

**A compleat collection of English proverbs; also the most celebrated proverbs of the Scotch, Italian, French, Spanish, and other languages. : The whole methodically digested and illustrated with annotations, and proper explications / By the late Reverend and learned J. Ray ... ; To which is added, (written by the same author) a collection of English words not generally used ... ; With an account of the preparing and refining such metals and minerals as are gotten in England.**

### **Contributors**

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The manuscript notes in this volume, are all in the hand writing of the late Rich.<sup>d</sup> Hill Waring Esq.<sup>r</sup> — a Benchet of the Inner Temple & a very learned Antiquarian — whose Autograph it bears. — J. Mo. —



John W.<sup>m</sup> Birch.

William Took  
10 New St  
W<sup>m</sup> 69



2<sup>d</sup>. 1843  
3<sup>d</sup>. 1737 - best  
4<sup>th</sup>. 1768  
5<sup>th</sup>. 1813 - very imperfect.

in ad<sup>n</sup> 1768

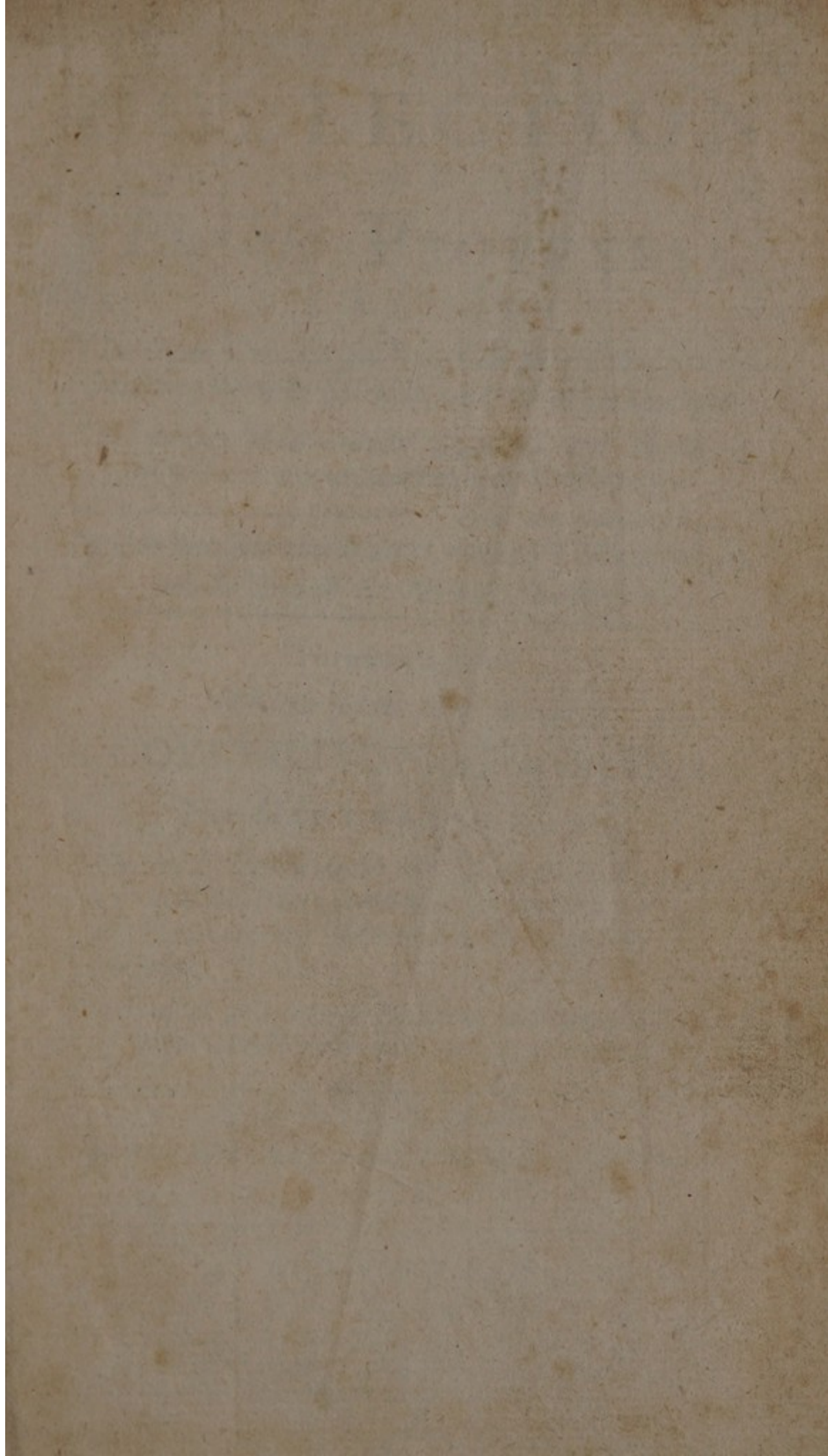
1737 called the best.

W<sup>t</sup> prefers four points of sightly connected  
daily  
Is a thing that in war is ~~daily~~ expected.  
R.P.W.S.

F<sup>e</sup>

... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..











A COMPLEAT  
COLLECTION  
OF

*English* PROVERBS;

ALSO

The most Celebrated PROVERBS of the *Scotch, Italian, French, Spanish,* and other Languages.

The whole Methodically Digested and Illustrated with Annotations, and proper Explications.

By the late Reverend and Learned J. RAY, M. A.  
and Fellow of the ROYAL SOCIETY.

To which is added,

(Written by the same Author)

A COLLECTION of *English* WORDS  
Not GENERALLY USED,

With their Significations and Original in two *Alphabetical Catalogues*; ~~the~~ one of such as are proper to the *Northern*, the other to the *Southern* Counties.

With an Account of the Preparing and Refining such Metals and Minerals as are gotten in *England*.

The THIRD EDITION,  
Augmented with many Hundreds of Words, Observations,  
Letters, &c.

L O N D O N:

Printed by J. HUGHS, near *Lincoln's-Inn-Field*:

For J. TORBUCK, in *Clare-Court, Drury-Lane*; O. PAYNE, at *Horace's Head*, and T. WOODMAN, at *Camden's Head*, both in *New-Round-Court, in the Strand*. 1737.

Vol. 1672 2 74-3 1737  
4 1738  
1760

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ben







THE  
P R E F A C E.

*To the 2<sup>d</sup> Edition.*  
1670. (the 2<sup>nd</sup>).



THE former Edition of this Collection of English Proverbs falling into the hands of divers ingenious Persons, my worthy Friends, in several parts of this Kingdom, had (as I hoped it would) this good effect to excite them, as well to examine their own memories, and try what they could call to mind themselves that were therein wanting, as also more carefully to heed what occurred in reading, or dropp'd from the mouths of others in discourse. Whereupon having noted many such, they were pleased for the perfecting of the work frankly to communicate them to me. All which, amounting to some hundreds,



*dreds, besides not a few of my own Observation, I present the Reader with in this second Edition. I dare not yet pretend it to be a compleat and perfect Catalogue of all English Proverbs: But I think I may without arrogance affirm it to be more full and comprehensive than any Collection hitherto published. And I believe that not very many of the Proverbs generally used all England over, or far diffused over any considerable part of it, whether the East, West, North, or Midland Countries, have escaped it; I having had Communications from observant and inquisitive Persons in all those parts, viz. from Francis Jessop, Esq; of Broomhall in Sheffield Parish, Yorkshire; Mr. George Antrobus, Master of the Free School at Tamworth in Warwickshire, and Mr. Walter Ashmore of the same place. Michael Biddulph, Gent. of Polesworth in Warwickshire, deceased; Mr. Newton of Leicester, Mr. Sherringham of Caius College in Cambridge; Sir Philip Skippon of Wrentham in Suffolk, Knight, Mr. Andrew Paschall of Chedsey in Somersetshire, and Mr. Francis Brokesby of Rowley in the East Riding of Yorkshire. As for Local Proverbs of lesser extent, proper to some Towns or Villages, as they are very numerous, so*  
*are*



## The P R E F A C E.

v

*are they hard to be procured, and few of them, could they be had, very quaint or significant.*

*If any one shall find fault, that I have inserted many English Phrases that are not properly Proverbs, though that word be taken in its greatest Latitude, and according to my own definition of a Proverb, and object that I might as well have admitted all the idioms of the English Tongue; I answer, that, to say the truth, I cannot warrant all those Phrases to be genuine Proverbs to which I have allowed room in this Collection; for indeed I did not satisfy myself in many: but because they were sent me for such by learned and intelligent Persons, and who I ought to presume understand the nature of a Proverb better than myself, and because I find the like in Collections of Foreign Proverbs both French and Italian, I chose rather to submit them to the Censure of the Reader, than myself pass sentence of rejection on them.*

*As for the Method I have used, in the Preface to the former Edition I have given my Reasons why I made choice of it, which to me do still appear to be sufficient. The Method of Common-places, if any man think it useful, may easily be supplied by an Index of Common-places, wherein*

*to*



*to each head the Proverbs appertaining or reducible shall be referred by the Apposition of the numeral characters of page and line.*

*Some Proverbs the Reader may possibly find repeated, but I dare say not many. I know this might have been avoided by running over the whole Book, and searching for the Proverbs one by one in all the places where our Method would admit them entry. But sloth and impatience of so tedious a work enticed me rather to presume upon memory; especially considering it was not worth while to be very solicitous about a matter of so small importance. In such papers as I received after the Copy was out of my hands, when I was doubtful of any Proverb I chose to let it stand, resolving that it was better to repeat some than to omit any.*

*Now whereas I understand that some Proverbs admitted in the former Edition have given offence to sober and pious persons, as savouring too much of obscenity, being apt to suggest impure fancies to corrupt minds, I have in this omitted all I could suspect for such save only one, for the letting of which stand I have given my reason in the Note upon it; and yet now upon better consideration I could wish that it also were obliterated. For I*  
*would*



would by no means be guilty of administering fuel to lust, which I am sensible needs no incentives, burning too eagerly of itself.

But though I do condemn the mention of any thing obscene, yet I cannot think all use of slovenly and dirty words to be such a violation of modesty, as to exact the discarding all Proverbs of which they are ingredients. The useful notions, which many ill-worded Proverbs do import, may I think compensate for their homely terms; though I could wish the Contrivers of them had put their Sense into more decent and cleanly Language. For if we consider what the reasons are why the naming some Excrements of the body, or the egestion of them, or the parts employed therein is condemned, we shall find them to be, either 1. Because such excrements being offensive to our Senses, and usually begetting a loathing in our Stomachs, the words that signify them are apt to do so too; and for their relation to them, such also as denote those actions and parts of the body by which they are expelled, and therefore the mention of them is uncivil and contrary to good manners; or 2. Because such excrements reflect some dishonour upon our bodies, it being reputed disgraceful to lie under a necessity of such evacuations, and to have such sinks  
about



about us: and therefore modestly requires that we decline the naming of them, lest we seem to glory in our shame. Now these reasons to me seem not so weighty and cogent as to necessitate the omission of so many of the most witty and significant of our English Proverbs: Yet further to avoid all occasion of offence, I have by that usual expedient of putting only the initial Letters for the uncleanly words so veiled them, that I hope they will not turn the stomach of the most <sup>vague</sup> nauseous. For it is the naming such things by their plain and proper appellatives that is odious and offensive; when they come lapped up (as we say) in clean linnen, that is, expressed in oblique, figurative, or metaphorical terms, or only intimated and pointed at, the most modest can brook them well enough.

*p. 307.* The Appendix of Hebrew Proverbs was collected and communicated by my worthy Friend Mr. Richard Kidder, Rector of Rayn in Essex.

So I have dispatched what I thought needful to premise either for my own Excuse, or the Reader's Satisfaction, to whose favourable acceptance I recommend the Work.

Sentences





*Sentences and Phrases found in the former Collections of Proverbs, the most of them not now in common use for such, so far as I know, but borrowed of other Languages.*

A.



BETTER to go *about* than to fall into the ditch. *Hispan.*

The *absent* Party is still faulty.

In vain he craves *advice* that will not follow it.

When a thing is done *advice* comes too late.

Though old and wise yet still *advise*.

It's an ill *air* where nothing is to be gain'd.

No *Alchymy* to saving.

Good *Ale* is meat, drink, and cloth.

*Anger* dieth quickly with a good man.

He that is *Angry* is seldom at ease.

For that thou canst do thy self rely not on *another*.

The wholesomest meat is at *another* man's cost.

None knows the weight of *another's* burden.

When you are an *Anvil* hold you still;

When you are a hammer strike your fill.

The *Ape* so long clippeth her young that at last she killeth them.

B

An



An *Ape* is an *Ape*, a varlet's a varlet,  
 Though they be clad in silk or scarlet.  
 A broken *Apothecary* a new Doctor.  
*Apothecaries* would not give pills in sugar unless they  
 were bitter.  
 Better ride on an *Ass* that carries me, than an *Ass*  
 that throws me.

## B.

**B**E not a *baker* if your head be of butter. *Hispan.*  
 The *ballance* distinguishes not between gold and  
 lead.  
 There's no great *banquet* but some fare ill.  
 One *Barber* shaves not so close but another finds work.  
 On a good *bargain* think twice. *Ital.*  
*Barefooted* men need not tread on thorns.  
*Bashfulness* is an enemy to poverty.  
 Better to be *beaten* than be in bad company.  
*Beauty* is a blossom.  
*Beauty* draws more than oxen.  
*Beauty* is no inheritance.  
 The *begger* is never out of his way.  
 The *begger* may sing before the thief. *No more than*  
*the English of that old Latin verse,*  
*Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator.*  
 Better to die a *begger* than live a begger.  
 Such a *beginning* such an end.  
 He that makes his *bed* ill lies there.  
 If the *bed* could tell all it knows it would put many  
 to the blush.  
 He who lies long in *bed* his estate feels it.  
 Who looks not *before* finds himself behind.  
*Bells* call others to church, but enter not in them-  
 selves.  
 Be not too hasty to *outbid* another.  
 Who hath *bitter* in his mouth spits not all sweet.  
 The *blind* man's wife needs no painting. *Hispan.*  
*Cæci non indigent lumine.* He



## Proverbial Sentences.

3

He is *blind* enough who sees not through the holes of a sieve. *Hispan.*

That which doth *blossom* in the Spring will bring forth fruit in the Autumn.

He that *blows* in the dust fills his eyes.

The *Body* is the socket of the Soul.

It's easy to *bowl* down hill.

*Brabbling* currs never want fore ears.

The *brain* that sows not corn plants thistles.

The *Afs* that *brays* most eats least.

Would you have better *bread* than is made of wheat?

*Ital.*

*2m.* ~~Bread with eyes, and cheese without eyes. *Hispan. Ital.*~~  
To beg breeches of a bare arse'd man. *see post 179*  
As I brew so I must drink.

There is no deceit in a *brimmer*.

*Building* is a sweet impoverishing. It is called the Spanish plague: Therefore as Cato well saith,

*Optimum est aliena insania frui.*

*Building* and marrying of children are great wasters.

*Gall.*

The greatest *burdens* are not the gainfullest.

To *buy* dear is not bounty.

*Buy* at a market, but sell at home. *Hispan.*

C.

**T**Here is no *cake* but there is the like (of the same make).

In a *calm* sea every man is a pilot.

A good *candle-holder* proves a good gamester.

If thou hast not a *capon* feed on an onion. *Gall.*

The *Cat* is hungry when a crust contents her.

The liquorish *Cat* gets many a rap.

It's a bad *cause* that none dare speak in.

He that *chastiseth* one amendeth many.

Though the Fox runs, the *chicken* hath wings.

The *chicken* is the Country's, but the City eats it.



Wo to the house where there is no *chiding*.

The *child* saith nothing but what he heard at the fire.

To a *child* all weather is cold.

When *children* stand quiet they have done some harm.

What *children* hear at home doth soon fly abroad.

*Children* are poor mens riches, are certain cares, but uncertain comforts, when they are little make parents fools, when great, mad.

A light *Christmas* a heavy sheaf.

The *choleric* drinks, the melancholick eats, the flegmatick sleeps.

Who never *climb'd* never fell.

After *clouds* comes clear weather.

Give a *clown* your finger and he'll take your whole hand.

*Coblers* and tinkers are the best ale-drinkers.

The *Cock* crows, but the hen goes.

When you ride a young *colt* see your saddle be well girt.

The *comforter's* head never akes. *Ital.*

He *commands* enough that obeys a wise man. *Ital.*

It's good to have *company* in trouble.

*Solamen miseris socios habuisse doloris.*

Keep good men *company*, and you shall be of the number.

*Confession* of a fault makes half amends for it.

He that *contemplates* hath a day without a night.

He may well be *contented* who needs neither borrow nor flatter.

He that *converseth* not with men knoweth nothing.

*Corn* in good years is hay, in ill years straw is corn.

*Corn* is cleansed with the wind, and the soul with chaffening.

He *covers* me with his wings, and bites me with his bill.

A *covetous* man is like a dog in a wheel that roasteth meat for others.

A dry *cough* is the trumpeter of death.

Keep *counsel* thy self first.



*Counsels* in wine seldom prosper.

He that will not be *counsell'd* cannot be help'd.

*Courtesy* on one side doth never last long.

*Courts* have no Almanacks.

*Craft* bringeth nothing home.

To a *crazy* ship all winds are contrary.

*Credit* lost is like a Venice glass broke.

He that hath lost his *credit* is dead to the world.

No man ever lost his *credit* but he who had it not.

*Crooked* legs make strait fires.

*Crosses* are ladders that do lead to Heaven.

Carrion *crows* bewail the dead sheep, and then eat them. *Ital.*

*Cruelty* is a tyrant that's always attended with fear.

Who is a *cuckold* and conceals it carries coals in his bosom. *Hisp.*

Let every *cuckold* wear his own horns.

In Rain and Sunshine *cuckolds* go to heaven.

A *cut-purse* is a sure trade, for he hath ready money when his work is done.

D.

**Y**OU *dance* in a net, and think nobody sees you.

When all is gone and nothing left,

What avails the *Dagger* with the Dudgeon-heft?

The *danger* past and God forgotten.

No *day* passeth without some grief.

It is never a bad *day* that hath a good night.

*Deaf* men go away with the injury.

It's a wicked thing to make a *dearth* one's garner.

*Death* keeps no Kalender.

Men fear *death* as children to go in the dark.

Better to go to bed supperless than to rise in *debt*. *Hisp.*

*Deeds* are fruits, words are but leaves.

*Deeds* are males, and words are females.

*I fatti sono maschi, le parole femine. Ital.*

Desires are nourished by *delays*.



He loseth his thanks who promiseth and *delayeth*.

*Gratia ab officio, quod mora tardat, abest.*

A man may lose his goods for want of *demanding* them.

*Optima nomina non appellando fiunt mala.*

First *deserve* and then desire.

*Desert* and reward seldom keep company.

*Discreet* women have neither eyes nor ears.

*La femme de bien n'a ny yeux ny oreilles.* Gall.

Sweet *discourse* makes short days and nights.

*Diseases* are the interests of pleasures.

All her *dishes* are chafing dishes.

The *Devil* is not always at one door.

It's an ill battle where the *devil* carries the colours.

*Diversity* of humours breedeth tumors.

A man may cause his own *dog* to bite him.

The *Dog* who hunts foulest hits at most faults.

When a *dog* is drowning every one offers him water.

*Dogs* wag their tails not so much in love to you as to your bread. *Hispan.*

*Dogs* gnaw bones because they cannot swallow them. *Ital.*

Do what thou oughtest, and come what can. *Gall.*

A noble house-keeper needs no *doors*.

Do as the Friar saith, not as he doth. *Hispan.*

A great *dowry* is a bed full of brabbles. *Hispan.*

Fine *dress*ing is a foul house swept before the windows.

He was hang'd that left his *drink* behind.

Who loseth his *due* getteth no thanks.

## E.

**W**ider *ears* and a short tongue.

Think of *ease*, but work on.

That which is *easily* done is soon believed.

Who *eats* his dinner alone must saddle his horse alone. *Hispan.*

You cannot hide an *Eel* in a sack.

Good



Good to begin well, better to *end* well.  
 In the *end* things will mend.  
 He that *endureth* is not overcome.  
 No man better knows what good is, than he that  
 hath *endured* evil.  
*Envy* never enriched any man.  
 Of *evil* grain no good seed can come.  
 Bear with *evil* and expect good.  
*Evil* gotten evil spent.  
*Malè parta malè dilabuntur.*  
 That which is *evil* is soon learnt.  
*Evil* that cometh out of thy mouth flieth into thy  
 bosom.

F.

**W**HO hath a *fair* wife needs more than two eyes.  
*Fair* is not fair, but that which pleaseth. *This*  
*is an Italian Proverb,* Non e bello quel' ch' e bel-  
 lo ma è bello quel' che piace.  
 A *fair* woman and a flash'd gown find always some  
 nail in the way.  
 One may sooner fall than rise.  
*Fall* not out with a friend for a trifle.  
 It is a poor *family* that hath neither a whore nor a  
 thief in it.  
 A *fat* house-keeper makes lean executors.  
 Every one basteeth the *fat* hog, while the lean one  
 burneth.  
 Teach your *father* to get children.  
 Such a *father* such a son.  
 The *faulty* stands on his guard.  
 Every one's *faults* are not written in their foreheads.  
 Better pass a danger once than be always in *fear*. *Ital.*  
 Reckon right and *February* hath thirty-one days.  
 He that hath a *fellow-ruler* hath an over-ruler.  
*Fidlers* fare, meat, drink, and money.  
 Take heed you *find* not that you do not seek. *Ital.*



Well may he smell of *fire* whose gown burneth.  
 The *first* dish pleaseth all.  
 I'll not make *fish* of one and flesh of another.  
 The *fish* follow the bait.  
 In the deepest water is the best *fishing*.  
 He that is suffer'd to do more than is *fitting* will do  
     more than is lawful.  
 No man can *flay* a stone.  
 One *flower* makes no garland.  
 None is a *fool* always, every one sometimes.  
 A *fool* is fullsome.  
 A *fool* demands much, but he's a greater fool that  
     gives it.  
*Fools* tie knots and wise men loose them.  
 If *fools* went not to market bad ware would not be  
     sold. *Hispan*.  
 One *fool* makes an hundred.  
 If you play with a *fool* at home, he'll play with you  
     in the market.  
 Better a bare *foot* than no foot at all.  
*Forgive* any sooner than thy self. *Gall. Ital*.  
 The *foremost* dog catcheth the hare.  
 The perswasion of the *fortunate* sways the doubtful.  
 When *Fortune* smiles on thee take the advantage.  
 He who hath no ill *fortune* is cloy'd with good.  
 He that will deceive the *Fox* must rise betimes.  
*Foxes* when sleeping have nothing fall into their  
     mouths. *This is a French Prov.* A Regnard en-  
     dormi rien ne cheut en la gueule.  
*Foxes* when they cannot reach the grapes say they are  
     ~~not~~ not ripe.  
 The best mirrour is an old *friend*. *Gall. Hispan*.  
 Life without a *friend* is death with a witness.  
 Make not thy *friend* too cheap to thee, nor thy self  
     to thy friend.  
 When a *friend* asketh there is no to-morrow. *Hisp*.  
 A true *friend* should be, like a privy, open in necessity.  
 A *friend* is not so soon gotten as lost.



Have but few *friends* though much acquaintance.

In time of prosperity *friends* will be plenty.

In time of adversity not one amongst twenty.

A tree is known by the *fruit*, and not by the leaves.

The *further* we go the further behind.

G.

Who would be a Gentleman let him storm a town.

*Just will never make a Gentleman*  
It's not the gay coat makes the Gentleman.

He giveth twice that gives in a trice.

*Qui citō dat bis dat.*

*Dono molto aspettato e venduto non donato. Ital.*

A Gift long waited for is sold and not given.

Giving is dead now-a-days, and restoring very sick.

Who gives thee a capon give him the leg and the wing. *Hisp.*

To give and keep there is need of wit.

A man of gladness seldom falls into madness.

Who hath glass-windows of his own must take heed how he throws stones at his house.

What your glass tells you will not be told by counsel.

He that hath a body made of glass must not throw stones at another.

Do not say go but gaw, i. e. go thy self along.

God deprives him of bread who likes not his drink.

God healeth, and the Physician hath the thanks.

Get thy spindle and thy distaff ready and God will send thee flax.

God cometh with leaden feet, but striketh with iron hands.

God comes at last when we think he is farthest off. *It.*

God hath often a great share in a little house. *Gall.*

God, our parents, and our master can never be requited. *Gall.*

No lock will hold against the power of gold. *Hisp.*

You



You may speak with your *gold* and make other tongues dumb. *Ital.*

When we have *gold* we are in fear, when we have none we are in danger. *Ital.*

A good *thing* is soon snatch'd up.

An handful of *good life* is better than a bushel of learning. *Mieux vaut un poigné de bonne vie que plein muy de clergie.* Gall.

One never loseth by doing *good* turns.

*Good* and quickly seldom meet.

*Goods* are theirs who enjoy them. *Ital.*

*Gossips* and frogs they drink and talk.

The *greatest* strokes make not the best musick.

There could be no *great* ones if there were no little.

He that *gropes* in the dark finds that he would not.

Many things *grow* in the garden that were never there. *Hispan.*

The *grounſel* speaks not ſave what it heard of the hinges.

## H.

**T**HE wife *Hand* doth not all the foolish tongue speaketh.

*Happy* is he who knows his follies in his youth.

The *hard* gives no more than he that hath nothing.

Things *hardly* attained are long retained.

He who would have a *bare* for breakfast must hunt over night.

Good *harvests* make men prodigal, bad ones provident.

He that hath a good *harvest* may be content with some thistles.

'Tis ſafe riding in a good *haven*.

The first point of *hawking* is hold fast.

The gentle *hawk* mans herself.

When the *head* akes all the body is the worſe.

*Dum caput infeſtat labor omnia membra moleſtat.*

One is not ſo ſoon *healed* as hurt.

What



What the *heart* thinketh the tongue speaketh.  
 Who spits against *heaven* it falls in his face. *Hispan.*  
*Hell* is full of good meanings and wishes.  
 The *high-way* is never about.  
 Look *high* and fall into a cow-turd.  
 Every man is best known to *himself*.  
 Better my *bog* dirty home than no hog at all.  
 Dry bread at *home* is better than roast-meat abroad.  
 He is wise that is *honest*. *Ital.*  
 Of all crafts to be an *honest* man is the master-craft.  
 A man never surfeits of too much *honesty*.  
 Lick *honey* with your little finger.  
 He that licks *honey* from thorns pays too dear for it.  
*This is a French Proverb.* Trop achepste le miel qui  
 sur espines le leche.  
*Honey* is sweet but the Bee stings.  
*Honour* and ease are seldom bedfellows.  
 Who lives by *hope* dies breaking of wind backwards.  
*Ital.*  
 He that lives in *hope* danceth without a minstrel. *Hisp.*  
 The *horse* thinks one thing, and he that rides him another.  
 Lend thy *horse* for a long journey, thou mayest have  
 him return with his skin.  
 All things are soon prepared in a well ordered *house*.  
 The foot on the cradle and hand on the distaff is the  
 sign of a good *housewife*. *Hispan.*  
 An *humble-bee* in a cow-turd thinks himself a king.  
*It were more proper to say,* a Beetle in a cow-turd.  
 An *hungry* man an angry man.  
*Husbands* are in heaven whose wives chide not.

I.

**I**DLNESS turns the edge of wit.  
*Idleness* is the key of beggery.  
*Jest* not with the eye nor religion. *Hispan.*  
 The truest *jests* sound worst in guilty ears.



— Better be *ill* spoken of by one before all, than by all before one.

An *ill* stake standeth longest.

There were no *ill* language if it were not ill taken.

The best remedy against an *ill* man is much ground between both. *Hispan.*

*Industry* is fortune's right hand, and frugality her left.

He goes not out of his way that goes to a good *Inn*.

We must not look for a golden life in an *iron* age.

An *itch* is worse than a smart.

*Itch* and ease can no man please.

## K.

**W** Herefover you see your *kindred*, make much of your friends.

A *knotty* piece of timber must have smooth wedges.

Many do *kiss* the hands they wish to see cut off. *Hispan.*

He that eats the *King's* goose shall be choked with the feathers.

## L.

**H** E that *labours* and thrives spins gold.

The *lame* goeth as far as the staggerer.

The *last* suiter wins the maid.

In a thousand pound of *law* there's not an ounce of love.

The *Law* is not the same at morning and night.

The worst of *law* is that one suit breeds twenty. *Hisp.*

A suit of *law* and an urinal bring a man to the Hospital. *Hispan.*

A good *Lawyer* an evil neighbour.

He *laughs* ill that laughs himself to death.

Let your *letter* stay for the Post, not the Post for the letter. *Ital.*

A Bean in *liberty* is better than a comfit in prison.

Every *light* is not the Sun.

*Like*



*Like* to like, and Nan for Nicholas.  
The *Lion's* skin is never cheap.  
A *little* body doth often harbour a great soul.  
The *little* cannot be great unless he devour many.  
*Little* sticks kindle the fire, but great ones put it out.  
*Little* dogs start the hare but great ones catch it.  
That *little* which is good fills the trencher.  
He *liveth* long that liveth well.  
*Life* is half spent before we know what it is.  
He that *liveth* wickedly can hardly die honestly.  
He that *lives* not well one year sorrows for it seven.  
It's not how long, but how well we *live*.  
Who *lives* well sees afar off. *Hispan.*  
The *life* of man is a winter's day and a winter's way.  
He *loseth* nothing who keeps God for his friend.  
He hath not *lost* all who hath one throw to cast. *Gal.*  
*London* Bridge was made for wise men to pass over,  
and for fools to pass under.  
*Love* lives in Cottages as well as in Courts.  
*Love* rules his kingdom without a sword.  
*Love* being jealous makes a good eye look askint.  
*Love* asks faith, and faith asks firmness. *Ital.*  
They *love* too much that die for love.  
They who *love* most are least set by.  
Where *love* fails we espy all faults.  
A *low* hedge is easily leapt over.

M.

**A** *Maid* that giveth yieldeth. *Ital.* *little qui donne s'aba*  
A *maid* that laughs is half taken. *little qui sourit, elle se rira*  
A *maid* oft seen, a gown oft worn,  
Are disesteem'd and held in scorn.  
*Manners* make often fortunes.  
When *many* strike on an anvil they must strike by  
measure.  
*Many* ventures make a full freight.

*Many*

*Bonna brachita e marro guadagnata.*



Many without punishment, none without sin.

Many speak much that cannot speak well.

The *March* Sun causeth dust, and the wind blows it about.

When the *mare* hath a bald face, the filly will have a blaze.

The *market* is the best garden. *At London they are wont to say*, Cheapside is the best garden.

The *married* man must turn his staff into a stake.

Before thou *marry*, be sure of a house wherein to tarry. *Hispan. Ital.*

Honest men *marry* soon, wise men not at all. *Ital.*

He who *marrieth* for wealth doth sell his liberty.

Who *marrieth* for love without money hath good nights and sorry days. *Ital. Hispan.*

One eye of the *master's* sees more than ten of the *servant's*. *Ital.*

Though the *mastiff* be gentle, yet bite him not by the lip.

Use the *means*, and God will give the blessing.

*Measure* thrice what thou buyest, and cut it but once. *Ital.*

*Measure* is a merry mean.

He is not a *merchant* bare, that hath money, worth, or ware.

Good to be *merry* at meat,

*Mettle* is dangerous in a blind horse.

*Mills* and wives are ever wanting.\*

The *mill* cannot grind with the water that is past.

The abundance of *money* ruins youth.

The skilfulest wanting *money* is scorn'd.

He that hath *money* in his purse cannot want a head for his shoulders.

Ready *money* will away.

*Money* is that Art hath turned up trump.

*Money* is welcome tho' it come in a shitten clout.

The *Morning* Sun never lasts a day.

The good *mother* faith not, will you, but gives. *Ital.*

You

\* *Il molino e' alla rova*  
*l'impres mania qualche cosa.*

*Un moulin est à une jeune mariée il y a toujours quelque chose à refaire*



You must not let your *mouse-trap* smell of *cheese*.  
*Musick* helps not the tooth-ach.

N.

ONE *nail* drives out another. *Gall.* Un clou pousse l'autre.

A good *name* keeps its lustre in the dark.

He who but once a good *name* gets,

May piss a bed and say he sweats. *Ital.*

The evil wound is cured, but not the evil *name*.

*Nature* draws more than ten oxen.

Who perisheth in *needleless* danger is the devil's martyr.

*New* meat begets a new appetite.

When thy *neighbour's* house doth burn, be careful of thine own.

*Tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.*

He that runs in the *night* stumbles.

The *nightingale* and the cuckow sing both in one month.

The more *noble*, the more humble.

Cold weather and knaves come out of the *North*.

*Nothing* down, nothing up.

*Nothing* have, nothing crave.

By doing *nothing* we learn to do ill. *Nihil agendo male agere discimus.*

It's more painful to do *nothing* than something.

He that hath *nothing* is not contented.

The *Nurse's* tongue is privileged to talk.

O.

THE *offender* never pardons. *Ital.*

The *Off-spring* of them that are very old or very young lasteth not.

It's ill healing an *old* fore.

He wrongs not an *old* man who steals his supper from him. *Hispan.*



If the *old* dog barks, he gives counfel.

*Can vecchio non baia ind arno. Ital.*

Old friends and old wine are beft. *Gall.* and old gold.

Old men, when they fcorn young, make much of death. *Rather, as Mr. Howell bath it,* When they fport with young women.

When Bees are *old* they yield no honey.

The *old* man's ftaff is the rapper at death's door. *Hif.*

An *old* knave is no babe.

Where *old* age is evil, youth can learn no good.

When an *old* man will not drink, go to fee him in another world. *Ital.*

He who hath but *one* hog makes him fat, and he who hath but one fon makes him a fool. *Ital.*

*One* fhrewd turn asks another.

*One* flumber invites another.

All feet tread not in *one* fhoe.

If every one would mend *one*, all would be amended.

*One* and none is all one. *Hispan.*

There came nothing *out* of the fack but what was in it.

It's a rank courtefy when a man is forc'd to give thanks for his *own*.

The fmoke of a man's *own* houfe is better than the fire of another's. *Hispan.*

Where fhall the Ox go but he muft labour.

—Take heed of an Ox before, an Afs behind, and a Monk on all fides. *Hispan.*

## P.

**M**ANY can *pack* the cards that cannot play.

Let no woman's *painting* breed thy ftomach's fainting.

*Painted* pictures are dead fpeakers.

On *painting* and fighting look aloof off.

He that will enter into *Paradife* muft have good key.

Say no ill of the year till it be *paft*.

Every *path* hath a puddle.



*Patch* and long sit, build and soon flit.

*Patience* is a flower grows not in every one's garden.

*Herein is an allusion to the name of a Plant so called,*  
i. e. *Rhabarbarum Monachorum.*

He who hath much *pease* may put the more in the pot.

Let every *pedler* carry his own burden.

There's no companion like the *penny*. *Hispan.*

He that takes not up a *pin* flights his wife.

He that *pitieth* another remembereth himself. *Hisp.* *q. - just*

*Play*, women and wine undo men laughing.

Noble *plants* suit not a stubborn soil.

Fly *pleasure* and it will follow thee.

Never *pleasure* without repentance. *Rom. 7. 5. rose without spine.*

The *pleasures* of the mighty are the tears of the poor.

If your *plow* be jogging you may have meat for your  
horses.

*Poor* men have no souls.

There are none *poor* but such as God hates.

*Poverty* parteth friends [or fellowship.]

*Poverty* is the mother of health.

True *praise* takes root and spreads.

Neither *praise* nor dispraise thy self, thine actions  
serve the turn.

He that will not be saved needs no *preacher*.

*Prettiness* dies quickly.

Who draws his sword against his *Prince*, must throw  
away the scabbard.

It's an ill *procession* where the devil holds the candle.

Between *promising* and performing a man may marry  
his daughter. *Gall.*

He *promiseth* like a merchant and pays like a man of  
war.

To *promise* and give nothing is a comfort to a fool.

He is *proper* that hath proper conditions.

*Providence* is better than rent.

He hath left his *purse* in his other hose.

A full *purse* makes the mouth to speak.

An empty *purse* fills the face with wrinkles.



## R.

**I**T's possible for a *ram* to kill a butcher.

The *rath* fower never borows of the late.

A man without *reason* is a beast in feason.

Take heed of enemies *reconcil'd*, and of meat twice  
boil'd. *Hispan.*

A good *Recorder* sets all in order.

~~Remove an old tree and it will wither to death.~~

When all is consum'd, *Repentance* comes too late.

He may freely receive courtesies that knows how to  
*requite* them.

God help the *rich*, the poor can beg.

*Riches* are but the baggage of Fortune.

When *riches* increase the body decreaseth. *For most  
men grow old before they grow rich.*

*Riches* are like muck which stink in a heap, but, spread  
abroad, make the earth fruitful.

It's easy to *rob* an Orchard, when none keeps it.

A *rugged* stone grows smooth from hand to hand.

Better to *rule* than be ruled by the rout.

The *rusty* sword and empty purse plead performance  
of covenants.

## S.

**I**T's a bad *sack* will abide no clouting.

When it pleaseth not God, the *Saint* can do little.  
*Hisp. Ital.*

*Salmon* and Sermon have their feason in Lent. *Gall.*

A *Scepter* is one thing, a ladle another. *Alia res scep-  
trum, alia pleetrum.*

You pay more for your *schooling* than your learning  
is worth.

Who robs a *Scholar* robs twenty men. *For commonly  
he borrows a cloak of one, a sword of another, a pair  
of boots of a third, a hat of a fourth, &c.*

Who hath a *scold* hath sorrow to his sops.

Being



Being on the *Sea* fail, being on the land settle.  
They complain wrongfully on the *Sea*, who twice suffer shipwrack.

Every thing is good in its *season*.

Would you know *secrets*, look them in grief or pleasure.

He who *seeketh* trouble never misseth it.

A man must *sell* his ware after the rates of the market.

He who *serves* well needs not be afraid to ask his wages.

The groat is ill faved that *shames* the master.

It's a foolish *sheep* that makes the wolf his confessor.

*Ital.*

*Ships* fear fire more than water.

A great *ship* doth ask deep waters.

The chamber of *sickness* is the chappel of devotion.

*Silence* doth seldom harm.

*Silence* is the best ornament of a woman.

*Silks* and *Sattins* put out the fire in the kitchen.

He that *sings* on Friday shall weep on Sunday.

The *singing-man* keeps his shop in his throat. *Hisp.*

*Sit* in your place and none can make you rise.

*Slander* leaves a score behind it. *Calumniare fortiter aliquid adhærebit.*

*Sloth* turneth the edge of wit.

Better the last *smile* than the first laughter.

A *smiling* boy seldom proves a good servant.

The *smith* and his penny are both black.

Whether you do boil *snow* or pound it, you can have but water of it.

*Sorrow* is good for nothing but sin.

When *sorrow* is asleep wake it not.

*Soldiers* in peace are like chimnies in summer.

Who *sows* his corn in the field trusts in God.

He that *speaks* me fair and loves me not, I'll speak him fair and trust him not.

He that *speaks* doth sow, he that holds his peace doth reap. *Ital.*

*Speech* is the picture of the mind.



- Spend* and be free, but make no waste.  
 To a good *Spender* God is the treasurer.  
 The Jews *spend* at Easter, the Moors at marriages,  
 and the Christians in suits of law. *Ital.*  
 Who more than he is worth doth *spend*, he makes a  
 rope his life to end.  
 Who *spends* more than he should, shall not have to  
 spend when he would.  
 Who hath *spice* enough may season his meat as he  
 pleaseth.  
 It's a poor *sport* that is not worth the candle.  
 The best of the *sport* is to do the deed and say no-  
 thing.  
 That which will not be *spun*, let it not come between  
 the spindle and the distaff.  
 They *steal* the hog and give away the feet in alms.  
*Hispan.*  
*Steal* the goose and give the giblets in alms.  
*Step* after step the ladder is ascended.  
 Who hath none to *still* him may weep out his eyes.  
 The *stillest* humours are always the worst.  
 Who remove *stones*, bruise their fingers.  
 Who hath skirts of *straw*, needs fear the fire. *Hisp.*  
*Stretch* your legs according to your coverlet.  
 It's better to be *stung* by a nettle than prick'd by a  
 rose.  
 I *suck'd* not this out of my fingers ends.  
 Though the *Sun* shines leave not your cloak at home.  
*Hispan.* *When it rains take y<sup>e</sup> cloak; when it's fair take y<sup>e</sup> shoon.*  
 In every country the *Sun* riseth in the morning.  
 He deserves not the *sweet* that will not taste of the  
 sowre.

## T.

- T**HE *Table* robs more than the thief.  
 Talk much and err much (*saith the Spaniard*)  
*Talking* pays no toll.

They



They *talk* of Christmas so long that it comes.  
 The *taste* of the kitchen is better than the smell.  
 To him that hath lost his *taste*, sweet is fowre.  
 Who hath aking *teeth* hath ill tenants.  
 Tell a tale to a *mare*, and she'll let a fart. Gall.

*Asino fabulam.*

*v. p. 101  
class.*

A *thin* meadow is soon mow'd.  
 The *thorn* comes forth with his point forwards.  
 The *thought* hath good legs, and the quill a good  
 tongue. Ital.

A *thousand* pounds and a bottle of hay, is all one  
 thing at Dooms-day.

There are more *threaten'd* than struck.  
 He who dies of *threats*, must be rung to Church by  
 farts.

He that is *thrown* would ever wrestle.

When it *thunders*, the thief becomes honest.

The *tide* will fetch away what the ebb brings.

*Time* is the rider that breaks youth.

Every one puts his fault on the *times*.

Soon *todd* soon with God. A northern Proverb, when  
 a child bath teeth too soon.

A long *tongue* is a sign of a short hand.

Better that the feet slip than the *tongue*.

He that strikes with his *tongue*, must ward with his  
 head.

The *tongue's* not steel, yet it cuts.

The *tongue* breaketh bone, tho' itself have none. Gall. Ital. \*

The *tongue* talks at the head's cost.

*Too much* breaks the bag. Hisp.

*Too much* scratching pains, too much talking plagues.  
 Gall.

*Trade* is the mother of money.

When the *tree* is fallen, every man goeth to it with  
 his hatchet. Gall.

*Truth* and oyl are ever above. Hispan.

*Truth* hath a good face, but bad clothes.



## U.

**N**O cut to *unkindness*.

*Unknown* unkiss'd.

*Unminded* unmon'd. *vise* 166.

- Under water, famine; under snow, bread. *Ital.*

*Valour* that parlies is near yielding.

*Valour* can do little without discretion.

*Vis consilii expers mole ruit sua. Et parvi sunt foris  
arma nisi sit consilium domi.*

- That's not good language that all *understand* not.

Where men are well *used*, they'll frequent *(there)*.

## W.

**H**E that *waits* on another man's trencher, makes  
many a late dinner.

For *want* of a nail the shoe is lost, for want of a shoe  
the horse is lost, for want of a horse the rider is lost.

*War* is death's feast.

- Who preacheth *war* is the devil's chaplain.

- *War* makes thieves, and peace hangs them. *Gall. It.*

*War*, hunting, and law, are as as full of trouble as  
pleasure.

He that makes a good *war* makes a good peace.

He is wise enough that can keep himself *warm*.

Good *watch* prevents misfortune.

He that hath a head of *wax* must not walk in the Sun.

Where it is *weakest* there the thread breaketh.

*Wealth's* like rheum, it falls on the weakest parts.

- The greatest *wealth* is contentment with a little.

- The gown's her's that *wears* it, and the world's his  
who enjoys it. *Ille facit quæ caput.*

Change of *weather* is the discourse of fools. *Hisp.*

Expect not fair *weather* in winter on one night's ice.

He that goeth out with often loss,

At last comes home by *weeping* cros.

*Weight* and measure take away strife.

He that doth *well* wearieth not himself.

*Well*



*Well* to work and make a fire,  
It doth care and skill require.  
Such a *welcome* such a farewell.  
*Welcome* death, quoth the Rat, when the Trap fell  
down.

As *welcome* as flowers in May.  
I *wept* when I was born, and every day shews why.  
*Whores* affect not you but your money.  
*Whoring* and bawdery do often end in beggery.  
A man's best fortune or his worst is a *wife*.  
He that lets his *wife* go to every feast, and his horse  
drink at every water, shall neither have good wife  
nor good horse. *Ital. or thus,*

He that lets his horse drink at every lake,  
And his *wife* go to every wake,  
Shall never be without a whore and a jade.

*Wife* and children are bills of charges.  
The cunning *wife* makes her husband her apron. *Hif.*  
The *wife* is the key of the house.  
He that hath *wife* and children wants not business.  
Where the *will* is ready the feet are light.  
To him that *wills* ways are not wanting.  
With as good a *will*, as ever I came from school.  
He that doth what he *will*, oft doth not what he ought.  
*Will* will have wilt, though will woe win.

Nothing is impossible to a *willing* mind.  
*Willows* are weak, yet they bind other wood. *Ital.*  
Pull down your hat on the *wind* side.  
A good *Winter* brings a good Summer.  
*Wine* is the master's, but the goodness is the drawer's.  
*Wine* in the bottle doth not quench the thirst. *Ital.*  
*Wine* is a turn-coat, first a friend, then an enemy.  
*Wine* that costs nothing is digested ere it be drunk.  
You cannot know *wine* by the barrel.

*Wine* wears no breeches. *Gall. i. e. Shews what a man is.*  
You can't drive a *windmill* with a pair of bellows.  
You may be a *wise* man tho' you can't make a watch.  
*Wise* men care not for what they cannot have.



None is so *wise* but the fool overtakes him.

Better to have than *wish*.

Better it be done than *wish* it had been done.

It's *wit* to pick a lock and steal a horse, but wisdom to let them alone.

You have a little *wit*, and it doth you good sometimes.

He hath enough to keep the *wolf* from the door.

*That is, to satisfy his hunger, latrantem stomachum.*

*Wolves* lose their teeth, but not their memory.

Who hath a *wolf* for his mate, needs a dog for his man. *Ital.*

Who keeps company with the *wolf*, will learn to howl.

*Chi prattica con lupi impara à burlar. Ital.*

Women, priests and poultry have never enough.

*Donne, preti & polli non son mai satolli.*

To *woo* is a pleasure in a young man, a fault in an old.

Green *wood* makes a hot fire.

*Wood* half burnt is easily kindled.

You were better give the *wool* than the sheep.

*Meglio è dar la lana che la pecora. Ital.*

Many *words* will not fill a bushel.

*Words* and feathers are tost by the wind. *Hisp.*

Good *words* without deeds are rushes and reeds.

One ill *word* asketh another.

They must hunger in frost, that will not *work* in heat.

What is a *workman* without his tools.

There needs a long time to know the *world's* pulse.

This *world* is nothing except it tend to another.

A green *wound* is soon healed.

*Wranglers* never want words.

# Y.

**T**HE more thy *years*, the nearer thy grave.

*Youth* and white paper take any impression.





*Proverbs and Proverbial Observations  
belonging to Health, Diet and Physick.*

**A**N Ague in the Spring is Physick for a King.

That is, if it comes off well. For an Ague is nothing else but a strong fermentation of the blood. Now as in the fermentation of other liquors, there is for the most part a separation made of that which is heterogeneous and unsociable, whereby the liquor becomes more pure and defecate, so is it also with the blood, which by fermentation (easily excited at this time by the return of the Sun) doth purge itself, and cast off those impure heterogeneous particles which it had contracted in the Winter time: And that these may be carried away, after every particular fermentation or paroxysm, and not again taken up by the blood, it is necessary, or at least very useful, to sweat in bed after every fit, and an Ague-fit is not thought to go off kindly, unless it ends in a sweat. Moreover, at the end of the disease it is convenient to purge the body, to carry away those more gross and feculent parts which have been separated by the several fermentations, and could not so easily be avoided by sweat, or that still remain in the blood though not sufficient to cause a paroxysm. And that all persons especially those of years may be lessened that they neglect not to purge their bodies after the getting rid of agues, I shall add a very material and useful observation of Doctor Sidenham's, *Sublato morbo* (saith he, speaking of autumnal Fevers) *ager sedulo purgandus est; incredibile enim dictu quanta morborum vis ex purgationis defectu post febres Autumnales subnascatur. Miror autem hoc a medicis minus caveri, minus etiam admoneri. Quandocunque enim morborum alterutrum (Febrim tertianam aut quartanam) paulo proVectioris ætatis hominibus accidisse vidi, atque purgationem etiam omissam; certo prædicere potui periculosum aliquem morbum eosdem postea adorturum, de quo tamen illi nondum somniaverant, quasi perfectè jam sanati.*



Agues come on horseback, but go away on foot.  
A bit in the morning is better than nothing all day.

Or, than a thump on the back with a stone.  
You eat and eat, but you do not drink to fill you.

That much drinking takes off the edge of the Appetite to meat, we see by experience in great drinkers, who for the most part do (as we say) but pingle at their meat and eat little. *Hippocrates* observed of old, that *Λιμὸν θώρηξις λύει*; A good hearty draught takes away hunger after long fasting sooner by far than eating would do. The reason whereof I conceive is, because that acid humour, which by vellicating the membranes of the stomach causes a sense of hunger, is by copious ingestion of drink very much diluted, and its acidity soon taken off.

An apple, an egg and a nut, you may eat after a Slut.

*Poma, ova atque nuces, si det tibi sordida, gustes.*

Children and chicken must be always picking.

That is, they must eat often, but little at a time. Often, because the body growing requires much addition of food; little at a time, for fear of oppressing and extinguishing the natural heat. A little oyl nourishes the flame, but a great deal poured on at once may drown and quench it. A man may carry that by little and little, which if laid on his back at once he would sink under. Hence old men, who in this respect also, I mean by reason of the decay of their spirits and natural heat, do again become children, are advised by Physicians to eat often, but little at once.

Old young and old long.

*Divieni tosto vechio se vuoi vivere lungamente vecchio. Ital. Mature fias senex si diu senex esse velis.* This is alledged as a Proverb by *Cicero* in his book *de senectute*. For as the body is preserved in health by moderate labour or exercise, so by violent and immoderate it is impaired and worn out. And as a great excess of any quality or external violence doth suddenly destroy the body, so a lesser excess doth weaken and partially destroy it, by rendering it less lasting.

They who would be young when they are old  
must be old when they are young.

When



When the Fern is as high as a spoon  
You may sleep an hour at noon.

The custom of sleeping after dinner in the summer time is now grown general in Italy and other hot Countries, so that from one to three or four of the Clock in the Afternoon you shall scarce see any one stirring about the streets of their cities. *Schola Salernitana* condemns this practice, *Sit brevis aut nullus tibi somnus meridianus : Febris, pigrities, capitis dolor atque Catarrhus. Hæc tibi proveniunt ex somno meridiano.* But it may be this advice was intended for us English (to whose King this book was dedicated) rather than the Italians or other Inhabitants of hot Countries, who in the Summer would have enough to do to keep themselves waking after dinner. The best way for us in colder climates is altogether to abstain from sleep ; but if we must needs sleep (as the Italian Physicians advise) either to take a nod sitting in a chair, or if we lie down strip off our clothes as at night, and go into bed, as the present duke of Tuscany himself practises and advises his subjects to do, but by no means lie down upon a bed in our clothes.

When the Fern is as high as a ladle,  
You may sleep as long as you are able.  
When Fern begins to look red  
Then milk is good with brown bread.

It is observed by good housewives, that milk is thicker in the Autumn than in the Summer, notwithstanding the grass must be more hearty, the juice of it being better concocted by the heat of the Sun in Summer time. I conceive the reason to be, because the cattle drink water abundantly by reason of their heat in Summer, which doth much dilute their milk.

Every man is either a fool or a Physician after  
thirty years of age.  
After dinner sit a while, after supper walk a mile.

*Post epulas stabis vel passus mille meabis.* I know no reason for the difference, unless one eats a greater dinner than supper. For when the stomach is full it is not good to exercise immediately, but to sit still a while ; though I do not allow the reason usually given, *viz.* because exercise draws the heat outward to the exterior parts, and so, leaving the stomach and bowels cold, hinders concoction : For I believe that as well the stomach as the exterior parts are hottest after exercise : And that those, who exercise most, concoct most and require most meat. So that exercise immediately after meat is hurtful rather, upon account of precipitating concoction, or turning the meat out of the stomach too soon. As for the reason they



They give for standing or walking after meals, viz. because the meat by that means is depressed to the bottom of the stomach where the natural heat is most vigorous, it is very frivolous, both because the stomach is a wide vessel, and so the bottom of it cannot be empty, but what falls into it must needs fall down to the bottom: And because most certainly the stomach concocts worst when it is in a pendulous posture, as it is while we are standing. Hence, as the Lord *Verulam* truly observes, gally slaves and such as exercise sitting, though they fare meanly and work hard yet are commonly fat and fleshy; whereupon also he commends those works or exercises which a man may perform sitting, as sawing with a hand-saw and the like. Some turn this saying into a droll thus,

After dinner <sup>sit</sup> sleep a while, after supper go <sup>walk a mile</sup> to bed.  
An old Physician, a young Lawyer.

An old Physician because of his experience; a young Lawyer, because he having but little practice will have leisure enough to attend your business, and desiring thereby to recommend himself and get more, will be very diligent in it. The Italians say, An old Physician, a young Barber.

A good Surgeon must have an Eagle's eye, a Lions heart, and a Lady's hand.

Good keal is half a meal.

Keal, i. e. Pottage of any kind, though properly Keal be pottage made of Colworts, which the Scots call Keal, and of which usually they make their broth.

If you would live ever, you must wash milk from your Liver.

Vin sur lait c'est souhait, Lait sur vin c'est venin. *Gall.* This is an idle old sawe, for which I can see no reason but rather for the contrary.

Butter is gold in the morning, silver at noon, lead at night.

He that would live for ay must eat Sage in May.

That Sage was by our ancestors esteemed a very wholesome herb, and much conducing to longevity appears by that verse in *Schola Salernitana*,

*Cur moriatur homo cui Salvia crescit in horto?*

*Contra vim mortis non est medicamen in hortis.*

After



After cheese comes nothing.

An egg and to bed.

You must drink as much after an egg as after an Ox.

This is a fond and ungrounded old saying.

Light suppers make clean sheets.

*He that goes to bed thirsty rises healthy.* Gall.

He that goes to bed thirsty, &c. I look upon this as a very good observation and shou'd advise all persons not to go to bed with their stomachs full of wine, beer or any other liquor. For (as the ingenious Doctor *Lower* observes) nothing can be more injurious to the brain; of which he gives a most rational and true account, which take in his own words. *Cum enim propter proclivem corporis situm urina à renibus secreta non ità facile & promptè uti cum erecti sumus in vesicam per uteres delabatur. Cùmque vesicæ cervix ex proclivi situ urinæ pondere non adeò gravetur; atque spiritibus per somnum in cerebrum aggregatis & quiescentibus, vesica oneris ejus sensum non ità percipiat, sed officii quasi oblita ea copiâ urinæ aliquando distenditur, ut majori recipiendæ spatium vix detur; inde fit ut propetur impeditum per renes & ureteres urinæ decursum in totum corpus regurgitet, & nisi diarrhœa proximo mane succedat, aut nocturno sudore evacuetur, in cerebrum deponi debet.* *Tract de Corde. c. 2. p. 141.*

*Qui couche avec la soif se leve avec la santé.*

*One hour's sleep before midnight's worth two hours after.*

For the Sun being the life of this Sublunary world, whose heat causes and continues the motion of all terrestrial animals, when he is farthest off, that is about midnight, the spirits of themselves are aptest to rest and compose, so that the middle of the night must needs be the most proper time to sleep in, especially if we consider the great expence of spirits in the day time, partly by the heat of the afternoon, and partly by labour and the constant exercise of all the senses: Wherefore then to wake is to put the spirits in motion, when there are fewest of them, and they naturally most sluggish and unfit for it.

*Who goes to bed supperless, all night tumbles and tosses.*

*This is an Italian Proverb, Chi va à letto senza cena Tutta notte si dimena.* That is, if a man goes to bed hungry, otherwise, He that



that eats a plentiful dinner may well afford to go to bed supperless, unless he hath used some strong bodily labour or exercise. Certainly it is not good to go to one's rest till the stomach be well emptied, that is if we eat suppers, till two hours at least after supper. For (as the old Physicians tell us) though the second and third concoctions be best performed in sleep; yet the first is rather disturbed and perverted. If it be objected, that labouring people do not observe such rule, but do both go to bed presently after supper, and to work after dinner, yet who more healthful than they; I answer that the case is different, for though by such practice they do turn their meat out of their stomachs before full and perfect concoction, and so multiply crude humours, yet they work and sweat them out again, which students and sedentary persons do not. Indeed some men who have a speedy concoction and hot brains must, to procure sleep, eat something at night which may send up gentle vapours into the head, and compose the spirits, *Chi ben cenar ben dorme. Ital.*

*Often and little eating makes a man fat.*  
Fish must swim thrice.

Once in the water, a second time in the sauce, and a third time in wine in the stomach. *Poisson, gorret & cochon vie en l'eau, & mort en vin. Gall.* Fish and young swine live in water and die in wine.

Drink wine and have the gout, and drink no wine and have the gout too.

With this saying, intemperate persons that have or fear the gout, encourage themselves to proceed in drinking wine notwithstanding.

Young mens knocks old men feel.  
*Quæ peccamus Juvenes ea luimus senes.*

Go to bed with the lamb, and rise with the lark.  
Early to go to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

Wash your hands often, your feet seldom, and your head never.

Eat at pleasure, drink by measure.

*This is a French Proverb.* Pain tant qu'il dure, vin a mesure, and they themselves observe it. For no people eat more bread, nor indeed have better to eat: And for wine the most of them drink it well diluted, and never to any excess that I could observe. *The Italians*



Italians have this saying likewise, Pan mentre dura ma vin à misura.

Cheese it is a peevish elf,  
It digests all things but itself.

This is a translation of that old rhyming Latin verse, *Casus est nequàm, quia digerit omnia sequàm.*

The best Physicians are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman. *but have nothing to do with Dr. Riot.*

This is nothing but that Distich of *Schola Salernitana* Englished. —  
*Si tibi deficiant medici, medici tibi fiant*  
*Hæc tria mens læta, requies, moderata diæta.*

Drink in the morning sparing,  
Then all the day be sparing.  
Eat a bit before you drink.  
Feed sparingly and defy the Physician.  
Better be meals many than one too merry.  
You should never touch your eye but with your elbow.

*Non patitur ludum fama, fides, oculus.*

To these I shall add a few French and Italian Proverbs.

**T**Enez chaud le pied & la teste, Au demeurant vivez en beste. Which Mr. Cotgrave englishes thus, The head and feet kept warm, The rest will take no harm.

Jeun chair & vieil poisson. i. e. Young flesh and old fish are best.

Qui vin ne boit apres salade, est en danger estre malade. i. e. He that drinks not wine after salade is in danger of being sick.

Di giorni quanto voi, di notte quanto poi. i. e. Cover your head by day as much as you will, by night much as you can.

Il peste guasta l'acqua, la carne la concia. i. e. Fish spoils water, but flesh mends it. *poore*



Pome, pere & noce Guastano la voce.

*Apples, pears and nuts spoil the voice.*

Febre quartana Ammazza i vecchii, & i giovani risana.

*A Quartan Ague kills old men and heals young.*

Pesce, oglio, & amico vecchio.

*Old fish, old oil, and an old friend are the best.*

Vitello, pullastro & pesce crudo ingrassano i cimiterii. i. e. *Raw pulleyn, veal and fish make the church-yards fat.*

Vino di mezo, oglio di sopra, & miele di sotto.

*Of wine the middle, of oil the top, and of honey the bottom is best.*

Macrobi Saturn. lib. 7. c. 12. *Quæro igitur, Cur oleum quod in summo est, vinum quod in medio, mel quod in fundo optimum esse credantur. Nec cunctatus Disarius ait, Mel quod optimum est reliquo ponderosius est. In vase igitur mellis pars quæ in imo est reliquis præstat pondere, & ideo supernatante pretiosior est. Contra in vase vini pars inferior admixtione sæcis non modo turbulenta, sed & sapore deterior est, pars verò summa aeris viciniâ corrumpitur, &c.*

— Aria di finestra colpo di balestra. i. e. *The air of a window is as the stroke of a cross-bow.*

— Asciuto il piede, calda la testa, e dal resto vive da bestia. i. e. *Keep your feet dry and your head hot, and for the rest live like a beast.*

Piscia chiaro & incaca al medico. i. e. *Piss clear and defy the Physician.*

*Uovo d'un di, per d'un di, vino d'un anno, donna di quindici, amico di trenta (cento).*







*Proverbs and Proverbial Observations  
concerning Husbandry, Weather, and  
the Seasons of the Year.*

**J**ANIVEER freeze the pot by the fire.  
If the grafs grow in Janiveer,  
It grows the worfe for't all the year.

There's no general rule without some exception ; for in the year 1667 the winter was so mild, that the pastures were very green in January, yet was there scarce ever known a plentiful crop of hay than the summer following.

When Candlemas-day is come and gone  
The snow lies on a hot stone.  
February fill dike, Be it black or be it white ;  
But if it be white, It's the better to like.

Pluye de Fevrier vaut es gaux de famier. *Gall.* Snow brings a double advantage : It not only preserves the corn from the bitterness of the frost and cold, but enriches the ground by reason of the nitrous salt which it is supposed to contain. I have observed the Alps and other high mountains covered all the winter with snow, soon after it is melted to become like a garden, so full of luxuriant plants and variety of flowers. It is worth the noting, that mountainous plants are for the most part larger than those of the same genus which grow in lower grounds ; and that these snowy mountains afford greater variety of species than plain countries.

Februeer doth cut and shear.  
All the months in the year curse a fair Februeer ;  
or thus,



The Welchman had rather see his dam on the beer,  
Than to see a fair Februeer.

March in Janiveer, Janiveer in March I fear.

March hack ham, comes in like a lion, goes out  
like a lamb. *March dust is by a*

A bushel of March dust is worth a King's ransom.

March grafs never did good.

March wind and May fun, make clothes white and  
maids dun.

March many weathers.

April showers bring forth May flowers.

When April blows his horn, It's good both for  
hay and corn.

That is, when it thunders in April; for thunder is usually accompanied with rain.

April borrows three days of March and they are  
ill.

An April flood carries away the frog and her  
brood.

A cold May and a windy makes a full barn and a  
findy.

The merry month of May.

May come she early or come she late she'll make  
the cow to quake.

May seldom passes without a brunt of cold weather. Some will  
have it thus, she'll bring the *Cow-quake*, i. e. *Gramen tremulum*,  
which is true, but I suppose not the intent of the Proverb.

A May flood never did good.

Look at your corn in May, and you'll come weep-  
ing away: Look at the same in June, and you'll come  
home in another tune.

Sheer your Sheep in May, And sheer them all a-  
way.

*A swarm of* A swarm of Bees in May, is worth a load of hay :  
*Bees in June is* But a swarm in July, is not worth a fly.  
*worth a silver spoon*

*isn't worth a butterfly* When



When the wind's in the East, It's neither good for man nor beast.

The East-wind with us is commonly very sharp, because it comes off the Continent. Midland Countries of the same latitude are generally colder than maritime, and Continents than Islands: and it is observed in *England* that near the sea-side, as in the County of *Cornwall*, &c. the snow seldom lies three days.

When the wind's in the South, It's in the rain's mouth.

This is an observation that holds true all over *Europe*; and I believe in a great part of *Asia* too. For *Italy* and *Greece* the ancient *Latin* and *Greek* Poets witness; as *Ovid*, *Madidis notus evolat alis*, and speaking of the South, *Metamorph.* 1. he saith, *Contraria tellus nubibus assiduis pluvisque madescit ab Austro*. *Homer* call the North wind *ἀιθρηνέτης*. *Pliny* saith, *In totum venti omnes à Septentrione sicciores quàm à meridie. lib. 2. cap. 47.* For *Judæa* in *Asia* the Scripture gives testimony; *Prov. xxv. 23. The North-wind drives away rain.* Wherefore by the rule of contraries, the South-wind must bring it. The reason of this with the ingenious Philosopher *Des Cartes* I conceive to be, because those countries which lie under and near to the course of the Sun, being sufficiently heated by his almost perpendicular beams, send up a multitude of vapours into the air, which being kept in constant agitation by the same heat that raised them require a great space to perform their motions in, and new still ascending they must needs be cast off part to the South and part to the North of the Sun's course; So that were there no winds the parts of the earth towards the North and South-poles would be most full of clouds and vapours. Now the North-wind blowing keeps back those vapours, and causes clear weather in these Northern parts: but the South-wind brings store of them along with it, which by the cold of the air are here condensed into clouds, and fall down in rain. Which account is confirmed by what *Pliny* reports of *Africa*, loc. cit. *Permutant & duo naturam cum situ: Austro Africæ serenus, Aquilo nubilus.* The reason is, because *Africa* being under or near the course of the Sun, the South-wind carries away the vapours there ascending; but the North-wind detains them, and so partly by compressing, partly by cooling them causes them to condense and descend in showers.

When the wind's in the South,

It blows the bait into the fishes mouth.

No weather is ill, If the wind be still.

A hot May makes a fat Church-yard.

A green



A green winter makes a fat Church-yard.

This Proverb was sufficiently confuted *Anno* 1667, in which the winter was very mild; and yet no mortality or Epidemical disease ensued the Summer or Autumn following. We have entertained an opinion, that frosty weather is the most healthful, and the hardest winters the best. But I can see no reason for it, for in the hottest countries of the world, as *Brazil*, &c. Men are longest lived where they know not what frost or snow means, the ordinary age of man being an hundred and ten years: and here in *England* we found by experience, that the last great plague succeeded one of the sharpest frosty winters that hath lately happened.

Winter never rots in the sky.

*Ne caldo, ne gelo resta mai in cielo. Ital.*

Neither heat nor cold abides always in the sky.

It's pity fair weather should do any harm.

Hail brings frost in the tail.

A snow year, a rich year.

*Anno di neve anno di bene. Ital.*

A winter's thunder's a summer's wonder.

*Quand il tonne en Mars on peut dire helas. Gall.*

Drought never bred dearth in *England*.

Who so hath but a mouth, shall ne'er in *England* suffer droughth. *v. in Sentent.*

When the sand doth feed the clay (*which is in a wet summer*) *England* ~~wo~~ and well-a-day:

But when the clay doth feed the sand (*which is in a dry summer*) Then it is well with *England*.

Because there is more clay than sandy ground in *England*.

The worse for the rider, the better for the bider.

*Bon pais mauvais chemin. Gall.* Rich land, bad way.

When the Cuckow comes to the bare thorn,

Sell your cow and buy you corn:

But when she comes to the full bit,

Sell your corn and buy you sheep.



If the cock moult before the hen,  
We shall have weather thick and thin :  
But if the hen moult before the cock,  
We shall have weather hard as a block.

These prognosticks of weather and future plenty, &c. I look upon as altogether uncertain; and were they narrowly observed would, I believe, as often miss as hit.

In the old of the moon, a cloudy morning bodes a fair  
afternoon.  
As the days lengthen, so the cold strengthens.

*Cresce di cresce'l freddo dice il pescador. Ital.*

The reason is, for that the earth having been well heated by the Sun's long lying upon it in Summer time is not suddenly cooled again by the recess of the Sun, but retains part of its warmth till after the Winter Solstice: which warmth, notwithstanding the return and access of the Sun, must needs still languish and decay, and so notwithstanding the lengthening of the days the weather grows colder, till the external heat caused by the Sun is greater than the remaining internal heat of the earth, for as long as the external is lesser than the internal (that is, so long as the Sun hath not force enough to produce as great a heat in the earth as was remaining from the last Summer) so long the internal must needs decrease. The like reason there is why the hottest time of the day is not just at noon, but about two of the clock in the afternoon, and the hottest time of the year not just at the Summer Solstice, but about a month after, because till then the external heat of the Sun is greater than the heat produced in the earth. So if you put a piece of iron into a very hot fire it will not suddenly be heated so hot as the fire can make it; and though you abate your fire, before it be thoroughly heated, yet will it grow hotter and hotter, till it comes to that degree of heat which the fire it is in can give it.

If there be a rainbow in the eve, it will rain and  
leave : But if there be a rainbow in the morrow,  
it will neither lend nor borrow.  
An evening red and a morning gray, Is a sign of a  
fair day.

Le rouge soir & blanc matin Font rejouir le pelerin. *Gall.* Sera  
rossa & negro matino Allegra il pelegrino. *Ital.* A red evening and  
a white morning rejoice the pilgrim.



## 38 Proverbial Observations

When the clouds are upon the hills, they'll come  
down by the mills.

David and Chad sow pease good or bad.

That is, about the beginning of *March*.

This rule in gardening never forget,

To sow dry, and set wet.

When the floe-tree's as white as a sheet,

Sow your barley whether it be dry or wet.

Sow beans in the mud, and they'll grow like wood.

Till St. *James* his day be come and gone,

You may have hops or you may have none.

The pigeon never knoweth wo,

But when she doth a benting go.

If the Partridge had the woodcock's thigh,

It would be the best bird that ever did fly.

Yule is good on yule even.

That is, as I understand it, every thing in his season. Yule is  
*Christmas*.

Tripe's good meat if it be well wip'd.

A Michaelmas rot comes ne'er in the pot.

A nagg with a weamb and a mare with nean *i. e.*  
none.

Behind before, before behind, *a horse is in danger to*  
*be prick'd.*

You must look for grafs on the top of the oak tree.

Because the grafs seldom springs well before the oak begins to  
put forth, as might have been observed the last year.

St. Matthie sends sap into the tree.

A famine in *England* begins at the horse-manger.

In opposition to the rack: for in dry years when hay is dear,  
commonly corn is cheap: but when oats (or indeed any one grain)  
is dear, the rest are seldom cheap. *or on account of the oats*  
*being dear.*

Winter's thunder and Summer's flood,

Never boded Englishman good.



Butter's once a year in the cow's horn.

They mean when the cow gives no milk. And butter is said to be mad twice a year; once in Summer time in very hot weather, when it is too thin and fluid: and once in winter in very cold weather, when it is too hard and difficult to spread.

Barly-straw's good fodder when the cow gives water.  
On Valentine's day will a good goose lay.

If she be a good goose her dame well to pay,

She will lay two eggs before Valentine's day.

Before St. Chad every goose lays both good and bad.

It rains by planets.

This the Country people use when it rains in one place and not in another: meaning that the showers are governed by the Planets, which, being erratick in their own motions, cause such uncertain wandering of clouds and falls of rain. Or it rains by Planets, that is, the falls of showers are as uncertain as the motions of the Planets are imagined to be. — *When a great frost or cold is coming, they say, it is planets stroke.*

If Candlemas-day be fair and bright,

Winter will have another flight:

If on Candlemas-day it be shower and rain,

Winter is gone and will not come again.

This is a translation or metraphrase of that old Latin Distich;

*Si Sol splendescat Maria purificante,*

*Major erit glacies post festum quam fuit ante.*

Now though I think all observations about particular days superstitious and frivolous, yet because probably if the weather be fair for some days about this time of the year, it may betoken frost, I have put this down as it was delivered me.

*Barnaby* bright, the longest day and the shortest night.

*Lucy* light, the shortest day and the longest night.

*St. Bartholomew* brings the cold dew.

*St. Matthy* all the year goes by.

Because in Leap-year the supernumerary day is then intercalated.

*St. Matthee* shut up the Bee.



St. *Valentine*, set thy hopper by mine.

St. *Mattho*, take thy hopper and fow.

St. *Benedick*, fow thy pease or keep them in thy rick.

Red herring ne'er spake word but een,

Broil my back but not my weamb.

Said the Chevin to the Trout,

My head's worth all thy bouk.

Meddlers are never good till they be rotten.

On Candlemas-day you must have half your straw  
and half your hay.

At twelf-day the days are lengthened a Cock's-stride.

*The Italians say at Christmas.*

A cherry year, a merry year :

A plum year a dumb year.

This is a puerile and senseless rythme without reason, as far as I  
can see.

Set trees at Alhallontide and command them to prosper :  
Set them after Candlemas and entreat them  
to grow.

This Dr. *J. Beal* alledgeth as an old English and Welch Proverb,  
concerning Apple and Pear-trees, Oak and Hawthorn quicks ; tho'  
he is of Mr. *Reed*'s opinion, that it's best to remove fruit-trees in the  
spring, rather than the Winter. *Philosoph. Transact.* N. 71.

If you would fruit have,

You must bring the leaf to the grave.

That is, you must transplant your trees just about the fall of the  
leaf, neither sooner nor much later : not sooner, because of the mo-  
tion of the sap ; not later, that they may have time to take root be-  
fore the deep frosts. *q. if they take root before the spring?*

*A red sky at night, is the shepherds delight  
A red sky in the morning, is the shepherds warning*

To



*To these I shall adjoin a few Italian.*

**P**Rimo porco, ultimo cane. i. e. *The first pig, but the last whelp of the litter is the best.*

Cavallo & cavalla cavalcalo in su la spalla, Asino & mulo cavalcalo in su'l culo. i. e. *Ride a horse and a mare on the shoulders, an ass and a mule on the buttocks.*

A buon' hora in pescaria & tardi in beccaria.

*Go early to the fish-market, & late to the butchery.*

Al amico cura li il fico, Al inimico il Perfico.

*Pill a fig for your friend, and a peach for your enemy.*







*Proverbs and Proverbial Observations  
referring to Love, Wedlock, and Wo-  
men.*

**L**OVE me little and love me long. *Best long time guard on  
the moment.*  
Hot love is soon cold.  
Love of lads and fire of chats is soon in and soon out.  
*Darbish.*

*Chats, i. e. chips. see p. 22. postea.  
Lads may love by day. Lads love by night, some say.*  
Lads love's a busk of broom, Hot a while and soon  
done. *Cheesh.*

Love will creep where it cannot go.  
Chi ha amor nel petto ha le sprone ne i fianchi.  
*Ital.*

*He that bath love in his breast bath spurs in his sides.*  
Love and Lordship like no fellowship.

Amor & feignoria non vogliono compagna. *Ital.* Amour &  
feigneurie ne se tindrent jamais compagne. *Gall.* The meaning of  
our English Proverb is, Lovers and Princes cannot endure rivals or  
partners. *Omnisque potestas Impatiens consortis erit.* The Italian  
and French, though the same in words, have I think a different  
sense, viz. *Non bene conveniunt nec in una sede morantur Majestas  
& amor.*

Love is blind.  
Lovers live by love, as Larks by leeks.

This is I conceive in derision of such expressions as living by love.  
Larks and leeks beginning with the same letter helped it up to be a  
Proverb.

Follow



Follow love and it will flee,  
Flee love and it will follow thee.

*si fugias sequitur, sique sequere fugit — umbra.*  
This was wont to be said of glory, *Sequentem fugit, fugientem sequitur.* Just like a shadow.

Love and pease-pottage will make their way.

Because one breaks the belly, the other the heart.

The love of a woman and a bottle of wine,  
Are sweet for a season, but last for a time.  
Love comes in at the windows, and goes out at the  
doors. *v. page 147*  
Love and a cough cannot be hid.

*Amor tussisque non celantur.* The French and Italians add to these two the itch. *L'amour, la toux & la galle ne se peuvent celer.* Gall. *Amor, la rognà & la tosse non si possono nascondere.* Ital. Others add stink.

Ay be as merry as be can,  
For love ne'er delights in a sorrowful man.  
Fair chieve all where love trucks.  
Whom we love best, to them we can say least.  
He that loves glafs without G.  
Take away L, and that is he.  
Old pottage is sooner heated, than new made.

Old lovers fallen out are sooner reconciled than new love's begun.  
Nay the Comedian saith, *Amantium iræ amoris redintegratio est.*

Wedlock is a padlock.  
Age and wedlock bring a man to his night-cap.  
Wedding and ill wintering, tame both man and beast.  
Marriages are made in heaven. *Nozze & magistrato dal cielo e destinato.* Ital.  
Marry in haste and repent at leisure.  
It's good to marry late or never.  
Marry your Sons when you will, your Daughters  
when you can.  
Marry your Daughters betimes, lest they marry  
themselves. I've



I've cur'd her from laying i'th'hedge, quoth the good  
man when he had wed his daughter.

Motions are not marriages.

More longs to marriage, than four bare legs in a bed.  
Like blood, like good, and like age, make the hap-  
piest marriage.

*Æqualem uxorem quære. τὴν καὶ αὐτὸν ἔλα.* Unequal mar-  
riages seldom prove happy. *Si (quam) voles aptè nubere nube parè.*  
Ovid. *Intolerabilius nihil est quàm fœmina dives.* Juvenal.

Many an one for land takes a fool by the hand.

i. e. marries her or him.

He that's needy when he is married, shall be rich  
when he is buried.

Who weds e're he be wife, shall die e're he thrive.

It's hard to wive and thrive both in a year.

Better be half hang'd than ill wed.

He that would an old wife wed, Must eat an apple  
before he goes to bed,

Which by reason of it's flatulency is apt to excite lust.

Sweet-heart and Honey-bird keeps no house.

Marriage is honourable, but house-keeping's a shrew.

*We batchelors grin, but you married men laugh till your  
hearts ake.*

Marriage and hanging go by destiny.

It's time to yoke when the cart comes to the caples,

i. e. horses. *Chefb.*

That is, It's time to marry when the woman woos the man.

Courting and woing brings dallying and doing.

Happy is the woing, that is not long in doing.

Widows are always rich.

He that woos a maid must come seldom in her sight :

But he that woos a widow must woe her day and  
night.

He



He that woes a maid must feign, lie, and flatter:  
But he that woes a widow, must down with his  
breeches and at her.

This Proverb being somewhat immodest, I should not have inserted, but that I met with it in a little book, entitled, *The Quakers spiritual Court proclaimed*, written by *Nathanael Smith*, Student in Physick: Wherein the Author mentions it as Counsel given him by one *Hilkiab Bedford*, an eminent Quaker in London, who would have had him to have married a rich widow, in whose house, in case he could get her, this *Nathanael Smith* had promised *Hilkiab* a chamber gratis. The whole narrative is very well worth the reading.

It's dangerous marrying a widow because she hath cast  
her rider.

He that would the daughter win,  
Must with the mother first begin.

A man must ask his wife leave to thrive.

He that loseth his wife and six-pence hath lost a  
taster.

*Che perde moglie & un quatrino, ha gran perdita del  
quatrino. Ital.*

He that loses his wife and a farthing hath a great  
loss of his farthing.

There is one good wife in the Country, and every  
man thinks he hath her.

Wives must be had, be they good or bad.

He that tells his wife news, is but newly married.

A nice wife and a back door, do often make a rich  
man poor.

Saith Solomon the wife,

A good wife's a goodly prize.

A dead wife's the best goods in a man's house.

Long-tongued wives go long with bairn.

*A man of straw, is worth a woman of gold.*

*This is a French Proverb. Un homme de paille vaut une  
femme d'or.*

One tongue is enough for a woman.

This reason they give that would not have women learn languages.



A woman's tongue wags like a lamb's tail.

*Three women and a goose make a market.*

*This is an Italian one. Tre donne & un occa fan un mercato.*

A ship and a woman are ever repairing.

A spaniel, a woman, and a walnut-tree,

The more they're beaten the better still they be.

*Nux, asinus, mulier simili sunt lege ligata.*

*Hæc tria nil rectè faciunt si verbera cessant.*

*Adducitur a Cognato, est tamen novum.*

All women are good, viz. either good for something  
or good for nothing.

Women laugh when they can, and weep when they  
will.

*Femme rit quand elle peut & pleure quand elle veut. Gall.*

Women think *Place* a sweet fish.

A woman conceals what she knows not.

Women and dogs set men together by the ears.

As great pity to see a woman weep, as a goose go  
barefoot.

Winter-weather and womens thoughts change oft.

A woman's mind and winter-wind change oft.

There's no mischief in the world done,

But a woman is always one.

*A wicked woman and an evil, Is three half-pence worse  
than the Devil.*

The more women look in their glasses, the less they  
look to their houses.

A woman's work is never at an end. *Some add, And  
washing of dishes.*

Change of women makes bald knaves.

Every man can tame a shrew, but he that hath her.  
Better be a shrew than a sheep.

For commonly shrews are good house-wives.

Better



Better one house fill'd than two spill'd.

This we use when we hear of a bad Jack who hath married as bad a Jill. For as it is said of Bonum, *quò communius è melius*; So by the rule of contraries, What is ill, the further it spreads the worse. And as in a city it is better there should be one *Lazaretto*, and that filled with the infected, than make every house in town a Pest-house, they dwelling disperfedly or singly: So is it in a neighbourhood, &c.

Old maids lead apes in hell.

Batchelors wives and maids children are always well taught.

*Chi non ha moglie ben la veste.*

*Chi non ha figliuoli ben li pasce.*

Maidens must be seen and not heard.

A dog's nose and a maid's knees are always cold.

Young wenches make old wrenches.

As the good man saith, so say we,

But as the good woman saith, so it must be.

Better be an old man's darling, than a young man's warling.

A grunting horse and a groaning wife seldom fail their master.

In time comes she whom God sends.

He that marries a widow and three children, marries four thieves.

Two daughters and a back door are three errant thieves.

A black man's a jewel in a fair woman's eye.

Fair and fluttish, (or foolish) black and proud, Long and lazy, little and loud.

*Beauté & folie vont souvent de compagnie. Gall.* Beauty and folly do often go hand in hand, are often matched together.

Put another man's child in your bosom, and he'll creep out at your elbow. *Cheff.*

That is, cherish or love him, he'll never be naturally affected towards you.

When



When the good man's from home the good wife's  
table is soon spread.

The good man's the last knows what's amiss at home.  
*Dedecus ille domus sciet ultimus.*

'Tis safe taking a shive of a cut loaf.

Wine and wenches empty mens purses.

*Who drives an Ass and leads a whore,*

*Hath pain and sorrow evermore. The Italians add, &  
corre in arena.*

*The French say, Qui femme croit & asne meine, son corps ne  
fera ja sans peine, i. e. He that trusts a woman and leads an  
ass, &c.*

I'll tent thee, quoth Wood, If I can't rule my  
daughter, I'll rule my good. *Chefb.*

Offing comes to bossing. *Chefb.*

Offing, *i. e.* offering or aiming to do. The meaning is the  
same, with *Courting and wooing brings dallying and doing.*

Free of her lips free of her hips.

A rouk-town's seldom a good house-wife at home.

*This is a Yorkshire Proverb. A Rouk-town is a gossiping house-  
wife, who loves to go from house to house.*

Quickly too'd, [*i. e.* toothed] and quickly go,  
Quickly will thy mother have moe. *Yorksh.*

Some have it quickly too'd, quickly with God, as if early breed-  
ing of teeth were a sign of a short life, whereas we read of some  
born with teeth in their heads, who yet have lived long enough to  
become famous men, as in the *Roman History*; *M. Curius Denta-  
tus*, & *Cn. Papyrius Carbo* mentioned by *Pliny*, lib. 7. cap. 16.  
and among our *English Kings*, *Richard III.*

It's a sad burden to carry a dead man's child.

A little house well fill'd, a little land well till'd, and a  
little wife well will'd.

One year of joy another of comfort and all the rest of  
content. *A marriage wish.*



My son's my son, till he hath got him a wife,  
 But my daughter's my daughter all days of her life.  
 The lone sheep's in danger of the wolf.  
 A light heel'd mother makes a heavy heel'd daughter.

Because she doth all her work herself, and her daughter, the mean time sitting idle, contracts a habit of sloth. Mere pitieuse fait sa fille rogneuse. *Gall.* A tender mother breeds a scabby daughter.

When the husband drinks to the wife, all would be well: When the wife drinks to the husband, all is well.

When a couple are newly married, the first month is honey-moon or smick-smack; the second is, hither and thither; the third is, thwick thwack: the fourth, the Devil take them that brought thee and I together.

Women must have their wills while they live, because they make none when they die.

*England* is the Paradise of women.

And well it may be called so, as might easily be demonstrated in many particulars, were not all the world already therein satisfied. Hence it hath been said, that if a bridge were made over the narrow seas, all the women in *Europe* would come over hither. Yet is it worth the noting, that though in no country of the world the men are so fond of, so much governed by, so wedded to their wives, yet hath no Language so many Proverbial invectives against women.

All meat's to be eaten, all maids to be wed.  
 It's a sad house where the hen crows louder than the cock.

*Trista è quella casa dove le galline cantano e'l gallo tace.*  
*Ital.*

If a woman were as little as she is good,  
 A pease-cod would make her a gown and a hood.  
*Se la donna fosse piccola come e buona, la minima foglia la farebbe una veste & una corona. Ital.*



50 *Proverbial Observations, &c.*

Many women many words, many geese many turds.  
*Dove sono donne & ocche non vi sono parole poche. Ital.*  
Where there are women and geese there wants no  
noise.

Not what is she but what hath she.  
*Protinus ad censum de moribus ultima fiet*  
*Quæstio, &c. Juven.*

*To these I shall add one French Proverb.*

*Maison faite & femme à faire.*  
A house ready made but a wife to make, *i. e.*  
One that is a virgin and young.  
*Ne femina ne tela à lume de candela. Ital.*  
Neither women nor linnen by candle-light.







*An Alphabet of Jocular, Nugatory,  
and Rustick Proverbs.*

A.

**Y**OU see what we must *all* come to if we live.  
If thou be hungry, I am *angry*, let us go fight.  
Lay on more wood, *Ashes* give money.  
Six *Awls* make a shoemaker.  
All *asiding* as hogs fighting.

B.

**B**ACK with that leg.  
Of all and of all commend me to *Ball*, for by  
licking the dishes he saved me much labour.  
Like a *Barber's* chair, fit for every buttock.  
A *Bargain* is a bargain. *Business is Business*  
His *Bashful* mind hinders his good intent.  
The son of a *Batchelor*, *i. e.* a bastard.  
Then the town-bull is a *Batchelor*, *i. e.* as soon as such  
an one.  
He speaks *Bear-garden*.

That is, such rude and uncivil, or sordid and dirty language, as  
the rabble that frequent those sports are wont to use.

He that hath eaten a *Bear-pye* will always smell of  
the garden.



Your *Belly* chimes, it's time to go to dinner.

You shall have as much favour at *Billingsgate* for a box on the ear.

A *Black* shoe makes a merry heart.

He's in his better *Blue* clothes.

He thinks himself wond'rous fine.

Have among you *blind* harpers.

Good *blood* makes bad puddings without groats or fuet.

χρήματα ἄνθρωπος. Nobility is nothing but ancient riches: and money is the idol the world adores.

A *Blot* in his Escutcheon.

To be *bout*, i. e. without, as Barrow was. *Chest*.

To leave *Boys-play*, and go to blow-point.

You'll not believe a man is dead till you see his *brains* out.

Well rhym'd Tutor, *Brains* and stairs.

Now used in derision of such as make paltry ridiculous rhymes.

A *brinded* pig will make a good *brawn* to breed on.

A *red-headed* man will make a good *stallion*.

This buying of *bread* undoes us.

If I were to fast for my life I would eat a good *break-fast* in the morning.

She *brides* it. She *bridles* up the head, or acts the *bride*.

As *broad* as long. i. e. Take it which way you will, there's no difference, it is all one.

To burst at the broad side.

Like an old woman's *breech*, at no certainty.

He's like a *buck* of the first head.

Brisk, pert, forward; some apply it to upstart Gentlemen.

The spirit of *building* is come upon him.

He



He wears the *Bull's* feather.

This is a French Proverb, for a cuckold.

It melts like *butter* in a Sow's tail ; or, works like  
sope, &c.

I have a *bone* in my arm. *or in my leg*

This is a pretended excuse, whereby people abuse young children when they are importunate to have them do something, or reach something for them, that they are unwilling to do, or that is not good for them.

*Burroughs* end of a sheep, some one.

C.

**E**Very *cake* hath its make, but a scrape-cake hath  
two.

Every wench hath her sweet-heart, and the dirtiest commonly the most : make, *i. e.* match, fellow.

He *capers* like a fly in a tar-box.

He's in good *carding*.

I would cheat my own father at *cards*.

When you have counted your *cards* you'll find you  
have gained but little.

*Catch* that catch may.

The *cat* hath eaten her count.

It is spoken of women with child, that go beyond their reckon-  
ing.

He lives under the sign of the *cat's* foot.

He is hen-peck'd, his wife scratches him.

Whores and thieves go by the *clock*.

Quoth the young *Cock*, I'll neither meddle nor make.

When he saw the old cock's neck wrung off, for taking part with-  
the master, and the old hen's, for taking part with the dame.



To order without a *Constable*.

He's no *Conjurer*.

Marry come up my dirty *Cousin*.

Spoken by way of taunt, to those who boast themselves of their birth, parentage, or the like.

*Cousin* germans quite removed.

He's fallen into a *Cow-turd*.

He looks like a *Cow-turd* stuck with Primroses.

To a *Cow's* thumb.

*Crack* me that nut, quoth *Bumsted*.

To rock the cradle in one's spectacles.

*Cream-pot* love.

Such as young fellows pretend to dairy-maids, to get cream and other good things of them.

*Cuckolds* are christians.

The story is well known of the old woman, who, hearing a young fellow call his dog cuckold, says to him, Are you not ashamed to call a dog by a Christian's name.

*Cup-board* love.

He has deserved a *Cushion*.

That is, he hath gotten a boy.

To kill a man with a *Cushion*.

A *Curtain-lecture*.

Such an one as a wife reads her husband when she chides him in bed.

If a *Cuckold* come he'll take away the meat. *viz.*

If there be no salt on the table.

It's better to be a-cold than a *Cuckold*.

For want of *company* welcome trumpery.

That's the *cream* of the jest.

It's but a *copy* of his countenance.

His *Cow* hath calved, or sow pigg'd.

He hath got what he sought for, or expected.

With *Cost* one may make pottage of a stool-foot.



D.

THE *Dafnel dawcock* sits among the Doctors.

*Corchorus inter olera.* Corchorus is a small herb of little account : Some take it to be the Male Pimpernel : besides which there is another herb so called, which resembles Mallows, and is much eaten by the Egyptians.

When the *Devil* is blind.  
Heigh ho, the *Devil* is dead.  
Strike *Dawkin*, the *Devil* is in the hemp.  
The *Devil* is good to some.  
It's good sometimes to hold a candle to the *Devil*.

Holding a candle to the Devil is assisting in a bad cause, an evil matter.

The *Devil* is in the dice.  
When the *Devil* is a hog you shall eat bacon.  
To give one the *Dog* to hold. *i. e.* To serve one a dog-trick.  
It's a good *Dog* can catch any thing.  
He looks like a *Dog* under a door.  
Make *a-do* and have a-do.  
I know what I do when I *drink*.  
*Drink* off your drink, and steal no lambs.  
*Drift* is as bad as unthrift.  
He was hang'd that left his drink behind him.

Good fellows have a story of a certain malefactor, who came to be suspected upon leaving his drink behind him in an Alehouse, at the News of an Hue and Cry.

A good *day* will not mend him, nor a bad day impair him.  
I'll make him *dance* without a pipe.

*i. e.* I'll do him an Injury, and he shall not know how.



*Young men as he likes, as the man said when he kissed his son.*  
*That hit was a quagmire and a trap.*

I'LL warrant you for an Egg at Easter.

E.

YOU two are *finger* and thumb.

My wife cries *five* loaves a penny, *i. e.* She is in travel.

It's good *fish* if it were but caught.

It's spoken of any considerable good that one hath not, but talks much of, sues for, or endeavours after. A future good, which is to be caught, if a man can, is but little worth.

To-morrow morning I *found* an horse-shoe.

The *Fox* was sick, and he knew not where :

He clapp'd his hand on his tail, and swore it was there.

That which one most *forebets* soonest comes to pass.

*Quod quisque vitet nusquam, homini satis cautum est in horas.*  
 Horat.

Look to him Jailor, there's a *frog* in the stocks.

G.

THE way to be *gone* is not to stay here.

Good *goose* do not bite.

It's a forry *goose* will not baste herself.

I care no more for it than a *goose-turd* for the *Thames*.

Let him set up shop on *Goodwin's* sands.

This is a piece of country wit ; there being an æquivoque in the word *Goodwin*, which is a surname, and also signifies gaining wealth.

He would live in a *gravel-pit*.

Spoken of a wary, sparing, niggardly person.

This *grow'd* by night.

Spoken of a crooked stick or tree, it could not see to grow.

Great



Great doings at Gregory's, heat the oven twice for a custard.

He that swallowed a *Gudgeon*.

He hath sworn desperately, viz. to that which there is a great presumption is false: Swallowed a false oath.

The Devil's guts. i. e. The surveyor's chain.

A good fellow lights his candle at both ends.

God help the fool, quoth *Pedley*.

This *Pedley* was a natural fool himself, and yet had usually this expression in his mouth. Indeed none are more ready to pity the folly of others, than those who have but a small measure of wit themselves.

# H.

**H**IS hair grows through his hood.

He is very poor, his hood is full of holes.

You have a handsome head of hair, pray give me a tester.

When Spendthrifts come to borrow money they commonly usher in their errand with some frivolous discourse in commendation of the person they would borrow of, or some of his parts or qualities: The same may be said of beggars.

A handsome bodied man in the face.

Hang yourself for a pastime.

If I be hang'd, I'll chuse my gallows.

A King Harry's face.

Better have it than hear of it.

To take heart of grace.

To be hide-bound.

This was a *Hill* in King Harry's days.

To be loose in the *Hilts*.

*Hit* or miss for a cow-heel.

A *Hober-de-boy*, half a man and half a boy.

*Hold* or cut Codpiece-point.

*Hold* him to it buckle and thong.

She's an *Holy-day* dame.

You'll make *boney* of a dog's-turd.

That



That *horse* is troubled with corns. *i. e.* founderd.

He hath eaten a *horse*, and the tail hangs out of his mouth.

He had better put his *borns* in his pocket, than wind them.

There's but an hour in a day between a good *housewife* and a bad.

With a little more pains, she that flatters might do things neatly.

He came in hos'd and shod.

He was born to a good estate. He came into the world as a Bee into the hive : or into an house, or into a trade, or employment.

## I.

**I** Am not the first, and shall not be the last.

To be *Jack* in an office.

An *inch* an hour, a foot a day.

A basket *Justice*, a Jill Justice, a good forenoon Justice.

He'll do *Justice* right or wrong.

## K

**T**Here I caught a *Knave* in a purse net.

*Knock* under the board. *He must do so that will not drink his cup.*

As good a *knave* I know, as a knave I know not.

An horse-kiss. *A rude kiss, able to beat one's teeth out.*

## L.

**H**IS house stands on my *Lady's* ground.

A long *lane* and a fair wind, and always thy heels here away.

*Lasses* are lads leavings. *Chefs*.

In the East part of *England*, where they use the word *Mothther* for a girl, they have a fond old sawe of this nature, viz. *Wenches* are tinkers bitches, girles are pedlers trulls, and moddhers are honest mens daughters.

He'll



He'll laugh at the wagging of a straw.

Neither *lead* nor drive. *An untoward*, unmanageable person.

To play *least* in fight.

To go as if dead *lice* dropp'd out of him.

He is so poor; lean, and weak, that he cannot maintain his lice.

Thou'lt *lie* all manner of colours but blue, and that is gone to the litting. *i. e.* dying.

Tell a *lie* and find the troth.

*Listeners* ne'er hear good of themselves.

To *lye* in bed and forecast.

Sick of the *Lombard* fever, or of the idles.

She hath been at *London* to call a strea a straw, and a waw a wall. *Chesh.*

This the common people use in scorn of those who having been at *London* are ashamed to speak their own country dialect.

She lives by *love* and lumps in corners.

Every one that can lick a dish; as much as to say, every one *simpliciter*, tag-rag and bob-tail.

It's a *lightening* before death.

This is generally observed of sick persons, that a little before they die their pains leave them, and their understanding and memory return to them; as a candle just before it goes out gives a great blaze.

The best dog *leap* the stile first. *i. e.* Let the worthiest person take place.

M.

**M** *Axfield* measure heap and thrutch. *i. e.* thrust. *Chesh.*

To find a *mare's* nest.

He's a *man* every inch of him.

A *match*, quoth *Hatch*, when he got his wife by the breech,



A *match*, quoth *Jack*, when he kifs'd his dame.  
 All the *matter's* not in my Lord Judge's hand.  
 Let him *mend* his manners, it will be his own another  
 day.

- He's *metal* to the back. *A metaphor taken from knives  
 and swords.*

'Tis *Midsummer Moon* with you, *i. e.* You are mad.  
 To handle without *mittins*.

- He was born in a *mill. i. e.* He's deaf.

*Sampson* was a strong man, yet could he not pay *mo-  
 ney* before he had it.

Thou shalt have *moon-shine* in the mustard-pot for it.  
*i. e.* nothing.

Sick of the *mulligrubs* with eating chopp'd hay.

You make a *muck-bill* on my trencher, quoth the  
 Bride.

You carve me a great heap. I suppose some bride at first, think-  
 ing to speak elegantly and finely might use that expreffion; and so it  
 was taken up in drollery; or else it's only a droll, made to abuse  
 country brides, affecting fine language.

This *maid* was born odd.

*most haste least speed*

Spoken of a maid who lives to be old, and cannot get a husband.

## N.

**N** *Ipence* nopence, half a groat lacking two pence.  
 Would *No I thank you* had never been made.  
 His *nose* will abide no jests.

Doth your *nose* swell [or eek, *i. e.* itch] at that?

I had rather it had wrung you by the *nose* than me  
 by the belly. *i. e.* a fart.

It's the *nature* of the beast.

## O.

**A** Small Officer.

Once out and always out.

Old



Old enough to lie without doors.

Old muck-hills will bloom.

Old man when thou dieſt give me thy doublet.

An *old* woman in a wooden ruff. *i. e.* in an antique drefs.

It will do with an *onion*.

To look like an *owl* in an Ivy-buſh.

To walk by *owl-light*.

He has a good eſtate, but that the right *owner* keeps it from him.

How do you after your *oysters*?

All *one* but their meat goes two ways.

P.

**T**Here's a *pad* in the ſtraw.

As it pleaſes the *painter*.

Mock no *panyer-men*, your father was a fiſher.

Every *peaſe* hath its veaſe, and a bean fifteen.

A veaſe veſcia in Italian is *crepitus ventris*. So it ſignifies Peaſe are flatulent, but Beans ten times more.

You may know by a *penny* how a ſhilling ſpends.

*Peter* of wood, church and mills are all his. *Cheſh*.

Go *pipe* at *Padley*, there's a peſcod feaſt.

Some have it, Go *pipe* at *Colſton*, &c. It is ſpoken in deriſion to people that buſy themſelves about matters of no concernment.

He *piſſes* backwards. *i. e.* does the other thing.

He has *piſſ'd* his tallow.

This is ſpoken of bucks who grow lean after rutting time, and may be applied to men.

Such a reaſon *piſſ'd* my gooſe.

He *plays* you as fair as if he pick'd your pocket.



If you be not pleased put your hand in your pocket  
and *please* yourself.

A jeering expression to such as will not be pleased with the reasonable offers of others.

As *Plum* as a jugglem ear, *i. e.* a quagmire, *Devonsh.*  
To *pocket* (up) an injury.

*i. e.* To pass it by without revenge, or taking notice.

The difference between the *poor* man and the rich is,  
that the poor walketh to get meat for his stomach,  
the rich a stomach for his meat.

*Prate* is prate, but it's the duck lays the eggs,  
She is at her last *prayers*.

*Proo* naunt your mare puts. *i. e.* pushes.

It would vex a dog to see a *pudding* creep.

He was christen'd with *pump-water*.

It is spoken of one that hath a red face.

*Pye-lid* makes people wise.

Because no man can tell what is in a pye till the lid be taken up.

To ride post for a *pudding*.

Be fair condition'd, and eat bread with your *pudding*.

He's at a forc'd *put*.

Q.

**W**E'll do as they do at *Quern*.

What we do not to day, we must do in the  
morn.

R.

**S**OME rain some rest, A *harvest proverb*.

The dirt-bird [or dirt-owl] sings, we shall have  
*rain*.

When melancholy persons are very merry, it is observed, that  
there usually follows an extraordinary fit of sadness; they doing all  
things commonly in extreams.

Every



Every day of the week a shower of *rain*, and on Sunday twain.

A *rich* rogue two shirts and a rag.

*Right* master right, four nobles a year's a crown a quarter. *Chefsh.*

*Room* for cuckolds, &c.

He *rose* with his *Arse* upwards. *A sign of good luck.*

He would live as long as old *Rosse* of *Pottern*, who liv'd till all the world was weary of him.

Let him alone with the Saint's Bell, and give him *rope* enough.

The *lass* in the red petticoat shall pay for all.

Young men answer so when they are chid for being so prodigal and expensive, meaning, they will get a wife with a good portion, that shall pay for it.

Neither *rhyme* nor reason.

*Rub* and a good cast.

Be not too hasty, and you'll speed the better: Make not more haste than good speed.

S.

**T**IS sooner *said* than done.

*School-boys* are the reasonablest people in the world, they care not how little they have for their money.

A *Scot* on *Scot's* bank.

The *Scotch* ordinary. *i. e.* The house of office.

That goes against the *shins*. *i. e.* It's to my prejudice, I do it not willingly.

He knows not whether his *shoe* goes awry.

*Sigh* not but send, He'll come if he be unhang'd.

*Sirrah* your dogs, *sirrah* not me, for I was born before you could see.

Of all tame beasts I hate *Sluts*.

He's nothing but *skin* and bones.

To *spin* a fair thread.



*Spit* in his mouth and make him a mastiff.

No man cry'd *stinking* fish.

*Stretching* and yawning leadeth to bed.

To *stumble* at the truckle-bed.

To mistake the chamber-maid's bed for his wife's.

He could have *sung* well before he brake his left  
shoulder with whistling.

*Sweet-heart* and bag-pudding.

Nay stay, quoth *Stringer*, when his neck was in the  
halter.

Say nothing when you are dead. *i. e.* be silent.

# T.

**H**IS *tail* will catch the chin-cough.

Spoken of one that sits on the ground.

A *tall* man of his hands, He will not let a beast rest  
in his pocket.

He's Tom Tell-troth.

Two slips for a *tester*.

The *tears* of the tankard.

Four farthings and a *thimble* make a *tailor's* pocket  
jingle.

To *throw* snout about, *i. e.* to weep.

Though he says nothing he pays it with *thinking*, like  
the Welchman's Jackdaw.

*Tittle tattle*, give the goose more hay.

*Toasted* cheese hath no master.

*Trick* for trick, and a stone in thy foot besides, quoth  
one, pulling a stone out of his mare's foot, when she  
bit him on the back, and he her on the buttock.

Are there *traitors* at the table that the loaf is turn'd  
the wrong side upwards?

To trot like a Doe.

There's not a *turd* to chuse, quoth the good wife by  
her two pounds of butter.

He



He looks like a *Tooth-drawer*, *i. e.* very thin and meagre.

That's as *true* as I am his uncle.

*Turnspits* are dry.

V.

**V**EAL will be cheap : Calves fall.

A Jeer for those who lose the calves of their legs by, &c.

In a shoulder of *veal* there are twenty and two good bits.

This is a piece of country wit. They mean by it, There are twenty (others say forty) bits in a shoulder of veal, and but two good ones.

He's a *velvet* true heart. *Chesh.*

I'll *venture* it as *Johnson* did his wife, and she did well.

Up with it, if it be but a <sup>half</sup>gallon, it will ease your stomach.

W.

**L**OOK on the *wall*, and it will not bite you.

Spoken in jeer to such as are bitten with mustard.

A Scotch *warming-pan*, *i. e.* A wench.

The story is well known of the Gentleman travelling in Scotland, who desiring to have his bed warmed, the servant-maid doffs her clothes, and lays herself down in it a while. In Scotland they have neither bellows, warming-pans, nor houses of office.

She's as quiet as a *wasp* in one's nose.

Every man in his *way*.

*Water* bewitch'd, *i. e.* very thin beer.

Eat and *welcome*, fast and heartily welcome.

I am very *wheamow* (*i. e.* nimble) quoth the old woman, when she stepp'd into the milk bowl. *Yorks.*

A *white-liver'd* fellow.

To shoot *wide* of the mark.



*Wide quoth, Wilson.*

To fit like a *wire-drawer* under his work. *Yorksb.*

He hath more *wit* in his head than thou in both thy  
shoulders.

He hath plaid *wily beguiled* with himself.

You may trufs up all his *wit* in an egg-shell.

Hold your tongue husband, and let me talk that have  
all the *wit*.

The *wit* of you, and the wool of a blue dog will  
make a good medley.

This is the *world* and the other is the country.

*When* the Devil is dead there's a wife for *Humphry*.

To *wrap* it up in clean linnen.

To deliver fordid or uncleanly matter in decent language,

A point next the *wrist*.

Y.

**H**E has made a *younger* brother of him.

The *younger* brother hath the more wit.

The *younger* brother is the ancierter Gentleman.

Old and tough, *young* and tender.



*Miscellany*





### *Miscellany Proverbial Sayings.*

**P**UT a miller, a weaver, and a tailor in a bag, and shake them, the first that comes out will be a thief.

*Harry's children of Leigh, never an one like another.*

A Seaman if he carries a mill-stone will have a quait out of it. *Spoken of the common mariners, if they can come at things that may be eat or drunk.*

Go here away, go there away, quoth *Madge Whitworth*, when she rode the mare in the tedder.

There's strushion, *i. e.* destruction, of honey, quoth *Dunkinly*, when he lick'd up the hen-turd.

I kill'd her for good will, said *Scot*, when he kill'd his neighbour's mare.

Gip with an ill rubbing, quoth *Badger*, when his mare kick'd.

This is a ridiculous expression, used to people that are pettish and froward.

He's a hot shot in a mustard pot, when both his heels stand right up.

Three dear years will raise a baker's daughter to a portion. *'Tis not the smallness of the bread, but the knavery of the baker.*

I hope better, quoth *Benson*, when his wife bad him come in cuckold.

One, two, three, four, are just half a score.



I'll make him fly up with *Jackson's* hens, *i. e.* undo him.

So when a man is broke, or undone, we say he is blown up.

I'll make him water his horse at *High-gate*.

*i. e.* I'll sue him, and make him take a journey up to *London*.

What have I to do with *Bradshaw's* windmill? *Leicester*.

What have I to do with other mens matters?

He that would have good luck in horses must kiss the Parson's wife.

He that snites his nose, and hath it not, forfeits his face to the King.

A man can do no more than he can.

It's an ill guest that never drinks to his host.

Run tap run tapster.

This is said of a tapster that drinks so much himself, and is so free of his drink to others, that he is fain to run away.

He hath got the fiddle but not the stick.

*i. e.* The books but not the learning, to make use of them, or the like.

That's the way to catch the old one on the nest.

This must be if we brew.

That is if we undertake mean and sordid, or lucrative employments, we must be content with some trouble, inconvenience, affronts, disturbance, &c.

*Proverbial Periphrases of one drunk.*

**H**E's disguised. He has got a piece of bread and cheese in his head. He has drunk more than he has bled. He has been in the Sun. He has a jag



jag or load. He has got a dish. He has got a cup too much. He is one and thirty. He is dagg'd. He has cut his leg. He is afflicted. He is top-heavy. The malt is above the water. As drunk as a wheelbarrow. He makes indentures with his legs. He's well to live. He's about to cast up his reckoning or accompts. He has made an example. He is concerned. He is as drunk as David's sow. He has stolen a manchet out of the brewer's basket. He's raddled. He is very weary. He drank till he gave up his half-penny, *i. e.* vomited. *He's three sheets in the wind*

*Proverbial Phrases and Sentences belonging to drink and drinking.*

**L**ICK your dish. Wind up your bottom. Play off your dust. Hold up your dagger-hand. Make a pearl on your nail. To bang the Pitcher. There's no deceit in a brimmer. Sup Simon the best is at the bottom. Ale that would make a cat to speak. Fill what you will, and drink what you fill. He hath piss'd out all he hath against the walls. She's not a good house-wife that will not wind up her bottom, *i. e.* take off her drink.

*One that hath the French Pox.*

**H**E has been at Haddam. He has got the Crinkams. He is pepper'd. He is not pepper-proof. He has got a Kentish Ague. He has got the new consumption. He has got a clap. He has got a blow over the nose with a French cowlstaff. He is Frenchified. The Covent-Garden ague. The Barnwell ague.



*To make Water, &c.*

**T**O make a little maids water. To water the Marigolds. To speak with a maid. To gather a rose. To look upon the wall.

*A Lie.*

**H**E deserves the whetstone. He'll not let any body lie by him. He shall have the king's horse. He's a long-bow-man. He lies as fast as a dog can trot.

*A great Lie.*

**T**HAT was laid on with a trowel. That's a loud one. That's a lie with a witness, *a lie with a latchet*. That sticks in his throat. If a lie could have choked him, that would have done it. The dam of that was a whisker.

*A Bankrupt.*

**H**E's all to pieces. He has shit in the plum-bag. He's blown up. He has shut up his shop-windows. He dare not shew his head. He hath swallowed a spider. He hath shewed them a fair pair of heels. He is marched off. He goes on his last legs. He is run off his legs.

*A Wencher.*

**H**E loves laced mutton. He'll run at sheep. He'll commit poultry. He'll have a bit for his cat. He keeps a cast of Merlins. Men of his hair are seen oftener at the B--court than at the gallows.

*a Mutton Monier.*



*A Whore.*

**S**HE's like a cat, she'll play with her tail. She's as right as my leg. A light-skirts. A kind-hearted foul. She's loose in the bilts. A Lady of pleasure. As errant a whore as ever pifs'd. A Cockatrice. A Le-*(Lay-)*man. She's as common as a barber's chair. As common as the high-way. She lies backward and lets out her fore-rooms. She is neither wife, widow, nor maid. *She is like a quinal; she covers her back with her tail.*

*A covetous person.*

**H**IS money comes from him like drops of blood. He'll flay a flint. He'll not lose the droppings of his nose. He serves the poor with a thump on the back with a stone. He'll dress an egg, and give the offal to the poor. He's like a swine, never good until he come to the knife. *Avarus nisi cum moritur nil recte facit.* Lab. His purse is made of toad's skin. *Heel skin a flint.*

*Proverbial Phrases relating to several trades.*

**T**HE smith hath always a spark in his throat. The smith and his penny are both black. Nine taylors make a man. Cobler's law, he that takes money must pay the shot. To brew in a bottle and bake in a bag. The Devil would have been a weaver but for the Temples. The gentle craft. Sir Hugh's bones. A Hangman is a good trade, he doth his work by day-light. It is good to be sure. Toll it again, quoth the Miller. Any tooth good Barber. A horse-doctor, *i. e.* a farrier. He should be a baker by his bow-legs. Take all and pay the baker. He drives a subtle trade.





*Proverbs that are intire Sentences.*

A.

**L**ONG *absent* soon forgotten.

Parallel to this are, *Out of sight out of mind*, and *Seldom seen soon forgotten*: And not much different those Greek ones. *Τηλὲ ναιόν-τες φίλοι ἔχ' εἰσὶ φίλοι.* Friends dwelling afar off are no friends. And *Πολλὰς φιλίας ἀπερηγηρία δύνει.* Forbearance of conversation dissolves friendship.

*Adversity* makes a man wise not rich.

The French say, *Vent au visage rend un homme sage.* The wind in a man's face makes him wise. If to be good be the greatest wisdom, certainly affliction and adversity makes men better. *Vexatio dat intellectum.*

He that's *afraid* of every grass must not piss in a meadow.

*Chi ha paura d'ogni urtica non pisci in herba. Ital.* He that's afraid of every nettle must not piss in the grass.

He that's *afraid* of leaves must not come in<sup>to</sup> a wood.

This is a French Proverb Englished. *Qui a peur de fucilles ne doit aller au bois.*

He that's *afraid* of the wagging of feathers must keep from among wild fowl.

Mr. Cotgrave in his French Dictionary produces this as an English Proverb, parallel to the precedent.

He



He that's afraid of wounds must not come nigh a battle.

These four Proverbs have all one and the same sense, viz. That timorous persons must keep as far off from danger as they can. They import also, that causeless fear works men unnecessary disquiet, puts them upon absurd and foolish practices, and renders them ridiculous.

He's ne'er like to have a good thing cheap that's afraid to ask the price. *Il n'aura jai bon marchè qui ne le demande.* Gall.

Agree, for the law is costly.

This is good counsel backed with a good reason, the charges of a suit many times exceeding the value of the thing contended for. The Italians say, *Meglio è magro accordo che grassa sentenza.* A lean agreement is better than a fat sentence.

A man cannot live by the air.

Good Ale is meat, drink, and cloth.

Fair chieve good Ale, it makes many folks speak as they think.

Fair chieve is used in the same sense here as *Well-fare* sometimes is in the South, that is, good speed, good success have it, I commend it. It shall have my good wish, or good word. *In vino veritas.*

We shall lie all alike in our graves.

*Æqua tellus Pauperi recluditur regumque pueris. Horat.* Mors sceptrā ligonibus æquat.

No living man all things can.

Non omnia possumus omnes. *Virgil.* See many sentences to this purpose in *Erasmus's Adages.*

Almost was never hang'd.

Almost and very nigh saves many a lie.

The signification of this word *Almost* having some latitude, men are apt to stretch it to cover untruths.



*Angry* (or hasty) men seldom want woe.

Hasty in our language is but a more gentle word for angry. Anger indeed makes men hasty, and inconsiderate in their actions.  
*Furor iraque mentem præcipitant.*

He that's *angry* without a cause must be pleased without amends.

Two *Anons* and a bye and bye is an hour and a half.  
Scald not your lips in *another* man's pottage.

Parallel hereto is that place, *Prov.* xxvi. 17.

The higher the *Ape* goes the more he shews his tail.

The higher beggars, or base-bred persons are advanced, the more they discover the lowness and baseness of their spirits and tempers: For as the Scripture saith, *Prov.* xxvi. 1. *Honour is unseemly for a fool.* 'Tu fai come la simia, chi piu va in alto piu mostra il culo. *Ital.* The Italians I find draw this Proverb to a different sense, to signify one, who the more he speaks the more sport he makes, and the more ridiculous he renders himself.

Stretch your *arm* no further than your sleeve will reach.

*Metiri se quemque modulo suo ac pede verum est.*

Lend you mine *Arse* and shit through my ribs.

That is, lend you that whereof I have necessary and frequent use, and want it myself. It is a Ruffick proverb, and of frequent use in this nation; and was, I suppose, brought over to us by some merchants that traded there.

Never be *ashamed* to eat your meat.

*Apud mensam verecundari neminem decet.* Erasmus takes notice that this Proverb is handed down to us from the Ancients, save that the vulgar adds, *neque in lecto*: whereas (saith he) *Nusquam magis habenda est verecundiæ ratio quàm in lecto & convivio.* Yet some there are who out of a rustick shame-facedness or over-mannerliness are very troublesome at table, expecting to be carved to, and often invited to eat, and refusing what you offer them, &c. The Italians say almost in the same words. *A tavola non bisogna haver vergogna.* And the French. *Qui a honte de manger a honte de vivre.* He that's ashamed to eat is ashamed to live.

Every



Every man must eat a peck of *Ashes* before he dies.  
Lose nothing for *asking*.

Every *Ass* thinks himself worthy to stand with the  
king's horses.

A kindly *Aver* will never make a good horse.

This is a Scottish Proverb quoted by King *James* in his *Basilicon Doron*. It seems the word *Aver* in Scottish signifies a colt, as appears also by that other proverb, *An inch of a Nag is worth a span of an Aver*: in our ancient writings *Averium* signifies any labouring beast, whether Ox or horse, and seems to be all one with the Latin *Fumentum*.

*Awe* makes *Dun* draw.

B.

**T**HAT which is good for the *back* is bad for the  
head.

*Omnis commoditas sua fert incommoda secum.*

He loves *bacon* well that licks the swine-sty-door.

Where *bad's* the best, naught must be the choice.

A *bad* bush is better than the open field.

That is, it's better to have any though a bad friend or relation,  
than to be quite destitute and exposed to the wide world.

A *bad* shift is better than none.

When *bale* is next boot is next.

Hext is a contraction of highest, as next is of nighest. *Bale* is an old *English* word signifying misery, and boot profit or help. So 'tis as much as to say, When things are come to the worst they'll mend. *Cum duplicantur lateres venit Moses.*

A *bald* head is soon shaven.

Make not *balks* of good ground.

A balk, Latin *Scamnum*; a piece of earth which the plow slips over without turning up or breaking. It is also used for narrow slips of land left unplowed on purpose in champian countries, for boundaries between mens lands, or some other convenience.

A good



A good face needs no *band*; and a bad one deserves none.

Some make a rhyme of this, by adding. *And a pretty wench no land.*

More words than one go to a *bargain*.  
A good *bargain* is a pick-purse.

Bon marchè tire l'argent hors de la bourse. *Gall.* Good cheap is dear, for it tempts people to buy what they need not.

*Bare* walls make giddy house-wives.

*i. e.* Idle house-wives, they having nothing whereabout to busy themselves, and shew their good house-wifery. We speak this in excuse of the good woman, who doth, like St. Paul's widow, *περιέρχουσαι τὰς οἰκίας*, gad abroad a little too much, or that is blamed for not giving the entertainment that is expected, or not behaving herself as other matrons do. She hath nothing to work upon at home, she is disconsolate, and therefore seeketh to divert herself abroad: she is inclined to be virtuous, but discomposed through poverty. Parallel to this I take to be that *French Proverb*, *Vuides chambres font les dames folles*, which yet Mr. Cotgrave thus renders, Empty chambers make women play the wantons; in a different sense.

The greatest *barkers* bite not forest; or, dogs that *bark* at a distance bite not at hand.

*Canes qui abbaia non morde. Ital.* Chien qui abbaye ne mord pas. *Gall.* Canes timidi vehementius latrant. Cave tibi a cane muto & aqua filente. *Have a care of a silent dog and a still water.*

Sir John *Barley-corn's* the strongest Knight.

It's a hard *battle* where none escapes.

Be as it may be is no banning.

Every *bean* hath its black.

*Vitiis nemo sine nascitur. Horat.* πάσης κορυδαλοῖσι χρὴ λόφον ἐγγενέσθαι. *Non est alauda sine crista. Omni malo Punico inest granum putre. Ogni grano ha la sua semola. Every grain hath his bran. Ital.*



Sell not the *bear's* skin before you have caught him.

Non vender la pelle del orso inanzi che sia preso. *Ital.*

He must have iron nails that scratches a *Bear*.

A man may *bear* till his back breaks.

If people find him patient they'll be sure to load him.

You may *beat* a horse till he be sad, and a cow till she be mad.

All that are in *bed* must not have quiet rest.

Where *Bees* are, there is honey.

Where there are industrious persons, there is wealth, for the hand of the diligent maketh rich. This we see verified in our neighbours the *Hollanders*.

A *Begger* pays a benefit with a louse.

*Beggers* must be no choosers.

The *French* say, Borrowers must be no choosers.

Set a *begger* on horse-back, and he'll ride a gallop.

*Il n'est rien de plus orgueilleux qu'un riche qui a été pauvre.*

*Asperius nihil est humili cum surgit in altum.* Claudian. Il ne'st orgueil que de pauvre enrichi. *Gall.* There is no pride to the enriched begger's. Il villan nobilitado non conofce il parentado. *Ital.* The villain ennobled will not own his kindred or parentage.

Sue a *begger* and get a louse.

*Rete non tenditur accipitri neque milvio.* Terent. Phorm.

Much ado to bring *beggers* to stocks, and when they come there, they'll not put in their legs.

*Beggers* breed, and rich men feed.

A *begger* can never be bankrupt.

It's one *begger's* woe, to see another by the door go.

*Καὶ πτωχὸς πτωχῷ φθονεῖ.* Hesiod. *Etiam mendicus mendico invidet.*



A good beginning makes a good ending.

De bon commencement bonne fin. Gall. & de bonne vie bonne fin. A good life makes a good death. *Boni principii finis bonus.*

Well begun is half <sup>done</sup>. *Charta allata est à demi refait.*

*Dimidium facti qui cœpit habet.* Horat. Which some make Pentameter by putting in *bene* before *cœpit*.

Believe well and have well.

The belly hath no ears.

*Venter non habet aures.* Ventre affame n' a point d' oreilles. Gall. Discourse to or call upon hungry persons, they'll not mind you, or leave their meat to attend. Or, as *Erasmus*, *Ubi de pastu agitur, non attenduntur honestæ rationes.* Nothing makes the vulgar more untractable, fierce, and seditious, than scarcity and hunger. *Nescit plebes jejuna timere.* There is some reason the belly should have no ears, because words will not fill it.

Better belly burst than good drink or meat lost.

Little difference between a feast and a belly-full.

A Belly-full's a belly-full, whether it be meat or drink.

When the belly is full, the bones would be at rest.

The belly is not fill'd with fair words.

Best to bend, while it is a twig.

*Udum & molle lutum es, nunc nunc properandus & acris,  
Fingendus sine fine rota.* Pers.

*Quæ præbet latas arbor spatiantibus umbras,*

*Quo posita est primùm tempore virga fuit.*

*Tunc poterat manibus summâ tellure revelli,*

*Nunc stat in immensum viribus acta suis.* Ovid.

*Quare tunc formandi mores* (inquit *Erasmus*) *cùm mollis adhuc ætas;* tunc optimis assuescendum *cùm ad quidvis cereum est ingenium.* Ce qui poulain prend en jeunesse, Il le continue en vie illesse. Gall. The tricks a colt getteth, at his first backing, will whilst he continueth never be lacking. Cotgr.

They have need of a *beesom* that sweep the house with a turf.

The best is best cheap.

For it doth the buyer more credit and service.

Make



Make the *best* of a bad bargain.  
The *best* things are worst to come by.

*Difficilia quæ pulchra: χαλεπὰ τὰ καλὰ.*

Beware of had I wist.

Do as you're *bidden* and you'll never bear blame.

*Birchen* twigs break no ribs.

*Birds* of a feather flock together.

Like well to like. The Greeks and Latins have many Proverbs to this purpose, as 'Αἰεὶ κολοῖδς πρὸς κολοῖδν ἰζάνει. *Semper Graculus affidet Graculo.* Τέτλιξ μὲν τέτλιγι φίλθ, μύρμακι δὲ μύρμαξ. Theocrit. *Cicada cicadæ chara, formicæ formica.* Ὡς αἰεὶ τὸν ὅμοιον ἄγει θεὸς ὡς τὸν ὅμοιον. Homer. *Odyss. 5. Semper similem ducit Deus ad similem.* Ὁμοιον ὁμοίῳ φίλον. *Simile gaudet simili.* & Ὁμοιον ὁμοίῳ ἐφίεθ. *Simile appetit simile, unde & Ὁμοιότης τῆς φιλότηθ μήτηρ.* Likeness is the mother of love. *Æqualis æqualem delectat.* Young men delight in the company of young, old men of old, learned men of learned, wicked of wicked, good fellows of drunkards, &c. Tully in *Cat. maj. Pares cum paribus (ut est in vetere proverbio) facillimè congregantur.*

He's in great want of a *bird* that will give a groat for an owl.

One *bird* in the hand is worth two in the bush.

E meglio aver hoggi un uovo che dymani una gallina. *Ital.* Better have an egg to-day than a hen to-morrow. *Mieux vaut un tenez que deux vous l'aurez. Gall.* τὴν παρέσαν ἀμελεῖ, τὴν φεύγοντα διώκει. Theocr. *Præsentem mulgeas, quid fugientem insequeris?* Νήπιθ ὃς τὰ ἔτοιμα λιπὼν τ' ἀνέτοιμα διώκει. Hesiod. He that leaves certainty and sticks to chance, when foot pipe, he may dance. *Le moine en la main vaut mieux que l'oye qui vole.*

It's an ill *bird* that bewrays its own nest.

Τὸν οἶκοι θησαυρὸν διαβάλλειν.

Every *bird* must hatch her own egg.

*Tute hoc intristi omne tibi exedendum est. Terent.* It should seem this Latin Proverb is still in use among the Dutch, For Erasmus saith of it, *Quæ quidem sententia vel hodie vulgo nostrati in ore est. Faber compedes quas fecit ipse gessit. Auson.*



Small *birds* must have meat.

Children must be fed, they cannot be maintained with nothing.

*Birb* is much, but breeding more.

If you cannot *bite*, never shew your teeth.

He that *bites* on every weed must needs light on poison.

He that is a *blab* is a scab.

*Black* will take no other hue.

This Dyers find true by experience. It may signify, that vicious persons are seldom or never reclaimed. *Lanæum nigræ nullum colorem bibant*, Plin. lib. 8. h. n.

He that wears *black* must hang a brush at his back.

A *black* plum is as sweet as a white.

The prerogative of beauty proceeds from fancy.

A *black* hen lays a white egg.

This is a French Proverb. *Noire geline pond blanc oeuf*. I conceive the meaning of it is, that a black woman may bear a fair child.

It is ill to drive *black* hogs in the dark.

They have need of a *blessing*, who kneel to a thistle.

*Blind* men can judge no colours.

Il cieco non giudica de colori. *Ital.* τί τοῦ λῶ καὶ καὶ ὁ πῶρ; *Quid cæco cum speculo?*

The *blind* eat many a fly.

A man were better be half *blind*, than have both his eyes out.

Who so bold as *blind* Bayard?

Ἀμαθία μὲν ἐξάρσθη, λογισμὸς δ' ὄκνον φέρει. Ignorance breeds confidence, consideration, slowness, and wariness.

Who so *blind*, as he that will not see?

*Blow* first and sip afterwards.

*Simul sorbere & flare difficile est.*

A blot



A *blot* is no blot unless it be hit.

*Blushing* is virtue's colour.

Great *boast*, small roast.

Grands vanteurs petits faiseurs. Gall. Βελάρεθ φαίνεθ ὦν λαγώς. Briareus esse apparet cum sit lepus. And δεγούς ποθ έργε ἐκ πολλῶ κακός.

The nearer the *bone*, the sweeter the flesh.

He that is *born* to be hang'd shall never be drown'd.

He that was *born* under a three half-penny planet shall never be worth two-pence.

He that goes a *borrowing* goes a forrowing.

He that *borrow*s must pay again with shame or loss.

Shame if he returns not as much as he borrowed, loss if more, and it's very hard to cut the hair.

The father to the *bough*, and the son to the plough.

This saying I look upon as too narrow to be placed in the family of Proverbs; it is rather to be deemed a rule or maxim in the tenure of the Gavil kind, where though the father had judgment to be hanged, yet there followed no forfeiture of his estate, but his son might (a happy man according to Horace's description) *paterna rura bobus exercere suis*. Though there be that expound this Proverb thus, The father to the bough, *i. e.* to his sports of hawking and hunting, and the son to the plow, *i. e.* to a poor husbandman's condition.

They that are *bound* must obey.

*Bought* wit is best. v. in W.

Better to *bow* than break.

Il vaut mieux plier que rompre. Gall. E meglio piegar che scavezzar. Ital.

A *bow* long bent at last waxeth weak.

L'arco si rompe se sta troppo teso. Ital. Arcus nimis intensus rumpitur. Things are not to be strained beyond their *tonus* and strength. This may be applied both to the body and the mind: too much labour and study weakens and impairs both the one and the other.



*Otia corpus alunt, animus quoque pascitur illis ;  
Immodicus contra carpit utrumque labor.*

*Brag's* a good dog, but that he hath lost his tail.

*Brag's* a good dog if he be well set on ; but he dare not bite.

Much *bran* and little meal.

Beware of *breed*, *Cheesh. i. e.* an ill breed.

That that's *bred* in the bone will never out of the flesh. — *Cyp'ra apparet in homine dum jugetur in homine.*

*Chi l' ha per natura fin alla fossa dura. Ital.* That which comes naturally continues till death. The Latins and Greeks have many Proverbial sayings to this purpose, as *Lupus pilum mutat non mentem.* The wolf may change his hair (for wolves and horses grow gray with age) but not his disposition.

*Naturam expellas furcâ licet usque recurret. Horat.* and *\*Ουποτε ποιήσεις τὸν καρκίνον ὀρθὰ βαδίζεν. Aristoph.* You can never bring a crabfish to go straight forwards. *Ἐ ξύλον ἀγκύλον ἐδέετο ὀρθόν.* Wood that grows crooked will hardly be straightened. Persons naturally inclined to any vice will hardly be reclaimed. For this Proverb is for the most part taken in the worse sense.

Let every man praise the *bridge* he goes over. *i. e.*

Speak not ill of him who hath done you a courtesy, or whom you have made use of to your benefit ; or do commonly make use of.

*Bridges* were made for wise men to walk over, and fools to ride over.

A *bribe* will enter without knocking.

A *broken* sack will hold no corn.

*This is a French Proverb englished.* Un sac perce ne peut tenir le grain : though I am not ignorant that there are many common both to *France* and *England*, and some that run through most languages. *Sacco rotto non tien miglio. Ital.* Millet being one of the least of grains.

A *broken* sleeve holdeth the arm back.

Much *bruit* little fruit.

Who *bulls* the cow must keep the calf.

Mr. Howel saith, that this is a Law Proverb.

The



The *burnt* child dreads the fire.

Almost all Languages afford us Sayings and Proverbs to this purpose, such are *παθὼν δὲ τὴν ῥῆτιν ἐγγὺς* Hesiod. *ῥεχθὲν δὲ τὴν ῥῆτιν ἐγγὺς* Homer. *Piscator ictus sapit*; struck by the Scorpion fish or *Pastinaca*, whose prickles are esteemed venomous. Can' scottato da l' acqua calda ha paura poi della fredda. *Ital.* the same we find in *French*, *Chien eschaudé craint l'eau froide, i. e.* The scalded dog fears cold water.

*Busy* will have bands.

Persons that are meddling and troublesome must be tied short.

Who more *busy* than they that have least to do?

Every man as his *business* lies.

All is not *butter* the cow shites.

*Non è tutto butyro che fa la vocca. Ital.*

What is a pound of *butter* among a kennel of hounds?

They that have good store of *butter* may lay it thick on their bread. [or put some in their shoes.]

*Cui multum est piperis etiam oleribus immiscet.*

That which will not be *butter* must be made into cheese.

They that have no other meat, bread and *butter* are glad to eat.

Who *buys* hath need of an hundred eyes, who sells hath enough of one.

*This is an Italian Proverb.* Chi compra ha bisogno dicent' occhii, chi vende n' ha assai de uno. And it is an usual saying, *Caveat emptor*, Let the buyer look to himself. The seller knows both the worth and price of his commodity.

*Buying* and selling is but winning and losing.

C.

**A** Calf's-head will feast an hunter and his hounds.

G 2

A man



A man *can* do no more than he can.

*Care* not would have it.

*Care* will kill a cat.

And yet a Cat is said to have nine lives. *Cura facit canos.*

*Care's* no cure.

A pound of *care* will not pay an ounce of debt.

Cento carre di penfieri non pageranno un' oncia di debito. *Ital.*  
i. e. An hundred cart-load of thoughts will not pay an ounce of debt.

The best *cart* may overthrow.

A muffled *cat* is no good moufer.

Gatta guantata non piglia mai forice. *Ital.* A gloved cat, &c.

That *cat* is out of kind that sweet milk will not lap.

You can have no more of a *cat* than her skin.

The *cat* loves fish, but she's loth to wet her feet:

Or, in rhyme thus,

Fain would the *cat* fish eat,

But she's loth her feet to wet.

Le chat aime le poisson, mais il n' aime pas a meuller le patte.  
*Gall.* In the same words, so that it should seem we borrowed it  
of the *French*.

The more you rub a *cat* on the rump, the higher she  
sets up her tail.

The *cat* sees not the mouse ever.

Well might the *cat* wink when both her eyes were  
out.

When the *cat* winketh little wots the mouse what  
the cat thinketh.

Though the *cat* winks a while, yet sure she is not  
blind.



How can the *cat* help it if the maid be a fool?

This is an *Italian* Proverb, Che ne puo la gatta se la massara è matta. Not setting up things securely out of her reach or way.

That that comes of a *cat* will catch mice. *Ital.*

Parallel whereto is that *Italian* proverb. Chi di gallina nasce convien che rozole. That which is bred of a hen will scrape. Chi da gatta nasce forici piglia. *Ital.*

A *cat* may look on a King.

An old *cat* laps as much as a young kitlin.

When the *cat* is away, the mice play. *Ital.*

Les rats se promenant a l'aise la ou il n'y a point des chats. *Gall.*  
Quando la gatta non è in casa, i forici ballano. *Ital.*

When candles are out, all *cats* are grey.

*catibus non idiget lux.*  
Jones is as good as my lady in the dark. *Λυχὴ ἀρδέρῃ τῷ πατρὶ  
σα γυνὴ ἢ αὐτή.* Dans la nuit tous chats sont gris.

The *cat* knows whose lips she licks.

Cry you mercy, kill'd my *cat*.

This is spoken to them who do one a shrewd turn, and then make satisfaction with asking pardon or crying mercy.

By biting and scratching '*cats* and dogs come together; or, Biting and scratching gets the *cat* with kitlin.

i. e. Men and maid-servants, that wrangle and quarrel most one with the other, are often observed to marry together.

Who shall hang the bell about the *cat*'s neck?

Appiccar chi vuol' il sonaglio à la gatta? *Ital.* The mice, at a consultation held how to secure themselves from the cat, resolved upon hanging a bell about her neck, to give warning when she was near, but when this was resolved, they were as far to seek; for who would do it. This may be sarcastically applied to those who prescribe impossible or unpracticable means for the effecting any thing.



A scalded *cat* fears cold water. v. in S.

He that leaves *certainty* and sticks to chance,

When fools pipe he may dance.

They may sit in the *chair* that have malt to sell.

It *chanceth* in an hour, that comes not in seven years.

*Plus enim fati valet hora benigni Quàm si te Veneris commendet epistola Marti.* Horat. Every man is thought to have some lucky hour, wherein he hath an opportunity offered him of being happy all his life, could he but discern it and embrace the occasion. *Accasca in un punto quel che non accasca in cento anni. Ital.* It falls out in an instant which falls not out in an hundred years.

There is *chance* in the cock's spur.

*Change* of pasture makes fat calves.

*Charity* begins at home.

Self-love is the measure of our love to our neighbour. Many sentences occur in the ancient Greek and Latin Poets to this purpose, as, *Omnes sibi melius esse malunt quàm alteri.* Terent. Andr. *Proximus sum egomet mihi.* ibid. Φιλῶ δ' ἑαυτῷ μᾶλλον ἢ δέῃς ἑδένα, &c. v. *Erasm. Adag.* Fa bone à te & tuoi, E poi à gli altri ie tu puoi. *Ital.* Μισῶ σοφιστὴν ὅστις ἐκ αὐτοῦ σοφός.

When good *chear* is lacking our friends will be packing.

Those that eat *cherries* with great persons shall have their eyes sprinted out with the stones.

*Chickens* feed capons.

i. e. As I understand it, chickens come to be capons, and capons were first chickens.

It's a wife *child* knows his own father.

Οὐ γὰρ πῶ τις ἔον γόνον αὐτοῦ ἀνέγνω. Homer. *Odyssa.*

*Child's* pig but father's bacon.

Parents usually tell their children, this pig or this lamb is thine; but, when they come to be grown up and sold, parents themselves take the money for them.



*Charre-folks* are never paid.

That is, give them what you will they are never contented.

When the *child* is christened, you may have godfathers enough.

When a man's need is supplied or his occasion's over, people are ready to offer their assistance or service.

*Children* and fools speak truth.

The *Dutch* Proverb hath it thus, You are not to expect truth from any but children, persons drunk or mad. *In vino veritas*, we know. *Enfans & fols sont Divins. Gall.*

*Children* and fools have merry lives.

For out of ignorance or forgetfulness and inadvertency, they are not concerned either for what is past, or for what is to come. Neither the remembrance of the one, nor fear of the other troubles them, but only the sense of present pain: nothing sticks upon them, they lay nothing to heart. Hence it hath been said, *Nihil scire est vita jucundissima*, to which that of *Ecclesiastes* gives some countenance: *He that encreaseth knowledge encreaseth sorrow.*

*Children* suck the mother when they are young, and the father when they are old.

So we have the *chink* we'll bear with the stink.

*Lucri bonus est odor ex re Quâlibet.* Juvenal. This was the Emperor *Vespasian's* answer to those who complained of his setting gabels on urine and other fordid things.

After a *Christmas* comes a Lent.

The *Church* is not so large but the Priest may say Service in it.

The nearer the *Church* the further from God.

This is a *French* Proverb. *Pres de l'eglise loin de Dieu.*

*Church-work* goes on slowly.

Let the *Church* stand in the Church-yard.



Where God hath his *Church* the Devil will have his chapel.

Non si tosto si fa un templo à Dio come il Diavolo ci fabbrica una capella appresso. *Ital.*

*Pater noster* built *Churches*, and Our father pulls them down.

I do not look upon the building of Churches as an argument of the goodness of the Roman Religion, for when men have once entertained an opinion of expiating sin and meriting heaven by such works, they will be forward enough to give not only the fruit of their land, but even of their body for the sin of their soul: and it's easier to part with one's goods than one's sins.

Claw a *churl* by the breech, and he will shit in your fist. *Chantier à Paris, & il vous fera des jets.*

Persons of a servile temper or education have no sense of honour or ingenuity, and must be dealt with accordingly.

*Ungentem pungit, pungentem rusticus ungit.*

Which sentence both the French and Italians in their languages have made a Proverb. 'Oignez villain qu' il vous poinçra. *Gall. &c.* Insomuch that one would be apt with *Aristotle* to think, that there are *servi naturâ*.

The greatest *clerks* are not always the wisest men.

For prudence is gained more by practice and conversation, than by study and contemplation.

It's the *clark* makes the Justice.

Hasty *climbers* have sudden falls.

Those that rise suddenly from a mean condition to great estate or dignity do often fall more suddenly, as I might easily instance in many Court-favourites: and there is reason for it, because such a speedy advancement is apt to beget pride, and consequently folly in them, and envy in others, which must needs precipitate them. Sudden changes to extraordinary good or bad fortune are apt to turn mens brains. *A cader va chi troppo alto sale. Ital.*

The *clock* goes as it pleases the clark.

Can jack-an-apes be merry when his *clog* is at his heels?

*Close.*



*Close* fits my shirt, but closer my skin.

That is, I love my friends well, but myself better: none so dear to me as I am to myself. Or my body is dearer to me than my goods. Plus pres est la chair que la chemise. *Gall.*

A *close* mouth catcheth no flies.

People must speak and sollicite for themselves, or they are not like to obtain preferment. Nothing carries it like to boldness and importunate, yea, impudent begging. Men will give to such *se defendendo*, to avoid their trouble, who would have no consideration of the modest, though never so much needing or well deserving, Bocca trinciata mosca non ci entra. *Ital.*

It's a bad *cloth* indeed will take no colour.

Cattiva è quella lana che non si puo tingere. *Ital.*

*Cloudy* mornings turn to clear evenings.

*Non si malè nunc & olim sic erit.*

Better see a *clout* than a hole out.

They that can cobble and *clout*, shall have work when others go without.

Glowing *coals* sparkle oft.

When the mind is heated with any passion, it will often break out in words and expressions, *Psal. xxxix. 1.*

You must cut your *coat* according to your cloth.

*Selon ta bourse gouverne ta bouche.*

Noi facciamo la spese secondo l'entrata. *Ital.* We must spend according to our income. Selon le pain il faut le couteau. *Gall.* According to the bread must be the knife, & Fol est qui plus depend que sa rente ne vaut. *Gall.* He is a fool that spends more than his receipts. *Sumptus census nè superet.* *Plaut. Poen. Messe tenuis propria vive. Pers.*

Every *cock* is proud on his own dunghill.

*Gallus in suo sterquilinio plurimum potest.* *Senec. in ludicro.* The French say, Chien sur son fumire est hardi. A dog is stout on his own dunghill.

Let.



Let him that is *cold* blow the coal.  
 In the *coldest* flint there is hot fire.  
*Cold* of complexion good of condition.  
 A ragged *colt* may make a good horse.

An unhappy boy may make a good man. It is used sometimes to signify, that children, which seem less handsome when young, do afterwards grow into shape and comeliness: as on the contrary we say, Fair in the cradle, and foul in the saddle: and the Scots, A kindly aver will never make a good horse.

*Better be alone than in bad Company. Il faut mieux être seul qu'en*  
*Company makes cuckolds. (mauvaise compagnie. 2 ne plus en dire solo che mal*  
*Comparisons are odious. (accompagnato.*

*Conceited* goods are quickly spent.

*Confess* and be hang'd.

An evil *conscience* breaks many a man's neck.

He's an ill *cook* that cannot lick his own fingers.

Celui qui gouverne bien mal le miel qui n' en taste & ses doigts n' en leche. *Gall.* He is an ill keeper of honey who tastes it not.

God sends meat, and the Devil sends *cooks*.

Salt *cooks* bear blame, but fresh bear shame.

*Corn* and horn go together.

*i. e.* for prices, when corn is cheap cattle are not dear, & vice versa.

Much *corn* lies under the straw that is not seen.

More *cost* more worship. *More cost than worship.*

I'll not change a *cottage* in possession for a kingdom in reversion.

All *covet* all lose.

*Covetousness* brings nothing home.

Qui tout convoite tout perd. *Gall.* & qui trop empoigne rien n' estrein'd. He that grasps at too much holds fast nothing. The fable of the dog is known, who, catching at the appearance in the water of the Shoulder of mutton he had in his mouth, let it drop in and lost it. Chi tutto abbraccia nulla stringa. *Ital.*

A *cough* will stick longer by a horse than half a peck of oats.



Good *counsel* never comes too late.

For if good, it must suit the time when it is given.

*Count* not your chickens before they be hatch'd.

*Ante victoriam nē canas triumphum.*

So many *countries* so many customs.

Tant de gens tant de guises. *Gall.*

A man must go old to the *Court* and young to a  
*Cloyster*, that would go from thence to heaven.

A friend in *Court* is worth a penny in a man's purse.

Bon fait avoir amy en cour, car le proces en est plus court.  
*Gall.* A friend in Court makes the process short.

Far from *Court* far from care.

Full of *courtesy* full of craft,

Sincere and true-hearted persons are least given to compliment and ceremony. It's suspicious he hath some design upon me who courts and flatters me. Chi te fa piu carezza che non vuole, O ingannato t'ha, o ingannar te vuole. *Ital.* He that makes more of you than you desire or expect, either he hath cozen'd you or intends to do it.

Less of your *courtesy* and more of your purse.

*Re opitulandum non verbis.*

Call me *cousin* but cozen me not.

Curs'd *cows* have short horns.

*Dat Deus immiti cornua curta bovi.*

Providence so disposes that they, who have will, want power or means to hurt.

Who would keep a *cow*, when he may have a pottle  
of milk for a penny?

Many



Many a good *cow* hath but a bad calf.

Ἄνδρων ἡρώων τέχνα πῆμαλα. *Heroum filii noxæ.* Παῦ-  
 ρι γάρ τοι παῖδες ὅμοιοι πατρί πελόν. οἱ πλείονες κα-  
 κί' εἰς, παῦρι δὲ τε πατρὸς ἀρεί' εἰς. *Homer. Odyss. ε. Ælius*  
*Spartianus* in the life of *Severus* shews by many examples, that men  
 famous for learning, virtue, valour, or success have for the most part  
 either left behind them no children, or such as that it had been more  
 for their honour and the interest of human affairs that they had died  
 childless. We might add unto those, which he produceth, many  
 instances out of our own history. So *Edward* the first, a wise and  
 valiant Prince, left us *Edward* the second: *Edward* the black  
 Prince *Richard* the second: *Henry* the fifth a valiant and successful  
 King, *Henry* the sixth a very unfortunate Prince, though otherwise  
 a good man. And yet there want not in history instances to the con-  
 trary, as among the *French Charles Martell, Pipin* and *Charle-*  
*main* in continual succession, so *Joseph Scaliger* the son was, in point  
 of scholarship, no whit inferior to *Julius* the father. *Fortes crean-*  
*tur fortibus & bonis, &c.*

Where coin's not common commons must be scant.

A *collier's cow* and an *alewife's sow* are always well  
 fed.

Others say a poor man's cow, and then the reason is evident,  
 why a *collier's* is not so clear.

Much *coin* much care.

*Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam.* *Horat.*

The greatest *crabs* are not always the best meat.

Great and good are not always the same thing, though our Lan-  
 guage often makes them synonymous terms, as when we call a great  
 way a good way, and a great deal a good deal, &c. in which and  
 the like phrases good signifies somewhat less than great, viz, of a  
 middle size or indifferent. *Bonus* also in Latin is sometimes used in  
 the same sense, as in that of *Persius*. Sat. 2. *Bona pars procerum.*  
*Les grands boeufs ne font pas les grands journees. Gall.* The greatest  
 oxen rid not most work.

*Crabs* breed babs by the help of good lads.

Country wenches when they are with child usually long for  
*Crabs*: or *Crabs* may signify *Scolds*.

There's



There's a *craft* in dawbing ; or, There is more *craft*  
in dawbing than throwing dirt on the wall.

There is a mystery in the meanest trade.

No man is his *craft's-master* the first day.

*Nessuno nasce maestro. Ital.*

Shameless *craving* must have, &c. v. in S.

You must learn to *creep* before you go.

Soon *crooks* the tree that good *gambrel* would be.

A gambrel is a crooked piece of wood on which butchers hang up the carcasses of beasts by the legs, from the *Italian* word *gamba* signifying a leg. Parallel to this is that other Proverb, It early pricks that will be a thorn. *Adeo à teneris assuescere multum est.*

Each *cross* hath its inscription.

Crosses and afflictions come not by chance, they spring not out of the earth, but are laid upon men for some just reason. Divines truly say, that many times we may read the sin in the punishment.

No *cross* no crown.

It's ill killing a *crow* with an empty sling.

The *crow* thinks her own bird fairest.

*Asinus asino, sus sui pulcher, & suum cuique pulchrum.* So the Ethiopians are said to paint the Devil white. Every one is partial to, and well conceited of his own art, his own compositions, his own children, his own country, &c. Self-love is a mote in every one's eye; it influences, biases and blinds the judgments even of the most modest and perspicacious. Hence it is (as *Aristotle* well observes) that men for the most part love to be flattered. *Rhetor* 2. & A tous oiseaux leur nids sont beaux. *Gall.* Every bird likes its own nest. A ogni grolla paion' belli i suoi grollatini. *Ital.*

A *crow* is never the whiter for washing herself often.  
No carrion will kill a *crow*.

*Cunning* is no burden.

It is part of *Bias's* goods, it will not hinder a man's flight when the enemies are at hand.

Many



Many things fall between the *cup* and the lip.

*Multa cadunt inter calicem supremamque labra.*

Πολλὰ μετὰ τὸ πίνει κύλικος καὶ χεῖλεος ἀρᾶ. *Citantur ab A. Gellio.* De la main à la bouche on perd souvent la soupe. *Gall.* Between the hand and the mouth the broth is many times shed. Entere la bouche & le cueillier vient Souvent grand destourbier. *Gall.*

What cannot be *cured* must be endured.

*Leuius fit patientia quicquid corrigere est nefas.* Horat. Od.

A bad *custom* is like a good cake, better broken than kept.

A curs'd *cur* must be tied short.

A meschant chien court lien. *Gall.*

*Custom* is another nature.

Desperate *cuts* must have desperate cures.

## D.

**H**E that will not be ruled by his own *dame*, must be ruled by his step-dame.

He *dances* well to whom Fortune pipes.

Affai ben balla à chi Fortuna suona. *Ital.* The French have a Proverb, Mieux vaut une once de fortune qui une livre de sagesse. Better is an ounce of good Fortune than a pound of good forecast.

They love *dancing* well that dance among thorns.

When you go to *dance*, take heed whom you take by the hand.

It's as good to be in the *dark* as without light.

Jone's as good as my lady in the *dark*. v. in I.

One may see *day* at a little hole.

The better *day* the better deed.

*bonum* A bon jour bon oeuvre. *Gall.*

*Dieenda bonâ sunt bona verba dic.*

He



He never broke his hour that kept his *day*.  
To *day* a man, to-morrow a mouse.  
To *day* me, to-morrow thee.

Aujourd' huy Roy, demain rien. *Gall.*

The longest *day* must have an end.

I'll n'est si grand jour qui ne vienne à vespre. *Gall.* Non vien  
di, che non vengà sera. *Ital.*

Be the *day* never so long, at length cometh even-  
song.

'Tis *day* still while the Sun shines.  
Speak well of the *dead*.

*Mortuis non conviciandum, & De mortuis nil nisi bonum. Nam-  
que cum mortui non mordent iniquum est ut mordeantur.*

A *dead* mouse feels no cold.

He that waits for *dead* mens shoes may go long e-  
nough bare-foot.

A longue corde tire qui d' autrui mort desire. *Gall.* He  
hath but a cold suit who longs for another man's death.

*Non v. dead as they that will not hear. Il n'est point de plus sordo que ceux qui ne  
croient pas entendre.*

After *death* the Doctor.

*This is a French Proverb, Apres la mort le medecin, parallel  
to that ancient Greek one, Μετὰ πόλεμον ἢ συμμαχία.  
Post bellum auxilium. We find it in Quintilian's Declam. Cada-  
virib. pasti, with another of the like import; Quid quod medicina  
mortuorum fera est? Quid quod nemo aquam infundit in cineres?  
After a man's house is burnt to ashes, it's too late to pour on water.*

Who gives away his goods, before he is dead,  
Take a beetle and knock him on the head.

Chi dona il suo inanzi morire il s' apparecchia assai patire. *Ital.*  
He that gives away his goods, before death, prepares himself to  
suffer.

He



He that could know, what would be *dear*,  
Need be a merchant but one year.

Such a merchant was the Philosopher *Thales*, of whom it is reported, that to make proof, that it was in the power of a Philosopher to be rich if he pleased, he foreseeing a future dearth of Olives, the year following, bought up at easy rates all that kind of fruit then in mens hands.

Out of *debt* out of danger. *Salix qui nihil debet.*

Ἐυδαίμων ὁ μηδὲν ὀφείλων, Happy he that owes nothing

Desperate cuts must have, *Ec. v. in C.*

There's *difference* between staring and stark blind [or mad.]

This Proverb may have a double sense. If you read it stark mad, it signifies, that we ought to distinguish, and not presently pronounce him stark mad that stares a little, or him a rank fool who is a little impertinent sometimes, &c. If you read it stark blind, then it hath the same sense with that of *Horace*;

*Est inter Tanaim medium focerumque Vitelli.*

and is a reprehension to those who put no difference between extremes, as perfect blindness and *Lynceus's* sight.

He that would eat a good *dinner* let him eat a good breakfast.

*Dinners* can't be long, where dainties want.

He that saveth his *dinner* will have the more for his supper.

This is a *French* Proverb, Qui garde son disne il a mieux à souper. He that spares, when he is young, may the better spend when he is old. Mal soupe qui tout disne. He sups ill who eats all at dinner.

An ounce of *discretion* is worth a pound of wit.

The *French* say, An ounce of good fortune, &c. Θέλω τυ-  
χῆς σαλαμὸν ἢ φρενῶν πέντον. Nazianz. Gutta fortunæ præ  
dolio sapientiæ.

I will not make my *dish-clout* my table cloth.

It's



It's a sin to bely the *Devil*.

Give the *Devil* his due.

He that takes the *Devil* into his boat must carry him over the Sound.

He that hath shipp'd the *Devil* must make the best of him.

Seldom lies the *Devil* dead in a ditch.

We are not to trust the *Devil* or his Children, though they seem never so gentle or harmless, without all power or will to hurt. The ancients, in a Proverbial *Hyperbole*, said of a woman, *Mulieri nē credas nē mortuæ quidem*, because you might have good reason to suspect that she feigned; we may with more reason say the like of the *Devil* and diabolical persons, when they seem most mortified. Perchance this Proverb may allude to the fable of the fox, which escaped by feigning himself dead. I know no phrase more frequent in the mouths of the *French* and *Italians* than this, 'The *Devil* is dead, to signify that a difficulty is almost conquered, a journey almost finished, or as we say, The neck of a business is broken.

Talk of the *Devil* and he'll <sup>appear.</sup> either come or fend. x

As good eat the *Devil*, as the broth he is boil'd in.

The *Devil* rebukes sin. *Le renard pèche aux poules.*

*Clodius accusat mæchos. Aliorum medicus ipse ulceribus scates.*

The *Devil*'s child the *Devil*'s luck.

He must needs go whom the *Devil* drives. *Bon gré, mal gré, va le pèche*

He had need of a long spoon, that eats with the *Devil*. *non est nichilum. (au ven)*

The *Devil* shites upon a great heap.

The *Devil* is good when he is pleased.

The *Devil* is never nearer than when we are talking x of him.

The *Devil*'s meal is half bran.

La farine du diable n'est que bran, or s' en va moitié en bran, Gall.

What is gotten over the *Devil*'s back is spent under his belly. *Cappi vient par la flute & en retourne par le tambour.*

*Malè parta malè dilabuntur.* What is got by oppression or extortion is many times spent in riot and luxury.

When much is taken, much is lost. Every



*As you will be done by.  
Mille an fuisse quod tibi fieri non vi.*

98

## Proverbs that are

Every *dog* hath his day, and every man his hour.  
All the *dogs* follow the salt bitch.  
Love me and love my *dog*.

42

Qui aime Jean aime son chien. *Gall.* Spesse volte si ha rispetto al cane per il padrone.

99 +

He that would hang his *dog* gives out first, that he's mad.

He that is about to do any thing disingenuous, unworthy, or of evil fame, first bethinks himself of some plausible pretence.

The hindmost *dog* may catch the hare.  
He that keeps another man's *dog* shall have nothing left him but the line.

This is a *Greek* Proverb, "Ὅς κύνα τρέφει ξένον τέτω μόνον λῖνός μιν ἐμείνει." The meaning is, that he who bestows a benefit upon an ungrateful person loses his cost. For if a dog break loose he presently gets him home to his former master, leaving the cord he was tied with.

What? keep a *dog* and bark myself.

That is, must I keep servants, and do my work myself.

There are more ways to kill a *dog* than hanging.  
Hang a *dog* on a crab-tree, and he'll never love verjuice.

This is a ludicrous and nugatory saying, for a dog once hanged is past loving or hating. But generally men and beasts shun those things, by or for which they have smarted. "Ἐν οἷς ἂν ἀτυχήσῃ ἄνθρωπος τόποις τέτοις ἥκιστα πλεσιάζων ἡδέσθαι." *Amphis in Ampelurgo apud Stobæum.*

*Et mea cymba semel vastâ percussa procellâ,  
Illum quo læsa est, horret adire locum. Ovid.*

*Dogs* bark before they bite.  
It's an ill *dog* that deserves not a crust.

*Digna canis pabulo. Ἀξία ἡ κύων τῷ βρώματι. Eras. ex Suida.*

A good



A good *dog* deserves a good bone.  
It is an ill *dog* that is not worth the whistling.  
Better to have a *dog* fawn on you than bite you.  
He that lies down with *dogs* must rise up with fleas.

Chi con cane dorme con pulce si leva. *Ital.* Qui se couche avec les chiens se leve avec des puces. *Gall.*

Give a child till he craves, and a *dog* while his tail doth wave, and you'll have a fair dog but a foul knave.

The *dog* that licks ashes trust not with meal.

The *Italians* say this of a cat, *Gatto che lecca cenere non fidar farina.*

Into the mouth of a bad *dog* often falls a good bone.

Souvent à mauvais chien tombe un bon os en gueule. *Gall.*

Hungry *dogs* will eat dirty puddings.

*Jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit.*

A la faim il n'y a point de mauvais pain. *Gall.* To him who is hungry any bread seems good, or none comes amiss. L' Afino chi na fame mangia d' ogni strame. *Ital.*

It's an easy thing to find a staff to beat a *dog*; or, a stone to throw at a dog.

Qui veut battre son chien trouve assez de bastons. *Gall.* Malefacere qui vult nusquam non causam invenit. *Pub. Mimus.* He who hath a mind to do me a mischief, will easily find some pretence. *Μινεὰ πείρασις ἐστὶ τὸ πείξαι κακῶς.* To do evil, a slight pretence or occasion will serve mens turns. A petite achoison le loup prend le mouton. *Gall.*

An old *dog* will learn no tricks, v. in O.

Do well and have well.

*Draffe* is good enough for swine.

He that's down down with him.



Drawn wells { are seldom dry.  
                  { have sweetest water.

*Puteus si hauriatur melior evadit.* Φρέατα ἀντλήμενα βελτίω γίνεσθαι. *Basil. in epist. ad Eustachium medicum.* All things, especially mens parts, are improved and advanced by use and exercise. Standing waters are apt to corrupt and putrify: weapons laid up and disused do contract rust, nay the very air, if not agitated and broken with the wind, is thought to be unhealthful and pestilential, especially in this our native country, of which it is said, *Anglia ventosa, si non ventosa venenosa.*

Golden *dreams* make men awake hungry.  
After a *dream* of a wedding comes a corpse.  
Draffe was his errand, but *drink* he would have.  
*Drunken* folks seldom take harm.

This is so far from being true, that on the contrary, of my own observation, I could give divers instances of such as have received very much harm when drunk.

Ever *drunk* ever dry.

*Parthi quo plus bibunt eò plus sitiunt.*

What sobriety conceals *drunkenness* reveals.

*Quod est in corde sobrii est in ore ebrii.* Τὸ ἐν καρδίᾳ τῷ νήφοντος ἐπὶ τῆς γλώττης ὅτι τῷ μεθύοντι. *Plutarch. περὶ ἀδολεσχίας.* *Erasmus* cites to this purpose a sentence out of *Herodotus*, Ὅινος καλίων ὁμπλέκσιν ἔπει, when wine sinks, words swim: and *Pliny* hath an elegant saying to this purpose, *Vinum usque adeò mentis arcana prodit, ut mortifera etiam inter pocula loquantur homines, & nè per jugulum quidem recludas voces contineant.* *Quid non ebrietas designat? operta recludit.*

He that kills a man, when he is *drunk*, must be  
hang'd, when he is sober.  
The *ducks* fare well in the Thames.  
*Dumb* folks get no lands.

This is parallel to that, Spare to speak and spare to speed, and that former, A close mouth catcheth no flies.



E.

**E**ARLY up and never the nearer.  
*Early* sow early mow.  
 It *early* pricks that will be a thorn.

Soon crooks the tãree that good gambrel would be.

The *early* bird catcheth the worm.  
 A penny-worth of *ease* is worth a penny.  
 The longer *East* the shorter West.  
 You can't *eat* your cake, and have your cake.

Vorrebbe mangiar la forcaccia & trovar la in tasca. *Ital.*

*Eating* and drinking takes away one's stomach.

En mangeant l' appetit se perd. To which the *French* have another seemingly contrary. En mangeant l' appetit vient, parallel to that of ours, One shoulder of mutton draws down another.

He that will *eat* the kernel must crack the nut.

*Qui nucleum esse vult nucem frangat oportet.* No gains without pains.

Madam *Parnel*, crack the nut and *eat* the kernel.  
*Eaten* bread is forgotten.  
 It's very hard to shave an *egg*.

Where nothing is nothing can be had.

An *egg* will be in three bellies in twenty-four hours.  
 Better half an *egg* than an empty shell.

Better half a loaf than no bread.

Ill *egging* makes ill begging.

Evil persons, by enticing and flattery, draw on others to be as bad as themselves,



All *ekes* [or helps] as the Geni-wren said, when she pifs'd in the sea.

Many littles make a mickle, the whole Ocean is made up of drops. Goutte à goutte on remplit la cuve. *Gall.* And Goutte à goutte la mer s' egoute. *Drop by drop the sea is drained.*

*Empty* vessels make the greatest sound.

The Scripture saith, A fool's voice is known by multitude of words. None more apt to boast than those who have least real worth; least whereof justly to boast. The deepest streams flow with least noise.

*Empty* hands no hawks allure.

A right *Englishman* knows not when a thing is well. Whoso hath but a mouth, shall ne'er in *England* suffer droughth, *v. supra.*

For if he doth but open it, it's a chance but it will rain in. True it is, we seldom suffer for want of rain: and if there be any fault in the temper of our air, it is its over-moistness, which inclines us to the scurvy and consumptions; diseases the once scarce known, the other but rare in hotter Countries.

Every thing hath an *end*, and a pudding hath two. All's well that *ends* well.

*Exitus acta probat.*

There's never *enough* where nought leaves.

This is an *Italian* Proverb, Non vi è à bastanza se niente avanza. It is hard so to cut the hair, as that there should be no want and nothing to spare.

*Enough* is as good as a feast.

After y a, si trop n' y a. *Gall.*

Better be *envied* than pitied.

This is a saying in most languages, although it hath little of the nature of a Proverb in it. Φθονέειν κρείσσον ἔστιν ἢ οἰκτερεῖν *Herodot. in Thalia.* Ἄλλ' ὁμῶς κρείσσον ἢ οἰκτιρμῆς φθόνος. *Pindar.* Più tosto invidia che compassione. *Ital.*  
*Essex*



*Essex* stiles, *Kentish* miles, *Norfolk* wiles many men  
beguiles.

For stiles *Essex* may well vie with any County of *England*, it  
being wholly divided into small closes, and not one common field  
that I know of in the whole County. Length of miles I know not  
what reason *Kent* hath to pretend to, for generally speaking, the  
farther from *London* the longer the miles; but for cunning in the  
Law and wrangling, *Norfolk* men are justly noted.

Where every hand fleeceth, &c. v. fleeceth.

*Evening* orts are good morning fodder.

The *Evening* crowns the day.

La vita il fine, e' l di loda la sera. *Ital.* The end or death com-  
mends the life, and the evening the day. *Dicique beatus*

*Ante obitum nemo supremæque funera debet.* *Ovid.*

Of two evils <sup>above</sup> the least is to be chosen, *De deux maux il faut éviter le*  
*pire.*

This reason the Philosopher rendered, why he chose a little wife.

*Exchange* is no robbery.

A bad *excuse* is better than none at all.

*Experience* is the mistress of fools.

*Experientia stultorum magistra* Wise men learn by others  
harms, fools by their own, like *Epimetheus*, ὃς ἐπεὶ κακὸν  
ἔχε νόησε.

What the eye sees not the heart rues not.

Le coeur ne veut doloir ce que l'oeil ne peut veoir. *Gall.*  
Therefore it is not good to peep and pry into every corner, to be  
two inquisitive into what our servants or relations do or say, lest we  
create ourselves unnecessary trouble.

Better eye out than always aking [or watching.]

He that winketh with one eye, and seeth with the o-  
ther;

I would not trust him, though he were my brother.

This is only a Physiognomical observation.



He that hath but one eye sees the better for it.

Better than he would do without it : a ridiculous saying.

F.

140+ **A** Good face, &c. v. band.  
Faint heart ne'er won fair Lady.

Ἄλλ' οἱ δ' ἀδυσμένους ἄνδρες ἐπὶ τέρπαιον ἐσήσαντο.  
*Suidas ex Eupolide, Timidi nunquam statuere tropæum. Le couard*  
*n' aura belle amie. Gall. For, Audentes fortuna juvat.*

Fair feathers make fair fowls.

Fair clothes, ornaments, and dresses set off persons, and make them appear handsome, which if stripp'd of them would seem but plain and homely. God makes, and apparel shapes. I panni rifanno le stanghe, vesti una colonna & par una donna. *Ital.*

Fair words, &c. v. words.

Fair and softly goes far in a day.

Pas à pas on va bien loing. *Gall.* Chi va piano va sano <sup>e</sup> anche lontano. *Ital.* He that goes softly goes sure and also far. He that spurs on too fast, at first setting out, tires before he comes to his journey's end. *Festina lentè.*

Fair in the cradle, and foul in the saddle.

A fair face is half a portion.

Praise a fair day at night.

Or else you may repent, for many times clear mornings turn to cloudy evenings. La vita il fine e' l di loda la sera. The end commends the life, and the evening the day.

The fairest filk is soonest stained.

This may be applied to women. The handsomest women are soonest corrupted, because they are most tempted. It may also be applied to good natures, which are most easily drawn away by evil company.



Men speak of the *Fair*, as things went with them there.

If a man once *fall*, all will tread on him.

*Dejecta arbore qui-vis ligna colligit. Vulgus sequitur fortunam & odit damnatos. Juven.* When the tree is fallen every man goeth to it with his hatchet. *Gall.*

There's *falshood* in fellowship.  
Common *fame's* seldom to blame.

A general report is rarely without some ground. No smoke without some fire. *Φήμι δ' ἔτις πάντων ἀπόλλυται ἡνίκα πολλοὶ Λαοὶ φημίζουσι, Θεὸς νύ τίς ὄει καὶ αὐτή. Hesiod.*

Too much *familiarity* breeds contempt. *Familiarité engendre mépris*

*Nimia familiaritas contemptum parit. E tribus optimis rebus tres pessimæ oriuntur; è veritate odium, è familiaritate contemptus, è felicitate invidia. Plutarch.*

*Fancy* passes beauty.

*Fancy* may boult bran and think it flour.

You can't *fare* well, but you must cry roast-meat.

Sasse bonne farine sans trompe ny buccine. *Gall.* Boult thy fine meal, and eat good past, without report or trumpet's blast. *Οἱ δὲ ψῶντες σιωπῇ πίνουσι.* They that are thirsty drink silently. *Si corvus tacuisset haberet*

*Plus dapis & rixæ multò minùs invidiæque. Horat.*

*Far* fetch'd and dear bought is good for Ladies.

Vache de loin a laiçt assez. *Gall.*

*Far* folks fare well, and fair children die.

People are apt to boast of the good and wealthy condition of their far-off friends, and to commend their dead children.

It's good *farting* before one's own fire.

A man, *far* from his good, is near his harm.

*Qui est loing du plat est prez de son dommage. Gall.* Far from  
the



the dish and near to his loss; for commonly they, that are far from the dish, shed their broth by the way.

As good be out of the world as out of the *fashion*.

*Fat* drops fall from fat flesh.

*Fat* sorrow is better than lean sorrow.

Better have a rich husband and a sorrowful life than a poor husband and a sorrowful life with him, spoken to encourage a maid to marry a rich man, though ill conditioned.

Little knows the *fat* how what the lean one means.

The *father* to the bough, &c. v. in B.

Where no *fault* is there needs no pardon.

Every man hath his *faults*; or, *He is lifeless that is faultless*.

*Ut vitiis nemo sine nascitur. Quisque suos patimur manes.*

They that *feal* [*i. e.* hide] can find.

It's good to *fear* the worst, the best will save itself.

No *feast* to a Miser's.

Il n' est banquet que d' homme chiche. *Gall.*

Little difference between a *feast* and a belly-full.

Better come at the latter end of a *feast*, than the beginning of a fray.

*Feeling* hath no fellow.

No *fence* against a flail. Ill fortune.

Some evils and calamities assault so violently that there is no resisting or bearing them off.

No man loves his *fetters* though of gold.

Next to health and necessary food, no good in this world more desirable than liberty.

The *finest* lawn soonest stains.

The *finest* shoe often hurts the foot.

There



There is no *fire* without some *fmoke*.

Nul feu sans fumée. *Gall.*

*Fire* and water are good *fervants*, but bad *masters*.  
*First* come *first* served.

Qui premier arrive au moulin, premier doit mouldre. *Gall.*

It's ill *fishing* before the net. *One would rather think*  
*after the net*.

No *fishing* to *fishing* in the sea.

Il fait beau pescher en eau large. *Gall.* It's good *fishing* in  
large waters.

*Fishes* are cast away, that are cast into dry ponds.

It's good *fishing* in troubled waters. *Il fait bon pêcher en eau trouble.*  
*Il n'est que pêcher en grande eau.*

'Il n'y a pesche qu' en eau troublé. *Gall.* In troubled waters;  
that is, in a time of publick calamity, when all things are in con-  
fusion.

*Fresh fish* and new come guests *smell*, by that they  
are three days old.

L' hoſte & le poisson passe trois jours puent. *Gall.* *Piscis ne-*  
*quam est nisi recens*, Plaut. Ordinary friends are welcome at first,  
but we soon grow weary of them.

The best *fish* swim near the bottom.  
Still he *fisheth* that catcheth one,

Tousjours pesche qui en prend un. *Gall.*

When *flatterers* meet the Devil goes to dinner.  
Where every hand *fleeceth* the sheep goes naked.  
All *flesh* is not venison.

This is a *French* Proverb, Toute chair n' est pas venaison.

*Flesh* stands never so high but a dog will venture his  
legs.

A *flow* will have an ebb.



No *flying* without wings; or,  
He would fain *fly*, but he wants feathers.

*Sine pennis volare haud facile est. Plaut. in Pœnulo.* Nothing of moment can be done without necessary helps, or convenient means. *Non si puo volar senza ale. Ital.*

How can the *fole* amble, when the horse and mare trot.

A *fool* and his money are soon parted.

No *fool* to the old fool.

Every man hath a *fool* in his sleeve.

*Fools* will be meddling.

A *fool* may ask more questions in an hour, than a wise man can answer in seven years.

A *fool* may put somewhat in a wise body's head.

A *fool's* bolt is soon shot.

*De fol juge brieve sentence. Gall.* A foolish judge passes a quick sentence.

As the *fool* thinks so the bell tink, or clinks.

*Fools* set stools for wise folks to stumble at.

*Fools* build houses, and wise men buy them.

*Fools* make feasts and wise men eat them.

*Le fols font la feste & les sages le mangent. Gall.* The same almost word for word.

*Fools* lade water and wise men catch the fish.

The *fool* will not part with his bable for the Tower of *London*.

If every *fool* should wear a bable fewel would be dear.

*Si tous les fols portoient le marotte, on ne feait de quel bois s'eschauferoit. Gall.*

Send a *fool* to the market and a fool he will return again.

The *Italians* say, *Chi bestia va à Roma bestia retorna.* He that goes a beast to *Rome* returns thence a beast. Change of place changes.



changes not mens minds or manners. *Cælum non animum mutant  
qui trans mare currunt.*

Fortune favours fools; or, fools have the best luck.

*Fortuna favet fatuis.* It's but equal, Nature having not, that  
Fortune should do so.

It's good to go on *foot* when a man hath a horse in  
his hand.

*Al aise marche à pied qui mene son cheval par la bride.* Gall.

*Forbearance* is no acquittance.

In the *forehead* and the eye the lecture of the mind  
doth lie.

*Vultus index animi.*

To forget a wrong is the best revenge.

Delle ingiurie il remedio è lui scordarsi. *Ital.* *Infirmi est ani-  
mi exiguique voluptas Ultio.* Juvenal.

It's not good praising a *ford* till a man be over.

Fore-warn'd fore-armed. *Præmonitus, præmunitus.*

*Forecast* is better than work-hard.

Every one's faults are not written in their *foreheads*.

The *fox* preys farthest from his hole.

To avoid suspicion. Crafty thieves steal far from home.

The *fox* never fares better, than when he's bann'd [or  
curs'd.]

*Populus me sibilat at mihi plaudo*

*Ipse domi, quoties nummos contemplor in arca.* Horat.

It's an ill sign to see a *fox* lick a lamb.

When the *fox* preaches beware of your geese.



Fire, quoth the *fox*, when he piss'd on the ice. *He saw it smok'd, and thought there would be fire e're long.*

This is spoken in derision to those which have great expectation from some fond design or undertaking, which is not likely to succeed.

Fie upon heps (quoth the *fox*) because he could not reach them.

The *fox* knows much, but more he that catcheth him. Every *fox* must pay his own skin to the flayer.

Tutto le volpi si trovano in pelliceria. *Ital.* En fin les regnards se trouvent chez le pelletier. *Gall.* The crafty are at length surpris'd. Thieves most commonly come to the gallows at last.

What's *freer* than a gift?

It's good to have some *friends* both in heaven and hell.

He is my *friend*, that grindeth at my mill.

That shews me real kindness.

A *friend* in need is a friend indeed.

Prove thy *friend* e're thou have need.

All are not *friends*, that speak us fair.

He's a good friend that speaks well on us behind our backs.

No longer foster no longer *friend*.

As a man is *friended*, so the law is ended.

Where shall a man have a worse friend than he brings from home?

*Friends* may meet, but mountains never greet.

*Mons cum monte non miscebitur: Pares cum paribus.* Two haughty persons will seldom agree together. Deux hommes se reucontent bien, mais jamais deux montagnes. *Gall.*

Many kinsfolk, few *friends*.

One's kindred are not always to be accounted one's *friends*, though in our Language they be synonymous terms. There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.



One God no more, but *friends* good store.

Ἐἷς Θεὸς καὶ φίλοι πολλοί. *Unus Deus, sed plures amici parandi.*

Wherever you see your *friend* trust yourself.  
A *friend* is never known till one have need.

*Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur. Cic. ex Ennio.*

*Scilicet ut fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum,*

*Tempore sic duro est inspicienda fides. Ovid.*

Ἀνδρὲς κακῶς πρὸς ὥσον/ἔκποδ' ὦν φίλοι. Friends stand a-  
far off, when a man is in adversity.

What was good the *Friar* never lov'd.  
When the *Friar's* beaten, then comes *James*.

Μετὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἢ συμμαχία. *Sic est ad pugnae partes  
re peracta veniendum.*

The *Friar* preach'd against stealing when he had a  
pudding in his sleeve.

Il frate predicava, che non si dovesse robbare & lui haveva l'  
occha nel scapulario. *Ital.* The same with the *English*, Only goose  
instead of pudding.

To *fright* a bird is not the way to catch her.

Qui veut prendre un oiseau qu' il ne l' affarouche. *Gall.* The  
same with the *English*.

The *frog* cannot out of her bog.  
*Frost* and fraud both end in foul.

A saying ordinary in the mouth of Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord  
Chancellor.

Take away *fewel* take a way flame.

Remove the tale-bearer and contention ceaseth. *Sine Cerere  
& Libero friget Venus.*



The *farthest* way about's the nearest way home.

What is gained in the shortness may be lost in the goodness of the way. *Compendia plerumque sunt dispendia.*

*Fields* have eyes, and woods have ears.

Bois ont oreilles, & champs oeillets. *Gall.* Some hear and see him whom he heareth and seeth not; For fields have eyes, and woods have ears, ye wot. *Heywood.*

G.

**T**ouch a *gal'd* horse on the back, and he'll kick  
[or wince.]

Try your skill in *galt* first, and then in gold.

*In Care periculum, subaudi fac. Cares olim notati sunt, quod primi vitam mercede locabant.* They were the first mercenary soldiers. Practise new and doubtful experiments in cheap commodities, or upon things of small value.

You may *gape* long enough, e're a bird fall in your mouth.

He that *gapeth* until he be fed, well may he gape until he be dead.

*C' est folie de beer contre un four. Gall.*

No *gaping* against an oven.

Make not a *gauntlet* of a hedging-glove.

What's a *Gentleman* but his pleasure.

A *Gentleman* without living, is like a pudding without fewet.

*Gentry* sent to market, will not buy one bushel of corn.

*Gentility* without ability, is worse than plain beggery.

*Giff gaffe* was a good man, but he is soon weary.

*Giffe gaffe* is one good turn for another.

Look



Look not a gift horse in the mouth.

It seems this was a Latin Proverb in *Hierom's* time, *Erasmus* quotes it out of his preface to his commentaries on the epistle to the *Ephesians*, *Noli (ut vulgare est proverbium) equi dentes inspicere donati.* A caval donato non guardar in bocca. *Ital.* A cheval donne il ne faut pas regarder aux dens. *Gall.* It is also in other modern Languages.

There's not so bad a *Gill* but there's as bad a *Will*.  
*Giving* much to the poor doth increase a man's store.  
*Give* a thing and take a thing, &c.  
*Or*, give a thing and take again,  
 And you shall ride in hell's wain.

*Plato* mentions this as a children's Proverb in his time. Τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν δὲ δένειον ἀπαίρεισι ἐκ βῆτι, which with us also continues a Proverb among children to this day.

Better fill a *glutton's* belly than his eye.

Les yeux plus grands que la pance. *Gall.* Piu tosto si fatolla il ventre che l'occhio. *Ital.*

A belly full of *gluttony* will never study willingly, *i.e.* the old proverbial Verse.

*Impletus venter non vult studere libenter.*

Man doth what he can, and *God* what he will.  
 When *God* wills, all winds bring rain.

*Deus undecunque juvat modò propitius.* *Eraf.* La ou Dieu veut il pleut. *Gall.*

*God* sends corn, and the Devil marrs the sack.  
*God* sends cold after clothes.

After clothes, *i.e.* according to the people's clothes. Dieu donne le froid selon le drap. *Gall.*

*God* is where he was.

Spoken to encourage People in any distress.



Not God above gets all mens love.

᾽Οὐδὲ γὰρ ὁ Ζεὺς ἔσθ' ὅσων πάντας ἀνδάνει ἔτ' ἀνέχων.  
Theogn.

God knows well which are the best Pilgrims.  
What God will, no frost can kill.  
Tell me with whom thou goest, and I'll tell thee what  
thou doest.

La mala compagnia è quella che mena huomini à la furca. Ital.

Gold goes in at any gate except Heaven's.

Philip, Alexander's father was reported to say, that he did not  
doubt to take any castle or cittadel, let the ascent be never so steep  
and difficult, if he could but drive up an ass laden with gold to the  
gate.

All is not gold that glisters.

Tout ce qui luit n'est pas or. Gall. Non è oro tutto quel che  
luce. Ital. Fronti nulla fides. Juven.

A man may buy gold too dear.  
Though good be good, yet better is better, or better  
carries it.

That's my good that does me good.  
Some good things I do not love, a good long mile,  
good small beer, and a good old woman.

Good enough is never ought.

A good man can no more harm than a sheep.

Ill gotten goods seldom prosper. Le bien mal acquis ne  
profite jamais.

Della robba di mal acquista non se ne vede allegrezza. Ital.  
And, Vien presto consumato l'ingiustamente acquistato. De mal  
è venu l'agneau & à mal retourne le peau, Gall. To naught it  
goes that came from naught. Κακὰ κίρματα ἴσ' ἀτρῆν. He-  
liod. Mala lucra aequalia damnis. Male parva male dilabuntur:  
and, De male quæsitis vix gaudet tertius hæres. Juven.



That that's good fauce for a *goose*, is good for a gander. *What's sauce for a goose, is sauce for a gander.*

This is a woman's Proverb.

There's meat in a *goose's* eye.

As deep drinketh the *goose*, as the gander.

*Goose*, and gander, and gosling are three sounds, but one thing.

A *Goshawk* beats not at a bunting.

*Aquila non capit muscas.*

Grace will last, favour will blast.

While the *grass* grows, the steed starves.

*Caval non morire, che herba de venire. Ital.*

*Grass* grows not upon the high-way.

Gray and green make the worst medley.

*Turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor. Ovid.* An old lecher is compared to an onion, or leek, which hath a white head but a green tail.

Gray hairs are death's blossoms.

Great gifts are from great men.

The *Gull* comes against the rain.

H.

**H**ackney mistress hackney maid.

*Ὅποια ἡ δέσποινα τοῖαι καὶ δεσποινίδες. Cic. Epist. Att. 5. Qualis hera tales pedisseque. Et, τὰς δεσποίνας αἱ γυναῖκες μιμνῆσθαι. Catulæ dominam imitantur. Videas autem (inquit Erasmus) ὃ Melitæas, opulentarum mulierum delicias, fastum, lasciviam totâmq; ferè morum imaginem reddere.*

*Had I fish* is good without mustard.

*Half an acre* is good land.



No *balting* before a cripple.

For fear of being detected. Il nè faut pas clocher devant un boiteux. *Gall.*

Half an egg, &c. v. egg.

Half a loaf, v. loaf.

Help *hands* for I have no lands.

He is *handsome* that handsome doth.

Half an hour's *hanging* hinders five miles riding.

It's better to be *happy* than wise.

E meglio esser fortunato che savio. *Ital.* Gutta fortunæ præ dolio sapientiæ. Mieux vaut une once de fortune qu'une livre de sagesse. *Gall.* An ounce of good fortune is better than a pound of wisdom.

*Happy* is he whose friends were born before him.

i. e. Who hath *rem non labore parandam sed relictam*.

*Happy* man happy dole, or *Happy* man by his dole.

*Happy* is the child whose father went to the Devil.

For commonly they, who first raise great estates, do it either by usury and extortion, or by fraud and cozening, or by flattery and ministering to other mens vices.

Some have the *hap*, some stick in the gap.

*Hap* and half-penny goods enough, i. e. Good luck is enough; though a man hath not a penny left him.

Set *hard* heart against hard hap.

Tunc cede malis, sed contrà audentior ito. In re mala animo si bono utare adjuvat.

*Hard* with hard makes not the stone wall.

Duro con duro non fa mai buon muro. *Ital.* Though I have seen at *Ariminum* in *Italy* an ancient *Roman* bridge made of hewn stone laid together without any mortar or cement.

*Hard* fare makes hungry bellies.

It's



It's a hard winter, &c. v. winter.

It's a hard battle, &c. v. battle.

Where we least think, there goeth the *hare* away.

*Harm* watch, *harm* catch. *Celui qui cherche le peril ne manque pas d'y perir.*

King *Harry* lov'd a man, i. e. valiant men love such  
as are so, hate cowards.

Most *haste* worst speed.

Come s' ha fretta non si fa mai niente che stia bene. *Ital.* Qui  
trop se haste en chemin, en beau chemin se fourvoye souvent.  
*Gall.* He that walks too hastily often stumbles in plain way.  
*Qui nimis properè minùs prosperè, & Nimium properans seriùs ab-*  
*solvit. Et Canis festinans cæcos parit catulos. Et Festina lentè.*  
Tarry a little that we may make an end the sooner, was a saying  
of Sir *Amias Paulet*. Presto & bene non si conviene. *Ital.* Hasti-  
ly and well never meet.

*Haste* makes waste, and waste makes want, and want *Festina*  
makes strife between the good man and his wife.

As the man said to him on the tree-top, Make no  
more *haste* when you come down than when you  
went up.

Nothing must be done *hastily* but killing of fleas.

*Hasty* climbers, &c. v. climbers.

A *hasty* [or angry] man never wants woe. v. A.

*Hasty* People will never make good Midwives.

*Hasty* gamesters oversee.

No *haste* to hang true men.

It's good to have a *hatch* before the door.

High flying *hawks* are fit for Princes.

Make *hay* while the sun shines.

A great *head* and a little wit.

This is only for the clinch sake become a Proverb, for certainly  
the greater, the more brains; and the more brains, the more wit,  
if rightly conformed.

Better be the *head* of a pike than the tail of sturgeon.

Better be the *head* of a dog than the tail of a lion.

Meglio è esser capo di lucertola che coda di dragone. *Ital.*



Better be the *head* of an ass than the tail of a horse.  
 Better be the *head* of the yeomanry than the tail of  
 the gentry.

E meglio esser testa di luccio che ceda di sturione. *Ital.* These four Proverbs have all the same sense, *viz.* Men love priority and precedency, had rather govern than be ruled, command than obey, lead than be led, though in an inferior rank and quality.

He that hath no *head* needs no hat.

Qui n' a point de teste n' a que faire de chaperon. *Gall.*

A man is not so soon *bealed* as hurt.

You must not pledge your own *health*.

*Health* is better than wealth.

The more you *beap*, the worse you cheap.

The more you rake and scrape, the worse success you have; or the more busy you are and stir you keep, the less you gain.

He that *bears* much, and speaks not all, shall be welcome both in bower and hall.

Parla poco, ascolta assai, & non fallirai. *Ital.*

Where the *bedge* is lowest commonly men leap over.

Chascun joue au Roy despouille. *Gall.* They that are once down shall be sure to be trampled on.

Take *heed* is a good read.

Or as another Proverb hath it, Good take heed doth surely speed.  
*Abundans cautela non nocet.*

One pair of *heels* is often worth two pair of hands.

Always for cowards. The *French* say, Qui n' a coeur ait jambes; and the *Italians* in the same words, Chi non ha cuore habbi gambe. He that hath no heart let him have heels. So we see, Nature hath provided timorous creatures, as Deers, Hares, and Rabbits, with good heels, to save themselves by flight.

They



They that be in *hell* think there's no other heaven.  
Every *berring* must hang by his own gill.

Every tub must stand upon its own bottom. Every man must give an account for himself.

*Hide* nothing from thy Minister, Physician, and Lawyer.

Al confessor medico & advocato non si dè tenere il vero celato.  
*Ital.* He that doth so doth it to his own harm or loss wronging thereby either his soul, body, or estate.

Look not too *high*, lest a chip fall in thine eye.

*Noli altum sapere.* Mr. *Howel* hath it, Hew not too high, &c. according to the *Scottish* Proverb.

The *higher* standing the lower fall.

*Tolluntur in altum ut lapsu graviora ruant.* The higher flood hath always the lower ebb.

The *highest* tree hath the greatest fall.

*Celsæ graviores casu decidunt turres.* Horat.

Up the *hill* favour me, down the hill beware thee.  
Every man for *himself*, and God for us all.

Ogni un per se & Dio per tutti. *Ital.*

It is hard to break a *bog* of an ill custom.  
Ne'er lose a *bog* for an half-penny-worth of tar.

A man may spare in an ill time: as some who will rather die than spend ten groats in Phyfick. Some have it, Lose not a sheep, &c, Indeed tar is more used about sheep than swine.

A man may *bold* his tongue in an ill time.

*Amyclas silentium perdidit.* It's a known story, that the *Amycleans*, having been often frightened and disquieted with vain reports of the enemies coming, made a law that no man should bring or tell any such news. Whereupon it happened, that, when the enemies did come



indeed, they were surprised and taken. There is a time to speak as well as to be silent.

Who can *hold* that they have not in their hand, *i. e.* a fart?

*Home* is home though it be never so homely.

Οἶκος φίλος, οἶκος αἰετός. Because there we have greatest freedom. *v. Eras. Bos alienus subinde prospectat foras.*

An *honest* man's word is as good as his bond.

An *honey* tongue a heart of gall.

*Honours* change manners. *Les honneurs changent les mœurs.*  
*They grow with honey & you'll never want flies. Qui se fait bétier, le coup de la verge.*

*Honores mutant mores.* As poverty depresseth and debaseth a man's mind. So great place and estate advance and enlarge it; but many times corrupt and puff it up.

Where *honour* ceaseth, there knowledge decreaseth.

*Honos alit artes. Quis enim virtutem amplectitur ipsam præmia si tollas?* On the other side.

*Sint Mecænates non deerunt Flacce Marones:  
 Virgiliúmque tibi vel tua rura dabunt.*

A *hook* well lost to catch a Salmon.

Il faut perdre un veron pour pescher un Saulmon. *Gall.*

If it were not for *hope*, the heart would break.

*Spes alunt exules. Spes servat afflictos. Ἀνὴρ ἀτυχῶν σώζειται ταῖς ἐλπίσι.*

*Spes bona dat vires, animum quoque spes bona firmat.  
 Vivere spe vidi qui moriturus erat.*

*Hope* well and have well, quoth *Hickwell*.

You can't make a *horn* of a pig's tail.

Parallel hereto is that of *Apostolius*, Ὅνε ἐξ ἐκ τῆς λίαν ἐ ποιῶ. An ass's tail will not make a sieve. *Ex quovis ligno non fit Mercurius.*

*Horns* and gray hairs do not come by years.

Who



Who hath *horus* in his bosom, let him not put them on his head.

Let a man hide his shame, not publish it.

It's a good *horse* that never stumbles, and a good wife that never grumbles. ~~Il n'y a point de bon cheval qui ne bronche. Enn il faut al aler.~~

Il n' y a si bon cheval qui ne bronche. Gall. Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus.

A good *horse* cannot be of a bad colour.

A good *horse* often wants a good spur.

It's an ill *horse* will not carry his own provender.

It's an ill *horse* can neither whinny nor wag his tail.

Let a *horse* drink when he will, not what he will.

A man may lead a *horse* to the water, but he cannot make him drink unless he will.

On ne fait boire a l' Asne quand il ne veut. Gall. & On a beau mener le boeuf a l' eau s' il n' a soif. Gall. In vain do you lead the ox to the water, if he be not thirsty.

A refty *horse* must have a sharp spur.

A scal'd *horse* is good, &c. v. scal'd.

The common *horse* is worst shod.

A short *horse*, &c. v. short.

The best *horse* needs breaking, and the aptest child needs teaching.

Where the *horse* lies down, there some hair will be found. Fuller's Worth.

The *horse* that's next the mill, &c. v. mill.

A gall'd *horse* will not endure the comb.

Touch a gall'd *horse*, &c. v. gall'd.

Il tignosa non ama il pettine. Ital. Jamais tigneux n' aime le pigne. Gall. & Cheval roigneux n' a cure qu' on l' estrille. Gall.

You may know the *horse* by his harness.

They are scarce of *horse-flesh* where two and two ride on a dog.

A short



A short *horse* is soon wisp'd, and a bare arse soon kifs'd.

The *horse* that draws his halter is not quite escaped.

Non à scappato chi strascina la catena dietro. *Ital.* Il n' est pas eschappée qui traine son lien. *Gall.*

Trust not a *horse's* heel, nor a dog's tooth.

*Ab equinis pedibus procul recede.*

He that hires the *horse* must ride before.

The fairer the *hostess* the fouler the reckoning.

Belle hostesse c' est un mal pour la bourse. *Gall.*

Hot sup, hot swallow.

It chanceth in an hour, &c. v. chanceth.

Better one's *house* too little one day, than too big all the year after.

When thy neighbour's *house* is on fire, beware of thine own.

*Tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.*

A man's *house* is his castle.

This is a kind of Law Proverb, *Jura publica favent privato domus.*

He that builds a *house* by the high-way side, it's either too high or too low.

Chi fabbrica la casa in piazza, ô che è troppo alta ô troppo bassa. *Ital.*

He that buys a *house* ready wrought, hath many a pin and nail for nought.

Il faut acheter maison fait & femme à faire. *Gall.* A *house* ready made and a wife to make. Hence we say, Fools build *houses* and wise men buy them.

When



When a man's *house* burns it's not good playing at  
chefs.

A man may love his *house* well, and yet not ride on  
the ridge.

A man may love his children and relations well, and yet not  
cocker them, or be foolishly fond and indulgent to them.

*Huge* winds blow on high hills.

*Feriantque summos fulmina montes.* Horat.

*Hunger* is the best fauce.

*Appetito non vuol falsa. Ital.* Il n' y a faulce que d' appetit.  
*Gall.* This Proverb is reckoned among the Aphorisms of *Socrates*,  
*Optimum cibi condimentum fames fitis potus.* Cic. lib. 2. de finibus.

*Hunger* will break through stone walls.

*Hungry* flies bite fore.

The horse in the Fable with a galled back desired the flies that  
were full might not be driven away, because hungry ones would  
then take their places.

*Hungry* dogs, &c. v. dogs.

They must *hunger* in frost that will not work in heat.

A *hungry* horse makes a clean manger.

*Hunger* makes hard bones sweet beans.

*Erasmus* relates as a common Proverb (among the *Dutch* I sup-  
pose) Hunger makes raw beans relish well or taste of Sugar. *Manet*  
*bodięque vulgò tritum proverbium Famem efficere ut crudę etiam fa-*  
*bę saccharum sapiant.* *Darius*, in his flight drinking puddle-water  
defiled with dead carcases, is reported to have said, that he never  
drank any thing that was more pleasant, for saith the story,  
*Neque enim sitiens unquam biberat:* he never had drank thirsty.  
The full stomach loatheth the honey-comb, but to the hungry,  
every bitter thing is sweet. *Prov. Τοῖς σίτις ἀπορῶσι ἀνδρά-*  
*ζονταὶ οἱ ὄρεοι.*

All are not *hunters* that blow the horn.

*a good knife is as cheap as some mule, mauvais dit.*

EVERY



I.

EVERY *Jack* must have his *Gill*.

Chascun demande sa forte. *Gall.* Like will to like. It ought to be written *Jyll*, for it seems to be a nick-name for *Julia* or *Juliana*.

A good *Jack* makes a good *Gill*.

*Bonus dux bonum reddit comitem.* Inferiors imitate the manners of superiors; subjects of their Princes, servants of their masters, children of their parents, wives of their husbands. *Præcepta ducunt, exempla trahunt.*

*Jack* would be a gentleman, if he could but speak *French*.

This was a Proverb, when the Gentry brought up their children to speak *French*. After the conquest, the first Kings endeavoured to abolish the *English* Language, and introduce the *French*.

More to do with one *Jack-an-apes*, than all the bears.  
*Jack* would wipe his nose if he had it.  
*Jack Sprat* would teach his Grandame.

*Ante barbam docet senes.*

Of idleness comes no goodness. *Vivendi est la raison de tous maux.*  
Better to be idle than not well occupied.

*Præstat otiosum esse quàm nihil agere.* *Plin. epist.* Better be idle than do that which is to no purpose, or as good as nothing; much more than that which is evil.

An idle brain is the Devil's shop.

Idle folks have the most labour.

Idle folks lack no excuses.

No *jesting* with edge tools, or with bell-ropes.

*Tresca con i fanti & lascia star i fanti.* *Ital.* Play with children, and let the saints alone.

When



When the demand is a *jest*, the fittest answer is a scoff.  
Better lose a *jest* than a friend.

Ill gotten goods, &c. v. goods.

Ill news comes a-pace.

Ill weeds grow a-pace.

Mauvaise herbe croist tous jours. *Gall.* Pazzi crescono senza in-  
affiargli. *Ital.* Fools grow without watering. A mauvais chien la  
queüe luy vient. *Gall.* Herba mala præsto cresce. *Ital.*

Ill will never said well.

An *inch* breaks no squares. Some add, in a burn of  
thorns.

Pour un petit n' avant n' arriere. *Gall.*

An *inch* in a mis is as good as an ell.

*Jone's* as good as my Lady in the dark. Dans la nuit tous chats sont gris.

Λύχνε ἀρδέντο γυνὴ πᾶσα ἢ αὐτὴ. *Erasmus* draws this  
to another sense, viz. There is no woman chaste where there is no  
witness; but I think he mistakes the intent of it, which is the same  
with ours. \*When candles are out all cats are gray.

No joy without annoy.

Extrema gaudii luctus occupat: & Usque adeò nulla est sincera vo-  
luptas, Sollicitumq; aliquid lætis intervenit.

Strike while the iron is hot. Il faut battre le fer pendant qu'il est chaud.

Infin che il ferro è caldo bisogna batterlo. *Ital.* Il fait bon battre  
le fer tandis qu' il est chaud. *Gall.* People must then be plied when  
they are in a good humour or mood.

He that hath many *irons* in the fire, some of them  
will cool. burn. —

Ill luck is worse than found money.

He that will not endure to *itch* must endure to smart.

Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise



K.

**K**A me and i'll ka thee.

*Da mihi mutuum testimonium.* Cic. orat. pro Flacco. Lend me an oath or testimony. Swear for me and I'll do as much for you. Or claw me and I'll claw you. Commend me and I'll commend you. & *Pro Delo Calauriam.* Neptune changed with *Latona Delos* for *Calauria*.

Keep some till furthermore come.

The kettle calls the pot black arse. *La padella ve nequede la pignata.*  
*Keep my dog & take my love. — Kind good fairing to.*

La padella dice al paiuolo vati in la, che tu mi non tinga. *Ital.*  
Il lavezzo fabeffe de la pignata. *Ital.*

All the keys hang not at one man's girdle.

A piece of a kid's worth two of a cat.

Who was kill'd by a cannon bullet was curs'd in his mother's belly.

He that kills a man when he's drunk, v. in D.

The kiln calls the oven burnt-house.

It's good to be near of kin to an estate.

A King's favour is no inheritance.

A King's cheese goes half away in parings.

Kissing goes by favour.

Better kifs a knave than be troubled with him.

He that kisseth his wife in the market-place shall have enough to teach him.

If you can kifs the mistress, never kifs the maid.

To kifs a man's wife, or wipe his knife, is but a thankless office.

Many kifs the child for the nurse's sake.

A carrion kite will never make a good hawk.

On ne seauoit faire d'une buse un espreuvier. *Gall.*

Many kinsfolks, &c. v. friends.

Knaves and fools divide the world.

When knaves fall out, true men come by their goods.



Les larrons s'entrebattent, les larcins se descouvrent. *Gall.* When Highway-men fall out, robberies are discovered.

*Knavery* may serve for a turn, but honesty is best at long-run.

The more *knave* the better luck.

Two cunning *knaves* need no broker; or, A cunning knave, &c.

It's as hard to please a *knave* as a knight.

It is better to *knit* than blossom.

As in trees those that bear the fairest blossoms, as double flower'd cherries and peaches, often bear no fruit at all, so in children, &c.

Where the *knot* is loose, the string slippeth.

They that *know* one another salute afar off.

L.

**A**N unhappy *lad* may make a good man.

A ragged colt, &c.

A quick *landlord* makes a careful tenant.

He that hath some *land* must have some labour.

No sweet without some sweat, without pains no gains.

*Land* was never lost for want of an heir.

A i ricchi non mancano parenti. *Ital.* The rich never want kindred.

One leg of a *lark's* worth the whole body of a kite.

He that comes *last* makes all fast.

Le dernier ferme la porte, ou la laisse ouverte. *Gall.*

Better *late* than never.



Il vaut mieux tard que jamais. *Gall.* Meglio tarde che non mai. *Ital.*

It's never too *late* to repent.

*Nunquam sera est, &c.*

Let them *laugh* that <sup>lose</sup> win, *They will laugh who win.*

Merchand qui perd ne peut rire. *Gall.* The merchant that loses cannot laugh. Give losers leave to speak, and I say, Give winners leave to laugh, for if you do not they'll take it.

He that buys *lawn* before he can fold it, shall repent him before he have fold it.

They that make *laws* must not break them.

*Patere legem quam ipse tulisti.*

*In commune jubes siquid censēs ve tenendum,*

*Primus jussa subi, tunc observantior æqui*

*Fit populus, nec ferre vetat cū viderit ipsum*

*Autorem parere sibi. Claudian.*

*a good lawyer is an ill neighbour. Bon avocat, mauvais voisin.*  
Better a *lean* jade than an empty halter.

Never too old to *learn*.

*Nulla ætas ad perdiscendum sera est. Ambros.*

The *least* boy always carries the greatest fiddle.

All lay load upon those that are least able to bear it. For they that are least able to bear are least able to resist the imposition of the burden.

Better *leave* than lack.

*Leave* is light.

It's an easy matter to ask leave, but the expence of a little breath; and therefore servants and such as are under command are much to blame, when they will do or neglect to do what they ought not, or ought, without asking it.

While the *leg* warmeth the boot harmeth.

He that doth *lend* doth lose his friend.



Qui preste al amis perd au double. *Gall.* He that lends to his friend loseth double, *i. e.* both money and friend.

Learn to *lick* betimes, you know not whose tail you you may go by.

Shew me a *liar*, and I'll shew you a thief.

*Life* is sweet.

While there's *life* there's hope.

Infin que v' è fiato v' è speranza. *Ital.* *Ægroto dum anima est spes est.* *Tull. ad Attic.* Ἐλπίδες ἐν ζώοισιν ἀνέλπιστοι ὃ θανόντες. When all diseases fled out of Pandora's box, hope remained there still.

There's *life* in a muscle, *i. e.* There is some hopes though the means be but weak.

*Life* lieth not in living, but in liking.

*Martial* saith, *Non est vivere, sed valere vita.*

*Light* gains make a heavy purse.

Le petit gain remplit la bourse. *Gall.* They that sell for small profit vend more commodities and make quick returns, so that to invert the Proverb, What they lose in the hundred, they gain in the county. Whereas they who sell dear sell little, and many times lose a good part of their wares, either spoil'd or grown out of use and fashion by long keeping. *Poco è spesso empie il borse to. Ital.* Little and often fills the purse.

*Light* burdens far heavy.

Petit far deau poise à la longue, or Petit chose de loing poise, *Gall.*

*Light* cheap lither yield.

That that costs little will do little service, for commonly the best is best cheap.

*Lightly* come lightly go.

The *light* is nought for sore eyes.

A l'œil malade le lumiere nuit. *Gall.* He that doth evil hateth the light, &c.



There's *lightning* lightly before thunder.

A heavy purse makes a *light* heart.

The *lion's* not half so fierce as he is painted.

*Minuunt præsencia famam*, is a true rule. Things are represented at a distance, much to their advantage beyond their just proportion and merit. Fame is a magnifying glass.

Every one as they *like* best, as the good man said when he kiss'd his cow.

*Like* will to like (as the Devil said to the Collier.)

Or, as the scabb'd 'Squire said to the mangy Knight, when they both met in a dish of butter'd fish.

*Ogni simile appetisce il suo simile. Ital.* Chascun cherche son semblable, or, demande sa sorte. *Gall. Cascus cascam ducit, i. e. vetulus anum. Significat a. similis similem delectat.*

*Like* lips like lettuce.

*Similes habent labra lactucas.* A thistle is a sallet fit for an ass's mouth. We use when we would signify that things happen to people which are suitable to them, or which they deserve: As when a dull scholar happens to a stupid or ignorant master, a forward wife to a peevish husband, &c. *Dignum patellâ operculum.* Like priest, like people, and on the contrary. These Proverbs are always taken in the worse sense. *Tal carne tal cultello. Ital.* Like flesh like knife.

*Like* faint like offering.

*Like* carpenter like chips.

Trim *tram*, like master like man.

*Quel maître tel valet. Gall. Tal Abbate tali i monachi. Ital.*

A *liquorish* tone is the purse's canker.

A *liquorish* tongue a liquorish lecherous tail.

A little pot's soon hot.

Little persons are commonly cholerick.

Little things are pretty. *Χαλκὸς βασιλεὺς ἀπὸ μικρῶν.*

Many



Many *littles* make a mickle.

Ἐἰ γὰρ κεν καὶ μικρὸν ἐπὶ μικρῷ καταθεῖτο καὶ θάλαττα γένηται,  
ἔρδεις, τάχα κεν μέγα καὶ τὸ ῥοοίτο. *Hesiod.*

*Addē parūm parvo magnus aceruus erit.*  
De petit vient on au grand, and. Les petits ruisseaux font des  
grands rivières. *Gall.* All ekes, &c. The greatest number is made  
up of unites; and all the waters of the sea, of drops. *Piuma à*  
*piuma se pela l'occha. Ital.* Feather by feather the goose is  
pluck'd.

*Little* pitchers have great ears.

Ce que l'enfant oit au foyer, est bien tost cogueu jusques au  
Monstier. That which the child hears by the fire is often known  
as far as *Monstier*, a Town in *Savoy*. So that it seems, they have  
long tongues, as well as wide ears. And therefore (as *Juvenal* well  
said) *Maxima debetur puero reverentia.*

By *little* and little the poor whore sinks her barn.

*Little* said soon amended.

*Little* strokes fell great oaks.

*Multis ictibus dejicitur quercus.* Many strokes fell, &c. Assiduity  
overcomes all difficulty. Ψεγάδες ὀμβρὸν ῥυτῶν. *Minutia*  
*phuvia imbrem parit.* *Affidua stilla saxum excavat.*

*Quid magis est durum saxo? quid mollius undâ?*

*Dura tamen molli saxa cavantur aquâ.* *Ovid.*

*Annulus in digito subter tenuatur habendo;*

*Stillicidi casus lapidem cavat, uncus aratri*

*Ferreus occulte decrescit vomer in armis.* *Lucret.*

*Pliny* reports, that there are to be found flints worn by the feet of  
*Pismires*. Which is not altogether unlikely; for the *Horse ants*  
especially, I have observed to have their roads or foot-paths so worn  
by their travelling, that they may easily be observed.

A *little* good is soon spent.

A *little* stream drives a light mill.

Live and let live, *i. e.* Do as you would be done by.

Let such penny-worths as your Tenants may live  
under you? Sell such bargains, &c.

Every thing would *live*.

They that *live* longest must go farthest for wood.



Longer *lives* a good fellow than a dear year.  
 As long *lives* a merry heart as a fad.  
 One may *live* and learn.

Non si finisce mai d'imparare. *Ital.* Γηράσκω δ'αὖτις πολλά  
 διδασκόμενος, A famous saying of Solon,

*Discenti assidue multa senectæ venit.*

And well might he say so, for *Ars longa vita brevis*, as *Hippocrates*  
 begins his Aphorisms.

*Live long, & thou shalt have grief.*

They that *live* longest must fetch fire farthest.

They that *live* longest must die at last.

All lay *load* on the willing horse.

On touche tous jours sur le cheval qui tire. *Gall.* The horse  
 that draws is most whipp'd.

Half a *loaf* is better than no bread.  
 \*It's a long lane that has no turning.

It's a long run that never turns.

The longest day, &c. v. day.

Long look'd for comes at last.

Look to the main chance.

Look before you leap, for snakes among sweet flowers  
 do creep.

Look not too high, &c. v. high.

Where the knot is loose, &c. v. knot.

No great *loss*, but some small profit.

As for instance, he, whose sheep die of the rot, saves the skins  
 and wooll.

It's not *lost* that comes at last.

All is not *lost* that is in danger.

In *love* is no lack.

Love thy neighbour, but pull not down thy hedge.

Better a *louse* in the pot than no flesh at all.

The Scotch Proverb saith a mouse, which is better sense, for a  
 mouse is flesh and edible.

He must stoop that hath a low door.

\*perhaps rather It's a long lane that has many turnings.

Lowly



*Lowly* fit richly warm.

A mean condition is both more safe and more comfortab'e, than a high estate.

The *lower* mill-stone grinds as well as the upper.

Ill *luck* is worse, &c. v. Ill.

What is worse than ill *luck*?

Give a man *luck*, and throw him into the sea.

The *honest* man, the worse *luck*. v. *honest*.

Thieves and rogues have the best *luck*, if they do but escape hanging.

He that's sick of a fever *lurden* must be cured by the *hasel* gelding.

No law for *lying*. A man may lie without danger of the law.

M.

**Y**OU'll ne'er be *mad*, you are of so many minds.

There are more *maids* than *Maukin*, and more men than *Michael*, \*i. e. little *Mal* or *Mary*.

*Maids* say nay and take.

Who knows who's a good *maid*?

Every *maid* is undone.

Look to the main, &c. v. look.

*Make* much of one, good men are scarce.

*Malice* is mindful.

*Man* proposes, God disposes.

Homme propose, mais Dieu dispose. Gall. *Humana consilia divinitus gubernantur.*

A *man*'s a man though he hath but a hofe on's head.

He that's *mann'd* with boys and hors'd with colts, shall have his meat eaten and his work undone.

*Many* hands make light [or quick] work.

*Multorum manibus grande levatur onus.*



πλεόνων δέ τε ἔργον ἄμεινον. *Homer. Unus vir nullus vir.*  
 Μιάς γδ χειρὸς ἀδενῆς μάχῃ. *Euripid.*

He that hath many irons, &c. v. irons.  
*Many* sands will sink a ship.

We must have a care of little things, lest by degrees we fall into great inconveniences. A little leak neglected, in time, will sink a ship.

Many littles, &c. v. little.  
 So *many* men so many minds.

Tante teste tanti cervelli. *Ital.* Autant de testes autant d'opinions. *Gall.* Quot homines tot sententiæ. *Terent.*

There are more *mares* in the wood than Grifell.  
 You may know by the *market-folks* how the market goes.  
 He that cannot abide a bad *market* deserves not a good one.

For sake not the *market* for the toll.  
 No man makes haste to the *market*, where there's nothing to be bought but blows.  
 The *master's* eye makes the horse fat.

L'occhio del padrone ingrassa il cavallo. *Ital.* L'oeil du maître engraisse le cheval. *Gall.* Καὶ τὸ Πέρσης καὶ Λίβυος ἀπόφρασμα εὖ ἂν ἔχοι, Ὁ μὲν γδ ἐρωτηθεὶς τί μάλιστα ἵππον πιαίνει, Ὁ δὲ δεσπότης ὀφθαλμὸς ἔφη, Ὁ δὲ Λίβυς ἐρωτηθεὶς ποίᾳ κόπρῃ αἰεῖν; τὰ δὲ δεσπότης ἵχνη ἔφη. *Arist. Oeconom. 2.* The answers of *Perses* and *Libys* are worth observing. The former being asked, what was the best thing to make a horse fat, answered the master's eye: the other being demanded, what was the best manure, answered the master's footsteps. Not impertinent to this purpose is that story related by *Gellius*. A fat man riding upon a lean horse asked, how it came to pass, that himself was fat, and his horse so lean. He answered because I feed myself, but my servant my horse.

That is not always good in the *man* that is sweet in the mouth.

Who that *may* not as he will, &c. v. will.  
 Every *may* be hath a may not be.



Two ill *meals* make the third a glutton.

*Measure* is a treasure.

After *meat* comes mustard.

When there is no more use of it.

*Meat* is much, but manners is more.

Much *meat* much maladies.

Surfeiting and diseases often attend full tables. Our nation in former time hath been noted for excess in eating, and it was almost grown a Proverb, That *Englishmen* dig their graves with their teeth.

*Meat* and mattens hinder no man's journey.

In other words, Prayers and provender, &c.

He that will *meddle* with all things may go shoe the gossins.

C'e de fare per tutto, diceva colui che ferrava l'occha. *Ital.*

Of little *meddling* comes great ease.

It's *merry* in the hall when beards wag all.

When all are eating, feasting, or making good chear. By the way we may note, that this word chear, which is particularly with us applied to meats and drinks, seems to be derived from the *Greek* word *χαρᾷ* signifying joy: As it doth also with us in those words chearly and chearful.

*Merry* meet merry part.

Be *merry* and wise.

The more the *merrier*, the fewer the better chear.

*Merry* is the feast-making till we come to the reckoning.

As long lives a merry, &c. v. lives.

Can Jack-an-apes be merry, &c. v. clog.

Who doth sing so merry a note, &c. v. sing.

*Mickle* ado and little help.

*Might* overcomes right.



No mill no meal.

\*Ο φεύγων μύλον ἀλφίτα φεύγει. *Qui fugit molam fugit farinam.* Μήτε μοι μέλι, μήτε μέλιττα. He that would have honey must have bees. *Erasmus* saith, they commonly say, He that would have eggs must endure the cackling of hens. It is I suppose a *Dutch* Proverb.

Much water goes by the mill, the miller knows not of.

Affai acqua passa per il molino che il molinaio non vede. *Ital.*

An honest miller hath a golden thumb.

In vain doth the mill clack, if the miller his hearing lack.

Every miller draws water to his own mill.

Amener eau au moulin, or, Tirer eau en son moulin. *Gall.*  
Tutti tira l'acqua al suo molino. *Ital.*

The horse next the mill carries all the grift.

My mind to me a kingdom is.

A penny-worth of mirth is worth a pound of sorrow.

Mischiefs come by the pound, and go away by the ounce.

I mali vengono à carri & suggino a onze. *Ital.*

Better a mischief than an inconvenience.

That is, better a present mischief that is soon over, than a constant grief and disturbance. Not much unlike to that, Better eye out than always aking. The *French* have a Proverb in sense contrary to this, Il faut laisser son enfant morveux plus tost que luy arracher le nez. Better let one's child be snotty than pluck his nose off. Better endure some small inconvenience than remove it with a great mischief.

There's no feast to the miser's, v. feast.

Misfortunes seldom come alone.

The *French* say, Malheur ne vient jamais seul. One misfortune never came alone, & Apres perdre perd on bien. When one begins  
once



once to lose, one never makes an end. & Un mal attire l'autre.  
One mischief draws on another, or one mischief falls upon the neck  
of another. *Fortuna nulli obesse contenta est semel.*

*Misreckoning* is no payment.

*Misunderstanding* brings lies to town.

This is a good observation, lies and false report arise most part  
from mistake and misunderstanding. The first hearer mistakes the  
first reporter, in some considerable circumstance or particular; the  
second him; and so at last the truth is lost, and a lie passes current.

*Money* will do more than my lord's letter.

It's *money* makes the mare to go.

*Abi ipse, ibi amicus - Tempore filii nulli numeratus amicus.*  
*Ami fortune sunt nullus amicus est.*

*Pecuniæ obediunt omnia. Ἀργυρεῖς λοῦχαῖσι μάχε, &c.*  
I danari fan correre i cavalli. *Ital.*

Prate is but prate, it's *money* buys land.

Beauty is potent, but *money* is omnipotent.

*I shut my money to my friend. I shut my money to my friend. Qui prate à l'ami perd en double.*

Amour fait beaucoup, mais argent fait tout, & Amour fait  
rage, mais argent fait marriage. *Gall.* Love makes rage, and  
money makes marriage.

God makes, and apparel shapes, but *money* makes  
the man.

*Pecunia vir. Χρήματα ἀνὴρ. Tanti quantum habeas fis. Horat.*

Tell *money* after your own father.

Do as the *most* do, and fewest will speak evil of thee.

The *moon's* not seen where the sun shines.

A *mote* may choke a man.

A child may have too much of his *mother's* blessing.

Mothers are oftentimes too tender and fond of their children;  
who are ruined and spoiled by their cockering and indulgence.

The *mouse* that hath but one hole is easily taken.

Tristo è quel topo, che non ha ch' un sol pertuggio per sal-  
varsi. *Ital.* La souris qui n' a qu' une entrée est incontinent hap-  
pée. *Gall.* *Mus non uni fidit antra.* Good riding at two anchors,  
having



having two strings to one's bow. This sentence came originally from *Plautus in Truculento*, v. Erasmi. Adag.

A mouse in time may bite in two, &c. v. time.  
God never sends mouths, but he sends meat.

This Proverb is much in the mouth of poor people, who get children, but take no care to maintain them.

Much would have more.

*Multa petentibus defunt multa.* Horat.

*Creverunt & opes & opum furiosa Cupido,*

*Ut quò possideant plurima plura petant.*

*Sic quibus intumuit suffusa venter ab unda,*

*Quo plus sunt potæ plus sitiuntur aquæ.* Ovid. Fast.

Muck and money go together.

Those that are slovenly and dirty usually grow rich, not they that are nice and curious in their diet, houses, and cloths.

Murder will out.

This is observed very often to fall out in the immediate sense, as if the Providence of God were more than ordinary manifested in such discoveries. It is used also to signify, that any knavery or crime or the like will come to light.

Men *use* as they use, *measure other folks corn by their own bushel.*

When a *musician* hath forgot his note, he makes as though a crum stuck in his throat.

Ἀποεία ὁ δὲ λῆξ Βήξ. When a singing man or musician is out or at a loss, to conceal it he coughs. Βήξ ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀποείας. Some, seeking to hide a scape with a cough, render themselves doubly ridiculous.

He loves *mutton* well, that dips his bread in the wooll.



*He that once a good name gets  
may kiss his bed & say he owes it.*

**I**F one's name be up he may lie in bed. *Bonne renommée vaut mieux que sainte doctrine. — Je n'ai bonne renommée que par une grande malice.*

Qui a bruit de se lever matin peut dormir jusques a disner.  
*Gall. Etiam trimestres liberi felicibus. Suet.*

He that hath an ill name is half hang'd.

Take away my good name and take away my life.

Naught is never in danger.

Near is my petticoat, &c. v. petticoat.

Necessity hath no law. *Necessité n'a point de loi.*

Ἀνάγκη ἔσθ' ἐξ ὁδοῦ μάχοντ' αἰ. La nécessité non ha legge.  
*Ital. Ingens telum necessitas. Cic. de Amic.*

Necessity is cole-black.

They need much whom nothing will content.

Need makes the old wife trot. *Necessity has no law.*

Bisogno la trottar la vecchia. *Ital. Besoign fait vieille trotter.*  
*Gall. All the same, word for word. Dummetum necessitas.*

Need will have its course.

Need makes the naked man run [or the naked quean spin.]

A good neighbour, a good good-morrow.

Qui à bon voisin à bon matin. *Gall. Chi ha cattivo vicino ha il mal matino. Ital. Allquid mali propter vicinum malum. Plaut. in Me c. Πῆμα κακὸς γείτων ὅσον τ' ἀγαθὸς μέγ' ὀνείαρ. Hesiod. Themistocles, having a farm to sell, caused the crier who proclaimed it, to add that it had a good neighbour: rightly judging that such an advantage would make it more vendible.*

Love thy neighbour, &c. v. in L.

Neighbour-quart is good quart, i. e. Giffe gaffe is a good fellow.

He dwells far from neighbours [or hath ill neighbours] that's fain to praise himself.

Proprio laus sordet in ore. Let another man praise thee, and not thine own mouth, a stranger, and not thine own lips.

Here's



Here's talk of the *Turk* and *Pope*, but it's my next  
*neighbour* does me the harm.

You must ask your *neighbour* if you shall live in  
peace.

The rough *net*'s not the best catcher of birds.

New lords new laws. *Nouveaux rois, nouvelles loix.*

De nouveau seigneur nouvelle mesnie. *Gall.*

Every one has a penny to spend at a *new* Alehouse.

A *new* broom sweeps clean.

No penny no, &c. v. penny.

No mill no, &c. v. mill.

No silver no, &c. v. silver.

No living man all, &c. v. all.

One may know by your *nose*, what pottage you love.

Every man's *nose* will not make a shoeing horn.

*Non cuivis homini contingit adire Cœinthum.* Horat.

Nothing venture, nothing win. *Qui se aventure a cheval ne marche.*

Where *nothing* is a little doth ease.

Where *nothing*'s to be had, the King must lose his  
right.

Ninno da quello che non ha. *Ital.* Le Roy perd sa rente ou il  
n' y a que prendre. *Gall.*

One year a *nurse* and seven years the worse.

Because feeding well, and doing little, she becomes liquorish and  
gets a habit of idleness.

Fair fall *nothing* once by the year.

It may sometimes be better to have nothing than something. So  
said the poor man, who in a bitter snowy morning could lie still  
in his warm bed, whenas his neighbours, who had sheep and other  
cattle, were fain to get up betimes and abroad, to look after and  
secure them.



**A**N unlawful *oath* is better broke than kept.  
He that measureth *oil* shall anoint his fingers.

Qui mesure l' huile il s' en oingt les mains. *Gall.*

To cast *oil* in the fire is not the way to quench it.  
*Old* men are twice children.

Δις παῖδες οἱ γέροντες. And that not in respect of the  
mind only, but also of the body.

*Old* be or young die.  
Never too old to learn, v. learn.  
*Older* and wiser.

*Discipulus est prioris posterior dies.* Senec. *Nunquam ita quisquam  
benè subductâ ratione ad vitam fuit, quin res, ætas, usus semper ali-  
quid apportet novi,* &c. Terent. Γηρόσκω δ' αἰεὶ πολλά  
διδασκόμενος.

You can't catch *old* birds with chaff.

*Annosa vulpes non capitur laqueo.*

If you would not live to be *old*, you must be hang'd  
when you are young.

Young men may die, *old* men must.

The *old* woman would never have look'd for her  
daughter in the oven, had she not been there her-  
self.

Se la madre non fosse mai stata nel forno, non vi cercarebbe la  
figlia. *Ital.* The same to a word.

An *old* ape hath an old eye.  
An *old* dog biteth fore.

Un vieil chien jamais ne jappe en vain. *Gall.*



Of young men die many, of *old* men escape not any.

De Giovane ne muoiono di molti, di vecchi ne scampa nessuno.  
*Ital.*

An *old* fox needs learn no craft.

An *old* sack asketh much patching.

*Old* men and far travellers may lie by authority.

Il à beau, mentir qui vient de loin. *Gall.*

Better keep under an *old* hedge, than creep under a new furze-bush.

As the *old* cock crows, so crows the young [or, so the young learns.]

Chi di gallina nasce convien che rozole. *Ital.* Some have it,

The young pig grunts like the *old* sow.

An *old* thief desires a new halter.

*Old* cattle breed not.

This I believe is a true observation, for probable it is, that all terrestrial animals both birds and beasts have in them, from the beginning, the seeds of all those young they afterwards bring forth, which seeds, eggs if you so please to call them, when they are all spent, the female becomes effete or ceases to breed. In birds these seeds or eggs are visible, and *Van Horn* hath discovered them also in beasts.

An *old* naught will never be ought.

An *old* dog will learn no tricks.

It's all one to physick the dead, as to instruct old men. *Nex-  
eὐν ἰατρύειν καὶ γέροντα νουθετεῖν ταυτόν ἐστι.* *Senis mutare  
linguam* is an absurd impossible thing. Old age is intractable, morose, slow, and forgetful. If they have been put in a wrong way at first, no hopes then of reducing them. *Senex psittacus negligit ferulam.*

An *old* man is a bed full of bones.

The *old* withy tree would have a new gate hung at it.

*Old* mares lust after new cruppers.

That



(That that's) *one* man's meat's another man's poison.

L' un mort dont l' autre vit. *Gall.*

One swallow makes not a spring, nor one woodcock  
a winter.

This is an ancient Greek Proverb. *Arist. Ethic. Nicom. lib. 1.*

Μία χειρὶς ὄν' ἕαρ' ἔ ποιεῖ.

One shoulder of mutton draws down another.

En mangeant l'appetit vient. *Gall.*

*One man's food's another man's poison.*  
One man's breath's another man's death.

One man may better steal a horse, than another look  
over the hedge.

If we once conceive a good opinion of a man, we will not be  
perswaded he doth any thing amiss; but him, whom we have a pre-  
judice against, we are ready to suspect on the slightest occasion.  
Some have this good fortune, to have all their actions interpreted  
well, and their faults overlooked; others to be ill beheld and sus-  
pected, even when they are innocent. So parents many times are  
observed to have great partiality towards some child; and not to  
be offended with him for that, which they would severely punish in  
their other children.

One beats the bush and another catcheth the bird.

Il bat le buisson sans prendre l' oisillon. *Gall. Alii sementem fa-  
ciunt, alii metentem.* This Proverb was used by Henry the fifth, at  
the siege of Orleans: when the citizens, besieged by the *English*,  
would have yielded up the town to the Duke of Burgundy, who was  
in the *English* camp, and not to the King. He said, Shall I beat the  
bush and another take the bird? no such matter. Which words did  
so offend the Duke, that he made peace with the *French*, and with-  
drew from the *English*.

One doth the scath and another hath the scorn. *i. e.*

One doth the harm and another bears the blame.

Scath signifies loss or harm.

Opportunity makes the thief. *Occasio facit laronem.*

*Occasio facit furem.* Therefore, masters, superiors, and house-  
keepers ought to secure their monies and goods under lock and key;  
that they do not give their servants, or any others, a temptation to  
steal.



It is good to cry Ule at *other* mens costs. Ule that is Christmase.

It's time to set in when the *oven* comes to the dough,

*i. e.* Time to marry when the maid woes the man: parallel to that *Cheshire* Proverb, It is time to yoke when the cart comes to the caples, *i. e.* horses.

All's *out* is good for prisoners but naught for the eyes.

It's good for prisoners to be out, but bad for the eyes to be out. This is a droll used by good fellows when one tells them, all the drink is out.

God send us of our *own* when rich men go to dinner.  
Let him that *owns* the cow take her by the tail.  
'Tis good christening a man's *own* child first.  
The *ox* when weariest treads surest.

*Bas lassus fortius figit pedem.* Those that are slow are sure.

## P.

**A** Small pack, &c. *v.* small.  
*Pain* is forgotten where gain follows.  
Great *pain* and little gain make a man soon weary.  
Without *pains* no gains.

*Dii laboribus omnia vendunt.*

It's good enough for the *Parson* unless the parish was better.

It's here supposed, that if the Parish be very bad the Parson must be in some fault: and therefore any thing is good enough for that Parson whose Parishioners are bad, either by reason of his ill example, or the neglect of his duty.

Fat *paunches* make lean pates, &c.

*Pinguis venter non gignit sensum tenuem.* This *Hierom* mentions  
in



in one of his Epistles as a *Greek* Proverb. The *Greek* is more elegant.

Παχέα γαστήρ λεπιδὸν ἐτίκτει νόον.

All the honesty is in the *parting*.

*Patch* by *patch* is good husbandry, but *patch* upon *patch* is plain beggery ; or,

One *patch* on a knee, &c.

Two *patches* on a knee, &c.

*Patience* with poverty is all a poor man's remedy.

*Patience* perforce is a medicine for a mad dog.

*Patience* is a plaister for all sores.

*Paul's* will not always stand.

A fair *pawn* never shamed his master.

A good *pay-master* needs no surety ; or, starts not at assurances.

Once *paid* never craved.

He that *pays* last never pays twice.

He that cannot *pay*, let him pray.

They take a long day that never *pay*.

He that would live in *peace* and rest, must hear and see and say the best.

Oy, voy, & te tais, si tu veux vivre en paix. *Gall.* Ode, vede, tace, Sevuoi viver in pace. *Ital.*

*Pen* and ink is wit's plough.

A *penny* in my purse will bid me drink when all the friends I have will not.

*Penny* in pocket's a good companion.

No *penny* no *pater-noster*.

That *penny* is well spent that saves a groat.

Bonne la maille qui suave le denier. *Gall.* The half-penny is well spent that saves a penny.

*Penny* and penny laid up will be many.

Who will not keep a *penny* shall never have many.

The greatest sum is made up of pence : and he that is prodigal



of a little can never gain a great deal: besides by his squandering a little one may take a scantling of his inclination.

Near is my *petticoat*, but nearer is my *smock*.

Mu chemise m' est plus proche que ma robe. *Gall.* Tocca piu la camisia ch' il gippone. *Ital. i. e. Tunica pallio propior.* Ἀπώ-  
τερον ἢ γόνυ κνήμην. *Theocr.* Some friends are nearer to me than others: my Parents and Children than my other Relations, those than my neighbours, my neighbours than strangers: but above all I am next to myself. Plus pres est la chair que la chemise. *Gall.* My flesh is nearer than my shirt. *Near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin.*

If *Physick* do not work, prepare for the kirk.  
I'll not buy a *pig* in a *poke*.

The *French* say, Chat en poche, *i. e.* a cat in a poke.

*Pigs* love that lie together.

A familiar conversation breeds friendship among them who are of the most base and sordid natures.

When the *pig's* proffer'd hold up the *poke*.

Never refuse a good offer.

He that will not stoop for a *pin*, shall never be worth a point.

He can ill *pipe*, that wants his upper lip.

Things cannot be done without necessary helps and instruments.

No longer *pipe* no longer dance. *point d'argent, point d'absence.*  
*Piss* not against the wind.

Chi piscia contra il vento si bagna la camiscia. *Ital.* He that pisseth against the wind wets his shirt. It is to a man's own prejudice to strive against the stream; he wearies himself and loses ground too. Chi spuda contra il vento si spuda contra il viso. *Ital.* He that spits against the wind spits in his own face.

The *pitcher* doth not go so often to the water, but it comes home broken at last.

Tant va la coupe à l'eau qu'enfon elle se casse.  
Tant souvent va le pot à l' eau que l' anse y demeure. *Gall.*  
Quem sæpe transit aliquando invenit. *Sen. Trag.*

Foolish



Foolish *pity* spoils a city.

*Plain* dealing's a jewel but they that use it die beggers.

He *plays* well that wins.

As good *play* for nothing as work for nothing.

He that *plays* more than he fees forfeits his eyes to the King.

He had need rise betimes that would *please* every body.

He that would *please* all, and himself too, undertakes what he cannot do.

᾽Οὐδὲ γὰρ ὁ Ζεὺς ἔσθ' ὅαν πάντας ἀνδάνει ἔτ' ἀπέχων.  
*Theogn.*

*Pleasing* ware is half fold.

Chose qui plaist est à demi vendu. *Gall.* Mercantia chi piace è meza venduta. *Ital.*

Short *pleasure* long lament. *v.* in *S.*

*Plenty* makes dainty.

The *plow* goes not well if the plow-man holds it not.

He that by the *plow* would thrive himself must either hold or drive.

There belongs more than whistling to going to *plow*.

A man must *plow* with such oxen as he hath.

He is *poor* indeed that can promise nothing.

*Poor* folks are glad of pottage.

*Poor* and proud, fy, fy.

The Devil wipes his tail with the *poor* man's pride.

A *poor* man's table is soon spread.

*Possession* is eleven points of the law, and they say there are but twelve.

A cottage in possession, &c. *v.* cottage.

If you drink in your *pottage*, you'll cough in your grave.

When *poverty* comes in at the doors, love leaps out at the windows.



Plain of *poverty* and die a begger.

*Poverty* parteth good fellowship.

*Pour* not water on a drowned mouse.

*i. e.* Add not affliction to misery.

Praise a fair day, *Ec. v.* fair.

Praise the sea, *Ec. v.* sea.

*Prayers* and provender hinder no man's journey.

They shall have no more of our *prayers* than we of their pies (quoth the Vicar of *Layton*.)

He that would learn to *pray*, let him go to sea.

Qui veut apprendre à prier, Aille souvent sur la mer. *Gall.*

*Prettiness* makes no pottage.

*Pride* will have a fall.

*Pride* feels no cold.

*Pride* goes before, shame follows after.

It's an ill *procession* where the Devil carries the cross.

A *proud* mind and a begger's purse agree not well together.

There's nothing agrees worse than a *proud* mind and a begger's purse.

As *proud* come behind as go before.

A man may be humble that is in high estate, and people of mean condition may be as proud as the highest.

It's good beating *proud* folks, for they'll not complain.

The *Priest* forgets that he was clerk.

Proud upstarts remember not the meanness of their former condition.

He that *prieth* into every cloud may be stricken with a thunder-bolt.

*Proffer'd* service [and so ware] stinks.

*Merx ultronea putet, apud Hieronym.* *Erasmus* saith, *Quin vulgo*



*vulgo etiam in ore est, ultro delatum obsequium plerunque ingratum esse.* So that it seems this Proverb is in use among the *Dutch* too. Merchandise offerte est à demi vendue. *Gall.* Ware that is prof-  
fered is sold for half the worth, or at half the price.

All *promises* are either broken or kept.

This is a flam or droll, used by them that break their word.

The *properer* man [and so the honefter] the worse luck.

Aux bons meschet il. *Gall.*

Better some of a *pudding* than none of a pye.

There's no deceit in a bag *pudding*.

The proof of the *pudding* is in the eating.

*Pull* hair and hair, and you'll make the carle bald.

*Caudæ pilos equinæ paulatim vellere.* There is a notable story of *Sertorius* mentioned by *Plutarch* in his life. He, to perswade his soldiers that counsel was more available than strength, causes two horses to be brought out, the one poor and lean; the other strong and having a bushy tail. To the poor weak horse he sets a great, strong, young man, To the strong horse he sets a little weak fellow, each to pluck off his horse's tail. This latter pulling the hairs one by one, in a short space, got off the whole tail: whereas the young man, catching all the tail at once in his hands, fell a tugging with all his might, labouring and sweating to little purpose; till at last he tired, and made himself ridiculous to all the company. *Piuma à piuma se pela l' occha. Ital.* Feather by feather the goose is plucked.

Like *punishment* and equal pain, both key and key-hole do maintain.

Let your *purse* be your master.

*Messe tenuis propria vive.*

All is not won that is put in the *purse*.

He that shews his *purse* longs to be rid of it.

Be it better or be it worse, be rul'd by him that bears the *purse*.



That's but an empty *purse* that is full of other mens money.

*putting* ~~Put a receiver a miller, a tailor into a bag a shake him, the first that comes out is a thief.~~  
 That's a Thracian composition.

**Q**UICK at meat, quick at work.

Bonne beste s' eschauffe en mangeant. *Gall.* A good beast will get himself on heat with eating. *Hardi gaigneur hardi mangeur. Gall.*

We must live by the *quick* and not by the dead.  
 Any thing for a *quiet* life.  
 Next to love *quietness*.

R.

**S**MALL *rain* lays great dust.

Petite pluye abat grand vent. Small rain, or a little rain lays a great wind. *Gall.* So said a mad fellow, who lying in bed be-piss'd his farting wife's back.

After *rain* comes fair weather.  
 Raise no more spirits than you can conjure down.  
 Thou art a bitter bird, said the *Raven* to the *Sterling*.  
 Raw leather will stretch.  
 There's *reason* in roasting of eggs.

*Est modus in rebus.*

No *receiver* no thief.  
 The *receiver's* as bad as the thief.

Ἀμφοτέρω κλέπεις καὶ ὁ δεξάμενος, καὶ ὁ κλέψας. *Phocyl.*

He that *reckons* without his host must reckon again.

Chi fa conto senza l' hoste fa conto due volte. *Ital.* Qui compte sans son hoste, il lui convient compter deux fois. *Gall.*

Even



Even *reckoning* keeps long friends.

A vieux comptes nouvelles disputes. *Gall.* Old reckonings breed new disputes or quarrels. Conto spesso è amicitia longa. *Ital.*

Never *refuse* a good offer.

If I had *reveng'd* all wrong, I had not worn my skirts so long.

'Tis brave scrambling at a *rich* man's dole.

Soon *ripe* soon rotten.

Cito maturum citò putridum. Odi puerulum præcoci sapientia. *Apul.* It is commonly held an ill sign, for a child to be too forward and rife-witted, viz. either to betoken premature death, according to that *motto* I have somewhere seen under a coat of arms,

*Is cadit ante senem qui sapit ante diem;*

or to betoken as early a decay of wit and parts. As trees that bear double flowers, viz. Cherries, Peaches, &c. bring forth no fruit, but spend all in the blossom. Wherefore as another Proverb hath it, It is better to knit than blossom. Præsto maturo, præsto marzo. *Ital.*

Why should a *rich* man steal?

Men use to worship the *rising* sun.

Plures adorant solem orientem quam occidentem. They that are young and rising have more followers, than they that are old and decaying. This consideration, it is thought, withheld Queen *Elizabeth*, a prudent Princess, from declaring her successor.

All's lost that's put in a *ruven* dish.

All is lost that is bestowed upon an ungrateful person; he remembers no courtesies. Perit quod facis ingrato. *Senec.*

He loves *roast-meat* well, that licks the spit.

Many talk of *Robin Hood*, that never shot in his bow.

And many talk of little *John* that never did him know.

Tales of *Robin Hood* are good enough for fools.

That is, many talk of things which they have no skill in, or experience of. *Robert Hood* was a famous robber in the time of King



*Richard* the first: his principal haunt was about *Shirewood*-forest in *Nottinghamshire*. *Camden* calls him, *prædonem mitissimum*. Of his stolen goods he afforded good penny-worths, Lightly come lightly go. *Molti parlan di Orlando chi non videro mai suo brando. Ital. Non omnes qui citharam tenent citharædi.*

Spare the *rod* and spoil the child.

A *rogue's* wardrobe is harbour for a louse.

A *rolling* stone gathers no moss.

*Saxum volutum non obducitur musco. Λι'θος κυλινδρῶς τὸ φῦλον ἔποιεῖ. Pietra mossa non fa muschio. Ital. La pierre souvent remuée n' amasse pas volontiers mousse. Gall. To which is parallel that of Fabius, Qu. Planta quæ sæpius transfer-tur non coalescit. A plant often removed cannot thrive.*

*Rome* was not built in one day.

*Rome* n' a esté basti tout en un jour. *Gall. & Grand bien ne vient pas en peu d' heures. A great estate is not gotten in a few hours.*

Name not a *rope* in his house that hang'd himself.

No *rose* without a thorn.

*Nulla est sincera voluptas.*

The fairest *rose* at last is withered.

The rough net, &c. v. net.

At a *round* table there's no dispute of place.

This deserves not a place among Proverbs, yet because I find it both among our *English* Collections, and likewise the *French* and *Italian*, I have let it pass. *A tavola tonda non si contende del luogo. Ital. Ronde table oste le debat. Gall.*

He may ill *run* that cannot go.

He that *runs* fastest gets most ground.

There's no general *rule* without some exception.



S.

**A**N old sack, &c. v. old.  
Set the *saddle* on the right horse.

This Proverb may be variously applied; either thus, Let them bear the blame that deserve it: or thus, Let them bear the burden that are best able.

Where *saddles* do lack, better ride on a pad, than the bare horse-back.

Δεύτερος πλῆς.

*Sadness* and gladness succeed each other.  
It's hard to *sail* o'er the sea in an egg shell.  
A young *saint* an old devil. v. young.  
A good *salad* is the prologue to a bad supper. *Ital.*  
There's a *salve* for every fore.

A ogni cosa è rimedio fuori qu' alla morte. *Ital.* There's a remedy for every thing but death.

*a man must eat a peck of salt with his friend. It faut bien de temps avant de connaitre les gens.*

*Save* something for the man that rides on the white horse.

For old age, wherein the head grows white. It's somewhat a harsh *Metaphor* to compare age to a horse.

Some *savers* in a house do well.  
Every penny that's *saved* is not gotten.  
Of *saving* cometh having.  
Learn to *say* before you sing.  
He that would *sail*, without danger, must never come on the main sea.  
*Saying* and doing are two things.

Du dire au fait y a grand trait. *Gall.*

*Say well* and do well end with one letter, *Say well* is good, but *do well* is better.



One *scabb'd* sheep <sup>infects the</sup> will marr a whole flock.

Un a pecora <sup>marcia e guasta un branco.</sup> infetta n' ammorba una fetta. *Ital.* Il nè faut qu' une brebis <sup>malade</sup> rogneuse pour gaster tout le troupeau. *Gall.*

*Grex totus in agris unius scabie cadit  
Et porrigine porci.* Juvenal.

Scald not your lips in another, &c. v. another.  
A *scalded* cat fears cold water.

Can scottato d' acqua calda ha paura poi della fredda. *Ital.*  
Chat eschaudè crait l' eau froide. *Gall.*

A *scal'd* head is soon broken.  
A *scal'd* horse is good enough for a scabb'd 'squire.

*Dignum patellâ operculum.*

Among the common people *Scoggin* is a doctor.

Ἐν ἀνέμοις καὶ κόρυδι φέγγυλα. *Est autem Corydus vilissimum aviculæ genus minimeque canorum.*

Who more ready to call her neighbour *scold*, than  
the errantest scold in the parish?  
*Scorning* is catching.

He that scorns any condition, action, or employment, may come to be, nay often is driven upon it himself. Some word it thus:  
Hanging's stretching, mocking's catching.

*Scratch* my breech, and I'll claw your elbow.

*Mutuum muli scabunt.* Ka me and I'll ka thee. When undeserving persons commend one another. *Manus manum fricat & Manus manum lavat.* Differ not much in sense.

Praise the *sea*, but keep on land.

Loda il mare & tieni à terra. *Ital.*

The *second* blow makes the fray.  
*Seldom* seen soon forgotten.



Seeing is believing.

Chi con l' occhio vede, col cuor crede. *Ital.*

Seek till you find, and you'll not lose your labour.

Seldom comes a better.

To see it rain is better than to be in it.

The self-edge makes show of the cloth.

Self do, self have.

Self-love's a mote in every man's eye.

Service is no inheritance. *Servitium de gradu non est per hereditatem.*

A young serving-man, &c. v. young.

It's a shame to steal, but a worse to carry home.

Shameless craving must have shameful pay.

A bon demandeur bon refuseur. *Gall.*

It's very hard to shave an egg. v. egg,

A barber learns to shave by shaving fools.

A barbe de fol on apprend à raire. *Gall.* Ala barba de pazzi il barbier imparà a radere. *Ital.* He is a fool that will suffer a young beginner to practise first upon him.

It's ill shaving against the wooll.

He that makes himself a sheep shall be eaten by the wolf.

Chi pecora si fa il lupo la mangia. *Ital.* Qui se fait brebis le loup le mange. *Gall.* He that is gentle, and puts up affronts and injuries, shall be sure to be loaden. *Veterem ferendo injuriam invitas novam. Terent. Post folia cadunt arbores. Plaut.*

Shear sheep, that has them.

The difference is wide that the sheets will not decide.

He that shews his purse, &c. v. purse.

Hang him that hath no shifts.

A bad shift, &c. v. bad.

A good shift may serve long, but it will not serve ever.

Close fits my shirt, &c. v. close.

Skitten luck's good luck.



The wearer best knows where the *shoe* wrings him.  
Every *shoe* fits not every foot.

It is therefore an instance of absurd application, *Eundem calceum omni pedi induere.* Or, *Eodem collyrio omnibus mederi.*

Who goes worse shod than the *shoe-maker's* wife? or,  
Who goes more bare than the *shoe-maker's* wife  
and the smith's mare.

The *shoe* will hold with the sole.

La suola tien con la Scarpa. *Ital. i. e.* The sole holds with the shoe.

Every man will *shoot* at the enemy, but few will go  
to fetch the shaft.

Keep thy *shop*, and thy shop will keep thee.  
*Short* and sweet.

*Sermonis prolixitas fastidiosa.* Cognat. è Ficino.

*Short* acquaintance brings repentance.

A *short* horse is soon curried. — *à petit merrier, petit panier.*

*Short* shooting loses the game.

*Short* pleasure long lament.

De court plaisir long repentir. *Gall.*

A *short* man needs no stool to give a great lubber a  
box on the ear.

A sharp stomach makes *short* devotion.

Ont of *fight* out of mind. *Horre de viciis, horre de viciis.*

This is (I suppose) also a *Dutch* Proverb. For *Erasmus* saith,  
*Jam omnibus in ore est, qui semotus sit ab oculis eundem quoque ab*  
*animo semotum esse.* *Absens hæres non erit.*

*Silence* is consent. *Chi tace confessa. Ital.*

*Ἀὐτὸ δὲ τὸ σιγᾶν ὁμολογεῖν ὅς ἐστι σὺ.* *Euripid.* *Qui ta-*  
*cet consentire videtur, inquit Juris consulti.* *Assez consent qui*  
*ne mot dît.* *Gall.*



White *Silver* draws black lines.

No *silver* no servant.

The *Suiffes* have a Proverb among themselves, parallel to this. Point d' argent point de Suisse. No money no *Suisse*. The *Suiffes* for money will serve neighbouring Princes in their wars, and are as famous in our days for mercenary soldiers, as were the *Carians* of old.

Who doth *sing* so merry a note, as he that cannot change a groat ?

*Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator.*

The brother had rather see the *sister* rich than make her so.

As good *fit* still as rise up and fall.

If the *sky* falls we shall catch larks.

Se rouinâsse il cielo si pigliarebbon di molti uccelli. *Ital.* Sile ciel tomboiles cailles seroyent prinſes. *Gall.*

A broken sleeve, &c. v. broken.

Good to *sleep* in a whole skin.

The *sluggerd's* guise, Loth to go to bed and loth to rise.

*Sluts* are good enough to make flovens pottage.

A *small* sum will serve to pay a short reckoning.

A *small* pack becomes a small pedler.

Petit mercier, petit panier. *Gall.*

Better are *small* fish than an empty dish.

The *smoke* follows the fair.

No *smoke* without some fire. *i. e.* There is no strong rumour without some ground for it. *Cognatus* hath it among his Latin Proverbs, *Non est fumus absque igne*, though it be no ancient one.

*Snotty* folks are sweet, but flavering folks are weet.

Others have it,

Slavering folks kifs sweet, but *snotty* folks are wise.

Ride *softly*, that we may come sooner home.

*Soft*



Soft fire makes sweet malt.  
 Something hath some favour.  
 Soon hot soon cold.  
 Soon ripe, &c. v. ripe.  
 Soon crooks the tree, &c. v. crooks.  
 Sorrow, and an evil life, maketh soon an old wife.  
 Sorrow comes unsent for. *Mala ultro adsunt.*  
 Sorrow will pay no debt.  
 Sorrow is always dry. *après boit qui a soif.*  
 A turd's as good for a sow as a pancake.

Truy aime mieux bran que roses. *Gall.*

Every sow to her own trough.  
 In space comes grace.  
 Better spared, than ill spent.  
 Better spare at the brim, than at the bottom.  
 Ever spare and ever bare.  
 Spare the rod, &c. v. rod.  
 What the good-wife spares the cat eats.  
 It's too late to spare when the bottom is bare.

*Sera in fundo parsimonia.* Seneca Epist. 1. *Δενὴ δὲ ἐνὶ πυθμῶνι φείδω.* Hesiod.

Spare to speak, and spare to speed.  
 Speak fair and think what you will.  
 He that speaks lavishly shall hear as knavishly.

*Qui pergit ea quæ vult dicere, ea quæ non vult audiet.* Terent.

Speak when you are spoke to, come when you are call'd.

*Ad consilium nè accesseris antequam voceris.*

Great spenders are bad lenders.  
 Raife no more spirits, &c. v. raife.  
 Spend and God will send.

A qui chapon mange chapon lui vient. *Gall.* He that eats good meat shall have good meat.

A man



A man cannot *spin* and reel at the same time.  
 You must *spoil* before you spin.  
 That is well *spoken*, that is well taken.  
 The worst *spoke* in a cart breaks first.  
 No *sport* no pye.  
*Sport* is sweetest, when no spectators.  
 Do not *spur* a free horse.

*Non opus admissio subdere calcar equo. Ovid.*

A *spur* in the head's worth two in the heel.  
 It's a bad *stake* will not stand one year in the hedge.  
 Nothing *stake* nothing draw.  
*Standing* pools gather filth.  
*Standers* by see more than gamesters.

*Plus in alieno quàm in suo negotio vident homines.*

He that will *steal* an egg will steal an ox.  
 He that will *steal* a pin will steal a better thing.  
 When the *steed* is stol'n the stable door shall be shut.

Serrar la stalla quando s' han perduti i buovi. *Ital.* Il est  
 temps de fermer l' estable quand les chevaux en fontalles. *Gall.*

Μετὰ πόλεμον ἢ συμμαχία.

*Quandoquidem accepto claudenda est janua damno. Juv. Sat. 13.*

*Serò clypeum post vulnera sumo. Ovid.*

Περὶ μὲν δὲ μετὰ τὰ πρῶτα. *Lucian.*

Blessed be St. *Stephen*, there's no fast upon his even.  
 He that will not go over the *stile* must be thrust thro'  
 the gate.

The *still* fow eats up all the draught. *It n'est pas en qui l'eau qui do*  
 Whofo lacketh a *stock*, his gain's not worth a chip.  
*Store* is no fore.

Stretch your arm, &c. v. arm.

Strike while the iron, &c. v. iron.

He must *stoop* that hath a low door.

*a good stomach is the best sauce. Il n'est sauce que l'appetit. After*  
*Between two stools the bench goes to the ground. Entre deux selles l'en à terre. p. 165.*



After a *storm* comes a calm.

Doppo il cattivo ne vien il buon tempo. *Ital.* Après la pluye vient le beau temps. *Gall.*

No *striving* against the stream.

*Contra torrentem niti.* Πρὸς κέντρα λακτίζειν.  
*Stultus ab obliquo qui cum discedere possit,*  
*Pugnat in adversas ire natator aquas.* Ovid.

Of *sufferance* comes ease.

That *suit* is best that best fits me.

No *sunshine* but hath some shadow.

Put a stool in the *sun*, when one knave rises another comes, viz. to places of profit.

They that walk much in the *sun* will be tann'd at last.  
*Sure* bind *sure* find.

Bon guet chaffe mal aventure. *Gall.* Abundans cautela non nocet.

If you *swear* you'll catch no fish.

No *sweet* without some sweat.

Nul' pain fans peine. *Gall.*

*Sweet* meat must have fowre fauce.

He must needs *swim*, that's held up by the chin.

Celuy peut hardiment nager à qui l' on soustient le menton.  
*Gall.*

1423 + *A swallower makes no summer. Une hirondelle ne fait pas le printemps.*

Put not a naked *sword* in a mad man's hand.

Nè puero gladium. For they will abuse it to their own and others harm.

He that strikes with the *sword* shall be beaten with the scabbard.

*Sweep* before your own door.



T.

**M**AKE not thy *tail* broader than thy wings. *i.*  
*e.* keep not too many attendants.  
 A *tailor's* shreds are worth the cutting.  
 Good *take heed* doth surely speed.  
 A good *tale*, ill told, is marr'd in the telling.  
 One *tale* is good till another is told.

Therefore a good Judge ought to hear both parties. *Qui statuit  
 aliquid parte inauditâ alterâ, Æquum licet statuerit haud æquus  
 fuerit.*

The greatest *talkers* are always the least doers.

Ἦν λόγων δέῃται Ἑλλὰς ἀλλ' ἔργων. *Non verbis sed  
 factis opus est. Nec mihi dicere promptum, nec facere est isti. Ovid.*  
*Verba importat Hermodorus.*

He *teacheth* ill, who teacheth all.  
 Nothing dries sooner than *tears*.

Niente piu tosto se secca che lagrime. *Ital.*

When I have *thatch'd* his house he would throw me  
 down.

Ἐδίδασα σε κυβισᾶν καὶ σὺ βυθίσαι μὲ θέλεις. I have  
 taught thee to dive, and thou seekest to drown me.

He that *thatches* his house with turd shall have more  
 teachers than reachers.  
 Set a *thief* to take a thief.  
 All are not *thieves* that dogs bark at.  
 Save a *thief* from the gallows, and he'll be the first  
 shall cut your throat.

Dispiccha l' impicchato che impiccherà poi te. *Ital.* Ostez un  
 vilain du gibet il vous y mettra. *Gall.*

Give a *thief* rope enough, and he'll hang himself.



One may *think* that dares not speak.

And it's as usual a saying, Thoughts are free.

Human laws can take no cognizance of thoughts, unless they discover themselves by some overt actions.

Wherever a man dwells, he shall be sure to have a *thorn-bush* near his door.

No place, no condition is exempt from all trouble. *Nil est ab omni parte beatum. In medio Tybride Sardinia est.* I think it is true of the thorn-bush in a literal sense, Few places in *England* where a man can live in but he shall have one near him.

He that handles *thorns* shall prick his fingers.  
*Thought* lay in bed and beshit himself.

Certo fu appiccato per ladro. *Ital. i. e.* Truly or certainly was hanged for a thief.

*Threatened* folks live long.  
*Three* may keep counsel, if two be away.

The *French* say, Secret de Deux secret de Dieu, secret de trois secret de tous. The *Italians* in the same words, Tre taceranno, se due vi non sono.

If you make not much of *three-pence* you'll ne'er be worth a groat.

Tickle my *throat* with a feather, and make a fool of my stomach.

He that will *thrive* must rise at five: He that hath *thriven* may lie till seven.

The *thunderbolt* hath but his clap.

*Tidings* make either glad or sad.

*Time* fleeth away without delay.

*Cito pede præterit ætas. Fugit irrevocabile tempus.*

A *mouse* in time may bite in two a cable.

*Time* and tide tarry for no man.



*Time* and straw make medlars ripe.

Col tempo & la paglia si maturano mēspoli. *Ital.* Avec le temps & la paille l' on meure les mēfles. *Gall.*

Take *time* when time is, for time will away.

*Timely* blossom *timely* ripe.

A *tinker's* budget's full of necessary tools.

*Too* much of one thing is good for nothing.

Assez y a si trop *π* y a. *Gall.* Nē quid nimis. Μηδὲν ἄγαν. This is an Apophthegm of one of the seven wise men; some attribute it to *Thales*, some to *Solon*. Est modus in rebus, sunt, &c. Hor. L' abbondanza delle cose ingenera fastidio. *Ital.*

*Too too* will in two, *Chefsh. i. e.* Strain a thing too much and it will not hold.

Touch a gall'd horse, &c. v. gall'd.

He that *travels* far knows much.

*Trash* and trumpery is the high-way to beggery.

Tread on a worm, &c. v. worm.

There's no *tree* but bears some fruit.

Such as the *tree* is, such is the fruit.

Telle racine, telle fueille. *Gall.* De fructu arborum cognosco. Matth. xii. 34. The tree is known by its fruit.

*Crin Crin, like me try like man. - Signum patelle operculum. - Il maitre, tel valoit. - Monnier vauplien. Madame. If you trust before you try, you may repent before you die.*

Πίσει χρήματ' ὀλεωσα, ἀπισίη δ' ἐσάωσα. *Theogn.* Therefore it was an ancient precept. Μέμνησο ἀπισεῖν. Non vien ingannato se non che si fida. *Ital.* There is none deceived but he that trusts.

In *trust* is treason.

Speak the *truth* and shame the Devil.

*Truth* may be blamed, but it shall never be shamed.

*Truth* finds foes where it makes none.

Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit. *Terent.*

*Truth* hath always a fast bottom.



(All) *truth* must not be told at all times.

*Tout vray n'est pas bon à dire. Gall.*

That is *true* which all men say.

*Vox populi, vox Dei.*

Fair fall *truth* and day-light.

Let every *tub* stand on its own bottom.

Chascun ira au moulin avec son propre sac. *Gall.* Every one must go to the mill with his own sack, *i. e.* bear his own burden.

A turd is as good for a sow, *v.* sow.

Where the *Turk's* horse once treads, the grass never grows.

One good *turn* asks another.

Qui plaisir fait plaisir requiert. *Gall.* *Gratia gratiam parit.* *Χάρις χάριν ἰσχύει. Sophocl.* He that would have friends must shew himself friendly. *Fricantem refrica, τὸν ξύοντα ἀνίσχυν.* It is meet and comely, just and equal to requite kindneses, and to make them amends who have deserved well of us. Mutual offices of love, and alternate help or assistance, are the fruits and issues of true friendship.

Swine, women, and bees cannot be *turn'd*.

For one good *turn* another doth itch, claw my elbow, &c.

All are not *turners* that are dish-throwers.

As good *twenty* as nineteen.

If things were to be done *twice*, all would be wise.

*Two* heads are better than one.

*As the twig is bent the tree's inclined*  
*Ἔς ἀνὴρ ἔς ἐς ἀνὴρ. Unus vir nullus vir.*

*Two* good *heads* are better than one.

*Two* eyes see more than one.

Deux yeux voyent plus clair qu'un. *Gall.* *Plus vident oculi quàm oculus.*



Two of a trade feldom agree.

Two ill meals, &c. v. meals.

Between two stools the breech cometh to the ground.

*tra due forcelli in asciutto.*

Tener il cul fu due scanni. *Ital.* Il a le cul entre deux selles, or, (Assis) entre deux selles le cul à terre. *Gall.* Tout est fait negligentement la ou l'un l'autre s'attend. While one trusts another the work is left undone.

Two dry sticks will kindle a green one.

Two to one is odds. *at football.*

Noli pugnare duobus. *Catull.* & Nè Hercules quidem adversus duos. It is no uncomely thing to give place to a multitude. Hard to resist the strength, or the wit, or the importunity of two or more combin'd against one. Hercules was too little for the Hydra and Cancer together.

Two cats and a mouse, two wives in one house, two dogs and a bone never agree in one.

Deux chiens ne s'accordent point à un os. *Gall.*

Good riding at two anchors men have told,  
For if one break the other may hold.

Duabus anchoris fultus, Ἐπὶ δυοῖν ὀρμεῖν. *Aristid.* Ἀγαθαί, δὲ πέλονται ἐν χειμερία νυκτὶ δοῶς ἐκ νηὸς ἀπεσκήμθαι δὲ ἄσχυροι. *Pindar.* It's good, in a stormy or winter night, to have two anchors to cast out of a ship. *— It is good to have two things to one's use.*

Two dogs strive for a bone, and the third runs away with it.

V.

HE that stays in the valley shall never get over the hill.

Valour would fight, but discretion would run away.

You cannot make velvet of a fow's ear.



*Venture* a small fish to catch a great one.

Il faut hazarder un petit poisson pour prendre un grand. *Gall.*  
Butta una sardola per pigliar un luccio. *Ital.*

*Venture* not all in one bottom.

Nothing *venture* nothing have.

Chi non s' arrischia non guadagna. *Ital.* Qui ne s' adventure  
n' à cheval ny mule. *Gall.* Quid enim tentare nocebit? & Conan-  
do Græci Troja potiti sunt.

Where *vice* is vengeance follows.

Rarò antecedentem scelestum deseruit pede pœna claudo. *Horat.*

Unbidden guests, &c. v. in G.

Better be *unborn* than unbred.

Make a *virtue* of necessity.

Il savio fa della necessita virtu. *Ital.* Τὴν ἀναγκαίαν τύχην  
τρίβειν, & Ἀναγκασιοπαγεῖν. *Erasmus* makes to be much of the  
same sense, that is, to do or suffer that patiently which cannot  
well be avoided. *Levi*us fit patientia, Quicquid corrigere est nefas.  
Or to do that ourselves by an act of our own, which we should  
otherwise shortly be compelled to do. So the *Abbies* and *Convents*,  
which resigned their lands into King *Henry* the eighth's hands,  
made a virtue of necessity.

*Ungirt* unblefs'd.

Better be *unmannerly* than troublesome.

*Unminded* <sup>unmannered</sup> unmoned. *ant. p. 22.*

*Use* makes perfectness.

*Usus* promptos facit.

*Use* legs and have legs.

Once an *use* and ever a custom.

To borrow on *usury* brings sudden beggery.

Citiùs usura currit quam Heraclitus. The pay-days recur be-  
fore the creditor is aware. Of the mischiefs of usury I need say  
nothing, there having been two very ingenious treatises lately pub-  
lished upon that subject, sufficient to convince any disinterested per-  
son



son of the evil consequences of a high interest, and the benefit that would accrue to the commonwealth in general, by the depression of interest.

W.

**N**O safe *wading* in an unknown water.  
It's not good to *wake* a sleeping dog; or lion.  
*Ital.*

Good *ware* makes quick markets.

*Proba merx facile emptorem reperit. Plaut. Pœn.*

When the *wares* be gone, shut up the shop windows.  
One cannot live by selling *ware* for words.  
*War* must be wag'd by waking men.  
*Wars* bring scars.  
No marvel if *water* be lue.

Lue, *i. e.* inclining to cold, whence comes the word luke-warm.

Foul *water* will quench fire.  
Where the *water* is shallow no vessel will ride.  
It's a great *way* to the bottom of the sea.  
There are more *ways* to the wood than one.  
The *weakest* must go to the wall.

Les mal vestus devers le vent. *Gall.* The worst clothed are still put to the wind-ward.

*Weak* men had need be witty.  
*Wealth* makes worship.  
The *wearer* best knows where the shoe, &c. *v.* shoe.  
Never be *weary* of well-doing.  
It's hard to make a good *web* of a bottle of hay.  
There goes the *wedge* where the beetle drives it.  
One ill *weed* marring a whole pot of pottage.  
An ill-spun *west* will out either now or est.

*West, i. e. web.* This is a *Yorkshire* Proverb.



Great *weights* hang on small wires.

Tutte le gran facende si fanno di poca cosa. *Ital.*

*Welcome* is the best cheer.

*Well begun is half done.* *Dimidium facti qui bene capit habet.*

Ξεῖπας δὲ τὲ δούλοῦ θεοῦ. *In muneribus res præstantissima mens est. Super omnia vultus accessere boni.*

That that is *well* done is twice done.

*Well, well,* is a word of malice. *Cheesh.*

In other places, if you say *well, well,* they will ask, whom you threaten.

If *well* and them cannot, then ill and them can.

*Yorksh.*

A *whet* is no let.

As good never a *whit* as never the better.

A *white* wall is a fool's paper.

Muro bianco carta da matti. *Ital.* Some put this in rhyme;  
He is a fool and ever shall, that writes his name upon a wall.

Two *whores* in a house will never agree.

A young *whore* an old faint.

Once a *whore* and ever a *whore*.

*Qui semel scurra nunquam paterfamilias.* Cic. Orat. *Aliquando qui ludit iterum ludet.*

*Wide* will wear but narrow will tear.

Who so blind as they that *will* not see? *v. in B.*

Who so deaf as they that *will* not hear?

Il n' est de pire sourd que celui qui ne veut ouïr. *Gall.*

He that *will* not when he may, when he wills he  
shall have nay.

Nothing is impossible to a *willing* mind.

*Will* is the cause of woe.

They



They who cannot as they *will*, must will as they may ; *or*, must do as they can.

Chi non puo fare come voglia faccia come puo. *Ital. and*  
Chi non puo quel che vuol, quel che puo voglia. *Quoniam id fieri*  
*quod vis non potest, velis id quod possis. Terent. Andria.*

Puff not against the *wind*.

It is an ill *wind* blows no body profit! *good.*

A quelque chose malheur est bon. *Gall. Misfortune is good*  
for something.

The *wind* keeps not always in one quarter.

Good *wine* needs no bush.

Al buon vino non bisogna frasca. *Ital. A bon vin il ne faut*  
point d' enseigne. *Gall. Vino vendibili hederâ suspensâ nihil est*  
*opus.*

When the *wine* is in, the wit is out.

*In Proverbium cessit, Sapientiam vino obumbrari. Plin. lib. 27.*  
cap. 1. Vin dentro, senno fuori. *Ital.*

The sweetest *wine* makes the sharpest vinegar.

Vinegar, *i. e. Vinum acre.* Forte e l' aceto di vin dulce. *Ital.*  
*Corruptio optimi est pessima.*

*Wink* at small faults.

It's a hard *winter* when one wolf eats another.

This is a *French Proverb*, Mauvaise est la saison quand un loup  
mange l' autre.

*Winter* is Summer's heir.

He that passeth a *winter's* day escapes an enemy.

This is also a *French Proverb*, Qui passe un jour d' hyver passe  
un de ses ennemis mortels.

*Winter* finds out what Summer lays up.

By *wisdom* peace, by peace plenty.



*Wise* men are caught in wiles.

A *wise* head makes a close mouth.

Some are *wise* and some are otherwise.

Send a *wise* man of an errand, and say nothing to him.

*Wishers* and woulders are never good householders.

If *wishes* were butter-cakes, beggars might bite.

If *wishes* were thrushes, beggars would eat birds.

If *wishes* would bide, beggars would ride.

Si souhaits furent vrais pascoureaux seroyent rois. *Gall.* If wishes might prevail, shepherds would be Kings.

It will be long enough e're you *wish* your skin full of holes.

I never fared worse than when I *wish'd* for my supper.

*Wish* in one hand and shit in the other, and see which will be full first.

Bought *wit* is best.

*Duro flagello mens docetur rectius.* Σκληρὰ δὲ μάστιξ παιδαγωγεῖ καρδίαν. *Nazianz.* Παθήματα μαθήματα, *Nocumenta documenta, Galeatum serò duelli pœnitet.*

Good *wits* jump.

*Wit* once bought is worth twice taught.

A *wonder* lasts but nine days.

A *wooll-seller* knows a *wooll-buyer.* *Yorksb.*

A *word* is enough to the wife.

A buon intenditor poche parole. *Ital.* A bon entendeur il ne faut que demye parole. *Gall.* So the *Italians* say, A few words; we say, one word; and the *French* say, half a word is enough to the understanding and apprehensive.

Many go out for *wooll* and come home shorn.

*Words* are but wind, but blows unkind.

Κερόταλον πρᾶγμα λόγῳ.



*Words* are but sands, It's money buys lands.  
Fair *words* makes fools fain, i. e. glad.

Douces promesses obligent les fols. *Gall.* I fatti sono maschii,  
le parole femine. *Ital.* Deeds are males, words are females.

Few *words* are best.

Poche parole & buon regimento. *Ital.* A fool's voice is known  
by multitude of words. Nature hath furnished man with two ears  
and but one tongue, to signify, He must hear twice so much as he  
speaks.

Fair *words* butter no parsnips.

*Re opitulandum non verbis*: the same in other terms.

Good *words* fill not a sack.

Good *words* cost nought.

Good *words* cool more than cold water.

Soft *words* hurt not the mouth.

Douces or belles paroles ne scorchent pas la langue. *Gall.* Soft  
words scald not the tongue.

*Words* have long tails; and have no tails.

Soft *words* break no bones.

Soft *words* and hard arguments.

Many *words* hurt more than fwords.

An ill *workman* quarrels with his tools.

Meschant ouvrier ja ne trouvera bons outils. *Gall.*

He that kills himself with *working* must be buried un-  
der the gallows.

The better *workman* the worse husband.

Though this be no Proverb, yet it is an observation generally  
true (the more the pity) and therefore, as I have found it, I put  
it down.

Account not that *work* slavery, That brings in penny  
favoury.

All



All *work*, and no play, makes Jack a dull boy.  
The *world* was never so dull, but if one won't another will.

It's a great journey to the *world's* end.  
I wot well how the *world* wags, he is most lov'd that hath most bags.

Τῶν ἐνὶ συγγένειαν πάντες εἰσὶ συγγενεῖς. *Feliciū multi cognati.* It was wont to be said, *Ubi amici ibi opes*, but now it may (as *Erasmus* complains) well be inverted, *Ubi opes ibi amici.*

Tread on a *worm* and it will turn.

*Habet & musca splenem. Ἐνεστὶ καὶ μύρμηκι καὶ σέρφῳ χολή.* *Inest & formicæ & serpho bilis.* The meanest or weakest person is not to be provoked or despised. No creature so small, weak, or contemptible, but, if it be injured and abused, will endeavour to revenge itself.

Every thing is the *worse* for wearing.  
He that *worst* may still holds the candle.

Au plus debile la chandelle a la main. *Gall.*

The *worth* of a thing is best known by the want.

Bien perdu bien connu, or Chose perdue est lors connue. *Gall.*  
Vache ne sçait que vaut sa queue jusques a ce qu' elle l' ait perdue.  
The cow knows not what her tail is worth, till she hath lost it.

He that *wrestles* with a turd is sure to be beshit, whether he fall over or under.

That is, he that contends with vile persons will get nothing but a stain by it. One cannot touch pitch without being defiled.

## Y.

**A**S soon goes the *young* lamb's skin to the market, as the old ew's.

Aussi tost meurt veau comme vache. *Gall.* Così tosto muore il capretto come capra. *Ital.*

*Young*



*Young* men think old men fools, and old men know  
young men to be fo.

This is quoted by *Camden*, as a saying of one Doctor *Metcalf*.  
It is now in many people's mouths, and likely to pass into a  
Proverb.

A *young* faint an old Devil.

De jeune Angelote vieux Diable. *Gall.* *A Tartesso ad Tartarum.*

A *young* serving-man an old begger.

Chi vive in corte muore à pagliaro. *Ital.*

A *young* whore an old faint. v. in W.

*Young* men may die, but old men must. v. in O.

If *youth* knew what age would crave, it would both  
get and save.







*Proverbial Phrases and Forms of Speech  
that are not intire Sentences.*

A.

**T**O bring an *Abbey* to a Grange.

To bring a noble to nine-pence. We speak it of an unthrif. Ha fatto d' una lanza una spina, & d' una calza una borsetta. *Ital.* He hath made of a lance a thorn, and of a pair of breeches a purse: parallel to ours, He hath thwitten a mill-post to a pudding-prick.

To commit as many *absurdities* as a clown in eating of an egg.

*Afraid* of far enough. *Chefb.*

Of that which is never likely to happen.

*Afraid* of him that died last year. *Chefb.*

*Afraid* of the hatchet lest the helve stick in's arse. *Chefb.*

*Afraid* of his own shadow.

More *afraid* than hurt.

They *agree* like cats and dogs.

They *agree* like harp and harrow.

This hath the same sense with the precedent. Harp and harrow are coupled, chiefly because they begin with the same letter.

They



They *agree* like bells, they want nothing but hanging.

He is paced like an *Alderman*.

The case is *alter'd*, quoth *Plowden*.

*Edmund Plowden* was an eminent common Lawyer in Queen Elizabeth's time, born at *Plowden* in *Shropshire*, of whom *Camden* gives this character, *Vitæ integritate inter homines suæ professionis nulli secundus*. Elizabeth Ann. 1584. And Sir Edward Coke calls him the Oracle of the common Law. This Proverb is usually applied to such Lawyers or others as being corrupted with larger fees shift sides, and pretend the case is altered; such as have *bovem in lingua*. Some make this the occasion of the Proverb: *Plowden* being asked by a neighbour of his, what remedy there was in Law against his neighbour for some hogs that had trespassed his ground, answered, he might have very good remedy; but the other replying, that they were his hogs, Nay then neighbour (quoth he) the case is altered. Others more probably make this the original of it. *Plowden* being a *Roman Catholick*, some neighbours of his, who bare him no good will, intending to entrap him and bring him under the lash of the Law, had taken care to dress up an Altar in a certain place, and provided a Layman in a Priest's habit, who should do Mass there at such a time. And withall notice thereof was given privately to Mr. *Plowden*, who thereupon went and was present at the Mass. For this he was presently accused and indicted. He at first stands upon his defence and would not acknowledge the thing. Witnesses are produced, and among the rest one, who deposed, that he himself performed the Mass, and saw Mr. *Plowden* there. Saith *Plowden* to him, art thou a Priest then? the fellow replied, no. Why then Gentlemen (quoth he) the case is altered: *No Priest no Mass*. Which came to be a Proverb, and continues still in *Shropshire* with this addition. *The case is altered* (quoth *Plowden*) *No Priest no Mass*.

To *angle* with a silver hook.

*Peschar col hamo d' argento*. The *Italians* by this phrase mean, to buy fish in the market. It is also a *Latin* Proverb, *Aureo hamo piscari*. Money is the best bait to take all sorts of persons with.

If you be *angry* you may turn the buckle of your girdle behind you.

To cut large shives of another man's loaf.



To cut large thongs of *another* man's leather.

*De alieno facit loram.*

*De alieno corio liberalis.* Del cuoio d' altri si fanno le corregge largee. *Ital.* Il coupe large courroye du cuir d' autrui. *Gall.* It may pass for a sentence thus, Men cut large shives of others loaves. This should seem to be also a *Dutch* Proverb: for *Erasmus* saith, *Circumfertur apud nostratum vulgus non absimile huic Proverbium, Ex alieno tergore lata secari lora.*

To hold by the *Apron-strings*.

*i. e.* In right of his wife.

To *answer* one in his own language.

*Ut salutaris ita resalutaberis.*

A bit and a knock [*or bob*] as men feed *apes*.

*Arfy verfy.* "Ὶσεεν πεῖτεεν.

She is one of mine *Aunts* that made mine uncle go a begging.

A pretty fellow to make an *axle-tree* for an oven.  
*Chefsb.*

## B.

**H**E knows not a B from a *battledoor*.

His *back* is broad enough to bear jests.

My Lord *Baldwin's* dead

It is used when one tells that for news which every body knows. A *Suffex* Proverb, but who this Lord *Baldwin* was I could not learn there.

You'll not believe he's *bald* till you see his brains.

Never a *barrel* better herring.

*Bate* me an ace, quoth *Bolton*.

Who this *Bolton* was I know not, neither is it worth enquiring. One of this name might happen to say, *Bate me an ace*, and for the coincidence of the first letters of these two words *Bate* and *Bolton* it grew to be a Proverb, We have many of the like original as *v. g.* Sup *Simon*, &c. Stay quoth *Stringer*, &c. There goes a story of Queen *Elizabeth*, that being presented with a Col-  
lection



lection of *English* Proverbs, and told by the Author that it contained all the *English* Proverbs, nay, replied she, *Bate me an ace, quoth Bolton*: which Proverb being instantly looked for happened to be wanting in his Collection.

You dare as well take a *bear* by the tooth.  
If it were a *bear* it would bite you.  
Are you there with your *bears*.  
To go like a *bear* to the stake.  
He hath as many tricks as a dancing *bear*.  
If that the course be fair, again and again quoth *Bunny* to his *bear*.  
I *bear* him on my back.

That is, I remember his injuries done to me with indignation and grief, or a purpose of revenge.

To *bear* away the bell.  
You'll scratch a *begger* before you die.

That is, you'll be a begger, you'll scratch yourself.

It would make a *begger* beat his bag.  
I'll not hang all my bells on one horse.

That is, give all to one son.

Better *believe* it than go where it was done to prove it.

Voglio piu tosto crederlo che andar a cercarlo. *Ital.*

The *belly* thinks the throat cut.  
To have the *bent* of one's bow.  
There's ne'er a *best* among them, as the fellow said by the Fox-cubs.  
*Between* hawk and buzzard.  
To look as *big* as if he had eaten bull-beef.  
He'll have the last word though he talk *bilk* for it.

*Bilk*, *i. e.* nothing. A man is said to be bilked at Cribbets when he gets nothing, when he can make never a game.



*Bill* after helve.

He'll make nineteen bits of a *bilberry*.

Spoken of a covetous person.

To *bite* upon the bridle.

That is, to fare hardly, to be cut short or suffer want, for a horse can eat but slowly when the bridle is in his mouth. Or else it may signify to fret, swell, and disquiet himself with anger. *Fræna mordere* in *Latin* hath a different sense, *i. e.* to resist those who have us in subjection, as an unruly horse gets the bridle between his teeth, and runs away with his rider, or as a dog bites the staff you beat him with. *Statius* useth it in a contrary sense, *viz.* to submit to the Conqueror, and take patiently the bridle in one's mouth. *Subiit leges & fræna momordit.*

Though I be *bitten* I am not all eaten.

What a *Bishop's* wife? eat and drink in your gloves?

To wash a *Blackmore* white.

*Æthiopem lavare* or *dealbare*, σμήκειν seu λευκαίνειν. Labour in vain. Parallel whereto are many other *Latin* Proverbs, as *Laterem lavare*, *arenas arare*.

You cannot say *black* is his eye [or nail.]

That is, you can find no fault in him, charge him with no crime.

*Blind-man's* holiday, *i. e.* twilight, almost quite dark.  
As the *blind* man shot the crow.

He hath good *blood* in him if he had but groats to it.

That is, good parentage, if he had but wealth. Groats are great oatmeal of which good housewives are wont to make black puddings.

To come *bluely* off.

He's true *blue*, he'll never stain.

*Coventry* had formerly the reputation for dying blues, insomuch that true *blue* came to be a Proverb, to signify one that was always the same, and like himself.

To



To make a *bolt* or a shaft of a thing.  
There's a *bone* for you to pick.

Egli m' ha dato un osso da roséggar. *Ital.*

To be *bought* and sold in a company.  
She hath *broken* her elbow at the Church-door.

Spoken of a house-wifely maid that grows idle after marriage.

You seek a *brack* where the hedge is whole.  
His *brains* are addle.

His *brains* crow.

His *brains* will work without barm. *Yorksb.*

He knows which side his *bread* is butter'd on.

'Twould make a horse *break* his bridle, or a dog his halter.

One may as soon *break* his neck as his fast there.

*Break* my head, and bring me a plaister.

Taglia m' il naso & soppi me poi nelle orecchie. *Ital.*

Spare your *breath* [or wind] to cool your pottage.

You seek *breeches* of a bare-ars'd man. *ant. p. 3*

*Ab asino lanam.*

His *breech* makes buttons.

This is said of a man in fear. We know vehement fear causes a relaxation of the *sphincter ani*, and involuntary defection. Buttons, because the excrements of some animals are not unlike buttons or pellets: as of sheep, hares, &c. Nay they are so like, that they are called by the same name; this figure they get from the cells of the *Colon*.

As they *brew* e'en so let them bake.

Some have it, *so let them drink*, and it seems to be better sense so. *Tute hoc intristi tibi omne exedendum est. Terent. Phorm. Ut fermentem feceris ita metes. Cic. de Orat. lib. 2.*



To make a *bridge* of one's nose.

*i. e.* to intercept one's trencher, cup, or the like; or to offer or pretend to do kindnesses to one, and then pass him by and do it to another, to lay hold upon and serve himself of that which was intended for another.

To leave one in the *briers* or fuds.

He hath *brought* up a bird to pick out his own eyes.

Κεῖς τερεῖα ἀπέτισε. Tal nutre il corvo che gli cavera poi gli occhi. He brings up a raven, &c. *Ital.*

He'll bring *buckle* and thong together.

To *build* castles in the air.

Far castelli in aria. *Ital.*

He thinks every *bush* a boggard, *i. e.* a bugbear, or phantasm.

*Bush* natural, more hair than wit.

No *butter* will stick to his bread.

To *buy* and sell and live by the loss.

To have a *breeze*, *i. e.* a gad-fly, in his breech.

Spoken of one that frisks about, and cannot rest in a place.

The *butcher* look'd for his knife when he had it in his mouth.

His bread is *battered* on both sides.

*i. e.* He hath a plentiful estate: he is fat and full.

### C.

**I** Think this is a butcher's horse, he carries a *calf* so well.

His *calves* are gone down to grass.

This is a jeer for men with over-slender legs.

His



His *candle* burns within the socket.

That is, he is an old man. Philosophers are wont to compare man's life not ineptly to the burning of a lamp, the vital heat always preying upon the radical moisture, which when it is quite consumed a man dies. There is indeed a great likeness between life and flame, air being as necessary to the maintaining of the one as of the other.

If his *cap* be made of wooll.

In former times when this Proverb came first in use men generally wore caps: Hats were a thing hardly known in *England*, much less hats made of rabbits or beavers fur. Capping was then a great trade and several statutes made about it. So that, if *his cap were made of wooll*, was as much as to say most certainly, As sure as the clothes on his back. Dr. Fuller.

They may cast their *caps* at him.

When two or more run together, and one gets ground, he that is cast and despairs to overtake commonly casts his hat after the foremost, and gives over the race. So that to *cast their caps at one* is to despair of catching or overtaking him.

He *carries* fire in one hand and water in the other.

*Alterâ manu fert aquam, alterâ ignem.* Τῇ μὲν ἑδωκεν πορῆν, &c. *Plutarch.* Il porte le feu & l' eau. *Gall.* *Alterâ manu fert lapidem, alterâ panem ostentat.* *Plaut.*

To set a spoke in one's <sup>wheel</sup> *cart*.  
To set the *cart* before the horse.

*Currus bovem trahit.* Metter il carro inanzi aibuoi. *Ital.* La charrue va devant les boeufs. *Gall.*

The *cat's* in the cream-pot.

This is used when People hear a great noise and hubbub amongst the good wives of the town, and know not what it means; but suppose that some sad accident is happened; as that the cat is fallen into the cream-pot, or the like.

Before the *cat* can lick her ear.

You shall have that the *cat* left in the malt-heap.

They are not *cater-cousins*.



He hath good *cellarage*.

That *char* is char'd (as the good wife said when she had hang'd her husband.)

A *char* in the *Northern* dialect is any particular business, affair, or charge, that I commit to or entrust another to do. I take it to be the same with charge *κατ' ἀποκοπήν*.

To go *cheek* by jowl with one.

To *chew* the cud upon a thing.

*i. e.* To consider of a thing, to revolve it in one's mind: to ruminate, which is the name of this action, is used in the same sense both in *Latin* and *English*.

The *child* hath a red tongue like its father.

*Children* to bed, and the goose to the fire.

I cannot conceive what might be the occasion, nor what is the meaning of this saying. I take it to be senseless and nugatory.

A *chip* of the old block.

*Patris est filius.* He is his father's own son; taken always in an ill sense.

Like a *chip* in a pottage-pot, doth neither good nor harm.

It goes down like *chopp'd* hay.

I'll make him know *churning* days.

To *clip* one's wings.

*Pennas incidere alicui.*

He hath a *cloak* for his knavery.

He is in the *cloth*-market, *i. e.* in bed.

To carry *coals* to *Newcastle*.

*Soli lumen mutuari; cœlo stellas; ranæ aquam. Crocum in Ciciam, ubi sc. maxime abundat: Nocturnas Athenas.* Porter de feuilles au bois. *Gall.* To carry leaves to the wood. *Alcinoo poma dare.*

To



To set *cock* on hoop.

This is spoken of a Prodigal, one that takes out the spigget, and lays it upon the top of the barrel, drawing out the whole vessel without any intermission.

His *cockloft* is unfurnished.

*i. e.* He wants brains. Tall men are commonly like high houses, in which the uppermost room is worst furnished.

To have a *colt's* tooth in his head.

It is usually spoken of an old man that's wanton and petulant.

To cut one's *comb*.

As is usually done to cocks when gelded; to cool one's courage.

They'll *come* again, as *Goodyer's* pigs did, *i. e.* never.

*Come* and welcome, go by and no quarrel.

*Command* your man and do it yourself.

Ask my *companion* if I be a thief.

In the North they say, Ask my mother if my father be a thief. *Demanda 'al hosto 's' egl' ha buon vino. Ital.* Ask your host if he have good wine.

To *complain* of ease.

To outrun the *Constable*.

To spend more than one's allowance or income.

You might be a *Constable* for your wit.

*Cook-ruffian*, able to scald the Devil in his feathers.

To *cool* one's courage.

He's *corn-fed*.

A friend in a *corner*.

To take *counsel* of one's pillow.

La nuit donne conseil. *Gall.* Noctu urgenda consilia. Inde nox ευφρόνη dicitur, ὅτι τὸ φρονεῖν τότε μάλιστα τοῖς ἀνθρώποις παρέρχεται. La notte è madre di pensieri. *Ital.* The night is the mother of thoughts.



*Counsel's* as good for him as a shoulder of mutton for a sick horse.

What is got in the *County* is lost in the hundred.

What is got in the whole sum is lost in particular reckonings ; or in general, what is got one way is lost another.

*Court* holy-water.

Eau beniste de la cour. *Gall.* Fair words and nothing else.

One of the *Court* but none of the *Counsel*.

All the *craft* is in the catching.

To speak as though he would *creep* into one's mouth.

He hath never a *cross* to bless himself withal.

*i. e.* No money which hath usually a cross on the reverse side.

To have *crotchets* in one's crown.

You look as if you was *crow*-trodden.

You look as though you would make the *crow* a pudding, *i. e.* die.

I have a *crow* to pluck with you.

You need not be so *crusty*, you are not so hard bak'd.

Here's a great *cry* and but a little wooll, as the fellow said when he shear'd his hogs.

Affai romor & poca lana. *Ital.* *Asinum tondes. Parturiunt montes, &c.*

You *cry* before you're hurt.

Let her *cry*, she'll piss the less.

To lay down the *cudgels*.

His belly cries *cupboard*.

To *curse* with bell, book, and candle.

To be beside the *cushion*.

*Aberrari à janua.*

To stand for a *cypher*.



D.

**T**O take a *dagger* and drown one's self.

To be at *daggers* drawing.

To look as if he had fuck'd his *dam* through a hurdle.

To *dance* to every man's pipe or whistle.

To burn *day-light*.

*Dead* in the nest.

To *deal* fools dole.

To deal all to others and leave nothing to himself.

Good to fend on a *dead* body's errand.

To work for a *dead* horse, *or*, goose.

To work out an old debt, or without hope of future reward. Argent receu le bras rompu. *Gall.* The wages had the arm is broken. Chi paga inanzi è servito indietro. *Ital.* He that pays before-hand is served behind-hand. Chi paga inanzi tratto Trova il lavor mal fatto. *Ital.*

If thou hadst the rent of *Dee-mills* thou would'st spend it. *Chefb.*

*Dee* is the name of the river on which the city *Chester* stands: the mills thereon yield a great annual rent, the biggest of any houses about that city.

As *demure* as if butter would not melt in his mouth.

Some add, And yet cheese will not choke him.

To get by a thing as *Dickson* did by his distress.

That is, over the shoulders, as the vulgar usually say. There is a coincidence in the first letters of *Dickson* and distress: otherwise who this *Dickson* was I know not.

Hold the *dish* while I shed my pottage.

To lay a thing in one's *dish*.

He



He claps his *disb* at a wrong man's door.

To play the *Devil* in the bulmong, *i. e.* corn mingled of pease, tares, and oats.

If the *Devil* be a vicar thou wilt be his clerk.

Do and undo, the day is long enough.

To play the *dog* in the manger, not eat yourself nor let any body else.

Ἄλλὰ τὸ τῆς κυνὸς ποιῆς τῆς ἐν τῇ φάτνῃ κατὰ κε-  
μένης ἢ ἔτε αὐτὴν τῆς κειθῶν ἐδίει, ἔτε τὸ ἵππῳ δωα-  
μῶν φαγεῖν ἐπ'τρέπει. *Lucian. Canis in præsep.* E come il  
cane del ortolano, che non mangia de cauoli egli & non ne lascia  
mangiar altri. *Ital.* Like the gardener's dog who cannot eat the  
coleworts himself, nor will suffer others.

*Dogs* run away with whole shoulders.

Not of mutton, but their own; spoken in derision of a miser's house.

We *dogs* worried the hare.

To serve one a *dog-trick*.

It would make a *dog* doff his doublet. *Chefb.*

A *dog's* life, hunger and ease.

To *doat* more on it than a fool on his bable.

He'll not put off his *doublet* before he goes to bed,  
*i. e.* part with his estate before he die.

You need not *doubt* you are no Doctor.

A *dram* of the bottle.

This is the Seamen's phrase for a draught of brandy, wine, or strong waters.

To *dream* of a dry summer.

One had as good be nibbled to death by *ducks*, or, pecked to death by a hen.

To take things in *dudgeon*, or to wear a *dudgeon*-dagger by his side.

To *dine* with *Duke Humphry*.

That is, to fast, to go without one's dinner. This *Duke Humphry* was uncle to king *Henry* the sixth, and his Protector during his



his minority, Duke of Gloucester, renowned for hospitality and good house-keeping. Those were said to dine with Duke Humphry, who walked out dinner time in the body of St. Paul's Church; because it was believed the Duke was buried there. But (saith Dr. Fuller) that saying is as far from truth as they from dinner, even twenty miles off: seeing this Duke was buried in the Church of St. Albans, to which he was a great benefactor.

She's past dying of her first child, *i. e.* she hath had a bastard.

*Don't care was taken by a lion - said in answer to one who professes E. to be regardless of consequences.*

**H**E dares not for his ears.  
To fall together by the ears.  
In at one ear and out at the other.

Dentro da un orecchia & fuori dal'altra. *Ital.*

To eat one's words.  
You had as good eat your nails.  
He could eat my heart with garlick.

That is, he hates me mortally. So we know some of the Americans feast upon the dead carcases of their enemies.

There's as much hold of his word as of a wet eel by the tail.

Ἄπ' ἑσῶς τὴν ἑσχαλίαν ἔχεις.

I have eggs on the spit.

I am very busy. Eggs if they be well roasted require much turning.

Neither good egg nor bird.  
You come with your five eggs a penny, and four of them be rotten.  
Set a fool to roast eggs, and a wise man to eat them.  
An egg and to bed.  
Give him the other half egg and burst him.



To smell of *elbow-grease*.

*Lucernam olere.*

She hath broken her *elbow*.

That is, she hath had a bastard; another meaning of this phrase see in the letter B, at the word *broken*.

*Elden hole* needs filling. *Darbysh.*

Spoken of a liar. *Elden hole* is a deep pit in the *Peak* of *Darbyshire* near *Castleton*, fathomless the bottom, as they would persuade us. It is without water, and if you cast a stone into it you may for a considerable time hear it strike against the sides to and again as it descends, each stroke giving a great report.

To make both *ends* meet.

To bring buckle and thong together.

To have the better *end* of the staff.

He'll have *enough* one day when his mouth is full of moulds.

A sleeveless *errand*.

Find you without an *excuse* and find a hare without a muse.

*Vias novit quibus effugit Eucrates.* This *Eucrates* was a miller in *Athens* who, getting share in the Government, was very cunning in finding out shifts and pretences to excuse himself from doing his duty.

I was by (quoth *Pedley*) when my eye was put out.

This *Pedley* was a natural fool of whom go many stories.

To cry with one eye, and laugh with the other.



F.

**T**O set a good *face* on a thing.

Faire bonne mine. *Gall.*

I think his *face* is made of a fiddle, every one that looks on him loves him.

To come a day after the *fair*.

Καλὸπιν τῆς ἐορτῆς ἦκεις. *Post festum venisti. Plat. in Gorg.*

It will be *fair* weather when the shrews have dined.

He pins his *faith* on another man's sleeve.

To *fall* away from a horse-load to a cart-load.

*Fall* back fall edge.

*Farewell* and be hang'd, friends must part.

*Farewell* frost, Nothing got nor nothing lost.

He thinks his *fart* as sweet as musk.

He *farts* frankincense.

This is an ancient *Greek* Proverb, Βδέειν λιβάνωτον, Self-love makes even a man's vices, infirmities, and imperfections to please him. *Suus cuique crepitus bene olet.*

He makes a very *fart* a thunder-clap.

All the *fat*'s in the fire.

To *feather* one's nest well.

To go to heaven in a *feather-bed*.

*Non est è terris mollis ad astra via.*

Better *fed* than taught.

All *fellows* at foot-ball.

If Gentlemen and Persons ingeniously educated will mingle themselves with rusticks in their rude sports, they must look for usage like to or rather coarser than others.

Go *fiddle* for shives among old wives.

*Fight*



Fight dog, fight bear.

*Nè depugnes in alieno negotio.*

To fight with one's own shadow.

*Σκιαμαχῆν.* To fight with shadows, to be afraid of his own fancies, imagining danger where there is none.

To fill the mouth with empty spoons.

To have a finger in the pye.

He had a finger in the pye when he burnt his nail off.  
He hath more wit in his little finger than thou in thy whole body.

To put one's finger in the fire.

*Prudens in flammam nè manum injicito.* Hieron. Put not your finger needlessly into the fire. Meddle not with a quarrel voluntarily wherein you need not be concerned. *Prov. xxvi. 17.*

To foul one's fingers with.

To have a thing at his fingers ends.

*Scire tanquam ungues digitosque.*

His fingers are lime-twigs, spoken of a thievish person.  
All fire and tough.

To come to fetch fire.

To go through fire and water to serve or do one good.

Probably from the two sorts of Ordeal by fire and water.

To add fewel to the fire.

*Oleum camino addere.*

All is fish that comes to net.

You fish fair and catch a frog.

Neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring.

I have other fish to fry.

By fits and starts, as the hog pisseth.

To give one a flap with the fox's tail, *i. e.* to cozen or defraud one.

He



He would *flay* a flint, or *flay* a groat, spoken of a covetous person.

To send one away with a *flea* in his ear.

Logli ho messo un pulce nel orecchio. *Ital.* It is not easy to conceive by them who have not experienced it, what a buzzing and noise a flea will make there.

It's the fairest *flower* in his crown, or garden.

To *fly* at all game.

More *fool* than fidler.

The vicar of *fools* is his ghostly father.

To set the best *foot* forward.

He hath a fair *forehead* to graft on.

Better lost than *found*.

Too *free* to be fat.

He's *free* of *Fumbler's-ball*. Spoken of a man that cannot get his wife with child.

He may e'en go write to his *friends*.

We say it of a man when all his hopes are gone.

To *fry* in his own grease.

Out of the *frying-pan* into the fire.

Cader dalla padella <sup>alla</sup> nelle bragie. *Ital.* Saulter de la poile & se jeter dans les braises. *Gall.* De fumo in flammam (which *Ammianus Marcellinus* cites as an ancient Proverb) hath the same sense, *Evitatâ Charybdi in Scyllam incidere. Nè cinerem vitans in prunas incidat. Εἰς τὸ ὤρε ἐκ τῆς κάρυβ.* *Lucian.*

You are never well *full* nor fasting.

G.

**T**HE gallows groans for you.

To *gape* for a benefice.

He may go hang himself in his own *garters*.

All your *geese* are swans.

*Suum cuique pulchrum.* Ill suo soldo val tredici danari. *Ital.* His shilling's worth 13 pence.

You're



You're a man among the *geese* when the gander is away.

What he *gets* he gets out of the fire.

To *get* over the shoulders.

All that you *get* you may put in your eye and see never the worse.

He bestows his *gifts* as broom doth honey.

Broom is so far from sweet that it's very bitter.

I thought I would *give* him one and lend him another, *i. e.* I would be quit with him.

*Give* a loaf and beg a shive.

There's a *glimmer* in the touch-box.

Out of *God's* blessing into the warm sun.

*Ab equis ad asinos.*

Go in *God's* name, so ride no witches.

Go forward and fall, go backward and marr all.

*A fronte præcipitium, à tergo lupi.*

I'll go twenty miles on your errand first.

To give one as *good* as he brings, *or* his own.

*Qui quæ vult dicit quæ non vult audiet. Terent. Ut salutaris ita resalutaberis.*

One Yate for another, *good* fellow. *v. in O.*

I am a fool, I love any thing that is *good*.

To come from little *good* to stark naught.

*Ab equis ad asinos. Mandrabuli in morem. Mandrabulus*, finding gold mines in *Samos*, at first offered and gave to *Juno* a golden ram, afterwards a silver one, then a small one of brass, and at last nothing at all.

Some *good* some bad, as sheep come to the fold.

*Sunt bona, sunt quedam mediocria, sunt mala plura Quæ legis. &c. Mart.*



I'll do my *good-will*, as he said that thresh'd in his cloak.

This was some *Scotchman*, for I have been told, that they are wont to do so: myself have seen them hold plough in their cloaks.

He did me as much *good* as if he had piss'd in my pottage.

To brag of many *good-morrrows*.

A *goose* cannot graze after him.

He hopes to eat of the *goose* shall graze on your grave.

Steal my *goose* and stick me down a feather.

He cannot say *shooch* to a *goose*.

You're a pretty fellow to ride a *goose* a gallop through a dirty lane.

You find fault with a fat *goose*.

You'll be good when the *goose* pisseth.

All is not *Gospel* comes out of his mouth.

He must have his *grains* of allowance.

A knave or a rogue in *grain*.

That is, of a scarlet dye. The *Alkermes* berry wherewith they dye scarlet is called in *Greek*, κατ' ἀλκυμασίαν, κόκκῳ, that is, *granum* in *Latin*, and in *English* grain.

It goeth against the *grain*.

The grain, *Pecten ligni*, longways the wood, as the fibres run. To go transversly to these fibres is to go against the grain.

Teach your *grandame* { to grope her ducks. } *Apprendre à son père*  
                                   { to sup sowre milk. } *à faire des enfants.*  
*grain' on to suck eggs*

*Aquilam volare, Delphinum natare doce.* Il ne faut apprendre aux poissons à nager. *Gall.* You must not teach fish to swim. Teach me to do that I know how to do much better than yourself. Teach your father to beget children. *Sus Minervam.*

He's *gray* before he's good.

To *grease* a fat sow on the Arse.

On ne doit pas à gras porceau le cul oindre. *Gall.*



To *grease* a man in the fist.

That is, to put money into his hands; to fee or bribe him.

I'll either *grind* or find.

All brings *grist* to your mill.

To *grow* like a cow's tail, *i. e.* downwards.

He has no *guts* in his brains.

The *anfractus* of the brain, looked upon when the *Dura mater* is taken off, do much resemble guts.

He has more *guts* than brains.

Out of *gun-shot*.

## H.

**T**O be *hail* fellow well met with one.

It goes against the *hair*.

The hair of most animals lies one way, and if you stroke them down that way the hair lies, your hand slides smoothly down; but if you stroke the contrary way, the hair rises up and resists the motion of your hand.

To take a *hair* of the same dog.

*i. e.* To be drunk again the next day.

To cut the *hair*.

*i. e.* To divide so exactly as that neither part have advantage.

You *balt* before you're lame.

To make a *band* of a thing.

To live from *band* to mouth.

*In diem vivere*, or as *Persius*, *Ex tempore vivere*.

*Hand* over head, as men took the *Covenant*.

Two *hands* in a dish and one in a purse.

To



To have his *hands* full.

I' ay assez à faire environ les mains. *Gall.*

I'll lay my *band* on my half-penny e're I part with it.  
To *bang* one's ears.

*Demitto auriculas ut iniquæ mentis asellus.* Horat.

They *bang* together like burs, or like pebbles in a halter.

To catch a *hare* with a tabret.

On ne prend le lievre au tabourin. *Gall.* One cannot catch a hare with a tabret. *Bove venari leporem.*

You must kiss the *hare's* foot, or the cook.

Spoken to one that comes so late that he hath lost his dinner or supper. Why the hare's foot must be kiss'd I know not; why the cook should be kiss'd there is some reason, to get some victuals of her. *\*because it is not eaten, & therefore may remain after dinner*

Set the *hare's* head against the goose giblets.

*i. e.* Ballance things, set one against another.

It's either a *hare* or a brake-bush.

Γλοῖον ἢ κωῆ. *Aut navis, aut galerus.* Something if you knew what.

To be out of *harm's* way.

*Ego ero post principia.* Terent.

To *harp* upon the same string.

*Eandem cantilenam recinere; & eâdem chordâ aberrare.* Horat.

He is drinking at the *barrow* when he should be following the plow.

To make a long *harvest* of a little corn.



To hear as hogs do in *harvest* ; or, with your *harvest* ears.

He is none of the *Hastings*.

Spoken of a slow person. There is an *equivoque* in the word *Hastings* which is the name of a great family in *Leicestershire*, which were Earls of *Huntington*. They had a fair house at *Ashby de la Zouch*, now much ruined.

Too *hasty* to be a parish Clerk.

He knows not a *hawk* from a hand-saw.

To be as good eat *hay* with a horse.

To have his *head* under one's girdle.

He cannot *bear* on that ear.

He may be *heard* where he is not seen.

His *heart* fell down to his hose or heels. *Animus in pedes decedit.*

He is *heart* of oak.

*Hell* is broken loose with them.

*Harrow* [or rake] hell, and scum the devil.

To *help* at a dead lift.

To throw the *helve* after the hatchet.

To be in despair. *Ad perditam securim manubrium adjicere.*

To fish for a *herring*, and catch a sprat.

To be *high* in the instep.

To *hit* the nail on the head.

Toucher au blanc. *Gall.* To hit the white.

To *hit* the bird on the eye.

*Hobson's choice*.

A man is said to have *Hobson's choice*, when he must either take what is left him, or choose whether he will have any part or no. This *Hobson* was a noted Carrier in *Cambridge* in King *James's* time, who partly by carrying, partly by grazing, raised himself to a great estate, and did much good in the Town; relieving the Poor, and building a publick Conduit in the Market-place.

To make a *hog* or a dog of a thing.



To bring one's *bogs* to a fair market.

To *bold* with the hare and run with the hound.

Not much unlike hereto is that *Latin* one, *Duabus sellis federe*, i. e. *incertarum esse partium*, & *ancipiti fide ambabus servire velle*, v. *Erasm.* *Liberius Mimus* chosen into the Senate by *Cæsar*, coming to sit down by *Cicero*, he, refusing him, said, I would take you in did we not sit so close [*nisi angustè sederemus*] reflecting upon *Cæsar*, who chose so many into the Senate that there was scarce room for them to sit. *Liberius* replied, but you were wont to sit upon two stools [*duabus sellis federe*] meaning to be on both sides.

He'll find some *hole* to creep out at.

He's all *honey* or all *turd*.

As *honest* a man as ever } brake bread.  
trod on shoe leather.

An *honest* man and a good bowler.

By *hook* or by crook.

*Quo jure, quâque injuriâ.* Terent. Soit à droit ou à tort. Gall.  
*A Hobbity boy let me see a horse.*

You'll ride on a *horse* that was foal'd of an acron.

That is, the gallows.

They cannot set their *horses* together.

He hath good skill in *horse-flesh* to buy a goose to ride on.

See how we apples swim, quoth the *horse-turd*.

To throw the *house* out of the windows.

Τὰ ἰσχυτέον. νέφτεον. δῖσαι.

He is so *hungry* he could eat a horse behind the saddle.

I.

**T**O be *jack* on both sides.

Ἀλλοπρόσαλλο. A turn-coat, a wheareck.

To play the *jack* with one.



To break the *ice*.

Romper il ghiaccio. *Ital.* Scindere glaciem. To begin any hazardous or difficult thing.

Sick of the *idles*.

Sick of the *idle* crick, and the belly-wark in the heel.

Belly-wark, *i. e.* belly-ake. It is used when People complain of sickness for a pretence to be idle upon no apparent cause.

You'll soon learn to shape *idle* a coat.

Give him an *inch* and he'll take an ell.

He hath no *ink* in his pen, *i. e.* no money in his purse, or no wit in his head.

# K.

**T**O lay the *key* under the threshold.

To *kill* with kindness.

So the Ape is said to strangle her young ones by embracing and hugging them. And so may many be said to do, who are still urging their sick friends to eat this and that and the other thing, thereby clogging their stomachs and adding fuel to their diseases: fondly imagining that if they eat not a while they'll presently die.

*To kill two birds with one stone. Faire d'une pierre deux coups.*

*Kim kam.*

It comes by *kind*, it costs him nothing.

A man of a strange *kidney*.

Whosoever is *King* thou'lt be his man.

I'll make one, quoth *Kirkham*, when he danc'd in his clogs.

You would *kiss* my arse before my breeches are down.  
She had rather *kiss* than spin.

*Kit* after kind.

A chip of the old block. Qui naist de geline il aime à grater. *Gall.* He that was born of a hen loves to be scraping.

*Kit* careless, your arse hangs by trumps.

As very a *knave* as ever piss'd.

*Knit*



Knit my dog a pair of breeches and my cat a cod-piece.

He hath tied a *knot* with his tongue that he cannot untie with all his teeth. Meaning matrimony.

It's a good *knife*; it will cut butter when 'tis melted.

A good *knife*, it was made five miles beyond Cutwell.

You say true, will you swallow my *knife*?

It does me *Knight's* service.

He got a *knock* in the cradle.

To *know* one from a black sheep.

To *know* one as well as a begger knows his dish.

To *know* one no more than he does the *Pope* of Rome.

Better *known* than trusted.

L.

**T**O have nothing but one's *labour* for one's pains.

Avoir l' aller pour le venir. *Gall.* To have one's going for one's coming.

You'll go up the *ladder* to bed, *i. e.* be hang'd.

At latter Lammas.

*Ad Græcas calendas, i. e.* never. Ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμῖν οὐρανός τεκέωσι.  
*Cum muli pariunt.* Herodot.

Help the *lame* dog over the stile.

He was *lapp'd* in his mother's smock.

The *lapwing* cries most farthest from her nest.

To *laugh* in one's face and cut his throat.

As bottled Ale is said to do. Da una banda m' onge, da l' altra me ponge. *Ital.*

He can *laugh* and cry both in a wind.

To *laugh* in one's sleeve.

More like the devil than St. *Laurence*.

He'll go to *Law* for the wagging of a straw.



To have the *Law* in one's own hand.  
 She doth not *leap* an inch from a shrew.  
 To *leap* over the hedge before you come at the stile.  
 She hath broken her *leg* above the knee, *i. e.* had a  
 bastard.  
 He's on his last *legs*.  
 To have the *length* of one's foot.  
 To *lick* one's self whole again.  
 To *lick* honey through a cleft stick.  
 To *lie* as fast as a dog can lick a dish.  
 That's a *lie* with a latchet, All the dogs in the town  
 cannot match it.  
 To tell a man a *lie*, and give him a reason for it.  
 To stand in one's own *light*.  
*Like* me, God bless the example.  
 If the *Lion's* skin cannot the Fox's shall.

*Si leonina pellis non satis est, assuenda vulpina.* Coudre le peau  
 de regnard à celle du lion. *Gall.* To attempt or compass that by  
 craft which we cannot obtain or effect by force. *Dolus an virtus*  
*quis in bosse requirit.*

If he were as long as he is *lither*, he might thatch a  
 house without a ladder. *Cheesh*.  
 To fend by *Tom Long* the carrier.  
 He *looks* as if he had neither won nor lost.

He stands as if he were moped, in a brown study, unconcern'd.

To *lose* one's longing.

He'll not *lose* } the droppings of his nose.  
                       } the paring of his nails.

Egli scortarebbe un pedocchio per haverne la pelle. *Ital.* He  
 would flay a louse to get the skin. *Aquam plorat cum lavat fun-*  
*dere.* *Plaut.*

Ware skins, quoth *Grubber*, when he flung the louse  
 into the fire.

There's *love* in a budget.



To *love* at the door and leave at the hatch.  
See for your *love*, and buy for your money.  
I could not get any neither for *love* nor money.  
To leave one in the *lurch*.

M.

**M**ADGE good cow gives a good pail of milk,  
and then kicks it down with her foot.  
To correct, *or*, mend the *Magnificat*.

*i. e.* To correct that which is without any fault or error. *Magnificat* is the Virgin Mary's hymn, *Luke* 1. So called from the first word of it, which is *Magnificat*. As the other hymns are called *Benedictus*, *Nunc dimittis*, *Te Deum*, &c. For the same reason. *Nodum in scirpo quærere*.

She's a good *maid* but for thought, word, and deed.  
There are never the fewer *maids* for her.

Spoken of a woman that hath maiden children. *or that hath not lost her maidenhood.*

For my peck of *malt* set the kiln on fire.

This is used in *Cheshire*, and the neighbouring Countries: They mean by it, I am little concerned in the thing mentioned: I care not much come on it what will.

One Lordship is worth all his *manners*.

There is an *equivoque* in the word *manners*, which if written with an *e* signifies *mores*, if with an *o* *mañneria*; howbeit in the pronunciation they are not distinguished; and perhaps in writing too they ought not. *however they are distinguished also by a single & Double n.*

You know good *manners*, but you use but a few.  
To miss his *mark*.

*Aberrare a scopo, non attingere scopum, or extra scopum jaculare.*

She hath a *mark* after her mother.

That is, she is her mother's own daughter. *Patris est filius.*



The gray *mare* is the better horse.

*i. e.* The woman is master, or as we say wears the breeches.

I'll not go before my *mare* to the market.

I'll do nothing preposterously : I'll drive my mare before me.

All is well, and the man hath his *mare* again.  
Much *matter* of a wooden platter.

Δεῦρά τίς φασκίς. *Mira de lente.* A great stir about a thing of nothing.

One may know your *meaning* by your gaping.  
You *measure* every one's corn by your own bushel.

Ta misuri gli altri col tuo passetto. *Ital.*

To *measure* his cloth by another's yard.

To bring *meat* in its mouth.

*Meddle* with your old shoes.

I'll neither *meddle* nor make, said *Bill Heaps*, when he spill'd the butter-milk.

To *mend* as fowre ale does in summer. *joint*

I cry you *mercy*, I took you for a *join'd* stool.

To spend his *Michaelmas* rent in *Midsummer* moon.

You'd marry a *midden* for muck.

Either by *might* or by flight.

I can see as far into a *mill-stone* as another man.

A *Scotch* *mist*, that will wet an *Englishman* to the skin.

*Mock* not (quoth *Montford*) when his wife call'd him cuckold.

To have a *month's* mind to a thing.

In ancient wills we find often mention of a month's mind, and also of a year's mind, and a week's mind : they were lesser funeral solemnities appointed by the deceased at those times, for the remembrance of him.



Tell me the *moon's* made of green cheese.

*Quid si cælum ruat?*

You may as soon shape a coat for the *moon*.  
To make a *mountain* of a mole-hill.

*Arcem ex cloaca facere, ex elephanto muscam.*

To speak like a *mouse* in a cheese.  
Your *mouth* hath beguiled your hands.  
You'll have his *muck* for his meat. *Yorksb.*  
He hath a good *muck-bill* at his door, *i. e.* he is rich.

N.

**H**E had as good eat his *nails*.  
You had not your *name* for nothing.

*Φερώνυμο.*

I took him *napping*, as *Moss* took his mare.

Who this *Moss* was is not very material to know: I suppose some such man might find his mare dead, and taking her to be only asleep might say, *Have I taken you napping?*

I'll first see thy *neck* as long as my arm.  
To seek a *needle* in a bottle of hay.  
I may see him *need*, but I'll not see him bleed.

Parents will usually say this of prodigal or undutiful children, meaning I will be content to see them suffer a little hardship, but not any great misery or calamity.

As much *need* of it as he has of the pip, or of a cough.  
Tell me *news*.

More *nice* than wife.

*Nichils* in nine pokes, or nooks. *Chestb. i. e.* nothing at all.

To



To bring a *noble* to nine-pence, and nine-pence to nothing.

Il fait de son teston fix sols. *Gall.* To bring an Abby to a Grange.

He hath a good *nose* to make a poor man's fow.

Il feroit bon truy à pauvre homme. *Gall.*

To hold one's *nose* to the grindstone.

To follow one's *nose*,

To lead one by the *nose*.

Menar uno per il naso. *Ital.* Τῆς ῥινὸς ἔλκεσθαι. This is an ancient *Greek* Proverb. *Erasmus* saith the metaphor is taken from Buffles, who are led and guided by a ring put in one of their nostrils, as I have often seen in *Italy*: so we in *England* are wont to lead Bears.

To put one's *nose* out of joint.

You make his *nose* warp.

It will be a *nosegay* to him as long as he lives.

It will stink in his nostrils, spoken of any bad matter a man hath been engaged in.

O.

**T**O cut down an Oak and set up a Straw-berry.

Cavar un chiodo & piantar una cavicchia. *Ital.* To dig up a nail and plant a pin.

To have an *oar* in every man's boat.

Be good in your *office*, you'll keep the longer on.

To give one a cast of his *office*.

He hath a good *office*, he must needs thrive.

To bring an *old* house on one's head.

To rip up *old* sores.

To cast up *old* scores.

Once at a Coronation.

Never



Never but *once* at a Wedding.

*Once* and use it not.

*One* yate for another, Good fellow.

They father the original of this upon a passage between one of the Earls of *Rutland* and a Country-fellow. The Earl riding by himself one day overtook a Country-man, who very civilly opened him the first gate they came to, not knowing who the Earl was. When they came to the next gate the Earl expecting he should have done the same again, Nay soft, saith the Country-man, *One yate for another, Good fellow.*

A man need not look in your mouth to know how *old* you are.

*Facies tua computat annos.*

To make *orts* of good hay.

*Over* shoes over boots.

This hath almost the same sense with that, *Ad perditam securim manubrium adjicere.*

A shive of my *own* loaf.

A pig of my *own* sow.

To out-shoot a man in his *own* bow.

The black *ox* never trod on his foot.

*i. e.* He never knew what sorrow or adversity meant.

P.

**M**AKE a *page* of your own age.

*i. e.* Do it yourself.

To stand upon one's *pantofles*.

To *pass* the pikes.

He is pattring the Devil's *Pater noster*.

When one is grumbling to himself, and it may be cursing those that have anger'd or displeased him.

To *pay* one in his own coin.

He



He is going into the *pease*-field, *i. e.* falling asleep.

To be in a *peck* of troubles.

To take one a *peg* lower.

*Penny*-wise and pound foolish.

*As a man as a penny. (probably first alluding to the silver penny piece)*

Μέλρω ὕδωρ πίνοντες, ἀμέτρως μάζαν ἔδοντες, *i. e.* *Ad mensuram aquam bibunt, sine mensura offam comedentes.* He spares at the spiggot, and lets it out at the bung-hole.

He thinks his *penny* good silver.

To take *pepper* in the nose.

To take *physick* before one be sick.

To *pick* a hole in a man's coat.

He knows not a *pig* from a dog.

*Pigs* play on the Organs.

A man so called at *Hog's Norton* in *Leicestershire*, or *Hock's Norton*.

*Pigs* fly in the air with their tails forward.

To shoot at a *pigeon* and kill a crow,

Not too high for the *pye*, nor too low for the crow.

If there be no remedy then welcome *Pillvall*.

To be in a merry *pin*.

Probably this might come from drinking at pins. The *Dutch*, and *English* in imitation of them, were wont to drink out of a cup marked with certain pins, and he accounted the man that could nick the pin; whereas to go above or beneath it was a forfeiture. *Dr. Fuller Eccles. Hist. lib. 3. p. 17.*

As surly as if he had *piss'd* on a nettle.

To *piss* in the same quill.

To stay a *pissing*-while.

He'll *play* a small game rather than stand out.

*Aulædus sit qui citharædus esse non potest.*

Let the *plough* stand to catch a mouse.

To be tost from *post* to pillory.

To go to *pot*.



I know him not should I meet him in my *pottage*-  
dish.

To *prate* like a parrot.

To say his *prayers* backward.

To be in the same *Predicament*.

To have his head full of *proclamations*.

*Provender* pricks him.

To come in *pudding* time.

Her *pulse* beats matrimony.

To no more *purpose* than to beat your heels against  
the ground, *or* wind.

To as much *purpose* as the geese *flur* upon the ice.  
*Chefs*.

To as much *purpose* as to give a goose hay. *Chefs*.

Q.

**T**O be in a *quandary*.

To pick a *quarrel*.

He'll be *Quartermaster* where e'er he comes.

To touch the *quick*, *or* to the quick.

R.

**T**O lie at *rack* and manger.

If it should *rain* pottage he would want his  
dish.

He is better with a *rake* than a fork, & *vice versa*.

Most men are better with a rake than a fork, more apt to  
pull in and scrape up than to give out and communicate.

No *remedy* but patience.

Set your heart at *rest*.

You *ride* as if you went to fetch the midwife.

You shall *ride* an inch behind the tail.

He'll neither do *right* nor suffer wrong.

Give me *roast-meat*, and beat me with the spit, *or* run  
it in my belly.

You



You are in your *roast-meat* when others are in their  
fod.

*Priusquam mactaris excorias.*

To *rob* the spittle.

To *rob* Peter to pay Paul.

Il oste à S. Pierre pour donner à S. Pol. Gall.

He makes *Robin Hood's* penny-worths.

This may be used in a double sense; either he sells things for half their worth: *Robin Hood* afforded rich penny-worths of his plunder'd goods; or he buys things at what price he pleases: The owners were glad to get any thing of *Robin Hood*, who otherwise would have taken their goods for nothing.

To have *rods* in <sup>pickle</sup> pifs for one.

You gather a *rod* for your own breech.

Tel porte le baston dont à son regret le bat on. Gall. Ὅτι αὐτῷ κακὰ τεύχει ἀνὴρ ἄλλω κακὰ τεύχων. Hesiod. Ἐπὶ στυπῶ τινι σελεύω καθελεῖς. In tuum ipsius caput lunam deducis.

*Right Roger*, your sow is good mutton.  
To twist a *rope* of sand.

Ἐκ τῆς ἰάμης χοινίον πλέκειν.

A *rope* and butter, if one slip the other may hold.  
I thought I had given her *rope* enough, said *Pedley*,  
when he hang'd his mare.

He *rose* on his right side.

To give one a *Rowland* for an *Oliver*.

That is, *Quid pro quo*, to be even with one. Je lui bailleray  
Guy contre Robert. Gall.

To *run* through thick and thin.

His shoes are made of *running* leather.

To



To *run* the wild goose chase.  
To *row* one way and look another.

As skullduggies do, Δέξιαν εἰς ὑπόδημα, δευτέρην εἰς ποδό-  
νιλον. Aristoph. apud Suidam. Altera manu fert lapidem, panem  
ostentat alterâ. Plaut.

S.

**M**ORE *sacks* to the mill.  
To come *sailing* in a fow's ear.  
To *scape* a scowering.  
You make me *scratch* where it doth not itch.  
The *sea* complains it wants water.  
That would I fain *see*, said blind George of *Hollowee*.  
To *set* up one's staff.

i. e. To resolve to abide in a place.

To *set* up his fail to every wind.

Faire voile à tout vent. Gall. Evannare ad omnem auram. Na-  
zianzen.

*Share* and share like, some all, some never a whit.

Leonina Societas.

To cast a *sheep's* eye at one.  
To cast an old *shoe* after one.  
Not worth *shoe-buckles*.  
To make a fair *show* in a Country Church.  
Good to fetch a *sick* man sorrow and a dead man woe.  
*Cheesh*.  
To pour water into a *sieve*.

Cribo aquam haurire.

To *sing* the same song.

Cantilenam eandem canere. Terent. Phorm. Crambe bis cocta.  
Nothing more troublesome and ungrateful than the same thing over  
and over. To keep upon the same string.



Thou *singest* like a bird call'd a swine.  
 Sink or swim.  
 To call one *Sir* and something else, *i. e.* Sirrah.  
 To set all at *six* and seven.  
 To sit upon one's *skirts*.  
 To *slander* one with a matter of truth.  
 To *sleep* a dog's sleep.  
*Slow and sure. This might have been put among the*  
*Sentences.*  
 I *smell* a rat.  
 To drive *snails* : A *snail's* gallop.

*Testudineus gradus. Plaut. Vicistis cochleam tarditate. Idem.*

Tell me it *snows*.  
 To take a thing in *snuff*.  
 To have a *soft* place in his head.  
 Fair and *softly*, as Lawyers go to Heaven.  
 As *softly* as foot can fall.

*Suspensos pedes ponere. Quintil. Suspenso gradu ire. Terent.*

To take a wrong *sow* by the ear.  
 A *sow* to a fiddle.

*Ὀνὸς λυγρὸς. Asinus ad lyram.*

To *sow* his wild oats.  
 As they *sow* so let them reap.

*Ut sementem feceris ita metes.*

To be tied to the *sowre* apple-tree.

*i. e.* To be married to an ill husband.

To call a *spade* a spade.  
 You never *speak* but your mouth opens.  
*Spick* and span new.

From *spica* an ear of corn, and the spawn of fishes, saith  
 Mr. Howel: but rather as I am informed by a better author ;  
 Spike



Spike is a sort of nail, and spawn is a chip of a boat; so that it is all one as to say, *Every chip and nail is new.*

Spare at the *spicket* and let it out at the bung-hole.

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E tien fu dalla spina & spande dal coccone. *Ital.*

He hath *spit* his venom.

*Spit* in your hand and take better hold.

You would *spy* faults if your eyes were out.

To make one a *stalking*-horse.

What *starve* in a cook's-shop?

Endurer la soif aupres d'une fontaine. *Gall.* Mourir de faim aupres de mestier. *Gall.* This may be made a sentence by putting it imperatively. *Never starve, &c.*

To go through *stitch* with a business.

To *stick* by the ribs.

He hath swallowed a stake he cannot *stoop*.

The more you *stir* the worse you stink.

Μὴ κινεῖν κακὸν εἰς κέρμαρον. *Plus fœtent stercora mota.* Quanto piu si ruga tanto piu puzza il stonzo. *Ital.* The more you stir a turd, &c.

To *strain* at a gnat, and swallow a camel.

To *stumble* at a straw, and leap over a block.

These two Proverbs have the same sense: the former is used by our Saviour. *Matth. xxiii. 24.*

When two *Sundays* meet, *i. e.* never. *Ad Græcas Calendas.*

To *swallow* an ox, and be chok'd with the tail.

It hath the same sense with the two last save one.

He'll *swear* { through an inch board.  
dagger out of sheath.  
the devil out of hell.



## T.

**T**O thrust his feet under another man's *table*.

*Aliena vivere quadri.*

To *take* from one's right side, to give to one's left.

To *take* one up before he is down.

Tell you a *tale*, and find you ears.

A *tale* of a tub.

To tell *tales* out of school.

To *talk* like an Apothecary.

*Totterden*-steeple's the cause of *Goodwin's* sands.

This Proverb is used when an absurd and ridiculous reason is given of any thing in question; an account of the original whereof I find in one of Bishop *Latimer's* sermons in these words: Mr. *Moore* was once sent with commission into *Kent*, to try out, if it might be, what was the cause of *Goodwin's* sands, and the shelf which stopped up *Sandwich* haven. Thither cometh Mr. *Moore*, and calleth all the Country before him, such as were thought to be men of experience, and men that could of likelihood best satisfy him of the matter concerning the stopping of *Sandwich* haven. Among the rest came in before him an old man with a white head, and one that was thought to be little less than an hundred years old. When Mr. *Moore* saw this aged man, he thought it expedient to hear him say his mind in this matter (for being so old a man, it was likely that he knew most in that presence, or company.) So Mr. *Moore* called this old aged man unto him, and said, Father (said he) tell me if you can, what is the cause of the great arising of the sands and shelves here about this haven, which stop it up, so that no ships can arrive here. You are the oldest man I can espy in all this company, so that if any man can tell any cause of it, you of all likelihood can say most to it, or at leastwise more than any man here assembled. Yea forsooth, good Mr. *Moore*, quoth this old man, for I am well nigh an hundred years old, and no man here in this company any thing near my age. Well then (quoth Mr. *Moore*) how say you to this matter? What think you to be the cause of these shelves and sands, which stop up *Sandwich* haven? Forsooth Sir (quoth he) I am an old man, I think that *Tenterton*-steeple is the cause of *Goodwin's* sands. For I am an old man Sir (quoth he) I may remember the building of *Tenterton*-steeple, and I may remember when there was no steeple at all there. And before that *Tenterton*-steeple was in building, there was no manner of talking of any flats, or sands that stopped up the haven; and therefore,



therefore, I think that *Tenterton-steeple* is the cause of the decay and destroying of *Sandwich* haven. Thus far the Bishop.

I'll *thank* you for the next, for this I am sure of.

There's a *thing* in't (quoth the fellow) when he drank the dish-clout.

I'll not pull the *thorn* out of your foot and put it into my own.

To stand upon *thorns*.

*Thrift* and he are at a fray.

When *thrift's* in the field, he's in town.

He struck at *Tib*, but down fell *Tom*.

His *tongue's* no slander.

Your *tongue* runs before your wit.

This is an ancient form of Speech; I find it in *Isocrates's* Oration to *Demonicus*, Πολλῶν γὰρ ἡ γλῶττα περιρέκει τῆς διαβοίας.

His *tongue* runs on wheels [or at random.]

To have a thing at one's *tongue's* end, or at the tip of one's tongue.

*Tooth* and nail.

*Manibus pedibúsq; Remis velisq;.*

To have an aking *tooth* at one.

From *top* to toe.

*Topsy* turvy.

I would not *touch* him with a pair of tongs.

To it again, no body comes.

*Nemo nos insequitur aut impellit.* Erasmus è Platone; who tells us that this Proverb continues to this day in common use (among the *Dutch* I suppose) to signify, that it is free for us to stay upon any business [*immorari in re aliqua.*]

To drive a subtle *trade*.

To put one to his *trumps*.

I'll *trust* him no farther than I can fling him: or, than I can *throw* a mill-stone.



You may *trust* him with untold gold.  
 To *turn* with the wind, *or* tide.  
 To *turn* over a new leaf.  
 To *turn* cat in pan.  
 In the *twinkling* of an eye.  
 To stop *two* gaps with one bush.  
 To stop *two* mouths with one morsel.

*Duas linit parietes eâdem fidiâ. Unicâ filiâ duos parare generos:* This is a modern Proverb, but deserves (saith *Erasmus*) to be numbered amongst the ancient ones. I find it among the *French*, *D' une fille deux gendres.* To get himself two sons in-law with one daughter.

To kill *two* flies with one flap.  
 To kill *two* birds with one shaft [*or* stone.]

*D' une pierre faire deux coups. Gall. Di un' dono far duoi amici. Ital. To make two friends with one gift. Pigliar due colombe con una fava. Ital. To take two pigeons with one bean.*  
*Better duoi chiodi d' una mola.*

To carry *two* faces under one hood.

*Il a une face à deux visages. Gall. Due visi sotto una beretta. Ital.*

To have *two* strings to one bow.  
*Amor il piede in più staffe.*

*(Il fait bien avoir deux chordes en son arc. Gall. This may be made a sentence by adding to it, It is good, or such like words. Duabus ancoris fultus.*

*Two* hands in a dish, and one in a purse.  
 To have *thwitten* a mill-post to a pudding-prick.  
 She's cured of a *tympany* with two heels.

U.

**T**O nourish a *viper* in one's bosom.

*Tu ti allevi la biscia in seno. Ital. Θρέψαι τὴν λυγισθεῖς, θρέψαι κύνας. Theocr. in hodoep. Colubrum in sinu fovere. Eit apud Æliopum Apologus de rustico quodam in hanc rem.*

Nothing



Nothing but *up* and ride?  
To be *up* the Queen apple-tree.  
No sooner *up*, but the head in the Aumbrey, and  
nose in the cup.

W.

**A** *Warrant* seal'd with butter.  
To look to one's *water*.  
To cast *water* into the *Thames*.

*Lumen soli mutuari, &c.*

You can't see green cheese, but your teeth must *water*.  
I'll not *wear* the wooden dagger. *i. e.* lose my win-  
nings.

*Wear* a horn and blow it not.

To come home by *weeping* cross.

This *weeping cross*, which gave occasion to this phrase, is about  
two miles distant from the town of *Stafford*.

You may make as good musick on a *wheel-barrow*.  
Without *welt* or guard.

All shall be *well* and *Jack* shall have have *Fill*.

With a *wet* finger.

*Levi brachio & molli brachio.*

But *when*, quoth *Kettle* to his mare? *Chest*.

*Whist whist*, I smell a bird's nest.

You'll make an end of your *whistle* though the cart  
overthrow.

*Whist* and catch a mouse.

To let leap a *whiting*.

*i. e.* To let slip an opportunity.

She's neither *wife*, widow, nor maid.

Your *wind-mill* dwindles into a nut-crack.

All this *wind* shakes no corn.



Either *win* the horse or lose the saddle.

*Aut ter sex aut tres tesseræ.* \*Η τρεῖς ἕξ ἢ τρεῖς κύβοι. The ancients used to play with three dice, so that thrice six must needs be the best, and threes aces the worst chance. They called three aces simply three dice, because they made no more than the number of the dice. The ace side was left empty without any spot at all, because to count them was no more than to count the dice. Hereupon this chance was called, *Factus inanis*, the empty chance.

*Wind* and weather do thy worst.

To go down the *wind*.

*Win* it and wear it.

To have one in the *wind*.

To have *wind-mills* in his head.

Keep your *wind*, &c. v. breath.

You may *wink* and chuse.

\*Ευμήλες ἵπποι. *Thrax ad Thracem compositus.*

He shews all his *wit* at once.

God send you more *wit*, and me more money.

You were born when *wit* was scant.

Your *wits* are on wooll gathering.

You have *wit* enough to drown ships in.

You give the *wolf* the weather to keep.

Ha dato la pecora in guardia al lupo. *Ital. Ovem lupo commisisti.*

To have a *wolf* by the ears.

This is also a Latin Proverb, *Lupum auribus tenere*. When a man hath a doubtful business in hand, which it is equally hazardous to pursue or give over; as it is to hold or let go a wolf which one hath by the ears.

To be in a *wood*.

You cannot see *wood* for trees.

*In mari aquam quæris.*



To make *woof* or *warp* of any business.

A *word* and a blow.

When he should *work*, every finger is a thumb.

If any thing stay let *work* stay.

The *world* is well-amended with him.

To have the *world* in a string. *A Work begun is half done*

He has a *worm* in his brain.

Not *worthy* to carry his books after him.

Not *worthy* to be named the same day.

Not *worthy* to wipe his shoes.

*Indignus qui illi matellam porrigat.*

*Dispeream si tu Pyladi præstare matellam*

*Dignus es, aut porcos pascere Pirithoi.* Martial.

Not *worthy* to carry guts after a Bear.

*Attend to the wise. Le sage entendant à demi mot. Let verbiage express*  
*ti.*







### *Alliterative Similes*

*Proverbial Similies, in which the Quality and Subject begin with the same Letter.*

**A**s bare as a bird's arse, or as the back of my hand.  
As blind as a beetle or bat.

*Talpâ cæcior.* As blind as a mole, though indeed a mole be not absolutely blind; but hath perfect eyes, and those not covered with a membrane, as some have reported; but open, and to be found without side the head, if one search diligently, otherwise they may easily escape one, being very small and lying hid in the furr. So that it must be granted, that a mole sees but obscurely, yet so much as is sufficient for her manner of living, being most part under ground. *Hypsæa cæcior.* This *Hypsæa* was a woman famous for her blindness. *Tiresia cæcior.* The fable of *Tiresias*, and how he came to be blind, is well known. *Leberide cæcior.* *Est autem Leberis exuvie sive spoliū serpentis, in quo apparent effigies suntaxat ocalorum, ac membranula quædam tenuissima quâ serpentum oculi prætegiuntur.* A Beetle is thought to be blind, because in the evening it will fly with its full force against a man's face, or any thing else which happens to be in its way; which other insects as Bees, Hornets, &c. will not do.

To blush like a black dog.  
As bold as blind Bayard.  
As bold as Beauchamp.

Of this surname there were many Earls of Warwick, amongst whom (saith Dr. Fuller) I conceive *Thomas*, the first of that name, gave



gave chief occasion to this Proverb ; who in the year 1346, with one Squire and fix archers, fought in hostile manner with an hundred armed men, at *Hogges* in *Normandy*, and overthrew them, slaying sixty *Normans*, and giving the whole fleet means to land.

As brisk as a body louse.

As busy as a bee,

As clear as crystal.

As cold as charity.

As common as *Coleman* hedge.

As coy as *Croker's* mare.

As cunning as *Craddock*, &c.

As dead as a door nail.

As dull as dun in the mire.

To feed like a farmer, or freeholder.

As fine as five pence.

As fit as a fiddle.

As flat as a flounder.

As grave as an old gate-post.

As hard as horn.

As high as three horse-loaves.

As high as a hog, all but the bristles.

Spoken of a dwarf in derision.

As hungry as a hawk, or horse.

As kind as a kite, all you cannot eat you'll hide.

As lazy as *Ludlam's* dog, that lean'd his head against a wall to bark.

As mad as a *March* hare.

*Fœnum habet in cornu.*

As merry as the maids.

As nice as a nun's hen.

As pert as a Pearmonger's mare.

As plain as a pack-saddle, or a pike-staff.

As plump as a partridge.

As proud as a peacock.

As seasonable as snow in summer.

As soft as silk.



As true as a turtle to her mate.  
 As warm as wooll.  
 As wise as *Waltham's* calf, that ran nine miles to suck  
 a bull.  
 As wise as a wisp, or woodcock.  
 As welcome as water into a ship, or, into one's shoes.  
 As weak as water.

## Others.

As angry as a wasp.  
 As bald as a coot.  
 As bare as the back of my hand.  
 As bitter as gall. *Ipsa bile amariora.*  
 As black as a coal; as a crow or raven; as the Devil,  
 as jet, as ink, as foot, *as a chimney.*  
 As busy as a hen with one chicken.  
 As busy as a good wife at oven; and neither meal  
 nor dough.  
 He's like a cat, fling him which way you will he'll  
 light on his legs.  
 She's like a cat, she'll play with her own tail.  
 He claws it as *Clayton* claw'd the pudding, when he  
 eat bag and all.  
 As clear as a bell.

Spoken principally of a voice or sound without any jarring or  
 harshness.

As clear as the Sun. *in a visible*  
 As comfortable as matrimony.  
 It becomes him as well as a sow doth a cart-saddle.  
 As crowse as a new-washen louse.

This is a *Scotch* and *Northern* Proverb. Crowse signifies brisk,  
 lively.

As dark as pitch.

Blackness is the colour of darkness.

As



As dead as a Herring.

A Herring is said to die immediately after it is taken out of its element the water; that it dies very suddenly myself can witness: so likewise do Pilchards, Shads, and the rest of that tribe.

As dear as two eggs a penny. *as an egg a penny.*  
As like a dock as a daisy.

That is, very unlike.

As dizzy as a goose.

As drunk as a begger. *& as a fox.*

This Proverb begins now to be disused, and instead of it people are ready to say, As drunk as a Lord: so much hath that vice (the more is the pity) prevailed among the Nobility and Gentry of late years.

As dry as a bone.

As dull as a beetle.

As dun as a mouse.

As easy as pissing a bed, as to lick a dish.

As false as a Scot.

I hope that nation generally deserves not such an imputation; and could wish that we *Englishmen* were less partial to ourselves, and censorious of our neighbours.

As fair as Lady Done. *Chesh.*

The *Done's* were a great family in *Cheshire*, living at *Utkinton* by the forest side: Nurses use there to call their children so, if girls; if boys, *Earls of Derby*.

As <sup>*thick*</sup> fast as hops.

As fat as butter, as a Fool, as a hen in the forehead.  
To feed like a freeholder of *Macklesfield*, who hath neither corn nor hay at *Michaelmas*. *Chesh.*

This *Macklesfield* or *Maxfield* is a <sup>*considerable*</sup> small market town and borough in *Cheshire*.

As



As fierce as a goose.  
 As fine [or proud] as a Lord's bastard.  
 As fit as a pudding for a Friar's mouth.  
 As fit as a shoulder of mutton for a sick horse.  
 As flattering or fawning as a spaniel.  
 As fond of it as an Ape of a whip and a bell.  
 To follow one like a St. *Anthony's* pig.

It is applicable to such as have servile saleable souls, who for a small reward will lacquay it many miles, being more officious and assiduous in their attendance than their patrons desire. St. *Anthony* is notoriously known to be the patron of Hogs, having a pig for his page in all pictures, I am not so well read in his legend as to give the reason of it; but I dare say, there is no good one.

As freely as St. *Robert* gave his cow.

This *Robert* was a *Knareburgh* Saint, and the old women there can still tell you the legend of the cow.

As hollow as a gun ; as a kex.

A Kex is a dried stalk of Hemlock or of wild Cicely.

As free as a blind man is of his eye.

As free as an ape is of his tail.

As free as a dead horse is of farts.

As fresh as a rose in *June*.

As full as an egg is of meat.

E pieno quanto un novo. *Ital.*

As full as a piper's bag ; as a tick.

As full as a toad is of poison.

As full as a Jade, quoth the Bride.

As gant as a gray-hound.

As glad as a fowl of a fair day.

To go like a cat upon a hot bake-stone.

To go out like (a candle in a) snuff. *for candle*

As good as *George of Green*.

This *George of Green* was that famous *Pinder* of *Wakefield* who fought



Fought with *Robin Hood* and little *John* both together, and got the better of them, as the old ballad tells us.

As good as goose-skins that never man had enough of. *Cheff.*

As good as ever flew in the air.

As good as ever went endways.

As good as ever (the ground) <sup>was</sup> went upon. *the ground.*

As good as ever water wet.

As good as ever twang'd.

As good as any between *Bagshot* and *Baw-ware*.

There is but the breadth of a street between these two.

As greedy as a dog.

As green as grass; as a leek.

As hail as a ro<sup>ck</sup>, Fish whole.

E fano come un pelce. *Ital.*

As hard-hearted as a *Scot* of *Scotland*.

As hasty as a sheep, so soon as the tail is up the turd is out.

To hold up his head like a steed of ten pounds.

As <sup>soon</sup> hot as a toast. *As hot as the Devil*

To hug one as the Devil hugs a witch.

As hungry as a Church-mouse.

As innocent as a Devil of two years old.

A conscience as large as as a shipman's hose.

As lawless as a Town-bull.

As lazy as the tinker who laid down his budget to fart.

As lean as a rake.

To leap like a cock at a black-berry.

Spoken of one that desires and endeavours to do harm but cannot.

As lecherous as a (he) goat.



As light as a fly.

To lick it up like *Lim* hay. *Cheesh.*

*Lim* is village on the river *Mersey* that parts *Cheeshire* and *Lancashire*, where the best hay is gotten.

As like his own father as ever he can look.

As like one as if he had been spit out of his mouth.

As like as an apple to an oyster. *as like as two peas*

As like as four pence to a groat.

As like as nine-pence to nothing.

No more like than chalk and cheese.

To look like the picture of ill luck.

To look like a strain'd hair in a can. *Cheesh.*

To look like a drown'd mouse.

To look like a dog that hath lost his tail.

To look as if he had eaten his bed-straw.

To look on one as the Devil looks over *Lincoln*.

Some refer this to *Lincoln-minster*, over which when first finished the Devil is supposed to have looked with a torve and terrick countenance, as envying mens costly devotion, saith *Dr. Fuller*; but more probable it is that it took its rise from a small image of the Devil standing on the top of *Lincoln College* in *Oxford*.

As loud as a horn.

To love it as a cat loves mustard.

To love it as the Devil loves holy water.

To love it as a dog loves a whip.

As good luck as had the cow, that stuck herself with her own horn.

As good luck as the lousy calf, that liv'd all winter and died in the summer.

As melancholy as a gib'd cat.

As merry as cup and can.

As merry as a cricket.

As mild [or gentle] as a lamb.

As natural to him as milk to a calf.

As necessary as a sow among young children.

As nimble as an Eel. *page 226*



As nimble as a cow in a cage.

As nimble as a new gelt dog.

As old as *Charing-Cross*.

As plain as the nose on a man's face.

As poor as *Job*.

This similitude runs through most Languages. In the University of *Cambridge* the young Scholars are wont to call chiding Job-ing.

*valiant*  
As proud as a cock on his own dunghill.

As proud as an Apothecary.

To quake like an Aspen leaf.

To quake like an oven.

He's like a Rabbet, fat and lean in twenty-four hours.

As red as a cherry; as a petticoat.

As rich as a new shorn sheep. *as a fair*

As right as a ram's horn; as my leg.

As rotten as a turd.

As rough as a tinker's budget.

As safe as a mouse in a *cheese*; in a malt-heap.

As safe as a crow in a gutter. *- to strut like a rooster in a gutter*

As safe as a thief in a mill.

As scabb'd as a cuckow.

To scold like a cut-purse; like a wych-waller. *Cheese*.

That is, a boiler of Salt: Wych-houses are Salt-houses, and walling is boiling.

To scorn a thing as a dog scorns a tripe.

As sharp as a thorn, as a razor, as vinegar, *as a needle*.

*Aceto acrius.*

As much fibb'd as sieve and ridder, that grew in the same wood together.

Sibb'd, that is, a kin: In *Suffolk* the banes of matrimony are called *Sibberidge*. *as 50 or 60 years*

As sick as a cushion.

She simpers like a bride on her wedding day.



She simpers like a riven dish.  
 She simpers like a furmity kettle.  
 To sit like a frog on a chopping block.  
 As slender in the middle as a cow in the waist.  
 As slippery as an Eel.  
 As smooth as a carpet. *Spoken of good way.*  
 As softly as foot can fall.  
 As sound as a trout.  
 As soure as verjuice.  
 As spruce as an onion.  
 To stink like a poll-cat.  
 As strait as an arrow.  
 As strait as the back-bone of a herring.  
 Thou'lt strip it as *Slack* stripp'd the cat, when he pull'd  
 her out of the churn.  
 As strong as mustard.  
 To strut like a crow in a gutter.  
 As sure as a gun [or as death.]  
 As sure as check, or *Exchequer* pay.

This was a Proverb in Queen *Elizabeth's* time; the credit of  
 the *Exchequer* beginning in and determining with her reign, saith  
 Dr. Fuller.

As sure [or as round] as a Jugler's box.  
 As sure as a louse in bosom. *Chesh.*  
 As sure as a louse in *Pomfret*. *Yorksh.*  
 As sure as the coat's on one's back.  
 As furly as a Butcher's dog.  
 As sweet as honey, or as a nut. *or as milk*  
 As tall as a May-pole.  
 As tender as a chicken.  
 As tender as a parson's leman, i. e. whore.  
 As tender as *Parnell* that broke her finger in a posset-  
 curd.  
 As testy as an old cook.  
 As tough as whitleather.  
 As true as God is in heaven. *in Gloucestershire.*  
 As true as steel.



As warm as a mouse in a churn, *as a trout.*  
 As wanton as a calf with two dams.  
 As welcome as *Hopkin*, that came to Jail over night  
 and was hang'd the next morning.  
 As white as the driven snow.  
 As wild as a buck.  
 As wily as a fox.  
 As much wit as three folks, two fools and a mad  
 man. *Chesh.*  
 As well worth it as a thief is worth a rope.  
 Like *Goodyer's* pig, never well but when he is doing  
 mischief. *Chesh.*  
 He stands like *Mumphazard*, who was hang'd for  
 saying nothing. *Chesh.*  
 Like the parson of *Saddleworth*, who could read in  
 no book but his own. *Chesh.*  
 To come home like the parson's cow with a calf at her  
 foot. *Chesh.*  
 To use one like a Jew.

This poor nation was intolerably abused by the *English*, while  
 they lived in this land, especially at *London* on *Shrove-Tuesday*.  
 Thus it came to pass, which God frequently foretold, that they  
 should become a by-word and a reproach among all nations.  
*Dr. Fuller.*

He's like a swine, he'll ne'er do good while he lives.  
 Undone as a man would undo an oyster.  
 He feeds like a boar in a frank.  
 He's like a bag-pipe, he never talks till his belly be  
 full.  
 Like *Hunt's* dog, that will neither go to Church nor  
 stay at home.  
 She goes as if she crack'd nuts with her tail.  
 As wilful as a pig, he'll neither lead nor drive.  
 As honest a man as any in the cards (when all the  
 kings are out.)  
 As good as ever drove top over til'd house.  
 You been like *Smithwick*, either clem'd or borsten.  
*Chesh.*





*Proverbial Rhymes and old Saws.*

**T**He crab of the wood is sawce very good  
 For the crab of the sea.  
 But the wood of the crab is sawce for a drab,  
 That will not her husband obey.

Snow is white and lies in the dike,  
 And every man lets it lie :  
 Pepper is black and hath a good smack,  
 And every man doth it buy.

*Alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur. Virg.*

My horſe piſſeth whey, my man piſſeth amber ;  
 My horſe is for my way, my man is for my chamber.

The higher the plum-tree, the riper the plum.  
 The richer the cobbler, the blacker his thumb.

When *Adam* delv'd and *Eve* ſpan,  
 Where was then the gentleman ?  
 Upſtart a churl and gathered good,  
 And thence did ſpring our gentle blood.

*Le robbe fanno il primo ſangue. Ital.*

With



With a red man read thy read ;  
With a brown man break thy bread :  
At a pale man draw thy knife ;  
From a black man keep thy wife.

230 x

Bounce buckram, velvet's dear,  
*Christmas* comes but once a year ;  
And when it comes it brings good chear,  
But when it's gone it's never the near.

He that buys land buys many stones ;  
He that buys flesh buys many bones :  
He that buys eggs buys many shells,  
But he that buys good Ale buys nothing else.

*could eat*  
Jack Sprat he loved no fat, and his wife she loved no  
lean :  
And yet betwixt them both they lick'd the platters  
clean.

He that hath it and will not keep it,  
He that wants it and will not seek it,  
He that drinks and is not dry,  
Shall want money as well as I.

*He that will not when he  
may  
when he will he shall  
have nay.*

The third of *November* the Duke of *Vendosme* past  
the water,  
The fourth of *November* the Queen had a daughter,  
The fifth of *November* we 'scap'd a great slaughter,  
And the sixth of *November* was the next day after.

A man of words and not of deeds,  
Is like a garden full of weeds.

Friday's hair and Sunday's horn,  
Goes to the D'ule on Monday morn.



Our fathers, which were wondrous wise,  
Did wash their throats, before they wash'd their eyes.

When thou dost hear a toll or knell,  
Then think upon thy passing bell.

If Fortune favour I may have her, for I go about her;  
If Fortune fail you may kiss her tail, and go without her.

229 x A red beard and a black head,  
Catch him with a good trick and take him dead.

He that hath plenty of good shall have more;  
He that hath but little he shall have less;  
And he that hath right nought, right nought shall  
possess.

*Cardinal Wolsey.*

A whip for a fool, and a rod for a school,  
Is always in good season.

*Will. Summers.*

*in reply.*

A halter and a rope for him that will be Pope,  
Without all right or reason.

*The shape of a good Greyhound.*

A head like a snake, a neck like a drake,  
A back like a beam, a belly like a bream,  
A foot like a cat, a tail like a rat.

*Punch Cole*, cut candle, set brand on end,  
Neither good housewife, nor good housewife's friend.

*Alum si sit stalum non est malum.*  
*Beerum si sit cleerum est syncerum.*



If one knew how good it were,  
To eat a hen in Janivere;  
Had he twenty in the flock,  
He'd leave but one to go with the cock.

Children pick up words as pigeons pease,  
And utter them again as God shall please.

*Deux ace non possunt & fix cinque solvere nolunt  
Omnibus est notum quater trois solvere totum.*

As a man lives so shall he die,  
As a tree falls so shall it lie.

*Ægrotat Dæmon monachus tunc esse volebat:  
Dæmon convaleuit Dæmon ut ante fuit.*

The Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be;  
The Devil was well, the Devil a monk was he.

Thither as I would go I can go late,  
Thither as I would not go I know not the gate.

No more mortar, no more brick,  
A cunning knave has a cunning trick.

Tobacco hic { If a man be well it will make him sick  
Will make a man well if he be sick.

*Per ander salvo per ill mondo bisogna havere occhio di  
Falcone, orecchie di Asino, viso di Scimia, parole di  
Mercante, spalle di Camelo, bocca di Porco, gambe  
di Cervo. Ital.*

To travel safely through the world a man must have  
a Falcon's eye, an Afs's ears, an Ape's face, a



Merchant's words, a Camel's back, a Hog's  
mouth, and a Hart's legs.

It would make a man scratch where it doth not  
itch,

To see a man live poor to die rich.

*Est furor haud dubius simul & manifesta phrenesis,  
Ut locuples moriaris egenti vivere fato.* Juvenal.

*He that will not when he may,  
When he will he shall have nay.*

*an evening red & a morning grey } Rouge voir & blanc matin,  
Is a very sure sign of a very fine day. } C'est la journée du pélerin.*

*When the wind is in the East  
It brings no good to man or beast  
When the wind is in the North  
Then the fisherman can't go forth*



*When the Wind is in the South  
It blows the bait in the fishes mouth  
When the wind is in the West  
Then the fisherman does his best* **Out**





*Out of Dr. Fuller's Worthies of England, such as are not entered already in the Catalogues.*

Barkshire.

**T**HE Vicar of Bray will be Vicar of Bray still.

Bray is a village well known in *Barkshire*, the vivacious Vicar whereof living under King *Henry* the eighth, King *Edward* the sixth, Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*: was first a Papist, then a Protestant, then a Papist, then a Protestant again. This Vicar being taxed by one for being a turn-coat, not so (said he) for I always kept my principle; which is this, to live and die *Vicar of Bray*.

Bedfordshire.

**A**S plain as Dunstable road.

It is applied to things plain and simple, without either welt or guard to adorn them; as also to matters easy and obvious to be found out without any difficulty or direction. Such this road being broad and beaten, as the confluence of many leading to *London* from the North and North-west-parts of this land. I conceive besides this, there is an allusion to the first syllable of this name *Dunstable*, for there are other roads in *England* as broad, plain, and well beaten as this.

*As*



*As crooked as Crawley brook.*

This is a nameless brook arising about *Woburn*, running by *Crawling*, and falling immediately into the *Ouse*, a river more crooked and *Mæandrous* than it, running above eighty miles, in eighteen by land.

*The Bailiff of Bedford is coming.*

The *Ouse* or *Bedford* river is so called in *Cambridgeshire*, because when swoln with rain, &c. in the winter time it arrests the *Isle* of *Ely* with an inundation, bringing down suddenly abundance of water.

Buckinghamshire.

**B**uckinghamshire bread and beef. *see Shropshire.*

The former as *fine*, the latter as fat in this, as in any other County.

*Here if you beat a bush, it is odds you'll start a thief.* *Shropshire*

No doubt there was just occasion for this Proverb at the original thereof, which then contained a satyrical truth, proportioned to the place before it was reformed: whereof thus our great Antiquary. *It was altogether unpassable in times past by reason of trees, until Leofstane, Abbot of St. Albans, did cut them down, because they yielded a place of refuge for thieves.* But this Proverb is now antiquated, as to the truth thereof; *Buckinghamshire* affording as many maiden Affizes as any County of equal populousness. *This proverb has been applied to Shropshire, perhaps from the great proportion of common & consequently variety of bushes.*  
Cambridgeshire.

**C***Antabrigia petit æquales or æqualia.*

That is (as *Dr. Fuller* expounds it) either in respect of their Commons; all of the same mess have equal share: or in respect of extraordinaries, they are all *ἰσοσύμβολοι*, club alike: or in respect of Degree, all of the same degree are fellows well met. The same degree levels, although of different age.

Cambridgeshire



Cambridgeshire *Camels*.

I look upon this as a nick-name groundlessly fastened on this country-men, perhaps because the three first letters are the same in *Cambridge* and *Camel*. I doubt whether it had any respect to the Fen-men stalking upon their stilts, who then in the apparent length of their legs do something resemble that beast.

*An Henry-sophister.*

So they are called, who, after four years standing in the University, stay themselves from commencing Batchelors of Arts, to render them in some Colleges more capable of preferment.

That tradition is senseless (and inconsistent with his Princely magnificence) of such who fancy that King *Henry* the eighth, coming to *Cambridge*, staid all the Sophisters a year, who expected that a year of grace should have been given to them. More probable it is, that because that King is commonly conceived of great strength and stature, that these *Sophistæ Henriciani* were elder and bigger than others. The truth is this, in the reign of King *Henry* the eighth, after the destruction of monasteries, learning was at a loss; and the University (thanks be unto God) more scared than hurt stood at a gaze what would become of her. Hereupon many students staid themselves *two, three, some four* years; as who would see, how their degrees (before they took them) would be rewarded and maintained.

*Twittle twattle, drink up your posset-drink.*

This Proverb had its original in *Cambridge*, and is scarce known elsewhere.

Cheshire.

**C**Heshire chief of men.

It seems the Cestrians have formerly been renowned for their valour. *v. Fuller.*

*She hath given Lawton-gate a clap.*

Spoken of one got with child, and going to *London* to conceal it. *Lawton* is in the way to *London* from several parts of *Cheshire*.

*Better wed over the Mixon than over the Moor.*

That is, hard by or at home, the *Mixon* being that heap of compost



post which lies in the yards of good husbands, than far off or from London. The road from *Chester* leading to *London* over some part of the Moor-lands in *Staffordshire*, the meaning is, the gentry in *Cheshire* find it more profitable to match within their own County, than to bring a bride out of other shires. 1. Because better acquainted with her birth and breeding. 2. Because, though her portion may chance to be less to maintain her, such intermarriages in this County have been observed both a prolonger of worshipful families, and the preserver of amity between them.

*Every man cannot be vicar of Bowden.*

*Bowden*, it seems, is one of the greatest livings near *Chester*, otherwise doubtless there are many greater Church-preferments in *Cheshire*.

*The Mayor of Altringham lies in bed while his breeches are mending.*

*The Mayor of Altringham, and the Mayor of Over. The one is a thatcher, the other a dauber.*

These are two petty Corporations whose poverty makes them ridiculous to their neighbours.

*Stopford law, no stake no draw.*

*Neither in Cheshire nor Chawbent.*

That is, neither in *Kent* nor *Christendom*. *Chawbent* is a town in *Lancashire*.

*The Constable of Oppenshaw sets beggars in Stocks at Manchester.*

*He feeds like a Freeholder of Maxfield [or Macklesfield,] who hath neither corn nor hay at Michaelmas.*

*Maxfield* is a market town and borough of good account in this County, where they drive a great trade of making and selling buttons. When this came to be a Proverb, it should seem the inhabitants were poorer or worse husbands than now they are.

*Maxfield measure heap and thrutch, i. e. thrust.*



**B**Y Tre, Pol, and Pen,  
You shall know the Cornish men.

These three words are the Dictionary of such surnames as are originally *Cornish*; and though Nouns in sense, I may fitly term them Prepositions.

1. Tre	} signifieth	{ a Town,	} Hence Tre-fry, Tre-lazunce, Tre-vanion, &c.
2. Pol			
3. Pen			
		{ an Head.	} Hence Pol-wheel.
		{ a Top.	
			} Hence Pentire, Pen-rose, Pen-kevil, &c.

To give one a Cornish Hug.

The *Cornish* are masters of the Art of wrestling. Their hug is a cunning close with their fellow combatants, the fruit whereof is his fair fall or foil at the least. It is figuratively applicable to the deceitful dealing of such, who secretly design their overthrow whom they openly embrace.

Hengsten down well ywrought,  
Is worth London town dear ybought.

In respect of the great quantity of tin to be found there under ground. Though the gainful plenty of metal, this place formerly afforded, is now fallen to a scant-saving scarcity. As for the Diamonds which Dr. Fuller fancieth may be found there, I believe they would be little worth.

He is to be summoned before the Mayor of Halgaver.

This is a jocular and imaginary court, wherewith men make merriment to themselves, presenting such persons who go slovenly in their attire: where judgment in formal terms is given against them, and executed more to the scorn than hurt of the persons.

When Dudman and Ram-head meet.

These are two fore-lands, well known to sailors, nigh twenty miles asunder, and the Proverb passeth for the *Periphrasis* of an impossibility.



*He doth sail into Cornwall without a bark.*

This is an *Italian* Proverb, where it passeth for a description (or derision rather) of such a man as is wronged by his wife's disloyalty. The wit of it consists in the allusion to the word Horn.

Cumberland.

**I**F Skiddaw bath a cap,  
Scruffel wots full well of that.

These are two neighbour hills, ~~the~~ one in this County, the other in *Anandale* in *Scotland*: if the former be capp'd with clouds and foggy mists, it will not be long e're rain falls on the other. It is spoken of such who must expect to sympathize in their sufferings, by reason of the vicinity of their habitations.

Skiddaw, Lauvelling, and Casticand,  
*Are the highest hills in all England.*

I know not how to reconcile this rhyme with another mentioned by the same Author, *Camden. Britan. in Lancashire.*

Ingleborough, Pendle, and Penigent,  
*Are the highest hills between Scotland and Trent.*

Unless it be, that the later ternary are highest in *Yorkshire* mens account; the former in *Cumberland* mens account: every County being given to magnify (not to say altify) their own things.

Devonshire.

**T**O Devonshire or Denshire land.

That is, to pare off the surface or top-turf thereof, and to lay it upon heaps and burn it: which ashes are a marvellous improvement to battle barren land, by reason of the fixt salt which they contain. This course they take with their barren spungy heathy land in many Counties of *England*, and call it *Denshiring*. Land so used will bear two or three good crops of corn, and then must be thrown down again.

*A Plymouth cloak.*

That is, a cane or staff; whereof this is the occasion. Many a man of good extraction, coming home from far voyages, may chance



chance to land here, and, being out of forts, is unable for the present time and place to recruit himself with clothes. Here (if not friendly provided) they make the next wood their Draper's shop, where a staff cut out serves them for a covering. For we use when we walk in *cuerpo* to carry a staff in our hands, but none when in a cloak.

*He may remove Mort-stone.*

There is a bay in this County called *Morts-bay*, but the harbour in the entrance thereof is stopp'd with a huge rock, called *Mort-stone*; and the people merrily say, none can remove it but such as are masters of their wives.

*First bang and draw,  
Then hear the cause by Lidford law.*

*Lidford* is a little and poor (but ancient) Corporation in this County with very large privileges, where a Court of *Stanneries* was formerly kept. This libellous Proverb would suggest unto us, as if the Townsmen thereof (generally mean persons) were unable to manage their own liberties with necessary discretion, administering preposterous and preproperous justice.

Dorsetshire.

**A** *S much a kin as Lenfon-hill to Pilsen-pen.*

That is, *no kin at all*. It is spoken of such who have vicinity of habitation or neighbourhood, without the least degree of consanguinity, or affinity betwixt them. For these are two high hills, the first wholly, the other partly in the Parish of *Broad Windsor*. Yet the sea-men make the nearest relation between them, calling the one the *cow*, the other the *calf*, in which forms it seems they appear first to their fancies, being eminent sea-marks.

*Stabbed with a Byrdport dagger.*

That is, *hanged*. The best if not the most hemp (for the quantity of ground) growing about *Byrdport*, a market-town in this County. And hence it is that there is an ancient statute, (though now disused and neglected) that the cable ropes for the Navy-royal were to be made thereabouts.

Dorsetshire



Dorsetshire *Dorsers*.

*Dorsers* are *peds* or *paniers* carried on the backs of horses, on which Higlers use to ride and carry their commodities. It seems this homely, but most useful instrument, was either first found out, or is the most generally used in this County; where *fish-jobbers* bring up their fish in such contrivances, above an hundred miles from *Lime* to *London*.

## Essex.

Essex *Stiles*.

See the Catalogue of Sentences. *p. 103*

Essex *Calves*.

This Country produceth calves of the *fattest*, *fairest*, and *finest* flesh in *England*, and consequently in all *Europe*. Sure it is that a *Cumberland Cow* may be bought for the price of an *Essex calf* at the beginning of the year. Let me add, that it argues the goodness of flesh in this County, and that great gain was got formerly by the sale thereof, because that so many stately Monuments were erected therein anciently for Butchers inscribed *Carnifices* in their Epitaphs in *Cogshall*, *Chelmsford*, and elsewhere, made with marble, inlaid with brass, besitting (saith my Author) a more eminent man: whereby it appears, that those of that trade have in that County been richer (or at least prouder) than in other places.

*As valiant as an Essex lion, i. e. a calf.*  
*The Weavers beef of Colchester.*

That is, *sprats*, caught hereabouts, and brought hither in incredible abundance, whereon the poor Weavers (numerous in this Town) make much of their repast, cutting rands, rumps, surloins, chines, out of them, as he goes on.

*Jeering Cogshall.*

This is no Proverb: but an ignominious Epithet fastened on this place by their neighbours, which as I hope they do not glory in, so I believe they are not guilty of. Other towns in this Country have had the like abusive Epithets. I remember a rhyme which was in common use formerly of some towns, nor far distant ~~the~~ one from the other.



Braintree for the pure, and Bocking for the poor;  
Cogshall for the jeering Town, and Kelvedon for the  
whore;

Glocestershire.

**A**s sure as God's in Glocestershire.

This is a foolish and profane Proverb, unfit to be used. However some seek to qualify it, making God eminently in this though not exclusively of other Counties; where such was the former fruitfulness thereof, that it is (by *William of Malmesbury*, in his book of Bishops) said to return the seed with the increase of an hundred fold: others find a superstitious sense therein, supposing God by his gracious presence more peculiarly fix'd in this Country, wherein there were more and richer mitred Abbies, than in any two shires of *England* besides.

*You are a man of Duresley.*

It is taken for one that breaks his word, and fails in performance of his promise; parallel to *Fides Græca* or *Punica*. *Duresley* is a market and clothing Town in this County, the inhabitants whereof will endeavour to confute and disprove this Proverb, to make it false now, whatsoever it was at the first original thereof.

*It's as long in coming as Cotswald barley.*

It is applied to such things as are slow, but sure. The corn in this cold Country on the *Wolds*, exposed to the winds bleak and shelterless, is very backward at the first, but afterwards overtakes the forwardest in the County, if not in the barn in the bushel, both for the quantity and goodness thereof.

*He looks as if he had lived on Tewksbury mustard.*

*Tewksbury* is a fair Market-town in this County, noted for the mustard-balls made there, and sent into other parts. This is spoken partly of such, who always have a sad, severe, and tetrick countenance. *Si ecastor hic homo sinapi victitet, non censeam tam tristem esse posse.* *Plaut. in Trucul.* Partly of such as are snappish, captious, and prone to take exceptions.

*The Tracys have always the wind in their faces.*

This is founded on a fond and false tradition, which reports, that ever since Sir *William Tracy* was most active among the four  
R Knights,



Knights, which killed *Thomas Becket*, it is imposed on the *Tracys* for miraculous penance, that, whether they go by land or by water, the wind is ever in their faces. If this were so (saith the Doctor) it was a favour in an hot summer to the females of that family, and would spare them the use of a Fan, &c.

*As fierce as a lion of Cotswald.*

*i. e. A sheep.*

### Hampshire.

**M***anners make a man,*  
*Quoth William of Wickham.*

*William of Wickham* was a person well known. He was Bishop of *Winchester*, founded New College in *Oxford*, and *Winchester* College in this County. This generally was his *Motto*, inscribed frequently on the places of his founding. So that it hath since acquired a Proverbial reputation.

*Hampshire Hoy.*

*Canterbury is the higher Rack, but Winchester is the better Manger.*

*W. Edington*, Bishop of *Winchester*, was the Author of this expression, rendering this the reason of his refusal to be removed to *Canterbury*, though chosen thereunto. Indeed though *Canterbury* be graced with an higher honour; the revenues of *Winchester* are greater. It is applicable to such, who prefer a wealthy privacy before a less profitable dignity.

*The Isle of Wight hath no Monks, Lawyers, nor Foxes.*

This speech hath more mirth than truth in it. (*Speed's Catalogue of religious Houses.*) That they had *Monks* I know, *Black* ones at *Carisbrook*, *White* ones at *Quarter* in this Island. That they have *Lawyers* they know when they pay them their fees: and that they have *Foxes* their *Lambs* know. But of all these, perchance fewer than in other places of equal extent.

### Hartfordshire.

**H***artfordshire clubs and clouted shoon.*

Some will wonder how this shire lying so near to *London*, the staple of *English* civility, should be guilty of so much rusticity. But the finest cloth must have a list, and the pure Peasants



sants are of as coarse a thread in this, as in any other place. Yet though some may smile at their *clownishness*, let none laugh at their industry; the rather, because the *high shoon* of the tenant pays for the *Spanish leather-boots* of the Landlord.

Hartfordshire *hedge-hogs*.

Plenty of hedge-hogs are found in this high woodland Country, reported to suck the kine, though the Dairy-maids conne them small thanks for sparing their pains in milking them. Whether this Proverb may have any farther reflection on the people of this County, as therein taxed for covetousness and constant nuddling on the earth, I think not worth the enquiry; these nicknames being imposed on several Counties groundlessly, as to any moral significance.

Ware and Wades-mill are worth all London.

This I assure you is a master-piece of the vulgar wits in this County, wherewith they endeavour to amuse travellers, as if *Ware* a *through-fare market*, and *Wades-mill* part of a village lying two miles North thereof were so prodigiously rich, as to countervail the wealth of *London*. The fallacy lieth in the homonymy of *Ware*, here not taken for that *Town* so named, but *appellatively* for all *vendible commodities*. It is rather a riddle than a Proverb.

Hartfordshire *kindness*.

It is, when one drinks back again to the party, who immediately before drank to him: and although it may signify as much, as, *Manus manum fricat*, & *par est de merente bene mereri*, yet it is commonly used only by way of derision of those, who, through forgetfulness or mistake, drink to them again whom they pledged immediately.

Herefordshire.

**B**lessed is the eye,  
That is between Severn and Wye.

Not only because of the pleasant prospect; but it seems this is a prophetic promise of safety, to such as live secured within those great rivers, as if privileged from Martial impressions.



*Sutton wall and Kencheſter bill  
Are able to buy London were it to ſell.*

THEſe are two places fruitful in this Country, ſaith Mr. *Howell*.

*Lemſter Bread and Weabley Ale.*

Both theſe the beſt in their kinds, underſtand it of this County. Otherwiſe there is Wheat in *England* that will vie with that of *Lemſter* for pureneſs: for example that of (*Norden's Middleſex. Camden. Brit.*) *Heſton* near *Harrow on the Hill* in *Middleſex*, of which for a long time the manchet for the Kings of *England* was made: and for Ale *Derby town*, and *Northdown* in the Iſle of *Thanet*, *Hull* in *Yorkſhire*, and *Samburgh* in *Cheſhire* will ſcarce give place to *Webley*.

*Every one cannot dwell at Rotheras.*

A delicate feat of the *Bodmans* in this County.

Huntingtonſhire.

**A**N *Huntington Sturgeon.*  
*This is the way to Beggars-buſh.*

It is ſpoken of ſuch, who uſe diſſolute and improvident courſes, which tend to poverty. *Beggars-buſh* being a tree notoriously known, on the left hand of *London* road from *Huntington* to *Caxton*.

*Nay ſtay, quoth Stringer, when his neck was in the  
halter.*

*Ramſey the Rich.*

THIS was the *Cræſus* of all our *Engliſh* Abbies, for having but ſixty Monks to maintain therein, the revenues thereof according to the ſtandard of thoſe times amounted unto ſeven thouſand pounds *per annum*; which in proportion was an hundred pounds for every Monk, and a thouſand pounds for their Abbot; yet at the diſſolution of Monafteries, the income of this Abbey was reckoned at but one thouſand nine hundred eighty three pounds a year; whereby it plainly appears how much the Revenues were under-rated in thoſe valuations.

Kent.



Kent.

v. p. 103

**N**EITHER in Kent nor Christendom.

That is, saith Dr. Fuller, our *English Christendom*, of which *Kent* was first converted to the Christian faith, as much as to say as *Rome* and all *Italy*, or the first cut and all the loaf besides: not by way of opposition, as if *Kent* were no part of *Christendom*, as some have understood it. I rather think that it is to be understood by way of opposition, and that it had its original upon occasion of *Kent* being given by the ancient *Britons* to the *Saxons*, who were than *Pagans*. So that *Kent* might well be opposed to all the rest of *England* in this respect, it being *Pagan* when all the rest was *Christian*.

*A Knight of Cales, a Gentleman of Wales, and a  
Laird of the North-countree,  
A Yeoman of Kent, with his yearly rent, will buy  
them out all three.*

*Cales Knights* were made in that voyage by *Robert*, Earl of *Essex*, to the number of sixty; whereof (though many of great birth) some were of low fortunes: and therefore *Queen Elizabeth* was half offended with the Earl, for making Knighthood so common.

Of the numerousness of *Welch Gentlemen* nothing need be said, the *Welch* generally pretending to Gentility. *Northern Lairds* are such, who in *Scotland* hold lands in chief of the King, whereof some have no great Revenue. So that a *Kentish Yeoman* (by the help of an *Hyberbole*) may countervail, &c.

*Yeomen* contracted for *Gemen-mein* from *Gemein* signifying common in old *Dutch*, so that a *Yeoman* is a *Commoner*, one undignified with any title of Gentility: a condition of people almost peculiar to *England*, and which is in effect the basis of all the Nation.

*Kentish long-tails.*

Those are mistaken who found this Proverb on a miracle of *Austin* the Monk; who preaching in an *English* village, and being himself and his associates beat and abused by the *Pagans* there, who opprobriously tied *Fish-tails* to their back-sides: in revenge thereof such appendants grew to the hind-parts of all that generation. For the scene of this lying wonder was not laid in any part of *Kent*, but pretended many miles off, nigh *Cerne* in *Dorsetshire*. I conceive it first of outlandish extraction, and cast by foreigners as a note of disgrace on all *Englishmen*, though it chanceth to stick



only on the *Kentish* at this day. What the original or occasion of it at first was is hard to say; whether from wearing a pouch or bag to carry their baggage in behind their backs, whilst probably the proud *Monsieurs* had their *Lacquies* for that purpose; or whether from the mentioned story of *Austin*. I am sure there are some at this day in foreign parts, who can hardly be persuaded but that *Englishmen* have tails.

Why this nickname (cut off from the rest of *England*) continues still entailed on *Kent*, the reason may be (as the Doctor conjectures) because that County lies nearest to *France*, and the *French* are beheld as the first founders of this aspersión.

*Dover-court all speakers and no hearers.*

The Doctor understands this Proverb of some tumultuous Court kept at *Dover*, the confluence of many blustering sea-men, who are not easily ordered into any awful attention. It is applicable to such irregular conferences, where the people are all tongue and no ears.

*A jack of Dover.*

I find the first mention of this Proverb in our *English Ennius*, *Chaucer*, in his Proeme to the Cook.

*And many a jack of Dover he had sold,  
Which had been two times hot, and two times cold.*

This he makes parallel to *Crambe bis cocta*; and applicable to such as grate the ears of their Auditors with ungrateful tautologies, of what is worthless in itself; tolerable as once uttered in the notion of novelty, but abominable if repeated.

Some part of *Kent* hath *health and no wealth*, viz. East *Kent*. Some *wealth and no health*, viz. The weald of *Kent*. Some both *health and wealth*, viz. the middle of the Country and parts near *London*.

Lancashire.

**L**ancashire fair Women.

Whether the women of this County be indeed fairer than their neighbours I know not; but that the inhabitants of some Countries may be, and are generally fairer than those of others, is most certain. The reason whereof is to be attributed partly to the temperature of the air, partly to the condition of the soil, and partly to their manner of food. The hotter the climate, generally



nerally the blacker the inhabitants, and the colder the fairer: the colder I say to a certain degree, for in extream cold countries the inhabitants are of dusky complexions. But in the same climate that in some places the inhabitants should be fairer than in others, proceeds from the diversity of the situation (either high or low, maritime, or far from sea) or of the soil and manner of living, which we see have so much influence upon beasts, as to alter them in bigness, shape, and colour; and why it may not have the like on men, I see not.

*It is written upon a wall in Rome,  
Ribchester was as rich as any town in Christendom.*

Some monumental wall, whereon the names of principal places were inscribed then subject to the *Roman* Empire. And probably this *Ribchester* was anciently some eminent colony (as by pieces of coins and columns there daily digged out doth appear.) However at this day it is not so much as a market-town, but whether decayed by age, or destroyed by accident, is uncertain. It is called *Ribchester* because situated on the river *Ribble*.

*As old as Pendle hill.  
If Riving pike do wear a hood,  
Be sure that day will ne'er be good.*

A mist on the top of that hill is a sign of foul weather.

*He that would take a Lancashire man at any time or  
tide,  
Must bait his hook with a good egg-pye or an apple with  
a red side.*

#### Leicestershire.

**B***Ean-belly* Leicestershire.

So called from the great plenty of that grain growing therein. Yea those of the neighbouring countries use to say merrily, *Shake a Leicestershire man by the collar, and you shall hear the beans rattle in his belly.* But those Yeomen smile at what is said to rattle in their bellies, whilst they know good silver ringeth in their pockets.



*If Bever hath a cap,  
You churls of the vale look to that.*

That is, when the clouds hang over the Towers of *Bever*-  
castle, it is a prognostick of much rain and moisture, to the much  
endamaging that fruitful vale, lying in the three Counties of  
*Leicester, Lincoln, and Nottingham.*

*Bread for Borrough-men,  
At Great Gleu there are more great dogs than honest  
men.*

*Carleton wharlers.*

*I'll throw you into Harborough field.*

A threat for children, *Harborough* having no field.

*Put up your pipes, and go to Lockington wake.  
The last man that he killed keeps hogs in Hinckley field.*

Spoken of a coward that never durst fight.

*He has gone over Asfordby bridge backwards.*

Spoken of one that is past learning.

*Like the Mayor of Hartle pool, you cannot do that.  
Then I'll thatch Groby pool with pancakes.*

*For his death there is many a wet eye in Groby pool.*

*In and out like Billesdon I wot.*

*A Leicestershire plover, i. e. a Bag-pudding.*

*Bedworth beggars.*

*The same again, quoth Mark of Bellgrave.*

*What have I to do with Bradshaw's wind-mill, i. e.*

*What have I to do with another man's business?*

#### Lincolnshire.

**L**incolnshire, where hogs shite sope, and cows shite  
fire.

The inhabitants of the poorer sort washing their clothes with  
hogs-



hogs-dung, and burning dried cow-dung for want of better fuel.

*Lincolnshire bagpipes.*

Whether because the people here do more delight in the bagpipes than others, or whether they are more cunning in playing upon them; indeed the former of these will infer the latter.

*As loud as Tom of Lincoln.*

This *Tom of Lincoln* is an extraordinary great bell hanging in one of the Towers of *Lincoln-minster*; how it got the name I know not, unless it were imposed on it, when baptized by the Papists. Howbeit this present *Tom* was cast in King *James's* time, Anno 1610.

*All the carts that come to Crowland are shod with silver.*

*Crowland* is situated in so moorish rotten ground in the Fens, that scarce a horse, much less a cart can come to it. Since the draining, in summer time carts may go thither.

*As mad as the baiting bull of Stamford.*

Take the original hereof. (*R. Butcher* in his Survey of *Stamford*, pag. 40.) *William*, Earl *Warren*, Lord of this Town in the time of King *John*, standing upon the Castle walls of *Stamford*, saw two bulls fighting for a cow in the meadow, till all the butchers dogs, great and small, pursued one of the bulls (being maddened with noise and multitude) clean through the town. This fight so pleased the said Earl, that he gave all those meadows (called the castle-meadows) where first the Bull duel began, for a common to the butchers of the Town (after the first grass was eaten) on condition they find a mad Bull, the day six weeks before *Christmas-day*, for the continuance of that sport every year.

*He was born at little Wittham.*

*Little Wittham* is a village in this County. It is applied to such as are not overstocked with acuteness, being a nominal allusion; of the like whereto we have many current among the vulgar.

Grantham



*Grantham gruel, nine grits, and a gallon of water.*

It is applicable to those who, in their speeches or actions, multiply what is superfluous, or at best less necessary, either wholly omitting or less regarding the essentials thereof.

*They hold together as the men of Marham, when they lost their common.*

Some understand it *ironically*, that is, they are divided with several factions, which ruins any cause. Others use it only as an expression of ill success, when men strive and plot together to no purpose.

Middlesex.

**M**iddlesex clowns.

Because Gentry and Nobility are respectively observed according to their degree, by people far distant from *London*, less regarded by these *Middlesexians* (frequency breeds familiarity) because abounding thereabouts. It is generally true where the common people are richer, there are they more surly and uncivil: as also where they have less dependence on the Gentry, as in places of great trade.

*He that is at a low ebb at Newgate, may soon be afloat at Tyburn.*

Mr. Bedwell's Description of *Tottenham*, Chap. 3.

*When Tottenham wood is all on fire,  
Then Tottenham street is nought but mire.*

That is, when *Tottenham* wood, standing on an high hill at the West end of the Parish, hath a foggy mist hanging over it in manner of a smoke, then generally foul weather followeth.

*Idem ibid.*

*Tottenham is turned French.*

It seems about the beginning of the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* *French* mechanicks swarmed in *England*, to the great prejudice of *English* artisans, which caused the insurrection in *London* on ill *May-day*, A. D. 1517. Nor was the City only but the Country villages



lages for four miles about filled with *French* fashions and infections. The Proverb is applied to such, who, contemning the customs of their own Countrey, make themselves more ridiculous by affecting foreign humours and habits.

London.

**A** London Jury, *hang half and save half.*

Some affirm this of an *Essex*, others of a *Middlesex* Jury: and my charity believes it equally true, that is, equally untrue of all three. It would fain suggest to credulous people, as if *Londoners* frequently impanel'd on Juries, and loaded with multiplicity of matters, aim more at dispatch than justice, and to make quick riddance (though *no haste to hang true men*) acquit half and condemn half. Thus they divide themselves in *æquilibrio* between justice and mercy, though it were meet the latter should have the more advantage, &c.

The falseness of this suggestion will appear to such, who, by perusing history, do discover the *London* Jurors most conscientious in proceeding *secundum allegata & probata*, always inclining to the merciful side in saving life, when they can find any cause or colour for the same.

London *lick-penny.*

The Countryman coming up hither, by his own experience, will easily expound the meaning thereof.

*London bridge was made for wise men to go over,  
and fools to go under.*

*A London Cockney.*

This nickname is more than four hundred years old. For when *Hugh Bigot* added artificial fortifications to his naturally strong Castle of *Bungey* in *Suffolk*, he gave out this rhyme, therein vaunting it for impregnable,

*Were I in my Castle of Bungey,  
Upon the river of Waveney,  
I would ne care for the King of Cockney.*

Meaning thereby King *Henry II.* then quietly possessed of *London*, whilst some other places did resist him: though afterwards he so humbled this *Hugh*, that he was fain with large sums of money, and pledges for his loyalty, to redeem this his Castle from being razed to the ground. I meet with a double sense of this word *Cockney*.



1. One *coax'd* and *coquer'd*, made a wanton or Nestle-cock, delicately bred and brought up, so as, when grown up, to be able to endure no hardship. 2. One utterly ignorant of country affairs, of husbandry and housewifery as there practised. The original thereof, and the tale of the citizen's son, who knew not the language of a *Cock*, but called it *neighing*, is commonly known.

### Billings-gate language.

*Billings* was formerly a gate, and (as some would make us believe) so called from *Belinus* the brother of *Brennus*: it is now rather *portus* a haven, than *porta*. Billingsgate language is such as the fishwives and other rude people which flock thither use frequently one to another, when they fall out.

*Kirbes castle and Megfes glory,  
Spinola's pleasure and Fisher's folly.*

These were four houses about the city, built by citizens, large and sumptuous above their estates. He that would know any thing more of the builders of these houses, let him consult the Author.

### *He was born within the sound of Bow-bell.*

This is the *Periphrasis* of a *Londoner* at large. This is called *Bow-bell* because hanging in the steeple of *Bow-Church*, and *Bow-Church*, because built on bows or arches (saith my Author.) But I have been told, that it was called from the cross stone arches, or bows on the top of the steeple.

*St. Peter's in the Poor,  
Where's no Tavern, Alehouse, or sign at the door.*

Under correction I conceive it called in the Poor, because the *Augustinian* friars, professing wilful poverty for some hundreds of years, possessed more than a moiety thereof. Otherwise this was one of the richest Parishes in *London*, and therefore might say, *Mallo pauper vocari quam esse*. How ancient the use of signs in this city on private houses is to me unknown; sure I am it was generally used in the reign of King *Edward IV*.

### *Good manners to except my Lord Mayor of London.*

This is a corrective of such, whose expressions are of the largest size; and too general in their extent.

*I have*



*I have dined as well as my Lord Mayor of London.*

That is, though not so dubiously or daintily on variety of costly dishes, yet as comfortably, as contentedly, according to the Rule, *Satis est quod sufficit*, Enough is as good as a feast, and better than a surfeit.

*As all friends round Paul's.  
As old as Paul's, or as Paul's steeple.*

Different are the dates of the age thereof, because it had two births or beginnings, one when it was originally cofounded by King *Ethelbert*, with the body of the Church, *Anno 610*; another when burnt with lightening, and afterwards rebuilt by the Bishops of London, 1087.

*He is only fit for Ruffians-hall.*

*West-Smithfield* (now the horse-market) was formerly called (Continuer of *Stow's Annals*) *Ruffians-hall*, where *Ruffians* met casually, and otherwise to try matteries with sword and buckler.

*A loyal heart may be landed under Traitor's bridge.*

This is a bridge under which is an entrance into the Tower, over-against *Pink-gate*, formerly fatal to those who landed there; there being a muttering that such never came forth alive, as dying, to say no worse therein, without any legal trial. The Proverb importeth, that passive innocence, overpowered with adversaries, may be accused without cause, and disposed at the pleasure of others.

*To cast water into the Thames.*

*To give to them who had plenty before; which notwithstanding is the Dole general of the world.*

*He must take a house in Turn-again-Lane.*

This in old Records is called *Wind-again-Lane*, and lieth in the Parish of St. *Sepulchres*, going down to *Fleet-ditch*, having no exit at one end. It is spoken of, and to those who take prodigal or other vicious and destructive courses.

*He may whet his knife on the threshold of the Fleet.*

The *Fleet* is a place notoriously known for a prison, so called from *Fleet-brook* running by it, to which many are committed for



for their contempts, more for their debts. The Proverb is applicable to such who never owed aught; or having run into debt have crept out of it, so that now they may *triumphare in hostico*, defy danger and arrests, &c.

*All goeth down Gutter-Lane.*

*Gutter-Lane* (the right spelling whereof is *Guthburn-Lane*, from him the once owner thereof) is a small Lane (inhabited anciently by gold-beaters) leading out of *Cheapside*, East of *Foster-Lane*. The Proverb is applied to those, who spend all in drunkenness and gluttony, meer belly gods: *Gutter* being Latin for the throat.

*As lame as St. Giles's Cripplegate.*

*St. Giles* was by birth an *Athenian*, of noble extraction but quitted all for a solitary life. He was visited with lameness (whether natural or casual I know not) but the tradition goes, that he desired not to be healed thereof, for his greater mortification. *Cripplegate* was so called before the Conquest, from cripples begging of passengers therein.

This Proverb may seem guilty of false heraldry, lameness on lameness; and in common discourse is spoken rather merrily than mournfully of such, who for some slight hurt lag behind; and sometimes is applied to those who out of laziness counterfeit infirmity.

*You are all for the Hoistings or Hustings.*

It is spoken of those, who, by pride or passion, are elated or mounted to a pitch above the due proportion of their birth, quality, or estate. It cometh from *Hustings*, the principal and highest Court in *London* (as also in *Winchester*, *Lincoln*, *York*, &c.) so called from the *French* word *haulser* to raise or lift up.

*They agree like the clocks of London.*

I find this among both the *French* and *Italian* Proverbs for an instance of disagreement.

*Who goes to Westminster for a wife, to Paul's for a man, and to Smithfield for a horse, may meet with a whore, a knave, and a jade.*

*Gray's-Inn for walks, Lincoln's-Inn for a wall, The Inner-Temple for a garden, and the Middle for a ball.*

Westminster.



Westminster.

**T**HERE is no redemption from Hell.

There is a place partly under, partly by the Exchequer chamber, commonly called *Hell* (I could wish it had another name, seeing it is ill jesting with edg'd tools) formerly appointed a prison for the King's debtors, who never were freed from thence, until they had paid their utmost due.

*As long as Megg of Westminster.*

This is applied to persons very tall, especially if they have *hop-pole* height, wanting breadth proportionable. That there ever was such a Giant-woman cannot be proved by any good witness, I pass not for a late lying Pamphlet, &c. *videlicet*. He thinks it might relate to a great gun lying in the Tower called long *Megg*, in troublesome times brought to *Westminster*, where for some time it continued.

Norfolk. *p. 103*

**N**ORFOLK *dumplings.*

This refers not to the stature of their bodies; but to the face they commonly feed on and much delight in.

*A Yarmouth Capon.*

That is, a red herring: more herrings being taken than capons bred here. So the *Italian* Friars (when disposed to eat flesh on Fridays) call a capon *piscem-è corte*, a fish out of the coop.

*He is arrested by the Bayliff of Merfeland.*

That is, clapp'd on the back by an ague, which is incident to strangers at first coming into this low, fenny, and unwholesome Country.

Gimtingham, Trimmingham, Knapton and Trunch,  
North Repps and South Repps are all of a bunch.

These are names of Parishes lying close together.

*There*



*There never was a Paston poor, a Heyden a coward,  
nor a Cornwallis a fool.*

Northamptonshire.

**T**HE Mayor of Northampton opens oysters with  
his dagger.

To keep them at a sufficient distance from his nose. For this Town being eighty miles from the sea, fish may well be presumed stale therein. Yet have I heard (saith the Doctor) that Oysters put up with care, and carried in the cool, were weekly brought fresh and good to *Althrop*, the house of the Lord *Spencer* at equal distance: and it is no wonder, for I myself have eaten in *Warwickshire*, above eighty miles from *London*, Oysters sent from that city, fresh and good; and they must have been carried some miles before they came there.

*He that would eat a butter'd faggot, let him go to  
Northampton.*

I have heard that King *James* should speak this of *New-market*; but I am sure it may better be applied to this Town, the dearest in *England* for fuel, where no coals can come by water, and little wood doth grow on land.

One Proverb there is of this County, which I wonder how *Dr. Fuller* being native hereof could miss, unless perchance he did studiously omit it, as reflecting disgrace on a Market-town therein.

*Brackley breed, better to hang than feed.*

*Brackley* is a decayed Market town and borough in *Northamptonshire*, not far from *Banbury*, which abounding with poor, and troubling the country about with beggars, came into disgrace with its neighbours. I hear that now this place is grown industrious and thriving, and endeavours to wipe off this scandal.

*Like Banbury tinkers that in mending one hole make  
three.*

*Long, lazy, lousy Wedon.*

Northumberland.



## Northumberland.

**F**ROM Berwick to Dover, *three hundred miles over.*

That is, from one end of the land to the other, parallel to that Scripture expression, *From Dan to Beerseba.*

*To take Hector's cloak.*

That is, to deceive a friend, who confideth in his faithfulness. When *Thomas Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, Anno 1569. was routed in the rebellion he had raised against *Queen Elizabeth*, he hid himself in the house of one *Hector Armstrong* of *Harlaw* in this County, having confidence he would be true to him, who notwithstanding for money betrayed him to the *Regent of Scotland*. It was observable, that *Hector* being before a rich man fell poor of a sudden, and so hated generally that he never durst go abroad. Infomuch that the Proverb to *take Hector's cloak* is continued to this day among them, in the sense above mentioned.

*We will not lose a Scot.*

That is, any thing how inconsiderable soever that we can save or recover. During the enmity between the two nations, they had little esteem of, and less affection for a *Scotchman* in the *English* border.

*A Scottish man and a Newcastle grindstone travel all the world over.*

The *Scots* are great travellers into foreign parts, most for *maintenance*, many for *accomplishment*. And *Newcastle* grindstones, being the best in their kind, must needs be carried far and near.

*If they come they come not.*

and,

*If they come not they come.*

The cattle of people living hereabout, turn'd into the common pasture, did by custom use to return to their home at night, unless intercepted by the free-booters and borderers. If therefore those *Borderers* came, their cattle came not; if they came not, their cattle surely returned.



## Nottinghamshire.

**A**S wise as a man of Gotham.

It passeth for the *Periphrasis* of a fool, and an hundred fopperies are feigned and fathered on the town's-folk of *Gotham*, a village in this County. Here two things may be observed.

1. Men in all ages have made themselves merry with singling out some place, and fixing the staple of stupidity and stolidity therein. So the *Phrygians* in *Asia*, the *Abderitæ* in *Thrace*, and the *Bæotians* in *Greece* were notorious for dulmen and blockheads.

2. These places, thus slighted and scoffed at, afforded some as witty and wise persons as the world produced. So *Democritus* was an *Abderite*, *Plutarch* a *Bæotian*, &c. Hence *Juvenal* well concludes,

*Summos posse viros & magna exempla datorios,  
Vercutum in patria crassoque sub aëre nasci.*

As for *Gotham* it doth breed as wise people as any, which causelessly laugh at their simplicity. Sure I am, Mr. *William de Gotham*, fifth master of *Michael-house* in *Cambridge* 1336, and twice Chancellor of the university, was as grave a governor as that age did afford. *Sapientum octavus. Hor.*

*The little smith of Nottingham,  
Who doth the work that no man can.*

Who this *little smith* and great *workman* was, and when he lived I know not, and have cause to suspect, that this of *Nottingham* is a *Periphrasis* of *Nemo*, εἰς or a person who never was. By way of *Sarcasm* it is applied to such, who, being conceited of their own skill, pretend to the atchieving of impossibilities.

## Oxfordshire.

**Y**OU were born at Hogs-Norton.

This is a village properly called *Hoch-Norton*, whose inhabitants (it seems formerly) were so rustical in their behaviour, that boarish and clownish people are said to be born there. But whatever the people were, the name was enough to occasion such a Proverb.



*To take a Burford bait.*

This it seems is a bait not to stay the stomach, but to lose the wit thereby, as resolved at last into drunkenness.

*Banbury veal, cheese and cakes.*

In the *English* edition of *Camden's Britannia* it was, through the corrector's mistake, printed *Banbury zeal*, &c. *vide Autorem*.

*Oxford knives, and London wives.*

*Testons are gone to Oxford to study in Brazen-nose.*

This began about the end of the reign of King *Henry* the eighth, at such time as he debased the coin, allaying of it with copper, (which common people confound with brass.) It continued till about the middle of Queen *Elizabeth*, who by degrees called in all the adulterate coin. *Testone* and our *English* tester come from the *Italian testa* signifying a head, because that money was stamped with a head on one side. *Copstick* in high *Dutch* hath the same sense, i. e. *Nummus capitatus*, money with a head upon it.

*Send Verdingales to Broad-gates in Oxford.*

For they were so great, that the wearers could not enter (except going sidelong) at any ordinary door. Though they have been long disused in *England*, yet the fashion of them is still well enough known. They are used still by the *Spanish* women, and the *Italian* living under the *Spanish* dominion, and they call them by a name signifying cover-infant; because they were first brought into use to hide great bellies. Of the name *Verdingal* I have not met with a good, that is, true Etymology.

Rutlandshire.

*Draiton's Polyolbion.*

**R**UTLAND *Raddleman.*

That is, perchance *Reddleman*, a Trade and that a poor one only in this County, whence men bring on their backs a pack of red stones or oker, which they sell to their neighbouring Countries for the marking of sheep.

*Stretton in the street, where shrews meet.*

*An Uppingham trencher.*



*Shropshire for bread & beef. in Staffordshire.*  
 Shropshire.

**H**E that fetcheth a wife from Shrewsbury must carry her into Staffordshire, or else he shall live in Cumberland.

The staple wit of this vulgar Proverb, consisting solely in similitude of sound, is scarce worth the inserting.

*All Friends round the Wicken.*  
*Some Salpica.*

Somersetshire.

**C**H was bore at Taunton Dean, where should I be bore else. *Somersetshire.*

This is a parcel of ground round about Taunton very pleasant and populous (containing many Parishes) and so fruitful, to use their own phrase, with the Zun and the Zoil alone, that it needs no manuring at all. The peasantry therein are as rude as rich, and so highly conceited of their own Country, that they conceive it a disparagement to be born in any other place.

The beggers of Bath.

Many in that place; some natives there, others repairing thither from all parts of the land, the poor for alms, the pained for ease.

Bristol milk.

That is, Sherry-sack, which is the entertainment of course, which the courteous *Bristolians* present to strangers, when first visiting their city.

*Staffordshire. best a buck & stick a thistle*  
*from the vast tracts of common, not many acres in a field*  
*growing of nothing as still as a piece of buckles. in Bucks.*  
 Camden's Britannia, in this County.

**I**N April Dove's flood,  
 Is worth a King's good.

*Hereby*  
 Dove is a river parting this and Derbyshire, which when it overflows its banks in April is the Nilus of Staffordshire, much battling the meadows thereof.

*Idem*



*Idem ibidem.*

*Wotton under Weaver,  
Where God came never.*

This profane Proverb, it seems, took its wicked original from the situation of *Wotton*, covered with hills from the light of the Sun, a dismal place, as report represents it.

*The Devil run through thee booted and spurred, with a  
scythe on his back.*

This is Sedgeley curse. Mr. *Horwel*.

Suffolk.

**S**UFFOLK *milk.*

This was one of the staple commodities of the land of *Canaan*, and certainly most wholesome for man's body, because of God's own choosing for his own people. No County in *England* affords better and sweeter of this kind, lying opposite to *Holland* in the *Netherlands*, where is the best dairy in Christendom.

*Suffolk fair maids.*

It seems the God of Nature hath been bountiful in giving them beautiful complexions; which I am willing to believe, so far forth *not so far as to fix* as it fixeth not a comparative disparagement on the same sex in other places.

*You are in the high-way to Needham.*

*Needham* is a market-town in this county; according to the wit of the vulgar, they are said to be in the high-way thither, which do hasten to poverty.

*Beccles for a puritan, Bungey for the poor,  
Halesworth for a drunkard, and Bilborough for a  
whore.*

*Between Cowhithe and merry Cassingland,  
The Devil shit Benacre, look where it stands.*

It seems this place is infamous for its bad situation.



Surrey.

**T**HE vale of Holms-dale  
Was never won, never shall.

This proverbial rhyme hath one part of history, the other of prophecy. As the first is certainly untrue, so the second is frivolous, and not to be heeded by sober persons, as neither any other of the like nature.

Suffex.

**A** Chichester lobster, a Selfey cockle, an Arundel mullet, a Pulborough eel, an Amberley trout, a Rye berring, a Bourn wheat-ear.

Are the best in their kind, understand it of those that are taken in this Country.

*Warwickshire.*  
*We will send him to Coventry.*  
Westmoreland.

**L**ET Uter Pendragon do what he can,  
The river Eden will run as it ran.

Parallel to that Latin verse,

*Naturam expellas furcâ licet usque recurret.*

Tradition reporteth, that Uter Pendragon had a design to fortify the castle of Pendragon in this County. In order whereto, with much art and industry, he invited and tempted the river *Eden* to forsake his old channel, but all to no purpose.

*As crafty as a Kendale fox.*

Wiltshire.

**I**T is done secundum usum Sarum.

This Proverb coming out of the Church hath since enlarged itself into a civil use, signifying things done with exactness, according to rule and precedent. *Osmund* Bishop of *Sarum*, about the year 1090, made that Ordinal or Office, which was generally received all over the land, so that Churches thenceforward easily understood one another, speaking the same words in their Liturgy.

Salisbury



Salisbury plain is seldom without a thief or twain.

Yorkshire.

**F**ROM Hell, Hull, and Halifax ——— deliver  
us.

This is a part of the beggars and vagrants Litany. Of these three frightful things unto them, it is to be feared, that they least fear the first, conceiting it the farthest from them. *Hull* is terrible to them as a town of good government, where beggars meet with punitive charity, and it is to be feared are oftener corrected than amended. *Halifax* is formidable for the law thereof, whereby thieves taken ἐπαυτοφώρῳ, in the very act of stealing cloth, are instantly beheaded with an engine, without any further legal proceedings. Doubtless the coincidence of the initial letters of these three words help'd much the setting on foot this Proverb.

*A Scarborough warning.*

That is, none at all but a sudden surprise, when a mischief is felt before it is suspected. This Proverb is but of an hundred and four years standing, taking its original from *Thomas Stafford*, who in the reign of *Queen Mary*, Anno 1557, with a small company seized on *Scarborough* castle (utterly destitute of provision for resistance) before the Townsmen had the least notice of his approach. However, within six days by the industry of the Earl of *Westmoreland* he was taken, brought to *London*, and beheaded, &c. vide.

*As true steel as Rippon rowels.*

It is said of trusty persons, men of metal, faithful in their employments. *Rippon* in this County is a Town famous for the best spurs of *England*, whose rowels may be enforced to strike through a shilling, and will break sooner than bow.

*A Yorkshire <sup>wee</sup> way-bit.*

That is, an overplus not accounted in the reckoning, which sometimes proves as much as all the rest. Ask a country-man, How many miles it is to such a Town, and he will return commonly so many miles and a way-bit. Which way-bit is enough to make the weary Traveller surfeit of the length thereof. But it is not way-bit though generally so pronounced, but wee-bit, a pure *Yorkshire*, which is a small bit in the Northern language.



Merry Wakefield.

What peculiar cause of mirth this Town hath above others, I do not know and dare not too curiously enquire. Sure it is seated in a fruitful soil and cheap country, and where good chear and company are the premisses, mirth (in common consequence) will be the conclusion.

Pendle, Ingleborough and Penigent,  
*Are the three highest hills between Scotland and Trent.*

And which is more common in the mouths of the vulgar,

Pendle, Penigent, and Ingleborough.  
*Are the three highest hills all England thorough.*

These three hills are in sight of each other, *Pendle* on the edge of *Lancashire*. *Penigent* and *Ingleborough* near *Settle* in *Yorkshire*, and not far from *Westmorland*. These three are indeed the highest hills in *England* not comprehending *Wales*. But in *Wales* I think *Snowdon*, *Caderidris* and *Plimlimmon* are higher.

*If Brayton bargh, and Hambleton bough, and Burton bream,*  
*Were all in thy belly it would never be team.*

It is spoken of a covetous and insatiable person, whom nothing will content. *Brayton* and *Hambleton* and *Burton* are places between *Cawood* and *Pontefract* in this County. *Brayton Bargh* is a small hill in a plain Country covered with wood. *Bargh* in the Northern dialect is properly a horse-way up a steep hill, though here it be taken for the hill itself.

*When Dighton is pull'd down,*  
*Hull shall become a great Town.*

This is rather a prophecy than a Proverb, *Dighton* is a small Town not a mile distant from *Hull*, and was in the time of the late wars for the most part pull'd down. Let *Hull* make the best they can of it.



*Cleveland in the clay,  
Bring in two soles and carry one away.*

*Cleveland* is that part of *Yorkshire*, which borders upon the Bishoprick of *Durham*, where the ways in winter time are very foul and deep.

*When Sheffield Park is plowed and sown,  
Then little England hold thine own.*

It hath been plow'd and sown these six or seven years.

*You have eaten some Hull cheese.*

*i. e.* Are drunk, *Hull* is famous for strong Ale.

*When all the world shall be aloft,  
Then Hallam-shire shall be God's croft.  
Winkabank and Temple brough,  
Will buy all England through and through.*

*Winkabank* is a wood upon a hill near *Sheffield* where there are some remainders of an old Camp. *Temple brough* stands between the *Rother* and the *Don*, about a quarter of a mile from the place where these two rivers meet. It is a square plat of ground encompassed by two trenches. *Selden* often enquired for the ruins of a temple of the god *Thor*, which he said was near *Rotherham*. This probably might be it, if we allow the name for any argument: besides there is a Pool not far from it called *Jordon-dam*, which name seems to be compounded of *Jor*, one of the names of the god *Thor*, and *Don* the name of the river.

#### Miscellaneous local Proverbs.

*Dunmow bacon and Doncaster daggers,  
Monmouth caps and Lemster wooll,  
Derby ale and London beer.*

There is a current story, that the Prior and convent of *Dunmow* were obliged by their Charter, to give a Flich of Bacon to any man, who, coming with his wife, should depose both of them that they had been married a twelve-month, and neither of them had at any time repented.



You may sip up the *Severn* and swallow *Maſvern* as soon.

Little *England* beyond *Wales*, i. e. *Pembrokeshire*.

Little *London* beyond *Wales*, i. e. *Beaumaris* in the Isle of *Angleſey*, both ſo called becauſe the inhabitants ſpeak good *Engliſh* : indeed in *Pembrokeshire* many of the people can ſpeak no *Welſh*.

There's great doings in the *North* when they bar their doors with tailors.

There's great ſtirring in the *North* when old wives ride ſcout.

Three great evils come out of the *North*,  
A cold wind, a cunning knave, and a ſhrinking cloth.



*Proverbs*





*Proverbs communicated by Mr. Andrew Paschall of Chedsey in Somersetshire, which came not to hand till the copy of the second Edition was delivered to the Bookseller, and so could not be referred to their proper places.*

**S**TEAL the horse, and carry home the bridle.

What are you good for ? to stop bottles ?

I'll not pin my faith on your sleeve.

A fine new nothing.

What wind blew you hither ?

As nimble as a cow in a cage.

Set a cow to catch a hare.

Is the wind in that corner ?

I'll watch your water.

One's too few, three too many.

He put a fine feather in my cap.

*i. e.* Honour without profit.

All *Ilchester* is Gaol, say prisoners there.

*i. e.* The people hard-hearted. *Somerf.*

The Bird that can sing and will not sing must be made to sing.

After a lank comes a bank ;

Said of breeding women.

There



There or thereabouts, as Parson *Smith* says.

*Proverbial about Dunmow in Essex.*

I wip'd his nose on't.

To-morrow come never.

Choak up, the Church-yard's nigh.

Sow or set beans in *Candlemas* waddle.

*i. e.* Wane of the moon. *Somerset.*

You are right for the first - - - miles.

Eat thy meat and drink thy drink, and stand thy ground old Harry. *Somerset.*

Blow out the marrow and throw the bone to the dogs.

A taunt to such as are troublesome by blowing their nose.

'Twere well for your little belly if your guts were out.

Murder will out.

This is remarkably true of murder however secretly acted, but it is applied also to the discovery of any fault.

To put out the miller's eye.

Spoken by good housewives when they have wet their meal for bread or palle too much.

As your wedding-ring wears your cares will wear away. *Somerset.*

She stamps like an Ewe upon yeaning. *Somerset.*

Pinch on the Parson's side.

As old as *Glaston-bury* torre. *Somerset.*

This torre, *i. e.* tower, so called from the Latin *Turris*, stands upon a round hill in the midst of a level, and may be seen far off. It seemed to me to have been the steeple of a church that had formerly stood upon that hill, though now scarce any footsteps of it remain.

On *Candlemas*-day throw candle and candlestick away. *Somerset.*

Share and share alike, some all, some ne'er a white.

To



To help at a dead lift.

To water a stake.

As welcome as water into one's shoes.

*March* birds are best.

I will not want when I have and when I han't too.

*Somerset.*

So many frosts in *March* so many in *May*.

'Tis year'd. *Spoken of a desperate debt.*

The Snite need not the woodcock betwite. *Somerset.*

You shall have the Whetstone.

Spoken to him that tells a lie.

You have no more sheep to shear. *Somerset.*

That's a dog-trick.

You shall have the basket. *Taunton.*

Said to the journeyman that is envied for pleasing his master.

You are as fine as if you had a whiting hanging at your side, or girdle.

*April* cling good for nothing. *Somerset.*

You must go into the country to hear what news at *London.*

'Twill not be why for thy. *Somerset.*

Of a bad bargain or great loss for little profit.

The lamentation of a bad market.

The chicken crams the capon. *Somerset.*

I have victualled my camp (*filled my belly.*)

Parley fried will bring a man to his saddle, and a woman to her grave.

I know not the reason of this Proverb. Parley was wont to be esteemed a very wholesome herb, however prepared, only by the ancients it was forbidden them that had the falling sickness, and modern experience hath found it to be bad for the eyes.

I'll make you know your driver. *Somers.*

I'll vease thee. (*i. e. hunt, drive thee.*) *Somerset.*

Better untaught than ill taught.

Snap-



Snapping so short }  
 Wondering } makes you look so lean.

'Tis along of your eyes, the crows might have  
 help'd it when you were young.

Quick and nimble, 'twill be your own another day.

In some places they say in drollery, *Quick and Nimble*, more like  
 a bear than a squirrel.

Upon *St. David's* day put oats and barley in the clay.

With us it is accounted a little too early to sow barley (which is  
 a tender grain) in the beginning of *March*.

Be patient and you shall have patient children.

Too hot to hold. *Moderata durant.*

Talk is but talk, but 'tis money buys lands.

You cry before you are hurt.

Cradle-straws are scarce out of his Breech.

God send me a friend that may tell me my faults ;  
 if not, an enemy, and to be sure he will.

He is a fool that is not melancholy once a day.

He frets like gum'd taffaty.

You speak in clusters, you were begot in nutting.

He'll turn rather than burn.

I never saw it but once and that was at a wedding.

Hang him that hath no shift, and him that hath one  
 too many.

How doth your whither go you ? (*your wife.*)

Farewell and be hang'd, friends must part.

What she wants in up and down she hath in round a-  
 bout.

He's steel to the back.

A man every inch of him.

Cut off the head and tail, and throw the rest away.

To play fast and loose.

You are mope-ey'd by living so long a maid.

Your horns hang in your light.

What do you come or send.

Look



Look to the Cow, and the Sow, and the Wheat-  
mow, and all will be well enow. *Somerſet.*

Better have it than hear on't.

Here's to our friends, and hang up the reſt of our  
kindred.

Do, jeer poor folks, and ſee how 'twill thrive.

You love to make much of naught. (*yourſelf.*)

In the ſhoe-maker's ſtocks.

Neck or nothing.

They two are hand and glove. *Somerſet.*

They love like chick. *Somerſet.*

To give one the go-by.

I'll not play with you for ſhoe-buckles.

God make you an honeſter man than your father.

One may wink and chooſe.

Want goes by ſuch an one's door. *Somerſet.*

Maids want nothing but huſbands, and when they  
have them they want every thing. *Som.*

Often to the water often to the tatter. (*of linnen.*)

Beware him whom God hath marked.

Moſt take all.

A *Somerton* ending. *Somerſ.*

*i. e.* When the difference between two is divided.

Truth fears no colours.

Never good that mind their belly ſo much.

Old head and young hands. *Somerſet.*

Lend and loſe, ſo play fools.

Caſt not thy cradle over thy head.

The dunder clo gally [affright] the beans.

*Somerſ.* Beans ſhoot up faſt after thunder-ſtorms.

Wheat will not have two praifes. (*Summer and Win-  
ter.*)

If *ſix cinque* will not, and *duce ace* cannot, then  
*quatre trey* muſt.

The middle ſort bear public burthens, taxes, &c. moſt.



*Deux ace non possunt & sixe cinque solvere nolunt :  
Est igitur notum quatre trey solvere totum.*

Take all and pay the baker.  
Never sigh but send.  
My son, buy no stocks. *Good counsel at Gleeke.*  
There's newer a why but there's a wherefore.  
Spend not where you may save ; spare not where you  
must spend.  
Listeners seldom hear good of themselves.  
Where there is whispering there is lying.  
Happy is the Bride the Sun shines on, and the corpse  
the Rain rains on.  
By fits and girds, as an ague takes a goose.  
Will you snap [or bite] off my nose ?  
You will tell another tale when you are tried.  
You eat above the tongue like a calf.  
Recipe scribe, scribe solve.

A good rule for stewards.

He needs a bird that gives a groat for an owl.  
You go as if nine men held you.  
Under the furze is hunger and cold ;  
Under the broom is silver and gold.  
Nine tailors make but one man.  
I am loth to change my mill. *Somerſet.*

*i. e.* Eat of another dish.

Your horse cast a shoe.  
To hit over the thumbs.  
Win at first and lose at last.  
He'll bear it away, if it be not too hot or too heavy.  
*Spoken of a pilferer.*  
Hickledy pickledy, one among another.

We have in our language many the like conceited rhyming words or reduplications, to signify any confusion or mixture, as hurly burly, hodge podge, mingle mangle, arsy verſy, kim kam, hub bub, crawly mauly, hab nab.



*Londoner*-like as much more as you will take.

So got so gone.

Oysters are not good in a month that hath not an R.  
in it.

I love thee like pudding, if thou wert pye I would  
eat thee.

Here's nor rhyme nor reason.

This brings to mind a story of Sir *Thomas More*, who, being by  
the Author ask'd his judgment of an impertinent book, wish'd him  
by all means to put it into verse, and bring it him again; which  
done, Sir *Thomas* looking upon it faith, yea now it is somewhat like,  
now it is rhyme, before it was neither rhyme nor reason.

Take all and pay all.

A penny saved is a penny got.

A lisp'ing lass is good to kiss.

When the shoulder of mutton is going 'tis good to take  
a slice.

Make the vine poor and it will make you rich. (*prune  
off its branches.*)

Not a word of *Pensants*.

You may if you list but do if you dare.

Set trees poor and they will grow rich, set them rich  
and they will grow poor. Remove them always  
out of a more barren into a fatter soil.

No cut to unkindness.

A good savor is a good server. *Somerſet*.

To slip one's neck out of the collar.

I will keep no more cats than will catch mice (*i. e.* no  
more in family than will earn their living. *Somerſet*).

Blind-man's holy-day.

If you would a good hedge have, carry the leaves to  
the grave.

As yellow as the golden noble.

As good be hang'd for an old sheep as a young lamb.  
*Somerſet*.

She loves the poor well, but cannot abide beggars.  
*Somerſet*. (*of pretenders to charity.*)



You put it together with an hot needle and burnt thread.

Like a loader's horse that lives among thieves.

(*The country-man near a town.*) Som.

Apples, pears, hawthorn-quick, oak, set them at *All-hollontide* and command them to prosper, set them at *Candlemas* and intreat them to grow.

'Tis good sheltering under an old hedge.

Let not a child sleep upon bones. *Somerſet.*

*i. e.* The nurse's lap.

The more *Moors* the better victory.

No man hath a worse friend than he brings from home.

Defend me and spend me. (*saith the Irish churl.*)

To fear the loss of the bell more than the loss of the steeple.

Nab me, I'll nab thee.

He hath a conscience like a Cheverel's skin.

(That will stretch) A Cheverel is a wild goat. *Somerſ.*

If you touch pot you must touch penny. *Somerſ.*

(Pay for what you have.)

He hath a spring at his elbow. (*spoken of a Gamester.*)

Pull not out your teeth but with a leaden instrument.

When *Tom's* pitcher's broken I shall have the sheards.

(*i. e.* Kindness after others have done with it; or refuse.)

A child's bird and a boy's wife are well used. *Somerſ.*

Be it weal or be it wo,

Beans blow before *May* doth go.

Little mead little need. *Somerſet.*

(A mild winter hoped for after a bad summer.)

A good tither a good thriver. *Somerſet.*

Who



Who marries between the fickle and the scythe will never thrive.

She will as soon part with the crock as the porridge.

*Somerset.*

You will have the red cap. *Somerset.*

(Said to a marriage-maker.)

Let them buckle for it. *Somerset.*

She is as crusty as that is hard bak'd. *Somerset.*

(One that is furly and loth to do any thing.)

Money is wise, it knows its way. *Somerset.*

Says the poor man that must pay as soon as he receives.

After *Lammas* corn ripens as much by night as by day.

If you will have a good cheese and have'n old, you must turn'n seven times before he is cold.

*Somerset.*

He is able to bury an Abbey. (*a spendthrift.*)

When elder's white brew and bake a peck ;

When elder's black brew and bake a sack. *Somerset.*

More malice than matter. *Somerset.*

He builds cages for oxen to bring up birds in. (*Disproportionable.*)

Where there is store of oatmeal you may put enough in the crock [*pot.*] *Somerset.*

*He that hath more smocks than shirts in a bucking, had need be a man of good fore-looking.* Chaucer.

You never speak but your mouth opens.

The charitable gives out at the door and God puts in at the window.

All the leavers you can lay will not do it. *Somerset.*

*Hampshire* ground requires every day of the week a shower of rain, and on Sunday twain.

As cunning as captain *Drake.*



Let him hang by the heels. *Somerset.*

(Of a man that dies in debt : His wife leaving all at his death, crying his goods in three markets and three Parish Churches, is so free of all his debts.)

He is ready to leap over nine hedges.

She look'd on me as a cow on a bastard calf. *Somerset.*

I will wash my hands and wait upon you.

The death of wives and the life of sheep make men rich.

*April fools. (People sent on idle errands.)*

After a famine in the stall,

Comes a famine in the hall. *Somerset.*

*Wellington round-heads.*

Proverbial in *Taunton* for a violent fanatick.

None so old that he hopes not for a year of life.

The young are not always with their bow bent.

*i. e. Under rule.*

To catch two pigeons with one bean.

Every honest miller hath a golden thumb.

*They reply, None but a cuckold can see it. Somerset.*

In wiving and thriving a man should take counsel of all the world.

'Tis good grafting on a good stock.

The eye is a shrew.

To measure the meat by the man.

*(i. e. The message by the messenger.)*

He suck'd evil from the dug.

They are so like that they are the worse for it.

Out of door out of debt. *Somerset.*

Of one that pays not when once gone.



Words may pass, but blows fall heavy. *Som.*  
 Poverty breeds strife. *Somerset.*  
 Every gap hath it's bush.  
 A dead woman will have four to carry her forth.  
 King *Henry* robb'd the church, and died a begger.  
 To take the bird by it's feet.  
 The hogs to the honey-pots.  
 Their milk sod over.  
 He hath good cards to shew.  
 'Tis best to take half in hand and the rest by and by.

(The tradesman that is for ready money.)

To heave and theave. *Somerset.*

(The labouring husbandman.)

Here is *Gerard's* Bailiff, work or you must die with  
 cold. *Somerset.*  
 Come every one heave a pound. *Somerset.*  
 As fond as an Ape of a whip. *Somerset.*  
 You make the better side the worse. *Somerset.*

Northern *Proverbs* communicated by  
*Mr. Francis Brokesby of Rowley,*  
*in Yorkshire.*

**A**S blake [*i. e. yellow*] as a paigle.  
 He'll never dow [*i. e. be good*] egg nor bird.  
 As flat as a flaun, *i. e. a custard.*  
 I'll foreheet [*i. e. predetermine*] nothing but building  
 Churches and louping over them.  
 Meeterly [*indifferently*] as maids are in fairness.  
 Weal and women cannot pan, *i. e. close together.*  
 But woe and women can.





# SCOTTISH PROVERBS.

A.

ALL things have a beginning (God excepted.)  
 A good beginning makes a good ending.  
 A slothful man is a begger's brother.  
 A vaunter and a liar is both one thing.  
 All is not tint that is in peril.  
 All is not in hand that helps.  
 A toom purse makes a bleat merchant.  
 As long runs the fox as he feet hath.  
 A hasty man never wanted wo.  
 A wight man never wanted a weapon.  
 A fool's bolt is soon shot.  
 A given horse should not be look'd in the teeth.  
 A good asker should have a good nay-say.  
 A dear ship stands long in the haven.  
 An oleit mother makes a sweir daughter.  
 A carless hussy makes mony thieves.  
 A liar should have a good memory.  
 A black shoe makes a blithe heart.  
 A hungry man sees far.  
 A silly bairne is eith to lear.  
 A half-penny cat may look to the King.  
 A greedy man God hates.  
 A proud heart in a poor breast, he's meikle dollour to dree.  
 A scald man's head is soon broken.

A



A scabbit sheep files all the flock.  
 A burnt bairne fire dreads.  
 Auld men are twice bairnes.  
 A tratler is worse than a thief.  
 A borrowed len should come laughing hame.  
 A blithe heart makes a blomand visage.  
 A year a nurish, seven years a daw.  
 An unhappy man's cairt is eith to tumble.  
 An old hound bites fair.  
 A fair bride is soon busk'd, and a short horse soon  
   wisp'd.  
 As good haud as draw.  
 A man that is warned, is half armed.  
 An ill win-penny will cast down a pound.  
 All the corn in the country, is not shorn by pratlers.  
 Ane begger is wae that another be the gate gae.  
 A travelled man hath leave to lie.  
 Ane ill word meets another, and it were at the bridge  
   of *London*.  
 A hungry louse bites fair.  
 A gentle horse would not be over fair spurred.  
 A friend's dinner is soon dight.  
 An ill cook wald have a good claver.  
 A good fellow tint never, but at an ill fellow's hand.  
 At open doors, dogs come in.  
 A word before is worth two behind.  
 A still sow eats all the draff.  
 A dumb man holds all.  
 All fails that fools thinks.  
 A wooll-feller kens a wooll-buyer.  
 All fellows, Jock and the Laird.  
 As the sow fills, the draff sowres.  
 A full heart lied never.  
 As good merchant tynes as wins.  
 All the speid is in the spurs.  
 As fair greets the bairne that is dung afternoon, as he  
   that is dung before noon.  
 An ill life, an ill end.



Anes wood, never wise, ay the worfe.  
 Anes pay it never crave it.  
 A good rufer was never a good rider.  
 All the keys in the country hangs not at ane belt.  
 A dumb man wan never land.  
 As soon comes the lamb's skin to market, as the old  
 sheep's.  
 As many heads as many wits.  
 A blind man should not judge of colours.  
 As the old cock craws, the young cock leares.  
 A skabbed horse is good enough for a scald squire.  
 A mirk mirrour is a man's mind.  
 As meikle up with, as meikle down with.  
 An ill shearer gat never a good hook.  
 A tarrowing bairne was never fat.  
 A good cow may have an ill calf.  
 A cock is crouse in his own midding.  
 A new biffome soupes clean.  
 As fair fights wranes as cranes.  
 A yelt sow was never good to gryses.  
 As the carle riches he wretches.  
 A fool when he hes spoken hes all done.  
 An old feck craves meikle clouting.  
 An old feck is ay skailing.  
 A fair fire makes a room flet.  
 An old knave is na bairne.  
 A good yeaman makes a good woman.  
 A man hath no more good than he hath good of.  
 A fool may give a wise man a counfel.  
 A man may speir the gate to *Rome*.  
 As long lives the merry man as the wretch for all  
 the craft he can.  
 All wald have all, all wald forgive.  
 Ane may lead a horse to the water, but four and  
 twenty cannot gar him drink.  
 A bleatcat makes a proud mouse.  
 An ill willy cow should have short horns.  
 A good piece of steil is worth a penny.

A shored



- A shored tree stands lang.  
 A gloved cat was never a good hunter.  
 A gangand foot is ay getting, an it were but a thorn.  
 All is not gold that glitters.  
 A swallow makes not summer or spring-time.  
 A man may spit on his hand and do full ill.  
 An ill servant will never be a good master.  
 An hired horse tired never.  
 All the winning is in the first buying.  
 Anuch [enough] is a feast (of bread and cheise.)  
 A horse may stumble on four feet.  
 All thing wytes that well not faires.  
 All things thrive but thrice.  
 Absence is a shroe.  
 Auld sin new shame.  
 A man cannot thrive except his wife let him.  
 A bairne mon creep or he gang.  
 As long as ye serve the tod, ye man bear up his tail.  
 All overs are ill, but over the water.  
 A man may wooe where he will, but he will wed  
 where he is weard.  
 A mean pot [where several share in it] plaid never  
 evin.  
 Among twenty-four fools not ane wise man.  
 Ane man's meat is another man's poison.  
 A fool will not give his bable for the tower of *London*.  
 A foul foot makes a full weam.  
 A man is a lion in his own cause.  
 A hearty hand to give a hungry meltith.  
 A cumbersome cur in company, is hated for his mis-  
 carriage.  
 A poor man is fain of little.  
 An answer in a word.  
 A beltless bairne cannot lie.  
 A yule feast may be quat at Pasche.  
 A good dog never barketh bout a bone.  
 A full seck will take a clout on the side.  
 An ill hound comes halting home.



All things help (quod the Wren) when she pished in the sea.

All cracks, all beares.

A houndless man comes to the best hunting.

All things hes an end and a pudding has twa.

All is well that ends well.

As good hads the stirrep, as he that louns on.

A begun work is half ended.

A *Scottish* man is ay wise behind the hand.

A new found, [*per onomatop.*] in an old horn.

As broken a ship hes come to land.

As the fool thinks, ay the bell clinks.

A man may see his friend need, but he will not see him bleed.

A friend is not known but in need.

A friend in court is better nor a penny in the purse.

All things is good unfeyed.

A good goose indeed, but she hes an ill gander.

All are not maidens that wears bair hair.

A mache and a horse-shoe are both alike.

Airlie crooks the tree that good cammok should be.

An ounce of mothers wit is worth a pound of clergy.

An inch of a nag is worth the span of an aver.

## B.

**B**ETTER fit idle than work for nought.

Better learn by your neighbour's skaith nor by your own.

Better half an egg nor an empty shell.

Better apple given nor eaten.

Better a dog fan nor bark on you.

Bodin [offer'd] geir stinks.

Bourd [jest] neither with me, nor with my honour.

Buy when I bid you.

Better late thrive than never.

Better hand louse than bound to an ill baikine.

Better lang little nor soon right nought.

Better



Better give nor take.

Better bide the cookes nor the mediciners.

Better faucht with little aucht, nor care with many  
cow.

Bring a cow to the hall, and she will to the byre a-  
gain.

Bear wealth, poverty will bear itself.

Better good sale nor good ale.

Better woove over midding nor over moss.

Blaw the wind never so fast it will lower at the last.

Bind fast, find fast.

Better auld debts nor auld saires.

Better a fowl in hand nor two flying.

Better spaire at the breird nor at the bottom.

Bind the feck before it be full.

Better be well loved nor ill won geir.

Better finger off nor ay warking.

Better rew fit, nor rew flit.

Bourd not with bawty, fear lest he bite you.

Better say, Here it is, nor here it was.

Better plays a full weamb, nor a new coat.

Better be happy nor wise.

Better happy to court, nor good service.

Better a wit bought, nor twa for nought.

Better bow nor break.

Better two feils, nor ane sorrow.

Better bairnes greit nor bearded men.

Betwixt twa stools the arse falls down.

Better na ring nor the ring of a rush.

Better hold out nor put out.

Better sit still, nor rise and get a fall.

Better leave nor want.

Better unborn nor untaught.

Better be envied nor pitied.

Better a little fire that warms, nor a meikle that burns.

Be the same thing that thou wald be cald.

Black will be no other hew.

Beauty but bounty avails nought.



Beware of had I wist.  
 Better be alone nor in ill company.  
 Better a thigging mother, nor a ryding father.  
 Before I wein and now I wat.  
 Bonnie silver is soon spendit.  
 Better never begun nor never endit.  
 Biting and scratching is *Scotsfolks* wooing.  
 Breads house skiald never.  
 Bairnes mother burst never.  
 Bannoks [a tharfecake oat-bread] is better than na  
     kin bread,  
 Better a laying hen nor a lyin crown.  
 Better be dead as out of the fashion.  
 Better buy as borrow.  
 Better have a mouse in the pot as no flesh.

## C.

**C**OURT to the town, and whore to the window.  
 Cadgers [meal-men] speaks of pack-saddles.  
 Changing of words is lighting of hearts.  
 Charge your friend or you need.  
 Cats eats that huffies spares.  
 Cast not forth the old water while the new come in.  
 Crabbit was, and cause had.  
 Comparisons are odious.  
 Come not to the counsel uncalled.  
 Condition makes and condition breaks.  
 Cut duelles in every town.  
 Cold cools the love that kindles over hot.  
 Cease your snowballs casting.  
 Come it aire, come it late, in *May* comes the cow-  
     quake.  
 Courtesie is cumberfom to them that kens it not.  
 Chalke is na sheares.



D.

**D**O in hill as ye wald do in hall.

Do as ye wald be done to.

Do weill and have weill.

Dame deem warily.

Dead and marriage makes tearm-day.

Draff is good enough for swine.

Do the likliest, and God will do the best.

Drive out the inch as thou hast done the span.

Dead men bites not.

Daffling [jesting] good for nothing.

Dogs will red swine.

Dirt parts company.

Drink and drouth comes findle together.

Daft talk dow not.

Do well and doubt na man, and do weill and doubt  
all men.

Dead at the one door, and heirship at the other.

Dummie [a dumb man] cannot lie.

E.

**E**ARLY maister, lang knave.

Eaten meat is good to pay.

Eild [old age] wald have honour.

Evening orts is good morning fodder.

Every land hes the lauch, and every corn hes the  
caffie.

Every man wishes the water to his own mylne.

Every man can rule an ill wife but he that hes her.

Eat measurelie and defy the mediciners.

Every man for himself (quoth the Merteine.)

Every man flames the fat sow's arse.

Experience may teach a fool.

Every man wates best where his own shoe binds him.

Efter lang mint never dint.

Efter



Efter word comes weird.  
Efter delay comes a lette.

## F.

**F**AIR fowles hes fair feathers.  
Fair hights makes fools fain.  
Fools are fain of flitting.  
Falshood made never a fair hinder end.  
Freedom is a fair thing.  
For a lost thing care not.  
Fool haste is no speed.  
Fools let for trust.  
For love of the nurse, mony kisses the bairne.  
Folly is a bonny dog.  
Fair words break never bone, foul words break many ane.  
Foul water flokens fire.  
Far fought, and dear bought, is good for Ladies.  
For fault of wise men, fools sit on binks.  
Fools makes feasts and wise men eats them.  
Fools are fain of right nought.  
Forbid a thing, and that we will do.  
Follow love and it will flee thee, flee love and it will follow thee.  
Feggess after peace.  
Fools should have no chappin sticks.  
Friendship stands not in one side.  
Few words sufficeth to a wise-man.  
Fire is good for the farcie.  
Fidlers dogs and flies comes to feasts uncalled.  
Fill fow and had fow makes a stark man.

## G.

**G**RACE is best for the man.  
Giff gaff [one gift for another] makes good friends.

Good



Good wine needs not a wispe.

Good cheir and good cheap garres many haunt the house.

God sends men cold as they have clothes to.

God's help is neirer nor the fair evin.

Give never the wolf the wether to keep.

Good will should be tane in part of payment.

God sends never the mouth but the meat with it.

Girn when ye tie, and laugh when ye louse.

Go to the Devil and bishop you.

Go shoe the geese.

God sends meat and the Devil sends cooks.

## H.

**H**UNGER is good kitchine meat.

He that is far from his geir, is neir his skaith.

Had I fish was never good with garlick.

He mon have leave to speak that cannot had his tongue.

He that lippens to lent plows, his land will ly ley.

He rides sicker that fell never.

He that will not hear motherhead, shall hear step-motherhead.

He that crabs without cause, should mease without mends.

He that may not as he would, mon do as he may.

He that spares to speak, spares to speed.

He is well easit that hes ought of his own, when others go to the meat.

He that is welcome faires weil.

He that does ill hates the light.

He that speaks the thing he should not, hears the things he would not.

He that is evil deem'd is half hang'd.

Help thyself, and God will help thee.

He that spends his geir on a whore, hes both shame and skaith.

He



He that forsakes miffour, miffour forsakes him.

Half a tale is enough to a wise man.

He that hewes over hie, the spail will fall into his eye.

He that eats while he lafts, will be the war while he die.

He is a weak horfe that may not bear the faidle.

He that borrows and bigs, makes feasts and thigs,  
drinks and is not dry, these three are not thrifty.

He is a proud Tod that will not scrape his own hole.

He is wise when he is well, can had him fa.

He is poor that God hates.

He is wise that is ware in time.

He is wise that can make a friend of a foe.

Hair and hair, makes the cairle's head baire.

Hear all parties.

rad i.e.  
afraid

He that is redd for windlestraws, should not sleep in  
lees.

He rises over early that is hangit or noon.

He is not the fool that the fool is, but he that with  
the fool deals.

He that tholes overcomes.

He loves me for little, that hates me for nought.

He that hes twa herds, is able to get the third.

He is a fairie begger that may not gae by ane man's  
door.

Hall binks are fliddery.

He is not the best wright that hewes the maniest  
speals.

He that evil does never good weines.

Hooredome and grace, can never bide in one place.

He that compts all costes, will never put plough in  
the earth.

He that slays, shall be slain.

He that is ill of his harberie, is good of his way  
kenning.

He that will not when he may, shall not when he  
wald.

Hanging ganges be hap.

He



He is a fool that forgets himself.

Happy man, happy cavil.

He that comes uncall'd, sits unserv'd.

He that comes first to the hill, may sit where he will.

He that shames shall be shent.

He gangs early to steal, that cannot say na.

He should have a long shafted spoon that sups kail  
with the Devil.

He sits above that deals aikers.

He that ought the cow, goes nearest her tail.

He is worth na weill that may not byde na wae.

He should have a hail pow, that calls his neighbour  
nikkienow.

He that hes gold may buy land.

He that counts without his hoste, counts twise.

He that looks not or he loup, will fall or he wit of  
himself.

Haste makes waste.

Hulie [softly] and fair, men rides far journeys.

He that marries a daw [slut] eats meikle dirt.

He that marries or he be wise, will die or he thrive.

Hunting, hawking, and paramours, for ane joy a  
hundred displeasures.

Hald in geir, helps well.

He is twise fain that sits on a stean.

He that does his turn in time sits half idle.

He plaints early that plaints on his kail.

He is good that faild never.

Half anuch, is half fill.

He is a fairie cook that may not lick his own finger.

Hunger is hard in a heal maw.

He should wear iron shone that bydes his neighbours  
deed.

Hame is hamelie.

He that is hated of his subjects, cannot be counted a  
King.

Hap and a half-penny, is warlds geir enough.



He calls me skabbed, because I will not call him skade.

He is blind that eats his marrow, but far blinder that lets him.

Have God, and have all.

Honesty is na pride.

He that fishes afore the net, lang or he fish get.

He tint never a cow, that grat for a needle.

He that hes na geir to lose, hes shins to pine.

He that takes all his geir fra himself, and gives to his bairns, it were weill ward to take a mallet and knock out his brains.

He sits full still that hes a riven breech.

He that does bidding deserves na dinging.

He that blaws best bears away the horn.

He is well staikit within, that will neither borrow nor len.

Hea will gar a deaf man hear..

He is fairest dung when his awn wand dings him.

He hes wit at will, that with angry heart can hold him still.







*Proverbial Speeches of Persons given to  
such Vices or Virtues as follows.*

*Of greedy Persons it is said.*

**H**E can hide his meat and seek more.  
He will see day at a little hole.  
He comes for drink, though drafft be his errand.

*Of well skilled Persons.*

He was born in August.  
He sees an inch before his nose.

*Of wilful Persons.*

He is at his wits end.  
He hears not at that ear.  
He wald fain be fordwart if he wist how.  
He will not give an inch of his will, for a span of  
his thrift.

*Of Vousters or new Upstarts.*

His wind shakes no corn.  
He thinks himself na payes peir.



He counts himself worthy meikle myce dirt.

*Henry Cheike* never slew a man until he came to him.

*Of fleyit Persons.*

His heart is in his hose.

He is war frightened nor he is hurt.

He looks as the wood were full of thieves.

He looks like the laird of pity.

He looks like a *Lochwhaber* axe.

*Of false Persons.*

He will get credit of a house full of unbored mill-stones.

He looks up with the one eye, and down with the other.

He can lie as weill as a dog can lick a dish.

He lies never but when the hollen is green.

He bydes as fast as a cat bound with a facer.

He wald gar a man trow that the moon is made of green cheis, or the cat took the heron.

*Of misnortured Persons.*

He hes a brafen face.

He <sup>ens</sup>knows not the door be the door bar.

He spits on his own blanket.

*Of unprofitable foolish Persons.*

He harpes ay on ane string.

He robs *Peter* to pay *Paul*.

He rives the kirk to thatch the quier.

He wags a wand in the water.

He that rides or he be ready, wants some of his geir.



*Of weillie Persons.*

He can hald the cat to the fun.  
He kens his oatmeal among other folks kail.  
He changes for the better.  
He is not so daft as he pretends him.

*Of angry Persons.*

He hes pisht on a nettle.  
He hes not gotten the first seat of the midding the  
day.  
He takes pepper in the nose.

*Of unconstant Persons.*

He is like a widder cock  
He hes changed his tippet, or his cloak on the other  
shoulder.  
He is like a dog on a cat.  
His evening song and morning song are not both a-  
like.  
He is an *Aberdeen's* man, taking his word again.

*Of Persons speaking pertinently.*

He hes hit the nail on the head.  
He hes touched him in the quick.

*Of Weasters and Divers.*

He hes not a heal nail to claw him with.  
He hes not a penny to buy his dog a leaf.  
He is as poor as *Jeb*.  
He is as bair as the birch at Zule evin.  
He begs at them that borrow at him.  
He hes brought his pack to a fit spead.  
He is on the ground.  
His hair grows through his hood,



He hes cryed himself diver.

*Of proud Persons.*

He counts his half-penny good filver.  
He makes meikle of his painted sheits.  
He goes away with lifted up head.  
He answers unspoken to.  
He hes not that bachell to fwear by.

*Of untymous Persons.*

He is as welcome as water in a riven ship.  
He is as welcome as snaw in harvest.

*Of rash Persons.*

He fets all on fex or fevin.  
He stumbles at a strea and loupes at a bank.

*Of ignorant Persons.*

He does as the blind man when he casts his staff.  
He brings a staff to his own head.  
He gars his awn wand ding him.  
He takes after the goat that casts all down at evin.  
He hes good skill of rosted wooll, when it stinks it is enough.

*Of effeminate Persons.*

He is *John Thomson's* man, couthing carle.  
He wears short hose.

*Of Drunkards.*

His head is full of bees.  
He may write to his friends.  
His hand is in the panyer.

He



He is better fed nor nortured.  
He needs not a cake of bread at all his kin.

*Of Hypocrites.*

He has meikle prayer, but little devotion.  
He runs with the hound and holds with the hair.  
He hes a face to God, and another to the Devil.  
He is a wolf in a lamb's skin.  
He breaks my head, and since puts on my hood.  
He can say, my joy, and think it not.  
He sleeps as dogs do, when wives sift meal.  
He will go to hell for the house profit.

I.

**I**T is a fairie brewing, that is not good in the new-  
ing.  
It is tint that is done to child and auld men.  
Ill weids waxes weill.  
In some mens aught mon the auld horse die.  
It is a sooth bourd that men sees wakin.  
In space comes grace.  
It is ill to bring out of the flesh that is bred in the  
bane.  
Ill win, ill warit.  
It is a filly flock where the yowe bears the bell.  
It is a fin to lie on the Devil.  
It is eith till, that the awn self will.  
It is good mowes that fills the womb.  
It is na time to stoup when the head is aff.  
It is fair in hall, where beards wags all.  
It will come in an hour that will not come in a year.  
If thou do na ill, do na ill like.  
If thou steal not my kail, break not my dyke.  
If ye may spend meikle, put the more to the fire.  
If I can get his cairt at a wolter, I shall lend it a  
put.



If I may not keep geese, I shall keep gessline.  
 It is kindly that the poke favor of the herring.  
 It is eith to cry zule on another man's cost.  
 Ilke [each] man as he loves let him send to the  
   cooks.  
 It is eith to swim where the head is holden up.  
 It is well ware it they have sorrow that buys it with  
   their silver.  
 If ane will not, another will.  
 It is ill to take breeches off a bare arse.  
 It is dear bought honey that is lick'd off a thorn.  
 If God be with us, wha will be against us.  
 It is weill warit that wasters want geir.  
 It is ill to bring up the thing that is not therein.  
 It that lyes not in your gate, breaks not your shins.  
 It is na play where ane greits, and another laughs.  
 If a man knew what wald be dear, he wald be but  
   merchant for a year.  
 It is true that all men says.  
 I have a good bow, but it is in the castle.  
 It is hard to fling at the brod [a stick that children use,  
   when they play at penny prick] or kick at the  
   prick.  
 Ilke man mend ane, and all will be mendit.  
 It is a fairie collope that is tain off a capone.  
 Ill bairnes are best heard at home.  
 It is ill to wakin sleeping dogs.  
 Ill herds make fat wolffs.  
 It is hard to wife and thrive in a year.  
 It is good sleeping in a heal skin.  
 It is not tint that is done to friends.  
 It is ill to draw a strea before an auld cat.  
 It is a paine both to pay and pray.  
 It is good fishing in drumbling waters.  
 It is little of God's might, to make a poor man a  
   knight.  
 It is good baking without meal.  
 It is a good goose that drops ay.



It is not the habite that makes the monk.  
 It is not good to want and to have.  
 It hes neither arse nor elbow.  
 I shall sit on his skirt.  
 It is a bair moore that he goes over and gets not a cow.  
 I shall hold his nose on the grindstone.  
 It goes as meikle in his heart as in his heel.  
 It goes in at the one ear, and out at the other.  
 It is na mair pittie to see a woman greit, nor to see a  
 goose go bare fit.  
 It is weill said, but wha will bell the cat.  
 It is short while seen the louse boore the langelt.  
 I have a flidderie eill by the tail.  
 It is as meit as a sow to bear a faddle.  
 It is as meit as a thief for the widdie.  
 I wald I had as meikle pepper as he compts himself  
 worthy myse dirt.  
 It will be an ill web to bleitch.  
 I cannot find you baith tales and ears.  
 It is ill to make a blown horn of a tods tail.  
 If ever you make a lucky pudding I shall eat the prick.  
 It that God will give, the Devil cannot reave.  
 In a good time I say it, in a better I leave it.  
 It's a silly pack that may not pay the custome.  
 I have seen as light green.  
 It's a cold coal to blow at.  
 It's a faire field where all are dung down.  
 It's a faire dung bairn that dare not greit.  
 I wat where my awn shoe binds me.  
 If you wanted me and your meat, ye wald want ane  
 good friend.

K.

**K**AME fingle, kame saire.  
 Kindness comes of will.  
 Kindness will creep where it may not gang.  
 Kindness cannot be bought for geir.  
 Kail spaires bread.

Kamesters



Kamesters are ay greasie.  
 Knowledge is eith born about.  
 Kings are out of play.  
 Kings and Bares oft worries their keepers.  
 Kings hes long ears.  
 Kings caff is worth other mens corn.  
 Kindness lies not ay in ane side of the house.

## L.

**L**ITTLE intermeddling makes good friends.  
 Long tarrying takes all the thank away.  
 Little good is soon spendit.  
 Lang lean makes hameald cattel.  
 Little wit makes meikle travel.  
 Learn young, learn fair.  
 Like draws to like, and a skabbed horse to an ald dyke.  
 Laith to the bed, laith out of the bed.  
 Little may an ald horse do, if he may not nye.  
 Let them that are cold blow at the coal.  
 Lang standing, and little offering makes a poor prise.  
 Love hes na lack.  
 Leave the court, before the court leave thee.  
 Light supper makes long life.  
 Lykit geir is half bought.  
 Lordships changes manners.  
 Light winning makes a heavy purse.  
 Live and let live.  
 Liveless, faultless.  
 Little said, soon mendit.  
 Laith to the drink, and laith fra it.  
 Lightly comes, lightly goes.  
 Last in the bed, best heard.  
 Lata is lang and tedious.  
 Little waits an ill huffie what a dinner holds in.  
 Laddes will be men.  
 Lauch and lay down again.  
 Likelie lies in the myre, and unlikelie goes by it.

Let



Let him drink as he hes brewed.  
 Like to die mends not the kirk-yard.  
 Luck and a bone voyage.  
 Lang or ye cut *Falkland* wood with a pen-knife.  
 Love me little and love me lang.  
 Let alone makes mony lurdon.  
 Little troubles the eye, but far less the soul.  
 Little kens the wife that sits by the fire, how the wind  
 blows cold in hurle burle fwyre.

M.

**M**ony yrons in the fire part mon coole.  
 Maidens should be meek until they be married.  
 Men may buy gold over dear.  
 Mony purses holds friends together.  
 Meat and cloath makes the man.  
 Mony hands make light work.  
 Make not twa mews of ane daughter.  
 Meat is good, but mense is better.  
 Mony masters quoth the frog to the harrow, when  
 every tooth took her a knock.  
 Mint [offer] or ye strike.  
 Measure is treasure.  
 Mony men does lack, that yat wald fain have in  
 their pack.  
 Mifterfull folk mon not be mansfull.  
 Many smals makes a great.  
 Maisterie mawes the meadows down.  
 Mony speaks of *Robin Hood*, that never shot in his  
 bow.  
 Mifter makes men of craft.  
 Meikle water runs where the miller sleeps.  
 Meikle mon a good heart endure.  
 Mony cares for meal that hes baking bread enough.  
 Meikle spoken, part mon spill.  
 Messengers should neither be headed nor hang'd.  
 Men are blind in their own cause.



Mony words wald have meikle drink.  
 Man propones, but God dispons.  
 Mony man serves a thankless master.  
 Mony words fills not the furlot.  
 Mony kinsfolk but few friends.  
 Men goes over the dyke at the ebbeft.  
 Might oftentimes overcomes right.  
 Mends is worth misdeeds.  
 Meikle head, little wit.  
 Mustard after meat.  
 Millers takes ay the best toll with their own hand.  
 Mony man speirs the gate he knows full well.  
 Muffel not the oxens mouth.  
 Meikle hes, wald ay have mair.  
 Money tynes the half mark whinger, for the half-  
 penny thong.  
 Make not meikle of little.  
 Mony man makes an errand to the hall, to bid the  
 Lady good-day.  
 Mony brings the raik, but few the shovel.  
 Make no balkes of good bear land.  
 March whifquer was never a good fifher.  
 Meat and maffe never hindred no man.

## N.

**N**ATURE passes norture.  
 Na man can baith sup and blaw at once.  
 Nothing enters in a close hand.  
 Need makes vertue.  
 Need has ne law.  
 Neireft the Kirk, farrest fra God.  
 Neireft the King, neireft the widdie.  
 New lords, new laws.  
 Na man may puind for unkindness.  
 Neireft the heart, neireft the mouth.  
 Never rode, never fell.

Need



Need gars naked men run, and sorrow gars websters spin.

Neir is the kirtle, but nearer is the fark.

Nothing is difficle to a well willit man.

Na man makes his awn hap.

Na reply is best.

Nothing comes sooner to light, than that which is long hid.

Na man can play the fool fa weill as the wise man.

Na penny, na pardon.

Na man can seek his marrow in the churne, fa weill as he that hes been in it himself.

O.

**O**VER fast, over loufe.

Of anuch men leaves.

Over great familiarity genders despite.

Oft compting makes good friends.

Over narrow compting culzies na kindness.

Out of fight, out of langer.

Of twa ills choose the least.

Of other mens leather, men takes large whanges :

Over jolly dow not.

Of the abundance of the heart, the mouth speaks.

Of all war, peace is the final end.

Of ill debtours, men takes oats.

Of need make vertue.

Of the earth mon the dyke be builded.

Of ane ill, comes many.

Over hote over cold.

Over heigh over low.

Over meikle of ane thing, is good for nathing.

P.

**P**ENNY wife, pound fool.

Priest and doves makes foul houses.

Pride



Pride and laziness wald have meikle uphald.  
 Put your hand na farder nor your sleive may reach.  
 Poor men are fain of little thing.  
 Play with your peirs.  
 Pith is good in all plays.  
 Put twa half-pennies in a purse and they will draw  
 together.  
 Painters and Poets have leave to lie.  
 Possession is worth an ill chartour.  
 Pride will have a fall.  
 Poverty parts good company, and is an enemy to  
 vertue.  
 Put not your hand betwixt the rind and the tree.  
 Poor men they say hes na fouts.  
 Patience perforce.  
 Provision in season, makes a rich house.  
 Put that in the next parcel.  
*Peter* in, and *Paul* out.  
 Plenty is na dainty.  
 Puddings and paramours wald be hotelie handlit.

Q.

**Q**UHAIR [where] the deer is slain, some bloud  
 will lie.  
 Quhen the eye sees it saw not, the heart will think it  
 thought not.  
 Quhen wine is in, wit is out.  
 Quhen the steed is stowen, shut the stable door.  
 Quhen the tod preaches, beware of the hens.  
 Quhen the cup is fullest, bear it evinest.  
 Quhat better is the house that the da rises in the mor-  
 ning.  
 Quhen theeves reckons, leall men comes to their geir.  
 Quhen I am dead, make me a cawdle.  
 Quhiles the hawk hes, and whiles he hunger hes.  
 Quhen the crow flees, her tail follows.  
 Quhen the play is best, it is best to leave.

Quha



Quha may woove without cost.  
 Quhiles thou, whiles I, so goes the bailleri.  
 Quhen a man is full of lust, his womb is full of leefings.  
 Quha may hold that will away.  
 Quhen taylours are true, there little good to shew.  
 Quhen thy neighbour's house is on fire, take heed to  
 thy awn.  
 Quhen the iron is hot, it is time to strike.  
 Quhen the belly is full, the bones wald have rest.  
 Quhom God will help, na man can hinder.  
 Quhen all men speaks, na man hears.  
 Quhen the good man is fra hame, the tablecloths tint.  
 Quhair stands your great horse.  
 Quhair the pig breaks, let the shells lie.  
 Quhen friends meets, hearts warmes.  
 Quhen the well is full, it will run over.

R.

**R**EASON bound the man.  
 Rufe [praise] the foord as ye find it.  
 Rufe the fair day at evin.  
 Rackless youth makes a goustie age.  
 Ryme spares na man.  
 Reavers should not be rewers.  
 Rule youth weil, and eild will rule the fell.  
 Rome was not biggit on the first day.

S.

**S**ike man, fike master.  
 Seldom rides, tynes the spurs.  
 Shod in the cradle, barefoot in the stubble.  
 Sike lippes, fike latace.  
 Sike a man as thou wald be, draw thee to fike com-  
 pany.  
 Soothe bourd is na bourd.  
 Seldome lies the Devil dead by the dyke side.

Saying;



Saying goes good cheap.  
 Spit on the stane, it will be wet at the last.  
 Soft fire makes sweet malt.  
 Sorrows gars websters spin.  
 Sturt pays na debt.  
 Sillie bairns are eith to lear.  
 Saw thin, and maw thin.  
 Soon rype, soon rotten.  
 Send and fetch.  
 Self deed, self ha.  
 Shame shall fall them that shame thinks, to do them-  
     selves a good turn.  
 Sike father, sike son, &c.  
 Seill comes not while sorrow be gone.  
 Shees a foule bird that fyles her own nest.  
 Speir at Jock thief my marrow, if I be a leal man.  
 Soon gotten, soon spendit.  
 Sike priest, sike offering.  
 She is a fairie mouse that hes but anc hole.  
 Surfet flays mae nor the sword.  
 Seik your sauce where you get your ail.  
 Sokand seall is best.  
 Sike answer as a man gives, sike will he get.  
 Small winning makes a heavy purse.  
 Shame is past the shedd of your hair.  
 Send him to the sea and he will not get water.  
 Saine [bless] you weill fra the Devil and the Lairds  
     bairns.  
 She that takes gifts her self, she sels, and she that gives,  
     does not ells.  
 Shroe the ghaist that the house is the war of.  
 Shew me the man, and I shall shew you the law.  
 Swear by your burnt shins.  
 Sairie be your meil poke, and ay your fist in the nook  
     of it.



T.

**T**HE mair hafte the war speid.

Tyde bydes na man,  
Twa daughters and a back door are three stark  
theeves.

There was never a cake, but it had a make.

There came never a large fart forth of a wran's arse.

Toome [empty] bagges rattles.

The thing that is trusted, is not forgiven.

Take part of the pelf, when the pack is a dealing.

Tread on a worm, and she will steir her tail.

They are lightly robbed that hes their awn.

The crow thinks her awn bird fairest.

There is little to the rake to get after the bissome.

They buy good cheap that brings nathing hame.

Thraw [twist] the wand while it is green.

The shoemakers wife is worst shod.

The worst warld that ever was, some man wan.

They will know by a half-penny if a Priest will take  
offering.

Tyme tryes the truth.

The weeds overgaes the corn.

Take tyme while tyme is, for tyme will away.

The piper wants meikle that wants the nether chaps.

They are welcome that brings.

The langer we live the mae strange fights we see.

There are many soothe words spoken in bourding.

There is na thief without a receiver.

There is many fair thing full false.

There came never ill of a good advisement.

There is na man sa deaf, as he that will not hear.

There was never a fair word inhieding.

The mouth that lyes slayes the soul.

Trot mother, trot father, how can the foal amble.

They were never fain that shrugged.

Twa fools in ane house is over many.

Twa wolfs may worrie ane sheep.



The day hes eyne, the night hes ears.  
 The tree falls not at the first straike.  
 The mair ye tramp in a turde, it grows the breader.  
 There is none without a fault.  
 The Devil is a busie Bishop in his own diocie,  
 There is no friend to a friend in need,  
 There is na fool to an auld fool.  
 Touch a good horse in the back, and he will fling.  
 There is remeid for all things but stark deid.  
 There is na medicine for fear,  
 The weakest goes to the walls.  
 That which huffies spares, cats eats.  
 Thou wilt get na mair of the cat but the skin.  
 There mae madines nor makine.  
 They laugh ay that winnes.  
 Twa wits is better nor ane.  
 They put at the cairt that is ay gangand.  
 Three may keep counsel if twa be away.  
 They are good willie of their horse that hes nane.  
 The mae the merrier, the fewer the better chear.  
 The blind horse is hardiest.  
 There mae ways to the wood nor ane.  
 There is meikle between word and deed.  
 They that speirs meikle will get wot of part.  
 The less play the better.  
 The mair cost, the mair honour.  
 There is nothing more precious nor tyme.  
 True love kyths in tyme of need.  
 There are many fair words in the marriage making,  
 but few in the portion paying.  
 The higher up, the greater fall.  
 The mother of mischief is na mair nor a gnat wing.  
 Tarrowing bairns were never fat.  
 There little sap in dry pease hulls.  
 This bolt came never out of your bag.  
 Thy tongue is na slander.  
 Take him up there with his five eggs, and four of  
 them rotten.



The next tyme ye daunce, with whom ye take by the hand.

The goose pan is above the rost.

Thy thumb is under my belt.

There is a dog in the well.

The malt is above the beir.

Touch me not on the fair heel.

The pigs overgaes the ald swine.

Take a man by his word, and a cow by her horn.

There meikle hid meat in a goose eye.

They had never an ill day that had a good evening.

There belongs mair to a bed nor four bair legs.

The greatest clarks are not the wisest men.

Thou should not tell thy foe when thy fit slides.

The grace of God is geir enough.

Twa hungry meales makes the third a glutton.

This warld will not last ay.

The Devil and the Dean begins with a letter, when the

Devil hes the Dean, the kirk will be the better.

They are as wise that speir not.

There is nothing so crouse as a new washen louse.

W.

**W**RANG has nea warrand.

Will hes that weill is.

Well done, soon done.

Weapons bodes peace.

Wiles helps weak folk.

Wishers and walders are poor house-holders.

Words are but wind, but dunts are the Devil.

Wark bears witness wha weill does.

Wealth gars wit waver.

Weill bydes, weill betydes.

Wrang compt is na payment.

Wrang hears, wrang answer gives.

With empty hand, na man should hawkes allure.

Weill wats the mouse, the cat's out of the house.

Well worth aw, that gars the plough draw.

We hounds flew the hair, quoth the messoun.



Wonder lasts but nine nights in a town.

Women and bairns keeps counfel of that they ken not.

Wont beguilt the lady.

Waken not sleeping dogs.

We have a craw to pluck.

Well good mother daughter.

Wood in a wilderness, and strength in a fool.

Wit in a poor man's head, mossie in a mountain avails nothing.

Weils him and wooes him that hes a Bishop in his kin.

Use makes perfectness.

Unskild mediciners, and horsemarshels, flays both man and beast.

What reakes of the feed, where the friendship drow nought.

Y.

**Y**E will break your crag and your fast alike in his house.

Ye strive against the stream.

Youth never casts for perrill.

Ye seek hot water under cold yce.

Ye drive a snail to *Rome*.

Ye ride a bootless errand.

Ye seek grace at a graceless face.

Ye learn your father to get bairns.

Ye may not sit in *Rome* and strive with the Pope.

Youth and age will never agree.

Ye may puind for debt, but not for unkindness.

Ye breid of the cat, ye wald fain eat fish, but ye have na will to weet your feet.

Ye breid of the gouk, ye have not a ryme but ane.

Ye should be a King of your word.

Ye will get war bodes before Belten.

Ye may drink of the bourn, but not byte of the brae.

Ye wald do little for God an the Devil were dead.

Ye have a ready mouth for a ripe cherry.

Ye breid of the millers dog, ye lick your mouth or the pok be open.





## HEBREW PROVERBS.

**T**HE axe goes to the wood, from whence it borrowed its helve.

It is used against those who are injurious to those from whom they are derived, or from whom they have received their power.

If any say that one of thine ears is the ear of an ass, regard it not : If he say so of them both, procure thyself a bridle.

That is, it is time to arm ourselves with patience when we are greatly reproached.

Do not speak of secret matters in a field that is full of little hills.

Because it is possible some body may lie hid there and hear what is said.

That city is in a bad case whose Physician hath the gout.

Do not dwell in a city whose governor is a Physician.

A myrtle standing among nettles does notwithstanding retain the name of a myrtle.



Where there is a *man*, there do not thou shew thyself a man.

The meaning is, that it becomes us not to intermeddle in an office where there is already such good provision made that there is no need of our help.

At the door of the fold *words*, within the fold an account.

The shepherd does with fair words call back his fugitive sheep to the door of the fold, but when he gets them in he punisheth them for straying away. It is applicable to what may be expected from our governors against whom we have rebelled.

He is pleased with gourds, and his wife with cucumbers.

A Proverb by which is expressed, that both the man and his wife are vicious much alike.

It is not as thy mother says, but as thy neighbours say.

The meaning is, that we are not to regard the praises of a near relation, but to listen to what is said by the neighbourhood.

If the dog bark, go in ; if the bitch bark, go out.  
We may not expect a good whelp from an ill dog.

*Sichem* marries the wife (*viz. Dinah.*) and *Mis-gæus* is circumcised (*i. e. punished.*)

*Delirant Reges plectuntur Achi-vi.*

A camel in *Media* dances in a little cab :

This Proverb is used against those who tell incredible things.

The camel, going to seek horns, lost his ears.

Against those who, being discontented with what they have, in pursuit of more lose what they once had.



Many old camels carry the skins of the young ones to the market.

The great cab and the little cab go down to the grave.

He that hires one garden (*which he is able to look after*) eats birds; he that hires more than one will be eaten by the birds.

As is the garden such is the gardener.

If I had not lifted up the stone you had not found the jewel.

It is used when one man reaps the fruit of the labours of another.

When the Sun rises, the disease will abate.

It is said by one of the *Jews*, that there was a pretious stone which did hang on the neck of *Abraham*, which when the sick man looked on he was presently healed; and that when *Abraham* died God placed this stone in the Sun: This is thought to have given occasion to the Proverb above named. *V. Buxtorf. Lexic. Rabbin. in voce 277.*

Whoever hath a divided beard, the whole world will not prevail against him.

This Proverb is used of those who are cunning, and such are they thought to be whose beard is divided, which, by their much handling when they are musing and thoughtful, they are said to divide.

Go down the ladder when thou marriest a wife, go up when thou choosest a friend.

The meaning is, that we should not marry a wife above our rank, though we choose such a friend.

Rather sell than be poor.

He that buys and sells is called a merchant.

This Proverb is used in derision of those who buy and sell to their loss.



While the dust is on your feet sell what you have bought.

The meaning is, that we should sell quickly (though with light gains) that we may trade for more.

Cast your staff into the air, and it will fall upon its root, or *heavy end*.

*Naturam expellas furcâ licet usque recurret.*

The wine is the master's, but the goodness of it is the but'er's.

When an afs climbs a ladder we may find wisdom in women.

An afs is cold even in the summer solstice.

The meaning is, that some men are so unhappy that nothing will do them good.

*Afinario - - Camelarius.*

*i. e.* A man that hath the care of leading a camel, and driving an afs. Such a man is in the midst, and knows not how to go forward or backward; for the afs will not lead, nor the camel be driven. It is applicable to him who hath to do with two persons of contrary humours, and knows not how to please both, nor dares he displease either of them.

They had thought to have put others into a sleeve and they are put in themselves.

The poor man turns his cake and another comes and takes it away.

Open thy purse (*viz. to receive thy money*) and then open thy sack; *i. e.* then deliver thy goods.

An hungry dog will eat dung.

If you take away the salt you may throw the flesh to the dogs.

The servant of a King is a King.



Do not dwell in a city where an horse does not neigh, nor a dog bark.

The meaning is, that if we would be safe from danger we must not dwell in a city where there is neither an horse against an enemy, nor dogs against thieves.

Make haste when you are purchasing a field ; but when you are to marry a wife be slow.

When the shepherd is angry with his sheep he sends them a blind guide.

In the time of affliction, a vow ; in the time of prosperity, an inundation : *or a greater increase of wickedness.*

The Devil was sick, the Devil a Monk would be ;  
The Devil was well, the Devil a Monk was he.

An old man in an house is a good sign in an house.

Old men are fit to give wise counsel.

Wo be to him whose advocate becomes his accuser.

This Proverb is accommodable to various purposes : God required propitiatory sacrifices of his people ; when they offered them up, as they should, they did receive their pardon upon it ; but if they offered the blind or lame, &c. they were so far from gaining their pardon, that they increased their guilt : And thus their advocate became their accuser.

While thy shoe is on thy foot tread upon the thorns.

Your surety wants a surety.

This Proverb is used of an infirm argument that is not sufficient to prove what it is alledged for.

One bird in the net is better than an hundred flying.

Little and good.

Never

*One bird in the net is better than  
than two that in the bush are.*



Never cast dirt into that fountain of which thou hast sometime drank.

The meaning is, that we should not proudly despise or reproach that person or thing which formerly have been of use to us.

Do not look upon the vessel, but upon that which it contains.

A lie hath no feet.

One sheep follows another.

So one thief, and any other evil doer, follows the ill example of his companion.

We never find that a fox dies in the dirt of his own ditch.

The meaning is, that men do rarely receive any hurt from the things to which they have accustomed themselves.

If a word be worth one shekel, silence is worth two.

*Nunquam etenim tacuisse nocet, nocet esse locutum.*

If the ox fall, whet your knife.

The meaning is, we must not let slip the occasion of getting the victory over an enemy.

When the ox falls, there are many that will help to kill him.

The meaning is, that there are many ready to trample upon him that is afflicted.

We must fall down before a fox in season.

The meaning is, that we ought to observe cunning men, and give them due respect in their prosperity.

Choose rather to be the tail of lions than the head of foxes.

When



When the weafil and the cat make a marriage it is a very ill preface.

The meaning is, that when evil men who were formerly at variance, and are of great power, make agreement, it portends danger to the innocent, and to others who are within their reach. Thus upon the agreement of *Herod* and *Pilate* the most innocent blood is shed. The *Jews* tell of two dogs that were very fierce one against the other; one of them is assaulted by a wolf, and thereupon the other dog resolves to help him against the wolf who made the assault.

In two cabs of dates there is one cab of stones and more.

The meaning is, that there is much evil mingled with the good which is found in the world.

If the whole world does not enter yet half of it will.

'Tis meant of calumny and reproach, where many times some part is believed though all be not. *Calumniare fortiter, & aliquid adhærebit.*

He that hath been bitten by a serpent is afraid of a rope.

The meaning is, he is afraid of any thing that hath the least likeness to a serpent,

She plays the whore for apples and then bestows them upon the sick.

This Proverb is used against those who give alms of what they get unjustly.

The door, that is not opened to him that begs our alms, will be opened to the Physician.

Let but the drunkard alone, and he will fall of himself.

Thou hast dived deep into the water and hast brought up a potsherd.



If thou hast increased thy water, thou must also increase thy meal.

Thus he that raiseth many objections is obliged to find solutions for them also.

There is nothing so bad, in which there is not something of good.

He, that hath had one of his family hanged, may not say to his neighbour, hang up this fish.

The meaning is, we must abstain from words of reproach, and then especially when we are not free from the crimes which we reproach others for.

O thou *Nazarite* go about, go about, and do not come near the vineyard.

The meaning is, that we should avoid the occasions of sin. The *Nazarite* was forbidden the use of wine, and it was therefore his wisest course to avoid all occasions of trespassing.

Thy secret is thy prisoner, if thou let it go thou art a prisoner to it.

The meaning is plain, viz. That we ought to be as careful in keeping a secret as an officer in keeping his prisoner, who makes himself a prisoner by letting his prisoner go. There is sometimes a great danger in revealing a secret, and always it is an argument of great folly. For as the *Jews* say well, *Thy friend hath a friend, and thy friend's friend hath a friend*: And therefore what thou wouldst have kept as a secret reveal not to thy friend. And they elsewhere say, that *He who hath a narrow heart, i. e.* but a little wisdom, *hath a broad tongue, i. e.* is apt to talk at large.

The Magician mutters and knows not what he mutters.

This is proverbially used against those who pray in an unknown tongue; or do any thing which they do not understand.

If thy daughter be marriageable let thy servant free, and give her to him in marriage.

To



To expect, to expect is worth four hundred drachms.

Zuz is the fourth part of the Sacred Shekel. This Proverb is used to recommend to us the advantage of deliberation in our actions.

They can find money for mischief, when they can find none to buy corn.

In my own city my name, in a strange city my cloaths procure me respect.

'Tis not a basket of hay but a basket of flesh which will make a lion roar.

That is, it must be flesh and not hay which will give courage and strength to a lion.

Let thy grand-child buy wax and do not thou trouble thyself.

Pull off the skin in the streets and receive thy wages.

That is, we were better submit to the meanest employment than want necessities.

One grain of sharp pepper is better than a basket full of gourds.

That is, one wise man, how mean soever, is more valuable than many that are unwise.

As if a man that is killed should come home upon his feet.

This is used proverbially of those things which we give for lost.

*These*





*These that follow are the Sentences of Ben Syra, a man of great fame and antiquity among the Jews.*

**H**ONOUR a Physician before thou hast need of him.

That is, we must honour God in our health and prosperity that he may be propitious to us in our adversity.

Thy child that is no child leave upon the waters and let him swim.

That is, where our child is not reclaimable by fair means we may not hinder him from condign punishment.

Gnaw the bone which is fallen to thy lot.

That is, he that hath an ill wife must patiently bear with her : It may also be applied to other things.

Gold must be beaten, and a child scourged.

Be good, and refrain not to be good.

Wo be to the wicked, and wo be to them that cleave to them. Or, *to their neighbours that live near them.*

If we would avoid a mischief we must not be very kind and familiar with an evil man.

With-hold not thine hand from shewing mercy to the poor.

The bride goes to her marriage-bed, but knows not what shall happen to her.

The meaning is, that we ought not confidently to promise ourselves in any thing any great success. Thus it is said, that a certain



tain man said he would enjoy his bride on the morrow, and when he was admonished to say he would, *if God will*: He answered that he would, whether God would or not. This man and his bride were both found dead the following night. Thus was the saying of *Ben Syra* verified, The bride, &c.

A nod for a wise man, and a rod for a fool.  
He that gives honour to his enemy is like to an ass.  
A little fire burns up a great deal of corn.

This saying is to be understood of the mischief which an evil and slanderous tongue does, and is exemplified in *Doeg*, who by this means brought destruction upon the Priests. Ἰδὲ ὀλίγον πῦρ ἤλκην ὕλην ἀνάπτει. Jam. iii. 5.

An old man in an house is a good sign in an house. *A. 3/3*  
Spread the table and contention will cease.  
If thou must deal, be sure to deal with an honest man.  
Be not ungrateful to your old friend.  
Though thou hast never so many counsellors, yet do not forsake the counsel of thy own soul.  
The day is short, and the work is much.

*Ars longa vita brevis.*

F I N I S.





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# GENERAL PRINCIPLES

OF THE  
ARTS AND  
MANUFACTURES  
OF GREAT BRITAIN  
AND IRELAND  
IN THE YEAR 1769

BY  
JAMES HARRISON  
OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE  
ESQ.



LONDON:  
Printed by J. HARRISON, at the  
Sign of the Sun, in St. Pauls Church-yard.  
1769.





TO HIS  
HONoured FRIEND,  
PETER COURTHOPE, Esq;  
OF  
DANNY in SUSSEX.

*1674.*

S I R,



HO' I need no other Motive to induce me to present You with this Collection of *English* Words, but that I might take Occasion publickly to own my Obligations to You, as well for Your long-continued Friendship, as for the Assistance you have some time afforded me in those Studies to which I am, I think, naturally inclined; yet one Circumstance did more especially lead me to make Choice of You for its Patron; and that is, that You were the first who contributed to it, and indeed the Person



## DEDICATION.

who put me upon it; and so, it being in good measure your own, I have Reason to hope, that You will favourably accept it. I confess the Work is so inconsiderable, that I am somewhat ashamed to prefix Your Name before it; but having nothing else left of my own, which I design to trouble the World with, as not knowing whether I may live so long as to perfect what I have now before me, I chuse rather to present You with this, than lose the Honour of being known to have such a Friend, or neglect the Duty of making Acknowledgments where they are due, especially having already made Presents of this Nature to others of my Friends, which is enough to excuse this Dedication intended to do other Purposes, by

S I R,

*Your very humble Servant,*

J. RAY.





# PREFACE.

*To the 2<sup>d</sup> Edit., 1691.*



*SINCE* the publishing this Collection of local Words, in the Year 1674. which were hastily gathered up by me, I received a Letter from my worthy Friend Mr. Francis Brokesby, some time Fellow of Trinity College, in Cambridge, and since Rector of Rowley, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, attended with a large Catalogue of Northern Words, their Significations, and Etymologies, to be added to a second Edition of this Collection, if it ever came to be reprinted; which then I did not expect that it would. But since it hath found so favourable Acceptance among the Ingenious, that the former Impression being dispersed and exhausted, a new one is desired by the Bookseller concerned; I readily entertained the Motion, that I might enrich my Book, and recommend it to the Reader by so considerable an Edition, as also procure my Friend the Praise due to his Pains and Performance. And lest I myself should defraud him, and intervert any Part thereof, I hold myself obliged to advertise the Reader, that the greatest Part of the Words added to the Northern Collection are owing to him, tho' his Name be not subjoined. The rest are a Supplement of such Words observed by the learned and ingenious, my honoured and dear Friend, Dr. Tancred Robinson, as he found wanting in Mr.



## P R E F A C E.

*Brokeſby's Catalogue.* The greateſt Part of the additional Words in the Southern Collection were contributed by my ingenious Friends Mr. Nicholas Jekyll of Sibble Heveningham, and Mr. Manſell Courtman, Mi- niſter of Caſtle Heveningham, in Eſſex. Since the Copy of this Collection was out of my Hands, and delivered to the Bookseller in order to the Printing of it, I received three Catalogues of local Words, two from my learned and worthily eſteemed Friend, Mr. Edward Lloyd of Oxford, one drawn up by himſelf, of Britiſh Words, parallel to ſome of the Northern Words in this Collection, from which, probably, the Northern might be derived; the other communicated to him by Mr. Tomlinſon of Edmund-Hall, a Cumberland Gentleman. The third from Mr. Wilkinſon, a Bookseller in Fleetſtreet, London, Owner of the Copy of this Collection, ſent him from Mr. William Nicholſon, an ingenious Miniſter, living in Cumberland. I found in it many Words already entered in my Collection, the moſt of which I thought fit to omit though had they come timely enough they might have been uſeful to me, becauſe they contain many Parallels in the Teutonick, Cimbrick, and old Gothick Languages, which might have been added in their Places. Some Words I alſo obſerved therein of common and general uſe in moſt Counties of England, at leaſt where I have lived or converſed, which I alſo omitted (becauſe it is not my Deſign to write an Engliſh Gloſſary) but yet ſhall here mention them.

Beniſon for Benediction, which is not unuſual among our elegant Writers.

Blume, or Bloom for Bloſſom.

A Bowre, for an Arbour, becauſe made of Bows, or, as they uſually ſpell it, Boughs, of Trees; though, I confeſs, with us it is uſed neither for a Houſe, nor for a Room.

*Northamptonſhire.* A Brigge, for a Bridge, uſed at Cambridge. It is but a Difference of Dialect.

Childermas Day, for Innocents Day.

A Corſe,



## P R E F A C E.

*A Corse, for a dead Body, which, in my Opinion, is originally nothing but Corps.*

*A Cragge, probably from the British Craig.*

*To Cun, or Con thanks; to give thanks.*

*Deft, for Neat, pretty.*

*Fangs, for Claws, Clutches, is a general Word.*

*To Fleer, or Flyre; to laugh sily, to jeer.*

*Gear, or Geer, for Cloaths, Accoutrements, Har-  
ness. So Women call the Linen, and what else they wear  
upon their Head, Head-gear; Gear is also used for  
Trumpery, Rubbish, so as Stuff is. Goodly Gear.*

*A Glead, for a Kite, which he, very probably, de-  
duces from gliding.*

*The Word Grave is not used in the South for digging  
with a Spade, but it is appropriated to cutting upon Me-  
tal. But a Grave, i. e. Sepulcrum, is a Pit digged  
with a Spade, and we say, a Spade-graft, or a Spit-  
deep. And a Groove is a Furrow, made in Wood, or  
Metal by Joyners, Smiths, or other Artificers.*

*Groats, for great Oatmeal, is a general Word.*

*Gripe, the same with Grupe, is frequently used with  
us for sulcus, fossula, illex.*

*Harrying the Country, is also generally used for  
wasting, plundering, spoiling it by any means. There is  
a sort of Puttock called a Hen-harrier from chasing,  
preying upon, and destroying of Poultry.*

*Than hie you, for haste you; nothing more common.*

*Lugs, for Ears, is a general, but derisory Word.  
With Hair in Characters, and Lugs in Text. Cleve-  
land's Poems. Rusty-lugs, a slut.*

*Neb, is of frequent Use, tho' not for the Nose of a  
Man, yet for the Bill of a Bird, and metaphorically for  
the Point of a Pen, or the long and slender Nose of any  
Vessel.*

*To Nip, for to press between the Fingers and Thumb,  
not using the Nails; or with any Instrument that is flat,  
as Tongs, or the like. To press between Things that are  
edged, is called pinching.*



# P R E F A C E.

*A Reek, with us signifies not a Smoke, but a Steam arising from any Liquor or moist Thing heated.*

*Sad, is used also for heavy, spoken of Bread that rises not, or the like.*

*A Strand, for a Shore, or Bank of Sand, whence the Strand in London; and a Ship is said to be Stranded.*

*Uncouth, is commonly used for absurd, incongruous, harsh.*

*Warre, for beware, as War Heads, or Horns.*

*Wented, for Acid, or a little changed, spoken of Wort.*

*To Whittle Sticks, to cut off the Bark with a Knife, to make them White. Hence also a Knife is, in Derision, called a Whittle.*

*Wilie, subtle, deceitful.*

*I was the less scrupulous of omitting these Words, because the Gentleman himself intends to publish, with a History of the Kingdom of Northumberland, a large North-humbrick Glossary.*

*To these I might add some Words I observed in Mr. Hickes's Islandish Dictionary, by him noted for Northern Words, v. To Banne, i. e. to Curse. To make a Dinne, i. e. a Noise, which we in Essex pronounce Dean, and is in frequent use. A Fang, for a Claw, or Paw. A Frosh, for a Frog. Galts, and Gelts, or, as they here pronounce it, Yelts, for young Sows before they have had their first Fare of Pigs. To Yell, i. e. to cry out hideously, to howl. To Glow, i. e. to be hot. To Heave, i. e. to lift up. The Huls of Corn, i. e. the Chaffe, or covering from Hill, to cover. To Lamme, i. e. to beat.*

*These Gentlemen being, I suppose, North-Countrymen, and, during their Abode in the Universities, or elsewhere, not happening to hear those Words used in the South, might suppose them to be proper to the North. The same Error I committed myself in many Words that I put down for Southern, which afterwards I was advised were of use also in the North, viz. Arders, Auk, and Aukward, to Brimme, Bucksome, Chizzle, Clever, a Cob-*

*in the Scotch way to the children, ~~San~~ Lo, — ~~ma~~  
garden du loup.*



## P R E F A C E.

a Cob-Iron, a Cotterel, to Cour down, to Cope, Crank, it Dares, or Dears, a Dibble, a Dool, Feabberies, to Goyfter, Hogs for Sheep, a Jarre, to Play, *i. e.* to Boyl, Shie, Temse-bread.

*In the same Islandish Dictionary, I find also some Northern Words not entered in my Catalogue, viz.*

*The Eand, Spiritus, à Cimbrico Ande. To Byg, ædificare, Bigd habitatio. To Britten Beef, to break the Bones of it, A S. Brittan frangere. The Ey-breeds, Palpebræ Ey-lids, Scot. Bran ab Island, Brun. We use Ey-brows for Supercilia. To Dwine away, Gradatim perire, inde Dwindle Dimin. à Duyn Islandico, Cesso, deficio. Easles, Boreal. Isles, Cinis ignitus, scintillans ab Island. Eyfa. We in Essex use Easles for the hot Embers, or, as it were, burning Coals of Straw only. A Fell, mons. Fournes fells, the Fell-foot. Ab Islandico Fel, Acclivitas.*

*Fliggurs Ebor. Young Birds that can fly, fledge, Isl. Fleigur Volatilis.*

*The Gowk, the Cuckow, Island. Gaukur.*

*Nowt-gelt, Tributum pro pecore solutum.*

*A Nab, Summitus rupis vel montis. Island Gnypa.*

*Heafy, Raucus, Isl. Hæse Raucitas.*

*To Helle Water, Effundere aquam. Island. Helle, heltre, fundo.*

*A Whreak, Tussis, a hauking, Scretio. Island. Hroak, Sputum.*

*To Ream, manum ad aliquid capiendum exporrigo. Island. Hremme, Unguibus rapia.*

*To Reouse, commendare.*

*Axel-tooth, Dens molaris, Island, Jaxel, idem.*

*Yaud Eboracensibus a Horse, a Fade.*

*To Lek, Stillo, Island. Lek.*

*The Fire lowes, i. e. Flames Eboracensibus. Germ. Lohe, Flamma.*

*The Munne, the Mouth. Island. Munnur.*

*In Sir Thomas Brown's eighth Tract, which is of Languages, there are several Words mentioned as of common*



## P R E F A C E.

*common Use in Norfolk, or peculiar to the East-Angle Countries, and not of general, viz. Bawnd, Bunny, Thurk, Enemmis, Sammodithee, Mawther, Kedge, Seel, Straft, Clever, Matchly, Dere, Nicked, Stingy, Non core, Fefst, Thepes, Gosgood, Camp, Sibrit, Fangast, Sap, Cothifh, Thokifh, Bide owe, Paxwax.*

*Of some of these the forementioned Mr. Hickes, gives an Account in the Preface to his Saxon Grammar, as Bunny, a swelling upon a Stroke, or Blow, on the Head, or elsewhere, which he parallels with the Gothick Bango ulcus, and the Islandish Ban, a Wound, and Ben vibex.*

*We in Essex call it a Boine on the Head. Bunny is also used as a flattering Word ῥοκκοεισιν to Children. Bawnd tumens, as his Head is bound, his Head is swoln, from the forementioned Islandish Word Bon. Thurk, or Thark, is plainly from the Saxon deork, dark Enemmis, nè, ne forte, as Spar the Door, Enemmis he come, i. e. lest he come, he deduces probably from Eigenema or Einema an Adverb of excluding or excepting, now in use among the Islanders. Sammodithu, a Form of Salutation signifying, tell me how do you, probably may be nothing but the Saxon ræg me hu ðert þu, rapidly pronounced, as we say Muchgooditte, for Much good do it you. Mawther I take to be our Mother, a Girl, or young Maid, of which I rather approve Sir Henry Spelman's Account, which see in my Collection. Seel Tempus, entered in the Collection. Straft, iratus, irā exclamans, Islandis at Straffa est objurgare, corripere, increpare. Matchly, Perfectly, well. Islandis Maatlega, Magtlega, Sax. Mihtilice, valdè, mightily. To Dere or Dare, entered in the Collection. Noneare, modò. Isl. Nunær. [Ere seems to signify in old English before, as in Ere-now, and in Ere-while, i. e. before now, before time, and ere I go, i. e. before I go, of which yore seems to be but a Dialect, in Days of Yore. So non-ere may be not before now] To Camp. To play at Football. Sax. Camp is striving, and Campian to strive*



# P R E F A C E.

*strive, or contend. This Word for this Exercise, extends over Essex, as well as Norfolk and Suffolk. Sibrit is entered in the Collection. This Author makes it a Compound of Sib and byrht manifest. Angl. to Bruit, apud Salopienses to Brit, to divulge and spread abroad; I should rather make it a Compound of Sib and ritus. Fangast, a marriageable Maid, viro matura & q. virum jam expetens; perchance from Fengan, or Fangan, Sax. To take, or catch, and Aast Love, as much as to say, as taken with Love, or capable of Love. To bide owe, pœnas dare; unde constat, saith he, bide profluxisse à Saxonico wyte, quod pœnam, mulctam, supplicium significat. The other Words which he leaves to others to give an Account of, are Kedge, for brisk, budge; Clever, neat, elegant. See the Collection; to nick, to hit the Time right, I nick'd it, I came in the nick of Time, just in Time. Nick and Notch, i. e. Crena are synonymous Words, and to nick a thing seems to me to be originally no more than to hit just the Notch or Mark, scopum petere, Stingy, pinching, sordid, narrow-spirited, I doubt whether it be of antient Use, or Original, and rather think it to be a newly-coined Word. To fest, to persuade, or endeavour to persuade. We in Essex, use fessing, for putting, thrusting, or obtruding a thing upon one, donum, or Merces, obtrudere, but for the Etymon, or Original, I am to seek; Gosgood, i. e. Yeast or Barm, is nothing but God's-good (Bonum Divinum) as they pronounce the Word in Suffex and Kent, where it is in use; it is also called Beer-good. Thepes is the same with Febes, or Feaberries, i. e. Gooseberries, a Word used also in Cheshire, as Gerard witnesseth in his Herbal; but what Language it owes its Original to is farther to be enquired. Cothish, Morose, and Thokish, slothful, slugish, I have no Account to give of. Paxwax, for the Tendon, or aponeurosis to strengthen the Neck, and bind the Head to the Shoulders, I have nothing to say to, but that it is a Word not confined to Norfolk, or Suffolk, but far spread over England; used, to my Knowledge, in Oxfordshire.*

*Bruit (Br.)  
noise.*

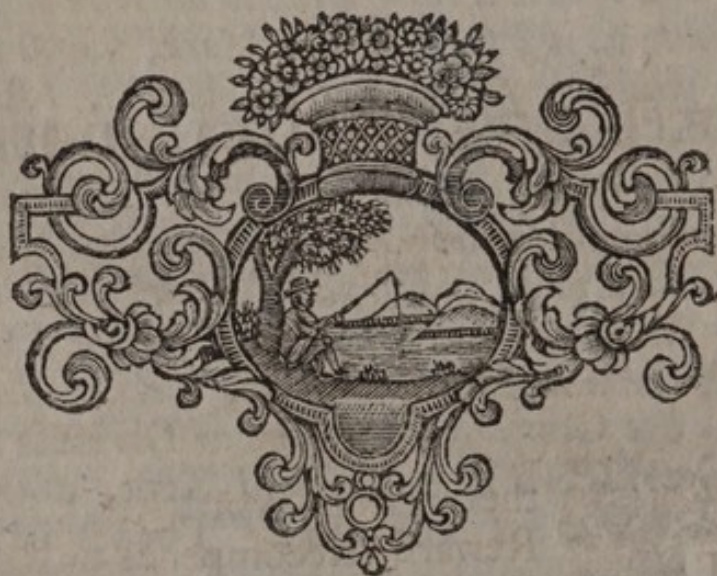
*fess, a  
cut-throat*

*Geay-wax*



## P R E F A C E.

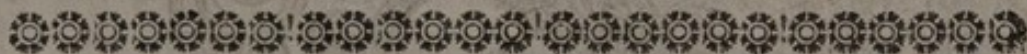
*As for the Catalogues of English Birds and Fishes, inserted in the first Edition of this Book, I thought fit to omit them in this; because they were very imperfect, and since much more fully given in the Histories of Birds and Fishes published by us; besides, if God grant Life and Health, I may put forth a particular methodical Synopsis of our English Animals and Fossils with Characteristick Notes, and Observations upon them, which will swell to a considerable Volume, our Insects being more numerous than the Plants of this Island.*







A  
COLLECTION  
O F  
LOCAL WORDS,  
Proper to the  
North and South Counties.



A

*About (Shropshire), without, and about.*

**T** O *Adle* or *Addle* ; to earn ; from the ancient Saxon Word *Ed-lean*, a Reward, Recompence or Requital.

*After-maths* ; the Pasture after the Grass hath been mowed. In other Places called *Roughins*. *see Dymock.*

*Agate* ; Chef. Just going, as I *actually* am *Agate*. *check* *Gate* in the Northern Dialect signifies a *going on* Way ; so that *Agate* is at or upon the Way. *along or the team, is*

*Alantom* ; At a Distance.

*Amell* ; Among, betwixt, contracted from a Middle ; or perchance from the French Word *Mesler*, signifying

*Afore (Shropshire) - before*



*Inf. (hypothesis) of.*  
*Anance in Anance (hypothesis) opposite to*  
**14 North Country Words.**

signifying to mingle, whence our *English Medley* is derived. Some pronounce it *ameld*.

*Anauntrins*; If so be. I know not what the Original of this should be, unless it be from *An*; for if, and *Auntrins* contracted from Peradventure.

*Anent*; over-against, concerning. A Word of frequent use among the Scots. Some deduce it from the Greek *εναντιον* *Oppositum*. *Nec malè sanè* (inquit Skinnerus in *Etymologico Linguae Anglicanae*) *si vel, soni vel, sensus Convenientium respicias*. Sed quo commercio *Græci* *Scotis* totius *Europæ* Longitudine diffitis *Vocabula* impertiri potuerunt? Mallem igitur deducere ab *A S*. Nean *Prope*, additâ particulâ initiali otiosa *A*.

*An Arain*; a Spider, a *Lat. Aranea*. It is used only for the larger Kind of Spiders. *Nottinghamshire*.

*Arf*; Afraid.

*An Ark*; A large Chest to put Corn or Fruit in, like the Bing of a Buttery; from the *Latin* Word *Arca*.

*Arles* or *Earles*; Earnest, an *Arles-penny*, an Earnest-penny, from the *Latin* Word *arrha*.

*An Arr*; A Skar. *Pock-arrs*, the Marks made by the small Pox. This is a general Word, common both to North and South.

*Arvill-Supper*; A Feast made at Funerals; in part still retained in the North.

*An Asker*; A Newt, or Eft, *Salamandra aquatica*.

*Astite*; Anon, shortly, or as soon, *i. e. As Tide*. Tide, in the North, signifies soon, and *tider* or *titter*, sooner. *The tider* (that is the sooner) *you come, the tider you'll go*; from the *Saxon* *Tid*, signifying Time, which is still in use, as in *Shrove-tide*, *Whitsun-tide*, &c.

*As Asly*; As willingly.

*An Attercob*; A Spider's Web. *Cumberland*.

*Aud-farand*; Children are said to be so, when grave or witty, beyond what is usual in such as are of that Age. *old forehead*.

*Aud*;



## North Country Words.

15

*Aud*; Old. Var. Dial. as *Caud* for Cold, *Wauds* for Wolds, *Aum* for Elm. And *Farand* the Humour or Genius, *Ingenium*.

*Average*; The breaking of Corn Fields; Eddish, Roughings. *Average* in Law, signifies either the Beasts which Tenants and Vassals were to provide their Lords for certain Services; or that Money that was laid out by Merchants to repair the Losses suffered by Shipwreck; and so it is deduced from the old Word *Aver* [*Averium*] signifying a labouring Beast; or *Averia*, signifying Goods or Chattels, from the French *Avoir*, to have or possess. But in the Sense we have used it, it may possibly come from *Haver*, signifying Oats; or from *Averia*, Beasts, being as much as Feeding for Cattle, Pasturage.

*Aum*, Elm. Var. Dial.

An *Aumbry*, or *Ambry*, or *Aumery*; A Pantry, or Cupboard to set Victuals in; *Skinner* makes it to signify a Cupboard's Head, or Side-Table: *Super quam vasa Mensaria & Tota argentea supellex ad usum Conviviorum exponitur*; à Fr. G. *Aumoire*, *Armaire* & *Armoire*, It. *Armaro idem signantibus*, q. d. *Latine Armarium*. Prov. No sooner up, but the Head in the *Aumbry*, and Nose in the Cup. In which Sentence, it must needs signify a Cupboard for Victuals.

*Aund*; Ordained; *Forsan per contractionem*. I am aund to this luck i. e. Ordain'd.

*Aunters*; Peradventure, or, in case, if it chance. I guess it to be contracted from Adventure, which was first mollified into Auventure, and then easily contracted into *Aunter*. It signifies also needless Scruples, in that usual Phrase, *He is troubled with Aunters*.

The *Aunder*; or, as they pronounce it in *Cheshire*, *Oneder*; the Afternoon. in two syllables, as *Onder*.

*Awons*; *Aristæ*, The Beards of Wheat; or Barley. In *Essex* they pronounce it *Ails*.

*to a x (shropshire), to ask.*



## B

**A** *Backster*; a Baker.

**A** *Badger*; such as buy Corn, or other Commodities in one Place, and carry them to another. It is a Word of general Use.

*Bain*; willing, forward; opposed to *Lither*.

The *Balk*, or *Barok*; the Summer-Beam, or Dorman, *Balks*, *Baroks*; Poles laid over a Stable or other Building for the Roof, à *Belgicò*, & *Teuton*. *Balk*, *Trabs*, *ignum*. In common Speech a *Balk* is the same with *Scamnum* in *Latin*, i. e. a Piece of Land which is either casually overslip'd, and not turned up in plowing, or industriously left untouched by the Plough, for a Boundary between Lands, or some other Use. Hence *to balk* is frequently used metaphorically for *to pass over*.

A *Balk-staff*; A Quarter-staff, a great Staff like a Pole or Beam.

*Bannocks* <sup>the going to view the bounds of a parish &c.</sup> A *Bannock*; An Oat-cake kneaded with Water only, and baked in the Embers. In *Lancashire*, and other Parts of the North, they make several Sorts of Oaten Bread, which they call by several Names; as  
1. *Tharcakes*, the same with *Bannocks*, viz. Cakes made of Oat-meal, as it comes from the Mill, and fair Water, without Yeast, or Leaven, and so baked.  
2. *Clap-bread*; thin hard Oat-cakes. 3. *Kitchiness-bread*; thin soft Oat-cakes, made of thin Batter.  
4. *Riddle-cakes*; thick four Cakes, from which differs little that which they call *Hand-boven Bread*, having but little Leaven, and being kneaded stiffer.  
5. *Fannock*; Oaten Bread made up in Loaves.

A *Bargh*; A Horse-way up a steep Hill. *Yorkshire*.

*Barn* (Saxon) A *Barn* or *Bearn*; A Child. It is an ancient *Saxon* Word. In the ancient *Teutonick*, *Barn* signifies a Son, derived perchance from the *Syriack* *Bar*, *Filius*.

*Bannut*

*A Bannut* (Shropshire); a large head of Mutton

*A Bally*, *Chesh. Shrop.* a *Belly*.

A *Bar*



A *Barr*; A Gate of a City. *York*. As *Bootham-bar*, *Monk-bar*, *Michael-gate-bar*, in the City of *York*.

*Bawaty*, or *Bowety*; *Lindsey-wolfey*.

*Bearn-teams*; Broods of Children, as they expounded it to me. I find that *Bearn-team*, in the *Saxon*, signifies Issue, Off-spring, Children, from *team soboles*, and *Bearn*. A teeming Woman is still in use for one that is apt to bear Children.

*Beating with Child*; Breeding, gravid. *Yorkshire*.

A *Beck*; A small Brook. A Word common to the antient *Saxon*, *High and Low Dutch*, and *Danish*. Hence the Terminations of many Towns, *Sand-beck*, *Well-beck*, &c.

*Beeld*; Shelter.

*Beer*, or *Birre*, q. *Beare*; Force, Might, *With aw my Beer*, *Cheshire*, i. e. With all my Force.

*Beight* of the Elbow; Bending of the Elbow. *Cheesh*. A Substantive from the Preterperfect Tense of *Bend*, as *Bought*, of the like Signification from *Bow*.

*Belive*; Anon, by and by, or towards Night. *By the Eve*. This mollifying *the* into *le*, being frequent in the North, as *to la*, for *to the*. We have the Word in *Chaucer* for Anon.

To *bensel*; To bang or beat. *Vox Rustica*. *Ebor*.

To *berry*; To thresh, i. e. To beat out the Berry, or Grain of the Corn. Hence a *Berrier*, a Thresher; and the *Berrying-stead*, the Threshing-floor.

To *Bid*, or *Bede*; To pray. Hence a *Bedes-man*, one that prays for others; and those little Globules, with which they number their Prayers, are called *Bedes*.

*Biggening*; I wish you a good Biggening, i. e. A good getting up again after lying in. *Votum pro puerperâ*.

^ A *Birk*; A Birch tree. Var. *Dial*.

*Bizen'd*; *Skinner* writes it *Beezen*, or *Beezen*, or *Bison*; Blinded. From *By*, signifying besides, and

B

the

*Bilb*, *Bight*, or *Boilt* (*Anglin*). for *Bilb*; an island in a river.  
a *Bing*.



the Dutch Word *Sin*, signifying Sense, *q. d. Sensu omnium nobilissimo orbatus*, saith he.

*Blake*; Yellow, spoken of Butter and Cheese. *As blake as a Paigle*.

*Cow-blakes*; Casings, Cow-dung dried, used for Fewel.

A *Bleb*; a Blister, a Blain, also a Bubble in the Water.

Corn *Bleeds* well; when, upon threshing, it yields well.

*Bleit*, or *Blate*; Bashful. *A toom Purse, makes a bleit Merchant.* Scot. Prov. That is, An empty Purse makes a shame-fac'd Merchant. *Fortasse q. Bleak, or Blank.*

*Bloten*; Fond, as Children are of their Nurfes. *Cheshire.*

*Blow-Milk*; Skim'd, or floten Milk; from whence the Cream is blow'd. *Some call it Sky-blau.*

To *Bluffe*; To wind-fold.

To *blush* another; To be like him in Countenance. In all Countries we say, He or she hath a Blush of, *i. e.* Resembles such another.

A *Body*; A Simpleton. *Yorkshire.*

*poke* To *Boke* at one; To point at one. *Chesh. i. e.* To poke at one.

To *Boke*; To nauseate, to be ready to vomit, also to belch. *Vox agro Lincolnensi familiaris (inquit Skinnerus) Alludit saltem Hispan. Boffar vomere, Boquear, oscitare seu Pandiculari; vel possit deflekti à Latino evocare, vel melius à Belg. Boochen, Boken pulsare, vel Fuycken Trudere, protrudere. Vomitus enim est rerum vomitu rejectarum quædam protrusio seu extrusio.*

The *Boll* of a Tree; The Body of a Tree, as a *Thorn-Boll*, &c. *Bolling* Trees is used in all Countries for Pollard Trees, whose Heads and Branches are cut off, and only the Bodies left.

A *Boll* of Salt, *i. e.* two Bushels.

The *Boor*; The Parlor, Bed-chamber, or inner Room. *Cumb.* A



North Country Words.

19

A Boofe; An Ox, or Cow-stall. *Ab* A.S. *Bofib.*  
V. Ox-boofe. *A boozing pasture; a close for cattle to graze. Chesh.*

To Boon, or Beun; To do Service to another as a Landlord. *of boon for good.*

Bones; Bobbins, because, probably, made at first of small Bones. Hence Bone-lace.

To Boun and unboun; To dress and undress. *For*  
*a Belgico Bouwen, to build, or manure. Which*  
Word also substantively signifies a Woman's Garment. *Boun subst. Ready.*

To Bourd; To jest, used most in Scotland. *Bourd*  
[Jest] neither with me, nor with my Honour, Prov.  
Scot. *Brookly, break, guess in house.*

Bout; Without. *Chesh.* To be bout, as Barrow, was, i. e. To be without as, &c. Prov.

Braken, Brakes; Fern. Var. Dial. Brakes is a Word of general Use, all England over.

Bragget, or Braket; A Sort of compound Drink, made up with Honey, Spices, &c. in Cheshire, Lancashire, &c. *Minsbew* derives it from the Welsh *Bragod*, signifying the same. *Forté q. d. Potus Gallie Braccatæ.* The Author of the *English Dictionary*, set forth in the Year 1658. deduces it from the Welsh Word *Brag*, signifying Malt, and *Gots*, a Honeycomb. *See Brant to burn, Shrop.*

A Brandrith; A Trevet, or other Iron to set any Vessel on, over the Fire, from the Saxon *Brandred*, a Brand Iron.

Brant; Steep; A brant Hill, as brant as the Side of a House. *Brant for copper money.*

Brat; A course Apron, a Rag. *Vox agro Lincolnensi usitata, sic autem appellatur Semicinctium ex panno vilissimo ab A S. Brat panniculus; hoc à verbo Brittan. Gebrittan, frangere, q. d. Panni fragmenta. Skinner.* *A child (combustion of skin).*

Braughwham; A Dish made of Cheese, Eggs, Clap-bread, and Butter, boiled together. *Lancash.*

To Breade, i. e. To make broad, to spread. *Ab*  
A S. *Brædan.* B 2 To



*Both, often vulgarly used as a phrase, as they are  
good words  
A Brig; a Bridge. Nottingham.*

To Bree; To frighten.

To Breid, or brade of; To be like in Conditions, from Breeding, because those that are bred of others, are, for the most Part, like them. *Ye breid of the Miller's Dog, ye lick your Mouth, or the Poke be ope.* Prov. Scot.

To Brian an Oven; To keep Fire at the Mouth of it, either to give Light, or to preserve the Heat. Elsewhere they call this Fire a Spruzing.

*Brichoe; Brittle. Var. Dial. Chesb.*

A Broach; A Spit. It is a French Word; from its Similitude whereto a Spire-steeple is called a Broach Steeple, as an Obelisk is denominated from *ὄβελος*, a Spit. It signifies also a Butchers-prick.

*Hat Bruaris; Hat Brims. Chesb. Var. Dial.*

To Bruckle; To dirty. *Bruckled, Dirty.*

To Brusle; To Dry; As the Sun *brusles* the Hay, *i. e.* dries it, and *brusled* Pease, *i. e.* parch'd Pease. It is, I suppose, a Word made from the Noise of dried Things, *per Onomatop*, or from the French *Brusler*, to scorch or burn.

A Buer; A Gnat.

Bullen; Hempstalks pilled; Buns.

A Bulkar; A Beam. *Vox agro Lincoln. usitatissima, proculdubio á Dan. Bielcker, n. pl. trabes, Bielck, Tignum, Trabs. Skinner.*

Bumblekites; Bramble-berries. *Yorkshire.*

A Burtle; A Sweeting.

A Bur-tree; An Elder Tree.

Butter-jags; The Flowers of *Trifolium filiquâ cornutâ*.

A Bushel; *Warwickshire*, and the neighbouring Counties, *i. e.* two Strikes, or two Bushels, *Winchester Measure.*

*A Buzzan*

*A Buzzy-bo*

*A But (of Land)*

*A Buzan a part of or adjoining to a house, where the butter is kept, parted from the Biny.*

*a frightful apparition; a spectre  
a Buz-bow*

C. To



**T**O Cadge; To carry. A Cadger to a Mill, a Carrier, or Loader.  
To callet; To cample, or scold; as a calleting Housewife.

A *cankred* Fellow; Crofs, Ill-condition'd.

*Cant*; Strong, lusty, *Very cant*, God yield you, i. e. Very strong and lusty, God reward you. *Cheshire*.

To cant; To recover, or mend. *A Health to the good Wives Canting, i. e. her recovering after Lying-in. Yorkshire.*

*Canting; Auctio. used in Ireland, as sold by public cart.*

A *Capo*; A working Horse. *Cheshire*. *Capel* in old *English* signifies a Horse, from *Caballus*.

A *Carl-cat*; A Boar, or He-cat, from the old *Saxon Carl*, a Male and Cat.

A *Carre*; A hollow Place where Water stands.

A Carberry; A Gooseberry.

The *Car-sick*; The Kennel; a Word used in *Sheffield, Yorkshire*. From *Car* and *Sike*, i. e. a Furrow or Gutter, *q.* the *Cart-gutter*.

To *carve*, or *kerve*; To grow four, spoken of Cream. *Cheshire*. To *kerve*, or *kerm*, *i. e.* to curdle as four Milk doth.

*Casings*; Dried Cow's-dung, used for Fewel, from the *Dutch Koth*, *fimus*, *canum*, q. d. *Cothings*. *Skin-*

Cats-foot; Ground-ivy.

A *Char*; A particular Business, or Task; from the Word *Charge*. *That Char is char'd, &c.* That Business is dispatch'd. I have a little *Char* for you, &c. A *Char* is also the Name of a Fish of the Trout-kind found in *Winander-mere* in *Westmoreland*, and in a Lake in *Carnarvanshire*, by the back of *Snowden*.

To *Chare*; To Stop; as *char* the Cow, *i. e.* Stop or turn her. Also to counterfeit, as to *char* a Laughter, to counterfeit it. B 3 *Chats*;



*Chats*; Keys of Trees, as *Ash-chats*, *Sycamore-chats*, &c. *comp. p. 42 ant.*

A *Chaundler*; A Candlestick. *Sheffield. Chandelier. Fr.*

To *Chieve*; To succeed; as, *It chieves nought with him*; so, *Fair chieve you*, I wish you good Luck, good Speed, or Success, from *Atchieve per Apparesin*; or perchance from the *French Word Chevir*, to obtain.

*Clamps*; Irons at the Ends of Fires, to keep up the Fewel. In other Places called *Creepers*, or *Dogs*.

To *Claut*; To scratch, to claw.

A *Cletch*; A Brood; as a *cletch* of Chickens.

A *Clock*; A Beetle or Dor, a Hot-chafer. This is a general Word, in this Sense, all *England* over.

To *Cleam*; A Word of frequent use in *Lincolnshire*, signifying to glue together, to fasten with Glue. *Ab A S. Clæmian, beclenian. Oblinere, unde nostrum clammy. A S. Clam, Plasma, emplastrum: Danic. Kliiner, Glutino. Nescio autem an verbum clæmian & Nom. Clam orta sint à Lat. Limus, Limus enim propter lentorem admotis corporibus adhaeret. Skinner. In Yorkshire, to cleame or clame is to spread thick; as, He cleam'd Butter on his Bread; the Colours are laid on as if they were clamed on with a Trowel, spoken of Colours ill laid on in a Picture.*

*Clem'd*, or *Clam'd*; Starved, because by Famine, the Guts and Bowels are as it were clammed or stuck together. Sometimes it signifies thirsty, and we know in Thirst, the Mouth is very often clammy.

A *Clough*; A Valley between two steep Hills. It is an antient *Saxon* Word, derived (as *Skinner* saith) from the Verb to *cleave*. *Clem. of the Clough, &c. A famous Archer.*

*Clumps*, *Clumpst*; Idle, lazy, unhandy, *ineptus*, a Word of common use in *Lincolnshire*, à *vet. Fr. G. Cloppe, claudus, vel à Belg. Klonte, Klonter, vel potius Klompe, Teut. Klamp, Massa, q. d. Carnis massa, spiritus & ingenii expers, vel à Belg. Lompsch, stupidus,*



*stupidus, piger, hoc fort. à Lompe, Clompe massa ob rationem jam dictam; vel fortè clumps contr. & corr. à nostro clownish, Skinner.* This is, I suppose, the same with our clumsy, in the South, signifying unhandy, *clumpst* with Cold, *i. e.* benumbed; or it may be from *lumpish*, heavy, dull, from the Subst. *lump*, *massa*.

*Clung*; Closed up, or stopped, spoken of Hens when they lay not; it is usually said of any thing that is shrivelled or shrunk up; from *cling*.

*Cluts*, or *Clots*; Petasites, rather Burdock.

A *clussum'd* Hand; A clumsy Hand. *Cheshire.*  
*Per Metathesin literarum.*

*Cobby*; Stout, hearty, brisk.

A *Cobble*; A Pebble. To *cobble* with Stones, to throw Stones at any thing.

*Cocket*; Brisk, malapert. *Dicimus autem (verba sunt Skinneri) He is very cocket, de homine valetudinario qui jam meliuscule se habet & convalescere incipit, q. d. Est instar Galli alacer, non ut prius languidus, vel à Fr. G. Coqueter, Glocitare instar Galli gallinas suas vocantis, vel superbè incedere instar galli in suo sterquilinio.*

A *Cod*; A Pillow; a *Pin-cod*, a Pin-cushion. A *Horse-cod*, a Horse-collar.

*Coil*; A *Hen-coil*, a Hen-pen.

*Coke*; Pit-coal, or Sea-coal charred; it is now become a Word of general Use, à *Lat. coquere, q. d. Carbo coctus.* This Sort of Coal is now much used for the melting of Lead.

*Cole*, or *Keal*; Pottage, *Colewort*, Pottage-herb, Pottage was so denominated from the Herb Colewort, because it was usually thereof made, and Colewort from the Latin Word *Caulis* κατ' ἐξοχην, signifying *Brassica*. Good Keal is half a Meal. *Prov.*

A *Collock*; A great Piggin.

To *Cope* a Wall; To cover it; the *Coping*, the Top, or Roof of the Wall. *Ab AS. Coppe, Apex*



*A Cooth (Cheshire) a Coo.*

*Good (Shropsh.) Coo.*

*de Coo*

## 24 North Country Words.

*Culmen, fastigium, hoc à Cop, Caput.* This is a Word of general use, and not proper to the North Country only.

*Coprose; Papaver rhæas; called also Head-wark.*

*Coppet; Saucy, malepert, peremptory; also merry, jolly. The same with Cocket.*

A *Coop*, a *Muck-coop*, a *Lime-coop*; A Cart, or Wain, made close with Boards, to carry any thing that otherwise would fall out, *i. e.* a Tumbrel. Perchance from the *Latin Cupa*, which *Fuller, Miscel. l. 2. c. 18.* derives from the *Hebrew קופ*, a Belly: Whence he deduces our *English Word Cup*, and *Couper*.

A *Fish-coop* is likewise a great hollow Vessel, made of Twigs, in which they take Fish upon *Humber*.

A *Coop* is generally used for a Vessel, or Place to pin up, or enclose any thing; as that wherein Poultry are shut up to be fed, is called a *Coop*.

*Counterfeits and Trinkets; Porringers and Saucers.*

*Chess.*

A *Crake*; A *Crow*. Hence *Crake-berries*, *Crow-berries*. *Crake* is the Name of an antient Family with us [in the East Riding of Yorkshire] as *Crane*, *Dove*, *Heron*, *Sparrow*, *Swallow*, &c. have given Surnames sufficiently known. *Mr. Brokesby.*

To *Coup*; To exchange, or swap; *Horse-coupers*, *Horse-buyers.* *V. Cope in S.W.*

*Crake-needle; Shepherd's-needle, or the Seed Vessels of it.*

A *cranny Lad*; *Cheshire.* A jovial, brisk, lusty Lad.

A *crassantly Lad*; A Coward. *Chess.* In *Lancashire* they say *Craddantly*.

To *Cream*; To mantle, spoken of Drink; it is a Metaphor taken from Milk.

*Creem it into my Hand*; put it in sily, or secretly. *Chess.*

To *Cree* Wheat or Barley, &c. to boil it soft.

*Corn tree (Northamptonshire) this is a*

*Crowse*

*Coad (Shropsh.) Coo.*

*A low common name almost equal for Cucumber.*

*Coolt or Coolet*

*and of Trickle*



*Crowse*; Brisk, budge, lively, jolly. *As crowse as a new washen Louse.* Prov.

*Crowse; Crow; Shag. Chick.*

D.

**T**O *Dacker*; to waver, stagger, or totter; a Word used in *Lincolnshire*, *parum deflexo sensu à Belg.* *Daeckeren*, *motare*, *motitare*, *volitare*, *hoc à nomine Daeck*, *Nebula: Vapores enim nebulosi huc illuc vel minimo venti flatu impelluntur.* Skinnerus.

To *Daffe*; to daunt.

A *Daffock*; a Dawkin.

*Daft*; Stupid, blockish, daunted: *à verbo Daffe.*

*Dare*; Harm or Pain. *Dare*, in the antient Saxon signifies Hurt, Harm, Loss. *It does me no dare*, i. e. no harm. So in *Essex*, we say, *It dares me*, i. e. it pains me.

To *Daw*, or *Dow*; to thrive. *He neither dees nor daws*, i. e. He neither dies nor mends. *He'll never dow*, i. e. He will never be good. A Teut. *Dauwen*, *Verdauwen*, *concoquere*, *vel potius à Deyen*, *Gedeyen*, *Augescere*, *increscere*, *proficere*, *AS.* *Dean*, *Proficere*, *vigere*. Skinner.

To *Daw*; in common Speech is to awaken; to be *dawed*, to have shaken off Sleep, to be fully awakened, and come to one's-self, out of a deep Sleep.

A *Dawgos*, or *Dawkin*; a dirty, flattering Woman.

A *Dayes-man*; an Arbitrator; an Umpire, or Judge. For as Dr. Hammond observes in his Annotation on *Heb.* x. 25. p. 752. The Word *Day* in all Languages and Idioms, signifies Judgment. So *αἰθερων ἡμερα*, *Man's Day*, *1 Cor.* iii. 13. Is the Judgment of Men. So *diem dicere*, in *Latin*, is to implead.

*A Day-math* (Shropsh.) *a day's mowing*, or so much as may be mowed in a day. *Dazed*



*Dazed* Bread ; Dough-baked. *Dazed* Meat ; Ill roasted, by reason of the Badness of the Fire. A *dazed* Look, such as Persons have when frightened.

I's *dazed* ; I am very cold.

*Deafely* (Cheshire) ; Lonely, solitary, far from Neighbours. *Dearn*, signifies the same.

*Deary* ; Little. 9<sup>th</sup>

*Deft* ; Little and pretty, or neat. A *Deft* Man or Thing. It is a Word of general Use all England over.

To *Deg*. V. *Leck*.

*Dessably* ; Constantly.

To *Desse* ; to lay close together, to *desse* Wool, Straw, &c.

To *Didder* ; to quiver with Cold, à Belg. *Sitteren*, Teut. *Zittern*, omnia à *stridulo sono*, quem frigore *horrentes* & *trememes dentibus edimus*. Skinner.

A *Dig* ; A Mattock. In Yorkshire they distinguish between digging and graving, to dig is with a Mattock, to grave, with a Spade. Mr. *Brokesby*.

*Dight* ; Dressed : Ill *dight*, ill dressed, from the Saxon *Dihtan*, *parare*, *instruere*.

To *Dight* ; Cheshire. To foul or dirty one. *Dight*, *dirty*.

To *Ding* ; to beat ; *fortè* à Teut. *Dringen* : *urgere*, *premere*, *elidâ* *literâ* r.

A *Dingle* ; A small Clough or Valley, between two steep Hills.

To *Dize* ; to put Tow on a Distaff.

*Dizen'd* ; Drest.

*Dodded* Sheep, i. e. Sheep without Horns.

*Dodred* Wheat ; is red Wheat without Beards.

To *Doff* and *Don* ones Cloaths, contracted from do off, and do on ; to put off and on.

A *Donnaught* or *Donnat* ; [i. e. *Donaught* :] Naughty, good for nothing : Idle Persons being commonly such. Yorkshire.

A *Dole* or *Dool* ; a long narrow Green in a plowed Field left unplowed. Common to the South also.

*Doundrins* ;

*Doily* ;

*Doily*



*Doundrins* ; *Derb*. Afternoon's Drinkings : *Aunder* there signifying the Afternoon. *Dondinner* in *Yorkshire*.

A *Dosome* Beast ; *Chefb*. That will be content with nothing, also thriving, that comes on well.

A *Dootle* ; a Notch made in the *Pan* into which the *Bawlk* is fastened, of this Figure *n q*. *Doo tail*, 57 i. e. *Dove-tail*, because like a Pigeon's Tail extended.

A *Doubler* ; a Platter, so called also in the *South*. *Dowly* ; *Melancholly*, *lonely*. *g. d. do out.*

A *Drape* ; a farrow Cow, or Cow whose Milk is dried up. *Drape-Sheep*, *Oves rejiculæ*, *credo ab AS*. *Drefe*, *Exputsis*. Skinner.

To *Drate* ; to draw out one's Words. *To Draul*.

A true *Dribble* ; a Servant that is truly laborious and diligent.

*Drak* ; *Lelium*, *Festuca altera*, *Ger*.

*Dree* ; *Long*, seeming tedious beyond Expectation, spoken of a Way. A hard Bargainer, spoken of a Person. I suppose it is originally no more than dry, tho' there be hardly any Word of more frequent Use in the *North Country*, in the Senses mentioned. *see Muddy*.

*Drozen* ; Fond, *сгъзав*.

A *Dub* ; a Pool of Water.

A *Dungeonable* Body ; a shrewd Person, or, as the Vulgar express it, a divellish Fellow. As *Tartarus* signifies Hell, and a *Dungeon* ; so *Dungeon* is applied to both.

*Durz'd* or *Dorz'd* out ; it is spoken of Corn, that by Wind, turning of it, &c. is beaten out of the Straw.

*A Ditch, a ditch.*  
*A Durr (Shropsh.) ; a Door. In Shropshire Diphthongs are generally contracted ; as Biff, Liff, Eathif, Spun, for Buif, Luff, Shuff, Spoon.*

**E** *ALD* ; Age. He is tall of his *Eald*. Hence old, or *ald*, *and*.

*Eam*,



*Eam*, mine *Eam*; my Uncle, also generally my Gossip, my Compere, my Friend. *Ab AS.* *Eam*, *Teut.* Ohm, *Belg.* Oon, *Avunculus*. *Omnia à Latino Amita*, fort. *Æ ant*, *Amitus*. *Hinc Dan.* *Æ Teut.* Amme, *Nutrix*: *Materteræ enim seu Amitæ nepotes suos nutrire solent Æ fovere*. Skinner.

To *Earn*; to run as Cheese doth. *Earning*, Cheese-rennet, or rening. *Va. Dial.*

The *Easter*; the Back of the Chimney, or Chimney-stock.

*Eath*; *Easy*. It is *eath* to do, i. e. *Easy*.

To *Eckle* or *Ettle*; to aim, intend, design.

*Eddish*; Roughings, *ab AS* *edirc Gramen serotinum Æ hoc à Præp. loquelari AS.* Ed, *rursus, denuo, q. d. Gramen quod denuo crescit.* Fortè *Eatage*.

To *Eem*; *Cheesh*. As I cannot *Eem*, I have no leisure, I cannot spare Time.

*Eever*; *Cheesh*. Corner or Quarter. *The Wind is in a cold Eever*, i. e. a cold Corner or Quarter.

An *El-mother*; *Cumb.* a Step-mother.

The *Elder*; the Udder: It signifies the same thing in the *Low-Dutch*.

*Elden*; Fewel for Fire, *ab AS.* *Æled, ignis.* *Ælan, accendere.*

*Else*; Before, already. I have done that *else*, i. e. already.

To *Elt*; to knead.

To *Ettle*; to intend.

An *Eshin*; a Pail or Kit.

Skeer the *Esse*; *Cheesh*. Separate the dead Ashes from the Embers. *Esse* being the Dialect of that County for Ashes.

*Esperings*, or *Esperings* vulg. *Shropsh.* / long, slender rods of oak, hewn, and used to bind the tops of the stables in ridges to support, to fang or F. galls. *Forks. Ditt. &c.*

**F**<sup>1234</sup>*Ain*; Glad, *Fair Words makes Fools fain*, Prov. From the Saxon *Fægan*, *Lættus, hilaris, Fæg-nian, gaudere*. Psalm lxxi. 21. In the Translation of



## North Country Words.

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of our Liturgy: *My Lips will be fain when I sing unto thee.* — *I'd fain do so.*

*Fantome* Corn; lank or light Corn: *Fantome* Flesh, when it hangs loose on the Bone. A *Fantome*, a conceited Person. The *French* call a Spirit, appearing by Night, or a Ghost, a *Fantosme*, from *Phantasma*, *Spectrum*. So then *Phantosme* Corn, is Corn that has as little Bulk or Solidity in it as a Spirit or Spectre.

*Farand* is used in Composition; as *Fighting-Farand*, i. e. in a fighting Humour. *V. Aud-farand.*

*Farantly*; Handsom. Fair and *farantly*, fair and handsom.

*Fastens-Een*, or *Even*; *Shrove-Tuesday*, the succeeding Day being *Ashwednesday*, the first of the *Lenten Fast*.

*Fause*; *q. Falso*, cunning, subtle.

To *Feal*; to hide. *He that feals can find.* *Pro. i. e.* He that hides, &c.

To *Fee*; to winnow: Perchance the same with *Fey*, to cleanse, scour, or dress.

*Feg*; Fair, handsom, clean: From the *Saxon Fæger* by Apocope: To *feg*, to flag or tire.

To *Fend*; to shift for, from defend, *per aphæresin.* *Inde Fendable*, one that can shift for himself.

*Festing-penny*; Earnest given to Servants when hired.

To *Fettle*; to set or go about any thing; to dress or prepare. A Word much used. *To set to rights.*

To *Few*; to change.

To *Fey* or *Feigh* it: To do any thing notably. To *fey* Meadows, is to cleanse them: To *fey* a Pond, to empty it.

A *Flacket*; a Bottle made in Fashion of a Barrel.

A *Flaun*; a Custard. *As flat as a Flaun*, *Prov.*

To *Flay*; to fright. A *flaid* Coxcomb, a fearful Fellow.

*Fether* or *Feather*, pronounced long (*Stroph. used*), a *Fether*.

A *Flack* (*Chack. used*), a swamp. — *Flack*.

A *Fleak*;



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*See also; Ragwort. Cheshire. see more facts.*

A *Fleak*; a Gate to set up in a Gap. I understand by Mr. Brokesby, that this Word *Fleak* signifies the same as *Hurdle*, and is made of Hasel, or other Wands.

*Fluish*, q. *Fluid*; washy, tender, weak, perchance from the *Low Dutch*, *Flaun*; faint, feeble.

To *Flizze*; to fly off, from the *Low Dutch*, *Flitzen*, to fly, and *Flitse*, an Arrow or Shaft.

A *Flizzing*; a Splinter, of the same original, they seem to be made from the sound, *per ὀνομαστικόν*.

To *Flite*; to scold or brawl; from the *Saxon* *Flintan*, to contend, strive, or brawl.

*Flowish*; light in Carriage, *impudica*.

*Flowry*; Florid, handsom, fair, of a good Complexion.

*Flowter'd*; Affrighted. A *Flowter*, a Fright.

A *Flurch*; a Multitude, a great many; spoken of Things, not Persons, as a *Flurch* of Strawberries.

*Fogge*; Long Grass remaining in Pastures till Winter.

*Foist*; Fusty.

To *Format* or *Formel*; to bespeak any thing; from *Fore* and *mal* (as I suppose) signifying in the ancient *Danish*, a Word, *sermo*. *Formæl* or *Formal*, in the *Saxon*, signifies a Bargain, a Treaty, an Agreement, a Covenant.

*Fore-werden*, with Lice, Dirt, &c. i. e. over-run with.

A *Forkin-Robbin*; an Earwig; called from its forked Tail.

*Forthen* and *Forthy*; therefore.

*Fow*; *Chess*. Fowl. *Var. Dial.*

A *Foutnart*; a Fitcher.

To *Fore-beet*; to predetermine. Prov. I'll fore-beet naught, but building Kirks, and lauping o'er 'um.

*Freelege*; *Sheffield*. Privilege, *Immunitas*.

*Frem'd* or *Fremt*; far off, not related to, or strange, at Enmity. From the *Saxon* and *Dutch*

*Fremb'd*, *Freem'd* (improperly from *Priest* cap. *at* *Barly* *Freem'd*, *Northampton* *Freem'd* *see* *Priest* cap. *Bonnell* *de* *prière* *see*).



Fremb'd, *advena exterus, alienigena*, a Stranger or Alien, from the Preposition *Fram*; *Fra* from.

*Frim*; Handsome, rank, well-liking, in good Case, as a *frim* Tree or Beast, *i. e.* a thriving Tree or Beast. *A Wallico Frum: vel fortè ab AS.* Fremian, *valere, prodesse.* *in the North Frum.*

To *Frist*; to trust for a Time. *Fristen* in Dutch, is to give Respit, to make a Truce. *Ab AS.* Fyrstan: *ejusdem significationis.*

*Frough*; Loose, spungy: *Frough* Wood, brittle.

A *Fruggan*; the Pole with which they stir Ashes in the Oven.

A *Frundele*; two Pecks.

A *Fudder*; a Load. It relates properly to Lead, and signifies a certain Weight, *viz.* eight Pigs, or sixteen hundred Pounds, from the *High Dutch Fuder*, signifying a Cart-Load. *Hoc fortè (inquit Skinner) à Teut.* Fuehren, *vehere, ducere, & tantandem omnia credo à Lat. vehere.*

*Fukes*; *Chesh.* Locks of Hair.

Where *Fured* you? *Cumb.* Whither went you?

*Fuzzen* or *Fuzen*; Nourishment, the same with *Fizon* or *Foison* used in *Suffolk*, signifying there the natural Juice, or Moisture of any thing, the Heart and Strength of it. Elsewhere, it signifies Plenty, Abundance, and is a pure *French* Word. *Vid. Skinner.*

## G.

*Gaffer & Ganner*

**T**HE *Gale* or *Guile*-dish; the *Tun*-dish. *Gail*-clean; a Tub for Wort.

The *Gail* or *Guile*-Fat; the Vat in which the Beer is wrotight up.

*Gain*; *Not.* Applied to Things is convenient, to Persons, active, expert, to a way near, short. The Word is used in many Parts of *England*.

A *Gally-bauk*; the Iron Bar in Chimneys, on which the Pot-hooks or Reckans hang, a Trammel.

A *Gang*;



A Gang; a Row or Set v. g. of Teeth, or the like. It is in this Sense a general Word all over England. *q.*

To Gang; to go or walk, from the *Low Dutch* Gangen; both originally from the Saxon Gan, signifying to go. *Sicht.*

To Gare; to make, cause or force; from the Danish Word Gior, to make.

*Garth (Will.)*  
*a Garden.*

A Garth; a Yard or Backside, a Croft; from the Saxon Geard, a Yard. Hence Garden.

Garzil; Hedging-wood.

*Con-gate, Horse-gate, pasture for a cow, Lane on Horse-check.*

A Gate; a Way or Path: In *Low Dutch*, Gat. In *Danish* Gade; From the Saxon Gan, to go. It is used for the Street of a Town. Hence the Names of Streets in York, Stone-gate, Peter-gate, Waum-gate, &c. And so in Leicester, Humbaston-gate, Belgrave-gate, &c. Porta is a Barr. *see it gate*

A Gavelock; a Pitch, an Iron Bar to enter Stakes into the Ground, or the like Uses.

A Gauntry; That on which we set Barrels in a Cellar. A Beer-stall.

To Gauster; as Goyster. *Vid.* Southern Words.

A Gaule; *Lanc.* a Leaver; *ab AS.* Geafle, Palanga, *Veelis.*

Gaulick-Hand; Left-Hand. I suppose from Gauche.

A Gawn or Goan; *Chebb.* a Gallon, by Contraction of the Word. *a small milking pail.*

To Ghybe or Gibe; to scold. Elsewhere to Gibe is to jeer.

To Geer or Gear; to dress Snogly gear'd, neatly dressed. *See - Sir. instrument for him. Ch.*

A Gibbon; a Nut-hook.

A Gib-staff; a Quarter-staff.

Giddy; mad with Anger. The Word Giddy is common all England over, to signify Dizzy, or by a Metaphor, unconstant, Giddy-headed; but not to signify



signify furious, or intoxicated with Anger; in which Sense the Word *Mad* is elsewhere used.

*Gilders*; Snares.

A *Gimmer-lamb*; An *Ew-lamb*; *fortq.* a *Gammer-lamb*; *Gammer* is a Contraction of *God-mother*, and is the usual Compellation of the common Sort of Women. A *Gelt-gimmer*; a barren Ewe.

*Gin, Gif*; In the old *Saxon* is *Gif*, from whence the Word *If* is made *per aphæresin literæ G.* *Gif*, from the Verb *Gifan, dare*, and is as much as *Dato*.

*Glad*; Is spoken of Doors, Bolts, &c. that go smoothly and loofely.

*Glave or Glase*; Smooth. *Glavering* is generally used for flattering with smooth Speech. A *glavering Fellow*, a smooth-tongued, flattering Fellow.

To *Glaffer*, or *Glaver*; *Cheesh.* To flatter.

*Glatton*; Welsh flannel.

*Glob'd*; *Cheesh.* Wedded to, fond of.

*Glotten'd*; *Cheesh.* Surprised, startled.

To be *glum*; To look sadly, or sourly, to frown, contracted from *Gloomy*; a Word common to the Vulgar, both in the North and South.

To *Gly* or *Glee*; *Lincolnsh.* to look askint. *Limis seu distortis oculis instar Strabonis contueri, fortè ab A S. Gleyan, Belg. Gloeyen, Teut. Gluen, ignescere, candescere, q. d. incensis & præ ira flammantibus oculis conspicere.* Skinner.

To *Goam*; To grasp, or clasp. In *Yorkshire* to mind, or look at. We pronounce it *Gaum* and *Gauve*, and speak it of Persons that unhandfomely gaze or look about them. Mr. Brokesby.

*Goulans*, *q. d. Goldins*; *Corn-marigold*. In the South we usually call *Marygolds* *Simply-golds*; from the Colour of the Flower.

A *Gool*; A Ditch, *Lincolnsh.* *Lacuna fort. à Belg. Gouw, Agger, Aquagium, vel à Fr. G. Jaule, Gaiole, Latine Caveola, quoniam ubi in fossam, scrobem seu lacunam hujusmodi incidimus, eà tanquam cavea aut carcere*

*Locking-goules, the Globeflower. Resuscitatus glaucus.*



*Grafs, or Sparrow-grass, from *Speragrus*; often used as a plant; but they are good Grafs.*

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## North Country Words.

*detinemur*, &c. Skin. Hence a Gully and Gullet, a little Ditch; and Gullet, the Throat; or rather from the *Latin Gula*; from whence, perchance, Gool itself may be derived.

Goose-grass, Goose-tansie; *Argentina*. Called also by some *Anserina*, because eaten by Geese.

Goping full; As much as you can hold in your Fist.

*spade-grass (Shropsh. the depth of a spade)*  
A Goppen full; A Yeeffen. *Vid.* South Words.

Goppish; Proud, pettele, apt to take Exception.

*Griseus*  
Grisly; Ugly; from *Grize*, Swine. *Grisly* usually signifies speckled of black and white, from *Griseus*.

Guizen'd; Spoken of Tubs or Barrels that leak through Drought.

Gypsies; Springs that break forth sometimes on the *Wolds* in *Yorkshire*. They are look'd upon as a Prognostick of Famine or Scarcity. And no wonder in that ordinarily they come after abundance of Rain.

Greatbly; Handsomely, Towardly. In *Greath*; Well.

Grath; Assured, confident.

Grees, or Griece; Stairs; from the *French Grez*, and both from the *Latin Gradus*. In *Norfolk* they call them *Grissens*.

To Griet, or Greet; To weep, or cry; it seems to come from the *Italian Gridare*, to cry, or weep. *Vox Scotis usitatissima*. To Greet and Yowl, *Cumb.* To weep and cry. For Yowl, in the South, they say yawl.

*Gringle-stone (Shropsh.) a grinding-stone*  
A Grip, or Gripe; A little Ditch, or Trench, *Fossula* ab *A.S.* *Græp*, *Fossula*, *cuniculus*. This Word is of general Use all over *England*.

A Grove; *Lincolnshire*; a Ditch, or Mine, à *Belg.* Groeve, *fossa*, to grove; to grave, à *Belg.* Graven, *fodere*.

*Grout; Wort of the last runing. Skinner makes it to signify condimentum cerevisiæ, mustum cerevisiæ, ab A.S. Grut. Ale before it be fully brewed, or sod, new Ale. It signifies also Millet.*

*Grout (Shropsh. &c.)*  
*Grout, or Grute, (Shropsh. &c.) Oatmeal.*







*A Hattle (Chap-  
lin) a Hatt-fell* Hattle; Chesb. Wild, skittish, harmful. Tie the  
battle Ky by the Horn, i. e. The skittish Cow.

A Hattock; A Shock, containing twelve Sheaves  
of Corn.

Haver; Cumb. Yorksb. Oats; it is a Low Dutch  
Word.

The Hause, or Hose; The Throat; ab A S. Hals,  
collum. *Hause (Shropsh.); the stile or handle of a Mattock.*

An Haust, or Hoste; A dry Cough. To hoste, to  
cough, from the Low Dutch Word Hoesten, to cough,  
and Hoest, a Cough; ab A S. Hwoftan, tussire, to  
cough.

*It hazes; It mingles, or rains small Rain.*

To Hufe, or Hauje; To hug, or carry in the  
Arms, to embrace.

To Heald; As when you pour out of a Pot.

*see to kill* — A Bed-bealing; Derb. A Coverlet; it is also called  
absolutely a Hylling in many Places. To heal signi-  
fies to cover in the South. Vid. Sufs; from the Saxon  
Word Helan, to hide, cover, or heal.

The Heck; The Door. Steck the Heck. Hence  
Hatch cum aspirat.

An Heck; A Rack for Cattle to feed at. Vid.  
Hack. *Hee; High, Chet. Lane. &c.*

Heldar; Rather, before.

An Helm; A Hovel. I suppose, as it is a Co-  
vering, under which any thing is set. Hence a Hel-  
met, a Covering of the Head; ab A S. Helan.

Heloe, or Helaw; Bashful; A Word of common  
Use. Helo, in the old Saxon, signifies Health, Safety.

A Henting; one that wants good Breeding, that  
behaves himself clownishly.

Heir-looms; Goods left in an House, as it were by  
way of Inheritance. Some standing Pieces of Houf-  
hold Stuff, that go with the House. From Heir and  
Loom, i. e. any Utenfil of Household Stuff.

Heppen, or Heply; Neat, handsome, Yorksb. Skin-  
ner expounds it dexter, agilis, and saith it is used in  
Lin-



Lincolnshire, fort. *Ab AS.* Hæplic, compar, vel potius Belg. Hebbelick, habilis, decens, aptus; vel q. d. Helply, i. e. helpful.

Hetter; Eager, earnest, keen.

Hight; called *ab AS.* Haten, gehaten, *Vocatus à Verbo* Hatan dicere, jubere, Teut. Heissen, nominari, cluere.

To hight; Cumb. To promise, or vow; as also the Saxon Verb Hatan sometimes signifies, teste Sumnero in *Diſtionario-Saxonico-Latino-Anglico*, ſo it ſeems to be uſed in the *English Meetre* of the fourteenth. Verſe of *Pſalm cxvi.* *I to the Lord will pay my Vows, which I to him beight.* So alſo it is uſed in Chaucer, for promiſed.

Hind-berries; Raſp-berries; *ab AS.* Hindberian. *Forte ſic dicta, quia interbinnulos & cervos, i. e. in Sylvis & ſaltibus creſcunt.*

Hine; Hence. Cumb. Var. Dial.

Hine of a while; ere long; q. d. behind, or after a while.

A Hipping-hold, or Hawd; A Place where People ſtay to chat in, when they are ſent of an Errand.

The Hob; The back of the Chimney.

Hod; Hold. Var. Dial.

Hole; Hollow, deep; an hole Diſh, oppoſed to ſhallow.

A Hog; A Sheep of a Year old; uſed alſo in Northampton and Leiceſter Shires, where they alſo call it a Hoggrel.

Hoo, he; In the North-weſt Parts of England, moſt frequently uſed for ſhe; *ab AS.* Heo, Hio, à Lat. Ea ſortasſe.

A Hoop; A Meaſure, containing a Peck, or Quarter of a Strike. *Yorkſhire.*

A Hoppet; A little Handbaſket. *Nefcia an à Corbe, ſaith Skinner, addita term. dim. & aſperam caninam literam r propter euphoniā elidendo, & quod ſatis frequens eſt C initiali in Spiritum & B in P mutando.*

Horſe-

*Hoppe; a ſide of a hill, or a low ground among hills. Bailey: the ſame as Hoppe or Hoppe in Wilt.*



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*Horseknops*; Heads of Knapweed so called, *q.*  
Knopweed. *Knob-throat.*

*The House*; The Room called the Hall.

*A Gill-bouter*; *Chest.* An Owl.

*Hure*; *Hair*; Var. Dial.

To *hype* at one; To pull the Mouth awry, to do  
one a Mischief, or Displeasure. An Ox is also said to  
*hype*, that pushes with his Horn.

*A Hype, or Hice (Chesh.); a House*  
*A Hype, or Hice (Chesh.); a House*  
I.

*Jack-nickel or Sheriff-man (Shropsh.); a Gold-finch.*

*Annock*; Oaten Bread made into great Loaves. *Annock*

The *Jaum* of the Door, the side Post. This  
Word is also used in the South, where they say the  
Jaum of the Chimney; from the French *Jambe*, sig-  
nifying a Leg.

*Jimmers*; Jointed Hinges; in other Parts called  
Wing-hinges.

To *ill*; to reproach, to speak ill of another, used  
verbally.

*Innom-barley*; Such Barley as is sown the second  
Crop after the Ground is fallowed.

An *Ing*; A common Pasture, a Meadow, a Word  
borrowed from the Danes, *Ing*, in that Language,  
signifying a Meadow.

*Ingle*; *Cumb.* Fire, a Blaze, or Flame, à *Lat.*  
*Ignis.*

To *Insense*; To inform; a pretty Word, used  
about Sheffield in Yorkshire, *a. in Cheshire.*

*Furnut*; Earth-nut, *Bulbocastanum.*

K.

**K** *Ale*, or *Cale*; turn, *vicem*, *Chest.* *in Kale-row.*  
*Kale*, or *Keal*, for Pottage. *Vide Cole.*

*Kazzardly*; Cattle subject to dye, hazardous, sub-  
ject to Casualties.

A *Keale*; *Lincolnsh.* a Cold, *tussis à frigore contracta*,  
ab *AS.* *Celan*, *Frigescere.* To



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To *Kedge*; To fill one's self with Meat. A *Kedge-belly*; *Helluo*.

To *keeve* a Cart; *Chesh.* To overthrow it, or to turn out the Dung.

To *ken*; To know; as I *ken* him not; *ab A.S.* *scotab.* Kennan. *Ken* is commonly used of viewing, or Prospect with the Eye. *As far as I can ken, i. e.* As far as the Sight of my Eye can reach; and so out of *Ken*, i. e. out of Sight.

*Kenspecked*; Marked or branded; *notâ insignitus, q. d. maculatus seu maculis distinctus ut cognoscatur; ab A.S. Kennan scire & Specce macula, Skinner.*

To *kep*; To boken; spoken when the Breath is stopt upon one's being ready to vomit. Also to *kep* a Ball, is to catch it, to keep it from falling.

*Kickle*, or *Kittle*; uncertain, doubtful; when a Man knows not his own Mind.

To *keppen*; To hoodwink.

A *Ketty Cur*; A nasty, stinking Fellow.

A *Kid*; A small Faggot of Underwood, or Brushwood, *fortè à cædendo, q. d. fasciculus ligni cædui, Skinner.* *A clauf-kid.*

A *Kidcrow*; A Place for a sucking Calf to be in. *Cheshire.* *A clauf-kid.*

*Kilps*; Pot-hooks.

A *Kimnel*, or *Kemlin*; A Powdering Tub.

To *Kink*; It is spoken of Children when their Breath is long stopped thro' eager crying, or coughing. Hence the *Kink-cough*, called in other Places the *Chin-cough*, by adding an Aspirate.

A *Kit*; or milking Pail like a Churn, with two Ears, and a Cover, *à Belg. Kitte.*

A *Kite*; A Belly. *Cumb.*

To *klick* up; *Lincolnsh.* to catch up, *celeriter corripere; nescio an à Belg. Klacken.*

*Klutsen*; *Quatere*; *vel à Latino clepere, hoc à Græco κλέπω, Skinner.*

*A Kione (Chesh.); a low. Kier, low. or Kye.*

*A Kitting (Shrop.) a Kitten* C 4

To



To *knack*; To speak finely. And it is used of such as do speak in the Southern Dialect.

A *Knighle* Man; An active or skilful Man. I suspect it to be the same with *Nittle*.

A *Knoll*; A little round Hill, *ab AS*, *Cnolle*, The top or cop of a Hill, or Mountain. *v. Loc.*

A *kony Thing*; A fine Thing. *Septentrionalis*  
*Kye*; *Kine*. *Var. Dial.*

*Kyrk*; Church, *κνειακόν*. *Scotch.*

*Kyrkmaster*; Church-warden, *ib.*

## L.

**T**O *Lake*; To play; a Word common to all the North Country; *vel* (inquit Skinnerus) *ab AS*. *Plægan*, *ludere*, *rejeeto P. æ Diphthong*. in *simpl.* a & g in c *vel k mutatis*, *vel à Teuton.* & Belg. *Lachen* *ridere vel quod cæteris longe verisimilius est à Dan.* *Lee-ger ludo.* *Ideo autem hæc vox in Septentrionali Angliæ regione, non in alis invaluit, quia Dani illam partem primam invaserunt & penitus occupârunt, uno vel altero seculo priusquam reliquam Angliam subjugarunt.*

The *Langot* of the Shoe; The Latchet of the Shoe, from *Languet* *Lingula*, a little Tongue or Slip.

*Lant*; *Urine*, *Piss*; it is an antient Saxon Word used to this Day in *Lancashire*, *Somner*. We say *Lant*, or *Leint*.

To *leint* Ale; To put Urine into it to make it strong.

*Laneing*; They will give it no *laneing*, *i. e.* they will divulge it.

*Lare*; Learning, Scholarship. *Var. Dial.*

*Lat. q.* late, slow, tedious, *lat Week*; *let* Weather; wet, or otherwise, unseasonable Weather.

A *Lath* is also called a *Lat* in the Northern Dialect.

*Latching*; Catching, infecting.

To



To late; Cumb. to seek.

A Lathe; A Barn, fort. à verbo Lade, qua frugibus oneratur, Skinner, fort.

Lathe; Ease, or Rest, ab AS. Latian; differre, tardare, cunctari,

Lathing; Entreaty, or Invitation. You need no Lathing; you need no Invitation or Urging; ab AS. Geladhian, to bid, invite, desire to come.

The Lave; all the rest, Cumb.

A Lawn; a Place in the midst of a Wood free from Wood, a Laund in a Park, à Fr. G. Lande, Hisp. Landa; inculta planities.

Lazy; Naught, bad.

Leach; Hard-work; which causes le Acbe in the Workmen's Joints, frequent among our Miners in the North.

A Leadden, or Lidden; A Noise or Din; ab AS. Hlydan, clamare; garrire, tumultuari, to make a Noise, or Out-cry, to babble, to chatter, to be tumultuous; Hlyd, Tumult, Noise.

To lean nothing; To conceal nothing, q. leave nothing; or from the old Saxon Word Leanne, to shun, avoid, decline,

To lear; To learn. Var. Dial.

Leath; Ceasing, Intermiſſion; as, No Leath of Pain; from the Word leave, no leaving of Pain.

Leck on; pour on more Liquor, v. g.

Leeten you; Chesh. Make yourself, pretend to be. You are not so mad as you leeten you.

Leethwake; Limber, pliable.

Leits; Nomination to Offices in Election; often used in Archbishop Spotwood's History, q. Lots.

Lestal; Saleable, that weighs well in the Hand, that is heavy in lifting, from the Verb Lift, as I suppose.

To lib; To geld. A Libber, a Sow-gelder.

Lingey; Limber.



To *lig*; To lie, Var. Dial. it is near the Saxon *Licgan*, to lie.

*Ling*; Heath, *Erica*, Yorkshire.

To *lippen*; to rely on, or trust to. Scot.

*Lither*; Lazy, idle, slothful. A Word of general Use, *ab AS. Lidh. Liedh. Lenis. Alludit Gr. Αἰὼς lævis, glaber, & λιτὴς simplex, tenuis*, Skinner.

*Litking, Chesb.* Thickening, spoken of a Pot of Broth, as *Litke the Pot*, i. e. put Oatmeal into it.

A *Lite*; A few, a little, *per Apocopen*.

To *lite* on; to rely on.

A *Liten*; A Garden.

To *lit*; To colour, or dye; *à linendo sup. litem*.

A *Loe*; A little round Hill, a great Heap of Stones, *ab AS. Læwe, Agger, acervus, cumulus, tumulus*, a Law, Low, Loo, <sup>Lough</sup> or high Ground, not suddenly rising as an Hill, but by little and little, tillable also, and without Wood. Hence that Name given to many Hillocks and Heaps of Earth, to be found in all Parts of *England*, being no other but so much congested Earth, brought in a Way of Burial, used of the antients, thrown upon the Bodies of the Dead. *Somner in Diction, Saxon. Loe the South, Bannock.*

A *Loom*; An Instrument, or Tool in general. *Chesh.* Any Utensil, as a Tub, &c.

*Loert*; *q. Lord, Gaffer, Lady, Gammer*, used in the Peak of *Derbyshire*. *alone, thope, alone. Loe, Malah.*

A *Loop*; An Hinge of a Door.

To *lope*, *Lincoln.* To leap, Var. Dial.

A *Lop*; A Flea, *ab AS. Loppe*, from leaping. *Lops* and *Lice*, used in the South, i. e. Fleas and Lice.

*Lopperd Milk*; Such as stands so long till it fours and curdles of itself. Hence a *lopperd Slut*.

*Lowe*; Flame; and to *lowe*, to flame, from the High Dutch *Lobe*.

A *Lilly-love*; A *Bellibleiz*, a comfortable Blaze.

*Loucheberry tree* (*at Bridgenorth, Malock &c. Euximae.*)  
*Lo. Catlytree* To



To *Lowk*; i. e. To weed Corn, to look out Weeds; so in other Countries, to look one's Head, i. e. to look out Fleas or Lice there.

A *Lout*; A heavy, idle Fellow; to *lowt* is a general Word for cringing, bowing down the Body; *They were very low in their Lowtings.*

A *Lown*, or *Loon*; the same with a *Lout*, or more general for an ill-conditioned Person. The Scots say, a *fausse*, i. e. false *Loon*.

The *Lufe*; The open Hand.

*Lunch* (*Shropsh.*); a thick piece of bread, &c. *Lunch* or *Lunch*

M.

*Mankin* (*Mankin*)  
To *mab*; To dress carelessly; *Mabs* are Slatterns.  
*Mam-sworn*; forsworn.

To *maddle*; To be fond. She *maddles* of this Fellow, she is fond of him. She is (as we say) mad of him.

*Master* (*Shropsh.*); *Master* from *Maister*, *ab* A S.  
*Make*; *Match*; *matchless*; *matchless*, *ab* A S.  
*Maca*; a Peer, an Equal, a Companion, Confort, Mate.

To *mantle*; Kindly to embrace.

*Marrow* (*Shropsh.*); a *marrow* child (*Shropsh.*); *poil'd*  
A *Marrow*; A Companion, or Fellow. A Pair of Gloves, or Shoes are not *Marrows*, i. e. Fellows.  
*Vox generalis*. *Play-marrow* (*Shropsh.*); *poil'd*.

*Mauks*, *Makes*, *Maddocks*; *Maggots* by Variation of Dialect.

*Mauls*; *Mallowes*. Var. Dial.

A *Maund*; A Hand-basket with two Lids, *ab* A S. *Mand*. Fr. G. *Mandt*. Ital. *Madia*, *corbis ansatus*, *utrumque à Lat*. *Manus quia propter ansas manu commodè circumferri potest*, Skinner. It is used also in the South.

*Meath*; *Vox agro Lincoln*. *usitatissima*, *ut ubi dicimus*, I gave thee the *Meath* of the buying, i. e. *tibi optionem & plenariam potestatem pretii seu emptionis facio*, *ab* A S. *Mædh*, *Mæht*, *Mædgh*, *Mægen*, *Potentia*, *potestas*; *hoc à verbo Magan, posse*, Skinner.

My

Marrow is a word for a child, & a marrow child is a child.



My Meaugh; My Wive's Brother, or Sister's Husband.

Meedless; Unruly.

Meet or Mete; Measure. *Vox general.* Meet now, just now.

Meeterly, Meetherly, Meederly; Handsomely, modestly; as *ow* Meeterly, from meet, fit. We use it for indifferently, mediocriter, as in that Proverb, *Meeterly as Maids are in Fairness.* Mr. Br.

A Mell; A Mallet, or Beetle. *Malleus.*

Meny; A Family; as we be six or seven a Meny, *i. e.* six or seven in Family, from the antient French, *Mesnie*, signifying a Family, *v. Skinner.* Hence a menial Servant.

Mensful; Comely, graceful, crediting a Man. *Yorkshire.*

Merrybauks; A cold Poffet: *Derb.*

A Met; A Strike, or four Pecks, *ab AS.* Modius, in *Yorkshire* two Strike.

Mickle; Much. - *Mickler* <sup>stronger</sup> *for size of a person.*

A Midding; A Dunghill; it is an antient Saxon Word; *à nomine mud fortè.*

A Midge; A Gnat, *ab AS.* Mycg, Mycge, Belg. Mugge, Teut. Muck, Dan. Myg. Omnia à Lat. *Musca.*

Milknesse; A Dairy.

Mill-holms; Watry Places about a Mill Dam.

Milwyn, Lancash. Greenfish, *fort. à milvo q. piscis milvinus.*

To mint at a thing; to aim at it, to have a Mind to it.

To ming at one; To mention, *ab AS.* Mynegung, an Admonition, warning, or minding; so it is usually said, I had a minging, I suppose of an Ague, or the like Disease; that is, not a perfect Fit, but so much as to put me in Mind of it.

A Minginater; One that makes Fretwork; it is a rustick Word used in some Part of *Yorkshire*; corrupted, perchance, from Engine. *Mis-*



# North Country Words.

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*Miscreed*; descried; this, I suppose, is also only a rustick Word, and nothing else but the Word *descried* corrupted.

*Mistetcht*; That hath got an ill Habit, Property, or Custom. A *Mistetcht* Horse. I suppose q. *Mist*-teacht, mistaught, unless it come from *tetch*, for distast, as is usually said in the South, *he took a Tetch*; a Displeasure or Distast; this *Tetch* seems to be only a Variation of Dialect for touch, and *techey* for touchy; very inclinable to Displeasure, or Anger.

*Mizzy*; A Quagmire.

*Molter*; The Toll of a Mill, à *Latino* Mola.

*Mores*; i. e. Hills; hence the hilly Part of *Staffordshire* is called the *Morelands*; hence also the County of *Westmoreland* had its Name, q. The Land, or Country of the Western *Mores* or Hills; and many Hills in the North are called *Mores*; as *Stainsmores*, &c. from the old Saxon Word *Mor*, a Hill or Mountain.

*To Mosker*; To rot, or contract Corruption, perhaps from gathering *Mosse*; as a *Moskerd* Tree, a *Moskerd* Tooth.

*Welly Moyder'd*; Almost distracted. *Chesh.*

*Muck*; *Lincolnsh.* Moist, wet, à *Belg.* *Muyck*, *Mollis*, *lenis*, *mitis*. *Mollities enim humiditatem sequitur*. Elsewhere *Muck* signifies Dung, or Straw that lies rotting, which is usually very moist. Hence those proverbial Similies, *As wet as Muck*, *Muck-wet*.

*Mugwort* in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*, is the usual Word for common Wormwood; tho' they have there abundance of *Artemisia*; which they call *Motherwort*.

*Mullock*; Dirt, or Rubbish.

*Murk*; Dark; *Murklins*; in the Dark, à *Dan.* *Morck*, *Fuscus*, *Morcker*; *infusco*; *item tenebræ*. *Occurrit & Ant. Lat. Murcidus, Murcus, quæ Festo idem sonant quod ignavus, iners*. This Word is also used in the South, but more rarely. *Musky, a Mirky.*  
To



To murl; To crumble.

A Murth of Corn; Abundance of Corn. *Forre à More.* *see Mort, Southcountry.*

## N.

*Neap; Neave. Chesh.*

**A** Nape or Neap; A Piece of Wood that hath Two or three Feet, with which they bear up the Fore-part of a laded Wain. This was the *Furca* of the antient Romans, thus discribed by *Plutarch*, ξύλον διπλὸν ὃ τέσ ἀμάξαις ὀφισᾶσι, which *Is. Casaubon*, *Exercit.* 16. § 77. thus interprets, *Significat esse lignum divisum in altero extremo in duo cornua, quod subjicitur temoni plaustrum, quoties volunt aurigæ rectum stare plaustrum oneratum.* *Furca* was used in several kinds of Punishments. *V. Casaubon. ibid. Pag. 443. Edit. Francof.*

A Napkin; A Pocket Handkerchief, so called about *Sheffield* in *Yorkshire*.

(*Nash* or) *Nesh*; Washy, tender, weak, puling. *Skinner* makes it proper to *Worcestershire*, and to be the same in Sense and Original with *Nice*. But I am sure it is used in many other Counties, I believe all over the North-west Part of *England*, and also in the Midland, as in *Warwickshire*. As for the Etymology of it, it is doubtless no other than the antient *Saxon* Word *Nesc*, signifying soft, tender, delicate, effeminate, tame, gentle, mild. Hence our *Nescook*, in the same Sense, i. e. a Tenderling, *Somner. Nesh.*  
*Nearre, Lincoln.* in tile for heather; ab *AS. Ner-ran, posterior.*

A Neive or Neiffe; A Fift.

A Neckabout; Any Woman's Neck Linnen. *Sheffield.*

My Neme; My Gossip, my Compere, *Warwickshire. v. Eame.*  
*Netberd; Starved with Cold.*

Netting; Chamber-lee, Urine.



To *nigh* a Thing; To touch it. I did not *nigh* it; *i. e.* I came not *nigh* it.

*Nittle*; Handy, neat, handsome. Fort. *ab A S.* *Nytlic*, profitable, commodious.

*Nitbing*; Much valuing, sparing of, as *nitbing* of his Pains; *i. e.* sparing of his Pains.

A *Noggin*; A little *Piggin*\* holding about a Pint, *à Teut. Noffel.* — *q. d. an hoggin.* \* *perhaps rather a large piggin.*

*Nor*; Than; more *nor* I, *i. e.* more than I.

To *note*; To push, strike, or goar with the Horn, as a Bull or Ram; *ab A S. Hnitan ejusdem significacion. Lancash. Somner.*

A *Note-heard*; A *Neat-heard*. Var. Dial.

*to nudge; to bump, or punch, as with the elbow, fist &c. Thropsh. Runkh, see Neat.* (as a caution or notice) *Chesh. Lancsh.*

*Offit, Thropsh. Chesh. Fodich, or out of his veins (angst).*

**O** *My*; Mellow; spoken of Land.

*Oneder*; v. *Aunder.* *most (wound) Thropsh. for once.*

*Orndorns*; *Cumb.* Afternoons Drinkings, corrupted from *Onederins.*

An *Osken* of Land; an Ox-gang, which in some Places contains ten Acres, in some more. It is but a Corruption of Ox-gang.

To *osse*; To offer to do, to aim at, or intend to do, *Offing comes to bossing.* Prov. *Chesh.* I did not *osse*, or meddle with it, *i. e.* I did not dare, &c. *forte ab Audeo, Aufus.*

*Ousen*; Oxen. *the Gales, or Halls Thropsh. &c.; an Oxen, Alnux.*

An *Overswitcht* House-wife; *i. e.* a Whore. A Ludicrous Word.

An *Ox-boose*; An *Ox-ftall*, or *Cow-ftall*, where they stand all Night in the Winter, *ab A S. Bosib. Præsepe, a Stall. in Horae.*

An *Oxter*; An *Armpit*, *Axilla.*

*Oud* (*Thropsh.*); *Od.* — *Oade, Dutch.*

*Ond* (*Thropsh.*); *once.*



## P.

**T**O Pan; To close, joyn together, agree: Prov. *Weal and Woman cannot Pan, but wo and Women can.* It seems to come from Pan in Buildings, which in our Stone Houses is that Piece of Wood that lies upon the Top of the Stone Wall, and must close with it, to which the Bottom of the Spars are fastned; in Timber Buildings in the South, it is called the *Rasen*, or *Resen*, or *Resening*.

*Partlets*; Ruffs, or Bands for Women. *Cheesh. Vetus vox (inquit Skinnerus) pro Sudario, præsertim quod circa collum gestatur. Minshew dictum putat quasi Portelet, quod circumfertur, vel, ut melius divinat Cowel, à verbo, to part, quia facile separatur à corpore, Skinner.*

A *Pate*; A Brock or Badger; it is also a general Word for the Head. *Peat* in the North is used for Turf digged out of Pits, and Turf appropriated to the Top-turf, or Sod; but in Cambridge, &c. Peat goes by the Name of Turf.

A mad *Pash*; A Mad-brain. *Cheesh.*

A *Pelt*; A Skin; spoken chiefly of Sheep Skins when the Wool is off, from *Pellis*, Lat. The *Pelt-rot* is when Sheep dye for Poverty or ill keeping. *Pelt* is a Word much used in Falconry for the Skin of a Fowl stuf, or the Carcase itself of a dead Fowl, to throw out to a Hawk.

*Peale* the Pot; cool the Pot.

*Peed*; Blind of one Eye; he *pees*; he looks with one Eye.

*Peevish*; Witty, subtle.

A *Penbark*; A Begger's Can.

A *Pet* and a *Pet Lamb*; A Cade Lamb.

*Pettle*; Pettish. Var. Dial.

To *Pifle*; To filch.

A *Pin-panniebly* Fellow; A covetous Miser; that pins up his Panniers, or Baskets.

A *Pig*.







## Q.

**T**HE *Quest* of an Oven ; the Side thereof. Pies are said to be *quested*, whose Sides have been crushed by each other, or so joined to them as thence to be less baked. *the edges of such paste are call'd kissing crust.*  
*A Quillet* *a long narrow piece of land. or a Hang.*

## R.

**T**O *Rack*, or *Reck* ; To care, never *rack* you ; i. e. Take you no Thought or Care. From the antient Saxon Word *Recc*, care, and *Reccan*, to care for. *Chaucer* hath *recketh*, for *careth*. Hence *Retchless*, and *Retchlessness*, for *careless*, and *carelessness* ; as in the *Saxon*.

*Race* ; *Runnet*, or *Renning*. Hence *Racy*, spoken of Wine.

To *rait* Timber ; And so Flax and Hemp, to put it into a Pond or Ditch, to water it, to harden, or season it.

*Radlings* ; Windings of the Wall.

To *rame* ; To reach ; perchance from *Rome*.

*Rash* ; It is spoken of Corn in the Straw, that is so dry that it easily durses out, or falls out of the Straw with handling it. *Vox esse videtur* Ὀρομαλονε-  
 πομπδόν.

To *rauk* ; To scratch. A *rauk* with a Pin. Perchance only a Variation of Dialect for rake.

*Redshanks* ; *Arsmart*.

To *reek* ; To wear away. His Sickness will *reek* him ; that is, so waste him as to kill him.

*Reckans* ; Hooks to hang Pots or Kettles on over the Fire.

To *reem* ; To cry, *Lancashire*, ab *AS*. *Hræman*, *Plorare*, *clamare*, *ejulare*, to weep with crying and bewailing, *Hream*, *ejulatus*.



To *rejumble*; *Lincoln.* as it *rejumbles* upon my *Stomach*, *Fr. G. Il regimbe sur mon estomac*, i. e. *calci-trat. Sic autem dicimus ubi cibus in ventriculo fluctuat & nauseam parit. Verb. aut Fr. G. à Præp. Re, & Fr. G. Jambe, It. Gamba ortum ducit. Skinner.*

To *remble*; *Lincoln.* To move, or remove, *q. d. Remobiliare.*

A *Reward*, or good *Reward*; A good Colour, or *Ruddiness* in the Face, used about *Sheffield* in *Yorkshire*.

*Renty*; Handsome, well shaped, spoken of *Horses*, *Cows*, &c.

To *render*; To separate, disperse, &c. I'll *render* them, spoken of separating a Company. Per-chance from rending *per paragogen.*

*Rennish*; Furious, passionate; A *rennish* *Bedlam*.

To *reul*; To be rude, to behave ones self unman-nerly, to rig. A *reuling* Lad; a *Rigsby*.

To *reuze*; To extol, or commend highly.

To *rine*; To touch; *ab AS. Hrinan*, to touch, or feel.

To *ripple* Flax; To wipe off the Seed Vessels.

*Rooky*; Misty; a Variation of Dialect for *Reeky*. *Reek* is a general Word for a Steam or Vapour. *L. Lunk*

*Rops*; Guts, *q. Ropes, funes.* In the South the Guts prepared and cut out for Black-puddings or Links, are called *Ropes*, *not for those of woodwork, as is a great word.*

*Ream-penny*; *q. Rome-penny*, which was formerly paid from hence to *Rome*, *Peter-pence*. He reckons up his *Ream-pennies*, that is, tells all his Faults.

A *Roop*; A Hoarseness.

*Rowty*; Over-rank, and Strong; spoken of Corn, or Grass.

To *rowt*, or *rawt*; To lowe like an Ox or Cow. The old Saxon Word *Hrutan*, signifies to snort, snore, or rout in sleeping.

To *ruck*; To squat, or shrink down.

*Runches*, and *Runchballs*; Carlock when it is dry, and withered.



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*Runnel*; Pollard Wood; ~~From runing up apace.~~

He *rutes* it; *Chesh.* spoken of a Child, he cries fiercely, *i. e.* he *rowts* it, he bellows.

*Rynt* ye; By your leave, stand handsomely. As, *Rynt* you *Witch*, quoth *Besse Locket* to her Mother, Proverb, *Cheshire.*

S.

**S***acklefs*; Innocent, faultless, without Crime, or Accusation; a pure *Saxon* Word, from the Noun *Sac*, *Saca*, a Cause, Strife, Suit, Quarrel, &c. and the *Præposition* *leas*, without.

A *Sagbe*; *i. e.* a Saw.

To *samme* Milk; To put the runing to it, to curdle it.

A *Sark*; A Shirt.

*Saugb*, and *Sauf*; Sallow.

A *Saur-pool*; A stinking Puddle.

*Scaddle*; That will not abide touching; spoken of young Horses that fly out.

*Scafe*; Wild; spoken of Boys.

A *Scarre*; The Cliff of a Rock, or a naked Rock on the dry Land, from the *Saxon* *Carre*, *cautes*. This Word gave Denomination to the Town of *Scarborough*. *Pot scars*, *Pot-shreds*, or broken Pieces of Pots.

A *Scrat*; An Hermaphrodite; used of Men, Beasts, and Sheep.

*Scrogs*; Blackthorn.

*Scrooby grafs*; Scurvy-grafs. Var. Dial.

A *Sean*, *Lincoln*. A kind of Net, *Proculdubio* contract. à *Latino* & *Gr. Sagena*. Skinner.

*Seaves*; Rushes; *seavy* Ground, such as is overgrown with Rushes.

A *Seeing glass*; A Looking-glass.

*Seer*; Several, divers. They are gone *seer* Ways. Perchance *seer* is but a Contraction of *sever*.

*Sel*;



*Sell*; *Self*.

*Selt*; *Chesh.* Chance; *Its but a felt whether*, it is but a Chance Whether.

*Semmit*; limber.

To *setter*; To cut the Dew-lap of an Ox or Cow, into which they put *Helleboraster*, which we call *Set-terwort*, by which an Issue is made, whereout ill Hu-mours vent themselves.

*Sensy*; *Not*: Sign, Likelyhood, Appearance.

*Sensine*; *Cumb.* Since then. Var. Dial.

A *Shafman*, *Shafmet*, or *Shaftment*; The Measure of the Fift with the Thumb set up, *ab A.S.* *Seæft mund*, *Semipes*.

*Shan*; *Lincoln.* Shamefacedness, *ab A.S.* *Scande, confusio, verecundia*; *item abominatio, ignominia*.

*Shandy*; Wild.

To *sheal*; To separate, most used of Milk. So to *sheal* Milk is to curdle it, to separate the Parts of it.

To *shear* Corn; To reap Corn.

No *shed*; No difference between Things; to *shead*, *Lanc.* to distinguish, *ab A.S.* *Sceadan* to distinguish, disjoin, divide, or sever. *Belgis* *Scheyden*, *Scheeden*.

*Shed Riners* with a *Whaver*. *Chesh.* Winning any Cast that was very good, *i. e.* strike off one that touches, &c. v. *Ryne.*

*Shoods*; Oat hulls, *Darbysh.*

The *Shot-flagon*, or *Come again*; which the Host gives to his Guests if they drink above a Shilling. *Darbysh.*

A *Shippen*; A Cow-house, *ab A.S.* *Scypene. Sta-bulum, Bovile*, a Stable, an Ox-stall.

A *Skirt-band*; *Yorksh.* A Band.

*Sib'd*; A Kin; *no sole sib'd*, nothing akin; No more *sib'd* than Sieve and Riddle, that grew both in a Wood together. Prov. *Chesh.* *Syb*, or *Sybbe*, is an an-tient Saxon Word, signifying Kindred, Alliance, Affinity.

*A Shephouse*; a great name for a building to tie up on shelter  
within. *Chesh.*



*Sickerly*; Surely, à Lat. Secure.

*Side*; Long; *My Coat is very side*, i. e. very long. Item proud, steep, from the Saxon *side*, *sid*; or the Danish *side*, signifying long.

A *Sike*; A little Rivulet, ab A S. *Sich*, *Sulcus*. a Furrow, vel potius *sulcus*, *aquarius*, *Lacuna*, *lira*, *stria*, *elix*, a Water Furrow, a Gutter, *Somner*.

*Sike*; Such. Var Dial. *sike* a thing, such a thing.

To *sile* down, *Lincoln*. to fall to the Bottom, or subside, fort, ab A S. *Syl*, *Basis*, *limen*, q. d. *ad fundum delabi*, *Skinner*.

*Sizely*; Nice, proud, coy.

To *skime*; To look askint, to glee.

*Skellerd*; Wrapt, cast, become crooked. *Darb*.

*Skatloe*; Loss, Harm, Wrong, Prejudice, *One doth the Skath, and another bath the Scorn*. Prov. ab A S. *Scædan*, *Sceadhian*, Belg. *Schaeden*, Teut. *Schaden* Dan. *Skader*, *nocere*. Add *Skath* to *Scorn*. Prov. of such as do Things both to their Loss and Shame.

A *Skeel*; A Collock.

A *Slab*; The outside Plank of a Piece of Timber when sawn into Boards. Its a Word of general Use.

*Slape*; Slippery; vox usatissimo.

*Slape-ale*; *Lincolnsh*. Plain Ale as opposed to Ale medicated with Wormwood, or Scurvy-grass, or mixed with any other Liquor: *Fortean*, *licit sensus non parum variet*, ab alt. *Slape quod agro Lincolnsh. lubricum & mollem significat*, i. e. smooth Ale, *hoc à verbo*, to slip, *Skinner*.

To *slat* on, to leck on, to cast on, or dash against. Vox *ὀνοματόν*.

To *sleak* out the Tongue; To put it out by way of Scorn. *Chesh*.

*Sleck*; Small Pit-coal.

To *sleck*; i. e. Slack, to quench, or put out the Fire, v. g. or ones thirst.

*A Skrick*, seems almost the same as *propane* of *skrick*. To do of the west.



To *sleeck* ; To dip, or take up Water.

To *slete* a Dog, is to fet him at any thing, as Swine, Sheep, &c.

*Slim*, *Lincolnsh.* à *Belg.* *Slim*, *Teut.* *Schlim*, *vilis*, *perversus*, *pravus*, *dolosus*, *obliquus*, *distortus*. Skinner. Its a Word generally used in the same Sense with *Sly*. Sometimes it signifies slender bodied, and thin cloathed.

To *slive*, *Lincolnsh.* à *Dan.* *Slæver*, *serpo*, *Teut.* *Schleiffen*, *humi trahere*: *hinc* & *Lincolnsh.* a slyerly Fellow, *Vir subdolus*, *vaser*, *dissimulator*, *veterator*. *Sliven* ; idle, lazy.

*Slokened* ; *Slockened* ; *q.* slackened, choaked, *Var.* *Dial.* as a Fire is choaked by throwing Water upon it.

The *Slote* of a Ladder or Gate ; the flat Step, or Bar.

To *slot* a Door ; *Lincolnsh. i. e.* To shut it, à *Belg.* *sluyten*. *Teut.* *schlieffen*, *claudere*, *occludere*, *obscurare*, *Belg.* *slot*, *sera*, *claustrum*, *ferreum*.

A *Slough* ; A Husk ; it is pronounced *sluffe*.

To *slump* ; To slip, or fall plum down in any wet, or dirty Place.

To *smartle* away ; To waste away.

To *smittle* ; To infect, from the old *Saxon* *smittan*, and *Dutch* *smetten*, to spot or infect, whence our Word *Smut*.

*Smopple* ; Brittle ; as *smopple* Wood, *smopple* Pyecrust, *i. e.* short and fat.

To *snape* or *sneap* ; To check ; as Children easily *sneaped* ; Herbs and Fruits *sneaped* with cold Weather. It is a general Word all over *England*.

The *Snaste* ; The burnt Week, or Snuff of a Candle.

To *snathe*, or *snare* ; To prune Trees ; to cut off the Boughs of Ash, or other Timber Trees ; of which this Word is used, as prune is of Fruit Trees. A *Snathe*.



*Snever* ; Slender ; an usual Word.

A *Snever-spawt* ; A slender Stripling.

*Sneck* the Door ; Latch the Door ; the *Sneck*, or *Snecket* of a Door (according to *Skinner*) is the String which draws up the Latch to open the Door : *nescio an à Belg. snappen, Corripere, quia sci. cum janua aperienda est, semper arripitur.*

To *snee*, or *snie* ; To abound, or swarm. He *snies* with Lice, he swarms with them.

To *snite* ; To wipe. *Snite* your Nose, i. e. wipe your Nose, à *schneutzen, Belg. snutten, snotten, Nares emungere, Dan. snyder emunge, à Snot Substantivo*, to wipe off the Snot.

A *Snitbe* Wind ; *Vox elegantissima, agro Lincolnsh. usatitissima, significat autem veltum valde frigidum & penetrabilem, ab AS. snidan, Belg. sneiden ; Teut. schneiden, scindere, ut nos dicimus, a cutting Wind. Skinner.*

*Snod*, and *Snog* ; Neat, handsome ; as *snogly* gear'd, handsomely drest.

*Snog* Malt ; Smooth with few Combs.

A *So*, or *Soa* ; A Tub with two Ears, to carry on a Stang.

A *Sock* ; or *Plough-sock* ; A Plough-share.

A *Sofs* ; A mucky Puddle.

A *Sod* ; A Turf ; I will die upon the Sod ; i. e. in the Place where I am. Sods are also used for Turfs in the Midland Part of England.

To *soil* Milk ; To cleanse it, *potius* to *file* it, to cause it to *subside*, to strain it, v. *file*.

A *Sile-dish* ; A straining, or cleansing Dish.

*Sool* or *Sowle* ; Any thing eaten with Bread.

To *sowl* one by the Ears, *Lincolnsh. i. e. Aures summa vi vellere ; credo a sow, i. e. Aures arripere & vellere, ut suisbus canes solent. Skinner.*

*Soon* ; The Evening ; a *Soon* ; at Even.

A *Spackt* Lad, or Wench ; apt to learn, ingenious, *Pat*, in the East Riding of Yorkshire.



A *Spancel* ; A Rope to tye a Cow's hinder Legs.

To *spane* a Child ; To wean it.

To *sparre*, or *speir*, or *spurre* ; To ask, enquire, cry at the Market ; *ab A.S.* *sprian*, to search out by the Track, or Trace, or enquire, or make diligent search.

To *spar* the Door ; To bolt, bar, pin, or shut it, *ab A.S.* *Sparran*, *Obdere*, *claudere*. This Word is also used in *Norfolk*, where they say, *Spar the Door*, *an emis he come*, i. e. shut the Door, lest he come in.

A *Spaul*, or *Spowl* ; A Youth.

To *spelder* ; To spell.

The *Speer* ; *Chesh.* The Chimney Post. *Rear'd* against the *Speer* ; standing up against the Chimney Post.

*Spice* ; Raisins, Plums, Figs, and such like Fruit. *Yorksh.* *Spice à species.*

A *Staddle* ; A Mark, or Impression made on any thing by somewhat lying upon it. So Scars or Marks of the Small-pox are called *Staddles*. Also the Bottom of a Corn-Mow, or Hay-stack, is called the *Staddle*.

A *Stang* ; A wooden Bar ; *ab A.S.* *stang*, *sudes*, *vedlis* *Teut.* *stang*, *pertica*, *contus*, *sparus*, *vedlis*. *Datur* & *Camb. Br.* *Ystang* *Pertica*, *sed nostro fonte haustum*. This Word is still used in some Colleges in the University of Cambridge ; to *stang* Scholars in Christmas time, being to cause them to ride on a Colt-staff, or Pole, for missing of Chapel. It is used likewise here (in the East Riding of Yorkshire) for the fourth Part of an Acre, a Rood. Mr. *Brokesby*.

A *Start* ; A long Handle of any thing, a Tail, as it signifies in *Low Dutch* ; so a *Redstart* is a Bird with a red Tail.

*Stark* ; Stiff, weary, *ab A.S.* *sterc*, *strace*, *Rigidus*, *durus*, *Belg.* & *Dan.* *sterck*, *Teut.* *starck*, *validus*, *robustus*, *firmus*, v. Skinner.

*Staw'd* ;



*Staw'd* ; Set ; from the Saxon *Stow*, a Place, originally from *statio* and *statuo*. Hence, I suppose, *stowing* of Goods in the Hold of a Ship, or in a Store-house. — *Stow*, in this sense, seems to be a great word.

A *Stee* ; A Ladder ; in the Saxon, *stegher* is a Stair, *gradus scale*, perchance from *stee*.

*Stead* ; Is used generally for a Place, as, It lies in such a *Stead*, i. e. in such a Place, whereas elsewhere only in *Stead*, is made use of for in *Place*, or in the Room of.

To *steak*, or *steick*, or *steke* the Dure ; to shut the Door. à Teut. & Belg. *stecken*, *steken*, to thrust, or put, to stake.

To *steem* ; To bespeak a thing.

A *Steg* ; A Gander.

To *stein*, or *steven* ; *idem*.

*Stiven* ; Sternness, perhaps from *Stiffe*.

A *stife* Quean ; A lusty Quean ; *stife*, in the old Saxon, is obstinate, stiff, inflexible.

*Stife* Bread ; Strong Bread, made with Beans and Pease, &c. which makes it of a strong Smell and Taste.

*Stithe* ; Strong, stiff, ab *A S.* *stidh*, stiff, hard, severe, violent, great, strong, *stithe* Cheese, i. e. strong Cheese.

A *Stitby* ; An Anvil, à *prædict.* *A S.* *stidh*, *rigidus*, *durus*. *Quid enim incude durius ?*

A *Stot* ; A young Bullock, or Steer ; a young Horse in *Chaucer* ; ab *A S.* *stod*, or *steda*, a Stallion, also a War Horse, a Steed.

*Stood* ; Cropt ; Sheep are said to be stoo'd whose Ears are cropt, and Men who wear their Hair very short.

A *Stoop*, or *Stowp* ; A Post fastened in the Earth, from the Latin *Stupa*. *Chesh.*

*Stocks-bill* ; *Geranium Robertianum*.

A *Stound*, q. Stand ; a wooden Vessel to put small Beer in. Also a short Time, a small *Stound*.



A *Stowk* ; q. Stalk ; the Handle of a Pail, also a Shock of twelve Sheaves.

A *Stowre* ; A Round of a Ladder ; a Hedge-stake. Also the Staves in the Side of a Wain, in which the Eve-rings are fastened, tho' the large and flat ones are called *Slots*.

*Strandy* ; Restive, passionate ; spoken of Children. Such they call *Strandy-mires*.

A *Strike* of Corn ; A Bushel, four Pecks, à Teut. Kornstreiche, *Hofstorum*, vel radius ; streichen, *Hofstoria mensuram radere, coæquare, complanare*.

*Strunt* ; The Tail or Rump, ab A S. steort, stert ; Belg. stert, steert, Teut. stertz, cauda : vel à Belg. stont, Fr. G. Estron, It. stonzo stercus, per Metonym. adjuncti, Skinner.

*Stunt*, Lincolnsh. Stubborn, fierce, angry ; ab A S. stunta, stunt, stultus, fatuus, fortè quia stulti præferoces sunt ; vel à verbo, to stand, ut Resty à restando, Metaphorâ ab equis contumacibus sumptâ. Skinner.

1. A *Srom* ; The Instrument to keep the Malt in the Fat.

2. *Strushins* ; Orts ; from Destruction, I suppose. We use the Word *Strushion* for Destruction. It lies in the Way of *Strushion*, i.e. in a Likelyhood to be destroyed. Mr. Brokesby.

A *Sturk* ; A young Bullock, or Heifer, ab A S. Styrk, *Buculus* à.

To *sturken* ; To grow, thrive ; *Throdden* is the same.

A *Swad* ; *Silqua*, A Cod, a *Pease-swad*. Used metaphorically for one that is slender ; a meer *Swad*.

A *Swache* ; A Tally ; that which is fixt to Cloth sent to dye, of which the Owner keeps the other Part.

*Swale* ; Windy, cold, bleak.

To *swale*, or *swéal* ; To singe or burn, to waste or blaze away, ab A S. swælan, to kindle, to set on Fire, to burn. A



A *Swang* ; A fresh Piece of green Swarth lying in a Bottom, among arable, or barren Land. A Dool.

A *Swarth*, *Cumb.* The Ghost of a dying Man, *fort. ab AS.* sweart. Black, dark, pale, wan.

*Swatke* ; Calm.

To *swattle* away ; To waste.

A *Swatke bank* ; A Swarth of new mowen Grass, or Corn.

*Sweamish*, *i. e.* squeamish, used for modest.

To *swab* ; To swoon. To *swelt* ; *idem.*

A *Swill* ; A Keeler to wash in, standing on three Feet.

To *swilker* ore ; To dash over. *Vox ὀνομαστον.*

A *Swinbull*, or *swine-crue* ; A Hogs-sty.

*Swipper* ; Nimble, quick, *ab AS.* swippre, crafty, subtle, cunning, sly, wily.

To *swizzen* ; To finge.

## T.

**T**HE *Tab* of a Shoe ; The Latchet of a Shoe.

A *Tabern* ; Cellar ; à *Lat.* *Taberna.*

*Tantrels* ; Idle People that will not fix to any Employment. *A Bang/chuck*

A *Tarn* ; A Lake, or Meer-pool ; a usual Word in the North.

To *taste*, *i. e.* to smell in the North ; indeed there is a very great Affinity between these two Senses.

To *tave* ; *Lincolnsh.* To rage ; à *Belg.* *Tobben*, *Toppen*, *Daven*, *Teut.* *Toven*, *Furere.* Sick People are said to *tave* with the Hands when they catch at any thing, or wave their Hands, when they want the use of Reason.

To *Tawm* ; To swoon.

To *teem*, or *team* ; To pour out, to lade out of one Vessel into another. *Credo à Danico* *Tommer*, *Haurio*, *exhaurio*, *vacuo*, *tommer*, *autem oritur à* *Tom.* *vacuus*, *v.* *Skinner.*

*Teamful* ;



*achipen (Chesh. Shesh.) in this manner.*  
*a theven*  
*a theven,* *a case of the first year.*

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*Teamful*; *Brimful*, having as much as can be team-  
ed in; in the antient *Saxon* it signifies fruitful, abun-  
dant, plentiful, from *Team*, *Soboles*, *fætus* and full.

*Teen*; *Angry*, *ab A.S. Tynan*, to provoke, stir,  
anger, or enrage. Good or fow *teen*, *Chesh.* Good  
or foul taking.

A *Temse*; A fine *Sierce*, a small *Sieve*, *Belg.*  
*Teems*, *Tems*, *Fr. G. Tamis*, *It. Tamisio*, *Ta-*  
*miso*, *cribrum*; whence comes our *Temse* Bread.

To *tent*; to tend, or look to. *Var. Dial. Chesh.*  
*I'll tent thee, quoth Wood. If I cannot rule my*  
*Daughter, I'll rule my Good, Prov. Chesh.*

*Tharn*; *Lincolnsh.* Guts prepared, cleansed, and  
blown up for to receive Puddings; *ab A.S. Dearm.*  
*Belg. Darm*, *Derm*, *Teut. Darm*, *Dearm*, *simpl.*  
*intestinum.*

*Theat*; *Firm*, staunch, spoken of Barrels when  
they do not run.

*Ther'd*; *Towardly.*

To *thirl*; To bore a Hole, to drill. *Lincolnsh.*  
*ab A.S. Dhryl*, *Dhyrel*, *foramen*. *Dhirlian*, *Belg.*  
*Drillen*, *Perforare*. *Skinner.*

A *Tbible*, or *Tbivel*; A Stick to stir a Pot. Also  
a *Dibble*, or setting Stick.

To *thole*, *Derb.* To brook, or endure; *thole* a  
while, i. e. stay a while. *Chaucer* hath *tholed*, for  
suffered, *ab A.S. Tholian*, *ejusdem significationis.*

*Tbone*, *Tbony*; *meâ sententiâ*, q. thawed; damp,  
moist. *Skinner à Teut. Tuncken*, *macerare*, *intin-*  
*gere*, *deducit.*

A *Thrave*; A Shock of Corn, containing twenty-  
four Sheaves; *ab A.S. Threaf*, *manipulus*, a Hand-  
ful, a Bundle, a Bottle.

To *thrave*; *Lincolnsh.* To urge, *ab A.S. Thra-*  
*vian*, *Urgere.*

To *threap*, *threapen*; To blame, rebuke, re-  
prove, chide; *ab A.S. Threapan*, *Threapian*, *ejus-*  
*dem signification.* To *threap Kindness* upon one, is used  
in



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in another Sense. To *threap* with us, is to urge, or press. It is no *threaping Ware*; so bad, that one need be urged to buy it. Mr. Brokesby. <sup>to threap down, seems to be gently undressed for a cover, power by oblique argument.</sup>

I'll *thrippa* thee; *Cheesh*. I'll beat, or cudgel thee.

Very *throng*; Busily employed.

To *throdden*; To grow, to thrive, to wax, to sturken.

*Thrutcb*, for thrust, *Cheesh*. *Maxfield Measure*, heap and *thrutcb*. Prov.

To *throw*; To turn as Turners do; *ab A S*. *Thrawan*, *quæ inter alia*, to wheel, turn, or wind, *significat*.

To *thropple*; To throttle, or strangle. Var. Dial. *Yorksh*.

The *Thropple*; The Wind-pipe. *Yorksh*. Dial.

To *thwite*; To wittle, cut, make white by cutting. *He bath thwitten a Mill-post into a Pudding-prick*. Prov.

*Tider*, or *Tidder*, or *Titter*; Soon, quickly, sooner. From Tide, vid. *Astite*.

To *tifle*; To turn, to stir, to disorder any thing by tumbling in it; so standing Corn or Grass is tified when trodden down.

*Till*; To.

*Timorous*; By the Vulgar is here used for furious, or passionate.

<sup>to turn the line (threap. &c.); To light the fuel - here, to kindle.</sup>  
To *tine*; To shut, fence; *tine* the Door; shut the Door. *ab A S*. *Tynan*, to inclose, fence, hedge, or teen. <sup>as to tine a hedge, is to make up a gap.</sup>

*Tipperd*; Drest unhandsomely.

*Tiny*; Puny, little; it is usually joined with little as an Augmentative; so they say, a little tiny thing.

<sup>some have said, as to the little word.</sup>  
*Too too*; Used absolutely for very well, or good.

*Toom*, or *Tume*; empty; *A toom Purse makes a Bleit* [i. e. bashful] Merchant. Prov. *Manifeste à Danico Tom*, *vacuus*, *inanis*.

To *toorcan*; To wonder or muse what one means to do.



A Towgber; A Dower, or Dowry. Dial. Cumb.  
Toothby; Peevish, crabbed.

Tranty; Wife and forward above their Age;  
spoken of Children. The same with *Audfarand*.

Trouts; Curds taken off the Whey when it is  
boiled; a rustick Word. In some Places they call  
them *Trotters*.

To *tum* Wool; To mix Wool of divers Colours. *From rose (Shropsh.) small boughs to fill up the spaces between the stakes in hedges.*

A *Twill*; A Spoole; from Quill. In the South  
they call it *winding of Quills*, because antiently, I sup-  
pose, they wound the Yarn upon Quills for the Wea-  
vers, tho' now they use Reeds. Or else Reeds were  
called Quills, as in *Latin*, *calami*. For Quills, or  
Shafts of Bird's Feathers, are now called *calami*, be-  
cause they are employed for the same use of writing,  
which of old Reeds only were, and to this Day are, in  
some Parts of the World. The Word *Pen*, now  
used for the Instrument we write with, is no other  
than the *Latin Penna*, which signifies the Quill, or  
hard Feather of any Bird, and is a very proper Word  
for it, because our Pens are now made of such Quills,  
which, as I said, were antiently made of Reeds.

*Treenware*; Earthen Vessels.

To *twitter*; To tremble, à *Teut.* Tittern, Tre-  
mere, *utrumque à sono fictum*. This is a Word of  
general Use. My Heart *twitters*. To *twitter*  
Thread, or Yarn, is to spin it uneven, generally  
used also in this Sense.

A *Tye-top*; A Garland.

*Tye the door (Shropsh. &c.) shut the door. — so To tye a glut, in books, — or make up a gap in a hedge &c. perhaps compounded of tye in.*

**U**-Bach; U-block, &c. v. Yu-bach, &c.

*Umstrid*; Astride, aistridlands.

*Vinexous*; Hard to please.

*Unbeer*; Impatient.

*Ure*; Udder. *Unket (Shrop. Chesh.) Lonely, solitary.*

To be *urled*; It is spoken of such as do not grow.  
Hence



Hence an *Urling*, a little dwarfish Person. In the South they call such *Knurles*. *Urling* is perhaps corrupted of *Harling*.

## W.

**A** *Walker*; A Fuller; a *Walk-mill*; a Fulling-mill; à Belg. *Walcher Fullo*; *hoc à verb. Belg. Walchen, It. Gualcare, Pannos premere, calcare. Teut. Walcken, pannum polire, Omnia credo à Lat. Calcare. Skinner.*

To *wally*; To coquer, or indulge.

*Walch*; Insipid, fresh, waterish; in the South we say *wallouish*, meaning somewhat nauseous.

*Walling*; i. e. Boyling; it is now in frequent Use among the Salt-boilers at *Northwych, Namptwych, &c.*

To *walt*; To totter, or lean one way, to overthrow; from the old Saxon *Waltan*, to tumble, or rowl, whence our weltring in Blood, or rather from the Saxon *Wealtian*, to reel, or stagger. *applied to the manner of tumbling.*

The *Wang-tooth*; the Jaw-tooth, ab *A S. Wang, Wong, mandibula. Wone toth seu potius Wong-toth, Dens caninus.*

*Wankle*; Limber, flaccid, ticklish, fickle, wavering.

A *Want*; A Mole, ab *A S. Wand. Talpa.*

*War*; *Worse*; *war* and *war*; *worse* and *worse*. Var. Dial.

To *warch*, or *wark*; To ake, to work, ab *A S. Wark, Dolor. Utrumque, a Work.*

To *wary*; *Lancash.* To curse, ab *A S. Warian, Werigan, Execrari, Diris devovere. To wary, i. e. Lay an Egg.*

To *ware* ones Money; To bestow it well, to lay it out in Ware.

*Warisht*; That hath conquered any Disease, or Difficulty, and is secure against the Future; also well stored, or furnished.

To



To *warp*; To lay Eggs; a Hen *warps*. The same with *wary*.

A *Warth*; a Water-Ford: I find that *warth* in the old Saxon signifies the Shoar.

*Warstead*; used in that sense: q. Waterstead.

*Wa's me*; woe is me: *Var. Dial. Leitch.*

*Way-bit*; a little piece, a little way; a Mile and a way bit. *Yorksh.*

*Way-bread*; Plantain; *ab AS. Wæg-bræde*, so called because growing every where in Streets and Ways.

*Weaky*; moist.

Mown Grass *welks*; that is, dries in order to becoming Hay. To *wilt*, for wither, spoken of green Herbs or Flowers, is a general Word. 22

To *welter*; to go aside, or heavily, as Women with Child, or fat People; from the old Saxon *Wealtian*, to reel or stagger; or else from the Saxon *Weltan*, to tumble or rowl, whence weltering in Blood.

To *wear* the Pot; to cool it.

To *weat* the Head; to look it. v. g. for Lice.

*Wea-worth* you; Woe betide you.

A *Weel*, *Lancash.* a Whirlpool, *ab AS. Wæl*, *vortex aquarum*.

*Weet* or *Wite*; nimble, swift; used also in the South.

*Weir* or *Waar*; *Northumberland*, Sea-Wrack, *Alga marina*, from the old Saxon *Waar*, *alga marina*, *Fucus marinus*. The *Tbanet* Men (saith Somner) call it *wore* or *woore*.

*Wellaneer*; alas.

To *wend*; to go. *Welly, well, wigh) - chiding, almost; perhaps contracted of well-nigh. as welly, brown, almost bristled.*

*Westy*; Dizzy, giddy.

*Wharre*; Crabs: as *sower* as *Wharre*, *Cheshire*.

A *wheady* Mile; a long Mile, a Mile longer than it seems to be. Used in *Shropshire*. *perhaps contracted of weighty.*

*Wbeam* or *Wbeem*; near, close, so as no Wind can enter it: also very handsome and convenient for



*in Shropshire  
they say heem.*

one: as, *It lies wheem for me*, Chesh. *Ab AS.* *Gecweme*, grateful, acceptable, pleasant, fit.

*Wheamow*; Nimble: *I am very wheamow*, quoth the old woman, when she stept into the Milk-bowl, Prov.

A *Whee*, or *Whey*; an Heifer. The only Word used here [in the East-Riding of Yorkshire] in that sense.

A *Wheen-Cat*; a Queen-Cat: *Catus fœmina*. That Queen was used by the Saxons to signify the Female Sex, appears in that *QUEEN Fugol* was used for a Hen-fowl.

A *wheint* Lad, *q. queint*; a fine Lad: *ironice dictum*, Chesh. Var. Dial. Also cunning, subtle.

A *Whinner-neb*; A lean, spare-faced Man. *Whinner*, I suppose is the name of some Bird that usually builds in Whins, having a slender Bill or Neb. Mr. Brokesby. I rather take it to be the Name of some Bird that frequents the Waters.

*Whirkened*; Choaked, strangled.

A *Whisket*; A Basket, a Skuttle or shallow Ped.

To *white*; To requite; as *God white you*, *God requite you*, Chesh. Var. Dial. *white pro quite*, quite per *Aphæresin pro requite*. *to white, to requite (Chesh. Shrop.) to take off the task, put on mind*

To *white*; To blame: *You lean all the white off your sell*, i. e. You remove all the Blame from yourself. V. *Wife*.

To *wite*; To blame, *ab AS.* *Pæna*, *multa*, *q. supplicium*. Chaucer useth the Word for Blame.

To *whoave*; Chesh. to cover or whelm over. *We will not kill but whoave*, Prov. Chesh. Spoken of a Pig or Fowl that they have overwhelmed with some Vessel in Readiness to kill. *Ab AS.* *Hwolf*, *Hwalf*, a Covering or Canopy; Verb. *Hwalfian*, *camerare*, *fornicare*.

To *widdle*; To fret.

*Wigger*; Strong. A clear-pitch'd *wigger* Fellow.

The *Wikes* of the Mouth; The Corners of the Mouth.

To *wizzle*; To get any thing away sily. A

*Wick-wad*; *Quickets*. Cheshire.  
*Wick-wad* }



# North Country Words.

67

A *Who Whiskin*; A whole great drinking Pot. *Who* being the *Cheshire Dialect* for whole, and a *Whisking* signifying a black Pot.

*Whook't* every Joint; Shook every Joint, *Chesh.*

A *Wieg*, or *Waag*; A Leaver, a Wedge, *ab AS.* *Wæge*, *Pondus*, *massa*, *libra*.

*Willern*; Peevish, wilful, à *Saxon*, *Willer*, willing.

A *Wilk* or *Whilk*; A Periwinkle or Sea-snail, *ab AS.* *Wealk*, *cochlea marina*, *Limax marinus*: *Higgin.* *σεῖπε & σεῖλαι*, *Turbo*, *cochlea marina*, *quâ olim ad buccinandum utebantur.* *Hoc à verbo* *Wealcan* *volvere*, *revolvere*, *quia sci. ejus testa in orbem, spiræ in modum contorquetur*, *Skinner.*

A *Wind-berry*; A Bill-berry, or Whortle-berry. *Wimbury.*

A *Wisket*; v. *Whisket*.

*Winly*; quietly.

*Woat*. —————

A *Wogh*; A Wall: *Lancashire*, *ab AS.* *Wag*, *Paries*, elsewhere in the North *Wogh* is used for Wool, by a Change of the Dialect.

To *wonne* or *wun*; To dwell: to haunt or frequent: as *where won you?* where dwell you? *ab AS.* *Wunian*, *Gewunian*, *Habitare*, *manere*, *Belg.* *Woonen*, *Teut.* *Wonen*, *Wohnen*: *habitare*, *morari.* *Hæc ab AS.* *Wunian*, *Gewunian.* *Assuescere*, q. d. *Ubi soles aut frequentas?*

*Wood-wants*; Holes in a Post or Piece of Timber, q. d. Places wanting Wood.

*Worck-bracco*, *Chesh.* i. e. Work-brittle, very diligent; earnest or intent upon one's Work. *Var. Dial.*

To be *worried*; To be choaked. *Worran* in the ancient *Saxon* signifies to destroy; in which sense we still say, A Dog *worries* Sheep.

A *Wreasel*; A Weasel.

*Wringle-streas*, or Straws; i. e. Bents, item Windlestraws.

A *Wright*; Is the only Word in use here [East Riding of *Yorksh.*] for a Carpenter. Mr. *Brokesby*.

To *wyte*; i. e. Blame, v. *Wite*.

*Wunt* (*Shrop.*) once E 2  
A *Wunt* (*Shrop.*) *an Oak.*  
A *Wunt* *an Oak.*

*Yane*;



## Y

**Y** *Ane* ; one : *yance* ; once : *Var. Dial.*

*Yare* ; Covetous, desirous, eager ; also nimble, ready, fit, ticklish. It is used also in the South, à *Teut.* *Geaher*, *Geah*, *Fervidus*, *promptus*, *præceps*, *impatiens* : *Geahe Præcipitia*, *Jearen*, *Fervere*, *effervesce* : *vel parum deflexo sensu ab AS.* *Gearo*, *Gearre*, *Chaucero etiam Yare*, *Paratus*, *promptus*, &c. v. *Skinner cui præ reliquis omnibus arridet Etymon*, ab *AS.* *Georn*, *studiosus*, *sedulus*, *diligens*, *intentus*. Spoken of Grass or Pastures, it is fresh, green.

*Yearly* ; *valde* : yearlyly much ; yearlyly great, that is very great.

The *Yeender*, or *Eender* : The Forenoon, *Derbysh.*

A *Yate* ; A Gate.

*Yeander* ; *Yonder*, *Var. Dial.*

*Yewd*, or *Yod* ; *Went* : *yewing*, going : ab *AS.* *Eode* ; *ivit*, *iter fecit*, *concessit*, he went. *Chaucero* *Yed*, *Yeden*, *Yode eodem sensu*. *Spencer* also in his *Fairy Queen*, lib. i. c. 10.

*He that the blood-red Billows like a Wall,  
On either side disparted with his Rod,  
'Till all his Army dry-foot thro' them Yod.*

Speaking of *Moses*.

*Yoon* ; *Oven* : *Var. Dial.*

To *yowster* ; To *fester*.

*Yu-batch* ; *Christmas-batch* : *Yu-block*, or *Yule-block* ; *Christmas-block* : *Yu-gams* ; *Christmas-games* : ab *AS.* *Cehul* : *Dan.* *Jule-dag natalis Christi* : *Hoc forte à Latino.* *Hebræo Jubilum*, *Skinner*.

*Yuck* ; *Linc.* à *Belg.* *Jeucken*, *Joocken*, *Teut.* *Jeucken*, *prurire* : *Jucken*, *Fricare*, *Scabere*.

*A Goughal (Shropsh.)* ; the green Wood-picker.





## SOUTH and EAST Country WORDS.

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### A



*N Alp* or *Nope* ; A Bulfinch. I first took Notice of this Word in *Suffolk*, but find since that it is used in other Countries, almost generally all over *England*.

An *Amper* ; A Fault, or Flaw, in Linen or Woollen Cloath, *Suff.* *Skinner* makes it to be a Word much used by the common or country People in *Essex*, to signify a Tumor, Rising or Pustule, *vel ab A S.* *Ampre*, *Ompre*, *varix* : *vel à Teut.* *Empor*, *fursum*, *empor heben*, *emporen*, *elevare*, *q. d. cutis elevatio*.

*Anewst* ; Nigh, almost, near hand, about, *circiter*, *Suff.* *On-neaweste*, *propè*, *juxta*, *secus*, near, nigh : *à Præp.* *On*, and *neaweste vicinia*.

*Arders* ; Fallowings, or Plowings of Ground. This is also a Northern Word.

*Argol* ; Tartar, or Lees of Wine.

*Atter* ; Matter, Pus, sanies : *à Teut.* & *Belg.* *Eyter ejusdem significati*, *vel ab ejus parente*, *A S.* *Ater*, virus.

*Auk* and *aukward* ; Untoward, unhandy, ineptus, *ab A S.* *Æwerd*, *perversus*, *aversus* ; *hoc ab Æ Præp.*



# 70 South and East Country Words.

*loquelari negativa privativa & Weard versùs, quasi dicas, qui ad nullam rem vel artem à natura comparatus est; iratâ Minervâ natus. Huic autem Aukward omnino tum sensu tum Etymo opponitur Toward. This is a Word used also in the North, as I am informed by Mr. Brokesby.*

*A Baron, the same as Knolly north-country.*  
**A** Barth; A warm Place, or Pasture for Calves or Lambs.

A Barken, or (as they use it in *Suffex*) Barton; A Yard of a House, a Backside, *vel à verbo, to Barre, vel à Germ. Bergen, Abscondere, A.S. Beorgan munire, q. d. Locus clausus, respectu sci. agrorum.*

~~Baven~~ *Baven*; Brush-faggots, with the Brushwood at length, or in general Brushwood. *Nescio an q. d. Fevine Gallicè à Feu, Focus. Vir Rev. defleat à Belg. Bauwen, Teut. Bawen, Ædificare, cum fiat ex reliquis arborum pro ædificiis succisarum, Skinner. Utrumque Etymon me iudice ineptum.*

Bain; Lithe, limber-jointed, that can bend easily, *Suffolk.*

Bekither; On this Side. It answers to beyond. *Suffex.*

Bebounc'd; Tricked up and made fine; A Metaphor taken from a Horse's Hounces, which is that Part of the Furniture of a Cart-horse, which lies spread upon his Collar, *Eff.* Ironically used.

A Bishop; The little spotted Beetle, commonly called the Lady-cow, or Lady-bird. I have heard this Insect in other Places called a *Golden-Knop*; and, doubtless, in other Countries, it hath other Names.

A Bigge; A Pap or Teat, *Eff.*

A Billard; A bastard Capon, *Suff.*

The Bird of the Eye; the Sight or Pupil, *Suff.*

Blighted Corn; Blasted Corn, *Suff.* Blight *idem quod* Milldew, *i. e. mel roscidum vel roscida quædam melligo*



## South and East Country Words. 71

*melligo quæ fruges corrumpit: nescio an à Teut.* Bleych, *pallidus, à colore scilicet,* Skinner. *in the North too.*

Bogge; Bold, forward, sawcy. So we say, a very bog Fellow.

A Bumby; A deep Place of Mire and dung, a filthy Puddle.

A Bugge; Any Insect of the *Scarabæi* Kind. It is, I suppose, a Word of general Use.

Budge; Adject. Brisk, jocund. You are very budge. To budge, verbally, is to stir, or move, or walk away, in which Sense it is, I suppose, of general Use.

A Bostal; A Way up a Hill, *Suff.*

Bouds; i. e. Weevils, an Insect breeding in Malt, *Norf. Suff. Eff.*

Bown; i. e. Swelled, *Norf.*

Brank; Buck-wheat, *Eff. Suff.* In some Countries of England they call it *Crap*.

A Break; i. e. Land plowed the first Year after it hath lain fallow in the Sheep-walks, *Norf.*

To bricken; To bridle up the Head. A rustick Word corrupted from Bridle.

A Sow goes to *Brimme*; i. e. To Boar. Of use also in the North.

Brine it hither; Bring it hither, *Suff. Var. Dial.*

To brite; Spoken of Hops, when they be over-ripe and shatter.

To brook up; Spoken of Clouds, when they draw together, and threaten Rain, they are said to brook up.

To brutte; To browse, *Suff. Dial.* *from brouter, Tr.*

The Buck; The Breast, *Suff.* It is used for the Body, or the Trunk of the Body; in Dutch and old Saxon, it signifies the Belly, the Buck of a Cart, i. e. the Body of a Cart.

Bucksome; Blithe, jolly, frolick, chearly. Some write it *Buxome*; *ab AS. Bocsum, Obediens, tractabilis, hoc à verbo Bogan flectere, q. d. flexibilis: quod*



72 *South and East Country Words.*

*eo confirmatur, quod apud Chaucerum Buxumneis exponitur Lowliness, Skinner.* It is used also in the North.

A *Bud*; A weaned Calf of the first Year, *Suff.* because the Horns are then in the Bud.

*Bullimong*; Oats, Pease, and Vetches mixed, *Ess.*

A *Buttal*; A Bittern, à *Latino Buteo*. In the North a *Mire-Drum*.

C.

A *Caddow*; A Jack-daw, *Norf.* In *Cornwal* they call the *Guilliam* a *Kiddaw*.

*Carpet-way*; i. e. Green-way.

A *Cadma*; The least of the Pigs which a Sow hath at one Fare; commonly they have one that is signally less than the rest; it is also called the *Whin-rock*.

A *Carre*; A Wood of Alder, or other Trees, in a moist, boggy Place.

A *Cart-rake*; *Ess.* A Cart-track, in some Countries called a Cart-rut, but more improperly; for whether it be *Cart-rake*, or originally *Cart-track*, the Etymology is manifest, but not so of *Cart-rut*.

*Catch-land*; Land which is not certainly known to what Parish it belongeth; and the Minister that first gets the Tithes of it enjoys it for that Year, *Norf.*

A *Chavish*; A chatting or prating Noise among a great many, *Suff.*

*Chizzell*; Bran: a *Teut.* *Kiesell, Siliqua, Gluma, Suff. Kent.* It is also used in the North.

The *Church-litten*; The Church-yard, *Suff. Wilt. fort. ab A S. Lædan, Teut. Leyten, ducere, q. d. via ducens ad templum, Skinner.*

A *Chuck*; A great Chip, *Suff.* In other Countries they call it a *Chunk*.

*Cledgy*; i. e. Stiff, *Kent.*

*Clever*;



## South and East Country Words. 73

*Clever*; Neat, smooth, cleanly wrought, dextrous, à *Fr. G. Leger*, cleaverly, *q. d.* Legerly, Skinner. Of use also in the North.

A *Cobweb Morning*; A misty Morning, *Norf.*

A *Combe*; A Valley, *Devon. Corn. ab A S. Comb*, comp. à *C. Br. eoque antiquo Gallico Kum*, *Cwm*, unde defluxit *Gallicum recens Combe*, *Vallis utrinque collibus obsita*, Skinner.

A *Coomb*, or *Coumb* of Corn; Half a Quarter, à *Fr. G. Comble utrumque à Lat. Cumulus*.

A *Cob-iron*; An Andiron, *Eff. Leicestersh.*

A *Cob*; A Wicker-basket to carry upon the Arm. So a Seed-cob, or Seed-lib, is such a Basket for Sowing.

To *cope*; *i. e.* To chop or exchange, used by the Coasters of *Norf. Suff. &c.* as also *Yorksh.*

A *Coffet Lamb*, or *Colt*, &c. *i. e.* A cade Lamb, a Lamb or Colt brought up by the Hand, *Norf. Suff.* This Word Dr. *Hammond*, in his Annotations on the New Testament, p. 356. *Act. cap. 7.* derives from the Hebrew קסמה signifying a Lamb.

*Costard*; The Head. It is a kind of opprobrious Word, used by way of Contempt.

A *Cottrel*; *Cornw. Devonsh.* A Trammel to hang the Pot on over the Fire. Used also in the North.

A *Cove*; A little Harbour for Boats, *West Country.* Used also in the North from *Cavea*.

To *coure*; To ruck down, *ut mulieres solent ad nungendum*, ab *It. Covare*: *Fr. G. Couver*, incubare, hoc à *Lat. cubare*. It seems to be a general Word.

A *Cowl*; A Tub, *Eff.*

A *Cowslip*; That which is elsewhere called an *Oxessip*.

A *Cragge*; A small Beer-vessel.

A *Crotch-tail*; A Kite; *Milvus caudâ forcipatâ*.

*Crank*; Brisk, merry, jocund, *Effex. Sanus, integer: sunt qui derivant à Belg. & Teut. Kranek, quod prorsus contrarium sc. ægrum significat. Ab istis autem*



## 74 South and East Country Words.

*autem antiphrasibus totus abhorreo.* *Mallet igitur deducere ab Un vel Onkranck, non æger, omitta per injuriam temporis initiali syllabâ,* Skinner. It is used also in Yorkshire, Mr. Brokesby.

*Crap* ; Darnel, *Suff.* In *Worcestershire* and other Countries they call Buck-wheat *Crap*.

*Crible* ; Courle Meal, a Degree better than Bran : à *Latino cibum.*

A *Crock* ; An Earthen-pot to put Butter or the like in, *ab AS.* Croca, *Teut.* Krug. *Belg.* Krogh, Kroegh, *C. Br.* Crochan, *Dan.* Kruck, *Olla fœtilis, was fœtile, Urceus,* Skinner.

To *crock* ; *Eff.* To black one with Soot, or black of a Pot or Kettle, or Chimney-stock. This Black, or Soot, is also substantively called *Crock*.

*Crones* ; Old Ewes.

A *Cratch*, or *Critch* ; A Rack : *ni fallor à Lat.* Cratica, Craticula, Crates.

*Crawly mawly* ; Indifferently well, *Norf.*

A *Culver* : A Pigeon or Dove, *ab AS.* Culfer, Columba.

### D.

**D** *AG* ; Dew upon the Grass. Hence Daggletail is spoken of a Woman that hath dabbled her Coats with Dew, Wet, or Dirt.

It *dares* me ; It pains or grieves me, *Eff. ab AS.* Dare signifying Hurt, Harm, Loss. Used also in the North.

A *Dilling* ; A Darling, or best-beloved Child.

A *Dibble* ; An Instrument to make Holes in the Ground with, for setting Beans, Pease, or the like. Of general Use.

*Dish-meat* ; Spoon-meat, *Kent.*

To *ding* ; To sling, *Eff.* In the North it signifies to beat.

A *Dodman* ; A Shell-snail, or Hodmandod, *Norf.*

A *Doke* ;



## South and East Country Words. 75

A *Doke* ; A deep Dint or Furrow, *Ess. Suff.* *In Hampshire* see  
A *Dool* ; A long, narrow Green in a plowed Field, *Dorset* is  
with plowed Land on each Side it : a broad Balk. *Simple.*  
*Fortè à Dale*, a Valley, because when standing Corn  
grows on both Sides it, it appears like a Valley. Of  
use also in the North.

A *Douter* ; An Extinguisher, *qu.* *Doouter.*

A *Drazill* ; A dirty Slut.

To *drill* a Man in ; To decoy or flatter a Man  
into any thing. To *drill*, is to make a Hole with  
a Piercer or Gimlet.

### E

**E***llinge* ; Solitary, lonely, melancholly, far from  
Neighbours : *q. elongatus*, *Suff.* *à Gallico* *Esloigner.* *Ellende* in the ancient Saxon signifies *procul*, far  
off, far from.

*Ernful* ; i. e. Lamentable.

*Ersb* ; The same that *Edish*, the Stubble after  
the Corn is cut, *Suff.* *Edisc* is an old Saxon Word  
signifying sometimes *Roughings*, *Aftermathes*.

### F

**F***airy-sparks* ; Or Shel-fire, *Kent*, often seen on  
Cloaths in the Night.

A *Fare* of Pigs is so many as a Sow bringeth  
forth at one Time. To *farrow*, is a Word peculiar  
to a Sow's bringing forth Pigs. Our Language a-  
bounds in unnecessary Words of this and other  
Kinds. So a Sheep is said to *yeau*, a Cow to *calve*,  
a Mare to *foal*, a Bitch to *whelp*, &c. All which  
Words signify no more than *Parere*, to bring forth.  
So for Sexes we have the like superfluous Words,  
as Horse and Mare, Bull and Cow, Ram and Sheep,  
Dog and Bitch, Boar and Sow, &c. Whereas the  
Difference of Sex were better signified by a Ter-  
mination.

*Feabes,*

*if you to pay  
penny boat to the, as little to high.*



## 76 South and East Country Words.

*Feabes*, or *Feaberries*; Gooseberries, *Suff. Leicestersh.*  
*Thebes* in *Norf.* *also thapsh. chash. &c.*

*Fenny*; i. e. Mouldy; *fenny* Cheese, mouldy  
 Cheese, *Kent.* *Ab AS. Fennig, mucidus.*

*Fimble* Hemp; Early ripe Hemp.

*Flags*; The Surface of the Earth, which they  
 pare off to burn; the upper Turf, *Norf.*

To *flaite*; To affright or scare. *Flaited* is the  
 same with *gastered*.

A *Flasket*; A long shallow Basket.

*Foison*, or *Fizon*; The natural Juice or Moisture  
 of the Grass, or other Herbs. The Heart and  
 Strength of it, *Suff. à Gallico Foissionner; abundare,*  
*vel fortè à Teut. Feist, pinguis.*

*Footing* time, *Norf.* is the same with *Upsetting*  
 time in *Yorkshire*, when the *Puerpera* gets up.

A *Fostal*; *Fortè Forestal*: a Way leading from  
 the Highway to a great House, *Suff.*

*Frampald*, or *Frampard*; Fretful, peevish, cross,  
 froward. As *Froward* comes from *From*, so may  
*Frampard*.

A *Frower*; An Edge-tool used in cleaving Lath.

To *frase*; To break, *Norf.* It is likely from the  
 Latin Word *frangere*.

*Frobly mobly*; Indifferently well.

### G.

**T**O *gaster*; To scare, or affright suddenly.

*Gastred*, *Perterrefactus*: *ab AS. Gast, Spiritus, Umbra, Spectrum, q. d. Spectri alicujus visu territatus, vel q. d. Gastrid vel ridden, i. e. à spectro aliquo vel Ephialte invasus & quasi inequitatus, Skinner.* It is a Word of common Use in *Essex*.

A *Gattle-head*; *Cambr.* A forgetful Person, *ab AS. Ofer geotol obliviosus, immemor.*

To *gaincope*; To go cross a Field the nearest  
 Way, to meet with something.

*Gant*;



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*Gant* ; Slim, slender. It is, I suppose, a Word of general Use. *Saut.*

*Gatteridge-tree* is *Cornus fœmina*, or Prickwood, <sup>*Yew, Hart's a Cambridge.*</sup> and yet *Gatteridge-berries* are the Fruit of *Euony-* <sup>*v. Sambucus*</sup> *mus Theophrasti*, i. e. Spindle-tree, or Louse-berry.

*Gare-brain'd* ; very heedless. *Hare-brain'd* is also used in the same Sense : the Hare being a very timorous Creature minds nothing for fear of the Dogs, rushes upon any thing. *Garish* is the same, signifying one that is as 'twere in a Fright, and so heeds nothing.

*Geazon* ; Scarce, hard to come by, *Eff.*

A *Gibbet* ; A great Cudgel, such as they throw up Trees to beat down the Fruit.

A *Gill* ; A Rivulet, a Beck, *Suff.*

A *Gimlet* ; An Instrument to bore a small Hole, called also a Screw.

A *Goffe* ; A Mow of Hay or Corn, *Eff.*

*Gods-good* ; Yeast, Barm, *Kent, Norf. Suff.*

*Gole* ; Big, large, full and florid. It is said of rank Corn or Grass, that the Leaf, Blade, or Ear is *goal*. So of a young Cockrel, when his Comb and Gills are red and turgid with Blood, that he is *goal*.

A *Golch* ; A large earthen or stone drinking Pot, with a great Belly like a Jugg.

To *goyster* ; To be frolick and ramp, to laugh aloud, *Suff.* Used also in *Yorkshire*.

*Gowts* ; *Somersetshire*. *Canales, cloacæ, seu sentinæ subterraneæ, proculdubio à Fr. G. Gouttes, gutæ, & inde verb. Esgouter, guttatim transfluere. Omnia manifestè à Lat. Gutta, Skinner.*

A *Grain-staff* ; A Quarter-staff, with a short pair of Tines at the End, which they call Grains.

To *grain*, or *grane* ; To choak or throttle.

A *Gratton* ; An Ersh or Eddish, *Suffex.* Stubble, *Kent.*

The *Gray* of the Morning ; Break of Day, and from thence till it be clear Light. That Part of Time



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Time that is compounded of Light and Darknes, as Grey is of White and Black, which answer thereto.

A Grippe, or Grindlet ; A small Drain, Ditch, or Gutter.

### H.

A Hagester ; A Magpie, Kent.

A Hale ; Suff. i. e. A Trammel in the Essex Dial. V. Tramel.

A Haw ; Kent. A Close : *ab A S. Haga seu Hæg, Agellulus seu Cors juxta domum, hoc ab A S. Hegian sepire.*

To hare ; To affright or make wild : to go *harum starum* ~~searum~~.

*used in the north).*

To heal ; To cover, Suff. As, To heal the Fire ; to heal a House ; to heal a Person in Bed, i. e. to cover them, *ab A S. Helan, to hide, cover, or heal.* Hence in the West, he that covers a House with Slates, is called a Healer, or Hellier.

To hie ; To make haste : *ude hitb* Haste.

*used in the north when applied to fear as presumption (head-haun).*

Haulm, or Helm ; Stubble gathered after the Corn is inned : *ab A S. Healm, Hielm, Stipula, Culmus. Omnia à Lat. Calamus vel Culmus.*

Hogs ; Young Sheep, Northamptonsh. Used also in the same Sense in Yorksh.

Hoddy ; Well, pleasant, in good Tune, or Humour.

A Hodmandod ; A Shell-snail.

A How ; Pronounced as Mow and Throw ; a narrow Iron Rake without Teeth, to cleanse Gardens from Weeds, *Rastrum Gallicum.*

A Hornicle ; A Hornet, Suff. Dial.

To hotagoe ; To move nimbly, spoken of the Tongue, Suff. *You hotagoe your Tongue.*

A Holt ; A Wood, an ancient Saxon Word.

Hover Ground ; i. e. Light Ground.

To



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To hummer ; To begin to neigh : *Vox Onomatopœum.*

### I.

**T**HE Door stands a *Jarr* ; i. e. The Door stands half open, *Norf. of gent use.*

A *Jugglemeare* ; A Quagmire, *Devonsh.*

An *Ice-bone* ; A Rump of Beef, *Norf. Ince. bone*

### K.

**K**Edge ; Brisk, budge, lively, *Suff.*

A *Keeve* ; *Devon.* A Fat wherein they work their Beer up before they turn it.

*Kelter*, or *Kilter* ; Frame, Order, *Proculdubio* (inquit *Skinnerus*) à *Dan.* *Opkilter succingo*, *Kilter*, *Cingo* ; *vel fortè à voce cultura.* *Non absurde etiam deflecti posset à Teut.* *Kelter*, *torcular*, *Skinnerus*, *quem adi sis.*

The *Kerfe* ; The Furrow made by the Saw, *Suffex, Essex.*

A *Kerle* of Veal, Mutton, &c. A Loin of those Meats, *Devon.*

A *Kidder* ; Badger, Huckster, or Carrier of Goods on Horseback, *Ess. Suff.*

A *Knacker* ; One that makes Collars and other Furniture for Cart-horses.

*Knolles* ; Turneps, *Kent.*

### L.

**T**O lack ; To dispraise, *to want.*

A *Largess*, *Largitio* ; A Gift to Harvestmen particularly, who cry a *Largess* so many times as there are Pence given. It is also used generally by good Authors for any Gift.

A *Lawn* in a Park ; Plain untilled Ground.

*Lave!* for look you, — as *la (pr.) there.*

*Laye* ;



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*Laye*, as *Lowē* in the North ; The Flame of Fire, tho' it be peculiarly used for the Steam of Charcoal, or any other burnt Coal, and so distinguished from Flame, as a more general Word.

A *Leap*, or *Lib* ; *Suff.* Half a Bushel. In *Essex* a Seed-leap, or *Lib*, is a Vessel or Basket to carry Corn in, on the Arm to sow. *Ab A.S.* Sæd-leap, a Seed-basket.

To *leaf* and *leafing* ; To glean and gleaning, spoken of Corn, *Suff. Kent. in the North also.*

A *Letch*, or *Lech* ; A Vessel to put Ashes in to run Water through, to make *Lee* or *Lixivium* for washing of Cloaths. A Buck.

*Lee*, or *Lew* ; Calm, under the Wind, *Suff.*

As *Leef*, or *Leve* ; As willingly, as good ; spoken of a thing equally eligible. *Lever*, in *Chaucer*, signifies rather, tho' this Comparative be not now in Use with us. *in the North also, as Shropshire.*

A *Three or four-way Leet* ; *trivium vel quadrivium* ; Where three or four Ways meet.

A *Lift* ; *i. e.* A Stile that may be opened like a Gate, *Norf.*

*Litber* ; *Lithe*, flexible. It is used also for lazy, slothful.

*Litten* ; *V.* Church-litten. *Lic-tune Saxonice cæmeterium.*

*Lizen'd* Corn, *q.* lessened ; *i. e.* Lank, or shrank Corn, *Suff.*

Long it hither ; Reach it hither, *Suff.*

A *Loop* ; A *Rail of Pails*, or Bars joined together like a Gate, to be removed in and out at pleasure.

*Lourdy* ; *Sluggish*, *Suff.* From the French *Lourd*, *locors*, *ignavus*, *Lourdant*, *Lourdin Bardus*. Dr. Heylin, in his Geography, will have *Lourdon* for a sluggish, lazy Fellow, to be derived from *Lord Dane* ; for that the Danes, when they were Masters here, were distributed singly into private Houses, and



## South and East Country Words. 81

and in each called the *Lord Dane*, who lorded it there, and lived such a slothful idle Life.

A *Lynchett*; A green Balk to divide Lands.

*Lynchberry, Lynch powder or lynch cord (Herts, Essex); Euonymus.*

### M.

**A** *Mad*; An Earth-worm, *Ess.* From the *High Dutch* *Maden*.

*Mazzards*; Black Cherries, West Country.

A *Meag*, or *Meak*; A Pease-hook, *Ess.*

*Meak; power is given to the mouth of the bagging. Line.*

A *Mere*; i. e. *Lynchett*.

To be *mirk'd*, or *merk'd*; To be troubled or disturbed in one's Mind; to be startled, probably from the Saxon *Merk*, signifying dark.

*Misogast*; Mistaken, misgiven, *Suff.*

A *Mixon*; Dung laid on a Heap, or Bed, to rot and ripen, *Suff. Kent.* I find that this Word is of general Use all over England. *Ab A S.* *Mixen*, *Sterquilinium*; *utr. à Meox, fimus*; *hoc forte à misceo & miscela*; *quia est miscela omnium alimentorum.*

A *Modber*, or *Modder*, *Mothber*; A Girl, or young Wench; used all over the Eastern Parts of England, v. g. *Ess. Suff. Norf. Cambr.* From the ancient Danish Word *Moer*, *Quomodo* (saith Sir H. Spelman in *Glossario*) à *Danis oriundi Norfolciences puellam hodie vocant, quod interea rident Angli cæteri, vocis nescientes probitatem. Cupio patrio meo suffragari idiomati. Intelligendum igitur est Norfolciam hanc nostram (quæ inter alios aliquot Angliæ Comitatus in Danorum transiit ditionem, An. Dom. 876.) Danis maximè habitatam fuisse, eorúmque legibus, lingua atque moribus imbutam. Claras illi virgines & puellas (ut *Arctoe gentes aliæ*) *Moer* appellabant. Inde quæ canendo heroum laudes & poemata palmam retulere (teste *Olao Wormio*) *Scaldmoer*, i. e. *Virgines cantatrices*; quæ in præliis gloriam ex sortitudine sunt adeptæ *Sciold Moer* hoc est *Scutiferas virgines nuncupârunt. Eodem nomine ipsæ, Amazones, &c. En quantum in spreta jam voce antiquæ gloriæ.**



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*gloriæ. Sed corrumpi hanc fateor vulgari labio, quod Mother matrem significans etiam pro Moer, h. e. puella pronunciat.*

*A Muckinder*; A Cloth hung at Childrens Girdles to wipe their Noses on, from *Mucus narium*; from which Word comes also our *English Muck*, used especially in the North.

*Muckson up to the Huckson*; *Devon.* Dirty up to the Knuckles.

The *Mokes* of a Net; The *Mashes*, or *Meishes*, *Suffex.*

*Mulch*; Straw half rotten.

### N.

**A** Nail of Beef, *v. g. Suff. i. e.* The Weight of eight Pounds.

*Newing*; Yeast, or Barm, *Eff.*

*Near now*; Just now, not long since, *Norf.*

To not, and notted; *i. e.* Polled, shorn, *Eff.* *Ab A S.* Hnot, *eiusdem significationis.*

*Nush'd*; Starved in the bringing up.

### O.

**O**LD Land; Ground that hath lain untilled a long Time, and is new plowed up, *Suff.* The same in *Effex* is called *Newland.*

*Ollet*; Fewel, *q. d.* *Ellet*, *ab A S.* *Ælan*, *Onælan*, *accendere*, *Dan.* *Eld.* *Ignis.*

*Oast*, or *East*; The same that *Kiln*, or *Kill*, *Somerse'tsb.* and elsewhere in the West.

*Orewood*; *Quædam Algæ specis quæ Cornubiæ agros mirificè fecundat, sic dicta fortè; quod ut Aurum incolas locupletet, & auro emi meretur. East autem vox Cornubiæ ferè propria.* Sea-wrack, so called in *Cornwal*, where they manure their Land with it; as they do also in *Scotland*, and elsewhere. *Ope*



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Ope Land ; Ground plowed up every Year ;  
Ground that is loose or open, *Suff.*

### P.

**A** *Paddock* ; A Frog, *Eff.* Minshew *deflectit à Belg.* *Padde Bufo.* A *Paddock*, or *Puddock*, is also a little Park, or Enclosure, *all over England.*

A *Paigle* ; It is of Use in *Effex*, *Middlesex*, *Suffolk*, for a Cowslip : Cowslip with us signifying what is elsewhere called an Oxslip.

A *Petticoat* ; Is in some Places used for a Man's Wastecoat.

*Pease-bolt* ; i. e. Pease-straw, *Eff.*

*Pipperidges* ; Barberries, *Eff. Suff.*

To *play* ; Spoken of a Pot, Kettle, or other Vessel full of Liquor, i. e. to boil ; playing hot, boiling hot. In *Norfolk* they pronounce it *plaw.* *Vox generalis.*

A *Pose* ; A Cold in the Head, that causes a Running at the Nose.

A *Poud* ; A Boil, or Ulcer, *Suff.*

A *Prigge* ; A small Pitcher. This is, I suppose, a general Word in the South Country.

*Puckets* ; Nests of Caterpillars, *Suff.*

A *Pitch* ; A Bar of Iron, with a thick, square pointed End, to make Holes in the Ground by pitching down.

### Q.

**Q** *Uotted* ; *Suff.* Cloyed, glutted.

### R.

**R** *Atbe* ; Early, *Suff.* As *Ratbe* in the Morning, i. e. early in the Morning. *Ratbe-ripe Fruit*,  
F 2 i. e. early



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*i. e.* early Fruit, *fructus præcoces*, *ab* *AS.* Radh, Radhe, cito.

A *Riddle*; An oblong sort of Sieve to separate the Seed from the Corn; *ab* *AS.* Hriddel, *cribrum*; *hoc à* Hreddan, *liberare*, *quia sc. cribrando partes puriores à crassioribus liberentur*; because it rids the Corn from the Soil and Dross.

A *Ripper*; A Pedder, Dorser, or Badger, *Suff.*

*Rising*; Yeast, Beergood.

~~Roughings~~; Latter Grass, after Mathes.

*Rosil*, or *Rosilly* Soil; Land between Sand and Clay, neither light nor heavy. I suppose from *Rosin*, which here in *Essex* the Vulgar call *Rosill*.

To *rue*; To sift, *Devonsh.*

S.

**T**O *santer* about; Or go *santering* up and down. It is derived from *Sainte terre*, *i. e.* The Holy Land, because of old Time, when there were frequent Expeditions thither, many idle Persons went from Place to Place, upon Pretence that they had taken, or intended to take, the Cross upon them, and to go thither. It signifies to idle up and down, to go loitering about. *a gent word.*

Say of it; *i. e.* Taste of it: *Suff.* Say for *Assay*, *per Aphæresin*, *Assay* from the French *essayer*, and the Italian *assaggiare*, to try, or prove, or attempt; all from the Latin Word *sapio*, which signifies also to taste.

A *Scopperloit*; A Time of Idleness, a Play-time.

A *Seame* of Corn of any sort; A Quarter, eight Bushels, *Ess.* *ab* *AS.* *seam*, & *hoc fortè à* Græco *σάγμα* a Load, a Burthen, a Horse-load: It seems also to have signified the Quantity of eight Bushels, being often taken in that Sense in *Matth. Paris.* *Somner.*

A *Seam* of Wood; An Horse-load: *Suff.* *ejusdem originis.* *Sear*;



## South and East Country Words. 85

*Sear* ; dry : opposed to green, spoken only of Wood, or the Parts of Plants, from the Greek *ξηρὸς aridus*. Hence perhaps *Woodsear*.

*Seel*, or *Seal*, Time or Season : *It is a fair Seel for you to come at*, i. e. a fair Season or Time ; spoken ironically to them that come late, *Eff. ab AS. Sæl*. Time. *What Seel of Day?* What time of Day?

To go *sew* ; i. e. To go dry : *Suff.* spoken of a Cow.

A *Shaw* ; A Wood that encompasses a Close : *Suff. ab AS. Scuwa umbra* ; A Shadow.

A *Shawle* ; A Shovel to winnow withal, *Suff. videtur contractum à Shovel*.

A *Sheat* ; A young Hog : *Suff.* In *Essex* they call it a *Shote* ; both from shoot.

*Shie*, or *shy* ; Apt to startle and flee from you, or that keeps off and will not come near. *It. Schifo*, à *Belg. schouwen*, *schuwen*, *Teut. schewen*, *vitare*, Skinner. *Vox est generalis*.

*Sheld* ; Flecked, party-coloured : *Suff. inde Shel-drake and Sheld-fowle*, *Suff.*

~~A sharp man for such sheld, sheldin, and sheld.~~  
To *shimper* ; To shimmer or shine, *Suff. Dial.*

A *Showel* ; A Blind for a Cow's Eyes ; made of Wood.

To *shun* ; To shove : *Suff. Dial.*

*Sibberidge* ; or *sibbered* ; the Banes of Matrimony, *Suff. ab AS. fyb, fybbe*, Kindred, Alliance, Affinity. *Sibb'd, a kin. p. 225. N. Country, p. 53 2 parts*

A *Shuck* ; An Husk or Shell ; as Bean-shucks, Bean-shells, *per Anagrammatismum τὸ Husk forte*.

*Sizzing* ; Yeast or Barm : *Suff.* from the sound Beer or Ale in working.

*Sidy* ; Surly, moody : *Suff.*

*Sig* ; Urine, Chamber-lie.

*Sile* ; Filth ; because usually it subsides to the Bottom.

*Simpson* ; Groundsel, *senecio* : *Eff. Suff.*



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A Size of Bread, and a Cue of Bread, Cambridge. The one signifies half, the other one-fourth Part of a Half-penny Loaf. That Cue is nothing but *q*, the first Letter of Quarter or Quadrans is manifest. Size comes from *Scindo*. *Sizer* then is the same as *scinditor* in Oxford.

Skaddle, scathie ; Ravenous, mischievous, Suff. ab A.S. Skade, Harm, Hurt, Damage, Mischief ; or *scædan*, *lædere*, *nocere*. Prov. One doth the Skathe, and another hath the Scorn : *i. e.* One doth the Harm, and another bears the Blame. *Supra* among the Northern Words.

A Skip or Skep ; A Basket, but not to carry in the Hand : A Bee-skip, A Bee-hive.

Skrow ; Surly, dogged : Used most adverbially, as to look shrow, *i. e.* That is to look sowlly, Suff.

Skeeling ; An Isle, or Bay of a Barn, Suff.

To skid a Wheel ; *Rotam sufflaminare*, with an Iron Hoop fastned to the Axis to keep it from turning round upon the Descent of a steep Hill, Kent.

A Slappel ; A Piece, Part, or Portion, Suff.

To slump ; To slip, or fall plum down into any dirty, or wet Place : It seems to be a Word made *per onomatopœian* from the Sound.

A Snagge ; A Snail : Suff. Dial.

A Snurle ; A Pose or Cold in the Head, Coryza, Suff.

Span new ; Very new : That was never worn or used. So spick and span new *is of great use*.

The Snafte ; The burnt Week or Snuff of a Candle.

A Snathe ; The Handle of a Sithe.

A Spurget ; A Tagge, or Piece of Wood to hang any thing upon.

A Spurre-way ; A Horse-way through a Man's Ground, which one may ride in by right of Custom.

To spurk up ; To spring, shoot, or brisk up.



## South and East Country Words. 87

To *squirm* ; To move very nimbly about, after the manner of an Eel. It is spoken of an Eel.

To *summerland* a Ground ; To lay it Fallow a Year, *Suff.*

A *Soller*, or *Solar* ; An upper Chamber or Loft, à *Latino solarium*.

To *squat* ; To bruise or make flat by letting fall : *Activè, Suff.* it is us'd universally for to lie or sit down in a flat, as a hare. hence to squat.

A *Staffe* of Cocks ; A Pair of Cocks.

A *Stank* ; A Dam or Bank to stop Water. us'd in a Stank.

*Stover* ; Fodder for Cattle : *ab Estover, Gal. part.*

A *Swamp* ; A low hollow Place in any Part of a Field.

The *Steal* of any Thing, *i. e.* *Manubrium*. The Handle ; or *Pediculus*, The Foot-stalk : à *Belg.* steel, stele. *Teut. stiel Petiolus.* in Shopkeepers call'd a Stele.

A *Speen*, or *Spene* ; A Cow's Pap : *Kent. ab AS.* spana, mammae, ubera.

A *Sosse-bangle* ; A fluttish, flattering, lazy Wench ; a rustic Word, only used by the Vulgar.

A *Stew* ; A Pool to preserve Fish for the Table ; to be drawn and filled again at pleasure. universally known.

A *Stoly* House ; *i. e.* A clutter'd, dirty House, *Suff.*

A *Strand* ; One of the Twists of a Line ; be it of Horse-hair or ought else, *Suff.*

A *Stound* ; A little while : *Suff. q.* A Stand.

The *Strig* ; The Foot-stalk of any Fruit : *Petiolus, Suff.*

*Stamwood* ; The Root of Trees stubbed up, *Suff.*

^ A *Stuckling* ; An Apple-pasty or Pye, *Suff.*

*Stufnet* ; A Posnet or Skillet, *Suff.*

A *Stull* ; A Luncheon, a great Piece of Bread, Cheese, or other Victuals, *Eff.*

*Sturry* ; Inflexible, Sturdy and Stiff : *Stowre* is used in the same Sense, and spoken of Cloth, in Opposition to Limber.



## 88 South and East Country Words.

A *Stut* ; A Gnat : *Sommerfet*, *ab AS.* *Stut*, *Culex.*

*ant. +* *Stover* ; Fodder for Cattle ; as Hay, Straw, or the like, *Eff.* from the *French* *Estouuer* *sovere*, according to *Cowel.* *Spelman* reduces it from the *French* *Estoffe materia*, & *Estoffer*, *necessaria suppeditare.*

*Swads* ; Pods of Pease, or the like Pulf.

To *Sweale* ; To singe or burn, *Suff.* A swealed Pig, a singed Pig ; *ab AS.* *swælan*, to kindle, to set on fire, or burn.

To *sworle* ; To snarl as a Dog doth, *Suff.*

### T.

A *Tagge* ; A Sheep of the first Year, *Suff.*  
A *Tecky*, i. e. *Touchy* ; Peevish, cross, apt to be angry.

To *Tede* Grass ; To spread abroad new mowen Grass ; which is the first thing that is done in order to the drying it, and making it into Hay.

*Tewly*, or *Tuly* ; Tender, sick : *Tuly* stomached, weak stomached.

To *toll* ; To entice or draw in, to decoy or flatter ; as the Bell tolling calls in the People to the Church.

*Temse-bread* ; i. e. Sifted Bread, from the *French* Word *Tamis*, a Sieve or Sierce.

Very *tharky* ; very dark, *Suff.*

A *Theave* ; An Ewe of the first Year, *Eff.*

*Ticking* ; *Devonsh. Cornw.* Setting up Turves that so they may be dried by the Sun, and fit to burn upon Land.

To *fine*, or *tin* a Candle ; To light it ; *ab AS.* *Tynan*, *accendere* ; *hinc* *Tinder*. *fin the fire through. i. e. light*

A *Tovet*, or *Tofet* ; Half a Bushel, *Kent.* *à nostro* Two, *AS.* *Tu*, *Duo*, & *Fat mensuram unius pecci signante*, a Peck.



## South and East Country Words. 89

A *Trammel*; An Iron Instrument hanging in the Chimney; whereon to hang Pots or Kettles over the Fire, *Eff.*

*Treaf*; Peevish, froward, pettish, very apt to be angry.

A *Tumbrel*; A Dung-cart, *seems to be universal*.

*Trewets*, or *Truets*; Pattens for Women, *Suff.*

A *Trip* of Sheep; *i. e.* A few Sheep, *Norf.*

A *Trug*; A Trey for Milk, or the like, *Suffex Dial.*

To *trull*; To trundle; *per contractionem*, *Suff.*

### V.

**T**O *vang*; To answer for at the Font as Godfather. He *vang'd* to me at the *Vant*, Somersetshire; in *Baptisterio pro me suscepit*, *ab A S. Fengan*, to receive, also to undertake, *verso f in v, pro more loci.*

*Velling*; Plowing up the Turf, or upper Surface of the Ground, to lay on Heaps to burn. *West-Country.*

A *Voor*; A Furrow, *Suff.*

A *Vollow*; A Fallow, *Suff.* Generally in the *West-Country* they use *v* instead of *f*, and *z* instead of *s*. *Some sometimes*

*Vrith*; Etherings, or Windings of Hedges, *teneri rami Coryli, quibus inflexis sepes colligant & stabiliunt* *ab A S. Wrydhan, torquere, distorquere, contratorquere: Wridha, lorum, Wridelf, Fascia, quia sci. bi rami contorti instar lori & Fasciæ sepes colligant,* *fin. for a fine view.* *Skinner.*

### W.

**W***Attles*; Made of split Wood, in fashion of Gates, wherein they use to fold Sheep, as elsewhere in Hurdles, *Suff. ab A S. Watelas, Crates, Hurdles.*

*Welling*, or *Whey*; Is heating it scalding hot, in order to the taking off the Curds. *Welling*, or *wal-ling*, in old *English*, is boiling. A



90 *South and East Country Words.*

A *Wem*; A small Fault, Hole, Decay or Blemish; especially in Cloth, *Eff. ab A S. Wem*, a Blot, Spot, or Blemish.

A *Were*, or *Wair*; a Pond or Pool of Water, *ab A S. War* a Fish-pond, a Place or Engine for catching and keeping of Fish.

A *Whapple Way*; i. e. Where a Cart and Horses cannot pass, but Horses only, *Suff.*

A *Wheeden*; A simple Person, *West.*

A *wheady Mile*; A Mile beyond Expectation, longer than it seems to be. *much used in the West-Country.*

*Whicket* for *whacket*; Or *quittee* for *quattee*; i. e. *Quid pro quo*, *Kent.*

To *whimper*; To begin to cry.

A *Whittle*; A double Blanket, which Women wear over their Shoulders in the West-Country, as elsewhere short Cloaks, *ab A S. Hwitel, Sagum, Saga, lana*, a kind of Garment, a Cassock, an *Irish* Mantle, &c. v. *Somner.*

*Willows Bench*; A Share of the Husband's Estate which Widows in *Suffex* enjoy, beside their Joyn-tures.

To *wimme*; *Suff. Dial.* i. e. Winnow.

A *Wind-row*; The Greens or Borders of a Field dug up, in order to the carrying the Earth on to the Land to mend it. It is called Windrow, because it is laid in Rows, and exposed to the Wind.

*Woadmel*; A hairy, coarse Stuff, made of Island Wool, and brought thence by our Seamen to *Norff. Suff. &c.*

*Woodcock Soil*; Ground that hath a Soil under the Turf that looks of a Woodcock colour, and is not good. *or perhaps such mossy soil is so call'd, because much frequented by those birds.*



Y.

**Y** Are; Nimble, sprightly, smart, *Suff.*

A *Yaspen*, or *Yeepsen*; In *Essex* signifies as much as can be taken up in both Hands joined together. *Gouldman* renders it, *vola seu manipulas, for-tean à nostro*. Grasping, *ilisâ propter euphoniam literâ caninâ r*, and *g*, in *y facillimâ janè & vulgatissima nostræ linguæ mutatione transeunte*; *q. d. quantum quis vola comprehendere potest*, *Skinner*.

In *Suffex*, for hasp, clasp, wasp, they pronounce hapse, clapse, wapse, &c. for Neck, Nick; for Throat, Throtte; for choak, chock. Set'n down, let'n stand, come again and fet'n anon. C'have eat so much c'ham quit a quot, *Devonsh. i. e.* I can eat no more; I have eat so much that I am cloyed.







A  
**CATALOGUE**  
 OF  
**LOCAL WORDS,**  
 PARALLELED

With BRITISH or WELSH, by my  
 learned and ingenious Friend Mr. *Edward*  
*Lloyd of Oxford.*

N. B. The Syllables thus mark'd ^ are long, thus ^  
 very short and smart.

*English.*

1. **A**^N *Ark*; a large  
 Chest for Corn.

*British.*

1. **A**^Rkb; Lat. *Arca*,  
*cista*. But the  
 modern Signification is a  
 Coffin. It is doubtless of  
 the same Origin with the  
 Latin Word, tho' we can-  
 not say that all that are so  
 have been borrowed of  
 the *Romans*.

2. An



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2. An *Attercop* ; A Spider's Web. Mr. *Nicolson* gives the Etymology of this Word from *Saxon*. I rather think it originally *British*, because remaining in use only in *Cumberland*.

3. An *Aumbry* ; A Cup-board.

4. *Bragget* ; A sort of compound Drink or Methueglin.

5. A *Bratt* ; Semi-cinctum ex vilissimo pan-  
no.

6. *Braugh wham* ; a sort of Meat in *Lancashire*.

7. A *Capo* ; A working Horse.

8. A *Cod* ; A Pillow ;  
*A S.* Codde est Pera,  
Marsupium. Matth. 10.  
10. Græci κόδις lectis  
hyemem imponebant, ut  
æstate *κιάς*, Autore  
Laertio lib. 2. in Mene-  
demo, Mr. *Nicolson*.

2. *Cop*, and *Coppin*, is a Spider ; but a Spider's Web we call *gwêr-cop* and corruptly, *Gwydyr goppyn*.

3. *Almari* signifies the same thing in *Welsh*, but it's now grown obsolete. I suppose we might have it of the *Normans*.

4. *Bràgod* ; idem. A common Drink among Country People in their Feasts or Wakes.

5. *Bràthay* ; Rags, *Brettyn*, a Rag ; *Brèthyn*, Woollen Cloth. *Hibernis* *Bredhy'n*.

6. *Brækbhan* ; A sort of Lhymry.

7. *Kèphyl* ; A Horse. The *Irish* call a working Horse *Kappwl*. All of the same Original with *Caballus*.

8. *Kwâd* and *Kôd* ; A Bag.



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9. A *Crag* ; A Rock.  
In Lycia Cragus mons  
quidam est dictus Stepha-  
no autore, Cujus etiam  
meminit Horatius.

Aut viridis Cragi, &c.  
Mr. Nicolson.

10. *Cole*, or *Keale* ;  
*Pottage*.

11. *Copping* ; The Top  
or Roof of a Wall.

12. *Dare* ; Harm, or  
Pain.

13. *Trinket* ; A Por-  
ringer.

14. A *Dub* ; A Pool  
of Water.

15. A *Doubler* ; A  
Dish.

16. A *Dool*.

17. An *Ellmother* ; A  
Stepmother.

18. *Elden* ; Fewel, ab  
A.S. *Æled*. Ignis.

19. A *Garth* ; A  
Yard.

9. *Kraig* ; A Rock. I  
conjecture this Word to  
be originally *British*.

10. *Kawl*, idem. Sic  
Armoricanis. This Word  
runs through many Lan-  
guages, or Dialects, and  
is nothing but the Latin  
*Caulis* a Synonyme of  
*Brassica*, called thence  
Colewort.

11. *Koppa* ; The Top  
of any thing.

12. *Déra* ; Phrenesis,  
unde y Gyndharedh, In-  
fania, furor.

13. *Trànked* ; idem.

14. Hibernis Tybyr  
Fons ; nobis *Dwv'r*, A-  
qua. — *Idem*.

15. *Dwbler*, in Car-  
diganshire, signifies the  
same.

16. *Dól* ; A Meadow  
by a River Side.

17. *Ail* ; The second.  
So that perhaps a Step-  
mother might be called  
the second Mother.

18. *Aelwyd* ; The  
Hearth.

19. *Gardh* ; A Gar-  
den.

20. *Grig* ;



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20. Grig & Salopienfib; Heath. *Long.*

21. Greës; Stairs.

22. He, She.

23. To <sup>hill</sup> beal; To cover.  
*a killing; a cover (of a book, &c.).*

24. *Helo*; Bashful.

25. *Knoll*; A little round Hill, ab AS. *Cnolle*, Top or Cop of a Hill, or Mountain.

20. Gry'g, Heath.

21. *Grislay*, idem. Borrowed doubtless from the *French*.

22. *Hî*; She. In Pronunciation there is no Difference.

23. *Hilio*; To cover. Perhaps we have receiv'd it from the *English*, which may be the Reason Dr. *Davies* hath omitted it in his *Lexicon*. It is a Word generally used in North *Wales*.

24. *Gw'yl*; Bashful, which in the feminine Gender is *w'yl*, as *Merkbw'yl*, a bashful Maid: And so in some other Cases, according to the Idiom of this Language. v. g. *y mæc yn w'yl*, he is bashful.

25. *Klol*; The Head. *no k in the Welsh*  
The Hills in *Wales* are generally denominated by Metaphys from some Parts of the Body. Ex. gr. *Penmaenmawr*, y *Bènglog*. *Tal y' Lhykbay*, *Ker'n y Bw'kb*, y *vròn dæg*, *Kev'n y Braikb*, y *Grimmog*. *Pen* signifying a Head, *Penglog* a Skull; *Tâl* the Forehead; *Kern* one Side of the Face, y  
26. The



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*Vron* the Breast ; *Keven* the Back ; *Braikb* an Arm, and *Krimmog* a Leg.

26. The *Speer* ; The Chimney Post.

26. *Nspyr* ; Idem.

27. *Stouk* ; The Handle of a Pail.

27. *Nstw`k* ; A Milk-ing-pail.

28. *Tabern* ; A Cellar.

28. *Tavarn* ; An Ale-house : A Word in all Probability borrowed from the *Latin*, tho' the *Irish* use it also in the same Sense.

29. To *ware* ones Money ; To spend it or lay it out.

29. *Gwarrio* ; To spend Money ; which, according to the Property of the *Welsh*, becomes sometimes *Warrrio*, E. g. *Eu a warriodh ei goron*. He spent his Crown.

30. *Yule* ; Christmas, Fr. Junius (in Lexico suo A.S.) vocem *Zehul* factum putat καὶ ἐξ ὧν, à Britain. *Gwyl*, Festum *Fevix* Mr. *Nicholson*. So that *Yule* is originally nothing else but *Vigiliæ*, as Mr. *Lloyd* rightly judgeth.

30. *Gwiliay* ; Idem : Which, according to the *Welsh* Syntax, is sometimes *Wiliay*. Properly it signifies only Holidays, and is, doubtless, derived from the *Latin* Word *Vigiliæ*.

31. A *Fowmart* ; A Pole-cat. *Martes* is a noted Beast of this verminous Kind, desired for their Furs ; whence, perchance, the Pole-cat might be denominated

31. *Phw`lbart* ; Idem.

*Foumart*,



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*Foumart*, q. Foul-mart,  
from its stinking Smell.

32. *Durdom* ; Noise.

33. A *Gavelick* ; An  
Iron Crow.

34. A *Middin* ; A  
Dunghill.

35. A *Mear* ; A Lake,  
from the *Latin*, *Mare*.

36. An *Elk* ; A wild  
Swan.

37. *Saim*, which we  
pronounce sometimes  
Seame. It signifies not  
only Goose-grease, but  
in general any kind of  
Grease, or Suet, or Oil,  
wherewith our Clothiers  
anoint or besmear their  
Wool to make it run or  
draw out in Spinning. It  
is a general Word in most  
Countries.

38. *Spokes* of a Wheel.

39. A *Glaive* ; A  
Sword or Bill.

40. A *Riddle* ; A  
course Sieve. We make  
a Difference between a  
Riddle and a Sieve. A  
Riddle is of an oblong Fi-

32. *Dwrdb* ; Noise.  
Hence *Dadwrdb* ; Con-  
tention.

33. *Gwiv* ; A Leaver.  
*Gavel* ; A Holt.

34. *Ming* ; Dirt.

35. *Mér*, Water ;  
whence *Swallow-trees* are  
called *Merbelig*, h. e. *Sal-*  
*ices aquaticæ*.

36. *Elkys*, Wild Geese.

37. *Saim* ; Grease, of  
the same Fountain, doubt-  
less, with the *Latin* Word  
*Sebum*. I should rather  
think with the *Hebrew*  
*Shamen Pinguêdo*. *Sevum*  
not being a general Word  
for Fat or Grease, but  
proper for Tallow or  
hard Fat.

38. *Yspagay* ; Legs ;  
used also metaphorically  
for the Feet of a Sool.

39. *Glaiv* ; A Bill ;  
it is a *French* Word.

40. *Rbidilb* ; Idem.



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gure, whereas a Sieve is round ; and a Riddle is made of round Wickers, placed long-ways one by another, whereas a Sieve is made of thin, long Plates, as it were woven together, so that the Holes of it are four-square.







A  
**CATALOGUE**  
 OF

North Country WORDS, received  
 from Mr. Tomlinson of Edmund Hall, a  
 Cumberland Gentleman, and communicated  
 to me by the same Mr. Edward Lloyd.

**A** Beck ; A Rivulet, or small Brook. *This Word is already entered among the Northern Words ; and noted to be common to the ancient Saxon, High and Low Dutch, and Danish. It is used not only in the North, but in some Southern and Western Counties ; and gives Denomination to some Towns, as Welbeck, Sandbeck, Troutbeck.*

*Bourn, or Burn ; A Rivulet, or Spring. This is also common to some Southern Counties, and gives Denomination to many Towns, as Sherburn, Milburn, &c.*

*Bore-tree ; Elder-tree ; from the great Pith in the younger Branches, which Children commonly bore out to make Pot-guns of them.*

*Bracken ; Fern. Ab Angl. Break, because when its Moisture is dried up it is very brittle. A Brake is an Instrument to break Flax with, of the same Original. Break comes from the Saxon Brekan. Brake Fern is a general Word all England over ; and better known in this Country [Essex] than Fern ; indeed the only Word in use among the Vulgar, who understand not Fern. Bracken is but the Plural of Brake, as Eyn of Ey, and Peasen of Pease, &c.* G 2 *Brent-*



*Brent-brow*; A steep Hill, *Metaph.* The Brow of a Hill, Supercilium, the Edge or Side of a Hill, or Precipice.

A *Brock*; A Badger. This is a Word known in most Countries. The Animal is trionymus, *Badger*, *Brock*, or *Gray*.

To *coop*, or *cowp*; To chaffer, or exchange. It is a Low Dutch Word. That which is given by the Party which hath the worst Goods is called *Boot*; as *What Boot will you give me between your old Yawd and my Filly?* i. e. between your old Mare and my young one: ab A S. *Bot*, Reward, or Recompense. To boot is used frequently in the same Sense all England over. *Boot* signifies Profit, as in that impersonal Verb, it booteth not, it profiteth, helpeth, or avail-eth not.

*Copt-know*; The Top of a Hill rising like a Cone or Sugar-loaf. *Copt*, I conceive, comes from *Caput*, and *Know*, or *Knolle*, is the Top of a Hill.

A *Cowdy*; A little Cow, a Scotch Runt without Horns, or else with very short ones, scarce exceeding a South Country *Veal* in Height: So that the Word is only a Diminutive of Cow.

A *Creil*; A short, stubbed, dwarfish Man, *Northumberland*.

A *Croft*; A small Close, or Inclosure, at one End whereof a Dwelling-house, with a *Garth*, or Kitchen-garden is usually placed; ab A S. *Croft*, *Agellulus*. *Croft*, for any small Field or Inclosure in general, without any respect to a Mansion-house, is common in all Counties of England.

*Cyphel*; Houseleek.

A *Dish-cradle*, or *Credle*; A wooden Utensil for wooden Dishes, much in use in the North of England, made usually like a Cube or Die, and sometimes like a Parallelipipedon, long Cube; or Cradle, *Cumber*.

A *Dike*;







the Hearth, is annexed a Sconce, or Skreen of Wood or Stone.

*Hen-bawks*; A Hen-roost, from the Bawks of which it consists. V. Bawks.

A *Knor*, or *Knurre*; A short, stubbed, dwarfish Man. Metaph. from a *Knor*, or Knot in a Tree. *In the South we use the Diminutive Knurle in the same Sense.*

A *Keil* of Hay; A Cock of Hay, *Northumberland.*

A *Loffet*; A large flat wooden Dish, not much unlike a Volder.

A *Mould-warp*; A Mole; *Mold* in the *Saxon* is Dust; in *English* Mould is used for Earth, especially among Gardeners. *Worpen* in *Low Dutch* is used to cast forth, whence to wort is to cast forth, as a Mole or Hog doth. *This is a Word known all over England, tho' not in frequent Use.* *Mould-wort, Shropshire.*

A *Mell*; A wooden Sledge or Beetle; ab A.S. *Mell*, Crux, from the exact Resemblance of the Head and Shaft (or Handle) especially before the upper Part of the Shaft is cut off, to a Cross. Hence *Meldeors* (or Doors) a Passage through a Dwelling-house. For in the North Parts of *England*, the Houses of those of the inferior Sort have a Passage through them with a Door or Heck on one Side into the Dwelling-house, and another on the other Side into the *Byer*, where they bind their Cows, Oxen, &c. lengthways on each Side. This *Byer* hath a *Grupe*, *Groop* or *Fossula*, in the Midst from the Door to the other End; so that the *Fossula* from the Door to the other End represents the Shaft of a *Mell*; or the straight Tree in a Cross, and the Passage through the House, the Head or transvers Tree.

A *Porr*; A Glasier or Plummer, a Salamander.

*Pot-cleps*; Pot-hooks, from clip or clap, because they clap or catch hold of the Pot.

*Rud*;



*Roan-tee; Quiskbeam.*

*Rud*; A sort of Blood-stone; used in marking Sheep; from the red Colour.

A *Riggilt*; A Ram with one Stone; a *Tup-bog* is a Ram of one Year old; a *Gimmer-bog*, an Ewe of the same Age; a *Twinter* is a Hog two Years old.

A *Roop*; A Hoarseness; à Cimbrico *Hroop* vel *Heroop*, vociferatio; by which it is frequently contracted.

*Smidy*; A Smith's Shop, whence *Smidyknoom*, Var. Dial.

A *Steg*; a Gander.

To *slam* one; To beat or cuff one strenuously. A *slam* or *slim* Fellow, is a skragged, tall, raw-boned Fellow; the Length of whose Arms gives him the Advantage of striking hard, and therefore such are noted for Fifty-cuffs; whence *slam* seems to be derived.

*Snurles*; Nostrils.

*Sower-milk*; Butter-milk; sower from its long standing.

A *Swang*; Locus Paludosus, or Part of a Pasture overflowed with Water, not much unlike a *Tarn*, or *Lough*; whence the Grass, by the Superfluity of an oleaginous Moisture, degenerates into coarse Piles, which in Summer (most of the Water being exhaled) is so interwoven with thick Mud and Slime, and the Piles so long and top-heavy, that they embrace the Surface of the Mud, and compose a Verdure like that of a Meadow.

*Swine-greun*; A Swine's Snout, a Dan. an Island. *Graun* Nasus, superius labrum. Whence our *English* Word to *grin*, because in grinning the Muscles of the upper Lip are contracted.

*Tabs*; Childrens hanging Sleeves: A *Tab* for a Shoe-latchet is already entered.

*Thin Drink*; Small Beer, *Cerevisia tenuis*, whence thin is derived. The Low Dutch use thick Beer for strong



*strong Beer*; tho', to say the Truth, that they call *thick Beer* is properly so, very thick and muddy.

*Wad*; Black-lead, Cumberland. See Mr. Nicolson's Catalogue.

*Walsh*, or *Welsh*; Strange, insipid, ab A S. *Wealh*, vel potius Teutonico *Welsch* strange: Welsh Potage, strange, insipid Potage.

*Unleed*, or *Unlead*; A general Name for any erawling venomous Creature, as a Toad, &c. It is sometimes ascribed to Man, and then it denotes a sly, wicked Fellow, that in a manner creeps to do Mischief, the very Pest of Society. See Mr. Nicolson's Catalogue.

A *Whinnock*, or *Kit*; A Pail to carry Milk in.



*Glossarium*





## Glossarium Northanhymbricum.



*Andorn* ; Merenda. *A S.* Undepnmet, Prandium. Ita & Goth. Undaurnimat. Luc. xiv. 12. *This is, I suppose, the same Word that is entered Orndorn in my Collection.*

*Arelumes* ; V. Heir-lūmes.

*Arvel-bread* ; Silicernium. *A S.* Appull. Pius, Religiosus, huc spectare videtur. Ita ut Arvel-bread propriè denotet panem solenniter magis & Religiosè comestum. *This Word is also entered in the Collection ; but there wants the Etymology of it.*

*Attercop* ; Aranea. *A S.* Αττεpcopa. q. d. Animal summè Venenosum. *This is in the Collection without Etymol.*

*A Beeld* ; Munimentum, à frigoris injuriâ. Quid si ab *A S.* beladian, Excusare, Liberare ?

*A Bispel* ; Nequam. q. d. Qui adeò insignis est Nebulo ut jam in proverbium abiit. *A S.* biȝypel & Biȝpel, Parabola, Proverbium. *Matth.* xxi. 33.

*Blake* ; Color subniger. *A S.* bleac. Hinc cognomen, apud Nostrates frequens, Blakelock ; vox ejusdem ferè valoris cum nobili fairfaxiorum cognomine. Videtur esse variatio duntaxat Dialecti pro Black.

*To blin* ; Cessare. *A S.* ablinnan & blinnan ; sine augmento initiali. Chaucero, Blin.

*Brott.* Frumenti analecta. *A S.* ȝebnote, Fragmenta. *Luc.* ix. 17. & *Matt.* xv. 37.

*Bummle Kytes* ; Vaccinia. Rubum Saxonis vocârunt beȝ-beam, i. e. Tribulum majorem. Est autem cȝp, vel cið, minatio.

*A Carwel* ;



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A *Cawel*; Chors. *AS.* Lapel, Calathus, Qualus.

A *Ckibe*; Cepa. *AS.* Lipe.

To *click*; Arripere. *AS.* zelæcean.

*Copt*; Superbus, Fastuosus. *AS.* coppe, Apex, Fastigium. Unde coper̃t, Summus.

A *Cowshot*; Palumbus. *AS.* curceote.

To *crune*; Mugire. Fortè à Saxonico Rūnian, Sufurrare, Muffilare.

Quæ in C desiderantur Quære in K.

To *deeght*; Extergere, mundare. *AS.* dihtan, Parare, Disponere. dihtan an æpend ȝppit. Nobis, to indite a Letter.

A *Dobby*; Stultus, Fatuus. *AS.* dobgend, senex decrepitus & delirans.

To *dree*; Perdurare. *AS.* adneozan, Pati.

*Druvy*; Limosus. *AS.* ȝednæfed pæter, Aqua turbata. Chaucero, drovi.

*Eeth*; Facilis. *AS.* Eað & eapelic. *Mat.* xix. 26. Chaucero, Eith & Eth.

To *fang*; Apprehendere. *AS.* fanzan. Belgis, vanghen.

To *faw*; i. Fang. *AS.* fon. Gothicè, Fahan. Islandis, faa.

A *Fell*; Mons. Plura, πειλὶ τῆ φελλέως, Vide apud Scholiaſten in Ariſtoph. in Nudibus, Act. i. Scen. i. Quæ tranſcriptit ſerè Suidas in voce φελλά.

*Foor-days*; Die declinante. *AS.* forð-dager. Et forðnihter, Nocte longè proveſtā.

To *found*; Idem quod Fettle. *A.* fundian.

*Garn-awindles*; Harpedone, Rhombus. *AS.* ȝearpindel. Quod à ȝearn Penſa, Stamen; & pindan, torquere.

To *geall*; Dolere. Vox propriè de dolore ex nimio frigore dr. Fortè à Saxonico ȝeallan, Intertigere, to gall.

*Giverous*; Avidus. *AS.* ȝifer. *Luc.* xvi. 14. Quam vocem à Græco γίσιμα petit M. Caſaub. Tract. de 4to. Ling. p. 212.

To



## Glossarium Northanhymbricum. 107

To *gloom* ; Vultu esse severiori. *AS.* glommung, Crepusculum ; nostratibus, the glomeing. Ita ut to gloom aptè respondet Latino frontem obnubilare. In the South we use gloom, or glum, frequently as an Adjective for tetricus, vultu tristi.

A *Gobstick* ; Cochlear. *F. Junius* (in *Gloss. Goth.* p. 318.) *testatur se quondam in illo tractu Hollandiæ ubi, &c. incidisse in Rusticas aliquot familias quibus cochlear quotidiano Sermone gaepstock dicebatur.* Goth. Stika est Calix. *AS.* ꝛticce Cochlear ; & ꝛticce bacillus. Vox gob est ab *AS.* geapan pandere to gape. Unde gap, pro diruptione sepis.

A *Gote* ; Comma. A Flood-gate. *AS.* geotan t ageotan, Fundere. Goth : Giutan. Belgis, gieten.

A *Gouk* ; Cuculus, Avis. *AS.* gæce t gæc. Danis, gôg.

A *Grupe* ; Latina. *AS.* gnap, gnep & gnœpe. Kiliano, grippe. Goth : Grobos, foveas. *Mat.* viii. 20.

A *Hackin* ; Lucanica. *AS.* gehaccod fleyc, Farcimen ; & gehæcca, farcimentum.

*Hand-festing* ; Contractus Matrimonialis. Danis, festenol. *J. II.* Pontan. Chor. Dan. Descr. p. 799.

*Harnes* ; Cerebrum. Goth : Thairn. Danis. Hierne. Sicambris ; hern vel hirn. Omnia hæc facillimè à Græco *νεφριον*. *V. M.* Casaub. de 4to. Ling. p. 170. *This Word is entered in the Collection ; but no Account given of its Etymology.*

To *berry* ; Spoliare. *AS.* heþian t heþgian. *P. Junius* derivari vult ab *αἵρω*, Tollo, Aufero.

*Hoven-bread* ; Zymites. *Matt.* xiii. 33. oð he pær eall ahaþen. *i. e.* Usque dum fermentaretur tota. Hoven is the Preterperfect Tense of Heave ; we use it for what is unduly raised as Heaven-cheese, &c.

A *Hull* ; Hara. *AS.* hnuthula, Culleola tegens nucem. Erat etiam hule proavis nostris Tugurium ; quod contractè dictum putat *F. Junius* ab *ὕλη* Materialis. Goth. Hulgān est Velare, tegere. Islandis, eg hil tego.

*Ilkin* ;



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*Ilkin*; Quilibet. *AS.* ælc. Chaucero, Ilk.

A *Karl*; Rusticus, vir Robustus. Chaucero, Carl. *AS.* ceopl, mas (unde nostrates dicunt Karl-cat pro Fele masculo & Karl-hemp pro Cannabo majori vel masculo) It. vir fortis, robustus, strenuus. Unde huf-ceopl, æcep. ceopl, ȝe eoplice ȝe ceplice, &c. Belgis kaerle.

To *kenn*; Scire. Chaucero, to ken; & kende, notus. *AS.* cunnan. Goth. Kunnan. Germanis, kennen. Danis, kiende. Islandis, kunna. Belgis, kennen. *This Word is of general Use, but not very common, tho' not unknown, to the Vulgar. Ken for prospicere is well known, and used to discover by the Eye.*

To *kep*; Apprendere; to catch falling. *AS.* ce-pan, captare. he cept populðlice heȝung. i. mundanam captavit laudem.

A *Kute*; Venter, Uterus. Fortè a Græco κύτος, εἶδος, τὸ. Ventricosa cavitas. Est & κύτος (apud Arist. in Hist. Animal.) Insectorum truncus.

The *Lave*; Reliquis. *AS.* laf & lafe. laf etiam est vidua; ut nobis hodiè Relict. *This is entered in the Collection; but without Etymology.* Those that are left, from leave.

A *Lavroc*; Alauda. *AS.* lafenc. lauepc. lapepc. Lark is but this Word contracted.

To *lether*; *AS.* hleoðþian est Tonare. Dicunt autem Nostrates de Equis cursitantibus. They lether it: sicut Australiores. They thunder it.

A *Leikin*; Amasius, vel Amasia. Goth. Leikan est Placere. *AS.* lician. Cimbris, Arliika. Anglis Australioribus, to like; nostratibus, to leuk, &c. Et fallor si non aliqua sit cum his affinitas in Latinorum Diligo, negligo, &c. à Lego. Præsertim cum probabile sit verbum LEGO antiquitùs cum C, LECO, scriptum fuisse. Sicut LECE pro LEGE, LE-CION pro LEGION, non semel in vett. Monumentis.

*Leithwake*;



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*Leitwake* ; Agilis. *AS.* liþepac est Tractabilis ; & unliþepac, Intractabilis. A liþ (Goth. *Litba*) Membrum ; & pace, lentus, flexilis. Chaucero, lithi & lethy, mansuetus. *This Word is also entered in the Collection, but no Account of it : I should rather take it to come from lith, i. e. limber, pliable, &c. and wake a Termination.*

*Liever* ; Potius. Chaucero, Lever & liver. *AS.* leofep & leofpe. V. *Ælfr.* de vet. test. p. 23. & 40. Ubi Interpres, Leyfer & leiver. *Lieve, or lief, is of frequent Use all England over, in this Expression, I had as lief, i. e. Æque vellem.*

To *lithe* ; Ausultare. Chaucero, Lithe. Fortè à Sax. hliðe, Tranquillus, Quietus.

A *Luve* ; Vola. Cimbris, Luvana sunt volæ manuum. Gothicè etiam Lofam Saohun ina. i. e. Alapis cædebant eum. *Marc.* xiv. 65.

To *mæle* ; Decolorare. *AS.* mæl & mal, macula. Goth. Melgan est Scribere. Vide plure apud Cl. F. Jun. in Append. ad Gloss. Goth. p. 428. It. Observat. in Willeram. p. 69. Est & Cambro-Britannis magl, macula : quæ tamen vox fortè à Romanis mutuata.

*Mallison* ; q. d. Malediction. V. Bennisson.

*Mense* ; Ευσεπεία Good Manners. *AS.* mennisc, Humanus. Unde mennisclice, Humaniter ; & menniscnys, Humanitas. *The Adjective mensful is entered in the Collection.*

Moam, vel Maum. Maturo-mitis. mellow. In agro Oxoniensi lapidem invenies friabilem & frigoris impatientem, quem maum vocant Indigenæ. V. D. Plott. Hist. Nat. Com. Oxon. p. 69.

*Murk* ; Tenebricosus, obscurus. *AS.* mýrce. Danis, morcker Tenebræ. Chaucero, merck.

To *nate*, or *note* ; Uti. *AS.* notian. Cimbris, Niutt. Belgis, nutten. Chaucero, note, usus.

A *Nedder* ; Coluber, Anguis. *AS.* Næddpe. *Matt.* iii. 1. Chaucero, Nedders pro Adders.

Oumer,



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Oumer. Umbra. Unde f. Originem habet. Vide Umbra in Cl. Vossii Etymol. Ling. Lat.

A *Parrock*; Septum, prope domum. *AS.* Peapnuc & peapnuc, Saltus septum. Unde vox hodierna Park. V. etiam Cl. Vossii Etymol. in Parochi. Est enim & hoc. *ὅρα τὸ οἶκον.*

To *read*; Consilium dare. Huc ref. dictum illud proverbiale apud Chaucerum:

*Men may the old out-run, but not out-read.*

Ut & apud Matth. Paris, in narrandâ cæde Walteri Ep. Dunelm. ad An. 1077. Short red, good red, flea ye the Byshoppe. *AS.* pæd vel pæd. Germanis, ruft. Belgis, Raed. Hinc Redniss-hall Carleoli. Inde etiam nomina propria non pauca apud priscos Alamannos, nōsque hodiè (qualia sunt Ragedund, Radulf sive Ralph, &c.) ortum habuere. De quibus plura, apud R. Verstegan. Cl. Schottelium; Cambdenum, in Reliq. & F. Junium in notis ad Willeramum, p. 151.

*Rideing*; Three *Yorkshire* Rideings. i. Tres Comitatus Eboracensis Districtus sic dicti. Fortè a voce. *AS.* ðrihing, ejusdem valoris. V. Not. in Vit. Ælfr. R. p. 74.

To *ripe*; Diligentiùs inquirere, investigare. *AS.* hripan.

To *rúze*; Abblandiri. Danis, Roefglede, Jactantia.

*Same*; Pinguedo. *AS.* seime. Hinc f. sic dictum, quòd Pinguedo immensi sit instar Oneris. Seame enim propriè est Onus, sarcina. Latino-Barbaris, Sauma. Græcis, σάγμα, *This is a general Word for Oil, or Grease, to anoint Wool withal, to make it draw out in Spinning.* Fortè ab Hebr. Shamen Pinguedo.

A *Scaw*; Ficus. *AS.* rco.

*Scarn*; Stercus bovinum, vel vaccinum. *AS.* rceapn. Hincque Scarabæus. *AS.* rceapnpibba; Kiliano, Schearnwever. Et quidem (sit conjecturæ venia) videor mihi non minima in voce Scarabæus vocabuli



## Glossarium Northanhymbricum. III

vocabuli nostri Skarn vestigia decernere. Quam apposite enim redderent nostrates, A *Skarn-bee*?

A *Scemmel*; Scamnum. *AS.* ꝛcamul, ꝛcæmol & ꝛcamol. *Matth.* v. 35. Unde vox hodierna Shambles. Occurrit & apud Latinos aliquoties Scamellum pro Scabellum; & Scamillus apud Apuleium & Vitruvium.

*Scug*; Umbra. *AS.* ꝛcua.

*Segg'd*; Callo obductus. *AS.* ꝛecz, Callus.

A *Shoe-whang*; Corrigia. *AS.* ꝛceoðpanz.

A *Slott*; Pessulus. Lipsio, inter voces vet. Germanicas, Slott est Sera. *In the South we have some Footsteps of this Word; for we say, to slit a Lock, i. e. to thrust back the Bolt without a Key.*

*Snod*; Lævis, Equus sine nodo. *AS.* ꝛnidan & ꝛernidan, Dolare. Belgis, Sniiden. Willeramo. Snidan & Snithan.

A *Snude*; Vittæ. *AS.* ꝛnod. Occurrit & apud Somnerum, ꝛnæð pro ꝛnæde. sicut & ꝛnærtan pro ꝛnærtan, &c.

*Sool*; Obsonium, Pulmentarium. *AS.* ꝛusle & ꝛusol. *Joh.* xxi. 5.

A *Spelck*; Fascia. *AS.* ꝛpelc. Kiliano, Spalcke. *Pastoral.* xvii. 9. ðæt ꝛceap ðær þær ꝛcancƿopad pær ne ꝛpilcte ze ðet. i. Exponente F. Junio, ovem cujus crus fractum erat non alligastis.

A *Stiddy*; Incus. Doctiff. *Joh.* Raius vocem petit ab *AS.* ꝛtið, Rigidus, Durus. Mallem tamen à ꝛteadiꝝ (hodie *steady*) Stabilis, firmus.

A *Stoop*; Cadus. *AS.* ꝛtoppa. Belgis, Stoop.

To *storken*; Gelu adstringi. Videtur non minimam habere affinitatem cum Gothico illo Gastaurnkny quod occurrit *Marc.* ix. 18. pro ξνεγιέλαι Novimus autem ξνεγιέσαι apud Hippocratem, Aliosque, non Arescere solummodò sed & Gelu constringi denotare.

*It seems to me to be derived from stark, stiff, rigid.*

To *streek*; Expandere. *AS.* ꝛtpecan.

To



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To *swelt*; Deficere; to fownd. *AS.* aſpeltan, mori. Goth. Swiltan Chaucero Swelt, Deficiens.

To *threep*; Vehementiùs affirmare. *AS.* ðreapian, Redarguere, Increpare. Chaucero, threpe. *This is entered in the Collection, but not in the Sense of vehement affirming, in which yet it is used, even in the South, in that common Phrase, He threap'd me down.*

To *torſett*; Mori. *AS.* mit rtanum toppian, Ad mortem Lapidare. Vide T. Mareschalli Observat. in Evang. Anglo-Sax. p. 546.

*Unlead*; Nomen Opprobrii. Quidſi ab un particulâ privativâ & lædan, legem ferre? Adeò ut vox unlead propriè fit exlex. Goth. Unleds, Mendicus, Pauper.

*Unſel*; Nomen (item) opprobriofum. Goth. Sel eſt bonus; Unſel, malus. *AS.* unſæliz, Inſœlix, Chaucero, Selineſs, Fœlicitas.

*Wad*; Oleaſtrenſe; Nigrica fabrilis Doct. Merret; Aliis, pnigitis. Black-lead. *AS.* pað, Sandyx.

To *warp*; Ovum parere. *ab AS.* apappan, Ejicere. V. Mould-warp.

A *Wath*; Vadum. *AS.* pað. quod à paðan, Tranfire. Kiliano, wadden & waeden. V. Voſſii Etymol. in voce Vado, & Vadum.

To *weat*; Scire. *AS.* pætan. *Pſ.* l. 7. Chaucero, wate; & wete, ſcit. *It ſeems to differ from Wote only in Dialect.*

To *weell*; Eligere. Germanis, Welen. Belgis vet. waele (& Danis hodiernis, Vaal) Electio. Vide Cl. F. Junii Gloſſ. Goth. in voce Walgan.

*Wellaway*; Heu! *AS.* palapa.

A *Whang*; Lorum. *AS.* ðpanz. V. Shoe-whang.

*Whilk*; Quis, Quid, Utrum. Chaucero, Whilk. *AS.* hpilc. Goth. Theleiks. Danis, huilk. Belgis, welk. Scotis, quilck.

A *Whüne*; Pauci. *AS.* hpæn & hpon, Aliquantum. At pýncende hpon, Operarii pauci in Codd. Ruſh.



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Rush. & Cott. Luc. x. 2. & rursus hpon ꝛecopeno,  
Pauci electi : Matt. xxii. 14. Germanis, Wrinyr.

A *Whye*. Juvenca. Danis hodiernis & Scotis,  
Quie.

*Wunsome*. Comptus, Jucundus. A S. pinꝝum.  
Willeramo, wunne est gaudium. Kiliano, wonne.  
Et certè Nostratibus, a wun to See, est, Visu jucun-  
dum.

*Yeable-Sea*. Forte, Forfitan. Vox yeable mani-  
festò orta est à Saxonico ꝛeable, Potens. Et proinde  
yeable-Sea sonat ad verbum, Poteſt ita ſe habere.  
Scotis, Able-Sea. *It may be ſo.*

A *Yeather*. Vimen. Eodon-bꝛýce in LL. Sax.  
Sepis fractio. *We in the South uſe this Word in Hedges.*  
*Eathering of Hedges, being binding the Tops of them*  
*with ſmall Sticks, as it were wooven on the Stakes.*







## A N

*Account of some Errors and Defects in  
our English Alphabet, Orthography,  
and Manner of Spelling.*



A V I N G lately had Occasion to consider our *English* Alphabet, Orthography and Manner of Spelling, I observed therein many Errors and Omissions. Those that concern the Alphabet, I find noted and rectified by the Right Reverend Father in God, and my honoured Friend *John*, late Lord Bishop of *Chester*, in his Book, entitled, *An Essay toward an universal Character*, &c. p. 3. c. 10. Which, because that Work is not in every Man's Hand, I shall, together with my own Observations and Animadversions, upon our Orthography and Manner of Spelling, here exhibit to the Reader. I could wish they were corrected, as giving Offence to Strangers, and causing Trouble and Confusion both to the Teachers and Learners to read ; but I see little Reason to hope they ever will be ; so great is the Force of general and inveterate Use and Practice.

I know what is pleaded in Defence of our present Orthography, *viz.* That in this Manner of Writing, the Etymologies and Derivations of Words appear, which if we should write, according as we pronounce, would not so easily be discerned. To which I answer, That the Learned would easily ob-  
serve



serve them notwithstanding ; and as for the Vulgar and Illiterate, it is all one to them ; they can take no Notice of such Things.

First then as to our *English* Alphabet, I have observed it to be faulty. 1. In the Number. 2. In the Power and Valor of the Letters.

As to the Number of Letters it is peccant, both in the Defect, and in the Excess. That is to say, It wants some Letters that are necessary, and contains some that are superfluous.

1. It wants some that are necessary, both Vowels and Consonants.

First, *Vowels* ; and those it wants three.

1. It wants a Letter to express the Sound we give to *a*, in the Words *Hall*, *shall*, *Wall*, and the like ; and to *o*, in the Words *God*, *Rod*, *Horn*, and innumerable the like ; it being the same Sound with the former. This is supposed to be the Power or Sound which the ancient *Greeks* gave to the Letter *Alpha*, or *α* ; and, therefore, the Bishop of *Chester* would have the Character *α* used to signify this Vowel.

2. It wants a Letter to signify the Sound, we give to *oo*, or double *o*, as in *good*, *stood*, *look*, *loose*, and in whatever other Words it is used. For that this is a simple Vowel is manifest, in that the entire Sound of it may be continued as long as you please, which is the only certain Note of Distinction, between a simple Vowel and a Diphthong. This the Bishop of *Chester* expresses by the Character *ο*, which is used in *Greek* for *ou* Diphthong ; because commonly that Diphthong, as also the *French ou* is pronounced in the Sound of this simple Vowel.

3. It wants a Letter to denote the Sound we give to the Vowel *u* in *us*, *um*, &c. which is manifestly different from what we attribute to it in the Words *use*, *muse*, *fume*, &c. This Vowel, as the Bishop well observes, is wholly guttural, and comes



*plainly so,  
as misse*  
near to the Sound we make in groaning. As for the Letter *u* in *use, muse, &c.* my Lord of *Chester* would have it to be a Diphthong, and the Vowel which terminates the Diphthong, or the subjunctive Vowel, to be *oo*, wherein I cannot agree with him; the subjunctive Vowel seeming to me rather to be the *French* or whistling *u*, there seeming to me to be a manifest Difference between *Luke* and *Look, Luce* and *Loose*; and that there is nothing of the Sound of the latter in the former.

Secondly, it wants Consonants; and of those four.

1. A Letter to express the Sound we give to *V* Consonant, which is nothing else but *B* aspirated, or inceased, or *Bb*. For tho' we distinguish *v* Consonant from *u* Vowel, and attribute to it the Power of *B* inceased, yet do we not make it a distinct Letter as we ought to do. The Power of this Letter was first expressed, among the *Latins*, by the *Digamma Æolicum* (so stiled for its Figure, not its Sound) which is now the Character for the Letter *F*; but had at first the Power of the Consonant *V*, and was written in *Claudius's* Time invertedly, as *DI Ꝛ AI, AMP LIA Ꝛ IT*. Bishop *Chester*.

2. A Character to express *D* aspirated or inceased, or *Db*. For that this is a distinct Letter from *Tb*, tho' we confound them, making *Tb* serve for both, is manifest by these Examples.

*Db.*

The, this, there, then, that, thou, thine, those, tho', &c.

Father, Mother, Brother, &c.

Smooth, seeth, wreath, bequeath.

Thank,



*Th.*

Thank, Thesis, thick, thin, thistle, thrive, thrust.

Death, doth, both, broath, wrath, &c.

Of this Difference our *Saxon* Ancestors were aware, and therefore made Provision for both in their Alphabet. *Dh* they represented by  $\text{ð}$ , as in *Faðer*, *Moðer*, &c. *Th* by  $\text{þ}$ , as in *þeif*, *þick*, &c.

3. A Letter to denote *T* incrassated, or the *Greek*  $\Theta$ , which we express by *Th*. That these three last mentioned are simple Letters, and therefore ought to be provided for in the Alphabet, by distinct Characters, appears in that the Sound of them (for they are sonorous) may be continued. 2. By the Confession of the Composers of our Alphabet; for they make *F* a simple Letter, and give it a several Character, which differs no more from *Pb*, than *V* doth from *Bb*,  $\text{ð}$  from *Db*, or  $\text{þ}$  from *Th*. 3. By the Consent of the Composers of other Alphabets. The *Greeks* and *Hebrews* making *Th* a simple Letter, and giving it a Character, and the *Saxons* both *Dh* and *Th*.

4. A Character to express *Sb*, which is the same with the *Hebrew* *Schin*, and may be proved to be a simple Letter by the foregoing Reasons.

II. Our *English* Alphabet contains some Letters that are superfluous: Five in Number.

1. *C*, which, if we use it in its proper Power (as we ought to do) differs not at all from *K*, and therefore, the one, or the other, must needs be superfluous.

2. *Q*, which is by general Consent granted and agreed to be nothing else but *Cu*. And therefore many Writers, and among the rest, no less a Critick than Mr. *Gatiker*, omits the *u* after it, as being involved in it; writing,



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ting, instead of *quis, quid, quam, &c. qis, qid, qam*. But the Bishop of *Chester*, who more nicely, and curiously considered it, finds the Letter involved in *Q*, to be *oo*, not *u*, to whom I do fully assent.

3. *W*, which is nothing else but the Letter *oo* <sup>or u vowel</sup> rapidly pronounced. This the *Greeks* were sensible of; for instead of the *Dutch* Word *Wandals*, they wrote *Ὠάνδαλοι*; and we noted before, that the *Greeks* pronounced their Diphthong *u* as we do *oo*.

4. *X* is, confessedly, nothing but the Letters *CS*; and therefore, tho' it may be retained as a *Compendium* of Writing, yet is it by no Means to be accounted a distinct Letter, or allowed a Place in the Alphabet.

*Y*, Tho' it be by some esteemed a Consonant, when placed before a Vowel, yet is it not so, but only the *Greek Iota*, or our *ee* rapidly pronounced, as we said before of *W*. When it is accounted a Vowel, as in *my, thy*, it differs not at all from what we call *i* long in *mine, thine*.

Now I come to shew that our Alphabet is faulty, as to the Powers or Valors attributed to some Letters.

1. To *C*, before *e* and *i*, we give the Power of *s*, before the rest of the Vowels of *K*, which is a great Offence and Stumbling-block to Children, who are apt (as they have good Reason) to pronounce it alike before all Letters. So my own Children have, I remember, in the Word *accept*, for Example, pronounced the second *c* as if it had been a *k*, as if the Word had been written *akkept*; and I was forced to grant them, that they were in the right, but only they must follow the received Pronunciation.

2. To *g*, before *e* and *i*, we give the same Power as we do to *ſ* Consonant, that is *Dzy*, as I shall shew afterward, as in *Gender, Ginger, Gibbet*, and, which is worse, that not constantly neither; for in *geld*,



*geld, gild, gird, &c.* we pronounce it as we do before the rest of the Vowels, which doth, and must needs breed Trouble and Confusion to Children.

3. To that we call *J* Consonant, we attribute a strange Power, which no Child can imagine to belong to it; which the Bishop of *Chester* hath rightly determined to be *Dzy*. That *D* is an Ingredient into it Children do easily discern; for bid a young Child, that begins to speak, say *John*, it will say *Don*.

4. To the Vowel *I* we give two Powers; where it is pronounced short, that of *Iota*, or *ee*; as in *thin, thick, fill*, and innumerable others: But elsewhere of a Diphthong, as in *thine, mine*, and in the last Syllable of all other Words, to which *e* is added after the Consonant. It is the received Opinion, that *e* is there a Note of Production, signifying that the Letter *i* is to be pronounced long; but I say, it signifies that the Character *i* is there to be pronounced as a Diphthong. That it is a Diphthong is clear, because, in pronouncing of it, you cannot continue the entire Sound, but must needs terminate in *Iota*, or *ee*. What is the Prepositive Letter in this Diphthong is doubtful; one, that did not curiously observe it, would think it to be *e*, but the Bishop of *Chester* will have it to be *u*, as pronounced in *us*. Children take Notice of this Difference between *i*, when pronounced as a Diphthong, and when as *Iota*. One of my Children, in all Words wherein it is to be pronounced as a Diphthong, pronounced it as a simple *Iota*, or *ee*. As for *mine, thine, like, bile*, it pronounced *meen, theen, leek, beel*, and so in all others of that Nature; the Child, it should seem, finding it more facil to pronounce the single Vowel, not being able to frame its Mouth to pronounce the Diphthong.

5. To the Vowel *A* we give two Powers. 1. That of the Greek *Alpha* in *Hall, Wall, &c.* as we noted before.



before. 2. That of the *Latin A* in *Hat, that, man, bran, &c.* 3. *That of our e as in Nation &c.*

6. To the Vowel *O* we give three Powers: 1. That of the *Greek Alpha* in *God, rod, hot, &c.* 2. That of the Letter *oo* in *Hood, stood, Book, &c.* 3. The Power usually attributed to it in other Languages, as in *Hole, Home, Stone, &c.*

7. To the Vowel *U* we also give two Powers, as appears in *us* and *use*. Whereof the first is a simple Letter, but the second a Diphthong, as was noted before.

8. To *Ch* we give a strange Power, or Sound, which the Bishop of *Chester* rightly determines to be *Tsh*. This young Children perceive: For bid them pronounce *Church*, some shall pronounce it *Tursh*, and some *shursh*, the former observing the Letter *T* in it, and the latter the Letters *Sh*. Whence it appears, that the true Writing of it is *Tshurtsh*.

9. In all Words where *w* is put before *b*, as in *what, which, when, &c.* it is evident by the Pronunciation, that the *b* ought to be put before the *w*; and the Words written *Hwen*, or *booen, booitsh, boeat, &c.* So our *Saxon* Ancestors were wont to place it. Which Manner of Writing I cannot but wonder how it came to be changed for the worse.

If all these Faults were amended, viz. The superfluous Letters cut off, the wanting supplied, and to every Letter his proper Power attributed, Spelling would be much more regular, uniform and easy.

I come now to make some further Animadversions upon our Orthography and Manner of Spelling.

The Grammarians have a Rule, that in Spelling and dividing Words, by Syllables, where-ever there is a Consonant or two before a Vowel, the Syllable must be begun with the Consonant. Against this Rule I would put in two Exceptions.



## Defects in our English Alphabet. 121

1. In Compound Words, I would have the Preposition in Spelling, and dividing the Syllables, to be separated from the radical Word. As for Example, I would have spelled *Ab-use*, not *A-buse*; *Ab-rogate*, not *A-brogate*; *Dis-turb*, not *Di-sturb*; *Dis-trust*, not *Di-strust*, and the like. *no one is against it.*

2. In Words formed from Verbs for Tenses, Persons, or Particles, by a syllabical Adjection, I think it proper, that the Syllable that is added, should, in spelling, and dividing the Word, be separated from the radical Verb. For Example, I would have it spelled *lov-ed*, not *lo-ved*; *bat-ed*, not *ba-ted*, &c. This I think most rational and convenient.

1. To distinguish these Adjections from the radical Verb. 2. Because we separate them thus in Pronunciation, as appears most evidently in Words that end in Liquids, and, therefore, in such we double the Liquid rather than so divide the Word. As for Example, rather than spell and divide the Word *swimmeth* thus *swi-meth*, in our Orthography, we double the *m*, writing *swimmeth*; the like might be said of *trimmeth*, *drummeth*, in which last there is no more Reason the *m* should be doubled than in the Word *cometh*. This, I confess, seems not so convenient in Words that end in a Mute and Liquid, such as are *handle*, *tremble*, *spittle*; yet may the Analogy be well enough observed even in them.

3. I disapprove the adding the Letter *e* to the Ends of Words, to signify the Production of the last Syllable, as to *mate* to distinguish it from *mat*, *smoke* from *smock*, *mine* from *min*, *shine* from *shin*, &c. This is a great Offence to Strangers and Children, who, in such Words, are apt (as they have good Reason) to make two Syllables of one, and to spell and pronounce *ma-te*, *smo-ke*, *thi-ne*, *people*. The Production of a Syllable ought to be signified by a Mark over the Vowel to be produced thus, *ȧ*, *ė*, &c. But where *e* is added to a Syllable, compounded



pounded with *i*, it signifies not, as is vulgarly thought, that *i* is to be produced, but that it stands for a Diphthong; as we have before noted the same is to be spoken against the adding of *a* to signify the producing of a Vowel, as in *great*, *bead*, *stroak*, *broad*, *beat*; which, as we said just now, ought to be signified by a Stroke over the Vowel, to be produced, thus, brōd, grēt, bēd, bēc, &c.

In Adjectives that end in a Mute and a Liquid, v. g. *ble*, *tle*, &c. I think it were convenient that the *e* were left out, which troubles Children and Strangers in spelling and reading our Language, they, in such Words, making two Syllables of one; for Example, reading instead of *probæble*, *pro-babl*; pronouncing *ble* as we do in *ble-mish*. I say, two Syllables of one, for *probable* I make consist but of two Syllables thus, *pro-babl*, *brittl* but of one, and *con-tem-ptibl* but of three. A Mute and a Liquid joined together without a Vowel having an imperfect Sound. So we see they who write Words of the *Mexican* Language ending in *tl*, of which they, having many, put no *e* after the *l*, as *Mecaxochitl*, *Ackiotl*, &c.

5. Nouns that end in *tion* are a great Stumbling-block to Children, who (as they ought) give the same Power to *t* in these, as they do in other Words, that is, its proper Power, as in *tied*; and therefore all these Words ought to be written with *si*, as they are pronounced, and as Schoolmasters are forced to teach their Scholars to pronounce *ti* in them.

6. We write *gracious*, *righteous*, *grievous*, and a Multitude of like Words, with the Diphthong *ou*, but pronounce them as if they were written with a single *u*, *gracius*, *rightūs*, *grievūs*. We never pronounce *ous* in these Words as we do in *house*, *mouse*, &c. The like may be said of *our* in *Honour*, *Oratour*, *Auditour*, *Creditour*, &c.



## Defects in our English Alphabet. 123

7. In the Words *neck*, *sick*, *sack*, *lock*, *muck*, and all which we write with *ck*, either the *c*, or the *k*, is altogether superfluous; for in pronouncing I challenge any Man to shew me a Difference between *neck* and *nec*, *sick* and *sic*. &c.

8. The Spelling of *blood*, *flood*, &c. is erroneous; they ought to be written *blud*, *flud*, &c. for we never pronounce these Words as we do *mood*, neither as we do *proud*.

I might also find fault with spelling of *friend*, *fiend*, *believe*, *grieve*, and others of the like Nature, which, I think, were better written with a single *i* short or long.

I might also note many false Spellings in particular Words, as *tongue* for *tung*, *she* for *shee*, *scituate* for *situate*, which is but lately come up, and hath no Appearance of Reason, the *Latin* Word being *situs*, without any *c*. *Scent* for *Sent*, signifying a Smell or Savour, which Writing is also but lately introduced, and hath no more Ground than the former, the *Latin* Word from whence it comes being *sentio*.

Lastly, I would have *gh* quite cashiered, we not knowing what Sound our Ancestors gave it. Sometimes we pronounce it as a double *F*, as in *laugh*, *trough*, *cough*, and therefore in such Words *F* ought to be substituted instead of it: In others only as an *h*, or simple Aspiration, as in *through*, which therefore may be written *throuh*. In others, as *right*, *might*, *bright*, *light*, (as we now pronounce them) it is altogether superfluous, and may be omitted; for who, in pronouncing doth, or in hearing pronounced can, distinguish between *right*, and a *rite* for a Custom or Ceremony; and *might*, and a *mite* in a Cheese; so in *plough*, for which, therefore, *plow* is now accepted.





## POSTSCRIPT.



Have this Day sent you, by the Carrier, my *Collection of Local Words*, augmented almost by the one half; wherein I have inserted, out of the Catalogue you were pleased to send me, 1. All such as I took not to be of general Use: For I intend not this Book to be a general *English Glossary*; (of which sort there are many already extant) but only, as the Title imports, a Catalogue of such as are proper to some Countries, and not universally known or used.

2. I have omitted also such as are Names of some Untenils or Instruments, or Terms belonging to particular Trades and Arts.

And 3. Words newly coined about *London*, which will soon be diffused all *England* over.

Of the first Sort are Bonny, Sedge; whereof you may remember, they have Faggots at *Cambridge*, using it for the kindling of Coal-fires. Muck, Marry, Cricket, Sofs, Bang. A Topper and toping, Buck and bucking, a Wag, Blend, Blink, Brickle, which I take to come from Break, signifying any thing apt to break. Sod is also used for Turf in most Places where I have been; so is Wood a known Word for Mad, and is the usual metrical Translation of the Psalms.



*Some Observations made and communicated by  
Mr. Francis Brokesby, concerning the Dia-  
lect, and various Pronunciation of Words in  
the East-Riding of Yorkshire.*

1. **M**ANY Words are varied by changing *o* into *a*; tho' I question whether our *Yorkshire* Pronunciation be not the most ancient. So for *both* we pronounce *bath*; for *bone*, *bane*; for *work*, *wark*; hence *Newark*, *Southwark*, &c. for *more*, *mare*; as *mickle mare*, much more; for *home*, *bame*; hence all the Towns ending in *ham*, as *Wickham*, *Fulham*, *Stretham*, &c. *hamely* for *homely*; for *worse*, *warfe* and *war*; for *stone*, *stane*; unde *Stanton*; q. *Stony Town*, *Stanford*, *Stanemore*, &c. So for *Wo* is me, *Wa's me* &c. So *Barns*, Children, is *Borns*, derived from *Bear*; exactly answering to the Latin *nati*. For *Knapweed*, *Knopweed*, because of the Knops at the Top.

2. In many Words we leave out the Aspirate, both at the Beginning, and at the latter End. So for *Chaffe* they say *Caffe*; for *Churn*, *Kern*; and thence *Kern-milk* is *Butter-milk*; for *Chest*, *Kist*; near the Latin *Cista*; for *Lath*, *Lat*; for *Bench*, *Binch*; for *Pitch*, *Pick*; for *Thatch*, *Thack*; *Thatcher*, *Theaker*; for *Church*, *Kykr*; near *Kueiaxov*

3. In many Words we change *ol* and *oul* into *au*; as for *cold* they say *caud*; for *old*, *aud*; thence *Audley*, as much as to say *Old Town*; for *Elder*, *Auder*; or, as we write *Alder*; thence *Alderman*, a Senator; for *Wolds*, or *Woulds*, *Wauds*; thus the Ridge of Hills in the East, and Part of the North Riding of *Yorkshire*, [our *Apennine*] is called; and sometimes the Country adjoyning is called the *Wauds*. But that which lies under the Hills, especially down by *Humber* and *Ouse* side, towards *Howden*, is called by the Country People the *Lowths*; i. e. the Low Country,  
in



in Contra-distinction to the *Wauds*. Tho' some call all the East-Riding besides *Holderness*, and in Distinction from it the *Woulds*.

4. In some Words, for *oo*, we pronounce *eu*, as *ceul*, *feul*, *eneuf*, for *cool*, *fool*, *enough*. In some Words, instead of *oo*, or *o*, or *oa*, we pronounce *ee*, as *Deer* for *Door*, steck the *Deer*; *Fleer* for *Floor*; *abreed* for *abroad*; *ge* for *go*; *se* for *so*; *se* throng, i. e. so full of Business; *ne* for *no*; for *Poison* they pronounce *Peuson*.

*Note*, In some Part of the West Riding they pronounce *oi* for *o*; *boil* for *hole*; *coil* for *cole*; *boise* and *shoin* for *hose* and *shoes*.

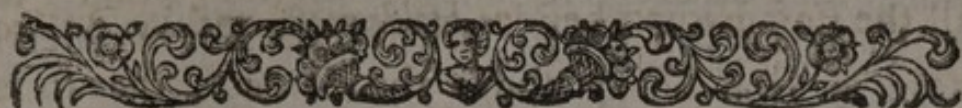
5. They ordinarily omit *s* at the End of a Word, when used for his; as instead of *Jackson's* Wife, they say *Jackson* Wife; instead of *Brother's* Coat, *Brother* Coat.

6. They place *y* before some Words beginning with Vowels; *yane*, *yance*; as in some other Parts of *England*, *yarely* for *early*; *Yowes* for *Ewes*.

7. To the Ends of some Words they add *en*; as in *Maslingen*, *Docken*; *Bracken*. Elsewhere in *England*, the Termination *en* is a Note of the Plural Number, as in *Housen* for *Houses*; *Hosen* for *Hoses*; *Shooen*, or *Shoon*, for *Shoes*; *Peasōn* for *Pease*; *Chil-dren* for *Childs*, &c.

In the same Country, for *Straw*, they use *Strea*, and for *Claws*, *Cleas*.





A N

# Account of preparing some of our *English* METALS and MINERALS.

*The Smelting and Refining of Silver, at  
the Silver Mills in Cardiganſhire.*



THE Ore beaten into small Pieces, is brought from the Mine to the Smelting-house, and there melted with black and white Coal ; *i. e.* with Charcoal, and Wood ſlit into ſmall Pieces, and dried in a Kiln for that Purpose. The Reason why they mix black and white Coal is, becauſe the Black alone makes too vehement a Fire, and the White too gentle ; but mixt together, they make a juſt Temper of Heat. After the Fire is made, the Mine is caſt on the Coals ; and ſo interchangeably Mine and Coals. The Mine, when melted, runs down into the *Sump*, *i. e.* a round Pit of Stone, covered over with Clay within : Thence it is laded out, and caſt into long ſquare Bars, with ſmaller Ends, fit to liſt and carry them by.

Theſe Bars they bring to the Refining Furnace, which is covered with a thick Cap of Stone, bound about with Iron, and moveable, that ſo they may liſt it up, and make the Teſt at the Bottom anew,  
which



(which they do every Refining.) In the Middle of the Cap there is a Hole, in which the Bar of Metal hangs in Iron Slings above the Furnace, that so it may be let down by Degrees as it melts off. Besides this, they have another Hole in the Side of the Furnace, parallel to the Horizon, and bottomed with Iron. At this Hole they thrust in another Bar. The Test is of an Oval Figure, and occupies all the Bottom of the Furnace. The Fire is put in by the Side of the Bellows. When the Furnace is come to a true Temper of Heat, the Lead converted into *Litharge* is cast off by the blowing of the Bellows, the Silver subsiding into the Bottom of the Test. The Blast blows the Lead, converted into *Litharge*, off the Silver, after the Manner that Cream is blown off Milk.

As soon as the Glut of *Litharge* (*for so they call it*) is cast off, the Silver in the Bottom of the Cuple grows cold; and the same Degree of Heat will not keep it melted as before. The Cake of Silver, after it grows cold, springs or rises up into Branches.

The Test is made of Marrow-bones burnt to small Pieces, afterward stamped to Powder, and, with Water, tempered into a Paste. The Test is about a Foot thick laid in Iron. After the Cake of Silver is taken out, that Part of the Test which is discoloured, they mingle with the Ore to be melted; the rest they stamp, and use again for Test.

The *Litharge* is brought to a reducing Furnace, and there, with Charcoal only, melted into Lead. The *Litharge* is cast upon the Charcoal in the Bing of the Furnace, and as the Charcoal burns away, and the *Litharge* melts, more Charcoal thrown on, and *Litharge* put upon it, as at first *Smelting*.

Another Furnace they have, which they call an *Almond Furnace*, in which they melt the Slags, or Refuse of the *Litharge* (not stamped) with Charcoal only.

The



The Slags, or Cinders, of the first Smelting they beat small with great Stamps lifted up by a Wheel moved with Water, and falling by their own Weight. First they are stamped with dry Stamps, then sifted with an Iron Sieve in Water. That which lies at the Bottom of the Sieve is returned to the smelting Furnace without more ado. That which swims over the Sieve is beaten with wet Stamp.

That which passeth thro' the Sieve, as also that which, after it hath been beaten with the wet Stamps, passes thro' a fine Grate or Strainer of Iron, goeth to the *Buddle*, which is a Vessel made like to a shallow Tumbrel, standing a little shelving.

Thereon the Matter is laid, and Water running constantly over it, moved to and fro with an Iron Rake or Hoe, and so the Water carries away the Earth and Dross, the Metal remaining behind. That which is thus *buddled*, they lue with a thick Hair Sieve, close wrought, in a Tub of Water, rolling the Sieve about, and inclining it this Way and that Way with their Hands. The Light which swims over the Sieve is returned again to the *Buddle*. That which subsides is fit for the Smelting Furnace.

They have besides, an *Affay Furnace*, wherewith they try the Value of the Metal, *i. e.* what Proportion the Lead bears to the Silver, cutting a Piece off every Bar, and melting it in a small Cupel. First they weigh the Piece cut off, then, after the Lead is separated, the Silver. A Tun of Metal will yield 10, sometimes 15, and, if it be rich, 20 *l.* weight of Silver. All Lead Oar, digged in *England*, hath a Proportion of Silver mixed with it, but some so little, that it will not quit Cost to refine it.

At the first Smelting they mingle several Sorts of Oar, some richer, some poorer, else they will not melt so kindly.

The Silver made here is exceeding fine and good.



These six Mountains in *Cardiganshire*, not far distant from each other, afford Silver Oar, *Talabont*, *Geginnon*, *Comsowlack*, *Gedarren*, *Bromefloid* and *Cummer*.

At our being there they digged only at *Talabont*.

They sink a Perpendicular square Hole, or Shaft; the Sides whereof they strengthen round from Top to Bottom with Wood, that the Earth fall not in.

The transverse Pieces of Wood, they call *Stemples*, and upon these, catching hold with their Hands and Feet, they descend without using any Rope. They dig the Oar thus; One holds a little Picque, or Punch of Iron, having a long Handle of Wood, which they call a *Gad*; another with a great Iron Hammer, or Sledge, drives it into the Vein.

The Vein of Metal runs East and West; it riseth North, and slopes, or dips, to the South. There is a white *Fluor* about the Vein, which they call *Spar*, and a black which they call *Blinds*. This last covers the Vein of Oar, and when that appears, they are sure to find Oar.

They sell the Oar for 3 *l.* or 4 *l.* the Tun, more or less, as it is in Goodness, or as it is more rare or plentiful.

*This Information and Account we had from Major Hill, 1662. Who was then Master of the Silver Mills.*

The History of these Silver-Works may be seen in Dr. *Fuller's Worthies of Wales*, General, p. 3.

The Smelting of Lead is the same with the Smelting of Silver Oar, and therefore no need that any thing be said of it.



*The Preparing and Smelting, or Blowing of  
Tin in Cornwall.*

**T**HE Tanners find the Mine by the *Sboad* (or, as they call it, *Squad*) which is loose Stones of Tin mixed with the Earth, of which they give you this Account.

The *Load* or Vein of Tin, before the Flood, came up to the Superficies of the Earth. The Flood washing the upper Part of it as of the whole Earth, brake it off from the *Load*, and confounded, or mixed it with the Earth to such a Depth. They observe that the deeper the *Sboad* lies, the nearer is the main *Load*, and the shallower, the further off. Sometimes it comes up to the exterior Superficies of the Earth. The main *Load* begins at the East, and runs Westward, shelving still deeper and deeper; and sometimes descending almost perpendicularly. Besides the main *Load*, they have little Branches that run from it North and South, and to other Points which they call *Country*. The Vein, or *Load*, is sometimes less, sometimes greater, sometimes not a Foot thick, sometimes three Feet or more. When they have digged a good Way, they sink an Air-shaft, else they cannot breathe nor keep their Candles light. The *Sboad* commonly descends a Hill-side. There is a kind of *Fluor*, which they call *Spar*, next the Vein, and which sometimes encompasseth it. In this are often found the *Cornish* Diamonds. Above the *Spar* lies another kind of Substance like a white, soft Stone, which they call *Kellus*. They get out the Mine with a Pick-ax, but, when it is hard, they use a *Gad* [a Tool like a Smith's Punch] which they drive in with one End of their Pick-ax made like a Hammer. When they have gotten out of the Mine, they break it with a Hammer into small Pieces, the biggest not exceeding Half a Pound, or a Pound,



and then bring it to the Stamps. [The Stamps are only two at one Place, lifted up by a Wheel moved with Water as the Silver Mills.] There it is put into a square, open Box, into which a Spout of Water continually runs, and therein the Stamps beat it to Powder. One Side of the Box mentioned is made of an Iron-plate perforated with small Holes like a Grate, by which the Water runs out, and carries away with it the Mine that is pounded small enough to pass the Holes, Dross and all together, in a long Gutter or Trough made of Wood. The Dross and Earth (as being lighter) is carried all along the Trough to a Pit, or Vessel, into which the Trough delivers it, called a *Loob*: The Tin, as being heavier, subsides and stays behind in the Trough: And, besides, at a good Distance from the Stamps, they put a Turf in the Trough to stop the Tin that it runs no further.

The Tin remaining in the Trough, they take out and carry to the *Buddle*, [a Vessel described in the Silver-Work] where the Sand and Earth is washed from it by the Water running over it, the Tanners stirring and working it, both with a Shovel, and with their Feet. In the *Buddle* the rough Tin (as they call it) falls behind; the head Tin lies uppermost or foremost. The head Tin passes to the *Wreck*, where they work it with a Wooden Rake in Vessels, almost like the *buddling* Vessels, Water running also over it. In the *Wreck* the head Tin lies again foremost, and that is finished and fit for the blowing House, and is called *Black Tin*, being of a black Colour, and as fine as Sand. The rough Tin lies next, that, as also that in the *Buddle*, they sift to separate the Coarse, and Dross, and Stones from it, which is returned to the Stamps to be new beaten. The fine is *lued* in a fine Sierce, moved and waved to and fro in the Water, as is described in the Silver-Work; the Oar subsiding to the Bottom, the Sand, Earth, and other Dross, flows over  
the



the Rim of the Sierce with the Water : That which remains in the Sierce, they sift through a fine Sieve, and what passes through they call *Black Tin*. In like Manner they order the waste Tin that falls hindmost in the *Buddle* and *Wreck*, which they call the *Tail*, as also that which falls into the *Loob*, Pit, or Sump, viz. washing and sifting of it, which they call *Stripping* of it, returning the rough and coarse to the Stamps, and the finer to the *Wreck*.

With the rough Tin that is returned to the Stamps, they mingle new Oar, else it will not work, but fur up the Stamps. The Tin in the *Loob* they let lie a while, and the longer the better, for, say they, it grows and increaseth by lying.

The *Black Tin* is smelted, at the Blowing House, with Charcoal only, first throwing on Charcoal, then upon that black Tin, and so interchangeably into a very deep Bing (which they call the House) broader at the Top, and narrower at the Bottom. They make the Fire very vehement, blowing the Coals continually with a Pair of great Bellows moved by Water, as in the Smelting of other Metals. The melting Tin, together with the Dross, or Slag, runs out at a Hole, at the Bottom of the Bing, into a large Trough made of Stone. The Cinder, or Slag, swims on the Top of it like Scum, and hardens presently.

This they take off with a Shovel and lay it by.

When they have got a sufficient Heap of it, they sell it to be stamped, buddled, and lued. They get a good Quantity of Tin out of it. Formerly it was thrown away to mend the Highways, as nothing worth. When they have a sufficient Quantity of the melted Metal, they cast it into oblong, square Pieces in a Mould made of Moore-stone. The lesser Pieces they call *Slabs*, the greater *Blocks*. Two Pound of black Tin ordinarily yields a Pound of white, or more.



The Tin, after it is melted, is coined, *i. e.* marked, by the King's Officer, with the Lion Rampant. The King's Custom is four Shillings on every hundred Weight. Other Particulars, concerning the Tin-Works, I omit, because they may be seen in *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*. But the Manner of preparing the Tin for blowing or smelting, is now much different from what it was in his Time.

Tin Oar is so different in Colour and Appearance from Tin, that one would wonder that one should come out of the other; and somewhat strange it is, that Tin being so like to Lead, Tin Oar should be so unlike to Lead Oar, being very like to the Lead that is melted out of it.



*The Manner of the Iron Work at the Furnace.*

**T**HE Iron-Mine lies sometimes deeper, sometimes shallower in the Earth, from four to forty and upward.

There are several Sorts of Mine, some hard, some gentle, some rich, some coarser. The Iron Masters always mix different Sorts of Mine together, otherwise they will not melt to Advantage.

When the Mine is brought in, they take Small-coal, and lay a Row of it, and upon that a Row of Mine, and so alternately, S. S. S. one above another, and setting the Coals on fire, therewith burn the Mine.

The Use of this Burning is to mollify it, that so it may be broke in small Pieces; otherwise, if it should be put into the Furnace, as it comes out of the Earth, it would not melt but come away whole.



Care also must be taken that it be not too much burned, for then it will loop, *i. e.* melt and run together in a Mass. After it is burnt, they beat it into small Pieces with an Iron Sledge, and then put it into the Furnace (which is before charged with Coals) casting it upon the Top of the Coals, where it melts, and falls into the Hearth, in the Space of about twelve Hours, more or less, and then it runs into a Sow.

The Hearth, or Bottom, of the Furnace is made of a Sand-Stone, and the Sides round, to the Height of a Yard, or thereabout; the rest of the Furnace is lined up to the Top with Brick.

When they begin upon a new Furnace, they put Fire for a Day or two before they begin to blow.

Then they blow gently, and encrease by Degrees, till they come to the Height, in ten Weeks or more.

Every six Days they call a *Founday*, in which Space they make eight Tun of Iron, if you divide the whole Sum of Iron made by the *Foundays*: For at first they make less in a *Founday*, at last more.

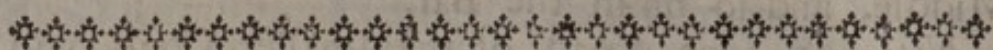
The Hearth, by the Force of the Fire, continually blown, grows wider and wider, so that at first it contains so much as will make a Sow of six or seven hundred Pound weight, at last it will contain so much as will make a Sow of two thousand Pound. The lesser Pieces, of one thousand Pound, or under, they call Pigs.

Of twenty four Loads of Coals they expect eight Tun of Sows: To every Load of Coals, which consists of eleven Quarters, they put a Load of Mine, which contains eighteen Bushels.

A Hearth ordinarily, if made of good Stone, will last forty *Foundays*; that is, forty Weeks, during which Time, the Fire is never let go out. They never blow twice upon one Hearth, though they go upon it not above five or six *Foundays*.



The Cinder, like Scum, swims upon the melted Metal in the Hearth, and is let out once or twice before a Sow is cast.



*The Manner of Working the Iron at the Forge or Hammer.*

**I**N every Forge, or Hammer, there are two Fires, at least; the one they call the *Finery*, the other the *Chafery*.

At the *Finery*, by the working of the Hammer, they bring it into *Blooms* and *Anconies*, thus :

The Sow, at first, they roll into the Fire, and melt off a Piece of about Three-fourths of a hundred Weight, which, so soon as it is broken off, is called a *Loop*.

This *Loop* they take out with their shingling Tongs and beat it with Iron Sledges, upon an Iron Plate near the Fire, that so it may not fall in Pieces, but be in a Capacity to be carried under the Hammer. Under which they, then removing it, and drawing a little Water, beat it with the Hammer very gently, which forces Cinder and Dross out of the Matter; afterwards, by degrees, drawing more Water, they beat it thicker and stronger till they bring it to a *Bloom*, which is a four-square Mass of about two Feet long. This Operation they call *Shingling the Loop*.

This done, they immediately return it to the *Finery* again, and after two or three Heats and Working, they bring it to an *Ancony*, the Figure whereof is in the Middle. a Bar about three Feet long, of that Shape, they intend the whole Bar to be made of it; at both Ends a square Piece left rough to be wrought at the *Chafery*.

*Note,*



## Observations on Husbandry. 137

*Note*, At the *Finery* three Load of the biggest Coals go to make one Tun of Iron.

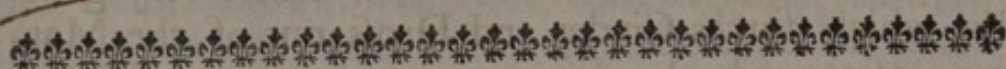
At the *Chafery* they only draw out the two Ends suitable to what was drawn out at the *Finery*, in the Middle, and so finish the Bar.

*Note*, 1. One Load of the smaller Coals will draw out one Tun of Iron at the *Chafery*.

2. They expect that one Man and a Boy, at the *Finery*, should make two Tuns of Iron in a Week: Two Men at the *Chafery* should take up, *i. e.* make or work five or six Tun in a Week.

3. If into the Hearth where they work the Iron Sows (whether the *Chafery* or the *Finery*) you cast upon the Iron a Piece of Brass, it will hinder the Metal from working, causing it to spatter about, so that it cannot be brought into a solid Piece.

This Account of the whole Process of the Iron Work I had from one of the chief Iron Masters in *Suffex*, my honoured Friend *Walter Burrel*, of *Cuckfield*, Esq; deceased. And now, that I have had Occasion to mention this worthy Gentleman, give me Leave, by the by, to insert a few *Observations* referring to *Husbandry*, communicated by him in occasional Discourse on those Subjects.



### *Observations referring to Husbandry.*

1. **I**N removing and transplanting young Oaks, you must be sure not to cut off or wound that Part of the Root which descends downright (which, in some Countries, they call the *Tap-Root*) but dig it up to the Bottom, and prepare your Hole deep enough to set it; else, if you persuade it to live, you hinder the Growth of it Half in Half.

2. Corn,



## 138 *Observations on Husbandry.*

2. Corn, or any other Grain, the longer it continues in the Ground, or the earlier it is sown, *ceteris paribus*, the better laden it is, and the Berry more plump, full, and weighty, and of stronger Nourishment; as for Example, Winter Oats better than Summer Oats; Beans set in *February*, than those set in *March*, &c.

3. The most effectual Way to prevent smutting, or burning of any Corn, is to lime it before you sow it, as is found, by daily Experience, in *Sussex*; where, since this Practice of liming, they have no burnt Corn, whereas before they had abundance. They lime it thus, first they wet the Corn a little to make it stick, and then sift or sprinkle powdered Lime upon it.

4. He uses to plow with his Oxen End-ways, or all in one File, and not to yoke them by Pairs, whereby he finds a double Advantage. 1. He, by this Means, loseth no Part of the Strength of any Ox, whereas, beast-wise, it is very hard so evenly to match them, as that a great Part of the Strength of some of them be not rendered useless. 2. In this Way a Wet and Clay Ground is not so much poached by the Feet of the Oxen.

5. He hath practised to burn the Ends of all the Posts, which he sets into the Ground, to a Coal on the Outside, whereby they continue a long time without rotting, which otherwise would suddenly decay.

This Observation I also find mentioned in an Extract of a Letter, written by *David Von-der-beck*, a German Philosopher and Physician at *Minden*, to Dr. *Langelot*, &c. Registered in the *Philosophical Transactions*, Numb. XCII. Pag. 5185. In these Words, Hence also they slightly burn the Ends of Timber, to be set in the Ground, that so by the Fusion made by Fire, the volatile Salts, which, by the Accession of the Moisture of the Earth, would easily



easily be consumed, to the Corruption of the Timber, may catch and fix one another.

6. He first introduced the Use of Fern for burning of Lime, which serves that Purpose as well as Wood (the Flame thereof being very vehement) and is far cheaper.

7. Bucks, if gelded when they have cast their Head, their Horns never grow again; if when their Horns are grown, they never cast them; in brief, their Horns never grow after they are gelded.

This Observation, expressed in almost the same Words, I find in the Summary of a Book of *Francesco Rodi*, the *Italian*, called, *Esperienze intorno à diverse cose naturali*, &c. Delivered in the *Philosophical Transactions*, Numb. XCII. p. 6005.

8. Rooks, if they infest your Corn, are more terrified if, in their Sight, you take a Rook, and, plucking it Limb from Limb, cast the several Limbs about your Field, than if you hang up half a Dozen dead Rooks in it.

9. Rooks, when they make their Nests, one of the Pair always sits by to watch it, while the other goes to fetch Materials to build it. Else, if both go, and leave it unfinished, their Fellow-Rooks, before they return ~~again~~, will have carried away, toward their several Nests, all the Sticks and Materials they had got together. Hence, perhaps, the Word *Roosting* for cheating and abusing.



*The Manner of the Wire Work at Tintern in  
Monmouthshire.*

**T**HEY take little square Bars, made like Bars of Steel, which they call *Osborn Iron*, wrought on purpose for this Manufacture, and strain, *i. e.* draw them at a Furnace with a Hammer moved by Water (like those at the Iron Forges, but lesser) into square Rods of about the Bigness of one's little Finger, or less, and bow them round. When that is done, they put them into a Furnace, and neal them with a pretty strong Fire for about twelve Hours : After they are nealed, they lay them in Water for a Month or two (the longer the better) then the Rippers take them and draw them into Wire thro' two or three Holes.

Then they neal them again for six Hours, or more, and water them the second Time about a Week ; then they are carried to the Rippers, who draw them to a two-bond Wire, as big as a great Pack-thread.

Then again they are nealed the third Time, and watered about a Week, as before, and delivered to the small Wire Drawers, whom they call *Over-house-men* ; I suppose only because they work in an upper Room.

In the Mill, where the Rippers work, the Wheel moves several Engines, like little Barrels, which they also call *Barrels*, hooped with Iron. The Barrel hath two Hooks on the Upper-side, upon each whereof hang two Links, standing a-cross, and fastened to the two Ends of the Tongs, which catch hold of the Wire, and draw it through the Hole. The Axis on which the Barrel moves, runs not thro' the Center, but is placed towards one Side, *viz.* that on which the Hooks are. Underneath is fastened



## *The Manner of making Vitriol.* 141

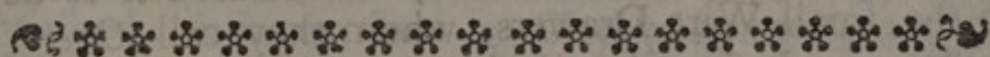
fastened to the Barrel a Spoke of Wood, which they call a *Swingle*, which is drawn back a good Way by the Calms or Cogs in the Axis of the Wheel, and draws back the Barrel, which falls to again by its own Weight. The Tongs, hanging on the Hooks of the Barrel, are by the Workmen fastened on the Wire, and by the Force of the Wheel, the Hooks being drawn back, draw the Wire through the Holes.

They anoint the Wire with Train-Oil, to make it run the easier. The Plate, wherein the Holes are, is on the outside Iron, on the inside Steel.

The Holes are bigger on the Iron Side, because the Wire finds more Resistance from the Steel, and is streightened by Degrees.

There is another Mill, where the small Wire is drawn, which, with one Wheel, moves three Axes that run the Length of the House, on three Floors, one above another.

The Description whereof would be tedious and difficult to understand without a Scheme, and therefore I shall omit it.



### *Modus faciendi Vitriolum coctile in Anglia.*

Worm. Mus. Sect. ii. Cap. xiii. p. 89.

**L** Apides ex quibus Vitriolum excoquitur ad litus Orientale insulæ Shepey reperiuntur. Ubi ingentem horum copiam collegerunt per spatiosam areterræ mistos spargunt, donec imbrium illuvie, accedente Solis æstu & calore in terram seu pulverem redigantur subtilissimum, nitrosum, sulphureum odore prætereuntes offendentem. Interea aqua per hanc terram percolata in Subjecta vasa per tubulos & canales derivata in vase plumbeo amplo

*Shepey*



## 142 *The Manner of making Vitriol.*

*amplo sex vel septem dierum spatio coquitur ad justam consistentiam, tum in aliud vas plumbeum effunditur immixtis asseribus aliquot ; quibus adhærens concreascit vitriolum omnibus refrigeratis. Nullo alio vase coqui aut contineri hoc lixivium potest quàm plumbeo ; cui ut facilius ebulliat ferri injiciunt particulas, quæ à lixivio planè consummuntur.*

We saw the Manner of making Vitriol, or Copperas, at *Bricklesey* in *Essex*. They lay the Stones upon a large Bed, or Floor, prepared in the open Air, underneath which there are Gutters, or Troughs, disposed to receive and carry away the Liquor impregnate, with the Mineral, to a Cistern where it is reserved. [For the Air and Weather dissolving the Stones, the Rain falling upon them, carries away with it the Vitrioline Juice, or Salt, dissolved.]

This Liquor they boil in large Leaden Pans, putting in a good Quantity of old Iron. When it is sufficiently evaporated, they pour it out into large Troughs wherein it cools, the Vitriol chrySTALLIZING to the Sides of the Troughs, and to cross Bars put into them.

The Liquor that remains, after the Vitriol is chrySTALLIZED, they call the *Mother*, and reserve it to be again evaporated by boiling.

They gather of these Stones in several Places besides the Coast of the Island of *Shepey*. I have observed People gathering them on the Sea Shore near to *Brighthelmston* in *Sussex*.

The Manner of making Vitriol in *Italy* is something different from ours in *England*, which take in *Matthioli*'s Words.

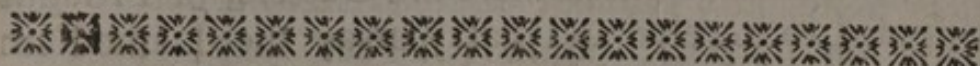
*Mineræ glebas in acervos mediocres coniectos igne supposito accendunt. Sponte autem urunt semel accensæ, donec in calcem seu cineres maxima ex parte reducantur. Mineram cubustam in piscinas aquæ plenas obrunt, agitando, miscendoque eam, ut aqua imbuatur substantiâ Vitrioli. Aquam hanc Vitriolatam à sedimento claram*



## The Making of Minium, &c. 143

*claram hauriunt; & in caldaria plumbea transfundunt, quam igne supposito decoquunt. Verum dum ebullit, in medio cocturæ vel parum supra vel infra addunt modicum ferri veteris vel glebæ æris juxta intentionem operantis. Aquam Vitriolatam decoctam in vasa lignea transfundunt in quibus frigescens congelatur in Vitriolum.*

They make great Quantities of Green Copperas at Deptford near Greenwich.



### *The Making of Minium, or Red-Lead,* *& Ceruse, or White-Lead.*

**F**IRST they take Lead and waste it in an Oven or Furnace; that is, bring it to a Substance almost like a Lithargy, by stirring it with an Iron Rake or Hoe. This they grind with two Pair of Stones, which deliver it from one to another, the first grinds it coarser, the second finer. [There is a Mill so contrived as that it moves at once six Pair of these Stones.] Thus reduced to Powder and washed, it is put into an Oven, or reverberating Furnace, and by continual stirring with the Iron Rake, or Hoe, it is brought to the right Colour in two or three Days. The Fire must not be extreme all this while, else it will clod together, and change Colour. The Iron Rake, wherewith it is stirred, is hung, or poised, on an Iron Hook, else it is so heavy that it could not be moved by one Man.

Ceruse is made of Plates of Lead softened with Steams of Vinegar, vid. *Philosophical Transactions*, Numb. CXXXVII. p. 935.



*The Allom Work at Whitby in Yorkshire.*

**T**HE Process of making Allom, as we partly saw, and partly received from the Workmen, was as followeth.

First, They take the Mine, picked from the *Desse*, or Rock, and laying it on great Heaps, burn it with Whins and Wood till it be white. When it is sufficiently burned, they barrow it into a Pit made on purpose, some ten Feet long, six Feet broad, and Seven-fourths of a Yard deep, where it is steeped in Water for the Space of eight or ten Hours. Then they draw out the Liquor (which is but a *Lixivium* impregnated with the Allom Mine) into Troughs, by which it is conveyed to the Allom House, into a deep Cistern of about twenty Yards in Circumference, and three Yards and a Half deep. After this first Water is drawn off the Mine in the Pits, they do not presently cast away the Mine, but pour fresh Water on it the second Time; and, after the second Water is drawn off (which is much weaker than the first) they cast out the Mine, and put in new, and pour on fresh Water as before.

Out of the Cistern they convey the *Lixivium*, by Troughs, into the Pans; where it is boiled for the Space of twenty-four Hours ordinarily. Then they take off the Liquor out of the Pans, and examine it by Weight, to know how much Lee, made of *Kelp*, it will require, which is for the most Part six Inches of the Pan's Depth.

Which being put in, so soon as the Liquor boils, or flows up, by the putting in of an Iron Coal-Rake, or other Iron Instrument, they draw it off into a Settler, and there let it stand about an Hour, that so the Sulphur and other Dregs may settle to the Bottom; which being done, it is drawn  
off



off into Coolers, where it continues about four Days and Nights. The Cooler being drawn about half full, they pour into it a Quantity of Urine, viz. about eight Gallons into a Cooler that contains about two half Tuns.

Having thus stood four Days and Nights, it is quite cool, and the Allom chryftallized to the Sides of the Cooler. Then they scoop out the Liquor (which they call the *Mother*) into a Cistern, and put it into the Pans again, with new *Lixivium* to be evaporated by boiling, &c. The Allom that is shotten and chryftallized on the Sides of the Cooler, they scrape off and wash with fair Spring Water; then throw it into a Bing, where the Water drains from it. Thence it is taken and cast into a Pan, which they call the *Rocking Pan*, and there melted; it is scooped out, and conveyed by Troughs into Tuns, in which it stands about ten Days until it be perfectly cool and condensed. Then they unhoop and stave the Tuns, and taking out the Allom, chip it and carry it into the Store-House.

We failed to enquire exactly what Proportion of *Kelp* they put in. For tho' they told us six Inches of the Pan's Depth, yet they told us not how deep the Pans are made.







T H E

## Making of SALT at Nampt- wych in Cheshire.

*... at Northwich, — Ray's Remains, p. 120*



HE Salt Spring, or (as they call it) the *Brine Pit*, is near the River, and is so plentiful, that were all the Water boiled out that it would afford (as they told us) it would yield Salt enough for all *England*. The Lords of the Pit appoint how much shall be boiled as they see Occasion, that the Trade be not clogged.

Divers Persons have Interest in the Brine-Pit, so that it belongs not all to one Lord; some have one Lead-wallings, some two, some three, some four, or more.

N. B. *A Lead-wallings is the Brine of twenty-four Hours boiling for one House.*

Two hundred and sixteen Lead-wallings, or thereabout, belong to all the Owners of the Pit. No Tradesman, Batchelor, or Widow, can rent more than eighteen Lead-wallings.

They have four sworn Officers chosen yearly, which they call *Occupiers of Walling*, whose Duty is to see equal Dealing between Lord and Tenant, and all Persons concerned. They appoint how many Houses shall work at a Time, and that is twelve at the most. When there is Occasion for Salt to be made, they cause a Cryer to make Proclamation, that so all Parties concerned may put to their

Fires

*It is the making of Salt at Northwich that is described in this author's Remains, p. 120, & it was that the work there was not discovered till after, & first put to use by Dr. Leigh, as in his Nat. Hist. of Lancashire, Cheshire, & the Peak in Derbyshire. Edinb. 1700. p. 43, 4.*



Fires at the same Time; and so when they shall cease at a determinate Hour, at which they must give over; else they cause their Salt to be marred by casting Dirt into it, or the like.

There are in the Town about fifty Houses, and every House hath four Pans, which the Rulers are to see be exactly of the same Measure.

Salt-water taken out of the *Brine-Pit* in two Hours and a Quarter boiling, will be evaporated and boiled up into Salt. When the Liquor is more than luke-warm, they take strong Ale, Bullock's Blood, and Whites of Eggs, mixed together with Brine in this Proportion; of Blood one Egg-shell full, the White of one Egg, and a Pint of Ale, and put it into a Pan of twenty-four Gallons, or thereabouts. The Whites of the Eggs, and the Blood, serve to clarify the Brine by raising the Scum, which they take off just upon the Boiling of the Pans, otherwise it will boil in, and spoil the Salt. The older the Blood is, the better it is, *cæteris paribus*. They do not always put in Blood, *viz.* when there is Danger of the Liquor's boiling too fast. If the Liquor happens to boil too fast, they take, to allay it, Brine that had been boiled and drained from the Salt: Crude Brine, they say, will diminish their Salt. The Ale serves, they said, to harden the Corn of the Salt.

After one Hour's boiling, the Brine will begin to Corn: Then they take a small Quantity of clear Ale, and sprinkle thereof into the Pan about one Egg-shell full. [Note, If you put in too much, it will make the Broth boil over the Pan.] All the while before they put in the last Ale, they cause the Pan to boil as fast as they can; afterwards very gently, till the Salt be almost dry. They do not evaporate *ad siccitatem*, but leave about a Pottle or Gallon of Brine in the Pan, lest the



## 148 *The Manner of making Salt.*

the Salt should burn, and stick to the Sides of the Pan.

The Brine thus sufficiently boiled and evaporated, they take out the Salt, and put it into Conical Baskets, (which they call Barrows) and in them let the Water drain from it an Hour, more or less, and then set it to dry in the Hot-house behind the Furnace.

A Barrow, containing six Pecks, is sold there for 1 s. 4 d.

Out of two Pans of forty-eight Gallons, they expect seven Pecks of Salt, *Winchester-measure*.

*Note*, The House in which the Salt is boiled, is called the *Wych-House*; whence may be guessed what *Wych* signifies, and why all those Towns where there are Salt-springs, and Salt made, are called by the Name of *Wych*, viz. *Namptwych*, *Northwych*, *Middlewych*, *Droitwych*. The Vessel whereinto the Brine is by Troughs conveyed from the Brine-Pit, is called the Ship. It is raised up out of the Pit by a Pump. Between the Furnace and the Chimney Tunnels, which convey up the Smoke, is the Hot-house, where they set their Salt to dry; along the Floor whereof, run two Funnels from the Furnaces almost parallel to the Horizon, and then arise perpendicularly; in these the Flame and Smoke running along from the Furnaces, heat the Room by the Way.

At *Droitwych* in *Worcestershire*, the Salt is boiled in shallow leaden Pans. They first put in Salt-water out of the Brine-Pit.

After one Hour's boiling they fill up the Pan with Water that drains from the Salt set to dry in Barrows. After a second Hour's boiling they fill up the Pan again with the same.

In five Hours Space the Pan boils dry, and they take out the Salt.

In

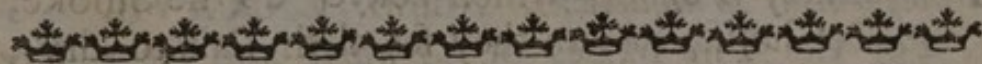


## *The Manner of making Salt.* 149

In twenty-four Hours they boil out five Pans, and then draw out the Ashes. After the Ashes are drawn out, they put in the White of an Egg, to cause the Scum to arise, [*viz.* the Dust and Ash that fell into the Pans, while the Ashes were drawing out] which they take off with a Scummer. After four Hours they begin to take out the Salt; and once in twenty-four Hours they take out a Cake, which sticks to the Bottom of the Pan (which they call *clod Salt*) otherwise the Pan would melt. They told us, that they use neither Blood, nor Ale. The Salt made here is extraordinary white and fine.

Anno 1670, A Rock of natural Salt, from which issues a vigorous, sharp Brine, was discovered in *Cheshire*, in the Ground of *William Marbury, Esq;* The Rock, which is as hard and pure as Allom, and when pulverized, a fine and sharp Salt, is between thirty-three and thirty-four Yards distant from the Surface of the Earth. Mountains of Fossile Salt are found in *Hungary, Transilvania, Lithuania, &c.*

*the like at Northampton of which our author speaks in 1792. ignorant when they were. His Remains p. 12. But the salt is not discovered till after the great earthquake, which he saw p. 43.*



## *The Manner of making Salt of Sea-Sand in Lancashire.*

**I**N Summer-time, in dry Weather, they skim or pare off the upper Part of the Sand in the Flats and Washes, that are covered at full Sea, and bare when the Tide is out, and lay it up on great Heaps.

Of this Sand they take and put in Troughs, bored with Holes at the Bottom, and thereon pour Water, as Laundresses do upon Ashes to make a *Lixivium*; which Water draining through the Sand, carries the Salt, therein contained, down with it into Vessels placed underneath to receive it. So long as this Li-  
quor



## 150 *The Manner of making Salt.*

quor is strong enough to bear an Egg, they pour on more Water; so soon as the Egg begins to sink, they cast the Sand out of the Troughs, and put in new.

This Water, thus impregnant with Salt, they boil in leaden Pans, wherein the Water evaporating, the Salt remains behind.

There is also at *Newcastle*, <sup>*Preston-pans*</sup> *Preston-Pans* in *Scotland*, *Whitehaven* in *Cumberland*, and elsewhere, great Plenty of Salt made of Sea-water, by boiling, and evaporating in like Manner; wherein they make use of Oxes Blood.

As for these Accounts of preparing some of our *English* Mineral, I dare answer for the Half of them, having seen them myself, many Years ago, in my Travels through *England* and *Wales*, and published them *Anno* 1674; since which Time other Processes have been given in the *Philosophical Transactions*, which being more operose, may be useful to Undertakers of such Works; therefore we will refer to them.

For the Iron Works in the Forest of *Dean*. See *Philosophical Transactions*, Numb. CXXXVII.

For the Tin Mines of *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*. See Numb. LXIX, and CXXXVIII.

For Refining with Antimony, *ibid.*

The Art of Refining, Numb. CXLII.

An Account of our *English* Allom-Works, *ibid.*

Of our *English* Copperas-Works, *ibid.*

Of our Salt-Works, *ibid.*

Of Coal-Pits. See Dr. *Plot* of *Staffordshire*, Chap. III. Paragraph 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 60, 61, 62.

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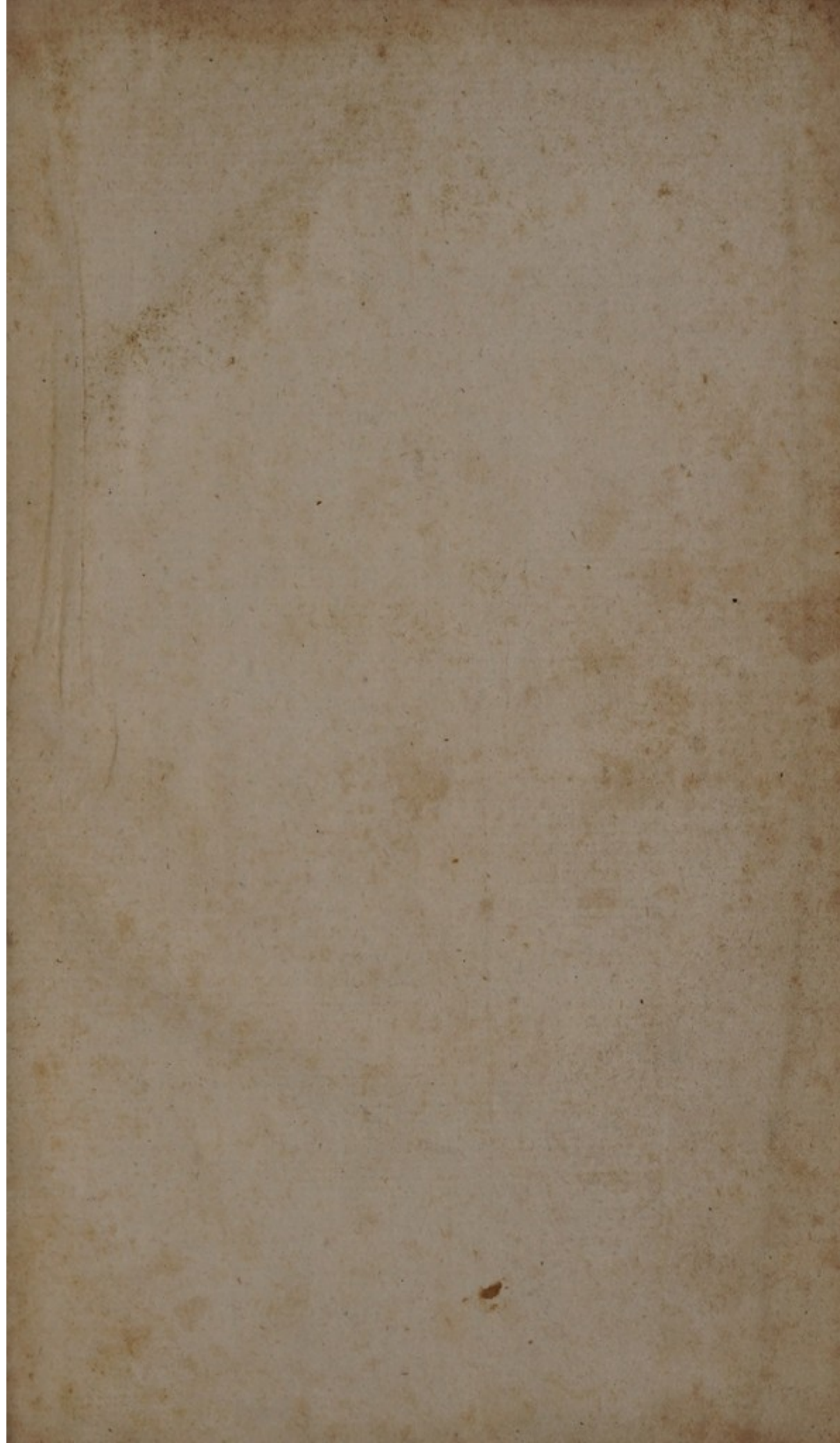
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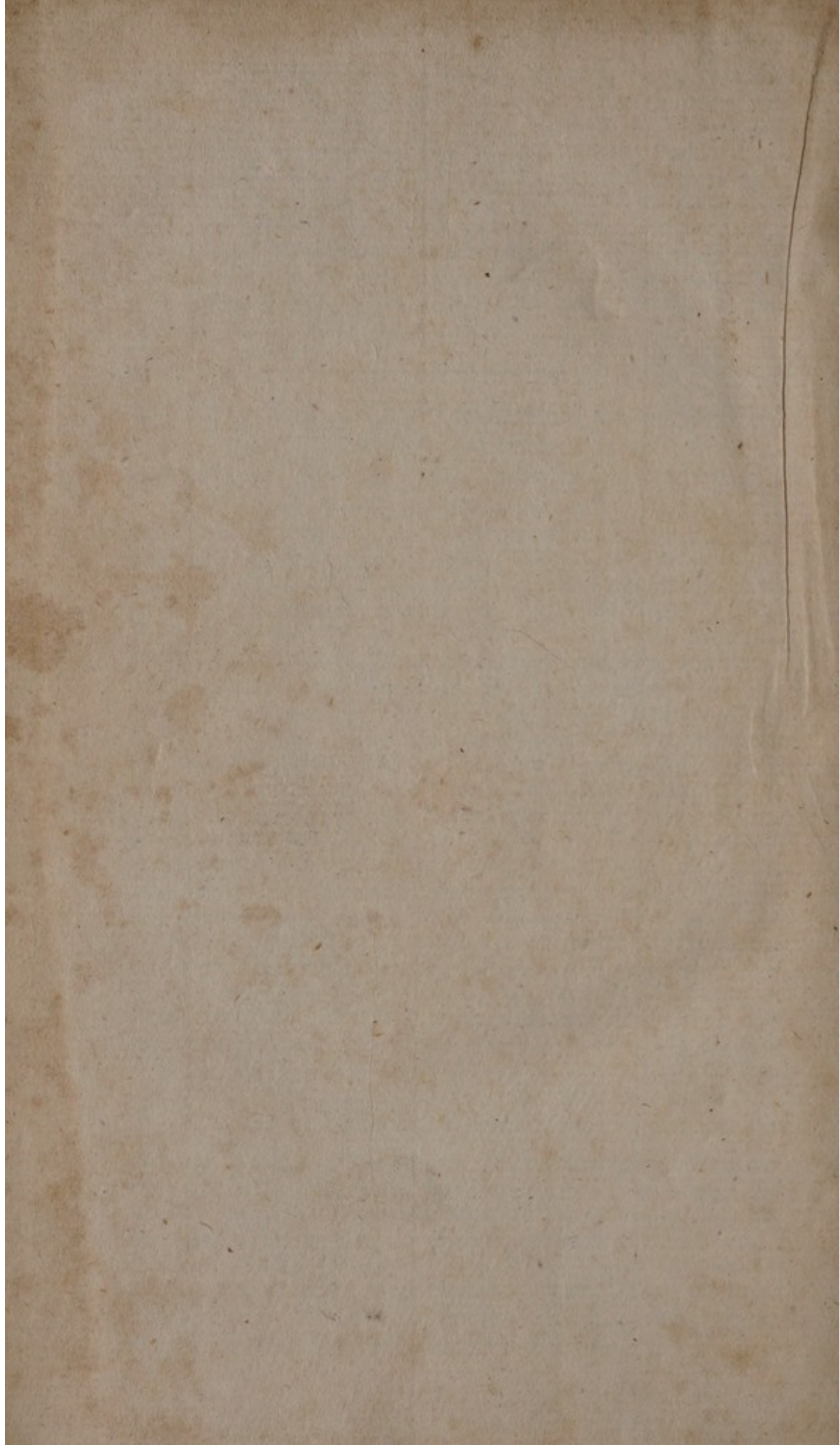
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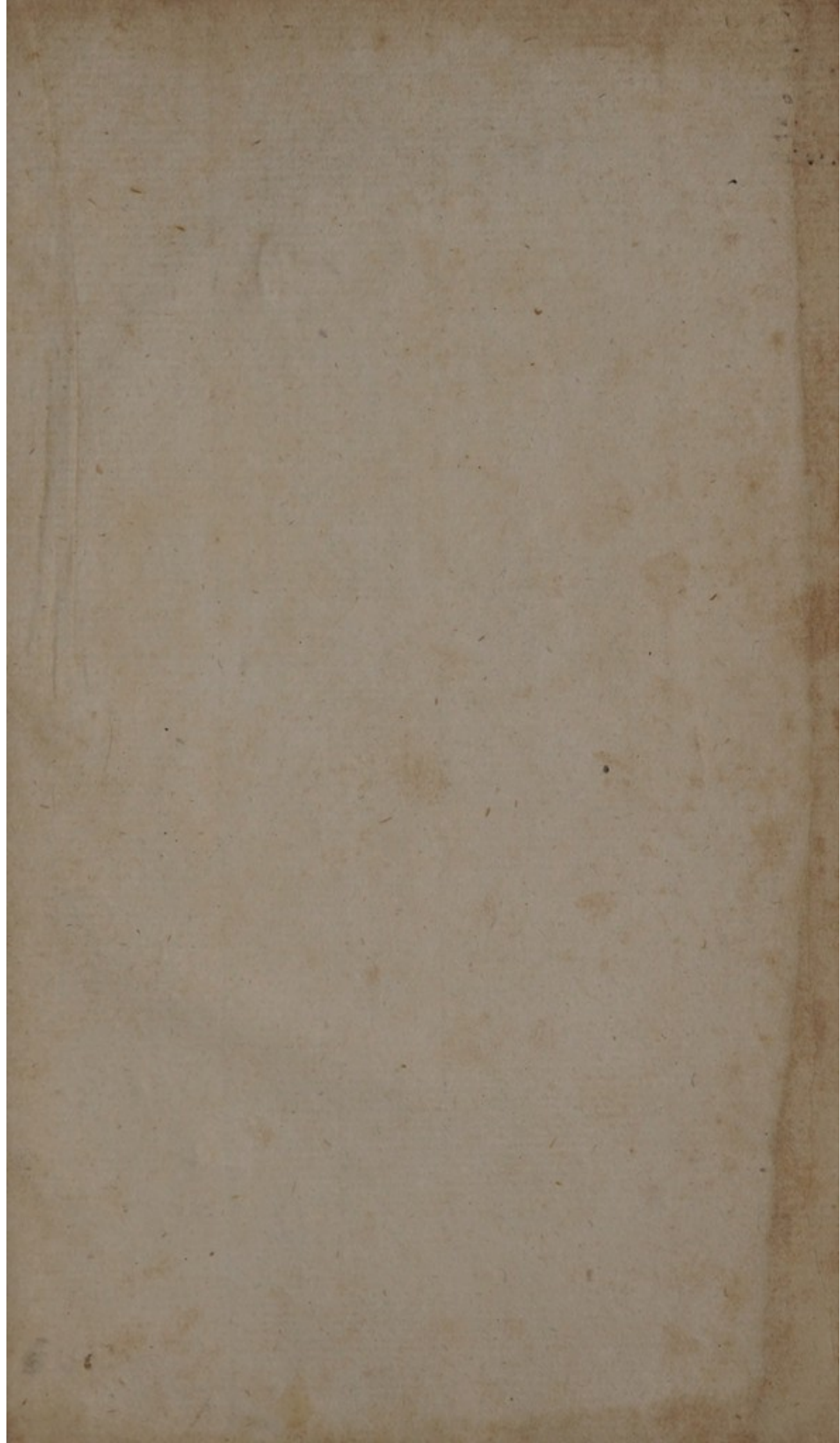














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