

ich eine sorgfältige Vergleichung der Druckbogen mit dem Manuskripte sowie die Mitteilung verschiedener lateinischer Fassungen daraus. Henry Bradley hat mir freundlichst wichtige Besserungen und Bemerkungen beigesteuert.

Bei der Sprichwörtervergleichung habe ich mich auf Beispiele aus der Zeit vor Shakspeare beschränkt und von der Heranziehung außerenglischer Parallelen auch diesmal wieder aus dem Engl. Stud. XXXI S. 5 angegebenen Grunde völlig Abstand genommen.

- [1] He þat doth as can,  
Blame hym no man.  
*Non est culpandus faciens quod scit, sed amandus.*

De hac litera D.

- [2] He þat a lytul me zeuyth, to me wyllyth longe lyffe.  
*Qui modicum mihi dat, mihi vitam longius optat.*
- [3] 3efe me and I the,  
And so schul we frendus be.  
*Des mihi demque tibi; sic nos iungemur amici.*
- [4] Oft bryngeth on day,  
Pat all þe zere not may.  
*Sepe dat vna dies, fert<sup>1)</sup> annus quod neque<sup>1)</sup> vnus.*
- [5] Better is herde sorow þan seen.  
*Est dolor auditu tollerabilior tibi visu.*
- [6] Euer is my tonge, þer the toth akys.  
*Quo dolor est dentis, versatur lingua dolentis.*
- [7] Ferre jfet and dere j-bowzt is goode for ladys.  
*Res longe lata bene fit dominabus amata.*

4. Rawlinson-Prov. (Engl. Stud. XXI 16): *On dai bringd, thet al ier ne mai*; J. Heywood's Proverbs, 1546 (ed. Sharman S. 67): *It hapth in one houre, that hapth not in seven yeare.*

7. J. Heywood S. 67: *Deare bought and far fet are dainties for Ladies*; Lyly's Euphues, 1579 (ed. Arber p. 93): *Farre fet and deere bought is good for Ladyes*; Stubbs, Anatomy of Abuses, 1583 (Oxf. Dict.): *Farre fetched and deare boughte is good for Ladyes*; J. Marston, Malcontent, 1604 (bei Sharman): *Some far fet trick, good for ladies*; Beaumont & Fletcher, Wit at Several Weapons, 1647 (bei Sharman): *Far fetched; therefore good for you, lady*; Defoe, Tour Gr. Brit., 1769 (Oxf. Dict.): *Farfetch'd, and dear bought, is fittest for the Ladies.*

<sup>1)</sup> Lies *ferre* und *nequit* (Bradley).

- [8] After mete disshes ben rybe<sup>1)</sup>.  
*Crebrescunt vacui certe post prandia disci.*
- [9] Helpe God and haue alle  
*Det Deus auxilium, fiat et omne suum.*
- [10] At euene prayse þe fayre day.  
*Vespere detur ei, si laus sit danda diei.*
- [11] Seldun comyth on harme and no mo.
- [12] Who is ferre from his disshe, is nyhgh his harme.
- [13] Blessyd be þe peny, þat bryngyth too home.
- [14] Of a litul me zeuyth a litul.
- [15] The nere the chyrche, þe fer fro Crist.

## De hac litera E.

- [16] Spende, and God wyl sende;  
Spare, and euere bare.  
*Expendas late, mittet Deus omnia grate.*
- [17] Short hors is son j-curryed.  
*Sufficit exiguo strigilatio curta caballo.*
- [18] Euer lenger, þe wors lokys þe blynde hors.  
*Semper cecus equus spectat peius et puto peius.*
- [19] Who-so wyl abyde,  
He schal wel be-tyde.
- [20] While þe grasse growes, þe goode hors sterues.

9. Vgl. Havelock 648: *Per God wile helpen, nouht ne dereth (?)*.

10. Hendyng, Cambr. Hs. Nr. 34: *At eve man scal þe dai heri* und Oxf.-Hs. Nr. 33: *At even me shal preisen þe feire dai*.

15. J. Heywood S. 35: *The neer to the church, the further from God*.

16. J. Heywood S. 115 nur: *Ever spare, and ever bare*.

17. J. Heywood S. 39: *A shört horse is soone currid*.

19. Alisaundre V. 4291: *He that can his tyme abide, Ofte he schal his wille betyde*. Vgl. Hendyng Harl.-Hs. Nr. 31: *Wel abit, þat wel may polye* und Oxf. Hs. Nr. 41: *Muchel of his wille abit, þat wel may polien* (Kneuer S. 23).

20. Capgrave, Life of St. Katherine, ca. 1440 (Oxf. Dict.): *The gray hors, whyl his gras growyth, May sterue for hunger*; R. Hilles, Common-Place Book, ca. 1530 (Oxf. Dict.): *Whyle the grasse growyth, the hors stervyth*; J. Heywood S. 64: *While the grasse groweth, the horse starveth*; Whetstone, Promos and Cassandra, 1578 (bei Malone und Sharman): *Whylst grass doth growe, oft sterves the seely steede*; Harl. Ms. 2321 (16. Jh. = Reliquiae An-

<sup>1)</sup> Lies *rive* (H. Bradley).

- [21] Who-so goth to chirch agenst his will, he comyth home  
acursyd.
- [22] When þe hors is stole, steke þe stabull-dore.
- [23] While þe hors kykys, war that he the ne smyte.
- [24] Hit is better not to be, than not to well be<sup>1)</sup>.  
*Prestat non esse, quam non feliciter esse.*
- [25] Who-so byldeth after euery man his howse, hit schall  
stonde a-croke.
- [26] Kepe þe fro care,  
And blesse þe fro þe mare.

## De hac litera F.

- [27] Who-so sparyth to speke, sparyth to spede.
- [28] Hungur brekyth stone and walle.
- [29] Hungur makyth harde benys swete.
- [30] Welle were hym, þat<sup>2)</sup> to wham he myght<sup>3)</sup> trist,  
And so were hym, þat knew false fro þe trewe.  
*Est bene, qui noscet, in quo confidere quiret<sup>4)</sup>.*  
*Felix qui sciret, in quo confidere quiret;*  
*Sic et qui fidum<sup>5)</sup> cognorouerit et modo fidum.*

tiquae I 208): *While the grasse growes, the steede starves*; The Paradise of Daintie Devises, 1578 (Malone): *While grass doth growe, the silly horse he starves*; Shakspeare, Hamlet III 2, 327: *I sir, but 'while the grasse growes', — the prouerbe is something musty* (Q<sub>2</sub>).

22. J. Heywood S. 44: *When the steede is stolne, shut the stable durre*; Devises of Sundrie Gentlemen (bei Sharman): *The steede was stollen, before I shut the gate.*

27. J. Heywood S. 67: *Spare to speak, spare to speed.*

28. J. Heywood S. 82: *Hunger pearceth stone wall*; Shakspeare, Coriolanus I 1, 210: *Hunger broke stone-walls*; Topsell Serpents, 1608 (Oxf. Dict.): *Hunger breaketh stone-walls.*

29. J. Heywood S. 50: *Hunger maketh hard beans sweet.*

30. Aschmole Ms. 1438 (XV. Jh.) II p. 82 (Catal. Codd. Mss. Bodleianae P. X 1845): *Wel were hym, þat wist, | to wham he moght trist | yn tyme off nede: | Beter were he, þat knew | the falce fro the trew | clothyd yn oon wede.*

<sup>1)</sup> Vielleicht *well to be*?

<sup>2)</sup> Lies *þat wist*.

<sup>3)</sup> *y* ist aus *z* verbessert.

<sup>4)</sup> Prof. P. Wolters schlägt vor, wegen *noscet* hier *posset* zu lesen.

<sup>5)</sup> Lies *infidum* (H. Bradley).

- [31] Euyll spunnun zerne comyth euyll oute.  
 [32] Do welle and haue welle.  
 [33] Rodun<sup>1)</sup> seruycys stynkys.  
*Omnibus oblatu sordere solet famulatus.*  
 [34] Welle worth alle-moost done.  
*Res bene laudatur, cum ferme perficatur.*  
 [35] Ese makyth thefe.  
 [36] On betyth þe buske, a-noper hathe<sup>2)</sup> brydde.  
 [37] Yf þou wyllle hole be, lete all frute be.  
 [38] Þe last worde byndeth þe tale.

[G].

- [39] A cock were a feyre fowle, nere he where<sup>3)</sup> ofte j-seyn.  
 [40] All hit is for wo,  
 Pat þe hen synges in snowe.  
 [41] Þe grace of God is better þen ·III· feyrys.  
*Gratia diuina ualet ultra quam fora bina.*  
 [42] Þe tonge brekyth bon  
 And hath hym-selfe non.

31. Hendyng, Harl.-Hs. Nr. 34: *Euer out comeþ eucl sponne web*, Oxf.-Hs. Nr. 37: *Evere comeþ out uel sponnen wolle*, Cambr.-Hs. Nr. 39: *Ever comith out lipre spon web*; Towneley Mysteries II 435: *Ill spon weft ay comes foul out*; How the Wise Man taught his Son V. 7 f.: *But garn that is oft-tyme yll sponne, Euyll hyt comys out at the last.*

32. J. Heywood S. 153: *Doe well and haue well.*

33. Chaucer, Cant. Tales G 1066: *Profred servyse stynketh* (Haeckel S. 47); J. Heywood S. 105.: *Proferd service stinketh.*

35. Hali Meidenhad S. 17: *Eise maked þeof.*

36. Ipomadon V. 6021 f.: *On the bushe bettes one, A-nother man hath the bryde*; Gower, Conf. Am. II 2355 f.: *He... takth the bridd to his beyete, Wher othere men the buisshes bete*; Lydgate, Falls of Princes I 14, 41: *One beateth the bush, another hath the sparrow*; Generides V. 4524: *Some bete the bussh, and some the byrdes take*; J. Heywood S. 13: *While I... beate the bush, ... other men... catch the burdes*; H. Pettowe, Philochasander and Elanira, 1599 (bei Sharman): *I beat the bush, and others catch the bird.*

38. Sarmun, ab. 1300, V. 211 (Early English Poems, ed. Furnivall, S. 6 = Mätzner Sprachproben I 119): *þe last word hint þe tale.*

42. Siehe meine Zusammenstellungen Engl. Stud. XXXI 6.

<sup>1)</sup> Wohl mit H. Bradley in *Bodun* zu verbessern.

<sup>2)</sup> Lies *hath the*.

<sup>3)</sup> *where* ist zu streichen.

- [43] As þe cocke croweth, so þe chekyn lernyth.  
 [44] Thow hast bore þe welle.  
*Tu bene gessisti seu te bene nunc habuisti.*  
 [45] Spele Frenssh and construe art,  
*And þou schalt selde com to thy part.*  
 [46] He was neuer wyse,  
*Pat went on þe yse.*  
 [47] A scalde mannys hede is lefe to breke.  
 [48] Who-so comyth late to his in, schall erly for-thynke.  
 [49] Better is worship then þe full wombe.

## De hac litera I.

- [50] Fayre and softe me ferre gose.  
 [51] Where no fyre, is no smoke.  
 [52] Brende chylde fyre dredis.  
 [53] Vnbodun gest not, where he shall sytte.  
*Ignorat sedem non inuitatus ad edem.*  
 [54] Hit is mery a man<sup>1)</sup> to syt by his owne fyre.  
 [55] Of a lytul sparkull comyth a grete fyre.

43. J. Heywood S. 39: *The yong cocke croweth, as he the old heareth*; Barclay, Shyp of Fols, 1570 (Oxf. Dict.): *The yonge Cocke lerneth to crow hye of the olde*; Puttenham, English Poesie (Arber S. 199): *As the olde cocke crows, so doeth the chick.*

47. Harl.-Ms. 3362 (Ende 15. Jh.): *A scallyd mannys hed ys good to be broke* — *Frangitur ex facili caput infantis glabrius*; J. Heywood S. 103: *A scald head is soone broken.*

48. Vgl. J. Heywood S. 168: *He that commeth last to the pot, is soonest wroth.*

51. J. Heywood S. 120: *No fire without some smoke.*

52. Hendyng, Cambr.-Hs. Nr. 22: *Brande* [*Brend* Harl. u. Oxf.] *childe fire* [*fur* Harl., *fuir* Oxf.] *dredit* [*dreded* Harl., *fordreded* Oxf.]; Michel of Northgate, Ayenbite S. 116: *Pe ybernde uer dret*; Chaucer, Rom. Rose V. 1820: *Brent child of fier hath myche drede*; Lydgate, Chörl and Bird Nr. 26: *Brent childe dredethe fire*; J. Heywood S. 94: *Burnt child fire dredeth*; Coverdale, Spir. Perle, 1550 (Oxf. Dict.): *A burnt hande dreadeth the fire*; Timon, ca. 1590 (ed. Dyce S. 89; bei Sharman): *A burnt childe dreads the ffyre*; Lauderdale Papers, 1674 (Oxf. Dict.): *A burn'd child dreads the fire.*

55. Burgh's Cato V. 449: *Off brandis smale be maad thes fires grete.*

<sup>1)</sup> Hs. aman.

- [56] A man wote, when he goes; but he wote not, when he  
comys.
- [57] As long leuyth a mery man as a sory.

## De litera L.

- [58] When game is best,  
Hit is tyme to rest.
- [59] Lothe to bedde *and* lothe fro bedde me schall know þe slow.
- [60] I wyll prayse my-selfe, syn no man<sup>1)</sup> ellys wyll.
- [61] Holde þy tonge *and* holde þy frende.
- [62] Who-so hath an euyl tonge,  
Euer he spekyth, that is wrong.
- [63] By the litul welpys me chastys þe lyon.
- [64] Do thow better, do thow worse,  
Do after hym, that beryth the purse.

## De hac litera M.

- [65] Mykull wulle more.
- [66] On begger is wo, þat anothir in to þe towne goth.
- [67] The<sup>2)</sup> schall no man<sup>3)</sup> bete ne bynde a messyng<sup>4)</sup>.  
*Non decet artare, qui mittitur, at<sup>5)</sup> religare.*

57. D. Lyndesay, Sat. 105 f.: *For as lang leifis the mirrie man, As the sorie* (Kissel Nr. 49).

58. Proverbis of Wysdom V. 50 (15. Jh.), ed. Zupitza in Archiv f. d. Stud. d. n. Sprach. XC 241 ff.: *When game is best, is tyme to lete.*

61. Chaucer, Cant. Tales I 319: *Keepe wel thy tonge and keepe thy freend*; Peter Idle, Instructions to his Son (ed. Miesner, Greifswald 1903) V. 335: *Kepe thy tonge and kepe thy frende.*

63. Chaucer, Cant. Tales F 490: *By the whelp chasted is the leoun*; G. Herbert, Jacula Prudentum, vor 1640 (Skeat's Chaucer V 384): *Beat the dog before the lion*; Shakspeare, Othello II 3, 272: *even so as one would beat his offenceless dog to affright an imperious lion.*

64. J. Heywood S. 21 nur: *Doe you after him, that beareth the purse.*

66. Taverner, Erasmus' Proverbs, 1552 (Oxf. Dict.): *One begger byddeth wo, that another by the dore shuld go.*

<sup>1)</sup> Hs. *noman*.

<sup>2)</sup> Bradley schlägt *Ther* für *The* vor.

<sup>3)</sup> Hs. *noman*.

<sup>4)</sup> Lies *messynger*.

<sup>5)</sup> Lies *aut*.

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- [68] Erly mayster, longe knaue.  
 [69] There ben women, there ben wordis;  
       There ben gese, there ben tordys.  
 [70] Many hondys makyn lygth<sup>1)</sup> worke.  
 [71] He comys not to late,  
       Pat any gode is y-shape.  
       *Non mora fit dura, bona cui sunt rlla futura.*  
 [72] Seldun getes þe dom man gode.  
 [73] He is as clene, as cattus hadde lykkyd hym.  
 [74] I kepe no more but the skyn of the catt.  
 [75] For the lesse me lefus the more.  
 [76] Who-so nougt dois, nougt seruyth.  
       *Nil homini detur, qui nil sudans operetur.*  
 [77] Maner makys man.  
 [78] Welle wotes the catte, whoos berde<sup>2)</sup> he lykkys.  
 [79] Hæt is harde to lykke hony fro the thorne.

68. Prouerbis of Wysdom V. 38: *To erly mayster, the sonner knave.*

70. Sir Beues V. 3012: *Many handes make lyght warke*; How the Goode Wife taught hir Daughter (15. Jh.) V. 115: *Many handys make light werke*; J. Heywood S. 114: *Many hands make light warke*; Taverner, Erasmus' Prov., 1552 (Oxf. Dict.): *Many handes make a lyghte burthen*; F. Hawkins, Youth's Behaviour, 1663 (Oxf. Dict.): *Many hands make light work.*

72. Digby Ms. 53 (Engl. Stud. XXXI 15): *Selden gifis men dumb man land* (13. Jh.); Rawl. A 273 (a. a. O.): *Seld men gyfth a dumbe man lond.*

74. Vgl. J. Heywood S. 162: *Hee can have no more of the foxe but the skin.*

76. Vgl. Chaucer, Cant. Tales B 1820: *Yvele shal have, that yvele wol deserve.*

77. Pr uerbis of Wysdom V. 59: *Euer maner and clothyng makyth man*, und dazu Zupitzas reiche Nachweise auf S. 254. Außerdem Barclay, Shyp of Folsys, 1509 (Oxf. Dict.): *Maners makyth man*; W. de Worde's Druck von Lydgate's Horse, Goose and Sheep, Appendix (ed. Degenhardt S. 14 Nr. 2): *Manner maketh man.*

78. Siehe meine Nachweise Engl. Stud. XXXI 7. [P. Meyer weist Romania XXXI 477 einen neuen Beleg für *badde* 'Katze' nach: in der Fabel von der Katze und den Mäusen bei Nicolas Bozon (Contes Moralises p. 144 f.) heißt die Katze *Sire Badde*.]

79. Vgl. Ureisun, ca. 1240 (Oxf. Dict.): *Huni þer-in beoþ liked of þornes.*

<sup>1)</sup> Lies *lygt*.

<sup>2)</sup> *r* über der Zeile.

- [80] Dere is þe hony bougt,  
 Pat on thornes is sougt.
- [81] Mesure is tresure<sup>1)</sup>
- [82] Seldun comyth lone lauzyng home.
- [83] Sore I syke *and* well I may  
 For thre thyngis, þat comyn ay.  
 Pe fyrst<sup>1)</sup> is: I schall hen;  
 Pe secunde: I not neuer when;  
 Pe thrydde is most care:  
 I not nere, whidur I schall fare.  
*Sunt tria vere, que faciunt me sepe dolere.*  
*Est primum durum, quia nosco me moriturum;*  
*Atque sequens plango magis, quia nescio quando.*  
*Inde magis flebo, quia nescio quo remanebo.*
- [84] Muche he has, þat wylle no more.

De hac litera N.

- [85] Kynde crepus, ther hit may no<sup>2)</sup> go.

De hac litera O.

- [86] The more hast, þe worse spede.
- [87] Oon scabbyd shepe makyth a fowle flock.

80. Hendyng, Cambr.-Hs. Nr. 33: *Al to dere his bouht honni To like up hauh þorne*, Harl.-Hs. Nr. 30: *Dere is boht þe honey, þat is licked of þe þorne*, Oxf.-Hs. Nr. 22: *Al to dere is bouht honi, þat mon shal liken of þornes*. (Kneuer 43 f.)

81. Lydgate, Minor Poems p. 82: *Mesoure is tresoure*; Burgh's Cato V. 505: *The olde sawe seithe 'Measure is tresur'*; Seager's Schoole of Vertue (1557) V. 477 f. (Furnivall's Babees Book p. 344): *For 'measure is treasure' the prouerbe doth say*.

82. Hendyng, Cambr.-Hs. Nr. 23: *Selde [Selden Oxf.] comit [comeþ Oxf. u. Harl.] lone lechind [lahynde H, lauinde O] home [homward O]*, (Kneuer 37). Vgl. Harl. Ms. 2321 (16. Jh. = Rel. Ant. I 208): *When I lent, I was a frend; When I asked, I was unkinde*.

85. J. Heywood S. 58: *Kinde will creepe where it may not goe*; Shakspeare, Two Gentlemen IV 2, 20: *Love will creep in service where it cannot go*.

86. J. Heywood S. 8: *The more haste, the lesse speede*. Vgl. Barbour's Troybook II 1682 (Oxf. Dict.): *Of fule haist cummis no speid*; Chaucer, Troilus I 956: *He hasteth wel, that wisly can abide* (dazu Haackel Nr. 83–85).

<sup>1)</sup> Dies Sprichwort ist zweimal geschrieben: fol. 24<sup>a</sup> unten und fol. 24<sup>b</sup> oben.

<sup>2)</sup> Wohl für nördl. *na* stehend.



- [88] The pot goth so longe to water, þat he comyth broke home.  
 [89] Seldun sey, sone for-gete.  
 [90] That, at <sup>1)</sup> is swete in thy mumme <sup>2)</sup>,  
 Geue thy felawe summe.  
*Da partem socio, quod sapit ore tuo.*

## De hac litera P.

- [91] When bale is heyst <sup>3)</sup>,  
 Bote is next.  
 [92] Who-so may not go byfore, com by-hynde.  
 [93] Alle to late, alle to late,  
 When deth is come to gate.  
 [94] Lytyll may helpe, þerē myche be-houeth.  
 [95] When þe slowe is full, þen þe chare is done.  
*Cum piger impletur, operis tunc finis habetur.*  
 [96] Ofte drynke maketh þy wyttes renne.  
 [97] So brewe, so drynke.

88. Knight of La Tour-Landry (ed. Wright EETS 33): *The pottle may goo so longe to water, that atte the laste it is broken*; J. Heywood S. 142: *The pot so long to the water goth, Till at last it commeth home broken*; Greene, *Never too Late*, 1590 (bei Sharman): *For so long went the pot to the water, that at last it came broken home.*

89. Vernon-Ms. (Varnhagen, Anglia VII 281): *Pat selden iseige is sone forgete*; Prouerbis of Wysdom V. 25: *Seld i-say ys sone for-yete*; Harl.-Ms. 3362: *Zelde yseyge, sone forgete*; Political Songs & Poems ed. Wright I 215: *Selden iseige is sone forgete*; J. Heywood S. 52: *Seldom seene, soone forgotten*. Vgl. Proverbs of Alfred Nr. 27 (nur Jesus-Hs.): *For he, þat is ute biloken, he is inne sone for-geþen.*

91. Siehe Zupitzas Verweise auf Hendyng (Kneuer 35), Owl and Nightingale 685 u. 697, Cursor Mundi 4775, Testament of Love II ch. 9, l. 143, Babees Book 119, 32, Heywood S. 81 und Sir Aldingar 111 (Percy's Fol. Ms.) in Arch. XC 249.

93. Hendyng, Cambr.-Hs. Nr. 47: *Al to late, al to late, Wan þe deth is at þe gate*; Poema Morale V. 127: *Panne ded is et þere dure, wel late he bidded are* (Lewin).

97. Hendyng, Cambr.-Hs. Nr. 17: *First sour brewit, sit sour drinkit* (Kneuer 31); Cursor Mundi V. 2848: *Suilk als þei brued, now ha þai dronken*;

<sup>1)</sup> Vielleicht in *that* zu bessern oder als Dittographie zu streichen; doch vgl. S. 41.

<sup>2)</sup> Lies *munne* (H. Bradley).

<sup>3)</sup> Lies *hext*

- [98] Holde þy thombe in thi fyst,  
And kepe þe welle fro 'Had I wylt'.
- [99] The smaller pesun, the more to pott;  
The fayrer woman, the more gylott.
- [100] Lefe chylde lore be-houeth.
- [101] Thow shall do, as þe preste says, but not as þe preste  
doos.
- [102] Couenaunt is auenaunt.
- [103] Better is a zong<sup>1)</sup> chylde wepe than an olde man.
- [104] Of a raggud colte comes a gode hors.
- [105] The better þou be þe<sup>2)</sup>,  
The better be-se.

Gower, Conf. Am. III. 1626 f: *And who-so wicked ale breweth, Fulofte he mot the werse drinke*; Political Poems, 1451 (Oxf. Dict.): *Let hem drynk as they hanne brewe*; Heywood S. 31: *As I would needes brewe, so must I needes drinke*; Pasquil's Night-cap, 1612 (Oxf. Dict.): *You must drinke as you have bru'd*; Wodroephe, Spared Houres, 1623 (bei Sharman): *If you have browen wel, you shal drinke the better*. Anspielung darauf bei Chaucer, House of Fame III 790.

98. Prouerbis of Wysdom V. 90: *Euer be ware of 'Had I wylt' und Zupitzas reiche Nachweise zu dieser Stelle. Außerdem Peter Idle, Instructions to his Son, ca 1420 (ed. Miesner, Greifswald 1903) V. 83: Kepe cloos all thyng, as thombe in fiste, And euer beware of 'Hadd y wylt'.*

99. Sloane-Ms. 1210, fol. 134<sup>a</sup> (15. Jh. = Rel. Ant. II 40): *Tho [lies The] smallere pese, tho mo to the pott; Tho fayrere woman, tho more gylott*; The Schole-House of Women, 1561, V. 558f. (ed. Halliwell, E. E. P. IV 126): *The smaller pease, the mo to the pot; The fairer woman, the more gillot*; Heywood S. 20 nur: *Who hath many pease, may put the mo in the pot*.

100. Hendyng, Harl.-Ms. Nr. 5: *Luef [Lef O] child lore byhouep [bihoveþ lore O]*; Cambr.-Hs. Nr. 3: *Lothe childe behovid lore And leue childe som del more*; Goode Wife taught hir Doughter V. 160: *Leue childe lore be-houeth*; Symon's Lesson of Wyse dome V. 88 (Furnivall's Babees Book p. 402): *A leue chylde, lore he be-houyth*.

103. Heywood S. 59: *Better children weepe then old men*.

104. Heywood S. 58: *Of a ragged colt there comth a good horse*; Eastward Hoe, 1605 (bei Sharman): *The ragged colt may prove a good horse*.

105. Hendyng, Harl.-Hs. Nr. 20: *þe [So þe O] bet þe be, þe [so þe O] bet þe byse [bise O]*; Owl and Nightingale V. 1267: *Evereuch man the bet him beo, Eaver the bet he hine besao*.

<sup>1)</sup> Hs. *azong*.

<sup>2)</sup> Dies *þe* ist offenbar vor *bese* zu stellen.

- [106] Better is a chylde vnborne þen vnlerned.  
 [107] Pouerte brekys companye.  
 [108] Strenghth mowes downe þe medow.  
 [109] A fole sholde neuer haue a babull in hande.  
*Pegma manu stultus cuiquam<sup>1)</sup> gestare adultus.*  
 [110] For defawte of a goode man me settus a shrew on benche.  
 [111] So does, that so may.  
 [112] For a poynt the Picarde lost is ye.  
*Vno pro puncto caruit Picardus ocello.*  
 [113] Childe is pigge, and fader is the flicche.  
*Porcellus nati fit perna patris veterati.*  
 [114] When me profereth þe pigge, opon<sup>2)</sup> þe pogh;  
 For when he is an olde swyn, thow tyte hym nowȝht.  
*Cum tibi porcellum prebet quis, pande sacellum;*  
*Cum fuerit porcus, non erit ipse tuus.*  
 [115] Lytyl wote þe full<sup>3)</sup>, what þe hungry aylyȝ.

106. Proverbs of Alfred, Trinity-Hs. Nr. 14: *For betere is child vnborn þenne vnþeten*, Jesus-Hs. Nr. 23: *For betere is child vnborne þane vnþuhsun*; Hendyng, Oxf.-Hs. Nr. 4: *For betere were child ounborn þen ounþeten*; Goode Wife taught hir Doughter V. 175: *Better were a childe unborne than vntaught*; Symon, Lesson of Wysedome, ca. 1450 (Furnivall, Babees Book p. 399): *A chylde were beter to be vnborne, than to be vntaught*; Seager's Schoole of Vertue (1557) V. 725f. (Furnivall p. 348): *Better vnfedde than vntaughte*; Heywood S. 42: *Better unborne, then untaught*.

107. Heywood S. 84: *Povertie parteth fellowship*.

112. H. Bradley verweist auf frz. *Faute d'un point Martin perdit son âne* und gibt zu erwägen, ob nicht ursprünglich *asello* statt *ocello* zu lesen sei.

114. Hendyng Cambr.-Hs. Nr. 36: *Wan man gevit þe a pig, opin þe powch* und Oxf.-Hs. 23: *Wen me bedeþ þe gris, opene þe shet*; Heywood S. 11: *When the pigge is profferd to hold up the poke*.

115. Sprüche aus Harl. 541 u. Egert. 1995 (ca. 1480) in Furnivall's Babees Book p. 16: *For the fulle wombe without any faylys Wot fulle lytyl, what the hungry aylys*; Heywood S. 51: *Little knoweth the fat sow, what the leane doth meane*.

<sup>1)</sup> P. Wolters schlägt vor, *nunquam* statt *cuiquam* zu lesen, H. Bradley außerdem noch, wegen des Hiatus, *gestaret*. H. Varnhagen sieht in der engl. Fassung eine Übersetzung einer verderbten lat. Form und vermutet, daß letztere ursprünglich *cinglam* statt *cuiquam* gelesen habe: „Den Narrenstab trägt in der Hand der Narr, den Schwertgürtel (als Ehrenpreis im Kriegsdienste) der Verständige.“

<sup>2)</sup> Für *open* oder *opon*.

<sup>3)</sup> Davor durch Punkte getilgtes *hungry*.

- [116] Fyrst þe chylde crepyth *and* after gooth.  
 [117] Ossyng comys to bossyng<sup>1)</sup>.  
 [118] Powre mennys mony is fast j-knytt.  
 [119] Olde synnys makyn new shamys.  
 [120] When I wowe, golde in my gloue;  
 When I haue, þat I wylle,  
 Goddys grame to thy bylle.  
*Cum procor, est aurum cirothecis rndique staurum;  
 Velle meo facto, maledicta<sup>2)</sup> gratia sit tibi rostro.*  
 [121] Be the fadur what he be,  
 Welle is the chylde to the.  
 [122] Of a gode begynnyng comyth a gode endyng.  
 [123] The mo cuntremen, the worse.  
 [124] He sparyth muche, that has nouhzt.

De hac litera R.

- [125] Hyde *and* haue; publyssh *and* nouhzt haue.  
 [126] Whenne þou bygynnys a thyng, thenke on the endyng.

De hac litera S.

- [127] Hope ne were,  
 Hert brostun were.  
 [128] Who-so hewyth to hye,  
 Pere falle chippis in his ye.

116. Heywood S. 66: *Children learne to creepe, ere they can learne to goe.*

117. Ray's Proverbs 46 (Wright, Dial. Dict.): *Ossing comes to bossing.*

119. Havelock V. 2461: *Old sinne makes newe shame.* Vgl. Arch. f. d. Stud. d. n. Spr. CVII 107.

120. Vgl. ne. *glove-money* (im Oxf. Dict. unter *glove*) und *glove-silver* 'Gratifikation; Trinkgeld'.

122. Hendyng, Harl.-Hs. Nr. 2: *God beginning makeþ god endyng;* Heywood S. 17: *A hard beginning makth a good ending.*

126. Harl. Ms. 3810 (15 Jh. = Rel. Ant. I 92): *Thinke on the ende, or thu begyn, And thou schalt never be thral to syn.*

128. Robert Brunne, Chronicle 91 (Oxf. Dict.): *þat hewis ouer his heued, þe chip falles in his ine;* Gower, Conf. Am. I 1917 f.: *Fulofte he heweth up*

<sup>1)</sup> Am Ende von fol. 27<sup>b</sup> steht hier als Kustos: *Pore mennys.*

<sup>2)</sup> Lies *mala* (H. Bradley).

- [129] So long þou may, spitt on þe ston, þat hit wil be wet.  
*Ipriguum*<sup>1)</sup> vere *lapideum*<sup>1)</sup> tibi *sputa dedere*.
- [130] Thorowgh a litul hole a man may se his frende.
- [131] He, that were wytty, were sely.  
*Plurima qui sciret, hic felix semper abiret*.
- [132] Was he neuer gode knappe, þat hadde his dame at  
 þe yate.
- [133] There is nought j-now, there nougt leuys.
- [134] Wyst euery man, how bretell were his shen-bon,  
 Wolde he neuer lepe, there he myhȝt gon.
- [135] Pryde goyth byfore, and shame comyth after.
- [136] Who-so con not be suget, he con not be souerayn.
- [137] Hit is sone sharpe, that schal be a thorne.
- [138] Tristy lockes make true seruauntes.
- [139] The better that thi state be,  
 The better wysdom be-houys the.
- [140] Better is late than neuer.

so hihe, *That chippes fallen in his yhe*; Th. Usk, *The Testament of Love*, I Sh. 9, l. 20: *He, that heweth to hye, with chippes he may lese his sight*; Heywood c. 141: *Hew not too hie, lest the chips fall in thine eye*; Montgomerie, Cherrie and Slae, 1597 (Oxf. Dict.): *Quha hewis to hie, The spail sall fall into his eie*. Vgl. Lydgate, *Secreta Secretorum* V. 459: *Yit wer me loth ovir myn hed to hewe*; Flour of Curtesye V. 158 f.: *Eschewing ay hem, that listen to hewe Aboute hir heed*.

135. Prouerbis of Wysdom V. 11: *Pryde goyth before, and after comyþe shame* und dazu Zupitza's Nachweise. Außerdem *Treatise of a Gallant*, ca. 1510 (bei Sharman S. 46): *Pryde gothe before, and shame cometh behynde*.

137. Heywood S. 159: *It pricketh betimes, that will be a good thorne*; Jacob and Esau, 1568 (bei Sharman): *Yong doth it pricke, that wyll be a thorne*.

138. Vgl. Gower, *Conf. Am.* V. 6631: *For this proverbe is evere new, That stronge lokes maken trewe Of hem, that wolden stele and pyke*.

140. Chaucer, *Cant. Tal.* G 1410: *Bet than never is late*; Pseudo-Lydgate. *Assembly of Gods* V. 1204: *Vyce to forsake ys bettyr late then neuer*; More, *Suppl. Soulys* (Oxf. Dict.): *Late is better then neuer*; Heywood S. 44: *Better late then never*; Ockley, *Saracens*, 1708 (Oxf. Dict.): *Better late than never*.

<sup>1)</sup> P. Wolters schlägt vor *irriguum* und *lapidem* zu lesen.

## De hac litera T.

- [141] Alle thyng hath tyme.  
 [142] A crokyd cake makyth a stronge wombe.  
*Tortula curuata dat viscera fortificata.*

## De hac litera V.

- [143] Sonner plays fulle wombe then feyre clothis.  
*Vestito melius venter sit<sup>1)</sup> ludere plenus.*  
 [144] Who-so wylle not, when he may,  
 He shall not, when he wylle.  
 [145] After drowyth comyth drye.  
 [146] When the fox fulles, then fleys he the gese.  
*Aucam pelle sua spoliat vulpes saturata.*  
 [147] Thre freris and thre fox maken thre shrewys;  
 And euer berus the fox the box of alle gode thewys.  
 [148] Who-so euer sey sothe, he shal be of-shende.  
*Verum dicentes sunt culpam sepe ferentes.*  
 [149] Alle the sothe, is not to be sayde.  
 [150] First loke and aftirward lepe;  
 Avyse the welle, or thow speke.

141. Rhodes' Bokes of Nurture (1577) V. 481 (Furnivall p. 95): *There is a tyme for all things founde.*

144. Poema Morale V. 35 (ed. Lewin): *Pe wel ne ded, þe hwile he mei, ne scal he, þanne he wolde*; Hendyng, Cambr.-Hs. Nr. 46: *Wo-se nel, wan he mai, he ne scel nouth, wan he wolde*; Bob. de Brunne, Handlyng Synne 4799f.: *He þat wyl nat, whan he may, He shal nat, when he wyl*; Heywood S. 10: *He that will not when he may, When he would he shall have nay*; Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, 1621 (bei Sharman): *He that will not when he may, When he will he shall have nay.*

145. Vgl. Vesp. A XXV (= Rel. Ant. I 323): *After droght commyth rayne; After plesur commethe payne; But yet it contynyth nyt so. For after rayne, Commyth drought agayne, And joye after payne and wo.*

148. Ballade in O. IX. 38 (um 1500) Trinity Coll. Cambr. (Archiv CXI 407 nach James' Catalogue III): *Who sayth soth, he schall be schent.*

149. Vgl. Lydgate(?), Passe Forthe, þou Pilgryme (ed. Förster im Arch. f. d. Stud. d. n. Spr. CI 51 u. CII 214) V. 10: *Sey neuer all þat, that wolde the sothe seme.*

150.<sup>a</sup> Heywood S. 9: *Looke ere ye leape*, wozu Sharman auf Tottel's Miscellany und Tussers Husbandry verweist; Marriage of Wit and Science IV

<sup>1)</sup> Lies *scit*.



Anhangsweise seien hier noch einige englische Sprichwörter und Ähnliches zusammengestellt, die sich in dem anglofranzösischen Text der Exempelsammlung des in England tätigen Franziskaners Nicolas Bozon (ca. 1320) eingestreut finden. Der Urtext dieser *Contes moralisés* (ed. T. Smith et P. Meyer, Paris 1889) ist in zwei Handschriften (in Gray's Inn und zu Cheltenham) überliefert, die beide aus der Mitte des 14. Jahrhunderts stammen; während die teilweise Übersetzung des Werkes ins Lateinische, wie sie im Harl. Ms. 1288 vorliegt, in das Ende desselben Jahrhunderts gehört. In das 14. Jahrhundert ist mithin auch das Englisch der nachfolgenden Sprüche zu verlegen. Wo *y* für *p* steht, habe ich bei meinem Abdruck letzteres eingesetzt, ebenso in Nr. 1 und 9 *z* statt *x* gebraucht.

Als wirkliche Sprichwörter sind eigentlich wohl nur vier derselben, Nr. 1. 3. 4. 9, anzusprechen; vielleicht außerdem noch Nr. 7. Die übrigen, namentlich Nr. 5 und 8, könnten wohl — worauf schon die Herausgeber hingewiesen haben — aus verlorenen englischen Fabelversionen stammen, die Bozon als Vorlage gedient hätten. Nr. 10 mag in letzter Linie auf Jesaias I 22 *Argentum tuum versum est in scoriā; vinum tuum mixtum est aqua* zurückgehen.

- [1] For *zif* *pe* louerd bidd fle,  
Pe stiward biddes sle<sup>1</sup>).

Bozon p. 12.

- [2] Wel wurth suffraunce, | at abatez strif,  
And wo wurth hastinece, | pat reves man his lif<sup>2</sup>).

Bozon p. 20.

- [3] Stroke oule and schrape oule,  
And evere is oule oule.

Bozon p. 23.

1 (Oxf. Dict.): *He that leapes before he loke, . . . May leape in the myre.* 150<sup>b</sup>. Cato B 45: *Hit byð dysig, þæt man speca, ær þone he þænce*; Prouerbis of Wysdome V. 117: *Avyse þe well, what euer þu say* und Zupitzas reiche Verweise zu V. 24; außerdem Chaucer, Cant. Tal. I 324: *Man sholde hym avyse, what he speeke*. Vgl. auch Engl. Stud. XXXI 8, Nr. 12.

3. Vgl. Hendyng, Oxf.-Hs. Nr. 44: *Sher asse and shrap asse, ne bringest þou nevere asse to gode rodehorse.*

<sup>1</sup>) Chelt. Ms.: *If ye loverd biddes flo | Ye stiward biddes slo*; Harl. Ms. p. 198: *Yf the lord byddyth fle | the steward byddyth sle.*

<sup>2</sup>) Harl. Ms. p. 203: *Well worthe suffrawns, yat abatyth stryfe, | And who worthe hastynesse, yat revyth mannys lyfe.*

- [4] Trendle the appel nevere so fer, he coupes<sup>1)</sup>, fro what  
tree he cam<sup>2)</sup>.

Bozon p. 23.

- [5] Over me pou<sup>3)</sup> may.

Bozon p. 54.

- [6] Leve-in-pi-rokke ne is no thef;  
Take oper mannez wulle is hire to lef.

Bozon p. 117.

- [7] Clym! clam!  
Cat lep over dam!<sup>4)</sup>

Bozon p. 145.

- [8] Was it nevere my kynd  
Chese in wellez<sup>5)</sup> to fynde.

Bozon p. 151.

4. Das Sprichwort erscheint schon in altenglischer Zeit in Cott. Faust. A. X (ed. Zupitza, Anglia I 285): Pomum licet ab arbore igitur unde [verderbt] reuoluitur, tamen prouidit [lies prodit], unde nascitur. *Se æppel næfre þæs feorr ne trendled* [lies *trendlad*], *he cyð, hwanon he com*. Im Archiv f. d. Stud. d. neuer. Sprachen XC 142 wies dann Zupitza darauf hin, daß dasselbe Sprichwort V 135 ff. des frühme. Gedichtes Owl and Nightingale (ed. Stratmann) zugrunde liegt: *Pez appel trendli from þon treowe, Þar he and oper mid greowe, Þez he beo þar-from bicume, He cuþ wel, hwonene he is icume*.

5. So sprach das Schaf zu der auf ihrem Rücken sitzenden Krähe (s. Phaedrus, Fab. app. 24).

6. *Leve-in-pi-rokke* ist Name einer Frau: *une femme que fust appelé Leve* in pi rokke, *qe fust sotil en le mester de peigneresce, mès nul oeveraigne prendreit de homme ne de femme que ele ne prendreit e en porterait graund partie de la leyne* (Bozon p. 117). Auch sonst braucht Bozon ähnliche Namen: z. B. *Havegyf, Mikilmisauntir, Tristewell, Werldeshame*.

7. Das *clym! clam!* scheint anomatopoetisch. Vielleicht hängt letzteres mit dem wohl gleichfalls anomatopoetischen ne. *clam* 'zusammenklingen' zusammen, das freilich das Oxf. Dict. nur als Verb und zwar erst in später Verwendung kennt.

8. So sprach der betrogene Widder im Brunnengrunde (s. Phaedrus, Vulpes et Caper).

<sup>1)</sup> So ist wohl für das *conyes* der franz. Ausgabe zu lesen.

<sup>2)</sup> Chelt. Ms.: . . . *hit kytes, wethin* [lies *kythes whethir*] *hit comes*; Harl. Ms. p. 206: *Trendul an appull never so ferre, hyt wyll be know, fro wheyne he comyth*.

<sup>3)</sup> Chelt. Ms.: *thow*.

<sup>4)</sup> Harl. Ms. p. 212: *Clym! clam! the catte lepe over the damme*.

<sup>5)</sup> So nach Hs. Chelt. u. Harl.; das Gray's Inn Ms. liest *wellez grond*. Harl. Ms. p. 215: *For was hyt never myn kynd | Chese in welle to fynd*.

[9] Hyt ys a fowle brydde, that fylygth hys owne neste.

Harl. Ms., Bozon p. 205.

[10] Hurre fayre speche ys turnyd into grucchyng;

Here swete smelle and sawowr ys turnyd into stynggyng<sup>1</sup>).

Harl. Ms., Bozon p. 209.

9. Owl and Nightingale V. 99. *Dahet habbe that ilke best, That fuleth his owne nest*; Peter Idle, Instructions to his Son, V. 89 (ed. F. Miesner, Greifswald. Diss. 1903): *It is an vnclene birde defouleth his neste*; Skelton, Poems against Garnesche, 1520 (bei Sharman): *That byrd ys nat honest, That fylyth hys owne nest*; Latimer, Sermons (Oxf. Dict.): *An evyll birde, that defiles hys own nest*; Heywood S. 123: *It is a foule byrd, that fyleth his owne nest*; Galt, Entail, 1823 (Oxf. Dict.): *It 's a foul bird that files its ain nest*.

10. Das Ganze ist wohl Übersetzung aus dem Französischen *Lur beal parol torné est en groundelour, e lur douceure en maufiel* (Chelt. Ms. *est medlé ove mausavour*).

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<sup>1</sup>) Lies *stynkyng*.