

Dialect and Richard Jefferies' use of it by Mark Daniel

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What is dialect?

It's not the same as accent. Dialect differences are differences in grammar and words and word order. A Scotsman asking "What like is it?" where a Southerner would say "What's it like?" is speaking a different dialect. But a Northern Irish person saying, "Nigh, less luk a' th' siti-ay-shun..." is speaking in the same dialect as a Cockney saying, "Naaaaaer, less lu' at the sit-u-eye-shun - both are speaking Standard English, using the same words and the same word order. But, before going on to Jefferies use of dialect, I'd like to spend a few minutes on where our dialect and, indeed, where our language came from.

Our language is a direct descendant of the grunts and calls of the anthropoids which roamed Africa a million years ago. An essential feature of the more advanced anthropoids is variability - which enabled the human strain to survive when conditions changed. As conditions changed, climate and numbers of predators, and so on, there were enough individuals with the modifications, to adapt to changed conditions and for the species to survive. Vocal output also varied, so, as communities increased and spread, different languages developed. This process continued down to the present time, where you see communities separated by geographical features - or, very powerfully today, social separation in the same place, speaking very differently

We can trace our language back several thousand years in pre-history, to a tribe probably living in Eastern Europe. The oldest written evidence for this are the Vedas - sacred writings in the ancient Sanscrit language, discovered in India and dated to about 1500 BC. Sanscrit contains many similarities in words and grammar, to most present-day European languages, a fact which puzzled nineteenth century linguists, but studies over the years identifying common features with particular meanings, seemed to indicate an inland source, most probably in Eastern Poland or Byelorussia. Thus, there seemed to be no words with features in common for "sea" (the

ocean), so it was obviously an inland source. Words for horse and cart, winter, snow and several others, like topographical features and animal and plant species, *were* there in several different languages. A significant indicator is the beech tree, which is rare further east. Why this tribe migrated so far in so many different directions is, of course a mystery - as is why their influence was so powerful in the places they went to, or at least, where their language went to. One branch of the language went down into India - other branches were the Iranian, Armenian, Albanian, Balto-Slavic, Hellenic, Italic, Celtic and, our own the Nordic. Strangely, Hungarian and Finnish seem to have largely missed out and, in fact, though so far apart, do have common features of their own. Basque, the language of the Spanish/French border, has nothing in common with any other language and may well go back to the Neanderthals. The Celtic language became split over some period in prehistory, forming Welsh, Cornish and Breton from one strain, and Erse, Manx and Scottish Gaelic from the other.

After the Romans left Britain, a great many Nordic-speaking tribes came in, taking advantage of the amount of undeveloped land which could be farmed with their techniques and, presumably, the less warlike nature of the Britons. During the fifth to tenth centuries, they settled over most of England, and so complete was the take-over that very few villages kept their Celtic names. Dover was one. Their already different dialects made a very chequered pattern, but, as contact between the different communities developed, quite large isoglosses or dialect groups were formed. The Wessex dialect was one - the East Midlands dialect another ... it was this one which became the Standard English of today.

Over several centuries Wessex was the strongest kingdom in Britain - we all know how Alfred kept the Danes in check and stopped the Danegeld which was such a curse on us Saxons. [*Danegeld* - "Your silver, or we kill you and take your daughters!"] Though they *did* still occupy most of the eastern side. Wessex probably became the most influential kingdom

for the same reasons which made Stonehenge and Avebury the centre of one of the most powerful prehistoric cultures in Europe. It's an area of easily-worked soil and good communications along all-weather hill routes. Central control in Alfred's time would be fairly easy, horse-riders having access to most points in the kingdom only a day or two away. Had America been a bit closer, and Columbus a bit earlier, the dialect which Jefferies so enjoyed would probably have become Standard English, and the speech of latter-day kings and queens would have been considered rustic. But close and profitable contact with Europe, and the influence of the new universities, Oxford and Cambridge, made the East-Midlands dialect top-dog.

During the pre-Norman period there would have been two opposing language processes in operation - on the one hand the cooperation of pioneering communities originally from different places leading to simplification and convergence, and, on the other, the formation of chiefdoms separated, perhaps by geographical features, producing divergence. Language is changing all the time, slight differences between individuals becoming different dialects by the very human tendency to copy those with prestige. In our own time we've seen rapid changes in people's speech, particularly between different social groups. When I was a boy the glottal-stop was rare and confined chiefly to London. Now, probably because of the influence of popular characters in 'soaps' (another new dialect word) and 'pop' music, (another), we hear "Eez gho' alo' o' bo'al" ("He's got a lot of bottle", but without any t's being sounded.) in all parts of Britain. Similarly, all classes of East Anglians sounded their aitches almost up to the present day, but since radio and TV, working people now usually drop them - the influence of the prestigious South East. It's interesting, also, that in one of the closing chapters of Jefferies' *Red Deer*, written after a stay in Somerset, a villager complains that *before* the Board School came, all the children *sounded* their aitches, but afterwards they didn't - a strange reversal of expected effects.

Nowadays, with the chief leisure occupation of most people being television, dialect changes are frequent, with different age and social groupings having far more influence than

place. The same programme is seen everywhere. Most new dialect words and expressions are short lived - they go out of fashion - you don't so often hear, "No *way!*" nowadays, or "Back to square one," and you never hear "Wizard prang!", but "Cool", a post-war import from the Caribbean made popular through the Black music culture, is probably here to stay. It's a very useful word.

Coming back to Jefferies' use of dialect, I've read - or perhaps I ought to say "scanned" in some cases - twenty two of his books, recording all the dialect words. However, the complex field of dialect grammar is not to be covered in this talk, it would take too long - For a study of this, I would recommend a book, *Dialect in Wiltshire*, by Malcolm Jones and our own member Professor Patrick Dillon. But I will, in passing, mention four of the most characteristic features. The first is the "voicing" (using the larynx) when sounding the semi-consonants or fricatives, where one's airways do not completely close, like "sh" as in sheep, "s" as in sing and "f" as in fellow, so that an "s" sounds like a "z", "sh" sounds like the middle of the word "leisure" and an "f" becomes a "v". "We be all jolly vellers what vollers th' plough", Jefferies writes in *Wild Life in a Southern County*, and "Varty-voids" for "Forty-fold" potatoes in *Amaryllis...* The old Saxon dialects did not have this feature, but it was already in place by the time of Domesday, where the village of Fittleton, near Amesbury, was recorded by William's surveyors as "Vitelton". And Shakespeare, of course, always had his rustic and comic characters use it. It's generally agreed that this sounding of the voice in fricatives was usual over much of southern England, but has disappeared everywhere but the Southwest. I remember an old man, brought up not far from Brighton, who still used it. ... Fred Streeter... does anyone remember him? ... used to do gardening and country broadcasts forty years ago.

The second important characteristic is the use of different forms of the verb "to be". For instance, "You be" for "You are" - in fact the word "be" takes the place of most of the equivalent terms in Standard English "Are, "am" "is".

The third obvious difference is in personal and other pronouns - as in, "I'll give it to 'un as soon as 'a gets whoam!" In fact, the "5un" is a

direct descendant of the Old English "ihn" ("him") which still survives in modern German. Often the subject and

objective forms are reversed....."er'll be glad of a visit," or "Give he a shove", when "he" is a cart, or something.

The fourth is the weakening of many verbs, for instance, "I knowed", instead of "I knew".

Jefferies' fascination with local dialect is well known, and well displayed in *Green Ferne Farm*, and in the chapter "Village Miners" in *The Life of the Fields*, but every one of the twenty two books I've read seems to contain at least some dialect content - even *The Scarlet Shawl*, one of his first attempts at a romantic novel. That had just one, according to my reckoning, the word "chaffer" which meant to haggle or bandy words with.

In making the list of dialect words, I've used what I think was Jefferies' own view of what could, and could not, be considered Standard English. Often he explained the meaning of a word or expression, but also used inverted commas instead, leaving it to the context to say what they meant. These we can regard as "dialect", since he apparently felt that many readers, having no contact with the countryside, would not understand them. However, many of these have come into general use since Jefferies' time and don't now need any explanation, such as "Farm hand" - "hand" for a labourer being an unfamiliar expression in his day. Then there's "cad", a dishonourable fellow, the "limbs" of a tree, "plant", meaning technical equipment, "cheek" - jocular incivility, "grit", meaning fortitude and a host of others. In fact about a fifth of all the expressions regarded by Jefferies as needing explanation or comment are now in everyday use.

Would anyone like to hazard a guess as to the number of expressions which *we* would regard as "dialect"?[Just over 400]

In addition to words which have come into general use since Jefferies' time, there are many which *he* apparently considered Standard English - providing neither inverted commas nor explanation - but might puzzle many people today. Is anyone here old

enough to remember "thill" ?.....[It means one of the shafts by which a horse pulls a cart or carriage] . Then there's "Aftermath", generally taken nowadays to mean the

after-effects of something, like a disaster of some sort.....[actually meant the second growth of hay after the first cutting] What about "Bay". Even with some context-information, like a bay in a stream, not everyone would know it's meaning.....?

[A dam or weir, often built to make a drinking place for cattle] "Fallow" is another one

I wouldn't have guessed.....[A holiday or day off work]. Does anyone understand "Ice-blink"? - another word which might only be understood by its context nowadays.....

Apparently it's a thin layer of mist forming just above frozen water. "Mound" probably conveys nothing to most people today except a small, generally man-made hill.....Most

Jefferies readers would probably recognise it as a hedge. There are many more. [e.g."brakefern" = bracken, "fogger" = feeder of cattle, "rafty" = stale (generally of bacon) and so on, and there are many plant and animal species whose common names have changed.

Later, I'm going to hand out copies of my lists. These show all the three classes of words in the 22 books I've read.... those which Jefferies apparently considered non-standardthose which are now in everyday use... and those which he didn't seem to

think at all unusual, but which are "dialect" to us.

Probably the most comprehensive lists of words in the Wiltshire dialect, is *Wiltshire Words*, by G.E. Dartnell & the Revd.E.H.Goddard, compiled in 1893 and reprinted by the Wiltshire Life Society in 1991. Of course it contains many terms which Jefferies did not have occasion to use.... though it's a fair bet that he knew them. Expressions like, "Gander-flanking"... what we might call "Sky-larking". And "Shame-faced-maiden", the wood anemone. And a rather picturesque name for the meadow saffron, the flowers

and leaves of which do not appear at the same time.... "Naked Boys". This seems to

have been quite a popular expression, with variations like "Naked Ladies" in Cornwall, and perhaps even more graphic to the rustic mind.... "Naked Virgins" in Cheshire.

Then there's "Shitabed", a dandelion.....which Jefferies wouldn't have used

anyway.....and "Rumpum-Scrumpum".
Would anyone like to have a guess at that one?...

It's OK, it's a crude musical instrument, made by tying a tin can to a board and straining strings across it - generally played like a banjo. I've often wondered why the word "Jack" has so many meanings. There are.... flag post, young pike, lifting device...

there's a Jack-snip, lumber-jack, steeple-jack, Jack-of-all-trades, Jack-tar and many others, including one that *is* in both Dartnell & Goddard and *Toilers of the Field*, Jack-go-to-bed-at noon... or Goats Beard. Any suggestions as to why, would be very welcome.

The word list I've compiled for Jefferies obviously contains far fewer than Dartnell and Goddard, but, on the other hand, has many Wiltshire words which they do not. Jefferies wrote about many places outside Wiltshire, though the locations are not always clear. Many can be placed by their titles, such as the chapter *By the Exe* in *The Life of the Fields*, but this book also has words from Sussex as well as many from his home county, for instance *Village Miners*, one of the best sources of Wiltshire dialect. Apart from words which came from outside, Jefferies uses a great many dialect words which are clearly Wiltshire, but which are *not* listed in Dartnell & Goddard, like "Truckling" from *The Dewy Morn*, which means sycophantic behaviour, "wunt" from *Green Ferne Farm* meaning mole (the animal) and "Sweel" from *Life of the Fields*, which means to singe linen, and so on. In the list I'm distributing you'll see that I've marked all these with the symbol "ndg", not in Dartnell and Goddard. It may be that many were omitted as not being sufficiently "quaint"....or perhaps they only "scratched the surface" of what was out there. Obviously they couldn't match Jefferies for knowledge of local dialect.

This might actually, be a good moment to hand out the word lists, as the list of books on the first page will make it easier to follow what I'm talking about.

(see Appendix)

You'll see the 22 books listed in order of the amount of dialect found in each, with *Field and Hedgerow* at the top with about fifty words, and *The Scarlet Shawl* at the bottom with only about one. Where the same word comes up several times, it is, of course, recorded only once -

otherwise just one conversation might push the whole book to the top of the list, which would be misleading. The dates of publication have been added for interest, and to see if any relation exists between Jefferies' literary progress and the amount of dialect used. Unfortunately I wasn't able to get access to all of the earlier ones.

Every item in the word-lists themselves has been referenced by book title and chapter, as well as the other indicators mentioned: appearance in Dartnell & Goddard, and whether adopted into Standard English, and so on. However, a particular word appears only once in the lists, unless it has more than one meaning, even when it occurs in more than one book - as it usually does. So you cannot judge the dialect content of a particular book by counting the references in the list. If it was one of the last to be read, probably most of the dialect words would already have been listed and would not be repeated.

Coming back to Jefferies' books and his use of dialect....which comes first to

mind?.... *Green Ferne Farm* is the first I think of, although it is one of the shortest he ever wrote - about 12 thousand words, compared with, say, *Field and Hedgerow* which 100 thousand. Jefferies is obviously enjoying himself as he launches into the rustic conversation and repartee - in prime Wiltshire speech. I wouldn't attempt the accent, especially with so many Natives around, but this passage from Chapter 2 always lifts my spirits. Geoffrey, a gentleman, accidentally overhears a conversation between cowman (perhaps I should say "fogger")

"**Tummas**" and a milk-maid "**Rause**".

T. Doan't thee saaay nought; I hearn thee in church like a charm o' starlings.

R. Thee go on to milking.

T. I wunt Come and zet on my knee.

R. I'll zee thee in th'pond vust, with thee gurt vetlocks uppermost.

T. Aw, wool ee?

R. Eez, ee wooll.

T. Bist a'goin' to haymaking to year?

R. Eez, in the vormeads tomorrer.

T. Zum on um means to gie out and ax for a crownd more.Gwain to strike, doan't ee zee?

(pause)

T. When be we a-goin to do it? R. What dost mean? T. Up to church. R. Get on with thee.

(Geoffrey hears a sound of struggling and some resonant kisses)

T. Wooll ee come?

R. Go on whoam with thee

and so on.... eventually **Tummas** does get **Rause** up to church.

Although *Green Ferne Farm* came first to mind for dialect, *Field and Hedgerow*, with 29 essays put together by Jessie after Richard's death, has the most. This is the book in which he dictates almost his last essay, *Hours of Spring*, with the passage, "How beautiful the droop of the great brome-grass by the wood ! But today I have to listen to the lark's song - not out of doors with him, but though the window -pane.....each note falls into my heart like a knife.".....a piece which often brings tears. Brome-grass is one of the dialect words. This book ends with *My Old Village*, one of the most moving essays he ever wrote.

Field and Hedgerow contains many essays written when he was still fit enough to make long expeditions, recording the ways and words of all manner of country people. He may have known that the days were numbered, not only for the country customs, but also for himself. Some of these essays are particularly rich in dialect. *Among the Nuts* has terms like "Flawing" = barking an oak tree "Effet" = a newt.... "Going a Maying" = little girls carrying around a big garland on May Day.....and "Dead Mens' Hands" = Meadow orchis....

None of these are in Dartnell & Goddard.

I think that Jefferies' use of dialect is reflected in the mood of his books, and probably his own mood or attitude when he wrote them. I've mentioned *Green Ferne Farm*, written in 1880 when he was at the height of his powers and full of confidence -not ashamed to revel in the sights and sounds of his community through the medium of books - where in the flesh he would have been reticent. In *Field and Hedgerow*, when he was dying, he also expresses an enormous affection for the land and people. Though this was published after Jefferies' death, and the essays themselves are not dated.... from the subject matter and his own dwelling places, approximate date-brackets can be guessed. *Wild Life in a Southern County*, 1879, another one rich in dialect, seems

also to have been written with gusto and enthusiasm and with a kind of flow which carries the reader along. He was writing about places he'd known intimately since early childhood, the theme of the book being a journey from the summit of Liddington Hill, passing through scenes and places obviously very dear to him. It is particularly rewarding to retrace some of the route, and make positive identification of these features, many virtually unaltered.

Another book with a lot of dialect is *The Life of the Fields*, where, in *Village Miners* it is the main concern. This has around thirty dialect words, probably the most for any one essay . It was written in 1884, just three years before his death, and it may well have been the feeling of time running out which, I think, made recording of the country ways and words so important to him and added the poignancy, which is so characteristic of this period. Edward Thomas writes in his biography, "The Jefferies of 1883, 1884 and 1885 shows how all his senses, his whole humanity is at work and, above all in the impassioned descriptions and meditations".

The other end of the scale, with the fewest dialect words, seems to contain two main categories. These are, firstly, the early fiction when he is trying to imagine life in a milieu he knows little about, but probably feels that a rustic element would be out of place. *The Scarlet Shawl*, one of these and published partly at his own expense in 1874, is last in the list of my twenty two books. *World's End*, another early publication , is also near the bottom, despite its enormous length, which went into three volumes.

The second category could be those works in which he is preoccupied with himself-*The Story of my Heart* is the first one thinks of. It seems that, being mainly about himself, he wrote in his own natural language, Standard English. The book, *Bevis* has something of the same, well down in the dialect order, despite having dozens of characters. He is writing, maybe, not of the real flesh-and-blood people he knew well, but of the people he would have liked them to be. Some of his characters come up almost unaltered in several different books - Mark in *Bevis* is the same person as Oliver in *After London*, just a few years older, and *Bevis* is Felix, innovative, sensitive, but courageous and

ultimately successful - Oliver, physically strong, sun-tanned and handsome, not over bright, but totally loyal. Big Jack, the farmer up in the hills in *Bevis*, again is just as Jefferies would have liked him to be - well-spoken and possessed of a rifle, which he was prepared to lend to Bevis. Even the great mob of local youth whom Bevis commanded, or conquered in his *Battle of Pharsalia*, seemed to be middle-class lads with hardly a local word among them. A few characters, perhaps the obedient slaves he would have liked to have had, do use some dialect, but - in the main - the book is all about Jefferies, the boy he would liked to have been, and the friends he would have liked to have - and written in the language he would have used. Exactly the same with *Wood Magic* - even more imaginative, with dozens of animals and flowers talking to him in perfect Standard English. Now, why don't they speak in local dialect? Is it because of the close affinity he feels with them, that makes them speak in his language?

In Jefferies' work there seems to be a polarisation where dialect is concerned. Where he tries to enter the world of the rustics - which he does when he is fit and confident, or when full of compassion, dialect is important. Where he is mainly concerned with himself, even if including other people, he uses little.

Jefferies has written so much about rustic life and lore and speech, I wonder about a great omission - why hardly a word is written about discourse among children. He writes of the hardships and oppression suffered by children - much of this in *The Toilers of the Field* - did they never play games or have their own special words? There were the truce-words. We, in Canterbury, used to shout "Fainites!"

APPENDIX

Dialect Words used by Richard Jefferies in twenty-two of his books compiled by Mark Daniel, BA

Nobody knows how Jefferies spoke. Brought up by a middle-class London mother, a suburban Surrey aunt a father who, though literate and well-read, often used the broadest of Wiltshire speech, and with few local friends, this will always be a matter of interest and speculation. However, many people think it likely, from the quality and spontaneity of his writing in Standard English, that this is what he spoke - but his accent is another matter. All his life he would probably have been recognised as a Westcountryman. His command of Standard English was matched by a remarkable appreciation of both the language and accents of the rustic community around him. Without the benefit of a phonetic alphabet, which makes life easier for the modern linguist, he was still able to

which Prof. Dillon tells us came from "Feign" - to hold back in Middle English. However despised the caller, the action had to stop, so strong was the tradition. It seems likely that every part of Britain - and perhaps, the world - has or had similar words... The word "Crosses", probably to do with someone crossing themselves, and shortened to other forms beginning with "cr" in many places, is another. I'm not sure what the local word is here - the word-maps I've seen, show the division between "Fainites" and "Cree" very close to Swindon.

I remember, about seventy-five years ago, the rather arcane games and chants of the girls, while we boys just tore around playing cowboys and Indians. Does anyone know... "The good ship sailed through the Alley-alley-o, the Alley-alley-o, the Alley-alley-o. The good ship sailed through the Alley-alley-o on the twenty-fifth of December"? or, "The Farmer wants a wife, the Farmer wants a wife, Eye ty tiddly-eye the Farmer wants a wife... Thftwife wants a child, the wife wants a child..." and so on? *Field- Faring Women*, one of the essays in *The Toilers of the Field*, does give a brief mention of chanting games, but no details, which would have been so interesting now that children

don't chant any more. Jefferies writes only ".....She chants snatches of rural songs, and sometimes three or four together, joining hands, dance slowly round and round, singing slowly, rude rhymes describing marriage - and not over decent some of these rhymes are. Jefferies is usually so circumspect, that I still wonder what kind of "rude" he meant.

convey not just the language, but the *sounds* of the rustic voices which have such a valued place in many of his books.

The list following contains dialect words used by Jefferies, found in a study of most of his major works. Where Jefferies used a word which he thought might not be understood by his presumed Standard English speakers, he normally supplied a direct explanation, but often inverted commas were provided instead, with meanings relying on context. Some of these words, however, came into general use during the years following Jefferies' writing, and to us in 2005 are ordinary words. Although not now "dialect", they have been included as of probable interest to those concerned with the chronology of language change.

Words which we might now consider to be normal, everyday English, are marked with an asterisk * -those which Jefferies apparently took to be normal English, supplying no translations or inverted commas, but which we might regard as dialect, are marked with #.

Each word listed is referenced by book-title and chapter - where the same word is repeated it is, of course, listed only once. The meanings of each entry have been compared with G.E. Dartnell and the Revd. E.H. Goddard's *Wiltshire Words*, (The Wiltshire Life Society, 1893), also with another comprehensive study of the Wiltshire dialect, Malcolm Jones and Patrick Dillon's *Dialect in Wiltshire* (Wiltshire County Council, 1987) and, where appropriate, with the Shorter O.E.D. for 1933 (as amended 1959). However, although Jefferies' books do contain some dialect words from other counties, many of these, of course, not appearing in the Dartnell and Goddard lists, there are many additional Wiltshire words, suggesting that they may have only 'scratched the surface', or considered them to be insufficiently "dialect". In these cases a further note has been added, "(ndg)", indicating "Not in Dartnell & Goddard." In cases where there has been doubt in identifying species, W. Keble-Martin's *The Concise British Flora in Colour - 1486 species* (Book Club Associates 1972) has been consulted, along with Jones and Dillon's book detailed above, which has been particularly useful in this regard. Bird species have been identified, also, with the help of John Gooders' *Field Guide to the Birds of Britain & Ireland* (Guild Publishing London 1986)

Dialect or Accent? Dialect differences concern only differences in words or grammar, not pronunciation. In compiling the list, therefore, discretion has had to be exercised in deciding whether a particular spelling indicates a totally different word or simply a different accent - e.g. is "worrut" just a local pronunciation of "wart"? So there will always be some borderline cases where "dialect" is in doubt.

The following book titles and abbreviations have been listed in order of the dialect content of each, beginning with the greatest, and also its date of publication. (Jefferies died in 1887)

<i>After London</i> (AL)	1885	<i>The Life of the Fields</i> (LOTF)	1884
<i>Amaryllis at the Fair</i> (AATF)	1887	<i>The Old House at Coate</i> (OHAC)	1948
<i>The Amateur Poacher</i> (AP)	1879	<i>The Open Air</i> (OA)	1885
<i>Bevis</i> (B)	1882	<i>Red Deer</i> (RD)	1884
<i>Chronicles of the Hedges</i> (COTH)	1948	<i>Round about a Great Estate</i> (RAGE)	1880
<i>The Dewy Morn</i> (DM)	1884	<i>The Scarlet Shawl</i> (SS)	1874
<i>Field and Hedgerow</i> (FAH)	1889	<i>The Story of my Heart</i> (SOMH)	1883
<i>The Gamekeeper at Home</i> (GAH)	1878	<i>The Toilers of the Field</i> (TOTF)	1892
<i>Green Ferne Farm</i> (GFF)	1880	<i>Wild Life in a Southern County</i> (WLSC)	1879
<i>The Hills and the Vale</i> (HATV)	1909	<i>Wood Magic</i> (WM)	1881
<i>Hodge and his Masters</i> (HAHM)	1880	<i>Worlds End</i> (WE)	1877

Key

(ndg) Not in Dartnell and Goddard

\$ Words which we might now consider to be normal, everyday English

Words which Jefferies apparently took to be normal English, supplying no translations or inverted commas, but which we might regard as dialect

The Words

Aftermath # (AP Ch.3)(ndg)	Second growth after first cut of hay
Airth (FAH <i>Summer in Somerset</i>)(ndg)	Hearth
Ana (WE vol.1 Ch.12)(ndg)	Money
Athwert*(GAH Ch.8)	Across
Awn (RAGE Ch. 1)(ndg)	Ear of oat (<i>avena sativa</i>)
Axed (AATF Ch.3)	Asked
Back * (HAHM Ch. 11)(ndg)	Drive a vehicle backwards
Back *(to) (HAHM Ch.4)(ndg)	Underwrite

<p>Backbone * (GAH Ch.9)(ndg) Backswords (HATV <i>Marlborough Forest</i>) Bad lot * (AATF Ch. 16)(ndg) Bag*(GAHCh.8)(ndg) Bait (verb) (TOTF <i>The Labourer's Daify Life</i>) Bank martin (<i>FAH Mixed days of....</i>)(ndg) Barken (RAGE Ch, 10) Barley-harrish (RD Ch. 10)(ndg) Batmouse (GAH Ch.4) Bay # (HATV <i>Village Organisation</i>) Bearded titmouse (AL Ch. 21)(ndg) Becrutch (COTH <i>The Rural Scene</i>)(ndg) Bee (RD Ch. 8)(ndg) Beer* (RAGE Ch.4)(ndg) Bicyclist* (HAHM Ch. 19)(ndg) Bide * (B Ch. 20) Bine # (TOTF <i>The Coming of Summer</i>)(ndg) Bitel*(GAH Ch.5) Biter (FAH <i>Country Places</i>)(ndg) Bitter-sweet* (WLSC Ch. 11)(ndg) Black George (FAH <i>Country Places</i>)(ndg) Black sally (AP Ch. 4) Black-headed bunting # (HATV <i>Birds of Spring</i>)(ndg) Blaze *(B Ch.4)(ndg) Blindworm (FAH <i>Cottage Ideas</i>)(ndg) Blossoms (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>) Bolt (AP Ch.4) Bolt (to) * (GAH Ch.7)(ndg) Bolted eyes (FAH <i>Field Words and Ways</i>) Booing (B Ch. 22)(ndg) Boozed * (TOTF <i>4 True Tale of the Wiltshire Labourer</i>)(ndg) Boring * (SS Ch. 17) Bottle (WLSC Ch.7) Bourne * (WLSC Ch. 2) Bowlers (OA <i>The Pine Wood</i>)(ndg) Brake (HAHM Ch. 19)(ndg)</p>	<p>Courage Wooden fighting sticks (sport) Bad character Killed game (e.g. pheasants etc.) Feed an animal (generally a horse) Sand martin (<i>riparia riparia</i>) Rickyard Barley stubble Small species of bat (prob.<i>vesperugo pipistrellus</i>) A dam or weir in a stream to make a pool Bearded tit (<i>panurus biarmicus</i>) Annoy, irritate Group in common activity (e.g. sheep - shearing) Beer, as distinct from ale Cyclist Stay A climbing stem (e.g. hops) Large wooden mallet Mouse (Gypsy dialect prob.<i>apodemus sylvaticus</i>) Woody nightshade (<i>solanum dulcamara</i>) Rogue Kind of withy used for making clothes pegs Reed bunting (<i>emberiza schoenicus</i>) Mark a tree to help find return route Slow-worm (<i>anguis fragilis</i>) Snowflakes Bundle of black sally sticks 40 inches round Run wildly Wide open staring eyes The noise made by cattle Drunk Boring, uninteresting Small barrel, (about a gallon) Seasonal stream Boulders Bladed device for stripping willow</p>
<p>Brakefern# (RAGE Ch. 3)(ndg) Brand iron (FAH <i>Field Words and Ways</i>)(ndg) Broad of (FAH <i>Field Words and Ways</i>)(ndg) Brome-grass (FAH <i>Hours of Spring</i>)(ndg) Brook-sparrow (OHAC <i>Birds and People</i>) Bullpoll (HATV <i>Unequal Agriculture</i>) Bunny *(GAH Ch.2) Bunt (B Ch.6) Burst -up (WE vol. Ch. 12)(ndg) Bush (APCh.4) Butt * (AP Ch.3)(ndg) Butt-shut (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>) Butty (AP Ch.7) Cack-handed* (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>) Cad* (AATF Ch.16)(ndg) Caddle (GFF <i>Dawn</i>) Cadger (COTH <i>Travelling Labour</i>)(ndg) Cag-handed (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>) Cark (OA <i>Out of doors - February</i>)(ndg) Casualty (weather) (GFF <i>Up to Church</i>) Catch (WLSC Ch.20) Cat gut (RAGE Ch. 2) Cats' tails (RAGE Ch.2) Chaffer (SS Ch. 15) Chap * (OA <i>Outside London</i>) Charm (WLSC Ch.12) Cheek * (AATF Ch.6)(ndg) Cherky (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>) Chimney pot * (TOTF <i>Wiltshire Labourers</i>)(ndg) Chimney-swallows (FAH <i>Swallow Time</i>)(ndg) Chimney-tuns (WLSC Ch.8) Chivy (to be) (OA <i>Sunny Brighton</i>)(ndg) Cholly (FAH <i>April Gossip</i>)(ndg) Chuck * (B Ch.8)(ndg)</p>	<p>Bracken (<i>pteridium aquilinum</i>) Device on hearth to support burning log At a small distance from Oat-like coarse grass (<i>bromus</i>) Sedge warbler (<i>acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>) Tall aquatic grass (prob. <i>phragmites communis</i>) Rabbit (<i>oryctolagus cuniculus</i>) Push someone up, e.g. to climb a tree Destroyed Light harrow made from thorn bush Thickest end of a log Fix together closely, also metaphorical Corncrake (<i>crex crex</i>) Awkward, left-handed Man, probably above working class, of low morals Confuse or bother Tramp Awkward, left-handed Trouble (as in "cark and care") Changeable Water "catches" at the moment of freezing Plantain leaf fibres (<i>plantago major</i>) Horsetails (<i>equisetum</i>) Haggle, bandy words with Man (casually or jocular) Noise of large number of small birds Jocular incivility Dry, generally of food Type of top hat Swallows (<i>hirundo rustica</i>) Chimney stacks Slacking in work or obligations Frog (<i>rana temporaria</i>) Throw casually</p>

<p>Chucker-out * (AATF Ch.16)(ndg) Chumps (OA <i>Under the Acorns</i>) Clapper-claw (AATF Ch.24) Cleavers (COTH <i>The Chaffinch</i>)(ndg) Clite (WLSC Ch.9) Clod (FAH <i>Field Words and Ways</i>)(ndg) Clot (TOTF <i>Field-faring Women</i>) Clue (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>) Cluttered * (FAH <i>Field Words and Ways</i>)(ndg) Clutter-headed (OA <i>The Pine Wood</i>) Cock-to-heap (COTH <i>The Rural Scene</i>)(ndg) Colley (LOTF <i>The Water Colley</i>)(ndg) Come (to) (AATF Ch.32)(ndg) Coney-warren (COTH <i>On the Farm</i>) Confectioner * (TOTF <i>Field-faring Women</i>)(ndg) Coombe * (WLSC Ch. 2)(ndg) Coom-up-ya-hoop! (WLSC Ch.7)(ndg) Cotton on to * (FAH <i>Cottage Ideas</i>)(ndg) Crank (adj.) (OHAC <i>The Squire and the Land</i>)(ndg) Crazy Betties (RAGE Ch. 2) Creeps (RD Ch. 10)(ndg) Creed (RAGE Ch. 2) Cresset, Cressil (RAGE Ch.4)</p>	<p>Door-man Logs sawn into short lengths Censure at length, nag Goosegrass (<i>gallium aparine</i>) Goosegrass (<i>gallium aparine</i>) Clout (blow) Cow manure "pancake" Clout, a deliberate blow Too many things around, or too much to do Stupid Piled up Blackbird (<i>turdus merula</i>) Coagulate cream into butter Place with many rabbit burrows Sweet shop Narrow valley, usually no stream Call to cows to come for milking Understand and accept Faulty Marsh marigolds (<i>caltha palustris</i>) Holes made in hedges for use by pheasant poachers Duckweed (<i>lemna minor</i>) Square-stemmed figwort (<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>)</p>
<p>Crow over * (HAHM Ch.23)(ndg) Crownd (GGF <i>The Wooden Bottle</i>)(ndg) Crowners quest (OA <i>Outside London</i>)(ndg) Crows feet (COTH <i>The Rural Scene</i>)(ndg) Cry (GAH Ch.4)(ndg) Cry (TOTF <i>The Labourer's Daily Life</i>)(ndg) Cuckoo flower (COTH <i>In the Fields-April</i>) Cuckoo oats (F AH <i>Among the Nuts</i>)(ndg) Cuckoo pint (COTH <i>March-April</i>)(ndg) Cuckoo sorrel (FAH <i>Among the Nuts</i>)(ndg) Cuckoos bread and cheese (RAGE Ch. 3) Cure (HATV <i>Village Churches</i>)(ndg) Daglets (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>) Dalled (HAHM Ch.8)(ndg) Dap (WLSC Ch.18) Dawk (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>) Dead mens hands (FAH <i>Among the Nuts</i>)(ndg) Deal * (DM Vol. II Ch.5)(ndg) Devil's ring (WLSC Ch.17)</p> <p>Dew-berry or Jew-berry (WLSC Ch. 11) Dibbler *(AATF Ch. 1)(ndg) Dip (HAHM Ch.21)(ndg) Dipping place (WLSC Ch.3)(ndg) Dog-wood (GAH Ch.8)(ndg) Done * (TOTF <i>The Farmer at Home</i>)(ndg) Dout (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>) Dout (RD Ch. 6)(ndg in this meaning) Dowl (AP Ch.2) Draw a bead * (WLSC Ch, 19)(ndg) Dreggy (FAH <i>The Countryside - Sussex</i>)(ndg) Dresh (COTH <i>The Rural Scene</i>)(ndg) Drive (GAH Ch.9)(ndg) Drock (GAH Ch.8) Drudge or dredge (FAH <i>April Gossip</i>)(ndg) Ducks-nest grate (FAH <i>The Countryside - Sussex</i>)(ndg) Dumble-dore (COTH <i>The Rural Scene</i>) Dummel (GAH Ch7) Dummel (TOTF <i>The Labourer's Daily Life</i>) Dunch (WLSC Ch. 7) Earth * (GAH Ch.3)(ndg) Eave -swallow (FAH <i>The Country Sunday</i>)(ndg) Eez (B Ch. 26)(ndg) Effet, Eft (FAH <i>Among the Nuts</i>) Eggs and butter (WLSC Ch. 3) Elevator* (WLSC Ch.6)(ndg) Employe (WE vol.1 Ch. 12) (ndg)</p>	<p>Display triumphant contempt Crown (coin) Coroner's inquest Buttercup roots (<i>ranunculus repens</i>) The call of a cuckoo (<i>cuculus canorus</i>) Public outcry Lady's smock (<i>cardamine pratensis</i>) Late-sown oats, unlikely to thrive Arum lily (<i>araceae maculatum</i>) Wood sorrel (<i>oxalis acetosella</i>) Hawthorn buds (<i>crataegus monogyna</i>) Area under a vicar's care Icicles Damned The dive of a kingfisher (<i>alcedo atthis</i>) Tear or snag, as of clothes on a thorn Meadow orchis, (poss. <i>orchis monorio</i>) A business transaction Group of caterpillars that form a circle (NB DaG says "Single caterpillar curled into a ring") Blackberry (<i>rubus fruticosus</i>) but see D.and G A one-handed planting tool Candle Hollow by stream for dipping for water Wood used for making butchers' skewers Sufficiently cooked Douse, e.g. candle or fire Obliterate deer's footprints to identify new ones Fine fibrous under-feathers Take careful aim with a rifle Tired Beat (a person) A green lane Broad flat stone used as small bridge Bush-harrow (made from thorn bushes) Type of fire grate Bumble bee (<i>bombus</i>) Slower to move than usual (of a creature) Dumb and sullen (of a person) Heavy, as of badly baked bread Foxes lair House martin (<i>delichon urbica</i>) Yes Newt (<i>triturus vulgaris</i>) Yellow toadflax (<i>linaria vulgaris</i>) Agricultural machine for lifting sheaves, etc. Employee</p>

<p>Engineer * (HAHM Ch.3)(ndg) Facings * (WLSC Ch.5)(ndg) Fagger (TOTF <i>John Smith's Shanty</i>) Fagging-hook * (LOTF <i>Clem. Lane</i>)(ndg) Fairings (WLSC Ch. 5)(ndg) Fairings (AATF Ch. 14)(ndg) Falarie (WM <i>At Home</i>) Fall * (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>) Fallows #(HATV <i>The Idle Earth</i>)(ndg) Farewell to summer (COTH <i>A Summer Evening</i>)</p>	<p>Engineer or mechanic Patterns on front of smock Feeder of farm animals Sickle with elongated blade Small trinkets, particularly cheap ceramics Sweet biscuits, often bought at fairs A fuss Autumn Holiday or days allowed off work Harebell (<i>campanula rotundiflora</i>) but see D.&G.</p>
<p>Farm hands" (LOTF <i>Clem. Lane</i>)(ndg) Farther * (WM <i>The Courtiers</i>)(ndg) Feathering (RD Ch.7)(ndg) Featish (OFF <i>Up to Church</i>) Fern-owl (B Ch. 41) (ndg)</p> <p>Fetch (RAGE Ch. 8)(ndg) Fillip #, (LOTF <i>Meadow Thoughts</i>)(ndg) Fir trees (WM <i>The Courtiers</i>)(ndg) Fiver* (RAGE Ch.1)(ndg) Flag (RAGE Ch.1) Flake (WLSC Ch.3) Flawing (FAH. <i>Among the Nuts</i>)(ndg) Flex (RD Ch. 10)(ndg) Flight * (COTH <i>London Notes and Reflections</i>) (ndg) Flittermouse* (FAH <i>Among the Nuts</i>) Fly, to (LOTF <i>Clem. Lane</i>)(ndg) Fodder * (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>) Fogger* (RAGE Ch.8) Footy(LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>) Forage (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>) Forrard * (AATF Ch. 8)(ndg) Four-square (WLSC Ch.20)(ndg) Furze (WLSC Ch.16)(ndg) Fusty (COTH <i>Hay Harvest Notes</i>) Gaamze (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>) Gabern (or Gaborn) (RAGE Ch.4) Gaff(WE vol. 1 Ch.6)(ndg) Gawny (GFF <i>A Fray</i>) Gicks (AP Ch. 3) Gill (FAH <i>Just before Winter</i>)(ndg) Gilthead (COTH <i>A Lesson in Lent</i>)(ndg) Gips (AP Ch. 4)(ndg) Gives * (WLSC Ch. 4)(ndg) Gix(B Ch.6) Go back (TOTF <i>Field-faring Women</i>)(ndg) Goat sucker (AP Ch.9)(ndg) Going a-maying (FAH <i>Among the Nuts</i>)(ndg) Going out (HAHM Ch. 22)(ndg) Golden crested wren #(TOTF <i>The Coming of Summer</i>)(ndg) Good King Henry goosefoot (COTH <i>Meadow Gateway</i>) Goosey (AATF Ch. 1)(ndg) Gossips * (TOTF <i>A True Tale of the Wiltshire Labourer</i>)(ndg) Grab-hook *(FAH <i>Country Places</i>) Granfer's goslings (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>) Gray (OA <i>Golden-brown</i>)(ndg) Great axe (AP Ch.4) Great girl (TOTF <i>Field-faring Women</i>)(ndg) Green plover # (TOTF <i>The Coming of Summer</i>)(ndg) Green snake (FAH <i>Among the Nuts</i>)(ndg) Grit *(DMVol. nCh. 21)(ndg) Grit-work (FAH <i>Among the Nuts</i>)(ndg) Grub * (AP Ch.6)(ndg) Gurt (RAGE Ch. 4)(ndg) Hacka (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>) Hail (RAGE Ch. 1) Hand-bill (FAH <i>Field Words and Ways</i>)(ndg)</p>	<p>Farm workers (RJ never uses the word "further") Putting hounds onto deer footprints to get the scent Fair, not bad Nightjar (<i>caprimulgus europaeus</i>) also Short-eared owl (<i>asio flammeus</i>) To make cream coagulate into butter To jump, as of a grasshopper, RJ's firs were usually Scots pines (<i>pirns sitvestris</i>) Five pound note Long narrow ear of wheat (<i>triticum vulgare</i>) Light hurdle Removing bark from a tree Fur Large numbers of birds flying together Bat Break, e.g. a tool-handle Cattle food (generally dry e.g. hay) Feeder of cattle Contemptible Animal food, generally greenstuff Forward Secure method of stacking firewood Gorse (<i>ulex europaeus</i>) Musty Smear with grease Comfortless (of a house etc.) Low-class theatre or music hall Someone who stares idiotically Hogweed, wild parsnip, cow-parsley etc. (see Gix) Narrow wooded valley Young pike, smaller than a jack (<i>esox lucius</i>) Gypsies Flexes slightly Hogweed, cow parsley etc. (e.g. <i>heracleum sphondilium</i>) Die Nightjar (<i>caprimulgus europaeus</i>) Two small girls carrying a ritual garland Going into domestic service for 1st time Goldcrest (<i>regulus regulus</i>) A wild herb (<i>chenopodium</i>) Goose-pimpley Gossiping women Grapnel Early purple orchis (<i>Orchis mascula</i>) Grey Largest English axe A girl big enough to have reached puberty Lapwing (<i>vanellus wanellus</i>) Grass snake (<i>natrix natrix helvetica</i>) Fortitude Mowing and haymaking Food Great Stutter or be incoherent The beard of barley (<i>hordeum distichum</i>) Bill-hook</p>
<p>Hang about * (HAHM Ch.23)(ndg) Hapsed (OHAC <i>The Blue Doors</i>) Hardy fern (GAH Ch.5)(ndg)</p>	<p>Hang about, loiter Hapsed, held by a hasp or latch Kind of fungoid growth on young trees</p>

<p>Hare # (HAHM Ch.9)(ndg) Harle#(APCh.5)</p> <p>Harbourer (RD Ch. Harbour (RD Ch. 6)(ndg) Harvest-trow (WLSC Ch. 9) Having (adjective) (F AH <i>Field Words and Ways</i>)(ndg) Hawk (verb: to hawk)# (WLSC Ch.10)(ndg) Heathbell (FAH <i>Winds of Heaven</i>)(ndg) Heath-poult (FAH <i>Summer in Somerset</i>)(ndg) Hedge sparrow # (HATV <i>The Spring of the Year</i>)(ndg) Heeld or yeeld (RAGE Ch. 8) Hess-ess! # (B Ch.44)(ndg) Hiring fair (HATV <i>A King of Acres</i>)(ndg) Hodgepodge (HAHM Ch.23)(ndg) Hogged (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>) Hog-hazels (LOTF <i>Clem. Lane</i>) Holm-screech (LOTF <i>By the Exe</i>)(ndg) Holt (LOTF <i>Clematis Lane</i>)(ndg) Hoopy (GFF <i>The Nether Millstone</i>)(ndg) Hop-dog (FAH <i>The Countryside - Sussex</i>)(ndg) Horse-matcher (WLSC Ch.10) Housen (RAGE Ch. 10)(ndg) Hover (LOTF <i>By the Exe</i>) (ndg) Hum-dawing (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>) Hummocksing (RAGE Ch. 4) Hunt heel (RD Ch.8)(ndg) Ice-blink # (B Ch.51)(ndg) Jack# (B Ch. 2)(ndg) Jack (TOTF <i>An English Homestead</i>)(ndg) Jack o' the lantern (WLSC Ch. 20) Jack-go-to-bed-at-noon (TOTF <i>The Coming of Summer</i>) Jag (RAGE Ch. 1) Jags (OA <i>Golden-brown</i>)(ndg) Jessamine (0 A <i>Outside London</i>)(ndg) Jew-berry # (HATV <i>A King of Acres</i>) Jimmy-swiwer (GFF <i>Dawn</i>) Job (to) (TOTF <i>A True Tale of the Wiltshire Labourer</i>)(ndg) Jumbles (B Ch. 47) Keep * (WLSC Ch.5) Kelk or kilk (FAH <i>Among the Nuts</i>)(ndg) Keys * (COThy4 <i>Summer Evening</i>)</p> <p>Kibitka (FAH <i>Just before Winter</i>)(ndg) Kidding * (OA <i>Sunny Brighton</i>)(ndg) Kids* (AATF Ch.16)(ndg) Knap or Knowl (RD Ch. 10)(ndg) Knock off* (FAH , <i>Just before Winter</i>) (ndg) Knowl (see Knap) Land-rail # (HATV <i>Birds of Spring</i>)(ndg) Lands (WLSC Ch. 15) Lattermath (COTh <i>Hay Harvest Notes</i>) Law (GAH Ch.7)(ndg) Lear (GAH Ch.1)</p>	<p>"You cannot have your hare and eat him too". Insert one foot of a dead animal through a cut behind achilles tendon of other leg, for carrying on a stick Gamekeeper for red deer A red deer is "in harbour" when resting for the night Harvest mouse (<i>mus messorius</i>) Greedy Hunt like a hawk Bell heather, (<i>caluna vulgaris</i>) Black grouse (female) (<i>tetrao tetrix</i>) Dunnock (<i>prunella modularis</i>) Well-covered with tilth (e.g. as seed) Command to a dog to hunt something Fair where people seek prospective employers Mixture of several kinds of food Shorn closely Rose seed-heads (<i>rosa canina</i>) Missel-thrush (<i>turdus viscivorus</i>) Copse Shout Green caterpillar with black stripes Stonechat (<i>saxicola torquata</i>) Houses Otter's refuge under river bank (<i>lutra lutra</i>) Affectation or uncertainty in conversation Gangly, loose-jointed When deerhounds follow scent in the reverse direction Thin layer of mist over frozen water Young pike (<i>esox lucius</i>) Metal cooking device beside fire Will o' the wisp (<i>Ignis fatuus</i> - ignited methane?) Goats beard (<i>tragopogon pratensis</i>) The dangling ear of oat (<i>avena sativa</i>) Ragged clothes Jasmine (<i>jasminum officinale</i>) Blackberry (see dew-berry) (<i>rubus fruticosus</i>) A fit of trembling Stab Sweets Fodder for animals' winter feeding Charlock (<i>sinapis arvensis</i>) Seed bunches on sycamore and ash trees (<i>acer pseudoplatanus</i> and <i>fraxinus excelsior</i>) Gypsies' hoop tent Teasing, bluffing Children Hill Stop work Corncrake (<i>crex crex</i>) Upper parts of undulations or furrows in ground surface Second cut of hay Deliberate delay in shooting Hungry</p>
<p>Leathering * (GAH Ch.9)(ndg) Leaze (AP Ch.3) Leaze (HAHM Ch.27)(ndg in this meaning) Limbs * of a tree (WLSC Ch. 14)(ndg) Limin (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>) Loggerums (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>) Loving Andrews (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>) Lug (TOTF <i>Wiltshire Labourers</i>) Lu-lu! # (B Ch. 44)(ndg) Machinist # (HAHM Ch. 19)(ndg) Meadow-soot (RAGE Ch.2) Main (AATF Ch.33) Make tracks* {WLSC Ch.9)(ndg) Malkin (RAGE Ch. 8) Mar (0A <i>Out of doors -February</i>) Mars (COTh <i>The Chaffinch</i>)(ndg) Marten-cat (RD Ch. 9)(ndg)</p>	<p>Beating (punishment) Cattle field Coarse grass left by grazing animals Branches Damaging one's clothes on thorns Field scabious (<i>knautia aarvensis</i>) Meadow cranesbill (<i>geranium pratense</i>) One square pole (15.5 x 15.5) feet Command to a dog to hunt something Mechanical technician or hire contractor Meadow sweet (<i>spiraea uhnaria</i>) Very Get out of the area urgently Rag mop or (derog.) slattern Haulm or root of a plant First plant growth appearing in spring Pine marten (<i>martes martes</i>)</p>

<p>Maxen (F AH <i>Locality and Nature</i>) Mayweed # (TOTF <i>The Coming of Summer</i>)(ndg) Meat (RD Ch.1)(ndg) Mechanic * (TOTF <i>The Farmer at Home</i>)(ndg) Med (COTH <i>The Rural Scene</i>) Meejick (RAGE Ch. 4)(ndg) Merestone (AP Ch.3) Messengers (GFF <i>Night</i>) Millers Thumb * (WLSC Ch.19)(ndg) Minded (WE vol. 1 Ch. 14) Minnie (WLSC Ch.19) Moll-ern (RAGE Ch. 4) Moon-daisy # (TOTF <i>The Coming of Summer</i>) Mop (the) (WLSC Ch.5) Mortal (WE vol. 1 Ch. 1) Mouch (HAHM Ch.23) Moucher* (RAGE Ch.5) Mound # (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>) Nation (GFF <i>Up to Church</i>) Navigator (AP Ch. 11) Neatherd (AF Ch. 7) Needles * (HATV <i>Marlborough Forest</i>)(ndg) Nettle creeper (AP Ch.9)</p> <p>Nitch (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>) No bounds (FAH <i>Field Words and Ways</i>)(ndg) Noon-naw (RAGE Ch. 4)(ndg) Nuncheon (COTH <i>The Rural Scene</i>) Occasional * (HAHM Ch.9)(ndg) Odd-me-dod (GGF <i>The Nether Millstone</i>)(ndg) Offer (RD Ch.4) (ndg) Office *(DM Vol.II Ch.7)(ndg) Old mans beard * (OA <i>The Haunt of the Hare</i>) Old womans penny (FAH <i>Country Places</i>)(ndg) Oont(GAH Ch.2) Ould 'un (GFF <i>Dawn</i>)(ndg) Overlooked (to be) (RD Ch.10)(ndg) Packing (WLSC Ch. 16) Panck(to)(DM Ch.10) Pansherds (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>)</p>	<p>Manure heap Stinking chamomile (<i>anthesis cotula</i>) Food (for deer in this case) Machine operator May (as in to permit) Menagerie Boundary stone Small detached clouds ahead of main mass Species of small fish (<i>cottus gobio</i>) Remembered Stickleback (<i>gasterosteus aculeatus</i>) Grey heron (<i>ardea cineria</i>) Marguerite (<i>chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>) A country fair Extremely Filch, steal casually Loitering scavenger A hedge Very Contract labourer, or strong narrow spade Person who looks after cattle Leaves of the pine tree (<i>pinus sylvestris</i>) Whitethroat (<i>sylvia communis</i>) or Garden warbler (<i>sylvia borin</i>) Something short and robust e.g. timber No way of knowing Idiot Lunch Kind of small table Scarecrow 'Bud' from which a red deer antler grows Office (room) Wild clematis (<i>clematis vitalba</i>) Honesty (<i>lunaria annua</i>) Mole (<i>talpa europaea</i>) The devil To be in the eye of the Devil Close clustering of birds Pant for breath Broken pottery</p>
<p>Parlous * (GFF <i>Dawn</i>)(ndg) Paving * (OHAC <i>The Blue Doors</i>)(ndg) Peach (to) (GFF <i>Gleaning</i>)(ndg) Pease (F AH <i>An English Deer Park</i>)(ndg) Peevish * (OA <i>One of the New Voters</i>)(ndg) Peewit * (TOTF <i>The Coming of Summer</i>)(ndg) Peggie (WLSC Ch.11) Peggies # (COTH <i>A Summer Evening</i>) Pet*(GAH Ch.8)(ndg) Pick(RD Ch.4)(ndg) Pick-a-pie (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>) Picked (pron. "pick- edd") (TOTF <i>Field-faring Women</i>) Pitch *(GAH Ch.4) Pitching bar (AP Ch. 2) Plant * (TOTF <i>An English Homestead</i>)(ndg) Plim (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>) Poach* (WLSC Ch.20) Pocket # (COTH <i>London Notes & Reflections</i>)(ndg) Pothouse (OA <i>Golden-brown</i>)(ndg) Pottering (COTH <i>London Notes and Reflections</i>)(ndg) Potting * (GAH Ch.5)(ndg) Prestige * (in <i>italics</i>) (HAHM Ch.25)(ndg) Pretty * (FAH <i>The Countryside - Sussex</i>)(ndg) Public * (AP Ch.5)(ndg) Puddy (TOTF <i>John Smith's Shanty</i>)(ndg) Punnet * (AP Ch.7) Pussy-cats (HAHM Ch.20) Quar-martin (WLSC Ch.9) Quat (WLSC Ch. 3) Queens great hairy dog flower (FAH <i>Nature and Books</i>)(ndg)</p>	<p>Perilous Paving with flagstones Lever up Peas Disagreeable Lapwing (<i>vanilltus vanellus</i>) Fruit of wild rose (<i>rosa canina</i>) Hawthorn berries (<i>crataegus monogyna</i>) Domestic animal Pichfork Steal Thin, sharp-featured Throw with a pitchfork Iron bar used when setting hurdle-posts into the ground Heavy technical equipment Swell up, as with a wet door jamming (of ground) disturb e.g. by hooves Hop-sack Beerhouse Rough shooting,(not in a game reserve) Shooting for the pot, not for sport Prestige Fine (e.g. fine weather) Pub Short and thick Small light basket Flowers of willow (<i>salix caprea</i>) Sand martin (<i>riparia riparia</i>) Crouch down Dandelion (<i>taraxacum officinale</i>)</p>

<p>Quest (GFF <i>The Sweet New Grass</i>....)</p> <p>Quick-beam (RD Ch. 6)(ndg)</p> <p>Rabbit-run* (WLSC Ch. 9)(ndg)</p> <p>Rafty # (HATV <i>The Idle Earth</i>)</p> <p>Ramson (OA <i>Wild Flowers</i>)(ndg)</p> <p>Ranter (COTH <i>The Rural Scene</i>)(ndg)</p> <p>Rat-clam (FAH <i>The Countryside ~ Sussex</i>)(ndg)</p> <p>Rattle (HATV <i>Unequal Agriculture</i>)</p> <p>Ratdes (HAHM Ch.27)(ndg)</p> <p>Reaphook* (LOTF <i>Clem. Lane</i>)</p> <p>Red wood-dog (FAH <i>Walks in the Wheatfields</i>)(ndg)</p> <p>Rede (O A <i>Sunny Brighton</i>) (ndg)</p> <p>Reed sparrow (OA <i>One of the New Voters</i>)</p> <p>Rick * (LOTF <i>Sea, Sky and Down</i>)</p> <p>Rights * (DM Vol. I Ch. 19)(ndg)</p> <p>Rights (RD Ch.7)(ndg)</p> <p>Ring dove # (HATV <i>The Spring of the Year</i>)(ndg)</p> <p>Ripping (AATF Ch.23)(ndg)</p> <p>Roadside * (HAHM Ch. 10)(ndg)</p> <p>Rowetty (WLSC Ch. 2)</p> <p>Rubber (COTH <i>Hay Harvest Notes</i>)(ndg)</p> <p>Rubble * (WLSC Ch.2)</p> <p>Rucket (AATF Ch. 10)(ndg)</p> <p>Runs* (GAH Ch.?) (ndg)</p> <p>Sand-flag # (OHAC <i>The Last of a London Trout</i>)(ndg)</p> <p>Saturday night's pepper (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>)</p>	<p>Wood pigeon (<i>colomba palumbus</i>)</p> <p>Rowan (<i>sorbus aucuparia</i>)</p> <p>Track made by rabbits</p> <p>Stale, generally applied to bacon</p> <p>Wild garlic (<i>allium ursinum</i>)</p> <p>Parson</p> <p>Gin trap</p> <p>A large yellow weed (<i>silene vulgaris</i>)</p> <p>Weeds (e.g. spoiling a hay crop)</p> <p>Sickle with elongated blade</p> <p>Fox (Gypsies' language) (<i>vulpes vulpes</i>)</p> <p>Advise</p> <p>Reed warbler (<i>acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>) or</p> <p>Reed bunting (<i>emberiza schoeniclus</i>)</p> <p>Stack</p> <p>One's legal entitlements</p> <p>The antler points of a mature, huntable stag</p> <p>Wood pigeon (<i>colomba palumbus</i>)</p> <p>Excellent (survived for middle-class, until c. 1940)</p> <p>Roadside</p> <p>Coarse, as of rough grass</p> <p>Whetstone</p> <p>Rubble</p> <p>Loud noise (compare modern "racket")</p> <p>Visible tracks made by wild animals</p> <p>Water iris (<i>iris pseudacorus</i>)</p> <p>Sun-spurge (<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>)</p>
<p>Sauce alone (OA <i>Wild Flowers</i>)(ndg)</p> <p>Saverne (HATV <i>Marlboroagfi Forest</i>)(ri&%)</p> <p>Scamped (WLSC Ch.6)(ndg)</p> <p>Scaut(LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>)</p> <p>Scoop * (GAH Ch. 8)</p> <p>Scotch fir (COTH-4 <i>Summer Evening</i>)(ndg)</p> <p>Scaambing (LOTF <i>Pillage Miners</i>)</p> <p>Scrarae (OFF <i>A Fray</i>)(ad\$)</p> <p>Scratch-pack # (HAHM Ch.23)(ndg)</p> <p>Scrum (FAH <i>Collage Ideas</i>)</p> <p>Scum * (AP Ch.3Xndg)</p> <p>Scumming (COTH <i>Midsummer Pests</i>)(ndg)</p> <p>Sea swallow (WLSC Ch. 20)(ndg)</p> <p>Sedge reedling# (HATV <i>Biros ofSprirjg</i>)(ndg)</p> <p>Sedge-bird # (OHAC <i>The Country near London</i>)(ndg)</p> <p>Service * (in) (WLSC Ch. 6)(ndg)</p> <p>Set (verb) (OHAC <i>The English Breed</i>)(ndg)</p> <p>Sets ("there it sets") (FAH MeW <i>Words and Ways</i>)(ndg)</p> <p>Shady * (GAH Ch.9)(ndg)</p> <p>Shallygallee (RAGE Ch. 4)</p> <p>Shave (OFF <i>A Feast - Conclusion</i>)(ndg)</p> <p>Shaw (FAH <i>Buckhurst Park</i>)(ndg)</p> <p>Sheening (WLSC Ch.6)</p> <p>Shick-shack Day (WLSC Ch. 5)</p> <p>Shocks (WLSC Ch.12)(ndg)</p> <p>Shore (WLSC Ch.12)</p> <p>Shoring* (WLSC Ch.12)</p> <p>Sidelong * (WLSC Ch. 6)</p> <p>Silgreen (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>)</p> <p>Silverfish* (WLSC Ch.5)(ndg)</p> <p>Skilling (TOTF <i>The Farmer at Home</i>)</p> <p>Skit (RAGE Ch.2)</p> <p>Skittle-sharper (TOTF <i>The Labourer's Daily Life</i>)(ndg)</p> <p>Slickit (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>)</p> <p>Slip udd (WLSC Ch. 11)(ndg)</p> <p>Siot(RD Ch.1)(ndg)</p> <p>Slubby (FAH <i>Field Words and Ways</i>)(ndg)</p> <p>Small (of beer) *(HAHM Ch. 23)(ndg)</p> <p>Smart '(HAHM Ch.27)(ndg)</p> <p>Snakes victuals (Ch. 2)</p> <p>Sobbed (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>)</p> <p>Sod-apple (RAGE Ch 2)</p> <p>Sog (FAH <i>Summer in Somerset</i>)(ndg)</p>	<p>Wild garlic (<i>allium ursinum</i>) (see Ramson)</p> <p>Species of fern named after Savemake Forest</p> <p>Negligently made</p> <p>Haul or pull, e.g. a cart stuck in mud</p> <p>Kind of utensil</p> <p>Scots pine (<i>pinus sylvestris</i>)</p> <p>Stretching up and pulling down</p> <p>Fight</p> <p>Group of inferior, hastily-gathered workers</p> <p>Small food item baked to a crisp</p> <p>Scum</p> <p>Build-up of scum on a scythe blade</p> <p>Tern</p> <p>Sedge warbler (prob.)(<i>acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>)</p> <p>Sedge warbler (prob.)(<i>acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>)</p> <p>Employed as a domestic servant</p> <p>To reach full strength of body</p> <p>"There it is"</p> <p>Of dubious integrity</p> <p>Flimsy, poor quality</p> <p>Cut</p> <p>Copse</p> <p>Threshing by machinery</p> <p>May 8th, celebration of Charles II's accession</p> <p>Sheaves standing in groups to dry</p> <p>Strip of land adjacent to ditch</p> <p>Rivetting of the sides of an excavation</p> <p>Sidelong, as a boat coming up to moorings</p> <p>House-leek (<i>sempervivun tectorum</i>)</p> <p>Tiny silvery insects living in moist crevices</p> <p>Open-sided shed</p> <p>Brief rain shower</p> <p>One who cheats at skittles</p> <p>Slender (NB compare Scots "sleekit")</p> <p>Sliding sheath of hazel nut, state of ripeness</p> <p>Footprint of deer</p> <p>Muddy</p> <p>Weak</p> <p>Intelligent</p> <p>Arum lily berries (<i>araceae maculatum</i>)</p> <p>Drenched, as of clothes</p> <p>Great hairy willow herb (<i>epilobium hirsutum</i>)</p> <p>Peaty place</p>

Soil (RD Ch.6)(ndg)	A deer "soils" when it rolls in water
Spadger (FAH <i>The Countryside - Sussex</i>)(ndg)	Sparrow (<i>passer domesticus</i>)
Spean (FAH <i>The Countryside - Sussex</i>)(ndg)	Hoe blade
Spell (to) (HATV <i>Village Organisation</i>)(ndg)	Study and try to comprehend
Spit (AP Ch. 11)(ndg in this meaning)	Spade's depth
Sprack(DM Vol. I Ch.17)	Brisk, spritely
Springe # (HATV <i>A King of Acres</i>)(ndg)	Kind of trap
Spud (FAH <i>The Countryside - Sussex</i>)(ndg)	Hoe or short dagger (Also see <i>After London</i> Ch. 6)
Squail#(B Ch.210)	Throw a short stick, e.g. to dislodge fruit
Squailer (AP Ch.3)	Short throwing-stick
Square * (TOTF <i>An English Homestead</i> (ndg)	Device for drawing right-angles
Square* (RAGE Ch.1)(ndg)	Honest
Squat * (DM Vol. I Ch. 19)(ndg)	Occupy property without legal right
Squishy ' (HAHM Ch. 8)	Soft
Stabbling (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>)	Roughening of ground by hooves etc.
Starving (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>)	Seating birds off crops
Steale (WLSC Ch. 4)	Shaft of long-handled tool
Stew (COTH <i>A Lesson in Lent</i>)(ndg)	Pond for keeping fish for eating
Stick (AP Ch.3)(ndg)	Tree or log
Stole (WM <i>The Squirrel</i>)(ndg)	Trunk of a small tree, esp. ash-stoles
Stone osier (GAH Ch. 8)	Particularly flexible willow (<i>salix purpurea</i>)
Strike (to) (AL Ch.21)	Of a large fish, to dart away
Studio * (TOTF <i>The Labourer's Daily Life</i>)(ndg)	Studio
Succory (RAGE Ch.7)(ndg)	Chicory (<i>chicorium intybas</i>)
Sulphur butterfly (OA <i>The Pine Wood</i>)(ndg)	Brimstone butterfly (genus <i>pieridae</i>)
Summat* (AATF Ch.8)(ndg)	Something
Summer snipe (WLSC Ch.20)	Sandpiper (<i>actitis hypoleucos</i>)
Swankey * (COTH <i>The Rural Scene</i>)	A dandy, ostentatious gentleman
Swaphook (LOTF <i>Clem. Lane</i>)(ndg)	Sickle with elongated blade
Swarm up (HATV <i>Nature and Eternity</i>)(ndg)	Climb e.g. a rope
Sweel (LOTF <i>Clem. Lane</i>)(ndg)	To singe linen
Tackle (noun) (OFF <i>The Sweet New Grass...</i>)	Equipment, almost any kind of multiple item
Take up (HAHM Ch. 4)(ndg)	Borrow
Taltet (DM Vol. II Ch.5)	A room over a stable
Tally * (FAH <i>Just before Winter</i>)(ndg)	Account (money)
Taste* (HAHM Ch.9)(ndg)	Delicacy of style
Teart (COTH <i>The Rural Scene</i>)	Frustrating
Tedding (RAGE Ch. 8)	Spreading new-cut corn
Teeled-up (B Ch.51)	Leaning against something
Thick with* (RAGE Ch. 1)(ndg)	On good terms with
Thill # (DM Ch.6)	Draw-shaft of a waggon or carriage
This here, that there* (RAGE Ch.8)(ndg)	Familiar expressions today
Thole (DM Vol. I Ch.13)(ndg)	Show stoicism, endure
Thuck (AATF Ch. 34)(ndg)	That
Tights * (WE vol. 1 Ch 6)(ndg)	Tights; pants and leggings in one garment
Tillered (RAGE Ch.6)	Sprouted, as of young corn
Tip * (RAGE Ch. 1)(ndg)	Small gratuity
Titlark # (OHAC <i>The Last of a London Trout</i>)fad%	Skylark (<i>alauda arvensis</i>)
Titlark (AP Ch. 9)(ndg)	Tree pipit (<i>anthus trivialis</i>)
Titmouse (GAH Ch.3)(ndg)	Bluetit (<i>parus caeruleus</i>)
Totted * (AATF Ch. 16)(ndg)	Added up
Touchwood (WLSC Ch.20)(ndg)	Crumbly decayed wood of tree
Tramp* (GAH Ch.6)(ndg)	Vagabond
Tree-climber (WLSC Ch.9)(ndg)	Tree-creeper (<i>certhia familiaris</i>)
Trenching * (AATF Ch.21)(ndg)	Digging a drainage trench
Truckling (DM Vol. II Ch. 13)(ndg)	Sycophantic behaviour
Tuck-out * (TOTF <i>Wiltshire Labourers</i>)(ndg)	Large meal
Tufters (RD Ch.7)(ndg)	Specially trained deerhounds
Turn-pike (AP Ch.2)	Wire snare
Turnpike # (HATV <i>The Idle Earth</i>)(ndg this meaning)	Highway
Turvin or Tuffin (RAGE Ch. 7)	Hay made from coarse grasses etc,
Tussocky * (WLSC Ch. 3)(ndg)	Tussocky (generally grass)
Twist (TOTF <i>Field-faring Women</i>)(ndg)	Bundle of fibrous material e.g. whipcord
Uck (to) (RAGE Ch. 4)	Pick out with a pointed object
Unconscious * (WE vol.1 Ch.12)(ndg)	Unconscious
Undertow * (WLSC Ch. 2)(ndg)	Undertow, e.g. returning wave
Unkid (GAH Ch.3)	Uncanny, weird
Uplands * (HAHM Ch. 11)(ndg)	Uplands
Upperds * (LOTF <i>Clem. Lane</i>)(ndg)	Upwards
Vagging (FAH <i>Walks in the Wheatfields</i>)	Using a reaping-hook to cut corn

Varmint * (TOTF <i>Wiltshire Labourers</i>)(ndg)	Vermin
Velt (WLSC Ch. 16)	Fieldfare (<i>turdus pilaris</i>)
Vine (RD Ch. 5)(ndg)	Rope made of twisted straw
Vrammards (RAGE Ch. 8)	Forwards
Waddles (COTH <i>The Rural Scene</i>) (ndg)	Cut hay lying in long swathes
Wait-a-bit thorns (B Ch. 43)(ndg)	Blackthorn, sloe (<i>prunus spinosa</i>)
Wakes (WLSC Ch.7)	Long lines of new-mown hay, awaiting carting
Wallows (WLSC Ch. 7)	Long swathes of new-mown hay
War out! (GFF <i>Gleaning</i>) (ndg)	"Lookout!"
Warn (GFF <i>Up to Church</i>)	I suppose
Washer * (HATV <i>The Story of Swindon</i>)(ndg)	Metal disc with hole to take a shaft or axle
Wasp-flies (COTH <i>The Spirit of Nature</i>)(ndg)	Hover-flies (genus <i>syrphus</i>)
Wat (GFF <i>Evening</i>)(ndg)	Brown hare (<i>lepus capensis</i>)
Watchet (WLSC Ch.6)	Wet, e.g. of a person caught in the rain
Water ousel (FAH <i>Summer in Somerset</i>)(ndg)	Dipper (<i>cinchus cinclus</i>)
Water rat * (OHAT <i>The Last of a London Trout</i>)(ndg)	Water vole (<i>microtus amphibius</i>)
Water wagtail (HATV <i>Nature and Eternity</i>)(ndg)	Grey wagtail (<i>motacilla cineria</i>)
Water-colley (LOTF <i>The Water Colley</i>)(ndg)	Dipper (<i>cinclus cinclus</i>)
Wattle-and-daub * (TOTF <i>John Smith's Shanty</i>)(ndg)	Lath-and-plaster construction
Wattles * (LOTF <i>Clem. Lane</i>)(ndg)	Hurdles
Way-warden # (TOTF <i>Wiltshire Labourers</i>)(ndg)	Person responsible for road maintenance report
Whey-leads. ("ledds") (TQTF <i>An English Homestead</i>)	Lead-lined troughs used in cheese-making
Whilom # ("Wile-um") (WE vol.1 Ch. 14)	At some time past
Wick* (WLSC Ch.7)(ndg)	Group of houses lying outside main village
Wicker (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>)	Giggle
Wight (TOTF <i>A True Tale of the Wiltshire Labourer</i>)(ndg)	Person (derogatory)
Wild willow (RAGE Ch. 2)	Great hairy willow-herb (<i>epilobium hirsutum</i>)
Willow wren (AP Ch.9)(ndg)	Willow warbler (<i>phylloscopus trochilus</i>)
Wine whip (TOTF <i>The Farmer at Home</i>)(ndg)	A small group sharing wine
Wing (COTH <i>London Notes and Reflections</i>)(ndg)	Bird net
Wise woman (WLSC Ch. 10)(ndg)	Woman reputed to know healing herbs /rituals
Wivelly (LOTF <i>Village Miners</i>)	Undecided
Woaght!* (WLSC Ch. 7)(ndg)	Call to stop a horse
Wood-quest (COTH <i>The Rural Scene</i>)(ndg)	Woodpigeon (<i>colomba palumbus</i>)
Woot? (GFF <i>The Sweet New Grass</i>)(ndg)	Will you?
Wootn't (GFF <i>The Sweet New Grass</i>)(ndg)	Won't you?
Worked round *(WLSC Ch. 2)(ndg)	Returned, as, e.g. a thunderstorm which returns
Worrut (RAGE Ch. 2)(ndg)	Wart
Wrastling (WLSC Ch. 4)	Fire crossing spaces, e.g. between roofs
Wristing (AP Ch.11)	Using hands to break creature's neck
Wunt (GFF <i>The Sweet New Grass...</i>)(ndg)	Mole (<i>talpa europaea</i>)
Yackle (COTH <i>The Spirit of Nature</i>)(ndg)	Cry of the green woodpecker (<i>picus viridis</i>)
Yang-yang (FAH <i>My Old Village</i>)(ndg)	Ill-tempered nagging
Yard Club (HATV <i>The Story of Swindon</i>)(ndg)	Society providing funds for medical treatment
Yarbs (RAGE Ch.2)	Arum Lily root (<i>araceae maculatum</i>)
Yarn (AATF Ch.24)	Earn
Yeat (GFF <i>A-Nutting</i>)(ndg)	Eat
Yellucks! (GGF <i>Evening</i>)	"Look here!"
Yelms (WLSC Ch. 6)	Small straw bundles laid out for thatchers' use
Yent (COTH <i>The Rural Scene</i>)(ndg)	Haven't
Yet (AATF Ch.12)	Eat
Yherb (TOTF <i>The Labourer's Daily Life</i>)(ndg)	Herb
Yod (GFF <i>Gleaning</i>)(ndg)	Head
Yok (RDCh.8)(ndg)	Grease from sheep's wool
You (RAGE Ch.1)(ndg)	Added to conclude a comment