

or, Ramsey the bounteous of gold and of fee,  
 Crowland as courteous as courteous may be,  
 Spalding\* the rich, and Peterborough the proud,  
 Sawtrey, by the way, that poor Abbaye,  
 gave more alms in one day than all they.—Murr.

\* Lincolnshire.

SAINT IVES. Barbeus de Seynt Yve.—Douce MS., 98, *i.e.* barbels of the river Ouse.

. . . or drink of the waters of Saint Ives, by John Bale (out of Romish Authors) produced to be good against the temptations of the petticoat.—T. Nash. *Have with you to Saffron Walden.*—N., 2, 1596.

SAWTREY [9 m. N.W. of Huntingdon]. Cistercian. See Ramsey.

Sawtrey, by the way,  
 now a grange that was an abbey.—Kempe.

Losely MS., 212, Lottery of 1567.

STILTON [6 m. S.W. of Peterborough] gives its name to the premier cheese of England, tho' it is chiefly made in Leicestershire.

Cheese, such as men in Suffolk make,  
 But wished it Stilton for his sake.

Pope, *City & Country Mouse*.

"Nay, stay," quoth Stringer, when his neck was in the halter.—R., 1678.

#### ISLE OF MAN.

Christian, Callow and Kerruish [pronounced Kerrush]  
 all the rest are refuse [par. of Maughold].

Moore, *Surnames of I. of M.*, p. 94.

Kelly. So common a surname that any Manxman answers to it.—See N., VI., vii., viii.

A Manx puffin, *i.e.* a Manxman.—*M. M.*, i. 29.

If the puffin's nest was not robbed in the Calf of Man they would breed there no longer. Up to the present century they laid a single egg in the rabbit burrows there, and if it was taken away, a second and third, never rearing more than one bird.—*M. M.*, i. 31. The puffin was also eaten.—See Wilson, *Voyage round the Coasts of Scotd. and the Isles*, ed. 1842.

Blue. The Manxman's livery.—*M. M.*, i. 29

Manxman like, a day behind the Fair [unpunctuality common].—*M. M.*, i. 35.

Quocunque jeceris stabit. Raad erbee cheau oo eh nee eh shasso.

The arms of Man are its [three] legs.—*M. M.*, i. 22.

Three legs armed, armed for self defence,  
 centrally united, security from thence.

On the old Parlt. House at Castleton, destroyed since 1775.—*M. M.*, i. 238.



With one leg I spurn Ireland, with the second I kick at Scotland, with the third I kneel to England.—*M. M.*, i. 22.

God keep the house and all within  
From Cut Mac Culloch and all his kin.

God keep the good corn, the sheep, and the bullock  
From Satan, from sin, and from Cutlar Mac Culloch.  
(A powerful Gallovidian rover of the 16th century.)

The first the poor, the second the rich, Manx man's prayer.—*M. M.*, i. 37.

Do as they do in the Isle of Man:

"How's that?"—they do as they can.—*M. M.*, i. 27.

*Cf.* What! I see 'tis raining again,  
Why, then we must do as they do in Spain:  
"How's that?"—we must let it rain.

Swift, *Polite Convers.*, i.

Duke of Athol, King of Man,  
is the greatest man in all this lan'—*M. M.*, i. 23.

All the bairns unborn will rue the day  
when the Isle of Man was sold away,  
and there's ne'er a wife that loves a dram  
but what will lament for the Isle of Man.—Halliwell.

The great Road of King Orry.—The milky way. His answer that he came thence when challenged on his first landing in the North.—*M.*, i. 23.

Mie Mannin, mie Nherin (Good in Mann, good in Ireland).—*Mon. Mis.*, ii. 9.

The Manx and the Scots will come so near as to throw their beetles at one another. The sea is still retiring in the North at the Point of Ayre, but there are yet twenty miles across to Scotland.

In hoc medio cursu [inter Iberniam et Britanniam] est insula quæ appellatur Mona.—Cæsar, *De Bello Gallico*, v.

I have read of a contention between Scotland and Ireland about a little island, either challenging it for theirs. It was put to the decision of a Frenchman, who caused to be put into the island living serpents, arbitrating it thus: that if those serpents lived and prospered then the ground was Scotland's; if they died, Ireland's.—T. Adams, *Works*, 1629, p. 837.

Like a Manx cat, hasn't a tail to wag, *i.e.* the stubbin or rumpy cat.

He is like a Manx cat, he leaves nought behind him but his tail.—*M. M.*, i. 34.

The following general byenames occur in the Isle of Man:

The Dalby folks are called Gobbocks, from their partiality to that fish; the Castleton youths are generally styled Dullish (Manx, Boasters); the Peel gents are called Vinegar hill boys, also Skaddon or Haddock boys.—M. A. Denham, *F. L. of N. of Engd.*, 17, 1852.



The natives of Castleton are called the Dullish Boys, those of Dalby are called Gobbogs: the Peel men are designated the Skaddan Boys, as well as Haddock Boys, while those from the North of the island are called Stunners or Boasters.—*Mon. Misc.*, i. 41.

Peel for Antiquity, Castleton for Dignity,  
Ramsey for Scenery, Douglas Malignity.—*M. M.*, ii.

(Written by a Lady, early part of this century.)

Douglas, the seat of scandal, nurse of pride,  
To ignorance by lasting ties allied,  
With self-tormenting spleen and envious strife  
Sours her own cup, and blasts the joys of life.

John Stowell of Peel, *Retrospect*, 1790. Called the  
Churchill of Mona.—*M. M.*, ii. 15.

Four Ls, four As, an S, and a B,  
spells a nice village as you may see.

*i.e.* Ballasalla, 2 m. N. of Castleton.—*M. M.*, ii. 15.

If of the world you're tired, pray  
Don't hang or drown, but only give  
The world up and to Peel go live.

Mrs. Griffiths, *Lines on Peel*, 1839.

Shenn phott, shenn ghryle,  
Shenn chlooid dy choodaghey yn aile.

An old pot, an old griddle,  
an old clout to cover the fire.

Imitation of the sound of Kirk Arbory bells.—*M. M.*, ii. 15.

As round as the Tynwald. The Seat of Parliament or House of  
Keys, a circular grassy mound near Saint John's.—*M. M.*, i. 25.

As indifferently as the herring bone doth lie in the midst of the fish.  
(Oath of Deemster and Bailiff that they will thus administer  
justice.)—*M. M.*, i. 25.

As stiff as the staff of government. The Governor on assuming  
office takes an oath somewhat similar, the symbol of upright-  
ness being the white staff, which he holds erect in his  
hands.—*M. M.*, i. 24.

Our enemies, the Redshanks or Goblen Marrey, *i.e.* Scotch High-  
landers.—*M. M.*, i. 36.

Hit him again, for he is Irish.—*Ib.*, i. 30.

See Wilson and Geikie's *Life of Edward Forbes* for old Manx legends.

## KENT.

Kent, as hot as fire.—*MS. Harl.*

Kentshire, hoot as fire.—*MS. Rawl.*

Kent-shire, hoot as fyre.—Leland, *Itin.*, V. xxvi.

Pegge ascribes this to the chalk and gravel roads.

Kentish fire: continuous cheering by measured tread. Introduced  
in 1828 in opposition to the Roman Catholic Relief Bill.



Kentish miles.—F. W. See Essex.

L. C. D. The London, Chatham and Dover: or, the Land 'em,  
Smash 'em and Do for 'em Railway.

All things are allowable in Christendom and Kent.—G. Harvey,  
*Letter Book*, p. 123, 1573.

Nor in all Kent, nor in Christendom.—Spenser, *Shep. Cal. Sept.*, 153.

Neither in Kent nor Christendom.—Nash, *Have with you to Saffron  
Walden. Lenten Stuffle* [*Harl. Misc.*], vi. 153.

“The first cut and all the loaf beside.”—F. W.

Omne solum forte patria: I can live in Christendom as well as  
in Kent.—Lilly, *Mother Bombie*, iii. 3. And see Middleton,  
*Mayor of Queenborough*, v. 1.

The father to the bough,  
the son to the plough.

A Kentish prov. meant of Gavelkind.—Ho.

[Tho' the Father were convicted of treason . . . yet the  
son enjoys his inheritance.—E. Chamberlayne, *St. Gt.  
Brit.*, I. I. iii. [1707] 19.—Ed.]

*Turfe*. Come, send your men off: I will have them sent  
Home again, wife; I love no trains of Kent  
Or Christendom, as they say.—B. Jonson, *A Tale of a Tub*, ii.

The Church of God is Catholic, not Roman Catholic: that's just  
as foolish a phrase as the by-word of Kent and Christendom.  
Particular and universal are contradictories.—T. Adams,  
*Wks.*, p. 557, 1629.

Then straight he got up, and together they went  
As great as Old Nick and the old Earl of Kent.

Ned Ward, *Revels of the Gods*, ii. 110, 1704.

Some part\* of Kent hath health and no wealth;†

Some wealth and no health;‡

Some both health and wealth.§

Some have neither health nor wealth.—Ho.

\* Places.—Ho.

† E. Kent.—R. N. W.—Lambard. The Downs, N. of the backbone.—Murr.

‡ The Weald.—R. Rumney Marsh.—Lamb. And the marshes on the  
Medway and the Swale.—Murray.

§ Mid-Kent and parts near London.—R. From Maidstone to Tonbridge and  
about Canterbury.—Murray. The Weald.—Lambard.

The sick to the Hundreds in pale throngs repair,  
And change the Gravel-pits for Kentish air.—Garth, *Disp.*, iii. 219.

The Garden of Eden. The ten miles between Maidstone and  
Tunbridge.—Cobbett, *Rural Rides*.

A Kentish ague.—P., 13. Northern marshes.

I trembled like a Kentish yeoman troubled with a Tertian ague.—  
Ned Ward, *Dancing School*, ii. 240.

A Kentish jury hang half and save half.—F. W.

As lythe as lass of Kent.—Drayton. “*Dowsabell*.” v. Spenser, *Shep.  
Kal. Feb.*



- A man of Kent. A free man sui juris.—F. W. Men of Kent born east of the Medway, who are said to have met the Conqueror in a body, each carrying a green bough in his hand, the whole appearing like a moving wood, and thereby obtaining a confirmation of their ancient privileges.—G., *Dict.*
- Men of Kent [of the Weald—*N.*, III., vii. 423], W. division of Co.: Kentish men, E. div.—*N.*, III., vii. 123, viii. 92.
- But if he be no Christian, the matter is not much: he will serve well enough for a man of Kent.—Taylor, *The Great Eater*.
- Mother Bee.* Ah whoreson, thou callest me whore by craft:  
Thou art a Kentish man, I trow.  
*Marriage of Wit and Wisdom*, Shak. Soc., p. 52.
- Ex his omnibus longe sunt humanissimi qui Cantium incolunt.  
—Cæsar, *De Bello Gallico*. (Quoted in contention between York and Lancaster.—Shak. Soc.)
- Kentish cousins. Abundant from intermarriage.—P., 15.
- Kentish longtails.—F. W. cites Matt. Paris (1250), p. 790. *Robin Goodfellow*, 1628, Percy Soc.; Deloney's *Strange Histories*, 1607, *ib.*  
Kent first in our account doth to itself apply,  
Quoth he this blazon first, "Long tails and liberty."  
Drayton, *Poly.*, xxiii.
- A present ascribed to St. Thomas À'Beckett. Also to St. Augustine, in return for an insult at Rochester.—Murray.
- The tail of a Kentish man to't.—B. Jon., *Vis. of Delight*.
- Kentish tayles are now turned to such spectacles, soe that yf a man put them on his nose, he shall have all the land he can see.—Manningham, *Dy.*, f. 27., 1601, Cam. Soc.
- A Kentish yeoman.—F. W. It passeth for a plain man with a plentiful estate.—F. W.  
A gentleman of Wales  
with a Knight of Cales [Cadiz]  
and a lord of the North Countree;  
a yeoman of Kent  
upon a rack rent [sitting on a peny rent]  
is able to buy all three.—*N.*, III., ii. 144.
- English Lord, German Count, and French Marquis, a yeoman of Kent is worth them all three.—*N.*, I., vi. 156.
- A Knight of Cales and 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.—F. W.
- Sixty Cales Knights were made in 1596 by Rob<sup>t</sup>. E. of Essex, many poor.
- Gavelkind, *i.e.* Give-all-kind.  
Teutonibus priscis patrios succedit in agros  
Mascula stirps omnis ne foret ulla potens.



The Grey Coats of Kent. Clothiers and Farmers about Maidstone (from their plain appearance).—Defoe, *Tour in G. B.*, i., Lett. 2.

Wearing their own broadcloth made at Cranbrook.—Murr.

Like a Kentish cloth, that stains with nothing.—Melbancke, *Philotimus*, R. 3.

Kentish hogs.—*Globe*, 17/6/'84.

As fat as a Kentish oyster.—Greene, *Tu Quoque*.

Kent red veal and white bacon, *i.e.* pickled pork.—P., 6.

A Kentish stomach, *i.e.* a great eater.—P., 19. Nich<sup>s</sup>. Wood, d. 1620, who would eat the dinner of twenty men at one sitting.—Sandys, n. to Ovid, *Met.*, p. 162.

The Colliers of Croydon, the Rustics of Roydon, and the fishers of Kent. *See* Canterbury.

Kentish apples.—Camd., 215. Behold the applemaker of Kent, and mark well him that killed thy father [said of the priest at the altar, holding up the consecrated elements].—Becon, iii. 41.

pippins.—Lambarde, *Per.*, pp. 5, 263; 1656.

To send pippins into Kent.—Torr., 1666.

cherries.—Camd., f. 215.

*See* Derbyshire.

ASHFORD. Naughty Ashford, surly Wye,  
poor Kennington hard by. [2 and 4 m. N. of Ashford.]

P., 20, who refers to Hist. of College of Wye in Gough MS. in Bodleian.

BAPCHILD. If you 'll live a little while,  
go to Bapchild;  
if you 'd live long,  
go to Tenham [Teynham] or Tong.—P., 21.

But *see* Merstham.

BROADSTAIRS scrubs [3 m. N.E. of Ramsgate]. *See* Ramsgate.

As old as CALE HILL.—Cl. [5 m. N.W. of Ashford.]

A CANTER[BURY] gallop.—P., 23. Rider's Dict. in Brady, *Var. of Lit.*  
For his grace at meat, what can I better  
compare it to than a Canterbury rack, half  
pace half gallop?—"Character of a Fanatic,  
1675, Harl. Misc., vii. 637.

story or tale.—F. W. Since Chaucer's time.

*Canterbury Tales* are parallel to *Fabulæ Milesiæ*, which  
are characterised nec veræ nec verisimiles:  
merely made to mar precious time and  
please fanciful people. Such are the many  
miracles of Thomas à Beckett, &c.—  
F. W., p. 97.

bells.—P., 24. Such as were worn by pilgrims on  
their horse.

trappings.—Fox, *Martyr*. i. 698.

broches.—P., 24. Memorial medals.



Seyntuarie de Canterbur.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy.  
 Hæc sunt Cantorum juga, dogmata, bal baculorum,  
 Et princeps tumba, bel, brachia, fulsaque plumba,  
 Et syserum potus, hæc sunt staura cuntotis.—MS. 15th  
 Cy., Trin. Coll., Cam., O 9, 38. *Rel. Ant.*, ii. 178.

Canterburie was, London is, and York shall be.—W. Perkins,  
*Fruitful Dialogue concerning the end of the World: Wks.*, 1618,  
 p. 468. In the North they say Lincolne was.

Canterbury is in decay,  
 God help may.

Lottery of 1567, Kempe's *Losely MS.* 211. Haz.

Canterbury is the higher rack [*i.e.* in rank], but Winchester is  
 the better manger [*i.e.* richer in revenues]. — F. W.  
 (Saying of Bp. W. Edinton). See Hereford.

For company, as Kit. went to Canterbury.—P., 29. Perhaps  
 this refers to the social attractions which led many to go  
 on pilgrimage. I once travelled to Jerusalem with a very  
 jolly party of French, personally conducted by a Cook of  
 the period (1856).

Testes Londoniæ ratibus (shipping), Wintonia Baccho,  
 Hereforda grege, Wirecestria fruge redundans,  
 Batha lacu, Salesbira feris, Cantuaria pisce  
 [Badha] Eboracum silvis, Excestria clara metallis.  
 Norviciū Dacis, Hibernis Cestria, Gallis  
 Cicestrum, Norwagēniis Dunelma propinquans,  
 Testis Lincolniæ gens infinita decore  
 Testis Ely formosa situ, Rouecestria visu.

Henrici Huntendunensis. *Hist. Angl<sup>a</sup>*, i., p. 11 (Rolls ed.).

Smoky CHARING.—P., 30. [6 m. N.W. of Ashford.] Probably  
 the *locus in quo* of "The Smoke of Charren." A prov.  
 relating to a wife who had beat her husband, and he going  
 out weeping, said "it was for the smoke his eyes watered."  
 —Ho.

If you would go to a church mis-went\*

You must go to CUCKSTONE† in Kent.—Leland, *Itin.*, II. 137, 1744.

Very unusual in proportion. The pews are as old as the  
 Reformation.

\* (Gone astray) Spenser, *Shep. Kal.*, Aug. 1. 16: F. 2, IV., xxx. 6.

† Caxton, 2 m. S.W. of Strood.

A DEAL gale (from the S.)—Murr.

Deal, Dover, and Harwich,  
 the devil gave his daughter in marriage;  
 and by a codicil to his will,  
 he added Helvoet and the Brill.—Gr., P., 32.

A satirical squib, thrown at the innkeepers of those places.—Gr.  
 Deal crabs.—Murr.



Deal Savages, Canterbury Parrots,  
Dover Sharps, and Sandwich Carrots.—P., 33.

Gardening first used as a trade at Sandwich.—Harris, p. 63.

See Folkstone.

A DOVER Shark, and a Deal Savage. The first from the ring  
being removed from a dying man's finger by biting the  
finger off.—Gr.

Dover, a den of thieves.—Smollett, *Trav. thro' Fr. and It.*, p. 6.

As sure as there's a dog in Dover.—P., 35, *i.e.* as sure as a gun.

It's all Dover with me, *i.e.* all up.—Haz., 2nd ed. Cf. L. C. D.  
on first page of Kent.

Load me well, and keep me clean,  
and I'll carry a ball to Calais Green.

Said of Qu. Eliz<sup>th</sup>'s pocket pistol at Dover Castle.—Murray.

A Dover house, *i.e.* a necessary house.—P., 34.

When it's dark in Dover  
'tis dark all the world over.—P., 40.

From Berwick to Dover  
three hundred miles over.

*i.e.* from Dan to Beersheba.—F. W.

See Haz., p. 138.

In Barwick and Dover  
And all the world over.

"Little John and the Four Beggars,"  
*British Ballads*, ed. Child, v. 327.

From Dover to Dunbar.—*Antiqu<sup>n</sup>. Report*, i. 78, P., 39.

When Dover and Calais meet.—Fr.

A Jack of Dover.—F. W.

And many a Jack of Dover he had sold  
Which had been two times hot and two times cold.

Chaucer, *Cook's Prol.*

Nor Jack of Dover, that Grand Jury Jack.—Taylor, *Jack à Lent*.

Chastel de Dovre.—Douce, *MS.* 98, 13th Cy.

Dover, Sandwich, and Winchelsea,  
Rumney and Rye, the Five Ports be.—N., I., viii. 615.

Rye and Winchelsea are in Sussex. See another  
form under that Co.

Hardement de Cink pors, [*i.e.* dash, courage].—Douce *MS.* 98,  
13th Cy.

DOVER COURT, all speakers and no hearers.—F. W., who considers  
that Dover Court in Essex is not intended by this, but  
some Admiralty tribunal at Dover. Pegge, however, ignores  
it as a Kentish proverb.

The proverbial Court at Dover.—North *Examen.*, p. 517.

. . . where all speak, but nobody heard or answered.

Tom Brown, *Wks.*, iii. 66.



A North-East wind in May  
makes the Shotver-men a prey.—P., 41.

The mackerel fishers, who use a Shot-net.

An EASTRY flower. A double crown on an horse's head; meaning,  
I suppose, a recommendation to a horse at Eastry fair.—P.  
He also suggests that it is a corruption of Ostrich feather.

ERITH. Then down to Erith 'gainst the tide we went,  
Next London, greatest Mayor town in Kent  
Or Christendom. Taylor, *A Discovery by Sea*, 1623.

FEVERSHAM [or Milton] oysters.—P. 42. Juvenal celebrates those  
of Richborough: Rutupinove edita fundo  
Ostrea. Sat., iv. 141.

Lambarde, p. 259, commends those of the N. & S. yenlets,  
near the Reculvers.

To be married at FINGLESHAM Church, *i.e.* in a chalk pit notorious  
for amatory meetings.—F. W. Finglesham is a hamlet in  
the par. of Northbourne, nr. Deal.—P., 43.

FOLKSTONE. The Montpelier of England.—Dr. Harvey (in P., 13),  
who was a native.

Folkstone washerwomen, *i.e.* the white clouds which commonly  
bring rain.—P., 44.

There was a vale (whale) came down the flood,  
Folsteners couldn't catch 'un, but Doveres dud.—P., 16.  
*i.e.* Folkstone men.

FORDWICH trouts.—P., 46. On the Stour, Camb. Somner, p. 25.

FRINDSBURY Clubs.—P., 47. Lambarde, p. 365. Harris, p. 128.  
A legend of a beating inflicted on the monks of Rochester.

Let him set up shop on GOODWIN Sands.—*He.* *i.e.* be shipwrecked.

More thanks than there are pebbles on Goodwin Sands.—  
*Don Quixote*, by Philips, 1687. See Tenterden.

GREENWICH geese, *i.e.* pensioners.—Brady, *V. of L.*, p. 53.

He that rideth into the Hundred of Hoo,\*  
besides pilfering seamen shall have dirt enoo—Holinshed.

\* District between Thames and Medway.

Jesus Christ was never but once at HEVER,  
and then He fell into the river.—Murray. Deep muddy roads.

The Vale of HOLMESDALE [between Reigate and Sevenoaks]  
never won, nor never shall.—Lambard, 1596, p. 519.

was never won, ne ever shall.—R.

never conquer'd, never shall.—Murray.

The Danes were beaten here, and the Men of Kent retained  
their ancient privileges under the Conqueror.

KNOLE. The dome of Knole\* by fame enroll'd,  
The Church of Canterbury,  
The hops, the beer, the cherries there,  
Would fill a noble story.

\* Near Sevenoaks



Long, lazy, lousy LEWISHAM.--Gr. Said to have been so called by James I.—Skeat.

MARGATE. Margate kings. See Ramsgate.

He that will not live long,  
let him dwell at MUSTON,\* Tenham, or Tong.—Lambard.

\* Merstham.

Cf. Bapchild. See Somerfield.

NORTHDOWN ale. In the Isle of Thanet.—P., 54. Ray, 312.

The Mayor of QUEENBOROUGH.

The Recorder, Howell, appeared, and to avert the rule for an attachment alledged . . . the disorder that might happen in the City if the mayor were imprisoned. The C. J. put his thumb in his girdle, as his way was, and "Tell me of the mayor of London," said he; "tell me of the mayor of Queenborough."—R. North, *Life of Guildford*, i. 114.

And that which is the mischief of it, too, is to see the Codled fool take upon him in that tune [of drunkenness] and exercise his husbandly authority like a Mayor of Quenborow, and with as much discretion . . . nodding out his commands with less wit than a gander on a green.—C. Trenchfield, *Cap of Gray Hairs for a Green Head*, ch. 26. 1678.

A Queenboro' Mayor behind his mace (ludicrous).—M. Green, *The Spleen*.

A ROCHESTER portion, i.e. two torn smocks and what Nature gave.—Gr.

RAMSGATE skinflints.—Murr.

Ramsgate herrings, Peter's\* lings,

Broadstairs scrubs, and Margate Kings.—Murray.

Indicating the poverty of all but the last, which from its London trade was wealthy.

\* Near N. Foreland.—Walcott.

Like RUMNEY MARSH: hyeme malus, æstate molestus, nunquam bonus.—T. Adams, *Wks.*, 388, 1629. Romney Marsh, S.E. of Dungeness, reclaimed from the sea, now very fertile.

He thrives as well as a Welsh runt in Romney Marsh.—Ho., *New Sayings*, V.

The world is divided into Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Romney Marsh. A saying of the marshmen, alluding to the isolation of the district.—Murr.

St. Michael's Mount who does not know,

That wards the Western Coast?

And of St. BRIDGET'S BOWRE, I trow,

All Kent can rightly boast!—Spen., *Shep. Cal.*, July, 41.

SANDWICH. See Tenterden. Sandwich carrots.—Murr.

Conscience is drowned in Sandwich Bay, or Haven.—P., 56.



ST. PETER'S [ $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. of Broadstairs]. See Ramsgate.

Starve 'em, Rob 'em, and Cheat 'em. *i.e.* STROUD, Rochester, and Chatham.—Gr. A saying in the mouths of the soldiers and sailors who were fleeced there.

SUTTON for mutton, [Sutton at Hone]

Kirby for beef [Horton Kirby]

South Darne for gingerbread [S. Darenthe]

Dartford for a thief.\*

(All on the river Darent.)

\* The bridewell was in Lowfield St., Dartford. Wat Tyler began his insurrection here by beating out the brains of the poll-tax collector (*temp.* Rich. II.).—Murray.

TENHAM (Teynham) [3 m. W.N.W. of Faversham]. See Merstham.

TENTERDEN'S . . . is the cause of the breach in . . .—F. W.

Tenterton's steeple was cause of Goodwin's Sands.—Cl.

Of many people it hath been said,

That Tenterden steeple Sandwich haven hath decayed.

Kempe, *Losely MS.*, Lottery Devises c. 1567, p. 211.

. . before Tenterton steeple was in building, there was no manner of talking of any flats or sands that stopt up the haven; and therefore I think that Tenterton steeple is the cause of the decay and destroying of Sandwich haven.—Quoted as the remembrance of an old man in Latimer, *Serm.*

It was a wiser answer of him that, being demanded the cause of those shelves about Sandwich haven, said "It was the building of Tenterden steeple."—T. Adams, *Med. on Creed: Wks.*, p. 1154.

When England (w)rings

THANET sings.—N. I., vi. 185. Murray. *i.e.* rejoices in its dry soil.

The island, *i.e.* Thanet.

Insula rotunda Thanatos quam circuit unda

Fertilis et munda nulli est in orbe secunda.

This formerly encircled the chancel of Monkton Church in the Isle of Thanet.—Murray.

TONG [5 m. W.N.W. of Faversham]. See Merstham.

Wedged as close as wheatears in a TUNBRIDGE pie.—Ned Ward, *Step to Stirbitch Fair: Wks.*, ii. 250.

Between WICKHAM and Welling

there's not an honest man dwelling;

and I'll tell you the reason why

because Shooter's Hill is so nigh.—N. I., viii. 466.

As a Thorn produces a Rose, so Godwin begat Editha.—P., 59. Harris, p. 416. Rapin, i., 131, notes.

Fogge's feast.—P., 63. An ancient saying when any accident happens at an entertainment. From a dinner which came to grief at his house.



At Betshanger\* a Gentleman, at Fredvile† a Squire,  
at Bonington‡ a noble Knight, at . . . a Lawyer.

Lawyer is to be pronounced Lyer, as is common now in some counties. This relates to the worshipful family of the Bois's, of which four several branches were flourishing at once at those seats here mentioned.—P., 60.

\* 4 m. W. of Deal. † 7 m. S.E. of Canterbury. ‡ 6 m. W. of Hythe.

Somerfield\* shall quickly yield  
Scott's† Hall shall have a fall  
Merstham Hatch‡ shall win the match.

Sir Egerton Brydges, *Additions to Kent in "Seats of Families."*—F.W.

\* In Sellenge, the seat of the Gomeldons.

† In Barbourne or Smeeth, seat of the Scotts. ‡ Still the seat of the Knatchulls.

Scot's Hall shall have a fall,  
Ostenanger was built in anger,  
Somerfield will have to yield, [near Maidstone]  
and Merstham Hatch shall win the match.

*Saturday Review*, Feb., 1877.

We all hang by a Hopbine, and according as that hopbine is full and strong, we are rich and prosperous.—*Graphic*, 24/9, '99.

Cf. Hops make or break.

*Turfe.* I'd play hun 'gain a knight, or a good 'squire,  
Or gentleman of any other county  
In the kingdom.

*Pan.* Outcept Kent, for there they landed  
All gentlemen and came in with the Conqueror.  
B. Jon., *A Tale of a Tub*, i. 2.

## LANCASHIRE.

Lancaschir. fair archer.—*MS.* Harl.

Lancastreshire fayre archere.—*MS.* Rawl.

"Fair women" doth belong to Lancashire again.—Drayt. *Pol.*, xxiii.

Lancashire fair women.—F. W.

(Pendle Hill) in Lancashire, where the witches use to be.—Ho.

Lancashire witches (title of a play,\* 1634.)—Ben Jon., *The Devil is an Ass*, i. 1.

\* By Thomas Heywood and Brome. Not long before these plays were written fifteen women had been indicted and twelve condemned for witchcraft in Lancashire.—Note by Gifford. B. Jon., *Wks.*

Ye lusty lasses then in Lancashire that dwell;  
For beauty that are said to bear away the bell;  
Your country's hornpipe ye so mincingly that tread,  
As ye the egg-pie love and Apple cherry-red.

Drayt. *Pol.*, xxvii. 65.

A Welsh bitch makes a Cheshire cat, and a Cheshire cat makes a Lancashire witch; "the harlot's progress in the factory towns."—N., IX., ii. 134.



He that would take a Lancashire man at any time or tide  
must bait his hook with a good egg-pie or an apple with a red side.  
R., 1678.

A foolish Fasting Day. . . . I bade him stay till Lent,  
And now he whimpers he'd to Rome forsooth;  
That's his last refuge, but would try awhile  
How well he should be used in Lancashire.—Middleton, *Inner  
Temple Masque*.

The people, generally devout, are (as I am informed), Northward  
and by the West, Popishly affected, which in the other  
parts (intended by antiperistasis) are zealous Protestants.—  
F. W., *Lanc.*

Lancash. Parishes. See Characters of Districts.

What Lancashire thinks to-day all England will think to-morrow.  
This was in the days of the Anti-Corn-Law League. Since  
then the initiative in political movements proceeds from  
Birmingham.

Lancashire Cotton-lords.

In Lancashire cotton is King.  
Oat-cake lads (operatives).—Harland and W<sup>n</sup>, p. 239.

Little lad, little lad, where wast thou born?  
Far off in Lancashire under a thorn,  
Where they sup sour milk in a ram's horn.

Hll., *Pop. Rhy.*

If a Lancashire man wish to be ahead of a Yorkshireman he must  
be up at two o'clock in the morning; but if a Yorkshireman  
wish to be ahead of a Lancashire man he musn't go to bed  
at all (an old saying).—C. W. Bardsley, *Romance of London  
Directory*, p. 108.

*Lankies*, on entering a room, either winter or summer, rush to the  
fire-place.—N., V., viii. 226.

*Maria*. Were I yet unmarried, free to choose  
Through all the tribes of men I would take Petruchio  
In's shirt with one ten groats to pay the priest,  
Before the best man living or the ablest,  
That e'er leap'd out of Lancashire—and they are right ones.  
Fletcher, *The Woman's Prize*, i. 3.

Lancashire law,  
no stake no draw.—Carr, *Craven Gloss*, p. 274.  
(An evasion of a bet lost that had been orally made—Hll.)  
Cf., Stopford, in Cheshire.

You are as necessary in a city as tumblers in Norfolk, sumners in  
Lancashire, or rakehells in an army.—Webster, *West. Ho.*,  
iii. 2.

Beyond Lawrence of Lancashire.—Field, *A Woman is a Weathercock*,  
1612; H., O. P.

As rich as Cheetham of Castleton.—Har. and W<sup>n</sup>, p. 192.



ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE [6 m. E. of Manchester].

Proud Ash'on, poor people,  
ten bells, un' un owd crackt steeple.—Higson, *Suppl.*

Ash'n fellows.—*N.*, V., viii. 226. See Oldham.

Sweet Jesu, for Thy mercy sake, and for Thy bitter passion,  
save us from the axe of the Tower and from Sir Ralph of Assheton.  
Hll., *Pop. Rhy.*

BIRKLE [S.E. Lanc., 2 m. N.N.W. of Middleton.]

Birtle (or Bircle) folk are a deal on 'em sib an' sib, rib an' rib,  
o' oo a letter: Fittons an' Diggles an' Fittons an' Diggles  
o'er again.—H. and W<sup>n</sup>.

BLACK COMB (near Broughton-in-Furness). See Cumberland.

BLACKPOOL.

Penny stood, Carling fled, and Red Bank ran away.

(Travellers used to tie their horses to Penny Stone, near  
Blackpool, when they alighted to get a penny pot of  
ale at the public close by. It is now submerged.—  
Murr. Opposite to Norbrock, 2 m. N. of Blackpool.)

BOLTON [1½ m. N. of Manchester].

1644, May 2. Bolton was taken. Colonel R. Forces Routed,  
and many a sweet Saint slain; no quarter would be given,  
so that it arose into a Proverb, Bolton quarter, *i.e.* present  
death without mercy.—Ambrose, *Media or Middle Things*,  
Lon., 1650, 4to., p. 72

As rough as a Bolton chap.—Murr.

BOWTON billies.—*N.*, V., viii. 226.

trotters. See Bolton.

A chap fra Boughton, and a fella fra Wiggin.—*N.*, VI., iii. 148.

BURY [8 m. N.N.W. of Manchester].

Bury muffers.—*N.*, V., viii. 226.

cymbkins.—*N.*, V., viii. 226. ? Simbling cakes [simnels],  
eaten in Lancashire on Mid-Lent Sunday.

CHAWBENT. See Chesh. (R., 1678, erroneously places it in Lanc.)

CHILDWALL. See Preston.

Like COLNE\* clock, always at one, *i.e.* always the same. Said of  
a steady person.—Harl. & Wn., p. 194.

\* nr. Blackburn.

DITTON. See Hutton.

DOWNHAM\* diamonds. Crystals like Bristol "stones."—Murr.

\* 3 m. N.E. of Clitheroe.

ECCLES cakes [3 m. E. of Manchester].—*N.*, V., viii. 226.

As thrang as Eccles wakes.—Haz., *i.e.* as crowded.

Grinning like a clown thro' a horse collar at Eccles wake for  
a pound o' baccho.—Harl. & Wn., p. 193.



Barton and Eccles they will not agree,  
 For envy and pride is the reason you'll see;  
 France with Spain and England are the same,  
 And many more compose the ill-natur'd train.

*The History of Eccles and Barton's Contentious Guising War,*  
 by F. Harrington, 1778.

Anderton jewels, *i.e.* duck-winged gamecocks. Anderton, *temp.* Henry VIII., fought a main with the Duke of Suffolk—the stakes being the tithes of Eccles. The Lancashire gentleman, producing a magnificent duck-winged cock, observed:

There is a jewel in England:  
 For a hundred in hand and a hundred in land  
 I'll fight him against any cock in England.—Murr.

EVERTON toffee [2 m. N. of Liverpool].—*N.*, V., viii. 226.

FURNESS. The Polynesia of Furness. The numerous islands on the S. of the Peninsula in N.W. Lancash.—Murr.

God made man, Man made money,  
 God made bees, bees made honey;  
 But the devil his-sel made lawyers and 'turnies,  
 And placed them at U'ston and Dawton\* in Furness.

Gibson, *Hist. Soc. Lan. & Chesh.*, i. 50.

\* Ulverston and Dalton.

In High Furness it is said that the towns are finished, and the country unfinished. Hawkshead, the only town, has shown no increase in extent or population for centuries, and on the West borders of High Furness, where the Chapelry of Seathwaite extends along the bare side of the river Duddon, the scenery is remarkably wild and rugged. Wordsworth tells of a traveller who, after sleeping at Seathwaite, walked out before breakfast, and in answer to enquiries as to how far he had been, said he had been "as far as it is finished."—Harl<sup>d</sup>. & Wilk<sup>n</sup>, *Lanc. Leg.*, p. 203.

GORTON bulldogs [3 m. E.S.E. of Manchester].—*N.*, V., viii. 226.  
 See Manchester.

HEYWOOD [3 m. E. of Bury]. See Oldham.

HUTTON an' Huyton, Ditton an' Hoo, [Higson, 57.  
 are three of the merriest towns that e'er a man rode through.

Huyton and Ditton (S.W. Lanc., nr. Prescott), Hooton and Hoole (Cheshire).

HUYTON [2. m. S.W. of Prescott]. See Preston.

KIRKHAM [6 m. N. of Preston].

Ace, deuce, tray,  
 Landscales, go thy way.

An estate at Goosnarth in this par. was lost at the game of Put (the name derived from the table being struck with the hand to show that the player "stands").—Andrews, *F. L. Rec.* Cf. Wardhall in Cumbld.



He has LATHOM and KNOWSLEY, *i.e.* more than enough.

Lathom [S.W. Lanc., 3 m. N.E. of Ormskirk] now belongs to Lord Skelmersdale,† but formerly to the Earls of Derby, who are still proprietors of Knowsley [2 m. W.N.W. of Prescott].

† Now Earl of Lathom —Ed.

There's been worse stirs than that at Lathom. (Allusion to the havoc made by the Parliamentary troops in 1645—an ironical remark on the house being bouleversé on washing-day.—Hd. & W.)

LAYTON. They shall have no more of our prayers than we of their pies, quoth the Vicar of Layton.—R., 1678. (? the parish on the W. coast in which Blackpool stands.)

LEYLAND. Here thou shalt be, and here thou shalt stand,  
And thou shalt be called the Church of Leyland.

A village, 4 m. N.W. of Chorley, whose church having been mysteriously removed the night after its completion, this couplet was found written on a marble tablet in the wall.—Hll.

#### LIVERPOOL.

Liverpudlians.

Dicky Sam.

Liverpool gentlemen.—N., V., viii. 226.

Liverpool is mentioned as a port in *Lady Bessy* (Percy Soc., p. 287).

The Modern Tyre.

#### MANCHESTER. Cottonopolis.

Manchester man.—N., V. viii. 226.

Manchester bred

long in the arms and short in the head.—Higson, 51.

*Cf.* Chesh. and Derbysh.

In Manchester, Cotton is King.

The Manchester School (of Political Economy).

*See* N., VII. xii.

Gr. (*D.*, *Vulg. Tongue*) gives Manchester as cant for the tongue.

As long as Dean's Gate (corruptly for St. Dionise Gate).—F. W.

As Irish as pigs in Shudehill market.—Haz.

As thrang as Knott-Mill \* fair.—Haz.

\* Near Tormorden.

The Abbey Hey bulldogs drest in rags

dar' no com' out to th' Gorton lads.

(Villages between Ashton and Oldham.)

The constable of Oppenshaw\* sets beggars in stocks at Manchester.—R., 1678, under Chesh.

\* 2 m. E. of Manchester.

MIDDLETON\* moonies.—N., V. viii. 226.

\* 6 m. N. of Manchester.



OLDHAM fellows. mon.—*N.*, V., viii. 226.

Dogs i' Owdam, pigs i' Ash'on.—Higson, 202.

Owdham rough yeds, Bowton trotters, Smo'bridge  
cossacks [chap], Heywood monkey-teawn.—Harld. & W<sup>n</sup>., 196.

In Oldham brewis wet and warm,  
and Rochdale puddings there's no harm.—Higson, 212.

OPENSHAW. See Manchester.

ORMSKIRK (W. Lanc.) gingerbread.—*N.*, V., viii. 226.

PENDLE HILL, near Clitheroe (1851 feet high).

As old as Pendle Hill. (In Lancashire, where the witches use  
to be.)—Ho. R, 1678.

When Pendle wears it's woolly cap  
the farmers all may take a nap.

Harld. & W<sup>n</sup>., p. 189.

PILLING MOSS. As inexhaustible as Pilling Moss.—Murr.

Never done like Pilling Moss.—H. & W.

God's grace and Pilling Moss are boundless.—Higson.

I am informed that Pilling Moss is the fountain of fuel in this  
county, and is conceived inexhaustible by the vicinage.  
May it prove so. But if it should chance to fail, may  
God's grace (which the vulgar, in their profane proverb,  
unequally yoke therewith)—I say, may God's grace never  
be drained to those that stand in need thereof.—F. W.  
See *Manners and Customs of Westmorland*, p. 564.

Once a wood, then a sea;

Now a moss, and e'er will be.—Higson, 81.

It is situated near Fleetwood, and is now nearly reclaimed,  
though still a great breeding ground for seagulls.

PRESTON.

Proud Preston, poor people,  
high church, and low steeple.—*N.*, I., vi. 496.

fine . . . . . no . . . . .—Hll.

old . . . . . new . . . . .—*Long Ago*, i. 277.

built a . . . . . no . . . . .—*N.*, VII., viii. 56.

Preston for panmugs, Huyton for pride,  
Childwall for tolling, and playing beside.—Higson, 36.

Prescot, Huyton, and merry Childow,  
Three parishes churches all in a row.

Prescot for mugs, Huyton for ploydes,\*  
Childow for ringing and singing besides.

Harl. and Wilk., p. 182.

\* Ploys, merry meetings? or ploughs.

P.P. The Paschal Lamb with these letters [Princeps Pacis]  
forms the shield of the town's armorial bearings. A loftier  
tower was erected in 1815, and a new church in 1853.

Preston was the residence of genteel families in days of yore;  
"the resort of well-born but ill-proportioned and ill-endowed  
old maids and widows."



QUERN. [Quern Moor, 3 m. S.E. of Lancaster.]

Do as they do at Quern,  
What we do not to-day we must do in the morn.  
R., 1678.

RADCLIFFE nippers [3 m. S.S.W. of Bury].—N., V., viii. 226.

RIBCHESTER [5 m. N.N.W. of Blackburn, on the Ribble. Supposed to be the Roman station].—Camden, *Brit.*

It is written upon a wall in Rome:

"Ribchester was as rich as any town in Christendom."—F. W. Strafforello prints "Robchester," perhaps not without signification.—Rerigonium. H. & W., 207.

RIVINGTON. If Riving[ton] pike do wear a hood,  
Be sure that they will ne'er be good.—R., 1670.

In par. of Bolton.

ROCHDALE. See Oldham.

Ratchdaw fellies.—N., V., viii. 226.  
gawbies.—*Ib.*

SEATHWAITE [7 m. W.S.W. of Hawkshead].

Newfield and Nettleslack, Hollinhouse, and Longhouse,  
Turner Hall, and Undercrag, Beckhouse Thrang, and  
Tonguehouse,  
Browside, Troutwell, Hinginghouse, Dalehead and Cockley  
Beck—

You may gedder o t'wheet they growe and niver fill a beck.—  
Gibson.

(The high grounds are all sheep-pasturee.)

A Seathwaite candle is a greased sieve.—*Id.*

Hot and wet, like Seathwaite broth.—*Id.*, *i.e.*, weak and tasteless,  
made from dried mutton.

We've neeah back dooers i' Seethet, *i.e.* the front serves for  
high and low.

SMALLBRIDGE [2 m. N.E. of Rochdale], See Oldham.

We're o' oo a litter like kitter pigs, *i.e.* the pigs of the sand-  
knockers of Smallbridge.—Harl. and W<sup>n</sup>.

SOUTHPORT [7 m. N.W. of Ormskirk].

The English Montpellier.—Murr.

STRET福德 [3 m. S.W. of Manchester].

Stratford black puddings.—N., V., viii., 226.

The following points in the same direction:

*Traveller.* "What is the name of this place?"

*Answer.* "Stretford."

*Traveller.* "What! Stratford-upon-Avon?"

*Answer.* "No! Hell-upon-Earth."

WARRINGTON ale.—Murr. N., V., viii. 226.



WIGAN. Fellas from Wigan. See Bolton.

Maudlin maudlin we begun,  
and built t' church steeple t' wrang side on.—Higson, 198.

(The steeple is built on the north side at the junction of nave and chancel.)

"Here's to the Mayor of Wigan, that is our noble selves." A toast while glasses are touched before drinking.—N., VIII., xi. 187.

WINWICK [4 m. N. of Warrington].

On this hill a church shall be built, and the name of it shall be called Winwick.

[The church of Little Winwick.]

And as for good old Winwick church,  
It stands upon the sod;

And when a maid goes to be wed

The steeple gives a nod.—Higs. H. & W.

The site of the church on the spot where St. Oswald, King of the Northumbrians, was killed, is said to have been determined by a pig.—H. & W., p. 76.

## RIVERS.

Of the Duddon and other streams in N. Lancash. a local expression states that

"Up with a shower,  
Down in an hour."

Harld. & W<sup>n</sup>., *Lan. Leg.*, p. 189.

The Hodder, the Calder, the Ribble, and rain  
all meet together in Mitton's domain.\*—Murr.

All join'd together can't carry a bean. Harld. & W<sup>n</sup>., p. 185.

\* *i.e.*, on the Yorksh. border. (Not *Milton*, as given by Haz.)

Kent and Keer

[Murr.

have parted many a good man and his meere [mare].—Higson, 104;

Two rivers emptying into Morecambe Bay, and subject to sudden floods and shifting sands. The Keer enters on the sands in a broad rapid current. Cf. Westmorland.

Yoke, Irwell, Medlock, and Fame,

when they meet with the Mersey do lose their name.—Higson, 91.

Whenas wars are aloft

safe is he that's at Christ's Cross,  
and where should Christ's Cross be?  
but betwixt Ribble and Mersey.

W. W., *New Help to Discourse*, p. 114, 1659.

When all England is aloft

weel are they that are in Christ's Croft,  
and where should Christ's Croft be

but between Ribble and Mersey?—Higson.

Cf. Blest is the eye

between Severn and Wye (a well-guarded position).



**LEICESTERSHIRE.**

Leycetershire full of benys.—*MS. Rawl.*

Leicesterschir full of benys.—*MS. Harl.*

Bean-belly Leicestershire.—*F.W.*; *Drayt. Pol.*, xxiii. *See Haz.*, p. 81.  
her attribute doth bear.—*Dray.*

Shake a Leicestershire yeoman by the collar [shoulders—*E.*]  
and you shall hear the beans rattle in his belly.—*F. W.*  
The answer is—

“Yoi, lad, but 'ew doost?” *i.e.* durst.—*Evans.*

Cornwall squab-pie, and Devon white-pot brings,  
And Leicester beans and bacon fit for [food of] Kings.  
*King, Art of Cookery.*

A Leicestershire plover, *i.e.* a bag-pudding.—*R.*, 1678.

Leicestershire for spires,  
and Northamptonshire for squires.—*Haz.*, 2nd Edn.

What have I to do with Bradshaw's windmill?—*R.*, 1678; *i.e.* other  
men's affairs?—*E.*

He is none of the Hastings.—*He., Dr.* Spoken of “a slow coach.”  
The reference is to the family of the *E.* of Huntingdon,  
whose seat was near Ashby de la Zouch. *Cf. Sussex.*

Of kin to the Hastings (*Obstinatio*).—*Cl.*

Stilton cheese is mostly made in Leicestersh., tho' it takes its name  
from a par. in Hunts.

He has gone over Assfordy bridge backwards—*R.*, 1678; *i.e.* Ash-  
fordby or Asfordby, 3 m. W. of Melton.

Spoken of one that is past learning—*R.*; one who puts the  
cart before the horse in word or deed—*E.*

BEDWORTH beggars.—*G.* *See Warwicksh.*

BELGRAVE [1 m. N. of Leicester]. *See Mount Sorrel.*

The same again, quoth Mark of Belgrave.—*R.*, 1678. A militia  
officer who was so abashed on parade that only in this way  
could he repeat his commands.—*E.*

BEVER. If Bever [Belvoir] have a cap [7 m. S.W. of Grantham]  
You churles of the vale, look to that.—*F. W.*

*E.* reads “wears” for have, adding: “I have little doubt that  
when an Albini or a Ros wore his cap in the Manor Court,  
or rode out from his castle-gates either to the chase, the  
Council, or the battle, there was good cause for the churls  
of the vale to look to it.”

When mist doth rise from Belvoir Hole,  
Oh, then be sure the weather's foul.—*Haz.*, p. 477.

BILLESDON.

In and out,  
like Billesdon, I wot.—*R.*, 1678.

A scattered, irregular village between Leicester and Uppingham,  
“noted for the crookedness of its main thoroughfare.”—*E.*

BIRSTALL. *See Mount Sorrel.*



BRENTINGBY. Brentingby\* pancheons and Wyfordby† pans,  
Stapleford‡ organs and Burton§ ting-rangs [bells].  
N., VI., ii. 514.

\* 3 m. E. of Melton. † 2 m. E. of Melton. ‡ 4 m. E.S.E. of Melton.  
§ Burton Lazars, 2 m. S.E. of Melton.

BRINGHURST [2 m. W. of Rockingham]. See Rutlandsh.

BURROUGH-men merry, more bread than drink.—Cl.

Maza esurenti auro charior (James).—Cl.

Bread for Borough-men.—R., 1678.

E. refers this to some special privileges enjoyed by "borough-men" in towns such as Hinckley, divided into "borough and bond."

Burrow is 5 m. S. of Melton.—Murr.

BURTON LAZARS. See Brentingby.

CARLETON CURLIEU [8 m. S.E. of Leicester].

Carleton wharlers (from their harsh speech).—F.W.

harlers.—G. Cf. the Newcastle burr.

An inability to pronounce an "r."—F.W.

[The inhabitants] have an ill-favoured, untunable, and harsh manner of speech, fetching their words with very much adoe deepe from out of the throat, with a certain kind of wharling.—Holland's *Camden*, p. 327; Fuller, *Ch. Hist.*, III., v. 6; *A Pisgah-Sight*, II., ix. 1.

GLEN MAGNA [6 m. S.E. of Leicester].

At Great Glen

there are more great dogs than honest men.—R., 1678.

A reference to the number of inmates in Glen "Industry."—E.

GROBY.

Then I'll thatch Groby [or Grooly] pool with pancakes.—F.W.

This is what A announces that he will do in case B succeeds in doing what A's superior judgment considers impossible.

It is the largest sheet of water in the county (E.), variously estimated at 40 and 80 acres, fronting Stewardsbury and 5 m. N.W. of Leicester.

For his death there is many a wet eye in Groby pool.—R., 1678.  
*i.e.* eyot or little isle, implying that no tears are shed by his friends, so that it is a general prophecy.

Whene'er a wan o' em doys ther's baound to be wet oys i' Grewby Pule.—E.

HARBOROUGH.

I'll throw you into Harborough field.—R., 1678. (A threat to children.)

A goose will eat up all the grass that grows in Harborough field.

The town of Market Harboro' has no lands appertaining to it.  
—Murr.



HIGHAM-ON-THE-HILL,\* Stoke in the Vale,†  
Wykin ‡ for buttermilk, Hinckley for ale.—Hll.

\* 3 m. W.N.W. of Hinckley. † ? Stoke Golding, 3 m. N.W. of Hinckley.  
‡ 2 m. N.W. of Hinckley.

HINCKLEY [12 m. S.W. of Leicester].

The last man that he kill'd  
keeps hogs in Hinckley field [spoken of a coward].—R., 1678.  
Markfield.—E.

A boaster of the Ancient Pistol type.—E.

HOG'S NORTON. Hog's Norton,  
where pigs play on the organ.

This arose from some pigs having ate up a bed of pennyroyal  
or organs.—See Haz. E. refers it to a snorer.

You were born at Hog's Norton, *i.e.* are a boor or boar. F.W.  
says a corr. of Hoch N<sup>n</sup>—G.

HOSE.

There be more whores in Hose than honest women in Long  
Clawson—Haz.; *i.e.* Claxton, 6 m. N.N.W. of Melton  
Mowbray. Hose is likewise the name of an adjacent  
parish.

LEYCESTRE.

Rasours de Leycestre.—Douce MS., 13th Cy.

LOCKINGTON WAKE. [In the N. angle of the county on the confines  
of Derby and Nottingham.]

Put up your pipes and go to Lockington Wake.—G.

MELTON MOWBRAY. Pork pies.

MOUNT SORREL.

He leaps like a Belle giant or devil of Mount Sorrel.—R., 1678 ;  
n. Haz., 168.

Mount Sorrel he mounted at,  
Rodely (Rothley) he rode by, [1 m. S.W. of Mount Sorrel]  
Onelip (Wanlip) he leap'd o'er, [4 m. N. of Leicester]  
at Birstall he burst his gall, [3 m. N. of Leicester]  
and Bellgrave he was buried at.† [1 m. N. of Leicester]  
N., I., v. 619.

† This is founded on the legend of Bell, a giant who took three tremendous  
leaps, commencing at Mount Sorrel, where he mounted his sorrel horse, thence  
making one jump of it to Wanlip (one leap). He then leapt a second mile to  
Birstall, where, with the force of the shock, he burst himself and his horse, but  
he managed even then to leap one more mile, as far as Belgrave, where, as the  
name implies, he was buried.—Murr.

QUERN.

We'll do as they do at Quern ;  
what we do not to day, we must do in the morn.—R., 1678.

We must dew as the' dew at Quern ; \*  
what we don't dew to dee, we mut dew i' th' morn.—E.

\* ? Quorn, 2 m. N.W. of Mount Sorrel.

ROTHLEY. See Mount Sorrel.



STAPLEFORD. *See* Brentingby.

STOKE. *See* Higham.

TALBOT WOOD and TALBOT LANE  
is all that 's left of Talbot's name.—In Charnwood Forest.  
Sir John Talbot, of Swannington, d. 1365.—E.

WANLIP. *See* Mount Sorrel.

WYFORDBY. *See* Brentingby.

WYKIN. *See* Higham.

### LINCOLNSHIRE.

[Holland, S.E; Kesteven, S.W.; Lindsey, N. of both.]

Lincolnshir men full of miztes.—*Rel. Ant.*, i. 269 (Harl MS. 7371).

Holond, full of grete dykes.—*Rel. Ant.*, ii. 41 (Leland by Hearne, v. *Int.*).

Holland, full of dikes.—MS. Harl. MS. Rawl.

Holland waits=frogs.—White, *E. Eng.* *See* Bagpipes, below.

Down to the drowned lands of Lincolnshire.—B. Jon., *Sad Shep.*

Yellow belly. A person born in the fens of Lincolnshire.—*Linc.*, Hll.  
Said to be in allusion to the eels which abound in the fen  
ditches.—*G. Dict.*

Yalla belly, South Lincolnsh.—Peacock, *Gloss.*

Lincolnshire for hogs. *See* Chesh.

In Lincolnshire

the sow s . . tes soap, the cow s . . tes fire.

For they wash with one and make fire with the other.—Ho.

A similar use of the latter is made in India for pastilles.

Lincolnshire,

where hogs s . . te soap and cows s . . te fire.—R., 1670.

And "Bells and bagpipes next belong to Lincolnshire."—Drayt. *Pol.*

The sweet ballad of the Lincolnshire bagpipes. *Three Lords  
and three Ladies of London.* By W. R., 1590.—Ho., P.,  
vi. 393.

Lincolnshire bagpipes.—F. W., who treats this *au sérieux*. I  
should be disposed to refer it to the frogs. Cf. Holland  
waits, above, and Shak., 1 *H. IV.*, i. 2—As melancholy as  
the drone of a Lincolnsh. bagpipe.

A Lincolnshire pudding, *i.e.* sausage.—*A Shrove Tuesday Banquet*,  
1641.

The honestest thieves of all come out of Lincolnshire; they're the  
kindest natured gentlemen; they'll rob a man with con-  
science; they have a feeling of what they go about, and will  
steal with tears in their eyes. Ah! pitiful gentlemen.—  
Middleton, *Mad World*, ii. 5.



Lincolnshire is famous for "squarsons," *i.e.* beneficed clergy who from the fatness of their livings, or from their also enjoying family estates, have the revenues and status of squires as well as parsons.

This county carries away the bell for round-ringing from all in England, though other places may surpass it for changes, more pleasant for the variety thereof.—F. W., p. 152.

Lincolnshire is late, but it is loyal.—George III.; *N.*, VI., i. 475.

No county [affords] worse houses or better churches. It addeth to the wonder that seeing in this soft county a diamond is as soon found as a flint, their churches are built of polished stones; no natives but naturalised from foreign parts. I hope the inhabitants of this shire will endeavour to disprove the old prov. "The nearer to the church, the farther from God," because they have substituted a better in the room thereof, viz., "The further from stone, the better the churches."—F. W., p. 151; and *see* Character of Districts.

## RIVERS.

Well is the man  
'twixt Trent and Witham [the dist. of Lindsey].  
*N.*, I., vi. 496.

Thus to her proper song the burthen still she bare [*i.e.* Witham]  
"Yet for my dainty pikes I am without compare."—Drayt. *Pol.*, xxv.

Ankham [Ancholme] eel and Witham pike  
in all England is none like.  
G. Markham, *Eng. Husb.*, ii. 22. 1635.

Thence to Witham, having read there  
That the fattest eels was bred there.—Brathwait, *Barn.*  
*Itin.*, iii.

Witham pike  
England hath none like.—F. W.  
[In that river that runneth by Lincoln.]

Wytham eel and Ancum pike  
in all the world there is none syke.  
Selden, n. to Drayton, *Polyolb.*

The Ancholme falls into the Humber; the Witham runs by  
Grantham and Boston to the Wash.

As Kesteven doth boast her Witham, so do I  
My Ancum (only mine), whose fame as far doth fly  
For fat and dainty eels as hers doth for the pike  
Which makes the proverb up, the world hath not her like.  
Lindsey, *loquitur*, Drayt. *Pol.*, xxv.

Nene and Welland  
shall drown all Holland [*i.e.* the rich district lying between them, extending from Boston to Spalding].—White, *East. Eng.*, i. 272.

BARHOLME [3 m. W.N.W. of Market Deeping.]. *See* Deeping.



BELTON [1 m. N. of Epworth]. As fond as the men of Belton 'at hinged a sheap for stealing a man.—Peacock, *Lincolnshire Gloss*.

BASTON [3 m. N.N.W. of Mt. Deepg.]. See Deeping.

BLOXHAM. He was born at Bloxham (a dull, heavy, blundering person).—F. W., 165.

BOSTON. Boston, Boston,  
what hast thou to boast on?  
high steeple,  
proud people,  
and shoals that souls are lost on.

*Athenæum*, 10/3, '73.

Boston, Boston, Boston,  
thou hast nought to boast on  
but a grand sluice and a high steeple,  
a proud, conceited, ignorant people,  
and a coast where souls are lost on.

W. Chapman, *The Witham and the Welland*, 1800, 8vo.

Boston stump. The tower of the church. A landmark.—  
White, *E. E.*, i.

Said to look, at a distance, like the trunk of a tree deprived of  
its branches.

Though Boston be a proud town,  
Skirbeck compasseth it round [the outlying parish].

"Minute Book of the Spalding Soc." [c. 1730], p. 73;  
in Nichols' *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, III.

Between Boston's bay  
and the Pile of Fouldray  
shall be seen the black navy of Norway.—Higson, 133.  
[i.e. the Peel of Fouldray, near Furness, Lancash.]

BOURN [32 m. S.S.E. of Lincoln]. See Deeping.

Bourn for a whore. See Peterboro' in N. Hants.

CROWLAND ABBEY, in S. Linc. [6 m. from Peterborough]. See  
Ramsey in Hunts.

All the carts that come to Crowland are shod with silver.—  
F. W. i.e. no horse could traverse such rotten land before  
the roads were gravelled.

Venice and Crowland, sic canibus catulos, may count their  
carts alike.—F. W.

DEEPING [40 m. S.S.E. of Lincoln].

Deeping, and Deeping, and Deeping in row,  
Tallington, Uffington, Barholme and Stow,  
At the White House at Greatford\* there you must turn  
to Langtoft, Baston, Thurlby and Bourn.†—N., IV., v. 13.

Deeping for a rogue. See Peterboro' in N. Hants.

\* 6 m. N.E. of Stamford. † All villages on the Glen near Market Deeping.



POOR GAINSBOROUGH, proud people, [15 m. N.W. of Lincoln]  
built a new church to an old steeple [1740].—White, *E. E.*, ii. 41.

GOSBERTON church is very high, [5 m. N. of Spalding]  
Surfleet church is all awry,  
Pinchbeck church is in a hole,  
and Spalding church is big with foal.—*N.*, I., vii. 143.

GRANTHAM [22 m. S.S.W. of Lincoln].

Grantham gruel, nine grits and a gallon of water.—F. W.  
*See N.*, III., ii. 133; Scott, *Heart of Midl.*, ch. xxix.

'Tis height makes Grantham steeple stand awry—F. W.  
(Extremely slender.)

His beard is cut like the spire of Grantham steeple.—Lodge,  
*Wit's Mis.*, p. 8.

Quite awry like Grantham steeple.—Middleton, *Blacke Book*, 1604.

A little fall will make the salt [cellar] look like Grantham  
steeple with his cap to the alehouse.—Dekker, *The Owles  
Almanack*, p. 39, 1618.

O Grantham! Grantham! these wonders are thine,  
a lofty steeple and a living sign.

A hive of bees once served as the sign of an inn.—Cheales.

*One of the Perils of "the Great North Road."*

Laroun de Gran[t]ham.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy.

GRAYINGHAM [9 m. N.E. of Gainsboro']. *See Northorpe.*

GREATFORD [5 m. N.E. of Stamford]. *See Deeping.*

GRIMSBY. Morue de Grimesby.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy. Still  
famous cod fishery.

HOLBEACH. If you want to know what Kentucky is like, go and  
live at Holbeach [S.E. Linc.].—White, i. 270.

Holbeach\* pots, Whaplode† pans,

Moulton‡ organs, Weston|| ting-tangs (of the ch. bells).

Higson, 214; *Stamford Mercury*, 7/9, '66.

\* 7½ m. E. of Spalding. † 5½ m. E. of Spalding. ‡ 5 m. E. of Spalding.  
|| 4 m. E. of Spalding.

HATTON [7 m. N.W. of Horncastle].

The poor Hatton people

sold the bells to build up the steeple.—Br.

KELSEY [23½ m. N.E. of Lincoln]. *See Owersby.*

KIRTON [6 m. S.W. of Brigg]. *See Northorpe.*

KYME [6 m. E.N.E. of Sleaford, in the Fens]. [*See Appendix.*]

Kyme, God knows.—*N.*, I., iii. 340; VIII., vii. 386.

It's Kyme, God knows,

Where no corn grows,

And very little hay,

And if there come a wet time

It weshes all away.



LANGTOFT [2 m. N.W. of Mt. Deeping]. See Deeping.

LEGSBY [3½ m. S.E. of Market Rasen].

A thack church and a wooden steeple,  
a drunken parson and wicked people.

LINCOLN was [Cl.], London is: York shall be  
the fairest city of the three.—Brome's *Travels*, 1700.

See under York and Canterbury.

Lincoln (going to be hanged).

This the old proverb now complete doth make  
That Lincoln should be hang'd for London's sake.

*Sir Thos. More* (a play), 1590, Shak. Soc., p. 35.

There is a Proverb, part of which is this:

They say that Lincoln was and London is.

Taylor, *Pierce Penniless*.

Lincoln was, London is, and York shall be (a worm-eaten prov.).  
—T. Dekker, *Wonderful Year*, 1603.

Drap blanc de Nicole.—*Dits de l'Apostole*, 13th Cy.

Pegge, *Anon.*, p. 297, observes that Lincoln was turned by  
the Normans into Nicole, and he instances the con-  
version of "l" into "n" in Boulogne, Bologna, from  
Bononia. Is there any reference to Old Nick in the  
proverb?

Escarlet de Nicole.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy.

Lyncoln green.—*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hood*, 1440.

Who sees so pleasant plains or is of fairer seen,  
Whose swains in shepherd's grey and girls in Lincoln green.  
Drayton, *Polyolb.*, xxv. 261.

Hæc sunt Lincolnæ, bow, bolt, et bellia bolne,  
Ad monstrum scala, rosa bryghta, nobilis ala,  
Et bubulus flatus, hæc sunt staura cuntotis.

*Characteristics of Towns*. MS., Trin. Coll., Camb., 13th Cy.  
*Rel. Ant.*, ii. 178.

As loud as Tom of Lincoln.—F. W. The great cathedral bell,  
now recast.

As near akin as the cates of Banbury to the bells of Lincoln.—  
*A Knack to Know a Knave*; H., O.P.

There's another tinker dead at Lincoln (said when an ass  
brays).—Peacock, *Linc. Gloss*.

He lookt o'er me as the devil lookt o'er Lincoln.—Cl. *i.e.* over-  
looked.

Torve, torviter. Sternly, sourly, grimly, as the devil should  
look over Lincoln.—Withals, *Short Dict.*, 1608.

Intuetur Cyclopicum.—Withals, *Short Dict.*, 1616.

He looks as the devil over Lincoln.—F. W. *i.e.* enviously.

Than wold ye loke over me with a stomakke swolne,  
Like as the divell lookt over Lincoln.—He., *Dial.*, II. ix.



'Tis you I fain would see,  
'Tis you I only think on:  
My looks as kind shall be  
As the devil's over Lincon.

*Love Poems* (Ballad Soc., ed. Furnivall.)

A small figure of the devil with a witch on his shoulders  
serving as a gargoyle on the S.E. porch of the cathedral  
is the reputed original.

Some men seyn þat poudre of temporal godes makes these freris  
to owverloke þo law of hor God, as dogges lokes ofer  
toward Lincoln and litel sees þeroff.—Wyclif, *Eng. Wks.*,  
iii. 236. *De Vita Sacerdotum*.

From Lincoln Heath. Where should 'un?  
From Lincoln Heath, God help 'un!

The answer given according as the cherry crop is good or  
no.—*N.*, I., i. 422.

A resident denies there being such a prov.—*N.*, I., iii. 340.

LUDDINGTON [12 m. N.W. of Brigg].

Luddington, poor people,  
built a brick church to a stone steeple.—*N.*, I., vi. 496.  
or [with a stone church and a wooden steeple.—Br.]  
Peacock, *Linc. Gloss*.

MARHAM. They hold together as the men of Marham when they  
lost their common.—F. W.

Though this prov. be frequent in the shire, Marham is in  
Norfolk.—F. W., n. Marham Cherry [West Norfolk],  
7 m. N. of Downham.

[A play on the words Mar'em].

MARTON PORT [5½ m. S.E. of Gainsboro'].

Marton's (Port) crackt pancheons and Torksey\* egg-shells,  
Saxilby† ding-dongs and Stow-Mary bells.—Br.

\* 9½ m. N.W. of Lincoln. † 6 m. N.W. of Lincoln.

MOULTON [5 m. E. of Spalding]. See Holbeach.

NORTHORPE [7 m. N.E. of Gainsboro'].

Northap rise, and Grayingham fall, [496.  
Kirton yet shall be greater than all [Lindsey].—*N.*, I., vi.

OWERSBY [4 m. N.W. of Market Rasen].

Owersby's parish, wicked people,  
sold their bells to Kelsey\* to build a steeple.—Br.

\* 23½ m. N.E. of Lincoln.

PINCHBECK [2 m. N.N.W. of Spalding]. See Gosberton.

SAXILBY [6 m. N.W. of Lincoln]. See Marton.

SCARTH O [suburb of Grimsby].

Poor Scartho people  
sold their bell to repair the steeple.—Br.



SKIRBECK. *See* Boston.

SPALDING. *See* Gosberton; also Ramsey in Huntingdonsh.

SPILSBY. To go to Spilsby, *i.e.* to be ruined.—Torr. Said at tables when losing.—T.

STAMFORD. Drap de Estanfort.—*Dits de l'Apostole*, 13th Cy.

Hauberge de Estanford.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy.

Cake de Estannford.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy.

Stamford for poor. *See* Peterboro' in N. Hants. Cf. Braithwait, *Barn. Itin.*, iii.

Doctrinæ studium quod nunc viget ad vada Boum,  
Tempore venturo celebrabitur ad vada Saxi.

Science, that now o'er Oxford spreads her ray,  
Shall bless fair Stamford at some future day.—N., I., viii. 616.

Burleigh House by Stamford town.—Tennyson. [Seat of Marquess of Exeter.]

As mad as the baiting bull of Stamford.—F. W. Traced to K. John's time. Earl Warren gave the Castle Meadows as a common to the butchers of the town on condition of their providing a bull to be chased thro' it in November.

All uphill and downhill, like the way between Stamford and Beechfield.—T. Nash, *Have with you to Saff. Wal.*, [Epist., Wed.] 1596.

Thence to ancient Stamford came I,  
Where are penceless purses many  
Neatly wrought as does become them—  
Less gold in them than is on them:  
Clawbacks more do not assail me  
Than are beggars swarming daily.—*Barn. Itin.*, iii.

STOW [5 m. N.E. of Stamford]. *See* Deeping.

STOW-MARY. *See* Marton.

SURFLEET [4 m. N. of Spalding]. *See* Gosberton.

LONG SUTTON [4½ m. S.E. of Holbeach]. *See* Somerset.

TALLINGTON [4 m. E. of Stamford]. *See* Deeping.

THURLBY [2 m. S.S.E. of Bourne]. *See* Deeping.

TORKSEY [9¾ m. N.W. of Lincoln]. *See* Marton.

UFFINGTON [2 m. E. of Stamford]. *See* Deeping.

WESTON [3 m. N.E. of Spalding]. *See* Holbeach.

WHAPLODE [2 m. W. of Holbeach]. *See* Holbeach.

WHITTEN'S TOWN END [village on S. Bank. of Humber, 10 m. W. of Barton].

At Whitten's town end, brave boys, at Whitten's town end  
at every door there sits a whore at Whitten town end.

A. De la Pryme, *Diary*, 1697 (Surtees Soc.), p. 139.

WITHAM. He was born at Little Witham.—F. W. Not very bright.—Scott, *Heart of Midln.*, xxxii. *See* Rivers.



**MIDDLESEX.**

Middelsex full of strives.—*MS. Harl.*

Middlesex ful of stryves.—*MS. Rawl.*

Middlesex for sin. See Derbyshire and Cheshire.

A Middlesex clown (colonus).—*F. W. i.e.* less servile than the rustic, or more conspicuously contrasted there with the gentry. Is this the prototype of our "rough" of the present day?

To claw worse than a Middlesex bailiff.—*Franck, Northern Memoirs, 1694, p. 79.*

Thou that goest upon Middlesex juries and wilt make haste to give up thy verdict because thou wilt not lose thy dinner.—*Middleton, A Tricke to Catch the Old One, iv. 5.*

**BRENTFORD** [7 m. W.S.W. of London].

As dirty as old Brentford at Christmas.—*Farquhar, Beaux Strat.*

Like the two Kings of Brentford, smelling at one nosegay.—*Sheffield Duke of Buckingham, Rehearsal, ii. 2.*

The wise woman of Brentford.—*Shak., M.W.W., iv. 5.*

His face was like the Red Lion of Brentford (the Inn sign).—*Gr.*

You might ride to Brentford upon it. Said of a dull-edged knife.—*Haz.*

**BROCKLEY HILL** [2 m. N.N.W. of Edgware, near the Roman Sulloniacæ on Watling Street]. Coins are supposed to lie buried.

No heart can think, nor tongue can tell  
what lies between Brockley Hill and Pennywell [nr. Elstree, Herts].  
*Stukely, Itin. Cur., i. 118. 1776. 2nd. Ed.*

**BROMLEY ST. LEONARD'S** [3 m. E.N.E. of St. Paul's, on river Lea].

Go, ride upon St. Leonard's saddle. (A speech to a barren woman. The saddle was kept at Bromley, in Essex.)—*Ho., who has named in error the adjoining county.*

**HAGGERSTON** [2 m. N.E. of St. Paul's].

Esselie de Ogerston (? aisselie, carpentry).—*Douce MS., 13th Cy.*

**HARROW ON THE HILL** [11 m. W.N.W. of St. Paul's]. See Public Schools. [See Appendix.]

The Visible Church. The church standing on the summit of a hill and having a very high spire, they tell us. King Charles II., ridiculing the warm disputes among some critical scripturalists concerning the Visible Church upon earth, used to say, "This was it."—*De Foe, Tour thro' Gt. Brit., ii. 214.*

**HIGHGATE** [5 m. N.N.W. of St. Paul's]. See Ware in Herts. and Dunstable in Beds.

As high as Highgate hill.—*S. Wesley, Maggots, p. 147. 1685.*



He has been sworn at Highgate. See *A Journey Through England in 1752*.

We are forbidden at Highgate to kiss the maid when we may kiss the mistress.—De Foe, *Everybody's Business*, p. 21. 1727.

I'll make him water his horse at Highgate, *i.e.* I'll sue him and make him take a journey up to London.—R., 1678. A North-country saying.—G.

'Tis further from London to Highgate than from Highgate to London.—Ho., *New Says*. i. Cf. Italy, Vicenza-Verona.

## HOXTON.

*Pymlico, or runne Redcap; 'tis a Mad World at Hogsden.*—*Roxb. Ballads*, ed. Collier, p. 155. Title of a Tract printed in 1609.

SION HOUSE [ $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. of London, nr. Brentford]. Site of a convent, called Mount Sion, of Bridgettines, founded 1414.

The nun of Sion with the friar of Sheen [in Surrey] went under the water to play the quean.—Ho.

*i.e.* by a tunnel under the Thames.

STRAND [ON THE] GREEN [on the Thames, 1 m. E. of Brentford]. thirteen houses, fourteen cuckolds, and never a house between.—Ho.

(For the father and the son both lay in one house.)—Ho.

TOTTENHAM [5 m. N.N.E. of St. Paul's].

Tottenham is turned French.—He., *Dial.*, i. 7. See my n. Haz., 437.

The swarming of French mechanics into England about the beginning of the reign of Hen. VIII., which caused the insurrection in London, May 1517, is alluded to. This neighbourhood in particular caught the infection of French manners.—Wm. Bedwell, *Descr<sup>n</sup>. of Tottenham*, c. 3.

When Tottenham Wood is all on fire then Tottenham Street is nought but mire.—F. W.

A weather prognostic. The Wood covered many hundred acres on the top of the high hill at the W. end of the parish, and when smoke or fog lay upon it appeared to be on fire.

You shall as easily remove Tottenham Wood.—Murr., *Hand-book, Env. of London*.

## LONDON.

In Urbe London, exceptione habat divulgatum id per omnes æquæ gentes Lucani proverbium:

"Invida fatorum series summisque negatum Stare diu."—[*Pharsal*. I., 70.—ED.]

Nam ea annis 354 antæ Romam condita nunquam emisit principatum nec bello consumpta est.—Gervase of Tilbury. *De Otiis Imperialibus*.



Baronnie de Loundres.—Douce *MS.*, 13th Cy.

London globber.—*MS.* Harl. In early writers it means a glutton.  
[Sowthery great bragger.] —Hill.

London resortere.—*MS.* Rawl.

Merry London.—Spenser, *Prothalamion*.

Hæc sunt Londonis, pira, pomaque, regia, thronus,  
Chepp-stupha, coklana, dolum, leo, verbaque vana;  
Lancea cum scutis, hæc sunt staura cuntotis.

*MS.* 15th Cent.; *Rel. Antiq.*, ii. 178.

Per noctem portæ clauduntur Londoniarum  
Mœnia ne forte fraus frangat Francigenarum.—Stow.

London lickpenny. *Curates' Conference*, 1641.—*Harl. Misc.*, i.  
498; F.W.

Getpenny—F. W.

He that wyl thrive must set or hold his ware or stuff at double  
price that he will sell it as Londoner doth.—Whitinton,  
*Vulgaria*, f. 28.

Londoner-like; ask as much more as you will take.—*P. in R.*,  
1678.

Oxford for learning, London for wit,  
Hull for women, and York for a tit.—Higson, 209.

Oxford knives  
And London wives.—Ho.

London beer.—Ho.

Wel coude he knowe a draught of London ale.—Chau., *Prol.*  
*C. T.*, 384.

When Middlesex bids "Up to London" let us go,  
And when our market's done we'll have a pot or two.  
Drayt. *Pol.*

A London cockney.—F. W. See Haz., p. 23.

The Fire of London was a punishment for gluttony.—Bohn.

A London gent [or would-be gentleman].

A London jury hang half and save half.—F. W.

(Some affirm this of an Essex, others of a Middlesex, jury—  
F. W.; F., *Gnom.*, of a Kentish.)

London congregations. See *Characters of Districts*.

They agree like London Clocks.—Ho.; F. W.

the Clocks of London.—R., 1678. ? ironical.

A London flitting. The removal of parties by stealth before the  
landlord is paid.—Hill.

She hath been at London to call a strea a straw and a waw a wall.—  
*Cheshire R.*, 1670.

London, Leicester, York, and Chester, all begin with A. Cf.  
Heighton (Sussex).

London, the needy villain's general home,  
The common sewer of Paris and of Rome.—S. Johnson, *London*, 93.



Fare thee well, London, thou'rt good for nought else  
but whoredom and durdam and ringing of bells.—Brathwait,  
*Barn. Jour.*

The Wen.—W. Cobbett.

The Village.

The Great Metropolis.

"Which way to London?" "A poke full of plums." (*Impertinentia*).—Cl. See my n. in Haz., 468.

A man soon finds his level in London.

I find little London stands just where it did when I left it last.—  
S., P. C., ii.

You must go into the country to hear what news at London.—  
P. in R., 1678.

The London correspondents of the country papers nowadays  
make this more strikingly true.

Londoners are generally most ignorant of London.—P. M. G.,  
31/3, '84.

London, the best place in England to live in for eight [ten] months  
of the year, and as good as any other for the rest.

In October not even a cat is to be found in London.

Commune plays and gay sights  
as be at London on mydsomer nights.—*Munera ludi*. Huleot.

Seven Hills there were in Rome, and so there be  
Seven Sights in New Troy crave my memory:  
Tombs, Guildhall, Giants, Stage-plays, Bedlam poor,  
Ostrich, Bear-garden, Lions in the Tower.

Brathwait, *Barn. Itin.*, ii., 1638.

Houses are London's land.—F.

Generally they [the Chantries of St. Paul's] were founded on  
candlerents. (Houses are London's land) which were  
subject to casualty, reparations, and vacations.—Fuller,  
*Ch. Hist.*, VI., v. 16. Candlerents are mentioned again,  
XI., ii. 6. ? Leaseholds on lives. [Cf. the practice which  
obtains in places, e.g. at Congresbury and Puxton in  
Somerset, of letting certain lands by inch of candle, the  
last bidder before the candle goes out securing the tenancy.  
—ED.]

Parks. It was a saying of Lord Chatham that "the Parks were  
the Lungs of London."—*Speeches of Rt. Honble. Wm. Windham*,  
iii. 146; "Encroachments on Hyde Park," 1808 (June 30).

ALDGATE, a draft\* on the pump at. A bad bill of exchange  
drawn on persons who have no effects of the drawer.—Gr.

\* Play on the word draught.

Aldgate, Pump-Handle & Co. was the name of the firm.



Nick and Froth built the Pye at Aldgate. Sharping in the reckoning and cheating in the measure built that once noted house over against Houndsditch.—B. E., *A New Dict. of the Canting Crew*, 1770. Mentioned in *Defoe's Hist. of the Plague*, 1722. Fielding, *Essay on the Characters of Men*.

ALSATIA, a squire of. A sharper.—G. The precinct of Whitefriars lying E. of the Temple extending to Water Lane, a place of refuge and retirement for persons wishing to avoid bailiffs and creditors.—Murr.

BEAR-BINDER LANE, the beasts of.—He.

Cf. He would bind bears, *Certat cum valentioribus*.—Dr.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL. Love and pride stock Bedlam.—Fr., *Gnom.*

BILLINGSGATE language.—F. W. Taylor, J., *Navy of Landships*.

They scold like so many butter-whores or oyster women at Billingsgate.—Ho.

You shall have as much favor at Billingsgate for a box on the ear.—R., 1678.

Let bawdry Billingsgate, my daughters dear,  
Support his front, and oaths bring up the rear.

Pope, *Dunciad*, i. 387.

Water measure, Billingsgate measure (liberal).—Torr.

Billingsgate Market only confined to fish since reign of William III.—Baedeker, *Guide*.

BIRCHIN LANE. See extract from Ascham and Stow in Haz.; Skeat, *Specimens of Eng.*, 311, 466.

*Phil.* Thou hast heard of Burching Lane in London . . . there are many volumes of apparel made at large by guess for no man and for every man, for all whom they fit or who shall buy them.—Hawkins, *Apollo Shroving*, ii. 3, 1626.

Come unto Birchin Lane: they'll give Nobody a suit, choose where he list.—*Nobody and Somebody*, 1592. *School of Shak.*, 294.

Bow bells (St. Mary le Bow, Cheapside).

As noisy as Bow bell.—Ned Ward, *Nupt. Dial.*, I., xxiv.

The Tenor or Bowbell able to waken all the city.—T. Adams, p. 760.

But though that material bell can teach us when to go to bed, yet this mystical bell cannot teach us the time to arise.—H.

He was born within the sound of.—F. W. The qualification of a cockney.

Stow says: "Rung at 9 every night as a signal for knocking off."

—Taylor, J., *Navy of Landships*. *Shak.*, *H. IV.*, viii. 529.

BUCKLESBURY (Druggists & Grocers).—*Shak.*, *M. W. W.*, iii. 3.

Thy company and thou that can both forge and lie  
be two mete marchantes to uttre ware in Bucklesbury.

Whitinton, *Vulg.*, f. 9.



CHARING CROSS. As old as Charing Cross.—R.

Puteynes de Cherringe.—Douce *MS.* 98.

CHEAPSIDE. To shine like a goldsmith's shop in Cheapside.

Nabbes, *Covt. Gard.*, iv. 4.

Cheapside being called "the best garden" only by Metaphor, seeing otherwise nothing but stones are found therein.—F. W.

CHELSEA. As deep as Chelsea reach.—N., II.

As dead as Chelsea.—G.

"Dead Chelsea, by God!" An exclamation uttered by a grenadier at Fontenoy on having his leg carried away by a cannon-ball.—G.

CLERKENWELL. Jack Adams' parish.

Jack Adams being a fool.—G. *Dict.*

COLEHARBOUR. An ancient mansion in Downgate Ward privileged as sanctuary.

Or thence thy starved brother live and die  
Within the cold Coleharbour sanctuary.

Hall, *Satires*, V., i. 100.

COVENT GARDEN is the best garden.—G. *i.e.* cheaper than raising flowers, fruit and vegetables in your own.

This town two bargains hath, not worth one farthing:  
A Smithfield horse and wife of Covent Garden.

Dryden, *Epist. to Limberham*, 21.

A DRURY LANE vestal.—G. Drury Lane lost its aristocratic character early in the reign of William III.

DUKE'S PLACE is free for all comers and peers.—John Phillips, *Don Quixote*, 167.

Aldgate. Cromwell allowed the Jews to settle here in 1650.

EASTCHEAP. The district E. of Gracechurch Street, including what is now Leadenhall Market.

Then I hyed me into Est-Chepe,  
One cryes ribbes of befe and many a pye;  
Pewter pottes they clattered on a heape,  
But for lacke of money I myght not spede.

Lydgate, *London Lickpenny*.

He that will in East Cheap eat a goose so fat  
with harp, pipe and song,  
he must sleep in Newgate on a mat  
be the night never so long.

From a sea-song in *R.A.*, apud Haz.

EXCHANGE (ROYAL). See Moorfields.

La Borsa di Londra la qual da più bugie che danari.

Flo., *2d. Fru.*, xii.

The FLEET prison.

He may whet his knife on the threshold of the Fleet.—F. W.  
*i.e.* is a man free of debt.



## FLEET STREET.

As melancholy as Fleet Street in the Long Vacation.—Webster, *Northward Hoe*, i. 2.

FREEMAN'S QUAY. To drink at, *i.e.* gratis. Beer being given to carmen and porters calling there. (Near London Bridge).—*N.*, VII., viii. 207.

## FURNIVAL'S INN (Holborn).

The gentlemen of Furnival's Inn lie a-bed while their hose are mending.—Torr. *Cf.* Chesh.

GRAY'S INN. *See* Temple.

## GUTTER LANE (Cheapside).

All goeth down Gutter Lane.—F. W. The French say "en Angoulême."—Torr.

(Guthurun Lane, E. of Foster Lane.)

GUILDHALL. You are all for the Hoistings or hustings.—F. W. *See* Haz., 182, *i.e.* in *Altitudinibus*. The principal and highest [hus-thing] Court in London, as also in Winchester, Lincoln, York, &c.—F. W.

HOLBORN. He will ride backwarks up Holborn Hill, *i.e.* on his last journey from Newgate to Tyburn.—G.

Holborn and Snow Hills have now been bridged by a viaduct.

Holborn for wealth,

And Cheam for health. *See* in Surrey.

ISLINGTON. Merry Islington.—Cowper, *John Gilpin*.

KIRBY'S CASTLE and Megse's glory,

Spinola's pleasure and Fisher's Folly.—F. W.

Kirkeby's Castell and Fisher's Follie,

Spinila's pleasure and Megse's glorie.—Stow.

Four suburban mansions built by citizens. The last appears to survive in Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate Within.

A LEADENHALL blade. One that will not cut.—Torr.

LINCOLN'S INN. *See* Temple.

## LOMBARD STREET.

Fools will not part with their bable for all Lombard St.—Fr., *Gnom.*

(Used as an illustration of "the long odds.")

All Lombard Street to an egg-shell.—Murphy, *Citizen*, ii. 1.

"It is a thousand pounds to a penny" as the nursery song says, or as the newspaper reporters of the Ring have it "Lombard Street to a China orange," whether, &c.—Southey, *Doctor*, ch. ccx.

LONDON BRIDGE was built upon woolpacks, *i.e.* the expense was defrayed by an impost upon wool brought into London in the 12th Centy.—Brady, *Clavis Calendaria*, i. 205.



*Curds.* I have been [a lady of the town] in my days when we kept the Whitson ale, where we danced "The Building of London Bridge upon Woolpacks."—*London Chanticleers*, viii. 1659.

London Bridge was made for wise men to go\* over and fools to go† under (Periculum).—Cl.

\* Pass—Ho.

† Pass—R., 1670.

The present bridge was built in 1825. The danger to light wherries in shooting the bridge was appreciable, as shown in the following: "A young lady of distinction in company with her brother, a little youth, took a pair of oars at or near the Temple one April day last, and ordered the men to carry them to Pepper Alley Stairs. One of the fellows (according to their usual impertinence) asked the lady where she was going. She answered, 'Near St. Olave's Church.' Upon which he said she had better go thoro' Bridge. The lady replied, 'She had never gone thro' Bride (*sic*) in her life, nor would she venture for a hundred guineas,' so commanded him once more to land her at Pepper Alley Stairs," &c.—Defoe, *Everybody's Business*, p. 32, 1725.

See St. Katharine.

Where fell the parson? Betwixt the whore your mother's legs. (A jeer to those below London Bridge).—Ho. This means from those on the bridge to those passing underneath.

Cf. T. Perche sono fatti i ponte di grazia?  
G. Per passarei so pra.  
T. Perche dunque volete che passiamo sotto?  
G. Oh, oh! io vi intendo!

Florio, *Second Fruits: Dial.* ii. 1591.

Ane ill word meets anither an it were at the Brig o' London.—

Ferg. *i.e.* jostles from fouling in the narrow passage.

Like one of the heads on London Bridge, able neither to speak or breathe.—J. Philips, *Don Quixote*, 1687.

What! stop the tide at London Bridge? 'tis impossible. It contradicts a proverb.—Sharpe, *Address to the Corporation of London on Canals*, A. 7, 1773.

Cf. Time and tide tarry for no man. [See Appendix.]

LOTHBURY. Like Lothbury conduit that ever runs waste.—Middleton, *Inner Temple Masque*.

He that will braze his face at Lothbury  
Because he will not blush at knavery.

N. Breton, *Pasquil's Foolscape*, p. 24.

LUDGATE. A Ludgate bird (Paupertas), Animam debet.—Cl. He is as much puzzled as one going up Ludgate Hill in a stop of coaches and carts.—Ho., *New Sayings*, ii.

Between Ludgate and Newgate thou canst dwell never,  
For in Ludgate or Newgate thou must dwell ever.—He., *Ep.*, iv. 90.



MARYLEBONE. The Marrowbone Stage: to travel on one's own legs.

The MONUMENT.

As tall as the Monument.

MOORFIELDS.

[Idlers] like usurers in the walks of Morefields or on the seats of the Old Exchange—Torr.

NEWGATE. See Ludgate.

[To march] two and two, Newgate fashion.—Shak., 1 *H. IV.*, iii. 3.

He that is at a low ebb at Newgate may soon be afloat at Tyburn.—He., *Ep.*

A Newgate bird.—*G. Dict.*

He will faint at the sight of a wall-flower. (Because wall-flowers grew up against Newgate).—*G.*

He has studied at Whittington's College.—*R.*, 1813. *Haz.*, p. 161.

OXFORD STREET. Stony-hearted stepmother.—De Quincey, *Confessions*.

PADDINGTON FAIR. An execution at Tyburn.—*G.*

Suits hang half a year in Westminster Hall,  
At Tyburn half an hour's hanging endeth all.—*He.*

PALL MALL. If ever compelled in the country to dwell,  
Oh, give me the sweet shady side of Pall Mall.

Capt<sup>n</sup> Morris, [of Brockham, Surrey, a well-known poet of the Prince Regent's days.]

PYE CORNER LAW. The surest way of wooing.—*Ho.*, *New Sayings*, iv.

PRIMROSE HILL. A green or grassy bank that they call by London Primrose Hill.—*Withals, Dict.*, 1608.

SAINT GILES' breed—fat, ragged, and saucy.—*G.* *i.e.* in the Fields.  
Greek. Cant, slang, Pedlars' French.—*G.*

As lame as St. Giles, Cripplegate.—*F. W.* Spoken jocosely or sarcastically.

SAINT KATHERINE.

While thousands gaz'd we pass'd the bridge with wonder  
Where fools and wise men go above and under,  
We thus our voyage bravely did begin  
Down by Saint Katherine's, where the priest fell in.

Taylor, *A Discovery by Sea from London to Salisbury*.

SAINT MARTIN'S beads and bracelets.—Taylor, *Navy of Ships*.  
See Hill.

SAINT PANCRAS.

A Pancridge earl.—*B. Jon.*, *A Tale of a Tub*, iii. 3. "An Earl of show."—*Id.*, *To Marquis Would-be Inigo*.

An old Pancridge! (term of contempt).—*Rob. Chamberlain, Swaggering Damsel*, i. 1610; *Field, Woman is a Weathercock*, 1612; *Nabbes, Tott<sup>m</sup> Court*.



*Furchev.\** Faith! we may take our bows and shafts and sleep,  
This dreaming long vacation gives us leave.  
Gentlemen, well met! what Pancras Knights!  
*Yourchev.\** The bounty of the time will have it so.

\* Two lawyers. *Histrionomastix*, ii., 1611.

SAINT PAUL'S. See Cathedrals.

Pardoun de Seynt Pol.—Douce *MS.* 98.

Paul's will not always stand.—Bale, *Sir Thos. More*, p. 7, 1590;  
Ho.

As old as Paul's steeple.—F. W.; itself.—Torr, p. 166.

Paul's.—R.

Ye country vicars, when you preach in Town,  
A turn at Paul's to pay your journey down.

Christ<sup>r</sup> Pitt, *On the Art of Preaching*, 1699—1748.

As high as St. Paul's.—Tomkins, *Albumazar*, iii. 1615.

As blunt as Paul's.—*Jack Drum's Entertainment*, iv. 1601.

What's a man in Paul's, or a hare among a kennel of hounds?  
—Torr. See Smithfield.

Which I have done with as devout a cheer  
As he that rounds Paule's pillars in the ear.

Bp. Hall, *Sat.*, V., iii. 19. ? whispers.

Paul's work. Esser come il Duomo di Milano, che mai si  
finisce.—Torr.

To have Paul's work in hand.—*Riparata*, Torr.

To dine with Duke Humphrey.—F. W. *i.e.* at the tomb of  
Humphry, Duke of Gloucester, in the middle aisle of the  
first cathedral.

All friends round St. Paul's, not forgetting [the tree nor] the  
trunkmaker's daughter. ? the elm-tree at the N.E. corner  
of the churchy<sup>d</sup> on the site of St. Paul's Cross. See Haz.,  
p. 251.

As well taught as my Lord Mayor's horse  
when his good lord is at the Sermon at the Cross [*i.e.* Paul's].  
As well-behaved, docile.

Which will never be;

We may as well push against Powle's as stir 'em (sleepers).  
Shak., *H. VIII.*, v. 4.

SAINT PETER'S LE POOR,\* [Peter the Poor.—He., *Ep.*, vi. 85.]  
where no tavern, alehouse, or sign at the door.—F. W.

St. Peter's Hospital is the name of the Poor-house at Bristol.

\* Old Broad Street.

SMITHFIELD.

Choose a horse in Smithfield, and a serving-man in Paul's.—  
Haz., p. 101. Flecknoe, *Enigmatical Charact.*, p. 45. 1658.

*Falstaff*. I bought him (Bardolph) in Paul's, and he'll buy me  
a horse in Smithfield; an' I could get me a wife in the stews,  
I were manned, horsed, and wived.—Shak., 2 *H. IV.*, i. 2.



Your daughter has married a gentleman : is not this better than a Smithfield bargain ? [A matrimonial bargain and sale.]

Smithfield bargain. Where the purchaser is taken in.

A match or marriage contracted solely on the ground of interest on one or both sides, when the fair sex are bought and sold like cattle in Smithfield.—*G. Dict.*

Give me so much money and your horse shall leap my mare.—*J. Wilson, The Cheats*, v. 5. 1633.

He is only fit for Ruffians' Hall. (A Swaggerer ;—*F. W.*)  
*R.*, 1670, n.

West Smithfield, now the Horsemarket, was formerly called Ruffians' Hall because athletic contests were carried on there.—*F. W.*

STRAND. As naked as the Strand May-pole.—*Rowley, A Match at Midnight*, iv.

#### TEMPLE.

The Devil would have been a weaver but for the Temples.

*R.*, 1678.

The Devil's Own. A name applied to the Inns of Court Volunteer Corps.

Gray's Inn for walks, Lincoln's Inn for a wall, the Inner Temple for a garden, and the Middle for a hall.—*Ho.*

Inner Temple rich, Middle Temple poor,

Lincoln's Inn for lawyers, and Gray's Inn for a whore.\*—*R.*, 1813.

gentlemen . . . . . boor.—*Murr., Hdk.*

\* See *Panders*, "Come away."—*Percy*, fol.

THAMES. The Silent Highway.

When King James, offended with the City, threatened to remove his Court to another place, the Lord Mayor boldly enough returned that he might remove his Court at his pleasure, but could not remove the River Thames.—*F. W.*

To set the Thames on fire.

*Cf.* He's naa eel drowner mair than me.—*Roxb. Ball.*

To cast water in Tems.—*He.*

into the Thames.—*F. W.* ; *Ho.*

As whoso filled a tonne of a fresh water and went forth with that water to walle with Thames.—*P. Plow., Vis. B.*, xv. 331.

The ducks fare well in the Thames.—*R.*, 1670.

#### TOWER.

A fool will not part with his bauble for the Tower of London.—*F. W.*

Tower Hill play. A slap in the face and a kick on the breech.—*G. Dict.*

A loyal heart may be landed under Traitors' Bridge.—*F. W.*

TRAFALGAR SQUARE. The finest site in Europe. A saying attributed to the first Sir Robt. Peel.



## TURNAGAIN LANE.

He must take him a house in Turnagain Lane.—He., *Ep.*, 69.  
(An impasse near St. Sepulchre's Church leading to Fleet  
Ditch.) A play on words. Cf. To turn over a new leaf.

TYBURN. See Paddington and Westminster.

WAPPING. As large as Wapping wharf.—Taylor (W. P.), *Fermors  
Little Barbary*. Gr. Dict.

"He that is born to be hanged will never be drowned." This  
referred specially to pirates who were hanged at Wapping  
on the arrival of the ship.—See a passage in Bacon's *Essays*.

## WATERLOO BRIDGE.

Canova said that it was worth travelling all the way from Italy  
only to see it.

## WESTMINSTER.

Reliques de Westmoster.—Douce *MS.* 98, 13th Cy.

Scone Stone (in Abbey):

Except old saws be vain  
and wits of wizards blind,  
the Scots in place shall reign  
where they this stone shall find.—N., I., vi. 156.

See Public Schools and Cathedrals.

Suits hang half a year in Westminster Hall,  
At Tyburn half an hour's hanging endeth all.—He.

As tattered as the Scots' colours in Westminster Hall.—Ho.,  
*New Sayings*, iv.

Angels work wonders in Westminster Hall.—Jer. Collier,  
*Ess.*, VI., viii.

As sure as Check.—Ho. As sure as Exchequer pay.—F. W.

There is no redemption from Hell (a prison under the Exchequer  
Court).—F. W.

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.—Ho.

A Westminster wedding—a whore and a rogue.

Ruyn con ruyn que asi casan en dueñas.—Pineda, *Spanish  
Dicty*.

Cf. Un mariage de St. Sauveur,  
la putain epouse le voleur.

(Dauphiné) Gaidoz. *Blaz. Pop. de la France*.

As long as Meg of Westminster.—F. W. A long great gun  
brought from the Tower.—F. W.

Long Meg of Westminster.—Torr.

As thick as watermen on Westminster Bridge.—T. Nash,  
*Have, &c., to Saffron Walden*, N. 3.

## WHITECHAPEL.

A Whitechapel beau. One who dresses with a needle and  
thread and undresses with a knife.—G. Dict.



A Whitechapel portion. Two smocks and what Nature gave.—  
*G. Dict.*

Whitechapel play (at Whist). See Suffolk Bungay.

Making the running by leading ace, king, queen in succession in many suits.

WIMPOLE STREET. The long, unlovely street.

Dark house by which once more I stand,

Here in the long, unlovely street;

Doors where my heart was wont to beat

So quickly, waiting for a hand.—Tennyson, *In Mem.*, vii.

#### LORD MAYOR.

As well taught as my Lord Mayor's horse,

when his good lord is at the Sermon at the Cross [*i.e.* Paul's].

I have dined as well as my Lord Mayor of London.

Satis est quod sufficit.—F. W.

Good manners to except my Lord Mayor of London (a correction of sweeping generalities).—F. W.

#### SCHOOLS.

Nich<sup>s</sup>. Heath was born and had his childhood in the *City of London*, being noted for one of *St. Anthony's pigs* therein; so were the scholars of that school commonly called, as those of *St. Paul's*, *Paul's pigeons*.—F. W.; Stow.

He will follow him like a St. Anthony's pig. Applicable to such who have servile, saleable souls, who for a small reward will lack-vey many miles, pressing their patrons with the unwelcome opportunity.—F. W.

The Protectors and Proctors of St. Anthony's Hospital in Benetfink claimed the privilege of turning out of the market unsaleable pigs, slitting their ears and letting them loose with a bell tied to their necks.—Stow, p. 190.

#### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Monmouth caps. A kind formerly worn by the common people.—

Ho. Something like the Basque berretta—not so wide at the sides as the Scotch bonnet.

LLANOVER [3 m. S.S.E. of Abergavenny].

“A house without cheer,  
a cellar without beer,  
a park without deer:  
Lord Llanover lives here.”

Said of Llanover Court.

*Cf.* Radnorshire.

PONTYPOOL. As round as a Pontypool waiter.—*N.*, I., xi. 472.

Pontypool was the original site of the manufacture of japanned or lacquered tin ware, called Pontypool ware.—*Ib.*



No, Landscape painters, let your gold streams sleep,  
 \* \* \* Which with such golden lustre flame  
 As beats the very golden frame.

Peace to the scenes of Birmingham's bright school,  
 Peace to the brighter scenes of Pontipool.

Wolcot (Peter Pindar), *Subjects for Painters*.

## TINTERN.

Also the Abbot of Westmynster þe hiest of þis lande,  
 The Abbot of Tynterne þe poorest I understand;  
 þey are both abbots of name and not lyke of fame to fande [prove],  
 yet Tynterne with Westmynster shall nowþer sitte nor stande.

John Russell's *Book of Nurture*, Harl. MS. 4011.

E.E. Text. Soc.

## NORFOLK.

Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex (East Anglia), called by natives  
 "The Three Counties."—Nall., p. 645.

Norfolk ful of giles.—MS. Harl.

Norfolk ful of wiles.—MS. Rawl.

For Norfolk wiles, so full of guiles,  
 Have caught my toe by wiving so,  
 That out to thee\* I see for me

No way to creep.—Tusser, *Life*. (Of his second wife.)

\* Suffolk.

Norfolk Wiles.—Camd. ? tricks of acrobats.

As active as a Norfolk tumbler.—Webst., *West. Ho.*, ii. 1.

You are as necessary in a city as tumblers in Norfolk.—*Ib.*, iii. 2.

Norfolk men are charactered in jure municipali versatissimi, where  
 they study Law as following the plough-tail, and will  
 enter an action for their neighbour's horse but looking  
 over their hedge.—Fuller, *Ch. H.*, III., xii. 10.

Si nihil sit litium, lites tamen ex juris apicibus, serere callent.—  
 Camd., *Brit.*; F.W.

For cunning in the Law and wrangling Norfolk men are justly  
 noted.—R.

[Sir Edward Coke, of Holkham, was probably in his mind.]

As Essex hath of old been named "Calves and Stiles,"

Fair Suffolk "Maids" and Norfolk "Many wiles."—Drayt., *Pol.*

Norfolk *biffens* (beaufin). A particular kind of apple, pressed after  
 being slowly cooked.

*bumpkins*.—Ho.

*broads*.—The bailiff of the Broads. The ague.—*St. J. Ga.*, 24/7, '94.

*dumplings*.—F.W. Made of dough and yeast, boiled for twenty  
 minutes.—Hll.; Massinger, *A New Way*, iii. 2; *Poor Robin*, 1687.

Well, nothing was undone that might be done to make Jemy  
 Camber a tall little slender man when yet he lookt like  
 a Norfolk dumpling, thick and short.—Armin, *Nest of  
 Ninnies*, 1605, p. 13.



As naked as your Norfolk dumpling.—Day, *The Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green*, ii. 1659.

*Hercules*. Dumplin al bumkins.—Ho.

*Stroud*. Make me your cheat, your gull, your strowd, your Norfolk dumpling.—Day, *B.B.B. Gr.*, i.

Possessing the natural soil for game, it is proverbially a game county.—Nall, p. 728.

*gentlemen*.—Taylor (W. P.), *Navy of Land-Ships*.

*turkeys*.—Fed on buckwheat or brank.—Defoe, *Tour*, 1724.

The Norfolk drant, or drawl (*cf.* Suffolk whine).—Nall, s.v.

I wende ryflyng were restitution, quod he, for I lerned never rede on boke,

And I can no frenche in feith but of the ferthest end of Norfolk.

*P. Plow, Vis. B.*, v. 238.

In part of Norfolk the farmers used formerly to plough the land with two rabbits and a case-knife. Spoken hyperbolically. Part of Norfolk is extremely light, sandy, and easily ploughed.—G.

Horace Walpole said when he passed through the county that he saw one blade of grass and two rabbits fighting for it.

So far as game shooting is concerned, everyone who shoots a great deal knows perfectly well that the hearing of the left ear, after a few years, is never so good as that of the right, and when black powder was used instead of the various chemical powders, wood powder, E.C., and many others, this effect was very much more pronounced. In the Eastern Counties, where the shooting is on a large scale and four or five hundred shots are constantly fired by one man on one day, the deafness of the left [why left?] ear so produced used to go by the name of *Norfolk deafness*.—Sir W. B. Dalby on the "Preservation of Hearing," in *Longman's Mag.*, July, 1898.

This county has the most *churches* (660) of any in England, and though the poorest livings (by some occult quality of their good husbandry and God's blessing thereon), the richest clergymen.—F. W.

Windham has gone to the dogs and Felbrigg has gone to the kittens. The family seat of the Windhams, bought by a wealthy Norwich merchant.—Hissey. *Phaeton Tour in Eastn. Counties*, p. 225.

There never was a Paston poor, a Heyden a coward, nor a Cornwallis a fool.—F. W.

Remember parson Melham, and pray, sir, drink about.

(An admonition to put the glass about.)—Bailey. *Dict. (Cant) Norfolk*, 1756.

ACLE asses [10 m. E. of Norwich]. See Halvergate.

AYLSHAM [12 m. N. by W. of Norwich].

Lyngeteille de Eylesham.—Douce *M.S.* 98, 13th Cy.

Fliars, *i.e.* linen cloth for head-dresses. See Blickling.



BEESTON babies [2 m. W.N.W. of Cromer. Beeston Regis].  
See Cromer.

BEIGHTON bears [6 m. N.N.E. of Loddon]. See Halvergate.

BINHAM bulls [4 m. S.E. of Wells].

BLAKENEY bulldogs [5 m. N.N.W. of Cromer]. See Cromer.

BLICKLING [1 m. N.N.W. of Aylsham].

Blickling flats, Aylsham\* fliers,

Marsham† peewits and Hevingham‡ liars.—*N.*, I., ii., 150

\* 1 m. N.W. of Aylsham.

† 2 m. S. of Aylsham.

‡ 4 m. S.W. of Aylsham.

Four villages on the road between Norwich and Cromer.

BROOMHOLM [4 m. N.E. of Walsham.] See Keswic.

And bidde the Roode of Bromholm brynge me out of debt.—  
*P. Plow.*, 24.

Helpe, holy Crosse of Bromholm!—Chaucer. *The Reves Tale*,  
4286. *i.e.* part of the true Cross preserved at Broomhall  
Priory, near Cromer, founded by Wm. de Glanville in 1113.

CAISTOR. Caistor was a city ere Norwich was none,  
and Norwich was built of Caistor stone.—*N.*, I., iii. 202; IV.

This was the Roman Venta Icenorum [3 m. S. of Norwich],  
capital of the Icenî.

There is another Caistor close to Great Yarmouth.

CANTLEY cats [3 m. N.N.E. of Loddon]. See Halvergate.

CROMER.

Cromer crabs,

Runton dabs.

Beeston\* babies, } [2 m. W.N.W. of Cromer.]

Sheringham ladies, [4 m. E.N.E. of Holt.]

Weybourne witches, [3 m. N.E. of Holt.]

Salthouse ditches. (var., bitches) [3 m. N. of Holt.]

and the Blakeney people

stand on the steeple,

and crack hazelnuts

with a five-farthing beetle.—*N.*, IV., iv., 330.

Blakeney bulldogs, [5 m. N.N.W. of Holt.]

Marston dodmen, [6 m. N.E. of Walsingham.]

Binham bulls, [5 m. N.E. of Walsingham.]

Stiffkey trolls.

Wells bite finger.—*Nfk. Ant. Misc.*, i.

(One bit off dead man's finger to get his ring.)

\* *i.e.*, B. Regis.

CROMER BAY, called "The Devil's throat," on account of its  
dangerous navigation.—Nall, 180. Br.

DEREHAM gingerbread [16 m. W.N.W. of Norwich].—*N.*, III., xi. 332.

Diss bread [20 m. S.S.W. of Norwich].—*N.*, III., xi. 332.

He knows nothing about Diss.—*N.*, I., vi. 303. ? this. See  
Haz., n. 168.



DOWNHAM [40 m. W. of Norwich]. See Rising.

FREETHORPE fools [5 m. N.E. of Loddon]. See Halvergate.

GIMMINGHAM [4 m. N. of N. Walsham].

Gimmingham, Trimmingham, Knapton, and Trunch,  
North Repps, and South Repps, are all of a bunch.—R., 1678.

[Villages in N.E. of County between Walsham and Cromer.]

HALVERGATE [6 m. N.E. of Loddon].

Halvergate hares, Reedham rats,  
Southwood swine and Cantley cats,  
Acle asses, Moulton mules,  
Beighton bears and Freethorpe fools.—N., I., ii. 150.

[Villages between Norwich and Yarmouth.]

HEVINGHAM liars. See Blickling. ? Haveringland [4 m. S.W. of  
Aylsham].

HORSEY pike [11 m. N.N.W. of Yarmouth]

none like.—Camd., *Brit.*, 1586, Horsey Mere, nr. Hickling (N.E. div.).

KESWIC. When Keswic Church\* becomes a barn  
Bromholm Abbey† will be a farm.

*Records of the A. N. House of Glanville  
from 1050 to 1880, reviewed.—N.*

\* 2 m. S.S.W. of Norwich, now in ruins. † 4 m. N.E. of Walsham.

KNAPTON [3 m. N. of N. Walsham]. See Gimmingham.

LOPHAM [2 m. S. of Kenninghall].

Twixt Lopham Ford and Shimpling Thorne\*  
England shall be wonne and lorne.—N., III., xii. 479.

\* 4 m. N.W. of Lavenham in Suffolk.

The three Wonders of Lopham.—Blomefield, i. 237.

1. The Self-grown Stile: a tree which crosses the footpath  
and forms a regular stile.
2. The Ox-foot Stone: a large stone in a meadow bearing  
the impression left by a cow which came to be milked by  
the poor during a dearth.
3. Lopham Ford: a nine-foot piece of ground lying  
between the sources of the Ouse and the Waveney  
[those disagreeing brethren.—Spelman], the former  
going W. by Thetford to Lynn, and the latter by Diss  
to Yarmouth.

LYNN. See Rising.

Marchantz de Leen.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy.

That nasty stinking sinkhole of sin

Which the map of the county denominates Lynn.—N., I., iii. 206.

A Lynn fairing. The venereal disease.—Ned Ward, *A Step to  
Stirbitch Fair*, 1704: *Wks.*, ii. 268.

MARHAM [W. Norfolk]. See Lincolnshire.



MARSHAM peewits [2 m. S. of Aylsham]. See Blickling.

He is arrested by the Baily [bailiff] of Marshland. *i.e.* an ague.

—F.W. The sea and fens on all sides.

This refers to the low levels about Lynn.

White, *E.E.*, i. 254.

MARSTON dodmen [6 m. N.E. of Walsingham]. See Cromer.

MOULON mules [6 m. N.E. of Loddon]. See Halvergate.

NORWICH. Havene de Northwych.—Douce *MS.*, 13th Cy.

The tide formerly flowed up the Yare to Norwich.

Norwicum Dacis, Hibernis. See York.

Hæc sunt Norwycus, panis ordeus, halpeny pykys,  
Clausus posticus, domus Habrahæ, durt quoque vicus,  
Flynt valles, rede thek, cuntatis optima sunt hæc.

*MS.*, Trin. Coll., Camb., 15th Cy. *Rel. Ant.*, ii. 178.

The City of Churches. St. Peter's, Mancroft, said to rank  
as parish Church next to St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol.—

White, i. 64.

When three daws are seen on St. Peter's vane together,  
then we are sure to have bad weather.—Higson.

Ululas Athenas. A prov. applied to foolish occupiers which  
carry their wares to sell at such places as where the same  
do abound, as if a man sh<sup>d</sup>. carry Mockadoes and wool-  
steads to be sold at Norwich.—Baret, *Alvearie*, 1580.

Worstead (the original seat of the manufacture introduced by  
the Flemings, and which gives the name to it) is now an  
unimportant place a few miles S. of Cromer.

The Dead See [sea]. During the long incumbency of Bishop  
Pelham, Norwich has acquired this sobriquet.

POTTER HEIGHAM [11 m. N.W. of Yarmouth].

Blessed are they that live near Potter Heigham, and double  
blessed are they that live in it.—*Nfk. Ant. Misc.*

REEDHAM rats [5 m. N.E. of Loddon]. See Halvergate.

NORTH REPPS, SOUTH REPPS [2 m. S.E. and S. of Cromer]. See  
Gimingham.

RISING.

Rising was, Lynn is, and Downham shall be  
the greatest seaport of the three.—*N.*, I., iii. 206.

Rising was a market-town, And Lynn it was a wash,  
but now Lynn is a sea-port town, And Rising fares the worse.\*

\* Worst.—*N.*, I., iii. 206. *N.*, IV., iv. 330.

Rising was a seaport town when Lynn was but a marsh,  
now Lynn it is a seaport, and Rising fares the worse.—Murray.

The sea is now 2 m. from Rising.

Castle Rising is described in Rd. Blome's *Britannia*, 1672,  
p. 171, as utterly decayed and its havens filled with sand  
by the encroaching sea.



RUNTON dabs [2 m. W.N.W. of Cromer]. See Cromer.

SALTHOUSE ditches, or bitches [3 m. N. of Holt]. See Cromer.

SETCHEY [4 m. S. of Lynn].

Setcha has but thirteen houses and fourteen cuckolds.

Thorseby's *Diary*, 1680.

SHERINGHAM ladies [4 m. E.N.E. of Holt]. See Cromer.

SOUTHWOOD swine [4 m. N.E. of Loddon]. See Halvergate.

STIFFKEY trolls [5 m. N.E. of Walsingham]. See Cromer.

TRIMMINGHAM [4 m. S.E. of Cromer]. See Gimmingham.

TRUNCH [3 m. N.N.E. of N. Walsham]. See Gimmingham.

UPPERTOWN bull-dogs [ ]. See Cromer.

WALSINGHAM [26 m. N.W. of Norwich]. To swear Walsingham.—

Porter, *Two Angry Women*. 1599. H., O. P., vii. 356.

*Turfe*. High Constable! now by our Lady of Walsingham,  
I'd rather be marked out High Scavenger.

B. Jon., *A Tale of a Tub*, iii. 1.

He playeth our Lady of Walsingham, giving as much health for  
a penny as she did holiness, yet custom commenced him  
among the common people to be their doctor.—Bullein,  
*Bul. of Defence (Sorenes and Chyrurgi*, p. 49), 1562.

Erasmus says that the monks persuaded the people that the  
Milky Way in the sky was the Virgin's home, calling it the  
Walsingham Way.

WEYBOURNE [3 m. N.E. of Holt]. A good harbour, deep water near  
shore, guarded in time of war.

He that would Old England win,  
at Weybourne Hoope must first begin.

Chas. Loftus, *My Life*, 1877.

Weybourne witches. See Cromer.

WELLS bite-fingers [4 m. N.N.W. of Walsingham]. See Cromer.

WINFARTHING [3 m. N. of Diss].

The good Sword of Winfarthing See n. from Becon, *infra*.

WYMONDHAM, pie of [8 m. S.W. of Norwich]. See Paston, *Lett.*  
(701), Gairdner; Fenn, ii. 111.

GREAT YARMOUTH. Bloater-land.

The Norfolk gridiron.—Dickens; *Household Words*. See Suffolk,  
Gorleston.

You cannot spell Yarmouth steeple right.—G. [A play on the  
word right, *i.e.* straight.] Cf. As right as my leg.

As crooked as Yarmouth steeple [pulled down in 1803].—Nall,  
*Gt. Y.*

When an old maid dies the steeple nods.—N., II., iii. 199.

The crooked spire of G. Y., said to have so got out of the  
perpendicular through a virgin having once been married  
in the church.—*Nfk. Ant. Misc.*, i. 301.



The Devil's Seat in G. Y. church, which renders those who sit in it unfortunate for life (N., II., iii. 150, 258; ix. 193), is part of the skeleton of a whale. It now stands in the N. transept.

Here's to his Holiness the Pope with his triple crown,  
with nine dollars each for each cask in the town. [Toast.]  
Nall, 272.

Haraunge de Gernemue.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy.

A Yarmouth capon.—F. W. *i.e.* a red-herring. So the Italian friars, when inclined to eat flesh on Friday, called a herring [qy. a fowl] piscem è corte—a fish out of the coop.—F. W. In Ireland meat dipped into water and christened by the name of "St. Patrick's fish" is sometimes eaten on fast days.—Nall, 359.

A Ramp Row goose.—White, *E.E.*, i. 132. ? Digby chicks.  
Yarmouth for the sinners, Cromer for the saints,  
Lowestoft . . . . .

[An incomplete set of four given in Haz., 2nd Ed., 500.]

A Yarmouth pie. A pie made of herrings highly spiced, which the Corporation of Norwich is by charter bound to present annually to the King.—G., *Dict.*

A Stalham correspondent writes as follows :—

"In former times many parishes had a distinguishing name; for instance, in this district we had 'Proud Stalham,' 'Sleepy Ingham,' 'Silly Sutton,' 'Clever Catfield,' and 'Raw Hempstead.' The meanings of these applications are amusing. The pride of Stalham [6 m. S.E. of N. Walsham] is supposed to arise from its central position and commercial importance, possibly from the go-ahead characteristics of the inhabitants and also from the well-known fact that it possesses a bank, a corn-hall (not used) and a police station. Anyhow inhabitants of the surrounding villages are wont to speak of going 'up' to Stalham. Ingham [7 m. S.E. of N. Walsham] is said to take the peaceful name of 'sleepy' from the circumstance that an aged inhabitant then living in an almost inaccessible locality in the marshes, once so completely lost his reckoning of time that he donned his Sunday clothes and went to Church on Monday morning. Sutton [7 m. S.E. of N. Walsham] is awarded its rather unflattering title from the tradition that its aged natives were wont to put their hands out of their bedroom windows to feel if it was daylight. The cleverness of Catfield [8 m. S.E. of N. Walsham] is imagined by some to arise from its 'eastward position' to Stalham [wise men came from the East), and from the old saying that if anything wonderful arose inquirers were requested to proceed to Catfield 'to know the truth of it.' The 'rawness' of Hempstead [8 m. E.S.E. of N. Walsham] may possibly be attributed to



its position on one of the bleakest portions of our eastern coast, and not from any want of polish on the part of its inhabitants. Many other parishes in our county have distinguishing names. It would be interesting and possibly amusing could some account be given of them."—*Eastern Evening News*, Norwich, 15/11, 1892, No. iii. 46.

"In Winfarthing, a little village in Norfolk, there was a certeyne swerd called the Good Swerd of Winfarthing. This sword was counted so precious a relique and of so great virtue that there was a solemn pilgrimage used unto it with large gifts and offrings, with vow-makings, crouchings and kissings. This Sword was visited far and near for many and sundry purposes, but specially for things that were lost and for horses that were either stolen or else run astray. It helped also unto the shortning of a married man's life if that the wife which was weary of her husband would set a candle before that sword every Sunday for the space of a whole year, no Sunday excepted, for then all was vain whatsoever was done before."—Becon, *Reliques of Rome*, 1536, p. 91, repr.

Told him, that it was the sword of a thief who fled for sanctuary there and left it behind him, when the parson and clerk turned it to account.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Northamptonshire of long hath had this blazon: "Love below the girdle all, but little else above."—Drayton, *Polyolb.*, xxiii.

? cupboard or belly love.—*F. L. Jour.*

Northampton full of love  
beneath the girdel and not above.—*MS. Harl. 7371.*

Northamptonshire full of love  
benethe the gyrdyll and noth above.—*MS. Rawl.*

Fullalove survives as a surname. ? a nickname for a N'hamptonsh. man or for one "of the same kidney."

No shire within this realm can answer the like number of Noblemen.  
—Norden.

Northamptonshire for spires and squires.—*Haz.*, 1st Edn. Some one adds "more mires."—Norden, *Speculum Britanniae*, 1610; Alice Dryden; *Northamptonsh. Village Jottings*, *Pall Mall Mag.*, Oct., '97, p. 239.

Leicestershire for spires  
and Northamptonshire for squires.—*Haz.*, 2nd Edn.

"Some one has added 'for springs and spinsters.'"—Alice Dryden, *u. s.* And, further, that there is more haughtiness and less hospitality.

Thack and dike  
Northamptonshire like.—Sternberg, *Northamptonshire Glossary*.



*Saunders.* My lady, now she has money, is studying to do good works. She talked last night what a goodly act it was of a Countess—Northamptonshire breed belike or thereabouts—that to make Coventry a Corporation rode through the city naked by daylight.—Middleton, *Anything for a Quiet Life*, v. 1.

She is quite an Amy Florence. Said of any female loosely, untidily and tawdrily drest. "How she goes Florencing about!" Current in different parts of the county, and may be traced back at least a century, but now nearly obsolete.—Baker.

Old Busby's dead. Said of old news, twice-told tales.—Baker.  
Cf. Lord Baldwin in R.

In Northamptonshire all the rivers in the county are bred in it; besides those (Ouse and Cherwell) it lendeth and sendeth into other shores; so the good housekeeper hath a fortune of wheat in his fields, mutton in his fold, &c., both to serve himself and supply others. The expense of a feast will but breathe him, which will tire another of the same estate who buys all by the penny.—Fuller, *Holy and Profane State*; F. W.

The language of the common people is generally the best of any shire in England.—F. W.

In and out, like Teton Brook.\* Baker, *Northamptonshire Glossary*, speaks of its sinuosities.

\* ? where.

ASHTON. See Armston.

Armston† on the hill,  
Polebrook‡ in the hole;  
Ashton§ turns the mill,  
Oundle|| burns the coal.—N., I., vii. 537.

† 3 m. S.E. of Oundle.  
§ 1 m. E. of Oundle.

‡ 2 m. S.E. of Oundle.  
|| i.e. The market town.

AYNH0 [6 m. S.E. of Banbury]. See in Oxfordsh.

BILLING. All the world and Little Billing.—Baker, *Nh<sup>n</sup>. Gloss.*  
(A par. of 100 inhabitants, 3 m. E.N.E. of N'hampton.)

Cf. Bingham in Notts.

BOUGHTON [3 m. N. of Northampton].

It's most sure to be wet about Boughton Green fair (on feast of St. John Baptist).—Alice Dryden; *Pall Mall Mag.*, Oct., '97.

BOWDEN (LITTLE) [1½ m. S. of Market Harborough].

Little Bowden, poor people,  
leather bells, wooden steeple.—Br.

BRACKLEY [19 m. S.W. of N'hampton], a decayed market town.

Brackley breed [1678.  
Better to hang than to feed (Malum immedicabile).—Cl.; R.,



From thence to Brackley as did beseem one  
 The May'r I saw, a wondrous mean one,  
 sitting thatching and bestowing  
 on a wind-blown house a strowing:  
 on me call'd he and did charm me,  
 Drink less, eat more—I do warn thee.

Brathwait, *Drunken Barnabee's Journeys*, I.

A beggar-banger is kept by the Corporation.—Sternberg.

Brackley skegs [a fool or clown]  
 come t' Imly \* ta et th' addled eggs.—Sternberg.

\* Imly is Evenly, a near village.

BURTON LATIMER [3 m. S.E. of Kettering].

The wind blows cold  
 on Burton hold [wold].—N., I., viii. 512.

COLLEY WESTON [a village 3 m. S.W. of Stamford].

It's all along of Colly Weston.—Baker, *N'ton. Gloss.*, p. 137.  
 Generally used when anything goes wrong or anyone is  
 much put out; has its origin in the excellent and durable  
 character of the C.W. roofing stones or slates, which has  
 long been prejudicial to the interests of tiling and thatch-  
 ing.—*Athen.*, 25/6, '98.

In some verses, however, upon Holiday's *Technogamia*, 1630,  
 printed from a Middle Hill MS. 9569 (1638) in the notes  
 to the Shakspeare Soc.'s Edition of *The Marriage of Wit  
 and Wisdom*, these lines occur, and seem to point to a  
 person rather than a place:

“We had an ape forsooth, bare three years old,  
 could do more tricks than Colle Weston's could.”

Wilbraham and Hartshorne record the saying; so it cannot  
 be considered local.

COSTER or CASTER pence. The ancient copper coins dug up in the  
 soil [4 m. W. of Peterboro', about Warden Morton].—  
 Denham, *F. Love of Durham*, p. 66.

DAINTRY (Daventry). See Warwicksh.

It's gone over Borough Hill after Jackson's pig (said when  
 anything is lost).—Baker, *Gloss.* An ancient encampment  
 near Daventry.

DENFORD [1 m. S.S.W. of Thrapstone].

On the Sunday after Trinity  
 come to Denford feast and dine with me.—Baker.  
 (The festival week of the patron Saint.)

DODDINGTON.

Doddington\* dovecot, Wilby† hen,  
 Irthlingborough‡ ploughboys, and Wellingborough men.

\* 2 m. S.S.W. of Wellingboro'. † 2 m. S.W. of Wellingboro'.

‡ 4 m. N.E. of Wellingboro'.

EVENLY (Imly), [1 m. S. of Brackley]. See Brackley.



GRENDON moonrakers [5 m. S.S.W. of Wellingborough].—Sternberg.

HARDINGTON snow-feast,

Wootton crow-feast.

Two villages 2 m. S. of Northampton, the annual wake or festival of the first being in the winter, of the other in the spring, according to the respective patron Saints' days.—Baker.

HELPSTONE crackt pippins [pipkins], and Northborough crackt pans, Glinton fine organs, and Peakirk tin pans.—*N.*, VI., ix. 25.

(Bells of churches, all about 7 m. N.W. of Peterboro'.)

HOLDENBY (Holmby), [6 m. N.W. of Northampton].

It shines like Holmeby [built by Sir Christ<sup>r</sup> Hatton—F.W.].—Baker, *Gloss*. This probably refers to Holmby House, a fine Elizabethan manor-house, in which Charles I. was kept prisoner, and to the view of it in the prospect from Althorp, the seat of the Spencers, spoken of by Evelyn.—*See Murr*.

If Florence be said to be a city so fine that it ought not to be shown but on Holy-days, Holdenby was a house that should not have been shown but on 'Xmas-day.—F. W.

It shines like Holmby mud-walls, *i.e.* the village hovels as contrasted with the splendid mansion.

HORESTONE. *See Padwell*.

IRTHLINGBOROUGH. *See Doddington*.

KING'S SUTTON [5 m. S.W. of Brackley]. *See Bloxham*, in Oxfordsh.

MARSTON TRUSSELL [3 m. S.W. of Market Harboro'].

Pudding-poke Marston. So called because the main road terminates at the church in a *cul de sac*.—*Murr*.

MOULTON.

Moulton images. Supposed to reflect on the lack of beauty among the inhabitants; apparently a pun on molten.—*Athen.*, 25/6, '98.

NASEBY [12 m. N.N.W. of Northampton].

Naseby children—quasi-centenarians.—Sternberg.  
In their second childhood.

Naseby Old Man was meant to be a spire,  
but Naseby poor farmers could raise him no higher.

It was therefore finished by a Copper Ball somewhat in human form.—Mentioned by Carlyle, *Cromwell*, i. 188. Since taken down and sold.—*N.*, VIII., vi. 336.

NORTHBOROUGH. *See Helpstone*.

NORTHAMPTON.

Bachelerie de Northampton.—Douce, *MS.* 98. (Referring to the tournaments held there temp. Hen. III.)



He that would eat a buttered faggot,\* let him go to Northampton.

F.W. treats this as spoken of a bundle of sticks for fuel, but I take it as praise of the mess of minced meat called a faggot.

\* "Ray, whose collection of proverbs was issued only a few years subsequent to Fuller's *Worthies*, supports Fuller in this view, adding that King James is said to have spoken thus of Newmarket, but that the saying was more applicable to Northampton, as the dearest town in all England for fuel. There is little question that 'faggot' can mean [as I suggest], and as Mr. Markham says, something like a 'mediaeval porcine preparation'; but why any preparation of pig should want buttering is not explained."—*Athenæum*, June 25th, 1898, reviewing *The Proverbs of Northamptonshire*, by Christopher A. Markham, F.S.A. (Northampton; Stanton & Son).

The Mayor of Northampton opens oysters with his dagger, *i.e.* to keep them at a sufficient distance from his nose, Northampton being eighty miles from the sea.—F. W.

See Grose.

Cf. the world's mine oyster,  
Which I with sword will open.

Shak., *M. W. W.*, ii. 2.

Boots and shoes. "Northamptoniensibus est clavus pedum gemursa pterugium."—Lye, *D. Ang. Sax.*

To be shod with boots and shoes  
Northampton is the place.

The town of Northampton may be said to stand chiefly on other men's legs. Where (if not the best) the most and cheapest boots and stockings are bought in England.—F.W.

There is an old saying that you may know when you are within a mile of Northampton by the smell of the leather and the noise of the lapstones.—Murr.

OUNDLE. See Armston.

PADWELL. If we can Padwell overgoe, and Horestone we can see, then lords of England we shall be.—Sternberg.

This prophecy is ascribed to the Danes previously to the battle of Danesmoor, near Edgehill.—Murr.

Padwell is a noted flush spring in Engcote grounds, Horestone, on the borders of Warwickshire (in Wardlingtonfield).—Morton, *Nat. Hist. of N'hants*.

PEAKIRK. See Helpstone.

PETERBOROUGH the proud. See Ramsey, in Hunts.

Orgoyl de Bourke.—Douce MS. 98. Cf. *Cron. Petrob.* (Cambden Soc.).

[Peterborough] for pride, Stamford for poor,  
Deeping for a rogue, and Bourn for a whore.

All but first in Lincolnshire.—Haz., n. to *Barnabæ Itin.*

ROCKINGHAM [8 m. N. of Kettering].

Rockingham, poor people,  
nasty town, castle down.\*—*Athenæum*, 1872.

\* Nothing but the one tall, wooden steeple keep is left standing (a substitute for one destroyed by Cromwell).



NORTHAMPTON. LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

SLAPTON [ $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. of Towcester].

Slapton, where fools will happen.—Sternberg.

“More frequently used of Spratton, a village near Brixworth, and this makes the better assonance.”—*Athen.*, 25/26, '98.

WANSFORD (“in England”), [6 m. S.S.E. of Stamford]. The legend which has conferred this sobriquet is that a native, who was surprised asleep on the top of a haystack by an inundation of the river Neen, and as he floated away on the waters, being challenged as to whence he came, answered, thinking himself in mid-ocean, “From Wansford, *in England*.”—See Brathwait, *Barn. Itin.*, iii.

WELLINGBOROUGH. See Doddington.

WILBY. See Doddington.

WOOTTON [2 m. S. of Northampton]. See Hardington.

YARDLEY [7 m. S.E. of Northampton].

The wind blows cold  
upon Yardley old [wold].—Sternberg (who calls it a “riddle” [rhyme]).  
Old for wold.—Shak., *K. L.*, iii. 4.

Yardley Chase adjoins Castle Ashby, the seat of the Marquis of Northampton.

BELLS OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE CHURCHES AND OTHERS.

“Pancakes and fritters,”  
says the bells of Saint Peter's [Northampton].

“Where must we fry 'em?”  
says the bells of Cold Higham [4 m. N.N.W. of Towcester].

“In yonder land-thurrow” [furrow],  
says the bells of Wellingborough.

“You owe me a shilling,”  
says the bells of Great Billing [4 m. E.N.E. of Northampton].

“When will you pay?”  
says the bells at Middleton Cheney [3 m. N.E. of Banbury].

“When I am able,”  
says the bells at Dunstable.

“That will never be,”  
says the bells at Coventry.

“Oh, yes it will,”  
says Northampton Great Bell.

“White bread and sop,”  
says the bells at Kingsthorpe [Kingsthorpe, 1 m. N. of Northampton].

“Trundle a lantern,”  
says the bells at Northampton.—Baker, *N'hamp. Gloss.*



## PARISHES IN NORTHAMPTON.

"Roast-beef and marsh-mallows,"  
say the bells at All Hallows.

"Pancake and fritters,"  
say the bells of Saint Peter's.

"Roast beef and boil'd,"  
say the bells of Saint Giles.

"Poker and tongs,"  
say the bells of Saint John's [Hospital].

"Shovel, tongs, and poker,"  
say the bells of Saint Pulchre's.—Baker, *N'hamp. Gloss.*

**NORTHUMBERLAND.**

Fair Northumberland.—Drayt. *Pol.*, xxxiii.

Northumberland, hastie and hot.—*MS. Rawl.*

Northumberland, hasty and hoot.—*MS. Rawl.*

Northumberland had almost as many castles as churches.—(P. Heylin), *Denham, Folk Love North. Co.*, p. 101. 1858.

. . . in Northumberland,

Where men seethe rushes in gruel.—Hickscorner; *H., O. P.*, i. 162.

Defoe, *Tour*, iii. 232, speaks of the R as the shibboleth in the speech of this co., saying that the inhabitants are as plainly known by it as Foreigners are in pronouncing the Th; but the natives value themselves on it, because, forsooth, it shows the antiquity of their blood.

"I'se a true-bred Northumberland!" Answer of one asked his religion or politics.—*Denham*, p. 46.

Lord Northumberland's arms=a black-eye.—*G., Dict.*

Crankies. Pitmen.—*Hll., D.*, p. 74.

Croakumshire.—*G.* A cant name for N<sup>d</sup>, in w<sup>h</sup> Newcastle may be included, from a peculiar croaking in the pronunciation of the inhabitants. The elevating of the tone several notes at the close of the sentence is the characteristic of the Northumberland dialect.—Brockett. See Newcastle.

If they come they come not, and if they come not they come.—*F.W.*

Winna come . . . dinna come, they'll come hame.—(Wooler version.)

*i.e.* The cattle on the Border were turned out to pasture and returned of their own accord at night, in that case indicating that the freebooters were not in the neighbourhood.

Homo da confino

overo le ladro overo assassino.—*Florio*, 1578.

Pray God send us a good harvest this winter! (say the wreckers of the E. coast).—*Den.*, p. 50. [D., p. 101.

The autumn of the year is the summer of Northumberland.—

ALNWICK, famed for bloody battles and bogs.—*D.*, p. 114.

Canny Annick and its ten miles round.—*D.*, p. 115.



NORTHUMBERLAND. LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

He rides like a BAMBROUGHSHIRE laird (yeoman), *i.e.* with one spur and a whip.—D., p. 35.

Runches (charlock) and wild oats are the badge of Bamboroughshire.—D., p. 116.

Soft in her side, like the lasses o' \*BELFORD.—Den., p. 47. (Deficient in intellect.)

\* N.E. North<sup>d</sup>.

BERWICK, the Key of England on the E. Sea as Carlisle is on the W.—D., p. 63.

The no-nation town of Berwick.—*Ib.*, p. 66.

Once going through Berwick makes not a man of war.—D., 66.  
This belongs to the times of chronic contention with Scotland.

The burghers o' Berwick get warm rolls and butter every morning to their breakfast. (Exercise for the burr or cinder in the throat).—D., p. 63.

A Berwick burgess speaks wi' a bunch o' bear awns in his hause.—D., p. 67. *i.e.* Beards of barley in his throat.

The Berwick burr.—D., p. 28.

The middle arch of Berwick bridge is at one end.—D., 62.  
*i.e.* The largest or principal arch is the second (of 15) and not the central.

There's a lang bridge at Berwick,  
a church without a steeple,  
a dunghill before every door,  
and very deceitful people.—D., p. 66.

From Berwick to Dover  
three hundred miles over.—F. W.

Samon de Berwick.—Douce MS. 98., 13th Cy.

If a Berwick lad and lass  
gang together by the Steps of Grace,  
they'll sup wi' the priest o' Lamberton.—D., p. 68.  
*i.e.* The English Gretna Green.

BLAYDON. Blaydon bred and Meldon fed,  
but Dilston ha' destroyed it a'.—D., p. 103.

*i.e.* The profuse hospitality of the Derwentwaters consumed the cattle.

BLYTHE. We're a' here, like the bairns o' Blythe.—D., p. 46.

BUTTERBURN. Ye're like the laird o' Butterburn, "Whatever is, is right." A jeer at an optimist who, when lying in the ditch and calling for help, was answered with his own saying.—D., p. 6.

CARTINGTON. The couts o' Cartington.—D., p. 121.

CATTON (in Allendale).

When ye lang for a mutton-bone  
think on the Wedderstone.



A sheepstealer, carrying off a sheep round his neck, was strangled by its slipping off the stone on which he was leaning while resting his booty. *Cf.* F. W., *Devonshire*, Hanging Stone.

The gowks o' DAVEY SHIELD.—D., p 124. Nr. Otterburne.

DODDINGTON. "Where have ye been to-day?" "Where the devil hanged his grannie!" *i.e.* A wood above Doddington with a hanging crag.—D., 116.

A DUNSTANBOROUGH diamond (crystal\*). Applied to the female children.—D., 44.

\* Found on coast.

ELISHAWE.

The long gaunts† o' Elishawe  
were heard in 't 'loans‡ o' Blakelaw.—D., 110.

† Sighs.

‡ Pastures.

ELSDON MOAT. The hob thrush of Elsdon Moat.—D., 120.

ESHOTT HALL. Hearts is trumps at Eshott Hall [Nr. Felton].—D., 112.

FELTON. The little priest of Felton, the little priest of Felton,  
he killed a mouse within his house  
wi' never a one to help him.—D., 45.

HALTERBURN. It's like the butter o' Halterburn [famous for gipsies and near Yetholm] it would neither rug nor rive,  
nor cut wi' a knife; it was confounded (bewitched).—D., 116.

HARTLEY. Hartley and Hallowell a' bonnie lassie,  
fair Seaton Delaval a' ya',  
Earlsdon stands on a hill a' ya',  
near to the Billy Mill a' ya'.—Hll.

HEBBURN. It's no a by-word like Hebborn Kirk (Hebburn).—D., 113. Rebuilt 1793.

Go to HECKLEY Fence! (*i.e.* to the devil).—D., 115.

HOLY ISLAND. It's always dry land over to Holy Island\* (Lindisfarne) during Service time on a Sunday.—D., 108.

\* 2 m. across, passable between the tides.

HORLSTANE. Up-hill turn again  
round about the Horlstane.

(Allusion to a subterranean passage from a prison in Chillingham Park.)—D., 140.

HEXHAM\* the heart o' (all) England.—Brockett.

\* 20 m. W. of Newcastle.

With a fortnight Fair every week, and a market-day on the Tuesday.—D., 58.

Hexham hopenny (half-penny).—Brockett.

A hoporth o' soat and a hopenny back, and there's a socer to put it in.—D., 58.



A Hexham sixpence worth: a pennyworth of tey, and a pennorth o' shugar, three penny loaves, and a pennorth o' butther, and a pennorth o' hey (he) harreng, for my mother likes melts (milts) best.—D., 61.

Go to Hexham! *i.e.* to Jericho—to a bore.—N., VIII., iii. 233.  
A Newcastle saying.

He comes fra Hexham Green and that's ten miles ayont hell (*i.e.* he is a mystery).—D., 59.

Everyone to their ain hand like the pipers of Hexham.—D., 59.

Hexham, where they kneeband lops,\* and put spectacles upon blind spiders.—D., 60. Cf. Cotherston in Yorkshire.  
*i.e.* fleas.

Silly-goodnatured like a Hexham goose, bid him sit down and he'll lie down.—D., 60.

The country gowks are ploating\* their geese and sending the feathers† to Hexham.—D., 60.

\* *i.e.* plucking. † snowing. [castle.

He's gotten up the lang stairs, *i.e.* to prison.—D., 60. Cf. New-Hexham, famed for gloves and hatters.—D., 60.

Hexham measure: up-heaped, press'd down and running over.—D., p. 58.

heaped and running over.—N., V., x. 394.

The auld wives o' the Lee, [in Hexhamshire]  
they canna weel see,  
they tak up the bedclothes in the stree.—D., 44.

A \*HOWDEN-pan cant [or canter], *i.e.* a fall or upset.—D.

\* 5 m. E. by N. from Newcastle.

HOWICK. The wind's in Howick hole (*i.e.* a storm from the S.E. is brewing).

Cf. "Is the wind in your hole this morning?" referring to the wind-hearth, a hole for ventilation made to the outer air for turf fires.

Canny LANG BENTON, bonny Seaton Delaval.—D., 124.

The clegs [or gadflies] o' LISLEBURN [par. of Corsenside].—D., 124.

We'll mak 't out amang us as the folks o' Lisleburn did the Lord's Prayer.—D., 125.

The Keaves\* o' LORBOTTLE [near Rothbury]. Alluding to their big, shapeless feet.—D.

\* Large tub or vessel.

The wise folks o' Lorbottle, who tried to build in the cuckoo.—D.  
Also to catch the moon on the hill-top.—*Ib.*, p. 135.

#### MORPETH.

The Morpeth butcher's welcome: "Eat, there's mair nor we can eat."—D., 143.

Mitford† was Mitford when Morpeth was none,  
and Mitford shall be Mitford when Morpeth is gane.—D., 105.

† A village 2 m. W. of Morpeth.



Morpeth town shall come to nought,  
and Prudhoe castle fall,  
and all the town of Monkchester ‡  
shall be without a wall.—D., 106.

‡ The old name for Newcastle.

He's driving his swine to Morpeth market, *i.e.* snoring.—D., 41.  
It's Wednesday at Morpeth, Thursday at Langtown, and  
Friday at Allendale town. (Answer to enquiries, What  
day of the week is it? These are the respective market-  
days.)—D., 112.

#### NEWCASTLE.

Newcastle Scots are the worst of all Scots.—D., 78.

Burr-castle. A sobriquet for Newcastle. Capital of Croakum-  
shire.

He has the Newcastle burr in his throat.—G.

A Scottish man and a Newcastle grindstone travel all the world  
over.—F. W.

Canny Newcassel—R., 1813, *i.e.* neat, clean, handsome,  
becoming, honest, &c.—D.

To carry coals to Newcastle—F. W.; Graunt's *Observations on  
Bills of Mortality*, 1665; Ded.

As common as coals from Newcastle.—T. Heywood, 2d Pt.  
of *Queen Elizabeth's Troubles*, 1606, p. 77.

The Black Indies.—G., *Dict.*

Streets of Stairs,  
whoever climbs them swears.

*i.e.* Castle Stairs, Long Stairs, and Tuthell Stairs, leading to  
the Upper Town Moor, now destroyed.

As old as Pandon yate.—Brockett. One of the town gates.

He's gotten into limbo up the nineteen steps (*i.e.* of the Old  
Castle Gaol).—D., 78.

To stand like a Newcastle fish-wife.—D., 75.

Newcastle Geordies. A sailor's nickname for those of that  
port.—D., 44.

A Sandhiller. An inhabitant of the Billingsgate of Newcastle.—  
D., 75.

A Sandgate rattle. The toe and heel shuffle or dance.—D., 81.

A Quay-side umbrella, *i.e.* a swill or empty basket inverted on  
the forehead and back.—D., 80.

Newcastle hospitality. Roasting your friend to death.—  
Brockett.

As rich as Cock's canny hinnies (daughters of a Newcastle  
Alderman).—D., 78.

Noo, noo, canny Judge, play the reet caird, and its a deed pig,  
quoth the Mayor of Newcastle, *i.e.* all up with the adver-  
saries.—D., 80.



The Nine Trades of Newcastle: three of wood, three of thread,  
and three of leather.—D., 82.

Byker Hill and Walker Shore,\*  
collier lads for ever more.—D., p. 35.

\* Walker Iron Works on Tyne.

You must go to Gateshead to hear Newcastle news.—D., 83.

A Newcastle ball (at cricket), *i.e.* a bad one.—D. (*Durham*, 66).  
*Cf.* Sunderland.

If we cannot win the Old Castle we must build a Newcastle.—  
D., 87. (Attributed to William Rufus; now used by those  
who change their calling.)

Of all the churches of our land—  
let them be ne'er so braw—  
St. Nicholas† of Newcastle town  
yet fairly bangs them a'.—D., 88.

† Famous for its steeple.

By hammer and hand  
all Arts do stand.†

† 1679. Inscription over one of the doors of the Friary.—White, p. 93.

Templum, Portus, Castrum, Carbo, Salina, Molaris.

Murus, Pons, Salmo, Schola sunt Novi gloria Castri.

D., 89; Grey, *Chorographia*.

*Newcastle.* At the Westgate came Thornton in [Stow.  
with a happen hapt in a ram's skyne.—Leland, *Itin.* by  
with a hap,\* a halfpenny and a lamb's skin.—Brockett.

\* A hap is a coarse coverlet.

To rise from a hope.—Killigrew, *Parson's Wedding*, ii. 7. 1663.

A Newcastle distich relating to Roger Thornton, a wealthy  
merchant and benefactor to the town.

*Thornton* (the pedlar) enters with needles and a lambskin, singing:

Begone, begone, my juggy, my puggy,  
Begone my love, my dear;  
My money is gone, and ware have I none,  
But one poor lambskin here.

He then says: "I have a terrible mind to be a horrible rich  
man."

"Go to Newcastle, take thy fate  
Yet ere thou enter, count thy state.  
If service in that place you get,  
Thy wealth shall rise to infinite;  
And Thornton's name in England stand  
The richest subject in the land."

Reciting this prophecy, he finds "his state" to consist of one poor  
halfpenny and a lamb's skin. He then writes on a tile:—

"Here did Thornton enter in  
with hap,\* a halfpenny, and a lambskin."

Anty. Brewer, *The Love-sick King*, ii., 1655.

\* "Hap" is "luck."



To take Hector's cloak. To deceive a friend who confideth in his faithfulness.—F. W.

Tho<sup>s</sup>. Percy, Earl of Northumb<sup>d</sup>, in 1569, hid after his unsuccessful rebellion against Queen Elizabeth in the house of one Hector Armstrong, who, however, for money betrayed him to the Regent of Scotland.—F. W.

Under Newcastle cloak, Brockett describes: "A large barrel formerly used in Newcastle as a punishment inflicted on drunkards and other disturbers of the public peace. One end of it was taken out, and a hole being made in the middle of the other to admit the head of the person appearing through it, by which contrivance the vessel was borne upon his shoulders."—*North County Words*.

PELTON.

They'll all come back again like the pies o' Pelton.—D., 107.  
Thicker and ranker, like pies o' Pelton.—D., *ib*.

ROTHLEY. [10 m. W.N.W. of Morpeth].

Brunt and scadded, like the fairies o' Rothley.—D., p. 46.

Rattenraw-burn will not make a crowdy after May-day, *i.e.* there will be no meal left after seed-time owing to the owners' poverty.—D.

As wide as Rimside Moor.—D., p. 102. [Near Chillingham.]

I wadna be o' Rimside Moor to-night wi' a black pig by the tail.—D., 101.

St. Abb, St. Helen, and St. Bey,\*  
they a' built kirks whilk to be nearest to the sea,  
St. Abb's upon the nabs, St. Helen's on the lea,  
St. Bey's upon Dunbar sands stands nearest to the sea.

(Traces of St. Ebba's Chapel remain on the knap or link-top above Beadnall Bay, N. of Sunderland.)

\* Three princesses of Northumbria.

*See Scotland.*

SHIELDS.

Smoky Shields.—D., 107.

SPITTAL.

The Spittal wives are no very nice,  
they bake their bread with bugs and lice,  
and after that they skin the cat,  
and put it into their kail-pat,  
that makes their broo' baith thick and fat.—D., 124.

The Spittallers butter their bread on both sides.—D., 139.

THROPTON, near Rothbury.

Tatey-town folks. The potato first grown there.—D., 125.

Auld WARK upon the Tweed  
has been many a man's deed [death].—D., 126.

As bold as the laird of WHINETLEY.—D., 39.