A C O M P L E T E
C O L L E C T I O N
O F
E n g l i s h P r o v e r b s ;
A l s o t h e m o s t c e l e b r a t e d P r o v e r b s o f t h e
S c o t c h , I t a l i a n , F r e n c h , S p a n i s h ,
A n d o t h e r L a n g u a g e s .
T h e W h o l e M e t h o d i c a l l y D i g e s t e d a n d I l l u s t r a t e d
w i t h A n n o t a t i o n s , a n d p r o p e r E x p l i c a t i o n s .
B y t h e l a t e R e v . a n d L e a r n e d J . R a y , M . A .
F e l l o w o f t h e R o y a l S o c i e t y , a n d A u t h o r
o f t h e H i s t o r i a P l a n t a r u m , a n d W i s d o m o f G o d i n t h e
W o r k s o f C r e a t i o n , & c . & c .
T o w h i c h i s a d d e d ,
(W r i t t e n b y t h e s a m e A u t h o r)
A C o l l e c t i o n o f E n g l i s h W o r d s
N o t G e n e r a l l y U s e d ,
W i t h t h e i r S i g n i f i c a t i o n s a n d O r i g i n a l i n t w o A l p h a -
b e t i c a l C a t a l o g u e s ; t h e o n e , o f s u c h a s a r e p r o p e r t o
t h e N o r t h e r n , t h e o t h e r , t o t h e S o u t h e r n C o u n t i e s .
W i t h a n A c c o u n t o f t h e p r e p a r i n g a n d r e f i n i n g s u c h
M e t a l s a n d M i n e r a l s a s a r e f o u n d i n E n g l a n d .
T h e F O U R T H E D I T I O N .
A u g m e n t e d w i t h m a n y H u n d r e d W o r d s ,
O b s e r v a t i o n s , L e t t e r s , & c .
L O N D O N :
P r i n t e d f o r W . O t r i d g e , o p p o s i t e t h e N o r t h S i d e o f t h e N e w
C h u r c h i n t h e S t r a n d ; S . B l a d o n , i n P a t e r - n o f t e r - r o w ; W .
C o o k e , a t t h e R o y a l E x c h a n g e ; W . H a r r i s , i n S t . P a u l ' s
C h u r c h - Y a r d ; S . S t e a r e a n d T . P e a t , i n F l e e t - s t r e e t ; J .
R o b s o n , C . P a r k e r , a n d W . S h r o p s h i r e , i n B o n d - s t r e e t ; J .
R i d l e y , i n S t . J a m e s ' s - s t r e e t ; H . T u r p i n , i n S t . J o h n ' s -
s t r e e t ; R . S m i t h , n e x t B a r n a r d ' s I n n , i n H o l b o r n ; G . W o o d -
f a l l , a t C h a r i n g - C r o s s ; a n d G . P e a r c h , N o . 1 2 , C h e a p s i d e .
M D C C L X V I I I .
The PREFACE.

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
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, amounted to some hundreds, 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 hither-to 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
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 they hard to be procured, and few of them, could they be bad, 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
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 Reason 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 each head the Proverbs pertaining 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
The PREFACE. vii

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 favouring 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 by no means be guilty of administering jewel 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
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 us: and therefore modesty 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 nice. For it is the naming such things by their plain and
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. 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 this Work.

J. Ray.
TO THE

READER.

LITTLE need to be said concerning the nature and use of the subject of this Book, conveying at once entertainment and profit, as the wise Man observes, like apples of gold, in pictures of silver.

A Proverb is usually defined, an instructive sentence, or common and pithy saying, in which more is generally design'd than express'd, famous for its peculiarity and elegance, and therefore adopt-
To the READER.

It owes its original and reputation to the sayings of wise men, allusions of the ancient poets, the customs of countries and manners of mankind, adapted to common use, as ornaments of speech, rules of instruction, arguments of wisdom, and maxims of undeniable truth.

The peculiarity of Proverbs arises sometimes from the novelty of an expression, which strikes the fancy of the hearer, and engages him to convey it down to posterity: Sometimes the thing itself discovers its own elegance, and charms men into an universal reception of it: it is also frequently beholden to the propriety or the ambiguity of a word, for its singularity and approbation; in short, brevity, without obscurity, is the very soul of it.

The dignity also of Proverbs is self-evident: they are not to be reckoned
To the READER.

insignificant trifles, only fit for school boys, since the most learned among the ancients, study’d and recorded them in lasting monuments of fame, and transmitted them to their successors as the most memorable instructions of human life, either in point of regular conduct or common prudence; Plutarch, Theophrastus, Plato, and Erasmus, with many others, thought the knowledge of them an honourable study.

Salomon compiled a Book on this subject, the noblest in the world, the design of which is to shew, that a Proverb is the interpretation of the words of the wise, Prov. i. 6. There is scarce any part of the sacred writings in which they are not to be found.

Their usefulness is at least equal to their dignity, as they conduce to the understanding of philosophy, of which they are the very remains, and are adapted effectually to persuade; for what can strike more than universal truths
The understanding of adages is not half so difficult as the knack of applying them with propriety, and therefore they are not to be used as meat, but sauce, or seasoning, not to clog but adorn; the too frequent use and repetition of them beget a distaste, and therefore ought to be introduced only at proper times and places, for when impertinently apply'd, they are not only disagreeful, but even darken one another.

Of this Book there have been three Editions already, the two first published by the learned and ingenious Author himself, the third was in the year 1742, which
To the READER.

which wanted many articles that were in the former, all which are restored in this, with some additions made and inserted through the assistance of a learned Gentleman, by the publisher's most obedient Servant.

December 5, 1767.
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.

Antiquity is not always a mark of verity.
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 thyself, 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 clipeth her young that at last she killeth them.

B.

An
Proverbial Sentences.

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.

Be not a baker if your head be of butter. Hispan. The balance distinguishes not between gold and lead. There's no great banquet but some fare ill. One Barber shaves not to 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 beggar is never out of his way. The beggar may sing before the thief. No more than the English of that old Latin verse. Cantabit vacus coram latrone viator. Better to die a beggar than live a beggar. 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 themselves. Be not too haughty to outbid another. Who hath bitter in his mouth spits not all sweet. The blind man's wife needs no painting. Hispan. He
Próverbial Sentences.

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

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 sore 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? *Itál.*

Bread with eyes, and cheese without eyes. *Hisp. Itál.*

To beg breeches of a bare ars'd man.

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. *Hispán.*

C.

There is no cake but there is the like of the same make.

In a calm sea every man is a pilot.

A good candle-bolder proves a good gamester.

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

The Cat is hungry when a crust contents her.

The liquorous 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.
Proverbial Sentences.

Wo'to the house where there is no chiding.
The child faith 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 men's 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 melancholy eats, the phlegmatic 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 babuisse 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 chastening.
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.
Proverbial Sentences:

1. Counsels in wine seldom prosper.
2. He that will not be counsel'd cannot be help'd.
3. Courtesy on one side doth never last long.
4. Courts have no Almanacks.
5. Craft bringeth nothing home.
6. To a crazy ship all winds are contrary.
7. Credit lost is like a Venice glass broke.
8. He that hath lost his credit is dead to the world.
9. No man ever lost his credit but he who had it not.
10. Crooked legs make strait fires.
11. Crosses are ladders that do lead to Heaven.
12. Carrion crows bewail the dead sheep, and then eat them.
13. Cruelty is a tyrant that's always attended with fear.
14. Who is a cuckold and conceals it carries coals in his bosom.
15. Let every cuckold wear his own horns.
16. In Rain and Sunshine cuckold's go to heaven.
17. A cut purse is a sure trade, for he hath ready money when his work is done.

You 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 death 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.
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.
Proverbial Sentences.

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 sunt 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 my 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 faith, not as he doth. Hispan. A great dowry is a bed full of brabbles. Hispan. Fine dressing is a foul house swept before the windows. He was hang'd that left his drink behind. Who loseth his due getteth no thanks.

Wider 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
Proverbial Sentences

158 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 gotton 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.

Who 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'è 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 basteth 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.
**Proverbial Sentences.**

Well may he smell of fire whose gown burneth.
The first dith pleafeth 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 stay a stone.
One flower makes no garland.
None is a fool always, every one sometimes.
A fool is fulsome.
A fool demands much, but he's a greater fool that gives it.

Fools tie knots and wifemen loose them.
If fools went not to market bad ware would not be sold.

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.

The foremost dog catcheth the hare.
The persuasion 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 endormi rien ne cheut en la gueule.

Foxes when they cannot reach the grapes say they are not ripe.
The best mirrour is an old friend.
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.
A true friend should be, like a privy, open in necessity.
A friend is not so soon gotten as lost.

Have
Proverbial Sentences

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.

WHO would be a Gentleman let him storm a town.
It's not the gay coat makes the Gentleman.
He giveth twice that gives in a trice.
Qui cito dat bis dat.
Dono molto aspettato e venduto non donato. Ital.
A Gift long waited for is fold 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 of. 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.
Proverbial Sentences.

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 snatched 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 grousnel speaks not save what it heard of the hinges.

H.

The wife Hand doth not all the foolish tongue speaketh.

Happy is he who knows his follies in his youth.

The bard 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.

Goodharvests 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
Proverbial Sentences.

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 hog 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 achipte le miel qui fur espines le leche.
Honey is sweet but the Bee stings.
Honesty and ease are seldom bedfellows.
Who lives by hope dies breaking of wind backwards. Ital.
He that lives in hope danceth without a minstrel. His.
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.

IDLENESS turns the edge of wit.
Idleness is the key of beggary.
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.

Hereforever 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. Hisp.

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

He 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. His.

A suit of law and an urinal brings 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.
Proverbial Sentences.

Like Author like book.
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 asquint.
Love asks faith, and faith asks firmness. Ital.
They love too much that die for love.
They who love most are least let by.
Where love fails we espy all faults.
A low hedge is easily leapt over.

Love

A Maid that giveth yieldeth. Ital.
A maid that laughs is half taken.
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 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, wife 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 skilfullest 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
Proverbial Sentences.

You must not let your mouse-trap smell of cheese. Medick 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 pile 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 needle's danger is the devil's martyr.

New meat begets a new appetite.

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

Tuæ res agitur partes 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 ma-
te agere disputamus.

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 laiseth not.

It's ill healing an old sore.

He wrongs not an old man who steals his supper from him. Hisban.
Proverbial Sentences.

If the old dog barks, he gives counsel.

Can vecchio non haia ind arno. Ital.

Old friends and old wine are best. Gall. and old gold.

Old men, when they scorn young, make much of death. Rather, as Mr. Howell hath it, When they sport with young women.

When Bees are old they yield no honey.

The old man's staff is the rapper at death's door. His.

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 see him in another world. Ital.

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

One shrewd turn asks another.

One flumber invites another.

All feet tread not in one shoe.

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

One and none is all one. Hispan.

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

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

The smoke of a man's own house is better than the fire of another's. Hispan.

Where shall the Ox go but he must labour.

Take heed of an Ox before, an Ass behind, and a Monk on all sides. Hispan.

P.

Many can pack the cards that cannot play.

Let no woman's painting breed thy stomac's fainting.

Painted pictures are dead speakers.

On painting and fighting look aloof off.

He that will enter into Paradise must have a goodkey.

Say no ill of the year till it be past.

Every path hath a puddle. Patch
Proverbial Sentences.

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 peace 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 slights his wife.

He that pityeth another remembereth himself. Hisp.

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.

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 promises 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.

It's
Proverbial Sentences.

R.

It's possible for a ram to kill a butcher.
The ratb lowers never borrows of the late.
A man without reason is a beast in season.
Take heed of enemies reconcil'd, and of meat twice boil'd. Hispa.
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 grew 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.

It's a bad sack will abide no clouting.
When it pleaseth not God, the Saint can do little.
His. Ital.
Salmon and Sermon have their season in Lent. Gall.
A Scepter is one thing, a ladle another. Alia res scettrum, alia pletrum.
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 tops. Being
Proverbial Sentences.

Being on the Sea fail, being on the land settle.

They complain wrongfully on the Sea, who twice suffer shipwreck.

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 goat is ill saved that shames the matter.

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

Ships fear fire more than water.

A great fop doth ask deep waters.

The chamber of sickness is the chapel 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.

Sit in your place and none can make you rise.

Slander leaves a score behind it.

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 chimneys 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.

Speech is the picture of the mind.
Proverbial Sentences.

5/6 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 nothing.
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.
In every country the Sun riseth in the morning.
He deserves not the sweet that will not taste of the sour.

T.

The Table robs more than the thief.
Talk much and err much (saith the Spaniard)
Talking pays no toll.

They
Proverbial Sentences.

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

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 too with God. A northern Proverb, when a child hath 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, thou'rtself have none, Gall.
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.
Proverbial Sentences.

U.

No cut to unkindness.

Unknown unkiss’d.

Unminded unmind’d.

Under water, famine; under snow, bread. Ital

Valour that parries is near yielding.

Valour can do little without discretion.

vis consili expers mole ruit sua. Et parvis sunt foris

arma nifi fit consilium domi.

That’s not good language that all understand not.

Where men are well used, they’ll frequent there.

W.

He 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 full of trouble as pleasure.

He that makes a good war makes a good peace.

He is wife enough that can keep himself warm.

Good watch prevents misfortune.

He that hath a head of war 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.

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 sweeping cross.

Weight and measure take away strife.

He that doth well wearieth not himself.

Well
**Proverbial Sentences.**

*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.*  
*W boring and bawdery do often end in beggary.*  
*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.*  
*I t a l. or t h u s,*  
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.*  
*His 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.*  
*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.*  
*Wine is a turn-coat, first a friend, then an enemy.*  
*Wine that costs nothing is digested e're it be drunk.*  
*You cannot know wine by the barrel.*  
*Wine wears no breeches.*  
*You can't drive a windmill with a pair of bellows.*  
*You may be a wise man tho' you can't make a watch.*  
*Wife men care not for what they cannot have.*
Proverbial Sentences.

None is so wise but the fool overtakes him.
Better to have than wise.
Better it be done than wise 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 had enough to keep the wolf from the door.

That is, to satisfy his hunger, latrantem fomacbum.
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 a burlar. Ital.

Women, priests and poultry have never enough.

Donne, preti e polli non son mai satoli.

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.

The more thy years, the nearer thy grave.

Youth, and white paper take any impression.

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

An 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 unfociable, 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 lessoned 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 (faith he, speaking of autumnal Fevers) eger sedulo purgandus est; incredibile enim dicit quadrata morborumuis ex purgationis defeclu pot fæbris Autumnales subnascatur. Miror autem hoc a medici minus caveri, minus etiam admoneri. Quandocunque enim morborum alterutrum (Fecrem tertiam aut quartanam) paulo profectioris atatis bominibus accidisse vidi, atque purgationem etiam omissem; certo predicere potui periculum aitquem morbum eosdem postea adoriturum, de quo tamen illi nondonum somniauerant, quos perfectè jam sanati.
26 Proverbial Observations

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 Λξπαὶ χρῆς καὶ; 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 vesicating 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 Slur.

Poma, ova atque nucos, 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 oil 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.
Maturè fas senex si dui senex esse velis. This is alleged 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 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 opulas stabis vel passus mille mesebis. 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
the stomach too soon. As for the reason 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, gallantly flaves and such exercise fitting, though they fare meanly and work hard yet are commonly fat and fleshly; whereupon also he commends those works of exercises which a man may perform fitting, as sawing with a hand saw and the like. Some turn this saying into a droll thus,

After dinner sleep a while, after supper go 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 Lion's 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, Laït fur vin c'est venim. Gall. This is an idle old saw, 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?

After
belonging to Health, &c.

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 should 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 words. *Cum enim propter proelium corporis fitum urina à renibus secreta non ita facile & prompte uti cum erexit fumus in ussicam per uteres delabatur. Cumque vesica cervix ex pratibus fito urinae ponderae non adae gravetur; atque spiritibus per somnunm cerebrum aggregatis & quiacsentibus, vesica ovaris ejus semem non ita percipiat, sed officii quas obieta ea copia urinae aliquando divinditur, ut majori receptiendae spatium vix detur inde ut ut propter impedimentum per renes & ureteres urinae decursum in somum corpus regurgitetur, & nisi diarhœa proximo manu succedat, aut nocturno judore evacuatur, in cerebrum deponi debet. Tract de Corde, c. 2, p. 141.* Qui cobe avec la joie 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 toses.

This is an Italian Proverb, *Chi va a letto senza cena Tutto notte fi dimenta.* That is, if a man goes to bed hungry, otherwise, He
that eats a plentiful dinner may well afford to go to bed super-
lefs, 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 la-
bouring 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 to 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 pro-
cure sleep, eat something at night which may send up gentle
vapours into the head, and compose the spirits.

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 & cochin vie en
Peau, & mort en vin. Gall. Fish and young swine live in wa-
ter 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 knock old men feel.

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

This is a translation of that old rhyming Latin verse, Cae-
seus est mecum quis digerit omnia segulam.

The best Physicians are, Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet,
and Dr. Merryman.

This is nothing but that Distich of Schola Salernitana, Englished.
Si sibi depressit medicus, mediocri sibi fame
Hac tria mens lenta, requies, moderata dieta.

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 patuitur ludum fana, sides, oculus.

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

Tenez 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 & veil 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 pesce gauasta l'acqua, la carne la concia. i.e.
Fisch spoils water, but flesh mends it.
Proverbial Observations.

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 cimiteri. i.e. Raw pulley, 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.


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.

Pisci chiaro & incaca al medico. i.e. Piss clear and defy the Physician.
Proverbs and Proverbial Observations concerning Husbandry, Weather, and the Seasons of the Year.

Janiveer freeze the pot by the fire.
If the grass grow in Janiveer, it grows the worse 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 plenteous 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 Februeier vaut es gaus de fumier. 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 both cut and shear.
All the months in the year curse a fair Februeer;
or thus,
Proverbial Observations

The Welchman had rather see his dam on the
bier, 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.
A bushel of March dust is worth a King's ransom.
March grafs never did good.
March wind and May sun, makes clothes white
and maid's 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 wind.
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
weeping away: Look at the same in June, and you'll
come home in another tune.
Sheer your Sheep in May, and sheer them all
away.

A swarm of Bees in May, is worth a load of hay.
But a swarm in July, is not worth a fly.

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, *Maioribus nubilis aequor...* and speaking of the South, *Metamorph.* 1. he faith, *Contraria tellus nubibus affinis pluviosae...* ab Austra. Homer calls the North wind *Alius vinti...* Pliny faith, *In iustum venti omnes...* Asiatique siccorios quam a meridia. *lib. 2. cap. 47.* For *Judaeas 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 curve 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 those 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...* *Aufer Africae...* *Aquilo...* The reason is, because Africa being under or near the curve 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.
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 were 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 drought. *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.**


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.
concerning Husbandry, &c.

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 ob-
served would, I believe, as often mis 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 Sollstice: which warmth, not-
withstanding the return and access of the Sun, must needs
still lanquish and decay, and so notwithstanding the lengthen-
ing 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 Sollstice, 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 rougesoir & blanc matin Font rejouir le pelerin. Gall. Sera
roff & negro matino Allegra il pellegrino. Ital. A red evening
and a white morning rejoice the pilgrim.
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 sloe-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 pidgeon never knoweth wo,
But when she doth a bending go.
If the Patridge 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 nag 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 grass on the top of the oak tree.

Because the grass 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.

Winter's thunder and Summer's flood,
Never boded Englishman good.
Butter's
concerning Husbandry, &c.

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.

Barley-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 erratiek 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.

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 paraphrase 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. Matthias all the year goes by.

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

St. Mattbee shut up the Bee.

D 4

St
St. Valentine, set thy hopper by mine.
St. Matthias, take thy hopper and sow.
St. Benedict, sow thy peale 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 book.
Meddlers are never good till they be rotten.
On Candlemas-day you must have half your straw
   and half your hay.
At twelfth-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 rhyme 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 alledged th as an old English and Welsh Pro-
   verb, 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. Philo-
   soph. 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, be-
   cause of the motion of the sap; not later, that they may have time to take root before the deep frosts.
To these I shall adjoin a few Italian.

Primo 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 an ass and a mule on the shoulders,

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 Persico.

Pill a fig for your friend, and a peach for your enemy.
Proverbs and Proverbial Observations referring to Love, Wedlock, and Women.

LOVE me little and love me long.
Hot love is soon cold.
Love of lads and fire of chats is soon in and soon out. Darbils.

Chats, i.e. chips.
Lads love's a busk of broom, Hot a while and soon done. Cbe6s.
Love will creep where it cannot go.
Chi ha amor nel petto ha le spone ne i fianchi. Ital.

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

Amor & seignoria non vogliono compagnia. Ital. Amour & seigneuri ne se tindrent jamais compagnie. Gall. The meaning of our English Proverb is, Lovers and Princes cannot endure rivals or partners. Omnifque gratias Impatiens conferitis oris, The Italian and French, though the same in words, have I think a different sense, viz. Non bene convienmint ne in una sede moriatur 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.
**Proverbial Observations, &c.**

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

- This was wont to be said of glory, *sequentem fugit, fugientem sequitur*. Just like a shadow.

Love and peace-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.

Love and a cough cannot be hid.

- *Amor tussifique non celantur*. The French and Italians add to these two the itch. *L’amour, la touffe & la galle ne se peuvent celer*. *Gall.* *Amor la rogna & la touffe non fi ponno nascondere*. *Ital.* Others add stink.

Ay be as merry as be can,
- For love ne’er delights in a sorrowful man.
Fair chiefe all where love trucks.
- Whom we love best, to them we can say least.

He that loves glass 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 faith, *Amantium irae 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 & magistrae dal cielo e destina*. *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 happiest marriage.


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 wise, 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 flatulence is apt to excite luft.

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 woes 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 woes a maid must come seldom in her sight:

But he that woes a widow must woe her day and night.
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 Hilkia 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 Hilkia a chamber gratis. The whole narrative is very well worth the reading.

It's dangerous marrying a widow because the 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 perdè moglie è un quatrino, ha gran perdita del quatrino.* Ital.

He that loseth his wife and a farthing hath a great los 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 oca 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 lega ligata.
Her tria nil rectè factunt si verbora 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 women's 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 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, quod communius est minus: 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 Laxaretto, and that filled with the infected, than make every house in town a Pest-house, they dwelling dispersedly 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 paci.
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 faith, so say we,
But as the good woman faith, 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 the 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.

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

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

When
Proverbial Observations

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. *Pecus ille domus sciet ultimus.*

'Tis safe taking a thive of a cut loaf.

Wine and wenches empty mens purses.

*Who drives an Ass and leads a whore,*

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

*The French say, Qui femme croit & afne meine, son corps ne fera ja fans 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.*

Ofling comes to boshing. *Chefb.*

Ofling, i. e. offering or aiming to do. The meaning is the same, with Courting and owoing 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 goldipping 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. *Yorksb.*

Some have it quickly too'd, quickly with God, as if early breeding 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 Dentatus, & Cn. Pappius 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 wifh.*
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 fille rongneufe. 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'il 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 doma fosse piccola come e buona, la minima foglia la farebbe una veste & una corona.
Ital.

E
Many women many words, many geese many turds.

*Dove sono donne & oche 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 set 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 linen by candle-light.

No folly to being in love, or where loves in the case, the Doctor is an Ass.
An Alphabet of Jocular, Nugatory, and Rustick Proverbs.

A.

YOU 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 affiding as hogs fighting.

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.
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 suet.

*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. *Ceskt*.

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 *breakfast* in the morning.

She *rides 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.

*Brist*, pert, forward; some apply it to upstart *Gentlemen*.

The spirit of *building* is come upon him.
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.

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.

Every 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 reckoning.

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 germains 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.

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.
of jocular Proverbs. 55

D.

THE Dafnel dawcock sits amongst the Doctors.

Corchorus incer olera. Corchorus is a small herb of little ac-
count: Some take it to be the Male Pimpernel: besides
which there is another herb so called, which resembles Mal-
lows, 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 anything.
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 Ale-
house, 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.
E.

I'LL warrant you for an Egg at Easter.

F.

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 catched, 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 wantet non quam, homini statis cantum est in boras.

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 sorry goose will not bathe 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
of joculat}

of joculatory Proverbs. 57

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

He that swallowed a Gudgeon.

He hath swore 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.

His 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 utter in their errand with some frivolous discourse in commendation of the person they would borrow of, or some of his parts or qualities: The fame may be said of beggars.

A handsome bodied man in the face.

Hang yourself for a pastime.

If I be bang'd, I'll chule my gallows.

A King Harry's face.

Better have it than bear of it.

To take heart of grace.

To be bide-bound.

This was a Hill in King Harry's days.

To be loose in the Hills.

Hit or miss for a cow-heel.

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

Hold or cut Cod-piece-point.

Hold him to it buckle and thong.

She's an Holy-day dame.

You'll make honey 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

There 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-kifs. A rude kifs, able to beat one's teeth out.

L

His house stands on my Lady's ground. A long lane and a fair wind, and always thy heels here away. Lasses are lads leavings. Chesh.

In the East part of England, where they use the word Mother for a girl, they have a fond old sawe of this nature, viz. Wenches are sinkers bitches, girles are pedlers trulls, and madhders 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 leaf in sight.
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 lying. i.e. dying.
Tell a lie and find the troth.
Listeners ne'er hear good of themselves.
To lie in bed and forecast.
Sick of the Lombard fever, or of the idles.
She hath been at London to call a straw a straw, and a waw a wall. Chefs.

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-iag 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 worthyest person take place.

M.

Axfield measure heap and thrutch. i.e. thrust.
Chefs.
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.
An Alphabet

A match, quoth Jack, when he kiss'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 money before he had it.
Thou shalt have moonshine 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, thinking to speak elegantly and finely might use that expression; 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.

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

N

Ipence nopence, half a groat lacking two pence.
Would Na 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

Small Officer.
Once out and always out.
of joculatory Proverbs.

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 dress.

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.

There'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 veaze 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. *Chefs.*
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
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 jugglemear. 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 rid post for a pudding.

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

He's at a forc'd put.

Q.

We'll do as they do at Quern.

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

R.

Some rain some rest, A baroest-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 extreems.

Every
of joculatory Proverbs.

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

A rich rogue two shirts and a rag.

Rights master right, four nobles a year's a crown a quarter. Cheeb.

Room for cuckolds, &c.

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

He would live as long as old Rosse of Potter, 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.

'Tis 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.
An Alphabet

**S**pit in his mouth and make him a mastiff.
No man cry'd stinking fish.
Stretching and yawning leadeth to bed.
To *bumble* 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**

His *tail* will catch the chin-cough.
Spoken of one that fits 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 *flips* for a *tester*.
The *tears* of the tankard.
Four farthings and a *thimble* make a *tailor's* pocket jingle.
To *throw* not about, *i.e.* to weep.
Though he says nothing he pays it with *thinking*, like the Welshman's Jackdaw.
*Tattle* 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 choose, *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.

VEAL 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. Chefs.
I'll venture it as Johnson did his wife, and she did well.
Up with it, if it be but a gallon, it will ease your stomach.

LOOK 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-pan, nor houses of office.

She's as quiet as a wasp in one's nose.
Every man in his way.
Water betwitch'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.

A white-liver'd fellow.
To shoot wide of the mark.

F Wide
Wide, quoth Wilson.
To sit like a wire-drawer under his work. For
He hath more wit in his head than thou in both thy shoulders.
He hath plaid wily beguiled with himself.
You may truss 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 hinnen.

To deliver sordid or uncleanly matter in decent language.
A point next the wrist.

He has made a younger brother of him.
The younger brother hath the more wit.
The younger brother is the ancienter Gentleman.
Old and tough, young and tender.
Miscellany Proverbial Sayings.

PUT 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 Whistworth, when she rode the mare in the tedder.

There's destruction, 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 pet-tiff 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 sniffs 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 fordid, 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
Proverbial Phrases.

lick 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-wise that will not wind up her bottom; i.e. take off her drink.

One that hath the French Pox.

He has been at Haddam. He has got the Crinkams. He is pepper'd. He is not pepper roof. 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.
Proverbial Phrases.

To make Water, &c.

**To make a little maid's water. To water the Marigolds. To speak with a maid. To gather a rose. To look upon the wall.**

**A Lier.**

HE 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.**

THAT 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 wisker.

**A Bankrupt.**

HE's all to pieces. He has shit in the plum-bag. He's blown up. He has shut up his shop-windows. He dares 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.**

HE 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.
Proverbial Phrases. 71

A Whore.

SHE's like a cat, she'll play with her tail. She's as right as my leg. A light-skirts. A kind-hearted soul. She's loose in the fields. A Lady of pleasure. As errant a whore as ever pis'd. A Cockatrice. A Leman. 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.

A covetous person.

HIS money comes from him like drops of blood. He'll flay a fowl. 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 nis cum moritur nihil facit. Lab. His purse is made of toad's skin.

Proverbial Phrases relating to several trades.

THE 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 gentleman 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 entire Sentences.

A. LONG 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. Τῶν ἰζωντές φῶς ἐν ἰεί φῶς. Friends dwelling afar off are no friends. And Πολλὰς φύλας ἀπεφοίνυσαν διήνυσε. 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 pisce 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 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
Proverbs that are, &c... 73

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 j'ai bon marché 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 chiefe good Ale, it makes many folks speak as they think.

Fair chiefe 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.


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 laves many a lie.

The signification of this word Almost having some latitude, men are apt to stretch it to cover untruths. Angry
Proverbs that are.

Angry (or hasty) men seldom want woe.

Hafty in our language is but a more gentle word for angry: Anger indeed makes men hasty, and inconsiderate in their actions. *Furor iráque mentum precipitans.*

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. Seald 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 faith, *Prov. xxvi. 1.* Honour is unseemly for a fool. *Tu fai come la fimia, chi più va in alto, più mostra il culo.* Ital. The Italians I find draw this Proverb to a different sense, to signify one, 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.

This 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 menam verecundari neminem decet.* Erasmus takes notice that this Proverb is handed down to us from the Ancients, saie that the vulgar adds, *neque in lecto:* whereas (faith he) *Nusquam magis babenda est verecundia ratio quam in lecto et convivio.* Yet some there are who out of a rustic 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 bisognia aver vergogna.* And the French. *Qui a bonte de manger a bonte de vivre.* He that's ashamed to eat is ashamed to live. Every
intire Sentences.  

Every man must eat a peck of ashes before he dies.
Lose nothing for asking.
Every Aes 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 Jumentum.

Awe makes Dun draw.

B.

THAT 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 beast, 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.

Next is a contraction of higheft, 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 come to the worst they'll mend. Cum duplicantur lateres versit Moyses.

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

More words than one go to a bargain.
A good bargain is a pick-purse.

Bon marché 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, ἀπεικόνισθαν τὰς εἰκάς, 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, Vides 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.


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.

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.
Beggars must be no choosers.

The French say, Borrowers must be no choosers.

Set a beggar on horse-back, and he’ll a gallop.

Aperius nihil est humili cium surgit in alium. Claudian. Il ne’est orgueil que de pauvre enrichi. Gall. There is no pride to the enriched begger’s. Il villain nobilitado non conosce il parentado. Ital. The villain ennobled will not own his kindred or parentage.

Sue a begger and get a louse.

Rete non tenditur accipitré neque milvio. Terent. Phorm.

Much ado to bring beggers to stocks, and when they come there they’ll not put in their legs.
Beggars breed, and rich men feed.
A begger can never be bankrupt.
It’s one begger’s woe, to see another by the door go.

A good
Proverbs that are

A good beginning makes a good ending.


Well begun is half done.

Dimidium saeculi qui capit habet. Horat. Which some make Pentameter by putting in bene before caput.

Believe well and have well.
The belly hath no ears.

Venter non habet aura. Ventre attama 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 Erasms, Ubis de posta agitur, non attendatur hominum rationes. Nothing makes the vulgar more untractable, fierce, and seditious, than scarcity and hunger. Necit piebus aevum. 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.

Udetum Sic molle lutam et, sunt nunc nunc properandus & acrie.
Fingendus sine fine rura. Perl.
Quae praret latas arbor spatiantibus umbrae,
Quo posita est primum tempore virga futis.
Tunc poterat manibus summâ tellure renovatis,
Nunc flat in immensum viribus acria suis. Ovid.
Quare tunc formandi moras (inquit Horatius) etsi multos aulbus ætas; tunc optimis effectum cum ad quidvis carentia est ingenium. Ce qui poulaiz prend en jeunesse, il le continue en vie libre.
Gall. The tricks a colt geteth, at his first backing, will whilst he continueth never be lacking. Coleg.

They have need of a besom that sweep the house with a turf.
The best is best cheap.

For it doth the buyer more credit and service.
Make the best of a bad bargain.
The best things are worst to come by.

Dificilia quae pulchra: carpe tæ nunc.

Beware of had I wist.
Do as you're hidden and you'll never bear blame.
Birchen twigs break no ribs.
Birds of a feather flock together.


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 dimani una gallina. Ital. Better have an egg to day, than a hen to-morrow. Mieux vaut un tenez que deux vous l' auroy. Gall. ut parvis aminis, ut in furore diximis. Theocrit. Præsentem mulgeam, quid fugientem insequeris? Notiss. et vado simul e' dolo- rum diximis. Hesiod. He that leaves certainty and sticks to chance, when fools pipe, he may dance.

It’s an ill bird that bewrays its own nest.

The wise Socrates disbelieved.

Every bird must hatch her own egg.

Tute hoc intristi omnes tibi excedendum est. Terent. It should seem this Latin Proverb is still in use among the Dutch. For Erasmus faith of it, Que quidem sententia vel bodis velgo nosistrati in ore est. Faber compedes quas fecit isse gesfen. AuIon.
Small birds must have meat.

Children must be fed, they cannot be maintained with nothing.

Birth is much, but breeding more.

If you cannot bite never show 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. Lanarium nigra nullum colorum bibunt. 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 cico non giudica de colori. Ital. τι τυφλος η καβουρις; Quid cocus um 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?

Ignorance breeds confidence; consideration, slowness and wariness.

Who so blind, as he that will not see?

Blow first and sip afterwards.

Simul farbare & flare difficet est.
intire Sentences.

A blot is no blot unless it be hit.  
Blushing is virtue's colour.  
Great boast, small roast.

Grands vanteurs petits faiseurs. Gall. Βριάζεις φαίνεται ἐν ἀκαγώς. Briareus esse apparret cùm sit leptùs. And ἡ φύσις σὺν ἐρήμω ἐν ψωλήδι κατὰ.

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 sorrowing.  
He that borrows must pay again with shame or loss.

Shame if he returns not as much as he borrowed, losfs 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 fuis. 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 husband-man's condition.

They that are bound must obey.  
Bought wit is best. v. in W.  
Better to bow than break.


A bow long bent at last waxeth weak.

L'arc fi rompe se fa troppo teso. Ital. Arcus nìmis 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.
Proverbs that are

Otia corpus alvent, animus queque pacitur illis;
Immodicus contra carpit utranque 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, Chefb. i.e. an ill breed.
That that's bred in the bone will never out of the flesh.

Chi Pha per natura fin alla soffa dura. Ital. That which comes naturally continues till death. The Latins and Greeks have many Proverbial sayings to this purpose, as Lupus pilam mutat non mentem. The wolf may change his hair (for wolves and horses grow gray with age) but not his disposition.

Naturam expellas furca litore usque recurret. Horat.

and Osmeri mons, tuu, carthus tu ducis. Aritosb. You can never bring a crabfish to go strait forwards. Σικα τεραποι οδηγεις ιδιωτης. Wood that grows crooked will hardly be straightened. Perions 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 enlighed. 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 faith, that this is a Law Proverb.
intire Sentences

The burnt child dreads the fire.

Almost all Languages afford us Sayings and Proverbs to this purpose, such are ἡ τον φίλον • ἢ τον θεόν, Ἡσιόδ. ἦρμης ἢ τον φίλον, Homer. Piscator idus saper; struck by the Scorpion fissh or Paltinaca, whose prickles are esteemed venomous. Can't scottato da! acqua calda ha paura poi della fredda. Ital. the same we find in French, Chien eschaude 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 fà 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 oleibus 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 dicente occhi, chi vende n'ha affai de uno. And it is an usual saying, Caveat emitter. 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.

Calf's-head will feast an hunter and his hounds.

A man
84 Proverbs that are

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 pensieri 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 mouser.

Gatta guantata non piglia mai force. 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 cha aime le poisson, mais il n' aime pas a meullier 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
intire Sentences.

How can the cat help it if the maid be a fool?

This is an Italian Proverb, Che ne puo la gatta se la maffara 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 rovelli. That which is bred of a hen will scrape. Chi da gatta nasce torici 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 promenent a l'aise la ou il n'y a point des chats. Gall. Quando la gatta non è in casa, i torici ballano. Ital.

When candles are out, all cats are grey.

Jone is as good as my lady in the dark. Άνγη ἀπετέλεσε αἴσυνα γυνὴ ἦ αἰφνή.

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 fit in the chair that have malt to sell.
It chancest in an hour, that comes not in seven years.

Plus enim sati valet bora benigni Quam 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.
Chance 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 quam alteri. Terent. Andr. Proximus sum ego me mibi. ibid. Φιλις δ’ ξαντη μάλλον άνδρα, &c. v. Eras. Adag. Fa bene à te & tuo, & poi à gli altri te tu puoi. Ital. Miro σοφοις δεκυ αυτη σοφος.

When good cheer is lacking our friends will be packing.
Those that eat cherries with great persons shall have their eyes sprinkled 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.

Ω γαρ αυτου αυτος άραν άρας. Homer. Odysse. 

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 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 font divins. Calf.

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 facit e veteris 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.

Lucrè bonus est odor ex re Qualiber. Juvenal. This was the Emperor Vespasian's answer to those who complained of his setting gabels on urine and other fordid things.

After a Christmass 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.

G 4 Where
Where God hath his Church the Devil will have his chapel.

Non si tosto si fa un tempio à Dio come il Diavolo ci fabbrica una capella appresso. Ital.

Pater nother 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 meritting 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.

Persons of a servile temper or education have no sense of honour or ingenuity, and must be dealt with accordingly.

Ungentem pungit, pungentem ruifcus ungit.

Which sentence both the French and Italians in their languages have made a Proverb. Oignez villain qu' il vous poindra. Gall. &c. In somuch 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 clerk 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 caderva chi troppo alto fale. Ital.

The clock goes as it pleases the clark.

Can jack-an-apes be merry when his clog is at his heels?
intire Sentences.

Close fits by 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 che la chemise. Gall.

A close mouth catcheth no flies.

People must speak and solicit for themselves, or they are not like to obtain preferment. Nothing carries it like boldness and importunate, yea, impudent begging. Men will give to such a 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 cobbles 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, Psalm.xxxix. 1.

You must cut your coat according to your cloth.

Noi facciamo la spefe secondo l’entrata. Ital. We must spend according to our income. Selon le pain il faut le cou- teau. Gall. According to the bread must be the knife, & Fol est qui plus despend que sa rente ne vaut. Gall. He is a fool that spends more than his receipts. Sumptus censum ne superet. Plaut. Pæn. Meffe tenus propria viva. Peri.

Every cock is proud on his own dunghill.

Gallus in suo sterquilinio plurimum potest. Senec. in ludicro. The French say, Chien fur 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.

Company makes cuckolds.
Comparisons are odious.
Conceited goods are quickly spent.
Confès and be hang'd.
An evil conscience breaks many a man's neck.
He's an ill cook that cannot lick his own fingers.

Celuy 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.
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' estrain'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.
intire Sentences.

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 vituriam ne canas triumpherum.

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 disposeth that they, who have will, want power or means to hurt.

Who would keep a cow, when he may have a pot-tle of milk for a penny?

Many
Many a good cow hath but a bad calf.

"Androvi ἵνα τίνια σώματα. Heroum filii noce. Πάθοι γὰρ τοὺς πατέρας ὀρισκει σώματα σύνονται. οἱ πατέρες κακοὶ, ὀπίσθιοι δὲ τοῦ σώματος ἄριστοι. Homer. Od. II. Aelius 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 these, which he produceth, many instances out of our own history. So Edward the first, a wife 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 contrary, as among the French, Charles Martell, Pipin and Charlemain in continual succession, so Joseph Scaliger the son was, in point of scholarship, no whit inferior to Julius the father. Fortes creantur 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 Language 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 Periplus, Sat. 2. Bona pars procerum. Les grands boeufs ne font pas les grands journées. 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.
intire Sentences.

There's a craft in dawning; or, There is more craft in dawning 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 nascce 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 affusucre multum est.

Each crofs 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 crofs no crown.
The crow thinks her own bird fairest.

Afinus afmo, sus sui pulcher, & sium 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 font 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
Proverbs that are

Many things fall between the cup and the lip.

Multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labra.

Between the hand and the mouth the broth is many times shed. Enter la bouche & le cueillier vient Souvent grand destourbier. Gall.

What cannot be cured must be endured.

A bad custom is like a good cake, better broken than kept.

A merchant chien court lion. Gall.

Custom is another nature.

A bad custom is like a good cake, better broken than kept.

A merchant chien court lion. Gall.

A bad custom is like a good cake, better broken than kept.

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A merchant chien court lion. Gall.
Entire Sentences.

He never broke his hour—that kept his day.
To day a man, to-morrow a mouse.
To day me, to-morrow thee.

Aujourd'hui roy, demain rien. Gall.

The longest day must have an end.

I'll n'èst si grand jour qui ne vienne à vespre. Gall. Non vien di, che non venga 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 quæ cum mortui non mordent iniquum est ut mordeantur.

A dead mouse feels no cold.
He that waits for dead men's shoes may go long enough bare-foot.

A longue corde tire qui d'autrui mort vide. Gall. He that waits for another man's death.

After death the Doctor.

This is a French Proverb, Apres la mort le medecin, parallel to that ancient Greek one, Μηδέν τὸ θάνατον ονομαξεῖ. Post bellum ausilia. We find it in Quintilian's Declam. Cadaveris, paxi, with another of the like import; Quid quod medicina mortuorum sēra 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 inamai morire il s' apparecchia affai patire. Ital. He that gives away his goods, before death, prepares himself to suffer.

He
Proverbs that are

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 men's hands.

Out of debt out of danger.

'Ενακεὶ μετὰ τὸ μείζον ὄρθως. Happy he that owes nothing.

Desperate cuts must have, &c. v. in C.

There's difference between staring and start 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,

Eś inter Tanaim medium socrumque Vitelli.

and is a reprehension to those who put no difference between extreems, 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 faveth his dinner will have the more for his supper.

This is a French Proverb, Qui garde son dishe il a mieux à souper. He that spares, when he is young, may the better spend when he is old. Mal soupe qui tout dishe. 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. Οίλιον τυχεῖ ταλαμὸν ἄ φισιν μελον Nazianz. Gutta fortune prae dolio sapientiae.

I will not make my disb-clout my table cloth.

It's
Intire Sentences.

It's a sin to belye the Devil.

Give the Devil his due.

He that takes the Devil into his boat must carry him over the Sound.

He that hath ship'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, *Mulier nē credas nē mortūm 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 either come or send.

As good eat the Devil, as the broth he is boil'd in. The Devil rebukes sin.

*Clodius accusat marchos. Aiiorum medicus ipse ulceribus scates.*

The Devil's child the Devil's luck.

He must needs go whom the Devil drives.

He had need of a long spoon, that eats with the Devil.

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 of him.

The Devil's meal is half bran.

_La farine du diable n'ë que bran, or s' en va moitie en bran._ Gall.

What is gotten over the Devil's back is spent under his belly.

_Mali parta male dilabuntur._ What is got by oppression or extortion, is many times spent in riot and luxury.

Every
Every dog hath his day, and every man his hour.
All the dogs follow the salt bitch.
Love me and love my dog.

Qui aime Jean aime son chien. Gall. Spezze volte & hafto petto al cane per il padrone.

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. Ος κτην απορρίπτει τον μένως, αυτος μη κτην. The meaning is, that he who befores 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 smaited. Eo δε αυτούρον τον ου κόκκως τον ου κοκκώς αυτούρον άλλων άλλων, Amphip in Ampelurgo apud Stobæum.

Et mea cymba semel vesti percussa procella,
Illum quo leva est, horret caire locum. Ovid.

Dogs bark before they bite.
It's an ill dog that deserves not a crust.

Digna canis pabulo. 'Αξίων ιχνών τά βρόχωλα, 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 pulee fi 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 a mauvais chien tombe un bon os en gueule. Gall.

Hungry dogs will eat dirty puddings.

Jejunus varo stomacbus vulgaris 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’ Asino chi ha fame mangia d'ogni frame. 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 affez de bastons. Gall. Malefacere qui vult nasquam non causam invenit. Pub. Mimus. He who hath a mind to do me a mischief, will easily find some pretence. Mauv⁴ endromos ton τί αρετήν χαμά. To do evil, a slight pretence or occasion will serve men's 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.
Proverbs that are

Drawn wells are seldom dry.

Putet us si bauriatur melior evadit. Plut. in epist. ad Eustachium medicum. All things, especially men's parts, are improved and advanced by use and exercise. Standing waters are apt to corrupt and putrify: weapons laid up and diffused 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.
Draff 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.

Parti quod plus bibunt ed plus sitiunt.

What sobriety conceals drunkenness reveals.

Quod est in corde sobrii est in ore ebrii. Tis in cordis, in ore. Eras. cites to this purpose a sentence out of Herodotus. Vini usque adeo mentis area cana prodit, ut mortifera etiam inter pocula loquantur homines, et per jugulum quidem redivitas voces continent. Quid non ebrietatis 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 a parallel to that, Spare to speak and spare to speed; and that former, A close mouth catcheth no flies.

EARLY
EARLY up and never the nearer. EARLY sow early mow. 
It early pricks that will be a thorn.
Soon crooks the three 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 intafca. 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 nucleum frangat sponet. 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.
Proverbs that are

All ekes [or helps] as the Geni-wren said, when she piss'd in the sea.

Many littles make a mickle, the whole Ocean is made up of drops. Goutte à goutte on remp’t la cuve. Gall. And Goutte à goutte la mer s’égoute. Drop by drop the sea is drained.

Empty vessels make the greatest sound.

The Scripture faith, 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. Who of hath but a mouth, shall ne’er in England suffer drought, 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 one 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 aed a probat.

There's never enough where nought leaves.

This is an Italian Proverb, Non vi è a bastanza se niente avanzza. It is hard 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. Thucidides κρίστων τον δικαιώματα. Herodot. in Thalia. Аν' ομοιος κρίστοσ των ανθρώπων φόβος. Pindar. Più tosto invidia ehe compassione. Ital.
Intire Sentences.

Essex files, Kentish miles, Norfolk wiles, many men beguiles.

For files 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 Country. 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 ors are good morning fodder.
The Evening crowns the day.

La vita il fine, e' l di loda la sera. Ital. The end or death commends the life, and the evening the day. Dicique beatus ante obitum nemo supremaque funera bebet. Ovid.

Of two evils the least is to be chosen.

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 sultorum magistra. Wise men learn by others harms, fools by their own, like Epimetheus, &c. nasci nuxh ex vino.

What the eye sees not the heart rues not.

Le coeur ne veut douloir ce que l'oeil ne peut voir. Gall. Therefore it is not good to peep and pry into every corner, to be too 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 other;
I would not trust him, though he were my brother.

This is only a Physiognomical observation.
Proverbs that are

He that hath but one eye sees the better for it.

Better than he would do without it: a ridiculous saying.

F.

A Good face, &c. v. band.
Faint heart ne'er won fair Lady.

"ΑΛΛ' οι γα άθανάτες άνδρες εως το τέμνειν ικανοί. Suidas ex Eu-
polide, Timidi nunc: am statuere tropaeum. Ja couard n' aura.
belle amie. Gall. For, Audentes fortuna juvauat.

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 plainly and homely. God makes, and apparel
shapes.

I panni risanno le flanghe, 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 &
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. Fejina lenti.

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 silk 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 arbores quisvis ligna colligit. Vulgus sequitur fortunam sed odit damnatos. Juven. When the tree is fallen every man goeth to it with his hatchet. Gall.

There's fallhood in fellowship.

Common fame's seldom to blame.

A general report is rarely without some ground. No smoke without some fire. Θύμα τ' ἐν λαὶς ἀντίλαϑαι ἧλια ἀλώλοι Ἀδεὶς φιλικεῖσθε, Ἔδεις ὑπὶ τῆς ἑγίσκειος. Hesiod.

Too much familiarity breeds contempt.


Fancy passes beauty.

Fancy may boult bran and think it flour.

You can't fare well, but you must cry roast-meat.

Sasse bonne fasine fans trompe ny buccine. Gall. Boult thy fine meal, and eat good past, without report or trumpet's blast. "Οἱ διψνέοι μικρὸν χίρυσι. They that are thirsty drink silently.

Si corvis taceisset habet

Plus dapis & rixæ multi minus invidiæque. Horat.

Far fetch'd and dear bought is good for Ladies.

Vache de loin a laiœ affez. 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
Proverbs that are

As good to 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 sow what the lean one means. Little knows the fat sow what the lean one means. They that seal [i.e. hide] can find,

It's good to fear the worst, the best will save itself.

No feast to a Miser's.

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 is no fire without some smoke.

Nul feu sans fumée. Gall.

Fire and water are good servants, but bad masters. First come first served.

Qui premier arrive aut moulin, premier doit moudre. 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 pêcher 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 n'y a pêche qu'en eau trouble. Gall. In troubled waters; that is, in a time of publick calamity, when all things are in confusion.

Fresh fish and new come guests smell, by that they are three days old.

L'hôte & le poisson passe trois jours puent. Gall. Piscis inquam est nifi 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.

Trousjours pêche qui en prend un. Gall.

When flatterers meet the Devil goes to dinner, Where every hand fleeceeth 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.
Proverbs that are

No flying without wings; or,
He would fain fly, but he wants feathers.

Sine pennis volare baud 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 fool 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 brevè sentence. Gall. A foolish judge passes a quick sentence.

As the fool thinks so the bell tinks, or clinks.
Fools set fools for wise folks to stumble at.
Fools build houses, and wise men buy them.
Fools make feasts and wise men eat them.

Le sols font la feste & les fages 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 sols portoient le marrotte, on ne seait de quel bois s' eschaufferoit. Gall.

Send a fool to the market and a fool he will return again.

The Italians say, Chi bestia va a Roma bestia retorna. He that goes a beast to Rome returns thence a beast. Change of place.
intire Sentences.

places changes not mens minds or manners. 

*Carume 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 animi exiguique voluptas Ultio. Juvenal.*

It's not good praising a Ford 'till a man be over.

*Fore-warn'd fore-arm'd. 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 is bann'd [or curs'd.]

*Populus me sibilat at mibi plaudo
Ipsa 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
Fire, quoth the fox, when he piss'd on the ice. He saw it smok'd, and thought there would be fire ere 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 slayer.

Tutto le volpi si trovano in pellicera. Ital. En fin les regards se trouvent chez le pelletier. Gall. The crafty are at length surprized. 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 kindnes.

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 le recontrent 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.
**Entire Sentences.**

One God no more, but friends good store.

*Eu, Deus, sed pluris amici parandis.*

Wherever you see your friend trust yourself. A friend is never known 'till one have need.

*Amicus certus in re incerta cornitur. Cia. en Ennio.*

Scilicet ut subsum fuisset aurum, Tempore sic duro est insipientia fides. Ovid.

"A friend is never known 'till one have need."

Friends stand afar off, when a man is in adversity.

What was good the Friar never lov'd.

When the Friar's beaten, then comes James.

"Hic the wisest is. Sic est ad pugnas partes reperiri venia tempus."

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' occhi 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. Froth and fraud both end in foul.

"A saying ordinary in the mouth of Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Chancellor."

Take away fowl take away flame.

"Remove the tale-bearer and contention ceaseth. Sine Corere & Libero friget Venus."

The
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 plorumque sunt dispensia.*

*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.

TOUCH a *gall'd* hourse on the back, and he'll kick {or wince.}
Try your skill in *gall* first, and then in gold.

*In Care periculum, subaudi fac. Care olim notati sunt, quod primi vitam mercede locabunt.* 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 foile de beer contre un four.* *Gall.*

No *gaping* against an oven.
Make not a *gauntlet* of a hedged glove.
What's a *Gentleman* but his pleasure.
A *Gentleman* without living, is like a pudding without sewet.
*Gentry* sent to market, will not buy one bushel of corn.
*Gentility* without ability, is worse than plain beggary.
*Giff gaffe* was a good man, but he is soon weary.

*Giff 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, Non (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 child's Proverb in his time. Τω βοηθεία δεν τι σεαρείν αν σετη, 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.

Impetus wenter non vult studera liberter.

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 plent. 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.
Proverbs that are

Not God above gets all men love.

'Odò γάρ ε ἡλία ἡ πάντων ἠδονή καὶ ἁλμην. Thucyd.

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 homini 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 citadel, 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.

Della robbia di mal acquista non fe ne vede allegrezza. Ital.

That that's good sauce for a goose, is good 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 semen miles, turpe famili 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.

Ackney mistress hackney maid.

Had I fish is good without mustard.
Half an acre is good land.
Proverbs that are
No halting 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 fortunae pra dolio sapientiae. Mieux vaut une once de fortune qu'une libre 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 labor parandam sed reliquam.

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 flattering and ministering to other men's 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.

Tune cede malis, sed contrà audentior ito. In re mala animo 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.
entire Sentences.

It's a hard winter, &c. v. winter.
It's a hard battle, &c. v. battle.
Where we least think, there goeth the bare away.

Harm watch, harm catch.

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 sia bene. Ital.
Qui trop se haftte en cheminont, en beau chemin se fourvoye sovent. Gall. He that walks too hastily often stumbles in plain way. Qui nimis procer minis prosper, & Nimium prope-rans serius absolvit. Et Canis festinans cecus parit caninus. Et festina lent. Tarry a little that we may make an end the sooner, was a saying of Sir Amias Paulet: Præsto & bene non si conviene. Ital. Hastily and well never meet.

Haste makes waste, and waste makes want, and want 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 bawks are fit for Princes.
Make bay while the sun shines.

A great head and a little wit,

This is only for the clinch fake 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.


Proverbs that are

Better be the head of an ass than the tail of a horse. Better be the head of 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 precedence, 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 healed as hurt. You must not pledge your own health. Health is better than wealth. The more you heap, 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 hedge 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 Rabbets, with good heels, to save themselves by flight.

They
intire Sentences.

They that be in bell think there's no other heaven. Every herring 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 confessore medico & advocate non si dè tener 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 fapere. Mr. Howell hath it, Hew not too high, &c. according to the Scottifh Proverb.

The biggest standing the lower fall.

Tolluntur in altum ut lasfu graviora ruant. The higher flood hath always the lower ebb.

The biggest tree hath the greatest fall.

Celsae graviores casu decidunt turre. 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 hog of an ill custom. Ne'er lose a hog 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 Physick. Some have it, Lose not a sheep, &c. Indeed tar is more used about sheep than swine.

A man may hold his tongue in an ill time.

Amyclus 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,
Proverbs that are

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 bold that they have not in their hand, i.e. a fart?

Home is home though it be never so homely.

An honest man's word is as good as his bond.
An honey tongue a heart of gall.

Honours change manners.

Honores mutant moris. 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.

Sint Mecenates non deerunt Place Marones: Virgiliusque tibi vel tua rura dabunt.

A book well lost to catch a Salmon.

If it were not for hope, the heart would break.

Spes alunt exules. Spes servat afflicto. Αὐτὸς ἐτυγχάνει σάλας ταῖς ἀθανασίαις.

Spes bona dat vires, animum quoque spes bona format.

Vivere fpe vidi qui mortiturus 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, "Oue iἔρι τολίας καὶ θοαίνοι.
An afs's tail will not make a sieve. Ex quovis ligne non fit Mercurius.

Horns and gray hairs do not come by years.
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 resty 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. 

You may know the horse by his harness. 
They are scarce of horse-fiefo where two and two ride on a dog. 

A short
A short horse is soon wisp'd, and a bare arse soon kiss'd.
The horse that draws his halter is not quite escaped.

Non a scappato chi strascina le tende dietro; ital. Il n' est pas eschappée qui traîne son lien. Gall.

Trust not a horse's heel, nor a dog's tooth.

Ab equinis pedibus procal recede.

He that hires the horse must ride before.
The fairer the hostess the fooler the reckoning.

Belle hostess e' e 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 eum proximus ardeat.

A man's house is his castle.

This is a kind of Law Proverb, Jura publica sunt privata donus.

He that builds a house by the high-way side, its either too high or too low.

Chi fabrca la casa in piazza, o che è troppo alta o troppo bassa. ital.

He that buys a house ready wrought, hath many a pin and nail for nought.

If faut acheter maison faite & femme à faire. Gall. A house ready made and a wife to make. Hence we say, Fools build houset and wife 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 rock them, or be needlessly fond and indulgent to them.

Huge winds blow on high hills.

Feruntque summos fulmina montes. Horat.

Hunger is the best sauce.

Appetito non yuo salus. Ital. Et n' y a faulce que d' appetit. Gall. This Proverb is reckoned among the Aphorisms of Socrates; Optimum cibi condimentum famas sitis potu: Cic. lib. 2; de finibus.

Hunger will break through stone walls.

Hungry flies bite sore.

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 suppose) Hunger makes raw beans relish well or taste of Sugar.

Hunger makes raw beans relish well or taste of Sugar.

Manet bodique vulgo tritum proverbium Famem efficere ut crudelium faber, saccharum sapient. Darius, in his flight drinking puddle-water defiled with dead carcasses, is reported to have said, that he never drank any thing that was more pleasant: for faith the story, Neque enim figielium ungum bibere: he never had drank thirsty. The full stomach loatheth the honey-comb, but to the hungry, every bitter thing is sweet. Protv. The orophus sowmaeos dωλόν ως "οδός..."

All are not hunters that blow the horn.
Proverbs that are

I.

EVERY Jack must have his Gill.

Chascun demande sa forte. Gall. Like will to like. It ought to be written Jull, 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, Precepta ducent, exempla tradunt.

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 doces fenes.

Of idleness comes no goodness.
Better to be idle than not well occupied.

Praefat otiofum esse quam 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 far 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.


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 misf is as good as an ell.
Jone's as good as my Lady in the dark.

Δισχω ψλντε τϊν ενατον ἕπχ. 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 gaudio laetis occupat: & Usque adœ nulla est sinceræ voluptas, Sollicitumq; aliquid latis intervenit.

Strike while the iron is hot.

Infinit 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.
Ill luck is worse than found money.
He that will not endure to itch must endure to smart.
A me and I'll ka thee.

Da mibi mutum testimonium. Cic. Orat. pro Flaccb. 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. Command me and I'll commend you. & Pro Deo Calauriam. Neptune changed with Latona Delos for Calauria.

Keep some 'till furthermore come.
The kettle calls the pot black arse.

La padella dice al paio volvi in la, che tu mi non tinga. Ital. Il lavezzo fabbe de la pignata. Ital.

All the keys hang not at one man's girdle.
A piece of 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, u. in D.
The kill 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 kiss an knave than be troubled with him.

He that kisses his wife in the market-place shall have enough to teach him.
If you can kiss the mistress, never kiss the maid.
To kiss a man's wife, or wipe his knife, is but a thankless office.

Many kiss the child for the nurse's fake.
A carrion kite will never make a good hawk.

On ne seavoir faire d'upe bufe un espreuvier. Galla

Many kinsfolks, &c. u. friends.
Knaves and fools divide the world.
When knaves fall out, true men come by their goods.

Les
Les larrons s'en rebatent, les larçins se descouvrent. Gall.
When Highway-men fall out, robberies are discovered.

Knavey 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.

A 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 parent. 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.
If vaut mieux tard que jamais. Gall. Meglio tarde che non mai. Ital.

It's never too late to repent.

Nunquam sera ess. &c.

Let them laugh that 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 late before he can fold it, shall repent him before he have sold it.

They that make late must not break them.

Patere legem quam ipsa tulistis.
In commune jubes quidem consentius in teneundum;
Primus iussa subjici, tunc observantior aequi
Fit populus, nec ferre sustinat cum viderit ipsum
Autorem parere subi. Claudian.

Better a lean jade than an empty halter.
Never too old to learn.

Nulla atai ad perdifcendum sera ess. 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 expense 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
intire Sentences.

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 may go by.
Shew me a liar, and I'll shew you a thief.
Life is sweet.
While there's life there's hope.

Insin que v'efhato v' è speranza. Ital. Ægrotum dum anima est spes est. Tull. ad Attic. 'Est' eis ζωουν άνίματοι Ἰ Σάββιτος.
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 faith, 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 fell 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 speito 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 sought for sore eyes.

A l'oeil malade le lumiere nuit. Gall. He that doth evil hareth the light, &c.

K

There's
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 præsentia fumam, 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.


A liquorish tone is the purse’s canker.
A liquorish tongue is a liquorish lecherous tail.
A little pot’s soon hot.

Little persons are commonly cholerick.

Little things are pretty.  Many
Many litteres make a mickle.

"Et χάρι οὐ τις ἑμιπένθη ἐνιαυτῶν καθαύτων ἢ Ἰάννα τῶν ἔρωτος, τάχα καὶ μίση καὶ τὸ γνῶτο. Ἡσιοδ.

Addie parum parvo magnus acervus erit.

De petit vient on au grand, and, Les petits ruisseaux font les 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 fe pelo l' occha. Ital. Feather by feather the goose is pluck'd.

Little pitchers have great ears.

Ce que l'enfant oit au fouroyer, est bien tost cognéau joques 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.


Quid magis est durum saxo? quid mollius umdá?

Dura tamen molli saxa cavantur aquá. Ovid.

Annulus in digito suber tenuatur habendo;

Stillicidi cañus lapidem cavat, uncus aratri

Ferreus occulte decerfet uomer 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.
Proverbs that are

Longer lives a good fellow than a dear year.
As long lives a merry heart as a sad.
One may live and learn.

Non si finisce mai d' imparare. Ital. "Non si" finisce mai d' imparare. A famous saying of Solon,

Dicitur affidus multa fere estra venit.

And well might he say so, for Ars longa vita brevis, as Hipocrates begins his Aphorisms.

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 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 snares 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 faith a mouse, which is better sense, for a mouse is flesh and edible.

He must stoop that hath a low door.
A mean condition is both more safe and more comfortable, 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. honeseter.

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.

You'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 confilia divinitus gubernantur.

A man's a man though he hath but a hose 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 work.

Multorum manibus grande levatur onus.
He that hath many irons, &c. v. irons.

Many lands 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.


There are more mares in the wood than Grisell. You may know by the market-folks how the market goes.

He that cannot abide a bad market deserves not a good one.

For fake 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.

That is not always good in the maw 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 matters hinder no man's journey.

In other words, Prayers and provender, &c.

He that will meddle with all things may go shoe the goblins.

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 cheer. By the way we may note, that this word cheer, which is particularly with us applied to meats and drinks, seems to be derived from the Greek word χαίρε, signifying joy: As it doth also with us in these words cheerly and cheerful.

Merry meet merry part.
Be merry and wise.
The more the merrier, the fewer the better cheer.
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.

An honest miller hath a golden thumb.

Every miller draws water to his own mill.

A penny worth of mirth is worth a pound of sorrow.

I mali vengono a 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
Intire Sentences.

One begins once to lose, one never makes an end. 

Misreckoning is no payment.

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.

Tell money after your own father.

Do as the most do, and fewest will speak evil of thee.

A mote may choke a man.

A child may have too much of his mother's blessing.

The mouse that hath but one hole is easily taken.

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having two strings to one's bow. This sentence came originally from Plautus in Truculentus, v. 435. 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 potentibus defunt multa. Horat.
Creverunt opes et opum furiosa Cupido,
Ut quo posse dant plura plura petant.
Sic quisus intus suus eider ab unda,

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 muse 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.

'An ogia yahs Bōk. When a singing man or musician is out, or at a loss, to conceal it he coughs. Bōk e I ṃ ḃōk. Some, seeking to hide a scape with a cough, render themselves doubly ridiculous.

He loves mutton well, that dips his bread in the wooll.
If one's name be up he may lie in bed.

Neccessity hath no law.

Necessity is coele-black.

They need much whom nothing will content.

Need makes the old wife trot.

Need will have its course.

Need makes the naked man run [or the naked quean spin.]

A good neighbour, a good good-morrow.

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 fordet in ore. Let another man praise thee, and not thine own mouth, a stranger, and not thine own lips.
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.

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 Cointhum. Horat.

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, whereas his neighbours, who had sheep and other cattle, were fain to get up betimes and abroad, to look after and secure them.
A

An 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.

Ας οικτίρεται η νυγώλιας. 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.

Dίστιτιν εστι προιον ποστειρο διελ. Senec. Nunquam ita quia quem bene subducta ratione ad vitam suit, quin res, atas, usus semper aliquid portaret novi, &c. Terent. Τις γὰρ d' αισὶ κοιλῆ 

You can't catch old birds with chaff.

Ανασφαν ψίλες 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 herself.

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.
Proverbs that are

Of young men die many, of old men escape not any.

De Giovane ne muoiono di molti; di vecchi ne sfampi nèffuno. 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 Pan 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. Non
quod hoc est, sed quod est novo, tenetur tua vit. Senis mutare tinguam, 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 prittacus negligentioram.

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'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. Aris. Ethic. Nona. lib. 1.

One shoulder of mutton draws down another.

En mangeant l'appetit vient. Gall.

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 persuaded he doth any thing amiss; but him, whom we have a prejudice 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 suspected, 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 fans prendre l'oisillon. Gall. Alios faciant, 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 withdrew from the English.

One doth the scarff and another hath the scorn, i.e.

One doth the harm and another bears the blame.

Scarth signifies loss or harm.

Opportunity makes the thief.

Occasio facit furam. 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
It is good to cry unto at other men's costs. Ule, that is, Christmastide.

It's time to set in when the oven comes to the dough.

i.e. Time to marry when the maid woe 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 sends 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.

Bos laesus fortius figit pedem. Thos that are slow are sure.

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 laborius 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 senium tensum. This Hierom mentions in
in one of his Epistles as a Greek Proverb. The Greek is more elegant.

Πάνοικα γαρ δεσμὶς ἐστὶν ἡ ζωή.

All the honesty is in the parting.
Patch by patch is good husbandry, but patch up on 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 fores.
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.


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...
146 Proverbs that are

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 proprior. Αυτοις ο γινεται καθαρος. Theoc. 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.

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.

Pigs not against the wind.

Chi pisca contra il vento si bagna la camiscia. Ital. He that piseth 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 vieto. 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 souvient va le pot à l'eau que l'anse y demeure. Gall. Quem fæte 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 sees 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.

Pleasing ware is half sold.

Chose qui plaist est à demi vendu. Gall. Mercantia chì place 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 cannot 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.
Proverbs that are 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, &c. v. fair. Praise the sea, &c. 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 crofs. 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.

Mox utroque putet, apud Hieronym. Erasmus faith, Quin vulgo
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 honestest] the worse luck.

Aux bons messet 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 persuade 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 with 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 felpa 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 tenus 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.
Proverbs that are

That's but an empty purse that is full of other mens money.

Q. QUICK 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. SMALL 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-pis'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.

As 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
intire Sentences.

Even reckoning keeps long friends.


Never refuse a good offer.

If I had reveng'd all wrong, I had not worn my skirts so long.

'Tis brave scambling at a rich man's dole.

Soon ripe soon rotten.

Cito maturum cito putridum. Odi puerulum praeoci sapientia. Apul. It is commonly held an ill sign, for a child to be too forward and ripe-witted, viz. either to betoken premature death, according to that matto 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 riven 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
Proverbs that are
of King Richard the first: his principal haunt was about Shirewood Forest, in Nottinghamshire. Camden calls him, pra-
donem mitissimum. Of his stolen goods he afforded good penny-
worths. Lightly come lightly go. Molti parlan di Orlando
chi non viddero mai fuo brando. Ital. Non omnes qui citbaram
tenent citbarae.

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. Alis cum sociis 
et e piaci Pietra moss non fa mufchio. Ital. La pierre 
souvent remuee n'amuse pas volontiers mouffe. Gall. To 
which is parallel that of Fabius, Qu. Planta que sapius trans-
fertur non coalefet. A plant often removed cannot thrive.

Rome was not built in one day.

Rome n'a est e bafi 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 a 

He may ill run that cannot go.  
He that runs fastest gets most ground.  
There's no general rule without some exception.

AN
AN old fack, &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.

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 salute for every sore.

A ogni cosa è rimedio fuora qu' alla morte, Ital. There's a remedy for every thing but death.

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.
Proverbs that are

One scab'd sheep will marr a whole flock.

Un a pecora infetta n' ammorba una setta. Ital. Il nè faut qu' une brebis rogneuse pour gaffer tout le troupeau. Gall.

Grex totus in agris unius scabie cadi
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 craint l' eau froide. Gall.

A scald'd head is soon broken.
A scald'd horse is good enough for a scabb'd squire.

Dignum patella operculum.

Among the common people Scooggin is a doctor.

'Er ádbran y há porpó φάραγιον. Æs autem Corydus milii
num avicula gínus minimique canorum.

Who more ready to call her neighbour scold, than the erranteast 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.

Mutum 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 & tienti 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. A young serving-man, &c. *v.* young. It's a shame to steal, but a worse to carry home: Shameless craving must have shameful nay.

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 barda de pazzi il barbier impara 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 fi fa il lupo il 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 laden. *Vertem ferendo injuriam invita* novam. *Terent.* Post folia cadunt arbores. *Plaut.*

Shear sheep, that has them. The difference is wide that the sheeps 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
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. 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. Out of sight out of mind.

This is (I suppose) also a Dutch Proverb. For Erasmus faith, Jam omnibus in ore est, qui semotus sit ab oculis eundem quoque ab animo semotum esse. Aehens hæres non erit.

Silence is consent. Chi tace confessa. Ital.


White
White Silver draws black lines.
No silver no servant.

The Suiffes have a Proverb among themselves, parallel to this. Point d' argent point de Suiffe. No money no Suiffe. 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 vacus coram latrone viator._

The brother had rather see the sister rich than make her so.
As good sit still as rise up and fall.
If the sky falls we shall catch larks.

Se' rounìffe il cielo si pigliarebbon di molti uccelli. _Ital._
Sile ciel tomboles cailles feroyent prinses. _Gall._

A broken sleeve, &c. v. broken.
Good to sleep in a whole skin.
The sluggard's guise, Loth to go to bed and loth to rise.

_Sluts_ are good enough to make slovens 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 kiss sweet, but _snotty_ folks are wise.
_Ride softly_, that we may come sooner home.
158 **Proverbs that are**

Soft fire makes sweet mak.
Something hath some savour.
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 unfret for. *Mala ultro adsunt.*
Sorrow will pay no debt.
Sorrow is always dry.
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.


Spare to speak, and spare to speed.
Speak fair and think what you will.
He that speaks lavishly shall hear as knavishly.

*Qui pergat ea quae vult dicere, ea quae non vult audiet. Terent.*

Speak when you are spoke to, come when you are call'd.

*Ad consilium nè accederis antequam voceris.*

Great spenders are bad lenders.
Raise no more spirits, &c. v. raise.
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.

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.

He that will steal an egg will steal an ox.
He that will steal a pin will steal a better thing.
When the stake is stol'n the stable door shall be shut.

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 stile soon eats up all the draught.
Who so lacketh a flock, his gain's not worth a chip.
Store is no sore.
Stretch your arm, &c. v. arm.
Strike while the iron, &c. v. iron.
He must stoop that hath a low door.

After
Proverbs that are

After a storm comes a calm.

Doppo il cattivo ne vien il buon tempo. Ital. Apres la pluye vient le beau temps. Gall.

No striving against the stream.

Contra torrentem niti. Πολεμιστὶ ἐρυθράς λέγεσιν.
Stultus ab obliquo qui cum discedere possit,
Pugnat in adaerias 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 riles another comes, viz. to place of profit.

They that walk much in the sun will be tann'd at last.

Sure bind sure find.

Bon guet chasse mal aventure. Gall. Abundans cautela non nocet.

If you swear you’ll catch no fish.

No sweet without some sweat,

Nul' pain sans peine. Gall.

Sweet meat must have sower sauce.
He must needs swim, that's held up by the chin.

Celuy peut hardiment nager à qui l'on saňtient le menton. Gall.

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.

MAKE
MAKE 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 inaudita altera, Aequum licet statoverit band aquus fuerit.

The greatest talkers are always the least doers.


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.

'Eddazza o láv o và o ùò ñò ùò más. I have taught thee to dive, and thou seekst 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.

Dispicchà l' impicchato che impicchera poi te. Ital. Olez un vilain du gibet il vous y mettra, Gall.

Give a thief rope enough, and he'll hang himself.

M One
One may think that dares not speak.
And it's as usual a saying, Thoughts are free.

Human laws cannot take 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. Nihil 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 Deu; 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 foot 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 praterit atas. 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.


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.

Affex y a fi trop n' y a: Gall. Ne quid nimit. Modis utas.
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’ abondanza delle cose ingenera fastidio. Ital.

Too too will in two, Chefs: 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 beggary.

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 feuille. Gall. De fructu arborum cognoscis. Matt. xii. 34. The tree is known by its fruit.

If you trust before you try, you may repent before you die.

Toutrum Xρυττου διωστα, ἀντικτητητα ταλωσα. Thegs. Therefore it was an ancient precept. Μημενιον μανθην. 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.

M 2

All
164 Proverbs that are

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. Everyone 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 plaifir requiert. Gall. Gratia gratiam parit. Xáqo xágw tikhim. Sophocl. He that would have friends must shew himself friendly. Fricanten refirica, τοίς εὐοίσα εἰθένους. It is meet and comely, just and equal to requite kindnesses, 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.

Eius amicùdès amphi. Unus vir nullus vir.

Two good things are better than one.
Two eyes see more than one.

**intire Sentences.**

**Two of a trade seldom agree.**
**Two ill meals, &c. v. meals.**
Between two stools the breech cometh to the ground.

Tener il cul fu due scanni. _Ital._ Il a le cul entre deux selles; or, Affis entre deux selles le cul à terre. _Gall._ Tout est fait negligemment 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.**

*Noli pugnare duobus Catull. & Ne 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 sultus._ Athen. _Aristid._ _Aeschyl._ Ἐις δὲ ναῦς ἐφίτευσεν Ἀριστίδ. In πάντα ἐν τοῖς ἀντικριθέντες δοῦλοις ἕθεν. _Pindar._ It's good, in a stormy or winter night, to have two anchors to cast out of a ship.

**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.**
_Valeur_ would fight, but discretion would run away.
You cannot make _velvet_ of a sow's ear.
Proverbs that are

Venture a small fish to catch a great one.

Il faut hazardeur un petit poisson pour prendre un grand. Gall.
Butta una saefola per pigliar un luaggio. Ital.

Venture not all in one bottom.
Nothing venture nothing have.

Chi non s' arrischia non guadagna. Ital. Qui ne s' avventura n' à cheval ny mule. Gall. Quid enim tentare nocebit 7 Conando Graci Troja potiti sunt.

Where vice is vengeance follows.

Raro antecedentem fcelatum defersit pede pana clauda. Horat.

Unbidden guests, &c. v. in G.
Better be unborn than unbred.
Make a virtue of necessity.

Il favio fa della necessita virtu. Ital. Τὸ ναμομαιον τίχων τιθει & Ἤναπαυφαγεν. Erasimus makes to be much of the same tenfe. that is, to do or suffer that patiently which cannot well be avoided. Levisius fi patientia, Quicquid corrigere est nefas. Oi 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 unblest'd.
Better be unmannery than troublesome.
Unminded unmoned.
Use makes perfectness.

Usus, promptos facit.

Use legs and have legs.
Once an use and ever a custom.
To borrow on usury brings sudden beggary.

Citius usus a currit quam Heraclitus. The pay-days recur before the creditor is aware. Of the mischief of usury I need say nothing, there having been two very ingenious treatises lately published upon that subject, sufficient to convince any disinterested
disinterested person 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.

No safe wading in an unknown water.
It's not good to wake a sleeping dog; or lion. Ital.

Good ware makes quick markets.

Probam terx facile emptorem reperit. Plaut. Pcen.

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 brings scars.
No marvel if water be lue.

Lue, i. e. inclining to cold, whence comes the word lukewarm.

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 marrs a whole pot of pottage.
An ill-spun web will out either now or eft.

Web, i. e. web. This is a Yorkshire Proverb.

M 4. Great
Proverbs that are
Great weights hang on small wires.

Tutte le gran facende si fanno di poca colsa. Ital.

Welcome is the best cheer.

Et omnis res praebantissima ment est. Super omnia visus accedere boni.

That that is well done is twice done.
Well, well, is a word of malice. Chefs.

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 whet 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 tw'ores in a house will never agree.
A young whore an old saint.
Once a whore and ever a whore.


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 celuy qui ne veut ouir. 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
intire Sentences.

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 fari quod vis non potest, velis id quod possis. Terent. Andria.

Puff not against the wind.
It is an ill wind blows no body profit.

A quelque chose malheur est bonne. Gall. Misfortane is good for something.
The wind keeps not always in one quarter.
Good wine need no bush.

Al buon vino non bisogna brasca Ital. A bon vin il ne faut point d' enseigne. Gall. Vino vendibili hederà suffendit nihil est opus.

When the wine is in, the wit is out.

The sweetest wine makes the sharpest vinegar.

Vinegar, i. e. Vinum acre. Forte e l' aceto di vin dulce. Ital. Corruptio optimi est passima.

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
Proverbs that are

Wife men are caught in wiles.
A wife head makes a close mouth.
Some are wife and some are otherwise.
Send a wife man of an errand, and say nothing to him.
Wifers and woudlers are never good houholders.
If wishies were butter-cakes, beggers might bite.
If wishies were thrushes, beggers would eat birds.
If wishies would bide, beggers would ride.

Si souhaits furent vrais pastoureaux 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.


Good wits jump.
Wit once bought is worth twice taught.
A wonder lasts but nine days.
A word is enough to the wife.

A buon intenditor poche parole. Ital. A bon entendeur il ne faia 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.

Words


**intire Sentences.**

**Words are but lands.** It's money buys lands.

**Fair words make fools fain, i. e. glad.**

Douces promesses obligent les fols. *Gall.* I fatti sono maschii, le parole feminine. *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 but 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 swords.**

An ill workman quarrels with his tools.

Meschant ouvrier ja ne trouvera bons outils. *Gall.*

**He that kills himself with working must be buried under 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 savoury.**

All
Proverbs that are

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.

Tut iduxáus. Tránsit ivos superátis. Felicium 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 plenem. "Erect καὶ μομοικα καὶ σιφφρογηλ.
Inex & formica & serpbo bilis. The meanest or weakest person is not to be provoked or defiled. 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 hold 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 continue: Gall. Vache ne fçait que vaut sa quoique jusques a ce qu'elle l'ait perdu. 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.

As soon goes the young lamb's skin to the market, as the old ew's.


Young
Young men think old men fools, and old men know young men to be so.

This is quoted by Camden, as a saying of one Doctor Metcalfe. 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 Tartesfo ad Tartarum:

A young serving-man an old begger.

Chi vive in corte muore à pagliaro. Ital.

A young whore an old saint. 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 entire Sentences.

A.

To bring an Abbey to a Grange.

To bring a noble to nine-pence. We speak it of an unthrift. 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. Cherb.

Of that which is never likely to happen.

Afraid of him that died last year. Cherb.

Afraid of the hatchet lest the helve stick in's arse.

Cherb.

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 placed like an Alderman.

The cafe 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 Cooke 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 cafe is altered; such as have bonum 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 cafe is altered. Others more probably make this the original of it. Plowden being a Roman Catholic, 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 cafe is altered: No Priest no Mass. Which came to be a Proverb, and continues still in Shropshire with this addition. The cafe 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, Auro hamo pescari. 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 corio liberalis.* Del cuoio d’altri si *fanno* le corregge larghe. *Ital.* Il coupe large courroye de cuir d’autruy. *Gal.* 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* faith, *Circumfertur apud nostrarium unigus non absimile buic Proverbiunm, Ex alieno tergore lata fecari 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.*

*Arly* verily. *Τρεμεν μετέρεα.*

She is one of mine *Aunts* that made mine uncle go a begging.

A pretty fellow to make an *axle-tree* for an oven. *Chefb.*

**B.**

He 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 is *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,* is grew to be a Proverb, We have many of the like original as, *e. g.*, *Sup Simon,* &c. *Stay,* quoth *Stringer,* &c. There goes a story of Queen *Elizabeth,* that being presented with
with a Collection 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 wear 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 beggar before you die.

*That is, you'll be a beggar, you'll scratch yourself.*

It would make a beggar 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.
Proverbial Phrases.

Bill after helve.
He'll make nineteen bits of a bilbery.

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 memordit.

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, ἐρείν ταύρου. Labour in vain. Parallel whereto are many other Latin Proverbs, as Laterem lavare, arenai 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 bluey off.
He's true blue, he'll never stain.

Coventry had formerly the reputation for dying blues, info-much that true blue came to be a Proverb, to signify one that was always the same, and like himself.

To
Proverbial Phrases.

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 rosegare. 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 & foppi me poi nelle orecchie. Ital.

Spare your breath [or wind] to cool your pottage.
You seek breeches of a bare-ars’d man.

Ab aëno lanam.

His breech makes buttons.

This is said of a man in fear. We know vehement fear causes a relaxation of the globulus ani, and involuntary dejection. 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 sementem feceris ita metes. Cic. de Orat. lib. 2.
To make a bridge of one's nose.

_T. e._ To intercept one's trencher, cup, or the like; or to offer or pretend to do kindesses 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 suds.

He hath brought up a bird to pick out his own eyes.

_Κερός τροφίμων ἄδικος._ Tαl nutre il corvoche 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 buttered on both sides:

_The butcher look'd for his knife when he had it in his mouth._

_M. C._

_I think this is a butcher's horse, he carries a calf so well._

His calves are gone down to grazs.

_This is a jeer for men with over-slender legs._
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.


To set a spoke in one’s cart.
To set the cart before the horse.

_Currus bovem trabit._ 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.
Proverbial Phrases.

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 ἀττ’ ἀντωνώνοι.

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 likes 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.

Penit secere alciui.

He hath a cloak for his knavery.
He is in the cloth-market, i. e. in bed.
To carry coals to Newcastle.

Soli lumen muturari; caelo stellas; ranae aquam. Crocum in Cician, ubi se. maximè abandat: Noctuas Athenas. Porter de feuilles au bois. Gall. To carry leaves to the wood. ALCINUS POMA DARE.
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.

As 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'egli' 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. Nuit urge consilia. Inde non inuisit dicitur, sed to phoeni tota malta toti anemonos aegagynias. La notte è madre di pensieri. Ital. The night is the mother of thoughts.

Counsel's
Proverbial Phrases.

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 benifice 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 crotchetts in one's crown.
You look as if you were 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 craftly, 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.


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 cusion.

Aberri in janua.

To stand for a cypher.
To take a dagger and drown one's self.
To be at daggers drawing.
To look as if he had suck'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 send 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. Chester.

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 dish 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.

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. Chefo.

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 Seamens 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 Humphrey.

That is, to fast, to go without one's dinner. This Duke Humphrey was uncle to king Henry the sixth, and his Protector during his
Proverbial Phrases.

...his minority, Duke of Gloucester, renowned for hospitality and good house-keeping. Those were said to dine with Duke Humphrey, who walked out dinner time in the body of St. Paul's Church; because it was believed the Duke was buried there. But (faith Dr. Fuller) that saying is as far from truth as they from dinner, even twenty miles off; seeing this the 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.

E.

He dares not for his *ears.*
To fall together by the *ears.*
In at one *ear* and out at the other.

Dentro da un orecchia & fuora 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.*

*Iam* ἐντὸς τοῦ ἔξω στός.

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.
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 lier. 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 mule.

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 on.

This Pedley was a natural fool of whom go many stories.

To cry with one eye, and laugh with the other.
To 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.

Kalāw τούτο ἡγιάζειν. 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, βίοι μάλαλνείον. Self-love makes even a man’s vices, infirmities, and imperfections, to please him. Sum 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 terra 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.
Proverbial Phrases.

Fight dog, fight bear.

Ne depugnes in alieno negotio.

To fight with one's own shadow.

Σκαμαχίς. 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 mere wit in his little finger than thou in thy whole body.

To put one's finger in the fire.


To foul one's fingers with.

To have a thing at his fingers ends.

Scire tanquam unguis digitisque.

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 fis and farts, as the hog pisseth.

To give one a flap with the fox's tail, i.e. to cozen or defraud one.
Proverbial Phrases.

He would fly a flint, or fly a groat, spoken of a covetous person.
To send one away with a flea in his ear.

Lo gli 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.


You are never well full nor fasting.

G.

The gallows groans for you.
To gape for a benefice.
He may go hang himself in his own garters.
All your geese are swans.


You're
192  Proverbial Phrases.

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 hive.
There's a glimmer in the touch-box.
Out of God's blessing into the warm sun.

Ab equis ad osmos.

Go in God's name, so ride no witches.
Go forward and fall, go backward and marr all.

A frontī præcipitium, à tergo lupī.

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. Teren. Ut salutaris ita refalutaberis.

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 osmos. 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 quaedam mediocria, sunt mala plura Quæ legis. &c. Mart.

I'll
Proverbial Phrases.

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-morrows.
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 shoo, 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 Alkermen berry, wherewith they dye scarlet, is called in Greek, κεράνιον, that is, granum in Latin, and in English grain.

It goeth against the grain.

The grain, Peten ligni, longways the wood, as the fibres run. To go transversely to these fibres is to go against the grain.

Teach your grandame {to grope her ducks.
{to sup sour milk.

Aquilam volare, Delphinum naturse 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 Mineram.

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 see or bribe him.

I'll either grind or find.
All bring 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 Durâ mater is taken off, do much resemble guts.

He has more guts than brains.
Out of gun-shot.

To 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 the 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 halt before you're lame.
To make a hand of a thing.
To live from hand 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.
Proverbial Phrases.

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 iniquae mentis ascellus. Horat.

They bang together like burs, or like pebbles in a halter.
To catch a hare with a tabret.


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 kifs'd I know not; why the cook should be kifs'd there is some reason, to get some victuals of her.

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.

Aut navis, aut galanus. Something if you knew what.

To be out of harm's way.

Ego ero post principia. Terent.

To harp upon the same string:

Randem cantilenam recinere; & eadem cibordâ 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 equivocation 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 decidit.

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 belve after the hatchet.

To be in despair. Ad perditam securim manubrium adicere.

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 not. 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.
Proverbial Phrases.

To bring one's bogs to a fair market.
To bold with the hare and run with the hound.

Not much unlike hèreto is that Latin one, Duabus sellis sedere, i.e. incertarum esse partium, & ancipiti sive ambabus sequire velle, v. Erasmus. Liberius Minus 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 anguste sedemus] reflecting upon Cæsar, who chose so many into the Senate that there was scarce room for them to sit. Liberus replied, but you were wont to sit upon two stools [duabus sellis sedere] 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.
An honest man and a good bowler.
By book or by crook.


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 fleshe 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 ἄνωθεν σίδηρα Σίδων.

He is so hungry he could eat a horse behind the saddle.

I.

To be Jack on both sides.

Ἀλλοφαύλῳ. A turn-coat, a weathercock.

To play the Jack with one.
To break the ice.
Romper il giaccio. 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.

To 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 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.

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 dance'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 pills'd.
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 Cut-well.
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 beggar knows his dish.
To know one no more than he does the Pope of Rome. Better known than trusted.

TO 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 calendæ, i. e. never. 'Exæst ipbonam vincent. Cum multi pariant. 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 pongè. Ital.

He can laugh and cry both in a wind.
To laugh in one's sleeve.
More like the devil than St. Lawrence.
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 towns 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 oft, 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 hoste requirit.

If he were as long as he is litter, he might thatch a house without a ladder. Chefb.
To send 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 fundere. Plaut.

Ware skins, quoth Grubber, when he flung the louse into the fire.
There’s love in a budget.
Proverbial Phrases.

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.

MADGE 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 quævere.

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.

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 equivoc in the word manners, which if written with an e signifies mores, if with an o manneria; howbeit in the pronunciation they are not distinguished; and perhaps in writing too they ought not.

You know good manners, but you use but a few.
To miss his mark.

Aberrar e sc cepo, non attingere scopum, ox extra scopum jacular.

She hath a mark after her mother.

That is, she is her mother's own daughter. Patris est filius.

The
The gray mare is the better horse.

I. e. The woman is master, or we say wears the brooches.

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.

Aeui*nri£ipoxijj. Mira de leute. 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.

Tu misuri gli altri col tuo piaietto. 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.

I cry you mercy, I took you for a joint'd stool.

To spend his Michaelmas rent in Midsummer moon.

You'd marry a midden for muck.

Either by might or by sleight.

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.
Proverbial Phrases.

Tell me the moon's made of green cheese.

Qui si caelum ruat?

You may as soon shape a coat for the moon.
To make a mountain of a mole-hill.

Arcem ex cloaca facite, 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. 

He hath a good muck-bill at his door, i.e. he is rich.

N.

He had as good eat his nails.
You had not your name for nothing.

I took him napping, as Moses took his mare.

Who this Moses 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 wise.
Nickils in nine pokes, or nooks. Chefb. i.e. nothing at all.

To
To bring a noble to nine-pence, and nine-pence to nothing.

Il fait de son tesson six sols. Gall. To bring an Abbey to a Grange.

He hath a good nose to make a poor man's sow.

Il ferait 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. This is an ancient Greek Proverb. Erasmus faith the metaphor is taken from Buffets, who are led and guided by a ring put in one of their nostrils, as I have often seen in Italy: to 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.

To 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 ear in every man's boat.
Be good in your office, you'll keep the longer on.
To give one a call 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
**Proverbial Phrases.**

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, faith 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 secu-rim 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.

MAKE 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
Proverbial Phrases.

He is going into the pottage-field, i.e. falling asleep.
To be in a peck of troubles.
To take one a peg lower.
Penny-wise and pound foolish.

To take physic 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 Pitkirk.
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 Eccl. Hist. lib. 3. p. 17.

As surely as if he had pissed on a nettle.
To piss in the same quill.
To stay a pissing-while.
He'll play a small game rather than stand out.

As surely as if he had pissed on a nettle.
To piss in the same quill.
To stay a pissing-while.
He'll play a small game rather than stand out.

Let the plough stand to catch a mouse.
To be tost from post to pillory.
To go to pot.

I know
Proverbial Phrases

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 flurr upon the ice.

To as much purpose as to give a goose hay.

To 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.

To 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
208  Proverbial Phrases.

You are in your **roast-meat** when others are in their **fod**.

*Prior quam mactaris excorias.*

To rob the spittle
To rob Peter to pay Paul.

Il ose à S. Pierre pour donner a 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 pifs for one.
You gather a **rod** for your own breech.

Tel porte le bafon dont a son regret le baton.  Gall.  "On
κατα δια τοιχα ανομ αλλω κακα τιχων.  Hesper.  *Et saurit tua
σωνων οβλικη*; In tuum ipsas caput lunam deducis.

Right Roger, your sow is good mutton.
To twist a **rope** of sand.

Ex της θαμου χωνιοι ανικητ.

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 **rope** on his right side.
To give one a **Rowland** for an **Oliver**.

That is, *Quid pro quo*, to be even with one.  Je lui baille-
my Guy contre Robert.  Gall.

To **run** through thick and thin.
His shoes are made of **running** leather.
Proverbial Phrases.

To run the wild goose chase.
To row one way and look another.

As skippers do, ἂργιον ἐπιμονής, ἀστρεφέται εἰς θηβαίνων. 

S.

MORE sacks to the mill.
To come sailing in a sow's ear.
To scape a scowtering.
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: 
Nazianzen.

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. 
Chest.
To pour water into a sieve.

Cribro aquam baurire.

To sing the same song.

Nothing more troublesome and ungrateful than the same thing over and over.
Proverbial Phrases.

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.


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 fail.


To take a wrong sow by the ear.
A sow to a fiddle.

Oe nigra. Asinus ad lyram.

To sow his wild oats.
As they sow to let them reap.

Ut sementem siceris ista metes.

To be tied to the sower 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, faith Mr. Howel; but rather as I am informed by a better author; Spike.
Proverbial Phrases.

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.

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 métier. 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.

Mè xinit xand to ximents. Plus stent fiercora mota. Quanto più si ruga tanto più puzza il stronzo. 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. Matt. 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.

P 2

To
To thrust his feet under another man's table.

Aliena vivere quadrà.

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 the company, so that if any man can tell any cause of it, you of all likelihood can say most to it, or at least 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 buildings of Tenterton-steeple, and I may remember when there was no steeple at all there.
Proverbial Phrases.

there. And before that Tenterton-steeple was in building, there was no manner of talking of any flats, or sand that stopped up the haven; and 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, Παλαιὸς γὰρ ἡ γλώσσα περιφέρεται τῶν διακλατών.

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 pedibusque. Remis velisque.

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 inscquitur 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 slay upon any business [immorari in re aliqua.]

To drive a subtle trade.

To put one to his trumps.

I'll tru't him no farther than I can fling him; or, than I can throw a mill-stone.

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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 unum parietes cædem fideliæ. Unicâ filiâ duas paravē generos: This is a modern Proverb, but deserved (faith 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 due amici. Ital. To make two friends with one gift. Pigliar due colombe con una fava. Ital. To take two pigeons with one bean.

To carry two faces under one hood.

Il a une face à deux visages. Gall. Due visti sotto una berretta. Ital.

To have two strings to one bow.

Il fait bien avoir deux chôrdes eu son arc. Gall. This may be made a sentence by adding to it, It is good, or such like words. Duabus ancoris fulus.

Two hands in a dish, and one in a purse.
To have therwith a mill post to a pudding-prick.
She's cured of a tympany with two heels.

U.

To nourish a viper in one's bosom.

Tu ti allevi la biscia in seno. Ital. Οἰδίας ὑμιδίας, οἰδίας νῦν. Theocr. in hoæop. Colubrum in sinu fovere. Ek apud Aesopum Apologus de rutico quodam in habc rem.

Nothing
Proverbial Phrases

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 foli mutuari, &c.

You can't see green cheese, but your teeth must water.
I'll not wear the wooden dagger, i.e. lose my winnings.
Wear a horn and blow it not.
To come home by weeping cros.

This weeping-cros, 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 well or guard.
All shall be well and Jack shall have Jill,
With a wet finger.

Levi brachio & molli brachio.

But when, quoth Kettle to his mare? Chejh.
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.

P 4

Either
Either win the horse or lose the saddle.

The ancients used to play with three dice, so that twice six must needs be the best, and three 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, *Jactus 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.

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.

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 quavis.
Proverbial Phrases

To make \textit{woof} or \textit{warp} of any business.

\textit{A word} and a blow.

When he should \textit{work}, every finger is a thumb.

If anything \textit{stay} let \textit{work} \textit{stay}.

The \textit{world} is well amended with him.

To have the \textit{world} in a string.

He has a \textit{worm} in his brain.

Not \textit{worthy} to carry his books after him.

Not \textit{worthy} to be named the same day.

Not \textit{worthy} to wipe his shoes.

\begin{quote}
\begin{varwidth}{\textwidth}
Indignus qui illi matellam porrigit.

Dispeream si tu Pyladi preflare matellam

Dignus es, aut porcos pascere Pirithoi. \textit{Martial.}
\end{varwidth}
\end{quote}

Not \textit{worthy} to carry guts after a Bear.
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.

Tulpa cacior. As blind as a mole, though indeed a mole be not absolutely blind; but hath perfect eyes, and those not covered with any 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. Hypsea cacior. This Hypsea was a woman famous for her blindness. Tirejias cacior. The fable of Tirejias, and how he came to be blind, is well known. Leberis cacior. Est autem Leberis exuviae fove spolium serpentis, in quo appareat efigies duntatæ oculorum, ac membranae quodam tenuissima quà serpentum oculi præ tegitur. 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 infects, as Bees, Hornets, &c. will not do.

To bluff like a black dog.
As bold as blind Bayard.
As bold as Beauchamp.

Of this surname there were many Earls of Warwick, amongst whom (faith Dr. Fuller) I conceive Thomas, the first of that name, gave
Proverbial Similies.

As brisk as a body louse.
As busy as a bee.
As clear as cryystal.
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.

Fanum babet 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 wife as Waltham's calf, that ran nine miles to fuck a bull.
As wife 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. *Ipso bile amariora.*
As black as a coal; as a crow or raven; as the Devil, as jet, as ink, as foot.
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.

A clear as the Sun.
As comfortable as matrimony.
It becomes him as well as a sow doth a cart-faddle.
As crowte as a new-washen louse.

This is a Scotch and Northern Proverb. Crowte signifies brisk, lively.

As dark as pitch.

Blackness is the colour of darkness.
Proverbial Similies.

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 like a dock as a daisy.

That is, very unlike.

As dizzy as a goose.
As drunk as a beggar.

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. Cheshire.

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 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. Cheshire.

This Macklesfield or Macclesfield, is a small market town and borough in Cheshire.

As
Proverbial Similies.

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 fableable 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 grey-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.
As good as George of Green.

This George of Green was that famous Pindar of Wakefield who fought
As good as goose-skins that never man had enough of. (Chefb.
As good as ever flew in the air.
As good as ever went endways.
As good as ever the ground went upon.
As good as ever water wet.
As good as ever twang’d.
As good as any between Bagshot and Baw-waw.

There is but the breadth of a street between these two.

As greedy as a dog.
As green as grapes; as a leek.
As hail as a roch, Fifth whole.

E fano come un pesece. Ital.

As hard-hearted as a Scot of Scotland:
As hafty 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 hot as a toast.
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 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. *Chefb.*

*Lim* is a village on the river *Mersey* that parts *Chebère* 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 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. *Chefb.*
To look like a drown'd mouse.
To look like a dog that hath loft 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 lived 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.

*As*
Proverbial Similies.

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 Jobbing.

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 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.
As safe as a thief in a mill.
As scab'd as a cuckow.
To scold like a cut-purse; like a wych-waller.

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 rasor, as vinegar.

Aceto acrius.
As much sibb'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 sick as a cushion.
She simpers like a bride on her wedding day.
She simpers like a rivendish.
She simpers like a furmirty 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 found as a trout.
As soure as verjuce.
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, faith Dr. Fuller.

As sure [or as round] as a Jugler's box.
As sure as a louse in bolom. *Chefs.*
As sure as a louse in Pomfrét. *Yorksh.*
As sure as the coat's on one's back.
As surly as a Butcher's dog.
As sweet as honey, or as a nut.
As tall as a May-pole.
As tender as a chicken.
As tender as a parfon's leman, i.e. whore.
As tender as Parnell that broke her finger in a pose-set-curd.
As testy as an old cook.
As tough as whitleather.
As true as God is in heaven.
As true as steel.
Proverbial Similies.

As warm as a mouse in a churn.
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. Chefb.
As well worth it as a thief is worth a rope.
Like Goodyer's pig, never well but when he is doing mischief. Chefb.
He stands like Mumpbazard, who was hanged for saying nothing. Chefb.
Like the parson of Saddleworth, who could read in no book but his own. Chefb.
To come home like the parson's cow with a calf at her foot. Chefb.
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 Shrovetuesday. Thus it came to pass, which God frequently foretold, that they should become a bye-word and a reproach among all nations. Dr. Fuller.

He's like a swine, he'll never 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 cracked 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 till'd house.
You been like Smithwick, either clem'd or borsten. Chefb.

Q 2

Proverbial
Proverbial Rhymes and old Saws.

The 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.

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 cobler, 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.

With
Proverbial Rhymes.

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.

Bounce buckram, velvet's dear,
Christmas comes but once a year;
And when it comes it brings good cheer,
But when its gone its 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.

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.

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.
Proverbial Rhymes.

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.

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.

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 sincerum.
Proverbial Rhymes

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 & six 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 Damon monachus tunc esse volebat:
Damon convauluit Damon 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 morter 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 baverre occbio di
Falcone, oreccchie 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 As’s ears, an Ape’s face, a

Q. 4
Proverbial Rhymes.

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 baud dubius simul & manifesta phrenesis,
Ut locuples moriaris agenti vivere fate. Juvenal.
Out of Dr. Fuller's Worthies of England, such as are not entered already in the Catalogues.

Berkshire.

THE Vicar of Bray will be Vicar of Bray still.

Bray is a village well known in Berkshire, 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 plain as Dunstable road.

It is applied to things plain and simple, without either werte 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 Dunstabe, for there are other roads in England as broad, plain, and well beaten at this.
234. Proverbs.

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 Marendous than it, running above eight 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.

Buckinghamshire bread and beef.

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.

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 unpayable in times past by reason of trees, until Leofstan, 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 Assizes as any County of equal populousness.

Cambridgeshire.

Antabrigia petit equales, or equalia.

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 in sociis Boro, club alike: or in respect of Degree, all of the same degree are fellowes well met. The same degree levels, although of different age.
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 Bachelor's 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, stayed 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 Sophisters 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 stayed 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.

Chief of men.

It seems the Cestrians have formerly been renowned for their valour. v. F. er.

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.
compost 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 preferver 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 blake no draw.*

*Neither in Cheshire nor Chawbent.*

That is, neither in Kent nor Christendom. *Chawbent* is a town in Lancashire.

*The Constable of Oppenfliaw sets beggers in Stocks at Manchester.*

*He feeds like a Freeholder of Maxfield [or Macklefield,] 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 beap and thrutch,* i.e. *thrust.*

*Cornwall.*
Proverbs. Cornwall.

By 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. Hence Tre-try, Tre-lawney, Tre-vanion, &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 wrought,
Is worth London town dear bought.

In respect of the great quantity of tin to be found there underground. 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 joculory 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 fail into Cornwall without a bark.

This is an Italian Proverb, where it passes for a description (or derivation) 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.

If Skiddaw hath a cap,
Scruffel wots full well of that.

These are two neighbour hills, the one in this County, the other in Amandale in Scotland: if the former be capped with clouds and foggy mists, it will not be long ere 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, Lauvellin, and Castliland,
Are the highest hills in all England.

I know not how to reconcile this rhyme with another mentioned by the same Author, Camden: Briton; 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 men's account; the former in Cumberland men's account: every County being given to magnify (not to say altify) their own things.

Devonshire.

To 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 marvelous improvement to battle barren land, by reason of the salt which they contain. This course they take with their barren spungy healthy land in many Counties of England, and call it Denboring. 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 sorts, 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 

cuerno 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 Mort-bay, but the harbour in the entrance thereof is stopp'd with a huge rock, called Morstone; and the people merrily say, none can remove it but such as are masters of their wives.

**First bang and draw. Then bear 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 Stannaries 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 preposterous justice.

Dorsetshire.

**A s much a kin as Lenson-hill to Pilsen-pin.**

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, banged. 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 diffused and neglected) that the cable ropes for the Navy-royal were to be made thereabouts.

Dorsetshire


Proverbs.

Dorsetshire Dorfers.

Dorfers 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 fifb-jobbers bring up their fish in such contrivances, above an hundred miles from Lime to London.

Essex.

See the Catalogue of Sentences.

Essex Calves.

This Country produceth calves of the fairest, 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, befitting (faith 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
Proverbs.

Braintree for the pure, and Bocking for the poor;
Cogshall for the jeering Town, and Kelvedon for the whores.

Glocestershire.

As 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 Malmebury, 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 Graca, or Punita. 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 terrific countenance. Si easter hic homo sit atit, non cen-
siam tam triefam esse posse. Plaut. in Tuscul. 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,
Proverbs.

Knights, which killed Thomas Becket, it is imposed on the Tracey for miraculous penance, that, whether they go by land or by water, the wind is ever in their faces. If this were so (faith 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.

Manners makes a man,

Quotb 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.

Canterbury is the higher Rack, but Winchester is the better Manger.

W. Ellington, 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 both 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.

Hartfordshire 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 ruralness. But the finest cloth must have a lift, and the pure Peasants...
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fants 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 pay of the tenant pays for the Spaniard 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 console 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.

Blessed is the eye,

That is between Severn and Wye.

Not only because of the pleasant prospect; but it seems this is a prophetical promise of safety, to such as live secured within those great rivers, as if privileged from Martial impressions.
Proverbs.

Sutton wall and Kenchester hill
Are able to buy London were it to sell.

These are two places fruitful in this Country, faith 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 Northtown in the Isle of Thanet, Hull in Yorkshire, and Sambech in Cheshire, will scarce give place to Webley.

Every one cannot dwell at Rotheras.

A delicate seat of the Bodmans in this County.

Huntingtonshire.

AN Huntingdon Sturgeon.
This is the way to Beggers-bush.

It is spoken of such, who use dissolute and improvident courses, which tend to poverty. Beggers-bush being a tree notoriously known, on the left hand of the London road from Huntingdon to Caxton.

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

Ramsay the Rich.

This was the Cresfas 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 Monasteries, 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.
Neither in Kent nor Christendom.

That is, faith 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 loaves 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 where 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 Hyperbole) may countervail, &c. Yeoman contracted for Gemm-mien from Gemmar, 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-tail:

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 oppressively 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
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 Monseurs had their Lacquers 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 aspersion.

Dover-court all speakers and no bearers.

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 be had sold,
Which had been two times hot, and two times cold.

This he makes parallel to Crambe bis cæta; and applicable to such as grate the ears of their Auditors with ungrateful tautologies, of what is worthles 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.

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,
Proverbs:

Generally the blacker the inhabitants, and the colder the fairer; the colder I say to a certain degree, for in extreme 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 book with a good egg-pye or an apple with a red side.

Leicestershire.

Bean-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 Coun-  
ties of Leicester, Lincoln, and Nottingham.

Bread for Borrough-men,  
At Great Gleu there are more great dogs than hon-  
nest men.

Carleton warlers.

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 Hartlepool, you cannot do that.  
Then I'll thatch Groby pool with pancakes.

For bis 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 beggers.

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.

Lincolnshire, where hogs shite sope, and cows shite  
fire.

The inhabitants of the poorer sort washing their clothes with  
hog-
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hogs dung, and burning dried cow-duag 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 Lincolnminster; 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 loaded with silver.

Crowland is situated in a 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 sight 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 Witham.

Little Witham 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.
Proverbs.

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.

Middlesex 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 furly 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.

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 artificers, which caused the insurrection in London on ill May-day, A. D. 1517. Nor was the City only but
Proverbs.

hat the Country villages for four miles about filled with French fashions and infections. The Proverb is applied to such, who, contemning the customs of their own Country, makes 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 ridance (though no bate to hang true men) acquit half and condemn half. Thus they divide themselves in equilibris 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 Country man 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 vaulting 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 his Castle from being razed to the ground. I meet with a double sense of this word Cockney.
Proverbs.

Cockney. 1. One cox'd and coquer'd, made a wanton or Neatle-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 practiced. 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.

Kirkes castle and Megs's 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 anything 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 (faith 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, Malo 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
Proverbs.

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 et quod sufficit, Enough is as good as a feast, and better than a surfeit.

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 co-founded by King Ethelbert, with the body of the Church, Anno 610; another when burnt with lightning, 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-ball, where Ruffians met casually, and otherwise to try masteries 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.

That is, 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 Record 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
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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 triumph in boasting, defy danger and arrests, &c.

All goeth down Gutter-lane.

Gutter-lane (the right spelling whereof is Gutchurn-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 flight hurry behind; and sometimes is applied to those who out of laziness counterfeit infirmity.

You are all for the Hoistings or Huftings.

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 Huftings, the principal and highest Court in London (as also in Winchester, Lincoln, York, &c.) so called from the French word bailler 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.
Proverbs.

Westminster.

THERE 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 jettting with edg'd tools) formerly appoint ed 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 topple 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. 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.

NORFOLK dumplings.

This refers not to the stature of their bodies; but to the fare 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 pisan corte, a fish out of the coop.

He is arrested by the Bayliff of Merthland.

That is, clapp'd on the back by an ague, which is incident to strangers at first coming into this low, fenny, and wholesome Country.

Gimmingham, Trimingham, Knapton and Trunch North Repps and South Repps are all of a bunch.

These are names of Parishes lying close together.
Proverbs.

There never was a Paistonpoor, a Heyden acoward,
no r a Cornwallis a fool.

Northamptonshire.

THE 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 (faith the Doctor)
that Oysters put up with care, and carried in the cool, were
weekly brought fresh and good to Alibrope, the house of the
Lord Spencer at equal distance: and it is no wonder, for I my-
self have eaten in Warwickshire, above eighty miles from Lon-
don, 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 Nor-
thamptonshire, 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
tree.

Northumberland.
Proverbs.

Northumberland.

FROM 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 Beersheba.

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. Insomuch 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 les 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.

S Notting-
Nottinghamshire.

As 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 singing out some place, and fixing the staple of stupidity and stolidity therein. So the Phrygians in Asia, the Abderitae in Thrace, and the Boeotians 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 Boeotian, &c. Hence Juvenal well concludes,

*Summos possis viros & magna exempla daturos,*
*Vercucum in patria crosseque sub aire nasci.*

As for Gotham it doth breed as wise people as any, which carelessly 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, irres, 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 achieving of impossibilities.

Oxfordshire.

YOU were born at Hogs-Norton.

This is a village properly called Hoch-Norton, whose inhabitants (it seems formerly) were so rustic all 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 drunkennesse.

Banbury veal, cheefe and cakes.

In the English edition of Camden’s Britannia it was, through the corrector’s mitzke, printed Banbury zeal, &c. vide Autorem.

Oxford knives, and London wives.
Tetsons 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, alloying of it with copper, (which common people confound with brasa.) It continued till about the middle of Queen Elizabeth, who by degrees called in all the adulterate coin. Tetson 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.

RUTLAND Raddleman.

That is, perchance Raddleman, 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 brews meet.
An Uppingham trencher.
He that fetcheth a wife from Shrewsbury must carry her into Staffordshire, or else she shall live in Cumberland.

The staple wit of this vulgar Proverb, consisting solely in similitude of sound, is scarce worth the inserting.

Somersetshire.

Ch was bore at Taunton Dean, where should I be bore else.

That is a parcel of ground round about Taunton very pleasant and populous (containing many Parishes) and so fruitful, so 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 pain-ed 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.

Camden's Britannia, in this County.

In April Dove's flood, Is worth a King's good.

Dove is a river parting this and Derbyshire, which when it over-flows its banks in April is the Nilus of Staffordshire, much battling the meadows thereof.
Proverbs.

Idem ibidem.

Wotton under Weaver.
Where God came never.

This profane Proverb, it seems, took in a 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. Howel.

Suffolk.

SUFFOLK 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 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 basten 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 bfet Benacre, look where it stands.

It seems this place is infamous for its bad situation.

S 3 Surrey
Surrey.

THE vale of Holms-dale
Was never won, never shall.

This proverbial rhyme hath one part of history, the others 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.

Sussex.

A Chichester lobster, a Selsey cockle, an Arundel mullet, a Pulborough eel, an Amberley trout, a Rye herring, a Bourn wheat-ear.

Are the best in their kind, understand it of those that are taken in this Country.

Westmoreland.

LET Uter Pendragon do what he can,
The river Eden will run as it ran.

Parallel to that Latin verse,
Naturam expellas furca licet ulque recurret.

Tradition reporteth, that Uter Pendragon had a design to fortify the castle of Pendragon in this County. In order whereeto, 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.

IT 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. Osmond 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.
Proverbs.

Salisbury plain is seldom without a thief or twain.

Yorkshire.

From 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 beggers 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 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 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 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 over-bit, a pure Yorkshireism, which is a small bit in the Northern language.
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- cheer and company are the premises, mirth (in common consequence) will be the conclusion.

Pendle, Ingleborough and Penigent, are the three biggest hills between Scotland and Trent.

And which is more common in the mouths of the vulgar.

Pendle, Penigent, and Ingleborough, are the three biggest 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 Westmoreland. These three are indeed the highest hills in England, not comprehending Wales. But in Wales I think Snowdon, Caderidris and Plllimmon 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 Barton are places between Cowood 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.
Proverbs.

Cleveland in the clay,
Bring into 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 Jordan-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 wool,
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 Flitch 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.
Proverbs.

You may sip up the Severn and swallow Mavern as soon.

Little England beyond Wales, i.e. Pembroke-shire.
Little London beyond Wales, i.e. Beaumaris in the Isle of Anglesey, both so called because the inhabitants speak good English: indeed in Pembroke-shire 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 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.

STEAL 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 Goal, say prisoners there.

_i.e._ The people hard-hearted. _Somers._

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 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 paste too much.

As your wedding-ring wears you 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 have't too.

*Somerset.*

So many frosts in March so many in May.
'Tis year'd. *Spoken of a desperate debt.*
The finet need not the woodcock betwite. *Somerset.*
You shall have the Whetstone.

*Spoken to him that tells a lie.*

You have no more sheep to hear. *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 los for little profit.

The lamentation of a bad market.
The chicken crams the capon. *Somerset.*
I have victualled my camp (filled my belly.)
Parsley fried will bring a man to his saddle, and a woman to her grave.

I know not the reason of this Proverb. Parsley 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. *Somerset.*
I'll vease thee, (i.e. hunt, drive thee.) *Somerset.*
Better untaught than ill taught.

*Snap-
Proverbs.

Snapping so short makes you look so lean.
Wondering '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 about.
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 linen.)
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.
Casta 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 praises. (Summer and Winter.)
If sixe cinque will not, and ducce ace cannot, then quatre trey must.
The middle fort bear public burthens, taxes, &c. most.
Proverbs.

Deux acd son possunt & ferc cinqua solvere notum.
Est igitur notum quatuor tres solvere totum.

Take all and pay the baker.
Never sigh but fend.
My son, buy no stocks. Good counsel at Gleek.
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 pickleledy, 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, arfy verify, kim kam, hub bub, crawly mauly, hab nab.
Londoner-like as much more as you will take.
So got to gone.
Oysters are not good in a month that hath not an R. in it.
I lose 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 lisping lass is good to kiss.
When the shouder 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 saver 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 beggers. Somerset. (of pretenders to charity)

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You
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Proverbs.

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 Allhallontide and command them to prosper, set them at Candlemas and intreat them to grow.
'Tis good sheltering under an old hedge.
Let not the 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. (faith the Irish churl.)
To fear the losf of the bell more than the losf 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. Somerset.

If you touch pot you must touch penny. Somerset.

(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. Som.
Be it weal or be it wo,
Bears 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.
Proverbs.

Who marries between the sickle and the scythe will never thrive.
She will as soon part with the crock as the porridge. 
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 furry and loth to do any thing.)

Money is wife, 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._

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 leaves 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. *Somers.*

"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 pidgeons 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.
Proverbs.

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 beggar.
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.

As Blake [i.e. yellow.] as a paigle.
He'll never dow [i.e. be good] egg nor bird.
As flat as a flauen, i.e. a custard.
I'll foreheet [i.e. predetermine] nothing but building Churches and louping over them.
Meeterly [indifferently] as maids are in fairnes.
Weal and women cannot pan, i.e. close together.
But woe and women can.
SCOTTLISH 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 hafty 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 oilet mother makes a sweird daughter.
A carle's hussy makes mony thieves.
A liar should have a good memory.
A black shoe makes a blithe heart.
A hungry man fees far.
A filly 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 scabbit sheep files all the flock.
A burnt bairne fire dreads.
Auld men are twice bairnes.
A trader 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 faire.
A fair bride is soon bulk'd, and a short horse soon wispt'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 beggar 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 faire 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 draft sowres.
A full heart lied never.
As good merchant tynes as wins.
All the speid is in the spurs.
As faire greets the bairne that is dung afternoon,
as he that is dung before noon.
An ill life, an ill end.
Anes wood, never wife, ay the worse.
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 bissome 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 wife man a counsel.
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 bleat cat makes a proud mouse.
An ill willy cow should have short horns.
A good piece of steil is worth a penny.
A shored tree stands lang.
A gloved cat was never a good hunter.
A gangand foot is ay getting, ar. itwe e 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 tull 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 cheife.)
A horse may stumble on four feet.
All thing wytes that well not faires.
All things thrive but thrice.
Abfence is a throe.
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 even.
Among twenty-four fools not ane wife 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 caufe.
A hearty hand to give a hungry meltith.
A cumbersome cur in company, is hated for his miscarriage.
A poor man is fain of little.
An answer in a word.
A beltles 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
Scottish Proverbs.

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 hae an end and a pudding hae twa.
All is well that ends well.
As good hae the stirrep, as he that loups on.
A begun work is half ended.
A Scottish man is ay wise behind the hand.
A new found, [per anomatop.] in an old horn.
As broken a ship hae 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 hae 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 mother's wit is worth a pound of clergy.
An inch of a nag is worth the span of an aver.

Better sit 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 [offered] geir stinks.
Bourd [jeft] neither with me, nor with my honour.
Buy when I bid you.
Better late thrive than never.
Better hand loufe 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 saucht with little aucht, nor care with many cow.
Bring a cow to the hall, and she will to the byre again.
Bear wealth, poverty will bear itself.
Better good sile nor good ale.
Better woee 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 faires.
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 sit, 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 wife.
Better happy to court, nor good service.
Better a wit bought, nor twa for nought.
Better bow nor break.
Better two seils, 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 fit 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 caled.
Black will be no other hew.
Beauty but bounty avails nought.

Beware
284 Scottish Proverbs.

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.

COURT to the town, and whore to the window.
Changing of words is lighting of hearts.
Charge your friend or you need.
Cats eats that huffsies 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 cumbersome to them that kens it not.
Chalke is na sheares.

Do
Do 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 team-day.
Draff is good enough for swine.
Do the likliest, and God will do the best.
Drive out the inch as thou haft 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.
Dumnie [a dumb man] cannot lie.

EARLY 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 caffe.
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 fow's arfe.
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

FAIR fowles hes fair feathers.
Fair hights makes fools fain,
Fools are fain of sitting.
Falhhood made never a fair hinder end,
Freedom is a fair thing.
For a loft thing care not.
Fool haftie is no speed.
Fools let for truflt.
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 flocks fire.
Far bought, and dear bought, is good for Ladies,
For fault of wise men, fools fit on binks.
Fools makes feasts and wise men eat 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.
Feggies 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.
Fiddlers dogs and flies comes to feasts uncalled.
Fill fow and had fow makes a stark man.

G

GRACE is best for the man.
Giff gaff [one gift for another] makes good
friends.

Good
Scottish Proverbs.

Good wine needs not a wisp.
Good cheer and good cheap garres many haunt the house.
God sends men cold as they have clothes to.
God's help is neer 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.
Ginn when he 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.

HUNGER 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 stepmotherhead.
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 forskes misour, misour forskes him.
Half a tale is enough to a wise man.
He that hevys over he, the spail will fall into his eye.
He that eats while he lastes, will be the war while he die.
He is a weak horse that may not bear the saidle.
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.
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 a 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 fliddy.
He is not the best wright that heves 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 is a fool that forgets himself.
Happy man, happy cavil.
He that comes uncall'd, fits unserved.
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 fits 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 fail or he wit of himself.
Haste makes wast.
Hulie [softly] and fair, men rides far journeys.
He that marries a daw [slut] eats meikle dirt.
He that marries or he be wife, 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 fits 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 sill.
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 flabbed, 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 taint never a cow, that gret 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 fits 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.

He will gar a deaf man hear.

He is fairest dung when his own 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.

He 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 fees 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 thirst.

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 flew a man until he came to him.

**Of fleyit Persons.**

His heart is in his hose.  
He is war frighted nor he is hurt.  
He looks as the wood were full of thieves.  
He looks like the laird of pity.  
He looks like a *Lockwhaber* 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 holien is green.  
He bydes are 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 mifnortured Persons.**

He hes a brazen face.  
He 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.
Scottish Proverbs

Of weillie Persons.

He can hald the cat to the sun.
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 alike.
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 dogs a leaf.
He is as poor as Jef.
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.
Scottish Proverbs.

He hes cryed himself dver.

Of proud Persons.
He counts his half-penny good silver.
He makes meikle of his painted sheits.
He goes away with lifted up head.
He answers unspoken to.
He hes not that bachell to swear 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 sets all on sex or sevin.
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 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 has 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.

It is a fairie brewing, that is not good in the newing.
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 wait.
It is a silly flock where the yowe bears the bell.
It is a sin 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 gesline.
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 lick'd off a thorn.
If God be with us, wha will be against us.
It is weil warit that wafters 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 flrea 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.
Scottish Proverbs.

It is not the habit that makes the monk.  
It is not good to want and to have.  
It has neither arse nor elbow.  
I shall sit on his skirt.  
It is a bairn 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 well said, but who 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 cow to bear a saddle.  
It is as meit as a thief for the widdie.  
I wald I had as meikle pepper as he comptts 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.

KAME single, kame faire.  
Kindness comes of will.  
Kindness will creep where it may not gang.  
Kindness cannot be bought for geir.  
Kail spaires bread.
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

LITTLE 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 askabbed horse to an alddyke
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 flanding, and little offering makes a good prise.
Love hes na lack.
Leave the court, before the court leave thee.
Light supper makes long life.
Lykit geir is half bought.
Lor ships changes manners.
Light winning makes a heavy purse.
Live and let live.
Liveles, faultles.
Little said, soon mendit.
Laith to the drink, and laith fra it.
Lightly comes, lightly goes.
Laft in the bed, beft 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
Scottish Proverbs.

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 fits by the fire, how the wind blows cold in hurle burle fwyre.

M.

MONY yrongs 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.
Misterfull folk mon not be mansfull.
Many finals makes a great.
Maiisterie 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 fot 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 caufe.
Scottish Proverbs.

Mony words wald have meikle drink.
Man propons, but God dispons.
Mony man serves a thankles master.
Mony words fills not the furlot.
Mony kinsfolk but few friends.
Men goes over the dyke at the ebbest,
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.
Mussel not the oxens mouth.
Meikle hes, wald ay have mair.
Mony 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 raike, but few the shovel.
Make no balkes of good bear land.
March whisquer was never a good fisher.
Meat and maffe never hindred no man.

NATURE passes not nature,
Na man can baith sup and blaw at once.
Nothing enters in a close hand.
Need makes vertue.
Need has ne law.
Neirest the Kirk, farrest fra God.
Neirest the King, neirest the widdie;
New lords, new laws.
Na man may puind for unkindness.
Neirest the heart, neirest the mouth.
Never rode, never fell.
Scottish Proverbs.

Need gars naked men run, and sorrow gars web-sters spin.
Neir is the kirtle, but nearer is the sark.
Nothing is difficile 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 sa weill as the wise man.
Na penny, na pardon.
Na man can feek his marrow in the churne, sa weill as he that hes been in it himself.

O.

OVER faft, over louse.
Of anuch men leaves.
Over great familiarity genders despite.
Oft compting makes good friends.
Over narrow compting culzies na kindness.
Out of sight, out of langer.
Of twa ills choose the leaft.
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.

PENNY wise, pound fool.
Priest and doves make foul houses.

Pride
Pride and laziness wald have meikle uphald.
Put your hand na farder nor your fleive 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 souls.
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.

*QUHAIR [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 morning.
Quhen theves reckons, leall men comestotheir geir
Quhen I am dead, make me a cawdle.
Quhiles the hawk hes, and whiles he hunger hes.
Quhen the craw flees, her tail follows.
Quhen the play is best, it is best to leave.

*Quha*
Scottish Proverbs.

Quha may wooe without cost.
Quhilesthou, whiles I, so goes the bailleri.
Quhen a man is full of lust, his womb is full of leesings
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 table cloths 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.

Reason bound the man.
Ruse [praise] the foord as ye find it.
Ruse 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.

Sike man, sike master.
Seldom rides, tyne the spurs.
Shod in the cradle, barefoot in the stubble.
Sike lippes, sike latace.
Sike a man as thou wald be, draw thee to sike company.
Soothe bourd is na bourd.
Seldom lies the Devil dead by the dyke side.

Saying
Saying goes good cheap.
Spit on the stone, 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 learn.
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 syles her own nest.
Speir at Jock thief my marrow, if I be a'leal man
Soon gotten, soon spendit.
Sike prieff, sike offering.
She is a fairie mouse that hes but ane 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 (bles) you weill fra the Devil and the Lairds bairns.
She that takes gifts herself, she sel's, and she that
gives, does not ells.
Shroe the ghast that the house is the war of.
Shew me the man, and I shall shew you the law.
Swear by your burnt shines.
Sairie be your meil poke, and ay your fist in the
nook of it.

THE
THE mair haste the war speid.
Tyde bydes na man.
Twa daughters and a back door are three stark theives.
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 steer her tail.
They are lightly robbed that hae their awn.
The craw 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 hod.
The worst world that ever was, some man win.
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 nither chaps.
They are welcome that brings.
The langer we live the mae strange sights 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 fa deaf, as he that will not hear.
There was never a fair word in hinding.
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.

X

The
The day hes eyne, the night hes ears.
The tree falls not at the first straik.
The mair ye tramp in a turde, it grows the breader.
There is none without a fault.
The Devil is a buse Bishop in his own diocese.
There is no friend to a friend, in deed.
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 weakeft gres to the walls.
That which husses spires, 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 cheer.
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 les play the better.
The mair coft, 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 mak-
ing, but few in the portion paying.
The higher up, the greater fall.
The mother of mischief is na mair nor a gnat wing
Tarrowing bairnes were never fat.
There little sap in dry pease hulls.
This bolt came never out of your bag.
Thy tongue is na flander.
Take him up there with his five eggs, and four
of them rotten.

The
Scottish Proverbs.

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 wifest 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 laft ay.
TheDevil and the Dean begins with a letter, when the Devil hes the Dean, the kirk will be the better.
They are as wife that speir not.
There is nothing so crouse as a new walhen louse.

W

WRANG has nea warrand.
Will hes that weill is.
Well done, soon done.
Weapons bodes peace.
Wiles helps weak folk.
Withers and walders are poor house-halders.
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.

X 2 Wonder
Wonder lasteth but nine nights in a towne.
Women and bairns keep counsel of that they ken not
Wont beguile the lady.
Waken not sleeping dogs.
We have a crow to pluck.
Well good mother daughter.
Wood in a wilderness, and strength in a fool.
Wit in a poor man's head, moose in a mountain
avails nothing.
Weils him and woes him that hes a Bishop in his kin
Use makes perfection.
Unskilled mediciners, and horsemasters, slays both
man and beast.
What reakes of the seed, where the friendship
dow nought.

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 gowk, 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.

The 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.
Hebrew Proverbs.

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 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 Mifgæus is circumcised (i. e. punished.)

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.
Hebrew Proverbs.

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 man of the Jews, that there was a precious 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.

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 museing 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 fell what you have bought.
The meaning is, that we should fell 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.

The wine is the master's, but the goodness of it is the butler's.

When an ass climbs a ladder, we may find wisdom in women.

A man that hath the care of leading a camel, and driving an ass. Such a man is in the midst, and knows not how to go forward or backward; for the ass 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. receive thy money) and then open thy sack; 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.
Hebrew Proverbs.

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 purpooses: 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 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 alleged for.

One bird in the net is better than a hundred flying.

Little and good.
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.

We must rather be the tail of lions than the head of foxes.
When the weasel and the cat make a marriage it is a very ill presage.

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 a taunted 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 adhæret.

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.
Hebrew Proverbs.

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. 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, but a little wisdom, hath a broad tongue, i. e. is apt to talk at large.

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 set thy servant free, and give her to him in marriage.
Hebrew Proverbs.

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 grandchild 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 necessaries.

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.

Honour 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 bane 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 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 slandering tongue does, and is exemplified in Doeg, who by this means brought destruction upon the Priests. 1 Sam. iii. 5.

An old man in a house is a good sign in a house.

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:

FINIS.
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 found in ENGLAND.

The FOURTH EDITION.
Augmented with many Hundred Words, Observations, Letters, &c.

By JOHN RAY, F. R. S.

LONDON:

MDCCLXVIII.
TO HIS

HONOURED FRIEND,

PETER COURTHOPE, Esq;

OF

DANNY in SUSSEX.

SIR,

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 who put me upon it; and so, it being in good measure your own,

A 2 I have
DEDICATION.

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, Ichoose 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.
PRE F A C E.

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 Broke, 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 A 3 honoured
honoured and dear Friend, Dr. Tancred Robinson, as he found wanting in Mr. Brokesly'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. Manfell Courtman, Minister 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. Tomlinsom, 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 came 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;
Trees; though, I confess, with us it is used neither for a House, nor for a Room.

A Brigge, for a Bridge, used at Cambridge. It is but a Difference of Dialect.

Childermas Day; for Innocents Day.

A Corfe, for a dead Body, which, in my Opinion is originally nothing but Corps.

A Cragge, probably from the British Craig.

To Cun, or Can thanks, to give thanks.

Defi, for Neat, pretty.

Fangs, for Claws, Clutches, is a general Word.

To Fleer, or Flyre; to laugh fiily, to jeer.

Gear, or Geer, for Cloaths, Accoutrements, Harness. 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, deduces from gliding.

The Word Grave is not used in the South for digging with a Spade, but it is appropriated to cutting upon Metal. 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 fulcus, fossula, illex.

Harrving the Country, is also generally used for wasting, plundering, spoiling it by any means. There is a sort of Puttock called a Hen-barrier from chasing, preying upon, and destroying of Poultry.

Than bieyou, for haste you; nothing more common.

Lugs, for Ears, is a general, but derisory Word. With Hair in Characters, and Lugs in Text. Cleveland's Poems.
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.

*A Reek*, with us signifies not a Smoak, 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.

*Unsouth*, is commonly used for absurd, incongruous.

*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.

*Wifie*, 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 Northumbeland, a large North-bumbrick 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. *Gals* and *Gelts*, or, as they here pronounce it, *Telts*, for young Sows before they have had their first Fare of Pigs. To *Tell*, 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
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 advice were of use also in the North, viz. Arders, Auk, and Aukward, to Brimme, Bucksome, Chizzle, Clever, a Cob-Iron, a Cotterel, a Cour down, to Cope, Crank, it Dares, or Dears, a Dibble, a Dool, Feaberries, to Goyster, Hogs for Sheep, a Jarre, to Play, i.e. to Boyl, Sbie, Temfe-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-brees, Palpebræ Ey-lids, Scot. Bran ab Island, Brun. We use Ey-brows for Supercilia. To Dewine away, Gradatim perire, inde Dwindle Dimin. à Duyn Islandico, Cefio, deficio. Easles, Boreal. Iles, Cinis ignitus, feinrillatis ab Island. Eyfa. We in Essex use Easles for the hot Embers, or, as it were, burning Coals of Straw only. A Feil, mons. Fournes fells, the Fallfoot. Ab Islandico Fel, Acclivitas.

Fliggars Ebor. Young Birds that can fly, fledge, ll. Fleigur Volatilis.

The Gowk, the Cuckow, Island. Gaukur.

Nowt-gelt, Tributum pro pecore solutum.

A Nab, Summitus rupis vel montis Island Gnypa.

Heasy, Raucus, ll. Hefe Raucitas.

To Helle Water, Effundere aquam. Island. Helle, belire, fundo.

A Wbreak, Tuffis, a howking, Screatio. Island.

Hroat, Sputum.

To Ream, manum ad aliquid capiendum exporrigo. Island. Hremme, Unguibus rapia.

To
To Reoette, commendare.

Axel-tooth, Dens molaris, Island, Jaxel, idem.

Taud Eboracenfibus, a Horse, a Jade.

To Lek, Stillo, Island. Lek.

The Fire lossus, i. e. Flames Eboracenfibus.

Germ. Lobe, Flamma.

The Munne, the Mouth. Island. Munmnr.

In Sir Thomas Brown's eighth Tract, which is of Languages, there are several Words mentioned as of common Use in Norfolk, or peculiar to the East-Angle Countries, and not of general, viz.

Bawnd, Bunny, Thark, Enemmis, Sammodithec, Mau- ther, Kedge, Seel, Straft, Clever, Matchly, Dere, Nicked, Stingy, Non eore, Feft, Thopes, Gasgood, Camp, Sibrit, Fangast, Sap, Costibb, TBokibb, Bide ove, Paxwax.

Of some of these the formentioned Mr. Hickes, gives an Account in the Preface to his Saxon Gram- mar, 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 Beine on the Head. Bunny is also used as a flattering Word inwesigeven to Children. Bawnd tu- mens, as his Head is bound, his Head is swollen, from the formentioned Islandish Word Bon. Thark or Thark, is plainly from the Saxon deork, dark Enem- mis, nec, ne forte, as Spar the Door, Enemmis be come, i. e. left he come, he deduces probably from Eigenema or Einema, an Adverb of excluding or excepting, now in use among the Islanders. Sam- modithec, a Form of Salutation signifying, tell me how do you, probably may be nothing but the Saxon ræg me bu ðer þu, rapidly pronounced, as we say Muchgoodithte, for Much good do it you. Mauther I take to be our Mother, a Girl, or young Maid, of which I rather approve Sir Henry Spelman's Ac- count, which see in my Collection. Seel Tempus, entered
entered in the Collection. Straft, iratus, ira ex-
clamans, Islandis at Straffa eft objurgare, corri-
pere, incrapare. Matchley, Perfectly, well. Islan-
dis Maatlega, Magtlega, Sax. Mibtlice, valde,
mightily. To Dere or Dare, entered in the Col-
lection. Noneare, modò. Ift. 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, or contend. This Word for this Exercise,
extends over Essex, as well as Norfolk and Suffolk.
Sibris is entered in the Collection. This Author
makes it a Compound of Sib and byrbt manifest.
Angl. to Brit. apud Salopienses to Brit, to di-
vulge and spread abroad; I should rather make it
a Compound of Sib and ritus. Fangas, a marri-
ageable Maid, viro matura & q. virum jam ex-
petens; perchance from Fengan, or Fangam, Sax.
To take, or catch, and Aas Love, as much as to
say, as taken with Love, or capable of Love. To
bid owe, pénas dare; unde constat, faith he, bide
profluxisse à Saxonico wyte, quod pēnām, mul-
ctam, 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 synoni-
mous 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, fordid,
narrow-spirited, I doubt whether it be of antient
Ufe, or Original, and rather think it to be a new-
ly-coined Word. To fest, to persuade, or endea-
vour to persuade.— We in Essex, use fussing, for
putting, thrusting, or obtruding a thing upon one; donum, or Merces, obtrudere, but for the Etymon, or Original, I am to seek; Gosgwood, i.e. Yeast or Barm, is nothing but God's-good (Bonum Divinum) as they pronounce the Word in Sussex 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 Ger-rard witnesseth in his Herbal; but what Language it owes its Original to is farther to be enquired. Cotbijb, Morosé, and Thokijb, slothful, flugish, I have no Account to give of. Paxi wax, 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.

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 OF LOCAL WORDS, PROPER TO THE North and South Counties.

A.

To Adle or Addle; to earn; from the ancient Saxon Word Ed-lean, a Reward, Re-compence or Requital.

After-maths; the Pasture after the Grass hath been mowed. In other Places called Roughins.

Agate; Chef. Just going, as I am Agate. Gate in the Northern Dialect signifies a Way; so that Agate is at or upon the Way.

Alantom; At a Distance.

A mell; Among, betwixt, contracted from a Middle; or perchance from the French Word Mesler, signifying

signifying to mingle, whence our English Medley is derived. Some pronounce it ameld.

Anant; If so be. I know not what the Original of this should be, unless it be from An, for if, and Antrins contracted from Peradventure.


An Arain; a Spider, à 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 Area.

Arles or Earles; Earnest, an Arles-penny, an Earnest-penny, from the Latin Word arba.

An Arr; A Skar. Pock-arrrs, the Marks made by the small Pox. This is a general Word, common both to the North and South.

Arvill-Supper; A Feast made at Funerals; in part still retained in the North.

An Ask; A Newt, or Est, Salamandra aquatica.

Astep; 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, Whit-fintide, &c.

As Aly; As willingly.

An Aftercob; A Spider’s Web. Cumberland.

Aud-sarand; Children are said to be so, when grave or witty, beyond what is usual in such as are of that Age.
North Country Words.

Aud; Old. Var. Dial. as Caud for Cold, Wauds for Wolds, Aum for Elm. And Far and 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 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 Vi neutrals 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, Armoire & Armoire, It. Armaro idem signantibus, q. d. Latinè 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 Vi neutrals.

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 Au nter, and then easily contracted into Aunter. It signifies also needless Scruples, in that usual Phrase, He is troubled with Aun ters.

The Aunder; or, as they pronounce it in Cheshire, Oneder; the Afternoon.

Awns; Arista, The Beards of Wheat, or Barley. In Essex they pronounce it Ails.
North Country Words.

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 Bawk; the Summer-Beam or Dorman, Barks, Bawks, Poles laid over a Stable or other Building for the Roof, a Belgic, & Teuton. Balk, Trabs, signum. In common Speech a Balk is the same with Scannum 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.

A Bannock; An Oat cake kneeded 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 lower Cakes, from which differs little that which they call Hand-hoven Bread, having but little Leaven, and being kneaded stiffer. 5. Jannock; Oaten Bread made up in Loaves.

A Bargb; A Horse way up a steep Hill. Yorkshire.

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.
North Country Words.

A Barr; A Gate of a City. As Boothambar, Monk-bar, Michael-gate-bar, in the City of York. Bawaty, or Bowety; Lindley-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 sofoles, 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 ancient 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 my Beer, Cheshire, i.e. With all my Force.

Bight of the Elbow, Bending of the Elbow. Chester.

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 benfel, To bang or beat. Vox Rustica. Ebor.

To berry, To thruth, 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 puerpera.


Bizen'd, Skinner writes it Beesen, or Beezen, or Bison; Blinded. From By, signifying besides, and
the *Dutch* Word *Sin*, signifying Sense, *q. d.* Sen\textit{su} omnium nobilissimo orbatus, faith he.

*Blake*, Yellow, spoken of Butter and Cheese. *As blake as a Paigle.*

*Cow-blakes*, Casins, 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.


*Boten*, Fond; as Children are of their Nurses. *Chefb.*

*Blow-Milk*, Skim’d, or floten Milk; from whence the Cream is blown off.

To *Bluffs*, To blind-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.*

To *Boke* at one, To point at one. *Chefb.* *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 Hsban.* Bosfar vomere, Boquear, ofciteare seu Pandidculari, vel postit defleeti à Latina evocare, vel melius à Belg. Boochen, Boken pulsare, vel Fuycken Trudere, protrudere. *Vomitus anim est rerum vomiturae rejexst arum quadam protrusio seu extrusio*

The *Ball* 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 *Ball* of Salt, *i. e.* two Bushels.

The *Boor*, The Parlor, Bed-chamber, or inner Room. *Cumb.*
NORTH COUNTRY WORDS.

A Boose, An Ox, or Cow-stall. Ab AS. Bofb.

V. Ox-boose.

To Boon, or Beun, To do Service to another as a Landlord.

Bones, Bobbins, because, probably, made at first of small Bones. Hence Bone-lace.

To Bound and unboun; To dress and undress.—
Fortè à Belgico Bouwen, to build, or manure. Which Word also substantively signifies a Woman's Garment. Bound subst.-Ready.

To Bourd; To jest, used most in Scotland. Bourd [Jest] neither with me, nor with my Honour, Prov. Scot.

Bout, Without. Chebb. To be bout, as Barrow, was, i.e. To be without as, &c. Prov.


Braggot, or Bracket, A Sort of compound Drink, made up with Honey, Spices, &c. in Cheshire, Lancashire, &c. Minshew derives it from the Welsh Bracca, signifying the same. Fortè q. d. Potus Galliæ Braccatae. 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.

A Brandrith, A Trevet, or other Iron to set any Vessel on, over the Fire, from the Saxon Branded, a Brand Iron.

Brant, Steep, A brant Hill, as brant as the Side of a House.


Braughbøam, A Dish made of Cheefe, Eggs, Clap-bread, and Butter, boiled together. Lancash.

To Bredde, i.e. To make broad, to spread. Ab A S. Bredan.
North County Words.

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 Pope 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.


A Broach, A Spit. It is a French Word, from its Similitude where to a Spire-steeple is called a Broach Steeple, as an Obelisk is denominated from an apa. a Spit. It signifies also a Butchers-prick.


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.


Bumblekites; Bramble-berries. Yorkshire.

A Burtle, A Sweeting.

A Bur-tree, An Elder-tree.

Butter-jags; The Flowers of Trifolium siliquad cornuta.

A Busel, Warwickshire, and the neighbouring Counties, i.e. Two Strikes, or two Bushels, Winchester Measure.
TO Cadge, To carry. A Cadger to a Mill, a Carrier, or Loader.

To callet, To sample, or scold, as a calleting Housewife.

A cankered Fellow, Cross, 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, Audacio.

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 Carsick, 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 sour, spoken of Cream. Cheshire. To kerve, or kerme, i. e. to curdle as four Milk doth.

Casings, Dried Cow's-dung, used for Fewel, from the Dutch Kofh, fimus, canum, q. d. Cotbings, Skin-ver.

Cats-foot, Ground-ivy.

A Char, A particular Business, or Task; from the Word Charge. That Char is chard, &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.
North Country Words.

Chats, Keys of Trees, as Ash-chats, Sycamore-chats, &c.

A Chaundler, A Candlestick. Sheffield.

To Chievt, To succeed, as, It chieves ought with him; so, Fair chieve you, I wish you good Luck, good Speed, or Success, from Achieve per Aphoeresin, or perchance from the French Word Choeur, to obtain.

Clamps, Irons at the Ends of Fires, to keep up the Fewel. In other Places called Creepers, or Dogs.

To Clean, To scratch, to claw.

A Cletch, A Brood, as a cletchof Chickens.

A Clock, A Beetle or Dor, a Hot chafer. This is a general Word, in this Sense, all England over.

To Clean, A Word of frequent use in Lincolnshire, signifying to glue together, to fasten with Glue Ab. As. Clæmian, beclemian. Oblinere, unde nostrum clammy. A S. Clam, Plasma, emplostrum: Danic. Kleiner. Glutino. Nescio autem an verbum clæmian & N. Nom. Clam orta sint à Lat. Limus, Limus enim propter lentorem admotis corporibus adhæret. Skinner. In Yorkshire, to cleame or clame is to spread thick, as, He cleam'd Butter on his Bred, 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 ancient Saxon Word, derived (as Skinner faith) from the Verb to cleave. Clem, of the Clough, &c. A famous Archer.

North Country Words.

**Flupidus, piger, hoc fort.** à Lompe, Clompe massa ob rationem jam disflam; vel forte clumps contr. & corr. à nōtro clownith, Skinner. This is, I suppose, the same with our clumsy, in the South, signifying unhandy, clump with Cold, i.e. benumbed, or it may be from lumpīs, 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.

_Clots,_ or _Clots,_ Petasites, rather Burdock.

A _clumsy Hand_; A clumsy Hand. Cheshire.

_Pер Metaphesin literarum._

_Cobby,_ Stout, hearty, brisk.

A _Cobble,_ A Pebble. To _coble_ with Stones; to throw Stones at any thing.

_Cocket,_ Brisk, malapert. _Dicimus autem_ (verbā sunt Skinneri) He is very cocket, de homine valetudinario qui jîm meliusseule ē balbet & convalescere inspīcit, q. d. Est infar Galli alacer, non ut prius longuidus, vel à Fr. G. Coqueter, Glocitare infar Galli gallinas suas vocantis, vel superbē incidere infar gali in suo stercūtīnio.

A _Cod,_ A Pillow, a _Pin-cod,_ a _Pin-cushion,_ A _Horse-cod,_ a _Horse-coller._

_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 Cau lis _war_ ( Coxo), signifying Brassica. Good Keal is half a Meal. Prov.

A _Cotlock,_ A great Piggin.

To _Cope_ a Wall, To cover it; the _Coping,_ the _Top,_ or Roof of the Wall. _Ab A S._ Coppe, Apex B 4 Culmen,
North Country Words.

Culmen, fasigium, boc à Cop, Caput. This is a Word of general use, and not proper to the North Country only.

Coprose, Papaver rhaes, called also Head-wark.

Coppet; Saucy, malepert, peremptory; also merry, jolly. The same with Cocket.

A Coop, a Much-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 בֵּן, a Belly; Whence he deduces our English Word Cup, and Couper.

A Fijh-coop is likewise a great hollow Vessel, made of Twigs, in which they take Fish upon Humber.

A Cop 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. Chejh.

A Crake, A Crow. Hence Crake-berries, Crowberries. Crake is the Name of an ancient Family, with us in the East Riding of Yorkshire as Crane, Dove, Heron, Sparrow, Swallow, &c. have given Sirnames sufficiently known. Mr. Brokeby.

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 carrassantly Lad; A Coward. Chesh. In Lancashire they say Craddantly.

To Cream: To mantle, spoken of Drink, it is a Metaphor taken from Milk.

Creme it into my Hand, put it in flily, or secretly. Chesh.

To Cree Wheat or Barley, &c. to boil it soft.
North Country Words.

Crowse; Brisk, budge, lively, jolly. As crowse as a new washen Louse. Prov.

D.

To 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 nebulofo bui illui vel minimno venti fiatimpelluntur. Skinnerus.

To Daffe; to daunt.
A Daffock; a Dawkin.
Daft; Stupid, blockish, daunted: à verbo Daffe.
Dare; Harm or Pain. Dare, in the antien 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 Dow, or Dow; to thrive. He neither doas nor daws, i.e. He neither dies nor mends. He'll never dow, i.e. He will never be good. A Teut. Dauwen, Verduwen, 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 ἄνθρωπος ἡμέρα, Man's day, 1 Cor. iii. 13. Is the Judgment of Men. So diem dicere, in Latin, is to implead.
26 North Country Words.

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.

Deasily; Lonely, solitary, far from Neighbours. Dear; signifies the same.

Dearly, Little.

Deft; Little and pretty, or neat. A Deft Man or Thing. It is a Word of general Use all England over.

To Deg. V. Leek.

Deftablly; Constantly.

To Dese; to lay close together, to defse Woof, Straw, &c.

To Didder; to quiver with Cold, à Belg. Sitterem Teut. Zittern, omnà frigidulo sono, quem frigore horrentes & trementes 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. Brookesby.

Dight; Dressed; ill dressed, from the Saxon Dihtan, parare, instruere.

To Dight; Chesbire. To foul or dirty one.

To Ding, to beat, fortè à Teut. Dringen: urgere, premere, eliśi literā 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 Donaught or Donnat, [i.e. Donaught;] Naught, 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.
**North Country Words.**

**Downtrims, Derb.** Afternoons Drinkings: *Aun-der* there signifying the Afternoon. *Dona*inner in Yorkshire.

A *Dosome* Beast, *Ckehb*. That will be content with nothing, also thriving, that comes on well.

A *Dootle*, a Notch made in the *Pan* into which the *Bawk* is fastened, of this Figure "q. *Doo* tail, i.e. *Dove-tail*, because like a Pigeon's Tail extended.

A *Doublar*, a Platter, so called also in the south. *Dowly*, Melancholly, lonely.


To *Drate*, to draw out one Words.

A true *Dribble*, a Servant that is truly laborious and diligent.

*Drak*; *Lelium, Festuca altera*, Ger.

*A Dre*; 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.

*Drozen*; Fond, *siger*.

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.

*Durzd* or *Dorzd* out, it is spoken of Corn, that by Wind, turning of it, &c. is beaten out of the Straw.

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**E.**

*E*  
*A L. B.*, Age. He is tall of his *Eald*. *Hence* old, or *ald, aud.*

*Eam,*
North Country Words.


To Earn, to run as Cheese doth. Earning, Cheese rennet, or renning. Va. Dial.

The Easter; the Back of the Chimney, or Chimney-stock.

Eath, Easy. It is eatb to do, i.e. Easy.
To Eckle or Ettle; to aim, intend, design.

Eddish; Roughings, ab AS. ebyrc Gramen serotinum & boc à Prop. loquela ar AS. Ed.rursus, denuo, q. d. Gramen quod denuo crecit. Forté Eatage.

To Ecm, Chefb. As I cannot Eem, I have no leisure, I cannot spare Time.

Eever, Chefb. 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 Efbin, a Pail or Kit.

Skeer the Effe; Chefb. Separate the dead Ashes from the Embers. Effe being the Dialect of that County for Ashes.

F.

From the Saxon Fægan, 'Lattus, bilaris, Fægnian, gaudere. Psalm lxxi. 21. In the Translation of
of our Liturgy: My lips will be fain when I sing
unto thee.

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, ap-
pearing by Night, or a Gost, a Fantome, from
Phantasme, Spectrum. So then Phantojme Corn, is
Corn that has as little Bulk or Solidity in it as a
Spirit or Spectre.

Farand is used in Composition, as Fighting-Far-
rand, i.e. in a fighting Humour. V. Aud-farand.

Farantly, Handsome. Fair and farantly, fair and
hanfom.

Fastens-Een, or Even, Shrove Tuesday, the suc-
ceding Day being Ash wednesday, the first of the
Lenten Fast.

Fausse, g. False, cunning, subtle.

To Feed, to hide. He that seals 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 Fager
by Apocope: To feg, to flag or tire.

To Fend, to shift for, from defend, per aboresen.

Inde Fendable, one that can shift for himself.

Feasting-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 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 Fasion of a Barrel.

A Flaun, a Custard. As flat as a Flaun, Prov.

To Flay, to fright. A flauid Coxcomb, a fear-
ful Fellow.

A Fleak;
A Fleak; a Gate to set up in a Gap. I understand by Mr. Brookes, that this Word Fleak signifies the same as Hurdle, and is made of Hasel, or other Wands.

Fluisb, 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 Flizzling; a Splinter; of the same original, they seem to be made from the sound, per inadomin.

To Flite; to scold or brawl; from the Saxon Flintan, to contend, strive, or brawl.

Flowisb; light in Carriage, impudica.

Floury; Florid, handson, 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 Danisb, a Word, sermo. Formal or Formal, in the Saxon, signifies a Bargain, a Treaty, an Agreement, a Covenant.

Fore-worden; with Lice, Dirt, &c. i. e. over-run with.

A Forkin-Robbin, an Earwig, called from its forked Tail.

Fortben and Fortby, therefore.


A Foutnart, a Fitchat.

To Fore-best, to predetermine. Prov: I'll fore-best naught, but building Kirks, and lounging o'er 'em.

Fremege, Sheffield. Privilege, Immunitas.

Frem'd or Fremt, far off not related to, or strange, at Enmity. From the Saxon and Dutch Fremb'd,
North Country Words.

Fremb'd, advena externus, 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. *Wallicca Frum: valortè ab AS. Fremian, valere, prodeffe.

To Fris; to trust for a Time. *Frisen in Dutch, is to give Respit, to make a Truce. Ab AS. Fry satire 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. Fughren, vebere, ducere, & tantandem omnia credo à Lat. vebere.

Fukes; Chefh. Locks of Hair.

Where Fured you? Cumb. Whither went you?

Fuzzen or Fuzen; Nourishment, the same with Fizon or Foifon, 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.

The Gale or Guile dish; the Tun-dish. Gail-clear; a Tub for Wort.

The Gail or Guile-Fat; the Vat in which the Beer is wrought 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;
32  

North Country Words.

A Gang; a Row or Set, v. g. of Teeth, or the like. It is in this Sense a general Word all over England.

To Gang; to go or walk; from the Low Dutch Gangen; both originally from the Saxon Gan, signifying to go.

To Gare; to make, cause or force; from the Danish Word Giar, to make.

A Garth; a Yard or Backside, a Croft; from the Saxon Geard, a Yard. Hence Garden.

Garzil; Hedging-wood.

A Gate; a Way or Path: In Low Dutch, Gat.

In Danish Gade: From the Saxon Gan, to go. It is used for the Streets of a Town. Hence the Names of Streets in York, Stone-gate, Peter-gate, Waumgate, &c. And so in Leicester, Humphaston-gate, Belgrave-gate, &c. Porta is a Barr.

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 Gaufer; as Goyster. Vid. Southern Words.

A Gaul, Lanc. a Leaver; ab AS. Geafle, Pa-langa, Vejlis.

Gaulick-Hand; Left Hand. I suppose from Gauche.

A Gawn or Goan; Chef. a Gallon, by Contraction of the Word.

To Ghybe or Gibe; to scold. Elsewere to Gibe is to jeer.

To Geer or Gear; to dress Snogly gear'd, neatly dressed.

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-beaded; but not to signify
**North-Country Words.**

Signify furious, or intoxicated with Anger; in which Sense the Word *Mad* is elsewhere used.

*Gliders, Snares.*

A Gimmer-lamb, An Ew-lamb, *fort q. a Gammern-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, Gift.* In the old Saxon is *Gif,* from whence the Word *If* is made per *apbarestin littere 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 Glafe,* Smooth. Glavering is generally used for flattering with smooth Speech. A glavering Fellow, a smooth-tongued, flattering Fellow.

To *Glafer,* or *Glaver,* Chefs. To flatter.

Glatton, Welsh flannel.

Glod'd, Chefs. Wedded to, fond of.

Glotten'd, Chefs. Surprized, 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 *Geam,* To grasp, or clasp. In Yorkshire to mind, or look at. We pronounce it *Gaum* and *Gauve,* and speak it of Persons that unhandsomely gaze or look about them. Mr. Brokesby.

Goulans, *q. d. Golden.*; Corn-mariaigold. In the South we usually call Marygold's simply-golds; from the Colour of the Flower.

detinemur, &c. Skin. Hence a Gully and Gullet, a little Ditch; and Gullet, the Throat, or rather from the Latin Gula; from whence, perchance, Goof itself may be derived.

Goose-grass, Goosetavfie, Argentina. Called also by some Anserina, because eaten by Geese.

Goping-full, As much as you can hold in your Fist. A Goppensull; A Yeepsen. Vid. South Words.

Goppish, Proud, pettle, apt to take Exception.

Grisy, Ugly, from Grize, Swine. Grisy usually signifies speckled of black and white, from Griseus.

Guizen’d, Spoken of Tubs or Barrels that leak through Drought.

Gypshes, Springs that break forth sometimes on the Woods 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 Greatb, Well.

Gratb, Assured, confident.

Grees, or Grece, Stairs, from the French Grez, and both from the Latin Gradus. In Norfolk they call them Griffens.

To Griet, or Greet, To weep, or cry; it seems to come from the Italian Gridare, to cry, or weep. Vox Scotis utratissima. To Greet and Towl, Cumb. To weep and cry. For Towl, in the South, they say yawl.

A Grip or Gripe, A little Ditch, or Trench, Fosula ab AS. 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, sodere.

Grout, Wort of the last runing. Skinner makes it to signify condimentum cerevisiae, musium cerevisiae, ab AS. Grut. Ale before it be fully brewed, new Ale. It signifies also Millet.
North Country Words.

I Grew, I am troubled.
To Growze, To be chill before the beginning of an Ague-fit.
To Guilt, To dazzle, spoken of the Eyes. Cheßt.
A Gun, A great Flagon of Ale, sold for three-pence, or Four-pence.

H.

Sepes, Septum, vel Hæca, Belg. Heck. Peffulus, repagulum, vel Locus repagulis seu cancellis clausus; nobis autem parum deflexo sensu Fani conditorum, seu Prefspe cancellatum signat, à Rack. Skinmar.
A Hack, A Pick-ax, a Mattock made only with one; and that a broad end.
It Haggles, It hails, Var. Dial. ab A S. Hagale, Hägle, Grando.
To bake, To sneak, or loiter.
Hanty, Wanton, unruly, spoken of a Horse, or the like, when Provender pricks him.
To Happe, To cover for Warmth, from Heap, as I suppose, to heap Cloaths on me.
Happa, Hap ye, Think you?
To harden, as, The Market kardens. i. e. Things grow dear.
A Harl, A Mift.
Hariff and Catchweed, Goose-grease, Aparine.
Harns, Cumb. Brains.
A Sea Harr, Lincolnsh. Tempestat a mari ingravus, fortè ab A S. Härn, Flusrum, aestus, Skin.
A Harry-gaud, A Rigtby, a wild Girl.
Hart-claver, Melilot.
A Haspat, or Haspenald Lad, between a Man and a Boy.

Hattle
North Country Words.

Hattle, Chefsb. 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.

An Haust, or Hoeste, a dry Cough. To hoeste, to cough, from the Low Dutch Word boezten, to cough, and boest, a Cough; ab A S. Hwoftan, tuffire, to cough.

It bazes, It mifles, or rains small Rain.

To Hose, or hause, To hug, or carry in the Arms, to embrace.

To Heald, As when you pour out of a Pot.

A Bed-bealing, Derb. A Coverlet, it is also called absolutely a bylling in many places. To heal signifies to cover in the South. Vid. Susf, from the Saxon Word belan, to hide, cover, or heal.

The Heck, The Door. Steck the beck. Hence hatch cum aspirat.

An Heck, a Rack for Cattle to feed at. Vid. back.

Heldar, Rather, before.

An Helm, a Hovel. I suppose, as it is a Covering, under which any thing is set. Hence a helmet, a Covering of the Head, ab A S. Helan.

Heloe, or belaw, 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 Household Stuff, that go with the House. From heir and Loom, i.e. any Utensil of Household Stuff.

Heppen, or heply, Neat, handsome, Yorksb. Skinner expounds it dexter, agilis, and faith it is used in
North Country Words.


Hetter, Eager, earnest, keen.

Hight, called ab A S. Haten, gehaten, Vocatus à Verbo Hatan dicere, jubere, Teut. Heissen, nominari, cuere.

To bight, Cumb. To promise or vow, as also the Saxon Verb hatan sometimes signifies, têste Sumnerno im Dictionario-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 be bight. So also it is used in Chaucer, for promised.

Hind-berries, Rasp berries, ab A S. Hindberian. Fortes sic dieta, quia interbinnulos & cervos, i.e. in Sylvis & fallibus crescunt.


Hine of a while, ere long; q. d. behind, or after a while.

A Hipping-hald, or bawd, a Place where People stay to chat in, when they are sent of an Errand.

The Hob, The back of the Chimney.


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 isbe, ab A S. Heo, Hio, à Lat. Ea fortasse.

A Hoop, a Measure, containing a Peck, or Quarter of a Strike. Yorksb.

North Country Words.

Horsetknots, Heads of Knapweed so called, q.

Knopweed.  The House, The Room called the Hall.

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.

I.

J
Annock, Oaten Bread made into great Loaves.
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, signifying 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 Pature, 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.

Jurnut, Earth-nut, Bulbocastanum.

K.

K
Ale, or Cale, turn, vicem. Chefs.
Kale, or Keal, for Pottage. Vide Cole.

Kazzardly; Cattle subject to dye, hazardous, subject to Casualties.

A Keale, Lincolnsh. a Cold, tussis à frigore contracta, ab A.S. Celan, Frigescere.
North Country Words.

To Kedge, To fill one's self with Meat. A Kedge-belly, Helluo.

To keeue a Cart, Chefb. To overthrow it, or to turn out the Dung.

To ken, To know, as I ken him not, ab AS. 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, not a insignitus, q. d. maculatus seu maculis distinexus ut cognoscatur, ab AS. Kennan scire & Specce macula. Skinner.

To kep, To boken, spoken when the Breath is stoppt 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 nafty, stinking Fellow.

A Kid, a small Faggot of Underwood, or Brushtwood, forté à cadendo, q. d. fasciculus ligni caudui, Skinner.

A Kidcrow, a Place for a sucking Calf to be in. Cheshire.

Kilps, Pot-hooks.

A Kinnel, or Kemlin, a Powdering Tub.

To Kink, It is spoken of Children when their Breath is long stoppt 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 a Belg. Klacken.

Klutfen; Quatere, vel à Latino clepere, hoc a Graco minù, Skinner.
40 North Country Words.

To knock, To speak finely. And it is used of such as do speak in the Southern Dialect.

A Knightly Man, An active or skilful Man. I suspect it to be the same with Nitle.

A Knoll, A little round Hill, ab A S. Cnolle. The top or cop of a Hill, or Mountain.

A kony Thing, A fine Thing.


Kyrk ; Church, kyrkmaser.

Kyrkmaster, Church-warden.

L.

To Lake, To play, a Word common to all the North Country ; vel (inquit Skinnerus) ab A S. Plægan, ludere, rejeeto P. æ. Diptbong. infimpl. a & g in c vel k mutatis, vel à Teuton. & Belg. Lachen ridere vel quod cæteris longe verisimilis est à Dan. Leeg-ger ludo. Ideo autem hac vox in Septentrionali Anglia regione, non in alis invaluit; quia Dani illam partem primam inuaserunt & penitus occuparunt, uno vel al-tero seculo priusquam reliquam Angliam subjugarunt.

The Langot of the Shoe ; The Latchet of the Shoe, from Languet Lingula, a little Tongue or Slip.

Land ; Urine, Pils, 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, unfeasable Weather.

A Lath is also called a Lat in the Northern Dialec-t.

Latching, Catching, infecting.
To late, Cumb. to seek.

A Lathe; a Bain, fort. à verbo Lade, qua fragibus oneratur. Skinner, first.

Lathe, Ease, or Rest, ab AS. Latian, difforre, tardare, cumari.

Lathing; Entreaty, or Invitation. You need no Lathing, you need no Invitation or Urging; ab AS. Geladlian, 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, Hip. Landa; inculta planities.

Lazy, Naught, bad.

Leach, Hard-work, which causes le Ache in the Workmen’s Joints, frequent among our Miners in the North.

A Leadden, or Lidden, a Noise or Din, ab AS. Hydar, clamare, garrire, tumultuari, to make a Noise, or Out-cry, to babble, to chatter, to be tumultuous; Hyd, Tumult, Noise.

To lean nothing, To conceal nothing, q. leave nothing, or from the old Saxon Word Leanne, to hhn, avoid, decline.

Tolear, To learn. Var. Dial.

Leath, Ceasing, Intermission; as, No Leath of Pain, from the Word leave, no leaving of Pain.

Leek on; pour on more Liquor, v. g.

Leeten you, Chest. Make yourself, pretend to be. You are not so mad as you leeten you.

Leetbwayne, Limber, pliable.

Leits; Nomination to Offices in Election, often used in Archbishop Spotwood’s History, q. Lots.

Leikal, Sable, 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, Health, Erica, Yorkshire.

To lippen, to rely on, or trust to. Scot.


Lithing, Chefs. Thickening, spoken of a Pot of Broth, as Lithe 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 A S. Læwe, Agger, acervas, cumulus, tumulus, a Law, Low, Loo, 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.

A Loom, An Instrument, or Tool in general, Chefs. Any Utensil, as a Tub, &c.

Loert, q. Lord, Gaffer, Lady, Gammer, used in the Peak of Derbyshire.

A Loop, an Hinge of a Door.

To lope, Lincoln. To leap, Var. Dial.

A Lop, a Flea, ab A S. Loppe, from leaping. Lops and Lice, used in the South, i.e. Fleas and Lice.

Lopperd Milk, Such as stands so long till itours and curdles of itself. Hence a lopperd Slut.

Lowe, Flame, and to lowe, to flame, from the High Dutch Loke.

A Lilly-low', a Bellibleiz, a comfortable Blaze.
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 Loun, or Loon, the same with a Lout, or more general for an ill-conditioned Person. The Scots say, a faufe, i. e. false Loon.

The Lufe, The open Hand.

M.

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.

Make, Match, matchless, matchless, ab A S. Maca, a Peer, an Equal, a Companion, Confort, Mate.

To mantle, Kindly to embrace.

A Marrow, a Companion, or Fellow. A Pair of Gloves, or Shoes are not Marrows, i. e. Fellows. Vox generalis.

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 poteb, 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 potestatum pretii seu emptionis facio, ab A S. Mædh, Mæht, Mædgh, Mægen, Potentia, potestas; hoc à verbo Magan, posse. Skinner.
My Meagh; My Wife's Brother, or Sister's Husband.

Needless, Unruly.

Meet or Mete, Measure; Vox general. Meet now, just now.

Meeterly, Meetherly, Meederly, Handsomely, modestly, as now Meetery, from meet, fit. We use it for indifferently, mediocrity, 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 fix or seven a Meny, i.e. fix or seven in Family, from the antient French, Meunie, signifying a Family, v. Skinner. Hence a menial Servant.

Meneful, Comely, graceful, crediting a Man.

Yorkshire.

Merrybanks, A cold Poisset Derby.

A Met, a Strike, or four leeks, ab AS. Medius, in Yorkshire two Strike.

Mickle, Much.

A Midding, a Dunghill, it is an ancient Saxon Word, a nomine mud forè.


Milkneffe, a Dairy.

Mill-bolms; Watry Places about a Mill Dam.

Milkwyn, Lancasb. Greensh, fort. à milvoq q. piffis milvins.

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 minge, 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.
North Country Words.

Miscreed, descried; this, I suppose, is also only a rustic Word, and nothing else but the Word descried corrupted.

Missetchbt, That hath got an ill Habit, Property, or Custom. A Missetchbt Horse. I suppose q. Missetchbt, mistaught, unless it come from tetch, tordis-east, as is usually said in the South, he took a Tetch, a Displeasure or Distaste; this Tetch seems to be only a Variation of Dialect for touch, and sectey for touchy, very inclinable to Displeasure, or Anger.

A Mizzy; a Quagmire.


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 Moss, as a Mosker'd Tree, a Mosker'd Tooth.

Welly Moyder'd, Almost distracted. Chesh.

Muck, Lincolnsh. Moist, wet, à Belg. Muyeck, Mollis, hemis, mitis. Mollies ebim humiditatem sequi-sur. Elsewhere Muck signifies Dung, or Straw that lies rotting, which is usually very moist. Hence those proverbial Similies, As wet as Muck, Muck-rot.

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; a Dan. Moreck, Fusus, Morcker; insusco, item tenbro. Occurrir & Ant. Lat. Mucridus, Mucrus, qua Befio idem sonant quod ignavus, iners. This Word is also used in the South, but more rarely.

To
North Country Words

To murl, To crumble.
A Murth of Corn, Abundance of Corn. Forte à More.

N.

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 ancient Romans, thus described by Plutarch, ξύλον διπλῶν ὑπὸ τίς ἀμάξων ὑφισκόντων, which If. Casaubon, Exercit. 16. § 77. thus interprets, Significat esse lignum divisum in altero extremo in duo cornua, quod subjicitur tementi plaustri, quoties voluit auriga rectum stare plaustrum operatum. Furca was used in several kinds of Punishments. V. Casaubon. ibid. Pag. 443. Edit. Francof.

A Napkin, a Pocket. Hankerchief, so called about Sheffield in Yorkshire.

Nap or Neap, Wathy, 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 Ne/c, signifying soft, tender, delicate, effeminate, tame, gentle, mild. Hence our Neiscook, in the same Sense, i. e. a Tendering. Somner.

Nearre, Lincoln. in use for neather, ab A S. Ner-ran, posterior.

A Neive or Neiffe; A Fist.
A Neckabout; Any Woman's Neck Linnen. Sheffield.

My Neme, My Gossip, my Compere, Warwick-shire. v. Eame.

Netted, Starved with Cold.
Netting, Chamber-lee, Urin.
North Country Words.

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. (Nitling, Much valuing, sparing of, as nithing of his Pains, i.e. sparing of his Pains.

A Noggin, A little Piggin holding about a Pint, a Teut. Nossel.

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. Hitan ejusdem signification. Lancalb. Somner.

A Note-beard, a Neat-heard. Var. Dial.

O

My, Mellow, spoken of Land.

Oneder, v. Aunder.

Onedorns; Cumb. Afternoons Drinkings, corrupted from Onederins.

An Ofsken of Land, an Ox-gang, which in some Places contains ten Acres, in some more. It is but a Corruption of Ox-gang.

To offe, To offer to do, to aim at, or intend to do, Offing comes to bossing. Prov. Chest. I did not offe, or meddle with it, i.e. I did not dare, &c. forté ab Audeo, Ausus.

Ousen, Oxen.

An Overswitcht House-wife, i.e. a Whore. A Ludicrous Word.

An Ox-boofe, an Ox-stall, or Cow stall, where they stand all Night in the Winter, ab A.S. Bosib. Praēpe, a Stall.

An Oaxter, an Armpit, Axilla.
TO 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. Chest.
Vetus vox (inquit Skinnerus) pro Sudario, praesorsim quod circa collum gestatur. Minshew ditum putat quasi Portelet, quod circumfertur, vel, ut melius divinit 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 Pate, a Mad-brain. Chest.

A Pelt, A Skin, spoken chiefly of Sheep Skins when the Wooll 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 stufft, 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.

Peevifiş, Witty, subtle.
A Penbaulk, 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 Mifer, that pins up his Panniers, or Baskets. A Pig.
North Country Words.

A Piggin; a little Pail or Tub, with an erect Handle.

It's pine, q. Pein to tell: It is difficult to tell, ab A S. Pin.

A Pingle, a small Croft or Picle.

A Pleck, a Place, Yorks. Lanc. ab A S. Place, a Street, a Place.

A Poke, a Sack or Bag. It is a general Word in this Sense all over England, tho’ mostly used ludi-
crously, as are Gang and Keal, &c. because bor-
rowed of the Northern People. Hence Pocket, a lit-
tle Poke, and the Proverbs, To buy a Pig in a Poke,
and when the Pig is profered, bold ope the Poke. Mr.
Brooke informs me, that with them in the East
Riding of Yorkshire, the Word Sack is appropriated
to a Poke that holds four Bushels, and that Poke is
a general Word for all Measures; hence a Met-
poke, a three Bushel Poke, &c.

Poops, Gulps in drinking. Popple, Cockle:

To pote the Cloaths off. To kick all off; to
puft, or put out, from the French Pousser, or Pofer,
pusare, or ponere, to put.

Prattily; Softly.

Prick; Thin drink.

A Princock; A pert, forward Fellow. Minshew,

Deftitit à Praeox, q. d. Adolescens præcox ingenii;
quod licet non absurdim sit, tamem quia sano minus dis-
crepat, puto potius ditum quasi jam primâm Gallis,
qui feci, non ita pridem pubertatem attigiss, & recensVe-
neris stimulos percepits. Skinner.

Pubble, Fat, full, usually spoken of Corn, Fruit,
and the like. It is opposite to fantome.

A Pulk; a Hole of standing Water, is used also
for a Slough or Plash of some Depth.

A Puttock Candle: the least in the Pound, put
in to make Weight.
THE 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.

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 Reckless, and Recklessness, 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 dures out, or falls out of the Straw with handling it. Vox esse videtur. Oxon. tommum.

To rauk, To scratch. A rauk with a Pin. Perchance only a Variation of Dialect for rake.

Redbanks, Artsmart.

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 A S. Hæman, Plorare, clamare, ejulare, to weep with crying and bewailing, Hream, ejulatus.
**North Country Words.**

To rejambe, Lincoln, as it rejambles upon my stomac. Fr. G. Il regimbe fur mon estomac, i. e. calcitrat. Sic autem dicimus ubi cibus in ventriculo fluisset et nauseam parit. Verb. aut Fr. G. à Prop. Re, & Fr. G. Jambc, it. Gamba ortum du. it. Skinner.

To remble, Lincoln. To move, or remove, q. d. Remobiliari.

A Reward, or good Reward; a good Colour, or Ruddines in the Face, used about Sheffield in Yorksh. Rent, Handsome, well-shap'd, spoken of Horses, Cows, &c.

To render; To separate, disperse, &c. I'll render them, spoken of separating a Company. Perchance from rending per paragogen

Rennish; Furious, passionate; a rennish Bedlam.

To reul, To be rude, to behave oneself unman-nerly, to rig. A reuling Lad, a Rigby.

To reuje, To extol, or commend highly.

To rine, To touch, ab A S. 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.

Rops, Guts, q. Ropes, fanes. In the South the Guts prepared and cut out for Black- puddings or Links, are called Ropes.

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 Hoarsnes.

Rowty; Over-rank and Strong; spoken of turrn or Grazs.

To rowt or rawt; To lowe like an Ox or Cow. The old Saxen 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.
Runnel, Pollard Wood; From runing up apace.
He runes it; Cheth. spoken of a Child, he cries fiercely, i.e. he runes it, he bellows.

Rynt ye; By your leave, stand handsomely. As, Rynt you Witch, quoth Besse Locket to her Mother, Proverb, Cheshire.

S

Sackless, Innocent, faultless, without Crime, or Acculation; a pure Saxon Word, from the Noun Sac, Saca, a Caufe, Strife, Suit, Quarrel, &c. and the Preposition leas, without.

A Sagbe; i.e. a Saw.

To samme Milk; To put the runing to it, to curdle it.
A Sark; a Shirt.
Saugh, 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, causes. 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.
Seaves, Rushes, Seavy Ground, such as is overgrown with Rushes.

A Seeing-glafs, a Looking-glafs.
Seer; Several, divers. They are gone seer Ways. Perchance seer is but a Contraction of seven.
Sell;
North Country Words.

Sell, Self.

-Sell, Ceshb. 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 Setterwort, by which an Issue is made, whereout ill Humours vent themselves.

Sensy, Not: Sign, Likelyhood, Appearance.

Senfne, Cumb. Since then. Var. Dial.

A Shafman, Shafmet, or Shaftment: The Measure of the Fist with the Thumb set up, ab AS. Sæft mund, Semipes.

Shan, Lincoln. Shamefacedness, ab AS. Scande, confusio, verecundia; item abominatio, ignominia.

Shandy; Wild.

To sbeal; To separate, most used of Milk. So to sbeal Milk is to curdle it, to separate the Parts of it.

To sbear Corn; To reap Corn.

No sbed; No difference between Things, to shead, Lanc. to distinguish, ab AS. Sceadan to distinguish, disjoin, divide, or sever. Belgis Scheyden, Scheeden.

Sbed-Riners with a Whaver. Ceshb. Winning any Cast that was very good, i.e. strike off one that touches, &c. v. Ryne.

Sbods, Oat hulls, Darbysh.

The Sbot-flagon, or Come again; which the Host gives to his Guests if they drink above a Shilling. Darbysh.

A Skippen, a Cow-house, ab AS. Scypene. Stabulum, Bovile, a Stable, an Ox-stall.

A Shirt-band; Torksh. 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. Cesyh. Syb, or Sybbe, is an ancient Saxon Word, signifying Kindred, Alliance, Affinity.

Sickerly,
North Country Words.

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, fulsus. a Furrow, vel potius fulsus, aquarius, Lacuna, lira, stra, elic, a Water Furrow, a Gutter, Somner.

Sike, Such. Var. Dial. sike a thing, such a thing.

To file down, Lincoln. to fall to the Bottom, or subside, fort, ab A.S. Syl, Bafs, limen, q. d. ad fundum delabi, Skinner.

Sizely, Nice, proud, coy.

To skim; To look asquint, to glee.

Skelead; Wapt, cast, become crooked. Darb.

Skatloe; Los, Harm, Wrong, Prejudice, One doth the stretch, and another bath the scorn. Prov. ab A.S. Scædan, Scædhian, Belg. Schäden, Teut. Schaden Dan. Skader, nocre. Add stretch 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. It's a Word of general Use.

Slape, Slippery, vox usatissimo.

Slape-ale, Lincoln's. Plain Ale is opposed to Ale medicated with Wormwood, or Scurvy-grafs, or mixed with any other Liquor: Fortean, licet sensus non param variet, ab alt. Slape quod agro Lincolns. lubricum & mollem significat, i.e. smooth Ale, hoc a verbo, to slip, Skinner.

To flat on, to leek on, to cast on, or dash against.

Vox inquiton.

To sleek out the Tongue, To put it out by way of Scorn. Chefs.

Sleek, Small Pit-coal.

To sleek, i.e. Slack, to quench, or put out the Fire, v.g. or ones thirst.
North Country Words.

To sleebe, To dip, or take up Water.

To sete a Dog, is to set him at any thing, as Swine, Sheep, &c.


Slokened, Stockenened, q. slackened, choaked, Var. Dial. as a Fire is choaked by throwing Water upon it.

The Sltre 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, obserere, Belg. slot, sera, claustrum, ferreum.

A Slough, A Husk; it is pronounced sluffe.

To sump; To slip, or fall plump 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 sneap or sneap; To check; as Children easILy sneaped; Herbs and Fruits sneaped with cold Weather. It is a general Word all over England.

The snasfe; 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.
North Country Words.

Snever ; Slender, an usual Word.
A snever-spawt ; A slender Stripling.
Sneck the Door, Latch the Door; the sneak or snecket of a Door (according to Skinner) is the String which draws up the Latch to open the Door.

To snee, or snee; To abound, or swarm. He snees with Lice, he swarms with them.

To suite; To wipe. Snite your Nose, i.e. wipe your Nose, à schneutzen, Belg. snuten, snotten.
Nares emungere, Dan. snyder emunge, à snuf substantiva, to wipe off the Snot.

A snitbe Wind, Vox elegantissima, agro Lincolnse; usatitissima, significat autem vellum valet frigidum & penetrabilem, ab A.S. snidan, Belg. sneiden ; Teut. schneideren, scindere, ut nos dicimus, a cutting Wind.

Skinner.

Sued, and snog; Near, handsome, as snogged, 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 Soft; 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 subsides, to strain it, v. file.

A Sile-dish; A straining, or cleansing Dish.
Sool or sowle; Any thing eaten with bread.

To sowel one by the Ears, Lincolnse. i.e. Aures summa vi vellere; credo a sow, i.e. Aures ar- ripere & vellere, ut subus 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.
North Country Words.

A Spangle, 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, Odere, claudere. This Word is also used in Norfolk, where they say, spar the Door, an emis be come, i.e. shut the Door, lest he come in.
A Spout, or Spout, A Youth.
To spelder, To spell.
The Speer, Chebb. The Chimney Post. Rear’d against the Speer, standing up against the Chimney Post.

Spice, Raisins, Plums, Figs, and such like Fruit, Yorkshire. 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, veatis Teut, stang, pertica, contus, sbarus, veatis. Datur & Camb. Br. Ystang Pertica, sed nostro fonte basfum. This Word is still used in some Colleges in the University of Cambridge; to stang Scholars in Christmastime, 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.

58 North Country Words.

Staw’d; Set, from the Saxon Stow, a Place originally from statio and statuo. Hence, I suppose, flowing of Goods in the Hold of a Ship, or in a Store-house.

A Stee; a Ladder, in the Saxon stegber is a Stair, gradus schle, perchance from see.

Stead; Is used generally for a Place, as, It lies in such a Stead, i.e. in such Place, whereas elsewhere only in stead, is made use of for in Place, or in the Room of.

To speak, or seeck, or seke the Dure; to shut the Door. à Teut. & Belg. stecken, steken, to thrust, or put, to stake.

To seem; To bespeak a thing.

A Steg; A Gander.

To sein, or steven; idem.

Stiven, Sternness, perhaps from Stiffe.

A stife Queen; A lusty Queen; 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 Stithy, 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 stupā.

Stocksbill, Geranium Robertianum.

A bound, q. Stand, a wooden Vessel to put small Beer in. Also a short Time, a small bound.
North Country Words.

A Stōwk, q. Stalk, the Handle of a Pail, also a Shock of twelve Sheaves.

A Stōwe, 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, a Teat. Kornstreiche, Haustorium, vel radius, streichen, Haustorio mensuram radere, coxaeque, complanare.

Strunt, The Tail or Rump, ab A.S. steort, stert, Belg. stert, steert, Teut. steitz. cauda: vel à Belg. stront, Fr. G. Eltron, It. stronzo fercus, per Metonym. adjuncti, Skinner.

Stunt, Lincolnsh. Stubborn, fierce, angry; ab A.S. stunta, stunt, stultus, fatuus, fortè quia multi preferoces sunt, vel à verbo, to stand, ut Resty, à restando, Metaphorà ab equis contumacibus jumpta. Skinner.

1. A Srom, The Instrument to keep the Malt in the Fat.

2. Strufhins, Orts, from Destruction, I suppose. We use the Word Strufhion for Destruction. It lies in the Way of Strufhion, i.e. in a Likelihood to be destroyed. Mr. Brokesby.

A Sturk, A young Bullock, or Heifer. ab A.S. Styrk, Buculus à.

To sturken, To grow, thrive; Theodden is the same.

A Swad, philpa, 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 swaile; To singe or burn, to waste or blaze away, ab A.S. swælan, to kindle, to set on Fire, to burn.
North Country Words.

A Swang, a fresh Piece of green Swarth lying in a Bottom, among arable, or barren Land. A Dool.


Swathe, Calm.

To swattle away, To waste.

A Swathe bank, A Swarth of new mowen Grass or Corn.

Sweamish, i.e. squeamish, used for modest.

To sweb, To swoon. To swelt; idem.

A Swill, A Keeler to wash in, standing on three Feet.

To swilker ore; To dash over. Vox hominis.

A Swinbull, or swine-cruce, A Hogs-fly.

Swipper, Nimble, quick, ab AS. twippre, crafty, subtle, cunning, fly, wily.

To swizzen, To singe.

The Tab of a Shoe, The Latchet of a Shoe.

A Tabern, Cellar, à Lat. Taberna.

Tantrelis; Idle People that will not fix to any Employment.

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 save, Lincolnsh. To rage, à Belg. Tobben, Toppen, Daven, Teut. Toven, Furere. Sick People are said to save with the Hands when they catch at any thing, or wave their Hands, when they want the use of Reason.

To Tawm, To swoom.

To teem, or team, To pour out, to lade out of one Vessel into another. Credo à Danico Tommer, Haurio, exhaurio, vacuo, tommer, autem oritus à Tom. vacuo, v. Skinner.

Teamful;
North Country Words.

Teamful; Brimful, having as much as can be contained in; in the ancient Saxon it signifies fruitful, abundant, plentiful, from Team, Soboles, fetus and full.

Teen, Angry, ab AS. Tyan, to provoke, stir, anger, or enrage. Good or foul taking.

A Temse, a fine Sierce, a small Sieve, Belg. Tems, Tems, Fr. G. Tamis. Lt. Tamisio, Tamils, cribrum; whence comes our Temse Bread.


Tharn, Lincolnsh. Guts prepared, cleansed, and blown up for to receive Puddings; ab AS. Dearm. Belg. Darm, Derm, Teut. Darm, Dearm, simpl. intestinum.

Threat, Firm, staunch, spoken of Barrels when they do not run.

Thew'd, Towardly.

To thirl, To bore a Hole, to drill. Lincolnsh. ab AS. Dhryl, Dhyrel, foramen. Dhirlan, Belg. Drilen, Perforare. Skinner.

A Thible, or thivel, 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 AS. Tholian, ejusdem significationis.

Thone, thony; meā sententiā, q. thawn, damp, moist. Skinner à Teut. Tuncken, macerare, instinguere, deducit.

A Throve, a Shock of Corn, containing twenty-four Sheaves, ab AS. Threaf, manipulus, a Handful, a Bundle, a Bottle.

To throve, Lincolnsh. To urge, ab AS. Thrayvian, Urgere.

To threap, threapen; To blame, rebuke, reprove, chide; ab AS. Threapan, Threapian, ejusdem signification. To threap Kindness upon one, is used in
North Country Words.

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.

I'll thiippa thee, Chest. I'll beat or cudgel thee.

Very strong, Busy employed.

To throdden, To grow, to thrive, to wax, to turken.

Thrust, for thrust, Chest. Maxfield Measure, heap and thrust. Prov.

To throw, To turn as Turners do; ab A S. Thrawan, quœ inter alia, to wheel, turn, or wind, significat.

To thropple, To throttle, or strangle. Var.

Dial. Yorks.

The Thropple, the Wind-pipe. Yorks. Dial.

To thwite, to wittle, cut, make white by cutting. He hath thwitten a Mill-post into a Pudding-prick. Prov.

Tider, or Tider, or Titter, Soon, quickly, sooner.

From Tide, vid. Aslite.

To tifle, To turn, to stir, to disorder any thing by tumbling in it, so standing Corn or Grains is tisled when trodden down.

Till, To.

Timorous, By the Vulgar is here used for furious or passionate.

To tine, To shut, fence, tine the Door, shut the Door. ab A S. Tynan, to inclose, fence, hedge, or teen.

Tipperd, Drest unhandsomely.

Tiny, Puny, little; it is usually joined with little as an Augmentative; so they say, a little tiny thing.

Too too, Used absolutely for very well, or good.

Toom, or Tume; empty; A toom Purse makes a Bleit [i.e. bashful] Merchant. Prov. Manifest & Danico Tom, vacuus, inanis.

To toercan; To wonder or mufe what one means to do.
A Tougher, A Dower, or Dowry. Dial. Cumb.

Toothy, 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 rustic Word. In some Places they call them Trotters.

To tum Wool, to mix Wool of divers Colours.

A Twill, a Spoole, from Quill. In the South they call it winding of Quills, because antiently, I suppose, they wound the Yarn upon Quills for the Weavers, 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, because they are employed for the same use of writing, which of old Reedsonly 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, Tremere, utrumque a 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.

U

-Ubach; U-block, &c. v. Yu-bach, &c.

Umfrid, Astride, astridlnds.

Vinerous, Hard to please.

Unbeer, Impatient.

Ure; Udder.

To be uried, It is spoken of such as do not grow.

Hence
Hence an Urling, a little dwarfish Person. In the South they call such Knowles.


To wally, To coquer, or indulge. Walcb; Insipid, fresh, waterish; in the South we say walloush, meaning somewhat nauseous.

Walling, i.e. Boyling, it is now in frequent Use among the Salt-boilers at Northwych, Nambwych, &c. To wall, To totter, or lean one way, to overthrow, from the old Saxon Wæltan, to tumble, or rowl, whence our wailing in Blood, or rather from the Saxon Wæltian, to real or stagger.

The Wang-tooth, the Jaw-tooth, ab AS. Wang, Wong, mandibula. Wone todh feu polius Wong-todh, Dens caninus.

Winkle, Limber, flaccid, ticklish, fickle, waving.

A Want, a Mole, ab AS. Wand. Talpa.

War, Worse, war and war; worse and worse. Var. Dial.

To warcb, or wark; To ake, to work, ab AS. Wark, Dolor. Utrumque, a Work.

To wary, Lancash. To curse, ab AS. Warian, Werigan, Execrari, Diris deovere. 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.
North Country Words.

To warp, to lay Eggs, a Hen warps. The same with wary.

A Wartb, 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.

Way-bit, a little piece, a little way; a Mile and a way bit. Yorks.

Way-bread; Plantain; ab AS. Wæg-bræde, so called because growing every where in Streets and Ways.

Weak; moist.

Mown Gras welks, that is, dries in order to becoming Hay. To wilt, for wither, spoken of green Herbs or Flowers, is a general Word.

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 wel-tan, 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.

Wæ-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 waer, alga marina, Fucus marinus. The Thanet Men (faith Somner) call it wore or woore.

Wellaneer, alas.

To wend, to go.

Westy; Dizzy, giddy.

Wharre, Crabs: as sour as wharre, Cheshire.

A wheady Mile, a long Mile, a Mile longer than it seems to be. Used in Shropshire.

Wbeam or wheem; near, close, so as no Wind can enter it: also very handsome and convenient for E one:
North Country Words.

one: as, It lies wheem for me, Chesth. ab AS. Gece-weme, grateful, acceptable, pleasant, fit.

Wheamow, Nimble: I am very wheamow, quoth she old woman, when she steps 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 femina. That Queen was used by the Saxons to signify the Female Sex, appears in that QUEEN Fugot was used for a Hen-fowl.

A wheint Lad, q. queint, a fine Lad: ironice dit-sum, Chesth. Var. Dial. Also cunning, subtle.

A Whinner-nob, 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. Brokeby. I rather take it to be the Name of some Bird that frequents the Waters.

Whirkened, Choaked, strangled.

A Whijket, a Basket, a Skuttle or shallow Ped.

To white, to requite, as God white you, God requite you, Chesth. Var. Dial. white pro quite, quite pers Aphon sym pro requite.

To white, to blame: You lean all the white off your self, i.e. You remove all the Blame from your self. V. wite.

To wite, to blame: ab AS. Pana, multa, q. supplicium. Chaucer ufeth the Word for Blame.

To whaow, Chesth. to cover or whelm over. We will not kill but whaow, Prov. Chesth. Spoken of a Pig or Fowl that they have overwhelmed with some Vessiel in Readines to kill. Ab AS. Hwolf, Hwalf, a Covering or Canopy; Verb. Hwalsian, camerare, fornicare.

To middle, 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 who whisken, a whole great drinking Por. who being the Cheshire Dialect for whole, and a whisking signifying a black Pot.

Wbook't every Joint, Shook every Joint. Chesb.

A wiegb, or waagh, A Leaver, a Wedge, ab A.S. Wæge, Pondus, massa, libra.


Winly, quietly.

Woat.

A wogb, a Wai: Lancashire, ab A.S. Wæg, Paries, elsewhere in the North wogb is used for Wool, by a Change of the Dialect.

To wonne or won; to dwell: to haunt or frequent: as where won you? where dwell you? ab A.S. Wunian, Gewunian, Habitate, manere, Belg. Woonen, Tent. Wonen, Wohnen: habitare, morari. Hec ab A.S. Wunian, Gewunian. Affiescere, q. d. Ubis soleis aut frequentas?

Wood-wants, Holes in a Post or Piece of Timber, q. d. Places wanting Wood.

Worch-bracco, Chesb. i.e. Work-brittle, very diligent, earnest or intent upon one's Work. Var. Dial. To be worried, to be choked. Worran in the ancient Saxon signifies to destroy; in which sense we still say, A Dog worries Sheep.

A wreæfel, a Weasel.

Wringle-breas, or Straws; i.e. Bents, item Windle-straws.

A Wright, Is the only Word in use here [East Riding of Yorksb.] for a Carpenter. Mr. Brokesby, To wyte, i.e. Blame, v. Wite.
North Country Words.

Y

Yane, one: yance, once, Var. Dial.
Yare, Covetous, defirous, eager, also nimble, ready, fit, ticklish. It is used also in the South. A Teut. Geaher, Geah, Fervidus, promptus, praceps, impatiens: Geahe Præcipititia, Jearen, Fervoere, effervescere: vel parum deflexo senfu ab AS. Gearo, Gearre, Chaucero etiam Yare, Paratus, promptus, &c. v. Skinner cui præ reliquis omnibus arridet Etymon, ab AS. Georn, studiofus, sedulius, diligens, intentus. Spoken of Gras or Pastures, it is fresh, green.
Yeardly, valde; yearldy much, yeardly great, that is very great.
The Yeender, or Eender: The Forenoon, Derby.
A Yate; A Gate.
Yeander; Yonder, Var. Dial.
Yeud, 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. 1. c. 10.

He th:it the blood-red Billows like a wall,
On either side parted with his Rod,
'Till all his Army dry-foot thro' them Yod.

Speaking of Moses.

Yoon, Oven; Var. Dial.
To yewfier, To fester.
Yu-batch, Christmas-batch, Yu-block, or Yule-block,
Christmas-block, Yu-gams, Christmas-games, ab AS.
Yuck, Line. à Belg. Jeücken, Joocken, Teut.
Jeücken, prurire: Jucken, Fricare, Scabere.
South and East Country WORDS.

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 Linnen 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 AS. Ampre, Ompre, varix: vel à Teut. Empor, sursum, empor heben, emporen, elevare, q. d. cutis elevatio.

Aneweß, Nigh, almost, near hand, about, circiter, Suff. On-neaweste, prope, juxta, secus, near, nigh; à Prop. On, and néaweste vicinia.

Arders, Fallowings, or Plowings of Ground. This is also a Northern Word.

Argol; Tartar, or Lees of Wine.


Auk and awkward, Untoward, unhandy, ineptus, ab AS. Æwerd, perversus, aversus; boe ab Æ Prep.
South and East Country Words.

loquelari negativa privativa & Weard versus, quasidicas, qui ad nullam rem vel artem à natura comparatustum, iratá Minerva natus. Huic autem Aukward omnino tum sensu tum Etyma oppositum Toward. This is a Word used also in the North, as I am informed by Mr. Brookesy.

B

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 a verbo, to Barre, vel à Germ. Bergen, Absondere, AS. Beorgan munire, q. d. Locus clausus, respectu sci. agrorum.


Bain, Lithe, limber-jointed, that can bend easily. Suffolk.

Bebitber, On this Side. It answers to beyond. Suffex.

Beshownb’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 Tear, 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 Milkedew, i. e. sueti resciitum vel resciita quedam melliga
South and East Country Words.

A Bugge, Any Insect of the Scarabaei 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.

Bonds, i.e. Weevils, an Insect breeding in Malt, Norf. Suff. Ess.

Bown, i.e. Swelled, Norf.


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 rustic Word corrupted from Bridle.

A Sow goes to Brimme, i.e. To Boar. Of use also in the North.

Brine it bitter, Bring it hither, Suff. Var. Dial.

To brite; Spoken of Hops, when they be overripe 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.

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, clearly. Some write it Buxome; ab AS. Bocsum, Obediens, tractabilis, hoc à verbo Bugan fletere, q. d. flexibilis; quod
South and East Country Words.

eo confirmatur, quod apud Chaucerum Buxumnes ex-
ponitur 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, Eff.

A Buttal, a Bittern, à Latino Buteo. In the
North a Mire-Drum.

C.

A Caddow, a Jack-daw, Norf. In Cornwall
they call the Guiliam 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
Whinnock.

A Carre, A Wood of Alder, or other Trees in
a moist, boggy Place.

A Cart-rake, Eff. A Cart-track, in some Coun-
tries 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 pratling Noise among
a great many, Suff.

Chizxell, Bran, a Teut. Kieffel, Siliqua, Gluma,
Suff. Kent. It is also used in the North.


fort: ab AS. Lædan, Teut. Leyten, ducere, q.d.
via ducens ad templum, Skinner.

A Chuck, a great Chip, Suff. In other Coun-
tries they call it a Chunk.

Cledgy, i.e. Stiff, Kent.

Clever
South and East Country Words.

Clever; Neat, smooth, cleanly wrought, dextrous, à Fr. G. Leger, cleverly, q. d. Legerly, Skinner. Of use also in the North.

A Cobweb Morning; A misty Morning, Norf.

A Combe; A Valley, Devon. Corn, ab AS. Comb, comp. à C. Br. éoque antiquo Gallico Kum, Cwmm, unde defluxit Gallicum recens Combe, Vallis urrinque collibus obsita, Skinner.

A Coomb, or Coumb of Corn, Half a Quarter, à Fr. G. Comble utrumque à Lat. Cumulus.


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.


Costard, The Head. It is a kind of opprobrious Word, used by way of Contempt.

A Cotrel, 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 admin- gendum, ab It. Covare; Fr. G. Couver, incubare, hoc à Lat. cubare. It seems to be a general Word.

A Cowl; A Tub, Eff.

A Cowlip, That which is elsewhere called an Oxeflip.

A Cragge, A small Beer-vessel.

A Croch-tail; A Kite; Milites caudae forcipatae.

Crank; Brisk, merry, jocund, Essex. Sanus, in- teger: sunt qui derivant à Belg, & Teut. Kranck, quod prorsus contrarium se. agrum significat. Ab istis autem
South and East Country Words.

autem antephrasisbus totus abhorreo... Mallemigiar de-
ducere ab Un vel Opekranck, pen aerger, omisfa per in-
juriam temporis initiali syllabi, Skinner. It is used also in Yorkshire, Mr. Brokesby.

Crap, Darnel, Suff. In Worcestershire and other Countries they call Buck-wheat Crap.

Crible, Course Meal, a Degree better than Bran, a Latino cibrum.


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 falar à Lat. Cratica, Craticula, Crates.

Crawly mawly; Indifferently well, Norf.

A Culver, A Pigeon or Dove, ab AS. Culver, Columba.

DAG, Dew upon the Grass. Hence Daggetail 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 Ufe.

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.

A Dole, A deep Dint or Furrow, Eff. Suff.  
A Pool, A long, narrow Green in a plowed Field, with plowed Land on each Side it; a broad Balk.  
Forte 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

Elinge, Solitary, lonely, melancholly, far from Neighbours, &c. elongatus, Suff. à Gallico Enloigner. Elende in the ancient Saxon signifies procul, far off, far from.

Ernful; i.e. Lamentable.

Erft; The same that Edif, the Stubble after the Corn is cut, Suff. Edif is an old Saxon Word signifying sometimes Roughings, Aftermats.

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 abounds in unnecessary Words of this and other Kinds. So a Sheep is said to yean, 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 Termination.  
Fecbes,
South and East Country Words.

Feabes, or Feaberies, Gooseberries, Suff. Leicester.

Thebes in Norf.

Fenny, i.e. Mouldy, fenny Cheese, mouldy Cheefe, 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 flaitte; To afflict or scare. Flaitte is the fame with gastered.

A Flasket; a long shallow Basket.

Foifon, or Fizon, The natural Juice or Moisture of the Grass, or other Herbs. The Heart and Strength of it, Suff. a Gallico Foifonné, abundare,
vel fortè à Teut. Feist, pinguis,

Footing time, Norf. is the fame with Upsetting time in Yorkshire, when the Puerpera gets up.

A Fosral, Forte Forestal; a Way leading from the Highway to a great House, Suff.

Frampald, or Frampard; Fretful, peevish, crosf, froward. As Froward comes from From, so may Frampard.

A Frower, an Edge-tool used in cleaving Lath.

To frafe, To break, Norf. It is likely from the Latin Word frangere.

Frobly mobly, Indifferently well.

G.

To gasster, To scare, or affright suddenly.

Gasster, Perterrefactus: ab AS. Gaft, Spiritus, Umbra, Spectrum, q. d. Spectri alicujus visu territus, vel q. d. Gasstrid vel ridden, i.e. à spec tro 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 crosf a Field the nearest Way, to meet with something.
Gant, Slim, slender. It is, I suppose, a Word of general Use.

Gatteridge-tree is Cornus feminá, or Prickwood, and yet Gatteridge-berries are the Fruit of Euonymus 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.

Geazcn, Scarce, hard to come by, Eſs.
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 Goiffe; a Mow of Hay or Corn, Eſs.
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 Gotch, a large earthen or stone drinking Pot, with a great Belly like a Jugg.

A goyfer, To be frolick and ramp, to laugh aloud, Suff. Used also in Yorkshire.


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 Erth or Eddith, Suffex. Stubble, Kent.

The Gray of the Morning, Break of Day, and from thence till it be clear Light. That Part of Time
South and East Country Words.

Time that is compounded of Light and Darkness, as Grey is of White and Black, which answer thereto.

A Grippe, or Grindlet; A small Drain, Ditch, or Gutter.

A Hagester, A Magpie, Kent.

A Hale, Suff. i.e. A Trammel in the Essex Dial. V. Tramel.

A Haw, Kent. A Cloze, ab AS. Haga seu Hæg, Agellulus seu Cors juxta domum, hoc ab AS. Hegian sepire.

To bare, To affright or make wild; to go barum storum.

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 AS. Helan, to hide, cover, or heal. Hence in the West, he that covers a House with Slates, is called a Healer or Hellier.

To bie, To make Haste, ade bith Haste.

Haulm, or Helm, Stubble gathered after the Corn is inned, ab AS. 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 Hornicel, a Hornet, Suff. Dial.

To botagee, To move nimbly, spoken of the Tongue, Suff. You botagee your Tongue.

A Holt, a Wood an ancient Saxon Word.

Hover Ground, i.e. Light Ground.
South and East Country Words.

To summer, To begin to neigh; Vox Onomatopea.

I.

THE Door stands a Jarr, i.e. The Door stands, half open, Norf.
A Jugglemear; a Quagmire, Devon.
An Ice-bone, a Rump of Beef, Norf.

K.

K Edge, Brisk, budge, lively, Suff.
A Keeve, Devon. A Fat wherein they work their Beer up before they turn it.


The Kerfe, The Furrow made by the Saw, Sussex, Essex.

A Kerle of Veal, Mutton, &c. A Lion of those Meats, Devon.

A Kidden, Badger, Huckster, or Carrier of Goods on Horfeback, Ess. Suff.

A Knacker, One that makes Collars and other Furniture for Cart-horses.

Knolles, Turneps, Kent.

L.

To lack, To dispraise.
A Large, Largitio, a Gift to Harvest-men particularly, who cry a Large 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.

Laye,
South and East Country Words.

Laye, as Lowe in the North, The Flame of Fire, tho’ it be peculiarly used for the Steam of Coal, 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: AS. Sæd-leap, a Seed-basket.

To lease and leasing, To glean and gleaning, spoken of Corn, Suff. Kent.

A Letch or Leeb; 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. Leever, in Chaucer, signifies rather, tho’ this Comparative be not now in Uso with us.

A Three or four-way Lee; trivium vel quadrivium, Where three or four Ways meet.

A Lift, i.e. A Stile that may be opened like a Gate, Norf.

Lither, Lithe; flexible. It is used also for lazy, lothful.

Litten, V. Church-litten. Lic-tune Saxenice cameterium.

Lizen’d Corn, q. lefthened, i.e. Lank, or shrunk 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, sors, ignovus, 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.

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.

M.

A Mad, an Earth-worm, Eff. From the High Dutch Maden.

Mazzards, Black Cherries, West Country.
A Meag, or Meak ; A Pease-hook, Eff.
A Mere, i.e. Lynchet.
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.

Misgast, 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. AS. Mixen, Sterquilinium, utr. à Meox, fimus, hoc forte à misco & miscela ; quia èf miscela omnium alimentorum.

82 South and East Country Words.

gloriæ. Sed corrumpi banc fatoor vulgari labio, quod Mother matrem significans etiam pro Moer, b. e. puella pronuciat.

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, Sussex.

Mulch, Straw half rotten.

N.

A Nail of Beef, v. g. Suff. i. e. The Weight of eight Pounds.

Newing, Yealt, or Barm, Ess.

Near now, Just now, not long since, Norf.

To not, and notted, i. e. Polled, shorn, Ess. Ab A S. Hnot, ejusdem significationis.

Nutb'd, Starved in the bringing up.

O.

L D' Land, Ground that hath lain untilled a long Time, and is new plowed up, Suff. The same in Essex is called Newland.


Oast, or East; The same that Kiln, or Kill, Somersetsh. and elsewhere in the West.

Orewood, Quedam Album specis quae Cornubioe agras mirifice foecundat, sic dicit forte, quod ut Aurium incolas locupletat, & auro emi meretur. East autem vox Cornubioe fere propria. Sea-wrack, so called in Cornwall, where they manure their Land with it, as they do also in Scotland, and elsewhere.

Ope
South and East Country Words.

Ope Land, Ground plowed up every Year, Ground that is loose or open, Suff.

P

A Paddock, A Frog, Eff. Minshew despectit à Belg. Padde Bufo. A Paddock, or Puddock, is also a little Park, or Enclosure.

A Paigle, It is of Use in Essex, 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 Waistcoat.

Pease-bolt, i.e. Pease-straw, Ess.

Piperidges, Barberries, Ess. 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 plow. Vox generalis.

A Pose, a Cold in the Head, that causes a Running at the Nose.

A Poud, a Boll, or Ulcer, Suff.

A Prigge, a small Pitcher. This is, I suppose, a general Word in the South Country.

Packets, Nefts 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

Uotted, Suff. Cloyed, glutted.

R

Athe, Early, Suff. As Rathe in the Morning, i.e. early in the Morning. Rathe-ripe Fruit, i.e. early
i. e. early Fruit; fructus prooccnes, ab AS. Radh, Radhe, cito.

A Riddle, An oblong sort of Sieve to separate the Seed from the Corn, ab AS. Hriddel, crirrum, hoc à Hreddan, liberare, quia sc. cibrando partes puriores à crafforibus liberentur, because it rids the Corn from the Soil and Drofs.

A Ripper, A Pedder, Dorser, or Badger, Suf. Rising, Yeast, Beergood.

Roughings; Latter Gras, after Mathes.

Roff, or Rosily; 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 lift; Devonsh.

TO sander about, Or go sandering 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.

Say of it, i. e. Taste of it, Suff. Say for Assay, per Apbocrasfin, 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 Scopperloft, A Time of Idleness, a Play-time.

A Seame of Corn of any sort; A Quarter, eight Bushels, Ess. ab AS. seam, & hoc fort à Groeco σαμά 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. Sumner.

A Seam of Wood; an Horse-load: Suff. ejusdem originis.
South and East Country Words.

Sear, dry, opposed to green, spoken only of Wood, or the Parts of Plants, from the Greek ἀριδος. 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. Seel. Time. What Seel of Day? What time of Day?

To go few, 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. u-detur contra trium à Shovel.

A Sheat, a young Hog, Suff. In Essex they call it a Sbote, both from shoot.

Sbie, or sby; Apt to startle and flee from you, or that keeps off and will not come near. It. Schiło, à Beig. schouwen, schuwen, Teut. scheven, vitare, Skinner. Vox eft generalis.

Sheld, Flecked, party-coloured, Suff. inde Sheld-drake and Sheld-fowle, Suff.

To shimper; To shimmer or shine, Suff. Dial.

A Shovel, 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.

A Shuck, an Husk or Shell, as Bean-shucks, Bean shells, per Anagrammatismum. Husk forte.

Sizzling, 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; Grounfeil, senecio, Eff. Suff.
A Size of Bread, and Cue of Bread, Cambridge.
The one signifies half, the other one-fourth Part of
a Half-penny Loaf. That Cue is nothing but g,
the first Letter of Quarter or Quadrans is manifest.
Size comes from Scinda.

Skaddle, scathie; Ravenous, mischievous, Suff. ab
AS. Skade, Harm, Hurt, Damage, Mischief; or
scadan, loedere, noecere. Prov. One doth the Skatbe,
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 throw, i. e. That is to look frowly; Suff.

Skeeling, An Isle, or Bay of a Barn, Suff.
To skid a Wheel; Rotam sufflaminare, with an
Iron Hoop fastened to the Axis to keep it from
turning round upon the Descent of a steep Hill, Kent.
A flappel, a Piece, Part, or Portion, Suff.

To slump; To slip, or fall plump down into any
dirty, or wet Place. It seems to be a Word made
per onomatopoeian 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:
The Snafe; 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 Cuftom.

To spurk up; To spring, shoot, or brisk up.
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, Succ.

A soller, or solar, an upper Chamber or Loft, à Latino solarium.

To squat, To bruise or make flat by letting fall. Active Succ.

A Staffe of Cocks, a Pair of Cocks.

A Stank; a Dam or Bank to stop Water, Stower; Fodder for Cattle: ab Estover, Gal.

A swamp; a low hollow Place in any Part of a Field.

The stelal of any Thing, i. e. Manubrium. The Handle, or Pediculus, The Foot-talk : à Belg. stele, stele. Tent. sive Petiolus.

A Speen, or spene; A Cow's Pap; Kent. ab AS. spana, mamma, ubera.

A sotte-bangle; a sluttish, flattering, lazy Wench, a rustick Word, only used by the Vulgar.

A stew; a Pool to preserve Fish for the Table; to be drawn and filled again at pleasure.

A Stoly House, i. e. A clutter'd, dirty House, Succ.

A Strand; One of the Twists of a Line, be it of Horse-hair or ought else, Succ.

A Stound; A little while, Suff: q. a Stand.

The Strig; The Foot-talk of any Fruit, Petiolus, Suff.

Stamwood; The Root of Trees stubbed up, Succ.

A Stuckling; An Apple-pasty or Pye, Suff.

Stufnet; a Pofnet or Skillet, Suff.

A bull; a Luncheon, a great Piece of Bread, Cheefe, or other Victuals, Eff.

Sturry, Inflexible, Sturdy and Stiff; Stowre is used in the same Sense, and spoken of Cloth, in Opposition to Limber.
South and East Country Words.

A Stut, a Gnat; Sommerset, ab AS. Stut, Culex.

Stover; Fodder for Cattle; as Hay, Straw, or the like, Eff. from the French Estouver or sover, according to Cowel. Spelman reduces it from the French Estoffe materie, & Estoffe, necessaria suppediteare.

Swads; Pods of Pease, or the like Pulse.

To sweale, To singe or burn, Suff. A swealed Pig, a singed Pig; ab AS. swaelan, to kindle, to set on fire, or burn.

To sworle; To snarl as a Dog doth, Suff.

A Tagge, a Sheep of the first Year, Suff.

Teeky, i.e. Touchy, Peevish, crois, apt to be angry.

To Iede Grafs, To spread abroad new mowen Grafs, 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.

Temsebread, 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 tine, or tin a Candle, To light it, ab AS. Tyn.m, accendere, bine Tinder.

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.

A Trammel, an Iron Instrument hanging in the Chimney, whereon to hang Pots or Kettles over the Fire, Eff.

Trea; Peevilh, froward, pettifl, very apt to be angry.

A Tumbrel, a Dung cart.

Trewets, or Trusts; Pattens for Women, Suff.

A Trip of Sheep, i.e. a few Sheep, Norf.

A Trug; a Trey for Milk, or the like, Sussex Dial.

To trull, To trundle; per contractionem, Suff.

To vang; To answer for at the Font as Godfather. He vang'd to me at the Vant, Somersetshire, in Baptisterio pro me suscepit, ab AS, Fegan, to receive, also to undertake, versi 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.

Vritb; Etherings, or Windings of Hedges, teneri rami Coryli, quibus inflexis fepes colligant & stabilunt; ab AS. Wrydhan, torquere, distorquere, contratorquere: Wridha, lorum, Wridelf, Fascia, quia sci: hi rami contorti infar lori & Fasciae fepes colligant, Skinner.

W, Attles, Made of split Wood, in fashion of Gates, whereing they use to fold Sheep, as elzehere in Hurdles, Suff. ab AS, 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.
90 South and East Country Words.

A Wem, a small Fault, Hole, Decay or Blemish; especially in Cloth, Eff. ab AS. Wem, a Blot, Spot, or Blemish.

A Were, or wair; a Pond or Pool of Water, ab AS. Wer 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 Wheedon, a simple Person, West.

A wheady Mile, a Mile beyond Expectation, longer than it seems to be.

Whicket for whacket; Or quitte for quattie, 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 AS. Hwitel, Sagum, Saga, lana, a kind of Garment, a Caslock, an Irish Mantle, &c. v. Somner.

Willows Bench; a Share of the Husband's Estate which Widows in Sussex 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.

Woodmel, a hairy, coarse Stuff, made of Island Wool, and brought thence by our Seamen to Norf, Suff. &c.

Woodcock Soil; Ground that hath a Soil under the Turf that looks of a Woodcock colour, and is not good.
South and East Country Words

Y.

Are, Nimble, sprightly, smart, Suff.

A Taspèn, or Taeepsèn, In Essex signifies as, much as can be taken up in both Hands joined together. Gouldman renders it, *vola seu manipulas*, forte à nostro. Grasping, ilisä propter euphoniam literä caninä r and g, in y facillimä fane & vulga-tissima nostro linguae mutatione transmute; q. d. quantum quis vola comprehendere poteft, Skinner.

In Sussex, 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 set’n anon. C’have eat so much e’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 Welch, 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. **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 cannot say that all that are so have been borrowed of the Romans.

2. An.
A Catalogue of Local Words. 93

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 Cupboard.

4. Bragget; a sort of compound Drink or Metheglin.

5. A Bratt; Semicinctium ex vilissimo panno.


7. A Capo; a working Horse.

8. A Cod; a Pillow, AS. Codde est Pera, Marsupium. Matth. 10. 10. Græci séd lectis hyemem imponebant, ut aestate ψυξαν, Autore Laertio lib. 2. in Mene- demo, Mr. Nicolson.

2. Cop, and Coppin, is a Spider; but a Spider's Web we call gwyd-cop and corruptly. Gwydrgoppyn.

3. Almari signifies the same thing in Welsh, but it's now grown obsolete. I suppose we might have it of the Normans.

4. Brågod; idem. A common Drink among Country People in their Feasts or Wakes.

5. Bråtbay, Rags; Bretyyn, a Rag, Brethyn, Woollen Cloth. Hibernis Bredhy'n.


7. Kephyll; a Horse. The Irish call a working Horse Kappwl. All of the same Original with Caballus.

8. Kw'd and Kôd; A Bag.

10. Cole, or Keale; Pottage.

11. Copping, The Top or Roof of a Wall.

12. Dare, Harm, or Pain.

13. Trinket, a Porringer.


15. A Doubler; A Dish.

16. A Dool.

17. An Ellmother, A Stepmother.

18. Elden; Fewel, ab AS. Æled. Ignis.

19. A Garth; A Yard.

20. Grig
22. He, She.
23. To beat, To cover.
24. Heb ; Bashful.
25. Knoll, A little round Hill, ab AS. Cnolle, Top or Cop of a Hill, or Mountain.

20. Gryg, Heath.
22. Hi, 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 Lexion. It is a Word generally used in North Wales.
24. Gwyl ; Bashful, which in the feminine Gender is wyl, as Merk-bwyl, a bashful Maid: And so in some other Cases, according to the Idiom of this Language, v. g. y mæc yn wyl, he is bashful.
25. Klot; The Head. The Hills in Wales are generally denominated by Metaphors from some Parts of the Body. Ex. gr. Penmaenmawr, y Benglog, Tal y Llykbay, Ker'n y Bw'kb, y vrôn dëg, Keu'n y Braikb, y Grimmog. Pan signifying a Head, Penglog a Skull, Tal the Forehead; Kern one Side of the Face, y
27. Stouk, The Handle of a Pail.
28. Tabern, a Cellar.

29. To ware ones Money, To spend it or lay it out.

30. Yule, Christmas, Fr. Junius (in Lexico suo AS.) vocem Zehul factum putat "Zehul, à Britain. Gwyl, Festum Feviæ Mr. Nicholson. So that Yule is originally nothing else but Vigiliae, as Mr. Lloyd rightly judgeth.

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
A Catalogue of Local Words.

Foumart, q. Foul-mart, from its stinking Smell.

32. Durdom; Noise. Hence Dudwrdh; Contention.


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 Fig.
A Catalogue of Local Words.

gure, whereas as 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.
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 Brecan. 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.
A Catalogue of

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 coup; 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 Tawd 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 availeth 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, Houfeleek.

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;
North Country Words.

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; a Cimbrico Hroop vel Heroop, vociferatio, by which it is frequently contracted.

Smidy; A Smith's Shop, whence Smidyknoon, Var. Dial.

A Steg; a Gander.

To flam one; To beat or cuff one strenuously. A flam or slim Fellow, is a shragged, tall, rawboned Fellow; the Length of whose Arms gives him the Advantage of striking hard, and therefore such are noted for Fifty-cuffs; whence flam 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 Grafs, 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 Files 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. Nicol-son's Catalogue.

Walsb, or Welsh; Strange, insipid, ab AS. Wealb, vel potius Teutonic Welsch strange; Welsh Po-tage, strange, insipid Potage.

Unlead, or Unlead; A general Name for any crawling venomous Creature, as a Toad, &c. It is sometimes ascribed to man, and then it denotes a fly, 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 Northanbymbricum.

Andorn; Merenda. A.S. Unde prophet, Prandium. Ita & Goth. Undaurnimat. Luc. xiv. 12. This is, I suppose the same word that is entered Orndorn in my Collection.

Arelumes; V. Heir-lumes.

Arvel-bread; Silicernium. A.S. Apyall. Pius, Religiosus, hac spectaret videtur. Ita ut Arvel-bread propriè denotet panem solenniter magis & Religioso come tum. This Word is also entered in the Collection; but there wants the Etymology of it.

Attercop; Aranea. A.S. Attecpopa. q. d. Animal summi Venenosum. This is in the Collection without Etymology.

A Beeld; Munimentum, a frigoris injuria. Quid si ab A.S. beladian, Excusare, Liberare?


Blake; Color subniger. A.S. bleac. Hinc cognomen, apud Nostrates frequens, Blakecock; vox ejusdem ferè valoris cum nobilis faxiorum cognomine. Videtur esse variatio duntaxat Dialecti pro Black.

To blin; Cessare. A.S. ablinnan & blinnan; sine augmento initiali, Chaucero, Blin.


Bummle Kytes; Vaccinia. Rubum Saxonis vocabunt berg beam, i. e. Tribulum majorem. Est autem cyp, vel cîs, minatio.
A Cawel; Chors. AS. Lapel, Calathus, Qualus.
A Chibe; Cepa. AS. Lupe.
To click; Arripere. AS. gelaecan.
Copt; Superbus, Faftuolus. AS. coppe, Apex, Fastigium. Unde copeæ, Summus.
A Cowbat; Palumbus. AS. curceoce.
To crune; Mugire. Forte à Saxonico Rühian, Sufurrare, Mussilare.
Quæ in C desiderantur Quære in K.
To deegbt; Extergere, mudeare. AS. vihtan, Parate, Disponere. vihtan an æpendo γαρτε. Nobis, to indite a Letter.
A Dobby; Stultus, Fatuus. AS. dobgendo, senex decrepitus & delirans.
To dree; Perdurare. AS. appoegen, Pati.
Drivy; Limolus. AS. géopaeo pæcen, Aquaturbara. Chaucero, drovi.
To fang; Apprehendere. AS. tangan. Belgis, vanghen.
To saw; i. Fang. AS. pon. Gothicè, Pahan. Islandis, faa.
A Fell; Mons. Plura, meg 9 swan. Vide apud Scholiafien in Aristoph. in Nudibus, Aé. i. Seen. 1. Quæ transcriptit ferè Suidas in vooe γαρτε.
Foot-days; Die declinante. AS. popo-dager. Et popoinhter, Nocte longe provecta.
To found; Idem quod Fettle. AS. punðian.
Garn-windles; Harpedonc, Rhombus. AS. gea-pindoel. Quod à geaþn Penla, Stamen; & pindan, torquere.
To geall; Dolere. Vox propriè de dolore ex nimio frigore dr. Forte à Saxonico geallan, Interti- grere, to gall.
Glossarium Norbertiymbriticum. 167

To gloom; Vultu esse severiori. AS. glommung.
Crepusculum; nostratibus, the gloomeing. Ita ut to
gloom apte respondet Latino frontem obnubilare.
In the South we use gloom, or glum, frequently as
an Adjective for tetricus, vultri trifiti.

p. 318.) testatur se quondam in illo tracitu Hollandiae
ubi, &c. incidisse in Rusticas aliquot familias quibus
cochlear quotidiano Sermone gaepstock dicebatur.Goth.
Stika est Calix. AS. rtecce Cochlear; & rtecce
bacillus. Vox gob est ab AS. geapan pandere
to gape, Unde gob, pro dirupitone fepis.

A Gate; Comma. A Flood-gate. AS. geotan &

A Gouk; Cuculus, Avis. AS. gece & geac. Da-
nis, gog.

A Grape; Latina, AS. ggrep & gpe & gpepe.

A Hackin; Lucanica, AS. gehadco plre, Farc-
cimen; & gehaecca, farcimentum.

Hand-feasting; Contra&icus Matrimonialis.Danis,

Harnes; Cerebrum. Goth: Thairn, Danis, Hierne.

Sicambriis; hern vel hirn. Omnia hae facillime à

This Word is entered in the Collection, but no Account
given of its Etymology.

To berry; Spoliare, AS. hejuan t hepgian. P.
Junius derivari vult ab Æw. Tollo, Aufero.

Hoven-bread; Zymites. Matt. xiii. 33. o8 he pa-
eall ahapec. i. e. Ulque dum fermentaretur tota.
Hoven is the Preterperfect Tense of Heave; we use
it for what is unduly raised as Heven-cheele, &c.

A Hull; Hara, AS. hnutula, Culleola tegens
nucem. Erat etiam hule proavis nostris Tugurium;
quod contracte dictum putat F. Junius. ab Æw. Ma-
teralis. Goth, Hulgan est Velare, tegere. Islandis,
eg hil tego.

Ilkis;
Glossarium Northymbriicum.

Ilkin; Quilibet, A.S. ælc. Chaucero, Ilk.


To kenen; Scire. Chaucero, to ken; & kende, notus. A.S. cunnan. Goth Kunnan. Germanis, kenen. Danis, kiende. Islandis, kunna. Belgis, kenen. 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. A.S. cepan, captare, he cepct populaHehe he yung. i. mundanam captavit laudem.


The Lave; Reliquis. A.S. lap & lape. lapeiam est vidua; ut nobis hodiè Relicft. This is entered in the Collection; but without Etymology. Those that are left, from leave.

A Lavroc; Alauda. A.S. lapepc. lapepc. lapepc. Lark is but this Word contracted.

To lether; A.S. hleósran est Tonare. Dicunt autem Nostrates de Equis curstantibus. They lether it; sicut Australiores. They thunder it.

A Leikin; Amasius, vel Amasia. Goth. Leikan est Placere. A.S. lician. Cimbris, Arliika. Anglis Australioribus, to like; nostratibus, to leik, &c. Et fallor si non aliqua sit cum his affinitas in Latinorum Diligo, negligo, &c. à Lego. Præser-tim cum probable fit verbum LEGO antiquitus cum C. LECO, scriptum fuiffe. Sicut LECE pro LEGE, LECION pro LEGION, non semel in vett. Monumentis,

Leithwake;
Leitewake; Agilis. AS. hæpac est Traētabilis; & unlihæpac, Intraētabilis. A lip (Goth. Litba) Membrum; & pace, lēntus, 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. leopē & leopē. V. Ælfr. de ver. test. p. 23. & 40. Ubi Interpres, Leyser & leiver. Lieve, or lief, is of frequent Use in England over, in this Expression, I bad as lief, i.e. Æque vellem.

To līte; Aulfartare. Chaucero, Lithe. Forte à Sax. hlīde, Tranquillus, Quietus.


Mallison; q. d. Maledition. V. Bennison.

Menfe; 'Evλογια Good manners. AS. mennirc, Humanus. Unde mennyclice, Humaniter; & mennycnyς, Humanitas. The Adjective menseful is entered in the Collection.


Murk; Tenebricosus, obscurus, AS. mỳpce. Danis, morcker Tenebræ. Chaucero, merck.

To nate, or note; Uti. AS. notian. Cimbris, Niutt. Belgis, nutten. Chaucero, note, usus.

A Nadder; Coluber, Anguis. AS. Næðope. Matt. iii. 1. Chaucero, Nedders pro Adders.

Qumer:


To read, Consilium dare. Huc ref. dictum illud proverbiale apud Chaucerum:

*Men may the old out-run, but not out-read.*


Rideing; Three Yorkshire Rideings. i. Tres Comitatus Eboracensis Distriéctus ñe dicti. Fortè a voce. AS. ñipynng, ejusdem valoris V. Not. in Vit. Ælf. R. p. 74.

To rope; Diligentius inquirere, investigare. AS. hippan.

Torůze; Abblandiri. Danis, Roeglede, Jactantia.

Same; Pinguedo AS. þime. Hinc f. sic dictum, quod Pinguedo immensus sit instar Oneris. Seame enim propriè est Onus, sarcina. Latino Barbaris, Sauer. Graecis, ñyma. *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. þco.

Scarn; Stercus bovinum, vel vaccinum. AS. þeapn. Hince Scarabæus, AS. þeapnipibba; Kiliano, Schearnwever. Er quidem (fit conjecturae venia) videor mihi non minima in voce Scarabæus vocabul
Glossarium Northumbriamumricum

vocabulii nostri Skarn vestigia discernere Quam apposite enim redderent nostrates, A Skarn-bee?


Scag; Umbra. AS. reca.

Scagg'd; Callo obductus. AS. recg, Callus.

A Shoo-ubang; Carrigia. AS. sceodang.

A Skolt; Pessulus, Lipsis, inter voces vetr. Germanicas, Scollt est Sera. In the South we have some Footsteps of this Word; for we say, to flit a Lock, i.e. to throw back the Bolt without a Key.

Snod; Laevis, Equus fine nodo. AS. rÎnibn & gerniban, Dolare, Belgis, Sniiden. Willeramo. Snidan & Snithan.

A Snude; Vitta. AS. rÎnib. Occurrit & apud Somnerum, rÎnæb pro rÎnæbe. Sic ut & rÎnætan pro rÎnætan, &c.

Sool; Obslonium, Pulmentarium. AS. ruple & rupol. Job. xxi. 5.


A Stoop; Cadius. AS. rÎoppa. Belgis, Stoop.

To storken; Gelu adstringi. Vide tur non minimam habere affinitatem cum Gothico illo Gaftaurkn quod occurrit Marc. ix. 18. pro encaidæ; Novimus autem encaidæ apud Hippocratem, Alisqué, non Arencere Solummodæ fed & Gelu constringi denotare. It seems to me to be derived from stark, stiff, rigid.

To streek; Expandere. AS. rÎpecan.
To swell: Deficere; to found. AS. appercan;
To threep; Vehementiä affirmare. AS. öneapian,
Redarguerce, Incopare. Chaucero, threpe. This is
entered in the Collectien, but not in the Sense of vehement
affirming, in which yet it is used, even in the South,
in that common Phrase, He reap'd me down.
To torsett; Mori. AS. mit ·tänum to\peran,
Ad mortem Lapidare. Vide T. Mareschalli Ob-
servat. in Evang. Anglo-Sax. p. 546.
Unlead; Nomen Opprobrii. Quidsi ab un particu-
culà privativâ & lædan, legem ferre? Adeò ut vox
unlead propriè sit exlex. Goth. Unleds, Mendi-
cus, Pauper.
Unsel; Nomen (item) opprobriosum. Goth.
Sel est bonus; Unsel, malus. AS. unràlž, In-
tœelix, Chaucero, Selinesfs, Fœlicitas.
Wad; Oleafrense; Nigrica fábrilis Doct. Mer-
ret; Aliis, pnigitis. Black-lead. AS. paw, Sandyx.
To warp; Ovum parere. ab AS. apajtpan, Eji-
cere. V. Mould-warp.
A. Wath; Vadum. AS. paw. quod à pawan,
Trañire. Kiliano, wadden & wæden. V. Vossii
Etymol. in voce Vado, & Vadum.
To weat; Scire. AS. pætan: Ps. 1. 7. Chau-
cero, wate ; & wete, seït. It seems to differ from
Wote only in Dialect.
To weel; Eligere. Germanis, Welen. Belgis
ver. wæle (& Danis hocdiermis, Vaal) Electio. Vide
Cl. F. Junii Gloss. Goth. in voce Walgan.
Wellaway; Heu! AS. palapa.
A Whang; Lorum. A S. spang. V. Shoe-
whang.
Whilk; Quis, Quid, Utrum. Chaucero, Whilk.
AS. hpilc. Goth. Theleiks. Danis, huilk. Belgis,
welk. Scotis, quilck.
A Whine; Pauci. AS. hpæn & hwon, Aliquan-
tuin. At pyncende hpon, Operarii pauci in Codd.
Rush.
Glossarium 'Northeymbrycicun."


Yeable-Sea. Forte, Forsitan. Vox yeable mani-
festò orta est à Saxonico yeable, Potens. Et proinde yeable-Sea sonat ad verbum, Poteft ita se habere. Scotis, Able-Sea. It may be so.

A Yeather. Vimen. Godon-bnyce 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.
Account of some Errors and Defects in our English Alphabet, Orthography, and Manner of Spelling.

HAVING 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-
An Account of some Errors, 

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 antient Greeks gave to the Letter Alpha, or α; and, therefore, the Bishop of Chester would have the Character used to signify this Vowel.

2. It wants a Letter to signify the Sound, we give to oo, or double o, as in good, flood, 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 υ, which is used in Greek for υ 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 near
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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 incrassated, or Bh. For tho' we distinguish V Consonant from u Vowel, and attribute to it the Power of B incrassated; 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 D I A I, A M P L I A T. Bishop Chester.

2. A Character to express D aspirated or incrassated, 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,
Defects in our English Alphabet.

Tb.

Thank, Thesis, thick, thin, thistle, thrive, thrust.

Death, doth, both, broth, wrath, &c.

Of this Difference our Saxon Ancestors were aware, and therefore made Provision for both in their Alphabet. Db they represented by ſ, as in Faſter, Moſter, &c. Tb by þ, as in þeif, þick, &c.

3. A Letter to denote T incrustated, or the Greek Θ, which we express by Tb. 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, ſ from Db, or þ from Tb. 3. By the Consent of the Composers of other Alphabets. The Greeks and Hebrews making Tb a simple Letter, and giving it a Character, and the Saxons both Db and Tb.

4. A Character to express ſb, which is the same with the Hebrew Ŝebin, 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 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. Gataker, omissions, the a after it, as being involved in it: writing.
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ting, instead of quis, quid, quam, &c. quis, qid, qam.

But the Bishop of Chester, who more nicely, and

curiously considered it, finds the Letter involved

in Qj, to be oo, not u, to whom I do fully assent.

3. W, which is nothing else but the Letter oo ra-
pidly pronounced. This the Greeks were sensible of,

for instead of the Dutch Word Wandals, they wrote

'OouwSoAiii; and we noted before, that the Greeks

pronounced their Diphthong oo, as we do oo.

4. X is, confessedly, nothing but the Letters CS;

and therefore, tho' it may be retained as a Compen-
dium of Writing, yet is it by no Means to be ac-
counted a distinct Letter, or allowed a Place in

the Alphabet,

X, 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 Let-
ters,

1. To C, before e and i, we give the Power of f,

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 re-

member, in the Word accept, for Example, pro-
nounced the second e 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 j Consonant, that is Dzy, as I shall

shew afterward, as in Gewder, Ginger, Gibbet, and,

which is worse, that not constantly neither; for in
gold,
Defects in our English Alphabet.

1. Gold, 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 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 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;
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before. 2. That of the Latin A in Hat, that, man, bran, &c.

6. To the Vowel O we give three Powers: 1. That of the Greek Alpha in God, rod, bet, &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 TSurh and some Surh, the former observed the Letter T in it, and the latter the Letter Sh. Whence it appears, that the true Writing of it is TSurh.

9. In all Words where w is put before h, as in what, which, when, &c. it is evident by the Pronunciation, that the h ought to be put before the w; and the Words written Hwen, or boo-en, boot-Sh, boot, &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 beg-u-n with the Consonant. Against this Rule I would put in two Exceptions.

1. In
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1. In compound Words, I would have the Pre-
position in Spelling, and dividing the Syllables, to
be separated from the radical Word. As for Ex-
ample, I would have spelled Ab-use, not A-bu-je;
Ab-rogate, not A-bro-gate; Dis-turb, not Di-
trust, not Di-ji-trust, and the like.

2. In Words formed from Verbs for Tenses, Per-
sions, or Particles, by a syllabical Adje-
tion. I think it proper, that the Syllable that is added,
should, in spelling, and dividing the Word, be sepa-
rate from the radical Verb. For Example, I would
have it spelled lov-ed, not lo-ved; bat-ed, not ba-
ed, &c. This I think most rational and convenient.

3. To distinguish these Adjections from the radical
Verb. 2. Because we separate them thus in Pron-
unciation, 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 swimmets thus swi-meth, in our Orthography,
we double the m, writing swimmetb; the like might
be said of trimmetb, drummetb, 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 Li-
quid, 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 Chi-


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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, stroke, broad, beat; which, as we said just now, ought to be signified by a Stroke over the Vowel, to be produced, thus, brod, grêt, bēd, bēt, &c.

In Adjectives that end in a Mute and a Liquid, e.g. ble, tile, &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 probable, pro-babl; pronouncing ble as we do in ble-mifs. 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, Achiotl, &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 \( s \), as they are pronounced, and as Schoolmasters are forced to teach their Scholars to pronounce \( st \) 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, rightus, grievus. 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.

7. In
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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 sck, &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 tunc, ssc for ssee, situate 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 gb 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 b, or simple Aspiration, as in through, which therefore may be written throub. 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.

I have this day sent you, by the Carrier, my Collection of Local Words, augmented almost by the one half; wherein I haveinserted, out of the Catalogue you where 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 Utensils 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 Toper and toping, Buck and Bucking, a Wag, Blend, Blink, Brickle, which I take to come from Break, signifying anything 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 the usual metrical Translation of the Psalms.
Some Observations made and communicated by Mr. Francis Brokesby, concerning the Dialect, 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 bone, bane, hence all the Towns ending in bam, as Wickbam, Fulbam, Stretbam, &c. bamily for bamily; for worse, warse and war; for stone, bane; unde Stanton; q. Stony Town, Stanford, Stanmore, &c. So for Wo is me, Wa's me sio. 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 Latb, Lat; for Bench, Binch; for Pitch, Pick; for Thatch, Thack; Thatcher, Thaker, for Church, Kykr; near Knapweed.

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, Ander, 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 adjoining 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 Louths; i.e. the Low Country,
in Contradistinction to the Wauds. Tho' some call all the East Riding besides Holderness, and in Distinction from it the Woults.

4. In some Words, for oo, we pronounce eu, as ceul, seul, eueuf, for cool, fool, enough. In some Words, instead of oo, or o, or oa, we pronounce ee, as Deer for Door, reck the Deer; Fleer for Floor; abreed for abroad; ge for go; je for jo; je throng.

1. e. so full of Business; ne for no; for Poison they pronounce Peson.

Note, In some Part of the West Riding they pronounce ai for a; boil for bole; coil for cole; boile and booin for bose and boes.

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 Masingen, Docken, Bracken. Elsewhere in England, the Termination en is a Note of the Plural Number, as in Housen for Hoes; Hosen for Hoses; Shoosen, or Sboo, for Shoes; Peason for Pease; Children for Childs, &c.

In the same Country, for Straw, they use Srea, 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; \textit{i.e.} with Charcoal, and Wood split 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 \textit{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 lift 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 lift 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 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 Oar 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.
Refining Silver

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 lifted 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, passeth 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 lye 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 Assay 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, 20l. 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.

I These
Of Smelting, &c.

These six Mountains in Cardiganshire, not far distant from each other, afford Silver Oar, Talabornt, Geginnon, Consomlack, Gedarran, Bromefloid and Cummer.

At our being there they digged only at Talaborn. They sink a Perpendicular square Hole, or Shaft, and strength, 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 Pique, 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 3l. or 4l. 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 Tinners 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 *kelius*. 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 Tinner 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 Dros,
Of preparing Tin.

Dross, flows over 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 increases 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.
Of Iron Work.

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 Careway'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.

The 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.
Of Iron Work.

Case 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.

In 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.

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 Sussex, 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. In 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,
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 unless. 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 lets 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
Observations on Husbandry.

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. XCI. 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 Rooking for cheating and abusing.
The Manner of the Wire Work at Tintern in Monmouthshire.

They 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 through 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 Overhouse-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 across, 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 through the center, but is placed towards one side, viz. that on which the hooks are. Underneath is fastened
The Manner of making Vitriol.

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 straightened 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.

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*Modus faciendi Vitriolum co*tile *in Anglia*.


*Apides ex quibus Vitriolum excoquitur ad litu* Orient*ale insulae Shepey reperiiuntur. Ubi ingentem borem copiam colegerunt per spatio*am ar*eterrae mistos spargunt, donec imbrium iliuevit, accedente Solis o*st*u & calore in terram feu pulverem redigantur subtilissimum, nitro*sum, sulphureum odor*e pr*er*eunties offend*ent*em Interea aqua per banc terram percolata in *Sub*efcia vasa per tubulos & canales derivata in vasa plume*o* amplo.
The Manner of making Vitriol.

ample six septem dies tum furtur us est made of an equal proportion, sum aliud usum plumbum effunditur, tum immisit aliquot coqui sunt continti bot liquidum potest quam plumbum, cui ut facilius ebulliat ferri injiciunt particula, quae lixivio plane consummuntur.

We saw the Manner of making Vitriol, or Copperas, at Bricklesy in Essex. They lay the Stones upon a large Bed, or Floor, prepared in the open Air, under 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 Lead 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 crystallizing to the Sides of the Troughs, and to cross Bars put into them.

The Liquor that remains, after the Vitriol is crystallized, they call the Mother, and reserve it to be again evaporated by boiling.

They gather of these Stones in several Places beside the Coast of the Island of Shepey. I have observed People gathering them on the Sea Shore near to Brightelmstone in Sussex.

The Manner of making Vitriol in Italy is something different from ours in England, which take in Matthias's Words.

Mineræ glebas in acervos medocres consoletos igne sup- postito accendunt. Sponte autem urunt semel accensa, donec in calcem sex cineres maxima ex parte diminutur. Mineram cubuistam in piscinas aqua plenas obru- unt, agitantdo, miscendoque eam, ut aqua imbuatur sub- stantia Vitrioli. Aquam banc Vitriolatam a sedimento claram
The Making of Minium, &c., 143.

They make great Quantities of Green Copperas at Deptford, near Greenwich.

The Making of Minium, or Red-Lead.

FIRST 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.

Cerussa is made of Plates of Lead softened with Steams of Vinegar, vid. Philosophical Transactions, Numb. CXXXVII. p. 935.
The 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 Doff, 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.
The Allom Work at Whitby.

off into Coolers, where it contains 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 crystallized 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 crystallized 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 un hoop 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.
THE Making of SALT at Namptwych, in Cheshire.

The 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-walling, some two, some three, some four, or more.

N. B. A Lead-walling 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 Tradesmen, 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.
The Manner of making Salt.

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 lake-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 railing 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 twice 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 fuscitatem, but leave about a Pottle or Gallon of Brine in the Pan, left
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.
The Manner of making Salt.

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 used 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 Fossil Salt are found in Hungary, Transylvania, Lithuania, &c.

The Manner of making Salt of Sea-Sand in Lancashire.

In 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 Liquor
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 impregnated with Salt, they boil in leaden Pans, wherein the Water evaporating, the Salt remains behind.

There is also at Newcastle, Preston Potts, 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 Oxen 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 Cornwall 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.

FINIS.