.

There is no mistake when boarding the **court-ship**; it is the fair maiden who is the captain of this ship.

Hardship

From **Middle English**, around the early 13th century, the word **hardship** is a combination of the word **hard**, referring to the “*the quality of being difficult*” and the word **ship**, with the overall word meaning “*disadvantage*”, “*bad luck*” or “*suffering*”.

Ship has become a word-forming element to mean, “*quality*”, “*condition*”, “*position*”, “*relation*” or “*office*”, or in general terms, “*the state of*” or “*condition of being*”.

When you board the “*hard-ship*” you have **set sail** on a **journey** with **rocky times** ahead.

Censorship

The term **censorship** comes from the **Latin** word “*censere*” which means “*to give one’s opinion*” or “*to assess*”.

In Ancient Rome, the occupation of a **Roman Censor** was conducted by a magistrate who took the **census** count, with the official narrative being to serve as assessors and inspectors of morals and conduct.

Note: a **census** is the procedure of recording and using data given by members of a population, through an opinion poll.

However the **Roman Censors** would often just **remove** data from the **census** that did not fit with the **official narrative** or **political doctrine**.

This is legally done, as those who completed the **census** did so through **registration** and therefore boarded the “*censor-ship*”.

Note: it is both **illegal** and **unlawful** to be **censored**, if you did **not** first give your consent to the **censorship**.

Mer

The **Latin** word for **sea** is “*mare*”, and over time was adapted and changed by other cultures and languages to also mean **sea**.

Recorded before the year 900 AD, **Old English** words **mer**, **mære**, and then **Middle English** words **mere**, **mer**, **meire** meant “*sea*”, “*ocean*”, “*lake*”, “*pond*” and “*well*”.

Other languages also used a variation of **mer** to mean “**water**” such as:

- Old Norse – “**marr**”
- Old Irish – “**muir**”
- Gothic – “**marei**”
- French – “**mer**”

Today, many words with the prefix “**mer**” or “**mar**” are referring to the **sea** or some body of **water**, such as:

- **Mermaid** – Water-maid or “**Maiden of the sea**”.

Note: maiden means unmarried girl or young woman.

- **Mercantile** – Water-song or “**chant**” for religious beliefs or cults.
- **Marine** – Old French for “**seashore**”.
- **Maritime** – Water-time or “**time at sea**”.

Currency

The **Latin** word “**currere**” means “**to run**” or “**flow**”, and the word **currency** refers to the “**flow**” of the **money supply**, which is controlled by the “**banks**” and directed to the sea, under the jurisdiction of maritime law.

Note: the first known **currency** was the **Mesopotamian shekel**, which had denominations in weight, with one shekel being approximately 11 grams, usually of silver, but gold was also used.

Bank

A **bank** is the **land** that meets the **water**, or the edge of the river, and controls the flow of water. A **financial bank** controls the flow of the **money supply**, although **money** is no longer used today.

These **banks** are considered high-street or **pauper** banks, and are for the **common people**.

When you have run out of funds, your bank account has “**dried up**”.

Bankrupt

The word “**bankrupt**” comes from the **Italian** phrase “**Banca rotta**”, meaning “**broken bench**”.

Note: from Ancient **Latin**, the word “**rupt**” means “**break**”.

From **Ancient Italy**, **money dealers** would work from a **bench** and, if the **money dealer** ran out of **money**, the **bench** would be turned upside down or even **broken** and was considered “**Banca rotta**” or **Bankrupt**.

However **bankrupt** also means being **made bankrupt** by the **bench**, or to be “**broken**” by the “**bank**”.

Once broken by the bank, a bank account is often “**frozen**” within the bankruptcy procedure, meaning cash can no longer “**flow**” out.

Bench

A **bench** is a long narrow strip of relatively level land with steeper slopes above and below it, and is situated **above** river banks.

Today, within the **legal** and **financial** world, **bench** is a **bank** with a higher standing or position than a **bank** at the edge of the river, and is taken from the **Old English** word "**benc**" which became the **Germanic** word **Bank**.

When you approach the **bench** in court, you are approaching a **bank** and are expected to pay.

Note: these **banks** have access to your Cestui Que Vie trust.

Levy

The word **levy** comes from the French word **levée** meaning "**to rise**".

A **levee** is a man-made structure built to **contain**, **control** or **divert** the flow of water in order to protect towns or land from flooding, and is designed to **hold back** a certain amount of floodwater.

When a bank applies a "**bank levy**" to your account, this means they are "**diverting**" the "**flow**" of "**currency**" from your account to theirs.

If you are an **employee** you have become a **taxable human resource** and the tax department shall "**hold back**", or **levy**, your salary or wage.

Breach of Contract

The word **breach** has its origins based in the **Proto-Germanic** word "**brukiz**" and the **Old English** word "**bryce**" meaning "**to fracture**", "**to burst**" or "**the act of breaking**".

If the "**waters of commerce**" are too great for a "**levy**" or **dam**, then it may be "**breached**".

If a contract was intended to be confidential, but information got into the hands of a third party, then the contract has been "**breached**" due to **data** "**leaks**".

Furthermore, if the act of "**breaching**" a contract was intentional, you may find yourself in "**hot water**".

Legal Tender

A "**tender**" is the name given to a small boat that "**tends**" to the needs of a larger ship, usually by transporting people or supplies from shore or another ship.

With the word **legal** referring to a **contract**, the term "**legal tender**" means to "**tend**" to a debt sometime in the **future**, by way of **contract**.

Meaning, by using **legal tender** the **debt** is **never** paid, as the "**small boat**" **never** left the "**shore**" to deliver the "**money**".

Revenue

Adding the prefix “*re*” to the *Latin* word *venire*, which means “*to approach*”, created the word *revenue* meaning “*returned*”.

Revenue Cutters were ships that originated from early *coastguards*, and were used to intercept returning ships to enforce “*custom laws*” and collect taxes.

Inland Revenue means to collect taxes beyond the sea, but with *maritime jurisdictions* placed upon the *land*, it brings “*the law of the sea*” to the land.

Inland Revenue

From the *Old English* phrase “*inn lond*”, which referred to the *land* that surrounded a mansion of an *estate*, *inland* would also mean “*land far from the coast*”.

Because most people are unaware that they have *registered* and therefore *given up* their *estate*, taxes are now due within the *jurisdiction* of the *Inland Revenue*.

Note: in general all tax agencies operating within all *corporate countries* are run by the *British Royal family*, who are in fact *German*.

Inland Revenue simply means *revenue* generated by assets upon *land* that are now under *maritime law*.

Offshore account

The term “*offshore banking*” was first used within the finance industry in 1815 and referred to the neutrality of Switzerland.

Unknown to many people, the acceptance of *legal titles* such as *citizen* or *national* placed them within a corporate jurisdiction of a *country*.

However, said jurisdiction was placed upon a *geographical location* and hence set the boundaries and limitations of the authority, which was usually referred to as a “*home country*”.

Therefore, if the location of the *bank*, and hence *account*, were to be *outside* the border of control of the “*home country*”, or “*offshore*”, then it would operate outside the reach of the *home countries’* regulations, including *taxation*.

Sale

The first recorded use of a *sail* was about 3500 BC, where early *Egyptian* reed boats would attach *sails* to their masts to travel across oceans looking for new lands to trade.

However, the *Arabic* word for *sail* was “*risha*”, whereas the word *sail* appears to have an *Old Germanic* origin dating back to the early 14th century, from the word “*zeil*”, meaning “*to row*” or “*travel upon water*”.

From **Middle English** the word “**sala**” referred to the act of selling, however this had changed to **sale** in the late 14th century.

When a ship entered harbour, the **sails** would signify that new trade was being offered, and a **sale** could be concluded.

Shipping Department

All corporations that sell merchandise have a **shipping department**, where employee’s carry out the act of “**shipping**”, which is the putting of **goods** on board a **vessel** or **vehicle** for transport.

The word **shipment** means “**that which is shipped**”, or a quantity of goods delivered at one time by conveyance.

All roads have a “**shipping**” jurisdiction placed upon them, which carries a set of rules and regulations, but only apply to those **operating** within the **jurisdiction**.

For example: Royal Mail has a jurisdiction whereby you become the “**postman**” when in possession of your **passport**, or your “**pass**”, to move from “**port to port**” while “**shipping**”.

Cash Flow

This is a combination of two words, the first being “**cash**”, which is derived from the **Middle French** word “**caisse**” meaning “**money box**”, which comes from the **Old Italian** word “**cassa**”, and ultimately from the **Latin** word “**capsa**” meaning box.

Small coins made of copper, gold or silver were called “**caixa**” by the **Portuguese**, which is derived from the **Tamil** word “**kācu**” meaning “**small copper coins**”.

The **Old French** word “**cache**” means “**a group of things that are hidden**”.

The second word **flow**, which originated from the **Old English** “**flōwan**”, means “**to go from one place to another in a steady stream**” and over time was applied to **water**, **gas** and recently **electricity**.

Therefore **cash flow** means to move “**gold coins**” from a “**hidden box**” and into the hands of the bankers.

Liquidity

Within business, economics, trade and commerce, the term **liquidity** refers to the amount of “**liquid assets**” you have available to spend.

It also refers to the action or ability to turn an **asset** into **money**, usually through a sale of the asset, but also by accepting a loan supported by the asset.

Once you have the “**cash**” you have the **liquidity** to create the “**cash flow**” and pay off your debts and creditors.

Liquid Assets

A liquid asset is an asset that can be easily converted to “**cash**” and used to settle accounts.

Liquid assets include things like cash, legal tender, currency, money market instruments, mutual funds, treasury bills, notes, bonds, gilts and marketable securities.

Money Laundering

The word **launder** comes from the **Middle English** word “**lavender**”, which in turn is from the **Old French** word “**lavandiere**”, which has its origin from the **late Latin** word “**lavandena**”, from **Latin** “**lavō**” meaning “**I wash**”.

“**Lavanda**” in **Latin** means “**things to be washed**”.

To **launder** something means to wash, dry and iron clothing or sheets, often made from linen.

When two parties enter into contract with the intention to make money, agreeing to share said profits, then any money **not** disclosed by one side of this agreement would be considered **illegal**.

This **illegal** or “**dirty money**” is put through a cycle of transactions, or “**washed**”, so that it comes out the other end as **legal** or “**clean money**”.

The term “**laundering dirty money**” is often applied to “**tax evasion**”. However, for the money to be “**dirty**” or **illegal**, the question of there being a **legitimate** and binding contract to begin with must be asked.

Bailed Out

Taken from the **Latin** word “**baiulare**”, which means “**to bear a burden**”, later became an **Old French** word “**baille**” from the early 14th century, which was the name given to a **wooden pail** used to carry **water** from the river.

Note: the **Old French** word “**Bailli**” from the 12th Century, means to “**govern**” or “**administrate**”.

“**Baille**” also referred to the action of “**dipping out**”, meaning trying to empty something flooded; or to describe the act or burden of removing **water** from a sinking **ship** or vessel.

Over time the word **bail** was used within **Old English** to refer to the action of “**handing over a burden**”, which referred to the action of “**passing the baille**” through a chain.

To release a prisoner from jail, a **security** or **bond** would be **passed over** by the person wishing to “**accept the burden**”, allowing the prisoner to move into their custody.

If the prisoner or the one **bailed** skipped **bail**, the security **passed over** by the **bailer** would be forfeit.

Today, if someone were to be in debt and required some **cash flow**, they would ask help to “**bail them out**”.

Bailiff

A **Bailiff** accepted the burden of being the king's administrative representative in 12th century northern France.

The **Bailiff** was responsible for the application of justice and control of administration regarding local finances.

Rock the Boat

"Rock the boat" alludes to capsizing a small **vessel**, such as a **canoe**, **skiff** or **sailboat**, by moving about the boat too violently.

The origin of the idiom **"rock the boat"** was first coined by lawyer William Jennings Bryan in 1914, who quoted **"The man who rocks the boat ought to be stoned when he gets back on shore."**

Meaning the phrase **"to rock the boat"** or **"rocking the boat"** is a metaphor for disturbing a stable situation, or to stir up trouble.

If someone wishes to **"rock the boat"** by creating a problem or a disagreement, usually when there is no need to, then this is referred to as **"making waves"**.

Being asked to **"not make waves"** is to be asked to drop the situation, as it is not worth it.

Run a tight ship

This idiom has its origins in maritime law, where a captain would command strict behaviour and discipline from his crew.

This often meant ensuring the maintenance of the ship was not neglected, such as **tightening** the **rigging** and **caulking** the **ship**.

Ancient sailing ships were of timber construction and required the use of ropes, called **rigging**, to **tighten** the hull structure, with the joints being caulked or sealed to stop leaks and therefore be **watertight**.

Today, the idiom **"run a tight ship"** means being disciplined in having rules and not allowing a particular situation to become confused or erratic.

Mainstream

The **Old English** word **stream** refers to **"a course of water"**, which comes from the **Proto-Germanic** **"strauma"**.

Other words meaning **"stream"** are as follows:

- Old Saxon - **strom**
- Old Norse - **straumr**
- Danish - **strøm**

- Swedish - **ström**
- Norwegian - **straum**
- Dutch – **stroom**

The **Old English** word “**mægen**” meaning “**power**”, “**strength**” or “**force**” became the word “**main**” over time.

By the 1660’s the word **mainstream** would refer to a “**principal current of a river**”, and by the 1830’s the word **mainstream** would also mean a “**prevailing direction in opinion**” or “**popular taste**”.

In the early 1980’s the term “**mainstream media**” began to become popular, and would refer to large organised **media** outlets, usually licensed and controlled by the state.

NEWS

The word **news** is in fact an **acronym** meaning **North, East, West** and **South**, and referred to the compass that was used to navigate the oceans.

A **mainstream media** outlet would “**cast**” their “**net**” in a “**broad-cast**” to reach a large audience, where a news “**anchor-man**” would “**anchor**” you within the “**current**” events.

Both TV and “**news-papers**” use “**head-lines**” to catch the “**fish**”, and are referred to as “**the hook**”, with television “**channels**” directing or “**channelling**” your thoughts in the direction of the official narrative.

You are the “**fish**”.

Note: all **mainstream media** is now considered as “**infomercials**”, with the title “**news**” being nothing more than a logo, hence they can now give **opinion-based editorials**, or just lie.

Loan Shark

Today, a **loan shark** is a person who offers loans at extremely high interest rates, has strict terms of collection upon failure, and generally operates outside the law.

Although the origin of the word **shark** is uncertain, it appears the first use of the word was written in the 1560’s and referred to a “**large voracious fish**” or “**predator**”.

It is possible that the word **shark** came from the **Old German** word “**Schorck**”, a variant of “**Schurke**” meaning “**scoundrel**” or “**villain**”, which is likely to have derived from the **Dutch** word “**Schurk**”, meaning “**predator**”, “**scoundrel**” or “**villain**”.

The word **shark**, regardless of its origin, was used in reference to a “**dishonest person who preys on others**”, and by the 1880’s “**loan shark**” began to appear in the press.

Borrowing from “**loan sharks**” in the 1880’s was often considered one of the consequences of excessive alcohol consumption.

This was because when an unsuspecting victim or **“small fish”** became inebriated, they would be targeted by a **“loan shark”**, and made to agree to unfair and often criminal contracts of debt.

A Whale

Someone who has a habit of gambling and who consistently wagers large amounts of money, is often referred to as a **“high roller”**.

However, if they tend to lose more than they win, they are referred to as a **“whale”**.

To keep the **whale** happy, they often receive lavish **“comps”** from casinos to lure them back onto the gambling floors, such as free use of a private jet, limousine and use of the casino’s best suites.

When the **whales “cash flow”** eventually **“dries up”** and they are **“drowning in debt”** and need to **“stay afloat”**, the **“loan shark”** smells **“blood in the water”**.

Float

When someone or something is **“afloat”**, they remain partly above the surface of the **water** and do not sink.

Within commerce and the **banking system**, a business that stays **afloat** means they have just enough money to pay their debts and continue operating, usually for up to a month.

An employee maybe given a small amount of money, called **“a float”**, which is just enough to cover expected expenses and keep their **“head above water”**.

With increasing pressure put on families by the **“bank”** owners, many people find themselves unable to **“stay afloat”** and are now **“drowning in debt”**, with their homes now **“underwater”**.

Undisciplined and careless people who suddenly become **“flush with cash”**, usually make poor spending decisions where their **“money goes through their hands like water”**, and they ultimately become **“washed in debt”**.

Waiting for my ship to come in

Today, this phrase refers to **waiting** to become wealthy and successful before doing something that improves your life, or standard of living.

In the 16th century, wealthy people would invest in **merchant ships** carrying cargo such as spices, tea, textiles or other items of great value.

Their business deal would only bear fruit once the **ship** had returned home or **“come in”** to port.

This was uncertain because the **ship** could be lost to pirates or storms, hence there was no guarantee that their **ship** would **“come in”**.

In the 19th century, this phrase would be used by the wives of sailors, who would tell merchants who were extending credit to them, that they would pay their bills when their husbands returned from a sea voyage or ***“when our ship comes in”***.