

NORTHUMBERLAND. LEAN'S COLLECTANEA.

Cold WYDON* stands on a hill,
hungry Redpath* looks at it still.—D., 107.

* Two villages in the Vale of Blenkinsop or Gilsland.

WALLINGTON.

To teach one the way to Wallington.—D., 14. (When a player is winning by high cards.)

If you give your horse the bridle he'll carry you to Wallington.
—D., 17. (Allusions to the hospitalities of that seat of the Fenwicks. It has latterly belonged to the Blacketts.)

A Tweedale whore, a Redesdale rogue, a Tindale thief, a WEARDALE wolf, a Teesdale tupe.—D., 25.

Berwick upon Tweed,
Newcastle upon Tyne,
Alnwick for white bread,
Morpeth for swine.—D., 67.

Eyemouth for a bonny lass,
and Coldingham for swine.—*Ib.*

Spittal for cuddies and
Tweedmouth for swine.—*Ib.*

Harnham* was headless,
Bradford† was breadless,
Shaftoe‡ pick'd at the Craw,§
Capheaton|| was a wee bonny place,
but Wallington¶ bangs them a'.

* 8 m. S.W. of Morpeth. † 9 m. S.W. of Morpeth.

‡ 9 m. W.S.W. of Morpeth. § *i.e.* the Crasters, owners of Hartburn.

|| 10 m. W.S.W. of Morpeth.

¶ 11 m. W. of Morpeth. Seat of the Trevelyan [Fenwicks].—Brockett.

Rothbury* for goat's milk,
and the Cheviots for mutton;
Cheswick† for cheese and bread,
and Tynemouth for a glutton.—*N.*, I., vii. 165.

* 26 m. N.W. of Newcastle. † 11 m. S.S.E. of Berwick.

Cuckenheugh there's gear enough, Collierheugh there's mair,
for I've lost the key of the Bounders, I'm ruin'd for ever mair.
Ross for rabbits, and Elwick for kail,
Of a' the towns eer I saw Howick for ale,
Howick for ale, and Kylloe for scrubbers,
Of a' the towns eer I saw Lowick for robbers,
Lowick for robbers, Buckton for breed [bread],
Of a' the towns eer I saw Holy Island for need,
Holy Island for need, and Grindon for kye,
Of a' the towns eer I saw Doddington for rye.
Doddington for rye, Bowingdon for rigs,
Of a' the towns eer I saw Barmoor for whigs,
Barmoor for whigs, Tweedmouth for doors,
Of a' the towns eer I saw Ancroft for whores,
Ancroft for whores, and Spittal for fishers,
Of a' the towns eer I saw Berrington for dishes [? dishers].—D., 137.
(All but Howick are in N. Durham.)

FAMILIES.

Elliotts and Armstrongs, ride thieves all (moss-troopers).—D., 27.
 Lord Northumberland's arms. A black-eye.—Grose. Cf. Percy in Cheshire.

Bellingham. Amicus amico Alanus
 belliger belligero Bellinghamus.

He was Treasurer of Berwick and Deputy Warden of the Marches, *temp.* Hen. VIII.—D., 22.

Blaydon bred and Meldon fed
 but Dilston Ha' destroy'd it a'.

(Cattle on the estate of the impoverished Derwentwater family).
 —D., 103.

Callaly Castle* stands on the height,
 Up in the day and down in the night;
 Set it up † on the shepherd's haugh,
 there it shall stand and never fa'.—D., 103.

* Seat of the Claverings, 5 m. N. of Rothbury, the site having been settled by supernatural direction. † Down—Walcott.

The Collingwoods* have borne the name
 since in the bush the buck † was ta'en,
 but when the bush shall hold the buck
 then welcome faith and farewell luck.

"The Raid of the Reidswire," *Bishopric Garland*.

* The courteous Collingwoods.

† In allusion to the crest of the family of Lilburne Tower.

Charlton of Hesleyside. Archie Reed, a successful trader, got possession of their lands, named below, in the 18th Century.

Hunterley Dunterley stands on yon hill,
 hungry Hesleyside looks at it still:
 the Reins and the Riding, Longhaugh and the Shaw,
 Bellingham, Boggle-hole and the Iver Ha',
 The little man of the Moulting* stridles over them a'.—D., 119.

* The malt-kiln.

Like the Elliotts o' Swinside: water them well and they'll need the less corn.—D., 27. *i.e.* Give them drink.

Sir John Fenwick's a flower amang them,
 he look'd ower his left shoulder and big the Hexham-lads gang hang them.—D., 123.

The fierce Fenwicks.—D., 9.

The warlike band of Fenwick.—*Ib.* See Wallington.

The greedy Greys. There never was a good Grey with an E in his name.—D., 22.

The meikle pat o' Haggerstone maks mony a papist. Said by Sir Carnaby Haggerston of his wife's converting power.—D., 126.

Sae lang as the Hanging Crag shall stand
 there'll aye be a Ha' on Bewick* land.

Families of that name still live in Bewick.—Murr.

* 7 m. S.E. of Wooler.

The Proud Percys.—D., 6.

"I, King Athelstan, give unto the[e] Pole Roddam
From me and mine unto thee and thine
before my wife Maude, my daughter Maudlin and my eldest son Henry
and for a certain truth I bite this wax with my gang-tooth*
As long as muir bears moss † and knout grows hare
A Roddam of Roddam for ever mair."

Durham Wills, Surtees Soc., pt. ii. 167.

The *rubus chamæmorus* or knoutberry, popularly called "Noops,"
grows in profusion on the higher parts of the Cheviots and
Hedgehope near at hand.—Murr.

* A grinder or wang-tooth.—Verstegan. † Or sheep bear wool.

The friendly Forsters.—Walter Besant, *Dorothy Forster*, ch. ii.

There are in Northumberland (one may thank Heaven for it) as
many Forsters as there are Fenwicks, and more. First it
has been said, but irreverently, the Lord made Adam and
Eve and then he made the Forsters.—*Ib.*

"Umfreville and Estoteville
the Wyville and the Tancarville
all cam here wi' Norman Will."—D., 23.

The Meadow Bank grows clover rank,
and Cheeseburn Grange grows tansey,
but go I will to the Stob Hill ‡
and court my bonny Nancy.—D., 114.

‡ In Stamfordham.

Hartley and Hallowell a' ya' bonnie lassie,
fair Seaton Delaval a' ya'.

Earsdon stands on a hill a' ya'
near to Billy Mill a' ya'.—D., 113. [All near N. Shields.]

"The burthen is the nurses' lullaby
See A you a hinny."—Brockett, *Gloss. of N.C. Words*.

Waterless Walwick* stands upon the hill,
hungry Humshaugh † looks at it still,
Cockelaw and Keepick ‡ stand in a raw,
there's awks in the Kirn in Easington Ha'.—D., 116.

* Par. of Warden. † Par. of Simonburn. ‡ Par. of St. John, Lee.

MOUNTAINS.

When Chevyut ye see put on his cap
Of rain ye'll have a wee bit drap.—Higson.

Tho' Cheviot's top be frosty still
he's green belaw the knee,
sae don your plaid, and tak' your gad,
and gang awa' wi' me.—Murr.

When Cheviot gets on his hat,
an' Harnam Law her hood,
a' the wives o' Kale an' Boumont
may expect a flude.—Murr.

The Cheviots for muttons, and Chillingham for beeves,
Newcastle for its whores, and Redesdale for thieves.—D., 104.

Bilhope braes for bucks and raes,
and Carit haugh for swine,
and Tarras* for the good bull trout,
if he be ta'en in time.—Brockett.

* A stream rising under Pike Fell in E. Dumfries, and running S.S W joins the Esk at Irvine Bridge.

RIVERS.

One mile of the Tyne's worth ten o' the Tweed
except for beef and salmon and good brown bread.—D., 93.

Escaped the Tees and was drowned in the Tyne.—D., 92.

Tweed says to Till, or, Till said to Tweed,
"What gars ye rin sae still?" "Though fast I rin
And still I gaun
Yet I drown twae men
Where ye drown yen."

Till says to Tweed, or, "What gars ye rin sae gleed*?
"Though ye rin with speed,
And I rin slaw,
Yet where ye drown ae man
I drown twa?"—D., p. 92. For as slow as I go,
And as hard as ye rin,
A' can drown twae men
When ye can drown but yin!"

Berwickshire.

or,
"Div ye no ken
Where ye can drown ae man
I drown ten?"—Murray.

* [or reed? Wooler.]

"Foot of Breamish and head of Till
meet together at Bewick Hill."

A stream which changes its name at this point, between Alnwick
and Wooler.—Murr.

Says the Pont to the Blyth,
"Where thou drowns yan I drown five;"
Says the Blythe to the Pont,
"The mair shame on 't."—D., 94.

At Weldon Brig there's wale o' wine
If ye hae coin in pocket;
If ye can throw a heckle fine
There's wale o' trouts in Coquet.

The lasses of Tyne who fearless shine,
are mirrors of modesty too,
but the lasses of Coquet put all in their pocket;
go then to Coquet and woo. (The river at Warkworth.)—Murr.
The pea-Kytes o' Coquet. The sheakle-makers* o' the Wood-
side.—D., 50.

* Birch-twigs twisted for cordage.

The Tyne, the Tees, the Till, the Tarsset, and the Tweed,
The Alne, the Blyth, the Font, the Tarret, and the Read.
or, The Tees, the Tyne, and Tweed, the Tarret, and the Till,
the Team, and Font, and Pont, the Tippal, and the Dill.
D., 92.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Nottinghamschir full of hoggys.—Harl. MS.

Notynghamshire ful of hogges.—Rawl. MS.

To Derby is assigned the name of "wool and lead,"

As Nottingham of old (is common) ale and bread.—Drayt., *Pol.*

Gervase* the gentle, Stanhope the stout,

Marsham the lion, and Sutton the lout.

Queen Eliz., *On 4 Nottinghamshire Knights.*

* Sir Gervase Clifton.

I'll chance it, as parson Horne did his neck. Notts. A murderer
who returned from abroad and was executed.—*N.*, V., x. 10.

Like Morley's ducks, born without a notion. Notts.—*N.*, V., x. 10.

AYNHO [6 m. S.E. of Banbury]. See Oxfordshire.

BALDERTON [2 m. S.E. of Newark].

Balderton crows and Newark jackdaws

Went into a field ter feight;

Balderton crows licked Newark jackdaws,

Though there wor ten ter eight.

Rookeries existed about the village of Balderston, and jack-
daws inhabited the towers of the old Church at Newark.—

Thos. Ratcliffe. *N.*, VII., v. 66.

BEESTON [3 m. S.W. of Nottingham]. See Eaton.

BINGHAM. See Colston.

All the world and Bingham will be there, *i.e.* the company will
be numerous, and perhaps more numerous than select.

A snub to a rising town with petty ambitions.—St. Swithin.

N., III., iii. 233. Cf. Northants, Little Billing.

BRAMCOTE O' TH' HILL [4 m. S.W. of Nottingham]. See Eaton.

BULWELL.

The 3 bells of Bulwell say, "Who rings best? who rings best?"
the 2 bells of Radford reply, "We do, we do,"

the 1 bell at Hyson Green calls out "No, no."—*N.*, VI., ii. 514.

Churches in the neighbourhood of Nottingham.

CHILWELL [4 m. S.W. of Nottingham]. See Eaton.

CLIFTON with GLAPTON [4 m. S.W. of Nottingham].

Clifton and Glapham are all as one,

but Clifton has a church and Glapham none.—Briscoe.

COLSTON [4 m. S. of Bingham]. *i.e.* Colston Bassett.

Colston's crackt pancheons, Screveton egg-shells,

Bingham's 'tro-rollers, and Whatton merry-bells.

N., VI., ii. 514.

Go pipe at Colston, there's a peascod feast. Spoken in derision
of busybodies.—*R.*, 1678. Cf. Derbyshire, Padley.

COLWICK (a suburb of Nottingham). See Eaton.

COSSAL [6 m. W.N.W. of Nottingham]. See Crich, in Derbyshire.

The **DUKERY**. The road between Mansfield and Worksop passes thro' a group of noble parks which from their having originally belonged to former Dukes have fixed upon this district the well-known name of the Dukery. The Duke of Norfolk, however, has sold Worksop to another noble family, and the Dukes of Kingston are extinct, succeeded in the possession of Thoresby by their descendant in the female line, Earl Manvers. The Dukes of Portland and Newcastle remain at Welbeck and Clumber. This aristocratic territory occupies that part of the area of Sherwood Forest where the most palpable traces of that ancient forest are preserved—Murr.

EATON [Idleton].

Eaton, and Tatton, and Bramcote o' th' hills,
 beggarly Beeston, and lousy Chilwell;
 waterside Wilford, hey little Lenton,
 Ho! fine Nottingham, Colwick, and Snenton.—*N.*, I., v. 573.
 (Suburbs of the city.)

GOTHAM [6 m. S.S.W. of Nottingham].

As wise as a man of Gotham.—*F. W.* See Sussex and Shropshire.

Andrew Borde says they once tried to hedge in a cuckoo,
 tumbled their cheeses down-hill to find their way to
 Nottingham market, and further the women being told
 to wet the meal before giving it to the pigs, threw it
 into the well and the pigs in after.

Saint Fools of Gotam—*Bp. Hall*, *Sat.*, II., v. 19.

HOLME [3 m. N. of Newark].

Barton Knight, who made a fortune by the woollen trade, put
 this rhyme in his window:—

I thank God and ever shall
 it was the sheep that paid for all.
Sharp, British Gazetteer.

IDLETON [2 m. S. of E. Retford]. See Eaton.

KING'S SUTTON [4½ m. S. of Banbury.] See Oxfordsh.

King's Sutton is a pretty town
 and lies all in a valley,
 it has a pretty ring of bells
 beside a bowling alley:
 Wine and liquor in good store,
 pretty maidens plenty,
 can a man desire more?
 there ain't such a town in twenty.—*Hll.*, *N. Rhy.*
Cf. Middlewick (Cheshire).

LENTON [1 m. W.S.W. of Nottingham]. See Eaton.

MARNHAM [4 m. E. of Tuxford] on the Trent.

The wind's gotten into Marnham Hole—more rain.—*Peacock*,
Lincolnshire Glossary.

NEWARK. Would they pull down the gallery builded new,
With the churchwardens' seat and Burleigh pew,
Newark for light and beauty might compare
With any church but what cathedrals are.

Bp. Corbet, *Iter Boreale*.

See Balderton.

NOTTINGHAM. Non-such Nottingham.—Franck, *Northern Memoirs*, 1694, pp. 239, 258.

Nottingham was once famous for the skill of its workers in iron, who resided in Girdlesgate and Bridlesmith Gate.—Murr.

The little smith of Nottingham
who doth the work that no man can. *i.e.* οὐτις.—F. W.

But seeing it is known that a blacksmith of London did make a lock and key so little that a fly could draw it, why should not the little smith of Nottingham (whose art is thought to excel all art of man) frame a little chapel in a little room?—Rev. Chas. Butler, *The Feminine Monarchie; or, A Treatise Concerning Bees*, Oxford, 1609, B. 3 v^o.

D. What is that that is a wryte and no man
and he doth that no man can
and yet it serveth before God and man?

R. That is a be[e].—*Demaundes Joyous*, W. de Worde, 1511; reprinted in J. M. Kemble's *A.S. Dialogues*, Ælfric Soc., 1845.

Go, teach your grandam to sard. A Nottingham prov.—Ho.
Nottingham where they knock 'em down,
Oakham where they catch [or cook] 'em.
Brighthurst where they bury 'em,
and Cottesmore where they cry.—Evans, *Leicestr. Phra.*, p. 296.

ROCKINGHAM [10 m. N.E. of Market Harborough].

Rockingham poor people,
nasty town, castle down,*
one bell, wooden steeple†.—*Athenæum*, 1873.

* Nothing but the keep is left standing.

† A substitute for one destroyed by Cromwell.

SCREVETON [3 m. N.E. of Bingham]. See Colston.

SHERWOOD. Covert de Sherwode.—Douce MS. 98. *i.e.* the Forest.

SNENTON (a suburb of Nottingham). See Eaton.

TATTON. See Eaton.

THORNEY ABBEY [2 m. W.S.W. of Southwell]. See Ramsey in Hunts.

TUXFORD [22 m. N.N.E. of Nottingham].

The ivy hangs there: long has 't hung there;
Wine is never vended strong there.

Brathwait, *Drunken Barnaby's Jour.*

"ways like birdlime."—*Ib.*

WHATTON [2 m. E. of Bingham]. See Colston.

WILFORD. Waterside Wilford [2 m. S.S.W. of Nott^m on the Trent].
See Eaton.

WORKSOP [24 m. N. of Nottingham].

Hardwick for bigness,

Worksop for height.—N., IV., ix. 160. See Derbyshire.

Worksop Manor House (the Duke of Newcastle's Seat, rebuilt 1761 after a fire). It appears to have been since pulled down.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Oxenfordschir gurd mare.—M.S. Harl., 7371; R.A., i. 269.

Oxenfordshire, gyrde the mare.—M.S. Rawl. Leland.

An outcry Oxford makes, "The scholars have been here, and little though they paid, yet have they had good cheer."

Drayt. *Pol.*, xxiii.

Of the Colleges University is the oldest, Pembroke the youngest, Christ Church the greatest, Lincoln (by many reputed) the least, Magdalen the neatest, Wadham the most uniform, New College the strongest, and Jesus College (no fault but its unhappiness) the poorest, and if I knew which was the richest I would not tell, seeing concealment in this kind is the safest. New College is most proper for Southern, Exeter for Western, Queen's for Northern, Brazen-nose for North Western men, St. John's for Londoners, Jesus for Welshmen, and at other Colleges almost indifferently for men of all countries. Merton hath been most famous for School men, Corpus Christi (formerly called Trilingue Collegium) for Linguists, Christ Church for Poets, All Souls for Orators, New College for Civilians, Brazen-nose for Disputants, Queen's College for Metaphysicians, Exeter for a late series of Regius Professors, Magdalen for ancient, St. John's for modern Prelates, and all eminent in some one kind or other.—F.W.

ADDERBURY. See Bloxham.

Aynho on the hill,

Souldern in the hole,

and Fritwell wenches as black as a coal.

Birmingham Weekly Post, May 24th, 1884.

Aynho bell metal,

Souldern tin kettle (bells).—*Ib.*

Aynho on the hill,*

Clifton † in the clay,

drunken Deddington, ‡

and § Yam || highway.—N., V., ix. 319.

* In N. Hants. † 1 m. E. of Deddington, on the Cherwell.

‡ 15 m. N. of Oxford. § On.—*Birmingham Weekly Post*, May 24th, 1884.

|| Hampton, or Hempton, a hamlet of Deddington.

BANBURY glosses (corruptions of truth).

Latimer, *Wks.*, Parker Soc., ii. 299.

As wise as the Mayor of Banbury, who would prove that Henry III. was before Henry II.—Ho., *New Sayings*.

Dirty Banbury's proud people
built a Church without a steeple.

The old church was pulled down in 1793 and a modern Italian one erected.—Murr.

Like a Banbury cheese, nothing but paring.—*Jack Drum's Entertainment*, iii. 1601.

As thin as a Banbury cheese.—He., *Epig.*, v. 24.

More fine than any Banbury cheese.—G. Harvey, *Letter Book*, p. 91, 1573.

Banbury zeal, cheese and cakes.—F.W.

Banbury for cakes.—*P. Rob.*, 1687; *Camd. Brit.*; trans. by Holland, 1608.

Banbury was noted for Puritanism, famous for twanging ale, zeal, cakes and cheese.—Braithwait. *Strappado*, 1615.

See *Drunken Barnabee's Journal*, and n. in F.W. on misprint.

As near akin as the cates of Banbury to the bells of Lincoln.—*A Knack to Know a Knave*, 1594.

A receipt how to make a very good Banbury cake is given in Geo. Markham's *English Housewife*, 1615. It is a refined mince-pie.

To Banbury came I, O profane one,
Where I saw a Puritane one
Hanging of his cat on Monday
For killing of a mouse on Sunday.

Braithwait, *Barnabee's Jour.*, I., 1638. And
see Id. *Strappado*, 1615.

Beverie de Bannebury.—Douce *MS.* 98, 13th Cy.

Banbury ale a half-yard pot,
the devil a tinker dares stand to 't.

Wit Restored, 1658.

He hath brought his hogs to a Banbury market (*Malum retortum*).—Cl. See Haz., n. 162.

Like Banbury tinkers, that in mending one hole make three.*—F.W.

(Meant of those that mar a business in mending it.—Ho.).

* Who in stopping one hole make two.—Ho.

The Puritan, the Anabaptist Brownist,
Like a grand salet of tinkers! what a town is't.

Corbet, *Iter Boreale*.

BICESTER.

The tailor of Bisciter has but one eye,*
 he cannot cut a pair of green galagaskins† if he were to try [die].
 Aubrey, *Remains*.

See Hill., *Pop. Rhy.*, "Dancing the Candle Rush."

* See Oeil in Cotgrave. † Wide loose trousers.

BINSEY. Between Oxford and Godstow, often suffering from floods
 (Haz.) like the Port Meadow on the opposite side of the
 river.

Where else.

God help me!—N., I., iii. 44.

BLOXHAM* for length, Adderbury† for strength, and King's Sutton‡
 for beauty. Cf. Devonshire. [Murray.

Three celebrated Church-spires: the last in Northampton.—

* 3 m. S.W. of Banbury. † 3 m. S. of Banbury. ‡ 4½ m. S.E. of Banbury.

A BURFORD bait; viz., when one sips or drinks but part they still fill
 his cup until he drinketh all.—Ho.

To take a Burford bait. A tippling drink.—F.W.

"A proverbial expression for making a greedy meal."—Murr.

CHARLBURY—Coggs—Combe—Crawley—Curbridge. See Hailey.

CLIFTON. See Aynho.

DEDDINGTON. See Aynho.

DUCKLINGTON. See Hailey.

ENSTONE [4 m. E.S.E. of Chipping Norton].

In Clent cow-pasture, under a thorn,
 Of head bereft lies Kenelm King-born.

Said to have been inscribed in Golden Saxon letters on a
 paper dropt by an angel on the high altar of St. Peter's,
 Rome.—Murray.

FAWLER. FINSTOCK. See Hailey.

FRITWELL [5 m. N.W. of Bicester]. See Aynho.

HAMPTON or HEMPTON. See Aynho.

HAILEY, Crawley, Curbridge, and Coggs,
 Witney spinners, and Ducklington dogs [all near Witney].
 Finstock-upon-the-hill, Fawler* down derry,
 Beggarly Ramsden, and lousy Chadbury.†

* In par. of Charlbury. † Charlbury, nr. Chipping Norton.

Woodstock for bacon, Bladon* for beef,

HANDBOROUGH† for a scurvy Knave, and Combe‡ for a thief.—Murr.

* 1 m. S. of Woodstock. † The Station for Blenheim, G.W.R.

‡ Long Combe, 2 m. S.W. of Woodstock.

HOG'S NORTON. N., V., ix. 175.

I think thou wast born at Hoggs Norton, where pigs play upon
 the organs.—Ho.

OSENEY.

The bells of Oseney. *i.e.* of Oseney Abbey on the Isis S. of Oxford.

The bells he cares not for a whit who hath a bell of his own
which, when he lists to ring out, indeed they will rattle
such a peal that will even drown the bells of Osney.
—*Strange Metamorphoses of Man*, sec. 26, *The Daw*; 1634.

I did (as other idle Freshmen do),
Long for to see the Bell of Osney too.


G. Wither, *Abuses (The Occasion)*, 1613.

This is now Great Tom of Christchurch, one of the bonny
Christchurch bells immortalised in Dean Aldrich's
musical round. When removed from Oseney it bore the
inscription :

"In Thomæ laude
resono Bim-Bom sine fraude."

It was recast in 1680.

They bore various names. "Finito 'Agnus Dei' cnollentur
Douce, Clement et Austin."—Hunter, *Hallamshire Gloss.*,
s.v. Knoll.

OXFORD frames .

Mixture (pepper-and-salt-coloured cloth).

Sausage (coarsely minced, and not put in a skin).

Oxford knives,
and London wives.—Ho.

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

Escole de Oxenford.—Douce *MS.* 98, 13th Cy.

When Oxford scholars fall to fight, before many months expir'd
England will with war be fir'd.

Chronica si penses cum pugnent Oxonienses,
Post aliquot menses volat ira per Anglignenses.—F. W.

They hold scholars to be as it were Bl' Oxford men—unnecessary
guts that study only to grow hungry.—Thomas May, *Life*
of Nim, p. 97.

To have taken his degree at Blocksford. (A jeer at Gotham-
ites.)—Torr.

You were bred in Brazen-nose College.—Fuller, *Gnom.*

Testons are gone to Oxford to study at Brazen-nose.

He., *Ep.*, v. 63. F. W.

The silver coinage being alloyed by Hen. VIII. showed the
copper at the edges of these large coins.

Send verdingales to Broad-gates in Oxford. He., *Ep.*, v. 55.

F.W., who ascribes their introduction to the need of con-
cealing pregnancy in some light huswife. It was imputed
to the Empress Eugenie that the crinoline was invented to
establish the converse.

Broad-gates Hall was the original name of Pembroke Coll.

They thrive as New College students, who are golden Scholars, silver Bachelors, and leaden Masters.—Ho.

Castle of St. Thomas. The Penitentiary in St. Thomas' parish where Oxford prostitutes are sent.—G.

Mesopotamia. A slang name for the land between the Cherwell and the Thames.

Oxford is the home, they say, of movements, and Cambridge is of men.—*P.M.G.*, 1/12, '85.

RAMSDEN. See Hailey.

The ROLWRIGHT Stones [2 m. N. of Chipping Norton].

Of "The King," a huge monolith, it is said :

"When Long Compton I shall see,
King of England I shall be,"

but he was turned into stone.—*N.*, VI., xii. 225.

SOULDERN [3 m. E. of Deddington]. See Aynho.

SPELSBURY [4 m. S.E. of Chipping Norton] is perhaps played upon in the following: His Majesty bewailed that his grandchildren, then young and tender, would be very chargeable to England when they grew to be men. It was their sole refuge. They might seek their fortunes in another place and come home by Spillsbury.—Hacket, *Life of Archbp. Williams*, i. 208.

WITNEY. The four B's of Witney: beauty, bread, beer, and blankets.—Murr.

Witney blanketing.—De Foe, *Tour*, ii. 75.

WOODSTOCK. Maner de Wodestoke.—Douce MS. 98. *i.e.* manor. See Hailey.

"Pray Mister Student, can you tell
Which is the nearest way to Hell?"

"Some say Woodstock: I say Nay;
For Rochester's the nearest way."

An answer made by an Oxford undergraduate, to whom the profligate Earl of Rochester put the question.—Murr.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Not in Harl. MS.

Pynnokshire is not to praise.

A man may go it in to dayes.—Rawl. MS., 86.

And little Rutlandshire is termed Raddleman.—Drayt. *Pol.*

Rutland raddleman.—Drayton, *Polyolb.* Seller of red stone for marking sheep.—F. W. And see *Wit at Several Weapons*, Beaumont and Fletcher, ed. Dyce, iv. 45, where the figurative allusion is indelicate, though Mr. Hazlitt cannot see it. The singing voice is in question.

Sir Greg. What countryman, Master Voice?

Boy. Sir, born at Ely: we all set up in E-la, but our house commonly breaks in Rutlandshire.

Sir Greg. A shrewd place, by my faith.

COTTESMORE [4 m. N.E. of Oakham]. See Oakham.

OAKHAM.

Nottingham, where they knock 'em down,
Oakham, where they catch 'em [or cook 'em];
Bringhurst, where they bury 'em,
and Cottesmore, where they cry.

Evans' *Leicestershire Phrases*, p. 296.

STRETTON-IN-THE-STREET [8 m. N.E. of Oakham].
where shrews meet.—R., 1678.

An UPPINGHAM trencher.—R., 1678.

WING [3 m. N.E. of Uppingham].

The wise woman lives at Wing;
she tries to hedge the cockoo in.

Brogden, *Provincial Words in Lincolnshire*.

SHROPSHIRE.

Schropschir, my schinnes ben scharpe,
Ley wood to the fir and 3ef me my harpe.

MS. Harl. 7371.

I am of Shropshire, my shines be sharpe,
Ley wode to the fyre and dresse me my harpe.—MS. Rawl.
[i.e. prepare, tune.]

And Shropshire saith in her "That shins be ever sharp,
Lay wood upon the fire, reach hither me my harp,
And whilst the black bowl walks we merrily will carp."

[i.e. we'll chat as long as the drink lasts.] Drayt. *Pol.*, xxiii.

"Sharpshins" is still applied in Shropshire—first, to light heels;
second, to sharp wits, as "Be off sharpshins!" i.e. run away.
"Now then, sharpshins, taking me up as usual."—Jackson,
Shropshire Folk Lore.

"Harp and carp"=play the harp and talk with me. Carpe,
to talk, is very common in Mid-England. The Wif of Bathe
could "laugh and carpe."—Chau., *Prolog. Canterbury Tales*, 476
(note by Skeat); Jackson, *S.F.L.*, 581.

Shropshire fare, i.e. fried eggs and bacon. Waggoners and such-
like folk, stopping for refreshment at a public-house, will say:
"Can yo gie us any S'ropshire?"—Jackson, *Shropshire Word
Book*, p. 379.

Shropshire is full of trout and Tories.—*Salopian Shreds and
Patches*, 7/4, '86.

The pan-puddings of Shropshire.

The Proud Salopians. When Hen. VIII. (or Charles II.) wished to make Shrewsbury a city and bishop's see, they declined, preferring that it should continue to be the first of Towns; hence the sobriquet.—Jackson, *S.F.L.*, 581.

To all friends round the Wrekin [not forgetting the trunkmaker and his son Tom.—R., 1813]. George Farquhar dedicated his *Recruiting Officer* (1705-6) to "All Friends," &c.

To be "remembered to your friends round the Wrekin."—Congreve, *Way of the World*, iii. 15.

This was a Hill in King Harry's days.—R., 1678.

As old-fashioned as Clent hills.—Old Humphry (Geo. Mogridge), *Pithy Papers*.

May they be as everlasting as the Hills of Shropshire and the Shropshire Hills.—N., IV., vii. 132. This is gentle chaff at the Hill family, who claim to be "as old as the hills." Miss Jackson, *S.F.L.*, p. 472, gives it: "The Hills of Shropshire, may they be as everlasting as the Shropshire Hills," and refers it to a toast in honour of the Peninsular general, Lord Hill.

When it snows, Shropshire people say to children: "The Welshmen are plucking their geese," sometimes adding "and sending their feathers to market"; or (in E. Shrop.), "It's the old woman plucking geese in Wales and sending us the feathers."—Jackson, *S.F.L.*

Happy is the eye
between Severn and Wye,
but thrice happy he
between Severn and Clee.—Jackson, *S.F.L.*, 584.

BISHOP'S CASTLE [9½ m. S.W. of Church Stretton].

"Oh, he comes from Bishop's Castle; they 'anna no doors at Bishop's Castle," said of one who went out of a shop leaving the door open.—Jackson, *S.F.L.*

BITTERLEY [4 m. N.E. of Ludlow].

Bitterley, Bitterley, under the Clee,
devil take me if ever I come to thee.—Jackson.

BOMERE HEATH, [4 m. from Hadnall]
where the devil catcht his death.—Jackson, 584.

BRIDGNORTH.

All of one side, like a Bridgnorth election.

The borough, which before the Reform Act of 1832 returned two members to Parliament, included a large suburban district, mostly the property of the Whitmore family, of Apley Park, whose influence was predominant.

Bridgnorth, a spot which Charles I. considered the most pleasant in his kingdom, and some travellers say is like Jerusalem.—Sharp, *British Gazetteer*.

The following are recorded as local sayings:

Stand on one side, John Ball, and let my wife see the bar
[bear].

Cuup, cuup, master Thomas! (Used whilst thrashing a lazy
son through the streets.)—*N.*, II., xii. 501.

CHURCH STRETTON, [12½ m. S.W. of Shrewsbury]
where they eaten more nor they gotten.—Jackson.
(Surrounded by barren hills.)

CLUNTON and CLUNBURY, CLUNGUNFORD and CLUN,
are the quietest places under the sun.—Murr.
dirtiest, drunkenest, pleasantest are variants.

Jackson, *S.F.L.*, 583.

Four villages on the river Clun, which divides S. Shropshire
from Montgomeryshire, and falls into the Teme near
Leintwardine.

Whoever crosses Clun Bridge comes back sharper than he
went (said of the moorland and border natives).—Jackson,
S.F.L.

CONDOVER [4½ m. S. of Shrewsbury]. See Tibberton.

DAWLEY [4 m. S.E. of Wellington].
Dawley oaves.—Jackson, *S.F.L.*

DILLUSON YETH, [Dudleston Heath, N.W. of Ellesmere]
where the devil was starved to djeth.
[or, ketcht 'is djeth.]—Jackson, *S.W.B.*, p. 516.
The longer you live the more you see,
Dudleston chapel-bell hung in a tree.—Jackson, *S.F.L.*

DRAYTON-IN-HALES, or Market Drayton.

Drayton Dirty Fair—from the usually bad weather—on the
Wednesday before Palm Sunday.—Jackson.
As sure as Hodnet sends the wind,
a rainy day will Drayton find.

When the [weather] cock (*i.e.* on Drayton Church) has his neb
in Hodnet Hole [5½ m. S.W. of Drayton], look out for
rain.—Jackson, *S.F.L.*

EDGMOND [2 m. W. of Newport] and its various townships.

Tibberton tawnies [darkies], Cherrington chats [gossips],
Wall dogs and Buttery rats,
Edgmond men and Adeney cats.—Jackson.

Four bull-dogs fast in a pen,
darna come out for Edgmond men.—*Edgmond version.*
Edgmond bull-dogs made up in a pen,
darna come out for Tibberton men.—*Tibberton do.*

ELLESMERE [11 m. S.W. of Whitchurch].

The Devil was flying over Ellesmere, and he said: "Sweet
little Ellesmere, you are all mine own."—Jackson, *S.F.L.*

KETLEY [$1\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. of Wellington].

A pretty Ketley set. An opprobrious nickname acquired by the employees at the ironworks established there early in this [the 19th] century.—Jackson, *S.F.L.*, 98.

LLANYMNECH [$6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of Oswestry].

Take heed how you go through Llanymnech, or you'll get your tail cut.—*Salopian Shreds and Patches*, 7/4, '86.

LONGDEN. Haz., p. 386, refers to this place the saying (which he quotes from Higson, 131):

The stoutest beggar that goes by the way
can't beg through Long on a midsummer's day.

But of the two Longdens in Salop, one has a pop. of 99, the other of 371. Sharp (*British Gazetteer*, 1852) is doubtless right in assigning it to Longdon in Staffordshire, "a village of some length." Pop., 1183.

MADELEY.

Medley bells.—Ho. See Leominster in Herefordshire.

The Wise Men of Madeley (who hedged in the cuckoo).

Cf. Gotham in Notts.

MELVERLEY, God help me!

and what do you think?—*N.*, I., i. 422.

wheer else.—Jackson, *S.F.L.*, 97.

A parish 11 m. W.N.W. of Shrewsbury, at the junction of the Vyrnwy with the Severn, and so liable to floods. It lies pleasantly under the Breiddon Hills.

MORFE. See Bridgnorth.

PREES [$4\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Whitchurch].

They say the Devil died here.—Jackson, *S.F.L.*, 584.

PULVERBATCH [$7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. of Shrewsbury]. See Church Pulver-
Cothercot* up o' the 'ill, [batch.

Wilderley* down i' the dale,

Churton† for pretty girls,

an' Powtherbitch for good ale.—Jackson, p. 518.

* 5 m. N.N.W. of Church Stretton.

† i.e. Church Pulverbatch, 6 m. N. of Church Stretton.

Huglith (a solitary hill-farm near Pulverbatch) was the last place God made, and he never allowed the sun to shine upon it.—Jackson.

A storm will go three miles out of its way to come by Habberley to Churton.

STANTON.

Stan' upon Trent, Stan' upon Wye,

Clean Stan', Dirty Stan', and Stanton Lacy.

Corve Dale; Skeat in Jackson, *S.F.L.*, 584.

SHREWSBURY. See Tibberton.

Pelryn de Schrowesbury.—Douce, 98. i.e. to the shrine of St. Winifred in the Benedictine Abbey there.

Like a Shrewsbury cake, short and sweet.—*P. Rob.*, Mar., 1767.
Of a rich closeness, like Scotch shortbread.

I'll sen' you to Sosebury [pronunciation of lowest class]. This means a threat of legal proceedings or of consignment to the county gaol.—Jackson, 519.

He that fetcheth a wife from Shrewsbury, must carry her into Staffordshire, or else shall live in Cumberland.—F. W.

Women are born in Wiltshire, brought up in Cumberland, lead their lives in Bedfordshire, bring their husbands to Buckingham, and die in Shrewsbury.—*Wit Restored*, 1658.

STOKE YETH [Heath], wheer Owd Nick was clemm'd to djeth.—Jackson.

TIBBERTON [4 m. N.W. of Newport]. See Edgmond.

It rains, it hails, it batters, it blows,
the Tibberton girls are washing their clothes.*

Jackson, *S.F.L.*

(A wet washing-day betokened a faithless lover.)

The same thing was said at Shrewsbury of the "Condoover wenches."

* An Edgmond jingle.

WEM [10 m. N. of Shrewsbury].

Amen,

says the clerk of Wem.—Jackson.

The women of Wem and a few musketeers*
beat Lord Capel and all his cavaliers.—Higson, 124.

* In 1643 old women in red cloaks being posted to represent a military force.—Jackson, 585. [Cf. The capture of the French troops landed at Fishguard, in Pembrokeshire, Feb., 1797.—ED.]

The Wem Ranters (a stronghold of Primitive Methodism).—Jackson, *S.F.L.*, 98.

A new church, an old steeple,

A drunken parson and a wicked people.—*Ib.*

From Wem and from Wich, [*i.e.* Nantwich]

and from Clive of the Styche, Good Lord, deliver us!*

Jackson, 586

* Prayer of the Shropshire Royalists. Col. Clive led the Parliamentary army.

WILDERLEY. See Pulverbatch.

WROXETER (Uriconium) [6 m. S.E. of Shrewsbury].

Near the Brook of Bell, there is a well*

which is richer than any man can tell.

* On the N. side of Watling Street, where it crosses the brook.—T. Wright, *Uriconium*, p. 80.

SHROPSHIRE BELL-JINGLES.—Jackson, *S.F.L.*, p. 605.

"A nut and a kernell,"

say the bells of Acton Burnell [8 m. S.E. of Shrewsbury].

"A pudding in the pot,"

say the bells of Acton Scott [3 m. S. of Church Stretton].

"Pitch 'em and patch 'em,"
say the bells of Old Atcham [4 m. S.E. of Shrewsbury].
Hold up your shield,"
say the bells of Battlefield* [3 m. N.E. of Shrewsbury].

* Where Hotspur was killed, 1403.

"Wristle, wrastle,"
say the bells of Bishop's Castle.

"Up, Severn, and down, Morfe,"†
say the bells of Bridgnorth.

† A hilly spot, with five tumuli on it, at Quatford, a suburb of Bridgnorth.

"Roast beef and mutton,"
say the bells of Church Stretton.

"Hop, skip, and run,"
say the bells of Clun [5½ m. N. of Knighton].

"Axes and brummocks," [= bilhooks] of Clun].
say the bells of Clungunnus [= Clungunford] [6 m. S.E.

"Under and over,"
say the bells of Condover.

"A stick and a stone,"
say the bells of Edgton [4½ m. S.E. of Bishop's Castle].

"You're too fond of beer,"
say the bells of Ellesmere.

"Why don't you ring louder?"
say the bells of Hope Bowdler [2 m. S.E. of Ch. Stretton].

"Because we are beaten," of Ch. Stretton].
say the big bells of Eaton [under Heywood] [4½ m. S.E.

"Buttermilk and whey,"
say the bells of Hopesay [5½ m. S.E. of Bishop's Castle].

"An old lump of wood,"
say the bells of Leebotwood [4 m. N.E. of Ch. Stretton].

or "Lay a bottle in the wood,"
say the bells of Leebotwood.

"Roas' goose an' gonder,"
say the bells of Longnor [2 m. S.E. of Shrewsbury].

"How dare you do so?"
say the bells of Ludlow [1795].

"Because I've a mind,"
say the bells of Leintwardine [*Herefordshire*, 1795].

"White bread and red wine,"
say the bells of Leintwardine.*

* 9 m. W. of Ludlow at the confluence of the Teme and the Clun.

"We must all die,"
say the bells of Lydbury [2½ m. S.E. of Bishop's Castle].

"An owl in the tree,"
say the bells of Norbury [4 m. N.E. of Bishop's Castle].

"Three crows on a tree,"
say the bells of Oswestry [18 m. N.W. of Shrewsbury].

- "Roast beef and be merry,"
say the bells of Shrewsbury.
- "Itchy and scabby,"
say the bells of the Abbey.
- "Three naked lads,"
[or "Three golden spades,"]
say the bells of St. Chad's.
- "Three silver pikels," [or "golden pikels"]
say the bells of St. Michael's.
- "Three golden canaries,"
[or "Buttercups and daisies,"]
or "A new-born baby,"]
say the bells of St. Mary's.
- "A boiling pot and stewing pan,"
say the bells of Julian.
- "You 're a rogue for sartin,"
say the bells of St. Martin.
- "Up the ridge and down the butt,"
say the bells of Smethycote [4 m. N. of Church Stretton].
- "Roast beef and mutton," Shrewsbury].
say the bells of Old Upton [Upton Magna, 3½ m. E. of
- "Jack, and Jim the tailor, Wellington].
hang the rogue the ringer [Uppington, 4 m. S.W. of
- "Ivy, holly, and mistletoe,"
say the bells of Wistanstow [6 m. S. of Church Stretton].

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Somersetschir good for whete.—*MS. Harl. 7371.*

Somersetshire good for whete.—*MS. Rawl.*

Zummerzet.

Mid-Somerset. One of the political divisions previously to 1885, and embracing the moors E. of Weston-super-Mare, acquired the name of Mud Somerset.

"Noted for the fertility of its soil and the folly of its gentlemen."—Bickham Escott, on Hustings at Taunton.

"Confirms the legend that the Wise Men don't come from the West."

Cornwall's as ugly as ugly can be,
Devonshire's better certainly;
but Somersetshire's the best of the three,
and Somersetshire's the country for me.

Quoted by Southey in *Espriella's Letters from England*, ch. 76.

De Foe, *Tour of Gt. Britn.*, i., Lett. 3 (1724), says: "The 'boorish country speech' about Yeovil, as in Ireland it is called the Brogue upon the Tongue, so here it is called 'Jouring.' The difference is in tone and diction and their abridging the speech 'cham' for 'I am,' 'chill' for 'I will,' 'don' for 'put on,' and 'doff' for 'put off,' and the like."

Here is Gerard's bailiff: work, or you must die with cold.—P. in R., 1678.

Then Somerset says: "Set the bandog on the bull."—Drayt., *Pol.*, xxiii.

F. W. says that "the Mastiffs of Somerset were famous, and that the gentry and country-folk were much affected with the pastime of bull-baiting, though some scruple[d] the lawfulness thereof."—P. 18.

The Barle and the Exe do both urn out o' the same rex-bush, *i.e.* clump of rushes.—Elworthy, *West Somerset Word Book*.

The Barle or Barley, after running a course of 20 m. S.E., rejoins the Exe below Dulverton.

BATH. Bayn de Baa.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy.

"The Bath Waters" have again (1884) come into high repute.

Bath asparagus (*ornithogalum umbellatum*).

beau—beauties.

brick (resembling free-stone, but made at Bridgwater of the mud of the Parret).

bun — chair — chap — cheese (curd) — coating — faggot (minced meat). See Scotch, warming-pan.

metal—lozenge.

Olivers (thin butter biscuits called after Dr. Oliver, the inventor).

pipe—post (writing paper)—[free]stone (from the Box quarries).

shilling (a gilt card counter*)—waters (hot springs)—rings?

* And although it may pass for gold on each ninney,
Sure, we know a Bath shilling soon from a guinea.

Swift, *A Conference between Car and Chariot*.

The beggars of Bath.—F. W. [*i.e.* the free patients at the Hospital], attracted by all the two seasons the confluence of Gentry.—F. W.

Go to Bath!

Residents at Bath are said to "forget to die."

The Baths of Bath. [Clifton Hotwells are still under eclipse.]

It seems all waters of this kind have (though far from the sea) their ebbing and flowing, I mean in esteem. It was then full tide with Wellingborough Well, which ever since hath abated, and now, I believe, is at low water in its reputation.—F. W., *N'hants*.

Ludhudibras a Meazel Voule, did zend his zun a graezing,
 Who Vortuend hither vor to cum, and geed his Pigs sum peazun ;
 Poor Bladud he was Manger-grown, his Dad, which zum call Vaether,
 Zet Bladud Pig, and Pig Bladud, and zo they ved together.
 Then Bladud did the Pigs invect, who grunting ran away
 And vound whot waters prezently, which made um vresh and gay.
 Bladud was not so grote a Vool, but zeeing what Pig did doe, [toe.
 He beath'd and wash'd and rins'd and beath'd from Noddle down to
 Bladud was now (Gramercy Pig) a delicate vine boy,
 So whome he trudges to his Dad, to be his only Joy.
 And then he bilt this gawdy Town, and sheer'd his beard Spadeways,
 Which Voke accounted then a grace, though not so nowadays.
 Two Thowsand and vive hundred years, and thirty-vive to that,
 Zince Bladud's zwine did looze their greaze, which we Moderns cal vat :
 About that time it was alzo, that Ahob's zuns were hanged
 And Jezabel their Mam (curz'd deel) caus'd Naboth be Stone banged.
 Chee cud zay more, but cham a veard, Voke will account this Vable,
 O Invidels if yee woon not me, yet chee pray believe the Table.

Written by Tom Coriat of Odcombe on seeing "the great Table
 hung up against the Wall in the King's Bath," which sets
 forth the legend of King Bladud out of Geoffrey of Mon-
 mouth's *Chronicle*, and appended to *Thermæ Redivivæ*.—
The City of Bath described, &c., by Henry Chapman, Gentⁿ,
 London. 1673. 8°.

Balnea, lympa, Forum, sic Templum, Mœnia, Rivus,
 Talia tam parva, nusquam sunt urbe reperta.

Baths, Church, Rock-water, River, Hall, Wall-round
 Such in so little a City nowhere found.—*Ibid*.

These walls so rich in monument and bust
 Show how Bath Waters serve to lay the dust.

(The interior walls of Bath Abbey are completely incrustated with
 memorials of strangers who have died in the City.)

As to Bath Abbey, see *ante*, *England, Historical and Prophetical*.

BECKINGTON [3 m. N.E. of Frome]. See Frome.

CADBURY. If Cadbury* and Dolbury† dolven were, [digged]
 all England might plough with a golden share.—R., 1813.

* Camp-hills: one near Clevedon, the other near Wincanton.

† Near Wrington, above Churchill.

If Dolbury digged were,
 of gold should be the share.—Leland, *Itin*.

CHEW MAGNA, Chew Stoke. See Stoke.

Chew fine organ pipes, Stoke brass candlesticks.

CHEW STOKE. See Stoke.

CHEDDAR cheese.—F.W. As much difference as between Norfolk
 and Cheddar.—Torriano.

CHARD. In so high a situation that the stream of water in it being
 turned, as it easily may be north or south, will run, as
 is affirmed, either into the Severn or South Sea.—Gibson,
 note to Camden.

CREWKERNE. The first rain after Crewkerne Fair (Sept. 5) is the first rain of winter.

CULBONE [9½ m. W. of Minehead]. *See* Oare.

DOLBURY, near Churchill [2 m. N. of Banwell]. *See* Cadbury.

DUNDRY [5 m. S.W. of Bristol, Somersetshire side of Avon].
The origin of its name was caused in this wise. A local architect was commissioned to build various churches. He began with Saint Stephen's in Bristol, then moved a Bitt-on, and having finished a third, exclaimed, "Now I 'dun-dree."

EXE (river). *See* Barle.

FROME dumbledores, Beckington bees, and Road wopses (wasps).—
H., *F.P.*; N., V., vi. 277.

GLASTONBURY. As old as Glastonbury Torre.—F. W.

The Glastonbury Thorn is said to blossom at Christmas-tide.

If the Abbot of Glaston could have married the Abbess of Shaston, the King of England would be the poorer man.—
Som. & Dor. N. & Q., iii. 189. *See* Dorset (Shaftesbury).

Bloomed in the winter of her days,

Like Glastonbury Thorn.

Sir C. Sedley, *The Mulberry Garden*, "Ah Chloris."

Hopton, Horner, Smyth, Knocknaile, and Thynne,
when Abbots went out they came in.

Aubrey's Lives, ii. 362.

Portman, Horner, Popham, and Thynne,
when the Monks went out they came in.

Thynne's *Animadversions on Chaucer*, p. ix., ed. 1875.

Horner, Popham, Wyndham, and Thynne,
when the Abbot went out, then they went in.—Higson, 173.

The four families to whom Glastonbury Abbey estate was granted at the Dissolution.

HINTON ST. GEORGE [3 m. N. of Crewkerne]. The seat of the Lord Poulet, having every stone in the Front shaped Doule-ways, or in the form of a cart-nail.—F. W.

THE HOLMS (Steep and Flat, in the Bristol Channel).—Holmr, Icelandic, an islet.

Then as the Holmes, two sturdy umpires, met
Betwixt the quar'ling Welsh and English tydes;
In equall distance each from other set,
As both removed from faire Severne's sides.

Zouch's Dove, 1613.

HORNER [par. Luckham, 5 m. W.S.W. of Minehead]. A favourite meet of the Staghounds.

Oaks be trumps in Horner 'ood,
there they grow'd and there they stood.

Elworthy, *Som. W.B.*

All ILCHESTER is gaol. The people hard-hearted, say prisoners there.—*P. in R.*, 1678.

KEYNSHAM [5 m. S.E. of Bristol].

Canesham, commonly called "smoaky Canesham."—Rd. Blome, *Britannia*, p. 197.

LONG SUTTON [3 m. E. of Langport].

Sutton Long, Sutton Long,
at every door a tump* of dung,

Some two, some three;

it's the dirties place that ever you see.—*N.*, I., v. 375.

* A round mass: a local word for the wooded top of a hill. So Ashton Tump, near Clifton.

Also parishes in Hants and Lincolnshire.

Cf. As much as York, &c.

MINEHEAD.

Minehead by the sea,
Minehead on the down,
Minehead at the quay,
Minehead in the town.

The town now consists of these four patches of dwellings, each half a mile from any other; the church is on the down. This is formulated, however, by myself. 1880.

NORTON FITZWARREN [2 m. N.W. of Taunton]. See Taunton.

Nertown was a market town

when Taunton was a vuzzy down.—*N.*, I., iv. 96.

Mr. Warre, who reads "walled" for "market," thinks it was a British town.—*Proceedings Som. Arch. Soc.*, 1849.

OARE [6 m. W. of Porlock].

Oare, Culbone, and Stoke Pero,
three such places you never did hear o'.—Murr.

Three celebrated meets of the Devon and Somerset Stag-hounds, and lying close round Dunkerry Beacon, the crown of Exmoor.

ODCOMBE. Coryate, the author of the celebrated "Crudities," was the son of a Rector of Odcombe. He hung up the shoes in which he had walked 900 miles in Odcombe Church, somewhere about 1610.—Worth, *Somerset Guide*.

He was credited with the introduction of forks into England from Italy.

PENDUMMER [or Pendomer, a village 4 m. from Yeovil, near Coker], where the devil was stodged in the midst of summer.—*West of England Archl. Transactions*, 1873.

PENSFORD [6 m. S. of Bristol]. See Stanton Drew.

PORLOCK. I rode [to Lynmouth] by the coast through Minehead and came to Porlock, where I had luncheon at "The Ship." The name of this place is, I believe, derived from the Saxon "Port locan," the locked or enclosed port; but another derivation is given by the peasantry, . . . that this

was the first place in which the devil landed in England, and that, finding himself hungry, he asked for such fare as they could give him, when a dish similar to my own, *i.e.* bacon and eggs, was set before him. "Poor luck this!" exclaimed the luxurious traveller; whereupon the name Porlock has been fixed upon the place for ever.—
Rev. Wm. Quekett, *My Sayings and Doings*, p. 44, 1888.

PORTBURY [8 m. N.W. of Bristol].

Fuller, speaking of the wild strawberry in Devonshire as toothsome but small and sour (as growing wild, having no other gardner but Nature), adds: "They quickly acquire greatness and sweetness if transplanted into gardens, and become as good as those at Porbery, in Somersetshire, where £20 per ann. (thank the vicinity of Bristol) have been paid for the tithe thereof."—
F. W., p. 246.

PRIDDY [3 m. N.N.W. of Wells].

The first rain after Priddy Fair (Aug. 21) is the first rain of winter.—*Som. & Dev. N. & Q.*, iii. 115.

ROAD. See Frome [from which it lies 4 m. N.E.]. Cf. Crewkerne.

SHEPTON BEAUCHAMP.

Hang me right and ring me well,
they'll hear me sound at Hambdon Hill.

H. T. Ellacombe, *Church Bells of Somerset*, 1875.

Inscribed on one of the church bells.

SOMERTON. A Somerton ending. When the difference between two is divided. — *P. in R.*, 1678. *i.e.* splitting the difference.—G.

STANTON DREW [7 m. S.E. of Bristol].

A mile from Pensford, another from Chue, *i.e.* Chew Magna.—
Stukely, *Itin.*, ii. 169. 1776.

Stanton ding-dangs (bells). See Stoke.

STOGURSEY [9½ m. N.W. of Bridgwater].

Out of the world and into Stogursey.—Haz., 2nd ed., 326.
"Ex relatione H. Pyne, a Somerset man."

Cf. Dorset, Bincome.

STOKE PERO [3 m. S. of Porlock]. See Oare.

Stoke* brass candlesticks, Winford brass pans,
Chew fine organ-pipes, and Stanton ding-dangs.

* Chew Stoke [6 m. S. of Bristol].

TAUNTON. See Norton.

When Taunton was a furzy down
Norton was a walled town.—Mur.

'ch was bore at Taunton Dean; where should I be bore
else?—R. W.

Where should I be bore else thon in Tonton Deane?—F. W.

Zich glorry vatt Ducks but zildom are zean,
Where should they be bore but about Taunton Dean?

S. Wesley (the grandfather of John and Charles Wesley), *Maggots*, p. 74, 1685.

He is speaking of wild ducks caught in a decoy in Somersetshire.—Note p. 74.

So high's Marlin tower, *i.e.* St. Mary Magdalen Church, Taunton.—Elworthy, *W. Som. W. B.*

Our noble Sheriff's a-dying, and I fear
Will never feast us more in Taunton-shire.

Alex. Brome, *Epistle to C. S., Esq.*

WATCHET. When Watchet is all washed down,
Williton shall be a seaport town.

Quoted by Rd. Jefferies, "Summer in Somerset,"
in *Field and Hedgerow*, p. 284.

WELLINGTON Roundheads, *i.e.* fanatics.—*P. in R.*, 1678. A Taunton proverb (from their attachment to the Parliamentary cause.—Murr).

WESTON-SUPER-MARE is called Weston-super-Mud; also Bristol-super-Mare.

WILLITON. *See* Watchet.

WINFORD [5 m. S.W. of Bristol]. Winford brass pans (bells).
See Stoke.

Wicked WIVELISCOMBE.—Worth, *Handbook to N. Devon*.

Upon Sir Abraham Elt being knighted and taking the name of Elton.

In days of yore old Abraham Elt
When living had nor sword nor belt;
But now his son, Sir Abraham Elton,
Being knighted has both sword and belt on.

MS. Harl. 7318, p. 206. *Hll.*

Abm. Elton, M.P. and Mayor of Bristol, 1710; created a Bart.
Oct. 31, 1717.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Staffordschir full of shrewd quenys.—*MS. Harl.*

Staffordshire, ful of quenys.—*MS. Rawl.*

Staffordshire for beer and bread,
Derbyshire for wool and lead;
Cheshire, the chief of men,
and Lancashire for fair women.

W. W., New Help to Discourse, p. 113. 1659.

For boots and shoes and slippers rare
what shire with Stafford may compare.

Langford, *Staffordshire and Warwickshire Past and Present*, i.

Then Staffordshire bids: "Stay, and I will beet* the fire,
And nothing will I ask, but goodwill for my hire."—Drayt., *Pol.*, xxiii.

* Mend.

Among soldiers Stafford law, martial law, killing and hanging, is soon learned.—Breton *Scholar and Soldier*, p. 26. Speech of Miles Corbet, 1647. *Harl. Misc.*, i. 243.

This, of course, is a pun, alluding to the *lex baculinus*.

In April Dove's flood

is worth a King's good.—Camb., *Brit.*; n. in Haz., p. 231.

"The Nilus of Staffordshire."—F. W. Cf. Derbyshire.

the beauty of her stream is such
As only with a swift and transient touch
To enrich her sterile border as she glides,
And force sweet flowers* from her marble sides.

* Cotton.

The Black Country.

BARTON.

Barton under Needwood,* Dunstall in the Dale,†
Sitenhill‡ for a pretty girl, and Burton for good ale.

Higson. *MS. Col.*, 148.

* 4 m. S.W. of Burton-upon-Trent.

† 4 m. W.S.W. of Burton.

‡ ? Staphenhill, a suburb of Burton, or Tatenhill, 3 m. S.W. of Burton.

BLOXWICH [2 m. N. of Walsall].

Like the Bloxwich bull [not to be found].

Because stolen the night before the wake.—Timbs, *Nooks and Corners of English Life*, p. 261.

BROMWICH (West Bromwich), [2 m. S.S.E. of Wednesbury].

To sing like a Bromwich throstle, *i.e.* a donkey.—Northall, *Folk Phrases of Four Counties*.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT. See Barton.

CALTON.

Calton,* Caldon,† Waterfall,‡ and Grin§ [Grindon],
are the four fou'est places I ever was in.—N., I., xi. 74.

* 8 m. N.E. of Cheadle.

† N.W. Stafford.

‡ 7 m. S.E. of Leek.

§ 6 m. E.S.E. of Leek.

DUDLEY [8 m. W.N.W. of Birmingham].

Moonrakers=illiterate.—N., *F. P.*

Like Dudley tripe—always ready.—Worc. N., *F. P.*

Cf. Warwickshire version: Like the old woman's tripe, always ready.—*Ib.*

DUNSTALL IN THE DALE. See Barton.

ECCLESHALL. While the ivy is green, and the holly is rough,
this is a lease for the Blests of the Hough.

A farm in this neighbourhood held under the Bishops of Lichfield for some centuries by this family.—N., I., vi. 185.

FAZELEY [1 m. S. of Tamworth].

Fazeley bull-dogs locked in a pen,
dusn't come out for Tamworth men.—N., *F. P.*

GORNALL [2 m. N.W. of Dudley].

He comes from Gornall, *i.e.* is rude or odd-mannered, a boor or a guy.—N., *F. P.*

GRINDON. *See* Calton.

HARBORNE [3 m. S.W. of Birmingham].

Hungry Harborne, poor and proud.—N., *F. P.*

LEEK. The Metropolis or Queen of the Moorlands.—*Spectator*, 31/12, '87.

LICHFIELD. Encloystre de Lycheffeld.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy.

LONGDON [4 m. N.W. of Lichfield].

The stoutest beggar that goes by the way,
cannot beg through Long in a summer's day.

Sharp, *Brit. Gazetteer*.

(Haz. assigns this to Longdon, 5 m. S.W. of Shrewsbury.)

LONGSDON [2 m. W.S.W. of Leek]. *See* Derbyshire, Ashford.

MARCHINGTON (par. Hanbury), [3 m. E.S.E. of Uttoxeter].

As short as a Marchington wake-cake [of a woman's temper].—
Poole, *Glossary of A. and P. Words of Staffordshire*.

NARROWDALE [4 m. S.S.E. of Longnor]. A pass between high limestone rocks, traversed by the Dove.

"The inhabitants of Narrowdale, when the sun is nearest the tropic of Capricorn, never see it; and when it does begin to appear, they do not see it till about one o'clock, which they call 'Narrowdale noon,' using it as a proverb when anything is delayed."—Plot's *Staffordshire*.

RUSHALL (in the borough of Walsall). *See* Sutton.

SEDGELY [3 m. N.W. of Dudley].

A Sedgley curse.—*Mus. Delic.*, 1656.

The devil run* through thee, booted and spurred, with a scythe
on his back.†—Ho.

* Ride.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Woman's Prize*, v. 3; Suckling, *Goblins*, i. 1.

† As the Scotchman says.—Massinger, *City Madam*, ii. 2.

SMETHWICK (par. Harborne), [3 m. W. of Birmingham].

Go to Smerrick! = Go to Jericho!—N., *F. P.*

STAFFORD.

Noah's Wife. Bot thou wert worthi be clad in Stafford blue,
For thou art always adred, be it false or trew.

Townley, *Myst.*, p. 24; *R. A.*, i. 29. 1450.

STANTON [8 m. E.N.E. of Cheadle].

Stanton on the Stones,
where the devil broke his bones.—*N.*, I., v. 293.

STAPENHILL (a suburb of Burton). *See* Barton.

SUTTON. Sutton for mutton, [? Sutton Coldfield]
Tamworth for beef.

Sutton for mutton, Tamworth for beeves;
Brummagem for blackguards, Coleshill for thieves.

N., V., ix. 175.

TAMWORTH. *See* Sutton.

As sandy as a Tamworth pig. Of a red-haired woman, concupiscent and prolific.—N., *F. P.*

Vileyns de Tameworth.—Douce *MS.* 98, 13th Cy.

Fazeley bull-dogs lock'd in a pen,
dusn't come out for Tamworth men.

After a collar comes a halter, quoth the Tanner of Tamworth
when Henry IV. called for a collar to make him a Squire.
—Hil.

There's Biterscote, and Bonehill, and Dunstall upon Dun,
Hopwas, and Coton, and miry Wiginton;
Little Amington, and Great Amington, with the Woodhouses by,
Glascote and Wilnecote and merry Fasely,
Comberford and Syerscote, and Bole Hall Street;
and Tamworth is the head town where all these cuckolds meet.

C. F. R. Palmer, *Hist. & Antiq. of College Ch. of Tamworth*, p. 13.

They hail'd him Lord of Fontenaye,
Of Lutterward and Scrivelbaye,
Of Tamworth tower and town.

Scott *Marmion*, c. I., s. xi. 6.

TIPTON. The Tipton Slasher was a noted pugilist of the first half of the nineteenth century. The male sex's proclivities are to eating and fighting, and at the end of a day's outing the daughter is said to enquire: "Hast thee foughten feather? We'll be going if thee hast."

WALSALL *See* Sutton.

Walsall for bandy legs,* [Worcester for pretty girls]
and Brummagem† for a thief.—N., I., xi. 115; Higson, 175.

* Tag-rags; † Rushall.—*Birmingham Weekly Post*, 23/2, 1878.

Another version: N., II., i. 135, gives Yenton for a pretty girl, *i.e.* Erdington, 4 m. N.E. of Birmingham.

A Walsall whoffler = knockkneed, because the inhabitants of that place are remarkable in this respect, owing, as the natives themselves facetiously explain, to having so many steps to ascend to church.—*Globe*, 21/2, '90.

Too much for one and not enough for two, like the Walsall man's goose.—N., *F. P.*; Poole, *A. and P. Words of Staffordshire*, p. 25. 1880.

You're too fast, like Walsall clock.—Higson, 176.

To go out of one's own country and all others and into Walsall (a rough, ill-conditiond place).—N., *F. P.*

WATERFALL. *See* Calton.

WOTTON-UNDER-WEVER,
where God was [came] never.—Ho.; F. W.; Camd., *Brit.*

A black, squalid place near Moreland, in Staffordshire.—Ho.
A dark spot near to Alton Towers, overshadowed by the Wever hill.

SUFFOLK.

Suffolk, full of wiles.—MS. Harl, 7371; *Rel. Ant.*, i. 269.

Southfulk ful of styles.—Rawl MS.; Leland by Hearne, *Intr.*, V.

Suffolk stiles.—He. Inclosed into petty quilletts [the county] abounds with high stiles troublesome to be clambred over.—F. W.

beef. Disparaged.—Ned Ward, *Nuptial Dialogues*, I., xiii.

cheese (called Bang, made of milk which has been skimmed).

As much difference between Suffolk and Cheddar.—Torriano.

Hunger will break through stone walls, or anything except a Suffolk cheese.—G.; Pepys, *Diary*, 4th Oct., 1661.

F. W. says "most excellent . . . the finest are very thin as intended not for food but digestion."

Those that made me were uncivil,
For they made me harder than the devil;
Knives won't cut me, fire won't sweat me,
Dogs bark at me, but can't eat me.

Forby, *Vocabulary of East Anglia*.

Many London prentices will be forced to eat Suffolk cheese that their master's daughters may be kept at a boarding school.—*The World Bewitched*, p. 183. 1699.

fair maids.—F. W.

As Essex hath of old been named Calves and stiles,
Fair Suffolk Maids and milk, and Norfolk Many wiles.

Drayt. *Pol.*

A bonnier wench all Suffolk cannot yield,
All Suffolk! nay all England holds none such.

Greene, *Friar Bacon*, &c.

milk.—F. W.

punches, *i.e.* cob-horses, and thick-set men.

Major Moor (*Suffolk Words*, p. 514) says: "The people are of the same build as the horses, and that Suffolk Poonsh and a true Suffolk meeowld are well understood phrases."

Your Suffolk Puritan.—T. Heywood. *If you know not me*, &c., Pt. II., 1606, p. 77, *repr.*

whine.—G. (Manner of speaking.) Like the speech of a person in great mental distress.—G. Cf. Norfolk drant.

The only difference, according to some, between a Norfolk and a Suffolk man is that the one calls a snail dodman and the other hodmandod.—Nall., *G^t Yarm^t & Lowes^t*: s. Hodmandod.

A Suffolk calves [calf's]-head. A Shrove-Tuesday Banquet. 1641.

Silly Suffolk.—Nall., p. 720; *Globe*, 16/6, 1884. It has been suggested that this is Selig [A. S.], happy, fortunate. [Cf. Silly Sheep.—ED.]

Suffolk has been called "The Land of Churches." 364 are recorded in *Domesday Book*, while only one is recorded in Cambridgeshire, and none in Lancashire, Cornwall, or Middlesex.—Nall., p. 224. Cf. Norfolk.

Suffolk hath the best and the worst air in England: best about Bury, and worst on the seaside.—F. W., *London*, p. 221.

Read, try, judge, and speak as you find, says old Suffolk.—R., 1813.

To lay the stool's foot in water, *i.e.* to make preparations for company. Because the brick floor was always washed the day of a party by the "tidy" housewives, with whom wet and clean are synonymous.—Forby.

(This is a touch which carries one across to Holland.)

BARTON MERE. The price of corn rises and falls with Barton Mere.

(Great Barton, 2 m. N.E. of Bury.)

BECCLES for a puritan, Bungay for the poor, Halesworth for a drunkard, and Bilborough* for a whore.—R., 1678.

(All in N.E. Suffolk.)

* ? Blythburgh, a decayed town 4 m. W. of Southwold.

BENACRE. See Covehithe.

BENTLEY [6 m. S.W. of Ipswich].

Before the Normans into England came,

Bentley was my seat and Tollemache was my náme.—Higson, 72.

The Tollemaches now own Helmingham hard by.

BLYTHEBURGH. See Beccles.

BUNGAY. See Beccles.

Were I in my castle of Bungay,

Upon the river of Waveney,

I would ne care for the King of Cockeney.—Ho.

(A saying of Hugh Bigod, *temp.* Hen. II., of the powerful family of Bigot.)

The river Waveney nearly encompasses Bungay.

Go to Bungay to get new-bottomed, *i.e.* a new pair of leather breeches made there.—G. It was considered a money-making place. The opening of the navigation caused the removal of trade from Beccles to Bungay.—Forby, ii. 434.

Bungay play (at Whist). Leading all your winning cards in succession.—Cf. Whitechapel play.

BURES ST. MARY [5 m. S.S.E. of Sudbury].

Vile de Bures.—Douce *MS.*, 98, 13th Cy.

Edmund, King of E. Anglia was crowned at this (now) village on the Stour.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS. Called by some "the Montpelier of England." White, *E. England*, ii. 100.

COVEHITHE. Betwixt Covehithe and merry Kessingland
the devil sh. t Benacre: look where it stand.—R., 1678.

The first is 5 m. N. of Southwold, and is mis-spelt Cowhithe by R. He also writes Cassingland by mistake, which is 5 m. S.S.W. of Lowestoft. I have also taken the liberty of striking out the final "s" in stands, both for the sake of the rhyme and for the *couleur locale*, as it is generally omitted at the end of the present tense singular of verbs.

DUNWICH [4 m. S.W. of Southwold].

Molins de Doneswyz.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy.

Once the most considerable seaport on the coast: now but a fragment is left on the landward side, owing to the incursions of the sea. It is a tradition that the tailors of Dunwich could formerly sit in their shops and see the shipping in Yarmouth Roads.—Nall., p. 226.

GORLESTON was Gorleston ere Yarmouth begun,
and will be Gorleston when Yarmouth is gone.—Nall., p. 154, n.

Gorleston great will one day be,
Yarmouth buried in the sea.—Nall., p. 154, n.

Each occupies a side of the mouth of the Yare. The latter prophecy seems very improbable, as the sea is retreating at this point.

HALESWORTH. See Beccles.

HOO. You must do as they do at Hoo:

what you can't do in one day, you must do in two.

Forby, ii. 427.

IPSWICH. Burdix (tournament) de Gipeswyz.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy.

Ipswich, a town without inhabitants, a river without water, streets without names, where asses wear boots. (Said by the Duke of Buckingham to Charles II.) At low water the bed of the river is dry, and the bowling-green of Christ Church Priory, then the seat of Lord Hereford, was rolled by asses in a sort of boots to prevent their feet sinking into the turf.—G.

KESSINGLAND. See Covehithe.

LOWESTOFT. Abraham's Bosom. The name given by seamen to the N. and S. Roads from their quiet anchorage in N. and S. gales.—Nall., p. 195.

NEEDHAM. You are in the highway to Needham.—F. W. *i.e.* beggary (a play on the name). The Needham Market is 8 m. N.W. of Ipswich.

At Needham's shore.—Tusser, *Huswifery*, p. 17. 1573.

Cf. Needingworth in Hunts.

Idleness is the coach to bring a man to Needome: prodigality the post-horse.—T. Adams (Puritan), *Wks.*, 466. 1629.

SHIMPLINGTHORNE [4 m. N.W. of Lavenham]. See Norfolk (Lopham).

SOUTHWOLD. *See* Walberswick.

STONHAM. No cousin in London, no cousin at Stonham.—
Forby, ii. 428.

Theretort of a "country cousin" who had been ignored in Town.
There are three parishes of Stonham, 5 m. N.E. of Needham
Market.

SUTTON [? 2 m. S.E. of Woodbridge].

Akin to Sutton windmill, I can grind which way soe'er the
wind blows.—T. Heywood, *Edw. IV.*

He is a WALBERSWICK whisperer; you may hear him over to South-
wold.—Forby, ii. 430.

Two seaport towns opposite each other at the mouth of the
Blyth, and nearly a mile apart. This is like what we
call "a stage whisper."

SURREY.

Sothery great bragger.—Harl. *MS.*

Sowthery gret bragere.—Rawl. *MS.*

Sussex with Surrey say, "Then let us lead home logs."—Drayt.
Pol., xxiii.

In and out, like a Surry lane.—Cheales, *Prov. Folk-Love.*

The true arms of Surry, to have and to hold,
are the fam'd Warren chequers of blue and of gold.—Cheales.

BATTERSEA.

Go to Battersea to be cut for the simples. *i.e.* medicinal herbs
grown by market gardeners.—G. The Apothecaries Com-
pany still have a garden of this sort on the Chelsea bank of
the river.

CAMBERWELL. All the maids in Camberwell
may dance in an egg-shell,
for there are no maids in that well.
N., II., xi. 449, xii. 17.

To which the answer was given:

All the maids in Camberwell towne
cannot daunce in an acre of ground.—*Ib.*

CARSHALTON. *See* Sutton.

CATERHAM (White Hill), Chelsham, Warlingham, and Woldingham
are called locally "the four places on the hills," having
been the sites of ancient camps.—Murr.

CHEAM. Big-headed Cheamers.—*N.*, VI., x. 125. *See* Sutton.

Holborn for wealth
and Cheam for health.

Quoted by Ld. Keeper Williams when he offered the latter
living to the incumbent of the former (Bp. Hacket), who,
however, managed (like the Somersetshire Bishop) *to keep*
both.—*c.* 1663.

CHELSHAM. *See* Caterham.

CROOKSBURY [a pine-covered hill, S. of the Hog's Back, 2 m. E. of Farnham].

As high as Crooksbury.—Murr., quoting Cobbett.

CROYDON. *See* Sutton.

A Croydon Coranto. *See* Haz., p. 7.

The Colliers of Croydon*, the rustics of Roydon, and the fishers of Kent.

* *i.e.* the charcoal-burners.

And as in Croidon I heard the Collier preach.—Barclay, *Ecl.*, i.
for his riches

This Collier might have been a knight.

Rd. Crowley, *Epigrams*, 1550. Of Collyers.

"Marry," quoth hee that looked like Lucifer, "though I am black I am not the Devill."—*Grim the Collier of Croydon, or the Devil and his Dame*, c. 1662.

By 'r Lady, you are of a good complexion, a right Croydon sanguine.—R. Edwards, *Damon and Pythias*, 1571.

Both of a complexion inclining to the Oriental colour of a Croydon sanguine.—Harington, *An Anatomie of the metamorphosed Ajax*.

Cf. the shade of orange introduced by French dressmakers, and called there "Bismarck en colere."

DULWICH. It is a good knife: 'twas made at Dull-edge, five miles beyond Cut-well.—R., 1678.

EPSOM. [Spelt Ebsham.—F. W.] *See* Sutton.

EWELL. *See* Sutton.

FARNHAM.

You who do like me, give money to end me.

You who dislike me, give as much to mend me.

N., I., viii. 616.

On Market-house.

FULHAM. *See* Putney.

GODALMING. *See* Woking.

Godalming rabbits. In allusion to Mrs. Tofts, the pretended rabbit-breeder.—G.

Godalmin cats.—R., 1813.

GUILDFORD. *See* Woking.

Chalonn de Geudeford.—Douce MS. 98. Coverlets made there by the Chaloners, still a current surname.

Guildford bulls. A retort on Godalming, but unexplained.—G.

Poor Guildford, proud people,
three churches, no steeple.

Hisey, *On the Box-Seat*, p. 42.

HOLMSDALE [near Reigate, partly in Surrey, partly in Kent].

The Vale of Holmsdale,
never won, nor never* shall [be].—Ho.; F. W.; Lambarde.
* ne ever.—F. W.

HYDON (High-down) BALL [2 m. S. of Godalming].

On Hydon's top there is a cup,
and in that cup there is a drop;
take up the cup and drink the drop,
and place the cup on Hydon's top.—Murr.

A KENT STREET distress. *i.e.* taking away the doors of defaulters' houses [in the Borough], there being no goods to seize.—G.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.

Dars de Kyngestone.—Douce MS. 98. *i.e.* dace.

LAMBETH. A Lambeth Doctor. A D.D. made by the Archbp. of Canterbury as a matter of favour and without examination.—G.

Pert and small, like Lambeth ale.—*Successful Pyrate*, ii. 1.

MITCHAM. *See* Sutton.

A Mitcham whisper. *i.e.* a loud shout.—Haz.

NEWINGTON (Stoke).

Pious parson, pious people,
sold the bells to build a steeple.

A very fine trick of the Newington people,
to sell the bells to build a steeple.

Surely the devil will have the Newington people,
the rector and church without any steeple.—Br.

PECKHAM. All holiday at Peckham. *i.e.* no appetite.

Peckham: going to dinner. Peckish: hungry.—Bee, *Lexicon Balatronicum*.

PUTNEY. According to the vulgar tradition, the churches of Putney and Fulham were built by two sisters, who had but one hammer between them, which they interchanged by throwing it across the river, on a word agreed between them: those on the Surrey side made use of the words, "Put it nigh;" those on the opposite shore, "Heave it full home;" whence the churches, and from them the villages, were called Putnigh and Fullhome, since corrupted to Putney and Fulham.—G.

SHEEN. The nun of Sion with the friar of Sheen
went under the water to play the quean.—Ho.

i.e. under the Thames. Sion House, on the Middlesex side, was a Convent of Bridgetines, established 1432.

SOUTHWARK. Borough blacks. A term of reproach.—G.

A Clinker. An inhabitant of the Mint or Clink.—G.

To kiss the counter. *i.e.* to go to prison for debt.—E. Guilpin, *Skialetheia*, 1598, rep., p 61.

The Compter was the Borough prison.

The nappy strong ale of Southwirke
 keeps many a gossip fra' the kirke [an overworn prov.]
A Comment upon the Miller's and Wife of Bath's Tales, 1665, p. 3.
 if that I mis-speke or say
 Wite it the ale of Southwark I you pray.
 Chaucer, *Prol. Canterbury Tales*, 314.

SUTTON. *See* Woking.

Akin to Sutton windmill, I can grind which way soever the
 wind blows.—T. Heywood, *Edw. IV.*, 1600.

Sutton for mutton,
 Carshalton for beeves,
 Epsom for whores [jades],
 and Ewell for thieves.—G.

Sutton for good mutton,
 Cheam for juicy beef,
 Croydon for a pretty girl,
 Mitcham for a thief.—N., I., v. 374.

The downs near Sutton, Banstead and Epsom produce
 delicate small sheep, and the rich meadows about
 Carshalton are remarkable for fattening oxen. Epsom
 was once famous for its mineral waters, and the Wells
 were greatly resorted to as a place of amusement,
 particularly by ladies of easy virtue. Ewell is a poor
 village, about a mile from Epsom, and is said to have
 harboured a number of the inferior sharpers and other
 idle retainers to the Wells, lodgings being there cheaper
 than at Epsom.—G.

WALTON-ON-THAMES.

Warrene de Waltoun.—Douce MS. 98. (Warren.)

WANDSWORTH. The sink of Surrey. This reproach is in a great
 measure removed. Formerly the town, which lies low,
 was one continued puddle.—G.

WARLINGHAM. *See* Caterham.

WEYBRIDGE. Loches de Wexebrugge.—Douce MS. 98. *i.e.* the
 loach (*cobitis barbatula*).

WOKING.

'Oking was, Guildford is, Godalming shall be.—N., I., viii. 616.

Beastly 'Oking, pretty Sutton,
 filthy Foxglove, bachelor's button.—N., I., viii. 616.

WOLDINGHAM. *See* Caterham.

SUSSEX.

See Fred^k Sawyer's two papers.—N., VI., ix. 341, 401; x. 370.

Sussex full of mir.—MS. Harl.

Sowseks ful of dyrt and myre.—Rawl. MS.

The oxen, swine, and women are all long-legged, from the difficulty
 of pulling their ankles out of the mire.—Dr. John Burton,
Iter Sussexiense, S.A.C., viii. 257.

Sussex with Surrey say, "Then let us lead home logs."—Drayton *Pol.*, xxiii.

Silly Sussex.—Lower, *History of Sussex*, 230 n.

Sussex jarmer [? farmer].—S.

Wildishers. People of the Weald. So called by Southdowners and Coast-folk.—Lower, 230.

Sussex weeds=Oak trees, the prevailing forest-growth.—Haz.

Sussex wreckers.

Sussex men, that dwell upon the shore,
Look out when storms arise and billows roar,
Devoutly praying with uplifted hands
That some well-laden ship may strike the sands,
To whose rich cargo they may make pretence.—Congreve.

Sussex marble. A limestone formed of fresh-water shells; common about Horsham and Petworth; used for roofing.—S.

Sussex pudding. Flour and water [? hasty pudding], requiring to be quickly eaten.—S.

The Sussex Fortnight (of Races), ending first week in August.—S.

It is said that the last race-horse brings snow on his tail. This begins with Goodwood and ends with Brighton.

My Lord Bateman's dead.—R., 1670. Sussex equivalent to "Queen Anne's dead."

Sussex aboundeth more with carpes than any other of this nation.—F. W.

An Arundel mullet, a Chichester lobster, a Shelsey cockle, and an Amerly trout.—F. W.

A Chichester lobster, a Selsey cockle, an Arundel mullet.—Yarrell, i. 233.

[A Pulborough* eel], an Amberley† trout, a Rye‡ herring, a Bourn§ wheat-ear.—R., 1678.

* On the Arun, 4 m. S.S.E. of Petworth.

† On the Arun above Arundel; Isaac Walton has Shelsey and Amerley.

‡ E. Sussex. § *i.e.* Eastbourne.

? Bricklesey [Colchester] oysters, Selsey cockles, Rye herrings, Severn salmon.—Ho.

ALCISTON [6 m. S.E. of Lewes].

When Firle* Hill and Long Man has a cap
We at A'ston gets a drap.—S.

* ? Fairlight.

The Long Man, also called the Wilmington Giant: a figure cut in the turf of the Downs.

AMBERLEY [3 m. N.N.E. of Arundel].

People said to be web-footed.*—Lower, i. 8.

* And yellow-bellied.—S.

Amberley. God help me! *or*, Amberley! Where would you live? Answer to the question, Where do you live?, according to the goodness or badness of the season or whether in winter or summer.—Lower, i. 8.

Amberley—God knows!—
all among the rooks and crows,
where the good potatoes grows.—S.

ARUNDEL. Since William rose and Harold fell,
There have been Earls of Arundel;
And Earls old Arundel shall have,
While rivers flow and forests wave.—S.
Arundel mullet,* stinking fish;
eats it off a dirty dish.

A reproach flung at the natives by the children of an adjoining
village, and thus answered:—

Offham dingers, church-bell ringers;
only taters for your Sunday dinners.—S.

* The grey mullet, caught in the Arun.

BALCOMBE [3 m. N. of Cuckfield]. Going to, *i.e.* baulk 'em (of an
an unsuccessful enterprise).—Lower.

The people of Balcombe put dung round their church-spire to
make it grow as high as Cuckfield spire.—S.

When the people of Barcombe want to make a cart, they make
a wagon and saw it in two.—S.

BATTLE [8 m. S.W. of Hastings].

Ware the Abbot of Battel, when the Prior of Lewes is taken
prisoner.—F. W.

i.e. When a man falls into difficulties, let his neighbours
beware. This refers to the capture by the French in
1377.—Lower.

BEACHY HEAD. When the Charleses wear a cap, the clouds weep.—
Lower, i. 40.

Seven masses of chalk cliff, of which only one remains.
Charlston is a manor in the neighbouring parish of West
Dean.

BEDDINGHAM [N.E. of Brighton, 2 m. from Lewes].

When Beddingham hills wear a cap,
Ripe and Chalvington gets a drap.—S.

BILLINGHURST [5 m. S.W. of Horsham]. See Rudgwick.

BOLNEY [3 m. S.W. of Cuckfield].

Merry Bolney, rich Twineham,
proud Cowfold, and silly Shermanbury.

The first place gets its name probably from its peal of bells,
but the others are obscure.—S.

BRIGHTON. London-super-Mare.—Queen of Watering Places.—
James Smith, *Brighton*.

One of the best physicians our city has ever known is kind,
cheerful, merry Doctor Brighton.—Thackeray, *Newcomes*.

Jerusalem the Golden. The Grand Hotel from its usual
complement of wealthy Hebrew guests.

Pavilion. The Dome of St. Paul's came to Brighton and pupped.—Sydney Smith. *Cf. Life of Wm. Wilberforce*, iv. 277.

Shut up—no, not the King—but the Pavilion,
or else 'twill cost us all another million.

Byron, *Don Juan*, xiv.

Brighthelmston Jugs. Lower, 232, says Brightonians. Sawyer restricts it to the fishermen.

Jaspers = Fishermen.—S.

The Brighton fishermen have corns on their chests from leaning on the cliff railings.—S.

It always rains at Brighton Races.—S

When the Island's* seen above the line

Brighthelmstone loses weather fine.—S.

* *i.e.* I. of Wight, 45 m. distant.

The Devil's Dyke, called evasively by the peasantry the Poor Man's Wall.—Walcott, *S. Coast*, 214.

BULVERHYTHE* bells are said to be heard at St. Leonards when the sea rakes the shingles in the bay to the W., where are the ruins of St. Mary's Chapel. Bad weather is then expected.—S.

* 2 m. W. of Hastings.

BUXTED [9 m. N.E. of Lewes].

Master Huggett and his man John
they did cast the first can-non.

This was at Huggett's furnace between Buxted and Mayfield.—Murray.

CHALVINGTON [4 m. W. of Hailsham]. See Beddingham.

CHANCTONBURY RING. (On the Goring estate.)

Old mother Goring got her cap on
We shall have some rain.—S.

CHICHESTER. The Master Workman built Sarisbury, and his Man the Church at Chichester.—F. W. "No foundation."—Hare.

But Seffrid built Chichester in K. John's reign, and Poore Salisbury in Hen. III.'s.—S.

If Chichester steeple fall,
in England there's no King at all.—S.A.C., xiii. 233.

This prophecy was verified Feb. 21, 1861.

Gueseylur de Cicastre.—N., VI., viii. 224.

A Chichester lobster. See *ante*.

COCKING [3 m. S. of Midhurst].

When Foxes brewings* go to Cocking,
Foxes brewings come back droppin.—Li., 119.

* A mist which rises from the beach-hangers, and if it turns westward comes to rain.

COWFOLD [6 m. W.S.W. of Cuckfield]. See Bolney.

CRAWLEY [7 m. W. of East Grinstead].

It always rains on Crawley Fair-day (May 8th).—S.

CROWBOROUGH [6 m. S.W. of Tunbridge Wells].

As poor as Crowborough Common (of the iron-sand formation).

—N., IV., xi. 238, 350. Mantell, *Geology of Sussex*, p. 25.
Lower, i. 125.

CUCKFIELD. See Balcombe.

EASTBOURNE. A Bourne wheatear. See *ante*.

FAIRLIGHT [2 m. E.N.E. of Hastings].

When Fairlie down puts on his cap,
Romney Marsh will have its sap.—S.

FLETCHING [8 m. E. of Cuckfield].

The people of Fletching
live by snapping and Ketching.—S.

GOTHAM. (S. claims the Wise Men for Sussex.) A manor in the parishes of Hailsham and Pevensey. Andrew Borde lived for some time at Pevensey, and is considered to have burlesqued the proceedings of the Laste Court, regulating Pevensey marshes.—S. Cf. Notts and Shropshire.

EAST GRINSTEAD.

Large parish, poor people,
large new church and no steeple.—S.

HARTING [6 m. W. of Midhurst].

Who knows what Tarberry would bear,
would plough it with a golden share.

A conical hill, of which it is also said that: The devil rejecting the scalding spoon from his punch-bowl at Hinde Head in Surry, threw it over to Sussex, and it alighted here bowl upwards.—S.

HASTINGS. Family not local. Cf. Leicestershire.

He is none of the Hastings.—He. A play on the name, imputing dulness and sluggishness.—F. The allusion is to a quick-growing pea called [green] Hastings pea from its early appearance.—G. Some indeed, as St. Jude saith, are so base and perverse that they are rather moved to prich and disdain by their inferiors' forwardness calling them hastings, soon ripe soon rotten.—D. Rogers, *Naaman*, p. 288.

Chop backs } Fishermen. They are said to have patches on
Hatchet backs } their trousers from sitting so much.—S.

HEATHFIELD [7 m. N. of Hailsham].

An old woman takes the cuckoo in her basket to Hefful' Fair (Ap. 14), and there turns it out.—M. A. Lower, *Archaeological Collections*, xiii. 210.

HEIGHTON, Denton, and Tarring; all begins with A.—Lower, *S.A.C.*, xiii. 210. *i.e.* *All* does.

(Villages on the Ouse, about 5 m. S.S.E. of Lewes.)

HERRINLY, Chidd'nly,* and Hoadly; three *lies*, and all true.—*S.A.C.*, xiii. 210.

4 m. N.W. of Hailsham.

HORSHAM. *See* Ridgwick.

LAVANT. According to a current local tradition, Aaron's golden calf is buried in Rook's Hill, Lavant; *i.e.* St. Roche's Hill, an eminence of the South Downs.—Brewer, *Phrase and Fable*.

LEWES. Wymple de Lewes.—Douce *MS.* 98., 13th Cy.

Lewes is famous for clean windows and pretty girls.—S.

Proud Lewes, and Poor Brighthelmstone.—Horsfield, *History of Lewes*, ii. 34. Formerly the postal address was "Bright-helmstone, near Lewes."

NEWHAVEN tipper. A kind of beer brewed with brackish water, first by Thos. Tipper, d. 1785.—S.

The Sussex Ouse enters the sea here. Formerly called Meeching.—Drayton *Polyol.*, xvii.

NORTHIAM [6 m. N.W. of Rye].

O rare Norgem! thou dost far exceed

Beckley, Peasmarsh, Ildimore, and Brede.—Lower, ii. 63.

OFFHAM (in Stoke parish). *See* Arundel.

PETWORTH. Proud Petworth, poor people,
high church, crooked steeple.

PIDDINGHOE,* where they shoe magpies.—Lower, ii. 99.

At Piddinghoe they dig for moonshine. }
smoke. } S.
daylight. }

The first means run spirits. Is not the second tobacco?

* 4 m. S. of Lewes, near the coast.

PULBOROUGH. A Pulborough eel. *See ante*.

PLAYDEN (adjoining Rye).

Sauket* church, crooked steeple,
drunken parson, wicked people.—S.

* Saltcoat Street, so called from salted cod spread out to dry.

RACTON. When the wind sits in Gunter's Pool, there will be rain.

A deep place in the river Ems which rarely dries up.

RIPE [6 m. E. of Lewes]. *See* Beddingham.

ROTHERFIELD [6 m. S.S.W. of Tunbridge Wells].

The women of Rotherfield possess an additional pair of ribs.—
Lower, ii. 126. *i.e.* are of a taller race than their neighbours.

ROTTINGDEAN. You're not from Rottingdean. "Said to a braying donkey, the insinuation being that as Rottingdean donkeys were used at night by smugglers, they would be too tired to bray during the day."—F. I should infer that the smugglers had brayed them out of the habit, lest it should betray their night-proceedings.

RUDGWICK. Ridgwick for riches, Green for poors,
Billinghurst for pretty girls, Horsham for whores.—S.
(All in N.W.)

RYE. Merlyng de la Rye.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy. *i.e.* Whiting.
A Rye herring. See *ante*.

Rye Royal. So called by Queen Elizabeth, in 1573, from the hospitality she met with there.—Jeake, *Charters of Cinque Ports*.

Diamond plaice=fish caught at the Diamond Rock.—S.

SELSEY. A Shelsey cockle. See *ante*.

SEAFORD Shags (cormorants). The people so called.—Lower, *S.A.C.*, xiii. 232.

Are you from Seaford? Asked of a person who leaves the door open. Origin obscure.—S.

What time the French sought to have sacked Seafoord,
This Pelham did repel 'em back aboard.

(Part of the Epitaph on Sir Nicholas Pelham (d. 1559), on his monument in St. Michael's Church, Lewes).—S.

SHERMANBURY [5 m. N.E. of Steyning]. See Bolney.

STEYNING [20 m. E.N.E. of Chichester].

As often as the field at Steyning, known as the Penfold field, is mown, rain immediately follows.—*Sussex D.N.*, 18/9/'83.

See the legend of St. Cuthman.—*N.*, VI., x. 370. *Acta Sanctorum*, ii., Feb. 8.

THAKEHAM. The last place God made. Outlandish, *i.e.* out of the way situation.—S.

TWINEHAM [4 m. S.W. of Cuckfield]. See Bolney.

UDIMORE [3 m. W.S.W. of Rye].

The inhabitants began to build a church, and one night the foundations were removed by unseen hands with great noise, and a voice pronounced, "O'er the mere." The church was thereupon built on the opposite side of the river.—Horsfield, *Hist. of Sussex*, i. 510, who derives the name from Eau de mere, because the sea flowed by it.

WINCHELSEA. Playz* de Wynchelsee.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy.

**i.e.* Plaice.

Dowers plaice are caught in the dowers or flats between Folkstone and Hastings.—S.

Little London. So called by Queen Elizabeth in 1573.—Horsfield, i. 481.

Dovor, Sandivicus, Ry,
 Rum, Frig-mare-ventus, *i.e.* Wind-chills-sea (Friget-mare-ventus).
 Jeake, *Charters of Cinque Ports*.

(Dover, Sandwich and Romney are in Kent). See Preliminary Matter: Institutions.

He who drinks from St. Leonard's Well (the Vale well), will never rest till he returns to drink again.—M. Walcott, *N.*, II., iv. 145.

WISTON [2 m. N.W. of Steyning].

Shirley (Shelley) of Preston,
 died for the loss of Wiston (the family seat).—S.

WOOLLAVINGTON [4 m. S.E. of Midhurst].

No heir to the Lavington estate ever succeeded his own father.
 (Sargent family).—Mozley, *Reminiscences*, p. 132.

WORTHING Pork-bolters. The fishermen.—S.

Worthing wheat-ears. Taken in great numbers.—Hare, p. 167.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Warwikschir
 bind beare.—Harl. MS.

Warwykshire
 bynd bere.—Rawl. MS.

Quoth warlike Warwickshire: "I'll bind the sturdy bear."—Drayt. *Pol.*

The heart of [England—F. W.] the Midlands. [xiii.]

That shire which we the heart of England call.—Drayt. *Pol.*,
Globe, 17/6, 1884 (Local Gibes), speaks of a cheese made near
 Birmingham which is used for grindstones, buttons, and
 skittle-balls.

He is the black bear of Arden* (the crest of the Earls of Warwick).
 —F. W.

* The Forest of Arden is 3 m. S. of Alcester.

"The black hound of Arden" was the name given by Piers
 Gaveston to Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.—Sharp,
Brit. Gaz.

The bear wants a tail and cannot be a lion.—Said of Robert
 Dudley, Earl of Leicester. He was descended from the
 Earls of Warwick, and adopted their crest of the Bear
 and Ragged Staff. As a check to his ambition, there was
 written underneath it, while he was Governor of the Low
 Countries, "Ursa caret caudâ, non queat esse Leo."

BEDWORTH beggars.—R., 1678, who places it under Leicestershire.

Between Coventry and Nuneaton, 3 m. from last. See
 Pebworth.

BROMFORD [1 m. S.E. of Erdington], parish of Aston juxta Birmingham.

As red as the rising sun at Bromford.—N., *F.P.*

BRUMMAGEM (Birmingham).

Brums: 1, The inhabitants; 2, London and North-Western Railway Stock.—Stock Exchange.

The Hardware Village. The Toyshop of Europe.—Burke.

Brummagem for a thief. See Staffordshire (Sutton).

blackguards. „ „ „

imitation or bogus jewelry.

A Brummagem button. A young native.—N., *F.P.*

Birmingham is Liberal as the sea is salt.—John Bright.

The Capital of the Midlands.

CLIFTON-SUPER-DUNSMERE [2 m. E.N.E. of Rugby].

The people of Clifton-super-Dunsmere

sold the Church-bible to buy a bear.

Midland Counties Historical Collector, i. 119.

COLESHILL [10 m. N.E. of Birmingham]. See Staffordshire (Sutton).

COVENTRY. Savonn de Coventre.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy.

He is true,

Coventry blue.—F. W.

He'll never stain.—R., 1670.

His breech of Cointree blue.—Drayton, *Dowsabell*.

Thence to Coventre, where 'tis said-a

Coventre blue is only made-a.—Brathwait, *Barn. Itin.*,
ii. 1638.

To send one to Coventry. A punishment inflicted by officers of the army on such of their brethren as are testy, or have been guilty of improper behaviour not worthy the cognizance of a court-martial. The person sent to Coventry is considered as absent: no one must speak to or answer any question he asks, except relative to duty, under penalty of being sent to the same place. On a proper submission the penitent is recalled, and welcomed by the mess as just returned from a journey to Coventry.—G.

Contreye mirum, so panedula, tractaque wyrum,

Et carmen notum, nova stipula, pedula totum,

Cardones mille, hæc sunt insignia villæ.

MS. Trinity College, Cambridge, 15th Cy.; *Rel. Ant.*, ii. 178.

Like Coventry bowlers, who play their best at first.—Southey,
Common Place Book, iv. 676.

DUNCHURCH.

Featherbed Lane. Any bad road, but particularly that between Dunchurch and Daintry (Northants).—B. E. *Canting Crew*.

ERDINGTON [Yenton, 4 m. N.E. of Birmingham]. See Staffordshire (Sutton).

HENLEY-IN-ARDEN (par. Wootton-Wawen), [8 m. W. of Warwick].

More fools in Henley! Used by the natives of gaping strangers.
—N., *F.P.*

PEBWORTH.

Piping Pebworth,* dancing Marston,†
 Haunted Hillborough,‡ and hungry Grafton,§
 with dadging Exhall,|| Papist Wixford,**
 Beggarly Broom,†† and drunken Bidford.‡‡

* 6 m. N.E. of Evesham.

† Broad Marston, a hamlet of the same.

‡ 5 m. W.S.W. of Stratford.

§ Grafton Temple.

|| 2 m. S.E. of Alcester.

** 1 m. S. of Alcester.

†† 2 m. S. of Alcester.

‡‡ 3 m. S.S.E. of Alcester.

“These lines” [attributed to Shakspeare by tradition] “seem to intimate that his opponents [in a drinking bout] consisted of a motley group selected from the above villages. Pebworth is still celebrated for the skill of its inhabitants in music and rural festivity; and Long Marston, or Marston Sicca (as it is commonly wrote), the inhabitants of which are noted for their activity in country dances; and Hillsborough is a lonely hamlet, said by the tradition of the vicinage to have been haunted by spirits and fairies. Hungry Grafton, I suppose, received that appellation from the barrenness of its soil; but however that may be, the produce of its excellent stone quarries make sufficient amends for the sterility of the land. Dadging Exhall—I must confess I am at a loss how to account for the appellation of Dadging; but Papist Wixford is a village belonging to the Throckmorton family, and the tenants are most of them of the Roman Catholic religion. Beggarly Broom must have been so called from the badness of the soil, and Drunken Bidford still deserves the name; for though it is but a small village, there are five public-houses in it, and the people love ale as well as they did in the time of Shakspeare. Of this I am certain from my own observations, having resided amongst them above half a year.”—Note, Malone’s *Shaks.*, ii. 501. 1821.

WARWICK. Corde de Warwik.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy. There are still rope-walks there.

WESTMORLAND.

Northumberlond hastie and hot,
 Westmerlond tot for sote.—Harl. MS.

Norhumbrelond hasty and hoot,
 Westmerland tprut Scotte.*—Rawl. M.S.

* to prod the Scot.—Leland.

APPLEBY.

And 3itt sall they be coussid* away at Appleby faire,
 As wyfes makis bargans, a horse for a mare,
 Thay lefe ther the febille and brynges ham the freche ware.
 MS. Lyarde, Lincoln Cathl., xv. Cent.; *Rel. Ant.*, ii. 280.

* Couse, to exchange.—Hill.

BOWNESS. New church, old steeple,
poor town, and proud people.
Gibson, *Hist. Soc., Lanc. and Chesh.*, i. 48.

DUNMAIL RAISE (where the high-road crosses the boundary of Cumberland).

Nought good comes ower the Raise.—Gibson. (A mutual compliment by the dwellers on either side.) King Dumail was defeated here by the Saxons.

Let Uter Pendragon do what he can,
The River Eden will run as it ran.—F. W.
Eden will run *the same way she ran.—Ho.
* where Eden ran.—Gib.

This mythical personage said to have been a Welsh prince and a companion of King Arthur, and who in order better to protect his castle endeavoured to divert the course of the river so as to make it encircle the walls.—Murr. The traces of the moat yet remain. *Cf. Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurrit.*

'Tis the language of Uter pendragon.
C'est un langage du temps de hauts bonnets.—Gibson.

KENDAL. As crafty as a Kendal fox.—Ho.

His costly clothing was thred-bare Kendal green (ironical).—Barclay, *Eclogues*, i. *Cf. Shak., 1 H. IV.*, ii. 4.

Kendal cottons are famous all over England, and Master Camden termeth that town "Lanificii gloria et industria præcellens."
—F. W.

Luck to Levens* while Kent runs.

* 4 m. S.S.W. of Kendal. Sold by Sir Alan Bellingham in 1690, and now belonging to the Howards.

KENT* and KEER†
have parted many a good man and his meer.—Higson, 104.

* In S. Westmoreland. † In N. Lancashire.

Dangerous streams discharging into Morecambe Bay. *Cf. Lancashire.*

Villa egena, populus elatus
Templum damnosum, ruiq. lautus
Obelistus jam novatus.

A poor town, and a proud people,
An old church, and a new steeple.

MS. Note in *Drunken Barnaby on Lonesdale*, apud Hazlitt's ed.

KIRBY LONSDALE.

Eighty eight was Kirkby fight,
where niver a man wor slain,
we yatt our meat, we drank their drink,
and than came merrily heeam again.—*Ib.*

An expedition in 1688 to repel a French invasion.—See *Cumberland and Westmoreland Dialects*, J. R. Smith.

KNIFE SCAR [4 m. N.W. of Shap].

When Knife Scar gets a hood
Sackworth may expect a flood.

M. A. Denham, *Folk Lore N. of Engd.*, p. 14, 1850.

LANGDEN.

We'll have to borrow Langden lid. Said in rainy weather near the Langdale Pikes: an old dalesman having jestingly proposed that the mountain recess of Little Langdale should be tiled with a lid or canopy.—Gibson.

TROUTBECK.

There's three hundred brigs i' Troutbeck,
three hundred bulls,
three hundred constables,
and three hundred feuls.—Gibson, i. 49.

In each of the three hundreds of the Vale of Troutbeck (midway between Bowness and Ambleside), a bridge over the stream, a bull for breeding purposes, and a constable for the preservation of order were obliged to be maintained.—Gibs. A play on the word hundred.

WILTSHIRE.

Willschir fayre and playne.—Harl. MS.

Wilkshire fayre and playne.—Rawl. M.S.

Wiltshire for plains. See Derbyshire.

hunting plains. See Cheshire.

Bacon.

Wiltshire moonrakers.—G. This is said to have originated in the exertions of a rustic, who upon seeing the figure of the moon in a pond, attempted to rake it out. Descended from a race of shepherds, the inhabitants of the county retain much of the simplicity of the pastoral character.—Murr. But see Larwood, *Hist. of Signboards*, p. 463, 1867; and under Hampshire, Staffordshire.

A Wiltshire farmer can buy a Somersetshire squire (some of the farms run from 2,000 to 3,000 acres).—Haz., 2nd Edn.

And Wiltshire will for her "Get home and pay for all."—Drayton *Pol.*, xxiii.

Women are born in Wiltshire, brought up in Cumberland, lead their lives in Bedfordshire, bring their husbands to Buckingham, and die in Shrewsbury.—*Wit Restored*, 1658. (A play on words.)

AMESBURY. "The best tobacco pipes for shape and colour (as curiously sized) are made here."—F. W. (Of clay.)

CHIPPENHAM.

Hither extendeth Maud Heath's gift,
for where I stand is Chippenham Clift.—N., I., viii. 616.

Inscription on a stone, erected 1698. The gift was in 1474.

At Wick Hill is a stone with another couplet :
 From this Wick Hill begins the praise
 Of Maud Heath's gift to these highways.
 And at Calloway is another.—Britton, *Beauties of Wilts.*

DAUNTSEY [4½ m. S.E. of Malmesbury].

Mulet de Daneseye.—Douce *MS.* 98.

This village belonged to the Benedictine Abbey of Malmesbury.

DEVIZES. (Present local name, the Vize. Lat. divisæ, frontier forming boundary to the valley of the Avon. Welsh in the time of the Romans.)

DOWNTON. See Hampshire, Beaulieu and Crawley.

EASTON GREY [3 m. W. of Malmesbury]. See Sherston.

IMBER ON THE DOWN*

four miles from any town.—Murr.

* 5 m. N. of Heytesbury.

LITTLECOTE [3 m. N.W. of Hungerford].

The story of the Dayrells, the first owners of the Park, and how it came into possession of the Pophams, will be found in a note to Scott's *Rokeby*. See also Bucks.

LONGLEAT [4 m. W. of Warminster].

This seat of the Marquis of Bath is said to have (like Salisbury Cathedral) as many windows as there are days in the year.

MARLBOROUGH. In the olden time, over forty coaches used to rattle through the town; it was full of life and bustle then. It used to be a standard proverb on the road that the High Street of the place was the widest in all England. It is a street of ample width, and the houses on either side being comparatively low makes it a bright and sunny one.—J. J. Hissey, *On the Box-Seat*, p. 386. 1886.

At Amesbury, Sep., 1887, I heard an ostler say: "I never knew an honest man come from Marlboro'"; but it may have been mere chaff of the roguish-looking dealer he was addressing.

Marlboro'-handed. People who used their tools awkwardly said to be natives of Marlboro', traditionally famed for clumsiness and unhandiness.—Dartnell and Goddard, *Wiltshire Words*, Eng. Dialect Soc.

OLD SARUM [2 m. N. of Salisbury].

Est ibi defectus lymphæ, sed copia cretæ;

Sævit ibi ventus, sed Philomela silet.

Systema Agriculturae, by J. W[orllege], p. 87, 3rd ed., 1681.

PEWSHAM [nr. Chippenham].

(Disafforested *temp.* Jas. I., and given to the Duke of Buckingham.)

When Chipnam stood in Pewsham's wood,
 before it was destroy'd,
 a cow might have gone for a groat a year,
 but now it is denied.

Aubrey, *Nat. Hist. of Wilts.*, p. 58.

PINKNEY [4 m. W. of Malmesbury]. See Sherston.

POTTERN [2 m. S.E. of Devizes].

He would live as long as old Russe* of Pottern, who lived till all the world was weary of him.—Ho.

* Ross.—R., 1678.

SALISBURY Plain

is seldom* without a thief or twain.—Ho.

* never.—Aubrey, *N. H. of W.*

Pleynes de Salesbury.—Douce *MS.* 98.

More channels and creases he has in his face than there be fairy circles in Salisbury plain.—Nash, *Have with you to Saffron Walden*, O. 4. 1595.

This Democharus was one of the Ambassadors, and for his malapart tongue called at home in his countree in their language Parrhesiastes (as ye would say in English, Thomtrouth or plain Sarisburie).—Udall, *Apophthegmes* [pref. by Erasmus], p. 202.

Salisbury Cathedral was built upon wool-packs, *i.e.* duties, as London Bridge was said to have been.—Aubrey. See Cathedrals.

Fair Sarum's Church, besides the stately tower,
Hath many things in number aptly sorted,
Answering the year, the month, week, day, and hour,
But above all (as I have heard reported,
And to the view doth probably appear)
A pillar for each hour in the year.

Harington, *Epigr.*, iv. 56.

As many days as in one year there be,
So many windows in this church you see,
As many marble pillars here appear
As there are hours through the fleeting year,
As many gates as moons one here doth view:
Strange tale to tell, yet not more strange than true.

N., I., viii. 616.

(Attributed by Godwin to Daniel Rogers.—Murr.)

It is done Secundum Usum Sarum.—F. W. *i.e.* comme il faut. *i.e.* the Choir there had the best method in England.—Aubrey.

This proverb coming out of the Church hath since enlarged itself into a civil use.—F. W.

The Ordinal made c. 1090 by Bishop Osmond of Sarum.—F. W.

Murray ascribes it to Salisbury having been the seat of Parliament.

Used by Lyndsay, *Complaynt of the King's Papingo*, 700.

SHERSTONE.

Fight on Rattlebone
and thou shalt have Sherstone*:
if Sherston will not do,
then Easton Grey† and Pinkney† too.

Hill., *Pop. Rhy.*

* Sherston Magna, 5 m. W.S.W. of Malmesbury. Edmund Ironside defeated Canute there, 1016. † 3 and 4 m. W. of Malmesbury.

STONEHENGE [2 m. W.N.W. of Amesbury].

Merveille de Stonehenge.—Douce *MS.* 98.

WILTON. Agules de Wilton.—Douce *MS.* 98, 13th Cy. This was before the carpet trade was introduced here from France that the needles were famous (*temp.* Elizabeth).

WORCESTERSHIRE.

No Worc. prov. in F. W.

Woseterschir wringe per.—Harl. *MS.*

Worsetershire wryng pere.—Rawl. *MS.*

Cider. Let me tell you, friends, that a glass of eleemosynary Canary is better than any sider you can drink, altho' it be made in Worcestershire.—*Yea and Nay Almanack*, 1688.

Quoth Worcestershire again, "And I will squirt the pear."—Drayt. *Pol.*

The Black-puddings of Worcestershire.—Taylor (W.P.), *The Great Eater*.

"Ours is the only County that can produce everything that is necessary for its own consumption."—Chamberlain, *West Worc. Words*, Eng. Dialect Soc.

He is gone up Johnson's end, *i.e.* sunk into poverty.—Haz.

End is a local word. We have it, however, in Towns-end, Gravesend.

It shall be done when the King cometh to Wogan; viz., an impossibility.—Ho. "An out-of-the-way-place."—G.

"We've got a vent for them now," as Jack Hafod said. This was once when storing pease and not finding room enough in the barn, he shovelled them out of the window into a pool that lay beneath.—Noake, *Wor. N. & Q.*, p. 290.

As big a fool as Jack Hafod. Said to have been the last official fool kept in England—by Squire Bartlett of Castle Morton, at the S. end of the Malvern range. The date of his death is supposed to have been at the end of the 18th century. He is still spoken of in this saying.—*Malvern Advertiser*, 3/11/75.

The Severn. Severn sammon.—Ho. The sandy-bottom'd Severn.—Sh., 1 *H. IV.*, iii. 1.

The Severn trout.—Rob. Heath, *Occasional Poems*, p. 95. 1680.

A small sparcle may kindle love certayne,
But scantly Severne may quench it clene.

Barclay, *Eclogue*, i.

BADSEY [2 m. S.E. of Evesham]. See Gloucestershire, Buckland.

A BEWDLEY salute is to tap the ground with the point of the walking-stick when passing a friend.—*Globe*, 21/2/90; Northall, *Folk Phrases of Four Counties*.

For ringers, singers, and a crier

Bewdley excelled all Worcestershire.—*N.*, IV., viii. 507.

When BREDON HILL* puts on his hat,
ye men of the Vale, beware of that.—Noake, *Rambles in Worc.*, p. 158.

* 960 feet high. The hill dividing Worcestershire from Gloucestershire.—*N. I.*, viii. 507.

The Bambury Stone, at the border of Kemerton Camp on the summit of the Bredon, is said to go down to the Avon to drink every time that it hears a church clock strike twelve.—J. Salisbury, *Gloss. of S.E. Wor. Words & Phrases*, p. 76. 1893.

CLENT [6 m. N. of Bromsgrove].

The people of Clent are all Hills, Waldrons, or devils.—Amphlett, *Short Hist. of Clent*. 1890.

In Clent in Cowbach lieth under a thorn,
his head off shorn, Kenelm King-born.

John Amphlett, *Hist. of Clent*. Parker, 1890.

CROME. Our Lady of Crome, alluded to in Heiwood's *Four P's*. Haz. in n. says it is in Kent, near Greenwich.

DROITWICH. Called Sodom, because of its saline abundance.—Wr. White, *All Round Wrekin*, p. 401.

Punned on as Durt-wich, *i.e.* dirt.—Latimer, *Lett.*, xxxiii. 1538.

ELMLEY CASTLE [4 m. S.S.E. of Pershore.]

You can always tell a Embley mon by 'is stick, *i.e.* an ash sapling some half foot higher than his fist.—Salisbury, *S.E. Wor. Words*, p. 76.

HONEYBOURNE [Church Honeybourne, 5 m. E. of Evesham].

There was a church at Honeybourne
when Evesham was but bush and thorn.

Noake, *Worces. Notes & Queries*, p. 238.

INKBERROW [4 m. W. of Alcester].

Neither sleep, neither lie,

for Inkberrow's ting-tangs hang so nigh.—Noake, p. 177.

i.e. church bells.

KIDDERMINSTER.

As bow-legged as Potter's pig.

"Goes again," quoth Tommy Harris. } *N.*, II., xii. 501.

King Cador saw a pretty maid,

King Cador would have kiss'd her ;

The damsel stept aside and said,

"King Cador, you have miss'd her."—Noake, p. 201.

MALVERN. Go, dig at Mavorn Hill. Spoken of one whose wife wears the breeches.—Ho.

You may as well sip up the Severn and swallow Ma'vern.—F. W.
 You may sip up the Severn and swallow Mavern as soon.—Ho.
 Meant of impossibilities.—Ho. Cf. Fix thy pale in Severn
 (Wales).

Malvern might behold
 The Herefordian floods, far distant though they be ;
 For great men, as we find, a great way off can see.
Drayton *Pol.*, vii. 1612.

All about Malvern Hill
 a man may live as long as he will.—Noake, p. 256.
 If Malvern Hills should on thy shoulders light,
 They shall not hurt them, nor suppress thy might.
Thersites, H., *O.P.*, i. 400.

These waters so famed by the great Doctor Wall*
 consist in containing just—nothing at all.

* A local physician, who wrote a Treatise on them.

Come to Malvern to wear out one's old clothes. From its
 scattered houses and ready access to the fields and hills,
 observation is easily evaded.

The Goat is a right Worcestershire man, bred on Mauberne
 Hills, which he takes for an honour, and therefore stands
 so much upon his tiptoes.—*Strange Metamorphoses of Man*,
 sec. 9. 1634.

Malvern measure, full and running over!—*Globe*, 21/2/90—
 is proverbial. This must surely be "Maxfield," which
 see in Cheshire. This appeared afterwards (1894) in
 Northall, *Folk Phrases of Four Counties*.

ODDINGLEY HEATH [4 m. N.E. of Worcester].

O Dingley Dingley, spare thy breath :
 it shall be called Oddingley Heath.

Two Saxon giants who fought on the Common thus compro-
 mised their claims, so that both names were perpetuated.
 —Nash, *Hist. of Wor.*

PERSHORE. See Tenbury.

"Parshia. God help us!" The exclamation of the inhabitants
 in a bad fruit season.—Lees; *N.*, I., i. 422.

When cherries are good and plentiful it is a God-bless-me Fair;
 when scarce and inferior, a God-help-me Fair.

Cf. Amagney. Les pœures gens d'Amagney. Lorsqu'il y a
 une bonne recolte et qu'on demande aux femmes d'Ay
 d'où elles sont elles repondent vivement :

"I son d'Aimaigney, d'Aimaigney las poirottes," et quand
 les fruits manquent elles repondent tristement "Là-moi !
 i son de ças pœures gens d'Aimaigney."—Dr. Perrot,
Proverbes de la Franche Comte, p. 103.

Goumois Quand les prunes ont manqué "D'où êtes vous ?"
 "De Goumois las moi !" Quand elles sont en abondance
 "De Goumois, fôtre !"—*Ib.*, p. 114.

Pershore Abbey Church (as also many others) is subject to Westminster: the vergers are summoned to all public functions there (*e.g.*, there were 150 of the class present at Gladstone's funeral). The monks of Pershore used to tramp all the way to Westminster (over 100 miles), their password being "Persnore, God help us," and their reply "Persnore, what do you think?" [Local tradition. See Appendix.]

LITTLE SHELSLEY [9 m. N.W. of Worcester].

The wind comes from Witchery Hole. Said by the inhabitants when a violent N. wind blows, insinuating that "broomstick hags" are at the bottom of it.—Noake, p. 185.

STOURPORT. Like Gawson's boats that sink upwards.—*N.*, II., xii. 501.

TENBURY [18 m. N. of Worcester].

You never hear the cuckoo before Tenbury fair (April 20), nor after Persnore fair (June 26). He is said to attend the latter to buy a horse to ride away on.—Lees.

"Sell wheat and buy rye,"
say the bells of Tenbury.—Chamberlain, *West Wor. Words*.

TIBBERTON [3 m. E.N.E. of Worcester].

A stone church, a wooden steeple,
a drunken parson, a wicked people.
Noake, *Ram.*, p. 288; Chamberlain.

WICKENFORD [2 m. S.E. of Evesham].

See Gloucestershire, Buckland.

WORCESTER. The faithful city (*i.e.* to the Stuart dynasty).

Rimeour de Wyrcestre.—Douce *M.S.* 98, 13th Cy. Before *Piers Plowman*.

It shines like Worcester against Gloucester, is a very old saying.—Chamberlain.

It is proverbial that the Worcester ladies are poor, proud, and pretty.—Chamberlain.

Worcester for pretty girls. See Staffordshire, Sutton.

Cf. There are three P's almost in every place
From which I counsel thee always to flee:
Poison, Pride, Piles, and Pockes.
Gascoigne, *Dan Bartholomew of Bath*.

The churches in general we everywhere find
Are places where men to the women are joined;
At Worcester it seems they are more cruel-hearted,
For men and their wives are brought here to be parted.
Noake, p. 207.

This custom of separating the sexes no longer prevails in the Cathedral there, though it has been generally adopted of late years where a high ritual is followed.

YORKSHIRE.

See Lancashire.

Yorkeſchir full of Kni3tes.—*MS. Harl.*

Yorkſhire ful of Knyghtys.—*MS. Rawl.*

Go to Yorkſhire.—*Folk Love Record*, i. 175.

England is all turn'd Yorkſhire, and the age
Extremely ſottish, or too nicely ſage.

Davies of Hereford, *Paper Persecutors*, p. 81.

In Yorkſhire ancient people ſay,

If February's ſecond day

Be very fair and very clear,

It doth portend a ſcanty year

For hay and graſs; but if it rains,

They never do perplex their brains.—*P. Robin*, 1735.

(Theſe alluſions ſeem to point to an acknowledged character
for canny wiſdom in Yorkſhire.)

Meaſter's Yorkſhire too.—*G.* The answer of a hoſtler from the
country to one enquiring why he had been ſo long in the
houſe and ſtill only a ſervant.

The Yorkſhire phrase: Cry "Whore" firſt.—*P. Rob., Prog.*, 1734.

Like the Yorkſhireman's days, of all ſorts and ſizes.—*P. Rob.,*
Prog., 1727.

'Twas the uſual ſaying of a very ingenuous perſon, that Paſſionate
Men, like Yorkſhire Hounds, are apt to overrun the Scent.—
Sir T. Blount's *Essays*, p. 141. 1692.

Y. I am a Yorkſhireman born and bred; I care not who knows
it. I hope true Yorkſhire never denies his County.

Scot. I thought you looked like a ſubtle blade.

A Brief and Witty Dial. between a Yorkſhireman and
Scottiſhman. 1650.

Yorkſhire, but honeſt—with good looking after.—*N., V., viii.* 226.

Yorkſhire bite. A rogue, cheat.—Brogden, *Linc. Prov.; Globe*,
17/6, '84.

A Yorkſhireman will bite either dead or alive.—*N., V., viii.* 226.

To put Yorſhar to a man, is to trick or deceive him.—*Lancashire*
Dialogue. 1757.

To come Yorkſhire over him = To cheat him.—*G.*

When anything is done very ſharp, clever, or unſcrupulous we ſay,
"That's real Yorkſheer."—Peacock, *Lincoln Gloss.*

Yorkſhire tikes.—*Ho. i.e.* clowns.—*G., Dict.*

Tike. A common ſort of dog.—*Hll.*

3one heythene tykes.—*Morte d' Arthur.*

The indigence [?indigenes] of Yorkſhire and ſtrong, tall and
long leg'd: they call 'em opprobriouſly long-leg'd tyke.—

Aubrey, *MS., Royal Soc.*, p. 11.

Tykes too they had of all ſorts, bandogs,
curs, ſpaniels, water-dogs, and land-dogs.

Cotton, *Virgile Travestie*, iv.

It is observed of the family of Vavasour that they never married an heir or buried their wives. (Edward IV.)—F.W., p. 222.

The lands that over Ouse to Berwick forth do bear,
Have for their blazon had : the snaffle, spur, and spear.

Drayt. *Poly*.

(Arms of the County.) A fly, a flea, a magpie and a flitch of bacon.—G.

A flea, a fly, and a flitch of bacon. The flea will *suck anyone's blood; the fly †drink out of anyone's cup; and the bacon is no good till it is hung. Some add, for fourth quartering, a magpie who will steal anything that comes in his way, and a horse for a crest.

* eat with anyone.

† will drink with any one, a magpie will talk with any one, and a flitch of bacon is good for nothing until it is hung, and so is a Yorkshireman.

Yorkshireman. A fly drowned in ale.—Brogden.

Give a Yorkshireman a halter, and he'll find a horse.—Haz.

Shake a bridle over a Yorkshireman's grave, and he'll rise and steal a horse.—G.

Whipshire.—G., *Dict*.

A Yorkshire fritter. A Shrove Tuesday Banquet. 1641.

(Perhaps the Yorkshire pudding which still accompanies roast beef.)

Old Pegg. Poor Yorkshire cheese, made of skim-milk.—G., *Dict*.

A Yorkshire way-bit.—F. W., ii. 492, 535. An overplus not accounted in the reckoning.—George Meriton, *Yorkshire Ale*.

wea-bit (*i.e.* wee, small).—F. W.

a wea-bit longer than a mile.—Cleveland, *Poems*, p. 37.

In the Northern parts there is a wee-bit to every mile.—Ho., *Familiar Letters*, iv. 28.

Like higler's pad or pack-horse drone,
Not caring to perform much more
Than one good Yorkshire mile an hour.

Edw. Ward, *Don Quixote*, p. 44. 1711.

Yorkshire estates. Imaginary possessions : chateaux en Espagne.

This expression has been attributed to Dr. Johnson.

York=every man pay his share.

Yorkshire reckoning=each pays for himself [? your share].

Indeed though other Counties have more of the warm sun, this [Yorksh.] hath as much of any of God's [temporal] blessings.—F. W.

[NOTE.—N = North Riding, W = West Riding, E = East Riding.—ED.]

ADDLEBOROUGH (N.), [near Askrigg].

A Druidical circle, a Roman camp.

Druid, Roman, Scandinavia,
Stone Raise on Addleboro'.

Walter White, *Month in Yorkshire*, 245.

BAWTRY (W.). The Saddler of Bawtry was hanged for leaving his liquor behind him.—G.

BESWICK [$6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of Beverley].

A thatched church, a wooden steeple,
a drunken parson, and wicked people.—N., III., xii. 75.

BEVERLEY (E.). Burnet de Beverle.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy.

It is better to be at the baiting of a bear than the saying of a mass. This refers to the falling of part of the Minster in 1520, by which fifty-five of the worshippers were killed while the people attending a bear-fight at the same moment escaped.—Longstaffe, *Richmondshire*, p. 124.

See Hornsea.

BIRSTAL.

Birstal* for ringers,
Heckmandwike* for singers;
Dewsbury* for peddlers,
Clackheaton* for sheddlers [swindlers].

* All West. *F. L. Rec.*, i. 174.

BOWES (N.), [near Barnard's Castle].

When Julius Cæsar was a King
Bowes Castle was a famous thing.—Murr.

(Built within the Roman station, and pronounced untenable.
—*Temp.* Edw. III.)

BRADFIELD [7 m. N.W. of Sheffield]. On the Moors. A place which God began but never finished.

BRIDLINGTON (E.). See Hornsea.

BROTHERTON [3 m. N.E. of Pontefract]. See Sutton.

CASTLEFORD. Castleford women must needs be fair
because they wash both in Calder and Aire.

Whitaker, *Loidis and Elmete*.

Castleford is an old Roman station at the junction of two W.R. rivers, where the Calder ceases.—*F. L. Journal*, i. 172.

CLACKHEATON (W.). See Birstall.

CLEVELAND-IN-THE-CLAY (N.). See Roseberry and Eston-in-Hills.

Cleveland-in-the-clay*

bring in two soles† and carry one‡ away.—R., 1670.

* Between Whitby and the Tees. † twa shun. ‡ yane.

A shire even of herself might well be said to be
If she were not here confined thus in me.

COTHERSTON (N.), [4 m. N.W. of Barnard's Castle].

Cotherston, where they christen calves, hopple lops, and knee-band spiders.—N., III., iii. 233.

Not hops, as Hazlitt renders it. Lops are fleas.—Hunter, *Hallamshire Glossary*.

Hazlitt has further blundered by inserting as a Somerset proverb, "Cotherston cheeses will cover a multitude of sins." This is really a remark in Longstaffe's *Richmondshire*, p. 38, apologising for the preceding proverb, and in praise of Yorkshire cheeses. There is no Cotherston in Somerset, and the nearest approach, Cothelstone, is not a cheese-making place.

Cf. Hexham, in Northumberland.

COTTINGHAM (E.), [4 m. N.W. of Hull].

When Derwent flows
then Keldgate goes.—*F. L. J.*, i. 164.

These are intermittent springs, supposed to depend on the Derwent, twenty miles away.

COWLING (W.), [5 m. S.S.W. of Skipton].

Cowling moons. A Craven proverb. See Hone, *Table Book*, p. 721.

CRAVEN (W.).

A lang-horned an, *i.e.* an inhabitant. After the cattle of the district.—Carr, *Craven Glossary*.

There's a hill against a stack all Craven through.—Higson, 172.

Ollas a hill anenst a slack.*—Carr.

* Slack, low-ground.—Hll.

DARFIELD [4 m. E.S.E. of Barnsley]. See Doncaster.

DEWSBURY (W.). See Birstal.

DIGHTON (E.), [1 m. from Hull]. See Hull.

DONCASTER (W.). Cengles de Doncastre, *i.e.* girths.—Douce MS. 98.

Doncaster cuts, *i.e.* horses.—Skelton, *Magnyfycence*, circa 1520.

Dunmow bacon and Doncaster daggers.—Ho.

The Doncaster Mayor, he sits in his chair,

His mills they merrily go;

His nose doth shine, with drinking of wine,

And the gout is in his great-toe.—Murr.

The profits of the town-mills on the Don were formerly assigned for the mayoralty expenses.—Murr.

There'll either be rain or else summat waur
when bitter-bumps* sing upon Potterick Carr.†

* Bitterns. † A level of 4,000 acres 1 m. S. of Doncaster race-course.

Doncaster Roll-abouts, Melton egg-shells,

Mexborough cracked Panchion and Darfield merry bells.

N., VIII., v. 425.

ENTREPEN (Enterpen common), [7 m. N. of Northallerton]. See Hutton.

FERRYBRIDGE [1½ m. N.W. of Knottingley]. See Sutton.

FISHLAKE (W.), [2 m. W. of Thorne]. Poor Fishlake. See Hatfield.

HALIFAX (W.). *See* Hull.

Heading Halifax.—Drayt. *Pol.*, xxviii.

Alas! all this comes too late: Hallifaxe law hath been executed in kind: I am already hanged, and now wee cum to consider and examine of the evidence.—Wentworh, in *Irish State Papers*.

Impanelled of an Holyfax inquest.—Bp. Hall, *Sat.*, IV., i. 17.

By the Gibbet-law of the Forest of Hardwick thieves taken "in the manner" were summarily beheaded.—Wright, *Antiq. of Halifax*.

Cf. Lydford, in Devonshire, and Edinburgh.

Go to Halifax! (a euphemism for Hell).—*N.*, V., iv. 154.

Halifax is a mongrel begot by a Leeds merchant and a Lancashire woman, and nursed by a Dutch frow.—Tim Bobbin, *Lanc. Dialect*.

Halifax is made of wax
and Heptonstall of stone;
in Halifax there's many a pretty girl,
in Heptonstall there's none.—*N.*, II., xii. 499.

Gooid brade, botter, and sheese,
is gooid Halifax, and gooid Frieze.—White; Higson.

HALLAMSHIRE (W.). A lordship round Sheffield, now belonging to the Duke of Norfork.

When all the world shall be aloft,
then Hallamshire shall be God's croft.—*R.*, 1678.

See Lancashire.

HALTON. Halton, Rudby, Entrepén: (N.)
far more rogues than honest men.

Wm. Andrews, *Old Yorkshire*.

All in Cleveland. Rudby is 3 m. W.S.W. of Stokesley.—*F. L. Rec.*, i. 263-9.

See Hutton.

HARROGATE.

Said the Devil when flying o'er Harrogate Wells,
I think I am getting near home by the smells.

HARTFORTH (N.).

Have at thee, Black Hartforth, but have a care of Bonny Gilling [near Richmond].—Hill., *Pop. Rhy.*, 196.

The devil being angry with the Hartforth people cast a boulder at them, which now lies on the north side of Gaterley Moor.—Longstaffe's *Richmondshire*, p. 120.

HATFIELD. Proud Hatfield, Rich Stainforth;
Poor Fishlake, Lousy Thorne.—*N.*, VIII., iv. 335.

There are no rats at Hatfield* nor sparrows at Lindholm.†—*F. L. Rec.*, i. 173.

* 2 m. from Thorne (W.). † 4 m. from Thorne (W.).

HEPTONSTALL [8 m. N.W. of Halifax]. See Halifax.

HECKMANDWICKE (W.). See Birstall.

HEPTONSTALL (W.), [7 m. N.W. of Halifax]. See Halifax.

HOLDERNESS (E.), [5 m. E. of Hull].

Patrington Church is said to be the Queen and Heydon or Hedon Church the *King of Holderness churches.—Murr.

* Pride—Walcott.

HORNSEA (E.). Hornsea steeple when I built thee,
thou wert ten miles off Burlington,
ten miles off Beverley,
and ten miles from* the sea.—Murr.

* Off.—White.

Hornsea broach, when I built thee
thou wast ten miles from Beverley,
ten miles from Bridlington,
and ten miles from the sea.

Andrews, *People and Steeple Rhymes*.

It is now a watering-place on a sea-cliff. The steeple fell during a gale in 1773.—White.

HULL.

From Hull, Hell, and Halifax, good Lord, deliver us!—Ho.

It is proverbial in our country.—Copley, *Wits, Fits, and Fancies*,
p. 112. 1614.

From Hell, Hull, and Halifax, good Lord, deliver us!

This is part of the Beggars' and Vagrants' Litany.—F. W.

The magistrates were noted for their severity.

Neither in Hull, Hell, nor Halifax.—Nash, *Lenten Stuffle*,
p. 58. 1599.

There's neither Halifax, nor Hull, nor Hell
That for good parts my horse can parallel.

J. Taylor, *Short Relation of a Long Journey*.

If ill to Newgate hiss them or Bridewell,
To any place—Hull, Halifax, or Hell.

J. Taylor, *Virtues of a Gaol*.

There is a proverb and a prayer withal,
That we not to three strange places fall;
From Hull, from Halifax, from Hell—'tis thus:
From all these three, good Lord, deliver us!

Id., *A Very Merry Wherry Ferry Voyage*.

You have eaten some Hull cheese, i.e. are drunk.—R., 1678.
Famous for strong ale.

Like a loaf out of a brewer's basket—cousin-German to the
mightiest ale in England.—J. Taylor, *Pierce Penniless*.

Hull for women. See Oxford.

Hull memorable for mud and train oil. (A saying of W. Etty,
R.A.)—White, p. 10.

As strong as Hull (fortifications).—Peacock, *Lincoln Gloss*.

When Dighton* is pull'd down
Hull shall become a great town.—R., 1670.

* A suburb, now destroyed.

Paul and Paul Holme.—White, p. 10. On the banks of the
Humber, the church standing apart.

High Paul,* Low Paul, and all Paul Town,
there is ne'er a maid married in old Paul Town.

* *i.e.* Paghill. N., I., vi., 410.

Holloa's dead and his wife lives at Hull;
kept a cow, but milked a bull.—Peacock, *Lincoln Gloss.*
(Said to anyone holloa-ing persistently.)

HUTTON. Hutton, Rudby, Entrepén, (N.)
far more rogues than honest men.—White, p. 182.
Near Northallerton, in Cleveland.

JERVAULX (N.), [3 m. S.E. of Middleham].

Justeur de Jerdele.—Douce MS. 98. *i.e.* jousteur, tilter.

Furnage de Gerwaus ib Fournage. The fee taken by a Lord
of his vassals and tenants, [who were] bound to bake in his
common oven, or for a permission to use their own.—
Cotgrave.

Jervaulx, a Cistercian Abbey, founded 1156, on the river Ure
or Yore.

KNOTTINGLEY [2½ m. N.E. of Pontefract]. See Sutton.

LARTINGTON (N.), [2 m. W.N.W. of Barnard's Castle].

Lartington frogs,
and Barney Castle butchers' dogs.

Longstaffe, *Richmondshire*, p. 133.

LEEDS.

Leeds Saracens' heads. The ancient copper coins found here-
abouts.—Denham, *F. L. of Durham*, p. 66.

Snaw, snaw faster,
Bull, bull faster;
Owd women picking geese,
sending feathers down to Leeds.—Haz.

MARKET WEIGHTON (E.), [18 m. E.S.E. of York].

Market Weighton, Robert Leighton,*
a brick church, a wooden steeple,
a drunken priest, a wicked people.—*F. L. Journal*, i. 164.

* A well-known farmer.

MELTON (High) (E.), [4 m. W.S.W. of Doncaster], which see.

The fairest lady in this land
was drowned at Mount Ferrand.

Denham, *F. L. N. of E.*, p. 10. 1851.

MEXBOROUGH [6 m. S.W. of Doncaster], near Beverley, which see;
also rivers Dearne and Don.

NORTHALLERTON (N.).

Northallerton in Yorkshire doth excel
all England, nay, all Europe, for strong ale.

George Meryton, *Yorkshire Ale*, 1683.

Northallerton spurs.—G.

NUN KELING.

If you go to Nun Keling,
You shall find your belly filling
Of whig or of whey;

But go to Swine,
And come betime,
Or else you go empty away ;
But the Abbot of Meaus*

Doth keep a good house

By night and by day.—Hunter, *Hall. Gloss.*: art. *Whigges*.

* Meaux, 3 m. E. of Beverley.

(Three Cistercian Houses near to Hull (E.).

From one of Dodsworth's MSS. in Bodleian Museum.

PONTEFRACT (W.). Marche de Punfreyt.—Douce MS. 98. (Market.)

Pomfret cakes (liquorice prepared in small medallions), stamped
with a small castle.

As sure as a louse in Pomfret.—R., 1670.

A louse in Pomfret is not surer
Than the poor through sloth securer.

Brathwayt, *Drunken Barnaby*, iii.

RASKELFE (N.), [2 m. N.W. of Easingwold].

A wooden church, a wooden steeple,
rascally church, rascally people.—Br.

RICHMOND (N.).

Omne super omen

I.H.S. est venerabile nomen.

(Inscription on curfew bell).—Longstaffe, *Richmondshire*.

RIPON (W.). Palefrey de Ripun.—Douce MS. 98, 13th Cy.

As true steel as Rippon rowels.—F. W.; Drayton, *Pol.*, ii.

Ripon spurs for men and fighting cocks.—G., *Dict.*

RIVAU LX (N.), [4 m. N.W. of Helmsley]. (Rievallis.)

Round about Revers. A similitude for tautological circumlocution
in discourse. The valley of the Rye is tortuous.—*Gentleman's*
Magazine, 1754, p. 426.

Cf. Robin Hood's barn.

RUDBY IN CLEVELAND. See Hutton.

SADDLEWORTH (W.), [6 m. N.W. of Ashton-under-Lyne].

Like the parson of Saddleworth, who could read in no book but
his own.—R., 1670. See N., IV., xii. 388, 524. R. places
this in Cheshire.

SCARBOROUGH (N.). See N.H.W.

A Scarbro' warning, *i.e.* none at all.—He.

Cf. A Skairsburn warning (Kirkcudbright) in Scotland (Rivers).
(Not till danger knock at the door, as it once happened there
from the French.—Ho.)

Such proverbial speeches as Totness (*sic*) is turned French,
for a strange alteration, Skarborow warning for a sodaine
commandment allowing no respect or delay to bethink a
man of his business.—Puttenham, *Art of English Poesie*,
III., xviii.

A word and a blow, like a Scarborough warning.—Murray,
who refers it to the capture of the Castle by surprise by
Stafford in Wyatt's rebellion, 1553. Said also to have
been spoken by Mountain of his capture at Cambridge
Castle in 1544. See Strype's *Memorials of Queen Mary*,
1554.

One explanation is that it was the custom to fire without
warnng upon vessels passing Scarborough Castle which
did not strike their sails.—Corlass, p. 6.

Al they the lyke poast haste did make with Scarboro' scrabbling.
—Stanihurst, *Æneid*, iv. 621. See also Chambers' *Book of
Days*, January 19; *Diary of Adela Pryme*, p. 126.

Scarborough leisure [ironical].—Stanihurst, *Description of Ireland*,
p. 23.

Scarborough, which looks as though in Heav'n it stood
To those that lie below from the bay of Robin Hood,
Even to the fall of Tees.—Drayt. *Pol.*

The Queen of Northern watering-places.—Murr.

SHEFFIELD (W.). When Sheffield Park is ploughed and sown
then little England hold thy own.—R., 1678.

Winkabank and Temple brough,
will buy all England through and through.—R., 1678.
[Two camps nr. Sheffield.]

A Sheffield thwitel bare he in his hose.—Chau., *Cant. Tales: Reve's T.*
Bride and bridegroom called "a new pair of Sheffield Knives."
i.e. scissors.—*Witch of Edmonton*, ii. 2.

Sheffield blades. The inhabitante of these times.

SKIPTON (W.). Oh, in Skipton in Craven
is never a haven
but many a day foul weather.—Murr.

SPROTBROUGH (W.), [2 m. S.W. of Doncaster].

Whoso is hungry and lists well to eat,
Let him come to Sprotborough for his meat,
and for a night and for a day
his horse shall have both corn and hay,
and no man shall ask him when he goeth away.—Higson, 22.

R. W. Scott Surtees (*Waifs and Strays of North Humber Hist.*, 1864), refers this to King Alfred's sanctuary laws, by which a criminal could obtain three days' sanctuary at a minster house.

SUTTON. Sutton* boiled mutton, Brotherton* beef,
Ferrybridge† bonny lass, and Knottingley‡ thief.
N., V., ix. 175.

* 3 m. N.E. of Pontefract. † 1½ m. N.W. of Knottingley.
‡ 2½ m. N.E. of Pontefract.

Sutton is a small hamlet, 20 m. S. of York.

STAINFORTH (W.), [3 m. W.S.W. of Thorne]. Rich Stainforth.
See Hatfield.

TADCASTER (W.) lang-borrow pennies. The ancient copper coins found in the soil.—Denham, *F. L. Derb.*, p. 66.

Nil Tadcaster habet Musis vel carmine dignum
Præter magnificè structun sine flumine pontum.
Itin. of T. Edas, in Camd. Soc.

The Lord Dacres
was slain in the North Acres.—Haz.
(at the battle of Towton, 2 m. S. of Tadcaster.)

THORNE (W.), [25 m. S.S.E. of York]. Lousy Thorne. See Hatfield.

TICKHILL (W.)
Chances de Tikehull.—Douce *MS.*
Tickhill, God help me!—N. I., i. 247.

WAKEFIELD (W.).
Merry Wakefield.—F. W.; R. Brathwaite, *Strappado for the Divell*, 1615.
and her Pinder too.—See N., II., xi. 310.

G. suggests mirrie, faithful, and instances "Uprouse ye then my merry men."

WETHERBY (W.), [12 m. W.S.W. of York].
The woeful town of Wetherby.—N., I., vii. 233.

WHITBY (N.). The English Engadine.

WIBSEY-HOOPEY (W.), [2 m. S.S.W. of Bradford].
Wibsey-Hoppey beef-eaters.

YORK (E. and W.).
Eboracum silvis, Excestria clara matallis,
Norwicum Dacis,* Hibernis Cæstria Gallis (*temp.* Rich. I.).
Blomfield, *Hist. of Norfolk*, iii. (Norwich, p. 39).
* Danes.

York still shall be.—F.W.
Lincoln was, London is, and York shall be
the fairest* city of the three.—Stukely, *Itin.*; Brome, *Travels*, 1700.
* Finest.—Murr.

That Lincoln was; viz., a far fairer, greater, richer city than it now is—both plainly appears by the ruins thereof, being without controversy the greatest city in the Kingdom of Mercia. That London is, we know; but that York shall be, God knows.—F. W.

Those who hope it may become the English metropolis must wait until the river Thames runs under the great arch of Ouse bridge.—*Ib.*

Quoted of himself by Geo. Montaigne, who, leaving Lincoln, was Bishop of London 1621-8, and in the last year was translated to York and died.—F. W.

Let none upbraid thee for thy skill, whereas
Thy Trade's a smith, thou bred in *Lincoln was*.
A City great (where thou didst gather this)
Known to our nation well, as *London is*.
I speak thy worth, thy work: let all men see,
And wrest it if they can, still *York shall be*.
But what! a Smith a herald? Yes, of fame:
Thy pen thy book doth show, as York thy name.

Prefatory verses to *The Union of Honour*, by Jas. Yorke (a Blacksmith: the local Heraldry of Lincolnshire).

Let London still the just precedence claim,
York ever shall be proud to be the next in fame.

“By an old rhymester.” White, p. 5.

As much as York exceeds foul Sutton.—R. Ascham, *Toxoph.*, reg. C.

I can't be at York and London at the same time.—Fuller, *Gnom.*

Referred by *F. L. Jour.* to Dick Turpin's famous ride from London to York to establish an *alibi*. He was b. 1711, and executed 1739.

He is a lord for a year and a day,
but she is a lady for ever and aye.

i.e. The Mayor and Mayoress of York: he and the Mayor of London being the only *Lord* Mayors. [No longer so, however.—ED.]

The three P's of York. Pretty, Poor, Proud.—Higson, 208.
York for a tit. See Oxford. Cf. Worcester.

York, York for my money
of all the cities that ever I see,
In merry pastime and companie,
Except the cittie of London.—Hll., *Yorkshire Authors*.

Chorus of Song of 16th Cy. Quoted by Rd. Brome,
“*Northern Lass*,” ii. 1.

Capitulum, Kekus, porcus, fimus Eboracus,
Stal, nel, lamprones, Kelc et melc, salt, salamoncs
Ratus, cum petys, hæc sunt staura cuntetis.

MS. 15th Cy., Trin. Coll., Camb.; *Rel. An.*, ii. 178.

HILLS.

Bilhope braes for bucks and raes, and Carit haugh for swine,
and Tarras for the good bull-trout, if he be ta'en in time.—Brockett.

? Scotland. Tarras is a river in E. Dumfries, falling into the
Esk.

If Brayton bargh, and Hambleton hough, and Burton bream,
were all in thy belly, it would never be teem.—R., 1670.

Eminences between Cawood and Pontefract.

(Said of a covetous person.)

You might as well try to bore a hole through Beacon Hill (above
Halifax, on the Bradford Road, now tunnelled by the Lan-
cashire and Yorkshire Railway).—N., I., xi. 223.

See Wright, *Hist. of Halifax*, 1738.

When Eston Knab puts on a cloak, and Roysberry a cappe,
then all the folks on Cleveland's Clag* ken there will be a clappe.

M. A. Denham, *F. L. N. of E.*, p. 13. 1850.

* 4 m. N.W. of Guisborough.

When Hood Hill has on his cap,
Hamilton's sure to come down with a clap.—Denham, p. 14.

How Hill and Hambleton [7 m. from. Thirsk]. Hambleton
Moor is celebrated as a training-ground for horses.

Ingleborough*, Pendle† (hill), and Pennygent‡
are the highest hills between Scotland and Trent.—Camden.

* W., 2361. † N.E. Lan., 1803. ‡ W., 2270.

or Pendle, Penigent, and Ingleborough,
are the three highest hills all England through.—R., 1670.

or Pendle hill, Penygent, and little Ingleborough,
are three such hills as you'll not find by searching England
thorough.—*F. L. J.*, i. 164.

that Ingleboro' hill, Pendle, and Penigent,
Should be named the highest betwixt our Tweed and Trent.

Drayt. *Pol.*, xxviii.

When Ingleboro' wears a hat,
Ribblesdale'll know of that.—*F. L. J.*, i. 164.

Pendle Hill, though 1851 feet above the sea level, is 800 feet
lower than Grey Friar in N. Lancashire, and considerably
lower than Whernside in Yorkshire.—Harland and Wil-
kinson, *Lancashire Legends*.

Rawden (W.).

When Billing Hill puts on his cap,
Calverley mill will get a slap.

Billing, the highest point of the hill in Rawdon (Wharfedale),
dividing the valleys of the Wharfe and Aire. Calverly Mill
is on the Aire, near the scene of the "Yorkshire Tragedy."
—*F. L. Record*, i. 169.

When Roseberry Topping wears a cappe,
let Cleveland then beware *a clappe.—Camd.

* Of a rap, i.e. a thunderstorm.