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## The Sound of

## William Barnes's Dialect Poems

## 2. Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect, second collection (1859)

## The Sound of William Barnes's Dialect Poems

2. Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect, second collection (1859)
by T. L. Burton
From reviews of Volume 1 of The Sound of William Barnes's Dialect Poems:

This volume is the first of a series designed to supplement Burton's William Barnes's Dialect Poems: A Pronunciation Guide (2010) ... Together, these volumes constitute a monumental project which "sets out to provide a phonemic transcript and an audio recording of each individual poem in Barnes's three collections of Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect" ...

The driving force behind this project is Burton's enthusiasm for Barnes's work and his desire to bring these poems to life for the widest possible audience ... Recordings of Burton's lively, animated and accurate readings of each poem are provided on a free website hosted by Adelaide University Press, as is a free, searchable pdf version of the text ...

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-Joan C. Beal in Anglia.



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## The Sound of

## William Barnes's Dialect Poems

2. Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect, second collection

## About this volume

This is the second volume in a series that sets out to to provide a phonemic transcript and an audio recording of each individual poem in Barnes's three collections of Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect. Beginning with two poems that inspired Vaughan Williams to set them to music, and ending with a paean of praise for the poet's native county, this second collection contains 105 poems of immense range and power. There are poems of longing, of love and of loss; of pain and of protest; of tears and of laughter; of grief and consolation; of feasting and celebration; of music and birdsong; of falsehood and friendship and faith; of generosity and meanness; of bad temper and good; of stasis and travel; of flowers and trees; of storm and of calm. "Here," in short, (as Dryden famously said of the poetry of Geoffrey Chaucer) "is God's plenty".
T. L. Burton is an Emeritus Professor of English at the University of Adelaide.

Free audio files of T. L. Burton performing the poems in this book are available from

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## The Sound of

## William Barnes's Dialect Poems

# 2. Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect, second collection (1859) 

as revised for the final collection (1879)
by
T. L. Burton

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## PREFACE

This is the second volume in a series that sets out to provide a phonemic transcript and an audio recording of each poem in Barnes's three collections of Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect.

The individual volumes in the series are not designed to be critical editions: they do not contain variant readings from different versions of the poems or detailed notes on matters of linguistic, literary, social, historical, or biographical interest. The aim is simply to provide a self-contained, uncluttered, and reader-friendly text, which may be read on-screen or on the page, with marginal glosses for any words or phrases that might cause difficulty, together with audio recordings that may be freely audited online. In addition to the many kind friends whose help is acknowledged in the Pronunciation Guide from which this series derives I wish particularly to thank John Emerson, Director of the University of Adelaide Press, and his staff, for their unshakeable patience and their staunch support.

## ABBREVIATIONS

| 1844 | The first edition of Barnes's first collection of dialect poems, Poems of Rural Life, in the Dorset Dialect: With a Dissertation and Glossary (1844) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1847 | The second edition of Barnes's first collection of dialect poems (1847) |
| 1863 Grammar | Barnes's A Grammar and Glossary of the Dorset Dialect with the History, Outspreading, and Bearings of South-W estern English. Berlin: A. Asher for The Philological Society, 1863. |
| 1879 | Barnes's Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect. London: C. Kegan Paul, 1879 (containing the first, second, and third collections of Poems of Rural Life brought together in one volume.) |
| 1886 Glossary | Barnes's A Glossary of the Dorset Dialect with a Grammar of Its Word Shapening and Wording. Dorchester: M. \& E. Case, County Printers; London: Trübner, 1886. |
| $a d v$. | adverb |
| $A E D$ | Upton, Clive, and J. D. A. Widdowson. An Atlas of English Dialects. 2nd ed. London: Routledge, 2006. |
| C | Consonant |
| CS | Comparative Specimen (in Part 5 of Ellis's On Early English Pronunciation) |
| cwl | Classified Word List (in Part 5 of Ellis's On Early English Pronunciation) |
| DCC | Dorset County Cbronicle |
| Diss. | The "Dissertation on the Dorset Dialect of the English Language" prefaced to 1844 |
| DWS | Elworthy, Frederic Thomas. "The Dialect of West Somerset." Transactions of the Pbilological Society (1875-76): 197-272. English Dialect Society, Series D, Miscellaneous, 7. London: Trübner, 1875. |


| $E D D$ | The English Dialect Dictionary: Being the Complete V ocabulary of All Dialect Words Still in Use, or Known to Have Been in Use during the Last Two Hundred Years; Founded on the Publications of the English Dialect Society and on a Large Amount of Material Never Before Printed. Ed. Joseph Wright. 6 vols. London: H. Frowde; New York: G. P. Putnam's, 1898-1905. |
| :---: | :---: |
| EEP | On Early English Pronunciation (see Ellis) |
| Ellis | Ellis, Alexander J. On Early English Pronunciation, with Especial Reference to Shakespere and Chaucer ... 5 parts. Early English Text Society, Extra Series 2, 7, 14, 23, 56. London: Trübner, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1874, 1889. |
| eMnE | early Modern English (roughly 16th \& 17th centuries) |
| GenAm | General American (pronunciation) |
| Jennings | Jennings, James. Observations on Some of the Dialects in the West of England, Particularly Somersetshire: With a Glossary of Words Now in Use There; and Poems and Other Pieces Exemplifying the Dialect. London: Printed for Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, 1825. |
| Jones | Jones, Daniel. An Outline of English Phonetics. Leipzig: Teubner, 1918. |
| $L A E$ | The Linguistic Atlas of England. Ed. Harold Orton, Stewart Sanderson, and John Widdowson. Atlantic Highlands, NJ: Humanities Press, 1977. |
| later editions | all editions of Barnes's dialect poems in the modified form of the dialect (i.e. from the mid 1850s onwards) |
| MacMahon | MacMahon, Michael K. C. "Phonology." Chapter 5 of The Cambridge History of the English Language, Vol. 4, 17761997. Ed. Suzanne Romaine. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1998. |
| ME | Middle English (roughly 1100 to 1500) |
| OE | Old English (up to about 1100) |
| OED | The Oxford English Dictionary Online |
| ppl. | [http://www.oed.com](http://www.oed.com) past participle |


| proto-RP | The nineteenth-century forerunner of RP |
| :---: | :---: |
| RP | Received pronunciation |
| SDD | Studies on the Dorset Dialect (see Widén) |
| SED | Orton, Harold, and Eugen Dieth. Survey of English Dialects. Leeds: E. J. Arnold for the University of Leeds. (A) Introduction by Harold Orton, 1962. (B) The Basic Material. Vol. 4, The Southern Counties, ed. Harold Orton and Martyn F. Wakelin, 1967-68. |
| StE | Standard English |
| SW | Southwest(ern) |
| V | Vowel |
| $v$. | verb |
| Wakelin | Wakelin, Martyn F. The Southwest of England. Varieties of English around the World. Text Series 5. Gen. Ed. Manfred Görlach. Amsterdam: Benjamins, 1986. |
| WBCP | The Complete Poems of William Barnes. Ed. T. L. Burton and K. K. Ruthven. 3 vols. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 2013-. |
| WBPG | William Barnes's Dialect Poems: A Pronunciation Guide. By T. L. Burton. Adelaide and Provo, UT: The Chaucer Studio Press, 2010. |
| Wells | Wells, J. C. Accents of English. 3 vols. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1982 |
| Widén | Widén, Bertil. Studies on the Dorset Dialect. Lund Studies in English 16. Lund: Gleerup, 1949. Nendeln: Kraus, 1968. |
|  | English 16. Lund: Gleerup, 1949. Nendeln: Kraus, 1968. |

## KEY TO PHONETIC SYMBOLS

Except where otherwise stated, words used in this key to illustrate the sounds are assumed to have the same pronunciation as in RP. Parentheses around a phonetic character indicate that it may be either sounded or silent; those around a length mark indicate that the preceding character may be either long or short. The symbols are a selection from amongst those offered by the International Phonetic Association, along lines similar to the usage in the Oxford English Dictionary, with some modifications.

## Consonants

| b as in bin | p as in pat |
| :---: | :---: |
| d as in din | r as in rat |
| $\mathrm{d}_{3}$ as in judge, gin | S as in $\sin$ |
| f as in fin | $\int$ as in shin |
| g as in get | as in tin |
| h as in hot | tf as in chin |
| j as in yet | $\theta$ as in thin (voiceless th-) |
| k as in cat | 〕 as in this (voiced th-) |
| 1 as in let | V as in vat |
| m as in mat | W as in win |
| n as in net | Z as in zoo |
| 1 as in sing | 3 as in measure |
| yg as in finger |  |

## Short Vowels

a as in French madame I as in pit
$\mathbf{a}$ as in GenAm hot $\quad \boldsymbol{\partial}$ as in about
D as in pot
$\varepsilon$ as in pet
i as in French si
$\Lambda$ as in putt, cut
U as in put, foot
u as in French douce

| a: $\quad$ as in German Tag or Australian | o: | as in burn |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | carpark | Ј: |
| as in born, dawn |  |  |
| ع: as in German fäbrt | o: | as in German Sobn |
| e: as in German Schnee | u: | as in boon |
| i: as in bean |  |  |

## Diphthongs and Glides

æI as in Australian g'day, mate
iə as in fear
عə as in fair
ja: as in German ja, Jahr
$\mathrm{j} \varepsilon$ as in yet
je: as in German jährlich
jeə as in yair
นə combines /u/ with / $\partial /$
ə:I between buy and boy, with a long first element
Du as in know, with a long first element

## ALTERNATIVE PRONUNCIATIONS

As in StE, many common words may be pronounced in more than one way in Barnes's dialect. Wherever convenient, as with the final / $\mathrm{d} /$ of and, ground, etc., or the initial /h/ of when, where, etc., parentheses are used to show that a character may be either silent or sounded. Where this is not possible, as in the case of alternative vowel pronunciations, different readers may opt for different pronunciations, as may the same reader on different occasions. The commonest examples are collected in the table on the following page. The defining factor is often (but not necessarily) a matter of stress: column 2 shows the pronunciation that is most probable when the word is stressed; column 3 shows the pronunciation when it is unstressed or lightly stressed. In many instances readers may wish to substitute the alternative form for the form used in the transcripts of the poems in the main part of the book.

## TABLE OF COMMON ALTERNATIVES

The -es ending on plural nouns (when syllabic) may be either / Iz/ or / $\partial \mathrm{z} /$. The -est ending on superlative adjectives may be either /ist/ or / $\partial \mathrm{It} /$. The ending -ess in -ness, -less, etc. may be either /is/ or / $\mathrm{\partial S} /$.

| Word | Stressed | Unstressed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| as | az | $\partial \mathrm{Z}$ |
| at | at | ət |
| but | b ¢t | bot |
| do | du: | do |
| dost | $\mathrm{d} \Lambda \mathrm{st}$ | dəst |
| for (var, vor) | vair | var, vər |
| from | vrpm | vrəm |
| ha' ('have') | ha | hə |
| he, 'e | (h)i: | $\bigcirc$ |
| must | $\mathrm{m} \Lambda \mathrm{S}(\mathrm{t})$ | $\operatorname{mos}(\mathrm{t})$ |
| nor (nar, nor) | nar | nar, nər |
| or (ar, or) | a:r | ar, ər |
| so ('to that extent') | SO: | Sə |
| some | SAm | səm |
| than | ðan | ðən |
| that | ðat | ðət |
| the | ði (before a vowel) | ðə (before a consonant) |
| their | ðعər, ðer | ðər |
| there | ðعər, ðer | ðər |
| to | tu(:) | to |
| wher | (h)weər | (h)wər |
| year | jorr, jiər | jiər |
| you (you, ya) | ju: | jə |
| your | ju(:)ər | jər |

## INTRODUCTION

## The spelling and pronunciation of the modified form of the dialect

When "The bit o' ground at huome" appeared in the Dorset County Cbronicle on 11 September 1856, it was the first poem Barnes had published in DCC since "Jeän o' Grenley Mill" had appeared there on 14 September 1843thirteen years previously almost to the day; ${ }^{1}$ and it was twelve years since the publication in 1844 of Poems of Rural Life, in the Dorset Dialect: With a Dissertation and Glossary (containing almost all the dialect poems Barnes had published in DCC in the ten-year period from the beginning of 1834 to the end of 1843), which became, retrospectively, his first collection of poems in the Dorset dialect.

Readers with a long memory and an interest in language might have been surprised by some of the spellings they encountered in this new poem. Whereas some spellings would have been familiar from Barnes's previous poems (buome in the title, -èn as the ending of the present participle in lines 2 and 3 , da throughout for unemphatic auxiliary $d o$, z for initial $s$ in zee and zummer in lines 5 and 6 , rudges for ridges in 32, etc.), others would not. Amongst the unfamiliar spellings in the first half of the poem readers would have found peäce (which might be mistaken for peace but is intended for pace) in line 3 and pleäce (i.e. place) in line 4 instead of the earlier spellings piace and pliace; rä̈n (10), weïgh (20), and sträight (28) for earlier râin, wâigh, and strâight; eärbs (28) for earlier yarbs; and so on.

Nothing was said about these new spellings at that time, but when Barnes's second collection of poems in dialect came out in 1859, containing most of the poems he had published in $D C C$ in the previous three years (including this one, retitled "John an' Thomas"), he made some further changes in spelling (such as the abandonment of $d a$ for unemphatic auxiliary do) and included a preface saying, "I have taken for this volume of Dorset Poems, a mode of spelling which I believe is more intelligible than that of the former one, inasmuch as it gives the lettered Dialect more of the bookform of the national speech, and yet is so marked as to preserve, as correctly as the other, the Dorset pronunciation." The claim about pronunciation is,

[^0]however, immediately undercut by the sentence that follows, "Th in thatch, thick, thief, thimble, thin, thing, think, thong, thorn, thumb, represent the soft clipping th in thee"; that is to say, in the ten the words listed the initial consonant sound, which is voiceless in StE (as in thug and thanks), is voiced in the dialect (as in thee or they). This dialectal voicing had earlier been shown in the broad form of the dialect by italicizing the $t h$ and later by replacing it with the runic character $\delta$; but now, in the spelling of the modified form of the dialect, it is left entirely unmarked.

There were further changes in spelling in the second edition of the second collection (1863), and yet more (including the restoration of some broad forms that had earlier been abandoned) in the three-in-one collection of 1879 , which became the standard edition of Barnes's dialect poems thereafter and from which the text in this book is taken. These individual changes do not concern us here, though I give below, in tabular form, a summary of the chief spellings used in the final version of the modified form of the dialect in 1879 , showing how they differ from the spellings of the broad form.

The question that does concern us here is the ways in which these differences in spelling affect the pronunciation of Barnes's dialect poems, if indeed they affect it at all. The safest way to find an answer to this question is to consult the various descriptions of Dorset pronunciation that Barnes gives in the grammars of the dialect that he published at different times in his career (the 1844 Dissertation, the 1863 Grammar, and the 1886 Glossary). If his description of a particular sound changes significantly in one of the later grammars, it may reasonably be assumed that the different description reflects a change of mind about the sound's pronunciation. We find, however, that although the wording of the description changes in the later grammars, its substance remains more or less the same throughout his life; thus corn is pronounced / ka:rn/, whether it is spelled with o or with a (1844 Diss. §25; 1863 Grammar, p. 13; 1886 Glossary, p. 4; WBPG 7.22.1); and father will be/f $£: \partial \partial \mathrm{r} /$, whether the spelling is faether or fäther or father (1844 Diss. §23; 1863 Grammar, p. 13; 1886 Glossary, p. 4; WBPG 7.7.4). Sometimes, however, rhyme or rhythm call for a pronunciation other than the usual one. The combinations irl and url, for instance, are normally pronounced /ərdəl/, with an intrusive /də/ separating the consonants and making the
monosyllabic combination /arl/ disyllabic (1844 Diss. §33; 1863 Grammar, p. 13; 1886 Glossary, p. 15; WBPG 8.8.4); but in a line such as "In whirls along the woody gleädes" in the first stanza of "Comèn hwome" in the third collection, the poem's consistently octosyllabic rhythm requires that whirls remain monosyllabic, hence /(h)warlz/. In other cases again the rhythm demands elision of / də/ to /d/, as in "Waters, drough the meäds a-purlèn | . . . | An' smoke, above the town a-curlèn" in the fourth stanza of "Zun-zet" in the second collection. In such cases readers have the choice as to whether to include the $/ \mathrm{d} /$ without $/ \partial /$ or to opt for the alternative pronunciation for url, / $\mathrm{\partial rl} /$; the transcription is accordingly given as $/ \partial \mathrm{r}(\mathrm{d}) \operatorname{lon} /$.

Chief differences in spelling between the broad form of the dialect in 1844 and the modified form in 1879

The table below is arranged alphabetically according to the spellings found in column 2-the spellings used in the poems appearing in this book-with occasional alternative spellings in parentheses. These are the spellings of the modified form of the dialect preferred by Barnes in 1879 , his last published book of poems, containing revised versions of all three of his collections of Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect brought together in one volume. ${ }^{2}$ The spellings are followed by the intended pronunciation and selected examples. Column 1 gives the equivalent spellings used in the broad form of the dialect in 1844; column 3 shows the equivalent spelling in StE, with the pronunciation in RP; and column 4 gives references to those parts of $W B P G$ (a summary of which may be found in the Appendix to this volume) where the suggested pronunciation in Barnes's day is explained. Where no additional examples are given (as for after and among), the word in bold is itself the example. Words that are spelled and pronounced as in RP are omitted.

No attempt is made to record in the table the various changes Barnes made in his spelling in the years from 1856 (when he first began publishing poems written in the modified form of the dialect) to 1879 (when he

[^1]published his last book of poems in dialect). For a detailed account of some of the major changes involved see $W B C P$ ii, Appendix 3.

| 1844 spelling, pronunciation, \& examples | 1879 spelling, pronunciation, \& examples | StE spelling, RP pronunciation, \& examples | $W B P G$ <br> ref |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a <br> /a/ <br> agg, bag, drashel, lag, langth, stratch | a $/ \mathrm{a} /$ <br> agg, bag, drashel, lag, langth, stratch | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{e} \\ / \varepsilon / \\ \text { egg, beg, threshold, } \\ \text { leg, length, stretch } \end{gathered}$ | 7.2.3 |
| abrode <br> /abro:d/ | abrode, abroad /abro:d/ | abroad <br> /abro:d/ | 7.13 .7 |
| ā'ter, āter / e:tər/ | after / ع:tər/ | after <br> /a:ftər/ | 7.7.4 |
| age /e:d3/ cage, wages | age <br> /e:d3/ <br> cage, wages | age /eid3/ cage, wages | 7.11.13 |
| agen, agiën, again <br> /əgen/, /ogjen/ | ageän <br> /ogjen/ | $\begin{gathered} \text { again } \\ \text { /ogem//,/ogen/ } \end{gathered}$ | 7.11.4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { agoo } \\ & \text { /agu:/ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { agoo } \\ & \text { /agu:/ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ago } \\ \text { / } \partial \mathrm{g} \partial \mathrm{~L} / \end{gathered}$ | 7.14 .6 |
| âi <br> /æI/ <br> afrâid, hâil, mâid, prâise, râin, strâight, tâil, trâin, wâit | aï <br> /æI/ <br> afraïd, hail, maïd, praïse, raïn, straïght, taïl, traïn, waït | ai <br> /ei/ afraid, hail, maid, praise, rain, straight, tail, train, wait | 7.11 .6 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { âi } \\ \text { /æI/ } \\ \text { nâighbour, âight, } \\ \text { wâight, vâil } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { aï } \\ \text { /æı/ } \\ \text { naïghbour, aïght, } \\ \text { waïght, vail } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ei } \\ \text { /ei/ } \\ \text { neighbour, eight, } \\ \text { weight, veil } \end{gathered}$ | 7.11 .6 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { âir } \\ \text { / æir / } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { aïr } \\ \text { /æır/ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { air } \\ & / \varepsilon ə / \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.20 .5 \\ 8.8 .1 \end{gathered}$ |


| afe, āfe, āf /e:f/ cafe, hafe, hāfe, lāf, lāfe, lafe | alf, augh /e:f/ calf, half, laugh | $\begin{gathered} \text { alf, augh } \\ \text { /a:f/ } \\ \text { calf, half, laugh } \end{gathered}$ | 7.7.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ```āk(e), à`k(e) /\varepsilon:k/, /a:k/ chāk, stā`k, tā`k(e), ta'k(e), wā'k(e), wa'k(e)``` | ```alk /\varepsilon:k/ chalk, stalk, talk, walk``` | alk /ok/ chalk, stalk, talk, walk | 7.13 .2 |
| al, al', âl, āl, all, āll /a:l/, / $: 1 /$ al, al', āl, cal, call, cāll, val, vall, vāl, hal, hall, smal, small, smāl, squal, sqâl, squāl | ```all /a:l/ all, call, fall, hall, small, squall``` | $\begin{gathered} \text { all } \\ \text { /o:l/ } \\ \text { all, call, fall, hall, } \\ \text { small, squall } \end{gathered}$ | 7.13 .1 |
| always, ālwiz <br> /a:lwe:z/, /e:lwiz/ | always <br> /a:lwe:z/ | always /o:lweiz/ | 7.11.8 |
| among /ompy/ | among /ampy/ | among /omıy/ | 7.8.3 |
| ānce, āns /e:ns/ dānce, glānce, ānswer | ance, ans /e:ns/ dance, glance, answer | ance, ans /a:ns/ dance, glance, answer | 7.7.4 |
| annge <br> /and3/ anngel, channge, dannger, strannge $(\mathrm{r})$ | ange <br> /and3/ angel, change, danger, strange(r) | ange <br> /eind3/ angel, change, danger, strange(r) | 7.11.12 |
| ar <br> /arr/ <br> warm, swarm, toward | ar <br> /arr/ <br> warm, swarm, toward | ar $/ 0: /$ warm, swarm, toward | $\begin{gathered} 7.22 .2 \\ 8.8 .1 \end{gathered}$ |


| ```ar /a:r/ larn, sar, sarve, sarch``` | ```ar, ear /a:r/ larn, learn, sar, sarve, sarch``` | $\begin{gathered} \text { er, ear } \\ \text { /o:// } \\ \text { learn, serve, search } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 7.9.2 } \\ & \text { 8.8.1 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ```ar, ear /a:r/ cart, dark, farm, harm, heart``` | $\begin{gathered} \text { ar, ear } \\ \text { /arr/ } \\ \text { cart, dark, farm, } \\ \text { harm, heart } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ar, ear } \\ \text { /a:// farm, } \\ \text { cart, dark, farm } \\ \text { harm, heart } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.21 .1 \\ 8.8 .1 \end{gathered}$ |
| are, ear /عər/ square, ware, bear, wear | are, ear /eər/ square, ware, bear, wear | are, ear /عə/ square, ware, bear, wear | $\begin{gathered} 7.20 .1 \\ 8.8 .1 \end{gathered}$ |
| ass /a:s/ brass, glass, grass, pass | ass /a:s/ brass, glass, grass, pass | ass <br> /ais/ <br> brass, glass, grass, pass | 7.7.1 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { ass } \\ / \mathrm{a}(:) \mathrm{s} / \\ \text { ass, lass, cassen } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ass } \\ / \mathrm{a}(:) \mathrm{s} / \\ \text { ass, lass, cassen } \end{gathered}$ | ass <br> /æs/ <br> ass, lass, canst not | 7.7 .2 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { āth, aeth } \\ / \varepsilon: \delta /, / \varepsilon: \theta / \\ \text { fāther, faether, pāth } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ath } \\ & / \varepsilon: \partial /, / \varepsilon: \theta / \\ & \text { father, path } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ath } \\ & \text { /a:d/, /a: } \theta / \\ & \text { father, path } \end{aligned}$ | 7.7.4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { athirt } \\ & \text { /əðə:rt/ } \end{aligned}$ | ath irt <br> /əðərrt/ | athwart <br> / $\partial 0$ wo:t/ | $\begin{gathered} 8.16 .2 \\ 8.8 .1 \end{gathered}$ |
| al, a'l, āl <br> /a:l/, /e:l/ bal, crâl, hal, hāl, ma'l, spra'l, sprāl | ```aul, awl /o:l/ bawl, crawl, haul (hawl), mawl, sprawl``` | aul, awl /o:l/ bawl, crawl, haul, maul, sprawl | 7.13 .1 |
| ān, āen / E : $/$ flānt, hānt(e), sānter, māen | aun, awn, an /ع:n/ <br> flant, haunt, saunter, mawn | aun, awn /o:n/ <br> flaunt, haunt, saunter, mawn ('basket') | 7.13 .3 |


| ānt, an't /ع:nt/ <br> ānt, cānt, can't, slānt | aunt, ant, an't <br> /e:nt/ <br> aunt, can't, slant | aunt, ant, an't /a:nt/ <br> aunt, can't, slant | 7.7.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| avore /əvuər/, /əvorr/ | avore /əvuər/, /əvorr/ | afore <br> /əfっ:/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.23 .4 \\ \text { 8.8.1 } \end{gathered}$ |
| awoy <br> /วwə:I/ | $\begin{gathered} \text { away (awoy) } \\ \text { /วwe:/, / } \mathrm{\partial w} \mathrm{\partial:I} / \end{gathered}$ | away <br> /əweI/ | 7.11 .8 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { ax } \\ \text { /a:ks/ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ax } \\ \text { /a:ks/ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ask } \\ \text { /a:sk/ } \end{gathered}$ | 8.9.2 |
| ây /æI/ bây, gây, hây, mây, pây, plây, prây(er), sprây, stây, swây | ```ay /æI/ baÿ, ga\ddot{, haÿ, maÿ,} paÿ, plaÿ, praÿ(er), spraÿ, staÿ, swaÿ``` | ```ay /eI/ bay, gay, hay, may, pay, play, pray(er), spray, stay, sway``` | 7.11 .6 |
| $\overline{\mathrm{a}}, \mathrm{a}, \overline{\mathrm{a} e}, \mathrm{ae}, \mathfrak{x}, \overline{\mathrm{e}}$ <br> /e:/ <br> clā, lāe, lae, zā, zae, grē (in grēgole <br> 'bluebell'), whē | ```ay, ey /e:/ clay, lay, zay, grey (gray), whey``` | $\begin{gathered} \text { ay, ey } \\ \text { /eI/ } \\ \text { clay, lay, say, grey, } \\ \text { whey } \end{gathered}$ | 7.11 .7 |
| beät /biət/, /bjet/ | beät <br> /biət/, /bjet/ | beat <br> /bist/ | 7.11 .3 |
| bekiaze, bekiase /bikje:z/ | because <br> /bikje:z/ | because /biknz/ | 7.13 .4 |
| bin, ben <br> /bin/, /ben/ | been (ben) <br> /bin/, /ben/ | been <br> /bi:n/ | 7.10 .1 |
| bewar /biwa:r/ | bewar <br> /biwar/ | beware /brwea/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.20 .7 \\ 8.8 .1 \end{gathered}$ |
| beyand, beyond /bijand/ | beyond (beyand) /bijand/ | beyond <br> /bijpnd/ | 7.4 |
| blather <br> /blaðər/ | blath er <br> /blaðər/ | bladder <br> /blædər/ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.2 .3 \\ & 8.8 .1 \end{aligned}$ |
| bote, bo'te /bo:t/ | bought /bo:t/, /boit/ | bought /bo:t/ | 7.13.8b |


| brēak, brē'k, break /bre:k/, /brjek/ | break <br> /bre:k/ | break /breık/ | 7.11.11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| brudge <br> /brıd3/ | bridge (brudge) /brad3/ | bridge /brid3/ | 7.1.4a |
| brode <br> /bro:d/ | broad, brode /bro:d/ | broad <br> /bro:d/ | 7.13 .7 |
| brote, brōte, brought /bro:t/, /brost/ | brought (brote) <br> /bro:t/, /bro:t/ | brought <br> /bro:t/ | 7.13.8b |
| buoy /bwəis/ | bwoy /bwə:i/ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { boy } \\ & \text { /boI/ } \end{aligned}$ | 7.17 .4 |
| cage <br> /ke:d3/ | cage <br> /ke:d3/ | cage <br> / kerd3/ | 7.11.13 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { car } \\ \text { /karr/ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { car } \\ \text { /ka:r/ } \end{gathered}$ | carry <br> /kæri/ | 7.3.4 |
| kiard /kjard/ | ceärd <br> /kjarrd/ | card <br> /ka:d/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.21 .2 \\ 8.8 .1 \end{gathered}$ |
| chammer /tfamər/ | chammer /tfamər/ | chamber /tjeimbo/ | 7.11.12 |
| cheäk /tfiək/ | cheäk /tSiək/ | cheek <br> /tfi:k/ | 7.10.13 |
| cheem /tfi:m/ | cheem /tfirm/ | chime /tfaim/ | 7.10 .2 |
| chile, child /tforil/, /tforild/ | child, chile /tforild/, /tforil/ | child <br> /tfarld/ | 7.16.4 |
| clavy <br> /klavi/ | clavy <br> /klavi/ | clavel <br> /klævəl/ | 7.3.4 |
| clim, clim' <br> /klım/ | clim' (climb) /klım/ | climb <br> /klaım/ | 7.16.4 |
| clum ( $p p l$.) /klım/ | clom ( $p p l$.) /klım/ | climbed <br> /klaımd/ | 7.16.10 |


| clomb (past tense) /klım/ | clomb (past tense) /klım/ | climbed <br> /klaimd/ | 7.16 .10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cloas, cloaz /klo:z/ | clothes <br> /klo:z/ | clothes /kləuðz/ | 8.13 .3 |
| coose <br> /ku:s/ | coo'se <br> /ku:s/ | course <br> /ko:s/ | 7.23.6b |
| curdle /kə:rdəl/ | $\begin{gathered} \text { curl } \\ \text { /kə:rdəl/, /kərl/ } \end{gathered}$ | curl <br> /kə:l/ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.8 .4 \\ & 8.8 .1 \end{aligned}$ |
| daeter, dāter, dā’ter /de:tər/ | daughter (dā’ter) <br> /de:tər/ | daughter /do:tə/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.13 .5 \\ 8.8 .1 \end{gathered}$ |
| dā, dae, dāe, da’, <br> dây /de:/,/dæI/ | $\begin{gathered} \text { day (daÿ) } \\ \text { /de:/ } \end{gathered}$ | day <br> /deI/ | 7.11.7 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { da (unstressed) } \\ / \mathrm{d} \partial / \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { do (unstressed) } \\ \text { /də/ } \end{gathered}$ | do /du:/ | 7.15 .5 |
| dont, don't /do:nt/ | don't (dont) /do:nt/ | don't <br> /dəunt/ | 7.14.14 |
| door /duər/, ?/də:uər/ | door <br> /duər/, ?/dəuør/ | door /do:/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.23 .2 \\ 8.8 .1 \end{gathered}$ |
| dr (initial) /dr/ drash, drashel, dreat, dree, droat, droo, drow, drush | dr (initial) /dr/ drash, drashel, dreat, dree, droat, droo, drow, drush | thr (initial) / $\theta \mathrm{r}$ / <br> thrash, threshold, threat, three, throat, through, throw, thrush | 8.14 |
| drēve <br> /dre:v/ | dreve (drēve) /dre:v/ | drive <br> /draIv/ | 7.10 .6 |
| e $/ \varepsilon /$ <br> peck, het, spet, ef | $\mathbf{e}$ $/ \varepsilon /$ peck, het, spet | i $/ \mathrm{I} /$ pick, hit, spit, if | 7.1.4b |


| ```èa, ē /e:/, /i:/ dēal, drēm, ēat, rēach, strēam``` | ea <br> /i:/, /e:/ deal, dream, eat, reach, stream | ea /i:/ deal, dream, eat, reach, stream | 7.10.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ya (initial) /je/ <br> yable, yacre, yache, yal(e), yapern | eä (initial) <br> /je/ <br> eäble, eäcre, eäche, eäle, eäpern, eäpron | a (initial) /ei/ <br> able, acre, ache, ale, apron | 7.11.5 |
| eä (medial) /iə/ beän, feäst, leäd, leäve, meäd | eä (medial) /iə/ beän, feäst, leäd, leäve, meäd | ea (medial) /i:/ bean, feast, lead, leave, mead | $\begin{aligned} & 7.10 .8 \\ & 7.11 .2 \end{aligned}$ |
| $i a+C+e, i a+C+y$ <br> /je/ <br> biake, griace, griave, liady, miake, niame, shiade, shiape, siake, siame, riace | eä $+C+e$, eä $+C+y$ <br> /j $\varepsilon$ / <br> beäke, greäce, greäve, leädy, meäke, neäme, sheäde, sheäpe, seäke, seäme, reäce | $\begin{gathered} a+C+e, a+C+y \\ / e \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{y} \end{gathered}$ <br> bake, grace, grave, lady, make name, shade, shape, sake, same, race | 7.11.1-2 |
| iair, iare /jeər/ fiair, hiair, piair, diairy, viairy, biare, bliare, miare, shiare | eäir, eäre /jeər/ feäir, heäir, peäir, deäiry, veäiry, beäre, bleäre, meäre, sheäre | air, are /とə/ <br> fair, hair, pair, dairy, fairy, bare, blare, mare, share | $\begin{gathered} 7.20 .2 \\ 8.8 .1 \end{gathered}$ |
| ear, yer (final or medial) /iar/, /jarr/ | ear (final or medial) /iər/ | ear (final or medial) /ェә/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.19 .3 \\ 8.5 .5 \\ 8.8 .1 \end{gathered}$ |
| ```yar (initial) /ja:r/ yarn, yarnest, yarbs``` | ```eär (initial) /ja:r/ eärn, eärnest, eärbs``` | ```ear, (h)er (initial) /arr/ earn, earnest, herbs``` | 7.9.3 |
| yer, ear (word) /jərr/, /iər/ | ear (word) /jarr/, /iər/ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ear (word) } \\ \text { /Іә/ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.19 .3 \\ 8.5 .5 \\ 8.8 .1 \end{gathered}$ |


| ear, eer, ere /iər/ clear, dear, hear, near, beer, cheer, here | ear, eer, ere /iər/ clear, dear, hear, near, beer, cheer, here | ear, eer, ere /ı/ clear, dear, hear, near, beer, cheer, here | $\begin{gathered} \text { 7.19.1 } \\ \text { 8.8.1 } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { yarm } \\ & \text { /jarm/ } \end{aligned}$ | eärm <br> /ja:rm/ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { arm } \\ & \text { /a:m/ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 7.21.6 } \\ \text { 8.8.1 } \end{gathered}$ |
| i, ee /I/, /i(:)/ kip, mit, sim, swit, wik keep, meet, seem, sweet, week | ee /I/, /i(:)/ keep, meet, seem, sweet, week | ```ee /i:/ keep, meet, seem, sweet, week``` | 7.10 .11 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { elem } \\ & \text { /elom/ } \end{aligned}$ | elem <br> /عləm/ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { elm } \\ & / \varepsilon \operatorname{lm} / \end{aligned}$ | 8.6 |
| èn, en (final) /on/ <br> buildèn, doèn, veedèn, zettèn, zingèn, marnen, woaken | èn, en (final) /on/ <br> buildèn, doèn, veedèn, zettèn, zingèn, mornèn, woaken | ing, en (final) /ıy/, /ən/ building, doing, feeding, setting, singing, morning, oaken | 7.1.5 |
| $\mathrm{er}+\mathrm{C}$ <br> /ar/ <br> herd, kern | er+C <br> /arr/ <br> herd, kern | er+C /0:/ <br> herd, kern | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 7.9.1 } \\ & \text { 8.8.1 } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { eth } \\ / \varepsilon \theta / \\ \text { eth, beth, meth } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { e'th } \\ / \varepsilon \theta / \\ \text { eth, beth, meth } \end{gathered}$ | earth, irth /a: 0 / earth, birth, mirth | $\begin{gathered} 7.9 .5 \mathrm{~d} \\ 8.8 .5 \end{gathered}$ |
| evemen <br> /i:vmən/ | evenèn <br> /i:vmən/ | evening <br> /i:vnị/ | 8.7.1 |
| fakket <br> /fakət/ | faggot (fakket) <br> /fagət/, /fakət/ | faggot <br> /fægət/ | 8.4.2 |
| food <br> /fud/ | food <br> /fud/ | food <br> /fu:d/ | 7.6.2 |


| foüght, föwght /forut/ | foüght /fərut/ | fought <br> /fo:t/ | 7.13.8c |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ghiame <br> /gjem/ | geäme /gjem/ | game /germ/ | 8.4.1 |
| giarden, ghiarden <br> /gjarrdən/, <br> /giardən/ | geärden /gja:rdən/ | garden /ga:dən/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.21 .2-3 \\ 8.4 .1 \\ 8.8 .1 \end{gathered}$ |
| geät(e), ghiate /giat/, / gjet/ | geäte (geät) <br> /giot/, /gjet/ | gate /gert/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.11 .3 \\ 8.4 .1 \end{gathered}$ |
| gi'e <br> /gi:/ | gi'e <br> /gi:/ | give <br> /giv/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.1 .8 \\ 8.15 .1 \end{gathered}$ |
| gilcup, gil'cup /gilkıp/ | gil'cup (gilcup) /gilkıp/ | gilt-cup <br> /giltk $\wedge p /$ | 8.4.4 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { girt } \\ \text { /gart/ } \end{gathered}$ | girt <br> /gart | great /greIt/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.9 .4 \\ 7.11 .11 \\ 8.8 .3 \end{gathered}$ |
| gnot <br> /nat/ | $\begin{gathered} \text { gnot (gnat) } \\ \text { /nat/ } \end{gathered}$ | gnat <br> /næt/ | 7.3.2 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { goo, go } \\ / \mathrm{gu}: / \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { goo (go) } \\ / \mathrm{gu}: /(\text { go:/) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { go } \\ \text { / gəv/ } \end{gathered}$ | 7.14.6 |
| gookoo <br> /guku:/ | goocoo, gookoo /guku:/ | cuckoo <br> /kuku:/ | 8.1 |
| goold /gu:ld/ | goold /gu:ld/ | gold /gould/ | 7.14 .5 |
| gramfer /gramfər/ | gramfer /gramfər/ | grandfather /græn(d)fa:ðə/ | 8.13 .2 |
| grammer <br> /gramor/ | grammer /gramor/ | grandmother /græn(d)mıðә/ | 8.13 .2 |
| Grange <br> /gre:nd3/ | Grange <br> /gre:nd3/ | Grange /greind3/ | 7.11.12 |
| gwâin /gwæin/ | gwaïn /gwæın/ | going <br> /gəuIn/ | 7.14 .7 |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ha' } \\ & \text { /ha/ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ha' } \\ & \text { /ha/ } \end{aligned}$ | has, have /hæz/, /hæv/ | 8.15 .1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 'e (unstressed) /o/,/i(:)/ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { he (unstressed) } \\ & / \partial /, / \mathrm{i}(:) /, / \text { hi:/ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { he } \\ & \text { /hi:/ } \end{aligned}$ | 7.10.1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { hear } \\ & \text { /hior/ } \end{aligned}$ | hear (heär) /hiər/ | hear <br> /hı/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.19 .3 \\ 8.5 .5 \\ 8.8 .1 \end{gathered}$ |
| heärd /hiərd/ | heärd <br> /hiərd/, /hjərrd/ | heard <br> /hə:d/ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 7.9.6 } \\ \text { 7.19.4 } \\ \text { 8.5.5 } \\ \text { 8.8.1 } \end{gathered}$ |
| here <br> /hiər/ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { here } \\ & \text { /hior/ } \end{aligned}$ | here <br> /hı/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.19 .3 \\ 8.5 .5 \\ \text { 8.8.1 } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { het } \\ \text { /hst/ } \end{gathered}$ | het <br> /het/ | heat <br> /hiit/ | 7.10 .10 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { heth } \\ & / \mathrm{h} \varepsilon \theta / \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { he'th } \\ & \text { /he } \theta \text { / } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { hearth } \\ & \text { /ha: } \theta / \end{aligned}$ | 7.21.4 |
| hoss <br> /hps/ | ho'se hoss /hbs/ | horse <br> /ho:s/ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 7.8.4 } \\ \text { 7.22.4 } \\ \text { 8.8.5 } \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { hovel } \\ & \text { /hAval/ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { hovel } \\ \text { /haval/ } \end{gathered}$ | hovel /hbval/, /hıval/ | 7.4.2 |
| $\overline{\mathbf{1}}, \mathbf{i}+\mathbf{C}+\mathrm{e}, \mathbf{i g h}$ (etc.: <br> long $i$ ) /ว:I/ <br> drīth, ice, eye, height, light, smile, try, vind | $\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{C}+\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{i g h}$ (etc.: <br> long i) /a:I/ <br> drith, ice, eye, height, light, smile, try, vind | $\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{C}+\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{i g h}$ (etc.: <br> long $i$ ) <br> /aI/ <br> dryness, ice, eye, height, light, smile, try, find | $\begin{gathered} 7.16 \\ 7.16 .1 \end{gathered}$ |
| idden <br> /idən/ | idden <br> /idən/ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { isn’t } \\ & \text { / Izznt/ } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 8.9.3 |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ir+C } \\ & / \partial r / \end{aligned}$ <br> bird，dirt，shirt，stir | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ir+C } \\ & / \partial r / \end{aligned}$ <br> bird，dirt，shirt，stir | $\begin{gathered} \text { ir+C } \\ / \partial: / \end{gathered}$ <br> bird，dirt，shirt，stir | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 7.9.1 } \\ & \text { 8.8.1 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ire，ier ／əıəər／ vire，vier，squire，tire | ire，ier ／วıər／ vire，vier，squire，tire | ire <br> ／аюә／ <br> fire，squire，tire | $\begin{gathered} 7.16 .2 \\ 8.8 .1 \end{gathered}$ |
| ＇ithin，within ／（w）っð！n／ | ＇ithin，within ／（w）った！ | within <br> ／wıðın／ | 8.16 .1 |
| ＇ithout，without ／（w）ıðə：ut／ | ＇ithout，without ／（w）ıðəっut／ | without <br> ／wıðaut／ | 8.16 .1 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { jây } \\ \text { /dzæI/ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { jä̈ } \\ / \mathrm{d}_{3} \mathfrak{I} / \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { joy } \\ \text { /dzoI/ } \end{gathered}$ | 7.17 .3 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { jis', jist, just } \\ \text { /d3IS/, /d3Ist/, } \\ \text { /d3^st/ } \end{gathered}$ |  | just ／d3＾st／ | 7．5．6 |
| Jahn，John ／d3an／ | John（Jahn） ／d3an／ | John ／d3pn／ | 7.4 |
| laid <br> ／led／ | laid <br> ／led／ | laid ／leid／ | 7．11．7 |
| lāste，laste，lēste ／le：st／ | laste <br> ／le：st／ | $\begin{gathered} \text { last } \\ \text { /laist/ } \end{gathered}$ | 7．7．4 |
| lather ／laðər／ | lather <br> ／laðər／ | ladder <br> ／lædər／ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.2 .3 \\ & 8.8 .1 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { lik' (adv., past tense) } \\ \text { /lık/ } \end{gathered}$ | lik＇，like（adv．，past tense） ／lik／ | like <br> ／lark／ | 7.16 .5 |
| lo＇k，look ／luk／ | look，（lo＇k） ／luk／ | look <br> ／luk／ | 7.6 .5 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { meäd } \\ / \mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{d} /, / \mathrm{mi} \mathrm{~d} / \text {, } \\ / \mathrm{mjed} / \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { meäd } \\ / \mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{d} / \mathrm{mi} \mathrm{dd} / \text {, } \\ / \mathrm{mjed} / \end{gathered}$ | mead <br> ／mi：d／ | 7．11．3 |


| miaster <br> /mja:stər/ | meäster <br> /mja:stor/ | master <br> /mastra/ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 7.7.3 } \\ & \text { 8.8.1 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \min (\text { ('mate') } \\ / \mathrm{min} / \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \min (\text { 'mate') } \\ / \mathrm{min} / \end{gathered}$ |  | 7.1.6 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { moot ('tree-stump') } \\ \text { /mot/ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { moot ('tree-stump') } \\ \text { /mut/ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { moot ('tree-stump') } \\ \text { /mu:t/ } \end{gathered}$ | 7.6.2 |
| moorn /mərn/, /muərn/ | murn <br> /mərn/ | mourn <br> /mon/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.9 .7 \\ 7.23 .5 \end{gathered}$ |
| nâise /næız/ | naïse /næız/ | noise /nэIz/ | 7.17 .2 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { noo ('not any') } \\ \text { /nu:/ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { noo ('not any') } \\ \text { /nu:/ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { no } \\ \text { /nəu/ } \end{gathered}$ | 7.14.6 |
| nuone /nuィn/, /nuən/ | nwone /nu^n/, /nuən/ | none <br> /n^n/ | 7.5.8 |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{o}^{\prime} \\ / \partial / \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{o}^{\prime} \\ & / \partial / \end{aligned}$ | of $/ \mathrm{pv} /, / \mathrm{ov} /$ | 8.3.2 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { a, o } \\ \text { /a/ } \\ \text { drap, Jahn, John, } \\ \text { beyand, beyond, } \\ \text { yander } \end{gathered}$ | ```o,a /a/, /v/ drop (drap), John (Jahn), beyond (beyand), yonder (yander)``` | ```O /v/ drop, John, beyond, yonder``` | 7.4 |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{o}, \mathrm{oa}, \mathrm{o}+\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{e} \\ / \mathrm{o}: / \end{gathered}$ <br> broke, coal, hole, poll, stole, voke, vo'ke | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{o}, \mathrm{oa}, \mathrm{o}+\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{e} \\ / \mathrm{o} / / \end{gathered}$ <br> broke, coal, hole, poll, stole, vo'ke | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{o}, \mathrm{oa}, \mathrm{o}+\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{e} \\ / \partial \mathrm{J} / \end{gathered}$ <br> broke, coal, hole, poll, stole, folk | 7.14.1-2 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { o'm, o'n, o's, o't } \\ \text { (ō'm, ō'n, ō's, ō't) } \\ \text { /o:m/, /o:n/, /o:s/, } \\ \text { /o:t/ } \end{gathered}$ |  | 8.3.3 |
| oben /o:bon/ | oben, open <br> /o:bən/, /o:pən/ | open /oupən/ | 8.7.3 |


| ar (fina) /a:r/, /ar/, /ar/ ar, var, nar | or (fina) /a:r/, /ar/, /ər/ or, vor (for), nor | or (final) /o:/, /a/ or, for, nor | $\begin{gathered} \text { 7.22.3 } \\ \text { 8.8.1 } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ar (medial) /a:r/ carn, fark, lard, marnen, archet, shart, starm | or (media) /a:r/ corn, fork, lord, mornèn, orcha'd, short, storm | or (medial) /o:/ corn, fork, lord, morning, orchard, short, storm | $\begin{gathered} \text { 7.22.1 } \\ \text { 8.8.1 } \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { or+C } \\ \text { /ar/ } \\ \text { word, work, worthy } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { or+C } \\ \text { /arr/ } \\ \text { word, work, worthy } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { or+C } \\ \text { /a:/ } \\ \text { word, work, worthy } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 7.9.1 } \\ & \text { 8.8.1 } \end{aligned}$ |
| archet /a:rtJot/ | orcha'd /a:rtfot/ | orchard <br> /o:tfed/ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 7.22.1 } \\ \text { 8.2.4 } \\ \text { 8.8.7 } \end{gathered}$ |
| ore, uore, our /uәr/ bevore, bore, $\mathrm{m}(\mathrm{u})$ ore, court | ore, uore, our /uər/ bevore, bore, mwore, fourth | or, ore, our /0:/ before, bore, more, court, fourth | $\begin{gathered} \text { 7.23.1 } \\ \text { 8.8.1 } \end{gathered}$ |
| ou, ow /o:u/ bough, cloud, groun', house, out, cow, how, now, down | ou, ow /o:u/ bough, cloud, groun(d), house, out, cow, how, now, down | ou, ow /au/ bough, cloud, ground, house, out, cow, how, now, down | 7.18 .1 |
| our, ower, ow'r /əuər/ our, hour, flower, flow'r, shower, show'r, tower | our, ower, ow'r /ว:uər/ our, hour, flower, flow'r, shower, show'r, tower, tow'r | our, ower /aua/ our, hour, flower, shower, tower | $\begin{gathered} \text { 7.18.2 } \\ \text { 8.8.1 } \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { oust, ust } \\ \text { /aust/, / } \Delta s t / \\ \text { crust, doust, dust } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { oust (ust) } \\ \text { /aust/, / } \mathrm{stt} / \mathrm{C} \\ \text { crust, doust, dust } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ust } \\ & \text { / } \mathrm{stt} \end{aligned}$ crust, dust | 7.5.5 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { out } \\ \text { /əut/ } \\ \text { rout, strout, astrout } \end{gathered}$ | out /aut/ rout, strout, a-strout | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{u t} \\ / \Delta t / \\ \text { rut, strut, } \text { a-strut } \end{gathered}$ | 7.5.4 |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { ove, } \overline{\text { òv }} \\ ? / \Lambda \mathrm{v} /, ? / \mathrm{u}: \Lambda / \\ \text { ?/o:v/ } \end{gathered}$ <br> move, mōve, prove, drove, grove, rove | $\begin{gathered} \text { ove, } \overline{\text { ov }} \\ \text { ?/ } \mathrm{v} / \text { ? ?/u: } \Lambda /, \\ \text { ?/o:v/ } \end{gathered}$ <br> move, prove, drove, grove, rove | ove /u: $/$ /, /วù/ move, prove, drove, grove, rove | 7.5.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| auver / onver/ | $\begin{gathered} \text { over } \\ \text { /over/ } \end{gathered}$ | over /วuvə/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.14 .10 \\ \text { 8.8.1 } \end{gathered}$ |
| er (final, unstressed) $/ \partial(\mathrm{r}) /$ <br> feller, holler, shaller, winder, yaller, yoller, zwaller | ow (final, unstressed) $/ \mathrm{\partial}(\mathrm{r}) /$ <br> fellow, hollow, shallow, window, yellow, yollow, zwallow | ow (final, unstressed) <br> /วu/ <br> fellow, hollow, shallow, window, yellow, swallow | $\begin{gathered} 7.14 .8 \\ 8.8 .2 \end{gathered}$ |
| pank <br> /pank/ | pank (pant) /pank/ | pant <br> /pænt/ | 8.12.2 |
| parrick <br> /parık/ | parrock (parrick) /parık/ | paddock /pædək/ | 8.2.1 |
| piart <br> /pjarrt/ | peärt <br> /pja:rt/ | part /pa:t/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.21 .2 \\ \text { 8.8.1 } \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { poor } \\ \text { /pu(:) } \mathrm{er} / \mathrm{l} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { poor } \\ \text { /pu(:) } \mathrm{er} / \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { poor } \\ \text { /po:/,/puv/ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.24 .1 \\ 8.8 .1 \end{gathered}$ |
| pirty /parti/ | pretty, perty (pirty) <br> /parti/ | pretty <br> /priti/ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 7.9.4 } \\ & \text { 8.8.3 } \end{aligned}$ |
| pwison /pwəiszən/ | pweison <br> (pwoison) <br> /pwəiszən/ | poison <br> /poizən/ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 7.17.1 } \\ & \text { 8.16.3 } \end{aligned}$ |
| quâits /k(w)æits/ | quaïts /k(w)æits/ | quoits /k(w) oits/ | 7.17 .2 |
| quarrel <br> /kwarəl/ | quarrel <br> /kwarəl/, /kwarəl/ | quarrel <br> /kwbrol/ | 7.22.5 |


| r <br> /r/ (always sounded) | r <br> /r/ (always sounded) | r <br> /r/ (mute before a consonant or at the end of a word) | 8.8.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { rear } \\ & \text { /reər/ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { rear } \\ \text { /reər/ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { rear } \\ & \text { /rıo/ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.19 .5 \\ 8.8 .1 \end{gathered}$ |
| rejâice /rid弓æıs/ | rejaïce <br> /ridzæIS/ | rejoice <br> /rid30Is/ | 7.17 .2 |
| rudge <br> /rad3/ | ridge (rudge) /rıd3/ | ridge <br> /rid3/ | 7.1.4a |
| rdle / [ə:]rdəl/ curdle, twirdle, whirdle |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{r l} \\ /[\partial:] l / \\ \text { curl, twirl, whirl } \end{gathered}$ | 8.8.4 |
| $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{ruf} \\ / \mathrm{r} \Lambda f / \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ruf (roof) } \\ / \mathrm{r} \wedge \mathrm{f} / \end{gathered}$ | roof <br> /ru:f/ | 7.5.2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { sass } \\ & \text { / sa:s/ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { sa's, sauce } \\ \text { /sa:s/ } \end{gathered}$ | sauce /so:s/ | 7.13 .3 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { sar } \\ \text { /sarr/ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sar } \\ & \text { /sa:r/ } \end{aligned}$ | serve /so:v/ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 7.9.2 } \\ \text { 8.15.1 } \end{gathered}$ |
| sheen /Sinn/ | sheen /Sim/ | shine /Sain/ | 7.10 .2 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { shoot } \\ / \text { Sut/, / Suit/ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { shoot } \\ / \text { Sut/,/Suit/ } \end{gathered}$ | shoot / Su:t/ | 7.6.3 |
| Shodon /Spdon/ | Shroton (Sho'ton) /Spdən/ | Shroton <br> /Srotan/ | 8.11 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { sich, such } \\ & / \text { sit } 5 /, / \text { s } \wedge \mathrm{t} / \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sich, such } \\ & \text { /sitf/,/s } \Delta t \int / \end{aligned}$ | such <br> /sstf/ | 7.5.6 |
| skia'ce <br> /skjes/ | skeä'ce <br> /skjes/ | scarce <br> /skeas/ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 7.20.4 } \\ \text { 8.8.5 } \end{gathered}$ |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { sloo } \\ & \text { /slu:/ } \end{aligned}$ | sloo <br> /slu:/ | sloe /sləu/ | 7.14 .6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| sloth <br> /slo $\theta$ / | sloth /sln $\theta$ / | sloth <br> /slou $\theta$ / | 7.14.13 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { sate, soft } \\ / \mathrm{se}: \mathrm{t} /, / \mathrm{spft} / \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { soft } \\ / \mathrm{se}: \mathrm{t} / \mathrm{/} / \mathrm{spft} / \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { soft } \\ \text { /spft/ } \end{gathered}$ | 7.8.5 |
| sarra <br> /sa(:)rə/, /sarə/ | $\begin{gathered} \text { sorrow } \\ / \mathrm{sa}(\mathrm{r}) \mathrm{r} \text { / } / \text { / sarə/ } \end{gathered}$ | sorrow /sprou/ | 7.22 .5 |
| spiarde <br> /spja:rd/ | speäde <br> /spjed/ | spade <br> /sperd/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.21 .2 \\ 8.8 .1 \end{gathered}$ |
| speer /spiər/ | speer /spiər/ | spire <br> /sparə/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.16 .3 \\ \text { 8.8.1 } \end{gathered}$ |
| spwile <br> /spwo:il/ | spweil <br> /spwaril/ | spoil /sporl/ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 7.17.1 } \\ & \text { 8.16.3 } \end{aligned}$ |
| squerrel <br> /skwarəə/ | squirrel <br> /skwərrəl/ | squirrel <br> /skwirəl/ | 7.1.9 |
| strik, strik' /strik/ | strik, strik', strike /strik/ | strike <br> /straik/ | 7.16 .5 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { sure } \\ / \mathrm{fu}(:) \partial \mathrm{r} / \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { sure } \\ / \mathrm{Su}(:) \partial \mathrm{r} / \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { sure } \\ / \mathrm{So:/,//ov/} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.24 .1 \\ 8.8 .1 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { th (voiced) } \\ & \text { /ð/ } \\ & \text { tharn, thatch, thin, } \\ & \text { thing, think, atbirt, } \\ & \text { thissle, thought }(v .) \end{aligned}$ | th (voiced) <br> /ठ/ <br> thorn, thatch, thin, thing, think, athwart, thistle, thought (v.) | th (voiceless) / $\theta$ / thorn, thatch, thin, thing, think, athwart, thistle, thought | 8.13 .1 |
| theös /ðiəs/ | theäse /ðiəs/ | this <br> /ठis/ | 7.10 .9 |
| ther, their /ðər/, /ðعər/ | their (ther) <br> /ðər/, /ðعər/ | their <br> /ðとə/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.20 .3 \\ 8.8 .1 \end{gathered}$ |


| ther, there /ðər/, /ðعər/ | there /ðər/, /ðعər/ | there <br> /ðとә/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.20 .3 \\ \text { 8.8.1 } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| thā, thae, thāe, tha, tha', thæ, thē, they, thēy /ðе:/ | they <br> /ðе:/ | they <br> /ðеı/ | 7.11.10 |
| tidden <br> /tidən/ | tidden <br> /tıdən/ | 'tisn't <br> /tızənt/ | 8.9.3 |
| tooe <br> /tu:/ | tooe <br> /tu:/ | $\begin{gathered} \text { toe } \\ / \text { tou } / \end{gathered}$ | 7.14.6 |
| tuèn <br> /tju:ən/ | tuèn <br> /tju:ən/ | tune /tju:n/ | 7.15 .2 |
| twile <br> /tworil/ | tweil <br> /twaril/ | toil <br> /torl/ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.17 .1 \\ & 8.16 .3 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { twirdle } \\ & \text { /twərdəl/ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { twirl } \\ \text { /two:l/, /two:rdəl/ } \end{gathered}$ | twirl <br> /twoil/ | 8.8.4 |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{u} \\ / \Lambda / \\ \text { put, puddèn, ruf, } \\ \text { buzzom } \end{gathered}$ | put, puddèn, ruf, bosom bosom | ```u /v/ put, pudding, roof, bosom``` | 7.5.2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ur+C } \\ & \text { /orr/ } \end{aligned}$ <br> burn, church, turn, vurdest | ur+C <br> /orr/ <br> burn, church, turn, vurdest | $\begin{gathered} \text { ur+C } \\ / \partial: / \end{gathered}$ <br> burn, church, turn, furthest | $\begin{aligned} & 7.9 .1 \\ & 8.8 .1 \end{aligned}$ |
| ```v (initial) /v/ val, var, veed, vetch, vind, vlee, vo'ke, voun', vull, vuzz``` | $\mathbf{v}$ (initial) /v/ vall, vor, veed, vetch, vind, vlee, vo'k, voun', vull, vuzz | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{f} \text { (initial) } \\ / \mathrm{f} / \end{gathered}$ <br> fall, for, feed, find, fly, folk, found, full, furze | 8.3.1 |
| vâice <br> /væis/ | vaïce <br> /væıs/ | voice <br> /vois/ | 7.17 .2 |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { vlee, vlees } \\ & \text { //vli:/, /vli:z/ } \end{aligned}$ | vlee, vlees <br> /vli:/, /vli:z/ | $\begin{gathered} \text { fly, flies } \\ \text { /flaı/, /flaiz/ } \end{gathered}$ | 7.16.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| vlour <br> /vluər/, ?/vləuər/ | vloor /vluər/ | floor <br> /flo:/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.23 .3 \\ 8.8 .1 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { vust } \\ & \text { /vist/ } \end{aligned}$ | vu'st <br> /vist/ | $\begin{gathered} \text { first } \\ \text { /forst/ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.9 .5 \mathrm{c} \\ 8.8 .5 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { vuzz } \\ & \text { /v } / \text { / } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { vuzz } \\ & \text { /v } / 2 \end{aligned}$ | furze <br> /fə:z/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.9 .5 f \\ 8.8 .5 \end{gathered}$ |
| wages /we:d3Iz/ | wages /we:d3Iz/ | wages <br> / weid3ız/ | 7.11.13 |
| way, woy /we:/, /wais/, /wæı/ | way, waÿ, woy /we:/, /wæı/, /wəi!/ | way <br> /wei/ | 7.11.8 |
| wēak, weak /we:k/, /wi:k/ | weak (weäk) <br> /we:k/, /wiək/ | weak <br> /wi:k/ | 7.10 .14 |
| weir <br> /weər/ | weir <br> /weər/ | weir <br> /wı | $\begin{gathered} 7.19 .5 \\ 8.8 .1 \end{gathered}$ |
| wher, where /(h)wər/, /(h)weər/ | wher, where /(h)wər/, /(h)weər/ | where /(h)weə/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.20 .3 \\ \text { 8.8.1 } \end{gathered}$ |
| whirdle /(h)warrdəl/ | whirl <br> /(h)worrl/, <br> /(h)wardəl/ | whirl <br> /(h)wo:l/ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 8.5.3 } \\ & \text { 8.8.4 } \end{aligned}$ |
| huosse <br> /huəs/ | whoa'se /huəs/ | hoarse /ho:s/ | 7.23.6a |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { wi' } \\ & / \mathrm{wi} / \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { wi' } \\ & \text { /wi/ } \end{aligned}$ | with <br> /wið/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.1 .7 \\ 8.13 .2 \end{gathered}$ |
| wo, woa (initial) /(w)uә/ wold, woak, woats, woath | wo, woa (initial) /(w)uə/ wold, woak, woats, woath | o, oa (initial) /əu/ old, oak, oats, oath | 7.14 .4 |


| uo, uoa, uo+C+e /นə/ buold, cuomb, huome, luoad, luoaf, ruope, stuone | wo, woa, wo+C+e <br> /иә/ <br> bwold, cwomb, hwome, lwoad, lwoaf, rwope, stwone | $\begin{gathered} \text { o, oa, o+C+e } \\ / \partial v / \end{gathered}$ <br> bold, comb, home, load, loaf, rope, stone | 7.14.1-3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| wust <br> /wnst/ | wo'st (worst) <br> /wnst/ | worst <br> /wo:st/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.9 .5 \mathrm{c} \\ 8.8 .5 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { wo'th } \\ / \mathrm{wnth} /, / \mathrm{w} \Delta \text { th/ } \end{gathered}$ | wo'th /wnth/, /w $n$ th/ | worth <br> /wa: $\theta$ / | $\begin{gathered} 7.9 .5 \mathrm{e} \\ 8.8 .5 \end{gathered}$ |
| women <br> /wəmin/, /wumin/ | women <br> /wəmin/, /wumin/ | women <br> /wimin/ | 7.1.10 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { won't } \\ \text { /wu(:)nt/ } \end{gathered}$ | won't, wont /wu(:)nt/ | won't <br> /wount/ | 7.14.14 |
| woose <br> /wu:s/ | woo'se (woose) /wu:s/ | worse <br> /wa:s/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.9 .5 \mathrm{~b} \\ 8.8 .5 \end{gathered}$ |
| wool <br> /wul/, /wu:l/ | wool <br> /wul/, /wu:l/ | wool <br> /wul/ | 7.6.4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { oonce } \\ & /(\mathrm{w}) \text { u:ns } / \end{aligned}$ | woonce <br> /(w)u:ns/ | once <br> /wnns/ | 7.5.7 |
| oon, oone /(w)u:n/ | woone (oone) /(w)u:n/ | one <br> /wnn/ | 7.5.7 |
| wordle <br> /wardəl/ | worold <br> /wə:rdəl/ | world <br> /wo:ld/ | 8.8.4 |
| 'ood, 'od, woud, would /(w)ud/ | would (woud) /(w)ud/ | would <br> /wud/ | 8.16 .1 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 'ool, 'ul, 'ull, wull, } \\ \text { will } \\ /(\mathrm{w}) \mathrm{ul} /, / \mathrm{wil} / \end{gathered}$ | wull ('ull), will /(w)ul/, /wil/ | will /wıl/ | 8.16 .1 |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { ye (attached to } \\ \text { antecedent) } \\ \text { /i:/ } \\ \text { can ye, tell ye, var ye } \end{gathered}$ | ye (attached to antecedent) /i:/ can ye, tell ye, vor ye | $\begin{gathered} \text { ye } \\ / \mathrm{ji}(:) / \end{gathered}$ | 8.18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { year } \\ \text { /jior/,/jar// } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { year } \\ \text { /jior/,/jarr/ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { year } \\ & \text { /jıə/ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.19 .3 \\ 8.8 .1 \end{gathered}$ |
| yaller, yoller /jalər/ | yollow (yollor, yellow) /jalər/ | yellow <br> /jeləu/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.4 \\ 7.14 .8 \\ \text { 8.8.2 } \end{gathered}$ |
| yander <br> /jandər/ | yonder <br> /jandər/ | yonder <br> /jpndə/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.4 \\ 8.8 .1 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { ya (unstressed) } \\ / \mathrm{j} a / \end{gathered}$ | you (unstressed) /jo/ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { you } \\ & \text { /ju:/ } \end{aligned}$ | 7.15 .5 |
| your, yer, yar /ju(:)ər/,/jər/ | $\begin{gathered} \text { your } \\ / \mathrm{ju}(:) \mathrm{rr} /, / \mathrm{jor} / \end{gathered}$ | /jo:/,/juo/,/jo/ | $\begin{gathered} 7.24 .2 \\ 8.8 .1 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\mathbf{z}$ (initial) /z/ <br> zack, zaid, zee, zell, zing, zit, zong, zoo, zummer, zun | $\begin{gathered} \text { z (initial) } \\ \text { /z/ } \\ \text { zack, zaid, zee, zell, } \\ \text { zing, zit, zong, zoo, } \\ \text { zummer, zun } \end{gathered}$ | ```s (initial) /s/ sack, said, see, sell, sing, sit, song, so, summer, sun``` | 8.9.1 |
| zuf, zelf /zıf/ | $\begin{gathered} \text { zelf (zuf) } \\ \text { /zıf/ } \end{gathered}$ | self <br> /self/ | 7.5.2 |
| zome'hat, zummat /zımət/ | zome'hat <br> (zome'at) <br> /zamət/ | somewhat /s sm(h)wdt/ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.16 .2 \\ & 8.17 .2 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { zoo ('and so, } \\ \text { therefore') } \\ \text { /zu:/ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { zoo ('and so, } \\ \text { therefore') } \\ \text { /zu:/ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { so } \\ & \text { / səu/ } \end{aligned}$ | 7.14.6 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { zot } \\ \text { /zat/ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { zot } \\ & \text { /zat/ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { sat } \\ / \text { sæt/ } \end{gathered}$ | 7.3.2 |

## A note on the text

The text of the poems follows that of 1879 . Minor mechanical errors are silently corrected (unpaired quotation marks, apostrophes omitted where spaces have been left for them, full stops used where commas are evidently intended, etc.); more substantial emendations are recorded in the Textual Notes. Marginal glosses are supplied in italics for words that may cause temporary hesitation; where the same word occurs within a few lines of an earlier gloss, the gloss is not repeated. Double quotation marks are used for direct speech, for quotations, and for titles of poems and journal articles; single quotation marks are reserved for definitions and translations.

The phonemic transcripts on the pages facing the poems are based on the findings recorded in $W B P G$. They show the target pronunciation that is aimed at (though doubtless not always achieved) in the accompanying audio recordings. In numerous instances alternative pronunciations would be equally acceptable: most such alternatives are listed in the table of Common Alternatives on p. xvii.

## "Childhood": a line-by-line phonemic analysis

References in parentheses are to line numbers in the poem; those in square brackets are to sections and subsections in WBPG and to the summary of those sections in the Appendix to this volume. No comment is made on words that have the same pronunciation as in RP. Dialect pronunciations are normally pointed out only on their first occurrence in the poem.

## Title Childhood tfaril(d)hud

Cbild-. (i) The usual pronunciation of the diphthong in child (/ar/ or / $\mathrm{\Lambda I} /$ in current RP) is /ail/ in Barnes's dialect, as in time and times (lines 1 and 5), life (4), bindèn (7), bigh (9), wide (10), buyè̀n (18), etc. [7.16.1]. (ii) Final /d/ in the consonant cluster /ld/ is optional [8.2.2], allowing rhymes such as cbile/smile as well as child/spweil'd, both of which occur in "Fatherhood".

1 AYE, at that time our days wer but vew, æı ət ðat tə:ım əuər de:z wər bət vju:

Aye. For the transcription /æı/ for both aye 'yes' (as here) and aye 'ever' see WBPG 7.11.6.
that. (i) Short $a$ in Barnes's dialect, as in stressed that here, narrow and barrow (10 and 14), lands and bands (17 and 19), etc. is /a/ as opposed to oldfashioned RP / $\mathfrak{x} /[7.3 .1]$. (ii) When that is unstressed (as in lines 9,10 , and 11), however, the vowel (as in StE) is reduced to schwa, $/ \triangleright /$.
our. (i) The diphthong pronunced /av/ in RP, as in our here, sproutèn (5), bousen (9), 'ithout (18), etc. is in Barnes's dialect /a:u/, similar to that in RP go, blow, boe, etc. [7.18.1]. In words such as our and flour, however, the following $r$ turns the diphthong into a triphthong, as in RP, allowing the word to be treated as monosyllabic or disyllabic as required by the rhythm. (ii) The $r$ is sounded in Barnes's dialect, though silent in RP [8.8.1]. This applies to all words in which Barnes retains the $r$ in spelling where it would be silent in RP, whether at the end of a word, as in our here, feäir (3), or (14), etc., or before a consonant, as in burnèn (6), rivers (17), cbildern (25), etc., or when followed only by mute $e$, as in avore (20) and bore (24). In such cases the $e$ is often omitted from the spelling, as in wer ( $1,2,3$, etc.). When the $r$ is not sounded in the dialect (as in birth, bearth, horse, etc.), Barnes omits it from the spelling [8.8.5].
days. The sound in most words spelled with ay or $e y$ in StE (ususally $a j$ in the modified form of the dialect) is /æI/ in Barnes's dialect; but day, clay, fay (v. 'succeed, prosper'), lay, say, way, grey, key, and whey, normally have the vowel /e:/ [7.11.7; for way and away see further 7.11.8].
vew. Initial /f/ is voiced in the dialect in most native English words [8.3.1]. Barnes uses $v$ to show this voicing, as in vew for few here, vlee (11), veeliens (12), and the second element of hopevul (4). His spelling shows, on the other hand, that the initial /f/ is not normally voiced in words adopted from French, such as feeble (12). But there are exceptions on both sides, such as feäir (3), a native English word that is always spelled with $f$,
showing a voiceless initial consonant, and veärry ('fairy'), a borrowing from French always shown with voiced initial consonant.

## 2 An' our lim's wer but small, an' a-growèn; ən əuər limz wər bət sma:l ən əgro:ən

An'. Final /d/ is frequently lost from the consonant cluster /nd/ [8.2.2], as shown by its omission from and throughout this poem. This allows words ending in $-n d$ in StE to rhyme with words ending in either $n$ or $n d$; hence ground rhymes with -drown'd (with obligatory final $d$ in the past participle) in the final stanza of "The blackbird [II]" but with crown and down in the second stanza of "Bleäke's house in Blackmwore". Cf. Cbild- (ii) above.
small. Words containing the sound /o:l/ in RP, such as all (4, 8, etc.), baul, and crawl, are spelled as in StE in later editions but variously spelled in 1844. The usual pronunciation in Barnes's dialect is /a:l/ [7.13.1].
-growèn. (i) The vowel that has become the diphthong / $\partial \boldsymbol{J} /$ in RP was in some words in Barnes's dialect the pure vowel /o:/, as in grow here, bopevul (4), mowèn (6), etc., and in others the diphthong / uə/, spelled wo in the modified form of the dialect, as in wold (22) and cwold (31) [7.14, 7.14.1-3, 7.14.14]. (ii) In both the broad and the modified forms of the dialect Barnes uses the spelling -èn for the unstressed -ing ending on present participles and verbal nouns, though the accent on the $e$ is sometimes omitted. The pronunciation, as for other words ending in unstressed -en (past participles of strong verbs, nouns such as garden, etc.), is / $\mathrm{n} /$ / [7.1.5].

3 An' then the feäir worold wer new, ən ðとn ðə fjeər wərdəəl wər nju:
feärr. (i) The word belongs with hair, pair, mare, share, etc., always spelled with -eä̈r (for StE -air) or -eäre (for StE -are) in the modified form of the dialect. The diphthong is pronounced as in RP / $\varepsilon$ / with an introductory $i$-glide, creating the triphthong /jeə/, followed by $/ \mathrm{r} /$ (see our above), hence /jeər/[7.20.2]. (ii) For the voiceless initial /f/ see vew above.
worold. (i) In 1844 world is always spelled wordle, in accordance with Barnes's comment in $\S 33$ of the prefatory Dissertation: "The liquids $r l$ of English words, such as purl, twirl, world, have frequently $d$ inserted between them, making purdle, twirdle, wordle". The respelling worold in the modified form of the dialect (modelled on OE weorold) shows that world is disyllabic while remaining close to the StE spelling; I take it, however, that the pronunciation remains /wardəl/, as in the broad form of the dialect.

## 4 An' life wer all hopevul an' gaÿ; ən ləisf wor a:l ho:pvul ən gæi

gaj. Words spelled with ai or ay in StE and pronounced /eI/ in RP are normally spelled $a i ̈$ or $a j$ in the modified form of the dialect (sometimes $\ddot{a} i$ or äy). The pronunciation in Barnes's dialect is /æı/ as in Australian G'day. (For day, say, and other words spelled with ay as opposed to ajy see days in line 1 above.)

5 An' the times o' the sproutèn o' leaves, ən ðə tə!imz ə ðə sprəutən ə li:vz
$o^{\prime}$. /v/ in of is commonly lost before a consonant, yielding the pronunciation / $/$ / [8.3.2].
sprouten. (i) For the diphthong in the stem see our (line 1 above); (ii) for the -èn ending see -growèn (line 2 above).

6 An' the cheäk-burnèn seasons o' mowèn,
ən ðə tfiəkbərnən si:zənz ə mo:ən
cheäk-. The vowel in words spelled with ee in StE is not normally diphthongized in Barnes's dialect. Cheek is an exception (as shown by the eä spelling) suggesting that the dialect form, with the diphthong /io/ in place of RP /i:/, is derived from the West Saxon ceace (as might be expected in the SW), whereas the StE form is from Anglian cèce [7.10.8, 7.10.13].
burnèn. (i) The vowel of the stem is / $\boldsymbol{\partial} /$, as in RP [7.9.1]; for retention of $/ \mathrm{r} /$ after the vowel see our (line 1 above) [8.8.1].

7 An' bindèn o' red-headed sheaves, ən bə!in(d)ən ə redhedid Siivz

8 Wer all welcome seasons o' jaÿ. wər a:l welkəm si:zənz ə d弓æı
$j a j$. The diphthong in $j o y$ in Barnes's dialect is usually /æi/, as shown here by the rhyme with gaï and the spelling $a \ddot{y}$; occasional rhymes with boy show that it can also be /oil/ [7.17.3]. The diphthong in words spelled with oi in StE and aï in the modified form of the dialect (noise, rejoice, voice, etc.) is likewise /æI/ [7.17.2].

9 Then the housen seem'd high, that be low, ðеn ðə həıuzən si(:)md hə:ı ðət bi: lo:
bousen. (i) "Many nouns have in the Dorset dialect the old plural termination en instead of $s$ : as cheesen, cheeses; housen, houses; vuzzen, (furzen, furzes ..." (1844 Dissertation, §44); for the pronunciation /on/ see -growèn (line 2 above). (ii) For the vowel of the stem see our (line 1 above).
seem'd. The vowel in most words spelled with ee in StE is pronounced /i:/ in Barnes's dialect, as in RP; like keep, meet, and week, however, seem is sometimes spelled with $i$ for ee in 1844, indicating an alternative pronunciation with short $i$. The transcription $/ \mathrm{i}(:) /$ permits both possibilities [7.10.11].

10 An' the brook did seem wide that is narrow, ən ðə bruk did si(:)m wə:Id ðət Iz narə(r)
narrow. "ow at the end of a word as fellow, hollow, mellow, pillow, yellow, mostly become er, making those words feller, holler, meller, piller, yoller" (1844 Dissertation, §27). For the transcription of the unstressed final syllable as $/ \partial(\mathrm{r}) /$ here and in Bulbarrow (line 14) see WBPG 7.14.8.

11 An' time, that do vlee, did goo slow, ən to:im ðət də vli: did gu: slo:
do. The use of do and did in this line perfectly illustrates Barnes's comment on verb tenses in the Dorset dialect in $\$ 53$ of the 1844 Dissertation: "A verb is commonly conjugated in the present tense with the auxiliary verb $d o$, $d a \ldots$ and in the imperfect tense with did" (though seem'd in line 9 beside did seem in 10 shows that StE tense-formation was also acceptable). When used as an auxiliary, as here, do is normally the unstressed /də/ [7.15.5]; when stressed, on the other hand, it is /du:/. In 1844 Barnes consistently uses the spelling $d a$ for the unstressed auxiliary and do elsewhere, but in the modified form of the dialect the da spellings are gradually phased out until they are entirely replaced by do (see WBCP ii, Appendix 3).
goo. Go and ago, no (in the sense 'not any'), so (in the sense 'and so, therefore'), sloe, and toe are almost invariably spelled with 00 or ooe in both the broad and the modified forms of the dialect, and are rhymed with words ending in the sound /u:/, such as blue, shoe, two, etc. [7.14.6]. The pronunciation of $g o o$ is evidently /gu:/, though rare exceptions, such as the rhyme rwose/ nose/ goes in "The shy man" (41-3), show /go:/ as a possible variant.

12 An' veelèns now feeble wer strong, ən vi:lənz nəiu fi:bəl wər stroy

13 An' our worold did end wi' the neämes ən ə!uər wə:rdəl did $\varepsilon$ (d) wi ðə njemz
wi'. This is Barnes's normal spelling of with in both the broad and the modified forms of the dialect, showing the loss of final $/ \mathrm{\delta} /$, with raising and possibly lengthening of the preceding vowel from /i/ to /i/ or /i:/ [7.1.7 and 8.13.2].
neämes. The spelling used in the modified form of the dialect for the diphthong in the sequence spelled $\mathrm{C}+a+\mathrm{C}+e$ and pronounced /eI/ in StE is eä, as in geämes (15) and teäke (27), replacing the broad form's ia. The pronunciation in Barnes's dialect is $/ \mathrm{j} \varepsilon /$ [7.11.1]. The disadvantage of the decision to replace $i a$ with $e \ddot{a}$ is the potential confusion of this diphthong with the /iə/ of words such as feast and leave, spelled with eä in both the broad and the modified forms of the dialect and pronounced /i:/ in RP (see leäve in line 23 below).

## 14 Ov the Sha'sbury Hill or Bulbarrow; әv ðә $\int a: s b ə r i ~ h i l ~ a r ~ b u l b a r ə(r) ~$

Sha'sbury. (i) The loss of /fts/ in Shaftesbury is similar to that of /f/ in after, but it is not possible to say whether or not the vowel of the first syllable should be / $\varepsilon: /$ as in $\vec{a}$ ter (see [7.7.4]). For want of further evidence I take the vowel to be /a:/ [7.7.1]. (ii) The vowel of the unstressed $-y$ ending, here and in zilvery (18), bappy (25), etc., is not/I/ as in old-fashioned RP, but /i/.
or. Words spelled with or in StE representing / $\mathbf{x}$ / or /orr/ in RP, such as or here, storm (31), etc. are consistently spelled with ar in 1844, indicating the pronunciation /a:r/. When the syllable is unstressed, however (as frequently with for, or, nor), the pronunciation is reduced (as here) to /ar/ or /or/ [7.22.1-3].

15 An' life did seem only the geämes ən loııf did si(:)m o:nli ðə gjemz

16 That we plaÿ'd as the days rolled along. ðət wi: plæıd əz ðə de:z ro:ld əlpy

17 Then the rivers, an' high-timber'd lands, ðєn ðə rıvərz ən hə:itımbərd lan(d)z

18 An' the zilvery hills, 'ithout buyèn, ən ðә zılvəri hılz ıðəıut bəıən
rilvery. " $S$ before a vowel often but not universally becomes in Dorset its smooth kinsletter ₹, making sand, zand; sap, zeap; send, zend; set, zet; ..." (1844 Dissertation, §36; [8.9.1]). Barnes consistently spells words with $\approx$ when the initial sound is voiced, as in zilvery here, zickness (21), zome (28), etc., in contrast to those in which the $/ \mathrm{s} /$ remains voiceless, as in small (2), seasons (8), seem'd (10), etc.
'itbout. Loss of initial /w/ is common in SW dialects. Where Barnes's spelling indicates this loss, as here, I omit / w/ in the transcript; in words in which the $w$ is never omitted from the spelling (e.g. wood), /w/ is retained in the transcript; in words spelled sometimes with and sometimes without $w$ (e.g within and without) the transcript records /(w)/ in those instances where Barnes's spelling retains the $w$ [8.16.1].

> 19 Did seem to come into our hands did si(:)m to kım intu əuər han(d)z

20 Vrom others that own'd em avore; vrəm ^ðərz ðət o:nd əm əvuər
em. Loss of initial / $\delta /$ in them and reduction of the vowel to / $\partial /$ as here is common in colloquial English in all dialects as well as StE .
avore. (i) The pronunciation in Barnes's dialect of the combination ore as in -vore here, vorefathers and bore (24), etc., as of most words spelled with or $+C$, oar, oor, or our representing the sound / o :/ in RP (/or/ when followed by a vowel), is generally /urr/ [7.23, 7.23.1]. (ii) Barnes's usage shows a marked preference for avore over bevore, the former outnumbering the latter in his poems in a ratio of nearly five to one. (iii) For the voicing of the $\operatorname{StE} f$ (in both words) see ven (line 1 above).

## 21 An' all zickness, an' sorrow, an' need, ən a:l ziknis ən sarə(r) ən ni:d

sorrow. (i) For the vowel in the first syllable (between $/ \mathrm{b} /$ and $/ \mathrm{a} /$ ) see 7.22.5. (ii) For the unstressed second syllable see narrow (ii) and (iii) in line 10 above.

22 Seem'd to die wi' the wold vo'k a-dyèn, si(:)md tə də:I wi ðə (w)uəld vo:k ədə:ıə
wold. (i) The wo spelling for the vowel that has become the diphthong/ $\partial \mathrm{J} /$ in RP represents /uə/ in Barnes's dialect (see under growèn in line 2 above). (ii) For optional pronunciation of $/ \mathrm{w} /$ in words beginning with $o$ in StE (old, oak, etc.) see WBPG [7.14.4].

## 23 An' leäve us vor ever a-freed ən liəv əs vər $\varepsilon$ vər əfriid

leäve. Words spelled with ea in StE and pronounced /i:/ in RP may in Barnes's dialect have either the same spelling and pronunciation, as in leaves (noun) in line 5, seasons (6 and 8), sheaves (7), etc., or the diphthong /iə/ spelled eä in both the broad and the modified forms of the dialect, as in leäve (verb) here, cleän, feäst, etc. [7.10.8]. But the distinction is not absolute: leaves (noun) rhymes with eäves in "The Leädy's Tower" (35-6) and is itself occasionally spelled leäves, as in "Wayfeärèn" (38) and "Beauty undecked" (10).

24 Vrom evils our vorefathers bore. vrəm iivəlz ə:uər vuərfદ:Әərz buər
vorefathers. (i) The vowel in the stressed syllable of fathers is not /a:/ as in RP but / $: /$ [7.7.1, 7.7.4]. (ii) For vore- and bore see avore (20 above).

## 25 But happy be childern the while bət hapi bi: tfildərn ðə (h)wə:Il

childern. This is the standard form in both the broad and the modified forms of the dialect, though there are occasional occurrences of StE children in
poems not included in 1879, e.g. 'Shop o' meatweäre (W $i$ ' children an' other vo'k in house)". On the widespread metathesis of $r+$ vowel in SW dialects see WBPG 8.8.3.
while. The initial consonant sound in words with initial wh may be either aspirated /hw/, as in careful RP, or unaspirated /w/ [8.5.3].

26 They have elders a-livèn to love em, ðe: hav eldərz əlivən to lıv əm

They. The vowel sound is /e:/ as in day, clay, etc. (see days in line 1 above) rather than the StE diphthong /ei/ [7.11.10].

## 27 An' teäke all the wearisome tweil ən tjek a:l ðə wiərisəm twəııl

tweil. (i) The rhyme with while (25) shows that toil has the same vowel in Barnes's dialect, i.e. the diphthong / ori/ as opposed to RP /ai/ (see Cbildin the title of this poem). This is true of many words spelled with oi or $o y$ pronounced / oI/ in StE [7.17.1], but excludes others such as voice and joy (see jaij in line 8 above). (ii) For the insertion of /w/ before / $\partial \mathrm{I} /$ in Barnes's dialect and in the SW generally see WBPG 8.16.3.

28 That zome hands or others mus' do; ðət z^m han(d)z ər ^ðərz məs du:
mus'. (i) As in RP the vowel in must may be either / $\Lambda /$ when stressed or $/ \partial /$ when unstressed [7.5.10]. (ii) The final $/ t /$ is particularly likely to be lost when the word is unstressed, as here.

29 Like the low-headed shrubs that be warm, lik ðə lo:hedıd $\int \mathrm{r} \wedge$ bz ðət bi: wa:rm

Like. Both spelling and rhyme in 1844 show that climb, strike, and likee (as an adverb or in the past tense) have a short $i, / \mathrm{I} /$. As an infinitive, however, like appears to have the usual diphthong / ois/ [7.16.5].
warm. Like words spelled with or in StE representing /o:(r)/ in RP (see or in line 14 above), words with ar representing the same sound (e.g. warm, swarm, toward) have the sound /a:r/ in Barnes's dialect; hence the rhyme sound in warm/ storm (29/31) is not / o:m/ as in RP but /a:rm/ [7.22.2].

30 In the lewth o' the trees up above em, in ðә lu: $\theta$ ə ðә tri:z $\Lambda р ~ ə b \wedge v ~ ә m ~$

31 A-screen'd vrom the cwold blowèn storm
əskriind vrəm ðə kuəld blo:ən sta:rm

32 That the timber avore em must rue. ðət ðə tımbər əvuər əm məs(t) ru:

# SECOND-COLLECTION POEMS 

WITH

## PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTS

## BLACKMWORE MAÏDENS

 bloomTHE primrwose in the sheäde do blow, The cowslip in the zun,
The thyme upon the down do grow, The clote where streams do run;
An' where do pretty maïdens grow
An' blow, but where the tow'r
bloom
Do rise among the bricken tuns,
In Blackmwore by the Stour.

If you could zee their comely gait, An' pretty feäces' smiles,
A-trippèn on so light o' waïght,
An' steppèn off the stiles;
A-gwaïn to church, as bells do swing going
A ring 'ithin the tow'r,
You'd own the pretty maïdens' pleäce
Is Blackmwore by the Stour.

If you vrom Wimborne took your road,
To Stower or Paladore,
An' all the farmers' housen show'd
Their daughters at the door;
You'd cry to bachelors at hwome-
"Here, come: ’ithin an hour
You'll vind ten maïdens to your mind,
In Blackmwore by the Stour."

An' if you look'd 'ithin their door,
To zee em in their pleäce,
A-doèn housework up avore
Their smilèn mother's feäce;
blakmuər mæıdənz
ðə prımruəz in ðə $\int j$ jed də blo:
ðə kəuslıp in ðə z^n
ðə tə:m əppn ðə də:un də gro:
ðə klo:t (h)wər stri:mz də r^n
ən (h)wər də pərti mæıIənz gro:
ən blo: bət (h)wər ðə tə:uər
də rə:Iz əmpy ðə brikən tınz
in blakmuər b(ə:)ı ðə stə:uər
If ju: kud zi: ðər kımli gæıt
ən parti fjesiz smərilz
ətripən pn sə lait ə wæit
ən stepən $\mathfrak{p f}$ ðə stəıilz
əgwæin to tfart $\partial z$ belz də swig
ən rig Іðı ðə tə:uәr
jəd o:n ðə pərti mæıdənz pljes
iz blakmuər b(ə:)ı ðə stə:uər

If ju: vrom wimba:rn tuk jər ro:d
to stauər ər paləduər
ən a:l ðə fa:rmərz hə:uzən So:d
ðər de:tərz ət ðə duər
ju:d kroit to batfələrz ət huəm
hiər kım ıðın ən ə:uər
jəl vəin(d) ten mæidənz tə jər məin(d)
in blakmuər b(ə:)ı ðə stə:uər
ən if jə lukt ıðın ðər duər
to zi: əm in ðər pljes
ədu:ən həuswərt ィp әvuər
ðər smə:Ilən m^ðərz fjes

You'd cry-"Why, if a man would wive
An' thrive, 'ithout a dow'r,
Then let en look en out a wife
let him find bimself
In Blackmwore by the Stour."

As I upon my road did pass
A school-house back in Maÿ, There out upon the beäten grass
Wer maïdens at their plaÿ;
An' as the pretty souls did tweil toil
An' smile, I cried, "The flow'r
O' beauty, then, is still in bud
In Blackmwore by the Stour."
jəd kro:i (h)wait if a man wud wa:iv ən $\theta$ ro:Iv ıðə:ut ə də:uәr
ðєn let ən luk ən əut ə wəııf in blakmuər b(ə:)ı дə stə:uər

әz əiı əppn məir ro:d did pa:s ə sku:lhə:us bak in mæı
ðદər әıut әppn ðə biətən gra:s
wər mæıIənz ət ðər plæı
ən az ðə parti so:lz did twə:rl ən sməェıl əıı krəıid ðə flə:uər ə bju:ti ðen Iz strl in bıd in blakmuər b(ə:)ı ðə stə:uәr

## MY ORCHA'D IN LINDEN LEA

'ITHIN the woodlands, flow'ry gleäded,
By the woak tree's mossy moot,
The sheenèn grass-bleädes, timber-sheäded,
oak, stump
shining
Now do quiver under voot;
An' birds do whissle over head,
An' water's bubblèn in its bed,
An' there vor me the apple tree
Do leän down low in Linden Lea.

When leaves that leätely wer a-springèn
Now do feäde 'ithin the copse,
An' païnted birds do hush their zingèn
Up upon the timber's tops;
An' brown-leav'd fruit's a-turnèn red,
In cloudless zunsheen, over head,
sunshine
Wi' fruit vor me, the apple tree
Do leän down low in Linden Lea.

Let other vo'k meäke money vaster
In the air o' dark-room'd towns,
I don't dread a peevish meäster;
Though noo man do heed my frowns,
I be free to goo abrode,
out and about
Or teäke ageän my hwomeward road
To where, vor me, the apple tree
Do leän down low in Linden Lea.
məis a:rtfət in lindən li:
ıðın ðə (w)udlən(d)z fla:uri gljedıd
b(ə:) I ðә (w)uək tri:z mpsi mut ðə fi inən gra:sbljedz timbərfjedıd nə:u də kwivər ^ndər vut ən bərrdz də (h)wisəl ə:vər hed ən wo:trz bıblən in its bed ən ðદər vər mi: ði apəl tri: da liən dəun lo: in lindən li:
(h)wen li:vz ðət ljetli wər əsprıəə nəu də fjed ıðı ðə kpps ən pæıntıd bərrdz də h $\wedge$ § ðər zıngən ир әppn ðə timbərz tops ən bro:unli:vd fru:ts ətornən red in kləudlis zanfi:n o:vər hed wi fru:t var mi: ði apal tri: da liən dəun lo: in lindən li:
let ^ðəər vo:k mjek m^ni va:stər
in ði æır ə da:rkru:md tarunz ə:I do:nt dred ə pi:vif mja:stər ðо: nu: man də hi:d mə:I frounz ә:I bi: frii to gu: əbrodd ar tjek әgjen mə: huәmwərd roid to (h)weər vər mi: ði apəl tri: da liən dəun lo: in lindən li:

AT peace day, who but we should goo
To Caundle vor an' hour or two:
As gaÿ a day as ever broke
Above the heads o' Caundle vo'k,
Vor peace, a-come vor all, did come
To them wi' two new friends at hwome.
Zoo while we kept, wi' nimble peäce, pace
The wold dun tow'r avore our feäce, old
The air, at last, begun to come
Wi' drubbèns ov a beäten drum;
An' then we heärd the horns' loud droats throats
Plaÿ off a tuen's upper notes; tune's
An' then ageän a-risèn cheärm noise
Vrom tongues o' people in a zwarm:
An' zoo, at last, we stood among so
The merry feäces o' the drong. lane
An' there, wi' garlands all a-tied
In wreaths and bows on every zide,
An' color'd flags, a fluttrèn high
An' bright avore the sheenèn sky, shining
The very guide-post wer a-drest signpost
Wi' posies on his eärms an' breast. arms
At last, the vo'k zwarm'd in by scores folk.
An' hundreds droo the high barn-doors, through
To dine on English feäre, in ranks, fare (food)
A-zot on chairs, or stools, or planks,
By bwoards a-reachèn, row an' row,
Wi' cloths so white as driven snow.
An' while they took, wi' merry cheer,
Their pleäces at the meat an' beer,
The band did blow an' beät aloud
Their merry tuèns to the crowd; tunes
brfops ke:ndəl
ət piss de: hu: bət wi: Sud gu:
tə ke:ndəl vər ən əuər ər tu:
əZ gæı ə de: əz عvər bro:k əbィv ðə hedz ə ke:ndəl vo:k
vər piss əkım vər a:l did kım to ðem wi tu: nju: $\operatorname{fren}(\mathrm{d}) \mathrm{z}$ ət huəm zu: (h)wə:Il wi: kept wi nımbəl pjes
ðә (w)uəld d^n təuər əvuər əıuə fjes
ði æır ət le:st bigın to kım
wi drıbənz əv ə biətən dr^m
ən ðєn wi: hiərd ðə ha:rnz ləud dro:ts
plæı pf ə tju:ənz ^pər no:ts ən ð́n əgjen ə rəizən tfjarm
vrəm t^yz ə pi:pəl in ə zwa:rm
ən zu: ət le:st wi: stud əmpy
ðә meri fjesız ə ðə drpy ən ðعər wi ga:rlən(d)z a:l ətə:id in ri:ðz ən(d) bo:z pn evri zasid ən kılərd flagz əflıtrən həis ən brəit əvuər ðә ऽiinən skə:i ðə veri gəitpo:st wər ədrest wi po:ziz pn (h)ız ja:rmz ən brest at le:st ðə vo:k zwa:rmd in b(ə:)ı skuәrz ən h^ndərdz dru: ðə hə:I ba:rnduərz to doin pn mgglif fjeər in rayks əzat pn t tferz ər stu:lz or planks
b(ə:) buərdz ərittfən ro: ən ro:
wi klp日s sə (h)wəat əz drıvən sno:
ən (h)wəill ðe: tuk wi meri tfiər
ðər pljesız ət ðə mi:t ən biər
ðə ban(d) did blo: ən biət ələud
ðər meri tju:ənz to ðə krə:ud

An' slowly-zwingèn flags did spread
Their hangèn colors over head.
An' then the vo'k, wi' jaÿ an' pride,
folk, joy
Stood up in stillness, zide by zide,
Wi' downcast heads, the while their friend
Rose up avore the teäble's end,
An' zaid a timely greäce, an' blest
The welcome meat to every guest.
An' then arose a mingled naïse noise
O' knives an' pleätes, an' cups an' traÿs, An' tongues wi' merry tongues a-drown'd Below a deaf nèn storm o' sound.
An' zoo, at last, their worthy host so
Stood up to gi'e em all a twoast, give
That they did drink, wi' shouts o' glee,
An' whirlèn eärms to dree times dree.
An' when the bwoards at last wer beäre
Ov all the cloths an' goodly feäre,
An' froth noo longer rose to zwim
Within the beer-mugs sheenèn rim,
The vo'k, a-streamèn drough the door,
Went out to geämes they had in store.
An' on the blue-reäv'd waggon's bed,
Above his vower wheels o' red,
arms, three
tables, bare
fare (food)

Musicians zot in rows, an' plaÿ'd
with blue side-extensions

Musicians sat
Their tuèns up to chap an' maïd, tunes
That beät, wi' plaÿsome tooes an' heels, toes
The level ground in nimble reels.
An' zome ageän, a-zet in line,
An' startèn at a given sign,
Wi' outreach'd breast, a-breathèn quick
Droo op'nèn lips, did nearly kick
Their polls, a-runnèn sich a peäce, heads, pace
Wi' streamèn heäir, to win the reäce.

әn slo:lizwıjən flagz did spred ðər hayən kılərz o:vər hed

 wi də:unka:st hedz ðə (h)wəil ðər fren(d) ro:z $\Lambda р$ əvuər ðə tjebəlz en(d) ən zed $ə$ ta:mli grjes ən blest ðว welkəm mi:t tu evri gest ən ðยn əro:z ə mıggald næız ə nə:ivz ən pljets ən k^ps ən træız ən $t \wedge \eta z$ wi meri t $\wedge$ yz odrorund
bilo: $\partial$ defnən sta:rm $\partial$ sa:und ən zu: ət le:st ðər wərðði huəst stud $\Lambda p$ to gi: əm a:l ə tuəst
ðət ðe: dıd drıpk wi Jəuuts ə gli: ən (h)war(d)lən ja:rmz to dri: tərmz dri: ən (h)wen ðə buərdz ət le:st wər bjeər әv a:l ðə klp $\theta$ s ən gudli fjeər วn fro亚 nu: lpygər ro:z to zwim (w)ıðın ðə biərmıgz finəən rım ðә vo:k əstri:mən dru: ðə duər went əut to gjemz ðe: had in stuər ən $\mathfrak{p n}$ ðə blurrjevd wagənz bed əbムv (h)ız və:uər (h)willz ə red mju:zifənz zat in ro:z ən plæıd ðər tju:ənz $\Lambda p$ to t fap ən mæıd ðət biət wi plæısəm tu:z ən hi:lz
ðә leval groiun(d) in nımbəl ri:lz
ən z^m əgjen əz\&t in ləin
ən sta:rtən ət ə givən sə:In
wi ə:utriitft brest əbri:ðən kwik
dru: o:bnən lips did niərli kık
ðər po:lz ər^nən sitf ə pjes
wi stri:mən hjeər to win ðə rjєs

An' in the house, an' on the green, An' in the shrubb'ry's leafy screen, On ev'ry zide we met sich lots O' smilèn friends in happy knots, That I do think, that drough the feäst
In Caundle, vor a day at leäst, You woudden vind a scowlèn feäce
Or dumpy heart in all the pleäce.

әn in ðə həıus ən pn ðə gri:n ən In ðə 〔rıbriz li:fi skri:n pn evri zoisd wi: met sitf ldts ə sməilən fren(d)z in hapi nots ðət əiI də ðıkk ðət dru: ðə fiəst in ke:ndəl vər ə de: ət liəst jə wudən vəıin(d) ə skə:ulən fjes ar dımpi hart in a:l ðə pljes

## A. BACK here, but now, the jobber John

odd-job man Come by, an' cried, "Well done, zing on, I thought as I come down the hill, An' heärd your zongs a-ringèn sh'ill, tunefully
Who woudden like to come, an' fling
A peäir o' prongs where you did zing?"
J. Aye, aye, he woudden vind it plaÿ, To work all day a-meäkèn haÿ,
Or pitchèn o't, to eärms a-spread it, arms
By lwoaders, yards above his head,
'T'ud meäke en wipe his drippèn brow. it would make bim
A. Or else a-reäken after plow.
the wagon
J. Or workèn, wi' his nimble pick, A-stiffled wi' the haÿ, at rick. stifled
A. Our Company would suit en best, bim

When we do teäke our bit o' rest,
At nunch, a-gather'd here below
lunch
The sheäde theäse wide-bough'd woak do drow, this, oak, throw
Where hissèn froth mid rise, an' float might
In horns o' eäle, to wet his droat. ale, throat
J. Aye, if his zwellèn han' could drag

A meat-slice vrom his dinner bag.
'T'ud meäke the busy little chap it would
Look rather glum, to zee his lap
Wi' all his meal ov woone dry croust, one, crust
An' vinny cheese so dry as doust. blue vinny (made from skimmed milk.), dust
hæı mjekən nıntfən tə:im an ən dzan ətع:kən o:t
A. bak hiər bət nə:u ðə dzpbər dzan kım bə:i ən krəid wel d^n zin pn əı ð๐:t əz əıı kım də:un ðə hıl ən hiərd jər zpyz ərıjən $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{Il}}$ hu: wudən ləik to kım ən flıy ə pjeər ə proyz (h)wər ju: did zıy
J. æı æı hi: wudən va:m(d) it plæı to work a:l de: əmjekən hæı ar prtfon o:t to ja:rmz ospred b(əə)ı luədərz ja:rdz əbлv (h)ız hed tud mjek ən wərip (h)ız drıpən brəu
A. ar $\varepsilon$ ls ərjekən $\varepsilon$ :tər pləu
J. ar wərrkən wi (h)ız nımbəl pık əstıfəld wi ðə hæı ət rık
A. əuər kımpəni wud su:t ən best
(h)wen wi: də tjek əuər bit ə rest ət nıntf əgaðərd hiər bilo:
ðә $\int j$ jed ðiəs wəitdbəiud (w)uək də dro:
(h)wər hisən froө mid ro:iz on flo:t
in ha:rnz ə jel to wet (h)ız dro:t
J. æı If (h)ız zwelan han kud drag ə mi:tsləis vrəm (h)ız dinər bag
tud mjek ðə bızi litəl tfap
luk re:ðər glım to zi: (h)ız lap
wi a:l (h)rz mi:l əv (w)u:n drə:i krə:ust ən vini tfiiz sə drə: əz dəust
A. Well, I don't grumble at my food,
'Tis wholesome, John, an' zoo 'tis good.
J. Whose reäke is that a-lyèn there?

Do look a bit the woo'se vor wear. worse
A. Oh! I mus' get the man to meäke

A tooth or two vor thik wold reäke, that old
'Tis leäbour lost to strik a stroke strike
Wi' him, wi' half his teeth a-broke.
J. I should ha' thought your han' too fine

To break your reäke, if I broke mine.
A. The ramsclaws thin'd his wooden gum
creeping crowfoot, its
O' two teeth here, an' here were zome
That broke when I did reäke a patch
O' groun' wi' Jimmy, vor a match:
An' here's a gap ov woone or two
A-broke by Simon's clumsy shoe,
An' when I gi'ed his poll a poke,
Vor better luck, another broke.
In what a veag have you a-swung rage
Your pick, though, John? His stem's a-sprung. its handle's broken
J. When I an' Simon had a het
match
O' pookèn, yonder, vor a bet, The prongs o'n gi'ed a tump a poke, at stacking hay in cones
its prongs gave a molehill An' then I vound the stem a-broke, But they do meäke the stems o' picks O' stuff so brittle as a kicks.
A. wel əir do:nt grımbal ət məir fud tiz hualsəm dzan ən zu: tiz gud
J. hu:z rjek iz ðat ələıəən ðદər də luk ə bit ðə wu:s vər weər
A. o: ə:I mıs get ðə man to mjek ə tu: $\theta$ ər tu: vər ðık (w)uəld rjek tiz ljebar lost to strik a stro:k wi hım wi he:f (h)ız ti: $\theta$ əbro:k
J. ə: $\int$ fud hə ðo:t ju(:)er han tu: fə:m to bre:k ju(:)er rjek if ə:I bro:k mə:m
A. ðə ramzkle:z ðınd (h)ız wudən g^m ə tu: ti: $\theta$ hiər ən hiər wər z^m ðət bro:k (h)wen ə:I did rjek ə pats a graun wi dzımi var a mats ən hiərz ə gap əv (w)u:n ər tu: əbro:k b(ə)ıı sə:Imənz klımzi ju: ən (h)wen əir gi:d (h)rz po:l ə po:k vər betər lık ən^ðər bro:k in (h)wdt ə ve:g həv ju: əsway ju(:)ər pık ðo: ḑan (h)ız stemz əspr^y
J. (h)wen əil ən sə:Imən had ə het ə pukən jandər vər ə bet ðə proyz oin gi:d ə t^mp ə po:k ən ðєn ə:I və:un(d) ðə stem əbro:k bət ðe: də mjek ðə stemz ə piks ə st^f sə britəl əz ə kıks
A. There's poor wold Jeäne, wi' wrinkled skin, ..... oldA-tellèn, wi' her peakèd chin,Zome teäle ov her young days, poor soul.
Do meäke the young-woones smile. 'Tis droll. ..... -ones
What is it? Stop, an' let's goo near.
I do like theäse wold teäles. Let's hear. these old
A. ðərz pu(:)ər (w)uəld dzjen wi rıykəld skın ətعlən wi (h)ər pi:kıd tfin
zım tjel əv (h)ər j^y de:z pu(:)ər so:l də mjek ðə j^ŋ (w)u:nz sməıil tız dro:l
(h)wpt IZ It stop on lets gu: niər əı du: lark ðiəz (w)uəld tjelz lets hiər

## A FATHER OUT, AN' MOTHER HWOME

THE snow-white clouds did float on high
In shoals avore the sheenèn sky,
An' runnèn weäves in pon' did cheäse
Each other on the water's feäce,
As hufflèn win' did blow between
shining
pond, chase

The new-leav'd boughs o' sheenèn green.
An' there, the while I walked along
The path, drough leäze, above the drong,
through the meadow, lane
A little maïd, wi' bloomèn feäce,
Went on up hill wi' nimble peäce, pace
A-leänèn to the right-han' zide,
To car a basket that did ride, carry
A-hangèn down, wi' all his heft, weight
Upon her elbow at her left.
An' yet she hardly seem'd to bruise
The grass-bleädes wi' her tiny shoes,
That pass'd each other, left an' right,
In steps a'most too quick vor zight.
But she'd a-left her mother's door
A-bearèn vrom her little store
Her father's welcome bit o' food,
Where he wer out at work in wood;
An' she wer bless'd wi' mwore than zwome-
A father out, an' mother hwome.
An' there, a-vell'd 'ithin the copse,
Below the timber's new-leav'd tops,

Wer ashen poles, a-castèn straïght,
ash-wood
On primrwose beds, their langthy waight;
Below the yollow light, a-shed
Drough boughs upon the vi'let's head, through
By climèn ivy, that did reach,
A sheenèn roun' the dead-leav'd beech.
shining
ə fદ:ðər əuut ən m^ðər huәm
ðə sno:(h)wə:it klə:udz did flo:t pn hə:i
in So:lz əvuər ðə Sinnən skəiI ən rınən wjevz in ppn did tfes
itf $\Lambda$ ðər pn ðə wo:tərz fjes
əz hıflən win(d) did blo: bitwi:n ðə nju:li:vd bəuz ə Sinən gri:n ən ðعər ðə (h)wəıil əıI we:kt əlpy ðә pe: $\theta$ dru: liəz əbлv ðә dron ə litəl mæıd wi blu:mən fjes went pn $\wedge$ p hil wi nimbal pjes əliənən tə ðə roithan zo:Id tə ka:r ə ba:skit ðət did roıid əhayən də:un wi a:l (h)rz heft әppn (h)ər عlbo: ət (h)ər left ən i:t $\int$ i: ha:rdli si(:)md to bru:z ðə gra:sbljedz wi (h)ər tə:mi Ju:z ðət pa:st i:t $\uparrow$ ^əə left ən rəit in steps a:məst tu: kwik vər zəit bət fiid əleft (h)ər mıðəəz duər əbєərən vrəm (h)ər litəl stuər (h)ər fe:ટərz welkəm bit ə fud
(h)wər hi: wər əut ət wərk in wud ən Si: wər blest wi muər ðən z^m ə fe:ðər ərut ən m^ðər huəm
ən ðદər əveld ıðın ðə kpps
bılo: ðə tımbərz nju:li:vd tpps
wər afən po:lz əka:stən stræit
pn prımruəz bedz ðər lay $\theta$ i wært
bılo: ðə jalər ləit əJed
dru: bə:uz әppn ðә vəiləts hed b(ə:)ı klımən әııvi ðət dıd ritt
əfi:nən rəun ðə dedliivd bi:tf

An' there her father zot, an' meäde
His hwomely meal bezide a gleäde;
While she, a-croopèn down to ground, stooping
Did pull the flowers, where she vound
The droopèn vi'let out in blooth, bloom
Or yollow primrwose in the lewth, shelter That she mid car em proudly back, might carry
An' zet em on her mother's tack;
shelf
Vor she wer bless'd wi' mwore than zwome-
A father out, an' mother hwome.
A father out, an' mother hwome,
Be blessèns soon a-lost by zome;
A-lost by me, an' zoo I praÿ'd
so
They mid be speär'd the little maïd.
might, spared
ən ðદər (h)ər fe:ðər zat ən mjed
(h)ız huəmli mi:l bızəisd ə gljed
(h)waril Si: əkru:pən dərun to gro:un(d)
did pul ðə fla:uərz (h)wər fii: və:un(d)
ðә dru:pən vəillat ə:ut in blu: $\theta$
ər jalər prımruəz in ðə lu: $\theta$
ðət fii mid ka:r əm prə:udli bak
ən zet əm pn (h)ər m $\wedge$ ðərz tak
vər fi: wər blest wi muər ðən zım
ə fદ:ðər əuut ən m^ðər huәm
ə fદ:ðər əut ən m^ðər huәm
bi: blesənz su:n əldst $\mathrm{b}(ə:) \mathrm{z}$ z^m əlpst b(ə:)ı mi: ən zu: ə.ı præıd
ðе: mıd bi: speərd ðə litəl mæıd

## RIDDLES

talking
A. A plague! theäse cow wont stand a bit, this
Noo sooner do she zee me zit
Ageän her, than she's in a trot, A-runnèn to zome other spot.
J. Why 'tis the dog do sceäre the cow, He worried her a-vield benow.
just now
A. Goo in, Ah! Liplap, where's your tail!
J. He's off; then up athirt the raill. across
Your cow there, Anne's a-come to hand
A goodish milcher. A. If she'd stand, milking cow
But then she'll steäre an' start wi' fright
To zee a dumbledore in flight.
Last week she het the pail a flought, bumble-bee

An' flung my meal o' milk half out.
J. Ha! Ha! But Anny, here, what lout Broke half your small pail's bottom out?
A. What lout indeed! What, do ye own

The neäme? What dropp'd en on a stwone?
J. Hee! Hee! Well now he's out o' trim

Wi' only half a bottom to en; it
Could you still vill en' to the brim An' yit not let the milk run drough en? through
rıdəlz
an ən dzo:i ətع:kən
A. ə pljeg ðiəs kə:u wu(i)nt stan(d) ə bit nu: suinər də di: zi: mi: zit əgjen hər ðən $\int i i z$ in $\partial$ trot ər^nən tə $\mathrm{z} \wedge \mathrm{m} \Lambda$ Øər sppt
J. (h)wəıi tız ðə dpg də skjeər ðə kə:u hi: w九rid (h)ər əvi:l(d) binəiu
A. gu: in a: liplap (h)wərz jər tæıl
J. hi:z pf ðen $\Lambda p$ əðərrt ðə ræıl ju(i)ər kəıu ðとər anz əkım to han(d) ə gudif miltfər A. If fiid stan(d) bət ðen $\int i .1$ stjeər ən stairt wi frə:It tə zi: $\partial \mathrm{d} \wedge$ mbolduər in floist le:st wi(:)k fi: het ðə pæıl ə flə:ut ən flıy məis mi:l ə mılk heif əut
J. ha: ha: bət ani hiər (h)wdt ləiut bro:k he:f jər sma:l pæılz botəm əut
A. (h)wnt lout indi:d (h)wnt du: i: o:n ðə njem (h)wpt drapt ən pn ə stuən
J. hi: hi: wel nə:u hi:z out a trim wi o:nli he:f a bptəm tu: ən kud jə stıl vıl ən tə ðə brım ən ist not let ðə milk rın dru: ən
A. Aye, as for nonsense, Joe, your head

Do hold it all so tight's a blather,
But if 'tis any good, do shed
It all so leäky as a lather.
ladder
Could you vill pails 'ithout a bottom, Yourself that be so deeply skill'd?
J. Well, ees, I could, if I'd a-got em yes

Inside o' bigger woones a-vill'd.
ones
A. La! that is zome'hat vor to hatch!

Here answer me theäse little catch.
think up

Down under water an' o' top o't of it
I went, an' didden touch a drop o't.
J. Not when at mowèn time I took An' pull'd ye out o' Longmeäd brook, Where you'd a-slidder'd down the edge An' zunk knee-deep bezide the zedge, A-tryèn to reäke out a clote.

A. Aye I do hear your chucklèn droat.

When I athirt the brudge did bring across
Zome water on my head vrom spring, Then under water an' o' top o't
Wer I an' didden touch a drop o't.
J. O Lauk! What thik wold riddle still,

Why that's as wold as Duncliffe Hill; old
"A two-lagg'd thing do run avore
An' run behind a man,
An' never run upon his lags
Though on his lags do stan'."
A. æı az vər ndnsəns dzo: ju(:)ər hed də huəld it a:l sə taits ə blaðər bət if tiz eni gud də $\int \varepsilon d$ it a:l sə li:ki əz ə laðər kud ju: vıl pæılz ıðə:ut ə bbtəm jərz^f ðət bi: sə di:pli skild
J. wel is əit kud if əid əgnt əm insəisd ə bigər (w)u:nz əvild
A. la dat iz z^mət var to hats hiər e:nsər mi: đias litəl kat $\int$ dərun $\Lambda$ ndər wo:tər an $\partial$ tpp oit ə:I went ən didən t t t ə drap o:t
J. not (h)wen ət mo:ən tərim ə:I tuk ən puld i: əut ə lonmiəd bruk (h)wər ju:d əslidərd də:un ði $\varepsilon \mathrm{d}_{3}$ әn z^ŋk ni:di:p bızəıd ðә zed3 ətroiəə tə rjek əut ə klo:t
A. æı əı də hiər jər tf^klən dro:t
(h)wen əit əðəərt ðə brıd3 did brıŋ zam wo:tər pn mə:i hed vrəm sprị ðєn $\Lambda n d ə r$ wo:tər an $\partial$ top o:t wər ə:I ən didən $\mathrm{t} \Lambda \mathrm{t} \int$ ə drap o:t
J. o: lo:k (h)wnt ðik (w)uald ridəl stıl (h)wə:I ðats əz (w)uəld əz d $\wedge n k l ı f$ hıl
ə tu:lagd ðı də rın əvuər ən rın bihəıin(d) ə man ən nevər rın əppn (h)ız lagz
ðo: pn (h)ız lagz də stan

What's that?
I don't think you do know.
There idden sich a thing to show. isn't
Not know? Why yonder by the stall
'S a wheel-barrow bezide the wall,
Don't he stand on his lags so trim,
An' run on nothèn but his wheels wold rim. old
A. There's horn vor Goodman's eye-zight seäke;

There's horn vor Goodman's mouth to teäke;
There's horn vor Goodman's ears, as well
As horn vor Goodman's nose to smell-
What horns be they, then? Do your hat
Hold wit enough to tell us that?
J. Oh! borns! but no, I'll tell ye what, My cow is hornless, an' she's knot.
A. Horn vor the mouth's a hornen cup.
J. An' eäle 's good stuff to vill en up. ale, it
A. An' horn vor eyes is horn vor light,

Vrom Goodman's lantern after night;
Horn vor the ears is woone to sound one
Vor hunters out wi' ho'se an' hound; borse
But horn that vo'k do buy to smell o' folk.
Is hart's-horn. J. Is it? What d'ye tell o' How proud we be, vor ben't we smart? Aye, horn is horn, an' hart is hart.
Well here then, Anne, while we be at it, 'S a ball vor you if you can bat it.
(h)wnts ðat
əai do:nt ðıık ju: də no:
ðとər idən sitf ə ðın to $\int 0$ :
not no: (h)wəı jandər b(ə:)ı ðə sta:l z ә (h)willbarə bizəıd ðә wa:l
do:nt hi: stan(d) pn (h)rz lagz sə trım ən rın $\operatorname{pn} \mathrm{n} \wedge \theta$ ən bət (h)rz (h)wi:lz (w)uəld rım
A. ðərz ha:rn vər gudmənz əizəəit sjek
ðərz ha:rn vər gudmənz mə:u $\theta$ to tjek
ðərz ha:rn vər gudmənz iərz əz wel
əz ha:rn vər gudmənz no:z to smel
(h)wnt ha:rnz bi: ðe: ðen də jər hat huald wit inıf to tel əs ðat
J. o: ha:rnz bət no: aril tel i: (h)wdt məit kə:u iz ha:rnlıs ən Ji:z ndt
A. ha:rn vər ðə mə:uӨs ə ha:rnən kıр
J. әn jelz gud st $\Lambda \mathrm{f}$ to vil $ə \mathrm{n} \Lambda \mathrm{p}$
A. ən ha:rn vər əitz iz ha:rn vər la:it vrəm gudmənz lantərn e:tər nə:It ha:rn vər ði iərz Iz (w)u:n to sərun(d) vər hıntərz əut wi hbs ən hə:un(d) bət ha:rn ðət vo:k də bəit tə smel o iz harrtsha:rn J. iz it (h)wdt dji: tel o hou proud wi: bi: vər be:nt wi: smairt æı ha:rn iz ha:rn on ha:rt iz ha:rt wel hiər ðen an (h)woril wi: bi: at it s ə ba:l vər ju: if jə kən bat it

On dree-lags, two-lags, by the zide
three-legs four-legs once bit (i.e. gave)

An' two an' dree-lags vell, all vive, Slap down, zome dead an' zome alive.
A. Teeh! heeh! what have ye now then, Joe, At last, to meäke a riddle o'?
J. Your dree-lagg'd stool woone night did bear one Up you a milkèn wi' a peäir;
An' there a zix-lagg'd stout did prick
coufly
Your vow'r-lagg'd cow, an meäke her kick, four-legged
A-hettèn, wi' a pretty pat, bitting
Your stool an' you so flat's a mat.
You scrambled up a little dirty,
But I do hope it didden hurt ye.
A. You hope, indeed! a likely ceäse,

Wi' thik broad grin athirt your feäce.
that, across
You saucy good-vor-nothèn chap,
I'll gi'e your grinnèn feäce a slap, give
Your drawlèn tongue can only run
To turn a body into fun.
J. Oh! I woont do 't ageän. Oh dear!

Till next time, Anny. Oh my ear!
Oh! Anne, why you've a-het my hat
'Ithin the milk, now look at that. into
A. Do sar ye right, then, I don't ceäre.

I'll thump your noddle,-there-there-there.
pn dri：lagz tu：lagz b（ə：）ı дə zəııd ə va：uərlagz（w）u：ns did zit wi proid （h）wen və：uərlagz ðət velt ə prık vrəm zıkslagz het tu：lagz ə kık ən tu：ən dri：lagz vel a：l vəiv slap dəiun zım ded ən zım ələiv

A．ti：hi：（h）wnt həv i：nə：u ðen dzo： ət le：st to mjek ə rıdəl o

J．jər dri：lagd stu：l（w）u：n nəit did beər ィр ju：ə mılkən wi ə pjeər ən ðعər ə zıkslagd starut did prik jər və：uərlagd kə：u ən mjek（h）ər kık əhをtən wi ə parti pat jər stu：l ən ju：sə flats ə mat jə skrambəld «p ə litəl dərti bət əıI də ho：p it didən hərtt i：

A．ju：ho：p indi：d ə lairkli kjes wi ðık bro：d grın əðəərt jər fjes jə sa：si gudvərn＾Өən tfap ə：Il gi：jər grınən fjes ə slap jər dre：lən t＾y kən o：nli rın tə tərn ə bodi intə f $\wedge$ n

J．o：ə：I wu（：）nt du：t agjen o：diər tıl neks（t）torim ani o：mosi iər o：an（h）wəั！jəv əhet məit hat ıðın ðə mılk nəぃu luk ət ðat

A．də sa：r is rəit ðृn ə：I do：nt kjєər əııl $\theta \wedge \mathrm{mp}$ jər nddəl ðعər ðعər ðદər

## DAY'S WORK A-DONE

AND oh! the jaÿ our rest did yield,
At evenèn by the mossy wall, When we'd a-work'd all day a-vield,

While zummer zuns did rise an' vall,
As there a-lettèn
Goo all frettèn,
An' vorgettèn all our tweils, toils
We zot among our childern's smiles. sat

An' under skies that glitter'd white,
The while our smoke, arisèn blue,
Did melt in aiër, out o' zight,
Above the trees that kept us lew,
Wer birds a-zingèn,
Tongues a-ringèn,
Childern springèn, vull o' jaÿ, A-finishèn the day in plaÿ.

An' back behind, a-stannèn tall,
The cliff did sheen to western light;
standing
shine
An' while avore the water-vall,
A-rottlèn loud, an' foamèn white, The leaves did quiver, Gnots did whiver,
By the river, where the pool, In evenèn aïr did glissen cool.

An' childern there, a-runnèn wide,
Did plaÿ their geämes along the grove,
Vor though to us 'twer jaÿ to bide
At rest, to them 'twer jaÿ to move.
de:z wərrk əd^n

әn(d) o: ðə dзæı ə:uər rest did jiil(d) ət i:vmən b(ə:)ı ðə mpsi wa:l
(h)wen wi:d əwərkt a:l de: əvi:l(d)
(h)wəil z^mər z^nz did ro:iz ən va:l
əz đ६ər əlદtən
gu: a:l freton
әn vərgetən a:l ə:uər twə:Iz
wi: zat əmpy əuər tfildərnz smə:ilz
әn «ndər skə:Iz ðət glitərd (h)wəit
ðә (h)wəil ə:uər smo:k ərəizən blu:
did melt in æюr əut ə zəait
əbлv ðə tri:z ðət kept əs lu:
wər bardz əzingən
tıyz ərıŋə
tfildərn sprıjən vul ə dзæı
əfinifən ðə de: in plæı
ən bak bihəin(d) əstanən ta:l
ðə klif did Siin to westərn loit
ən (h)wəill əvuər ðə wo:tərva:l
ərotlən la:ud ən formən (h)wəit
ðə li:vz did kwivər
nats did (h)wivər
b(ə:)ı ðə rıvər (h)wər ðə pu:l
in i:vmən æır did glisən ku:l
ən tfildərn ðદər ərınən wəid
did plæı ðər gjemz əlpy ðə gro:v
vər đo: tu $\Lambda s$ twor dzæi to boild ət rest to ðem twor dzæi to mo:v

The while my smilèn
Jeäne, beguilèn,
All my tweilèn, wi' her ceäre,
Did call me to my evenèn feäre.
toiling
fare (meal)
ðə (h)waril məis smə:ilən dzjen bigarilən
a:l mə:i twəilən wi (h)ər kjeər did ka:l mis to mə:I i:vmən fjeər

## LIGHT OR SHEÄDE

A Maÿtide's evenèn wer a-dyèn, Under moonsheen, into night, moonshine Wi' a streamèn wind a-sighèn By the thorns a-bloomèn white. Where in sheäde, a-zinkèn deeply, Wer a nook, all dark but lew, sheltered By a bank, arisèn steeply, Not to let the win' come drough. through

Should my love goo out, a-showèn
All her smiles, in open light;
Or, in lewth, wi' wind a-blowèn, shelter Staÿ in darkness, dim to zight? Staÿ in sheäde o' bank or wallèn, walls In the warmth, if not in light; Words alwone vrom her a-vallèn, falling
Would be jaÿ vor all the night. joy
lont ar $\int j e d$
ə mæıtəıIdz i:vmən wər ədəıəə ^ndər mu:nfin intə nə:it wi ə stri:mən win(d) əsə:ıə b(ə:) ı ðə ðа:rnz əblu:mən (h)wə:it (h)wər in $\int j$ jed əzıŋkən di:pli wər ə nuk a:l dark bət lu: b(ə:) ə bayk ərə:ızən sti:pli not to let $\partial \partial \operatorname{win}(\mathrm{d}) \mathrm{k} \wedge m$ dru:

Sud məis lıv gu: əut ə ofo:ən a:l (h)ər sməilz in o:bən lait ar in lu: $\theta$ wi win(d) əblo:ən stæı in darknns dim to zəart stæı in $\int j$ jed ə baŋk ər wa:lən in ðə wa:rm $\theta$ if ndt in ləit wərdz əluən vrəm hərr əva:lən wud bi: dзæı vər a:l ðə nəıit
(1) WeLL, here we be, then, wi' the vu'st poor lwoad O' vuzz we brought, a-stoodèd in the road.
(2) The road, George, no. There's na'r a road. That's wrong. never a If we'd a road, we mid ha' got along.
(1) Noo road! Ees 'tis, the road that we do goo.
yes
(2)Do goo, George, no. The pleäce we can't get drough. through
(1) Well, there, the vu'st lwoad we 've a-haul'd to day

Is here a-stoodèd in theäse bed o' clay. this
Here's rotten groun'! an' how the wheels do cut! The little woone's a-zunk up to the nut. one's
(3) An' yeet this rotten groun' don't reach a lug. yet, is no bigger than a pole ( $51 / 2$ yards) give the wagon
(1) Well, come, then, gi'e the plow another tug.
(2) They meäres wull never pull the waggon out, horses
A-lwoaded, an' a-stoodèd in thik rout. that rut
(3) We'll try. Come, Smiler, come! C' up, Whitevoot, gee!
(2) White-voot wi' lags all over mud! Hee! Hee!
(3) 'Twoon't wag. We shall but snap our gear, move An' overstraïn the meäres. 'Twoon't wag, 'tis clear.
ðə wagən əstudid dri: o:m ətє:kən o:t
(1) wel hiər wi: bi: ðعn wi ðə vıst pu(:)ər luəd ə v $\Lambda z$ wi: bro:t $ə$ studid in ðə ro:d
(2) ðə ro:d dza:rd3 no: ðərz nar ə rơd ðats rpy If wi:d $\partial$ ro:d wi: mid ho gnt $\operatorname{llp}$
(1) nu: ro:d iss tiz ðə ro:d ðət wi: də gu:
(2) də gu: dзa:rd3 no: ðə pljes wi: ke:nt get dru:
(1) wel ðદər ðə v^st luəd wi:v əha:ld to de: iz hiər əstudid in ðias bed a kle: hiərz rotən grəiun ən həiu дə (h)wi:lz də kıt ðә litəl (w)u:nz əzıŋk ィp tə ðə nıt

(1) wel kım ðen gi: ðə plə:u ən^ðər t^g
(2) ðe: mjeərz wul nevər pul ðə wagən əut əluədid ən əstudid in ðık ra:ut
(3) wi:l trəil kım sməilər kım kıp (h)wəatvut d3i:
(2) (h)wortvot wi lagz a:l o:vər m^d hi: hi:
(3) twu(:)nt wag wi: Səl bət snap əuər giər ən ə:vərstræın ðə mjєərz twu(:)nt wag tiz kliər
(1)That's your work, William. No, in coo'se, 'twoon't wag. of course Why did ye drēve en into theäse here quag? drive it, this, bog The vore-wheels be a-zunk above the nuts.
(3) What then? I coulden leäve the beäten track,

To turn the waggon over on the back
Ov woone o' theäsem wheel-high emmet-butts. one, these, ant-hills If you be sich a drēver, an' do know't, You drēve the plow, then; but you'll overdrow 't. driver wagon, turn it over
(1)I drēve the plow, indeed! Oh! ees, what, now
yes
The wheels woont wag, then, $I$ mid drēve the plow! move, may We'd better dig away the groun' below The wheels. (2) There's na'r a speäde to dig wi'. never a
(1) An' teäke an' cut a lock o' frith, an' drow brushwood, throw it Upon the clay. (2) Nor hook to cut a twig wi'.
(1) Oh! here's a bwoy a-comèn. Here, my lad,

Dost know vor a'r a speäde, that can be had? ever a
(B) At father's. (1) Well, where's that? (B) At Sam'el Riddick's.
(1) Well run, an' ax vor woone. Fling up your heels, ask, one An' mind: a speäde to dig out theäsem wheels, these An' hook to cut a little lock o' widdicks. brushwood
(3) Why, we shall want zix ho'ses, or a dozen, horses
this furze (gorse)
To pull the waggon out, wi' all theäse vuzzen.
(1) Well, we mus' lighten en; come, Jeämes, then, hop it Upon the lwoad, an' jus' fling off the top.
(1) ðats ju(:)ər worrk wiləm no: in ku:s twu(:)nt wag (h)wə:I did ii dre:v ən intə ðiəs hiər kwag ðә vuər(h)wi:lz bi: əzıŋk əbıv ðә nıts
(3) (h)wdt ðદn əั kudən liəv ðə biətən trak to tərn ðə wagən ə:vər pn ðə bak əv (w)u:n ə ðiəzəm (h)wi:lhəil emətbıts If ju: bi: sitf $\partial$ dre:vər ən də no:t ju: dre:v ðə pləıu ðદn bət ju:l э:vərdro:t
(1) ว: dre:v ðə plə:u indi:d o: is (h)wpt nə:u ðə (h)wi:lz wu(:)nt wag ðen ə:i mıd dre:v ðə plə:u wi:d betər dig әwә: ðә grəuun bilo: ðə (h)wi:lz (2) ðərz nar ə spjed to dig wi
 əpon ðə kle: (2) nar huk to kıt ə twig wi
(1) o: hiərz ə bwəis əkımən hiər məis lad dəst no: vər ar ə spjed ðət kən bi: had
(B) ət fe:ðərz (1) wel (h)wərz ðat (B) ət saməl rıdiks
(1) wel rın ən a:ks vər (w)u:n flıy $\wedge p$ jər hi:lz ən mə:in(d) ə spjed to dig əut ðiəzəm (h)wi:lz ən huk to kıt ə litəl ldk ə widiks
(3) (h)wəis wi: $\int ə 1$ wont zıks hosiz ar ə d $\Lambda z ə n$ to pul ðə wagən ə:ut wi a:l ðiəz vazən
(1) wel wi: mıs ləitən ən kım dzjemz đen hop əpゅn ðə luəd ən d3^s flın pf ðə top
(2) If I can clim' en; but 'tis my consaït, That I shall overzet en wi' my waight.
(1) You overzet en! No, Jeämes, he won't vall, The lwoad's a-built so firm as any wall.
(2) Here! lend a hand or shoulder vor my knee

Or voot. I'll scramble to the top an' zee
What I can do. Well, here I be, among
The fakkets, vor a bit, but not vor long.
Heigh, George! Ha! ha! Why this wull never stand.
Your firm 's a wall, is all so loose as zand;
'Tis all a-come to pieces. Oh! Teäke ceäre!
Ho! I'm a-vallèn, vuzz an' all! Haë! There!
falling, furze
(1) Lo'k there, thik fellor is a-vell lik' lead, look, that, fallen

An' half the fuzzen wi 'n, heels over head! furze with bim
There's all the vuzz a-lyèn lik' a staddle,
An' he a-deäb'd wi' mud. Oh! Here's a caddle!
baystack-base
covered, muddle
(3) An' zoo you soon got down zome vuzzen, Jimmy.
so
(2) Ees, I do know 'tis down, I brought it wi' me.
(3) Your lwoad, George, wer a rather slick-built thing, easilyBut there, 'twer prickly vor the hands! Did sting?
(1) Oh! ees, d'ye teäke me vor a nincompoop, No, no. The lwoad wer up so firm 's a rock,
But two o' theäsem emmet-butts would knock
these ant-hills The tightest barrel nearly out o' hoop.
(2) If əai kən klım ən bət tız məit kənsæit ðət əıı ऽəl əivərzet ən wi mə:ı wæıt
(1) ju: o:vərzet ən no: djjemz hi: wu(:)nt va:l ðə luədz əbılt sə fərm əz eni wa:l
(2) hiər len(d) $\partial$ han(d) ər So:ldər vər məir ni: ər vut əill skrambəl tə ðə top ən zi: (h)wdt əat kən du: wel hior əit bi: əmpy ðə fakəts vər ə bit bət ndt vər lpy hæı dza:rd3 a: a: (h)wəi ðis wul nevar stan(d) ju(:)ər fərmz ə wa:l iz a:l sə lu:s əz zan(d)
tiz a:l ək^m to pisisiz o: tjek kjeər o: ə:Im əva:lən v vz ən a:l hæı ðєər
(1) luk ðعər ðık felər iz əvel lik led ən he:f ðə vızən wi (ə)n hi:lz ə:vər hed ðərz a:l ðə vız ələıəə lik ə stadəl ən hi: ədjebd wi mıd o: hiərz ə kadəl
(3) ən zu: jə su:n gdt də:un zım vızən dзımi
(2) iss ə.I də no: tiz dərun ə.i brost it wi mis
(3) ju(:)ər luəd dza:rd3 wər ə re:ðər slikbilt ðıŋ bət ðeər twər prıkli vər ðə han(d)z dıd stıŋ
(1) o: i:s dji: tjek mi: vər ə nıŋkəmpu:p no: no: ðə luəd wər $\Lambda p$ sə fərmz ə rok bət tu: ə ðiəzəm emətbsts wud nok ðә təittist barəl niərli əut ə hu:p
(3) Oh! now then, here 's the bwoy a-bringèn back The speäde. Well done, my man. That idder slack.
(2) Well done, my lad, sha't have a ho'se to ride

When thou'st a meäre. (B) Next never's-tide. never ever
(3) Now let's dig out a spit or two spade's depth

O' clay, a-vore the little wheels;
Oh! so's, I can't pull up my heels, souls (friends)
I be a-stogg'd up over shoe. bogged
(1) Come, William, dig away! Why you do spuddle work feebly A'most so weak's a child. How you do muddle!
Gi'e me the speäde a-bit. A pig would rout give It out a'most so nimbly wi' his snout.
(3) Oh! so's, d'ye hear it, then. How we can thunder! How big we be, then George! what next I wonder?
(1) Now, William, gi'e the waggon woone mwore twitch,

The wheels be free, an' 'tis a lighter nitch. load
(3) Come, Smiler, gee! C'up, White-voot. (1) That wull do.
(2) Do wag. (1) Do goo at last. (3) Well done. 'Tis drough. move, through (1) Now, William, till you have mwore ho'ses' lags, Don't drēve the waggon into theäsem quags. drive, these bogs
(3) You build your lwoads up tight enough to ride.
(1) I can't do less, d'ye know, wi' you vor guide.
（3）o：nə：u ðعn hiərz ðə bwəis əbrıjən bak ðə spjed wel d＾n məェı man ðat Idər slak
（2）wel d $\wedge$ n məis lad Sat hav ə hos to rosid （h）wen ðəust ə mjeər（B）neks（t）nevərztəird
（3）nəuu lets dig ərut ə spit ər tu： ə kle：әvuә ðə litəl（h）wilz
o：so：z əit ke：nt pul＾p məis hi：lz әェ bi：astogd $\Lambda$ p o：vər fu：
（1）kım wiləm dıg əwә：（h）wəi ju：də spıdəl a：məst sə wi：ks ə tfərl（d）hə：u jə də mıdəl gi：mi：ðə spjed əbIt ə pig wud ra：ut it ərut a：məst sə nımbli wi（h）ız snə：ut
（3）o：so：z dji：hiər it ðen hə：u wi：kən $\theta \wedge$ ndər hə：u big wi：bi：ðen d3a：rd3（h）wdt neks（t）əil wandər
（1）nəぇu wiləm gi：ðə wagən（w）u：n muər twit ðə（h）wi：lz bi：fri：ən tiz ə ləitər nitf
（3）kım smə：Ilər dзi：k＾p（h）waitvot（1）ðat wul du：
（2）də wag（1）də gu：ət le：st（3）wel d dn tiz dru：
（1）nə：u wiləm trl ju：hav muər hdsiz lagz do：nt dre：v ðə wagən intə ðiəzəm kwagz
（3）ju：bild jor luədz $\Lambda p$ tritt in $\Lambda f$ to rarid
（1）ari ke：nt du：les dji：no：wi ju：vər ga：id

GWAÏN DOWN THE STEPS VOR WATER
going

While zuns do roll vrom east to west
To bring us work, or leäve us rest, There down below the steep hill-zide, Drough time an' tide, the spring do flow;
An' mothers there, vor years a-gone,
Lik' daughters now a-comèn on, To bloom when they be weak an' wan, Went down the steps vor water.

An' what do yonder ringers tell
A-ringèn changes, bell by bell;
Or what's a-show'd by yonder zight
O' vo'k in white, upon the road,
But that by John o' Woodleys zide, There 's now a-blushèn vor his bride, A pretty maïd that vu'st he spied,

Though she, 'tis true, is feäir an' kind, There still be mwore a-left behind;
So cleän 's the light the zun do gi'e,
So sprack 's a bee when zummer's bright;
An' if I've luck, I woont be slow
To teäke off woone that I do know,
A-trippèn gaily to an' fro,
Upon the steps vor water.

Her father idden poor-but vew
isn't, few
In parish be so well to do;
Vor his own cows do swing their tails
Behind his pails, below his boughs:
gwæın dəun ðə steps vər wo：tər
（h）woril zanz də ro：l vrəm iist to west to brıy əs wərk ər liəv əs rest ðعər də：un bılo：ðə sti：p hilzəııd dru：tə：im ən təisd ðə sprın də flo： ən mィðərz ðとər vər jiərz əgpn lik de：tərz nə：u ək＾mən pn to blu：m（h）wen ðe：bi：wi：k ən won went dəun ðə steps vər wo：tər
ən（h）wbt də jandər rıjərz tel ərıŋən tfandziz bel b（əi）ı bel ar（h）wnts $ə$ Joid b（əi）j jandər zəit ə vo：k in（h）wəit əppn ðə ro：d bıt ðət b（ə：）i dzan ə wudliz zəiId ðərz nəıu əbl＾fən vər（h）ız brəisd ə pərtti mæıd ðət vıst hi：spəェдd gwæin dəıu ðə steps vər wo：tər
ðo： $\int$ i：tiz tru：iz fjeər ən kəıin（d） ðər stıl bi：muər əleft bihə：in（d） sə kliənz ðə ləitt ðə zan də gi： sə spraks ə bi：（h）wen zımərz brəıit ən if ə！iv lık ə！i wu（：）nt bi：slo： tə tjek pf（w）u：n ðət ə！i də no： ətrıpən gæıli tu：$\partial$ fro： əppn ðə steps vər wo：tər
（h）ər fદ：ðər ıdən pu（：）ər bət vju：
in parif bi：sə wel to du：
vər（h）ız ơn kə：uz də swiŋ ðər tæılz bihə：In（d）（h）ız pæılz bılo：（h）ız bə：uz

An' then ageän to win my love,
Why, she's as hwomely as a dove,
An' don't hold up herzelf above
Gwain down the steps vor water.
Gwaïn down the steps vor water! No!
How handsome it do meäke her grow. If she'd be straïght, or walk abrode, out of doors
To tread her road wi' comely gait, She coulden do a better thing
To zet herzelf upright, than bring
Her pitcher on her head, vrom spring
Upon the steps, wi' water.
No! don't ye neäme in woone seäme breath one
Wi' bachelors, the husband's he'th;
bearth
The happy pleäce, where vingers thin
Do pull woone's chin, or pat woone's feäce.
But still the bleäme is their's, to slight
Their happiness, wi' such a zight
O' maïdens, mornèn, noon, an' night,
A-gwaïn down steps vor water.
ən ðen əgjen to win məis lıv
(h)wə: fi:z əz huəmli əz ə d^v ən dont huəld $\Lambda p$ hərzıf əbıv gwæın də:un ðə steps vər wo:tər
gwæın də:un ðə steps vər wo:tər no: hə:u han(d)səm it də mjek (h)ər gro: If fidd bi: stræit ar we:k əbro:d to tred (h)or ro:d wi kımli gæıt
Si: kudən du: ə betər ðıŋ
to zet hərzıf $\Lambda$ pröt ðən brıg (h)ər pitfor pn (h)ər hed vrəm sprin əppn ðә steps wi wo:tər
no: do:nt i: njem in (w)u:n sjem bre $\theta$
wi batfələrz ðə h $\wedge z b ə n(d) z$ he $\theta$
ðә hapi pljes (h)wər vıŋgərz ðın
də pul (w)u:nz tfin ər pat (w)u:nz fjes
bət stil ðə bljem iz ðərz to sloit
ðər hapinıs wi sitf ə zait ə mæıdənz mairnən nu:n ən nə:it əgwæın dəun steps vər wotər

Noo soul did hear her lips complaïn, An' she's a-gone vrom all her païn, An' others' loss to her is gaïn
For she do live in heaven's love;
Vull many a longsome day an' week She bore her aillèn, still, an' meek;
A-workèn while her strangth held on,
An' guidèn housework, when 'twer gone.
Vor Ellen Brine ov Allenburn,
Oh! there be souls to murn.

The last time I'd a-cast my zight
Upon her feäce, a-feäded white, Wer in a zummer's mornèn light In hall avore the smwold'rèn vier,
The while the childern beät the vloor, In plaÿ, wi' tiny shoes they wore,
An' call'd their mother's eyes to view The feät's their little limbs could do.
Oh! Ellen Brine ov Allenburn, They childern now mus' murn.

Then woone, a-stoppèn vrom his reäce, one
Went up, an' on her knee did pleäce
His hand, a-lookèn in her feäce,
An' wi' a smilèn mouth so small,
He zaid, "You promised us to goo
To Shroton feäir, an' teäke us two!"
She heärd it wi' her two white ears,
An' in her eyes there sprung two tears,
Vor Ellen Brine ov Allenburn
Did veel that they mus' murn.

عlən broin əv alənbarn
nu: so:l did hiər (h)ər lips kəmplæin ən fiiz əgdn vrəm a:l (h)ər pæın ən $\wedge$ ðərz los to (h)ər iz gæın vər fi: də liv in hevənz lıv vul meni ə loysəm de: ən wi:k Si: buər (h)ər æılən strl ən mi:k әwarkən (h)waril (h)ər stray日 held pn ən gəiIdən hə:uswark (h)wen twər gpn var elən brəin əv alənbərn o: ðər bi: so:lz tə mərn
ðə le:st təimm əird əka:st mə:I zəit əppn (h)ər fjes əfjedid (h)wərit wər in ə zımərz ma:rnən last in ha:l əvuər ðә smuəldrən və:ır ðə (h)waril ðə t fildərn biət ðə vluər in plæı wi ta:mi $\int u: z$ de: wuər ən ka:ld ðər mıðərz ə:Iz tə vju: ðə fiəts ðər litəl limz kud du: o: عlən broin əv alənbərn ðe: tfildarn nə:u məs mərn
ðєn (w)u:n əstppən vrəm (h)ız rjes went $\Lambda$ p ən pn (h)ər ni: did pljes (h)ız han(d) əlukən in (h)ər fjes
ən wi ə sməilən mə:u日 sə sma:l
hi: zed ju: promist əs to gu:
to $\int$ ddən fjeər $ə$ n tjek $\Lambda s$ tu:
Si: hiərd it wi (h)ər tu: (h)wəit iərz әn in (h)ər əəız ðər spr^y tu: tiərz vər عlən brəin əv alənbərn did vi:l ðət ðе: məs mərn

September come, wi' Shroton feäir, But Ellen Brine wer never there!
A heavy heart wer on the meäre borse
Their father rod his hwomeward road.
'Tis true he brought zome feärèns back,
rode

Vor them two childern all in black;
But they had now, wi' plaÿthings new,
Noo mother vor to shew em to,
Vor Ellen Brine ov Allenburn
Would never mwore return.
septembər kım wi Jddən fjeər bət عlən brəim wər nevər ðદər ə hevi ha:rt wər pn ðə mjeər ðər fe:ðər rod (h)ız huəmwərd ro:d tız tru: hi: bro:t zam fjeərənz bak vər ðem tu: tfildərn a:l m blak bət ðe: had nəıu wi plæøðıŋz nju: nu: mıðər vər to $\int 0: ~ ə m$ tu vər عlən brəin əv alənbərn
wud nevər muər ritarn

THE zun'd a-zet back tother night,
But in the zettèn pleäce
The clouds, a-redden'd by his light,
Still glow'd avore my feäce.
An' I've a-lost my Meäry's smile,
I thought; but still I have her chile,
Zoo like her, that my eyes can treäce
The mother's in her daughter's feäce.
O little feäce so near to me,
An' like thy mother's gone; why need I zay
Sweet night cloud, wi' the glow o' my lost day,
Thy looks be always dear to me.

The zun'd a-zet another night;
But, by the moon on high,
He still did zend us back his light
Below a cwolder sky.
My Meäry's in a better land
I thought, but still her chile's at hand,
An' in her chile she'll zend me on
Her love, though she herzelf's a-gone.
O little chile so near to me,
An' like thy mother gone; why need I zay,
Sweet moon, the messenger vrom my lost day, Thy looks be always dear to me.
ðə m^ðərlıs tfəəıl(d)
ðə z^nd əzعt bak tıðər nə:It
bət in ðə zetən pljes
ðə klə:udz əredənd b (ə:)ı (h)ız lə:it
stil glo:d əvuər mə:i fjes
ən ə:Iv əlost məis mjeəriz sməirl
ว:I ðo:t bət stıl əis hav (h)ər tfaril
zu: lik hər ðət məil ə:Iz kən trjes
ðə m^ðərz in (h)ər de:tərz fjes
o: litol fjes so: nior to mi:
әn lık ðəıi mıðərz gDn (h)wais niid əis ze:
swi(:)t nə:It klə:ud wi ðə glo: ə mə: lost de:
ðə: luks bi: a:lwe:z diər to mi:
ðə z^nd əzદt ən^ðər nəıit
bət b(ə:)ı ðə mu:n pn həıI
hi: strl did zen(d) as bak (h)ız ləit
bilo: ə kuəldər skə:i
məェ mjeəriz in ə betər lan(d)
ə:I ð.:t bət stil (h)ər tforilz ət han(d)
ən in (h)ər tforil fi:l zen(d) mi: pn
(h)ər lıv ðo: fi: hərzıfs əgpn
o: lital tfaril so: niər to mi:
ən lik ðә:ı mıðər gpn (h)wəis ni:d ə:ı ze:
swi(:)t mu:n ðə mesindzər vrəm mə: lost de:
ðə: luks bi: a:lwe:z diər to mi:

## THE LEÄDY'S TOWER

AN' then we went along the gleädes
O' zunny turf, in quiv'rèn sheädes, shadows
A-windèn off, vrom hand to hand, Along a path o' yollow zand,
An' clomb a stickle slope, an' vound climbed, steep
An open patch o' lofty ground,
Up where a steätely tow'r did spring, So high as highest larks do zing.
"Oh! Meäster Collins," then I zaid, A-lookèn up wi' back-flung head;
Vor who but he, so mild o' feäce, Should teäke me there to zee the pleäce.
"What is it then theäse tower do meän, this
A-built so feäir, an' kept so cleän?"
"Ah! me," he zaid, wi' thoughtvul feäce,
"'Twer grief that zet theäse tower in pleäce.
The squier's e'thly life's a-blest earthly
Wi' gifts that mwost do teäke vor best;
The lofty-pinion'd rufs do rise
To screen his head vrom stormy skies;
His land's a-spreadèn roun' his hall,
An' hands do leäbor at his call;
The while the ho'se do fling, wi' pride, borse
His lofty head where he do guide;
But still his e'thly jaÿ's a-vled,
His woone true friend, his wife, is dead. one
Zoo now her happy soul's a-gone,
An' he in grief's a-ling'rèn on,
Do do his heart zome good to show it does
His love to flesh an' blood below.
ðə ljediz tə：uər
ən ðعn wis went əlpy ðə gljedz
ə zıni tərf in kwivrən $\int j \varepsilon d z$
әwə：mn（d） on $\operatorname{pf}$ vrəm han（d）to han（d）
əloy ə pe：$\theta$ ə jalər zan（d）
ən klım ə stikəl slóp ən vəiun（d）
ən o：bən patf $\partial$ ldfti groun（d）
ィp（h）wər ə stjetli tə：uәr did sprıy
sə hə：i əz hə：ist larrks də zıy
o：mja：stər kplınz ðen ə：zzd əlukən $\wedge p$ wi bakflıy hed vər hu：bət hi：sə mə：ild ə fjes
Sud tjek mi：ðər to zi：ðə pljes
（h）wnt iz it ðen ðiəs təuər də miən
əbilt sə fjeər ən kept sə kliən
a：mi：hi：zed wi $\theta$ o：tvul fjes
twər griff ðət zet ðias tauər in pljes
ðə skwə：ıərz ع日li la：ıfs əblest
wi gifts ðət muəst də tjek vər best
ðə lpftipınjənd r＾fs də rə：Iz
to skri：n（h）rz hed vrəm sta：rmi skə：Iz
（h）rz lan（d）z əspredən ro：un（h）rz ha：l
әn han（d）z də ljebər ət（h）rz ka：l
ðə（h）wəıll дə hps də flıŋ wi prə：Id
（h）ız lofti hed（h）wər hi：də ga：Id
bət stıl（h）ız عӨli d弓æız әvled
（h）Iz（w）u：n tru：fren（d）（h）Iz waiff iz ded
zu：nə：u（h）or hapi so：lz əgpn
ən hi：in griifs əlingron pn
də du：（h）Iz ha：rt z＾m gud to So：
（h）ız lıv to flef on blıd bilo：

An' zoo he rear'd, wi' smitten soul,
Theäse Leädy's Tower upon the knowl.
An' there you'll zee the tow'r do spring Twice ten veet up, as roun's a ring, Wi' pillars under mwolded eäves, Above their heads a-carv'd wi' leaves;
An' have to peäce, a-walkèn round pace
His voot, a hunderd veet o' ground.
An' there, above his upper wall,
A roundèd tow'r do spring so tall
'S a springèn arrow shot upright,
A hunderd giddy veet in height.
An' if you'd like to straïn your knees
A-climèn up above the trees,
To zee, wi’ slowly wheelèn feäce,
The vur-sky'd land about the pleäce,
far-
You'll have a flight o' steps to wear
Vor forty veet, up steäir by steäir,
That roun' the risèn tow'r do wind,
Like withwind roun' the saplèn's rind, bindweed
An' reach a landèn, wi' a seat,
To rest at last your weary veet,
'Ithin a breast be-screenèn wall,
To keep ye vrom a longsome vall.
An' roun' the windèn steäirs do spring
Aight stwonèn pillars in a ring, stone
A-reachèn up their heavy strangth
Drough forty veet o' slender langth, through
To end wi' carvèd heads below
The broad-vloor'd landèn's aïry bow.
Aïght zides, as you do zee, do bound
The lower buildèn on the ground,
An' there in woone, a two-leav'd door one
Do zwing above the marble vloor:
ən zu: hi: reərd wi smitən so:l
ðiəs ljediz tə:uər əppn ðə no:l ən ðər jəl zi: ðə tə:uər də sprıŋ twəis ten vit $\Lambda \mathrm{p}$ əz rounz ə rı wi pılərz ındər muəldıd iəvz əbムv ðər hedz əka:rvd wi li:vz ən hav to pjes əwe:kən rə:un(d) (h) Iz vut ə h^ndərd vit ə grəun(d) ən ðәr əbлv (h)ız ^pər wa:l ə ro:undid ta:uər da sprin sa ta:l z $\partial$ spriyən arə(r) $\operatorname{spt} \Lambda$ proit ə hındərd gidi vist in hoit ən if jəd lorık to stræın jər ni:z əklımən «р əb^ь ðə tri:z to zi: wi slo:li (h)wi:lən fjes ðә vərskəəId lan(d) əbə:ut ðə pljıs jol hav ə floit ə steps to weər vər fuərti vi:t $\Lambda p$ stjeər b(ə:)ı stjeər ðət roun ðə rə:izən tə:uər də wə:in(d)
lik wiðwəim(d) rə:un ðə saplənz rə:in(d)
ən riitf $\partial$ lan(d) $\partial n$ wi $\partial$ sitt to rest ət le:st jor wiəri viit ıð́n ə brest biskri:nən wa:l to ki(:)p i: vrəm ə lpysəm va:l ən rəıun ðə wə:m(d)ən stjeərz də sprıŋ æાt stuənən pilərz in ə rıŋ əritt〇ən $\Lambda p$ ðər hevi straŋ $\theta$ dru: furrti vitt a slendər lay $\theta$ tu $\mathrm{en}(\mathrm{d})$ wi karrvad hedz bilo:
ðə bro:dvluərd lan(d)ənz æıri bo: æıt zəıidz əz ju: də zi: də bə:un(d) ðə lo:ər bıldən pn ðə grəıun(d) ən ðər in (w)u:n ə tu:li:vd duər də zwig əb^v ðə ma:rbəl vluər

An' aÿe, as luck do zoo betide
Our comèn, we can goo inside.
The door is oben now." An' zoo
The keeper kindly let us drough.
There as we softly trod the vloor
O' marble stwone, 'ithin the door,
The echoes ov our vootsteps vled
Out roun' the wall, and over head;
An' there a-païnted, zide by zide,
In memory o' the squier's bride,
In zeven païntèns, true to life,
Wer zeven zights o' wedded life.

Then Meäster Collins twold me all
The teäles a-païntèd roun' the wall;
An' vu'st the bride did stan' to plight
Her weddèn vow, below the light
A-shootèn down, so bright's a fleäme,
In drough a churches window freäme.
An' near the bride, on either hand,
You'd zee her comely bridemaïds stand,
Wi' eyelashes a-bent in streäks
O' brown above their bloomèn cheäks:
An' sheenèn feäir, in mellow light,
Wi' flowèn heäir, an' frocks o' white.
"An' here," good Meäster Collins cried,
"You'll zee a creädle at her zide,
An' there's her child, a-lyèn deep
'Ithin it, an' a-gone to sleep,
Wi' little eyelashes a-met
In fellow streäks, as black as jet;
The while her needle, over head,
Do nimbly leäd the snow-white thread,
ən æı əz lık də zu: biteisd əuər kımən wi kən gu: insə:id ðə duər iz o:bən nəiu ən zu: ðə ki(:)pər kə:m(d)li let əs dru:
ðər əz wi: spf(t)li trod ðə vluər ə ma:rbəl stuən Iðın ðə duər ði $\varepsilon k o z z$ əv əuər vutsteps vled ə:ut roun ðə wa:l ən(d) э:vər hed ən ðər əpæıntıd zə:Id b(ə:)ı zəiId in meməri ə ðə skwəiərz brəitd in zevən pæintənz tru: tə ləıif wər zevən zəits ə wedid ləiff
ðen mja:stər kplinz tuald mi: a:l ðə tjelz әpæıntıd rə:un ðə wa:l ən vıst бə brəitd did stan to ploit (h)ər wedən və:u bilo: ðə ləitt əJutan dəiun sə broits a fljem in dru: ə tfortflz windər frjem ən niər ðə brəıd pn əıðər han(d)
jəd zi: (h)ər kımli brəıidmæıdz stan(d)
wi əillafiz əbent in striəks
ə brə:un əbıv ðər blu:mən tfiaks
ən fi:nən fjeər in melər ləait
wi flo:ən hjeər ən froks ə (h)wəit
ən hior gud mja:strr kolinz kroid
jəl zi: ə krjedəl ət (h)ər zəıI ən ðərz (h)ər tfəril(d) ələ:ın di:p
ıðın It ən əgpn to sli:p
wi litəl əilafız əmet
in felər striəks əz blak əz dzet
ðə (h)wəill (h)ər nidəl oivər hed
də nımbli liəd ðə sno:(h)wəit dred

To zew a robe her love do meäke
Wi' happy leäbor vor his seäke.
"An' here a-geän's another pleäce,
Where she do zit wi' smilèn feäce, An' while her bwoy do leän, wi' pride, Ageän her lap, below her zide, Her vinger tip do leäd his look
To zome good words o' God's own book.
"An’ next you'll zee her in her pleäce, Avore her happy husband's feäce, As he do zit, at evenèn-tide, A-restèn by the vier-zide.
An' there the childern's heads do rise, Wi' laughèn lips, an' beamèn eyes, Above the bwoard, where she do lay Her sheenèn tacklèn, wi' the tea.
"An' here another zide do show
Her vinger in her scizzars' bow
Avore two daughters, that do stand,
Wi' leärnsome minds, to watch her hand
A-sheäpèn out, wi' skill an' ceäre,
A frock vor them to zew an' wear.
"Then next you'll zee her bend her head Above her aïlèn husband's bed, sick (ailing)
A-fannèn, wi' an inward praÿ'r,
His burnèn brow wi' beäten aïr;
The while the clock, by candle light,
Do show that 'tis the dead o' night.
to zo: ə ro:b (h)ər lıv də mjek
wi hapi ljebər vər (h)ız sjek
ən hiər əgjenz ən^ðəə pljes
(h)wər Si: də zut wi sməilən fjes
ən (h)wəェil (h)ər bwa: də liən wi prois
əgjen (h)ər lap bılo: (h)ər zəıd
(h)ar vingər tıp də liəd (h)ız luk
to zım gud wardz a godz oun buk
ən neks(t) jəl zi: (h)ər in (h)ər pljes
əvuər (h)ər hapi hızbən(d)z fjes
əz his də ztt ət i:vməntə:Id
ərestən b(ə:)ı ðə vəiərzəııd
ən ðər ðə tfildərnz hedz də rə:Iz
wi le:fən lıps ən bi:mən əitz
əb $\wedge \mathrm{v}$ бə buərd (h)wər fi: də le:
(h)ər Siinən taklən wi ðə te:
ən hiər ən^ðəə zəııd də 0 o:
(h)ər vingər in (h)ər sizərz bo:
əvuər tu: de:tərz ðət də stan(d)
wi la:rnsəm mə:in(d)z to wdtf (h)ər han(d)
əJjəpən ə:ut wi skil ən kjeər
ə frok vər ðعm to zo: ən weər
ðєn neks(t) jəl zi: (h)ər ben(d) (h)ər hed
əb^v (h)ər æılən h hzbən(d)z bed
əfanən wi ən inwərd præir
(h)ız bərnəə brəru wi biətən æır

дə (h)wəill ðə klpk b(ə:)ı kandəl ləıit

"An' here ageän upon the wall,
Where we do zee her last ov all, Her husband's head's a-hangèn low,
'Ithin his hands in deepest woe.
An' she, an angel ov his God,
Do cheer his soul below the rod, A-liftèn up her han' to call His eyes to writèn on the wall, As white as is her spotless robe, 'Hast thou rememberèd my servant Job?'
"An' zoo the squier, in grief o' soul, so Built up the Tower upon the knowl."

әn hiər əgjen əppn ðə wa:l
(h)wər wi: də zi: (h)ər le:st əv a:l (h)ər hızbən(d)z hedz əhayən lo: ıðın (h)ız han(d)z in dipist wo: ən Si: ən andzəl əv (h)ız gdd də tfiər (h)ız so:l bilo: ðə rod əliftən $\Lambda p$ (h)ər han to ka:l
(h)ız ə:Iz tə re:itən pn ðə wa:l
əZ (h)wəit əz Iz (h)ər spotlis ro:b hast ðə:u rimembərəd məis sa:rvənt dzo:b
ən zu: ðə skwə:ıər in gri:f ə so:l
bilt ^р ðə təuәr əppn ðә no:l

## FATHERHOOD

LET en zit, wi' his dog an' his cat,
Wi' their noses a-turn'd to the vier,
An' have all that a man should desire;
But there idden much reädship in that.
Whether vo'k mid have childern or no, isn't, sense

Wou'dden meäke mighty odds in the maïn;
They do bring us mwore jaÿ wi' mwore ho,
joy, care
An' wi' nwone we've less jaÿ wi' less païn.
We be all lik' a zull's idle sheäre out,
An' shall rust out, unless we do wear out,
Lik' do-nothèn, rue-nothèn, Dead alive dumps.

As vor me, why my life idden bound isn't
To my own heart alwone, among men;
I do live in myzelf, an' ageän
In the lives o' my childern all round:
I do live wi' my bwoy in his plaÿ,
An' ageän wi' my maïd in her zongs; daughter
An' my heart is a-stirr'd wi' their jaÿ,
An' would burn at the zight o' their wrongs.
I ha' nine lives, an' zoo if a half so
O'm do cry, why the rest o'm mid laugh of them, may
All so plaÿvully, jaÿvully, Happy wi' hope.

Tother night I come hwome a long road,
When the weather did sting an' did vreeze;
An' the snow-vor the day had a-snow'd-
Wer avroze on the boughs o' the trees;

## fe:ðərhud

lєt әn zıt wi (h)ız dpg ən (h)ız kat wi ðər no:zız ətərnd tə ðə və:ır ən hav a:l ðət ə man Jud dizə:ır bət ðər idən m^t $\int$ riəd $\int$ ip in ðat (h)weðər vo:k mid hav tfildərn ar no: wudən mjєk mə:Iti pdz in ðə mæın ðe: də brıy əs muər dzæı wi muər ho: ən wi nuən wi:v les d3æı wi les pæın wi: bi: a:l lik ə zalz əiIdəl Jjeər əut ən $\int$ Əl rıst əut $\wedge$ nles wi: də weər əut lik du:n^ $Ө$ ən ru:n $\wedge$ Өən ded ələ:Iv d $\wedge \mathrm{mps}$
az vər mi: (h)wə:i məis laıf idən bəiun(d) to məis o:n ha:rt əluən əmpy men ə:i də liv in m(ə:)izıf ən əgjen in ðə ləisvz ə məis tfildərn a:l raun(d) ə:i də liv wi mə:i bwə:i in (h)ız plæı әn əgjen wi məis mæıd in (h)ər zpyz ən mə: ha:rt iz əstərd wi ðər dзæı ən wud bərn ət ðə zəitt ə ðәr royz ə: hə nə:in ləisv ən zu: if ə he:f o:m də krə: (h)wə: ðə rest o:m mid le:f a:l sə plæıvuli d弓æıvuli hapi wi ho:p
t $\wedge$ ðər nəit əit kım huəm ə lpy ro:d (h)wen ðə weðər dıd stıŋ ən did vri:z әn ðə sno: vər ðə de: had əsno:d wər əvro:z pn ðə bə:uz ə ðə tri:z

An' my tooes an' my vingers wer num',
An' my veet wer so lumpy as logs,
An' my ears wer so red's a cock's cwom'; comb
An my nose wer so cwold as a dog's;
But so soon's I got hwome I vorgot
Where my limbs wer a-cwold or wer hot,
When wi' loud cries an' proud cries They coll'd me so cwold.

Vor the vu'st that I happen'd to meet
Come to pull my girtcwoat vrom my eärm,
An' another did rub my feäce warm,
An' another hot-slipper'd my veet;
While their mother did cast on a stick,
Vor to keep the red vier alive;
An' they all come so busy an' thick
As the bees vlee-èn into their hive,
flying
An' they meäde me so happy an' proud,
That my heart could ha' crow'd out a-loud;
They did tweil zoo, an' smile zoo, toil so
An' coll me so cwold.

As I zot wi' my teacup, at rest, sat
There I pull'd out the taÿs I did bring; toys
Men a-kickèn, a-wagg'd wi' a string, moved
An' goggle-ey'd dolls to be drest;
An' oh! vrom the childern there sprung
Such a charm when they handled their taÿs, noise
That vor pleasure the bigger woones wrung ones
Their two hands at the zight o' their jaÿs;
ən məis tu:z ən mə:i vingərz wər nım ən mə:I vitt wər sə lımpi əz logz ən məェı iərz wər sə redz ə kpks kuəm ən məis no:z wər sə kuəld əz ə dpgz bət sə su:nz əit gdt huəm ə:I vərgdt (h)wər məェ limz wər əkuəld ər wər hbt
(h)wen wi lorud kro:iz ən pro:ud kro:iz ðe: kold mi: sə kuəld
vər ðə vast ðət əar hapənd to mi:t k^m to pul məir gərtkuət vrəm məir ja:rm ən ən^ðər did rıb məəı fjes wa:rm
ən ənıðər hptslipərd məis vi:t
(h)wəill ðәr mıðər did ka:st pn ə stık vər ta ki(:)p ðə red vəiər ələ!iv
ən ðe: all kım sə bizi ən $\theta_{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{k}$ əz ðə bi:z vliiən intə ðər hə:Iv
ən ðe: mjed mi: sə hapi ən proud ðət məis ha:rt kud hə kro:d əut ələuud ðe: did twəirl zu: ən sməil zu: ən kpl mi: sə kuald
az əıI zat wi mə:I te:kıp ət rest ðәr əı puld əut ðə tæız əı dıd brıŋ men əkıkən əwagd wi ə strı
әn gpgaləid dplz to bi: drest
ən o: vrəm ðə tfildərn ðər sprıy
sitf $~$ t fairm (h)wen ðe: han(d)ləd ðər tæız
ðət vər plezər ðə bıgər (w)u:nz ruy
ðər tu: han(d)z ət ðə zəitt ə ðәr dзæız

As the bwoys' bigger vaïces vell in Wi' the maidens a-titterèn thin,

An' their dancèn an' prancèn, An' little mouth's laughs.

Though 'tis hard stripes to breed em all up, If I'm only a-blest vrom above, They'll meäke me amends wi' their love, Vor their pillow, their pleäte, an' their cup;
Though I shall be never a-spweil'd spoiled
Wi' the sarvice that money can buy;
Still the hands ov a wife an' a child
Be the blessèns ov low or ov high;
An' if there be mouths to be ved, He that zent em can zend me their bread,

An' will smile on the chile That's a-new on the knee.
əz ðə bwəıiz bıgər væisız vel in
 ən ðər de:nsən ən pre:nsən әn litəl mə:u(ð)z le:fs
ðo: tiz haird strə:ips to bri:d əm a:l $\Lambda$ p If əim ounli əblest vrəm əbムv ðe:l mjek mi: əmen(d)z wi ðər lıv
vər ðər pilər ðər pljet ən ðər k^p
ðо: əis $\int$ əl bi: nevər aspwarild wi ðә sa:rvis ðət m^ni kən bə:i stıl ðə han(d)z əv ə wəıIf ən ə tfəril(d) bi: ðə blesənz əv lo: ar əv hə:i ən If ðər bi: mə:u(ð)z to bii: ved hi: ðət zent əm kən zen(d) mi: ðər bred ən wil sməit pn ðə tfəril ðəts ənju: pn ðə ni:

In zummer, when the knaps wer bright
In cool-aïr'd evenèn's western light, An' haÿ that had a-dried all day,
Did now lie grey, to dewy night;
I went, by happy chance, or doom,
Vrom Broadwoak Hill, athirt to Coomb,
An' met a maïd in all her bloom:
The feaïrest maïd o' Newton.

She bore a basket that did ride
So light, she didden leän azide;
Her feäce wer oval, an' she smil'd
So sweet's a child, but walk'd wi' pride.
I spoke to her, but what I zaid I didden know; wi' thoughts a-vled,
I spoke by heart, an' not by head, Avore the maïd o' Newton.

I call'd her, oh! I don't know who,
'Twer by a neäme she never knew;
An' to the heel she stood upon,
She then brought on her hinder shoe, An' stopp'd avore me, where we met, An' wi' a smile woone can't vorget, one She zaid, wi' eyes a-zwimmèn wet,
'No, I be woone o' Newton.'

Then on I rambled to the west,
Below the zunny hangèn's breast, slope's
Where, down athirt the little stream, across The brudge's beam did lie at rest:
ðə mæıd ə nju:tən
in zımər (h)wen ðə naps wər brə:it in ku:læırd i:vmənz westərn last ən hæı ðət had ədrə:ıd a:l de: did nə:u lo:i gre: to dju:i nə:it ə:I went $\left.b(ə)^{2}\right)$ hapi $t \int \varepsilon: n s$ ar du:m vrəm bro:d(w)uək hil əðəərt to ku:m ən met ə mæid in a:l (h)ər blu:m ðə fjєərəst mæıd ə nju:tən
fi: buər ə ba:skıt ðət did rəid sə lorit Ji: didən liən əzəııd (h)ər fjes wər o:val ən fir sməild sə swi(:)ts ə tfarld bət we:kt wi prəard ə: spo:k tu hər bət (h)wdt əi zed ə:I didən no: wi ðo:ts əvled
 əvuә ðə mæıd ə nju:tən

әıI ka:ld hər o: әェi do:nt no: hu:
twər b(ə:) ə njem Ji: nevər nju: an to ðə hi:l fi: stud əppn
fii ðen bro:t pn (h)ər hə:indər fu:
ən stopt əvuər mi: (h)wər wi: met ən wi ə smə.il (w)u:n ke:nt vərget
fi: zed wi əız əzwimən wet no: ə.I bi: (w)u:n ə nju:tən
ðen pn əit rambold to ðə west
bılo: ðə z^ni hayənz brest
(h)wər də:un əðəırt ðə litəl stri:m
ðə br^d3Iz biim did la:i ət rest

But all the birds, wi' lively glee, Did chirp an' hop vrom tree to tree, As if it wer vrom pride, to zee

Goo by the maïd o' Newton.

By fancy led, at evenèn's glow,
I woonce did goo, a-rovèn slow, once
Down where the elèms, stem by stem, trunk by trunk.
Do stan' to hem the grove below;
But after that, my veet vorzook
The grove, to seek the little brook
At Coomb, where I mid zometimes look,
might
To meet the maïd o' Newton.
bət a:l ðə bərrdz wi lorivli gli:
did tfarp on hop vrəm tri: to tri:
$\partial z$ if it wər vrom proid to zi:
gu: bəェı ðә mæıd ə nju:tən
$\mathrm{b}(ə \mathrm{r}) \mathrm{I}$ fansi led $\partial \mathrm{i}$ i:vmənz glo:
ə: (w)u:ns did gu: əro:vən slo:
dəiun (h)wər ði عləmz stem b(ə:)ı stem
də stan to hem ðә gro:v bilo:
bət e:tər ðat məis vi:t vərzuk
ðə gro:v to sik ðə litəl bruk
ət ku:m (h)wər əis mid zımtə:ımz luk tə mi(:)t ðə mæıd ə nju:tən

AYE, at that time our days wer but vew,
An' our lim's wer but small, an' a-growèn;
An' then the feäir worold wer new,
An' life wer all hopevul an' gaÿ;
An' the times o' the sproutèn o' leaves,
An' the cheäk-burnèn seasons o' mowèn,
An' bindèn o' red-headed sheaves,
Wer all welcome seasons o' jaÿ.

Then the housen seem'd high, that be low,
An' the brook did seem wide that is narrow,
An' time, that do vlee, did goo slow,
An' veelèns now feeble wer strong, feelings
An' our worold did end wi' the neämes
Ov the Sha'sbury Hill or Bulbarrow;
An' life did seem only the geämes
That we plaÿ'd as the days rolled along.

Then the rivers, an' high-timber'd lands,
An' the zilvery hills, 'ithout buyèn,
Did seem to come into our hands
Vrom others that own'd em avore;
An' all zickness, an' sorrow, an' need,
Seem'd to die wi' the wold vo'k a-dyèn,
old folk.
An' leäve us vor ever a-freed
Vrom evils our vorefathers bore.

But happy be childern the while
They have elders a-livèn to love em,
An' teäke all the wearisome tweil toil
That zome hands or others mus' do;

## tforil(d)hud

æı ət ðat to:ım ə:uər de:z wor bət vju: ən əuər limz wər bət sma:l ən əgroəən ən ðєn ðə fjeər wərdəl wər nju: ən ləııf wər a:l ho:pvul ən gæı ən ðə tə:Imz ə ðə spro:utən ə li:vz ən ðə tfiəkbərnən si:zənz ə mo:ən ən bə:in(d)ən ə redhedid Jiivz wər a:l welkəm si:zənz ə dzæı
ðєn ðə hə:uzən si(:)md hə:ı ðət bi: lo: ən ðə bruk did si(:)m wə:Id ðət iz narə(r) ən ta:ım ðət də vli: did gu: slo: ən vi:lənz nə:u fi:bəl wər stron ən ə:uər wərdəə dıd $\varepsilon n(\mathrm{~d})$ wi ðə njemz әv ðә ऽa:sbəri hil ar bulbarə(r) ən loııf dıd si(:)m ounli ðə gjemz
ðət wi: plæıd əz ðə de:z ro:ld əlpy
ðєn ðə rivərz ən hə:ttımbərd lan(d)z ən ðə zılvəri hilz ıðə:ut bəıə did si(:)m to kım intu əuər han(d)z vrəm $\wedge$ ðərz ðət ond əm əvuər ən a:l ziknis ən sarə(r) ən ni:d si(:)md to dəıI wi ðə (w)uəld vo:k ədə:ıən ən liəv əs vər evər əfrit vrəm iivəlz ə:uər vuərfe:ðərz buər
bət hapi bis tfildərn ðə (h)wəill
ðe: hav eldərz əlivən to lıv əm
әn tjek a:l дə wiərisəm twə:il
ðət zım han(d)z ər ^ðərz məs du:

Like the low-headed shrubs that be warm,
In the lewth o' the trees up above em,
shelter
A-screen'd vrom the cwold blowèn storm
That the timber avore em must rue.
lik ðə lo:hedıd $\int$ rıbz ðət bi: wa:rm In ðә lu: $\theta$ ә бә tri:z $ィ р ~ ә b \Lambda v ~ ә т ~$ əskrínd vrəm ðə kuəld blo:ən sta:rm ðət ðə timbər əvuər əm məs(t) ru:

WHEN mornèn winds, a-blowèn high, Do zweep the clouds vrom all the sky, An' laurel-leaves do glitter bright, The while the newly broken light Do brighten up, avore our view, The vields wi' green, an' hills wi' blue; What then can highten to my eyes The cheerful feäce ov e'th an' skies, earth

But Meäry's smile, o' Morey's Mill, My rwose o' Mowy Lea.

An' when, at last, the evenèn dews
Do now begin to wet our shoes;
An' night's a-ridèn to the west,
To stop our work, an' gi'e us rest,
Oh! let the candle's ruddy gleäre
But brighten up her sheenèn heäir;
Or else, as she do walk abroad,
Let moonlight show, upon the road, My Meäry's smile, o' Morey's Mill, My rwose o' Mowy Lea.

An' O! mid never tears come on, may
To wash her feäce's blushes wan,
Nor kill her smiles that now do plaÿ
Like sparklèn weäves in zunny Maÿ;
But mid she still, vor all she's gone
Vrom souls she now do smile upon,
Show others they can vind woone jaÿ one
To turn the hardest work to plaÿ:
My Meäry's smile, o' Morey's Mill, My rwose o' Mowy Lea.
mjeəriz smə:il
(h)wen ma:rnən win(d)z əblo:ən hə:i də zwi:p ðə klə:udz vrəm a:l ðə skə: ən lprol li:vz də glitər broit ðә (h)wəill ðə nju:li bro:kən ləit də brəitən $\Lambda р$ әvuər əuər vju: ðə vill(d)z wi gri:n ən hilz wi blu:
(h)wdt ðen kən ho:itən to mə:I ə:Iz
ðə tfiərful fjes əv $\varepsilon$ Ө ən skə:iz bət mjeəriz sməril ə muəriz mil məit ruəz ə moii li:
ən (h)wen ət le:st ði iivmən dju:z də nə:u bigin to wet əuər Ju:z ən nə:its ərəıdən to ðə west tə stop əuər wərk ən gi: əs rest o: let ðə kandəlz rıdi gljeər bət broittən $\wedge p$ (h)ər fiinən hjeər ar $\varepsilon$ ls az fi: də we:k əbro:d let mu:nləit Jo: əppn ðə ro:d məぇı mjeəriz sməil ə muəriz mıl məis ruəz ə moii li:
ən o: mid nevər tiərz kım pn to wd (h)ər fjesiz blıfiz wdn nar kıl (h)ər smə:Ilz ðət nə:u də plæı
lik spa:rklən wjevz in z^ni mæı
bət mid fi: stil vər a:l Si:z gon
vrom so:lz fii nə:u də sməil əppn ऽo: $\Lambda$ ðərz ðe: kən və:in(d) (w)u:n dзæı to tarn ðə harrdist work to plæı məir mjeəriz sməill ə muəriz mil mə:I ruəz ə mo:i li:

## MEÄRY WEDDED



THE zun can zink, the stars mid rise, An' woods be green to sheenèn skies;
may
shining
workfolk, falling
An' workvo'k zing to vallèn night;
The birds mid whissle on the spraÿ,
An' childern leäp in merry plaÿ,
But our's is now a lifeless pleäce,
Vor we've a-lost a smilèn feäce-
Young Meäry Meäd o' merry mood,
Vor she's a-woo'd an' wedded.

The dog that woonce wer glad to bear
once
Her fondlèn vingers down his heäir,
Do leän his head ageän the vloor, To watch, wi' heavy eyes, the door; An' men she zent so happy hwome
O' Zadurdays, do seem to come
To door, wi' downcast hearts, to miss
Wi’ smiles below the clematis,
Young Meäry Meäd o' merry mood,
Vor she's a-woo'd an' wedded.

When they do draw the evenèn blind, An' when the evenèn light's a-tin'd, The cheerless vier do drow a gleäre lost

O' light ageän her empty chair;
An' wordless gaps do now meäke thin
Their talk where woonce her vaïce come in.
Zoo lwonesome is her empty pleäce, so

An' blest the house that ha' the feäce
O' Meäry Meäd, o' merry mood, Now she's a-woo'd and wedded.

## mjeəri wedıd

ðә z^n kən zıŋk ðə sta:rz mıd rə:Iz ən wudz bi: griin to finəən skə:iz ðə knk mid kro: to ma:rnən lo:it ən warkkvo:k zin to va:lən nə:it ðə bərrdz mid (h)wisəl pn ðə spræı ən tfildərn liəp in meri plæı bət əuərz iz nəu ə loifflıs pljes var wi:v əldst ə sməilən fjes j $\wedge$ り mjeəri miəd ə meri mu:d vər fi:z әwu:d ən wedıd
ðə dng ðət (w)u:ns wər glad tə bદər (h)ər fon(d)lən vingərz dərun (h)ız hjeər də liən (h)ız hed əgjen ðə vluər tə wot $\int$ wi hevi əızz ðə duər ən men fi: zent sə hapi huəm ə zadərde:z də si(:)m to kım to duər wi dəunka:st harts to mis wi sməıılz bılo: ðə klemətıs j^y mjeəri miəd ə meri mu:d vər fiiz əwu:d ən wedıd
(h)wen ðe: də dre: ði iivmən bla:m(d) ən (h)wen ði i:vmən ləits ətə:in(d)
ðә tfiərlıs vaiər də dro: ə gljeər ə ləit əgjen (h)ər $\varepsilon m(p)$ ti tfeər ən wardlis gaps də nəu mjek ðın ðər tદ:k (h)wər (w)u:ns (h)ər væıs kım in zu: luənsəm iz (h)ər $\mathrm{\varepsilon m}(\mathrm{p})$ ti pljes
ən blest ðə həus ðət ha ðə fjes ə mjeəri miəd ə meri mu:d nə:u fi:z əwu:d ən(d) wedıdThe day she left her father's he'th,bearth
Though sad, wer kept a day o' me'th, ..... mirthAn' dry-wheel'd waggons' empty bedsWer left 'ithin the tree-screen'd sheds;An' all the hosses, at their eäse,Went snortèn up the flow'ry leäse,meadow
But woone, the smartest for the roäd, ..... oneThat pull'd away the dearest lwoad-Young Meäry Meäd o' merry mood,That wer a-woo'd an' wedded.
ðə de: $\int i: 1 \varepsilon f t(h) ə r$ fe:ðərz he $\theta$
ðo: sad wər kept ə de: ə me $\theta$
ən drəit(h)willd wagənz $\varepsilon m(p)$ ti bedz
wər left ıðın ðə triiskri:nd $\int \varepsilon d z$
ən a:l ðə hpsiz ət ðər iəz
went sna:rtən $\Lambda р$ ðə flə:uri liəz bət (w)u:n ðə sma:rtist vər ðə ruəd
ðət puld әwə: дə diərıst luəd
j^ŋ mjeəri miəd ə meri mu:d ðət wər əwu:d an wedid

THE STWONEN BWOY UPON THE PILLAR

WI' smokeless tuns an' empty halls,
chimneys
An' moss a-clingèn to the walls, In ev'ry wind the lofty tow'rs
Do teäke the zun, an' bear the show'rs;
An' there, 'ithin a geät a-hung,
But vasten'd up, an' never swung,
Upon the pillar, all alwone,
Do stan' the little bwoy o' stwone;
'S a poppy bud mid linger on,
Vorseäken, when the wheat's a-gone.
An' there, then, wi' his bow let slack,
An' little quiver at his back,
Drough het an' wet, the little chile
Vrom day to day do stan' an' smile.
When vu'st the light, a-risèn weak, through heat

At break o' day, do smite his cheäk,
Or while, at noon, the leafy bough
Do cast a sheäde a-thirt his brow, shadow across
Or when at night the warm-breath'd cows
Do sleep by moon-belighted boughs;
An' there the while the rooks do bring
Their scroff to build their nest in Spring,
Or zwallows in the zummer day
Do cling their little huts o' clay, attach
'Ithin the raïnless sheädes, below
The steadvast arches' mossy bow. span
Or when, in Fall, the woak do shed The leaves, a-wither'd, vrom his head, An' western win's, a-blowèn cool,
Do dreve em out athirt the pool, drive, across
Or Winter's clouds do gather dark
An' wet, wi' raïn, the elem's bark,
ðə stuənən bwə:ı əppn ðə pılər
wi smo:klis t^nz ən $\varepsilon m(p) t i$ ha:lz ən mps əklıŋən tə ðə wa:lz in evri win(d) ðə lpfti tə'uərz də tjek ðə z^n ən beər ðə ऽəiuərz ən ðər ıðIn ə gjət əh^y bət va:sənd $\Lambda p$ ən nevər swıy əppn ðә pılər a:l əluən də stan ðə litəl bwəı ə stuən z ə pppi b $\Lambda$ d mid lingər pn varsjekən (h)wen ðə (h)wiits əgpn ən ðər ðعn wi (h)ız bo: let slak ən litəl kwivər ət (h)iz bak dru: het ən wet ðə litəl tfəıil vrəm de: tə de: də stan ən sməıil (h)wen vast ðə ləit ərəisəən wi:k
ət bre:k ə de: də sməit (h)iz tfiək ar (h)wəェıl ət nu:n ðə li:fi bəıu də ka:st ə $\int j \varepsilon d$ əðəırt (h)ız brəiu ar (h)wen ət nəitt ðə wa:rmbre日t kə:uz də sli:p b(əi)ı mu:nbiləittıd bəuz ən ðər ðə (h)wə'ıl ðə ruks də brıŋ
ðər skrpf to bıld ðər nest in sprin ar zwolərz in ðə z^mər de:
də klıŋ ðər litəl hıts ə kle:
ıðın ðə ræınlıs $\int j \varepsilon d z$ bılo:
ðə stعdva:st a:rtfiz mpsi bo: ar (h)wen in fa:l ðə (w)uək də $\int \varepsilon d$ ðə li:vz əWıðərd vrəm (h)ız hed ən westərn win(d)z əblo:ən ku:l də dre:v əm əıut əðə!rt ðə pu:l ar wintərz kləudz də gaðər da:rk ən wet wi ræin ði عləmz barrk

You'll zee his pretty smile betwixt
His little sheäde-mark'd lips a-fix'd;
As there his little sheäpe do bide
Drough day an' night, an' time an' tide, through
An' never change his size or dress,
Nor overgrow his prettiness.
But, oh! thik child, that we do vind that
In childhood still, do call to mind
A little bwoy a-call'd by death,
Long years agoo, vrom our sad he'th; bearth
An' I, in thought, can zee en dim bim
The seäme in feäce, the seäme in lim'.
My heäir mid whiten as the snow, may
My limbs grow weak, my step wear slow,
My droopèn head mid slowly vall
Above the han'-staff's glossy ball, walking-stick's
An' yeet, vor all a wid'nèn span
yet
Ov years, mid change a livèn man,
My little child do still appear
To me wi' all his childhood's gear,
'Ithout a beard upon his chin,
'Ithout a wrinkle in his skin,
A-livèn on, a child the seäme
In look, an' sheäpe, an' size, an neäme.
jal zi: (h)rz parti sməril bitwikst (h)ız litəl Jjedmarkt lips əfikst əz ðとər (h)ız litəl Jjep də bəıid dru: de: ən nəit ən to:im ən toisd ən nevər t $f$ and $(h)$ Iz so:iz ər dres nar osvərgro: (h)rz partines bət o: ðık tfəril(d) ðət wi: də və:ın(d) in tforil(d)hud stil də ka:l to mə:in(d)

lpy jiərz əgu: vrəm əruər sad he $\theta$
ən əıi in ð๐:t kən zi: ən dım
ðə sjem in fjes ðə sjem in lim məェ hjeər mid (h)wəitən əz ðə sno: mə:i limz gro: wiik məir step weər slo: məis dru:pən hed mid slo:li va:l əbлv ðә hanste:fs glpsi ba:l әn (j)iit vər a:l $\partial$ wəitnnən span əv jiərz mid tfandz ə livən man moit litəl tforil(d) də stıl əpior to mi: wi a:l (h)ız tfari(d)hudz gior ıðəวut ə biərd əppn (h)rz tfin ıðə:ut ə rıŋkəl in (h)ız skın əlıvən pn ə tfəril(d) ðə sjem in luk ən $\int j$ jep ən sə:iz ən njem

IF souls should only sheen so bright
In heaven as in e'thly light,
An' nothèn better wer the ceäse, How comely still, in sheäpe an' feäce, Would many reach thik happy pleäce,-
The hopeful souls that in their prime Ha' seem'd a-took avore their timeThe young that died in beauty.

But when woone's lim's ha' lost their strangth
one's
A-tweilèn drough a lifetime's langth, toiling through
An' over cheäks a-growèn wold old
The slowly-weästen years ha' rolled
The deep'nèn wrinkle's hollow vwold;
When life is ripe, then death do call
Vor less ov thought, than when do vall
On young vo'ks in their beauty.

But pinèn souls, wi' heads a-hung
In heavy sorrow vor the young,
The sister ov the brother dead,
The father wi' a child a-vled,
The husband when his bride ha' laid
Her head at rest, noo mwore to turn,
Have all a-vound the time to murn
Vor youth that died in beauty.

An' yeet the church, where praÿer do rise
Vrom thoughtvul souls, wi' downcast eyes, An' village greens, a-beät half beäre bare
By dancers that do meet, an' weär
Such merry looks at feäst an' feäir,
ðә $\mathrm{j} \wedge \mathfrak{\jmath}$ ðət də:Id in bju:ti
If so:lz Jud ounli finn sə broit
in hevən əz in ع日li ləit
ən n^ $\begin{aligned} & \text { ən betər wər ðə kjes }\end{aligned}$
hə:u k^mli stıl in $\int j e p$ ən fjes
wud meni ritt ðık hapi pljes
ðə ho:pful so:lz ðət in ðər pro:ım
hə si(:)md ətuk əvuər ðər tə:Im
ðә jıŋ ðət də:Id in bju:ti
bət (h)wen (w)u:nz limz hə lost ðər stray $\theta$
atwəilən dru: ə ləiffo:imz lay $\theta$
ən ə:vər tfiəks əgro:ən (w)uəld
ðə slo:liwjestən jiərz hə ro:ld
ðə di:pnən rıpkəlz holər vuəld (h)wen ləif iz rəip ðєn de də ka:l
vər les əv ð$\partial: t$ ðən (h)wen də va:l
pn j $\wedge$ ŋ vo:ks in ðər bju:ti
bət paimən so:lz wi hedz əhıy
in hevi sarə vər ðə j^ŋ
ðə sıstər əv ðə br^ðər ded

ðə hızbən(d) (h)wen (h)ız brəıid hə led
(h)ər hed ət rest nu: muər to torn
hav a:l əvəun(d) ðə to:m to mərn
vər ju: $\theta$ ðət dəıt in bju:ti
ən (j)it ðə tfərtf (h)wər præır də rəız
vrəm Өo:tvul so:lz wi dəunka:st əiz
ən viləd3 gri:nz əbiət he:f bjeər
$\mathrm{b}(ə$ :) d d:nsərz ðət də mi(:)t ən weər
sit§ meri luks ət fiəst ən fjeər

Do gather under leätest skies,
Their bloomèn cheäks an' sparklèn eyes, Though young ha' died in beauty.

But still the dead shall mwore than keep
The beauty ov their eärly sleep;
Where comely looks shall never weär Uncomely, under tweil an' ceäre. toil
The feäir at death be always feäir, Still feäir to livers' thought an' love, An’ feäirer still to God above, Than when they died in beauty.
də gaðər ındər ljetist skə:iz
ðər blu:mən tfiəks ən spa:rklən ə:iz
ðо: j $\wedge \mathrm{y}$ hə dəsid in bju:ti
bət stıl ðə ded ऽəə muər ðən ki:p
ðə bju:ti əv ðər jərli sli:p
(h)wər k^mli luks $\int ə 1$ nevər weər

ィnkımli $\Lambda$ ndər twaril ən kjeər
ðə fjeər ət dع $\theta$ bi: a:lwe:z fjeər
stil fjeər to livarz ðo:t on lıv
ən fjeərər strl tə god əb^v
ðən (h)wen ðe: də:Id in bju:ti

FAIR EMILY OV YARROW MILL

DEAR Yarrowham, 'twer many miles
Vrom thy green meäds that, in my walk, I met a maïd wi' winnèn smiles,

That talk'd as vo'k at hwome do talk;
An' who at last should she be vound, Ov all the souls the sky do bound, But woone that trod at vu'st thy groun' one, first Fair Emily ov Yarrow Mill.

But thy wold house an' elmy nook, old
An' wall-screen'd geärden's mossy zides, Thy grassy meäds an' zedgy brook,

An' high-bank'd leänes, wi' sheädy rides, Wer all a-known to me by light Ov eärly days, a-quench'd by night, Avore they met the younger zight Ov Emily ov Yarrow Mill.

An' now my heart do leäp to think
O' times that I've a-spent in plaÿ, Bezide thy river's rushy brink, Upon a deäizybed o' Maÿ;
I lov'd the friends thy land ha' bore, An' I do love the paths they wore, An' I do love thee all the mwore,

Vor Emily ov Yarrow Mill.
When bright above the e'th below ..... earth
The moon do spread abroad his light, ..... around
An' aïr o' zummer nights do blow
Athirt the vields in plaÿsome flight, ..... across
fjeər عmıli əv jarə(r) mıl
diər jarəhəm twər meni məilz
vrəm ðә:ı gri:n miədz ðət in mə:i we:k
əıI met ə mæıd wi winən sməilz
ðət te:kt əz vo:k ət huəm də te:k
ən hu: ət le:st fud fii bi: vəun(d) әv a:l дә so:lz дə skə:I də bə:un(d) bət (w)u:n ðət trod ət vast ðəıı gro:un fjeər عmıli əv jarə(r) mıl
bət ðә:i (w)uəld hə:us ən عlmi nuk ən wa:lskri:nd gja:rdənz mosi zəitdz
ðə:I gra:si miədz ən zed3i bruk ən hə:ibaykt ljenz wi Jjedi roisdz
wor a:l əno:n to mi: $b($ (ə:) l loit əv jarli de:z əkwentft b(ə:)! nəit
əvuər ðe: m\&t ðə j^ıgəər zəıit əv عmıli əv jarə(r) mıl
ən nə:u məı ha:rt də liəp to ðıyk
ə tə:Imz đət əiv əspent in plæı
bızəııd ðәıı rivərz r^fi brıjk
әppn ə djezibed ə mæı
ә: lıvd ðə fren(d)z ðә: lan(d) hə buər
әn ә!i də lıv ðә pe:ðz ðe: wuәr
ən ә:I də lıv ði: a:l дə muər var emıli əv jarə(r) mıl
(h)wen broit əbıv ði $\varepsilon \theta$ bılo:
ðə mu:n də spred əbro:d (h)rz ləit
ən æır ə z^mər nəıts də blo:
əðərt ðə vill(d)z in plæısəm flə:it
'Tis then delightsome under all
The sheädes o' boughs by path or wall, shadows
But mwostly thine when they do vall
On Emily ov Yarrow Mill.
tiz ðen diloitsəm ^ndər a:l

bət muəstli ðว:ın (h)wen ðe: də va:l pn $\varepsilon$ mıli əv jarə(r) mıl

AYE, aye, the leäne wi' flow'ry zides
A-kept so lew, by hazzle-wrides,
Wi' beds o' grægles out in bloom,
Below the timber's windless gloom,
An' geäte that I've a-swung,
An' rod as he's a-hung,
ridden on
When I wer young, in Woakley Coomb.
’Twer there at feäst we all did pass
The evenèn on the leänezide grass,

Out where the geäte do let us drough,
Below the woak-trees in the lew,
through
oak-trees, shelter
In merry geämes an' fun
That meäde us skip an' run,
Wi' burnèn zun, an' sky o' blue.

But still there come a scud that drove
The titt'rèn maïdens vrom the grove;
An' there a-left wer flow'ry mound,
'Ithout a vaïce, 'ithout a sound,
Unless the air did blow
Drough ruslèn leaves, an' drow
through, throw
The raïn drops low, upon the ground.

I linger'd there an' miss'd the naïse; noise
I linger'd there an' miss'd our jaÿs;
I miss'd woone soul beyond the rest; one
The maïd that I do like the best.
Vor where her vaïce is gaÿ
An' where her smiles do plaÿ, There's always jaÿ vor ev'ry breast. joy
ðә sk^d
æı æı ðə ljen wi flə:uri zəııdz
əkept sə lu: $\mathrm{b}($ ə: $) \mathrm{I}$ hazəlrəitz
wi bedz ə gre:golz arut in blu:m
bılo: ðə timbərz win(d)los glu:m

ən rod $\partial z$ hi:z əh $\wedge y$
(h)wen ə:I wər j^ı in (w)uəkli ku:m
twər ðər ət fiəst wi: a:l did pa:s
ði iivmən pn ðə ljenzə:id gra:s
ə:ut (h)wər ðə gjet də let əs dru:
bılo: ðə (w)uəktri:z in ðə lu:
in meri gjemz ən f $\wedge$ n
ðət mjed əs skip ən r^n
wi bərnən z^n ən skə:i ə blu:
bət stıl ðər kım ə skıd ðət dro:v
ðə titrən mæıdənz vrəm ðə gro:v
ən ðعər əleft wər flə:uri mə:un(d)
ıðə:ut ə væıs Iðə:ut ə sə:un(d)
ınles ði æır did blo:
dru: raslon li:vz en dro:
ðə ræın draps lo: əpゅn ðə grə:un(d)
ə: lingərd ðعər ən mist ðə næız
ə: lingərd ðદər ən mist əuər dzæız
ə:I mist (w)u:n so:l bijand ðə rest
ðə mæıd ðət əıI də lə:Ik ðə bєst
vər (h)wər (h)ər væıs Iz gæı
ən (h)wər (h)ər sməilz də plæı
ðərz a:lwe:z dろæı vər evri brest

Vor zome vo'k out abroad ha' me'th,
folk, outside, mirth bearth
But nwone at hwome bezide the he'th;

An' zome ha' smiles vor strangers' view, An' frowns vor kith an' kin to rue;
But her sweet vaïce do vall, Wi' kindly words to all,
Both big an' small, the whole day drough.

An' when the evenèn sky wer peäle, We heärd the warblèn nightèngeäle, A-drawèn out his lwonesome zong, In windèn music down the drong; lane An' Jenny vrom her he'th, bearth
Come out, though not in me'th, mirth But held her breath, to hear his zong.

Then, while the bird wi' oben bill
Did warble on, her vaïce wer still;
An' as she stood avore me, bound
In stillness to the flow'ry mound, "The bird's a jaÿ to zome," joy
I thought, "but when he's dum, silent Her vaïce will come, wi' sweeter sound."
vər z＾m vo：k əiut əbro：d ha me $\theta$
bət nuən ət huəm bızəid ðə he $\theta$
ən zım ha sməillz vər strandzərz vju：
ən frorunz vər ki日 ən kin to ru：
bət（h）ər swi（：）t væıs də va：l wi kə：m（d）li wardz tu a：l buəð bıg ən sma：l ðə huəl de：dru：
ən（h）wen ði i：vmən skə：i wər pjel
wi：hiərd ðə wa：rblən nəitəngjel ədr\＆：ən ə：ut（h）rz luənsəm zDy in wə：m（d）ən mju：zık də：un ðә droy ən dzeni vrəm（h）ər he $\theta$ kım əiut ðo：nnt in me $\theta$ bat held（h）or bre日 to hiər（h）ız zDy
ðєn（h）wəil ðə bə：rd wi o：bən bıl did warrbal pn（h）ər væıs wər strl ən az fir stud əvuər mi：botun（d） in strlnıs to ðə fləruri mərun（d）
ðə bərdz ə dろæı to zım əı ðゝ：t bət（h）wen hi：z d $\Lambda m$ （h）ər væıs wil k＾m wi swi（：）tər sə：un（d）

## MINDÈN HOUSE

'TwER when the vo'k wer out to hawl
A vield o' haÿ a day in June,
An' when the zun begun to vall
Toward the west in afternoon,
Woone only wer a-left behind one
To bide indoors, at hwome, an' mind
The house, an' answer vo'k avore
The geäte or door,-young Fanny Deäne.

The aïr 'ithin the geärden wall
Wer deadly still, unless the bee
Did hummy by, or in the hall
The clock did ring a-hettèn dree,
An' there, wi' busy hands, inside
The iron ceäsement, oben'd wide,
Did zit an' pull wi' nimble twitch
Her tiny stitch, young Fanny Deäne.

As there she zot she heärd two blows sat
A-knock'd upon the rumblèn door,
An' laid azide her work, an' rose,
An' walk'd out feäir, athirt the vloor; across
An' there, a-holdèn in his hand
His bridled meäre, a youth did stand, horse
An' mildly twold his neäme and pleäce
Avore the feäce o' Fanny Deäne.

He twold her that he had on hand
Zome business on his father's zide,
But what she didden understand;
didn't
An' zoo she ax'd en if he'd ride
Out where her father mid be vound, Bezide the plow, in Cowslip Ground;
mə:in(d)ən hə:us
twər (h)wen ðə vo:k wər ə:ut to ha:l
ə vill(d) ə hæı ə de: in dzu:n
ən (h)wen ðə z^n big^n to va:l
təwa:rd ðə west in e:tərnu:n
(w)u:n ounli wər aleft bihə:in(d)
to bəild induərz ət huəm әn məin(d)
ðə hə:us ən ع:nsər vo:k əvuər
ðə gjet ər duər j $\wedge$ ŋ fani djen
ði æır ıðın ðə gja:rdən wa:l
wər dedli stıl ^nles ðə bi:
did hımi bə:i ar in ðә ha:l
ðə klok dıd rıy əhદtən dri:
ən ðər wi bızi han(d)z insəıd
ði ə:ıərn kjesmənt o:bənd wəisd did zit ən pul wi nımbəl twit (h)ər tarmi stitf $j \wedge \mathfrak{y}$ fani djen
az ðər Si: zat Si: hiərd tu: blo:z əndkt əpon ðə r^mblən duər ən led əzə:Id (h)ər wərrk ən ro:z ən we:kt əut fjeər əðə:rt ðə vluər ən ðər əho:ldən in (h) Iz han(d) (h)iz broiddəld mjeər a ju: $\theta$ did $\operatorname{stan}(\mathrm{d})$ ən mərildli tuald (h)ız njem ən(d) pljes əvuər ðə fjes ə fani djen
his tuəld (h)ər ðət hi: had pn han(d)
zəm biznis pn (h)ız fe:ðərz zəıId
bət (h)wdt di: didən $\mathrm{n}^{2}$ dərstan(d)
әn zu: fii a:kst ən if hi:d roid
əut (h)wər (h)ər fe:ðər mıd bii: vəun(d)
bizə:ıd ðә plə:u in ka:uslıp gro:un(d)

> An' there he went, but left his mind Back there behind, wi' Fanny Deäne.

An' oh! his hwomeward road wer gaÿ
In aïr a-blowèn, whiff by whiff, While sheenèn water-weäves did plaÿ shining
An' boughs did swaÿ above the cliff;
Vor Time had now a-show'd en dim bim
The jaÿ it had in store vor him; joy
An' when he went thik road ageän that
His errand then wer Fanny Deäne.

How strangely things be brought about
By Providence, noo tongue can tell, She minded house, when vo'k wer out, folk
An' zoo mus' bid the house farewell; so
The bees mid hum, the clock mid call may
The lwonesome hours 'ithin the hall,
But in behind the woaken door, oak
There's now noo mwore a Fanny Deäne.
ən ðər hi: went bət left (h)ız məin(d) bak ðər bihəim(d) wi fani djen
ən o: (h)ız huəmwərd rodd wər gæı in æır əblo:ən (h)wif b(ə:)ı (h)wif (h)wə:il Si:nən wo:tərwjevz did plæı ən bə:uz did swæı əbлv ðə klıf var torim had nə:u ə oo:d ən dim ðə dそæı it had in stuər vər him วn (h)wen ə went ðik ro:d əgjen (h)ız عrən(d) ðєn wər fani djen
ho:u strandzli ðryz bi: brott əbout $b(ə:) \mathrm{p}$ providəns nu: $t \wedge \eta$ kən $t \varepsilon 1$
fi: mo:indid hə:us (h)wen vo:k wər ərut ən zu: m m bid ðə həus fjearwel ðə bi:z mId h^m ðә klpk mId ka:l ðә luənsəm əuәrz ıəın ðə ha:l bət in bihəimn(d) ðə (w)uəkən duər ðərz nə:u nu: muər ə fani djen

A MAÏD wi' many gifts o' greäce,
A maïd wi' ever-smilèn feäce,
A child o' yours my chilhood's pleäce,
O leänèn lawns ov Allen;
'S a-walkèn where your stream do flow,
A-blushèn where your flowers do blow, bloom
A-smilèn where your zun do glow,
$O$ leänèn lawns ov Allen.
An' good, however good's a-waïgh'd,
judged (weighed) 'S the lovely maïd ov Elwell Meäd.

An' oh! if I could teäme an' guide tame
The winds above the e'th, an' ride
earth
As light as shootèn stars do glide,
O leänèn lawns ov Allen,
To you I'd teäke my daily flight,
Drough dark'nèn aïr in evenèn's light, through
An' bid her every night "Good night,"
O leänèn lawns ov Allen.
Vor good, however good's a-waïgh'd, 'S the lovely maïd ov Elwell Meäd.

An' when your hedges' slooes be blue,
sloes
By blackberries o' dark'nè̀n hue,
An' spiders' webs behung wi' dew,
$O$ leänèn lawns ov Allen,
Avore the winter air's a-chill'd,
Avore your winter brook's a-vill'd,
Avore your zummer flow'rs be kill'd,
O leänèn lawns ov Allen;
I there would meet, in white array'd, The lovely maïd ov Elwell Meäd.
ðə lıvli mæıd əv elwel miəd
ə mæıd wi meni gifts ə grjes
ə mæıd wi عvərsmərilən fjes
ə t faril(d) ə ju(:)ərz məit tfari(d)hudz pljes
o: liənən le:nz əv alən
z əwe:kən (h)wər jər stri:m də flo:
əbl^〔ən (h)wər jər fləuərz də blo:
əsməillan (h)wər jər zın də glo:
o: liənən le:nz əv alən
ən gud hə:uعvər gudz əwæid z ðə lıvli mæıd əv عlwel miəd
ən o: if əar kud tjem ən gəird
ðə win(d)z əbлv ði $\varepsilon \theta$ ən rə:Id
əz làit əz futən sta:rz də gla:id
o: liənən le:nz əv alən
tə ju: əıId tjek məir de:li fləit dru: darknən æır in iivmənz ləit ən bid (h)ər عvri nəit gud nəit o: liənən le:nz əv alən var gud hə:uعvər gudz əwæıd z ðə lıvli mæıd əv عlwel miəd
ən (h)wen jər hedjızz slu:z bi: blu:
bi blakbəriz $\partial$ da:rknən hju:
ən spəidərz webz bih $\wedge$ y wi dju:
o: liənən le:nz əv alən
əvuər ðə wintər æirz ətfild
əvuər jər wintər bruks əvild
əvuər jər zımər fləuərz bi: kıld
o: liənən le:nz əv alən ə.I ðər wud mi(:)t in (h)wart əræıd ðə lıvli mæıd əv عlwel miəd

For when the zun, as birds do rise,
Do cast their sheädes vrom autum' skies, shadows
A-sparklèn in her dewy eyes,
$O$ leänèn lawns ov Allen;
Then all your mossy paths below
The trees, wi' leaves a-vallèn slow, falling
Like zinkèn fleäkes o' yollow snow,
$O$ leänèn lawns ov Allen,
Would be mwore teäkèn where there straÿ'd
The lovely maïd ov Elwell Meäd.
var (h)wen ðə zın az bərdz də rəıı
də ka:st ðər $\int j$ jedz vrəm o:təm skə:iz
əsparkklən in (h)ər dju:i ə:iz
o: liənən le:nz əv alən
ðеn a:l jər mosi pe:ðz bilo:
ðə tri:z wi li:vz əva:lən slo:
lik zıjkən fljeks ə jalər sno:
o: liənən le:nz əv alən
wud bi: muər tjekən (h)wər ðər stræıd ðə 1^vli mæıd əv elwel miəd

## OUR FATHERS' WORKS

AH! I do think, as I do tread
Theäse path, wi' elems overhead,
this
A-climèn slowly up vrom Bridge,
By easy steps, to Broadwoak Ridge, That all theäse roads that we do bruise these
Wi' hosses' shoes, or heavy lwoads;
An' hedges' bands, where trees in row
Do rise an' grow aroun' the lands,
Be works that we've a-vound a-wrought
By our vorefathers' ceäre an' thought.

They clear'd the groun' vor grass to teäke
The pleäce that bore the bremble breäke,
An' draïn'd the fen, where water spread,
A-lyèn dead, a beäne to men;
bane
An' built the mill, where still the wheel
Do grind our meal, below the hill;
An' turn'd the bridge, wi' arch a-spread, Below a road, vor us to tread.

They vound a pleäce, where we mid seek
The gifts o' greäce vrom week to week;
An' built wi' stwone, upon the hill,
A tow'r we still do call our own;
With bells to use, an' meäke rejaïce,
Wi' giant vaïce, at our good news:
An' lifted stwones an' beams to keep
The raïn an' cwold vrom us asleep.

Zoo now mid nwone ov us vorget so, may
The pattern our vorefathers zet;
ə:uər fe:ðərz wərks
a: ə:I də ðık əz əェı də tred ðiəs pe: $\theta$ wi $\varepsilon$ ləmz o:vərhed əklımən slo:li $\Lambda p$ vrəm brıd3 $\mathrm{b}($ ə:) r i:zi steps to brod(w)uək rad3 ðət a:l ðiəz ro:dz ðət wi: də bru:z wi hosiz fu:z ar hevi luədz әn hed3ız ban(d)z (h)wər tri:z in ro: də rə:iz ən gro: ərəun ðə lan(d)z bi: warks ðət wi:v əva:un(d) əro:t b(ə:)ı əuər vuərfe:ðərz kjeər ən ð๐:t
ðe: kliərd ðə gra:un vər gra:s to tjek
ðə pljes ðət buər ðə brembəl brjek ən dræind ðə fєn (h)wər wotəər spred əlว:iən ded ə bjen to men ən bilt ðə mıl (h)wər stıl ðə (h)wi:l də groin(d) əuər mi:l bılo: ðə hıl ən tərnd ðə brıd3 wi artf əspred bilo: $\partial$ rodd vər $\Lambda s$ to tred
ðe: vəun(d) ə pljes (h)wər wi: mıd si:k
ðə gifts ə grjes vrəm wi:k to wi:k ən bilt wi stuən əppn ðə hıl ə tə:uər wi: stıl də ka:l əuər o:n wi(ð) belz to ju:z ən mjek ridzæıs
wi dzə:ınt væıs ət ə:uər gud nju:z
on lifttd stuənz on bi:mz to ki:p
ðə ræın ən kuəld vrəm $\Lambda s$ əsli:p
zu: nə:u mid nuən $\partial \mathrm{v} \Lambda \mathrm{s}$ varget
ðə patərn əuər vuərfe:ðərz zet

But each be faïn to underteäke
Some work to meäke vor others' gaïn,
That we mid leäve mwore good to sheäre, may
Less ills to bear, less souls to grieve, An' when our hands do vall to rest, It mid be vrom a work a-blest.
bət iitf bi: fæın tu $\Lambda$ ndərtjek
səm wərk to mjek vər ^ðərz gæın
ðət wi: mid liəv muər gud to Jjeər
les ilz to beər les so:lz to grisv
ən (h)wen ə:uər han(d)z də va:l to rest
it mid bi: vrəm $\rho$ wark əblest

MY days, wi' wold vo'k all but gone, An' childern now a-comèn on,
Do bring me still my mother's smiles
In light that now do show my chile's;
An' I've a-sheär'd the wold vo'ks' me'th, Avore the burnèn Chris'mas he'th,
At friendly bwoards, where feäce by feäce,
shared, mirth bearth tables
Did, year by year, gi'e up its pleäce,
An' leäve me here, behind, to tread
The ground a-trod by wold vo'k dead.

But wold things be a-lost vor new,
An' zome do come, while zome do goo:
As wither'd beech-tree leaves do cling
Among the nesh young buds o' Spring; soft
An' frettèn worms ha' slowly wound,
Droo beams the wold vo'k lifted sound, gnawing

An' trees they planted little slips
Ha' stems that noo two eärms can clips; trunks, arms, encircle
An' grey an' yollow moss do spread
On buildèns new to wold vo'k dead.

The backs of all our zilv'ry hills,
The brook that still do dreve our mills, drive
The roads a-climèn up the brows
O' knaps, a-screen'd by meäple boughs,
billocks
Wer all a-mark'd in sheäde an' light
Avore our wolder fathers' zight, In zunny days, a-gied their hands gave
For happy work, a-tillèn lands, That now do yield their childern bread Till they do rest wi' wold vo'k dead.
ðə (w)uəld vo:k ded
mə: de:z wi (w)uəld vo:k a:l bət gon ən tfildərn nə:u əkımən pn də briy mis stıl məis m^ðәrz sməillz in lait ðət nə:u də fos mə:i tfarilz ən ə!iv əృjeərd ðə (w)uəld vo:ks me $\theta$ əvuər ðə bərnən krısməs he $\theta$ ət fren(d)li buərdz (h)wər fjes b(ə:) fj fes did jiər b(ə:) jijr gii $\Lambda$ p its pljes on liəv mi: hiər biho:m(d) to tred ðә grə:un(d) ətrod b(ə:)I (w)uəld vo:k ded
bət (w)uəld ðıyz bi: alpst vər nju: ən zım də kım (h)wə:il z^m də gu: az wıðərd bittftri: li:vz də klıy әmpy ðə ne: $\int \mathrm{j} \wedge \mathrm{y}$ b $\wedge \mathrm{dz}$ ә sprıŋ ən fretən warmz hə slo:li wa:und dru: bi:mz đə (w)uəld vo:k liftıd sa:und on tri:z đe: ple:ntıd litol slips ha stemz ðət nu: tu: ja:rmz kən klıps ən gre: ən jalər mps də spred pn bildənz nju: to (w)uəld vo:k ded
ðə baks əv a:l ə:uər zılvri hılz ðə bruk ðət stıl də dre:v əuər mılz ðә ro:dz əklımən ィр ðә brə:uz ə naps əskri:nd $\mathrm{b}(ə \cdot \mathrm{r}) \mathrm{m}$ mepəl bə:uz
wər a:l əma:rkt in fjed ən lorit
əvuər ə:uər (w)ualdər fe:ðərz zə:It
in zıni de:z əgi:d ðər han(d)z
vər hapi wərk ətrlən lan(d)z
ðət nə:u də jill(d) ðər tfildərn bred
tıl ðe: də rest wi (w)uəld vo:k ded

But livèn vo'k, a-grievèn on,
Wi' lwonesome love, vor souls a-gone,
Do zee their goodness, but do vind
All else a-stealèn out o' mind;
As aïr do meäke the vurthest land
Look feäirer than the vield at hand,
An' zoo, as time do slowly pass,
So still's a sheäde upon the grass,
Its wid'nèn speäce do slowly shed
A glory roun' the wold vo'k dead.
An' what if good vo'ks' life o' breath
Is zoo a-hallow'd after death,
That they mid only know above, may
Their times o' faïth, an' jaÿ, an' love,
While all the evil time ha' brought
'S a-lost vor ever out o' thought;
As all the moon that idden bright,
'S a-lost in darkness out o' zight;
And all the godly life they led
Is glory to the wold vo'k dead.
If things be zoo, an' souls above
Can only mind our e'thly love, earthly
Why then they'll veel our kindness drown
The thoughts ov all that meäde em frown.
An' jaÿ o' jaÿs will dry the tear
joy of joys
$\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ sadness that do trickle here,
An' nothèn mwore o' life than love,
An' peace, will then be know'd above.
Do good, vor that, when life's a-vled,
flown by
Is still a pleasure to the dead.
bət livən vo:k agri:vən pn wi luənsəm lıv vər so:lz əgpn də zi: ðər gudnis bət də vəinnd a:l عls əsti:lən əut ə mo:ind az æır də mjek ðə vərdıst lan(d) luk fjeərər ðən ðə vill(d) ət han(d) ən zu: əz tə:im də slo:li pa:s
sə stilz ə $\int j$ jd əppn ðə gra:s its wə:idnən spjes də slo:li $\int \varepsilon d$ ə gluəri rə:un ðə (w)uəld vo:k ded
ən (h)wnt if gud vo:ks la:if ə bre $\theta$
iz zu: əhalərd $\varepsilon:$ tər d $\varepsilon \theta$
ðət ðe: mid o:nli no: əbムv
ðər tə:ımz ə fæı $\theta$ ən dзæı ən 1^v
(h)waril a:l ði iival taim hə broit
s alpst vər evər ə:ut ə ðo:t
az a:l ðə mu:n ðət idən brəıit s alpst in darknnis a:ut ə zoit ən(d) a:l ðə godli ləııf ðe: led iz gluəri to ðə (w)uəld vo:k ded

If ðıyz bi: zu: ən so:lz əbıv
 (h)wəis ðen ðe:l vi:l əuər kəinndnıs drə:un ðә ðว:ts әv a:l ðәt mjed әm frəun ən dзæı ə d弓æız wil drəis ðə tiər ə sadnis ðət də trikəl hiər ən $n \wedge \theta$ ən muər ə ləıff ðən $1 \wedge v$ ən pis wil ðen bi: no:d əbлv du: gud var ðat (h)wen ləifs əvled iz stıl ə plezər to ðə ded

THERE'S noo pleäce I do like so well, As Elem Knap in Culver Dell, Where timber trees, wi' lofty shouds, canopies
Did rise avore the western clouds;
An' stan' ageän, wi' veathery tops,
A-swaÿèn up in North-Hill Copse.
An' on the east the mornèn broke
Above a dewy grove o' woak: oak.
An' noontide shed its burnèn light
On ashes on the southern height;
An' I could vind zome teäles to tell, O' former days in Culver Dell.

An' all the vo'k did love so well folk.
The good wold squire o' Culver Dell,
That used to ramble drough the sheädes through
O' timber, or the burnèn gleädes, An' come at evenèn up the leäze
Wi' red-eär'd dogs bezide his knees,
An' hold his gun, a-hangèn drough
His eärmpit, out above his tooe.
Wi' kindly words upon his tongue,
Vor vo'k that met en, wold an' young,
Vor he did know the poor so well
'S the richest vo'k in Culver Dell.

An' while the woäk, wi' spreadèn head,
Did sheäde the foxes' verny bed;
An' runnèn heäres, in zunny gleädes, Did beät the grasses' quiv'rèn' bleädes;
An' speckled pa'tridges took flight
In stubble vields a-feädèn white;
kılvər del ən(d) ðə skwə:ır
ðərz nu: pljes ə:i də ləit sə wel
əz eləm nap in kılvər del
(h)wor tımbər tri:z wi lpfti $\int$ ว:udz
did rə:iz əvuər ðə westərn klə:udz
ən stan əgjen wi veðri tops
วswæə๐ $\Lambda \mathrm{p}$ in no 0 hil kpps
ən pn ði iist ðə ma:rnən bro:k
əbıv ə dju:i gro:v ə (w)uək ən nu:ntəid $\int \varepsilon d$ its bərnən ləit pn afiz pn ðә s^ðәrn həıit ən ә! kud vəin(d) zəm tjelz to tel ə farmər de:z in kılvər del
ən a:l ðə vo:k did lıv sə wel
ðə gud (w)uəld skwə:ır ə kılvər del
ðət ju:st tə rambəl dru: ðə $\int j \varepsilon d z$
ə timbər ar ðə bərnən gljedz
ən k^m ət i:vmən $\wedge$ р ðә liəz
wi rediərd dpgz biza:Id (h)ız ni:z
ən huəld (h)ız g^n əhayən dru:
(h)ız yarmpit ə:ut əbภv (h)ız tu:
wi kə:m(d)li wərrdz әppn (h)ız tıy
vər vo:k ðət met ən (w)uəld ən j^ŋ
var hi: did no: ðə pu(:)ər sə wel
z ðə rıtfist vo:k in kılvər del
ən (h)wəıl ðə (w)uək wi spredən hed
did $\int j e d$ Øə foksız vərrni bed
ən rınən hjeərz in zıni gljedz
dıd biət ðə gra:sız kwivrən bljedz
ən spekəld pe:trid3iz tuk flait
in stıbəl vill(d)z əfjedən (h)wəit

Or he could zee the pheasant strut
In sheädy woods, wi' païnted cwoat;
Or long-tongued dogs did love to run
Among the leaves, bezide his gun;
We didden want vor call to dwell didn't
At hwome in peace in Culver Dell.

But now I hope his kindly feäce
Is gone to vind a better pleäce;
But still, wi' vo'k a-left behind
He'll always be a-kept in mind,
Vor all his springy-vooted hounds
Ha' done o' trottèn round his grounds, An' we have all a-left the spot,
To teäke, a-scatter'd, each his lot;
An' even Father, lik' the rest,
Ha' left our long vorseäken nest;
An' we should vind it sad to dwell,
Ageän at hwome in Culver Dell.

The airry mornèns still mid smite may
Our windows wi' their rwosy light,
An' high-zunn'd noons mid dry the dew
On growèn groun' below our shoe;
The blushèn evenèn still mid dye,
Wi' viry red, the western sky;
The zunny spring-time's quicknèn power
Mid come to oben leaf an' flower;
An' days an' tides mid bring us on
Woone pleasure when another's gone.
But we must bid a long farewell
To days an' tides in Culver Dell.
ar hi: kud zi: ðə fezənt strıt in $\int j$ jedi wudz wi pæıntıd kuət ar logt $\wedge$ yd dpgz did lıv to rın әmpy ðə li:vz bızəıd (h)ız g^n wi: didən wont vər ka:l to dwel ət huəm in pis in kılvər del
bət nə:u ə: ho:p (h)ız kə:m(d)li fjes
iz gpn to vəim(d) ə betər pljes
bət strl wi vo:k aleft bihoim(d)
hi:l a:lwe:z bi: əkept in moin(d)
var a:l (h)ız sprıpivutid hərun(d)z
hə d $\wedge$ n ə trotən rəun(d) (h)ız grəun(d)z
ən wi: həv a:l əleft ðə sppt
to tjek askatərd itt (h)ız lpt
ən i:vən fe:ðər lik ðə rest
hə left əuər lpy varsjekən nest ən wi: Sud voin(d) it sad to dwel
əgjen ət huəm in kılvər del
ði æıri ma:rnənz strl mıd smə:rt ə:uər windərz wi ðər ruəzi ləıit ən hə:iz^nd nu:nz mıd drə:i ðə dju: pn gro:ən groun bilo: əuər $\int u$ u: ðə bl^ऽən iivmən strl mıd də:i wi vəiəri red ðə westərn skəi ðә zıni sprıŋtə:ımz kwıknən pə:uər mıd kım tu o:bən liif ən flo:uər ən de:z ən təidz mid briy əs on (w)u:n ple孔ər (h)wen ənıðərz gpn bət wi: məst bid ə loy fjearwel to de:z ən tə:idz in kılvər del

How dear's the door a latch do shut,
An' geärden that a hatch do shut, Where vu'st our bloomèn cheäks ha' prest
first
The pillor ov our childhood's rest;
Or where, wi' little tooes, we wore toes
The paths our fathers trod avore;
Or clim'd the timber's bark aloft,
Below the zingèn lark aloft,
The while we heärd the echo sound
Drough all the ringèn valley round.

A lwonesome grove o' woak did rise, oak
To screen our house, where smoke did rise,
A-twistèn blue, while yeet the zun yet
Did langthen on our childhood's fun;
An' there, wi' all the sheäpes an' sounds
O' life, among the timber'd grounds, The birds upon their boughs did zing,
An' milkmaïds by their cows did zing, Wi' merry sounds, that softly died, A-ringèn down the valley zide.

By river banks, wi' reeds a-bound, An' sheenèn pools, wi' weeds a-bound, shining
The long-neck'd gander's ruddy bill
To snow-white geese did cackle sh'ill; loudly
An' stridèn peewits heästen'd by, O' tiptooe wi' their screamèn cry;
An' stalkèn cows a-lowèn loud, An' struttèn cocks a-crowèn loud,
Did rouse the echoes up to mock mimic
Their mingled sounds by hill an' rock.
əนuә be $\theta$ pljes
həıu diərz ðə duər ə latf də $\int_{\Lambda} t$ ən gja:rdən ðət ə hat $\int$ də $\int \Lambda t$
(h)wər v^st ə:uər blu:mən tfiəks hə prest
ðə pılər əv ə:uər tfəril(d)hudz rest ar (h)wər wi lital tu:z wi: wuər ðә pє:ðz ə:uәr fє:ðərz trod əvuər ar klimd ðə timbərz ba:rk əlpft
bilo: ðə zingən lark əlpft ðə (h)wə:Il wi: hiərd ði عko: sə:un(d) dru: a:l ðə rıəən vali rəun(d)
ə luənsəm gro:v ə (w)uək did ro:iz
to skri:n əuər hə:us (h)wər smo:k did roiz
ətwistan blu: (h)wa:il (j)it ðə zın
did layӨən pn əuər tforil(d)hudz f^n
ən ðər wi a:l ðә $\int j$ jps ən səun(d)z
ə ləıf әmpy дə timbərd groun(d)z
ðə bərdz əppn ðər bə:uz did ziŋ
ən mılkmæıdz b(ə:)ı ðər kə:uz did ziŋ
wi meri sa:un(d)z ðət spf(t)li də:Id
ərıəən dəun ðə vali zəıId
b(əi)ı rıvər bayks wi rìdz əbə:un(d)
ən fiinən pu:lz wi wi:dz əbərun(d)
ðə lonnekt gandərz radi bıl
to sno:(h)woit gis did kakəl fil
ən stroitan pi:wits hjesənd bə:i
ə trptu: wi ðər skri:mən krəis
ən ste:kən kəuz əlo:ən lə:ud
ən strıtən kpks əkro:ən ləud
did ra:uz ði eko:z $\wedge$ p to mpk
ðər mıggəld sərun(d)z b(ər)r hil ən rok

The stars that clim'd our skies all dark, Above our sleepèn eyes all dark, An' zuns a-rollèn round to bring
The seasons on, vrom Spring to Spring, Ha' vled, wi' never-restèn flight, flown
Drough green-bough'd day, an' dark-tree'd night; through
Till now our childhood's pleäces there, Be gaÿ wi’ other feäces there, An' we ourselves do vollow on
Our own vorelivers dead an' gone. ancestors
ðə sta:rz ðət klımd ə:uər skəıiz a:l da:rk əbムv əuər sli:pən ə:Iz a:l da:rk ən z^nz əro:lən rəun(d) to brıy
ðə si:zənz pn vrəm sprıy to sprị ho vled wi nevər restən floit dru: gri:nbəud de: ən da:rktri:d nəit tıl nə:u ə:uər tfəril(d)hudz pljesız ðər bi: gæı wi ^ðər fjesız ðər ən wi: əuərzıvz də voli pn əuər o:n vuərlıvərz ded ən gbn

## When Pentridge House wer still the nest

O' souls that now ha' better rest, Avore the viër burnt to ground
His beams an' walls, that then wer sound, 'Ithin a nail-bestudded door, An' passage wi' a stwonèn vloor, stone There spread the hall, where zun-light shone In drough a window freäm'd wi' stwone. through

A clavy-beam o' sheenèn woak
Did span the he'th wi' twistèn smoke, bearth
Where fleämes did shoot in yollow streaks,
Above the brands, their flashèn peaks;
An' aunt did pull, as she did stand O'-tip-tooe, wi' her lifted hand, A curtain feäded wi' the zun, Avore the window freäm'd wi' stwone.

When Hwome-ground grass, below the moon,
Wer damp wi' evenèn dew in June, An' aunt did call the maïdens in
Vrom walkèn, wi' their shoes too thin, They zot to rest their litty veet sat, light
Upon the window's woaken seat, oak An' chatted there, in light that shone In drough the window freäm'd wi' stwone.

An' as the seasons, in a ring,
Roll'd slowly roun' vrom Spring to Spring,
An' brought em on zome holy-tide,
When they did cast their tools azide;
ðə windər frjemd wi stuən
(h)wen pentrid3 həus wər stıl ðə nest
ə so:lz ðət nə:u ha betər rest əvuər ðə vəiər bəirnt tə graiun(d)
(h)ız bi:mz ən wa:lz ðət ðen wər so:un(d)
ıən ə næılbist^dıd duər
ən pasid3 wi ə stuənən vluər
ðər spred ðə ha:l (h)wər z^nləit Spn
in dru: $\partial$ windər frjemd wi stuan
ə klavibi:m ə fi:nən (w)uək
did span ðə he日 wi twistən smo:k
(h)wər fljemz did Jut in jalər stri:ks
əbムv ðə bran(d)z ðər flafən pi:ks
әn $\varepsilon$ :nt did pul $\partial z$ fii did stan(d)
ətiptu: wi (h)ər liftıd han(d)
ə kərtən fjedid wi ðə zın
əvuər ðə windər frjemd wi stuən
(h)wen huəmgrə:un(d) gra:s bilo: ðə mu:n
wər damp wi i:vmən dju: in dzu:n
ən $\varepsilon: n t$ did ka:l ðə mæıdənz in
vrəm we:kən wi ðər $\int u: z$ tu: ðın
ðe: zat to rest ðər liti vit
әppn ðə windərz (w)uəkən siit
ən t fatid ðər in loit ðət fon
in dru: ðə windər frjemd wi stuən
ən az ðə si:zənz in ə rı
rolld slo:li roun vrəm sprıy to sprı
ən broit əm pn zım hollita:id
(h)wen ðe: did ka:st ðər tu:lz əzəid

How glad it meäde em all to spy
In Stwonylands their friends draw nigh,
As they did know em all by neäme
Out drough the window's stwonèn freäme.
stone

O evenèn zun, a-ridèn drough
The sky, vrom Sh'oton Hill o' blue,
To leäve the night a-broodèn dark
At Stalbridge, wi' its grey-wall'd park;
Small jaÿ to me the vields do bring, joy
Vor all their zummer birds do zing,
Since now thy beams noo mwore do fleäme
In drough the window's stwonèn freäme.
ho:u glad it mjed əm a:l to spori in stuənilan(d)z ðər fren(d)z dre: nəェ
 əut dru: ðə windərz stuənən frjem
o: i.vmən z^n ərəsidən dru: ðə skə:I vrəm $\int$ pdən hil ə blu: tə liəv ðə nə:It əbru:dən da:rk ət ste:brıd3 wi ts gre:wa:ld park sma:l dzæ to mi: ðə vill(d)z də brı! vər a:l ðər z^mər bərdz də ziŋ sins nə:u ðəıı bi:mz nu: muər də fljem in dru: ðə windərz stuənən frjem

OH aye! the spring 'ithin the leäne,
A-leäden down to Lyddan Brook;
An' still a-nesslèn in his nook,
As weeks do pass, an' moons do weäne.
wane
Nwone the drier,
Nwone the higher,
Nwone the nigher to the door
Where we did live so long avore.
An' oh! what vo'k his mossy brim
Ha' gathered in the run o' time!
The wife a-blushèn in her prime;
The widow wi' her eyezight dim;
Maïdens dippèn,
Childern sippèn,
Water drippèn, at the cool
Dark wallèn ov the little pool. walls

Behind the spring do lie the lands
My father till'd, vrom Spring to Spring,
Awäitèn on vor time to bring
The crops to paÿ his weary hands.
Wheat a-growèn,
Beäns a-blowèn,
Grass vor mowèn, where the bridge
Do leäd to Ryall's on the ridge.
But who do know when liv'd an' died
The squier o' the mwoldrèn hall;
mouldering
That lined en wi' a stwonèn wall,
$i t$, stone
An' steän'd so cleän his wat'ry zide?
paved with stone
ðə wa:tərsprıŋ in ðə ljen
o: æı ðə sprıŋ ıðı ðə ljen əliədən dərun to lidən bruk ən strl ənとslən in (h)ız nuk əz wi(:)ks də pa:s ən mu:nz də wjen nuәn ðə drə:ır nuәn ðə hə:เər
nuən ðə nə:ər tə ðə duər
(h)wər wi: did liv sə loy əvuər

әn o: (h)wdt vo:k (h)ız mpsi brım hə gaðərd in ðə rın ə tərim ðə wa:If əbl^Jən in (h)ər pro:im ðə widər wi (h)ər əıIzəıIt dım mæıdənz dipən tfildərn sıpən wo:tər drıpən ət ðə ku:l da:rk wa:lən əv ðə litəl pu:l
bihə:ın(d) ðә sprıy də ləıı ðə $\operatorname{lan}(\mathrm{d}) \mathrm{z}$ mə: fe:ðər trld vrəm sprıŋ to sprıŋ əwæitən pn vər torim to brin ðə krops to pæı (h)ız wiəri han(d)z
(h)witt əgro:ən
biənz əblo:ən
gra:s vər mo:ən (h)wər ðə br^d3 də liəd to rə:ra:lz pn ðə rıd3
bət hu: də no: (h)wen livd ən dəis
ðə skwə:ır ə ðə muəldrən ha:l
ðət laind ən wi ə stuənən wa:l
ən stiənd sə kliən (h)ız wo:tri zəəid
We behind en, ..... bim
Now can't vind en, ..... it
But do mind en, an' do thank ..... rememberHis meäker vor his little tank.
wi: bihə:in(d) ən
nə:u kยint vวin(d) ən
bıt də məin(d) ən ən də $\theta a \eta k$
(h)ız mjekər vər (h)ız litəl tayk

IF theäse day's work an' burnèn sky
'V'a-zent hwome you so tired as I, Let's zit an' rest 'ithin the screen
O' my wold bow'r upon the green; old
Where I do goo myself an' let
The evenèn aiër cool my het,
beat
When dew do wet the grasses bleädes, A-quiv'rèn in the dusky sheädes.

There yonder poplar trees do plaÿ
Soft music, as their heads do swaÿ,
While wind, a-rustlèn soft or loud,
Do stream ageän their lofty sh'oud; canopy
An' seem to heal the ranklèn zore
My mind do meet wi' out o' door, When I've a-bore, in downcast mood, Zome evil where I look'd vor good.

O' they two poplars that do rise
So high avore our naïghbours' eyes, A-zet by gramfer, hand by hand,
Wi' grammer, in their bit o' land;
Grandpa

The woone upon the western zide
Grandma

Wer his, an' woone wer grammer's pride,
An' since they died, we all do teäke
Mwore ceäre o'm vor the wold vo'k's seäke.
of them, old folk's

An' there, wi' stems a-growèn tall trunks
Avore the houses mossy wall, The while the moon ha' slowly past
The leafy window, they've a-cast
ðә ppplərz
If ðiəs de:z wərk ən bə:rnən skə:I v əzยnt huəm ju: sə təiəərd əz ə! lets zit ən rest ıðın ðə skri:n ə mə:I (w)uəld bə:uər əppn ðə gri:n (h)wər əit də gu: mə:iz^f ən lst ði iivmən æır ku:l məッı het (h)wen dju: də wet ðə gra:sız bljedz əkwivrən in ðə d $\Lambda$ ski $\int j$ jedz
ðər jandər poplər tri:z də plæı spft mju:zik əz ðər hedz də swæı (h)wəirl win(d) ərıslən spft ər lə:ud də stri:m əgjen ðər lofti ऽə:ud ən si(:)m to hi:l də raŋklən zuər mə:I məin(d) də mi(:)t wi əut ə duər (h)wen əitv əbuər in də:unka:st mud zam iival (h)war ais lukt var gud
o: ðe: tu: ppplərz ðət də rəıız
sə hə:i əvuər ə:uər næıbərz əitz
əzet $\mathrm{b}\left(\right.$ ə: $^{\prime} \mathrm{I}$ gramfor han(d) $\mathrm{b}(\mathrm{\partial}:$ ) I han(d)
wi gramər in ðər bit $\partial$ lan(d)
ðə (w)u:n əppn ðə westərn zə:Id
wər (h)ız ən (w)u:n wər gramərz proisd
ən sins ðe: dəad wi: a:l də tjek
muər kjєər o:m vər ðə (w)uəld vo:ks sjek
ən ðər wi stemz əgro:ən ta:l
əvuər ðə hə:usiz mpsi wa:l
ðə (h)wə:Il ðə mu:n hə slo:li pa:st
ðə li:fi windər ðe:v əka:st

Their sheädes 'ithin the window peäne;
While childern have a-grown to men, An' then ageän ha' left their beds, To bear their childern's heavy heads.
ðər $\mathrm{Jj} \varepsilon d z$ ıðın ðə windər pjen
(h)wail tfildərn həv agroin to men
ən ðєn əgjen hə left ðər bedz
to beər ðәr tfildərnz hevi hedz

No! Jenny, there's noo pleäce to charm
My mind lik' yours at Woakland farm,
A-peärted vrom the busy town, separated
By longsome miles ov aïry down,
Where woonce the meshy wall did gird once, mossy
Your flow'ry geärden, an' the bird
Did zing in zummer wind that stirr'd
The spreädèn linden on the lawn.

An' now ov all the trees wi' sheädes shadows
A-wheelèn round in Blackmwore gleädes, There's noo tall poplar by the brook,
Nor elem that do rock the rook,
Nor ash upon the shelvèn ledge, sloping
Nor low-bough'd woak bezide the hedge, oak
Nor withy up above the zedge, willow
So dear's thik linden on the lawn. that

Vor there, o' zummer nights, below
The wall, we zot when aïr did blow, sat
An' sheäke the dewy rwose a-tied
Up roun' the window's stwonèn zide. stone
An' while the carter rod' along rode
A-zingèn, down the dusky drong, lane
There you did zing a sweeter zong
Below the linden on the lawn.

An' while your warbled ditty wound
Drough plaÿsome flights o' mellow sound, The nightèngeäle's sh'ill zong, that broke through

The stillness ov the dewy woak,
melodious
oak
ðə lındən pn ðə le:n
no: dzeni ðәrz nu: pljes to tfarm məir mə:in(d) lik ju(:)ərz ət (w)uəklən(d) farm әpja:rtıd vrəm ðə bızi tə:un b(ə:) l lpysəm mə:ilz əv æıri də:un (h)wər (w)u:ns дә me: fi wa:l did gərd jər fləuri gja:rdən ən ðə bərd did ziy in zamər win(d) ðət stərd ðə spredən lindən $\mathfrak{p n}$ ðə le:n
ən nə:u əv a:l ðə tri:z wi $\int j$ jedz
ə(h)wi:lən raun(d) in blakmuər gljedz
ðərz nu: ta:l poplər b(ə:)ı ðə bruk
nar عləm ðət də rok ðə ruk nar af əpрn ðә $\int \varepsilon l v ə n ~ l e d 3 ~$ nar lo:bə:ud (w)uək bizəisd ðə hed3 nar wıði ィр əbィv ðә zعd3 sə diərz ðık lindən pn ðə le:n
var ðər ə z^mər nəits bilo:
ðə wa:l wi: zat (h)wen æır did blo: ən $\int j \varepsilon k$ ðə dju:i ruəz ətəıId
$\wedge p$ rəun ðə windərz stuənən zə:Id ən (h)waril ðә ka:rtər rod əlpy əzıngən də:un ðә d^ski droy
ðər ju: did zig ə swi(:)tər zpy
bılo: ðə lındən pn ðə le:n
ən (h)wə:il jər warbəld diti wə:un(d)
dru: plæısəm floits ə melər səun(d)
ðə nə:Itəngjelz $\int_{\mathrm{Il}} \mathrm{zoy}$ ðət bro:k
ðə stılnıs əv ðə dju:i (w)uək

Rung clear along the grove, an' smote
To sudden stillness ev'ry droat;
As we did zit, an' hear it float
Below the linden on the lawn.

Where dusky light did softly vall
'Ithin the stwonèn-window'd hall, stone-
Avore your father's blinkèn eyes,
His evenèn whiff o' smoke did rise,
An' vrom the bedroom window's height
Your little John, a-cloth'd in white,
An' gwaïn to bed, did cry "good night" going
Towards the linden on the lawn.

But now, as Dobbin, wi' a nod
Vor ev'ry heavy step he trod,
Did bring me on, to-night, avore
The geäbled house's pworchèd door,
Noo laughèn child a-cloth'd in white,
Look'd drough the stwonèn window's light, through
An' noo vaïce zung, in dusky night,
Below the linden on the lawn.

An' zoo, if you should ever vind so
My kindness seem to grow less kind,
An' if upon my clouded feäce
My smile should yield a frown its pleäce, Then, Jenny, only laugh an' call
My mind 'ithin the geärden wall,
Where we did plaÿ at even-fall,
Below the linden on the lawn.
rıy kliər əlpy ðə gro:v ən smo:t to sıdən stilnıs evri dro:t əz wi: did zit $ə$ hior it flo:t bılo: ðə lindən pn ðə lع:n
(h)wər d $\Lambda$ ski loit dıd $\operatorname{spf}(\mathrm{t}) \mathrm{li}$ va:l ıðın ðə stuənənwindərd ha:l әvuər jər fe:ðərz blıŋkən әıız (h)ız i:vmən (h)wif a smo:k dıd ra:iz ən vrəm ðə bedru:m windərz hə:it jər litəl dzan əklo:ðd in (h)wəit ən gwæin to bed did krəis gud nəit təwa:rdz ðə lindən pn ðə le:n
bət nə:u əz dpbın wi ə ndd vər evri hevi step hi: trod did brın mi: pn tənəit əvuər ðə gjebəld hərusız puərtfid duər nu: le:fən tforil(d) əklo:ðd in (h)worit lukt dru: ðə stuənən windərz ləit ən nu: væis z^y in d $\wedge$ ski nəit bılo: ðə lindən pn ðə lع:n
 mə: kə:Indnıs si(:)m to gro: les kəin(d) ən if əppn məıI kləudid fjes məir sməill Sud ji:l(d) ə frəun its pljes
ðとn dzeni o:nli le:f ən ka:l mə: mə:In(d) ıðın ðə gja:rdən wa:l
(h)wər wi: did plæı ət i:vənfa:l
bılo: ðə lindən pn ðə le:n

## OUR ABODE IN ARBY WOOD

Though ice do hang upon the willows
Out bezide the vrozen brook, An' storms do roar above our pillows,

Drough the night, 'ithin our nook; through
Our evenèn he'th's a-glowèn warm, bearth's
Drough wringèn vrost, an' roarèn storm.
Though winds mid meäke the wold beams sheäke, may, old
In our abode in Arby Wood.

An' there, though we mid hear the timber
Creake avore the windy raïn;
An' climèn ivy quiver, limber,
Up ageän the window peäne;
Our merry vaïces then do sound,
In rollèn glee, or dree-vaïce round;
three-
Though wind mid roar, 'ithout the door,
Ov our abode in Arby Wood.
ə:uər əbo:d in arbi wud
ðо: əis də hay əppn ðə wilərz əut bizəıd ðə vro:zən bruk ən sta:rmz də ruər əbムv ə:uər pilərz dru: ðə nə:it ıðın ə:uər nuk
ว:uər i:vmən he日s əglo:ən wa:rm
dru: ringən vrost $2 n$ ruərən sta:rm
ðо: win(d)z mid mjek ðə (w)uəld bi:mz Jjek in əuər əbo:d in a:rbi wud
ən ðər ðo: wi: mıd hiər ðə tımbər kre:k əvuər ðə windi ræın
ən klımən əisvi kwivər limbər
$\Lambda р$ əgjєn ðə windər pjen
əuər meri væısız den də sə:un(d)
in ro:lən gli: ar dri:væıs ro:un(d)
ðо: win(d) mid ruər ıðə:ut ðə duər
əv əuər əbo:d in a:rbi wud

AH! there's a house that I do know
Besouth o' yonder trees,
Where northern winds can hardly blow
But in a softest breeze.
An' there woonce sounded zongs an' teäles once
Vrom vaïce o' maïd or youth,
An' sweeter than the nightèngeäle's
Above the copses lewth.
shelter

How swiftly there did run the brooks,
How swift wer winds in flight,
How swiftly to their roost the rooks
Did vlee o'er head at night.
Though slow did seem to us the peäce
pace
O' comèn days a-head,
That now do seem as in a reäce
Wi' air-birds to ha' vled.
flown
slo: tə kım kwik əgpn
a: ðərz ə həus ðət əı də no:
bisə:u日 ə jandər tri:z
(h)wər na:rðərn win(d)z kən ha:rdli blo:
bat in $\partial$ spftist bri:z
ən ðәr (w)u:ns sə:un(d)ıd zdyz ən tjelz
vrəm væıs ə mæid ar ju: $\theta$
ən swi(:)tər ðən ðə nəitəngjılz
əbへv ðə kppsiz lu: $\theta$
hə:u swıf(t)li ðər did r^n ðə bruks
hə:u swift wər win(d)z in floit
hə:u swif(t)li to ðər rust ðə ruks
did vli: orrhed ət nəit
ðо slo: did si(:)m tu $\Lambda$ s ðə pjes
ə kımən de:z əhed
ðət nəıu də si(:)m əz in ə rjes
wi æırbərdz tu hə vled
'Tis zome vo'ks jaÿ to teäke the road, An' goo abro'd, a-wand'rèn wide,
Vrom shere to shere, vrom pleäce to pleäce, The swiftest peäce that vo'k can ride.
But I've a jaÿ 'ithin the door, Wi' friends avore the vier-zide.
folk's joy out and about shire to shire pace

As I've a-zeed how vast do vall The mwold'rèn hall, the wold vo'ks pride,

An' zoo, when winter skies do lour,
An' when the Stour's a-rollèn wide,
Drough bridge-voot rails, a-païnted white,
To be at night the traveller's guide,
Gi'e me a pleäce that's warm an' dry,
A-zittèn nigh my vier-zide.
Vor where do love o' kith an' kin,
At vu'st begin, or grow an' wride,
Till souls a-lov'd so young, be wold,
Though never cwold, drough time nor tide,
But where in me'th their gather'd veet
mirth
Do often meet-the vier-zide.
If, when a friend ha' left the land, I shook his hand a-most wet-eyed, I velt too well the ob'nèn door opening Would leäd noo mwore where he did bide, An' where I heärd his vaïce's sound, In me'th around the vier-zide.
seen, fast
mouldering, old folk's
ðә və:ıəzəııd
tız z^m vo:ks dзæı tə tjek ðə ro:d ən gu: əbro:d əwbndrən wəisd vrom Siar to fier vrəm pljes to pljes ðə swiftıst pjes ðət vo:k kən rəıid bət ə:Iv ə d弓æı ґðın ðə duər wi fren(d)z əvuər ðə və:əərzəıI
ən zu: (h)wen wintər skə:iz də ləuər ən (h)wen ðə stə:uərz əro:lən wəid dru: br^dzvut ræilz әpæıntid (h)wəit tə bi: ət nəit ðə travələrz gəıd gi: mi: ə pljes ðəts wa:rm ən drəit əzitən nə:i mə:i vəiəərzə:Id
var (h)wər də lıv $\partial \mathrm{ki} \theta$ ən kin ət vast bigin ar gro: on roisd til so:lz əlıvd sə jıy bi: (w)uəld ðo: nevər kuəld dru: təirm nər təaid bət (h)wər in meӨ ðər gaðərd viit du: pfən mi:t ðə vəıərzəıId

If (h)wen ə fren(d) hə left ðə lan(d) ә: Suk (h)rz han(d) a:məst wetə:id ə:I velt tu: wel ði o:bnən duər wud liad nu: murr (h)wor hi: did borid ən (h)wər əıı hiərd (h)ız væısız sa:un(d) in me $\theta$ әrəun(d) ðә vəıırzəisd
az ə.iv əzi:d hə:u va:st də va:l ðә muəldrən ha:l ðə (w)uəld vo:ks prə:Id

Where merry hearts wer woonce a-ved
Wi' daily bread, why I've a-sigh'd,
To zee the wall so green wi' mwold, An' vind so cwold the vier-zide.

An' Chris'mas still mid bring his me'th
To ouer he'th, but if we tried
To gather all that woonce did wear our hearth

Gay feäces there! Ah! zome ha' died, An' zome be gone to leäve wi' gaps
O' missèn laps, the vier-zide.

But come now, bring us in your hand, A heavy brand o' woak a-dried, oak.
To cheer us wi' his het an' light, beat While vrosty night, so starry-skied, Do gather souls that time do speäre
To zit an’ sheäre our vier-zide.
(h)wər meri ha:rts wər (w)u:ns əved wi de:li bred (h)wait ə.iv əsa:Id to zi: ðə wa:l sə gri:n wi muəld ən vəın(d) sə kuəld ðə vəıərzəı!
ən krisməs strl mid brif (h)ız me $\theta$ tu əupr he $\theta$ bot if wi: tro:Id to gaðər a:l ðət (w)u:ns did weər gæı fjesiz ðとər a: z^m hə doıid әn z^m bia gpn to liəv wi gaps ə misən laps ðə və:เərzəııd
bət kım nə:u brıy əs in jər han(d) ə hevi bran(d) ə (w)uək ədrə:Id to tfiər as wi (h)rz het ən loit (h)wəil vrosti nəit sə sta:riskəid də gaðər so:lz ðət tə:Im də spjeər


I DON'T want to sleep abrode, John,
I do like my hwomeward road, John;
An' like the sound o' Knowlwood bells the best.
Zome would rove vrom pleäce to pleäce, John,
Zome would goo from feäce to feäce, John,
But I be happy in my hwomely nest;
An' slight's the hope vor any pleäce bezide,
To leäve the plaïn abode where love do bide.

Where the shelvèn knap do vall, John,
Under trees a-springèn tall, John;
'Tis there my house do show his sheenèn zide,
sloping billock.

Wi' his walls vor ever green, John,
Under ivy that's a screen, John,
Vrom wet an' het, an' ev'ry changèn tide, beat
An' I do little ho vor goold or pride, care
To leäve the plaïn abode where love do bide.

There the bendèn stream do flow, John,
By the mossy bridge's bow, John;
arch
An' there the road do wind below the hill;
There the miller, white wi' meal, John,
Deafen'd wi' his foamy wheel, John, Do stan' o' times a-lookèn out o' mill: The while 'ithin his lightly-sheäken door, His wheatèn flour do whiten all his floor.

When my daily work's a-done, John, At the zettèn o' the zun, John, An' I all day 've a-plaÿ'd a good man's peärt, I do vind my ease a-blest, John, While my conscience is at rest, John;
no：lwud

ә：I do：nt wont to sli：p əbrodd dzan əェi də lorik mə：huəmwərd ro：d dzan ən ləitk ðә sə：un（d）ə no：lwud belz ðə best z＾m wud ro：v vrəm pljes to pljes dzan z＾m wud gu：vrəm fjes to fjes dzan bət ә：bi：hapi in məェ huәmli nest ən sləitts дə ho：p vər عni pljes bizəıId tə liəv ðə plæın əbo：d（h）wər lıv də bə：ıd
 ＾ndər tri：z əsprıjən ta：l dzan tiz ðeər mə：i həius də Jo：（h）ız Simən zəid wi（h）ız wa：lz vər evər gri：n dzan ＾ndər əilvi ðəts a skriun dzan vrəm wet ən het ən evri tfandzən torid ən əıi də litəl ho：vər gu：ld ər prosid tə liəv ðə plæın əbo：d（h）wər lıv də bə：ıd
ðər ðə bendən stri：m də flo：dzan b（ə：）ı ðə mosi br＾d3ız bo：dzan ən ðər ðə ro：d də wə：in（d）bilo：ðə hil ðər ðə milər（h）wə：it wi mi：l dzan defənd wi（h）ız formi（h）wi：l dzan də stan ə tə：Imz əlukən əut ə mil ðə（h）wəııl ıðın（h）ız ləıtlifjekən duər （h）ız（h）wi：tən fla：uər də（h）waston a：l（h）ız fluər
（h）wen mə：de：li warks əd $\wedge$ d dzan ət ðə zetən ə ðә zın dzan ən әェ a：l de：v әplæıd ə gud manz pja：rt əiI də vəim（d）mə：I i：z əblest dzan
（h）wəil məir kpnfəns iz at rest dzan

An' while noo worm's a-left to fret my heart;
An' who vor finer hwomes o' restless pride,
Would pass the plaïn abode where peace do bide?

By a windor in the west, John, There upon my fiddle's breast, John, The strings do sound below my bow's white heäir; While a zingèn drush do swaÿ, John, thrush
Up an' down upon a spraÿ, John, An' cast his sheäde upon the window square; shadow
Vor birds do know their friends, an' build their nest, An' love to roost, where they can live at rest.

Out o' town the win' do bring, John,
Peals o' bells when they do ring, John,
An' roun' me here, at hand, my ear can catch
The maïd a-zingèn by the stream, John,
Or carter whislèn wi' his team, John,
Or zingèn birds, or water at the hatch;
wicket-gate
An' zoo wi' sounds o' vaïce, an' bird an' bell, so
Noo hour is dull 'ithin our rwosy dell.

An' when the darksome night do hide, John,
Land an' wood on ev'ry zide, John;
An' when the light's a-burnèn on my bwoard, table
Then vor pleasures out o' door, John,
I've enough upon my vloor, John:
My Jenny's lovèn deed, an' look, an' word, An' we be lwoth, lik' culvers zide by zide, doves
To leäve the plaïn abode where love do bide.
ən（h）wəirl nu：wərmz əleft to fret mə：hairt ən hu：vər fərinər huəmz ə res（t）lis prəid wud pa：s ðə plæın əbo：d（h）wər pi：s də bəisd
b（ə：）ı ə windər in ðə west dzan ðər əppn məi fidəlz brest d3an дə strınz də sa：un（d）bılo：mə：i bo：z（h）wəit hjeər （h）wəil ə zungən dr＾f də swæı dzan ィр әn dəiun əppn ə spræi dzan ən ka：st（h）rz $\int j \varepsilon d$ əppn ðə windər skweər vər bərrdz də no：ðər fren（d）z ən brld ðər nest ən lıv tə rust（h）wər ðe：kən liv ət rest
 pi：lz ə belz（h）wen ðe：də rıy dzan ən rəun mi：hiər ət han（d）mər iər kən kats дә mæıd əzıngən b（ə：）ı ðә stri：m dзan ar ka：rtər（h）wislən wi（h）rz ti：m dzan ar zingən borrdz ar wo：tər ət ðə hat ən zu：wi sə：un（d）z ə væis ən bərd ən bel

ən（h）wen ðə darirksəm nəit də hə：id d弓an
lan（d）ən wud pn evri zo：id dзan ən（h）wen ðə ləits əbərnən pn məri buərd ðยn var plezərz arut ə duər dzan ә：Iv in＾f əpdn məェi vluər dzan məir djeniz lıvən died ən luk ən wərrd ən wi：bi：luə $\theta$ lik kılvərz zəıId $b(ə$ ：） zəard tə liəv ðə plæın əbo：d（h）wər lıv də bə：Id

## HALLOWED PLEÄCES

AT Woodcombe farm, wi' ground an' tree
Hallow'd by times o' youthvul glee, At Chris'mas time I spent a night
Wi' feäces dearest to my zight;
An' took my wife to tread, woonce mwore, once Her maïden hwome's vorseäken vloor,
An' under stars that slowly wheel'd
Aloft, above the keen-air'd vield,
While night bedimm'd the rus'lèn copse,
An' darken'd all the ridges' tops,
The hall, a-hung wi' holly, rung
Wi' many a tongue o' wold an' young. old

There, on the he'th's well-hetted ground,
bearth's, heated
Hallow'd by times o' zittèn round,
The brimvul mug o' cider stood
An' hiss'd avore the bleäzèn wood;
An' zome, a-zittèn knee by knee,
Did tell their teäles wi' hearty glee,
An' others gamboll'd in a roar
O' laughter on the stwonèn vloor;
An' while the moss o' winter-tide
Clung chilly roun' the house's zide, The hall, a-hung wi' holly, rung
Wi' many a tongue o' wold an' young.

There, on the pworches bench o' stwone,
Hallow'd by times o' youthvul fun, We laugh'd an' sigh'd to think o' neämes That rung there woonce, in evenèn geämes;
once
halərd pljesiz
ət wudku：m fa：rm wi gra：un（d）on tri：
halərd b（ə）ıı tormz ə ju：Өvul gli：
ət krisməs təim əir spent ə nəit
wi fjesiz diərıst to məir zait
ən tuk məis wa：If to tred（w）u：ns muər
（h）ər mæıdən huəmz varsjekən vluər
ən $\Lambda$ ndər sta：rz ðət slo：li（h）wi：ld
əlpft əbムv ðə ki：nærrd villd
（h）wəıIl nəıit bidımd ðə r＾slən kpps
ən da：rkənd a：l ðə rıd3ız tops
ðə ha：l əh $\wedge$ y wi holi rıy
wi meni $ə$ t $\wedge$ り $\partial$（w）uəld ən j $\wedge$ り
ðər pn ðə heӨs welhetid grəun（d）
halərd b（ə：）t trimz ə zitən roun（d）
ðə brimvul mıg ə səiıdər stud ən hist əvuər ðə bljezən wud ən z＾m əzıtən ni：b（ə！）ı ni：
did tel ðər tjelz wi harti gli： ən $\Lambda$ ðәrz gambəld in ə ruər
ə le：ftər pn ðə stuənən vluər
ən（h）wəill ðə mps ə wintərtə：id klıy tfili rəun ðə həusiz zəıd
ðә ha：l əh $\wedge$ y wi holi rıy
wi meni $\partial \mathrm{t} \wedge \mathrm{y}$ ə（w）uəld $\partial \mathrm{j} \mathrm{j} \wedge \mathrm{y}$

ðər pn ðə puərtfiz bent | a stuən |
| :---: |

halərd b（ə：）ı tə：Imz ə ju：Өvul f $\wedge$ n
wi：le：ft ən səitd to ðınk ə njemz
ðət rıy ðər（w）u：ns in i：vmən gjemz

An' while the swaÿèn cypress bow'd,
In chilly wind, his darksome sh'oud canopy
An' honeyzuckles, beäre o' leaves, bare
Still reach'd the window-sheädèn eaves
Up where the clematis did trim
The stwonèn arches mossy rim, The hall, a-hung wi' holly, rung
Wi' many a tongue o' wold an' young.

There, in the geärden's wall-bound square,
Hallow'd by times o' strollèn there,
The winter wind, a-hufflèn loud, gusting
Did swaÿ the pear-tree's leafless sh'oud, canopy
An' beät the bush that woonce did bear once
The damask rwose vor Jenny's heäir;
An' there the walk o' peävèn stwone
That burn'd below the zummer zun,
Struck icy-cwold drough shoes a-wore through
By maïdens vrom the hetted vloor beated
In hall, a-hung wi' holm, where rung bolly
Vull many a tongue o' wold an' young.

There at the geäte that woonce wer blue
Hallow'd by times o' passèn drough,
Light strawmotes rose in flaggèn flight,
A-floated by the winds o' night,
Where leafy ivy-stems did crawl
In moonlight on the windblown wall,
An' merry maïdens' vaïces vled
In echoes sh'ill, vrom wall to shed, loud
As shiv'rèn in their frocks o' white
They come to bid us there "Good night,"
Vrom hall, a-hung wi' holm, that rung
Wi' many a tongue o' wold an' young.

әn (h)wəェil ðə swæıə səıprəs bəud in t fili win(d) (h)rz da:rksəm Saud ən hınizıkəlz bjeər ə li:vz strl ri:tfd ðə windərfje:dən i:vz ир (h)wər ðə klemətis did trım ðə stuənən arrtfiz mosi rim ðə ha:l əh $\wedge$ y wi holi rıy wi meni $\partial ~ t \wedge \eta ~ \partial ~(w) u ə l d ~ ə n ~ j \wedge \eta$
ðər in ðə gja:rdənz wa:lbə:un(d) skwદər halərd b(ə:) t tə:Imz ə stro:lən ðદər ðə wintər win(d) əh^flən lə:ud dıd swæı ðə peərtri:z li:flıs $\int ə u$ ud ən biət ðə buf ðət (w)u:ns did beər ðə daməsk ruəz vər d3eniz hjeər ən ðər ðə we:k ə pje:vən stuən ðət bərrnd bılo: ðə z^mər z^n str^k əisikuəld dru: fu:z əwuər b(ə:)ı mæıdənz vrəm ðə hetıd vluər in ha:l əh^y wi ho:m (h)wər r^y vul meni ə tıy $\partial$ (w)uəld ən j $\wedge$ y
ðər ət ðə gjet ðət (w)u:ns wər blu: halərd $\mathrm{b}(\mathfrak{\mathrm { z }}$ ) I tərmz ə pa:sən dru: lait stre:mo:ts ro:z in flagən floit əflo:tıd b(ə!)ı дә win(d)z ə nəıit (h)wor liffi əivistemz did kra:l in mu:nlast pn ðә win(d)blo:n wa:l ən meri mæıdənz væısız vled in eko:z §ll vrəm wa:l to $\int \varepsilon d^{\text {l }}$ az fivrən in ðər froks ə (h)wəit ðe: kım to bid əs ðər gud nəit vrəm ha:l əh^y wi ho:m ðәt rıy
wi meni ə t $\wedge \eta$ ə (w)uəld ən j $\wedge$ ŋ

Rose dark avore the clear-edged clouds, The while the moon, at girtest height,
ðər in ðə narə(r) ljen ən drpy
halərd b(ə:) tərimz ə gwæin əlpy
ðә lpfti afiz li:flıs $\int$ əiudz
ro:z da:rk əvuər ðə kliəred3d kləudz
дə (h)wəil дə mu:n ət gərtist hə:it bispred ðə pu:li bruk wi ləıt ən az әuәr tforil(d) in lu:slimd rest le: pjel əppn (h)ər m^ðərz brest (h)ər waksən ə:ilidz si:ld (h)ər ə:ız vrəm darrksəm triiz ən Siinən skəiz әn ha:lz əh $\wedge$ y wi ho:m ðət rıy


HERE, Jeäne, we vu'st did meet below
The leafy boughs, a-swingèn slow,
Avore the zun, wi' evenèn glow,
Above our road, a-beamèn red;
The grass in zwath wer in the meäds,
The water gleäm'd among the reeds
In aïr a-steälen roun' the hall, Where ivy clung upon the wall.
Ah! well-a-day! O wall adieu!
The wall is wold, my grief is new.

An' there you walk'd wi' blushèn pride, Where softly-wheelèn streams did glide,
Drough sheädes o' poplars at my zide, An' there wi' love that still do live,
Your feäce did wear the smile o' youth, The while you spoke wi' age's truth, An' wi' a rwosebud's mossy ball, I deck'd your bosom vrom the wall.
Ah! well-a-day! O wall adieu!
The wall is wold, my grief is new.

But now when winter's raïn do vall, An' wind do beät ageän the hall, The while upon the wat'ry wall
In spots o' grey the moss do grow;
The ruf noo mwore shall overspread
The pillor ov our weary head,
Nor shall the rwose's mossy ball
Behang vor you the house's wall.
Ah! well-a-day! O wall adieu!
The wall is wold, my grief is new.
ðə（w）uəld wa：l
hiər dzjen wi：vast did mi（：）t bilo：
ðə li：fi bə：uz əswıŋən slo：
əvuər ðə z＾n wi i：vmən glo：
əbムv əuər ro：d əbi：mən red
ðə gra：s in zwD日 wər in ðə miədz
ðə wo：tər gliəmd əmpy ðə ri：dz
in æır əstiolən rə：un ðə ha：l
（h）wər əıivi klıy әpon ðə wa：l
a：weləde：o：wa：l adju：
ðә wa：l iz（w）uəld mə：ı gri：f iz nju：
ən ðər jə we：kt wi blıfən prə：Id
（h）wər $\operatorname{spf}(\mathrm{t}) \mathrm{li}(\mathrm{h})$ wi：lən stri：mz did glə：Id
dru： $\int j e d z$ ə ppplərz ət mə：I zəisd
ən ðər wi lıv ðət strl də liv
jər fjes did weər ðə smə：il ə ju：$\theta$
ðə（h）wə：ıl jə spo：k wi ع：d3ız tru：$\theta$
ən wi ə ruəzb＾dz mpsi ba：l
əı dekt jər bızəm vrəm ðә wa：l
a：weləde：o：wa：l adju：
ðә wa：l ız（w）uəld mə：ı gri：f ız nju：
bət nə：u（h）wen wintərz ræin də va：l
әn win（d）də biət əgjen ðə ha：l
ðə（h）wəitl әppn ðə wo：tri wa：l
in sppts ə gre：ðə mos də gro：
ðə rıf nu：muər $\int ə l$ ə：vərspred
ðә pılər əv ə：uər wiəri hed
nar 〔əl ðə ruəzız mpsi ba：l
bihay vər ju：ðə hə：usız wa：l
a：weləde：o：wa：l adju：
ðə wa：l ız（w）uəld mə：ı gri：f iz nju：

JOHN BLEÄKE he had a bit o' ground
Come to en by his mother's zide;
An' after that, two hunderd pound
His uncle left en when he died;
"Well now," cried John, "my mind's a-bent To build a house, an' paÿ noo rent."
An' Meäry gi'ed en her consent. gave
"Do, do,"-the maïdens cried.
"True, true,"-his wife replied.
"Done, done,-a house o' brick or stwone,"
Cried merry Bleäke o' Blackmwore.

Then John he call'd vor men o' skill,
An' builders answer'd to his call;
An' met to reckon, each his bill;
Vor vloor an' window, ruf an' wall.
An' woone did mark it on the groun', one
An' woone did think, an' scratch his crown,
An' reckon work, an' write it down:
"Zoo, zoo,"-woone treädesman cried,
"True, true,"-woone mwore replied.
"Aye, aye,—good work, an' have good paÿ,"
Cried merry Bleäke o' Blackmwore.

The work begun, an' trowels rung, An' up the brickèn wall did rise,
An' up the slantèn refters sprung,
Wi' busy blows, an' lusty cries!
An' woone brought planks to meäke a vloor,
An' woone did come wi' durns or door,
An' woone did zaw, an' woone did bore.
blje:ks həius in blakmuər
dzan blje:k ə had ə bit ə gro:un(d)
kım tu: ən b(ə:) (h)ız m^ðərz zə:Id
ən e:tər ðat tu: h^ndərd pa:un(d)
(h)ız ^ykəl left ən (h)wen ə də:id wel nəiu krəis dzan məir mə:in(d)z əbent to bild ə hə:us ən pæı nu: rent ən mjeəri gi:d ən (h)ər kənsent du: du: ðə mæıdənz krəıd tru: tru: (h)ız waif riplaid d $\wedge \mathrm{n}$ d $\Lambda$ n ə hərus ə brık ər stuən krəitd meri blje:k ə blakmuər
ðen dzan ə ka:ld vər men ə skıl ən bildərz e:nsərd tu (h)ız ka:l ən met to rekən ittf (h)rz bil vər vluər ən windər rıf ən wa:l әn (w)u:n did ma:rk it pn ðə grə:un ən (w)u:n did ðıŋk ən skrat (h)ız krəun ən rekən wərk ən roit it dəun zu: zu: (w)u:n trje:dzmən krəid tru: tru: (w)u:n muər riplaid æı æı gud wark ən hav gud pæı krəisd meri blje:k ə blakmuər
ðә wərk big^n ən trə:uəlz rıy
әп $ィ р$ ðə brıkən wa:l dıd rə:Iz
әn $\wedge p$ ðә sle:ntən re:ftərz spr^y
wi bızi blo:z ən 1ssti kro:iz
ən (w)u:n bro:t planks to mjek a vluər
ən (w)u:n did k^m wi də:rnz ər duər
ən (w)u:n did ze: ən (w)u:n did buər
"Brick, brick,-there down below,
Quick, quick,-why b'ye so slow?"
"Lime, lime,-why we do weäste the time,
Vor merry Bleäke o’ Blackmwore."
The house wer up vrom groun' to tun,
chimney-top
An' thatch'd ageän the raïny sky,
Wi' windows to the noonday zun,
Where rushy Stour do wander by.
In coo'se he had a pworch to screen
The inside door, when win's wer keen,
An' out avore the pworch, a green.
"Here! here!"-the childern cried:
"Dear! dear!"-the wife replied;
"There, there,-the house is perty feäir," Cried merry Bleäke o' Blackmwore.

Then John he ax'd his friends to warm asked
His house, an' they, a goodish batch,
Did come alwone, or eärm in eärm,
All roads, a-meäkèn vor his hatch:
An' there below the clavy beam
The kettle-spout did zing an' steam;
An' there wer ceäkes, an' tea wi' cream.
"Lo! lo!"-the women cried;
"Ho! ho!"-the men replied;
"Health, health,-attend ye wi' your wealth, Good merry Bleäke o' Blackmwore."

Then John, a-praïs'd, flung up his crown, All back a-laughèn in a roar.
They praï'd his wife, an' she look'd down
A-simperèn towards the vloor.
brik brık ðər də:un bilo:
kwik kwik (h)wa: bji: sa slo:
lo:im lə:im (h)wəis wi: də wjest ðə tə:im
vər meri blje:k ə blakmuər
ðə hərus wor $\wedge$ р vrəm grəiun to tın ən ðаtft әgjen ðə ræıni skəェ
wi windərz to ðə nu:nde: zın
(h)wər $\mathrm{r} \Lambda$ fi sta:uər də wondər bə:
in ku:s ə had ə purrtf to skriin
ði insəid duər (h)wen win(d)z wər ki:n ən əut әvuər ðə puərtf ə gri:n hiər hiər ðə tfildərn krə:Id diər diər ðə wə:If ripla:id ðદər ðєər ðə hə:us iz pərti fjeər krəid meri blje:k ə blakmuər
ðen dzan hi: a:kst (h)ız fren(d)z to wa:rm
(h)iz hous ən ðe: a gudif batf
did kım əluən ar ja:rm in ja:rm
a:l ro:dz əmjekən vər (h)ız hat $\int$
ən ðər bılo: ðə klavi bi:m
ðə ketəlspə:ut did zıy ən sti:m
ən ðər wər kjz:ks ən te: wi kri:m
lo: lo: ðə wumin kro:id
ho: ho: дə men riplə:id
hel $\theta$ hel $\theta$ atend i: wi jər wel $\theta$
gud meri blje:k a blakmuər
ðєn dзan əpræızd flıy $\wedge p$ (h)ız krəæun
a:l bak əle:fən in ə ruər
ðe: præızd (h)ız wəiff ən Si: lukt də:un
əsimpərən təwa:rdz ðə vluər

Then up they sprung a-dancèn reels,
An' up went tooes, an' up went heels, toes
A-windèn roun' in knots an' wheels.
"Brisk, brisk,"-the maïdens cried;
"Frisk, frisk,"-the men replied;
"Quick, quick,—there wi' your fiddle-stick," Cried merry Bleäke o' Blackmwore.

An' when the morrow's zun did sheen, shine
John Bleäke beheld, wi' jaÿ an' pride, joy
His brickèn house, an' pworch, an' green,
Above the Stour's rushy zide.
The zwallows left the lwonesome groves,
To build below the thatchèn oves,
eaves
An' robins come vor crumbs o' lwoaves:
"Tweet, tweet,"—the birds all cried;
"Sweet, sweet,"-John's wife replied;
"Dad, dad,"-the childern cried so glad,
To merry Bleäke o' Blackmwore.
ðєn $\wedge$ р ðе: sprıy əde:nsən ri:lz әn $\wedge p$ went tu:z әn $\wedge p$ went hi:lz әwə:m(d)ən rə:un in nots ən (h)wi:lz brısk brısk ðə mæıdənz krəıı frısk frısk ðə men ripləid kwik kwik ðər wi jər fıdəlstık krəid meri blje:k ə blakmuər
ən (h)wen ðə marə(r)z z^n did Si:n
dzan blje:k biheld wi dろæı on proid
(h)ız brikən horus ən puərt ən gri:n

әbムv бә stə:uәrz rıfi zəıId
ðə zwplərz left ðə luənsəm gro:vz
to bild bilo: ðə ðat $\int ə n$ o:vz
ən robınz kım vər krımz ə luəvz twi(:)t twi(:)t ðə bərrdz a:l krə:Id swi(:)t swi(:)t dzanz worff riplo:id dad dad ðə tfildərn krəit sə glad to meri blje:k ə blakmuər
-1) oak bending
A-springèn vrom the river's edge,
Do ripple, as the win' do blow,
An' sparkle, as the sky do glow;
An' grey-leav'd withy-boughs do cool, willow-
Wi' darksome sheädes, the clear-feäced pool, shadows
My chimny smoke, 'ithin the lew shelter
$\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ trees is there arisèn blue;
Avore the night do dim our zight,
Or candle-light, a-sheenèn bright, shining
Do sparkle drough the window. through

When crumpled leaves o' Fall do bound Avore the wind, along the ground, An' wither'd bennet-stems do stand grass-stalks
A-quiv'rèn on the chilly land;
The while the zun, wi' zettèn rim,
Do leäve the workman's pathway dim;
An' sweet-breath'd childern's hangèn heads
Be laid wi' kisses, on their beds;
Then I do seek my woodland nest,
An' zit bezide my vier at rest, fire
While night's a-spread, where day's a-vled, flown by An' lights do shed their beams o' red, A-sparklèn drough the window.

If winter's whistlèn winds do vreeze
The snow a-gather'd on the trees,
An' sheädes o' poplar stems do vall
In moonlight up athirt the wall;
dyan blje:k at huəm ət nə:it
no: (h)wər ðə (w)uək du ə:vərspred
ðә gra:s biglu:md bilo: (h)ız hed ən wo:tər ^ndər bəuən zed3 əsprıŋən vrəm ðə rıvərz $\varepsilon d_{3}$ də rıpəl əz də win(d) də blo: ən spa:rkəl əz ðə skə: də glo: ən gre:li:vd wiðiba:uz da ku:l wi da:rksəm $\int j$ jedz ðə kliərfjest pu:l məi tfimli smo:k ıəın ðə lu:
ə tri:z Iz ðər ərəizəən blu:
əvuər ðə nəıit də dim ə:uər zəit ar kandəl loit əfinən broit də sparkzəl dru: ðə windər
(h)wen krımpəld li:vz ə fa:l də borun(d)
əvuər ðə win(d) əlpy ðə grə:un(d)
ən wiðərd bentstemz də stan(d)
əkwivrən pn ðə tfili lan(d)
ðə (h)wəil ðə z^n wi zetən rım
də liəv ðə wərkmənz pe:Өwəir dım
ən swi(:)tbre $\theta \mathrm{t}$ t f Ildərnz hayən hedz
bi: led wi kısız on ðər bedz
ðєn əıI də si:k mə:I (w)udlən(d) nest ən zit bizoid moil vəiər at rest
(h)wə:il nəits əspred (h)wər de:z əvled
ən loits də $\int \varepsilon d$ ðər bi:mz ə red əsparrklən dru: ðə windər

If wintərz (h)wislən win(d)z də vri:z
ðə sno: əgaðərd pn ðə tri:z
ən $\int j$ jedz ə poplər stemz də va:l
in mu:nlə:it $\wedge р$ əðəırt ðә wa:l

An' icicles do hang below
The oves, a-glitt'rèn in a row, eaves
An' risèn stars do slowly ride
Above the ruf's upslantèn zide; roof's
Then I do lay my weary head Asleep upon my peaceful bed, When middle-night ha' quench'd the light Ov embers bright, an' candles white A-beamèn drough the window.
ən a：ssıkəlz də hay bilo：
ði o：vz əglitrən in ə ro：
ən ro：izən sta：rz də slo：li roisd
əbムv Әə rıfs ィpsle：ntən zə：Id
ðєn əis də le：mə：i wiəri hed
əsli：p əppn məェ pissful bed
（h）wen midəl nəit hə kwentft ðə ləitt
əv عmbərz brə：it ən kandəlz（h）wəit
əbi：mən dru：ðə windər

## MILKÈN TIME

'Twer when the busy birds did vlee,
fly
Wi’ sheenèn wings, vrom tree to tree, shining
To build upon the mossy lim'
Their hollow nestes' rounded rim;
The while the zun, a-zinkèn low,
Did roll along his evenèn bow, arc
I come along where wide-horn'd cows,
'Ithin a nook, a-screen'd by boughs,
Did stan' an' flip the white-hoop'd pails
Wi' heäiry tufts o' swingèn tails;
An' there wer Jenny Coom a-gone
Along the path a vew steps on,
A-beärèn on her head, upstraïght, Her paill, wi’ slowly-ridèn waïght, An' hoops a-sheenèn, lily-white, Ageän the evenèn's slantèn light;
An' zo I took her pail, an' left
Her neck a-freed vrom all his heft;
An' she a-lookèn up an' down, Wi' sheäpely head an' glossy crown, Then took my zide, an' kept my peäce its weight

A-talkèn on wi' smilèn feäce,
An' zettèn things in sich a light,
I'd faïn ha' heär'd her talk all night;
An' when I brought her milk avore
The geäte, she took it in to door, An' if her pail had but allow'd
Her head to vall, she would ha' bow'd, An' still, as 'twer, I had the zight Ov her sweet smile droughout the night.
mılkən tə:Im
twər (h)wen ðə bızi bərrdz dıd vli:
wi fi:nən wigz vrəm trii to tri:
to bild əppn ðə mosi lim
ðər hblər nestız rəiundıd rım
ðә (h)wəııl дə zлп әzıŋkən lo:
did ro:l əlpy (h)rz i:vmən bo:
ə: kım əlpy (h)wər wəisha:rnd kə:uz
ıðın ə nuk əskriind b(ə:)ı bə:uz
did stan ən flıp ðə (h)wə:ithu:pt pæıIz
wi hjeəri t^fts ə swıŋən tæılz
ən ðər wər dzeni ku:m əgpn
əlpy ðә pe: $\theta$ ə vju: steps pn
əbદərən pn (h)ər hed «pstræıt
(h)ər pæıl wi slo:lirəıIdən wæıt
ən hu:ps əjiinən lili (h)wəit
əgjen ði i:vmənz sle:ntən lait ən zu: əiI tuk (h)ər pæıl ən left
(h)ər nek əfri:d vrəm a:l (h)ız heft ən fi: əlukən $\wedge$ р әn dərun
wi Sjepli hed ən glosi krə:un
ðєn tuk mə:i zəit ən kept məis pjes
ətع:kən pn wi smərilən fjes
ən zetən ðıız in sitf ə ləit
əild fæın hə hiərd (h)ər te:k a:l nəit
ən (h)wen əi broit (h)ər milk əvuər
ðә gjet Si: tuk it in to duər ən If (h)ər pæıl had bət əlo:ud (h)or hed to va:l Si: wud ho bo:ud ən strl az twər əı had ðə zə:it əv (h)ər swi(:)t smə:Il dru:ə:ut ðə nə:it

## WHEN BIRDS BE STILL



Vor all the zun do leäve the sky, An' all the sounds o' day do die, An' noo mwore veet do walk the dim
Vield-path to clim' the stiel's bars, stile's
Yeet out below the rizèn stars, yet
The dark'nèn day mid leäve behind may
Woone tongue that I shall always vind, one
A-whisperèn kind, when birds be still.

Zoo let the day come on to spread so
His kindly light above my head, Wi' zights to zee, an' sounds to hear, That still do cheer my thoughtvul mind;
Or let en goo, an' leäve behind it
An' hour to stroll along the gleädes,
Where night do drown the beeches' sheädes, shadows
On grasses' bleädes, when birds be still.

Vor when the night do lull the sound
O' cows a-bleärèn out in ground, bellowing, field
The sh'ill-vaïc'd dog do stan' an' bark
loud-voiced
'Ithin the dark, bezide the road;
An' when noo cracklèn waggon's lwoad
Is in the leäne, the wind do bring
The merry peals that bells do ring
O ding-dong-ding, when birds be still.

Zoo teäke, vor me, the town a-drown'd
'Ithin a storm o' rumblèn sound,
An' gi'e me vaïces that do speak
So soft an' meek, to souls alwone;
(h)wen bardz bis stıl
vər a:l ðə zın də liəv ðə skəıi
ən a:l ðə sə:un(d)z ə de: də dəı
ən nu: muər viit də we:k ðə dım
vill(d)pe: $\theta$ to klım ðə stə:ıəlz ba:rz
(j)i:t əut bılo: ðə rəızən sta:rz

дə da:rknən de: mıd liəv bihə:In(d)
(w)u:n $\mathrm{t} \wedge$ 〕 ðət ə:i Səl a:lwe:z vo:in(d)
ə(h)wispərən kə:rn(d) (h)wen borrdz bi: stıl
zu: let $\partial \partial$ de: kım pn tə spred
(h)rz kə:in(d)li loit əbıv mə:i hed wi zoits to zi: ən sa:un(d)z to hiər ðət strl də tfiər mə: $\theta$ oxtvul mə:in(d) ar let ən gu: ən liəv bihəim(d) ən əuәr tə stro:l əlpy ðə gljedz
(h)wər nəit də drəiun ðə biitfiz Jjedz
pn gra:sız bljedz (h)wen bardz bi: strl
vər (h)wen ðə nəıt də lıl ðə sə:un(d)
ə kə:uz əbljeərən ə:ut in grə:un(d)
ðə Silvæıst dog də stan ən bark $^{\text {and }}$ ıðın ðə da:rk bızəııd ðə ro:d ən (h)wen nu: kraklən wagənz luəd iz in ðə ljen ðə win(d) də brıŋ
ðə meri pi:lz ðət belz də rıŋ
o: dindpydın (h)wen bərdz bi: stıl
zu: tjek vər mi: ðə tə:un ədrə:und
ıðın ə starm ə r^mblən səun(d)
ən gi: mi: væısız ðət də spi:k
sə spft ən mi:k tə so:lz əluən

The brook a-gurglèn round a stwone, An' birds o' day a-zingèn clear, An' leaves, that I mid zit an' hear may
A-rustlèn near, when birds be still.
ðə bruk əgərgglən rəun(d) ə stuən ən bardz ə de: azıngən kliər ən li:vz ðət ə:I mid zit ən hiər ər^slon niər (h)wen bardz bia stıl

## RIDÈN HWOME AT NIGHT

OH! no, I quite injaÿ'd the ride
Behind wold Dobbin's heavy heels, Wi' Jeäne a-prattlèn at my zide,

Above our peäir o' spinnèn wheels, As grey-rin'd ashes' swaÿèn tops Did creak in moonlight in the copse, Above the quiv'rèn grass, a-beät By wind a-blowèn drough the geät.

If weary souls did want their sleep,
They had a-zent vor sleep the night;
Vor vo'k that had a call to keep folk
Awake, lik' us, there still wer light.
An' He that shut the sleepers' eyes,
A-waitèn vor the zun to rise,
Ha' too much love to let em know
The ling'rèn night did goo so slow.

But if my wife did catch a zight
O' zome queer pollard, ${ }^{3}$ or a post,
Poor soul! she took en in her fright
To be a robber or a ghost.
A two-stump'd withy, wi' a head,
Mus' be a man wi' eärms a-spread; arms
An' foam o' water, round a rock, Wer then a drownèn leädy's frock.

Zome staddle stwones to bear a mow, Wer dancèn veäries on the lag;
stones for the base of a baystack fairies

An' then a snow-white sheeted cow Could only be, she thought, their flag,

[^2]rə：Idən huəm ət nəit
o：no：ә：I kwəit indzæid ðə rə：Id bihəinn（d）（w）uəld dobinz hevi hi：lz
wi dзjen əpratlən ət mə：i zəisd əbムv əuər pjeər ə spinən（h）willz
əz gre：rə：Ind afız swæıə tops
did kri：k in mu：nləit in ðə kpps əbムv ðə kwivrən gra：s əbjət $\mathrm{b}(ə \mathrm{i}) \mathrm{I}$ win（d）əblo：ən dru：ðə gjət

If wiəri so：lz did wont ðər sli：p
ðе：had əzent vər slipp ðə nəıt
vər vo：k ðət had ə ka：l to ki（：）p
əwjek lik $\Lambda$ s ðər stıl wər ləit
ən hi：ðət $\int_{\Lambda t}$ ðə sli：pərz ə：Iz
əwæıtən vər ðə zın to rə：iz
ha tu：mıtf $1 \wedge v$ to let $\rho \mathrm{m}$ no：
ðə lingrən nəit did gu：sə slo：
bət if mə：i woif did katf $\partial$ zoit
ə z＾m kwirr pola：rd ar a post pu（：）ər soil Sii tuk ən in（h）ər froit
to bi：$\partial$ robar or a go：st
ə tu：stımpt wiði wi ə hed mas bi：ə man wi jarmz əspred ən form $\partial$ wottrr rəun（d）$\partial$ rok wər ðยn ə drə：unən ljediz frok
zəm stadəl stuənz to beər ə mo：
wər de：nsən vjeəriz pn ðə lag
ən ðยn ə sno：（h）wərt fiittd kə：u
kud o：nli bi：Ji：ðつ：t ðər flag

An owl a-vleèn drough the wood
Wer men on watch vor little good;
An' geätes a slam'd by wind, did goo,
She thought, to let a robber drough.

But after all, she lik'd the zight
O' cows asleep in glitt'rèn dew;
An' brooks that gleam'd below the light,
An' dim vield paths 'ithout a shoe.
An' gaily talk'd bezide my ears,
A-laughèn off her needless fears:
Or had the childern uppermost
In mind, instead o' thief or ghost.

An' when our house, wi' open door,
Did rumble hollow round our heads, She heästen'd up to tother vloor,

To zee the childern in their beds;
An' vound woone little head awry, one
Wi' woone a-turn'd toward the sky;
An' wrung her hands ageän her breast, A-smilèn at their happy rest.
ən əuul əvliiən dru: ðə wud wər men pn wot $\int$ vər littl gud ən gjets ə slamd $\mathrm{b}(ə \cdot \mathrm{r}) \mathrm{win}(\mathrm{d})$ did gu: fi: ðo:t tə let ə robər dru:
bət e:tər a:l fi: likt ðə zəitt
ə kə:uz əsli:p in glitrən dju:
ən bruks ðət glìmd bilo: ðə lə:it
ən dim viil(d) pe:Әz ıðə:ut ə Ju:
ən gæıli te:kt bizoisd məis iərz
əle:fən of (h)ər ni:dlıs fiərz
ar had ðə tfildərn «pərmo:st
in məin(d) insted ə ði:f ər go:st
ən (h)wen əuər həus wi o:bən duər
did rambəl holər ra:un(d) əuər hedz
Si: hjesənd $\Lambda p$ to t^ðəər vluər
to zi: ðə tfildərn in ðər bedz
ən vəun(d) (w)u:n lital hed ərəis
wi (w)u:n ətə:rnd təwa:rd ðə skə:i
ən ruy (h)ər han(d)z əgjen (h)ər brest
əsməilən ət ðər hapi rest

WHERE the western zun, unclouded,
Up above the grey hill-tops,
Did sheen drough ashes, lofty sh'ouded,
On the turf bezide the copse,
In zummer weather,
We together,
Sorrow-slightèn, work-vorgettèn,
Gambol'd wi' the zun a-zettèn.

There, by flow'ry bows o' bramble, Under hedge, in ash-tree sheädes, The dun-heaïr'd ho'se did slowly ramble curved stems shadows borse
On the grasses' dewy bleädes,
Zet free o' lwoads,
An' stwony rwoads,
Vorgetvul o' the lashes frettèn, stinging
Grazèn wi' the zun a-zettèn.

There wer rooks a-beätèn by us
Drough the air, in a vlock, through
An' there the lively blackbird, nigh us,
On the meäple bough did rock,
Wi' ringèn droat, throat
Where zunlight smote
The yollow boughs o' zunny hedges
Over western hills' blue edges.

Waters, drough the meäds a-purlèn,
Glissen'd in the evenèn's light,
An' smoke, above the town a-curlèn,
Melted slowly out o' zight;

## zanzet

(h)wər ðə westərn z^n ^nkləıudid $\Lambda p$ əbへv ðə gre: hiltops
did fiin dru: afiz lofti $\int$ əoudıd pn ðə tə:rf bizə:ıd ðə kpps
in z^mər wとðər wi: təgદðər sarə(r)sləitəon wərkvərgetən gambəld wi ðə z^n əzetən
ðər b(ə:)ı flə:uri bo:z ə brambəl $\Lambda n d ə r$ hedz in aftri: $\int j \varepsilon d z$
ðə d^nhjeərd hbs did slo:li rambəl pn ðə gra:sız dju:i bljedz zet fri: ə luədz ən stuəni ruədz vərgetvul ə ðə lafız fretən grjezən wi ðə z^n əzદtən
ðər wər ruks əbiətən bəıı əs dru: ði æıə in ə vlpk
ən ðər ðə lə!ivli blakbə:rd nə:I əs pn ðə mjepəl bə:u did rok wi riyən dro:t (h)wər z^nləit smo:t ðə jalər bə!uz ə Z^ni hedzIz ง:vər westorn hilz blu: $\varepsilon \mathrm{d}_{3} \mathrm{IZ}$
wo:tərz dru: ðə miədz əрər(d)lən glisənd in ði i:vmənz ləit
ən smo:k əb^v ðә tə'un əkərr(d)lən meltid slo:li əut ə zəit

An' there, in glooms
Ov unzunn'd rooms,
To zome, wi' idle sorrows frettèn,
Zuns did set avore their zettèn.

We were out in geämes and reäces,
Loud a-laughèn, wild in me'th, mirth Wi' windblown heäir, an' zunbrown'd feäces,

Leäpen on the high-sky'd e'th, earth
Avore the lights
Wer tin'd o' nights, lost
An' while the gossamer's light nettèn
Sparkled to the zun a-zettèn.

әn ðər in glu:mz
əv ınzınd ru:mz
to $\mathrm{z} \wedge \mathrm{m}$ wi əıIdəl sarə(r)z fretən
zanz did set əvuər ðər zetən
wi: wər əut in gjemz ən(d) rjesiz
laud əle:fən wəill(d) in me $\theta$
wi win(d)blown hjeər ən zınbrərund fjesiz
liəpən pn ðə həııskə:id $\varepsilon \theta$
əvuər ðə ləits
wər toind ə nəits
ən (h)wərl дə gosəmərz ləıit netən
sparkəəld to ðə z^n əzetən

## SPRING

Now the zunny aïr's a-blowèn
Softly over flowers a-growèn;
An' the sparklèn light do quiver
On the ivy-bough an' river;
Bleätèn lambs, wi' woolly feäces,
Now do plaÿ, a-runnèn reäces;
An' the springèn
Lark's a-zingèn,
Lik' a dot avore the cloud,
High above the ashes' sh'oud.
canopy

Housèn, in the open brightness,
Now do sheen in spots o' whiteness; shine
Here an' there, on upland ledges,
In among the trees an' hedges,
Where, along by vlocks o' sparrows,
Chatt'rèn at the ploughman's harrows,
Dousty rwoaded, dusty
Errand-lwoaded;
Jenny, though her cloak is thin,
Do wish en hwome upon the pin.

$$
i t, \text { peg }
$$

Zoo come along, noo longer heedvul so
Ov the viër, leätely needvul,
Over grass o' slopèn leäzes, meadows
Zingèn zongs in zunny breezes;
Out to work in copse, a-mootèn,
Where the primrwose is a-shootèn, An' in gladness, Free o' sadness,
In the warmth o' Spring vorget
Leafless winter's cwold an' wet.
sprıy
nə：u ðə z＾ni æIrz əblo：ən
spf（t）li эivər fləiuərz əgro：ən
ən ðə sparrklən ləıit də kwıvər
pn ði ə！ivibəu ən rivər
bliətən lamz wi wuli fjesiz
nəiu də plæı ər＾nən rjesiz
ən ðə sprıjən
larrks əzingən
lik ə dnt əvuər ðə kləud
hə：ı əbлv ði afız 〕əư
həuuzən in ði o：bən brə：itnıs
nəiu də Jiin in sppts ə（h）wəitnis
hiər ən ðعər pn $\Lambda$ plən（d）ledzIz
in əmpy ðə tri：z ən hedzIz
（h）wər əlpy b（ə：）I vlpks ə sparə（r）z
t $\int$ atrən ət ðə pləumənz harə（r）z
də：usti ruədıd
عrən（d）luədıd
dろeni ðo：（h）ər kluək iz ðın
də wif ən huəm əppn ðə pin
zu：kım əlpy nu：longər hi：dvol
əv ðə vəııə ljєtli ni：dvul
o：vər grais ə slo：pən liəzız
zingən zDクz in zani bri：zız
ə＇ut to wərk in kpps əmutən
（h）wər ðə prımruəz IZ ə $\circlearrowright$ ひtən
ən in gladnıs
fri：$\partial$ sadnis
in ðə wa：rm $\theta$ ə sprıy vərget
lifflis wintərz kuəld ən wet

## THE ZUMMER HEDGE

As light do gleäre in ev'ry ground,
Wi' boughy hedges out a-round
A-climmèn up the slopèn brows
O' hills, in rows o' sheädy boughs:
The while the hawthorn buds do blow
As thick as stars, an' white as snow;
Or cream-white blossoms be a-spread
About the guelder-rwoses' head;
How cool's the sheäde, or warm's the lewth, shelter
Bezide a zummer hedge in blooth. bloom

When we've a-work'd drough longsome hours, through
Till dew's a-dried vrom dazzlèn flow'rs,
The while the climmèn zun ha' glow'd
Drough mwore than half his daily road:
Then where the sheädes do slily pass
shadows
Athirt our veet upon the grass, across
As we do rest by lofty ranks
Ov elems on the flow'ry banks;
How cool's the sheäde, or warm's the lewth,
Bezide a zummer hedge in blooth.

But oh! below woone hedge's zide one
Our jaÿ do come a-most to pride;
Out where the high-stemm'd trees do stand,
tall-trunked
In row bezide our own free land,
An' where the wide-leav'd clote mid zwim yellow water-lily, may
'Ithin our water's rushy rim:
An' raïn do vall, an' zuns do burn,
An' each in season, and in turn,
To cool the sheäde or warm the lewth
Ov our own zummer hedge in blooth.
ðə z^mər hed3
əz la:t də gljeər in evri grəun(d)
wi bə:ui hed3iz əiut ərə:un(d)
əklımən $\wedge р$ ðә slo:pən brəuz
ə hilz in ro:z ə $\int j \varepsilon d i$ bə:uz
ðə (h)wəill ðə he:ða:rn bıdz də blo:
əz Ork $^{2 z}$ sta:rz ən (h)wəit əz sno: ar kre:m(h)wart blpsəmz bi: əspred əbəut ðə geldər ruəziz hed hə:u ku:lz ðə $\int j$ jed ar wa:rmz ðə lu: $\theta$ bızəid ə z^mər hed3 in blu: $\theta$
(h)wen wi:v əwərkt dru: lpysəm əuərz
tıl dju:z ədrəsid vrəm dazlən flə:uərz дә (h)wəil ðə klımən zın hə glo:d dru: muər ðən he:f (h)ız de:li ro:d ðєn (h)wər ðә $\int j \varepsilon d z$ də slə:Ili pa:s əðәırt əuәr viit əppn ðə gra:s
 əv عləmz pn ðə fləuri baŋks hə:u ku:lz ðə $\int j$ jed ar wa:rmz ðə lu: $\theta$ bizo:id ə z^mər hed3 in blu: $\theta$
bət o: bilo: (w)u:n hedziz zo:id əuər d弓æı də k^m a:məst to prois əut (h)wər ðə həristemd tri:z də stan(d) in ro: bizəitd əuər oun fri: lan(d) ən (h)wər ðə waidliivd klo:t mıd zwım ıðın ə:uər wo:tərz rıfi rım ən ræin də va:l ən z^nz də bərn ən itt in si:zən ən(d) in tarn to ku:l ðə jjed ar wa:rm ðə lu: $\theta$ əv əür o:n zımər hed3 in blu: $\theta$

How soft do sheäke the zummer hedge-
How soft do sway the zummer zedge-
How bright be zummer skies an' zun-
How bright the zummer brook do run;
An' feäir the flowers do bloom, to feäde
Behind the swaÿen mower's bleäde;
An' sweet be merry looks o' jaÿ,
By weäles an' pooks o' June's new haÿ, ridges and cones
Wi' smilèn age, an laughèn youth,
Bezide the zummer hedge in blooth.
hə:u spft də $\int j$ jk ðə z^mər hed3
həu spft də swæı ðә zımər zed3 hə:u bro:it bi: zımər skəiz ən z^n hə:u brəit ðə z^mər bruk də rın ən fjeər ðə fləruərz də blu:m to fjed bihə:in(d) ðə swæıə mo:ərz bljed ən swi(:)t bi: meri luks ə dzæı

wi smə:ilən ع:d3 ən le:fən ju: $\theta$
bizə:Id ðә zımər hed3 in blu: $\theta$

O SMALL-FEÄC'D flow'r that now dost bloom
To stud wi' white the shallow Frome, An' leäve the clote to spread his flow'r yellow water-lily
On darksome pools o' stwoneless Stour, When sofly-rizèn aïrs do cool The water in the sheenèn pool, shining Thy beds o' snow-white buds do gleam So feäir upon the sky-blue stream, As whitest clouds, a-hangèn high Avore the blueness o' the sky;
An' there, at hand, the thin-heäir'd cows, In aïry sheädes o' withy boughs, shadows, willow
Or up bezide the mossy rails,
Do stan' an' zwing their heavy tails, The while the ripplèn stream do flow
Below the dousty bridge's bow;
dusty, arch
An' quiv'rèn water-gleams do mock mimic
The weäves, upon the sheäded rock;
An' up athirt the copèn stwone
The laïtren bwoy do leän alwone,
A-watchèn, wi' a stedvast look, The vallèn waters in the brook, across loitering
falling
The while the zand o' time do run
An' leäve his errand still undone.
An' oh! as long's thy buds would gleam
Above the softly-slidèn stream,
While sparklèn zummer-brooks do run
Below the lofty-climèn zun,
bigh-climbing
I only wish that thou could'st staÿ
Vor noo man's harm, an' all men's jaÿ.
ðə wo：tər kro：vut
o：sma：lfjest fle：uər ðət nəıu dəst blu：m
to stıd wi（h）wəit ðə Jalər fru：m ən liəv ðə klo：t to spred（h）ız flə：uər pn da：rksəm pu：lz ə stuənlıs stə：uər （h）wen spflirə：Izən ærrz də ku：l ðə wo：tər in ðə Ji：nən pu：l
ðәェ bedz ə sno：（h）wəit b＾dz də glim
sə fjєər əppn ðə skəıblu：stri：m
əz（h）wəittst kləudz əhayən hə：I
əvuər ðə blu：nıs ə ðә skəıi
ən ðər ət han（d）ðə ðınhjeərd kə：uz
in æıri jjedz ə wıði ba：uz
ar $\Lambda$ p bızə：Id ðə mosi ræılz
də stan ən zwig ðər hevi tæılz
ðə（h）wəıIl ðə rıplən stri：m də flo：
bılo：ðə də：usti br＾d3ız bo：
ən kwivrən wo：tərgli：mz də mok
ðə wjevz əppn ðə $\int j \varepsilon: d ı d ~ r o k ~$
ən $\Lambda р$ əðәгrt ðə ko：pən stuən
ðə læıtrən bwə：I də liən əluən

ðə va：lən wo：tərz in ðə bruk

ən liəv（h）ız عrən（d）stıl $\Lambda n d \wedge n$
ən o：əz loyz ðә：ェ bıdz wud gli：m
әbムv ðә spf（t）lisləiIdən stri：m
（h）wəıll sparrklən z＾mərbruks də r＾n
bılo：ðə lpftiklımən z＾n
ə：o：nli wif ðət ðә：u kudst stæı
vər nu：manz ha：rm ən a：l menz dзæı

But no, the waterman 'ull weäde Thy water wi' his deadly bleäde, To slaÿ thee even in thy bloom, Fair small-feäced flower o' the Frome.
bət no: ðə wo:tərman ul wjed ðəıI wo:tər wi (h)ız dedli bljed tə slæı đi: i:vən in ðəıı blu:m
fjeər sma:lfjest fla:uər ə ðə fru:m

DEAR lilac-tree, a-spreadèn wide
Thy purple blooth on ev'ry zide,
As if the hollow sky did shed
Its blue upon thy flow'ry head;
Oh! whether I mid sheäre wi' thee may
Thy open airr, my bloomèn tree,
Or zee thy blossoms vrom the gloom,
'Ithin my zunless workèn-room,
My heart do leäp, but leäp wi' sighs,
At zight o' thee avore my eyes,
For when thy grey-blue head do swaÿ
In cloudless light, 'tis Spring, 'tis Maÿ.
'Tis Spring, 'tis Maÿ, as Maÿ woonce shed once His glowèn light above thy head-
When thy green boughs, wi' bloomy tips, Did sheäde my childern's laughèn lips;
A-screenèn vrom the noonday gleäre
Their rwosy cheäks an' glossy heäir;
The while their mother's needle sped,
Too quick vor zight, the snow-white thread,
Unless her han', wi' lovèn ceäre,
Did smooth their little heads o' heäir;

Or wi' a sheäke, tie up anew
Vor zome wild voot, a slippèn shoe;
An' I did leän bezide thy mound Ageän the deäsy-dappled ground,
The while the woaken clock did tick
made of oak.
My hour o' rest away too quick,
ðə ləıılək
diər ləiləktri: əspredən wəid
ðәı parpəl blu: $\theta$ pn evri zasid
əz if ðə hblər skəıi did $\int \varepsilon d$
its blu: әppn ðə:ı flo:uri hed
o: (h)weðər ə:I mid Jjeər wi ði:
ðә: o:bən æાr mə: blu:mən tri:
ar zi: ðə: blosəmz vrəm ðə glu:m
ıðın məェ z^nlıs wərkənru:m
məit harrt də liəp bot liəp wi soriz
ət zəitt ə ði: əvuər mə! əitz
vər (h)wen ðə:ı gre:blu: hed də swæı in klo:udlis lost tiz sprig tiz mæı
tız sprıy tiz mæı əz mæı (w)u:ns $\int \varepsilon d$
(h)ız glo:ən ləit əbıv ðəıı hed
(h)wen ðә: gri:n baruz wi blu:mi tips did Sjed mə:i tfildərnz le:fən lips əskrinnən vrəm ðə nu:nde: glj६ər
ðər ruəzi tfiəks ən glosi hjeər
ðə (h)wəェil ðər m^ðərz nıdəl sped
tu: kwik vər za:it ðə sno:(h)wart dred
^nles (h)ər han wi lıvən kjeər did smu:ð ðər litəl hedz ə hjeər
ar wi $ə$ Jjek tə:I $\Lambda p$ ənju:
vər zım waril(d) vot ə slipən fu: ən əis did liən bızəıid ðәıi mə:un(d) әgjєn ðә djezidapəld grə:un(d)
ðə (h)wə:il ðə (w) uəkən klpk did tik mə:I əuər ə rest әwə: tu: kwik

An' call me off to work anew,
Wi' slowly-ringèn strokes, woone, two. one
Zoo let me zee noo darksome cloud so
Bedim to-day thy flow'ry sh'oud, canopy
But let en bloom on ev'ry spraÿ, it
Drough all the days o' zunny Maÿ. tbrough
ən ka:l mi: pf to work ənju:
wi slo:lirıŋən stro:ks (w)u:n tu:
zu: let mi: zi: nu: darrksəm kləud bidım təde: ðəıı fləiuri ऽəəud bət let ən bluim pn evri spræı
dru: a:l ðə de:z ə z^ni mæı
'Twer out at Penley I'd a-past
A zummer day that went too vast, fast
An' when the zettèn zun did spread
On western clouds a vi'ry red, fiery
The elems' leafy limbs wer still
Above the gravel-bedded rill, An' under en did warble sh'ill, Avore the dusk, the blackbird.

An' there, in sheädes o' darksome yews, shadows
Did vlee the maïdens on their tooes, fy, toes
A-laughèn sh'ill wi' merry feäce
loudly
When we did vind their hidèn pleäce, 'Ithin the loose-bough'd ivy's gloom, Or lofty lilac, vull in bloom, Or hazzle-wrides that gi'ed em room bazel-clumps, gave Below the zingèn blackbird.

Above our heads the rooks did vlee
To reach their nested elem-tree, An' splashèn vish did rise to catch The wheelèn gnots above the hatch; gnats, wicket-gate
An' there the miller went along,
A-smilèn, up the sheädy drong, lane
But yeet too deaf to hear the zong yet
A-zung us by the blackbird.
An' there the sh'illy-bubblèn brook musically-
Did leäve behind his rocky nook,
To run drough meäds a-chill'd wi' dew, tbrough
Vrom hour to hour the whole night drough;
ðə blakbərd
twər əut ət penli ə.Id əpa:st
ə z^mər de: ðət went tu: va:st
ən (h)wen ðə zetən zın did spred
pn westərn klaudz a vəiəri red
ði عləmz li:fí lımz wər stıl
əbムv ðə gravəlbedıd rıl
ən $\Lambda$ ndər ən did wa:rbol $\int_{\mathrm{II}}$
əvuər ðə d^sk ðə blakbərd
ən ðər in $\int j$ jedz ə darrksəm ju:z
dıd vli: ðə mæıdənz pn ðər tu:z
əle:fən $\int_{\mathrm{rl}}$ wi meri fjes
(h)wen wi: did və:m(d) ðər hə:Idən pljes
ıðın ðə lu:sbəuud əıiviz glu:m
ar lpfti ləilək vul in blu:m
ar hazəlroitdz ðət gi:d əm ru:m
bılo: ðə zingən blakbərd
əbıv ə:uər hedz ðə ruks did vli:
to rits ðər nestid eləmtri:
ən splafən vif did ro:iz to kat
ðə (h)wi:lən nats əb^v ðə hats
ən ðər ðə milər went əlpy

bət (j)it tu: def to hiər ðə zpy
әz^y əs b(ə!)ı ðə blakbərd
ən ðər ðə SIlibлblən bruk
did lizv biho:m(d) (h)rz roki nuk
to rın dru: miədz ətfild wi dju:
vrəm ə:uər to əuər ðə huəl nəit dru:

But still his murmurs wer a-drown'd
By vaïces that mid never sound
might
Ageän together on that ground, Wi' whislèns o' the blackbird.
bət stıl (h)iz mərmərz wər ədrəiund b(ə:)I væIsız ðət mıd nevər səiund əgjen təgદðər pn ðat grəiund wi (h)wislənz ə ðə blakbə!rd

AH! Jeäne, my maïd, I stood to you,
When you wer christen'd, small an' light, Wi' tiny eärms o' red an' blue, arms
A-hangèn in your robe o' white.
We brought ye to the hallow'd stwone,
Vor Christ to teäke ye vor his own,
When harvest work wer all a-done, An' time brought round October zunThe slantèn light o' Fall.

An' I can mind the wind wer rough, remember
An' gather'd clouds, but brought noo storms, An' you did nessle warm enough, 'Ithin your smilèn mother's eärms. arms
The whindlèn grass did quiver light, fragile
Among the stubble, feäded white,
An' if at times the zunlight broke
Upon the ground, or on the vo'k,
folk
'Twer slantèn light o' Fall.

An' when we brought ye drough the door
O' Knapton Church, a child o' greäce,
There cluster'd round a'most a score
O' vo'k to zee your tiny feäce.
An' there we all did veel so proud,
To zee an' op'nèn in the cloud,
An' then a stream o' light break drough,
A-sheenèn brightly down on youshining The slantèn light o' Fall.
ðə sle:ntən ləıit ə fa:l
a: dzjen mə:ı mæıd əıi stud to ju:
(h)wen ju: wər krisənd sma:l ən ləitt
wi ta:mi ja:rmz ə red ən blu:
əhayən in jər ro:b ə (h)wəit
wi: bro:t is to ðə halərd stuən
vər kroist to tjek i: var (h)ız oun
(h)wen ha:rvist work wər a:l əd $\wedge n$
ən to:im bro:t rəun(d) pkto:bər z^n ðə sle:ntən ləıit ə fa:l
ən əェı kən mə:ın(d) ðə win(d) wər rıf
ən gaðərd kləudz bat bro:t nu: sta:rmz
ən ju: did nesəl wa:rm in $\wedge f$
ıðın jər sməilən m^ðərz ja:rmz
ðə (h)windlən gra:s did kwivər lə:it
əmpy ðə stıbəl fjedıd (h)wait
ən if ət tə:Imz ðə zınlait bro:k
әppn ðә grəun(d) ar pn ðə vo:k
twər sle:ntən lə:it ə fa:l
ən (h)wen wi: brott i: dru: ðə duər
ə naptən tJartf ə tfəril(d) ə grjes
ðər klıstərd rəun(d) a:məst ə skuər
ə vo:k tə zi: jər təimi fjes
ən ðər wi: a:l dıd vill sə prəud
tə zi: ən o:bnən in ðə klə:ud ən ðยn ə stri:m ə lait bre:k dru:
ə $\begin{aligned} \text { innən broitli dəun pn ju: }\end{aligned}$
ðә sle:ntən ləıt ə fa:l

But now your time's a-come to stand
In church, a-blushèn at my zide, The while a bridegroom vrom my hand Ha' took ye vor his faithvul bride.
Your christèn neäme we gi'd ye here, When Fall did cool the weästèn year; wasting
An' now, ageän, we brought ye drough through The doorway, wi' your surneäme new, In slantèn light o' Fall.

An' zoo vur, Jeäne, your life is feäir,
An' God ha' been your steadvast friend,
An' mid ye have mwore jaÿ than ceäre, may,joy
Vor ever, till your journey's end.
An' I've a-watch'd ye on wi' pride,
But now I soon mus' leäve your zide,
Vor you ha' still life's spring-tide zun,
But my life, Jeäne, is now a-run
To slantèn light o' Fall.
bət nə:u jər torimz əkım to stan(d)
in tfartf əbl^̧ən ət mə:i zəis
ðə (h)wəil ə brəisdgru:m vrəm mə:I han(d)
ha tuk i: var (h)ız fæı日vul brosid jər krıstən njem wi: gi(:)d i: hiər (h)wen fa:l did ku:l ðə wjestən jiər ən nə:u əgjen wi: bro:t is dru: ðə duərwə:I wi jər sərnjem nju: in sle:ntən ləit ə fa:l
ən zu: vər dзjen jər ləiff iz fjeər
ən god ho bin jor stedvaist fren(d)
ən mid i: hav muər d弓æı ðən kjєər
var evər tıl jər dзərrniz en(d)
ən ә:Iv әwotft i: pn wi pro:Id bat nə:u əıI su:n mas liəv jər zəıId var ju: ha stil laiff sprintoisd zan bət məi laif dzjen iz nə:u ərın to sle:nton loit a fa:l

## THISSLEDOWN

THE thissledown by winds a-roll'd In Fall along the zunny plaïn,
Did catch the grass, but lose its hold, Or cling to bennets, but in vaïn.

But when it zwept along the grass,
An' zunk below the hollow's edge, It lay at rest while winds did pass

Above the pit-bescreenèn ledge.

The plaïn ha' brightness wi’ his strife,
The pit is only dark at best,
There's pleasure in a worksome life,
An' sloth is tiresome wi' its rest.

Zoo, then, I'd sooner beär my peärt,
Ov all the trials vo'k do rue,
Than have a deadness o' the heart, Wi' nothèn mwore to veel or do.

## ðisəldə:un

ðə ðısəldərun b(ə:)ı win(d)z əro:ld in fa:l əlpy ðә zıni plæın
did katf ðə gra:s bat lu:z its huəld ar klin to benits bat in væin
bət (h)wen it zwept əlpy ðə gra:s ən zıŋk bılo: ðə hblərz $\varepsilon$ d3
it le: ət rest (h)waril win(d)z did pa:s əbムv ðә pıtbiskri:nən led3
ðə plæın ha brəitnıs wi (h)ız strə:If ðә pit iz ounli da:rk ət best
ðərz plȩər in ə warksəm laif ən $\operatorname{slo} \theta$ iz taiərsəm wi th rest
zu: ðعn əisd su:nər beər məit pja:rt əv a:l ðә trəiəlz vo:k də ru:
ðən hav ə dednıs ə ðə ha:rt wi n^Өən muər to vi:l ar du:

I'VE a-come by the Maÿ-tree all times o' the year, When leaves wer a-springèn, When vrost wer a-stingèn,
When cool-winded mornèn did show the hills clear, When night wer bedimmèn the vields vur an' near.

When, in zummer, his head wer as white as a sheet,
Wi' white buds a-zwellèn,
An' blossom, sweet-smellèn,
While leaves wi' green leaves on his bough-zides did meet, A-sheädèn the deäisies down under our veet.

When the zun, in the Fall, wer a-wanderèn wan,
An' haws on his head
Did sprinkle en red, it

Or bright drops o' raïn wer a-hung loosely on, To the tips o' the sprigs when the scud wer a-gone. sudden shower

An' when, in the winter, the zun did goo low, An' keen win' did huffle, blow in gusts
But never could ruffle
The hard vrozen feäce o' the water below, His limbs wer a-fringed wi' the vrost or the snow. its
ðә mæıtri:
ə:IV ək^m b(ə:)ı ðə mæıtri: a:l tə:Imz ə ðə jiər
(h)wen li:vz wər əsprıŋən
(h)wen vrost wər əstıŋən
(h)wen ku:lwindıd ma:rnən did fo: ðə hılz kliər
(h)wen nəit wər bidımən ðə vi:l(d)z vərr ən niər
(h)wen in zamər (h)ız hed wər əz (h)wəit əz ə fi:t
wi (h)wə:it b bidz əzwelən ən blosəm swi(:)tsmelən
(h)waril li:vz wi grian li:vz pn (h)ız bo:uzaitdz did miit ə $\int j$ jedən ðə djeziz də:un «ndər ə:uər vi:t
(h)wen ðə zın in ðə fa:l wər əwpndərən wpn ən he:z pn (h)ız hed dıd sprinkəl ən red
ar brəit draps ə ræin wər əh^y lu:sli pn
tə ðə tıps ə ðə sprıgz (h)wen ðə skıd wər əgpn
ən (h)wen in ðə wintər ðə zın did gu: lo:
ən ki:n win(d) did h $h$ fəl bət nevər kud rıfəl
ðə ha:rd vro:zən fjes ə ðə wotəər bilo:
(h) Iz limz wər əfrınd3d wi ðə vrpst ər ðə sno:

## LYDLINCH BELLS

WHEN skies wer peäle wi' twinklèn stars,
An' whislèn aïr a-risèn keen;
An' birds did leäve the icy bars
To vind, in woods, their mossy screen;
When vrozen grass, so white's a sheet, Did scrunchy sharp below our veet, An' water, that did sparkle red
At zunzet, wer a-vrozen dead;
The ringers then did spend an hour
A-ringèn changes up in tow'r;
Vor Lydlinch bells be good vor sound, An' liked by all the naïghbours round.

An' while along the leafless boughs
O' ruslèn hedges, win's did pass, An' orts ov haÿ, a-left by cows,
left-overs
Did russle on the vrozen grass,
An' maïdens' paills, wi' all their work
A-done, did hang upon their vurk,
An' they, avore the fleämèn brand,
Did teäke their needle-work in hand,
The men did cheer their heart an hour
A-ringèn changes up in tow'r;
Vor Lydlinch bells be good vor sound
An' liked by all the naïghbours round.

There sons did pull the bells that rung Their mothers' weddèn peals avore, The while their fathers led em young An' blushèn vrom the churches door, An' still did cheem, wi' happy sound, As time did bring the Zundays round,
lidlint belz
(h)wen skə:iz wər pjel wi twipklan sta:rz
ən (h)wislən æır ərəızən ki:n
ən bərrdz did liəv ði əıısi ba:rz
to vəin(d) in wudz ðər mpsi skri:n
(h)wen vro:zən gra:s sə (h)waits a fiit
did skrantfi farrp bilo: əuәr vi:t
ən wo:tər ðət did sparkəəl red
ət z^nzet wər əvro:zən ded
ðə rıəərz ðєn did spen(d) ən əuər
әrıjən tJand3ız ィр in təuər vər lidlints belz bi: gud vər səiun(d) ən likt b(ə:)ı a:l ðə næıbərz rəun(d)

әn (h)wəitl əlpy ðə liiflıs bə:uz ə r^slən hed3iz winz did pa:s ən a:rts əv hæı əleft b(ə:) kə:uz did rasəl pn ðə vro:zən gra:s ən mæıdənz pæıIz wi a:l ðər wərk әd^n did hay əppn ðər vərk ən ðe: əvuәr ðə fljemən bran(d) did tjek ðər nıdəlwərrk in han(d) ðə men did tfiər ðər ha:rt ən əuər әrıjən tJand3iz $\wedge$ р in tə:uər vər lidlints belz bi: gud vər səiun(d) ən lıkt b(ə!)ı a:l ðə næıbərz roun(d)
ðદər sınz did pul ðə belz ðət rıŋ
ðər m^ðərz wedən pi:lz əvuər
ðə (h)wəัIl ðər fe:ðərz led əm j $\wedge$ ŋ
ən blıfən vrəm ðə tfərtfiz duər
ən strl did tfiem wi hapi səun(d)
әz tə:im did brıŋ ðә zлnde:z rə:un(d)

An' call em to the holy pleäce
Vor heav'nly gifts o' peace an' greäce;
An' vo'k did come, a-streamèn slow

> folk

Along below the trees in row,
While they, in merry peals, did sound
The bells vor all the naïghbours round.

An' when the bells, wi' changèn peal,
Did smite their own vo'ks window-peänes, Their sofen'd sound did often steal Wi' west winds drough the Bagber leänes; tbrough
Or, as the win' did shift, mid goo might
Where woody Stock do nessle lew,
sheltered
Or where the risèn moon did light
The walls o' Thornhill on the height;
An' zoo, whatever time mid bring so
To meäke their vive clear vaïces zing, Still Lydlinch bells wer good vor sound, An' liked by all the naïghbours round.
ən ka:l əm to ðə ho:li pljes
vər hevnli gifts ə piss ən grjes
ən vo:k did kım əstri:mən slo:
alpy bilo: ðə triiz in ro:
(h)wəill ðe: in meri pi:lz did sə:un(d) ðə belz vər a:l ðə næıbərz rəun(d)
ən (h)wen ðə belz wi tfandzən pi:l
did sməitt ðər o:n vo:ks windərpjenz
ðər spfən(d) səun(d) did pfən sti:l
wi west win(d)z dru: ðə bagbər ljenz ar az ðə win(d) did $\int_{\text {Ift }}$ mid gu: (h)wər wudi stok də nesəl lu: ar (h)weər ðə ro:izən mu:n did lo:it ðә wa:lz ə ðа:rnhıl pn ðə həっıt ən zu: (h)wdtevər torim mid brıp ta mjek ðər vai! kliər væisiz ziŋ stil lidlıntf belz war gud var sarun(d) ən lıkt b(ə!)ı a:l ðə næıbərz ro:un(d)
old folk, out
AH! when the wold vo'k went abroad
They thought it vast enough,
If vow'r good ho'ses beät the road
Avore the coach's ruf;
An' there they zot,
A-cwold or hot,
An' roll'd along the ground, While the whip did smack On the ho'ses' back,
An' the wheels went swiftly round, Good so's;
The wheels went swiftly round.

Noo iron rails did streak the land
To keep the wheels in track.
The coachman turn'd his vow'r-in-hand,
Out right, or left, an' back;
An' he'd stop avore
A man's own door,
To teäke en up or down:
While the reïns vell slack
On the ho'ses' back,
Till the wheels did rottle round ageän;
Till the wheels did rottle round.

An' there, when wintry win' did blow,
Athirt the plaïn an' hill,
An' the zun wer peäle above the snow,
An' ice did stop the mill,
They did laugh an' joke
Wi' cwoat or cloke,
So warmly roun' em bound,
ðə ste:d3 kott $\int$
a: (h)wen ðə (w)uəld vo:k went əbro:d

If və:uər gud hosiz biət ðə ro:d әvuər ðə ko:tfiz rıf ən ðər ðe: zat əkuəld $\partial \mathrm{hbt}$
ən roild əlpy ðə gro:un(d)
(h)wəıil ðə (h)wip did smak pn ðə hbsız bak
ən ðə (h)wi:lz went swif(t)li ro:un(d) gud so:z
ðə (h)wi:lz went swıf(t)li rə:un(d)
nu: ə:əərn ræılz did stri:k ðə lan(d)
to ki(:)p дə (h)wi:lz in trak
ðə ko:tfmən tərind (h)ız vəuərınhan(d)
əut roit ər left ən bak ən əd stpp əvuər ə manz o:n duər
to tjek ən $\wedge p$ ər də:un
(h)wəıI ðə ræınz vel slak
pn ðə hbsız bak
trl ðə (h)wi:lz did rotəl rəun(d) əgjen tıl дə (h)wi:lz dıd rotəl ra:un(d)

әn ðər (h)wen wintri win did blo:
əðəərt ðə plæın ən hıl
ən ðə z^n wər pjel əbムv ðə sno:
ən ə:Is did stop ðə mıl ðe: did le:f ən d3o:k wi kuət ər klo:k
sə wa:rmli rə:un əm bə:un(d)

While the whip did crack
On the ho'ses' back,
An' the wheels did trundle round, d'ye know;
The wheels did trundle round.

An' when the rumblèn coach did pass
Where hufflèn winds did roar, gusty
They'd stop to teäke a warmèn glass
By the sign above the door;
An' did laugh an' joke
An' ax the vo'k
ask, folle.
The miles they wer vrom town,
Till the whip did crack
On the ho'ses back,
An' the wheels did truckle roun', good vo'k;
The wheels did truckle roun'.

An' gailly rod wold age or youth,
rode, old
When zummer light did vall
On woods in leaf, or trees in blooth, bloom
Or girt vo'ks parkzide wall. great
An' they thought they past
The pleäces vast,
fast
Along the dousty groun', dusty
When the whip did smack
On the ho'ses' back,
An' the wheels spun swiftly roun'. Them days The wheels spun swiftly roun'.
(h)wə:il ðə (h)wip did krak
pn ðə hbsiz bak
ən ðə (h)willz dıd trındəl rəun(d) dji: no:
ðə (h)wi:lz did tr^ndəl rə:un(d)
ən (h)wen ðə rımblən ko:tf did pa:s
(h)wər h^flən win(d)z did ruər
ðe:d stop to tjek $\partial$ wa:rmən gla:s

әn did le:f $\begin{aligned} \\ \text { d } \\ \text { ork }\end{aligned}$
ən a:ks ðə vo:k
ðə məıilz ðe: wər vrəm torun
til ðə (h)wip did krak
pn ðə hbsız bak
ən ðə (h)wi:lz did trakəl rə:un gud vo:k
ðə (h)wi:lz did trakəl roun

(h)wen zamər loit did va:l
pn wudz in li:f ar tri:z in blu: $\theta$
ər gort vo:ks parkzo:id wa:l
әn ðe: ðo:t ðe: pa:st
ðə pljesız va:st
əlpy ðə dəusti grə:un
(h)wen ðə (h)wip dıd smak
pn ðə hbsiz bak
ən ðə (h)willz spın swif(t)li rəun ðعm de:z
ðә (h)wi:lz sp^n swif(t)li rə:un

## WAYFEÄRÈN

THE sky wer clear, the zunsheen glow'd
sunshine
through
dusty
As I did beät the dousty road
Vrom hinder hills, a-feädèn gray;
Drough hollows up the hills,
Vrom knaps along by mills,
billocks
Vrom mills by churches tow'rs, wi' bells
That twold the hours to woody dells.

An' when the windèn road do guide
The thirsty vootman where mid flow
may
The water vrom a rock bezide
His vootsteps, in a sheenèn bow; shining
The hand a-hollow'd up
Do beät a goolden cup,
To catch an' drink it, bright an' cool, A-vallèn light 'ithin the pool.
falling

Zoo when, at last, I hung my head so
Wi' thirsty lips a-burnèn dry, I come bezide a river-bed

Where water flow'd so blue's the sky;
An' there I meäde me up
O' coltsvoot leaf a cup,
Where water vrom his lip o' gray,
Wer sweet to sip thik burnèn day.

But when our work is right, a jaÿ
Do come to bless us in its traïn, An' hardships ha' zome good to paÿ

The thoughtvul soul vor all their païn:

## wə：Ifjeərən

ðə skə：ı wər kliər ðə zınfin glo：d pn dru：pən fləuəəz dru：ðə de：
əz әiI did biət дə dəusti ro：d vrəm hə：indər hilz əfjedən gre： dru：hblərz «p ðə hılz vrəm naps olpy $\mathrm{b}(\boldsymbol{2}$ ） I mılz vrəm milz b（ə）：It torrtfiz təuərz wi belz ðət tuald ði ə：uərz tə wudi delz
ən（h）wen ðə wə：m（d）ən ro：d də gəıid ðə дərsti vutmən（h）wər mid flo：
ðə wo：tər vrəm ə rok bizəisd
（h）rz vutsteps in $\partial$ fiinən bo：
ðə han（d）əhplərd $\wedge p$
də biət ə gu：ldən kıp
to kat ${ }^{\text {on dripk it broit }}$ ən ku：l əva：lən ləıit ıðın ðə pu：l
zu：（h）wen ət le：st ә：h hıy məェ hed wi ðərrsti lips əbərrnən drə：i
ә：kım bızəid ə rıvərbed （h）wər wo：tər flo：d sə blu：z ðə skəəi әn ðәr әェ mjed mi：ィp ə ko：ltsvut li：f ə kıp
（h）wər wo：tər vrəm（h）ız lip a gre：
wər swi（：）t to sıp đık bərnən de：
bət（h）wen əuər wərk Iz rəit ə d弓æı
də kım to bles as in its træin
ən ha：rdfips ha z＾m gud to pæı ðə $\theta$ o：tvul so：l vər a：l ðər pæın

The het do sweetèn sheäde,
An' weary lim's ha' meäde
A bed o' slumber, still an' sound,
By woody hill or grassy mound.
An' while I zot in sweet delaÿ sat
Below an elem on a hill,
Where boughs a-halfwaÿ up did swaÿ
In sheädes o' lim's above em still, shadows
An' blue sky show'd between
The flutt'rèn leäves o' green;
I woulden gi'e that gloom an' sheäde give
Vor any room that weälth ha' meäde.
But oh! that vo'k that have the roads
Where weary-vooted souls do pass,
Would leäve bezide the stwone vor lwoads,
A little strip vor zummer grass;
That when the stwones do bruise
An' burn an' gall our tooes, toes
We then mid cool our veet on beds may
O' wild-thyme sweet, or deäisy-heads.

> ðə het də swi(:)tən $\int j \varepsilon d$
> ən wiəri lımz hə mjed
> ə bed ə slımbər stıl ən səun(d)
> b(əi)I wudi hıl ər graisi məiun(d)
ən (h)wə:Il ə:ı zat in swi(:)t dilæı
bılo: ən عləm pn $\partial$ hil
(h)wər bəuz əhe:fwə!ı $\Lambda p$ did swæı
in $\int j \varepsilon d z$ ə limz əbムv əm stıl ən blu: skəis Joid bitwi:n ðə flıtrən lisvz ə gri:n
ə! (w)Udən gi: ðat glu:m ən $\int j \varepsilon d$
vər عni ru:m ðət wel $\theta$ hə mjed
b^t o: ðət vo:k ðət hav ðə ro:dz
(h)wər wiərivutid so:lz də pais
wud liəv bızəiıd ðə stuən vər luədz
ə litəl strip vər zımər grass
ðət (h)wen ðə stuənz də bru:z
ən bərrn ən ga:l əuนə tu:z
wi: ðen mid ku:l əuər viit pn bedz
ə wəirl(d)tə:im swi:t ar djezihedz

THEY do zay that a travellèn chap
Have a-put in the newspeäper now, That the bit o' green ground on the knap

Should be all a-took in vor the plough.
He do fancy 'tis easy to show
That we can be but stunpolls at best,
Vor to leäve a green spot where a flower can grow,
Or a voot-weary walker mid rest.
blockheads
'Tis hedge-grubbèn, Thomas, an’ ledge-grubbèn, Never a-done
While a sov'rèn mwore's to be won.
sovereign

The road, he do zay, is so wide
As 'tis wanted vor travellers' wheels,
As if all that did travel did ride,
An' did never get galls on their heels.
He would leäve sich a thin strip o' groun',
That, if a man's veet in his shoes
Wer a-burnèn an' zore, why he coulden zit down
But the wheels would run over his tooes.
toes
Vor 'tis meäke money, Thomas, an' teäke money, What's zwold an' bought
Is all that is worthy o' thought.

Years agoo the leäne-zides did bear grass,
Vor to pull wi' the geeses' red bills, That did hiss at the vo'k that did pass, folk
Or the bwoys that pick'd up their white quills.
But shortly, if vower or vive
Ov our goslèns do creep vrom the agg,
They must mwope in the geärden, mwore dead than alive,
In a coop, or a-tied by the lag.
ðə ljєn
ðe: də ze: ðət ə travələn tfap hav әрıt in ðə nju:spjepər nə:u
ðаt ðə bit ə griin gro:un(d) pn ðә nap
Sud bia a:l ətuk in vər ðə pləu
hi: do fansi tiz i:zi to Jo:
ðət wi: kan bi: bət stınpo:lz ət best
var to liəv ə griin spot (h)wər ə fləuər kən gro:
ər ə vutwiəri we:kər mid rest
tiz hed3 grıbən toməs ən led3 grıbən
nevər əd $\wedge$ n
(h)waril ə spvrən muərz to bi: wın
ðə ro:d ə də ze: iz sə wəııd
az tiz wontid vər travələrz (h)wi:lz
az if a:l ðət did travəl did ro:id
ən did nevər get ga:lz pn ðər hi:lz
hi: wud liəv sitf a ðın strıp ə groun
ðat if ə manz viit in (h)ız Ju:z
wər əbərnən ən zuər (h)wəi ə kudən ztt də:un
bət ðə (h)wi:lz wud rın ว:vər (h)ız tu:z
vər tız mjek mıni twməs ən tjek mıni
(h)wots zuald on boit

Iz a:l ðət Iz wə:rði ə ð๐:t
jiərz əgu: ðə ljen zə:Idz did beər gra:s
var tə pul wi ðə gi:sız red bilz
ðat dıd his ət ðə vo:k ðət did pa:s
ar ðə bwəız ðət pıkt $\Lambda$ р ðər (h)wə:st kwilz
bət fartli if vəuər ər vəiv əv ə:uər gpzlənz də kri:p vrəm ði ag
ðе: məst muәр in ðə gja:rdən muər ded ðən ələ!iv in ə ku:p ar ətəisd b(ə:)ı дə lag

Vor to catch at land, Thomas, an' snatch at land, Now is the plan;
Meäke money wherever you can.

The childern wull soon have noo pleäce
Vor to plaÿ in, an' if they do grow,
They wull have a thin musheroom feäce,
Wi' their bodies so sumple as dough.
But a man is a-meäde ov a child,
An' his limbs do grow worksome by plaÿ;
An' if the young child's little body's a-spweil'd, spoiled
Why, the man's wull the sooner decaÿ.
But wealth is wo'th now mwore than health is wo'th; worth
Let it all goo,
If't 'ull bring but a sov'rèn or two.

Vor to breed the young fox or the heäre, bare
We can gi'e up whole eäcres o' ground, give, acres
But the greens be a-grudg'd, vor to rear
Our young childern up healthy an' sound,
Why, there woont be a-left the next age
A green spot where their veet can goo free;
An' the goocoo wull soon be committed to cage
cuckoo
Vor a trespass in zomebody's tree.
Vor 'tis lockèn up, Thomas, an' blockèn up, Stranger or brother,
Men mussen come nigh woone another.

Woone day I went in at a geäte,
Wi' my child, where an echo did sound,
An' the owner come up, an' did reäte abuse
Me as if I would car off his ground.
But his vield an' the grass wer a-let,
An' the damage that he could a-took
var to kat $\int$ ot lan(d) tomos on snat $\int$ ət lan(d)
nə:u iz ðə plan
mjek m^ni (h)wərevər jə kan
ðə tfildərn wol su:n hav nu: pljes
var to plæı in ən if ðe: də gro:
ðe: wul hav ə ðin m^〔əru:m fjes
wi ðər bddiz sə sımpəl əz do:
bət $\partial$ man IZ əmjed əv $\partial ~ t f \partial i l d$
ən (h)ız limz də gro: wərrksəm b(ə:) plæı
ən If дə j^ŋ tfəril(d)z litəl bodiz əspwəıild
(h)wə: ðə manz wul ðə su:nər dikæı
bət wel $\theta$ iz wnð nə:u muər ðən hel $\theta$ iz woð let it a:l gu:
If tul brin bət $\partial$ spvrən ar tu:
var tə bri:d ðə j $\wedge$ f foks ar ðə hjeər
wi: kən gi: $\wedge$ p hual jekərz ə grəun(d)
bət ðə gri:nz bi: əgrad3d vər to reər
ə:uər j $\wedge \mathrm{y}$ tfildərn $\Lambda \mathrm{p}$ hel日i ən sa:un(d)
(h)wə: ðәr wu(:)nt bi: əleft ðə neks(t) $\varepsilon: \mathrm{d}_{3}$
ə griin spdt (h)war ðər vitt kən gu: fri:
ən ðə guku: wul su:n bi: kəmıtıd to ke:d3
vər a trespais in z^mbodiz tri:
var tiz lokən $\wedge p$ toməs ən bldkən $\wedge p$
strandzər әr br^ðəə
men mısən kım nə:I (w)u:n ənıðər
(w)u:n de: ə:I went in ət $\partial$ gjet
wi məir tforil(d) (h)wər ən عko: dıd səun(d)
ən ði ounər kım $\wedge$ p ən did rjgt
mi: az if ə:I wud ka:r of (h)ız gro:un(d)
bət (h)ız vill(d) ən ðə gra:s wər əlet
ən ðə damıd3 ðat hi: kud ətuk

Wer at mwost that the while I did open the geäte
I did rub roun' the eye on the hook.
But 'tis drevèn out, Thomas, an' hevèn out.
Trample noo grounds,
driving, heaving
fields

Unless you be after the hounds.

Ah! the Squiër o' Culver-dell Hall
Wer as diffrent as light is vrom dark, Wi' zome vo'k that, as evenèn did vall,

Had a-broke drough long grass in his park; through
Vor he went, wi' a smile, vor to meet
Wi' the trespassers while they did pass,
An' he zaid, "I do fear you'll catch cwold in your veet,
You've a-walk'd drough so much o' my grass."
His mild words, Thomas, cut em like swords, Thomas, Newly a-whet,
An' went vurder wi' them than a dreat.
further
wər ət muəst ðat ðə (h)wə:il əit did o:bən ðə gjet ə: did rıb rəun ði ə: $\mathfrak{\text { pn }}$ ðə huk bət tız dre:vən ərut toməs ən he:vən ə:ut trampal nu: gro:un(d)z $\wedge n l \varepsilon s$ jə bi: e:tər ðə hə:un(d)z
a: ðə skwə:ır ə k^lvər del ha:l wər əz difrənt əz ləitt iz vrəm da:rk
wi zım vo:k ðat az i:vmən did va:l had əbro:k dru: loy gra:s in (h)ız pa:rk var hi: went wi a smə:il var to mitt wi ðə trespa:sərz (h)warl ðe: did pa:s ən hi: zed əıI də fiər jəl kat $\int$ kuəld in jər vi:t jəv əwe:kt dru: sə mstf ə mə:i gra:s
(h)ız məild wardz tbməs kıt əm lik suərdz toməs nju:li $\partial(\mathrm{h}) \mathrm{wet}$
ən went vərdər wi ðem ðən ə dret

I TOOK a flight, awhile agoo,
Along the raills, a stage or two,
An' while the heavy wheels did spin
An' rottle, wi' a deafnèn din, In clouds o' steam, the zweepèn traïn
Did shoot along the hill-bound plaïn, As sheädes o' birds in flight, do pass shadows
Below em on the zunny grass.
An' as I zot, an' look'd abrode sat, about
On leänen land an' windèn road, The ground a-spread along our flight
Did vlee behind us out o' zight; fly
The while the zun, our heav'nly guide, Did ride on wi' us, zide by zide.
An' zoo, while time, vrom stage to stage, so
Do car us on vrom youth to age, carry
The e'thly pleasures we do vind earthly
Be soon a-met, an' left behind;
But God, beholdèn vrom above
Our lowly road, wi' yearnèn love,
Do keep bezide us, stage by stage,
Vrom be'th to youth, vrom youth to age.
birth
ðə ræılro:d
əis tuk a flasit ə(h)waril əgu:
əlpy ðə ræılz ə ste:d3 ər tu:
ən (h)wa:Il ðə hevi (h)wi:lz did spın
ən rotəl wi $\partial$ defnən din
in klə:udz ə sti:m ðə zwi:pən træın did Sut əlpy ðə hilba:un(d) plæın әz Jjedz ə bərrdz in fləit də pa:s
bılo: əm pn ðə z^ni gra:s
ən az əit zat ən lukt əbro:d pn liənən lan(d) ən wəin(d)ən rotd ðә grə:un(d) əspred əlpy əuər fləit did vli: bihə:in(d) əs əiut ə zoit ðə (h)wə:il ðə zın əuәr hevnli gəid did roisd pn wi əs zo:id b(ə:)ı za:Id әn zu: (h)wəril ta:im vrəm ste:d3 to ste:d3
də ka:r əs pn vrəm ju: $\theta$ tu $\varepsilon: d 3$ ði $\varepsilon \theta l i$ plezərz wi: də vəim(d)
bi: su:n əmet ən left bihəin(d)
bət gdd bihuoldən vrəm əbィv
ə:uər lo:li ro:d wi jarnən lıv də ki(:)p bızə:Id əs ste:d3 b(ə:)ı ste:d3 vrəm be日 to ju: $\theta$ vrəm ju: $\theta$ tu $\varepsilon: d_{3}$

AN' while I went 'ithin a traïn,
A-ridèn on athirt the plaïn, across
A-cleärèn swifter than a hound,
On twin-laid raills, the zwimmèn ground;
I cast my eyes 'ithin a park,
Upon a woak wi' grey-white bark, oak
An' while I kept his head my mark, its
The rest did wheel around en. it

An' when in life our love do cling
The clwosest round zome single thing,
We then do vind that all the rest
Do wheel roun' that, vor vu'st an best;
first
Zoo while our life do last, mid nought so, may
But what is good an' feäir be sought, In word or deed, or heart or thought, An' all the rest wheel round it.
ðə ræılro:d

วn (h)wəril əıi went ıðın ə træın ərəıdən pn əટərt ðə plæın əkliərən swiftər ðən ə hə:un(d) pn twinled ræılz ðə zwımən grə:un(d) əェ ka:st məı әıız ıð́n ə park әppn $\partial$ (w)uәk wi gre:(h)wast ba:rk ən (h)waril ə:i kept (h)iz hed mə:i mark ðə rest did (h)wi:l ərəun(d) ən
ən (h)wen in lə:ıf əuəə lıv də klıŋ
ðə kluәsist rəun(d) z^m singəl ðın wi: ðعn də vəin(d) ðət a:l ðə rest də (h)will ra:un ðat vər vast ən best zu: (h)wail əuər laif də le:st mid no:t bət (h)wdt iz gud ən fjeər bi: so:t in ward ər di:d ər hairt ər ð๐:t ən a:l ðə rest (h)will rəun(d) it

WHEN starbright maïdens be to zit
In silken frocks, that they do wear,

The room mid have, as 'tis but fit,
may
A han'some seat vor vo'k so feäir;

But we, in zun-dried vield an' wood,
Ha' seats as good's a goolden chair.

Vor here, 'ithin the woody drong, lane
A ribbèd elem-stem do lie, elm-trunk
A-vell'd in Spring, an' stratch'd along A bed o' grægles up knee-high,
A sheädy seat to rest, an' let
The burnèn het o' noon goo by.
beat

Or if you'd look, wi' wider scope,
Out where the gray-tree'd plaïn do spread,
The ash bezide the zunny slope,
Do sheäde a cool-aïr'd deäisy bed,
An' grassy seat, wi' spreadèn eaves
$O^{\prime}$ rus'lèn leaves, above your head.

An' there the traïn mid come in zight, may
Too vur to hear a-rollèn by, far A-breathèn quick, in heästy flight, His breath o' tweil, avore the sky, toil The while the waggon, wi' his lwoad,

Do crawl the rwoad a-winden nigh.

Or now theäse happy holiday
this
Do let vo'k rest their weary lim's, An' lwoaded haÿ's a-hangèn gray,

Above the waggon-wheels' dry rims,
si：ts
（h）wen sta：rbrəit mæıdənz bi：tə zit
in silkən froks ðət ðe：də weər
ðə ru：m mıd hav az tiz bət fit
ə hansəm si：t vər vo：k sə fjeər bət wi：in z＾ndrəisd vi：l（d）ən wud
ha si：ts $\partial z$ gudz $\partial$ gu：ldən tfeər
var hiər ıðIn ðə wudi drpy
ə ribəd عləmstem də ləıi
əveld in sprin $\partial n$ stratft $\partial l p y$
ə bed $\partial$ gre：gəlz $\Lambda p$ ni：hə：I
ə $\int j \varepsilon d i$ si：t to rest $\partial n$ let
ðə bərnən het ə nu：n gu：bəi！
ar if ju：d luk wi wəisdər sko：p
əut（h）wər ðə gre：tri：d plæın də spred
ði af bızəııd ðə zıni slo：p
də $\int j \varepsilon d ə$ ku：læırd djezi bed
ən gra：si si：t wi spredən iivz
ə rıslən liivz əbıv jər hed
ən ðər ðə træin mıd kım in zəit
tu：vərr to hiər əroilən bəis
əbri：ðən kwık in hjesti fləııt
（h）ız br\＆$\theta$ ə twə：ıl əvuər ðə skəェı
ðə（h）wəェı ðə wagən wi（h）ız luəd
də kra：l ðə ruəd əwə：in（d）ən nə：I
ar nə：u ðiəs hapi holide：
də let vo：k rest ðər wiəri limz
ən luədıd hæız əhaŋən gre：
əbムv ðә wagən（h）wi：lz drə！ı rımz

The meäd ha' seats in weäles or pooks,
By windèn brooks, wi’ crumblèn brims.

Or if you'd gi'e your thoughtvul mind give
To yonder long-vorseäken hall, Then teäke a stwonèn seat behind stone

The ivy on the broken wall,
An' learn how e'thly wealth an' might earthly
Mid clim' their height, an' then mid vall. may climb
ðә miəd ha sitts in wjelz ər puks
b(əi) I พə!in(d)ən bruks wi kr^mblən brımz
ar If ju:d gi: jər Oo:tvol mo:in(d) to jandər lpyvarsjekən ha:l
ðと tjek ə stuənən si:t bihə:In(d)
ði ə!Ivi pn ðə bro:kən wa:l
ən larrn hə:u $\varepsilon$ Oli wel $\theta$ ən məit mıd klim ðər həıit ən ðen mıd va:l

## SOUND O' WATER

I BORN in town! oh no, my dawn
O' life broke here beside theäse lawn;
this glade
Not where pent aïr do roll along, In darkness drough the wall-bound drong,
An' never bring the goo-coo's zong, Nor sweets o' blossoms in the hedge, Or bendèn rush, or sheenèn zedge, shining
Or sounds o' flowèn water.

The air that I've a-breath'd did sheäke
The draps o' raïn upon the breäke, brushwood An' bear aloft the swingèn lark, An' huffle roun' the elem's bark, blow in gusts In boughy grove, an' woody park, An' brought us down the dewy dells, The high-wound zongs o' nightingeäles, intricate An' sounds o' flowèn water.

An' when the zun, wi' vi'ry rim, 'S a-zinkèn low, an' wearèn dim, Here I, a-most too tired to stand, Do leäve my work that's under hand In pathless wood or oben land, To rest 'ithin my thatchèn oves, eaves Wi' ruslèn win's in leafy groves, An' sounds o' flowèn water.
soiun(d) $\partial$ woitər
ə:i bairn in toiun o: no: mə:i de:n
ə loıIf bro:k hiər bisəıId ðiəs le:n
not (h)wər pent æIr də ro:l əlpy in da:rknis dru: ðə wa:lbə:un(d) droy ən nevər brıy ðә guku:z zDy nar swi(:)ts ə blosəmz in ðə hed3 ər bendən $\mathrm{r} \Lambda \int$ ər $\int$ ienən $z \varepsilon d 3$ ər səiun(d)z ə flo:ən wo:tər
ði æIr ðət ə:IV əbri:ðd did $\int j \varepsilon k$ ðə draps ə ræın əppn ðə brjek ən beər əlpft ðə swinən la:rk ən h^fəl rə:un ði عləmz ba:rk in bə:ui gro:v ən wudi parrk ən broıt əs də:un ðə dju:i delz ðə hə:Iwə:und zpyz ə nəitingjelz ən səiun(d)z ə flo:ən wo:tər
ən (h)wen ðə zın wi və!ıri rım z əzıykən lo: ən weərən dim hiər ə:I a:məst tu: tə:ırd tə stan(d) də liəv mə!ı wərtk ðəts $\Lambda$ ndər han(d) in pe: $\because$ lis wud $\partial r$ o:bən lan(d)
to rest ıðın məıı ðatfən o:vz
wi r^slən winz in liifi groivz
ən səiun(d)z ə flo:ən wo:tər

WHEN zummer's burnèn het's a-shed beat's
Upon the droopèn grasses head, A-drevèn under sheädy leaves
The workvo'k in their snow-white sleeves,
We then mid yearn to clim' the height, workfolk

Where thorns be white, above the vern;
An' aïr do turn the zunsheen's might
may

To softer light too weak to burn-
On woodless downs we mid be free, But lowland trees be company.

Though downs mid show a wider view
O' green a-reachèn into blue
Than roads a-windèn in the glen,
An' ringèn wi' the sounds o' men;
The thissle's crown o' red an' blue
In Fall's cwold dew do wither brown,
An' larks come down 'ithin the lew, shelter
As storms do brew, an' skies do frown-
An' though the down do let us free, The lowland trees be company.

Where birds do zing, below the zun, In trees above the blue-smok'd tun, An' sheädes o' stems do overstratch The mossy path 'ithin the hatch;
chimney-top
shadows, tree-trunks
wicket-gate
If leaves be bright up over head,
When Maÿ do shed its glitt'rèn light;
Or, in the blight o' Fall, do spread
A yollow bed avore our zight-
Whatever season it mid be, may
The trees be always company.
tri:z bi: k^mpəni
(h)wen z^mərz bərnən hets $\partial \int \varepsilon d$ əppn ðə dru:pən gra:sız hed ədre:vən $\Lambda n d ə r ~ \int j e d i ~ l i i v z ~$ ðə wərrkvo:k in ðər sno:(h)wəit sliivz wi: ðen mid jərrn to klim ðə hə!it
(h)wər ðairnz bi: (h)wəit əbィv ðә vərn
ən æır də tə:rn ðə zınfiinz mə!it to spftor ləit tu: wi:k to born pn (w)udlis də:unz wi: mid bi: fri: bət lo:lən(d) tri:z bi: k^mpəni
ðo: də:unz mid fo: $\partial$ wəisdər vju: ə gri:n ərittfon intə blu:
ðən ro:dz əwə!in(d)ən in ðə glen ən rıŋən wi ðə səıun(d)z ə men ðə ðisəlz krə:un ə red ən blu:
in fa:lz kuəld dju: də wıðər brə:un
ən la:rks k^m dəıun ıðın ðə lu:
az sta:rmz də bru: ən skə:Iz də frə:un ən ðo: ðə də:un də let əs fri: ðə lo:lən(d) tri:z bi: k^mpəni
(h)weər bərrdz də zı! bılo: ðə z^n

In tri:z əb^v ðə bluismo:kt t^n
ən $\int j \varepsilon d z$ ə stemz du כivərstrat $\int$
ðə mpsi pe: $\theta$ ıð́n ðə hat
If liivz bi: brəitt $\Lambda p$ o:vər hed
(h)wen mæı də $\int \varepsilon d$ its glitrən ləıit
ar in ðə bləitt ə fa:l də spred
ə jalər bed əvuər əuər zəitt
(h)wntevər si:zən It mıd bi:
ðə tri:z bi: a:lwe:z k^mpəni

When dusky night do nearly hide
The path along the hedge's zide,
An' dailight's hwomely sounds be still
But sounds o' water at the mill;
except for
Then if noo feäce we long'd to greet
Could come to meet our lwonesome treäce
Or if noo peäce o' weary veet, pace
However fleet, could reach its pleäce-
However lwonesome we mid be, might
The trees would still be company.
(h)wen d^ski nəit də niərli həisd ðə pe: $\theta$ əlpy ðə hed3Iz zə:Id ən de:ləits huəmli sa:un(d)z bi: strl bət sa:un(d)z ə wo:tər ət ðə mıl
ðen if nu: fjes wi: lpyd to griit kud kım to mi:t əuər luənsəm trjes ar of nu: pjes a wiəri viit həuevar flitt kud ritt its pljes hə:uعvər luənsəm wi: mid bi: ðə tri:z wud stıl bi: kımpəni

## A PLEÄCE IN ZIGHT

As I at work do look aroun'
Upon the groun' I have in view,
To yonder hills that still do rise
Avore the skies, wi' backs o' blue;
'Ithin the ridges that do vall
An' rise roun' Blackmwore lik' a wall,
'Tis yonder knap do teäke my zight
billock.
Vrom dawn till night, the mwost ov all.

An' there, in Maÿ, 'ithin the lewth shelter
O' boughs in blooth, be sheädy walks, bloom
An' cowslips up in yollow beds
Do hang their heads on downy stalks;
An' if the weather should be feäir
When I've a holiday to speäre,
I'll teäke the chance o' gettèn drough through
An hour or two wi' zome vo'k there. folk.

An' there I now can dimly zee
The elem-tree upon the mound,
An' there meäke out the high-bough'd grove
An' narrow drove by Redcliff ground;
An' there by trees a-risèn tall,
The glowèn zunlight now do vall,
Wi’ shortest sheädes o' middle day, shadows
Upon the gray wold house's wall.

An' I can zee avore the sky
A-risèn high the churches speer, spire
Wi' bells that I do goo to swing,
An' like to ring, an' like to hear;
ə pljes in zoit
az ə:I ət wərrk də luk ərəun
әppn ðә grə:un ə:I hav in vju:
to jandər hilz ðət stıl də ro:iz əvuər ðə skəıIz wi baks ə blu:
ıðın ðə rıd3ız ðat də va:l
ən roizz roun blakmuər lik ə wa:l
tiz jandər nap də tjek məis zəıt vrəm de:n trl nə:It ðə muəst əv a:l
ən ðər in mæı ıð́n ðə lu: $\theta$
ə ba:uz in blu: $\theta$ bi: $\int j e d i$ we:ks
ən kəuslips $\Lambda p$ in jalər bedz
də hay ðər hedz pn də:uni ste:ks
ən If ðə weðər Sud bi: fjeər
(h)wen əiv ə holide: to spjeər
əıil tjek ðə t $f$ e:ns ə getən dru:
ən ə:uər ər tu: wi zım vo:k ðદər
ən ðər əıı nə:u kən dımli zi:
ði عləmtri: əppn ðə məтun(d) ən ðər mjek ə:ut ðə həırbəud gro:v
ən narə(r) dro:v b(ə:) redklif gro:un(d)
ən ðər b(ə:) t tri:z әrəıIzən ta:l
ðә glo:ən z^nləıit nə:u də va:l
wi Jartıst $\int j \varepsilon d z$ ə midəl de:
əppn ðə gre: (w)uəld hə:usiz wa:l
ən əัı kən zi: əvuər ðə skə:I
ərəizəən hə:i ðə tJartfiz spior
wi belz ðət ə:I də gu: to swig
ən larik to rig ən larik to hiər

An' if I've luck upon my zide,
They bells shall sound bwoth loud an' wide, A peal above they slopes o' gray, Zome merry day wi' Jeäne a bride.
ən if əisv lık əppn məis zəisd
ðe: belz fəl sə:un(d) buəð ləud ən wə:id ə pi:l əbんv ðe: slo:ps ə gre:
zam meri de: wi dzjen ə brəıId

GWAÏN TO BROOKWELL
going

At Easter, though the wind wer high, We vound we had a zunny sky, An' zoo wold Dobbin had to trudge
His dousty road by knap an' brudge, An' jog, wi' hangèn vetterlocks so old dusty, billock

A-sheäkèn roun' his heavy hocks, An' us, a lwoad not much too small,
A-ridèn out to Brookwell Hall;
An' there in doust vrom Dobbin's heels, dust
An' green light-waggon's vower wheels, four
Our merry laughs did loudly sound,
In rollèn winds athirt the ground; across
While sheenèn-ribbons' color'd streäks
Did flutter roun' the maïdens' cheäks,
As they did zit, wi' smilèn lips,
A-reachèn out their vinger-tips
Toward zome teäkèn pleäce or zight
That they did shew us, left or right;
An' woonce, when Jimmy tried to pleäce once
A kiss on cousin Polly's feäce,
She push'd his hat, wi' wicked leers,
Right off above his two red ears,
An' there he roll'd along the groun' it
Wi' spreadèn brim an' rounded crown, An' vound, at last, a cowpon's brim, cowpond's
An' launch'd hizzelf, to teäke a zwim; itself
An' there, as Jim did run to catch
His neäked noddle's bit o' thatch,
To zee his straïnèns an' his strides, We laugh'd enough to split our zides. At Harwood Farm we pass'd the land That father's father had in hand,
gwæin to brukwel
at isstər ðо: ðə win(d) wər hə!i wi: və!un(d) wi: had ə zıni skə!ı ən zu: (w)uəld dpbin had to $\operatorname{tr} \wedge \mathrm{d}_{3}$ (h)ız də:usti ro:d b(ə:)ı nap ən brıd3 ən d3pg wi hayən vetərlpks ə $\int j$ jekən rəiun (h)iz hevi hpks ən $\Lambda \mathrm{s}$ ə luəd not mıt tu sma:l ərəiIdən əut to brukwel ha:l ən ðər in dəiust vrəm dpbinz hi:lz ən gri:n ləıitwagənz və'uər (h)wi:lz ə:uər meri le:fs did lə:udli sə:un(d) in ro:lən win(d)z əðəเrt ðə grəun(d) (h)wəill Sinnənrıbənz k^lərd striəks did flıtər rəiun ðə mæıdənz tfiəks əz ðe: did zit wi sməitlən lips əri:tfən əut ðər vingərtıps təward zım tjekən pljes ər zəitt ðət ðe: did So: əs left ər rəıit ən (w)u:ns (h)wen dzimi trəisd to pljes ə kis pn kızən poliz fjes fi: puft (h)ız hat wi wikıd liərz rəit pf $\partial b \wedge v(h) ı z ~ t u: ~ r e d ~ i ə r z ~$ ən ðər ə ro:ld əlpy ðә grə:un wi spredən brım ən rəiundid krəiun ən vəiun(d) ət leist ə kəiuppnz brim ən le:ntft hizaf to tjek ə zwim ən ðәr $\partial \mathrm{Z}$ dzim did rın to kat $\int$ (h)ız njekid nodəlz bit ə ðatf tə zi: (h)ız stræinənz ən (h)ız strə!idz wi: le:ft in $\Lambda f$ to split əuər zəıidz ət ha:rwud fa:rm wi: pa:st ðə lan(d) ðət f\&:ðərz fe:ðər had in han(d)

An' there, in oben light did spread,
The very groun's his cows did tread,
fields
An' there above the stwonèn tun
Avore the dazzlèn mornèn zun,
Wer still the rollèn smoke, the breath
A-breath'd vrom his wold house's he'th; old, hearth
An' there did lie below the door,
The drashol' that his vootsteps wore; threshold
But there his meäte an' he bwoth died,
Wi' hand in hand, an' zide by zide;
Between the seäme two peals a-rung,
Two Zundays, though they wer but young,
An' laid in sleep, their worksome hands,
At rest vrom tweil wi' house or lands. toil
Then vower childern laid their heads four
At night upon their little beds,
An' never rose ageän below
A mother's love, or father's ho: care
Dree little maïdens, small in feäce, three
An' woone small bwoy, the fourth in pleäce. one
Zoo when their heedvul father died, so
He call'd his brother to his zide,
To meäke en stand, in hiz own stead, bim
His childern's guide, when he wer dead;
But still avore zix years brought round
The woodland goo-coo's zummer sound, cuckoo's He weästed all their little store, An' hardship drove em out o' door,
To tweil till tweilsome life should end, toil... toilsome
'Ithout a single e'thly friend. earthly
But soon wi' Harwood back behind,
An' out o' zight an' out o' mind,
We went a-rottlèn on, an' meäde
Our way along to Brookwell Sleäde;
ən ðər in o：bən loit did spred ðə veri grəunz（h）ız kə：uz did tred ən ðәr əb＾v ðә stuənən tın əvuər ðə dazlən ma：rnən zın wər stıl ðə ro：lən smo：k ðə bre $\theta$ əbri：ðd vrəm（h）ız（w）uəld hə：usiz he $\theta$ ən ðər did làı bılo：ðə duәr ðə drafəl ðət（h）iz vutsteps wuər bət ðər（h）ız mjet ən hi：buəð dəıId wi han（d）in han（d）ən zə！id b（ə！）ı zəェ！ bitwi：n ðә sjem tu：pi：lz ər＾y tu：zınde：z ðo：ðe：wər bat jıท ən led in sli：p ðər wərrksəm han（d）z ət rest vrom two：il wi hous or lan（d）z ðєn və：uər tfildərn led ðər hedz ət nəıt əppn ðər litəl bedz әn nevər ro：z əgjen bilo：
ə m＾ðərz lıv ar fz：ðərz ho： dri：litəl mæıdənz sma：l in fjes ən（w）u：n sma：l bwəェ ðə fuər日 in pljes
zu：（h）wen ðər hi：dvul fe：ðər də：id hi：ka：ld（h）ız brıðər tu（h）rz zorid to mjek ən stan（d）in（h）iz oin sted （h）Iz tfildərnz gaid（h）wen hi：wər ded bət strl əvuər ziks jiərz bro：t rə：un（d） ðə（w）udlən（d）guku：z z＾mər sə：un（d）
hi：wjestid a：l ðər litəl stuər әn harrdfip dro：v əm ərut ə duər to twail til twarilsəm laif fud $\varepsilon$ n（d） Іðә：ut a singal ع $\theta$ li fren（d） bət su：n wi ha：rwud bak bihə：in（d） ən əut ə zəit ən əut ə məin（d） wi：went ərotlən pn ən mjed ə：uər we：əlpy to brukwel sljed

An' then we vound ourselves draw nigh The Leädy's Tow'r that rose on high, An' seem'd a-comèn on to meet, Wi' growèn height, wold Dobbin's veet. old
ən ðعn wi: vəıun(d) ə:uərz^vz dre: nə:i
ðə ljediz təuəə ðət ro:z pn həis ən si(:)md $\partial \mathrm{k} \wedge$ mən pn to mi:t wi gro:ən hoit (w)uəld dobinz vi:t

## BROOKWELL



Well, I do zay 'tis wo'th woone's while
To beät the doust a good six mile dust
To zee the pleäce the squier plann'd
At Brookwell, now a-meäde by hand;
Wi' oben lawn, an' grove, an' pon',
An' gravel-walks as cleän as bron; bran
An' grass a'most so soft to tread
As velvet-pile o' silken thread;
An' mounds wi' mæsh, an' rocks wi’ flow'rs, moss
An' ivy-sheäded zummer bow'rs,
An' dribblèn water down below
The stwonen arch's lofty bow.
stone, arc
An' there do sound the watervall
Below a cavern's mæshy wall,
mossy
Where peäle-green light do struggle down
A leafy crevice at the crown.
An' there do gush the foamy bow
O' water, white as driven snow;
An' there, a zittèn all alwone,
A little maïd o' marble stwone
Do leän her little cheäk azide
Upon her lily han', an' bide
Bezide the vallèn stream to zee
Her pitcher vill'd avore her knee.
An' then the brook, a-rollèn dark
Below a leänèn yew-tree's bark,
Wi' plaÿsome ripples that do run
A-flashèn to the western zun,
Do shoot, at last, wi’ foamy shocks,
Athirt a ledge o' craggy rocks, across
A-castèn in his heästy flight,
Upon the stwones a robe o' white;
brukwel
wel วıi də ze: tız woð (w)u:nz (h)wəııl to biət ðə dəust ə gud siks məıil to zi: ðə pljes ðə skwəiər pland ət brukwel nəu əmjed b(ə!)ı han(d)
wi o:bən le:n ən gro:v ən ppn ən gravəlwe:ks əz kliən əz bron ən gra:s a:məst sə spft to tred əZ velvitpəill a silkən dred ən mərun(d)z wi me: $\int$ ən roks wi fləuərz
ən ərıvifjedıd zımər bə:uərz ən driblən wotəər dərun bilo:
ðə stuənən a:rtfiz lpfti bo:
ən ðər də sə:un(d) ðə wo:tərva:l
bilo: $\partial$ kavərnz me: $\int i$ wa:l
(h)wər pjelgri:n ləit də str^gəl dəiun
ə liffi krevis ət ðə krəun
ən ðər də g^ऽ ðə formi bo:
ə wo:tər (h)wəit əz drivən sno:
ən ðər ə zitən a:l əluən
ə litəl mæıd ə ma:rbəl stuən
də liən (h)ər lital tfiək əzə:Id əppn (h)ər lili han ən bə:Id bizo:id ðə va:lən stri:m to zi:
(h)ər prtfər vild əvuər (h)ər ni:
ən ðєn ðə bruk əro:lən dark
bılo: ə liənən ju:tri:z ba:rk
wi plæısəm rıpəlz ðət də r^n
əflafən to ðə westərn zın
də $\int u t$ ət le:st wi formi $\int$ pks
əટərt ə led3 ə kragi rDks
əka:stən in (h)rz hjesti florit
әppn ðə stuənz ə ro:b ə (h)wəıt

An' then ageän do goo an' vall
Below a bridge's archèd wall,
Where vo'k agwaïn athirt do pass folk going across
Vow'r little bwoys a-cast in brass; four
An' woone do hold an angler's wand, one
Wi' steady hand, above the pond;
An' woone, a-pweïntèn to the stream pointing
His little vinger-tip, do seem
A-showèn to his playmeätes' eyes,
Where he do zee the vishes rise;
An' woone ageän, wi' smilèn lips,

> Do put a vish his han' do clips encircle
'Ithin a basket, loosely tied
About his shoulder at his zide:
An' after that the fourth do stand
A-holdèn back his pretty hand
Behind his little ear, to drow throw
A stwone upon the stream below.
An' then the housèn, that be all
Sich pretty hwomes, vrom big to small,
A-lookèn south, do cluster round
A zunny ledge o' risèn ground,
Avore a wood, a-nestled warm,
In lewth ageän the northern storm, shelter
Where smoke, a-wreathèn blue, do spread
Above the tuns o' dusky red,
chimney-tops
An' window-peänes do glitter bright
Wi' burnèn streams o' zummer light,
Below the vine, a-train'd to hem
Their zides 'ithin his leafy stem,
An' rangle on, wi' flutt'rèn leaves, stray
Below the houses' thatchen eaves.
An' drough a lawn a-spread avore tbrough
The windows, an' the pworchèd door,
ən ðぇn əgjen də gu：ən va：l
bılo：ə br＾d3ız a：rtfəd wa：l
（h）wər vo：k əgwæin əðərtt də pa：s
və：uər lital bwəizz əka：st in bra：s
ən（w）u：n də huəld ən ayglərz wand
wi stedi han（d）əbムv ðə ppnd
ən（w）u：n əpwə：intən to ðə stri：m
（h）ız litəl vingərtıp də si：m
ə 0 oən tu（h）ız plæımjets ə：Iz
（h）wər hi：də zi：ðə vifiz ro：iz
ən（w）u：n əgjen wi smə：ilən lips
də pıt ə vif（h）ız han də klıps
ıðın ə ba：skit lu：sli tə：ıd
əbə：ut（h）rz So：ldər ət（h）rz za：Id ən $\varepsilon: t ə r$ ðat ðə fuər $\theta$ də $\operatorname{stan}(\mathrm{d})$ əho：ldən bak（h）ız parti han（d） bihəim（d）（h）ız lital iər to dro：
ə stuən әpon ðə stri：m bılo： ən ðєn ðә hə：uzən ðət bi：a：l sitf parti huəmz vrəm big to sma：l
əlukən sə：u日 də klıstər rərun（d）
ə z＾ni led3 ə rəizən grə：un（d）
əvuər ə wud ənesold wa：rm
in lu：$\theta$ әgjen ðә na：rðərn sta：rm
（h）wər smo：k əri：ðən blu：də spred əbムv ðə tınz ə d $\wedge$ ski red ən windərpjenz də glitər brəit
wi bərrnən stri：mz ə zımər ləit
bilo：ðә vəin ətræınd tə hem
ðər zəııdz ıðın（h）ız liffi stem
ən raygal pn wi flatron li：vz
bılo：ðə hə：usız ðaţən iivz
ən dru：ə le：n əspred əvuər
ðə windərz ən ðə puərtfid duər

A path do wind 'ithin a hatch,
A-vastèn'd wi' a clickèn latch,
An' there up over ruf an' tun, roof and chimney-top
Do stan' the smooth-wall'd church o' stwone,
Wi' carvèd windows, thin an' tall, A-reachèn up the lofty wall;
An' battlements, a-stannèn round standing
The tower, ninety veet vrom ground,
Vrom where a teäp'rèn speer do spring
tapering spire
So high's the mornèn lark do zing.
Zoo I do zay 'tis wo'th woone's while so, worth one's
To beät the doust a good six mile,
To zee the pleäce the squier plann'd
At Brookwell, now a-meäde by hand.
 əva:sənd wi ə klıkən lats әn ðər $\Lambda p$ ว:vər $r \wedge f$ әn $t \wedge n$ də stan ðə smu:ðwa:ld tfərtf ə stuən wi ka:rvəd windərz ðin ən ta:l əri:tfən $\Lambda р$ дə lpfti wa:l ən batalmənts əstanən rəun(d) ðə tə:uәr nə:inti vi:t vrəm grəun(d) vrəm (h)wər ə tjeprən spiər də sprıy sə həizz ðə ma:rnən la:rk də zıy zu: ə:i də ze: tiz woð (w)u:nz (h)wəıı to biət ðə dəust ə gud siks məıil tə zi: ðə pljes ðə skwəıər pland ət brukwel nəu əmjed $b(ə:)$ hand

## THE SHY MAN

Ah! good Meäster Gwillet, that you mid ha' know'd, may
Wer a-bred up at Coomb, an' went little abroad; away from home
An' if he got in among strangers, he velt
His poor heart in a twitter, an' ready to melt;
Or if, by ill luck, in his rambles, he met
Wi' zome maïdens a' titt'rèn, he burn'd wi' a het, beat
That shot all drough the lim's o'n, an' left a cwold zweat, The poor little chap wer so shy,
through
[bis limbs
He wer ready to drap, an' to die.

But at last 'twer the lot o' the poor little man
To vall deeply in love, as the best ov us can;
An' 'twer noo easy task vor a shy man to tell
Sich a dazzlèn feäir maïd that he loved her so well;
An' woone day when he met her, his knees nearly smote
one
Woone another, an' then wi' a struggle he bro't
brought
throat
A vew words to his tongue, wi' some mwore in his droat.
But she, 'ithout doubt, could soon vind
Vrom two words that come out, zix behind.

Zoo at langth, when he vound her so smilèn an' kind, so
Why he wrote her zome laïns, vor to tell her his mind, lines Though 'twer then a hard task vor a man that wer shy, To be married in church, wi' a crowd stannèn by. standing
But he twold her woone day, "I have housen an' lands, We could marry by licence, if you don't like banns," An' he cover'd his eyes up wi' woone ov his han's, Vor his head seem'd to zwim as he spoke, An' the aïr look'd so dim as a smoke.
ðə ऽəir man
a: gud mja:stər gwilot dat ju: mid hə no:d wər əbred $\Lambda p$ ət ku:m ən went litəl əbro:d ən if ə got in əmpy strand3ərz a velt (h)ız pu(:)ər ha:rt in ə twitər ən redi to melt ar if b(ə!) I il lık in (h)ız rambolz ə met wi zım mæıdənz ətttrən ə barnd wi ə het ðət $\int$ dt a:l dru: ðə limz o:n ən left ə kuold zwet ðә pu(:)ər lital tfap wər sə ऽəəi hi: wor redi to drap on to dər
bıt at le:st twər ðə lpt ə ðə pu(:)ər litəl man to va:l dipli in lıv az ðə best əv əs kan
 sttf ə dazlən fjeər mæıd ðat ə lıvd (h)ər sə wel ən (w)u:n de: (h)wen ə met hər (h)ız niiz niərli smo:t (w)u:n ən^ðər ən ðen wi ə str^gəl hii bro:t ə vju: wərrdz tu (h)ız t $\Lambda$ y wi səm muər in (h)ız droit bat fi: „ðəut dərut kud su:n vəın(d) vrəm tu: wərdz ðət k^m əut ziks bihəinn(d)
zu: ət lay $\theta$ (h)wen ə vəiun(d) (h)ər sə sməiləən ən kəıin(d) (h)wə:i ə ro:t (h)ər zım lainz vər to tel (h)ər (h)ız mə:in(d)
ðo: twər ðعn ə ha:rd ta:sk vər ə man ðət wər ऽəェi to bi: marid in tfort $\int$ wi $\partial$ kroud stanən bə:i bət hi: tuald (h)ər (w)u:n de: əis hav hə:uzən ən lanz wi: kud mari b(ə:) l ləisəns if jə do:nt lark banz ən ə kıvərd (h)ız əıiz ^p wi (w)u:n əv (h)ız hanz $\operatorname{var}(\mathrm{h}) \mathrm{zz}$ hed si(:)md to zwim $\partial z$ hi: spo:k ən ði æır lukt sə dım əz ə smo:k

Well! he vound a good naïghbour to goo in his pleäce
Vor to buy the goold ring, vor he hadden the feäce.
An' when he went up vor to put in the banns, He did sheäke in his lags, an' did sheäke in his han's. Then they ax'd vor her neäme, an' her parish or town,
An' he gi'ed em a leaf wi' her neäme a-wrote down; gave
Vor he coulden ha' twold em outright, vor a poun',
Vor his tongue wer so weak an' so loose, When he wanted to speak 'twer noo use.

Zoo they went to be married, an' when they got there
All the vo'k wer a-gather'd as if 'twer a feäir,
An' he thought, though his pleäce mid be pleazèn to zome,
folk.
might
He could all but ha' wish'd that he hadden a-come.
The bride wer a-smilèn as fresh as a rwose,
An' when he come wi' her, an' show'd his poor nose,
All the little bwoys shouted, an' cried "There he goes,"
"'There he goes." Oh! vor his peärt he velt
As if the poor heart o'n would melt.
of him

An' when they stood up by the chancel together,
Oh! a man mid ha' knock'd en right down wi' a veather, bim
He did veel zoo asheäm'd that he thought he would rather so
He wërden the bridegroom, but only the father.
But, though 'tis so funny to zee en so shy,
Yeet his mind is so lowly, his aïms be so high, yet
That to do a meän deed, or to tell woone a lie, one
You'd vind that he'd shun mwore by half,
Than to stan' vor vo'ks fun, or their laugh.
wel ə vəun(d) ə gud næıbər tə gu: in (h)ız pljes vər to bə: ðə gu:ld rıy vər hi: hadən ðə fjes ən (h)wen ə went $\Lambda \mathrm{p}$ var tə p $\Lambda$ t in ðə banz ə did Sjek in (h)ız lagz ən did Sjek in (h)ız hanz ðєn ðe: a:kst vər (h)ər njem ən (h)ər parif ar tərun ən ə gi:d əm ə liif wi (h)ər njem ərott dəun var hi: kudən hə tuəld əm əutroit vər ə pəun var (h)ız tıy war sə wi:k ən sə lu:s (h)wen $\partial$ wontid to spi:k twar nu: jus
zu: ðe: went to bi: marid ən (h)wen ðe: gpt ðعər a:l ðə vo:k wər əgaðərd az if twər ə fjєər ən ə ðə:t ðo: (h)ız pljes mıd bi: pli:zən tə zım hi: kud a:l bat hə wift ðət hi: hadən əkım ðə brəit wər əsməıilən əz fre $\int$ əz ə ruəz ən (h)wen ə k^m wi (h)ər ən $\int 0: d$ (h)ız pu(:)ər no:z a:l дə litəl bwəiz $\int$ วuutıd ən krəit ðər ə go:z
ðәr ə go:z o: var (h)ız pja:rt hi: velt əZ If ðə pu(:)ər ha:rt o:n wud melt
 o: ə man mid hə nokt ən rəit də:un wi $\partial$ veðər ə did vi:l zu: əJjemd ðat ə ðo:t $\rho$ wud re:ðər hi: wərrdən ðə brəsidgru:m bət o:nli ðə f\&:ðər bət do: tiz sə f^ni to zi: ən sə 〔ə:I (j)i:t (h)ız məin(d) iz sə lo:li (h)ız æımz bi: sə həı ðat to du: ə miən died ar to tel (w)u:n ə la:i ju:d vaim(d) ðat hi:d $\int_{\Lambda n}$ muər b(ə:)ı he:f ðən tə stan var vo:ks fın ar ðər le:f

There Liddy zot bezide her cow,
Upon her lowly seat, O;
A hood did overhang her brow, Her pail wer at her veet, O ;
An' she wer kind, an' she wer feäir, An' she wer young, an' free o' ceäre;
Vew winters had a-blow'd her heäir,
Bezide the Winter's Willow.

She idden woone a-rear'd in town, isn't one
Where many a gaÿer lass, O,
Do trip a-smilèn up an' down,
So peäle wi' smoke an' gas, $O$;
But here, in vields o' greäzèn herds,
Her väice ha' mingled sweetest words
Wi' evenèn cheärms o' busy birds, noises
Bezide the Winter's Willow.

An' when, at last, wi' beätèn breast,
I knock'd avore her door, O ,
She ax'd me in to teäke the best
O' pleäces on the vloor, O ;
An' smilèn feäir avore my zight, She blush'd bezide the yollow light
O' bleäzèn brands, while winds o' night
Do sheäke the Winter's Willow.

An' if there's readship in her smile,
She don't begrudge to speäre, O,
To zomebody, a little while,
The empty woaken chair, O ; oak.
ðə wintərz wilər
ðər lıdi zat bizəıid (h)ər kə:u
әppn (h)ər lo:li si:t o:
ə hud did oivərhay (h)ər brəu
(h)ər pæıl wər ət (h)ər vitt o:
ən fi: wər kəın(d) ən fi: wər fjeər

vju: wintərz had əblo:d (h)ər hjeər
bızəıId ðə wintərz wilər

Sii idən (w)u:n ərとərd in tə:un
(h)wər meni ə gæır las o:
də trıp əsməiləə $\wedge p$ ən dəun
sə pjel wi smo:k ən gas o:
bət hiər in vill(d)z ə grjezən hərrdz
(h)ər væıs hə mıggald swi(:)tist wardz
wi i:vmən tfja:rmz ə bızi bərdz
bızəıId ðə wintərz wilər
ən (h)wen ət le:st wi biətən brest
ə: ndkt әvuər (h)ər duər o:
fi: a:kst mi: in to tjek ðə best
ə pljesiz pn ðə vluər o:
ən sməitlən fjeər əvuər məəi zəit
fi: blıft bızə:Id ðə jalər lait
ə bljezən bran(d)z (h)wairl win(d)z ə nə:it də $\int j \mathrm{j} k$ ðə wintərz wilər
ən If ðərz ri:dfip in (h)ər sməril
fia do:nt bigr^d3 to spjeər o:
to zambdi ə lital (h)wəril
ði $\varepsilon m(p)$ ti (w)uəkən tfeər o:

An' if I've luck upon my zide, Why, I do think she'll be my bride
Avore the leaves ha' twice a-died Upon the Winter's Willow.

Above the coach-wheels' rollèn rims
She never rose to ride, O,
Though she do zet her comely lim's
Above the mare's white zide, O ;
But don't become too proud to stoop
An' scrub her milkèn pail's white hoop,
Or zit a-milkèn where do droop
The wet-stemm'd Winter's Willow.

> -trunked

An' I've a cow or two in leäze,
meadow
Along the river-zide, O ,
An' paills to zet avore her knees, At dawn an' evenèn-tide, $O$;
An' there she still mid zit, an' look may
Athirt upon the woody nook across
Where vu'st I zeed her by the brook first, saw
Bezide the Winter's Willow.

Zoo, who would heed the treeless down, so A-beät by all the storms, O ,
Or who would heed the busy town,
Where vo'k do goo in zwarms, O;
folk

If he wer in my house below
The elems, where the vier did glow
In Liddy's feäce, though winds did blow Ageän the Winter's Willow.

әn if əisv lık əppn məir zoisd (h)wəi əis də ðıŋk Jiil bi: məıı brəıd əvuər ðə li:vz hə twəss ədə:Id əppn ðə wintərz wilər
əb^v ðə ko:tf(h)wi:lz ro:lən rımz
Si: nevər ro:z to roid o:
ðo: $\int i$ i: də zet (h)ər kımli limz əbへv ðә mjєərz (h)wə:It zə:Id o:
bət do:nt bikım tu: proud to stu:p ən skr^b (h)ər mılkən pæılz (h)wəit hu:p
ar zit əmılkən (h)wər də dru:p
ðə wetstemd wintərz wilər
ən əifv ə kə:u ər tu: in liəz
əlpy ðә rıvərzəıI o:
ən pæılz to zet əvuər (h)ər ni:z ət de:n ən i:vməntəid o:
әn ðәr Sii stıl mid zit on luk
əðərt əppn ðə wudi nuk
(h)wər vıst əiı zi:d (h)ər b(ə:)ı ðə bruk bızəıId ðə wintərz wilər
zu: hu: wud hi:d ðə tri:lıs dəun əbiət b(ə:) a a: дә sta:rmz o: ar hu: wud hi:d ðə bızi torun
(h)wər vo:k də gu: in zwa:rmz o:
if hi: wor in mo:i ha:us bilo:
ði عləmz (h)wər ðə vəiər did glo: in lidiz fjes ðo: win(d)z did blo: əgjen ðə wintərz wilər

## I KNOW WHO

AYE, aye, vull rathe the zun mus' rise
To meäke us tired o' zunny skies, A-sheenèn on the whole day drough, shining, through
From mornèn's dawn till evenèn's dew.
When trees be brown an meäds be green,

An' skies be blue, an' streams do sheen,
sbine
An' thin-edg'd clouds be snowy white
Above the bluest hills in zight;
But I can let the daylight goo,
When I've a-met wi'-I know who.

In Spring I met her by a bed
O' laurels higher than her head;
The while a rwose hung white between
Her blushes an' the laurel's green;
An' then in Fall, I went along
The row of elems in the drong, lane
An' heärd her zing bezide the cows,
By yollow leaves o' meäple boughs;
But Fall or Spring is feäir to view
When day do bring me-I know who.

An' when, wi' wint'r a-comèn roun',
The purple he'th's a-feädèn brown, beath's
An' hangèn vern's a-sheäkèn dead, fern's
Bezide the hill's besheäded head:
An' black-wing'd rooks do glitter bright
Above my head, in peäler light;
Then though the birds do still the glee
That sounded in the zummer tree,
My heart is light the winter drough, through
In me'th at night, wi'-I know who.
mirth
əil no: hu:
æı æı vul rj६ð ðə zın məs rə:ız
to mjek əs təiərd ə zıni skəıIz
ə $\int$ iinən pn ðə huəl de: dru:
vrəm ma:rnənz de:n til i:vmənz dju:
(h)wen tri:z bii broiun ən miadz bi: grim

әn skəiz bi: blu: ən stri:mz də fi:n
ən ðınedzd klərudz bi: sno:i (h)wərt
əbィv ðә blu:ist hilz in zəit
bət әェ kən let ðə de:lə:it gu:
(h)wen əilv əmet wi ə:I no: hu:
in spriy əir met (h)ər b(ə:)r ə bed ə lprolz hə:iər ðən (h)ər hed ðə (h)wail ə ruəz h^y (h)wəit bitwi:n
(h)ər blıfiz ən ðə ldrəlz gri:n ən ðєn in fa:l ə:i went əlpy ðә ro: əv عləmz in ðə dron ən hiərd (h)ər zıy bızə:ıd ðә kəıuz b(ə:) r jalər li:vz ə mjepal bə:uz bət fa:l ar spriy iz fjeər to vju:
(h)wen de: də brig mi: əiı no: hu:
ən (h)wen wi wintr ək^mən rəun
ðə pərpəl heӨs əfjedən bro:un ən hayən varnz $\iint j \varepsilon k ə n$ ded
bızə:Id ðə hılz bifjedıd hed ən blakwind ruks də glitər brəitt
əbлv mə:r hed in pjelər ləit
ðعn ðo: ðə bərrdz də strl ðə gli:
ðət sə:un(d)Id in ðə z^mər tri: mə:I ha:rt iz last ðə wintor dru: in me $\theta$ ət nəit wi ə:i no: hu:

ABove the timber's bendèn sh'ouds,
tops
The western wind did softly blow; An' up avore the knap, the clouds billock
Did ride as white as driven snow.
Vrom west to east the clouds did zwim Wi' wind that plied the elem's lim';
Vrom west to east the stream did glide, A-sheenèn wide, wi' windèn brim.

How feäir, I thought, avore the sky
The slowly-zwimmèn clouds do look;
How soft the win's a-streamèn by;
How bright do roll the weävy brook:
When there, a-passèn on my right,
A-walkèn slow, an' treadèn light,
Young Jessie Lee come by, an' there
Took all my ceäre, an' all my zight.

Vor lovely wer the looks her feäce
Held up avore the western sky:
An' comely wer the steps her peäce
pace
Did meäke a-walkèn slowly by:
But I went east, wi' beäten breast,
Wi' wind, an' cloud, an' brook, vor rest, Wi’ rest a-lost, vor Jessie gone
So lovely on, toward the west.

Blow on, O winds, athirt the hill; across
Zwim on, O clouds; O waters vall,
Down mæshy rocks, vrom mill to mill;
mossy
I now can overlook ye all.
d3esi li：
əbムv ðə tımbərz bendən $\int ə u d z$
ðə westərn win（d）did spf（t）li blo： ən $\Lambda$ р əvuər ðә nap ðə klə：udz did rois əz（h）wəit əz drivən sno： vrəm west tu i：st ðə kləudz did zwım wi win（d）ðət pləid ði $\varepsilon$ عləmz lim vrəm west tu ist ðə stri：m did gləid ə $\begin{aligned} \text { iinən wait wi wa：mn（d）ən brım }\end{aligned}$
hə：u fjeər əıı ð๐：t əvuər ðə skəıı
ðə slo：lizwımən klə：udz də luk
hə：u spft ðə winz əstri：mən bə：i
hə：u brəıt də ro：l ðə wjevi bruk
（h）wen ðər əpa：sən pn məェ rəıit əwe：kən slo：ən tredən loit
j＾y dzesi li：kım bəェi ən ðとər tuk a：l məis kjeər ən a：l mə．s zəit
vər lıvli wər ðə luks（h）ər fjes
held «p əvuər ðә westərn skəェI
ən kımli wər ðə steps（h）ər pjes
did mjek əwe：kən slo：li bə：I
bət ə．I went isst wi biətən brest
wi win（d）ən kləud ən bruk vər rest
wi rest olpst var dzesi gon
sə 1＾vli pn təwarrd ðə west
blo：pn o：win（d）z əðəərt ðə hıl
zwim pn o：klo：udz o：wo：tərz va：l
dəiun me： $\int \mathrm{i}$ roks vrəm mıl to mıl
əıi nə：u kən o：vərluk i：a：l

But roll, O zun, an' bring to me My day, if such a day there be, When zome dear path to my abode Shall be the road o' Jessie Lee.
bət ro:l o: z^n ən brıy to mi: məir de: if sitf $\partial$ de: ðər bi:
(h)wen zam diər pe: $\theta$ to mə:I əbo:d

Səl bis ðə ro:d a dzesi li:

As evenèn aïr, in green-treed Spring,
Do sheäke the new-sprung pa'sley bed,
An' wither'd ash-tree keys do swing
An' vall a-flutt'rèn roun' our head:
There, while the birds do zing their zong
In bushes down the ash-tree drong,
Come Jessie Lee, vor sweet's the pleäce
Your vaïce an' feäce can meäke vor me.

Below the buddèn ashes' height
We there can linger in the lew,
While boughs, a-gilded by the light,
Do sheen avore the sky o' blue: sbine
But there by zettèn zun, or moon
A-risèn, time wull vlee too soon shelter

Wi' Jessie Lee, vor sweet's the pleäce
Her vaïce an' feäce can meäke vor me.

Down where the darksome brook do flow,
Below the bridge's archèd wall,
Wi' alders dark, a-leanèn low,
Above the gloomy watervall;
There I've a-led ye hwome at night,
Wi' noo feäce else 'ithin my zight
But yours so feäir, an' sweet's the pleäce
Your vaïce an' feäce ha' meäde me there.
An' oh! when other years do come,
An' zettèn zuns, wi' yollow gleäre,
Drough western window-peänes, at hwome, through
Do light upon my evenèn chair:
tru: $1 \Lambda v$
az i:vmən æIr in gri:ntri:d sprıŋ də $\int j \varepsilon k$ ðə nju:sprıy pa:sli bed ən wiðərd aftri: ke:z də swin ən va:l əflıtrən rəiun əiuər hed ðər (h)wəェıl ðə bə:rdz də ziŋ ðər zpy in bufiz doun ði aftri: droy k^m dzesi li: var swi(:)ts ðә pljes ju(:)ər væis ən fjes kən mjek vər mi:
bılo: ðə b^dən afiz həııt wi: ðər kən lıngər in ðə lu: (h)wəisl bə:uz əgıldıd b(ə:)ı ðə ləııt də Si:n əvuər ðə skə! ə blu: bət ðər b(əi) zetən zın ər mu:n ərə:Izən to:im wul vli: tu: su:n wi dzesi li: var swi(:)ts ðə pljes
(h)ər væıs ən fjes kən mjek vər mi:
də'un (h)wər ðə da:rksəm bruk də flo:
bılo: ðə br^dzIz a:rtfid wa:l wi a:ldərz da:rk əliənən lo:
əb^v ðə glu:mi wo:tərva:l
ðər ə!iv əled i: huəm ət nə!it wi nu: fjes els ıðın məir zəiIt bət ju(:)ərz sə fjeər ən swi(:)ts ðə pljєs
$j u(:) ə r$ væis ən fjes hə mjed mi: ðとər
ən o: (h)wen ^ðər jiərz də k^m ən zetən z^nz wi jalər gljeər dru: westərn windərpjenz ət huəm də ləit əppn mə! iivmən tfeər

While day do weäne, an' dew do vall,
Be wi' me then, or else in call,
As time do vlee, vor sweet's the pleäce
Your vaïce an' feäce do meäke vor me.

Ah! you do smile, a-thinkèn light
O' my true words, but never mind;
Smile on, smile on, but still your flight
Would leäve me little jaÿ behind:
But let me not be zoo a-tried
Wi' you a-lost where I do bide,
O Jessie Lee, in any pleäce
Your vaïce an' feäce ha' blest vor me.

I'm sure that when a soul's a-brought
To this our life ov airr an' land,
Woone mwore's a-mark'd in God's good thought, one
To help, wi' love, his heart an' hand.
An' oh! if there should be in store
An angel here vor my poor door,
'Tis Jessie Lee, vor sweet's the pleäce
Her vaïce an' feäce can meäke vor me.
(h)waril de: də wjen ən dju: da va:l bi: wi mi: ðen ar els in ka:l az to:m də vli: var swi(:)ts ðə pljes $j u(:)$ ər væıs ən fjes də mjek vər mi:
a: ju: də sməill əðıykən ləit ə mə:I tru: wə:rdz bət nevər məin(d) sməril pn sməril pn bət strl ju(:)ər fləit wud liəv mi: litəl dzæı bihəinn(d) bat let mi: not bi: zu: ətroıid wi ju: əlost (h)wər əir də bəisd o: dzesi li: in eni pljes ju(:)ər væıs ən fjes hə blest vər mi:
ə:Im $\mathrm{fu}($ ( $)$ ər ðət (h)wen ə so:lz əbro:t to ðıs əuər laıf əv æir ən lan(d) (w)u:n muərz əma:rkt in godz gud ðo:t to help wi lıv (h)ız ha:rt ən han(d) ən o: if ðər Sud bis in stuər ən andzəl hiar vər məis pu(:)ər duər tız dzesi li: var swi(:)ts ðə pljes (h)ər væıs ən fjes kən mjek vər mi:

## THE BEÄN VIELD


shelter
'TWER where the zun did warm the lewth, quiver bloom
The sweet-aïr'd beäns were out in blooth,

Down there 'ithin the elem gleäde;
A yollow-banded bee did come,
An' softly-pitch, wi' hushèn hum,
Upon a beän, an' there did sip,
Upon a swaÿèn blossom's lip:
An' there cried he, "Aye, I can zee,
This blossom's all a-zent vor me."

A-jilted up an' down, astride
Upon a lofty ho'se a-trot, horse
'The meäster then come by wi' pride,
To zee the beäns that he'd a-got;
An' as he zot upon his ho'se, sat
'The ho'se ageän did snort an' toss
His high-ear'd head, an' at the zight
Ov all the blossom, black an' white:
"Ah! ah!" thought he, the seäme's the bee,
"Theäse beäns be all a-zent vor me." these

Zoo let the worold's riches breed so
A strife o' claïms, wi' weak and strong,
Vor now what cause have I to heed
Who's in the right, or in the wrong;
Since there do come drough yonder hatch, through, wicket-gate
An' bloom below the house's thatch,
'The best o' maïdens, an' do own
That she is mine, an' mine alwone:
Zoo I can zee that love do gi'e
The best ov all good gifts to me.
ðə biən vill(d)
twər (h)weər ðə z^n dıd wa:rm ðə lu: $\theta$ ən win did (h)wivər in ðə $\int j e d$ ðə swi(:)tæırd biənz wər ə:ut in blu: $\theta$ də:un ðər ıðın ði $\varepsilon$ ləm gljed ə jalərbandid bi: did k^m әn $\operatorname{spf}(\mathrm{t})$ li pıt $\int$ wi $\mathrm{h} \wedge \int ə \mathrm{n} \mathrm{h} \wedge \mathrm{m}$
əppn ə biən ən ðər did sip əppn ə swæən blpsəmz lip ən ðər krəıd hi: æı əェ kən zi:
ðıs blosəmz a:l əzent vər mi:

әdziltrd $\wedge p$ әn dəun əstrrəid
əppn ə ldfti hos ətrot
ðə mja:stər ðєn k^m bəıı wi prəıI
tə zi: ðə biənz ðət hi:d əgpt
ən az hi: zat әppn (h)ız hbs
ðә hos әgjen did sna:rt ən tps
(h)rz həriərd hed ən at ðə zəit
əv a:l ðə blosəm blak ən (h)wəit
a: a: ð Ø:t hi: ðə sjemz ðə bi:
ðiəz biənz bi: a:l əzent vər mi:
zu: let ðə wardəlz ritfiz bri:d
ə strəıff ə klæımz wi wi:k ən(d) stroy
vər nə:u (h)wdt kje:z həv əiI tə hi:d
hu:z in ðə rə:It ar in ðə rpy sıns ðər də kım dru: jandər hat
ən blu:m bilo: ðə hərusız ðat ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$
ðə best ə mæıdənz ən du o:n
ðət Si: iz məin ən mə:in əluən
zu: ə:I kən zi: ðət lıv də gi:
ðə best əv a:l gud gifts tə mi:

Vor whose be all the crops an' land
A-won an' lost, an' bought, an zwold
Or whose, a-roll'd vrom hand to hand,
The highest money that's a-twold?
counted
Vrom man to man a passèn on,
'Tis here to-day, to-morrow gone.
But there's a blessèn high above
It all—a soul o' stedvast love:
Zoo let it vlee, if God do gi'e so, fly, give
Sweet Jessie vor a gift to me.
vər hu:z bis a:l ðə krops ən lan(d)
əwın ən lost ən bo:t ən zuəld ar hu:z әro:ld vrəm han(d) to han(d)
ðə hə:IIst mıni ðəts ətuald vrom man to man ə pa:sən pn tiz hior tade: tamarə(r) gin bət ðərz ə blesən hə:i əbıv it a:l ə so:l ə stedva:st lıv zu: let it vli: if god də gi: swi(:)t dzesi var a gift to mi:

AYE, vull my heart's blood now do roll,
An' gaÿ do rise my happy soul,
An' well they mid, vor here our veet
may
Avore woone vier ageän do meet; one fire
Vor you've avoun' my feäce, to greet
Wi' welcome words my startlèn ear. startled
An' who be you, but John o' Weer,
An' I, but William Wellburn.
Here, light a candle up, to shed
Mwore light upon a wold friend's head,
An' show the smile, his feäce woonce mwore
once
Ha ' brought us vrom another shore.
An' I'll heave on a brand avore
The vier back, to meäke good cheer,
O' roarèn fleämes, vor John o' Weer
To chat wi' William Wellburn.

Aye, aye, it mid be true that zome,
When they do wander out vrom hwome,
Do leäve their nearest friends behind,
Bwoth out o' zight, an' out o' mind;
But John an' I ha' ties to bind
Our souls together, vur or near,
For, who is he but John o' Weer,
An' I, but William Wellburn.
Look, there he is, with twinklèn eyes,
An' elbows down upon his thighs,
A-chucklèn low, wi' merry grin.
(w)uald fren(d)z omet
æı vul mə: ha:rts blıd nə:u də ro:l ən gæı də rə:Iz məı hapi so:l ən wel ðe: mıd vər hiər əuər vitt əvuər (w)u:n vaiər əgjen də miit vər ju:v əvərun məis fjes to gri:t wi welkəm wərdz mə:i sta:rtlən iər ən hu: bi: ju: bət dzan $\partial$ wiər ən əıi bat wiləm welbərn
hiər ləit ə kandəl $\wedge$ p tə $\int \varepsilon d$ muər loit əppn ə (w)uəld fren(d)z hed ən ऽo: ðə smə:Il (h)ız fjes (w)u:ns muər hə brott əs vrəm ən^ðər $\int u ə r$ ən ə.il hi:v pn ə bran(d) əvuər ðə vəiər bak to mjek gud tfior ə ruərən fljemz vər dzan ə wiər to t f at wi wiləm welborn
æı æı It mıd bi: tru: ðət z^m (h)wen ðe: də wondər ərut vrəm huəm də liəv ðər niərıst fren(d)z bihəıın(d) buəð əut ə zəıt ən əıut ə məin(d) bat dzan ən ə: ho to:iz to ba:m(d) ə:uər so:lz tageðər vərr ar niər var hu: iz hi: bət dzan a wiər ən əıI bət wiləm welbərn
luk ðər hi: iz wi(ð) twıŋklən ə:ız วn عlbo:z də:un əppn (h)ız Өə:ız ət〔^klən lo: wi meri grin

Though time ha' roughen'd up his chin,
'Tis still the seäme true soul 'ithin,
As woonce I know'd, when year by year,
once
Thik very chap, thik John o' Weer, that
Did plaÿ wi' William Wellburn.

Come, John, come; don't be dead-alive
Here, reach us out your clust'r o' vive.
Oh! you be happy. Ees, but that
half-dead
cluster of five (fingers)
yes
Woon't do till you can laugh an' chat.
Don't blinky, lik' a purrèn cat,
But leäp an' laugh, an' let vo'k hear folk
What's happen'd, min, that John o' Weer mate
Ha' met wi' William Wellburn.

Vor zome, wi' selfishness too strong
Vor love, do do each other wrong;
An' zome do wrangle an' divide
In hets ov anger, bred o' pride; beats
But who do think that time or tide
Can breed ill-will in friends so dear, As William wer to John o' Weer, An' John to William Wellburn?

If other vo'ks do gleen to zee sneer
How lovèn an' how glad we be, What, then, poor souls, they had but vew
Sich happy days, so long agoo,
As they that I've a-spent wi' you;
But they'd hold woone another dear, one If woone o' them wer John o' Weer, An' tother William Wellburn.
ðo: to:ım hə rıfənd $\Lambda p$ (h)ız tfin tiz stil ðə sjem tru: so:l „ðın əz (w)u:ns əit no:d (h)wen jiər b(ə:)ı jiar ðık veri tfap ðık dzan ə wiər did plæı wi wıləm welbərn
k^m dzan k^m do:nt bi: dedələiv hiər riitf əs əut jər klastr ə və:Iv o: ju: bi: hapi is bot dat wu(:)nt du: til jə kən le:f on $t$ fat do:nt blipki lik ə parən kat bət liəp ən le:f ən let vo:k hiər (h)wots hapənd min ðət dzan ə wiər ho met wi wiləm welborn
vər zam wi selfifnis tu: stron
vər lıv də du: itf $\Lambda$ дər ron
әn z^m də raygal ən divəid in hets əv angər bred ə proisd
bət hu: də ðınk ðət torim ar təıid
kən bri:d ilwil in fren(d)z sə diər
əz wiləm wər to dzan $\partial$ wiər ən dzan to wiləm welbərn

If $\wedge$ ðər vo:ks də gli:n to zi:
hə:u lıvən ən ho:u glad wi: bi:
(h)wdt ðen pu(:)ər so:lz đe: had bət vju:
sit $\int$ hapi de:z sə loy əgu:
əz ðе: ðət əIIV əspent wi ju:
bət ðe:d huəld (w)u:n ən^дər diər
If (w)u:n ə ðعm wər ḑan ə wiər ən tıðər wiləm welbarn

## FIFEHEAD

'TWER where my fondest thoughts do light, At Fifehead, while we spent the night; The millwheel's restèn rim wer dry, An' houn's held up their evenèn cry; An' lofty, drough the midnight sky, through
Above the vo'k, wi' heavy heads,
Asleep upon their darksome beds, The stars wer all awake, John.

Noo birds o' day wer out to spread
Their wings above the gully's bed,
An' darkness roun' the elem-tree
'D a-still'd the charmy childern's glee. noisy
All he'ths wer cwold but woone, where we bearths, one Wer gaÿ, 'tis true, but gaÿ an' wise, An' laugh'd in light o' maïdens' eyes, That glissen'd wide awake, John.

An' when we all, lik' loosen'd hounds, Broke out o' doors, wi' merry sounds, Our friends among the plaÿsome team, All brought us gwäin so vur's the stream. came with us as far as
But Jeäne, that there, below a gleam
O' light, watch'd woone o's out o' zight;
Vor willènly, vor his "Good night,"
She'd longer bide awake, John.

An' while up Leighs we stepp'd along
Our grassy path, wi' joke an' zong,

## fə:Ifhed

twər (h)wər mə:i fpndist ðo:ts də ləit ət fa:Ifhed (h)wə:Il wi: spent ðə nə:it ðə mul(h)wi:lz restən rım wər drə:I ən hə:unz held $\Lambda p$ ðər i:vmən krə:I ən lpfti dru: ðə midnə:it skə:I әbлv ðә vo:k wi hevi hedz əsli:p əppn ðər darrksəm bedz ðə sta:rz wər a:l әwjek dзan
nu: bərrdz ə de: wər əut to spred ðər wiŋz əbムv ðə g^liz bed ən da:rknıs ra:un ði eləmtri: d əstıld ðə tfa:rmi tfildərnz gli: a:l he日s wər kuəld bat (w)u:n (h)wər wi: wər gæı tiz tru: bət gæı ən wə:ız ən le:ft in ləit ə mæidənz əis
ðət glisənd wa:Id əwjek d3an
әn (h)wen wi: a:l lik lu:sənd horun(d)z bro:k əut ə duərz wi meri sə:un(d)z əuər fren(d)z əmpy ðə plæısəm ti:m a:l bro:t əs gwæin sə vərz ðə stri:m bət dzjen ðət ðər bılo: ə gli:m ə loit wotft (w)u:n o:s əut ə zoit var wilənli var (h)ız gud nəit fi:d loygər bəitd $ә$ wjek dzan

әn (h)waril $\wedge$ p li:z wis stept əlpy əuər gra:si pe: $\theta$ wi dzo:k ən zDy

There Plumber, wi' its woody ground,
O' slopèn knaps a-screen'd around,
billocks
Rose dim 'ithout a breath o' sound,
The wold abode o' squiers a-gone, old
Though while they lay a-sleepèn on,
Their stars wer still awake, John.
ðər plımər wi its wudi grə:un(d) ə slo:pən naps əskri:nd ərəun(d) ro:z dim ґðə:ut ə bre日 ə səun(d) ðə (w)uəld əbo:d ə skwə:ıərz əgpn ðо: (h)waril ðe: le: asli:pən pn ðәr sta:rz wər strl əwjek dろan

IF I've a-stream'd below a storm, An' not a-velt the raïn, An' if I ever velt me warm, In snow upon the plaïn,
'Twer when, as evenèn skies wer dim, An' vields below my eyes wer dim, I went alwone at evenèn-fall, Athirt the vields to Ivy Hall. across

I voun' the wind upon the hill, Last night, a-roarèn loud, An' rubbèn boughs a-creakèn sh'ill loudly

Upon the ashes' sh'oud; canopy
But oh! the reelèn copse mid groan; may
An' timber's lofty tops mid groan;
The hufflèn winds be music all, gusty
Bezide my road to Ivy Hall.

A sheädy grove o' ribbèd woaks,
oaks
Is Wootton's shelter'd nest,
An' woaks do keep the winter's strokes
Vrom Knapton's evenèn rest.
An' woaks ageän wi' bossy stems, trunks
An' elems wi' their mossy stems,
Do rise to screen the leafy wall
An' stwonèn ruf ov Ivy Hall.

The darksome clouds mid fling their sleet,
An' vrost mid pinch me blue,
Or snow mid cling below my veet, An' hide my road vrom view.

ә:Ivi ha:l

If əilv əstri:md bilo: $\partial$ sta:rm
ən not əvelt ðə ræı
ən If əiI evər velt mi: wa:rm
in sno: əppn ðə plæın
twər (h)wen az i:vmən skəiz wər dim
ən vi:l(d)z bilo: mə:i ə:Iz wər dım
ə:I went əluən ət i:vmənfa:1
əટəərt ðə vill(d)z tu əııvi ha:l

ә! vəนu(d) ðә win(d) əppn ðə hıl
le:st nəit əruәrən la:ud
ən rıbən ba:uz əcri:kən $\int_{\mathrm{I}}$
әppn ði afız 〕ə:ud
bət o: ðə ri:lən kpps mid gro:n
ən timbərz lofti tops mid gro:n
ðә h^flən win(d)z bi: mju:zık a:l
bizois mo:i ro:d tu əirvi ha:l
ə $\int j$ jedi gro:v ə rıbıd (w)uəks
iz wutənz feltərd nest
ən (w)uəks də ki(:)p ðə wintərz stro:ks
vrəm naptənz i:vmən rest
әn (w)uəks әgjen wi bosi stemz ən عləmz wi ðər mpsi stemz də roiz to skri:n ðə li:fi wa:l
ən stuənən rıf əv əıivi ha:l
ðə darrksəm klə:udz mıd flıŋ ðər sli:t ən vrost mid pint $\int$ mis blu:
ar sno: mid klin bilo: moit vi:t ən həsid mə:i ro:d vrəm vju:

The winter's only jaÿ ov heart,
An' storms do meäke me gaÿ ov heart, When I do rest, at evenèn-fall, Bezide the he'th ov Ivy Hall.

There leafy stems do clim' around The mossy stwonèn eaves; stone
An' there be window-zides a-bound Wi' quiv'rèn ivy-leaves.
But though the sky is dim 'ithout, An' feäces mid be grim 'ithout, may
Still I ha' smiles when I do call, At evenèn-tide, at Ivy Hall.
ðə wintərz o:nli dзæı əv ha:rt ən sta:rmz də mjek mi: gæı əv ha:rt (h)wen əit də rest ət i:vmənfa:l bızəıId ðə he $\theta$ әv əııvi ha:l
ðər liffi stemz də klım ərəun(d) ðə mosi stuənən i:vz ən ðər bi: windərzəisdz əbərun(d) wi kwivrən əıivili:vz
bət ðо: ðә skəıı iz dım ıðə:ut әn fjesiz mid bi: grım ıðә:ut
stil əis ha smə:ilz (h)wen ə:I də ka:l ət i:vməntəasd ət əirvi ha:l

WHEN I wer still a bwoy, an' mother's pride,
A bigger bwoy spoke up to me so kind-like,
"If you do like, I'll treat ye wi' a ride
In theäse wheel-barrow here." Zoo I wer blind-like this, so
To what he had a-workèn in his mind-like,
An' mounted vor a passenger inside;
An' comèn to a puddle, perty wide,
He tipp'd me in, a-grinnèn back behind-like.
Zoo when a man do come to me so thick-like, friendly-
An' sheäke my hand, where woonce he pass'd me by, once
An' tell me he would do me this or that,
I can't help thinkèn o' the big bwoy's trick-like.
An' then, vor all I can but wag my hat raise
An' thank en, I do veel a little shy. bim
fa:ls fren(d)zlik
(h)wen ait wər stıl ə bwəıı ən mıðərz proisd ə bigər bwə:I spo:k $\Lambda$ p to mi: sə kərin(d) lik If ju: də laik əill triit i: wi ə rəid in ðiəs (h)willbarə hiər zu: əı wər bləın(d) lik to (h)wnt ə had əwərrkən in (h)iz mə:in(d)lik ən mə:untıd vər ə pasəndzər insəitd ən kımən tu ə pıdəl parti wa:Id ə tipt mii in agrinən bak biho:in(d)lik zu: (h)wen ə man də kım tə mis sə Өrklık ən Sjek mə: han(d) (h)wər (w)u:ns hi: pa:st mi: bə: ən tel mi: $\partial$ wud du: mi: ðIs ər ðat ə:I ke:nt help ðıykən ə ðə bıg bwə:Iz triklık ən ðen vər a:l əar kan bət wag məit hat ən $\theta$ ank ən əı də vi:l ə litəl $\int ə$ I
 bim
No! I don't begrudge en his life,
Nor his goold, nor his housen, nor lands;
Teäke all o't, an' gi'e me my wife, of it, give A wife's be the cheapest ov hands.

Lie alwone! sigh alwone! die alwone!
Then be vorgot.
No! I be content wi' my lot.

Ah! where be the vingers so feäir,
Vor to pat en so soft on the feäce, bim
To mend ev'ry stitch that do tear,
An' keep ev'ry button in pleäce?
Crack a-tore! brack a-tore! back a-tore!
Buttons a-vled!
flaw in clothing
flown away
Vor want ov a wife wi' her thread.

Ah! where is the sweet-perty head
That do nod till he's gone out o' zight?
An' where be the two eärms a-spread, arms
To show en he's welcome at night?
Dine alwone! pine alwone! whine alwone!
Oh! what a life!
I'll have a friend in a wife.

An' when vrom a meetèn o' me'th
mirth
Each husban' do leäd hwome his bride, Then he do slink hwome to his he'th, bearth

Wi' his eärm a-hung down his cwold zide. arm
Slinkèn on! blinkèn on! thinkèn on!
Gloomy an' glum;
Nothèn but dullness to come.
ðə batfələr
no: air do:nt bigrad3 ən (h)zz la:if
nar (h)ız gu:ld nar (h)ız hə:uzən nər lan(d)z
tjek a:l o:t ən gi: mis məis waif
ə wə:Ifs bi: ðə tfiipist əv han(d)z
ləıi əluən sə:i əluən də:i əluən ðعn bi: vərgdt no: əı bi: kəntent wi məa lpt
a: (h)wər bi: ðə vıggərz sə fjєər
vər tə pat ən sə spft pn ðə fjes
to mend $\varepsilon$ vri stitf ðət də teər ən ki(:)p عvri bıtən in pljes
krak ətuər brak atuər bak ətuər bıtənz əvled vər wont əv ə wərff wi (h)ər dred
a: (h)wər Iz ðə swi(:)tpərti hed
ðət də ndd til hi:z gon əut ə zait
ən (h)wər bi: ðə tu: ja:rmz əspred
to So: ən hi:z welkəm ət nəit dəinn əluən pain əluən (h)wain əluən o: (h)wnt ə lə:If ว:il hav ə fren(d) in ə wə:If
ən (h)wen vrəm ə mi:tən ə me $\theta$
i:t h h zzbən də liəd huəm (h)ız brə:id
ðen hi: də slıŋk huəm tu (h)ız he日
wi (h)ız ja:rm əh^y darun (h)ız kuold zorid slinkən pn blinkən pn ðıŋkən pn glu:mi on glım nı $\begin{aligned} \text { ən bət d } \wedge \text { lnıs to } k \wedge m ~\end{aligned}$

An' when he do onlock his door,
Do rumble as hollow's a drum, An' the veäries a-hid roun' the vloor, fairies

Do grin vor to see en so glum. bim
Keep alwone! sleep alwone! weep alwone!
There let en bide,
I'll have a wife at my zide.

But when he's a-laid on his bed
In a zickness, O , what wull he do!
Vor the hands that would lift up his head,
An' sheäke up his pillor anew.
Ills to come! pills to come! bills to come!
Noo soul to sheäre
The trials the poor wratch must bear.

də rımbəl əz hplərz ə dr^m
ən ðə vjєəriz əhıd rəun ðə vluər
də grin vər to zi: ən sə glım
ki:p əluən sli:p əluən wi:p əluən ðər lst ən bəıId
ə.Il hav ə wə:If ət mə:I zə:Id
bət (h)wen hi:z aled pn (h)ız bed in ə ziknis o: (h)wnt wul hi: du:
vər ðə han(d)z ðət wud lift $\Lambda p$ (h)ız hed ən $\int j \varepsilon k ~ \wedge p(h) ı z ~ p i l ə r ~ ə n j u: ~$
ilz to kım pilz to kım bılz to kım nu: so:l to Sjeər
ðə trə:ıəz ðə pu(:)ər ratf məs(t) beər

## MARRIED PEÄIR'S LOVE WALK

Come let's goo down the grove to-night;
The moon is up, 'tis all so light
As day, an' win' do blow enough
To sheäke the leaves, but tiddèn rough.
'tisn't
Come, Esther, teäke, vor wold time's seäke, old
Your hooded cloke, that's on the pin, peg
An' wrap up warm, an' teäke my eärm, arm
You'll vind it better out than in.
Come, Etty dear; come out o' door,
An' teäke a sweetheart's walk woonce mwore. once

How charmèn to our very souls,
Wer woonce your evenèn maïden strolls,
The while the zettèn zunlight dyed
Wi' red the beeches' western zide,
But back avore your vinger wore
The weddèn ring that's now so thin;
An' you did sheäre a mother's ceäre, To watch an' call ye eärly in.
Come, Etty dear; come out o' door,
An' teäke a sweetheart's walk woonce mwore.

An' then ageän, when you could slight
The clock a-strikèn leäte at night,
The while the moon, wi' risèn rim,
Did light the beeches' eastern lim'.
When I'd a-bound your vinger round
Wi' thik goold ring that's now so thin, that
An' you had nwone but me alwone
To teäke ye leäte or eärly in.
Come, Etty dear; come out o' door,
An' teäke a sweetheart's walk woonce mwore.
marid pjeərz lıv we:k
k^m lets gu: dəun ðə gro:v tənəıit
ðә mu:n iz ıр tiz a:l sə lə:it
əz de: $ə$ n win də blo: in^f
to $\int j$ jek ðə li:vz bət trdən raf
kım estər tjek vər (w)uəld to:imz sjek
jər hudıd klo:k ðəts pn ðə pın
әn rap $\wedge$ р wa:rm ən tjek məir ja:rm
jəl vain(d) it betər əut ðən in
kım eti diər kım əut ə duər
ən tjek ə swi(:)tha:rts we:k (w)u:ns muər
hə:u tfarmən tu ə:uər veri so:lz
wər (w)u:ns jər i:vmən mæIdən stro:lz

wi red ðə bi:tfiz westorn zo:Id
bət bak əvuər jər viggər wuər
ðə wedən rı̣ ðəts nə:u sə ðın
ən ju: did $\int j \nLeftarrow ə r$ ə mıðərz kjєər to wotf ən ka:l i: jarli in
k^m eti diər kım əut ə duər
ən tjek $\partial$ swi(:)tharts we:k (w)u:ns muər

ðə klpk əstrikən ljet ət nəit
ðә (h)wəıı дə mu:n wi rəızən rım
dıd ləit ðə bi:tfiz i:stərn lim
(h)wen əit əbəun(d) jər viggər rəun(d)
wi ðık gu:ld rı̣ ðəts nə:u sə ðın
ən ju: had nuən bət mi: əluən
to tjek i: ljet ar jarli in
k^m eti diər kım əut ə duər
ən tjek $\partial$ swi(:)tha:rts we:k (w)u:ns muər

But often when the western zide
O' trees did glow at evenèn-tide,
Or when the leäter moon did light
The beeches' eastern boughs at night,
An' in the grove, where vo'k did rove
folke
The crumpled leaves did vlee an' spin,
You couldèn sheäre the pleasure there:
Your work or childern kept ye in.
Come, Etty dear, come out o' door, An' teäke a sweetheart's walk woonce mwore.

But ceäres that zunk your oval chin
Ageän your bosom's lily skin,
Vor all they meäde our life so black,
Be now a-lost behind our back.
Zoo never mwope, in midst of hope, so
To slight our blessèns would be sin.
Ha! ha! well done, now this is fun;
When you do like I'll bring ye in.
Here, Etty dear; here, out o' door,
We'll teäke a sweetheart's walk woonce mwore.
bət pfən (h)wen ðə westərn zə:Id ə tri:z did glo: ət i:vməntəid ar (h)wen ðə ljetər mu:n did loitt ðə biitfIz i:stərn bəiuz ət nəıit ən in ðә gro:v (h)wər vo:k did ro:v ðə krımpəld li:vz did vli: ən spın jə kudən $\int j \varepsilon ə r$ ðə plȩər ðєər jər wərrk ər tfildərn kept i: in k^m cti diər k^m ə:ut ə duər ən tjek ə swi(:)tha:rts we:k (w)u:ns muər
bət kjeərz ðət zıŋk jər o:val tfin әgjen jər bızəmz lıli skin vər a:l ðe: mjed əuər loıf sə blak bi: nə:u əldst bihəin(d) əuər bak zu: nevər muәp in midst әv ho:p to sloit əuər blesənz wud bi: sin ha ha wel d $\wedge$ n nə:u ðıs iz f $\wedge n$ (h)wen ju: də lorik airl briy is in hiər $\varepsilon$ ti diər hiər əut ə duər wi:l tjek ə swi(:)tha:rts we:k (w)u:ns muər

## A WIFE A-PRAÏS'D

'Twer Maÿ, but ev'ry leaf wer dry All day below a sheenèn sky;
The zun did glow wi' yollow gleäre, An' cowslips blow wi' yollow gleäre, Wi' grægles' bells a-droopèn low, bluebells' An' bremble boughs a-stoopèn low; While culvers in the trees did coo doves
Above the vallèn dew. falling

An' there, wi' heäir o' glossy black,
Bezide your neck an' down your back,
You rambled gaÿ a-bloomèn feäir;
By boughs o' maÿ a-bloomèn feäir;
An' while the birds did twitter nigh,
An' water weäves did glitter nigh,
You gather'd cowslips in the lew,
Below the vallèn dew.

An' now, while you've a-been my bride
As years o' flow'rs ha' bloom'd an' died,
Your smilèn feäce ha' been my jaÿ;
Your soul o' greäce ha' been my jaÿ;
An' wi' my evenèn rest a-come,
An' zunsheen to the west a-come, sunsbine
I'm glad to teäke my road to you
Vrom vields o' vallèn dew.

An' when the raïn do wet the maÿ,
A-bloomèn where we woonce did straÿ, once
An' win' do blow along so vast, fast
An' streams do flow along so vast;
ə wəiff əpræizd
twər mæı bət $\varepsilon$ vri lisf wər drə:i a:l de: bilo: $\partial$ Si:nən skəı
ðә zın did glo: wi jalər gljeər ən kəuslıps blo: wi jalər gljeər wi gre:gəlz belz ədru:pən lo: ən brembəl bə:uz əstu:pən lo:
(h)wəil kılvərz in ðə tri:z dıd ku: əbへv ðә va:lən dju:
ən ðər wi hjeər ə glosi blak bızəıId jər nek ən də:un jər bak ju: rambəld gæı əblu:mən fjeər b(ə:) bə:uz ə mæı əblu:mən fjeər ən (h)wail ðə bərdz did twitər nəıi ən wo:tər wjevz did glitər nə:i jə gaðərd kə:uslips in ðə lu: bılo: ðə va:lən dju:

әn nəiu (h)wail ju:v əbin məis brosid az jiərz ə fləuərz hə blu:md ən dərid jər smə:ilən fjes hə bin mə:i dзæı jər so:l a grjes ha bin mə:i dzæi ən wi məit iivmən rest ək^m ən zınfin tə ðə west ək^m a:m glad to tjek mois ro:d to ju: vrəm vill(d)z ə va:lən dju:
ən (h)wen ðə ræın də wet ðə mæı
əblu:mən (h)wər wi: (w)u:ns did stræı
ən $\operatorname{win}(\mathrm{d})$ də blo: əlpy sə va:st
ən stri:mz də flo: əlpy sə va:st

Ageän the storms so rough abroad, An' angry tongues so gruff abroad, The love that I do meet vrom you Is lik' the vallèn dew.

An' you be sprack's a bee on wing, lively In search ov honey in the Spring: The dawn-red sky do meet ye up; The birds vu'st cry do meet ye up; first An' wi' your feäce a-smilèn on, An' busy hands a-tweilèn on, toiling
You'll vind zome useful work to do
Until the vallèn dew.
əgjen ðə sta:rmz sə rıf əbro:d ən angri tıyz sə grıf əbro:d
ðə lıv ðət ə:I də mi(:)t vrəm ju: ız lik ðə va:lən dju:
ən ju: bi: spraks ə bi: pn wig in sartt əv h^ni in ðə sprıŋ ðә de:nred skə: də mi(:)t i: $\Lambda p$ ðə bə:rdz vıst krə:I də mi(:)t i: $\Lambda p$ ən wi jər fjes əsmərilən pn ən bızi han(d)z ətwarilən pn ju:l vain(d) zam ju:sful wark to du:
sntıl ðə va:lən dju:

Since I noo mwore do zee your feäce, Up steäirs or down below, I'll zit me in the lwonesome pleäce, Where flat-bough'd beech do grow:
Below the beeches' bough, my love, Where you did never come, An' I don't look to meet ye now, As I do look at hwome.

Since you noo mwore be at my zide,
In walks in zummer het,
I'll goo alwone where mist do ride,
Drough trees a-drippèn wet:
Below the raïn-wet bough, my love, Where you did never come, An' I don't grieve to miss ye now, As I do grieve at home.

Since now bezide my dinner-bwoard
Your vaïce do never sound, I'll eat the bit I can avword,

A-vield upon the ground;
Below the darksome bough, my love, Where you did never dine, An' I don't grieve to miss ye now, As I at hwome do pine.

Since I do miss your vaïce an' feäce
In praÿer at eventide,
I'll praÿ wi' woone sad vaïce vor greäce one
To goo where you do bide;
ðə wəıf əlpst
sins əit nu: muər də zi: jər fjes ィр stjerrz ar dərun bilo: ə:Il zit mi: in ðə luənsəm pljes
(h)wor flatba:ud bittf də gro:
bılo: ðə bittfiz bəu mə: lıv
(h)wər ju: did nevər kım
ən əı do:nt luk to mi(:)t i: nə:u
az əiI də luk ət huəm
sins ju: nu: muər bit at mo:i za:id
in we:ks in zamər het
ə:il gu: əluən (h)wər mist də ro:id dru: tri:z ədrıpən wet
bılo: ðə ræınwet bə:u mə: lıv
(h)wər ju: did nevər kım
ən əat dount gri:v to mis is na:u
az əı də gri:v ət huəm
sins nə:u bizəis məis dmərbuərd
ju(:)ər væis də nevər səun(d)
əııl i:t ðə bıt əัI kən əvuərd əvil:(d) əppn ðə grə:un(d)
bılo: ðә darksəəm bə:u mə: lıv
(h)wor ju: did nevər da:m
ən əıi do:nt gri:v to mis i: nə:u
az əıI ət huəm də pəin
sins əil də mıs jər væıs ən fjes
in præər ət i:vəntəid
əəıl præı wi (w)u:n sad væıs vər grjes
to gu: (h)wər ju: də basid

Above the tree an' bough, my love,
Where you be gone avore, An' be a-waïtèn vor me now,

To come vor evermwore.
əbィv ðə tri: ən bə:u məıi lıv
(h)wər ju: bi: gbn əvuər
ən bi: əwæitən vər mi: nə:u
to kım var evərmuər

THE THORNS IN THE GEÄTE

AH! Meäster Collins overtook
Our knot o' vo'k a-stannèn still,
Last Zunday, up on Ivy Hill,
To zee how strong the corn did look.
An' he staÿ 'd back awhile an' spoke
A vew kind words to all the vo'k,
Vor good or joke, an' wi' a smile
Begun a-plaÿèn wi' a chile.

The zull, wi' iron zide awry,
Had long a-vurrow'd up the vield;
The heavy roller had a-wheel'd
It smooth vor showers vrom the sky;
The bird-bwoy's cry, a-risèn sh'ill,
An' clacker, had a-left the hill,
All bright but still, vor time alwone
To speed the work that we'd a-done.
bring to fruition

Down drough the wind, a-blowèn keen,
Did gleäre the nearly cloudless sky,
An' corn in bleäde, up ancle-high,
'Ithin the geäte did quiver green;
An' in the geäte a-lock'd there stood
A prickly row o' thornèn wood
Vor vo'k vor food had done their best,
An' left to Spring to do the rest.

[^3]ðə ðа:rnz in ðə gjzt
a: mja:stor kplinz ə:vərtuk əuər not ə vo:k əstanən strl le:st zınde: $\wedge$ p pn ə:ivi hil to zi: hə:u stroy ðə ka:rn did luk ən hi: stæıd bak ə(h)wə:Il ən spo:k ə vju: kə:In(d) wərrdz tu a:l ðə vo:k vər gud ər dzo:k ən wi ə sməil big^n əplæıə wi ə tfaril
ðə zıl wi ə:ırn zəııd ərəı
 ðə hevi ro:lər had ə(h)wi:ld it smu:ð vər $\int ə$ нuərz vrəm ðə skəıi ðə bərdbwə:Iz krə:ı ərəızən §ıl $^{\text {r }}$ ən klakər had əleft ðə hıl a:l broit bət stil vər toim əluən tə spiid ðə wərrk ðət wiid əd $\wedge$ n
dəıun dru: ðə win(d) əblo:ən ki:n dıd gljeər ðə niərli kləudlıs skə:I ən karrn in bljed ıp aŋkəlhə:I ıðın ðə gjet did kwıvər gri:n ən in ðə gjet əlpkt ðər stud ə prıkli ro: ə ða:rnən wud vər vo:k vər fud had d^n ðər best ən left to sprig to du: ðə rest
ðə gjet hi: krəıd əsi:ld wi ða:rn vrom ha:rmvul vits əleft to huold ðə bljed əsprıŋən vrəm ðə muəld (h)wəill god də ro:ipən it to ka:rn

An' zoo in life let us vulvil
Whatever is our Meäker's will,
An' then bide still, wi' peacevul breast, While He do manage all the rest."
ən zu: in ləiff let $\Lambda$ s vulvil
(h)wDtevər iz əuər mjekərz wil ən ðen bəisd stıl wi pissvul brest (h)wə:ıl hi: də manıd3 a:l ðə rest

## ANGELS BY THE DOOR

OH! there be angels evermwore, A-passèn onward by the door, A-zent to teäke our jaÿs, or come To bring us zome-O Meärianne. Though doors be shut, an' bars be stout, Noo bolted door can keep em out; But they wull leäve us ev'ry thing They have to bring-My Meärianne.

An' zoo the days a-stealèn by,
Wi’ zuns a-ridèn drough the sky, through
Do bring us things to leäve us sad, Or meäke us glad-O Meärianne. The day that's mild, the day that's stern, Do teäke, in stillness, each his turn; An' evils at their worst mid mend, may
Or even end-My Meärianne.

But still, if we can only bear
Wi' faïth an' love, our païn an' ceäre, We shan't vind missèn jaÿs a-lost, Though we be crost-O Meärianne.
But all a-took to heav'n, an' stow'd Where we can't weäste em on the road, As we do wander to an' fro, Down here below-My Meärianne.

But there be jaÿs I'd soonest choose
To keep, vrom them that I must lose;
Your workzome hands to help my tweil, toil Your cheerful smile-O Meärianne.
andzəlz b(ə:)ı ðə duər
o: ðər bi: andzəlz evarmuər әра:sən pn(w)ərd b(əə)! ðə duәr əzent to tjek ə:uәr dろæız ar k^m to brig əs zım o: mjeərian ðo: duərz bi: $\int \wedge t$ ən ba:rz bi: stə:ut nu: bo:lttd duər kən ki(:)p əm əut bət ðe: wul liəv əs evri ðın ðe: hav to brıy məri mjeərian
ən zu: ðə de:z əsti:lən bə:i wi zınz ərəıİən dru: ðə skəı də brın əs ðıŋz tə liəv əs sad ar mjek əs glad o: mjeərian ðə de: ðəts mə:Ild ðə de: ðəts stə:rn də tjek in strlnıs i:t (h)ız tərn ən i:vəlz ət ðər wast mid mend ər i:vən عnd mə:i mjeərian
bət stıl If wi: kən ơnli beər wi fæı日 ən lıv əuәr pæın ən kjeər wi: $\int a n t$ vəin(d) misən d3æız əlbst ðo: wi: bi: krost o: mjeərian bət a:l ətuk to hevn ən sto:d (h)wər wi: ke:nt wjest әm pn ðə ro:d əz wi: də wpndər tu: ən fro: dəiun hiər bılo: məsi mjeərian
bət ðər bi: dзæız aid su:nist tfu:z to ki(:)p vrəm ðعm ðət əı məst lu:z jər wərrkzəm han(d)z to help məit twəil jər tfiərful sməill o: mjeərian

The Zunday bells o' yonder tow'r,
The moonlight sheädes o' my own bow'r, shadows
An' rest avore our vier-zide,
fireside
At evenèn-tide-My Meärianne.
ðә zınde: belz ə jandər to:uər ðə mu:nləıt $\int j$ jedz ə məıI oun bə:uər ən rest əvuər əuər vəiərzəisd at i:vməntəid mə:i mjeərian

THE church do zeem a touchèn zight, When vo'k, a-comèn in at door, Do softly tread the long-ail'd vloor
Below the pillar'd arches' height,
Wi' bells a-pealèn, Vo'k a-kneelèn,
Hearts a-healèn, wi' the love
An' peäce a-zent em vrom above.

An' there, wi' mild an' thoughtvul feäce,
Wi' downcast eyes, an' vaïces dum', silent
The wold an' young do slowly come, old
An' teäke in stillness each his pleäce,
A-zinkèn slowly,
Kneelèn lowly,
Seekèn holy thoughts alwone,
In praÿ'r avore their Meäker's throne.

An' there be sons in youthvul pride,
An' fathers weak wi' years an' païn,
An' daughters in their mother's traïn, The tall wi' smaller at their zide;

Heads in murnèn
mourning
Never turnèn,
Cheäks a-burnèn, wi' the het beat
O' youth, an' eyes noo tears do wet.

There friends do settle, zide by zide,
The knower speechless to the known;
Their vaïce is there vor God alwone;
To flesh an' blood their tongues be tied.
vo:k əkımən inta tfartf

(h)wen vo:k əkımən in ət duər
də spf(t)li tred ðə lpŋæıl(d) vluər
bilo: ðə pilərd arrtfiz həırt
wi belz əpi:lən vo:k əni:lən
harts əhi:lən wi ðə lıv
ən piəs əzent əm vrəm əbлv
ən ðər wi mə:ild ən $\theta$ o:tvul fjes
wi dərunka:st əıIz ən væısız d^m
ðə (w)uəld ən $\mathrm{j} \wedge \mathrm{y}$ də slo:li k $\wedge m$
ən tjek in strlnıs i:t $\int$ (h)ız pljes
əzı!kən slo:li
ni:lən lo:li
si:kən ho:li ðo:ts əluən
in prærr əvuər ðər mjekərz Өro:n
ən ðər bi: sınz in ju:Өvul prəid
ən fe:ðərz wi:k wi jiərz ən pæın
ən de:tərz in ðər mıðərz træın
ðə ta:l wi sma:lər ət ðər zəıId
hedz in mərnən
nevər tarnən
tfiəks əbərnən wi ðə het
ə ju: $\theta$ ən əıiz nu: tiərz də wet
ðદər fren(d)z də setəl zə:Id b(ə:)ı zə:Id
ðә no:ər spi:tflis tə ðə no:n
ðər væıs Iz ðદər vər gid əluən
to flef ən blıd ðәr tıyz bis toird

Grief a-wringèn,
Jaÿ a-zingèn, joy
Pray'r a-bringèn welcome rest
So softly to the troubled breast.

# gri:f əringən 

dзæェ əZIngən
præır əbrıyən welkəm rest
sə spf(t)li to ðə trıbəld brest

## WOONE RULE

AN' while I zot, wi' thoughtvul mind, sat
Up where the lwonesome Coombs do wind, An' watch'd the little gully slide
So crookèd to the river-zide;
I thought how wrong the Stour did zeem
To roll along his ramblèn stream,
A-runnèn wide the left o' south, To vind his mouth, the right-hand zide.

But though his stream do teäke, at mill,
An' eastward bend by Newton Hill,
An' goo to lay his welcome boon
O' dailly water round Hammoon, An' then wind off ageän, to run
By Blanvord, to the noonday zun,
'Tis only bound by woone rule all, An' that's to vall down steepest ground.

An' zoo, I thought, as we do bend so
Our waÿ drough life, to reach our end, through
Our God ha' gi'ed us, vrom our youth, given
Woone rule to be our guide-His truth.
An' zoo wi' that, though we mid teäke
may
Wide rambles vor our callèns' seäke,
What is, is best, we needen fear, An' we shall steer to happy rest.
(w)u:n ru:l

әn (h)wasil əis zat wi $\theta$ a:tvul məin(d)
$\Lambda p$ (h)wər ðə luənsəm ku:mz də wə:m(d)
ən wotft ðə litəl gnli slosid
sə krukid to ðə rivərzə:id
əı ðə:t hə:u roy ðә stəuər dıd zi:m
to ro:l əlpy (h)rz ramblon stri:m
ərınən wəid ðə left ə səü
tə vəin(d) (h)ız mə:uӨ ðə rəithan(d) zə:id
bət ðo: (h)ız stri:m də tjek ət mıl ən istwərd ben(d) $b(ə \cdot$ ) $)$ nju:ton hil ən gu: to le: (h)rz welkəm bu:n a de:li wottor roun(d) hamu:n ən ðยn wə:ाn(d) pf əgjen to rın
 tiz onli boun(d) b(ə) I (w)u:n ru:l a:l on ðats to va:l dorun sti:pist gro:un(d)
ən zu: ə:ı ð๐:t əz wi: də ben(d) ə:uər wæı dru: loıf to riitf ə:uər $\mathrm{\varepsilon n}(\mathrm{~d})$ ə:uər gid hə gi:d əs vrəm əuər ju: $\theta$ (w)u:n ruil to bi: əuər ga:id hız tru: $\theta$ әn zu: wi ðat ðo: wi: mıd tjek wә!d rambəlz vər əuər ka:lənz sjek (h)wdt iz iz best wi: ni:dən fiər
ən wi: $\int \neq 1$ stior to hapi rest

## GOOD MEÄSTER COLLINS

AyE, Meäster Collins wer a-blest
Wi' greäce, an' now's a-gone to rest;
An' though his heart did beät so meek
'S a little child's, when he did speak,
The godly wisdom ov his tongue
Wer dew o' greäce to wold an' young. old
'Twer woonce, upon a zummer's tide, once
I zot at Brookwell by his zide, sat
Avore the leäke, upon the rocks,
Above the water's idle shocks,
As little plaÿsome weäves did zwim
Ageän the water's windy brim,
Out where the lofty tower o' stwone
Did stan' to years o' wind an' zun;
An' where the zwellèn pillars bore
A pworch above the heavy door,
Wi' sister sheädes a-reachèn cool
Athirt the stwones an' sparklèn pool. across
I spoke zome word that meäde en smile, $\quad \mathrm{bim}$
O' girt vo'k's wealth an' poor vo'k's tweil, great folk's, toil As if I pin'd, vor want ov greäce,
To have a lord's or squier's pleäce.
"No, no," he zaid, "what God do zend
Is best vor all o's in the end,
An' all that we do need the mwost
Do come to us wi' leäst o' cost;-
Why, who could live upon the e'th earth
'Ithout God's gift ov aïr vor breath?
Or who could bide below the zun
If water didden rise an' run?
gud mja:stər kplınz
æı mja:stər kplınz wər əblest wi grjes ən nə:uz agnn to rest ən ðo: (h)ız ha:rt did biət sə mi:k s a lital tforil(d)z (h)wen hi: did spi:k
ðə godli wızdəm əv (h)ız t^y wər dju: ə grjes to (w)uəld ən j $\wedge$ り
twər (w)u:ns əppn ə z^mərz tə:Id ə:I zat ət brukwel b(ə:)ı (h)ız zə:Id әvuә ðə ljєk әpon ðә roks
əb^v ðə wo:tərz əıIdəl Joks
az lital plæısəm wjevz did zwım əgjen ðə wo:tərz wındi brım ə:ut (h)wər ðə lofti təuər ə stuən did stan to jiərz $\boldsymbol{\partial}$ win(d) ən $\mathrm{zın}$ ən (h)wər ðə zwelən pilərz buər ə puərtf əbムv ðə hevi duər wi sistər $\int j e d z ~ ə r i t t \int ə n ~ k u: l ~$ əðərt ðə stuənz ən spa:rklən pu:l ə: spo:k zım wərd ðət mjed ən sməill ə gart vo:ks wel0 ən pu(:)ər vo:ks twaril əz if әıi pəind vər wbnt əv grjes to hav ə la:rdz ər skwəiərz pljes no: no: $\partial \mathrm{zed}$ (h)wdt god də zen(d)
iz best vər a:l o:s in ði en(d)
ən a:l ðət wi: də ni:d ðə muəst
də kım tu əs wi liəst ə kpst (h)wə:I hu: kud liv әppn ði $\varepsilon \theta$ Іðәut gpdz gift əv æır vər bre $\theta$ ar hu: kud bə:Id bilo: ðə zın
if wo:tər didən rəiz ən rın

An' who could work below the skies
If zun an' moon did never rise?
Zoo aïr an' water, an' the light, so
Be higher gifts, a-reckon'd right, Than all the goold the darksome claÿ
Can ever yield to zunny daÿ:
But then the air is roun' our heads,
Abroad by day, or on our beds; outside
Where land do gi'e us room to bide, give
Or seas do spread vor ships to ride;
An' He do zend his waters free,
Vrom clouds to lands, vrom lands to sea;
An' mornèn light do blush an' glow, 'Ithout our tweil-'ithout our ho.
toil, care
''Zoo let us never pine, in sin, so
Vor gifts that ben't the best to win;
The heaps o' goold that zome mid pile, may
Wi' sleepless nights an' peaceless tweil;
Or manor that mid reach so wide
As Blackmwore is vrom zide to zide, Or kingly swaÿ, wi' life or death,
Vor helpless childern ov the e'th: earth
Vor theäse ben't gifts, as He do know, these
That He in love should vu'st bestow; first
Or else we should have had our sheäre O'm all wi' little tweil or ceäre.
"Ov all His choicest gifts, His cry
Is, 'Come, ye moneyless, and buy.'
Zoo blest is he that can but lift
His praÿer vor a happy gift."
ən hu: kud wərrk bilo: ðə skə:ız
if zın ən mu:n did nevər rəiz zu: æır ən wo:tər ən ðə ləıt
bi: həiər gifts ərekənd rəit ðən a:l ðə gu:ld ðə da:rksəm kle: kən evər ji:l(d) to z^ni de: bət ðen ði æır Iz rə:un əuər hedz əbro:d b(ə:)ı de: ar pn əuər bedz (h)wər lan(d) də gi: əs ru:m to boisd ar si:z də spred vər fips to roird ən hi: də zen(d) (h)ız wo:tərz frii vrəm kləudz tə lan(d)z vrəm lan(d)z to si: ən ma:rnən ləit də blıf ən glo: ıðəut ə:uər twə:il »ðəut ə:uər ho:
zu: let əs nevər parin in sin vər gifts ðət be:nt ðə best tə win ðə hi:ps ə gu:ld ðət zım mıd pəıil wi sli:plis no:ts ən pisslis tworil ar manər ðət mid ri:tf sə wəit əz blakmuər iz vrəm zəisd to zəid ar kıpli swæı wi ləııf ər de $\theta$ vər helplıs tfildərn əv ði $\varepsilon \theta$ vər ðiəz be:nt gifts $\partial z$ hi: də no: ðət hi: in lıv Jud vast bisto: ar els wi: Sud həv had əuər Jjeər o:m a:l wi litəl tworil or kjeər
əv a:l (h)ız tfæısıst gifts (h)ız krə:ı
iz kım (j)i: mınilıs ən(d) ba:i
zu: blest iz hi: ðət kan bət lift
(h)ız præər vər ə hapi gift

## HERRENSTON

Zoo then the leädy an' the squier,
so
At Chris'mas, gather'd girt an' small,
Vor me'th, avore their roarèn vier,
An' roun' their bwoard, 'ithin the hall;
great mirth, fire table
An' there, in glitt'rèn rows, between
The roun'-rimm'd pleätes, our knives did sheen, sbine
Wi' frothy eäle, an' cup an' can,

An' there the jeints o' beef did stand,
Lik' cliffs o' rock, in goodly row;
Where woone mid quarry till his hand one might
Did tire, an' meäke but little show;
An' after we'd a-took our seat,
An' greäce had been a-zaid vor meat,
We zet to work, an' zoo begun
Our feäst an' fun at Herrenston.

An' mothers there, bezide the bwoards,
Wi' little childern in their laps,
Did stoop, wi' lovèn looks an' words, An' veed em up wi' bits an' draps;
An' smilèn husbands went in quest
O' what their wives did like the best;
An' you'd ha' zeed a happy zight, seen
Thik merry night, at Herrenston.

An' then the band, wi' each his leaf
O' notes, above us at the zide,
Plaÿ'd up the praïse ov England's beef
An' vill'd our hearts wi' English pride;
heronston
zu: ðєn ðə ljedi ən ðə skwәıə ət krisməs gaðərd gart ən sma:l
vər me $\theta$ әvuər ðər ruərən vəiər
ən rəun ðər buərd ıðın ðə ha:l
ən ðər in glitrən ro:z bitwi:n
ðə rəunrımd pljets əuər nəıivz did Ji:n
wi frovi jel ən kıp ən kan vər mæıd ən man ət herənstən
ən ðər ðə d3ə:Ints ə bi:f did $\operatorname{stan}(\mathrm{d})$
lik klıfs $ə$ rok in gudli ro:
(h)wər (w)u:n mid kwari til (h)ız han(d)
did taiər ən mjek bət litəl fo:
ən $\varepsilon$ :tər wi:d ətuk əuər siit
ən grjes had bin əzed vər mi:t wi: zet to wark ən zu: big^n ว:uər fiəst ən f^n ət herənstən
ən m^ðərz ðər bizəıid ðə buərdz wi lital tfildərn in ðər laps
did stu:p wi lıvən luks ən wərdz
әn vi:d әm $\wedge$ p wi bits ən draps
ən sməiləə hızbən(d)z went in kwest
ə (h)wnt ðər wə:Ivz did ləıı ðə best
ən ju:d hə zi:d ə hapi zo:it
ðık meri nəit ət herənstən
ən ðen ðə ban(d) wi i:t (h)ız li:f
ə no:ts əbムv əs ət ðə zəıId
plæıd $ィ р$ ðə præız əv ınglən(d)z bi:f ən vild əuər harrts wi inglif proid

An' leafy chaïns o' garlands hung,
Wi' dazzlèn stripes o' flags, that swung
Above us, in a bleäze o' light,
Thik happy night, at Herrenston.

An' then the clerk, avore the vier,
Begun to leäd, wi' smilèn feäce, A carol, wi' the Monkton quire, That rung drough all the crowded pleäce. through An' dins' o' words an' laughter broke In merry peals drough clouds o' smoke;

Vor hardly wer there woone that spoke,
But pass'd a joke, at Herrenston.

Then man an' maïd stood up by twos,
In rows, drough passage, out to door, An' gailly beät, wi' nimble shoes,

A dance upon the stwonèn floor. stone
But who is worthy vor to tell,
If she that then did bear the bell, Wer woone o' Monkton, or o' Ceäme,
Or zome sweet neäme ov Herrenston.

Zoo peace betide the girt vo'k's land, so, great folk's When they can stoop, wi' kindly smile, An' teäke a poor man by the hand, An' cheer en in his daily tweil. bim, toil
An' oh! mid He that's vur above may, far
The highest here, reward their love, An' gi'e their happy souls, drough greäce, give A higher pleäce than Herrenston.
ən li:fi tfæinz $\partial$ ga:rlən(d)z h^y
wi dazlən strəups ə flagz ðət sw^ŋ əbıv əs in ə bljez ə lasit ðik hapi nəit ət herənstən
ən ðદn ðə kla:rk əvuər ðə və:ıər big^n to liəd wi sməilən fjes
ə karəl wi ðə m^ŋktən kwəiər ðət $\mathrm{r} \wedge$ g dru: a:l ðə krə:udıd pljes ən dinz $\partial$ wardz ən le:ftər bro:k in meri pi:lz dru: klə:udz ə smo:k vər ha:rdli wər ðәr (w)u:n ðət spo:k bət pa:st ə dzo:k ət herənstən
ðєn man ən mæıd stud $\Lambda \mathrm{p} b(ə \cdot) \mathrm{I}$ tu:z in ro:z dru: pasid3 aut to duər ən gæıli biət wi nımbal fu:z ə de:ns əppn ðə stuənən vluər bət hu: iz warrði var to tel If fi: ðət ðعn did beər ðə bel wər (w)u:n ə mıyktən ər ə kjem ər z^m swi(:)t njem əv herənstən
zu: pi:s bitə:Id ðə gart vo:ks lan(d)
(h)wen ðe: kən stu:p wi kə:in(d)li smə:I

әn tjek ə pu(:)ər man b(ə:)ı ðə han(d)
ən tfiər ən in (h)ız de:li twə:il
ən o: mid hi: ðəts varr əbıv
ðə hə:IIst hiər riward ðәr lıv
әn gi: ðər hapi so:lz dru: grjes
ə həiər pljes ðən herənstən

## OUT AT PLOUGH

Though cool avore the sheenèn sky
Do vall the sheädes below the copse,

shining shadows The timber-trees, a-reachèn high, Ha' zunsheen on their lofty tops, Where yonder land's a-lyèn plow'd, An' red, below the snow-white cloud, An' vlocks o' pitchèn rooks do vwold
Their wings to walk upon the mwold,
While floods be low,
An' buds do grow,
An' aïr do blow, a-broad, O.
outside

But though the airr is cwold below
The creakèn copses' darksome screen, The truest sheäde do only show
How strong the warmer zun do sheen; shine
An' even times o' grief an' païn,
Ha' good a-comèn in their traïn,
An' 'tis but happiness do mark
The sheädes o' sorrow out so dark.
As tweils be sad, toils
Or smiles be glad,
Or times be bad, at hwome, O.

An' there the zunny land do lie
Below the hangèn, in the lew,
Wi' vurrows now a-crumblèn dry,
Below the plowman's dousty shoe;
An' there the bwoy do whissel sh'ill,
Below the skylark's merry bill,
Where primrwose beds do deck the zides
O' banks below the meäple wrides.
clumps
arut at plou
ðо: ku:l əvuər ðə fiinən skə:I
də va:l ðə $\int j e d z$ bılo: ðə kpps
ðə tımbərtri:z əri:tfən hə:I
ha zınfien pn ðәr lofti tops
(h)wər jandər lan(d)z ələiən plə:ud
ən red bilo: ðə sno:(h)wəit kləud
ən vlpks ə pitfon ruks də vuəld
ðәr wiŋz to we:k әppn ðə muəld
(h)woril flıdz bi: lo:
ən bıdz də gro:
ən æır də blo: əbro:d o:
bət ðo: ði æır iz kuəld bilo:
ðə kri:kən kppsız da:rksəm skrin
ðə tru:ist $\int j$ jed du o:nli $\int 0$ :
həıu stron ðə wa:rmər zın də Jin
ən i:vən tərmz ə griif ən pæın
ha gud əkımən in ðər træın
ən tiz bət hapinıs də ma:rk
ðә $\int j \varepsilon d z$ ə sarə(r) əut sə darrk
az twoillz bi: sad
ar smorilz bi: glad ar to:imz bi: bad ət huəm o:
ən ðәr ðə zıni lan(d) də ləıI
bılo: ðə hayən in ðə lu:
wi vırə(r)z nə:u əkrımblən drə:i
bılo: ðə pla:umənz də:usti fu:
ən ðәr ðə bwəir də (h)wisəl fil
bılo: ðə skəıIla:rks meri bil
(h)wər prımruəz bedz də dek ðə zəııdz
ə bayks bılo: ðə mjepəl rə:Idz

As trees be bright
Wi' bees in flight,
An' weather's bright, abroad, O. outside

An' there, as sheenèn wheels do spin shining
Vull speed along the dousty rwoad, dusty He can but stan', an' wish 'ithin His mind to be their happy lwoad, That he mid gaily ride, an' goo
To towns the rwoad mid teäke en drough, bim, through An' zee, for woonce, the zights behind once The bluest hills his eyes can vind,

O' towns, an' tow'rs,
An' downs, an' flow'rs, In zunny hours, abroad, O .

But still, vor all the weather's feäir,
Below a cloudless sky o' blue, The bwoy at plough do little ceäre
How vast the brightest day mid goo;
Vor he'd be glad to zee the zun
A-zettèn, wi' his work a-done,
That he, at hwome, mid still injaÿ
enjoy
His happy bit ov evenèn plaÿ,
So light's a lark
Till night is dark,
While dogs do bark, at hwome, O.

әz triiz bi: broit
wi bi:z in flont ən weðərz brəit əbro:d o:
ən ðər əz Ji:nən (h)wi:lz də spın
vul spi:d əlpy ðə də:usti ruəd hi: kan bət stan ən wIf ıðın (h)ız məin(d) to bi: ðər hapi luəd
ðət his mid gæıli roid ən gu: tə ta:unz ðə ruəd mid tjek ən dru: ən zi: var (w)u:ns ðə zə:Its bihə:m(d)
ðə blu:ıst hilz (h)ız ə:iz kən və:in(d)
ə tə:unz ən tə:uərz
ən dəuunz ən flo:uərz In zıni əuərz əbro:d o:
bət stıl vər a:l ðə weðərz fjeər
bılo: ə kləudlis skə: ə blu:
ðə bwə:i ət pla:u də litəl kjeər
hə:u va:st ðə broittist de: mid gu:
var hi:d bii glad to zi: ðə z^n
əzetən wi (h)ız wərrk əd^n
ðət hi: ət huəm mid stil indろæı
(h)ız hapi bit əv i:vmən plæı
sə loits ə lark
til nəit iz da:rk
(h)wəil dpgz də ba:rk ət huәm o:

## THE BWOAT

WHERE cows did slowly seek the brink
O'Stour, drough zunburnt grass, to drink;
through
fishing
Wi' vishèn float, that there did zink
An' rise, I zot as in a dream. sat
The dazzlèn zun did cast his light
On hedge-row blossom, snowy white, Though nothèn yet did come in zight, A-stirrèn on the straÿèn stream;

Till, out by sheädy rocks there show'd
A bwoat along his foamy road,
Wi' thik feäir maïd at mill, a-row'd that
Wi' Jeäne behind her brother's oars.
An' steätely as a queen o' vo'k, folk
She zot wi' floatèn scarlet cloak, sat
An' comèn on, at ev'ry stroke,
Between my withy-sheäded shores.

The broken stream did idly try
To show her sheäpe a-ridèn by, The rushes brown-bloom'd stems did ply,

As if they bow'd to her by will.
The rings o' water, wi' a sock, sigh
Did break upon the mossy rock, An' gi'e my beätèn heart a shock, give
Above my float's up-leapèn quill.

Then, lik' a cloud below the skies,
A-drifted off, wi' less'nèn size,
An' lost, she floated vrom my eyes,
Where down below the stream did wind;

дə $b(w)$ uət
(h)wər kə:uz dıd slo:li si:k ðə brıŋk
ə stəuər dru: zınbərrnt grass to drıkk
wi vifən flo:t ðət ðər did zıŋk
ən roiz əil zat əz in ə dri:m
ðə dazlən zın did ka:st (h)ız ləıit
pn hedzro: blpsem sno:i (h)wəit
 əstərəən pn ðə stræəən stri:m
 ə b(w)uət alpy (h)ız fomi ro:d wi ðık fjeər mæıd ət mil əro:d wi d弓jen bihəıin(d) (h)ər br^ðərz uərz
ən stjetli əz ə kwi:n ə vo:k
fi: zat wi flo:tən ska:rlıt klo:k
ən k^mən pn ət عvri stro:k
bitwi:n mə:I wıðijjedıd fuərz
ðə bro:kən stri:m did əisdli trə:i

ðә r^ऽiz brəunblu:md stemz did pləis əz If ðe: ba:ud to (h)ər b(ə:)ı wil
ðə rıyz ə wo:tər wi ə spk
dıd bre:k әppn ðə mosi rok
ən gi: məis biatən hart ə Spk əbıv məi flo:ts spli:pən kwıl
ðєn lik ə kləud bilo: ðə skəıiz
adrıftıd pf wi lesnən sa:iz
ən lost fi: flo:tid vrəm mə:i ə:iz
(h)wər də:un bılo: ðə stri:m dıd wə:m(d)

An' left the quiet weäves woonce mwore once
To zink to rest, a sky-blue'd vloor,
Wi' all so still's the clote they bore,
yellow water-lily
Aye, all but my own ruffled mind.
ən left ðə kwə:ıə wjevz (w)u:ns muər to zink to rest o skəェibluid vluər wi a:l sə stilz ðə klo:t ðe: buər æı a:l bət mə.I o:n rıfəld məim(d)

## THE PLEÄCE OUR OWN AGEÄN

WELL! thanks to you, my faïthful Jeäne, So worksome wi' your head an' hand, We seäved enough to get ageän My poor vorefather's plot o' land.
'Twer folly lost, an' cunnèn got, What should ha' come to me by lot.
But let that goo; 'tis well the land Is come to hand, by be'th or not. birth

An' there the brook, a-windèn round The parrick zide, do run below The grey-stwon'd bridge wi' gurglèn sound, A-sheäded by the arches' bow;
Where former days the wold brown meäre, paddock. Wi' father on her back, did wear Wi' heavy shoes the grav'ly leäne, lane
An' sheäke her meäne o' yollor heäir. ..... mane

An' many zummers there ha' glow'd,
To shrink the brook in bubblèn shoals, An' warm the doust upon the road, dust
Below the trav'ller's burnèn zoles.
An' zome ha' zent us to our bed
In grief, an' zome in jaÿ ha' vled; joy, flown
But vew ha' come wi' happier light few Than what's now bright, above our head.

The brook did peärt, zome years agoo,
Our Grenley meäds vrom Knapton’s Ridge;
But now you know, between the two,
A road's a-meäde by Grenley Bridge.
ðə pljes ə：uər oun əgjen
wel $\theta a \eta k s$ to ju：məis fæıөvul dzjen
sə wərtksəm wi jər hed ən han（d）
wi：sjevd in」f to get agjen mə：ı pu（：）ər vuərf\＆：Әərz plpt ə lan（d）
twor foli lost ən kınən gpt
（h）wnt Jud hə k＾m to mi：b（ə：）lidt
bət let ðat gu：tiz wel ðə lan（d）
iz kım to han（d）b（ə：） b b $\theta$ ar nnt
ən ðәr ðə bruk әwəin（d）ən rəıun（d）
ðə parık zə：Id də rın bılo：
ðə gre：stuənd br＾d3 wi garglən saun（d）

（h）wər fa：rmər de：z ðə（w）uəld brə：un mjeər
wi fe：ðər pn（h）ər bak dıd weər
wi hevi $\int u: z ~ ð ə ~ g r a v l i ~ l j e n ~$
ən Jj ょk（h）ər mjen ə jalər hjeər
ən meni zımərz ðعər hə glo：d
to Srıyk ðə bruk in bıblən fo：lz
ən wa：rm ðə də：ust əppn ðə ro：d
bılo：ðə travlərz bərnən zo：lz
ən z＾m ha zent əs tu əuər bed in gri：f ən zım in d弓æı ha vled bət vju：ha kım wi hapiər lait ðən（h）wdts nə：u broitt əbıv əuər hed
ðə bruk did pja：rt zım jiərz əgu：
ə：uər grenli miədz vrəm naptənz r＾d3
bət nəゃu jə no：bitwi：n ðə tu：
ə ro：dz əmjed b（əə）！grenli br＾d3

Ov hindrances we ought to slight?
A hearty will, wi' God our friend,
Will gaïn its end, if 'tis but right.
zu: (h)wə:I $\int u d$ wi: $\int$ rigk bak ət zoist əv hindrənsiz wi: ost to sləitt ə ha:rti wil wi gid əuər fren(d) wil gæin its $\varepsilon n(d)$ if tiz bət rə:It

ECLOGUE
Jobn an' Thomas

## THOMAS

How b'ye, then, John, to-night; an' how
Be times a-waggèn on w' ye now? moving
I can't help slackenèn my peäce pace
When I do come along your pleäce,
To zee what crops your bit o' groun'
Do bear ye all the zummer roun'.
'Tis true you don't get fruit nor blooth,
'Ithin the glassèn houses' lewth;
But if a man can rear a crop
blossom
shelter of a greenhouse

Where win' do blow an' raïn can drop,
Do seem to come, below your hand,
As fine as any in the land.

JOHN
Well, there, the geärden stuff an' flow'rs
Don't leäve me many idle hours;
But still, though I mid plant or zow, may
’Tis Woone above do meäke it grow. one

THOMAS
Aye, aye, that's true, but still your strip
O' groun' do show good workmanship:
You've onions there nine inches round,
An' turmits that would waïgh a pound; turnips
An' cabbage wi' its hard white head,
An' teäties in their dousty bed,
potatoes, dusty

عklpg
dzan ən tpməs

## THOMAS

hə:u bji: ðen dzan tənə:it ən hə:u
bi: to:imz əwagən pn wji: nə:u ə:I ke:nt help slakənən məit pjes (h)wen əiI də kım əlpy ju(:)ər pljes to zi: (h)wdt krops jor bit ə groun də beər i: a:l дə zımər rəun tiz tru: jə donnt get fru:t nər blu: $\theta$ ıðın ðə gla:sən ha:usız lu: $\theta$ bət If a man kən reər a krop (h)wər win də blo: ən ræin kən drap də si(:)m to kım bilo: ju(:)ər han(d) əz fə:In əz eni in ðə lan(d)

## JOHN

wel ðદər ðə gjardən stıf ən flə:uərz
do:nt liəv mi: meni əiddəl əuərz
bət strl ðo: ә: mid ple:nt әr zo:
tiz (w)u:n əb^v də mjek it gro:

## THOMAS

æı æı ðats tru: bət stıl ju(:)ər strıp ə gra:un da fo: gud warkmənfip jəv əinənz ðər nəin intfiz ra:un(d) ən tərmits ðət wud wæı ə pə:un(d) ən kabid3 wi its hard (h)wart hed ən tjetiz in ðər də:usti bed

An' carrots big an' straïght enough
Vor any show o' geärden stuff;
An' trees ov apples, red-skinn'd balls,
An' purple plums upon the walls,
An' peas an' beäns; bezides a store
O' heärbs vor ev'ry païn an' zore.

JOHN
An' over hedge the win's a-heärd,
A-ruslèn drough my barley's beard; through
An' swaÿen wheat do overspread
Zix ridges in a sheet o' red;
An' then there's woone thing I do call one
The girtest handiness ov all: greatest
My ground is here at hand, avore
My eyes, as I do stand at door;
An' zoo I've never any need so
To goo a mile to pull a weed.

## THOMAS

No, sure, a miël shoulden stratch
Between woone's geärden an' woone's hatch. wicket-gate
A man would like his house to stand
Bezide his little bit o' land.

## JOHN

Ees. When woone's groun' vor geärden stuff yes
Is roun' below the house's ruf roof
Then woone can spend upon woone's land
Odd minutes that mid lie on hand,
may
ən karəts big ən stræıt inıf vər Eni $\int 0$ : ə gjardən stıf әn tri:z әv apəlz redskind ba:lz әn pərpəl plımz əpøn ðə wa:lz ən pi:z ən biənz bizo:idz ə stuər ə ja:rbz vər $\varepsilon$ vri pæın ən zuər

JOHN
ən ว:vər hedz ðə winz əhiərd ərıslən dru: mə:I ba:rliz biərd ən swæın (h)witt du o:vərspred ziks rad3zz in ə fiit ə red ən ðعn ðәrz (w)u:n ðıy əiı də ka:l ðə gərtıst handinıs əv a:l mə: groun(d) iz hiər ət han(d) əvuər mə:I ə:Iz əz วıi də stan(d) ət duər ən zu: ә:Iv nevər عni ni:d to gu: ə moril to pul ə wi:d

## THOMAS


bitwi:n (w)u:nz gjardən ən (w)u:nz hat ə man wud lorik (h)ız ho:us to stan(d) bızə:Id (h)ız lital bit ə lan(d)

## JOHN

i:s (h)wen (w)u:nz gro:un vər gja:rdən stıf iz rəuun bilo: ðə həusiz rıf ðєn (w)u:n kən spen(d) əppn (w)u:nz lan(d)
pd mints ðət mid la:i pn han(d)

The while, wi' night a'comèn on, The red west sky's a-wearèn wan;
Or while woone's wife, wi' busy hands,
Avore her vier o' burnèn brands, fire
Do put, as best she can avword,
Her bit o' dinner on the bwoard. table
An' here, when I do teäke my road,
At breakfast-time, agwaïn abrode,
going out
Why, I can zee if any plot
O' groun' do want a hand or not;
An' bid my childern, when there's need,
To draw a reäke or pull a weed,
Or heal young beäns or peas in line,
cover
Or tie em up wi' rods an' twine,
Or peel a kindly withy white wooden stake
To hold a droopèn flow'r upright.

## THOMAS

No. Bits o' time can zeldom come
To much on groun' a mile vrom hwome.
A man at hwome should have in view
The jobs his childern's hands can do;
An' groun' abrode mid teäke em all
Beyond their mother's zight an' call,
To get a zoakèn in a storm,
Or vall, i' may be, into harm.

## JOHN

Ees. Geärden groun', as I've a-zed,
ðə (h)wəェı wi nəıt ək^mən pn ðә red west skə:Iz әweərən wDn ar (h)wa:rl (w)u:nz warff wi bizi han(d)z әvuər (h)ər və:ır ə bərnən bran(d)z də pıt əz best fi: kən əvuərd (h)ər bit ə dinər pn ðə buərd ən hiər (h)wen əil də tjek mə:i ro:d ət brekfəst to:im əgwæin əbroid (h)wəis əıi kən zi: if eni plpt ə groun də wont $\partial$ han(d) $\operatorname{\text {orndt}}$ ən bid məit tfildərn (h)wen ðərz niid to dre: a rjek ər pul $\partial$ wid ar hi:l j^y biənz ər pi:z in ləin ar tair əm $\Lambda p$ wi rodz ən twəin ar pi:l ə kə:in(d)li wıði (h)wə:It to huəld ə dru:pən fləuər «proit

## THOMAS

no: bits ə təim kən zeldəm kım
to mıtf pn graiun a məirl vrom huəm ə man ət huəm Sud hav in vju:
ðә dzpbz (h)ız tfildərnz han(d)z kən du: ən gro:un əbrodd mid tjek əm a:l bijand ðər m^ðərz zəıt ən ka:l to get ə zo:kən in ə sta:rm ar va:l I mæı bi: inta harm

JOHN
i:s gja:rdən grəun əz əilv əzed
iz betər niər (w)u:nz buərd ən bed

PENTRIDGE!-oh! my heart's a-zwellèn
Vull o' jaÿ wi' vo'k a-tellèn
Any news o' thik wold pleäce, that old
An' the boughy hedges round it,
An' the river that do bound it Wi' his dark but glis'nèn feäce. Vor there's noo land, on either hand,
To me lik' Pentridge by the river.

Be there any leaves to quiver
On the aspen by the river?
Doo he sheäde the water still,
Where the rushes be a-growèn,
Where the sullen Stour's a-flowèn
Drough the meäds vrom mill to mill? through
Vor if a tree wer dear to me,
Oh! 'twer thik aspen by the river.
There, in eegrass new a-shootèn,
I did run on even vootèn,
grass regrowing after mowing
footing
Happy, over new-mow'd land;
Or did zing wi' zingèn drushes thrushes
While I plaïted, out o' rushes, Little baskets vor my hand; Bezide the clote that there did float, Wi' yollow blossoms, on the river.

When the western zun's a vallèn,
What sh'ill vaïce is now a-callèn
Hwome the deäiry to the pails;
Who do dreve em on, a-flingèn
yellow water-lily

Wide-bow'd horns, or slowly zwingèn falling clear dairy-cows drive

Right an' left their tufty tails?
pentrıd3 b（ə：）ı ðə rıvər
pentrid3 o：mə：ha：rts əzwelən vul ə dろæı wi vo：k ətعlən عni nju：z ə ðık（w）uəld pljes
әn ðə bə：ui hed3ız ro：un（d）it ən ðə rivər ðət də ba：un（d）it wi（h）ız darrk bət glısnən fjes var ðərz nu：lan（d）pn əェðər han（d） tə mi：lik pentrıd弓 b（ə：）ı ðə rıvər
bi：ðər عni liivz to kwıvər pn ði aspən b（ə：）ı ðə rıvər du：hi：Jjed ðә wo：tər stıl （h）wər ðə r $\mathrm{r} \int \mathrm{Iz}$ bi：əgro：ən （h）wər ðə sılən stə：uərz əflo：ən dru：ðə miədz vrəm mil tə mil var If ə tri：wər diər to mi： o：twər ðık aspən b（ə！）ı ðə rıvər
ðər in i：gra：s nju：əృutən əir did ran pn i：vən vutən hapi oiver nju：mo：d lan（d） ar did ziy wi zıngən dr＾fiz （h）wəitl əı plæittid əut ə r＾fiz litəl ba：skits vər mə：i han（d）
bizəisd ðə klo：t ðət ðər did flo：t
wi jalər blosəmz pn ðə rıvər
（h）wen ðə westərn z＾nz əva：lən
（h）wdt ${ }^{\text {IIl væıs iz nə：u əka：lən }}$ huəm ðə djєəri tə ðə pæıı
hu：də dre：v әm pn əflıyən
wa：Id bo：d ha：rnz ar slo：li zwiyən rəat ən left ðər t＾fti tæılz

As they do goo a-huddled drough
The geäte a-leäden up vrom river.

Bleäded grass is now a-shootèn
Where the vloor wer woonce our vootèn,
once, footing
While the hall wer still in pleäce.
Stwones be looser in the wallèn; walls
Hollow trees be nearer vallèn;
falling
Ev'ry thing ha' chang'd its feäce.
But still the neäme do bide the seäme-
'Tis Pentridge-Pentridge by the river.
az ðe: də gu: əh^dəld dru:
ðә gjıt əliədən $\wedge p$ vrəm rıvər
bljedid gra:s iz nə:u əJutən
(h)wər ðə vluər wər (w)u:ns əuər vutən
(h)wəil ðə ha:l wər stil in pljes
stuənz bi: lu:sər in ðə wa:lən
holər tri:z bi: niərər va:lən
evri ðıy ho tfandzd its fjes
bət stril ðə njem də bəisd ðə sjem
tiz pentrid3 pentrid3 b(ə:)ı ðə rıvər

In brown-leav'd Fall the wheat a-left
'Ithin its darksome bed,
Where all the creakèn roller's heft
Seal'd down its lowly head,
Sprung sheäkèn drough the crumblèn mwold,
Green-yollow, vrom below,
An' bent its bleädes, a-glitt'rèn cwold,
At last in winter snow.
Zoo luck betide
The upland zide,
Where wheat do wride,
In corn-vields wide, By crowns o' Do'set Downs, O.

An' while the screamèn bird-bwoy shook
Wi' little zun-burnt hand,
His clacker at the bright-wing'd rook,
About the zeeded land;
His meäster there did come an' stop
His bridle-champèn meäre,
borse
Wi' thankvul heart, to zee his crop
A-comèn up so feäir.
As there awhile
By geäte or stile,
He gi'ed the chile
A cheerèn smile,
By crowns o' Do'set Downs, O.

At last, wi’ eärs o’ darksome red,
The yollow stalks did ply,
A-swaÿ̀̀n slow, so heavy 's lead,
In aïr a-blowèn by;
(h)wi.t
in brəunli:vd fa:l ðə (h)wi:t əleft Iðın its da:rksəm bed
(h)wər a:l ðə kri:kən ro:lərz heft si:ld do:un its lo:li hed
spr^y $\int j$ jekən dru: ðə kr^mblən muəld gri:njalər vrəm bilo:
ən bent its bljedz aglitron kuəld ət le:st in wintər sno: zu: 1nk bitoıd ði ィplən(d) zoisd (h)wər (h)wiit də roisd in karnvill(d)s warid b(ə:) k krəunz ə dbsət də:unz o:
ən (h)wə:il ðə skri:mən bərrdbwə:I Juk wi lital z^nbərnt han(d)
(h)iz klakər ət ðə broittwind ruk əbə:ut ðə zi:dıd lan(d)
(h)ız mja:stər ðər dıd kım ən stpp
(h)ız brəidəlttampən mjeər
wi $\theta$ ankvol ha:rt to zi: (h)rz krop ək^mən $\wedge$ р sə fjeər
az ðər ə(h)wəıı
b(ə!) gj gt ər stərı
hi: gi:d ðə tforil
ə tfiarən smoril
b(ə:)ı krəunz ə dbsət də:unz o:
at le:st wi iərz $\partial$ darrksəm red
ðə jalər ste:ks did ploi
əswæıə slo: sə heviz led
in æır əblo:ən bəıı

An' then the busy reapers laid
In row their russlèn grips,
bandfuls of sheaves
An' sheäves, a-leänèn head by head,
Did meäke the stitches tips.
Zoo food's a-vound, so
A-comèn round,
Vrom zeed in ground,
To sheaves a-bound, By crowns o' Do'set Downs, O.

An' now the wheat, in lofty lwoads,
Above the meäres' broad backs, horses'
Do ride along the cracklèn rwoads,
Or dousty waggon-tracks.
An' there, mid every busy pick, Ha' work enough to do;
An' where, avore, we built woone rick, one
Mid theäse year gi'e us two;
Wi' God our friend,
An' wealth to spend, Vor zome good end, That times mid mend, In towns, an' Do'set Downs, O.

Zoo let the merry thatcher veel so
Fine weather on his brow,
As he, in happy work, do kneel
Up roun' the new-built mow, stack
That now do zwell in sich a size, An' rise to sich a height, That, oh! the miller's wistful eyes

Do sparkle at the zight.

әn ðєn ðə bızi ripərz led
in ro؛ ðər raslən grips
ən fiəvz əliənən hed b(ə:) hed
did mjek ðə strt $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{zz}}$ tıps
zu: fudz əvə:un(d)
ək^mən rəun(d)
vrəm zi:d in grorun(d)
to Siəvz əbəun(d)
b(ə:)ı krəunz ə dbsət də:unz o:
ən nəıu ðə (h)witt in lpfti luədz ә๐лv ðә mjəərz bro:d baks
də rə:Id əlpy ðə kraklən ruədz ar da:usti wagəntraks
ən ðər mıd $\varepsilon v r i$ bızi pık
ha work inıf to du:
ən (h)wər əvuər wi: bilt (w)u:n rik
mid ðias jiar gi: əs tu:
wi god əuər fren(d)
әn wel0 to $\operatorname{spen}(\mathrm{d})$
vər zım gud $\varepsilon$ n(d)
ðət torimz mid mend
in taiunz on dpset darunz o:
zu: let ðə meri ðatfər vi:l
fə:In weðər pn (h)rz brəu
əz hi: in hapi wərk də ni:l
ир rə:un ðə nju:bılt mə:u
ðət nə:u də zwel in sitf ə sə:iz
ən roiz to sitf ə ho:it
ðət o: ðə milərz wistful ə:Iz
də sparkəəl ət ðə zəəit

An' long mid stand,
A happy band,
To till the land,
Wi' head an' hand,
By crowns o' Do'set Downs, O.

> ən loy mid stan(d)
> ə hapi ban(d)
> to tıl ðə lan(d)
> wi hed ən han(d)
> b(ə:) krəunz ə dosət də:unz o:

## THE MEÄD IN JUNE

Ah! how the looks o' sky an' ground Do change wi' months a-stealèn round, When northern winds, by starry night, Do stop in ice the river's flight; Or brooks in winter raïns do zwell, Lik' rollèn seas athirt the dell; across
Or trickle thin in zummer-tide, Among the mossy stwones half dried;
But still, below the zun or moon, The feärest vield's the meäd in June.

An' I must own, my heart do beät
Wi' pride avore my own blue geäte, Where I can bid the steätely tree Be cast, at langth, avore my knee;
An' clover red, an' deäzies feäir,
An' gil'cups wi' their yollow gleäre, buttercups
Be all a-match'd avore my zight
By wheelèn buttervlees in flight,
butterflies
The while the burnèn zun at noon
Do sheen upon my meäd in June.
shine

An' there do zing the swingèn lark
So gaÿ's above the finest park,
An' day do sheäde my trees as true
As any steätely avenue;
An' show'ry clouds o' Spring do pass
To shed their raïn on my young grass,
An' aïr do blow the whole day long,
To bring me breath, an' teäke my zong,
An' I do miss noo needvul boon
A-gi'ed to other meäds in June.
ðə miəd in dзu：n
a：hə：u ðə luks ə skə：ı ən grə：un（d） də t Jand3 wi m＾n日s əsti：lən rəun（d）
（h）wen narððrn win（d）z b（ə：）i sta：ri nə：it
də stpp in əıis ðə rivərz fləit
ar bruks in wintər ræinz də zwel
lik ro：lən si：z əðərt ðə del ar trikəl ðin in z＾mərtəisd әmpy ðə mosi stuənz he：f drə：Id bət stıl bilo：ðə zın ər mu：n ðә fjєərıst vill（d）z ðə miəd in dзu：n
ən əir məst o：n məir hairt də bjot
wi prosid əvuər məis on blu：gjet
（h）wər əıi kən bıd ðә stjetli tri：
bi：ka：st ət lay $\theta$ əvuər məir ni：
ən klosvər red ən djeziz fjeər
ən gılk＾ps wi ðər jalər gljeər
bi：a：l əmat 5 t әvuər mə：zəit b（ə：）I（h）wi：lən bıtərvli：z in flosit
ðə（h）wəェil ðə bərnən z＾n ət nu：n də fiin əpon məis miəd in dzu：n
ən ðər də zıŋ ðə swıyən la：rk
sə gæız əbへv ðə fəımıst pa：rk
ən de：də $\int j$ jed mə：tri：z əz tru：
əz عni stjetli avənju：
ən $\int$ əuri kloudz ə sprıy də pa：s
to $\int \varepsilon d$ ðər ræin pn məir j＾ŋ gra：s
ən æır də blo：ðə huəl de：lpy
to brig mi：bre $\theta$ ən tjek məir zpy
ən əit də mis nu：ni：dvul buin
əgi：d tu＾ðər miədz in dзu：n

An' when the bloomèn rwose do ride
Upon the boughy hedge's zide, We haymeäkers, in snow-white sleeves,
Do work in sheädes o' quiv'rèn leaves, shadows
In afternoon, a-liftèn high
Our reäkes avore the viery sky, fiery
A-reäken up the haÿ a-dried
By day, in lwongsome weäles, to bide ridges
In chilly dew below the moon, O' shorten'd nights in zultry June.

An' there the brook do softly flow
Along, a-bendèn in a bow, curve
An' vish, wi' zides o' zilver-white,
Do flash vrom shoals a dazzlèn light;
An' alders by the water's edge,
Do sheäde the ribbon-bleäded zedge, An' where, below the withy's head, The zwimmèn clote-leaves be a-spread, willow's

The angler is a-zot at noon seated Upon the flow'ry bank in June.

Vor all the aiër that do bring
My little meäd the breath o' Spring, By day an' night's a-flowèn wide Above all other vields bezide; Vor all the zun above my ground 'S a-zent vor all the naïghbours round, An' raïn do vall, an' streams do flow, Vor lands above, an' lands below, My bit o' meäd is God's own boon, To me alwone, vrom June to June.
ən (h)wen ðə blu:mən ruəz də rəıid әррn ðә bə:ui hed3ız zo:Id wi: hæımjekərz in sno:(h)wart sli:vz də wərk in Jjedz ə kwivrən li:vz in ع:tərnu:n əliftən hə:I
ə:uər rjeks əvuər ðə və:ıəri skəェ ərjєkən $\Lambda р$ бә hæı ədrəıId
$\mathrm{b}(\partial:) \mathrm{I}$ de: in lonsəm wjelz to bə:id in tfril dju: bılo: ðə mu:n ə Sartənd nə:its in zaltri dzu:n
ən ðər ðə bruk də spf(t)li flo:
əlpy əbendən in ə bo:
ən vif wi zəitdz ə zilvər(h)wəit də flas vrəm fo:lz ə dazlən ləit ən a:ldərz b(ə:) ðə wo:tərz عd3 də Jjed ðə rıbənbljedıd zed3 ən (h)wər bılo: ðə wıðiz hed
ðə zwimən klo:tli:vz bi: əspred ði ayglər iz əzat ət nu:n әррn ðə fləıuri bayk in dzu:n
var a:l ði æər ðət də brıŋ mə: litəl miəd ðə bre $\theta$ ə sprıy
$b(ə:) \mathrm{I}$ de: ən nəits əflo:ən waid
əbムv a:l ^ðər vill(d)z bizəəId
var a:l ðә z^n әbлv mə:I grə:un(d) z əzent vər a:l ðə næıbərz rəun(d) ən ræın də va:l ən stri:mz də flo:
vər lan(d)z əb^v ən lan(d)z bilo:
mə: bit a miad iz gidz oun bu:n
to mi: əluən vrəm dзu:n to dzu:n

## EARLY RISÈN

ThE aïr to gi'e your cheäks a hue give
O' rwosy red, so feaïr to view,
Is what do sheäke the grass-bleädes gray
At breäk o' day, in mornèn dew;
Vor vo'k that will be rathe abrode,
Will meet wi' health upon their road.

But bidèn up till dead o' night,
When han's o' clocks do stan' upright, By candle-light, do soon consume The feäce's bloom, an' turn it white.
An' light a-cast vrom midnight skies
Do blunt the sparklèn ov the eyes.

Vor health do weäke vrom nightly dreams
Below the mornèn's eärly beams, An' leäve the dead-air'd houses' eaves, Vor quiv'rèn leaves, an' bubblèn streams,
A-glitt'rèn brightly to the view, Below a sky o' cloudless blue.
jərrli rə:Izən
ði æır tə gi jər tfiəks ə hju: ə ruəzi red sə fjeər tə vju: IZ (h)wdt də $\int j e k$ ðə gra:sbljedz gre: ət bre:k ə de: in ma:rnən dju: vər vo:k ðət wil bi: rjєð əbrodd wil mi(:)t wi hel $\theta$ əppn ðər ro:d
bət bəisdən $\wedge$ p til ded ə nəit (h)wen hanz ə klpks də stan $\Lambda$ proitt b(ə!) kandəl lait də su:n kənsju:m ðə fjesiz blu:m ən tərrn it (h)wəit ən ləit əka:st vrəm midnəit skəiz də blınt ðə spa:rklən əv ði əıIz
vər hel $\theta$ də wjek vrəm nəitli dri:mz
bılo: ðə ma:rnənz jərli bi:mz
ən liəv ðә dedæırd hə:usız i:vz
vər kwıvrən li:vz ən bıblən stri:mz
əglitron bra:tlii to ðə vju:
bılo: ə skə:i ə klə:udlis blu:

## ZELLÈN WOONE'S HONEY

WHY, his heart's lik' a popple, so hard as a stwone,
pebble
Vor 'tis money, an' money's his ho,
concern
An' to handle an' reckon it up vor his own, Is the best o' the jaÿs he do know.
joys
Why, vor money he'd gi'e up his lags an' be leäme,
Or would peärt wi' his zight an' be blind,
Or would lose vo'k's good will, vor to have a bad neäme, folk's
Or his peace, an' have trouble o' mind.
But wi' ev'ry good thing that his meänness mid bring,
He'd paÿ vor his money,
An' only zell honey to buy zome'hat sweet.

He did whisper to me, "You do know that you stood
By the Squier, wi' the vote that you had,
You could ax en to help ye to zome'hat as good, ask him Or to vind a good pleäce vor your lad."
"Aye, aye, but if I wer beholdèn vor bread To another," I zaid, "I should bind
All my body an' soul to the nod of his head, An' gi'e up all my freedom o' mind." give
An' then, if my païn wer a-zet wi' my gaïn, I should paÿ vor my money,
An' only zell honey to buy zome'hat sweet.

Then, if my bit o' brook that do wind so vur round, far
Wer but his, why, he'd straighten his bed,
An' the wold stunpole woak that do stan' in my ground, Shoudden long sheäde the grass wi' his head.
But if I do vind jaÿ where the leaves be a-shook
On the limbs, wi' their sheädes on the grass,
Or below, in the bow o' the withy-bound nook,
zelon（w）u：nz h hni
to bosi zımət swi（：）t
（h）wəri（h）rz ha：rts lik ə pppəl sə harrd əz ə stuən vər tiz mıni ən mıniz（h）ız ho：
ən to handəl ən rekən it $\Lambda \mathrm{p}$ vər（h）Iz o：n iz ðə best ə ðə dろæız hi：də no：
（h）wə：I vər m $\wedge$ ni hi：d gi：$\Lambda p(h)$ ız lagz ən bi：ljem ar wud pjairt wi（h）ız zəit ən bi：blə：n（d）
ar wud lu：z vo：ks gud wil var to hav a bad njem ar（h）ız pi：s ən hav trıbal ə mə：in（d）
bat wi $\varepsilon$ vri gud ðıŋ ðət（h）ız miənnıs mıd brıŋ hi：d pæı vər（h）ız m＾ni
ən ounli zel hani to bas zamət swi（：）t
a did（h）wispər to mi：ju：də no：ðət jə stud b（ə：）I ðə skwə：ır wi ðə vo：t ðət jə had ju：kud a：ks ən to help i：to z＾mət əz gud ar to vain（d）ə gud pljes vər jər lad æı æı bət If əıı wər bihuəldən vər bred tu ənıðər әェI zed əıI Sud bə：in（d）
a：l mə：I bodi ən so：l to ðə nnd əv（h）rz hed ən gi：$\Lambda \mathrm{p}$ a：l mə：i friidəm $\partial \operatorname{məin}(\mathrm{d})$
ən ðєn if məェ pæın wər əzet wi mə：ı gæın әıI Jud pæı vər mə：ı mıni
ən o：nli zel hıni to bəis z＾mət swi（：）t
ðєn If mə．ı bit ə bruk ðət də wə：in（d）sə varr rə：un（d） wər bət（h）ız（h）wə：hi：d stræıtən（h）ız bed ən ðə（w）uəld stınpo：l（w）uək ðət də stan in mə：i gro：un（d） ऽudən loy $\int j \varepsilon d$ ðə gra：s wi（h）rz hed bət If əəı də və：in（d）d弓æı（h）wər ðə li：vz bi：əJuk pn ðə limz wi ðər $\int j \varepsilon d z$ pn ðə gra：s
ar bılo：in ðə bo：ə дә wıðibəıun（d）nuk

That the rock-washèn water do pass,
Then wi' they jaÿs a-vled an' zome goold in their stead,
I should paÿ vor my money,
An' only zell honey to buy zome'hat sweet.

No, be my lot good work, wi' the lungs well in plaÿ,
An' good rest when the body do tire,
Vor the mind a good conscience, wi' hope or wi' jaÿ,
Vor the body, good lewth, an' good vire,
shelter
There's noo good o' goold, but to buy what 'ull meäke
Vor our happiness here among men;
An' who would gi'e happiness up vor the seäke give
O' zome money to buy it ageän?
Vor 'twould seem to the eyes ov a man that is wise,
Lik' money vor money,
Or zellèn woone's honey to buy zome'hat sweet.
ðat ðə rokwdfən wo：tər də pa：s
ðعn wi ðe：d弓æız əvled ən z＾m gu：ld in ðər sted əı Jud pæı vər məェ mıni
ən o：nli zel hani to ba：zımət swi（：）t
no：bi：məis lpt gud wərk wi ðə lıyz wel in plæı ən gud rest（h）wen ðə bddi də təıər
vər ðə mə：in（d）ə gud konfəns wi ho：p ar wi d弓æı
vər ðə bddi gud lu：$\theta$ әn gud vəiər
ðərz nu：gud ə gu：ld bət ta bait（h）wdt ul mjek
vər əuər hapinis hiər əmpy men
ən hu：wud gi：hapinis $\Lambda p$ vər ðə sjek
ə zam mıni to boit it əgjen
vər twud si（：）m to ði əisz əv ə man ðət iz wə：Iz
lik m＾ni vər m＾ni
ar zelən（w）u：nz h＾ni tə bə：i z＾mət swi（：）t

## DOBBIN DEAD



Thomas (1) an' Jobn (2) a-ta'èn o't.
2. I do veel vor ye, Thomas, vor I be a-feär'd

You've a-lost your wold meäre then, by what I've a-heärd.
old horse

1. Ees, my meäre is a-gone, an' the cart's in the shed yes

Wi' his wheelbonds a-rustèn, an' I'm out o' bread; its
Vor what be my han's vor to eärn me a croust, crust
Wi' noo meäre's vower legs vor to trample the doust. four, dust
2. Well, how did it happen? He vell vrom the brim

Ov a cliff as the teäle is, an' broke ev'ry lim'.

1. Why, I gi'ed en his run, an' he shook his wold meäne, gave bim
An' he rambled a-veedèn in Westergap Leäne;
lane
An' there he must needs goo a-riggèn, an' crope climbing, crept
Vor a vew bleädes o' grass up the wo'st o' the slope; few, worst
Though I should ha' thought his wold head would ha' know'd That vor stiff lags, lik' his, the best pleäce wer the road.
2. An' you hadden a-kept en so short, he must clim', bim Lik' a gwoat, vor a bleäde, at the risk ov a lim'.
3. Noo, but there, I'm a-twold, he did clim' an' did slide, An' did screäpe, an' did slip, on the shelvèn bank-zide, An' at langth lost his vootèn, an' roll'd vrom the top, footing Down, thump, kick, an' higgledly, piggledly, flop.
4. Dear me, that is bad! I do veel vor your loss, Vor a vew years agoo, Thomas, I lost my ho'se.
borse
dpbin ded
tbməs (1.) ən dzan (2.) ətદ:วn ott
5. әı də vi:l vər is toməs vər əı bi: əfiərd jəv əldst jər (w)uəld mjeər ðen b(ə:) (h)wdt ə!iv əhiərd
6. is məıi mjeər iz əgpn ən ðə ka:rts in ðə $\int \varepsilon d$ wi (h)ız (h)wi:lbnn(d)z ər^stən ən ә:Im əut ə bred vər (h)wdt bi: məェ hanz vər to jairn mi: ə krəust wi nu: mjeərz vəuər lagz vər to trampəl ðə dəust
7. wel hə:u did it hapən ə vel vrəm ðə brım əv ə klıf az ðə tjel iz ən bro:k evri lim
8. (h)wəェı əir gi:d ən (h)ız r^n ən $\partial$ Juk (h)rz (w)uəld mjen ən ə rambəld əvi:dən in westərgap ljen ən ðər ə məst ni:dz gu: ərıgən ən kro:p vər ə vju: bljedz ə gra:s $\Lambda p$ ðә wıst ə ðə slo:p ðo: ə:i Jud hə ðo:t (h)ız (w)uəld hed wud hə no:d ðət vər stıf lagz lik (h)ız ðə best pljes wər ðə roıd
9. ən jə hadən əkept ən sə fa:rt hi: məst klım lik ə guət vər ə bljed ət ðə risk əv ə lim
10. no: bət ðər ə:Im ətuəld hi: did klim ən did sla:id әn did skrjep ən did slip pn ðə felvən baykzəitd ən ət lay $\theta$ lost (h)rz vutən ən ro:ld vrəm ðə top dəun $\theta \wedge \mathrm{mp}$ kik $ə$ h higəldli pıgəldli flop
11. diər mia ðat iz bad əit də vi:l vər jər los vər ə vju: jiərz əgu: tpməs əıI lpst mə: hps
12. How wer't? If I heärd it, I now ha' vorgot;

Wer the poor thing bewitch'd or a-pweison'd, or what?
2. He wer out, an' a-meäkèn his way to the brink

O' the stream at the end o' Church Leäne, vor to drink;
An' he met wi' zome yew-twigs the men had a-cast
Vrom the yew-tree, in churchyard, the road that he past.
He wer pweison'd. (1.) O dear, 'tis a hard loss to bear,
Vor a tranter's whole bread is a-lost wi' his meäre;
carrier's, horse
But ov all churches' yew-trees, I never zet eyes
On a tree that would come up to thik woone vor size.
that one
2. Noo, 'tis long years agone, but do linger as clear

In my mind though as if I'd a-heärd it to year.
this year
When King George wer in Do'set, an' show'd us his feäce
By our very own doors, at our very own pleäce,
That he look'd at thik yew-tree, an' nodded his head, An' he zaid,-an' I'll tell ye the words that he zaid:-
"I'll be bound, if you'll sarch my dominions all drough, search, through
That you woon't vind the fellow to thik there wold yew."

1. həiu wart if əir hiərd it əit nə:u hə vargdt wər ðə pu(:)ər ðıŋ biwıtft ar əpwə:Izənd ər (h)wdt
2. hi: wər əut ən əmjєkən (h)ız we: to ðə brıyk
 ən hi: met wi zəm ju:twıgz ðə men had əka:st vrəm ðə ju:tri: in tfərtfjaard ðə ro:d ðət hi: pa:st hi: wər pwaitzənd (1.) o: diər tiz $\partial$ ha:rd los to beər vər $\begin{aligned} \\ \text { trantərz huəl bred iz alpst wi (h)rz mjeər }\end{aligned}$ bət əv a:l tfartfiz ju:tri:z əis nevər zet əilz pn ə trii ðət wud kım $\wedge$ p to ðık (w)u:n vər sa:Iz
3. no: tiz lin jiərz agpn bat də lingər əz kliər in məis məin(d) do: əz if əaid əhiərd it to jiər (h)wen kig dza:rd3 wər in dosət ən Jo:d əs (h)ız fjes $\mathrm{b}(ə$ :) ə əuər veri ơn duərz ət əuәr veri on pljes
 ən $\partial \mathrm{zed}$ ən əıIl tel i: ðə wərdz đət $\partial \mathrm{zed}$ әill bi: borun(d) if jəl sa:rtf məir dəminjənz a:l dru: ðət jə wu(:)nt vəim(d) ðə felər tə ðık ðદər (w)uəld ju:

## HAPPINESS

AH! you do seem to think the ground, Where happiness is best a-vound, Is where the high-peäl'd park do reach -fenced
Wi' elem-rows, or clumps o' beech;
Or where the coach do stand avore The twelve-tunn'd house's lofty door, chimneyed Or men can ride behin' their hounds
Vor miles athirt their own wide grounds, across

An' seldom wi' the lowly; Upon the green that we do tread, Below the welsh-nut's wide-limb'd head, walnut's Or grass where apple trees do spread? No, so's; no, no: not high nor low: souls (friends)
'Tis where the heart is holy.
'Tis true its veet mid tread the vloor,
'Ithin the marble-pillar'd door,
Where day do cast, in high-rufd halls,
His light drough lofty window'd walls;
An' wax-white han's do never tire
Wi' strokes ov heavy work vor hire, An' all that money can avword
Do lwoad the zilver-brighten'd bwoard;
Or mid be wi' the lowly,
Where turfs a-smwolderèn avore
The back, to warm the stwonèn vloor, stone
An' love's at hwome 'ithin the door?
No, so's; no, no; not high nor low:
'Tis where the heart is holy.
An' ceäre can come 'ithin a ring
O' sworded guards, to smite a king,
hapinıs
a: ju: də si(:)m to ðınk ðə gra:un(d)
(h)wər hapinis iz best əvəun(d)
iz (h)wər ðə həııjeld parrk də ri:tf wi عləmro:z ər klımps ə biitf ar (h)wər ðə kott $\int$ də stan(d) əvuər ðə twelvtınd hə:usiz lpfti duər ar men kən rə:Id bihə:in ðər hə:un(d)z vər mə:ilz əðə:rt ðər o:n wəis grə:un(d)z ən seldəm wi ðə lo:li әppn ðə gri:n ðət wi: də tred bilo: ðə wel|nnıts wə:Idlimd hed ar gra:s (h)wor apəl tri:z də spred no: so:z no: no: ndt ho:i nar lo: tız (h)wər ðə ha:rt iz ho:li
tiz tru: its vi:t mid tred ðə vluər ıðın ðə marrbəlpilərd duәr
(h)wər de: də ka:st in hə:irnft ha:lz
(h)ız loit dru: lpfti windərd wa:lz
ən waks(h)wəit hanz də nevər tə:ıə
wi stro:ks əv hevi wərk vər hə:ər
ən a:l ðət m^ni kən əvuərd
də luəd ðə zılvərbrəitənd buərd ar mıd bi: wi ðə lo:li
(h)wər tərfs əsmuəldərən əvuər
ðə bak tə wa:rm ðə stuənən vluər
ən lıvz ət huәm ıðın ðə duər
no: so:z no: no: ndt hosi nar lo:
tız (h)wər ðə ha:rt iz ho:li
ən kjઘər kən kım ıðın ə rı
ə suərdid ga:rdz tə sməit ə kiy

Though he mid hold 'ithin his hands
The zwarmèn vo'k o' many lands;
Or goo in drough the iron-geäte through
Avore the house o' lofty steäte;
Or reach the miser that do smile
A-buildèn up his goolden pile;
Or else mid smite the lowly, may
That have noo pow'r to loose or bind
Another's body, or his mind,
But only hands to help mankind.
If there is rest 'ithin the breast,
'Tis where the heart is holy.
ðо: hi: mid huəld ıðın (h)ız han(d)z
ðə zwa:rmən vo:k ə meni lan(d)z
ar gu: in dru: ðә ə:ıərngjıt əvuər ðə hə:us ə lpfti stjet ar ritf ðə mə:izər ðət də sməıI əbıldən $\Lambda \mathrm{p}(\mathrm{h}) ı z$ gu:ldən pə:ıl ar els mid smo:t ðə lo:li ðət hav nu: paiuər to luss ər bəim(d) ən^ðərz bodi ər (h)ız mə:in(d) bət o:nli han(d)z to help mankə:m(d) if ðәr iz rest ıðın ðə brest
tız (h)wər ðə ha:rt iz ho:li

## GRUFFMOODY GRIM

AYE, a sad life his wife must ha' led,
Vor so snappish he's leätely a-come,
That there's nothèn but anger or dread
Where he is, abroad or at hwome; away
He do wreak all his spite on the bwones O' whatever do vlee, or do crawl; fly
He do quarrel wi’ stocks, an' wi’ stwones,
An' the raïn, if do hold up or vall;
There is nothèn vrom mornèn till night
Do come right to Gruffmoody Grim.

Woone night, in his anger, he zwore
At the vier, that didden burn free:
An' he het zome o't out on the vloor, fire, didn't

Vor a vlanker it cast on his knee. bit some of it

Then he kicked it vor burnèn the child,
An' het it among the cat's heaïrs;
An' then beät the cat, a-run wild,
Wi' a spark on her back up the steairs:
Vor even the vier an' fleäme
Be to bleäme wi' Gruffmoody Grim.

Then he snarl'd at the tea in his cup,
Vor 'twer all a-got cwold in the pot,
But 'twer woo'se when his wife vill'd it up worse
Vrom the vier, vor 'twer then scaldèn hot;
Then he growl'd that the bread wer sich stuff
As noo hammer in parish could crack,
An' flung down the knife in a huff;
Vor the edge o'n wer thicker'n the back.
of it
Vor beäkers an' meäkers o' tools spark

Be all fools wi' Gruffmoody Grim.
grafmudi grım
æı ə sad ləııf (h)ız wə:If mıst hə led vər so: snapı hi:z ljztli əkım ðət ðərz n^Өən bət aygər ər dred (h)wər hi: iz əbro:d ər ət huəm hi: də ri:k a:l (h)ız spə:it pn ðə buənz ə (h)wntevər də vli: ar də kra:l hi: də kwarəl wi stoks ən wi stuənz ən ðə ræın if də huold $\Lambda p$ ər va:l ðər iz n^Өən vrəm ma:rnən til nəit də kım rəatt tə grıfmudi grım
(w)u:n nə:it in (h)ız aygər ə zwuər ət ðə vəııə ðət didən bərn fri: ən ə het zım o:t əut pn ðə vluər vər ə vlaykər it ka:st pn (h)ız ni: ðદn ə kikt it vər bərnən ðə tfəril(d) ən het it əmon ðə kats hjeərz ən ðモn biət ðə kat ərın wə:Il(d) wi ə spark pn (h)ər bak $\Lambda p$ ðə stjeərz var i:vən ðə vəiər ən fljem bi: to bljem wi grafmudi grım
ðєn ə sna:rld ət ðə te: in (h)ız k^p var twər a:l əgpt kuəld in ðə ppt bat twər wu:s (h)wen (h)ız waif vild it $\Lambda$ p vrəm ðə vəiər var twər ðદn ska:ldən hdt ðєn ə grəuld ðət ðə bred wər stt st^f əz nu: hamər in parif kud krak ən flıy dəun ðə nə:ıf in ə hıf

vər bjekərz ən mjekərz ə tu:lz
bi: a:l fu:lz wi grafmudi grim

Oone day as he vish'd at the brook, He flung up, wi’ a quick-handed knack,

His long line, an' his high-vleèn hook Wer a-hitch'd in zome briars at his back. Then he zwore at the brembles, an' prick'd His beäre hand, as he pull'd the hook free;
-flying

An' ageän, in a rage, as he kick'd
At the briars, wer a-scratch'd on the knee.
An' he wish'd ev'ry bremble an' briar
Wer o' vier, did Gruffmoody Grim.
on fire

Oh! he's welcome, vor me, to breed dread
Wherever his sheäde mid alight,
An' to live wi' noo me'th round his head, shadow may

An' noo feäce wi' a smile in his zight;
But let vo'k be all merry an' zing
At the he'th where my own logs do burn, bearth
An' let anger's wild vist never swing
In where I have a door on his durn; its doorpost
Vor I'll be a happier man, While I can, than Gruffmoody Grim.

To zit down by the vier at night, Is my jaÿ-vor I woon't call it pride,-_
Wi' a brand on the bricks, all alight, An' a pile o' zome mwore at the zide. Then tell me o' zome'hat that's droll, An' I'll laugh till my two zides do eäche ache
Or o' naïghbours in sorrow o' soul, An' I'll tweil all the night vor their seäke; toil
An' show that to teäke things amiss
Idden bliss, to Gruffmoody Grim. isn't
（w）u：n de：əz ə vift ət ðə bruk
ə flıy $\wedge$ р wi ə kwikhandıd nak
（h）ız loy loim ən（h）iz həı：vli：ən huk wər əhitft in zəm brəiərz ət（h）ız bak
ðદn ə zwuər ət ðə brembəlz ən prikt
（h）ız bjeər han（d）əz ə puld ðə huk fri： ən əgjen in ə re：d3 əz ə kıkt ət ðə brərəərz wər əskratft pn ðə ni： ən ə wift evri brembal ən brəiər wər a vaiər did grafmudi grim
o：hi：z welkəm vor mis to briid dred （h）wərevər（h）ız Jjed mid əlait ən to liv wi nu：me日 roun（d）（h）rz hed ən nu：fjes wi ə sməril in（h）ız zo：it bət let vo：k bi：a：l meri ən zıy ət ðə he日（h）wər məir o：n logz də barn ən let aygərz waril（d）vist nevər swiy in（h）wər əั！həv ə duər pn（h）ız dərrn var əıIl bi：ə hapiər man （h）wərı əıI kan ðən grıfmudi grım
 iz mə：d弓æı var əı wu（：）nt ka：l it pro：id wi ə bran（d）pn ðə briks a：l ələit ən ə pəıil ə zəm muər ət дə zəıId ðen tel mi：ə zımət ðəts dro：l әn әil le：f til məis tu：zə：Idz də jek ar ə næıbərz in sarə（r）ə so：l ən əıil twaril a：l ðə nəıit vər ðər sjek ən $\int 0$ ：ðət to tjek ðınz əmis
ıdən blis to grıfmudi grım

An' then let my child clim' my lag, son
An' I'll lift en, wi' love, to my chin; bim
Or my maïd come an' coax me to bag daugbter, beg
Vor a frock, an' a frock she shall win;
Or, then if my wife do meäke light
O' whatever the bwoys mid ha' broke, may
It wull seem but so small in my zight, As a leaf a-het down vrom a woak bit, oak
An' not meäke me ceäper an' froth caper
Vull o' wrath, lik' Gruffmoody Grim.
ən ðen let mori t faril(d) klim məir lag ən әill lift ən wi luv to məir tfin ar mə: mæıd k^m ən ko:ks mi: to bag vər ə frok ən ə frok fi: $\supset \partial l$ win ar ðen if məir waif də mjek lait ə (h)wdtevər ðə bwə:Iz mid hə bro:k it wul si(:)m bat sə sma:l in mə: zəit əz ə liif əhet dəiun vrəm ə (w)uək ən not mjek mi: kjepər ən fro $\theta$
vul a rô lik grıfmudi grım

O THE wings o' the rook wer a-glitterèn bright, As he wheel'd on above, in the zun's evenèn light, An' noo snow wer a-left, but in patches o' white,

On the hill at the turn o' the days.
An' along on the slope wer the beäre-timber'd copse, bareWi' the dry wood a-sheäkèn, wi' red-twiggèd tops.
Vor the dry-flowèn wind, had a-blow'd off the drops
O' the raïn, at the turn o' the days.

There the stream did run on, in the sheäde o' the hill, So smooth in his flowèn, as if he stood still,
An' bright wi' the skylight, did slide to the mill,
By the meäds, at the turn o' the days.
An' up by the copse, down along the hill brow,
Wer vurrows a-cut down, by men out at plough,
So straïght as the zunbeams, a-shot drough the bough
O' the tree at the turn o' the days.

Then the boomèn wold clock in the tower did mark
His vive hours, avore the cool evenèn wer dark,
An' ivy did glitter a-clung round the bark
O' the tree, at the turn o' the days.
An' womèn a-fraïd o' the road in the night, Wer a-heästenèn on to reach hwome by the light,
A-castèn long sheädes on the road, a-dried white,
shadows
Down the hill, at the turn o' the days.

The father an' mother did walk out to view The moss-bedded snow-drop, a-sprung in the lew,
shelter
An' hear if the birds wer a-zingèn anew,
In the boughs, at the turn o' the days.
ðə tə:rn ə ðə de:z
o: ðə wıŋz ə ðə ruk wər əglıtərən brəitt əz hi: (h)wi:ld pn əbıv in ðə zınz iivmən ləıt ən nu: sno: wər əleft bət in patfiz ə (h)wəit pn ðə hıl ət ðə tə:rn ə ðə de:z ən əlpy pn ðə slo:p wər ðə bjeərtımbərd kpps wi ðə drə:I wud $\partial \int j$ jk 2 n wi redtwigid tops vər ðə drəıflo:ən win(d) had əblo:d pf ðə draps ə ðə ræ๓n ət ðə tərn ə ðə de:z
ðәr ðә stri:m did rın pn in ðә $\int j e d$ ə ðə hıl sə smu:ð in (h)ız flo:ən əz if ə stud stıl ən broit wi ðə skəıilə:it did sləıid to ðə mıl b(ə:) ðə miədz ət ðə tərn ə ðә de:z

 sə stræıt əz ðə zınbi:mz əshnt dru: ðə bə:u ə ðә tri: ət ðə tə:rn ə ðə de:z
ðєn ðə bu:mən (w)uəld klpk in ðə təuər dıd marrk (h)ız vəit ə:uərz əvuər ðə ku:l iivmən wər da:rk ən ə:Ivi did glıtər əklıy rəun(d) ðə ba:rk ə ðə tri: ət ðə tarn ə ðə de:z
ən wumin əfræıd ə ðə ro:d in ðə nə:it
wər əhjesənən pn to ritt huәm b(ə:)ı ðə ləit əka:stən lpy $\int j e d z$ pn ðə ro:d ədrə:Id (h)wəit də:un ðə hıl ət ðə tə:rn ə ðə de:z
ðə fદ:ટər ən mıðər did we:k əut tə vju: ðə mpsbedıd sno:drap əspr^y in ðə lu:
ən hiər If ðə bərdz wər əzıngən ənju: in ðə bə:uz ət ðə tərn ə ðə de:z

An' young vo'k a-laughèn wi’ smooth glossy feäce,
folk. Did hie over vields, wi' a light-vooted peäce, burry, pace
To friends where the tow'r did betoken a pleäce
Among trees, at the turn o' the days.

әn $\mathrm{j} \wedge \mathrm{y}$ vo:k əle:fən wi smu:ð glpsi fjes did hə:i o:vər vill(d)z wi ə ləitvutıd pjes to $\operatorname{fren}(\mathrm{d}) \mathrm{z}$ (h)wər ðə təu:uə dıd bito:kən ə pljes əmpy tri:z ət ðə tərn ə ðə de:z

LAST night the merry farmers' sons,
Vrom biggest down to leäst, min, mate
Gi'ed in the work of all their guns,
gave
An' had their sparrow feäst, min.
An' who vor woone good merry soul one
Should goo to sheäre their me'th, min, mirth But Gammon Gaÿ, a chap so droll,

He'd meäke ye laugh to death, min.

Vor heads o' sparrows they've a-shot They'll have a prize in cwein, min, coin
That is, if they can meäke their scot, tally
Or else they'll paÿ a fine, min.
An' all the money they can teäke
'S a-gather'd up there-right, min,
An' spent in meat an' drink, to meäke
A supper vor the night, min.

Zoo when they took away the cloth,
In middle of their din, min ,
An' cups o' eäle begun to froth, ale Below their merry chin, min,
An' when the zong, by turn or chaïce,
Went roun' vrom tongue to tongue, min,
Then Gammon pitch'd his merry vaïce,
An' here's the zong he zung, min.

Zong.

If you'll but let your clackers rest tongues
Vrom jabberèn an' hootèn, I'll teäke my turn, an' do my best,

To zing o' sparrow shootèn.
ðә sparə(r) klıb
le:st nə.it ðə meri fa:rmərz sınz vrəm bigist dəiun to lizst mın gi:d in ðə wə:rk әv a:l ðər g^nz ən had ðər sparə(r) fiəst min ən hu: vər (w)u:n gud meri so:l Sud gu: to $\mathrm{Jjeər} \mathrm{ðər} \mathrm{me} \mathrm{\theta} \mathrm{~min}$ bət gamən gæı $\begin{aligned} \mathrm{t} \text { fap sə dro:l }\end{aligned}$ hi:d mjek i: le:f to de $\theta \mathrm{mm}$
vər hedz ə sparə(r)z ðe:v əshdt ðe:l hav ə proiz in kwəin min ðаt iz If ðe: kən mjek ðər skdt ar els ðe:l pæı ə fəıin min
ən a:l ðә m^ni ðe: kən tjek s əgaðərd $\Lambda$ р ðદər rə:It min ən spent in mitt ən drıjk to mjek ə sıpər vər ðə nəıt mın
zu: (h)wen ðe: tuk әwә: ðə klp $\theta$ in mıdəl əv ðər din mın
ən kıps ə jel big^n to fro $\theta$
bilo: ðər meri tfin min
ən (h)wen ðə zpy b(ə:)I tərn ər t $f$ æIs
went rorun vrom tıy to tıy min
ðєn gamən pıtft (h)ız meri væıs
әn hiərz ðə zDy $\partial \mathrm{zay}$ mın
zpy
If jəl bət let jər klakərz rest vrəm dzabərən $2 n$ hutən
əarl tjek məis tərn ən du: məi best to zig ə sparə(r) Jutən

Since every woone mus' pitch his key,
one
An' zing a zong, in coo'se, lads, in turn
Why sparrow heads shall be to-day
The heads o' my discoo'se, lads.
discourse

We'll zend abroad our viery haïl out, fiery
Till ev'ry foe's a-vled, lads, fled
An' though the rogues mid all turn tail, may
We'll quickly show their head, lads.
In corn, or out on oben ground,
In bush, or up in tree, lads,
If we don't kill em, I'll be bound,
We'll meäke their veathers vlee, lads.

Zoo let the belted spwortsmen brag so
When they've a-won a neäme, so's, souls (friends)
That they do vind, or they do bag,
Zoo many head o' geäme, so's:
Vor when our cwein is woonce a-won, coin, once
By heads o' sundry sizes,
Why, who can slight what we've a-done?
We've all a-won head prizes.
first prizes

Then teäke a drap vor harmless fun,
But not enough to quarrel;
Though where a man do like the gun,
He can't but need the barrel.
O' goodly feäre, avore we'll start, fare We'll zit an' teäke our vill, min;
Our supper-bill can be but short,
Tis but a sparrow-bill, ${ }^{4} \mathrm{~min}$.

[^4]sins $\varepsilon v r i(w) u: n ~ m ə s ~ p i t \int ~(h) ı z ~ k e: ~$ ən zin $\partial \mathrm{zby}$ in ku:s ladz
(h)wə:I sparə(r) hedz fəl bi: tade: ðə hedz ə mə: disku:s ladz
wi:l zen(d) əbro:d əuər vəıəri hæıl tıl عvri fo:z əvled ladz
әn ðо: ðә ro:gz mıd a:l tərn tæıl wi:l kwikli fo: ðər hed ladz in ka:rn ar əut pn o:bən groun(d) in buf ar $\wedge$ p in tri: ladz if wi: do:nt kıl əm әıil bi: bə:un(d) wi:l mjek ðər veðərz vli: ladz
zu: let ðə beltid spuərtsmən brag
(h)wen ðe:v әwan ə njem so:z
ðət ðe: də və:in(d) ar ðe: də bag zu: meni hed ə gjem so:z
var (h)wen əuər kwəim iz (w)u:ns әwлn b(ə:) hedz ə s^ndri səizız
(h)wəit hu: kən slast (h)wnt wi:v əd^n wi:v a:l วwın hed pro:Izız
ðen tjek ə drap vər ha:rmlis f^n bət not in^f to kwarəl ðо: (h)wər ə man də ləık ðə g^n
hi: ke:nt bat ni:d ðə barəl
ə gudli fjeər əvuər will sta:rt
will zit an tjek əuər vil mın
əuər s^pərbıl kən bi: bət fairt
tiz bıt a sparə(r)bil min

## GAMMONY GAŸ.

 thatOH! thik Gammony Gaÿ is so droll, That if he's at hwome by the he'th,
Or wi' vo'k out o' door, he's the soul bearth
$O^{\prime}$ the meetèn vor antics an' me'th;
folk
mirth
He do cast off the thoughts ov ill luck
As the water's a-shot vrom a duck;
He do zing where his naïghbours would cryHe do laugh where the rest o's would sigh: of us
Noo other's so merry o' feäce,
In the pleäce, as Gammony Gaÿ.
An' o' workèn days, Oh! he do wear
Such a funny roun' hat,-you mid know't-
may
Wi' a brim all a-strout roun' his heäir,
An' his glissenèn eyes down below't;
An' a cwoat wi' broad skirts that do vlee fly
In the wind ov his walk, round his knee;
An' a peäir o' girt pockets lik' bags, great
That do swing an' do bob at his lags:
While me'th do walk out drough the pleäce, tbrough
In the feäce o' Gammony Gaÿ.
An' if he do goo over groun'
Wi' noo soul vor to greet wi' his words, The feäce o'n do look up an' down,
An' round en so quick as a bird's;
bis face
An' if he do vall in wi' vo' $k$,
Why, tidden vor want ov a joke, 'tisn't
If he don't zend em on vrom the pleäce
Wi' a smile or a grin on their feäce:
An' the young wi' the wold have a-heärd old
A kind word vrom Gammony Gaÿ.
gaməni gæı
o：ðık gaməni gæı IZ sə dro：l
ðət If hi：z ət huəm b（ə：） дə hع $\theta$ ar wi vo：k əut ə duər hi：z ðə so：l ə ðə mi：tən vər antıks ən me $\theta$
hi：də ka：st pf ðə ðっ：ts $\partial \mathrm{v}$ Il $1 \wedge k$ əz ðə wo：tərz əshnt vrəm ə d $\wedge$ k hi：də ziy（h）wər（h）ız næıbərz wud krə！ı
hi：də le：f（h）wər ðə rest o：s wud sə：i nu：ィðərz sə meri ə fjes
in ðə pljes əz gaməni gæı
an $\partial$ wərrkən de：z or hi：də weər
sitf $\partial$ f $\Lambda$ ni roiun hat jo mid no：t
wi ə brım a：l əstrəut rəuun（h）ız hjeər
ən（h）ız glisənən ə：Iz dəiun bilo：t
ən ə kuət wi bro！d skərrts ðət də vli： in ðə win（d）əv（h）Iz we：k rə：un（d）（h）ız ni： ən $ə$ pjeər ə gəirt ppkits lik bagz
ðət də swiy ən də bob ət（h）ız lagz （h）wəill me日 də we：k əut dru：ðə pljes in ðə ðə fjes ə gaməni gæı
ən if hi：də gu：oivər grəun
wi nu：so：l vər to griit wi（h）Iz wərrdz
ðə fjєs o：n də luk $\Lambda p$ ən dəıun
ən rəıun（d）ən sə kwik əz ə bərrdz
ən if hi：də va：l in wi vo：k
（h）wə！i tidən vər wnnt əv ə dzo：k If ə do：nt zen（d）əm pn vrəm ðə pljes
wi ə sməııl ar ə grin pn ðər fjes
ən ðə j $\wedge \mathfrak{y}$ wi ðə（w）uəld həv əhjərrd ə kəim（d）wərrd vrəm gaməni gæı

An' when he do whissel or hum,
'Ithout thinkèn o' what he's a-doèn, He'll beät his own lags vor a drum,
An' bob his gaÿ head to the tuèn; tune
An' then you mid zee, 'etween whiles, may
His feäce all alive wi' his smiles,
An' his gaÿ-breathèn bozom do rise,
An' his me'th do sheen out ov his eyes:
mirth, shine
An' at last to have praïse or have bleäme,
Is the seäme to Gammony Gaÿ.

When he drove his wold cart out, an' broke
The nut o' the wheel at a butt,
ant-bill
There wer "woo'se things," he cried, wi' a joke,
worse
"To grieve at than crackèn a nut."
An' when he tipp'd over a lwoad
Ov his reed-sheaves woone day on the rwoad,
Then he spet in his han's, out o' sleeves, An' whissel'd, an' flung up his sheaves,
As very vew others can wag,
few, move
Eärm or lag, but Gammony Gaÿ.
arm

He wer wi' us woone night when the band
Wer a-come vor to gi'e us a hop,
give, dance
An' he pull'd Grammer out by the hand
All down drough the dance vrom the top;

Grandma
through

An' Grammer did hobble an' squall,
Wi' Gammon a-leädèn the ball;
While Gammon did sheäke up his knee
An' his voot, an' zing "Diddle-ee-dee!"
An' we laugh'd ourzelves all out o' breath
At the me'th o' Gammony Gaÿ.
ən（h）wen hi：də（h）wisəl ər hım ıðə：ut ðıkkən ə（h）wot hi：z ədu：ən hi：l biat（h）Iz oon lagz vər ə drım ən bob（h）ız gæı hed to ðə tju：ən ən ðعn jə mıd zi：atwi：n（h）wəilz （h）ız fjes a：l ələirv wi（h）ız smə：ilz ən（h）ız gæıbri：ðən bлzəm də rə：Iz әn（h）ız me日 də finin əiut әv（h）ız ә：ız ən at le：st to hav præiz or hav bljem Iz ðə sjem to gaməni gæı
（h）wen ə dro：v（h）ız（w）uəld ka：rt ə：ut ən bro：k
ðə nıt ə ðə（h）wi：l ət ə b $\wedge t$
ðər wər wu：s ðıyz ə krəıId wi ə dzo：k
to gri：v at ðən krakən ə n＾t
ən（h）wen ə tipt 弓ivər ə luəd
əv（h）rz ri：dfiivz（w）u：n de：pn ðə ruəd
ð ən ə spet in（h）ız hanz əut ə sli：vz
ən（h）wisold ən flıy $\wedge p(h) r z$ fiivz
az veri vju：$\Lambda$ ðərz kən wag
ja：rm ər lag bət gaməni gæı
hi：wər wi əs（w）u：n nəət（h）wen ðə ban（d） wər ək＾m vər to gi：əs ə høp

a：l də：un dru：ðә de：ns vrəm ðə top
ən gramər did hobəl ən skwa：l
wi gamən əliədən ðə ba：l
（h）wəril gamən did Jjek ィp（h）ız ni：
әn（h）ız vut ən ziy didəlidi：
ən wi：le：ft əuərz＾vz a：l əut ə bre日
ət ðə me $\theta$ ə gaməni gæı

When our tun wer' o' vier he rod
Out to help us, an' meäde us sich fun,
Vor he clomb up to dreve in a wad
O' wet thorns, to the he'th, vrom the tun;
climbed, drive

An' there he did stamp wi' his voot,
To push down the thorns an' the zoot,
Till at last down the chimney's black wall
Went the wad, an' poor Gammon an' all:
An' seäfe on the he'th, wi' a grin
On his chin pitch'd Gammony Gaÿ.

All the house-dogs do waggle their taills, If they do but catch zight ov his feäce;
An' the ho'ses do look over rails, horses
An' do whicker to zee'n at the pleäce; bearth, chimney-top

An' he'll always bestow a good word
On a cat or a whisselèn bird;
An' even if culvers do coo, doves
Or an owl is a-cryèn "Hoo, hoo,"
Where he is, there's always a joke
To be spoke, by Gammony Gaÿ.
(h)wen əuər tın wər ə vəiər ə rdd əut to help əs ən mjed əs sitf f $\AA$ n var $ə \mathrm{kl} \wedge \mathrm{m} \Lambda \mathrm{p}$ to dre:v in $\partial$ wod ə wet ða:rnz to ðə he日 vrəm ðə tın ən ðər ə did stamp wi (h)rz vut to puf də:un ðə ða:rnz ən ðə zut til ət le:st də:un ðə tfımliz blak wa:l went ðə wod ən pu(:)ər gamən ən a:l ən sjef pn ðə he $\theta$ wi ə grın pn (h)ız tfin pitft gaməni gæı
a:l ðə həusdogz də wagəl ðər tæıız if ðe: du: bət katf zoit əv (h)ız fjes ən ðə hosiz də luk ə:vər ræıız ən də (h)wikər to zi:n ət ðə pljes ən hi:l a:lwe:z bisto: $\partial$ gud ward pn a kat ar a (h)wisolən bard ən i:vən if kılvərz də ku: ar ən əul iz əkrəiən hu: hu: (h)wər hi: iz ðərz a:lwe:z ə dzo:k to bia spo:k b(ə:)ı gaməni gæı
(1) There be the greyhounds! lo'k! an' there's the heäre!
(2) What houn's, the squier's, Thomas? where, then, where?
(1) Why, out in Ash Hill, near the barn, behind Thik tree. (3) The pollard? ${ }^{5}$ (1) Pollard! no, b'ye blind? that
(2) There, I do zee em over-right thik cow. right opposite
(3) The red woone? (1) No, a mile beyand her now.
one
lane
(3) Oh! there's the heäre, a-meäkèn for the drong.
(2) My goodness! How the dogs do zweep along, A-pokèn out their pweinted noses' tips.
(3) He can't allow hizzelf much time vor slips!
(1) They'll hab'en, after all, I'll bet a crown. have him
(2) Done vor a crown. They woon't! He's gwäin to groun'. going
(3) He is! (1) He idden! (3) Ah! 'tis well his tooes isn't, toes Ha' got noo corns, inside o' hobnail shoes.
(1) He's geäme a-runnèn too. Why, he do mwore Than eärn his life. (3) His life wer his avore.
(1) There, now the dogs wull turn en. (2) No! He's right. bim
(1) He idden! (2) Ees he is! (3) He's out o' zight. yes
(1) Aye, aye. His mettle wull be well a-tried Agwaïn down Verny Hill, o' tother zide. going They'll have en there. (3) O no! a vew good hops few Wull teäke en on to Knapton Lower Copse.
(2) An' that's a meesh that he've a-took avore. gap
(3) Ees, that's his hwome. (1) He'll never reach his door.
(2) He wull. (1) He woon't. (3) Now, hark, d'ye heär em now?
(2) O! here's a bwoy a-come athirt the brow
across
O' Knapton Hill. We'll ax en. (1) Here, my bwoy! ask bim Can'st tell us where's the heäre? (4) He's got awoy.

[^5]ðə hjəər
（dri：o：m ətя：kən oit）
（1）ðər bi：ðə gre：hə：un（d）z luk ən ðərz ðə hjєər
（2）（h）wdt hə：unz ðə skwə：ırz toməs（h）weər ðยn（h）weər
（1）（h）wə：əut in af hıl niər ðə ba：rn bihə：in（d）
ðık tri：（3）ðә pola：rd（1）pplard no：bjii blaın（d）
（2）ðər ə：də zi：əm o：vərəit ðık kə：u
（3）ðə red（w）u：n（1）no：ə məil bijand（h）ər nəiu
（3）o：ðərz ðə hjeər əmjekən vər ðə drpŋ
（2）məェı gudnıs hə：u ðə dpgz də zwi：p əlpy әpo：kən ə：ut ðər pwointıd no：ziz tips
（3）$\partial$ ke：nt ələu hizıf $m \wedge t \int$ torim var slips
（1）ðe：l habən $\varepsilon$ ：tər a：l əill bet ə kro：un
（2）d $\wedge$ n vər ə kroun ðe：wu（：）nt əz gwæin to gro：un
（3）hi：iz（1）hi：Idən（3）a：tız wel（h）Iz tu：z hə got nu：ka：rnz insəid ə hpbnæıl fu：z
（1）hi：z gjem ərınən tu：（h）wə：hi：də muər ðən ja：rn（h）ız laıif（3）（h）ız laıf wər（h）ız əvuər
（1）ðər nəัu ðə dogz wul tərrn ən（2）no：hi：z roit
（1）hi：Idən（2）is hi：iz（3）hi：z əut ə zoit
（1）æı æI（h）ız metəl wul bi：wel atroid əgwæin darun varni hil ə tıðər zaisd ðe：l hav ən ðとər（3）o：no：ə vju：gud hpps wul tjek ən on tə naptən lo：ər kpps
（2）ən ðats ə me：ऽ ðət hi：v ətuk əvuər
（3）i：s ðats（h）rz huəm（1）hi：l nevər riitf（h）ız duər
（2）hi：wul（1）hi：wu（：）nt（3）nə：u ha：rk djii hiər əm nə：u
（2）o：hiərz ə bwəัเ ək＾m əðวrt ðə brəu ə naptən hil wi：l a：ks ən（1）hiər məis bwəis kənst tel əs（h）wərz ðə hjeər（4）hi：z gdt əwəェ
(2) Ees, got awoy, in coo'se, I never zeed A heäre a-scotèn on wi' half his speed.

They can't catch anything wi' lags to run.
(2) Vrom vu'st to last they had but little chance
first
O' catchèn o'n. (3) They had a perty dance.
bim
(1) No, catch en, no! I little thought they would; He know'd his road too well to Knapton Wood.
(3) No! no! I wish the squier would let me feäre feed On rabbits till his hounds do catch thik heäre. that
(2) is got əwว: in ku:s ə: nevar zi:d a hjeər əsko:tən pn wi he:f (h)rz spi:d
(1) (h)wəi ðعər ðə dpgz bi: (w)uəld ən he:f əd $\wedge$ n ðe: ke:nt katf eniðın wi lagz to rın
(2) vrom vast to le:st de: had bət lital tfe:ns ə kat $\begin{aligned} & \text { ən o:n (3) ðe: had ə pərti de:ns }\end{aligned}$
(1) no: katf on no: ə: litəl ðo:t ðe: wud hi: no:d (h)rz roid tu: wel to napton wud
(3) no: no: ə:I wI ðə skwəiər wud let mi: fjeər pn rabits til (h)ız ho:un(d)z də katf ðık hjeər

Ah! they wer times, when Nanny Gill

Went so'jerèn ageänst her will,
Back when the King come down to view
His ho'se an' voot, in red an' blue, horse
An' they did march in rows,
An' wheel in lines an' bows, curves
Below the King's own nose;
An' guns did pwoint, an' swords did gleäre,
A-fightèn foes that werden there.
weren't

Poor Nanny Gill did goo to zell
In town her glitt'rèn macarel, mackerel
A-pack'd wi' ceäre, in even lots,
A-ho'seback in a peäir o' pots.
An' zoo when she did ride
soldiering

Between her panniers wide,
Red-cloked in all her pride,
Why, who but she, an' who but broke
The road avore her scarlet cloke!

But Nanny's ho'se that she did ride,
Woonce carr'd a sword ageän his zide,
once carried
An' had, to prick en into rank, bim
A so'jer's spurs ageän his flank; soldier's
An' zoo, when he got zight
O' swords a-gleamèn bright,
An' men agwaïn to fight, going
He set his eyes athirt the ground, across An' prick'd his ears to catch the sound.

Then Nanny gi'ed his zide a kick,
gave
An' het en wi' her limber stick;
bit him, pliant
nani gil
a: ðe: wər tə:ımz (h)wen nani gil went so:dzərən əgjenst (h)ər wıl bak (h)wen ðə kin kım dəiun tə vju:
(h)iz hps $ə n$ vut in red $ə n$ blu:
on ðe: did ma:rt $\int$ in ro:z
ən (h)wi:l in lainz ən bo:z
bılo: ðə kıyz o:n no:z ən g^nz did pwəint ən suərdz did gljeər əfə!itən fo:z ðət wə:rdən ðعər
pu(:)ər nani gil did gu: to zel
in təiun (h)ər glitrən makərel əpakt wi kjeər in i:vən ldts əhbsbak in $\partial$ pjeər $\partial$ ppts ən zu: (h)wen $\int$ ii did roisd bitwi:n (h)ər panjərz wəsid redklo:kt in a:l (h)ər proisd (h)wə: hu: bət fi: ən hu: bət bro:k ðə ro:d əvuər (h)ər ska:rlit klo:k
bət naniz hos ðət fir did rosid (w)u:ns ka:rd ə suərd əgjen (h)ız zəird on had to prik on intə rayk ə so:dzərz spərz əgjen (h)ız flaŋk
ən zu: (h)wen hi: git zoitt ə suərdz əgli:mən brəıtt ən men əgwæin to foit hi: set (h)ız ə.ız əðəェrt ðə grəıun(d) ən prikt (h)ız iərz tə kat $\int$ ðə sə:un(d)
ðen nani gi:d (h)ız zəisd ə kık ən het ən wi (h)ər limbər stik

But suddenly a horn did sound,
An' zend the ho'semen on vull bound;
An' her ho'se at the zight
Went after em, vull flight, Wi' Nanny in a fright, A-pullèn, wi' a scream an' grin, Her wold brown raïns to hold en in. old, reins, him

But no! he went away vull bound, As vast as he could tear the ground, fast An' took, in line, a so'jer's pleäce,
Vor Nanny's cloke an' frighten'd feäce;
While vo'k did laugh an' shout

> folk

To zee her cloke stream out, As she did wheel about, A-cryèn, "Oh! la! dear!" in fright, The while her ho'se did plaÿ sham fight.
bət sıdənli ə ha:rn did sə:un(d)
ən zen(d) ðə hosmən pn vul bə:un(d)
ən (h)ər hos ət ðə zə!it
went ع:tər əm vul floit
wi nani in a froit
əpulən wi ə skri:m ən grin
(h)ər (w)uəld brəun ræinz to huəld ən in
bət no: hi: went әwə:I vul bərun(d)
əz va:st əz hi: kud teər ðə grəun(d)
ən tuk in loin ə so:dzərz pljes
vər naniz klo:k ən froitənd fjes
(h)wəil vo:k did le:f ən Səut
to zi: (h)ər klo:k stri:m əout
əz Ji: did (h)wi:l əbəut
əkro:Iən o: la diər in froit
ðə (h)wəril (h)ər hbs did plæı fam fərit

A-SWAŸÈN slow, the poplar's head, Above the slopèn thatch did ply, The while the midnight moon did shed His light below the spangled sky.
An' there the road did reach avore
The hatch, all vootless down the hill; wicket-gate
An' hands, a-tired by day, wer still,
Wi' moonlight on the door.

A-boomèn deep, did slowly sound
The bell, a-tellèn middle night;
The while the quiv'rèn ivy, round
The tree, did sheäke in softest light.
But vootless wer the stwone avore
The house where I, the maïden's guest, At evenèn, woonce did zit at rest once
By moonlight on the door.

Though till the dawn, where night's a-meäde
The day, the laughèn crowds be gaÿ,
Let evenèn zink wi' quiet sheäde,
Where I do hold my little swaÿ .
An' childern dear to my heart's core, A-sleep wi' little heavèn breast, That pank'd by day in plaÿ, do rest
Wi' moonlight on the door.

But still 'tis good, woonce now an' then, To rove where moonlight on the land
Do show in vaïn, vor heedless men,
The road, the vield, the work in hand,
mu：nləit pn ðə duər
əswæəən slo：ðə ppplərz hed əbлv ðә slo：pən ðаt！dıd pləis
ðə（h）wə：il ðə midnəit muin did $\int \varepsilon d$
（h）ız ləitt bilo：ðə spangəld skə：I
ən ðər ðə roıd did ritt əvuər
ðə hat $\mathrm{a}: 1 \mathrm{l}$ vutlis də：un ðә hil әn han（d）z ətəiərd b（ə：）ı de：wər stıl wi mu：nləıt pn ðə duər
əbu：mən di：p did slo：li sa：un（d） ðə bel ətદlən mıdəl nəıt ðə（h）wəェil дə kwivrən əiเvi rəıun（d） ðə tri：did Jjek in spftıst ləit bət vutlis wər ðə stuən əvuər ðə hə：us（h）wər əıI ðə mæı兀ənz gest ət i：vmən（w）u：ns did zit ət rest
b（ə！）ı mu：nləıit pn ðə duər
ðо：til ðə de：n（h）wər nəits əmjed ðə de：ðə le：fən krə：udz bi：gæı let i：vmən zıŋk wi kwa：ıə $\int j \varepsilon d$ （h）wər əiI də huəld məi litəl swæı ən tfildərn diər to məェ hairts kuər əsli：p wi lital hi：vən brest ðət paŋkt b（ə！）ı de：in plæı də rest
wi mu：nlə：It pn ðə duər
bıt stil tiz gud（w）u：ns nə：u ən ðモn tə ro：v（h）wər mu：nləırt pn ðə lan（d）
də fo：in væın var hi：dlıs men ðə ro：d ðə vill（d）ðə wərk in han（d）

When curtains be a-hung avore
The glitt'rèn windows, snowy white, An' vine-leaf sheädes do sheäke in light shadows O' moonlight on the door.
(h)wen kərrtənz bi: əh^ŋ əvuər ðə glitrən windərz sno:i (h)wəit ən və!inliif $\int j \varepsilon d z$ də $\int j \varepsilon k$ in ləıit ə mu:nləııt pn ðə duər

## MY LOVE'S GUARDIAN ANGEL

As in the cool-aïr'd road I come by,
-in the night,
Under the moon-clim'd height o' the sky,
-in the night,
There by the lime's broad lim's as I staÿ'd,
Dark in the moonlight, bough's sheädows plaÿ'd
Up on the window-glass that did keep
Lew vrom the wind, my true love asleep,
-in the night.

While in the grey-wall'd height o' the tow'r,
-in the night,
Sounded the midnight bell wi' the hour,
-in the night,
There lo! a bright-heäir'd angel that shed Light vrom her white robe's zilvery thread, Put her vore-vinger up vor to meäke Silence around lest sleepers mid weäke, -in the night.
"Oh! then," I whisper'd, "do I behold
-in the night.
Linda, my true-love, here in the cwold,
—in the night?"
"No," she meäde answer, "you do misteäke:
She is asleep, but I that do weäke,
Here be on watch, an' angel a-blest,
Over her slumber while she do rest,
—in the night."
"Zee how the winds, while here by the bough, -in the night,
məir lıvz ga:rdiən andzəl
az in ðə ku:læırd ro:d ə:ı kım bə:ı
in ðə nə!it
^ndər ðə mu:nklımd hə:It ə ðə skə:I
in ðə nə:It
ðər b(ə:)ı ðə lə:imz bro:d limz əz əıI stæıd da:rk in ðə mu:nlə:tt bə:uz Jadərz plæıd ィр pn ðə windərgla:s ðət did ki:p lu: vrəm ðə win(d) mə:I tru: lıv əsli:p in ðә nə.it
(h)wəıll in ðə gre:wa:ld həıit ə ðə tə:uər in ðə nə!it
sə:un(d)rd ðə mıdnə:it bel wi ði ə:uər in ðə nə:it
ðər lo: ə brəithjeard andzəl ðət $\int \varepsilon d$ lart vrəm (h)ər (h)wart ro:bz zilvəri dred pıt (h)ər vuərviggər $\Lambda p$ vər to mjek səilləns ərəun(d) lest sli:pərz mid wjek in ðə nə!it
o: ðen ə:I (h)wispərd du: ə: bihuəld in ðə nə:it
lində mə:I tru:l^v hiər in ðə kuəld in ðə nə:It
no: $\int$ i: mjed $\varepsilon$ :nsər ju: də mistjek
fii iz əsli:p bıt ə:i ðat də wjek
hiər bi: pn wdtf ən andzəl əblest ə:vər (h)ər slımbər (h)wəill fi: də rest in ðə nə:It
zi: hə:u ðə win(d)z (h)wəill hiər b(ə:)ı ðə bə:u in ðə nə:It

They do pass on, don't smite on her brow,
-in the night;
Zee how the cloud-sheädes naïseless do zweep
shadows, noiselessly
Over the house-top where she's asleep.
You, too, goo by, in times that be near,
You too, as I, mid speak in her ear may -in the night."
ðе: də pa:s pn do:nt sməit pn (h)ər brə:u
in ðә nəıit
zi: həıu ðə kləudjjedz næızlıs də zwi:p ว:vər ðə hə:ustop (h)wər Jiiz əsli:p ju: tu: gu: ba:i in to:imz ðət bi: niər ju: tu: az əis mıd spi:k in (h)ər iər
in ðə nə.it

## LEEBURN MILL

Ov all the meäds wi' shoals an' pools, Where streams did sheäke the limber zedge, pliant
An' milkèn vo'k did teäke their stools, folk In evenèn zun-light under hedge:
Ov all the wears the brook did vill, weirs
Or all the hatches where a sheet
O' foam did leäp below woone's veet, one's
The pleäce vor me wer Leeburn Mill.

An' while below the mossy wheel
All day the foamèn stream did roar, An' up in mill the floatèn meal
Did pitch upon the sheäkèn vloor, We then could vind but vew han's still,
Or veet a-restèn off the ground,
An' seldom hear the merry sound
O' geämes a-plaÿ'd at Leeburn Mill.

But when they let the stream goo free,
Bezide the drippèn wheel at rest,
An' leaves upon the poplar-tree
Wer dark avore the glowèn west;
An' when the clock, a-ringèn sh'ill,
Did slowly beät zome evenèn hour,
Oh! then 'ithin the leafy bow'r
Our tongues did run at Leeburn Mill.

An' when November's win' did blow, Wi' hufflèn storms along the plaïn, gusty
An' blacken'd leaves did lie below
The neäked tree, a-zoak'd wi' raïn,
li：barn mil
əv a：l ðə miədz wi Jo：lz ən pu：lz
（h）wər stri：mz dıd Jjek ðə limbər zed3
ən mılkən vo：k did tjek ðər stu：lz
in i：vmən zınləit＾ndər hed3
əv a：l ðə weərz ðə bruk did vıl
ar a：l ðə hat $\int \mathrm{Iz}$（h）wər ə 〕i：t
ə form did liəp bılo：（w）u：nz viit
ðə pljes var mi：war li：bərn mıl
ən（h）wəııl bılo：ðə mbsi（h）wi：l
a：l de：ðə fo：mən stri：m dıd ruər
ən $\wedge$ p in mıl ðə flo：tən mi：l
did pitf əppn ðə $\int j \varepsilon k ə n$ vluər
wi：ðen kud və：in（d）bət vju：hanz stil ar vi：t ərestən pf ðə gro：un（d）
ən sєldəm hiər ðə meri səun（d）
ə gjemz əplæıd ət libbərn mıl
bət（h）wen ðe：let ðə stri：m gu：fri：
bızəisd ðə drıpən（h）wi：l ət rest
ən li：vz əppn ðə ppplərtri：
wər da：rk əvuər ðə glo：ən west
ən（h）wen ðə klok ərıŋən $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{l}$
did slo：li biət zam i：vmən əuər o：ðモn ıðın ðə li：fi bə：uər
əuər tıyz did rın ət li：bərn mil

әn（h）wen no：vembarz win did blo：
wi hムflən starmz əlpy ðə plæın
ən blakənd liivz did la：bilo：
ðə njєkıd tri：əzo：kt wi ræın

I werden at a loss to vill
The darkest hour o' raïny skies, If I did vind avore my eyes
The feäces down at Leeburn Mill.
əıi wərdən at ə los to vil
ðə da:rkist əuəə ə ræıni skə'Iz if əis did vəisn(d) əvuər məis ə:Iz ðə fjesız də:un ət li:bərrn mıl

## PRAÏSE O' DO'SET

We Do'set, though we mid be hwomely, may
Be'nt asheäm'd to own our pleäce;
An' we've zome women not uncomely;
Nor asheäm'd to show their feäce:
We've a meäd or two wo'th mowèn, worth
We've an ox or two wo'th showèn,
In the village,
At the tillage,
Come along an' you shall vind
That Do'set men don't sheäme their kind.
Friend an' wife,
Fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers,
Happy, happy, be their life!
Vor Do'set dear,
Then gi'e woone cheer;
give one
D'ye hear? woone cheer!
If you in Do'set be a-roamèn,
An' ha' business at a farm,
Then woont ye zee your eäle a-foamèn!
Or your cider down to warm?
Woont ye have brown bread a-put ye, offered to you
An' some vinny cheese a-cut ye? blue vinny (made from skimmed milk.)
Butter?—rolls o't! of it
Cream?-why bowls o't!
Woont ye have, in short, your vill,
A-gi'ed wi' a right good will?
Friend an' wife,
Fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers,
Happy, happy, be their life!
Vor Do'set dear,
Then gi'e woone cheer; give one D'ye hear? woone cheer!
præız $\operatorname{a}$ dpsət
wi: dpsət ðo: wi: mid bi: huəmli
beint $\quad$ Jjemd tu oin əuər pljes
ən wi:v zəm wumın not $\Lambda n k \wedge m l i$
nar əJjemd to So 冗 ðər fjes
wi:v a miad ər tu: woð mo:ən
wi:v ən pks ər tu: woð So:ən
in ðə vıləd3
at ðə tiləd3
kım əlpy ən ju: Sal vaim(d)
ðət dpsət men do:nt $\int j$ jem ðər kə:m(d)
fren(d) ən wəif
fe:ðərz m^ðərz sıstərz br^ðərz
hapi hapi bi: ðər loıIf
vər dosət diər
ðen gi: (w)u:n tfirr
dji: hior (w)u:n tfior
if ju: in dosət bi: əromən
an ha biznis ət ə farm
ðєn wu(:)nt i: zi: jər jel əfo:mən
ar jər soisdor dorun to wa:rm
wu(:)nt i: hav broun bred әpst i:
ən səm vini t fiiz əkıt i:
b $九$ tor ro:lz o:t
kre:m (h)wair bo:lz o:t
$w u(:) n t$ i: hav in farrt jor vil
agi:əd wi $\partial$ rast gud wil
fren(d) ən wo:If
fe:ðərz m^ðərz sıstərz br^ðərz
hapi hapi bi: ðər ləıIf
vər dosat diər
ðen gi: (w)u:n tfior dji: hior (w)u:n tfior

An' woont ye have vor ev'ry shillèn, Shillèn's wo'th at any shop,
Though Do'set chaps be up to zellèn,
An' can meäke a tidy swop?
Use em well, they'll use you better;
In good turns they woont be debtor.
An' so comely,
An' so hwomely,
Be the maïdens, if your son
Took woone o'm, then you'd cry "Well done!" one of them Friend an' wife, Fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, Happy, happy, be their life! Vor Do'set dear, Then gi'e woone cheer; D'ye hear? woone cheer!

If you do zee our good men travel,
Down a-voot, or on their meäres, horses
Along the windèn leänes o' gravel, lanes
To the markets or the feäirs,-
Though their ho'ses cwoats be ragged, borses'
Though the men be muddy-laggèd,
Be they roughish,
Be they gruffish,
They be sound, an' they will stand
By what is right wi' heart an' hand.
Friend an' wife,
Fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers,
Happy, happy, be their life!
Vor Do'set dear,
Then gi'e woone cheer; give
D'ye hear? woone cheer!

әn wu(:)nt i: hav vər evri $\int_{1} l$ n Sılənz woð ət $\varepsilon n i$ jpp
ðo: dosət tfaps bi: $\Lambda \mathrm{p}$ tə zelən ən kən mjek ə təiIdi swpp ju:z əm wel ðe:l ju:z ju: betər in gud tərnz ðe: wu(:)nt bi: detər ən sə k^mli ən sə huəmli
bi: ðə mæıdənz If jər sın tuk (w)u:n o:m ðen jəd kro:i wel d^n fren(d) ən wəif f\&:Әərz m^ðərz sıstərz br^ðərz hapi hapi bi: ðər ləıIf vər dosət diər ðen gi: (w)u:n tfiər dji: hiər (w)un tfior

If ju: də zi: auər gud men traval dəun əvut ar pn ðər mjeərz əlpy ðə wə:In(d)ən ljenz ə gravəl to ðə ma:rkıts ər ðə fjeərz
ðo: ðər hbsız kuəts bi: ragıd
ðо: ðə men bi: mıdilagıd
bi: ðe: $r \wedge f i f$
bi: ðe: gr^fif
ðe: bi: sə:un(d) ən ðe: wil stan(d)
$\mathrm{b}($ (ə) I (h)wnt iz ro:it wi harrt ən han(d)
fren(d) on worf
fદ:ðərz mıðərz sıstərz br^ðərz
hapi hapi bi: ðər lo:If
vər dosat diər
ðєn gi: (w)u:n tfiər
dji: hior (w)un tfior

## TEXTUAL NOTES

Emendations in wording are normally made only where there is support (not recorded here) from at least one version other than 1879; emendations in punctuation are made, with or without support from other versions, where the punctuation of 1879 would be likely to impede understanding. References to the poems are given by page and line number, the complete line being quoted for ease of reference.

## A FATHER OUT, AN' MOTHER HWOME

54/28 Wer ashen poles, a-castèn straïght, ashen] ashèn 1879

## RIDDLES

60/12 I went, an' didden touch a drop o't. o't.] ~, 1879

60/18 A. Aye I do hear your chucklèn droat. droat.] No punctuation 1879

60/20 Zome water on my head vrom spring, spring,] ~. 1879

60/21 Then under water an' o' top o't
o't] ~, 1879

62/16 A. Horn vor the mouth's a hornen cup. hornen] hornèn 1879

## DAY'S WORK A-DONE

66/13 Above the trees that kept us lew, lew,] ~; 1879

66/21 A-rottlèn loud, an' foamèn white, white,] ~. 1879

## THE MOTHERLESS CHILD

88/13 Thy looks be always dear to me.
No break between stanzas 1879

## THE LEÄDY'S TOWER

94/2 Our comèn, we can goo inside. we] wi' 1879

94/3 The door is oben now." An' zoo now.'] No closing quotation marks 1879

94/12 Wer zeven zights o’ wedded life.
life.] ~" 1879

## MEÄRY'S SMILE

114/29 To turn the hardest work to plaÿ:
plaÿ:] ~. 1879

THE YOUNG THAT DIED IN BEAUTY
124/13 The slowly-weästen years ha' rolled rolled] $\sim, 1879$

## THE SCUD

132/20 Unless the air did blow blow] ~, 1879

132/21 Drough ruslèn leaves, an' drow drow] ~, 1879

134/3 An' zome ha' smiles vor strangers' view, view,] ~; 1879

## THE LOVELY MAÏD OV ELWELL MEÄD

142/8 O leänèn lawns ov Allen, Allen,] ~. 1879

> 142/9 Would be mwore teäkèn where there straÿ'd there] they 1879

## CULVER DELL AND THE SQUIRE

152/19 Wi' red-eär'd dogs bezide his knees, knees,] ~. 1879

## THE VIER-ZIDE

180/24 An' where I heärd his vaïce's sound, vaïce's] vaïces 1879

182/15 Do gather souls that time do speäre Do] Go 1879

## MILKÈN TIME

206/4 To build upon the mossy lim' lim'] ~, 1879

206/13 Along the path a vew steps on, on,] ~. 1879

WHEN BIRDS BE STILL
208/26 Zoo teäke, vor me, the town a-drown'd a-drown'd] ~, 1879

## ZUN-ZET

216/8 Sorrow-slightèn, work-vorgettèn, -vorgettèn,] ~. 1879

216/9 Gambol'd wi' the zun a-zettèn. -zettèn] -zetten 1879

## SPRING

220/11 High above the ashes' sh'oud. ashes'] ashes 1879

## THE WATER CROWVOOT

226/2 O small-feäc'd flow'r that now dost bloom
O] O' 1879

THE BLACKBIRD [II]
234/5 On western clouds a vi'ry red, red,] ~; 1879

## THISSLEDOWN

242/2 The thissledown by winds a-roll'd winds] wind's 1879

THE LEÄNE
258/29 Ov our goslèns do creep vrom the agg, agg,] ~. 1879

260/30 But his vield an' the grass wer a-let, wer a-let] wer-a-let 1879

TREES BE COMPANY
274/5 The workvo'k in their snow-white sleeves, sleeves,] $\sim 1879$

## BROOKWELL

288/13 The stwonen arch's lofty bow.
stownen arch's] stwonèn archès 1879

THE WINTER'S WILLOW
300/11 Or zit a-milkèn where do droop
droop] $\sim, 1879$

FIFEHEAD
320/16 an' laugh'd in light o' maïdens' eyes, maïdens'] maïden's 1879

## THE WIFE A-LOST

342/28 I'll praÿ wi' woone sad vaïce vor greäce sad] said 1879

## VO'K A-COMÈN INTO CHURCH

354/28 Their vaïce is there vor God alwone; alwone;] no punctuation 1879

## THE BWOAT

372/10 Till, out by sheädy rocks there show'd show'd] ~, 1879

## THE PLEÄCE OUR OWN AGEÄN

376/29 A road's a-meäde by Grenley Bridge.
A road's] A-road's 1879

ECLOGUE: John an' Thomas
384/19 To much on groun' a mile vrom hwome. hwome.] no punctuation 1879

## THE MEÄD IN JUNE

396/8 Or trickle thin in zummer-tide, zummer-tide,] ~; 1879

## GRUFFMOODY GRIM

416/26 An' I'll laugh till my two zides do eäche; eäche;] no punctuation 1879

THE SPARROW CLUB
424/21 Below their merry chin, min, $\min ,] \sim .1879$

## MOONLIGHT ON THE DOOR

442/29 The road, the vield, the work in hand, hand,] ~. 1879

## MY LOVE'S GUARDIAN ANGEL

448/6 You too, as I, mid speak in her ear

$$
\text { as] } \sim^{\prime} 1879
$$

446/20-21 "Oh! then," I whisper'd, "do I behold | -in the night, night,] ~. 1879

## LEEBURN MILL

450/13 Did pitch upon the sheäkèn vloor, vloor,] ~. 1879

## APPENDIX: A SUMMARY OF SECTIONS 7 AND 8 OF WBPG

This summary gives only the conclusions reached, usually omitting the arguments leading to those conclusions and the comparisons with neighbouring districts. Addenda to the original guide are enclosed in curly brackets. Vowels are arranged according to Wells's classification in his Accents of English (1.xviii-xix), reproduced below.

| RP | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gen } \\ & \text { Am } \end{aligned}$ | No | KEYWORD | Examples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | I | 1. | KIT | ship, sick, bridge, milk, myth, busy ... |
| e | $\varepsilon$ | 2. | DRESS | step, neck, edge, shelf, friend, ready ... |
| $\mathfrak{}$ | æ | 3. | TRAP | tap, back, badge, scalp, hand, cancel ... |
| D | a | 4. | LOT | stop, sock, dodge, romp, quality ... |
| $\Lambda$ | $\Lambda$ | 5. | STRUT | cup, suck, budge, pulse, trunk, blood ... |
| U | U | 6. | FOOT | put, bush, full, good, look, wolf ... |
| a: | æ | 7. | BATH | staff, brass, ask, dance, sample, calf ... |
| D | $\bigcirc$ | 8. | CLOTH | cough, broth, cross, long, Boston ... |
| ə: | ər | 9. | NURSE ${ }^{6}$ | hurt, lurk, burst, jerk, term ... |
| $1:$ | i | 10. | FLEECE | creep, speak, leave, feel, key, people ... |
| eI | eI | 11. | FACE | tape, cake, raid, veil, steak, day ... |
| a: | a | 12. | PALM | psalm, father, bra, spa, lager ... |
| 9: | 0 | 13. | THOUGHT | taught, sauce, hawk, jaw, broad ... |
| əu | 0 | 14. | GOAT | soap, joke, home, know, so, roll ... |
| u: | u | 15. | Goose | loop, shoot, tomb, mute, huge, view ... |
| ar | aI | 16. | PRICE | ripe, write, arrive, high, try, buy ... |
| эI | -1 | 17. | CHOICE | adroit, noise, join, toy, royal ... |
| au | au | 18. | MOUTH | out, house, loud, count, crowd, cow ... |
| เә | I(r | 19. | NEAR | beer, sincere, fear, beard, serum ... |
| عə | $\varepsilon(\mathrm{r}$ | 20. | SQUARE | care, fair, pear, where, scarce, vary ... |
| a: | $\mathrm{a}(\mathrm{r}$ | 21. | Start | far, sharp, bark, carve, farm, heart ... |
| ง: | $\bigcirc$ (r | 22. | NORTH | for, war, short, scorch, born, warm ... |
| $\bigcirc$ | o (r | 23. | FORCE | four, wore, sport, porch, story ... |
| บə | u(r | 24. | CURE | poor, tourist, pure, plural, jury ... |

[^6]
## 7. VOWELS

### 7.1 The KIT set

The KIT set (Wells, 2.2.1) contains words with a stressed syllable that has the sound / / (generally called "short $i$ ") in both RP and GenAm.
7.1.1 In $\$ 16$ of the Diss. Barnes draws a distinction between the vowel sounds in wit and dip in proto-RP, the former being higher than the latter. This may help to explain why words with short $i$ (presumably of the dip type) are sometimes spelled with $e$ and rhymed with words with a stressed syllable that has the sound $/ \varepsilon /$.
7.1.2 Final $-y$ or $-e y$ ("the bappY vowel", as Wells engagingly calls it) is always /i/ rather than /I/.
7.1.3 I have not found any way of predicting which of the two subsets words with short $i$ will belong with, WIT or DIP, and Barnes appears not to distinguish between them in rhyme. Accordingly, though I transcribe final $y$ and $e y$ as $/ \mathrm{i}$ / in accordance with 7.1.2, I use /I/ for all instances of short $i$ that are spelled with $i$, except where other factors (such as the loss of $-v$ - in give or -th in with) suggest heightening and/or lengthening of the vowel.
7.1.4 Where spelling and/or rhyme point to an entirely different phoneme in place of short $i$ I transcribe accordingly. For example:
a) bridge and ridge always have the vowel $/ \Lambda /$;
b) pick, rick, bit, spit, if, and a few other words are sometimes spelled with $e$ for $i$, in which case I transcribe the vowel as $/ \varepsilon /$;
c) for grist (rhyming with hoist) see 7.16.11.
7.1.5 In both the broad and the modified forms of the dialect Barnes uses the spelling -èn for the unstressed -ing ending on present participles and verbal nouns. There is no apparent difference in pronunciation between this and the unstressed -en ending of amalgamated negatives (e.g. didden), past participles of strong verbs (e.g. given), or other words ending in -en (e.g. maiden, often). Rhymes suggest that the normal pronunciation is / $\mathrm{n} /$, with /in/ and possibly / m / as an occasional variant.
7.1.6 I take the word min to mean 'man' or 'mate' or 'friend' and the pronunciation to be $/ \mathrm{mm} /$.
7.1.7 Loss of final / $\delta /$ in with (shown by the frequent spelling wi') leads to raising of / $\mathrm{I} /$ to / $\mathrm{i} /$ and possibly lengthening to /i:/ (see 8.13.2).
7.1.8 Loss of $/ \mathrm{v} /$ in give (shown by the spelling gi'e) leads to raising and lengthening of /I/ to /i:/ (see 8.15.1).
7.1.9 I take the pronunciation of the stressed syllable in the word spirit to be /spar/ irrespective of the spelling (spurrit, spirit, or speret), \{and of that in squirrel (spelled thus or squerrel) to be /skwar/ $\}$.
7.1.10 The pronunciation of women may be /wamın/ or /wumm/.

### 7.2 The dress set

The Dress set (Wells, 2.2.2) contains words with a stressed syllable that has the vowel generally called "short $e$," /e/ in RP and / $\varepsilon /$ in GenAm. Words with this vowel may have one of three pronunciations in Barnes's poems: $/ \varepsilon /, / \mathrm{I} /$, or $/ \mathrm{a} /$.
7.2.1 The usual pronunciation is $/ \varepsilon /$, as in StE .
7.2.2 / $\mathrm{I} /$ for $/ \varepsilon /$. Some words sometimes have $/ \mathrm{I} /$ for $/ \varepsilon /$, but the evidence suggests that $/ \mathrm{I} /$ is only an occasional variant. I therefore transcribe the vowel as $/ \varepsilon /$ except where spelling or rhyme show that Barnes intended the pronunciation with / $\mathrm{I} /$.
7.2.3 /a/ (see 7.3, TRAP) for $/ \varepsilon /$. Barnes comments that in Dorset " $a$ is frequently substituted for $e$ : as in bag, beg[;] bagger, begger; kag, keg; agg, egg; lag, leg" (Diss., §18). The substitution is also found in words that do not have the combination -eg: drash (thresh), drasbel (threshold), langth (length), alassen (unless), strangth (strength), stratch (stretch), watshod (wetshod), and yaller (yellow: 3 instances only, all in 1844, the more usual spelling being
yoller, see further 7.4 below). I transcribe the vowel as $/ \varepsilon /$ except where spelling or rhyme show that Barnes intended the pronunciation with $/ \mathrm{a} /$.

### 7.3 The TRAP set

The TRAP set (Wells, 2.2.3) contains words with a stressed syllable that has the vowel generally called "short $a$." It contains all words with /æ/ in RP and those words with $/ æ /$ in GenAm that do not belong in the BATH set (7.7 below).
7.3.1 "In most rural western speech the TRAP vowel is qualitatively [a] rather than [æ]"(Wells, 4.3.7, p. 345). I have assumed that this is true for Barnes's poems.
7.3.2 There is a small group of words spelled with $a$ in StE showing variation in spelling between $a$ and $o$ in Barnes's poems (gnat, sat, and a few words spelled with $o$ in StE discussed under 7.4), presumably reflecting variation in pronunciation between $/ \mathrm{a} /$ and $/ \mathrm{p} /$. I have assumed an intermediate pronunciation between the two, i.e. /a/.
\{Rottle (always so spelled) may appear to be a form of rattle, like zot for sat. OED notes, however, that rattle and rottle have different origins, the first "related to Dutch ratelen to chatter, babble, to make a rattling or clacking sound," the second "to Middle Dutch rotelen to rattle, to clatter, to breathe laboriously, to wheeze." We may take it, accordingly, that the vowel in rottle is $/ \mathrm{p} /$, not $/ \mathrm{a} /$. Similarly with yoppèn ('yapping'): EDD records spellings with $o$ and pronunciations with $/ \mathrm{p} /$ in several SW counties, including Dorset. $\}$
7.3.3 Spelling and rhyme evidence show that in Barnes's poems the verb carry becomes / ka:r/, with loss of final /i/ and lengthening of the vowel to /a:/.
7.3.4 On the evidence of the short $a$ in $O E D$ (s.v. clavel) I have assumed that clavy has a short $a$ in Barnes's poems, i.e. /a/.
7.3.5 I have assumed that the vowel in unstressed and, as, at, than, that, etc. is reduced to / $\partial /$, as in RP.
7.3.6 For plait, a member of the TRAP set in RP, see 7.11.6 below.

### 7.4 The Lot set

The LOT set (Wells, 2.2.4) contains words with a stressed syllable that has the vowel generally called "short 0. ." This includes words with / $\mathrm{v} /$ in RP (excluding those that belong in the CLOTH set, 7.8 below) and /a/ in GenAm, whether spelled with o (top, pot, dog, clock, copse, etc.) or with a (what, watch, want, wasp, etc.).

In Barnes's poems the vowel is normally / $\mathrm{b} /$, in spite of the general unrounding in the SW to $/ \mathrm{a} /$. There is a handful of words that show variation in spelling between $a$ and $o:$ drop, John and Jobnny, yond (in beyond and yonder), and yellow (yaller or yoller in 1844, always yollow in the modified form of the dialect). As with gnat and sat in 7.3.2 I assume that the vowel is $/ \mathrm{a} /$, intermediate between $/ \mathrm{a} /$ and $/ \mathrm{b} /$.
7.4.1 I assume that the vowel in unstressed from and in of when spelled $o^{\prime}$ (for which see 8.3.2) is reduced to $/ \partial /$, as in RP.
\{7.4.2 The hovel / shovel rhyme in "Eclogue: The 'lotments" may strike RP speakers as a half-rhyme, but, since $O E D$ gives $/ \mathrm{h} \wedge \mathrm{v} /$ as an alternative to / hpv/ for the stressed syllable, we may take it as a full rhyme on the sound / $\Lambda \mathrm{val} /$.

### 7.5 The STRUT set

The STRUT set (Wells, 2.2.5) contains words with a stressed syllable that has the vowel $/ \Lambda /$, generally called "short $u$," in both RP and GenAm.
7.5.1 There was no distinction in ME between the vowel sound in cut and that in put: both had the sound $/ \mathrm{J} /$, as they still do in the north of England. In Barnes's poems, as in RP and the south of England generally, the sound is normally $/ \Lambda /$.
7.5.2 A few words in Barnes's poems have $/ \Lambda /$ where they do not have it in RP: put, pudding, roof (usually spelled ruf), bosom (frequently buzzom in 1844), self (frequently spelled zuf, especially in myzuf, etc.). \{I have assumed that the stressed syllables in butcher and hovel (for which see 7.4.2) likewsise have $/ \Lambda /\}$. Occasional rhymes between words with $/ \Lambda /$ and words from Wells's GOAT set suggest that the second element of that diphthong would have been $/ \Lambda /$ or $/ \partial /$ (see further 7.14.3).
7.5.3 Love and the stressed syllable of above have $/ \Lambda$ /, as in RP; but it is not clear whether rhymes between one of these and other words ending in -ove (move, prove, grove, drove, rove) are true rhymes or simply eye-rhymes. Jennings's rhymes and spellings-appruv, appruv'd (rh. lov'd), pruv (outside rhyme as well as rh. love), pruf (proof), ruf (roof), rum (room), shut (shoot, rh. put)—suggest that in the early 19th century some words with /u:/ in RP (prove approve, proof, roof, room, shoot) had $/ \Lambda /$ in East Somerset, thus supporting Barnes's rhyming not only of move / prove / love / above but also of roof / buff / stuff / enough. It seems reasonable therefore to transcribe move, prove, and roof with $/ \Lambda /$ in Barnes's poems \{although the two occurrences in 1844 of the spelling mōv(in "The milk-mâid o' the farm" and "Looks a-know'd avore") may suggest /mo:v/ as an alternative for move\}; but drove, grove and rove remain problematic.
7.5.4 The words rut, strut, and a-strut are always spelled with -out in Barnes's poems and are rhymed only with the word out. It is clear that their vowel is the / a:u/ diphthong of the MOUTH set (see 7.18.1, 7.18.4).
7.5.5 That crust and dust sometimes have $/ \Lambda /$ as in RP is shown by rhyme, but Barnes's preferred spelling for both words outside rhyme is with -oust, suggesting that his preferred pronunciation for these words, too, is with the diphthong / ou/ (see again 7.18.1, 7.18.4).
7.5.6 In its sole occurrence in rhyme (with dust) just is spelled (and evidently pronounced) as in StE, /d3^st/. But Barnes's normal spellings in 1844 are jis' and jist, suggesting that his preferred pronunciations are /d3IS/ and /d3ISt/. \{Similarly such is always spelled sich in 1844 (apart from two occurrences of such in "Ānt's tantrums"); and in "Bees a-zwarmen" it is
rhymed with ditch and pitch, showing that the preferred pronunciation was /sitf/. In later editions, however, such is also frequently used, suggesting that /s st t / was an acceptable alternative. $\}$
7.5.7 Spelling and rhyme suggest three possible pronunciations for one (and for the pre-final element of once) in Barnes's poems: /u:n/, /wu:n/, and (as in RP) /wsn/. The word arn, which occurs only in "The witch" in 1844 and 1847, is not another form of one, but a contraction of the phrase ever a one.
7.5.8 Although none is descended from the same OE root as one, its spelling (nuone in 1844, nwone in the modified form of the dialect) and its use in rhyme suggest different development in the dialect, the likely pronunciation being /nu^n/ or /nuən/. As with arn (see 7.5.7) so with narn: it is a contraction of never a one (not entered in the 1844 Glossary), pronounced /na:rn/.
7.5.9 For among (RP / $\mathrm{m} \wedge \mathrm{y} /$ ) see 7.8.3.
7.5.10 I have assumed that words such as but, must, up, us, etc. have unstressed forms with $/ \partial /$ for $/ \Lambda /$, as in RP.

### 7.6 The FOOT set

The FOOT set (Wells, 2.2.6) contains words with a stressed syllable that has the vowel $/ \mathrm{v} /$ in both RP and GenAm. Most words belonging to this set can be expected to have / $v /$ in Barnes's poems, just as in RP. The following additional points should be noted:
7.6.1 Some words that have $/ \mathrm{v} /$ in RP have $/ \Lambda /$ in Barnes's poems, e.g. put and bosom (see 7.5.2); there is, however, no evidence to suggest that push and bush do not have / $\mathrm{v} / \mathrm{as}$ in RP.
7.6.2 Some words with /u:/ in RP have / $\mathrm{U} / \mathrm{in}$ Barnes's poems, e.g. food, mood, and moot ('tree-stump'). \{The rhyme mood / a-woo'd in the refrain of "Meäry wedded" suggests, however, that RP /mu:d/ is an acceptable alternative for mood.\}
7.6.3 Some words with /u:/ in RP may have either /v/ or /u:/ in Barnes's poems, e.g. shoot, rhyming with foot and soot as well as with flute.
7.6.4 Some words with / $u /$ in RP may have either / $\mathrm{U} / \mathrm{or} / \mathrm{u}: /$ in Barnes's poems, e.g. wool, which rhymes not only with pull but also with pool.
7.6.5 Look is frequently spelled $10^{\prime} k$ in 1844 , but it is rhymed only with brook, nook, and other words having the vowel $/ \mathrm{J} /$, as in RP. In the absence of any firm evidence to the contrary, I transcribe all forms of look as /luk/, irrespective of their spelling. Lauk has no connection with look: it is an exclamation corrupted from Lord (of the same type as gosh from God), and has, I assume, its normal pronunciation, /lo:k/.

### 7.7 The Bath set

The BATH set (Wells, 2.2.7) contains words with a stressed syllable that has the vowel /a:/ in RP and /æ/ in GenAm: staff, brass, ask, aunt, master, dance, sample, calf, etc. Strictly speaking, father belongs with the PALM set (see 7.12 below), but it is dealt with here since it behaves in the same way as after, calf, laugh, last, etc. The pronunciation of words in the BATH set in Barnes's poems is strikingly varied, from /a:/ to /ja:/ to / $\varepsilon: /$.
7.7.1 The pronunciation of the vowel in the BATH set in Barnes's poems is likely to be /a:/, further forward than RP /a:/.
7.7.2 The rhymes grass/ass, grass/lass, and pa'son/cassen, which would in RP be false rhymes between a long and a short vowel, may well have been true rhymes for Barnes. As Wells points out, "vowel length is not as important phonologically in the west as it is in other parts of England. Traditionally short vowels are lengthened in many environments.... This applies particularly when ... monosyllables are phrase-final and intonationally prominent"—as they would be at the end of a line (4.3.7, p. 345). It seems probable that the short vowel in ass, lass, and cassen ('canst not') was lengthened to /a:/, making these true rhymes.
7.7.3 Barnes's spelling of master in 1844 (always miaster, replaced by meäster in the modified form of the dialect) is a clear indication of an introductory
$i$-glide, creating the sound / ja :/ (with the stress on the second element) for the stressed vowel. (A similar glide is found in garden and part, see the START set, 7.21.2-3 below.)
7.7.4 On some of the words in this and the palm set Barnes himself comments, "The third [front] sound of $a$ in mate is often substituted for the first [back] one of $a$ in rather; as fäther, father; lafe, laugh; äter, after; bäfe, half. The author has in this case marked it $\vec{a}$ " (Diss., §23). To these examples may be added others from the BATH set with non-StE spelling in 1844, e.g. aunt, answer, can't, dance, glance, last, path, etc. Barnes uses several different spellings to indicate the dialect pronunciation: addition of final $-e$ (as frequently with laste); addition of a length mark over $a$ (as declared in the Diss.); substitution of ae or $\bar{e}$ for $a$ (as sometimes with faether for father and lēste for last), etc. Though the spellings vary, however, and though all these words are respelled conventionally in the modified form of the dialect, Barnes is remarkably consistent in showing in 1844 that he did not wish these words to be pronounced as in "book English". To the best of my knowledge, indeed, every instance of one of these words in 1844 is spelled in one of the ways indicating dialect rather than StE pronunciation. In accordance with Barnes's description I transcribe all such words with the sound /e:/ (see Section 4 above).

### 7.8 The CLOTH set

The CLOTH set (Wells, 2.2.8) contains those words with short 0 in their stressed syllable that do not belong in the LOT set ( 7.4 above): in RP they have the vowel /v/ (like those in the LOT set); in GenAm they have the vowel / $\rho /$. Words in this set have short $o$ followed by /f/ or / ft/ (off, cough, soft, often, etc.), /s/ or /st/(cross, toss, frost, lost, etc.), / $\theta /($ cloth, froth, etc.), /y/ (long, wrong, etc.), or /r/ (quarrel, sorrow, etc.). The pronunciation of words in this set has varied greatly in the SW since the mid 19th century.
7.8.1 Most words in the CLOTH set behave in Barnes's poems in the same way as those in the LOT set ( 7.4 above), retaining $/ \mathrm{v} /$ in spite of the tendency in the SW to unround the vowel to $/ \mathrm{a} /$.
7.8.2 For quarrel, sorry, and other words with -arr- and -orr- see 7.22.5.
7.8.3 As consistently shown by rhyme, among belongs in this set for Barnes, rhyming always with words in / $\mathrm{py} /$, never (as in RP) with those in $/ \wedge \mathrm{y} /$.
7.8.4 As shown by both spelling (hoss or ho'se) and rhyme (always with words in -oss), horse belongs in this set for Barnes, pronounced /hps/.
7.8.5 The word soft belongs in this set, with (presumably) the normal pronunciation $/ \mathrm{spft} /$. The dialect form sate (occurring only in the 1844 and 1847 versions of "Poll's jack da"" and in Barnes's various Glossaries) has the vowel $/ \varepsilon /$.

### 7.9 The NURSE set

The NURSE set (Wells, 2.2.9) contains words with a stressed syllable that has the sound / $\partial$ :/ in RP and / $\partial$ / in GenAm, spelled with any of several different vowels or vowel combinations followed by -r:-er- (term, herd, etc.), -ear- (earn, beard, etc.), -ir- (fir, bird, etc.), -or- (worth, word, etc.), -our- (scourge, journey, etc.), or -ur- (fur, urn, etc.).
7.9.1 The vowel is pronounced / $\mathrm{\partial} /$, as in RP , but the following / r / is also sounded (see 8.8.1), yielding /arr/.
7.9.2 The survival of the /a:r/ pronunciation from eMnE is shown in Barnes's poems by the -ar-spellings in 1844 in words spelled with -er- or -ear- in StE (certain, earn, earnest, German, herb, learn, serve, search, serpent, and their compounds, spelled sarten, sarta(i)nly, yarnest, jarman, yarb, larn, sar or sarve, sarch, sarpent in 1844, sometimes respelled as in StE in the modified form of the dialect), and by rhymes in which some of these words appear. The rhyme earn / burn in "Eclogue:-The common a-took in" \{supported by that of yearn / vern / burn in "Trees be company", 5-8\} suggests, however, that in his own day Barnes regarded /orr/ in earn as an acceptable alternative to /a:r/, in spite of the 1844 spelling yarn. \{Similarly both rhyme and spelling in burt / smert in "Pity", 11-13, suggest /arr/rather than /a:r/ in smert 'smart' (v.). $\}$
7.9.3 Words from 7.9.2 with initial er- or ear- are consistently spelled with initial yar- in 1844 , clearly indicating a pronunciation with initial $/ \mathrm{j} /$, thus yarn, yarnèn, yarnest, yarbs ('earn, earning, earnest, herbs'); the initial combination is less helpfully respelled in later editions as eär.
7.9.4 Metathesis of $r+$ vowel brings some words into this set in Barnes's dialect that would not otherwise belong here; thus girt and pirty or perty (often standardized to pretty in later editions), both with /orr/, for great and pretty (Diss., §34; see 8.8.3).
7.9.5 Loss of /r/ before "a hissing palate letter" (/s/, /z/, / $\theta /$ ) takes some words out of this set in Barnes's poems that would otherwise be in it (see Diss., $\S 35$, and 8.8.5 below):
a) /arrs/ becomes / $\mathrm{\varepsilon s} /$ in verse (spelled vess or ve'se);
b) /arrs/ becomes /u:s/ in worse (spelled woose or woo'se);
c) /o:rst/ becomes $/ \mathrm{st} /$ in burst, first, nursed, worst (spelled bust, vust or vus't, nuss'd, wust);
d) / $\operatorname{ar} \theta /$ beomes $/ \varepsilon \theta /$ in earth, birth, mirth (spelled eth, beth, meth or e'th, be'th, me'th);
e) $/ \mathrm{\partial}: \mathrm{r} \theta /$ beomes $/ \mathrm{p} \theta /($ or $/ \Lambda \theta /$ ) in worth (usually spelled woth or wo'th, though entered as wuth in the expanded Glossary of 1847);
f) $/ \partial: r z /$ becomes $/ \Delta z /$ in furze (spelled $v u z z$ ).
7.9.6 The vowel in beard may be /ar/ as in StE (or /jorr/, with the stress on the second element, when heard is spelled heärd), or /iər/ (with the stress on the first element), as shown by rhymes with beard, feared, and sheared.
7.9.7 As shown by spelling (murn) and confirmed by rhyme, mourn is a member of the NURSE set for Barnes (with the pronunciation /mərn/), though it belongs with the FORCE set in StE (see 7.23.5).

### 7.10 The FLEECE set

The FLEECE set (Wells, 2.2.10) contains words with a stressed syllable that has the vowel "long $e$," pronounced /i:/ in RP and /i/ in GenAm. The
native English words are generally spelled with ee like fleece itself (feet, seed, keen, etc.), with ea (heat, bead, mean, etc.), with $e+C+e$ (even, etc.), with ie (field, etc.), with $e y$ (key), or with $e$ alone (be, me, etc.); the words adopted from other languages (only the commonest of which are used in Barnes's dialect poems) may be spelled in any of these ways, or with ei (conceit, receive, etc.), with $i+C+e$ (machine, police, etc.), or with various other combinations, such as eo (people), oe (phoenix), ay (quay), ae (Caesar), etc. Words with this sound in current English that occur in Barnes's poems may have any of the several possible pronunciations discussed below.
7.10.1 The majority of words spelled with $e e, e+C+e$, $i e$, or $e$ alone and pronounced /i:/ in RP (descended from /e:/ in ME)—deep, see, evening, field, $m e$, etc.—have /i:/ in Barnes's poems as in RP. But been is always spelled bin or ben in 1844, though frequently StE been is substituted in later editions. I take it that the possible pronunciations are /bin/, /bin/, or /bi:n/. The pronoun he will normally be /hi:/, but the unstressed form, ' $e$, is $/ \partial /$ (Diss. §19). One may reasonably posit also a semi-stressed form in $/ \mathrm{i} /$ or $/ \mathrm{i} /$.
7.10.2 Barnes consistently spells chime and shine with ee (see Diss., $\S 23$ ), and the pronunciation with / i / is confirmed by rhyme.
7.10.3 Most words that had / $\varepsilon$ :/ in ME (generally now spelled with ea) have developed /i:/ in RP, so that meat, sea, and bean have become homophones of meet, see, and been. Where Barnes gives no indication to the contrary, whether in spelling, rhyme, or grammatical commentary, it is reasonable to assume that the pronunciation is /i:/; but some words spelled with ea and pronounced with /i:/ in RP are pronounced in other ways in Barnes's poems; a number of them appear to fluctuate between /i:/ and an alternative pronunciation, as discussed below.
7.10.4 As Barnes himself remarks in $\$ 19$ of the Diss., "For the first long close sound of ea as in beaver, dream, the second is often substituted, as baver, drom...." That is to say, in Barnes's dialect the highest long front vowel, /i:/, is often replaced by the vowel immediately below it, which he describes in §16 of the Diss. as "e long in the western dialects" and which he calls elsewhere "the Dorset ē" (1863 Grammar, p. 11) or "the Dorset ê" (1886

Glossary, p. 1). The sound intended appears to be /e:/ (often indicated by the spelling $\bar{e} a$ or $\vec{e}$, but Barnes's practice in both spelling and rhyme suggests that pronunciations with /i:/ and /e:/ were both acceptable in his dialect. Accordingly I transcribe the vowel in words spelled with ea in StE as /e:/ when Barnes spells it with $\bar{e} a$ or $\bar{e}$, but otherwise as /i:/. \{Where, however, words with ēa are rhymed with words having ea or ee, as in plēase / veas in "Bob the fiddler" and éase / trees in "Evemèn in the village" (both in 1844), I transcribe both words with /i:/. But ease is also spelled yease in "The Church an' happy Zunday" (1844), indicating initial /j/; and several times in 1879 it's spelled eäse, and rhymed with words that have the sound /iə/. There appear to be several possible pronunciations for ease: /i:z/, /e:z/, and /iəz/, with or without initial $/ \mathrm{j} /$ in each case. $\}$
7.10.5 The spelling $\bar{e}$ appears in 1844 not only in words spelled with ea in StE but also in a small number of other words with /i:/ or $/ \varepsilon /:$ bēn't (be not, i.e. 'are not'); crēp (creep); mésh(y), mashy (moss, mossy, from OE meos, see OED $\dagger_{\text {mese }} n^{1}{ }^{1}$ ); nēsh (nesh, i.e. 'soft, tender'). In all these instances the vowel is presumably /e:/.
7.10.6 The verb drive is almost always spelled drēve in 1844 and 1847 (thereafter usually dreve), indicating that it has /e:/.
7.10.7 Other commentators also note the preference for /e:/ over /i:/ in SW dialects in many words that have /i:/ in StE.
7.10.8 A handful of words in 1844 are spelled with eä: afeärd, beäns, beänhan' (bear in hand, i.e. 'think, believe'), beäs (beasts), beät, bleät, cheäk(s), cleän, deäl, feäst, geät(e) (gate), heärd, Jeän, leäd, leän, leäp, leäse or leäze (a stocked pasture "in distinction from a mead which is mowed," 1844 Glossary), leäst, leäve, leäzer (gleaner), meäd(s), meän(èn), and sheärs. I transcribe this sound throughout as /io/. (On the similarity between this diphthong and that in words belonging to the FACE set see 7.11.2; on the instability of the diphthong in beat and mead see 7.11.3.)
7.10.9 The rhyme with leäre in the second stanza of "Sweet music in the wind" ("I'll think how in the rushy leäze / O' zunny evemens jis' lik' theös, /

In happy times I us'd to zee / Thy comely shiape about thik tree" shows that the vowel of the demonstratives theös (1844) and theäse (later editions), both meaning this or these, has the same sound as that discussed in the preceding paragraph, /iə/.
7.10.10 Barnes invariably spells heat in his dialect poems as het and rhymes it with words ending in / $\varepsilon$ //; the vowel is thus clearly not the /i:/ of StE but $/ \varepsilon /$.
7.10.11 Keep, meet, and week may be spelled with either ee or $i$ in 1844. Although keep is rhymed only on the sound /i:p/ and meet on /i:t/, week is rhymed on both /i:k/ and /ik/. The rhymes on /ik/ are kept in later editions, even when week is respelled as in StE . The logical conclusion is that in these words pronunciations with /i:/ and /I/ were both acceptable in Barnes's dialect. In transcribing these words, accordingly, I use /i(i)/ when the spelling is with $e e$, and /I/ when it is with $i$.
\{Seem is usually so spelled, and rhymes with team, cheem, scream, dream, etc.; but it is also occasionally spelled sim. I transcribe it accordingly as /sim/ when it rhymes on the sound $/ \mathrm{i}: \mathrm{m} /, \quad / \mathrm{si}(\mathrm{i}) \mathrm{m} /$ when the spelling is seem outside rhyme, and /sim/ when the spelling is sim. Similarly sweet, spelled with $i$ in swithearts in the second stanza of "The woody holler" (1844), but elsewhere always with ee, and rhymed with meet, veet, and sheet.\}
7.10.12 The current pronunciation of key, sea, and tea in StE makes them members of the FLEECE set; historically, however, they belong with the FACE set. They are discussed in 7.11.7 and 7.11.9 below.
7.10.13 In Barnes's dialect poems cheek is never spelled with ee as in StE but almost always with eä, suggesting that the dialect form is derived from the West Saxon cèace, in contrast to the StE form, which is from Anglian cèce. Barnes's consistent avoidance of the spelling cheek confirms that vowel is never /i:/; his favoured spelling, with $e \ddot{a}$, implies that the pronunciation will always be /io/ (see 7.10.8 above).
7.10.14 The usual spelling of weak and its derivatives in Barnes's poems is with $e a$, as in StE ; occasionally with $\bar{e} a$ or eä. Nowhere, in spite of its usual

StE spelling, does weak rhyme with a word that has, indisputably, the vowel /i:/ as in RP. Since /i:/ cannot be conclusively ruled out, however, the possible pronunciations appear to be /we:k/, with the Dorset $\bar{e}$ (see 7.10.4), /wiək/, as in the rhymes with cheäk, and /wi:k/, as in RP.
7.10.15 The word peony appears rarely in Barnes's dialect poems: once, spelled piny, once, in the plural, spelled pinies in both early and late editions. In present-day recordings it is rendered variously as /paini/, /pini/, and /pi:ni/, all of which would appear possible from the 18th-century spellings piney, piny, pinny, and peeny recorded in OED for the south of England. Barnes's spelling perhaps (but not certainly) implies /pərini/ (see 7.16.1).

### 7.11 The FACE set

The FACE set (Wells, 2.2.11) contains words with a stressed syllable that has the vowel "long $a$," the diphthong /eI/, in both RP and GenAm. This may be spelled in a number of different ways $(a+C+e, a i, a y, e i, e y, e i g h, ~ e t c$.$) ,$ representing several different origins; these different origins tend to have different pronunciations in Barnes's dialect, as shown below.
7.11.1 The commonest spelling for this set in StE is $C+a+C+e$, as in bake, case, shape, etc. Barnes's normal spelling for the $a$ in this combination in 1844 and 1847 is ia (biake, ciase, shiape, etc.); in later editions the ia is replaced throughout by eä (beäke, ceäse, sheäpe, etc.). As explained in 7.11.2, I transcribe this sound as $/ \mathrm{j} \varepsilon /$.
7.11.2 The similarity between the diphthongs in words spelled with $i a$ and eä in 1844 calls for further comment. Not only is Barnes's initial description of the diphthongs (in $\int \varsigma 19$ and 21 of the Diss.) the same, but his decision to spell them in the same way (with eä) in later editions suggests perhaps that the difference in pronunciation is too slight to be worth bothering about. If this is indeed the case, it makes homophones or very near homophones of such pairs as bane (1844 biane, later editions beäne) and bean (always beän), lane (1844 liane, later editions leäne) and lean (always leän). Nevertheless, with the exception of beat, gate, and mead, which appear to be special cases (see 7.11.3), Barnes avoids rhymes between words of the bane type and those of
the bean type. It is clear, then, that the distinction between the two diphthongs was important to Barnes.

This distinction involves not only the quality of the second element of the diphthong $(/ \varepsilon /$ in the one case, $/ \partial /$ in the other) but also the placement of stress. In words of the bean type, where the second element is $/ \partial /$, the stress will be on the first element, since the second element, schwa, is by its very nature unstressed. Thus beän, with a falling diphthong, will sound similar to StE bean, but with a slight off-glide following the initial /i(:)/; in ordinary script its sound might be represented as "BEEun." In bane and other words from the face set, in contrast, there is evidently a rising diphthong (with the stress on the second element), as shown by the rhymes with words such as let, wet, neck., etc.; in ordinary script the sound of bane might be represented as "biEN" or "byEN." (To distinguish between these falling and rising diphthongs in this guide I use /i/ as the first element of a falling diphthong and $/ \mathrm{j}$ / for the first element of a rising diphthong, hence the transcriptions /bion/ for bean and /bjen/ for bane.)
7.11.3 The words beat, gate, and mead appear to be special cases where the diphthong is sufficiently unstable to allow rhymes with words from different sets. Beat, always spelled beät, will normally be expected to have the diphthong /io/ (see 7.10.8); it is rhymed, however, only with gate (several times) and wet, the second rhyme clearly suggesting that the diphthong is /je/. Gate (spelled giate, ghiate, geät, or geäte) rhymes not only with let and wet, but also with beat and treat. The rhymes with let and wet are to be expected, assuming that the diphthong in gate is normally $/ \mathrm{j} \varepsilon /$; that with treat, however, suggests that the diphthong is $/ \mathrm{i} \partial /$. As for the rhymes between gate and beat themselves, it would appear that the diphthong in both words may be either /iə/ or /je/. Mead, always spelled meäd, shows more flexibility than beät: it rhymes not only with lead, snead, and bead (all with the diphthong /iə/) but also with zeed and reed (/i:/), homestead (/ $/$ /), and shade (/je/), suggesting three possible pronunciations for mead: $/ \mathrm{mi} \partial \mathrm{d} /$, $/ \mathrm{mi} \cdot \mathrm{d} /$, and $/ \mathrm{mjed} /$.
7.11.4 The rhyming of again (spelled agen, ageän, agiën, or agaen) with words ending in both -en and -ane may suggest that again has the same two
pronunciations in the dialect as in StE, /əgen/ and /əgern/. But the rhymes with words in -ane are on / $\mathrm{j} \mathrm{m} /$ (see 7.11.1-2); again is not rhymed with words ending in -ain, which would have the sound /æin/. The possible pronunciations of again in Barnes's dialect are /ogen/ and /agjen/ (the same rhyme sound, with or without an introductory $i$-glide).
7.11.5 When the vowel is in initial position, as in able, ache, acorn, acre, ale, ape, apron, the spelling of 1844 is invariably ya- (yable, yache, etc.), suggesting that in initial position the introductory $/ \mathrm{j} /$ has some prominence; the spelling is changed in later editions to eä (eäble, eäche, etc.). Barnes's two spellings of acorns in 1844 (yacors and yakkers, both replaced by eäcorns in later editions), suggest two possible pronunciations, /jekərz/ and /jakərz/.
7.11.6 One group belonging to the FACE set contains words spelled with $a$, ay, ei, ey, or eigh (excluding those words with ay or ey discussed in 7.11.7, 8, and 10). Barnes's own comment on this group in $\$ 22$ of the Diss. is as follows: "The diphthongs $a i$ or $a y$ and $e i$ or $e y$, the third long [front] sound as in May, hay, maid, paid, vein, neigbbour, prey, are sounded,-like the Greek [i.e. Classical Greek] $a i$,-the $a$ or $e$ the first [back] sound as $a$ in father and the $i$ or $y$ as $e e$ the first [front] sound. The author has marked the $a$ of diphthongs so sounded with a circumflex; as Mây, hây, mâid, pâid, vaìin, nâighbour, prây." In later editions $a i ̈$ and $a j$ are substituted for $a i$ and $\hat{y} y$ (Majj, baj̈, maïd, païd, vaïn, naïghbour, etc.). Barnes's description of the diphthong as a combination of /a:/+/i:/ (or, with short vowels, /a/+/i/ = /ai/) makes it sound very similar to the /aI/ diphthong of RP bigh, pride, cyy, etc. In current recordings of Barnes's poems read by conservative dialect speakers, however, the diphthong sounds closer to the /æı/ of Cockney mate or Australian G'day. I transcribe the diphthong in this group, accordingly, as /æı/.

The inclusion of plait in this subset, as implied by the spelling plaited (/plærttd/) in the third stanza of "Pentridge by the river," may be surprising to RP speakers, for whom the word belongs in the TRAP set; but Barnes's listing of the word in the 1854 Pbilological Grammar as an example of the "third long sound" in proto-RP, along with main, rain, strait, etc., is supported by the detailed etymological note in $O E D$, showing that the current pronunciation is recent.
\{The pronunciation of aye in Barnes's poems is uncertain. OED distinguishes between aye 'ever' (RP /ei/ or / $\mathrm{II} /$ ), from $\mathrm{ON} e i, e y$, and aye 'yes' (RP / $\Lambda \mathrm{I} /$ as in $I$, eye, etc.), of unknown origin. The rhyme of aye 'ever' with away in "The geäte a-vallén to" suggests /e:/ or /æı/ in Barnes's dialect for the former (see 7.11.8); that of aye 'yes' with paij in line 21 of "Bleäke's house in Blackmwore" suggests /æI/ as in the first paragraph of this entry for the latter. I transcribe both words as /æI/.\}
7.11.7 A second group containing words spelled in StE with ay or ey (and their derivatives) forms a subset of its own. Its members are clay, day, fay ( $v$. 'succeed, prosper'), lay, say, way (but see further 7.11.8), grey, key, and whey, in all of which the ay or $e y$ is descended from OE ag or eg, with the vowel long or short. (The final $g$ in these words in OE was pronounced not $/ \mathrm{g} /$ as in $\operatorname{dog}$ but $/ \mathrm{j}$ / or $/ \mathrm{i} /$ as in present English day.) Barnes's spellings for these words, in addition to the StE spelling, include $a, \bar{a}, a e, \bar{a} e, a$, and $\bar{e}(c l \bar{a}$; da, dā, dae, dāe; lāe, lae; zā, حae; gré (in grēgole 'bluebell', later respelled gragle); and whé; for way see 7.11.8); except in vary rare instances they are not spelled with ay (1844) or ä̈ (later editions) and do not rhyme with words so spelled, discussed in 7.11.6. Barnes notes that day and whey have the Dorset $\bar{e}$ (1886 Glossary, p. 3), and I normally therefore transcribe the vowel in this group of words as /e:/ (see 7.10.4 above); day and fay, however, are exceptional in that they are rhymed both with words in this group and with words in 7.11.6, suggesting the co-existence in the dialect of the pronunciations /de:/, /fe:/ and /dæI/, /fæI/.

Whereas laid and said (OE lagde and sagde), the past tenses of lay and say, are the same in form (apart from the initial consonant), their pronunciation in RP has diverged, laid retaining the vowel of the infinitive and said normally being shortened to /sed/. Rhymes show that in Barnes's dialect this divergence has not happened: said (spelled zed, zaid, or zaïd) is pronounced as in RP and laid (though spelled as in StE ) has evidently undergone the same shortening, since it rhymes only with words ending in /ed/.

The current pronunciation of key in StE, with /i:/, makes its presence in this group seem odd, but this pronunciation is, as $O E D$ points out,
"abnormal"; and "that key had the same vowel [as clay, grey, etc.] in ME. is proved not only by the frequent spelling kay, but by its constantly riming with day, way, say, play, etc. This was evidently the standard pron[unciation] down to the close of the 17 th c.; Dryden has the rime with way more than once in one of his latest works (1700)" (OED, key, n. ${ }^{1}$ ). See further 7.11.9.
7.11.8 The pronunciation of way and away is very unstable. Historically these words belong with the subset in 7.11.7, and where they are spelled with ay without diacritics (as is usually the case) and/or where they are rhymed with a word from the clay subset, my assumption is that that their vowel is the Dorset $\bar{e}$, /e:/. But they are occasionally spelled with aij in later editions and frequently rhymed with words from the May, hay subset in 7.11.6, showing that, like day and fay, they have an alternative pronunciation with /æı/. They are also sometimes spelled with oy, both outside rhyme (particularly in 1844) and in rhymes with boy, showing the coexistence of a third pronunciation with / $:$ II/ (see further 7.17.1, 7.17.4). We thus have three pronunciations for the vowel of way and away in Barnes's poems: /e:/, /æı/, and /əis/.

Always, though derived directly from way, appears to behave differently, doubtless because the major stress is normally on the first syllable. To the best of my knowledge it is never spelled with $\hat{a y}$, $a \ddot{y}$, or $g y$, and does not occur in rhyme. In the absence of deviation from the StE spelling always and of rhymes suggesting otherwise, I take it that the vowel in the second syllable is normally /e:/. But heavy stress on the first syllable may lead to some reduction of the vowel in the second syllable, as suggested by the spelling àlwiz in line 8 of the 1844 version of "The milk-mâid o' the farm". Here the vowel in the second syllable may be /I/, as implied by the spelling; alternatively it may be further reduced to $/ \rho /$.
7.11.9 Sea and tea (though their vowels are not from the same source) might be considered honorary members of the group in 7.11.7. Barnes's rhymes indicate clearly enough that the usual Blackmore Vale pronunciation of tea was /te:/ (it is reasonable to assume that the rhyme tea/key would have been on the sound /e:/, since key rhymes elsewhere only with day and grey, and tea only with lay); they show also that pronunciations of sea as /se:/ and as /si:/
were both current in his dialect (as they were in StE for Cowper, Dryden and others), allowing rhymes on either vowel.
7.11.10 The word they has many different spellings in 1844: tha, tha', they, they, thā, thae, thāe (rare), tha (rare), and the (rare); in later editions the only spelling is they. The spellings other than tha and tha', and the sole instance in which they appears as a rhyme word, rhyming with day in "The girt wold house o' mossy stuone" (in 1844 and 1847 only), all point towards the Dorset $\bar{e}$ (see 7.10.4 and 7.11.7 above). It is possible that tha and tha' represent an unstressed form, /ðə/ (cf. ya and da for you and do, 7.15.5); but the occasional occurrence of tha as a demonstrative pronoun in positions where it would be expected to carry some stress makes this unlikely. I therefore transcribe all forms of they as /ðe:/.
7.11.11 Three words with ea spellings that belong in the FACE set in StE are break, steak, and great. Barnes's rhymes suggest that break (occasionally spelled brēak or brë'k in 1844) has two possible pronunciations in the dialect, one with /e:/, the Dorset $\bar{e}$ (see 7.10.4 above), the other with /je/, like words with -ake (see 7.11.1 above). The spelling steäk in the 1847 version of "Liady-day.." implies /stiək/ (see 7.10.8), but the 1879 re-spelling, steäkee, implies /stjek/ (see 7.11.1-2). Great becomes by metathesis girt (/gart/, see 7.9.4 above).
7.11.12 Words derived from French containing the sequence $a+$ nasal consonant (angel, chamber, change, danger, strange, and stranger) form a separate subset. In 1844 Barnes spells these words consistently with $a+$ double consonant: anngel, chammer, channge, dannger, strannge( $r$ ); these spellings are replaced by the StE spellings in 1879 with the exception of chammer, which is retained in the word's sole occurrence, in the penultimate stanza of "Polly be-èn upzides wi' Tom". I transcribe all words in this subset (except Grange) with /a/, thus /andzəl/, /tfamər/, etc.

Grange, which appears once only, in "Easter time [b]" (1844) (= "Easter Monday," 1879), is spelled as in StE even in 1844, both spelling and pronunciation being perhaps influenced by its status as a proper name. Its pronunciation is therefore presumably / gre:nd3/ (see next paragraph).
7.11.13 Words derived from French containing age pronounced /eId3/ in RP (age, cage, rage, stage) form another subset. Since these words always have their StE spelling in Barnes's poems (never the $i a$ or eä forms discussed in 7.11.1), I take it that the vowel is the undiphthongized third long front vowel in Barnes's table of the pure vowel sounds in "national English", as set out in §16 of the Diss. I transcribe the vowel in these words, accordingly, as / $\varepsilon: /$.
7.11.14 In the surrounding districts, as in the Blackmore Vale, there is much variation in the pronunciation of long $a$.

### 7.12 The PALM set

The PALM set (Wells, 2.2.12) contains words with a stressed syllable that has the vowel /a:/ in RP and /a/ in GenAm, excluding those where /r/ follows the vowel (for which see the START set, 7.21 below). PALM words "belong phonetically with START (and BATH) in RP, but with LOT in GenAm" (Wells, 2.2.12, p. 143). Most words in this set are recent borrowings from foreign languages, and do not occur in Barnes's poems; of the native English words (and exclamations) listed by Wells, the only ones that occur in Barnes's poems are palm itself, calm, father, hah, and burrah.
7.12.1 There is no reason to suppose that the stressed vowel in palm, calm, bah, and burrah does not have the same pronunciation in Barnes's poems as that of the majority of words in the BATH set, i.e. /a:/ (see 7.7.1).
7.12.2 For a discussion of the stressed vowel in father see 7.7.4.

### 7.13 The THOUGHT set

The THOUGHT set (Wells, 2.2.13) contains words with a stressed syllable that has the vowel / $\mathbf{s} /$ / in RP and / $\mathrm{o} /$ or /a/ in GenAm, excluding those that belong with NORTH (7.22), or FORCE (7.23), or CLOTH (7.8). The StE spellings of words in this set include aught (taught, caught, daughter, etc.), au $+C$ (cause, baul, haunt, sauce, etc.), aw alone and aw +C (draw, law, saw, crawl, etc.), all and al (all, fall, appal, etc.), alk (chalk, talk, walk, etc.), al $+C$ and aul $+C$ (salt, false, fault, etc., also pronounced /v/ in RP, and bald), ought (ought, bought, fought, etc.), and assorted other words (broad, abroad, water).

Of this set of words Barnes says, "The second long [back] sound, as of $a$ in fall and of aw in jaw, is sometimes turned into the third [front] one $\bar{a}$, as $v a \bar{l}$, in some parts val, fall; jā, jaw; strā, straw: though brought becomes brote, and fought becomes diphthongal, foüght, of the third and fourth [back] sounds" (Diss., $\int 24$; see also 1863 Grammar, p. 13; 1886 Glossary, p. 4). Where there are no indications to the contrary, we may assume that the vowel in this set is / $\mathbf{o} /$ as in RP. The several possible variations are discussed below, in subsets according to the StE spelling of the words in each subset.
7.13.1 Words with the sound /o:l/ in RP (all, fall, small, baul, crawl, etc.). Whereas these words all have their current spelling in later editions, Barnes rarely uses it for them in 1844 . There his usual practice is to reduce final $-l l$
 uses the spelling al (as in squal/ crâl in the 1844 version of "Hây-miakèn"); sometimes he indicates the alternative pronunciation with $\bar{a}$ noted in 7.13 above. I take the $\bar{a}$ spelling to denote $/ \varepsilon: /$ as in fäther, etc. (see 7.7.4); but what is meant by the reduction of $-l l$ to $-l$, the omission of $u$ or $w$, and the occasional use of the spelling $\hat{a l}$, on which Barnes makes no comment other than that fall is "in some parts val"? Assuming that the pronunciation in proto-RP was / $\mathfrak{: l} /$, the likelihood must be that Barnes's spellings with $\mathrm{al}, \mathrm{a}^{\prime}$, and $\hat{a} l$ indicate the unrounded pronunciation /a:l/. Accordingly I transcribe the sound in this group as / o:l/ where Barnes uses the StE spelling in 1844, as /a:l/ where the spelling is al or $a^{\prime} l$ (as normally in 1844), and as / $\varepsilon: 1 /$ where this pronunciation is suggested by the spelling with $\bar{a}$ or by rhyme. Almost is normally spelled a'most in both early and late editions; I take the $a^{\prime}$ to represent a reduction from /a:l/ to /a:/, the whole word being pronounced /a:most/ when there is some stress on the second syllable, /a:məst/ when there is none.
7.13.2 The subset containing words with alk behaves in much the same way as the previous subset, showing the same three possible pronunciations for the vowel. In 1844 words in this subset are almost always spelled with $\bar{a} k$, $\bar{a}^{\prime} k e$, or $a^{\prime} k e$, implying / $\varepsilon: k /$, but occasionally with $a^{\prime} k$, implying /a:k/, or
auk, implying / $0: \mathrm{k} /$. Words in this subset rhyme only with other words from the same subset.
7.13.3 The subset containing words with $a u(+C)$ or $a w(+C)$ shows similar variability. The preferred spellings of baunt, saunter, mawn ('basket'), -daw, draw, jaw, law, saw(-pit), and straw in 1844 ( $\bar{a}, \bar{a} e, a e$ ) imply the pronunciation / $\varepsilon: /$, with the variants $d r a$ and la' in draw and law suggesting the alternative /a:/. Barnes's contribution to EEP has proto-RP / $\mathbf{x} /$ in law but /e:/ in straw and jaw; on the other hand his spelling of sauce as sass in 1844 (alone and in the derivatives saucepan and saucy) implies /a:/, as does the rhyme sass / pass. \{I take dake (in "The witch," 1844) to be variant of dawk (see EDD dake, v. and dawk, $v^{1}$.) and accordingly transcribe it as /de:k/.\}
7.13.4 Barnes's spelling of because in 1844 (always bekiare or bekiase, never the StE because that is used invariably in later editions) shows both that there is an $i$ - or $y$-glide following the velar $/ \mathrm{k} /$ (see 7.21.2), and that the vowel in -cause is the / $\varepsilon$ :/ sound of $a+C+e$ (see 7.11.1). My transcription is thus always /bikje:z/.
7.13.5 The spelling aught does not occur in the poems of 1844 , though in later editions it is found in daughter, caught (cf. 1844 catch'd), taught, and naught (besides laughter and draught, which belong in the BATH set, 7.7). The sole occurrence of -aught in rhyme that I know of (a-taught / thought in "Daniel Dwithen, the wise chap") shows Barnes making use in his third dialect collection of StE /ort/. In daughter, however, Barnes's spellings in 1844, daeter, däter, and dä’ter (the last retained in most instances in later editions of the first collection, but elsewhere replaced by daughter), together with the rhymes in "The farmer's woldest daeter", show that his normal pronunciation in the dialect of the Blackmore Vale was / de:tor/, with / E // as the vowel of the stressed syllable (see 7.7.4).
7.13.6 Present-day readers may assume that water will follow daughter in having / $\varepsilon: /$ in Barnes's poems, since the stressed vowel in both words is the same in StE. But their vowels have different origins in OE; they have reached RP /o:/ by different routes; and Barnes's practice shows that the vowels were pronounced differently in the Blackmore Vale. He invariably
uses the StE spelling, water, in both 1844 and later editions, and on the sole occasion I know of when water is used in rhyme (as opposed to a nonrhyming refrain) it rhymes with thought her (in "Zummer an' Winter"), showing that the stressed vowel in water is / $\mathbf{0} /$.
7.13.7 Rhymes with words such as grow'd, know'd, and road, together with the 1844 spellings with -ode (often retained in later editions) show that the vowel in broad and abroad, like that in brought (see next paragraph), is /o:/ as opposed to RP / o:/.
7.13.8 Barnes's comments on brought and fought in $\S 24$ of the Diss. (quoted at the head of this section) draw attention to anomalies in the subset containing words with ought. An examination of his spellings and rhymes leads to the following observations:
a) ought, nought, sought, thought, and wrought are invariably spelled with ought and rhyme only with words spelled with ought or aught: they are pronounced with / o:t/.
b) brought may be spelled brought (in which form it rhymes frequently with thought): its pronunciation in this case is /broit/. But it may also be spelled brote (the preferred spelling in 1844), or bröte, or bro't (in one of which forms it rhymes with throat and smote): in these instances the pronunciation is /broit/, in line with Barnes's comment in the Diss. Similarly bought rhymes only with ought and thought, but outside rhyme (in 1844) it is also spelled bote or bo'te: like brought, therefore, it may be pronounced with either /oit/ or /oit/.
c) fought is spelled foüght or föwght; it rhymes only with words in -out, bearing out Barnes's comment that it becomes diphthongal. The diphthong is not, however, RP /av/ but Blackmore Vale /orv/ (see 7.18.1, 7.18.3).
d) flought is found only in "Riddles". It does not appear with this spelling in the 1863,1879 , or 1886 Glossaries, or in OED or EDD. It is perhaps to be identified with "Flout, a flinging, or a blow of one" (1879 Glossary), which would make sense in the context, in which Anne's cow "het the paill a flought, / An' flung [her] meal o' milk half out"; alternatively a flought may perhaps be a late survival of
the predicative adjective aflocht "in a flutter, agitated," which would make equally good sense in the context (although the three occurrences in $O E D$ are all Scottish and all date from the 16th century). Whatever the meaning of the word, however, the rhyme with out shows that it is pronounced with the diphthong /ou/ (see 7.18.1, and cf. fought, above and 7.18.3).

### 7.14 The GOAT set

The GOAT set (Wells, 2.2.14) contains words with a stressed syllable that has the vowel / $\partial \mathrm{o} /$ in RP and / $\mathrm{o} /$ or / ou/ in GenAm, traditionally called "long o." The StE spellings of words in this set include final $o(\mathrm{go}, \mathrm{so})$, oa (oak, road), oe (toe, sloe), o+C+e (rope, home), ol (old, roll), oul (soul, moult), ow (know, own), ough (though), etc.

This sound was not a diphthong in proto-RP, but remained a pure vowel, /o:/. Of words in this set Barnes remarks, "The third long sound of $o$ and oa of English words such as bold, cold, fold, more, oak, rope, boat, coat, becomes the diphthong $u 0$ of the fourth and third short [back] sounds in the Dorset dialect, in which those words are buold, cuold, vuold, muore, woak, ruope, büot, cüot" (Diss., §27). Several questions, discussed in turn below, arise from this statement: Does this diphthongization affect all words with long o all the time? If not, what are the rules (if any) governing which words will or will not have diphthongization? What is the sound of the diphthong described? Does it have the same sound initially as internally?
7.14.1 The wording of Barnes's statement above may imply either that long o is always diphthongized in the Blackmore Vale in the way described and that the words listed are merely offered as examples, or, on the contrary, that there are certain words in the Blackmore Vale-words such as those listedin which long $o$ is diphthongized, whereas in other words it remains the monophthong /o:/. An examination of Barnes's spelling practice in 1844 shows that long $o$ is not diphthongized in all words, and that the same word may sometimes have a monophthong, sometimes a diphthong-assuming, that is, that Barnes consistently indicates the diphthongal pronunciation by inserting $u$ or $w$ before the $o$. Barnes's later comments in the 1863 Grammar
show beyond doubt that long $o$ is not diphthongized in all words: "Dorset is, in many cases, more distinctive than our book-speech, inasmuch as it has many pairs of words, against single ones of our books, and gives sundry sounds to other pairs, that, in English, are of the same sound; so that it withholds from the punster most of his chances of word-play. 'The people told the sexton and the sexton toll'd the bell' is in Dorset 'The people twold the sex'on, an' the sex'on toll'd the bell'" (p. 31, repeated more or less verbatim in the 1886 Glossary, p. 29).
7.14.2 But is it possible to predict when long $o$ will be diphthongized and when it will not? The current spelling in StE appears to be irrelevant: many words with oa are diphthongized but others are not; many with $o$ alone are not diphthongized, but some are. The only fixed rule governing diphthongization that I have been able to detect is that, except in gold (see 7.14.5 below), the vowel in -old is always a diphthong (buold, cuold, wold, etc.). Elsewhere the phonetic environment evidently has some effect: after syllable-initial $m$ - or $l$ - the sound is normally a diphthong (but not necessarily so after cl-). Etymology appears to have little or no influence. In these circumstances the only safe course is to trust Barnes's spelling; accordingly I show a diphthong when the $o$ is preceded by $u$ or $w$ and a monophthong when it is not.
7.14.3 As for the sound of the diphthong, when it occurs, Barnes's description (quoted above) suggests that it is a combination of $/ \mathrm{U} /$ as in crook and $/ \Lambda /$ as in lull, i.e. $/ \mathrm{U} \Lambda /$. Rhymes such as those of coat with cut, sbut, and strut and of bone, stone, and alone with words ending in $/ \Lambda \mathrm{n} /$ suggest that this is an accurate description. But other rhymes, such as those of bold and rolled with old, cold, mould and other words spelled with wo or wo suggest rather that the second element of the diphthong is $/ \mathrm{o}(:) /$, and that of stone with shone suggests that it is / $\mathrm{v} /$. In his other grammars, moreover, Barnes gives different descriptions of the sound. In the 1863 Grammar (p. 14) it is a combination of / $\mathrm{u}: /$ as in food and / $\mathrm{o}: /$ as in rope (if both elements are long), or /uo/ (if both elements are short). In the 1886 Glossary (p. 14), on the other hand, it is a combination of /u:/ as in food and / $\boldsymbol{\partial}$ / as in earth, or / uә/ (if both elements are short). These apparent inconsistencies on Barnes's part
doubtless reflect a genuine instability in the pronunciation of the diphthong. On balance it seems best to transcribe the diphthong as /uə/, since the weight of evidence favours this interpretation rather than others, and since a second element with schwa is flexible enough to allow some latitude in rhyming \{including occasional rhymes between diphthongized and nondiphthongized long 0 , as in the third stanza of "Keepèn up o' Chris'mas," where cuold and scuold (1844) are rhymed with roll'd $\}$.
7.14.4 Barnes's use of different spellings for the diphthong in 1844 according to whether it is internal or initial (uo internally, wo initially, as in woak, woats, woaths, wold, i.e. 'oak, oats, oaths, old') suggests that there is a clear difference between the sounds; his decision to abandon the wo spellings in later editions and to use wo in all positions may suggest, on the other hand, that any difference is minimal. Uncertainty about the pronunciation of the diphthong when it occurs in initial position is apparent from audio recordings made by current dialect speakers: some give the initial w- full value, pronouncing old as in Stow-on-the-Wold and oak as in woke up; others ignore the $w$ - entirely, giving these words their RP pronunciations /ould/ and / $\partial \mathrm{k} /$. Accordingly I transcribe all internal occurrences of the diphthong in Barnes's poems as /uə/; in initial position, however, I use /(w)uə/ to reflect the possibility of realizations with full initial $/ \mathrm{w} /$.
7.14.5 Gold and golden are invariably spelled with oold in Barnes's dialect poems, both early and late. (No other word is spelled with oold.) Gold appears in rhyme only twice (neither occurrence in 1844): on both occasions it rhymes with a word containing the diphthongal /ue/ (vwold and twold). Barnes's spelling implies the pronunciation /gu:ld/; his rhymes, on the other hand, imply /guəld/. There is evidently some latitude. I transcribe both words with / u:/ except for the two instances of /uə/ in rhyme.
7.14.6 Ago, go, no ('not any'), so ('and so, therefore'), sloe, and toe are almost invariably spelled with 00 or ooe in both early and late editions. I know of only four instances in 1844 in which words in this subset are spelled with a single 0 : go (rhyming with flue) in "The settle an' the girt wood vire"; "no stuone" in "The brook that runn'd by gramfer's"; "no cal" in "Farmer's sons"; and "no scope" in "Eclogue:-Two farms in oone." In every case
except the last (which looks like an oversight) the spelling is changed in later editions to oo. Rhyme evidence confirms that the vowel in these words is always /u:/. Barnes consistently maintains a distinction between no (the opposite of yes) and noo ('not any'). The former, /no:/, is always spelled no, and rhymes with words ending in /o:/; the latter, /nu:/, is invariably noo (e.g. seven times in the final stanza of "Zunsheen in the winter"). The distinction is nicely brought out in the first and third lines of "The farmer's woldest daeter": "No. No. I bēn't arinnen down / The pirty mâidens o' the town; / Nar wishèn ō'm noo harm" (1844, my italics). Similarly Barnes distinguishes between so (/sə/ or /sor/, according to emphasis, 'to this extent') and zoo (/zu:/ 'and so, therefore').
7.14.7 Forms derived from go do not necessarily keep the /u:/ of the infinitive. For going Barnes's normal practice leads us to expect the form gooèn; in his poems, however, the spelling is always gwain (1844 and 1847) or gwaïn (later editions), i.e. /gwæın/ (see 7.11.6). To the best of my knowledge goes occurs only twice, in two successive lines of "The shy man": "The bride wer a-smilèn as fresh as a rwose, / An' when he come wi' her, an' show'd his poor nose, / All the little bwoys shouted, an' cried 'There he goes,' / 'There he goes.'" Here the rhyme with nose indicates standard proto-RP pronunciation, /go:z/.
7.14.8 There is nothing to indicate that words ending in -ow pronounced / $\partial u /$ in RP do not normally have the expected proto-RP monophthong, /o:/. In the unstressed second syllable of a disyllable, however, this is generally weakened to / $\partial \mathrm{r} /$, as Barnes points out in the last sentence of $\$ 27$ in the Diss.: "ow at the end of a word as fellow, hollow, mellow, pillow, yellow, mostly become er, making those words feller, boller, meller, piller, yoller." \{Although /r/ is normally retained in the dialect (see 8.8.1), Barnes's spelling in the 1844 poems shows that in unstressed endings such as this it may be lost (e.g. in narra and arra for narrow and arrow in "Eclogue: Viairies"). The safest transcription is accordingly $/ \partial[r] /$. The past tense of verbs with short $o$ in the first syllable, however, is different again. In 1844 Barnes
consistently spells the ending of the past tense of follow and bollow ('shout') ied or -eed, indicating the pronunciations/vplid/ and /hplid/.\}
7.14.9 The words ending in $o$ or oe listed in 7.14.6 appear to be the only ones with the vowel $/ \mathrm{u}: /$. There is no reason to suppose that other words with this spelling (echo, foe, woe, etc.) do not have proto-RP /o:/, and rhymes with stressed -ow confirm that their vowel is /o:/.
7.14.10 In 1844 over is always spelled auver, a form that occurs only once elsewhere, in the auverzeer in the early eclogue "Rusticus res politicas animadvertens. The new poor laws." Elsewhere the StE spelling is used, apart from three occurrences of awver in "The feair market maid." In the word's only occurrence in rhyme, in the eclogue "Come and zee us in the Zummer" ("Well, aye, when the mowen is over, / An' ee-grass do whiten wi' clover, / A man's a-tired out,", the rhyme with clover suggests that proto-RP /o:/ was acceptable in the Blackmore Vale; but the complete consistency of the spelling auver in 1844 shows that the preferred pronunciation was / $\mathbf{~} /$ /.
7.14.11 For drove, grove, and rove see the discussion in 7.5.3 above.
7.14.12 For more, which is amongst the words listed in $\S 27$ of the Diss. quoted at the head of this section, see 7.23.1.
7.14.13 Although sloth has diphthongal / $\partial \mathrm{J} /$ in RP, the rhyme with swath in "Eclogue:-The best man in the vield" ("Why when bist teddèn grass, ya liazy sloth, / Zomebody is a-fuoss'd to tiake thy zwath / An' ted a hafe woy back to help thee out") shows that the pronunciation for Barnes was with short $0, / \operatorname{slp} \theta /$.
\{7.14.14 Since don't is always thus spelled (with or without the apostrophe, but with no sign of diphthongization), I transcribe it throughout as /do:nt/. Won't, in contrast, is frequently spelled woon't; I take it that the pronunciation is $/ \mathrm{wu}(:) \mathrm{nt} /$.

### 7.15 The GOOSE set

The GOOSE set (Wells, 2.2.15) contains words with a stressed syllable that has the vowel /u:/ in RP and /u/ in GenAm. The StE spellings of words in this set include oo (hoop, tooth), final o (who), final oe (shoe), $u+C+e$ (rude, tune), $u+C+V$ (duty), eau $+C+V$ (beauty), ue (due, blue), eu (feud), ew (few, new), iew (view), ui (fruit), ou (you, group), ough (through), etc.

This set offers few problems. There is no reason to suppose that most words with / u:/ in RP did not have it also in the Blackmore Vale.
7.15.1 There are many rhymes in Barnes's poems between words with /u:/ and words such as dew, few, new, etc. that have /ju:/ in RP. This might perhaps be taken to imply that "yod dropping," as Wells calls it (pp. 147-48) was a feature in the Blackmore Vale (i.e. loss of $/ \mathrm{j} /$, so that new is pronounced /nu:/, as in GenAm, as opposed to /nju:/, as in RP). But rhymes between /u:/ and /ju:/ are common in StE, as in moon / tune in Wordsworth's "The world is too much with us" (5-8), gloom / perfume in Tennyson's "In memoriam" (95.53-56), or fool/ mule in Robert Browning's "My last duchess" (27-28). In the absence of concrete evidence of yod dropping, therefore, I have assumed that words with /ju:/ in RP have it also in Barnes's poems.
7.15.2 Tune is always spelled tuè, in both 1844 and later editions. It occurs in rhyme once only, rhyming not with the sound /uin/ but with a-doèn (/ədu:ən/) in "Gammony Gaÿ." The only other occurrence of the combination uè that I am aware of in Barnes's poems is in the internal rhyme "Though a-ruèn time's undoèn" in "Tweil" (where a-ruèn = 'rueing'). The rhymes confirm what the spelling suggests, i.e. that tuen is disyllabic. Assuming that the yod is retained, the pronunciation will be /tju:ən/.
7.15.3 In a few words that have /u:/ in RP there are other vowels in Barnes's poems: $/ \Lambda /$ in roof (see 7.5.2), prove and move (see 7.5.3); $/ \mathrm{v} /$ in moot 'treestump', food and mood (see 7.6.2); /v/ or /u:/ in shoot (see 7.6.3).
7.15.4 A few words with / $\partial u /$ in RP have /u:/ in Barnes's poems: gold and golden (see 7.14.5); ago, go, no ('not any'), so ('and so, therefore'), sloe, and toe (see 7.14.6).
7.15.5 The spellings $y a$ and $d a$ are found frequently in 1844 for you and do (replaced by the StE spelling in later editions). I take it that $y a$ and $d a$ represent the unstressed forms / jə/ and / də/.
7.15.6 I have assumed that to may be /tu:/, /tu/, or /to/, depending on stress, as in RP.

### 7.16 The PRICE set

The PRICE set (Wells, 2.2.16) contains words with a stressed syllable that has "long $i$," the diphthong /aI/, in both RP and GenAm. The StE spellings of words in this set include $I$ (the pronoun), $i+C+e$ (bide, ripe), $i+C+C$ (find, child), ie (die), uy, y, ye, and eye (buy, try, dye, eye), igh and eigh (bigh, beight), etc.
7.16.1 Barnes's lack of comment on this diphthong suggests that the Blackmore Vale pronunciation would have been the same as that in protoRP, namely / $\Lambda \mathrm{I} /$, with a more central starting point than the /aI/ of presentday RP (see MacMahon, 5.8.15). In the SW the starting point tends to be more central still, though hard to pin down; the weight of evidence suggests, however, that in Dorset at least the starting point is and was the thoroughly central / $\partial /$, producing a diphthong/ $\partial \mathrm{I} /$ (as in eMnE) that makes bye and buy sound very similar to boy (see 7.17.1). In accordance with observations on the likely length of the first element by the commentators closest to Barnes's own time, I transcribe the PRICE diphthong as / OiI/.
7.16.2 In words ending in -ire (fire, tire, squire, etc.) the diphthong becomes a triphthong by the addition of schwa as an off-glide, and the $r$ is audible (see 8.8.1), giving the combination the sound / oiər / . Thus fire, with voiced initial $f$ - (see 8.3.1) and audible $r$ is in Barnes's poems /vəiər/. As in StE, words in this subset may be treated as either one syllable or two (see the note in OED s.v. fire, n.), a freedom that Barnes uses in accordance with the demands of his metre: "The vier at the upper door" in "Shodon Fiair: The vust piart" (1844) is plainly a disyllabic fire, whereas that in the refrain of "The settle
and the girt wood vire" must be monosyllabic unless the line is hypermetric. It does not follow, however, that Barnes uses the form vire for a monosyllable and vier for a disyllable, helpful though such a convention would be: in both 1844 and later editions he uses vire in the title of "The settle and the girt wood vire" but vier in the refrain that repeats the wording of the title.
7.16.3 From both its spelling and its pronunciation in StE, spire belongs with the subset in the preceding paragraph. But Barnes's spelling is always speer (in both 1844 and later editions) and his rhymes show that for him it is a member of the NEAR set (see 7.19.2), retaining (or reverting to) the diphthong $/ \mathrm{i} \partial /+/ \mathrm{r} /$, which is closer to the monophthongal $/ \mathrm{i} / /+/ \mathrm{r} /$ from which its vowel descends.
7.16.4 Barnes spells child both child and chile and rhymes it with both -ild and -ile (for the rhyme with spoiled see 7.17.1). Both rhymes and spelling show that for him the vowel was / O I/, as in 7.16.1.
7.16.5 In a number of words with /aI/ in RP Barnes's spelling and rhymes show that the diphthong is replaced by /I/. Notable amongst these words are climb, usually spelled clim or clim' and always rhymed with words in -im; also likee (almost always spelled lik' in 1844 when it occurs as an adverb or in the past tense of the verb) and strike (usually strik or strick), both rhymed with words in -ick. Barnes appears to make a clear distinction between lik' (adverb and past tense) and like (infinitive, always spelled like in 1844, implying the usual diphthong, /əiI/). In view of Barnes's clear preference in his poems I transcribe all these words (except like, infinitive) with /I/. (For the past tense and past participle of climb see 7.16 .10 below.)
7.16.6 Fly and flies ( $n$. and $v$.) are in Barnes's dialect poems always vlee and veees, i.e. /vli:/ and /vli:z/. The vowel probably results from the longstanding confusion in English between the verbs fly and flee and the nouns fly and flea (see the comments in OED, svv. flee and flea). For the voiced initial consonant see 8.3.1.
7.16.7 For /i:/ in chime and shine see 7.10.2.
7.16.8 For /e:/ in drive see 7.10.6.
7.16.9 I have assumed that by (normally /boit/) has also an unstressed form (/bi/), as in StE. Where readers might opt for either a stressed or an unstressed form, I transcribe by as $/ \mathrm{b}(\boldsymbol{\partial}: \mathbf{I} \mathrm{I} /$.
7.16.10 All tenses of the verb climb belong in the PRICE set in StE, including the past tense and past participle, climbed. In OE, however, climb was a strong verb, belonging to the same class as ring and sing, with the vowel sequence $i$ (present), $a$ (past singular), $u$ (past participle), these vowels all being short, as is still the case with sing, sang, sung. We have already seen that the $i$ in $\operatorname{cim}(b)$ remained short for Barnes (7.16.5), and this applies equally to weak forms of the past tense and past participle, whether the $b$ is dropped (as in the 1844 version of "The girt woak tree that's in the dell"-_"Var in thik tree, when I wer young / I have a-clim'd, an' I've a-zwung') or whether it is retained (as in the later versions' "a-climb'd"). But Barnes's usual preference is for the strong forms that survived in the Blackmore Vale: past tense clomb and past participle a-clum ("The wold waggon," 1844), a-clom ("The wold waggon," later editions), or a-clomb ("When we wer young together"). The rhyme with a-come in "When we wer young together" and the 1844 spelling, -clum, show that the vowel in the past participle must have been $/ \Lambda /$. The rhymes with come, home (see 7.5.2, 7.14.3) and swum suggest the same for the past tense (given as clumb in the 1844 Glossary), even though it is spelled clomb in the poems, both in rhyme and outside it. I transcribe the strong forms of both the past tense and past participle of climb, accordingly, as $/ \mathrm{kl} \wedge \mathrm{m} /$.
7.16.11 Since the vowel in grist is short in RP, the apparent rhyme between boist and grist in the opening lines of the last stanza of "Naighbour plaÿmeätes" looks odd at first sight: "An' still the pulley rwope do heist / The wheat vrom red-wheeled waggon beds. / An' ho'ses there wi' lwoads of grist, / Do stand an' toss their heavy heads". OED notes that the vowel in grist was long in OE, but was shortened in ME (as in fist from OE fýst). But some of the 16 th- and 17 th-century spellings of grist recorded there (greest, greist, and griest) suggest the survival of ME $i$ into the MnE period. Since there is no pattern of half-rhyme in "Naïghbour plaÿmeätes," it is reasonable to assume a full rhyme between beist ('hoist') and grist, with the $\bar{\imath}$ of the latter first diphthongized and having then undergone the CHOICE-PRICE merger
(see 7.16.1 above and 7.17.1 below). I take it, therefore, that grist is to be pronounced /grəist/ rather than /grist/.
7.16.12 The verb to leine appears twice in Barnes's poems, on both occasions rhyming with behine ('behind'): in the second stanza of "The welshnut tree" ("A-leävèn fāther indoors, a-leinèn / In his girt chair, in his ēasy shoes, / Ar in the settle so high behine en") and the second stanza of "The huomestead a-vell into han'" ("An' in the archet out behine, / The apple-trees in row, John, / Did swây wi' upright stems, ar leine / Wi' heads a-noddèn low, John," 1844 and 1847). The sense is evidently "to lean," but the rhyme with behine requires the vowel of line rather than that of lean. Barnes's 1886 Glossary records "LinE. To lean" with no etymology; the Glossary in 1847 is more helpful, both showing the length of the vowel ("Line") and offering an etymology ("A-S. hlynian," a variant, I take it, of bleonian, from which StE lean is derived). As with most other words in the PRICE set the vowel will be /ois/, hence / loim/.

### 7.17 The CHOICE set

The CHOICE set contains words with a stressed syllable that has the diphthong / oI/ in both RP and GenAm, almost all "ultimately loan words, mainly from Old French" (Wells, 2.2.17). The StE spellings of words in this set are oi (noise, voice, coin, etc.) and oy (boy, joy, etc.).
7.17.1 As Wells points out, "The CHOICE vowel seems to have merged with PRICE in the popular speech of parts of the south of England.... The same merger can be found in Newfoundland, the West Indies and Ireland" (3.1.11); or, again, 'Some conservative rural accents reflect a merger or partial merger of the two diphthongs" $(2.2 .17)$. Such was evidently the case for Barnes, who draws attention to this feature in $\S 26$ of the Diss., who frequently rhymes words from one set with words from the other, and whose early spellings (e.g. spwile, twile, pwison) point up the similarity. It follows that the pronunciation of the CHOICE diphthong in Barnes's dialect will normally be the same as that of the PRICE diphthong, i.e. /oI/ (see 7.16.1). (For the $w$-glide introducing the diphthong see 8.16.3.)
7.17.2 Noise, quoits, rejoice, and voice are always spelled with ai (1844) or aï (later editions); evidently they have the same diphthong as the subset maid, paid, vein, etc., that is, /æI/ (see 7.11.6).
7.17.3 The spelling of joy and its derivatives varies between oy, as in StE , and ay or $a \ddot{y}$ in Barnes's poems, and it is rhymed both with boy (see 7.17.4) and with words from the May, hay subset (see 7.11.6), showing that the diphthong varies between / oiI/ and /æı/.
7.17.4 Unlike Jennings, who spells boys with ay (in bways, rh. ways), Barnes always uses oy for the diphthong in boy and its derivatives. When boy rhymes in Barnes's poems with words that are spelled with $a y$ in StE , the spelling of the latter is always changed to conform with the oy in boy, not vice versa. The logical conclusion is that the diphthong in boy is stable (pronounced / oit/, as described in 7.17.1), whereas that of the rhyme words in $a y$, $\hat{y} y$ or $a \ddot{j}$ varies. (For the intrusive /w/ in bwoy see 8.16.3.)

### 7.18 The mOUTH set

The MOUTH set (Wells, 2.2.18) contains words with a stressed syllable that has the diphthong /av/ in both RP and GenAm. The StE spellings of words in this set are ou (bouse, out, bough, hour, etc.) and ow (now, down, flower, etc.).
7.18.1 The current pronunciation of this diphthong, /av/, "appears to have been a twentieth-century development" (MacMahon, 5.8.18, p. 467). There is abundant evidence that in Dorset in the 19th century the diphthong was / $\mathrm{L}: \mathrm{u} /$, very similar to that in current RP know.
7.18.2 In the sequences our and ower (as in hour and flower) the diphthong becomes a triphthong, as in StE. The pronunciation in Barnes's poems will accordingly be / a:uər/, which, like fire etc. (see 7.16.2), may be treated as one syllable or two as the metre demands.
7.18.3 As pointed out in 7.13 .8 c , Barnes's comments on fought (Diss., §24) and his rhyming of it with about, out, and stout (see Key-Rhymes 111) show that in his poems it has the diphthong / o:u/.
7.18.4 A few words with the vowel $/ \Lambda /$ in StE have instead the / $\partial: u /$ diphthong of words in the MOUTH set in Barnes's poems, either always, as in the case of rut ( $n$.), and strut ( $v$., and in the $a d v$. a-strut 'sticking out') (see 7.5.4), or usually, as in the case of dust and crust (see 7.5.5).

### 7.19 The NEAR set

The NEAR set (Wells, 2.2.19) contains words with a stressed syllable that has the diphthong /ıə/ in RP (with or without a following /r/) and /rr/ in GenAm. The StE spellings of words in this set include eer (beer, peer, etc.), ere (here, mere, etc.), ier (bier, pier, etc.), eir (weir, weird, etc.), and ear (fear, year, etc.), but spellings are not a reliable guide: here belongs with NEAR, but there and where with SQUARE; and the tears in one's eyes are with NEAR, but the tears in one's clothes are with SQUARE.

It is not entirely clear at what point the vowels in the NEAR and SQUARE sets developed into diphthongs under the influence of the following $/ \mathrm{r}$, either in proto-RP or in the SW. In the absence of conclusive evidence to the contrary, I treat all words in these sets in Barnes's Blackmore Vale poems as diphthongs (except where noted below), but (in contrast to RP) without loss of the following /r/ (see 8.8.1).
7.19.1 There is no evidence to suggest that the majority of words in the NEAR set do not have a diphthong very similar to RP /ıə/ in Barnes's poems. In Barnes's contribution to EEP Ellis's transcription shows the same diphthong, with a slightly higher starting point (/iər/), in here, hear, and near (cwl 365). I follow Barnes's contribution to EEP in using /iər/, except where noted below.
7.19.2 As noted earlier, rhyme evidence shows that spire has /iər/in Barnes's poems, as opposed to RP / aıə/ (see 7.16.3).
7.19.3 In popular caricatures of west-country accents ear, hear, here, and year are homophones, all with the vowel sequence of the NURSE set (7.9 above), and all with initial $/ \mathrm{j}$ / (for which see 8.5 .5 below), thus /jarr/. The spelling yers for ears in the 1844 version of "Uncle an' ānt" and the rhyming of year with stir and Hazelbur (/ha:zəlbərr/, still the local name for Hazelbury Bryan)
in "Bob the fiddler" show Barnes's familiarity with pronunciations of this type; but other evidence from rhyme suggests the coexistence in his dialect of pronunciations with /iər/.
7.19.4 Whereas hear belongs in the NEAR set in StE, its past participle, heard, belongs in the NURSE set. Rhyme evidence shows that in Barnes's poems (in which it is usually, but not always, spelled heärd) it may have / orr/, /jorr/ or /iar/ (see 7.9.6).
7.19.5 There is some crossing over between the NEAR and SQUARE sets in the SW, as in other regional dialects of English (see Wells, 2.2.20, p. 157). In Barnes's case rhyme evidence shows that rear and weir have crossed over to the SQUARE set, with / $\varepsilon ə r$ / in place of /iər/; and although queer does not appear in rhyme in his dialect poems, Ellis's transcription in clause 5 of Barnes's cs suggests that it, too, has / $\varepsilon$ rer/. All three of Barnes's crossovers from NEAR to SQUARE are supported by other witnesses for the SW.

### 7.20 The SQUARE set

The SQUARE set (Wells, 2.2.20) contains words with a stressed syllable that has the diphthong / $\varepsilon$ / / in RP (with or without a following /r/) and $/ \varepsilon \mathrm{r} /$ or /ær/ in GenAm. The StE spellings of words in this set include air (fair, hair, etc.), are (bare, care, etc.), ear (bear, wear, etc.), eir (heir, their, etc.), ere (there, where, etc.), and ar $+V$ (Mary, various, etc.); some words with these spellings belong, however, with the NEAR set (see 7.19). On the question of diphthongs versus pure vowels see the introductory paragraphs to the NEAR set.
7.20.1 Most words with / $\varepsilon$ / / in RP have / $\varepsilon$ :r / or / $\varepsilon ə r /$ in both Elworthy's records for West Somerset ( $D W S, \S 9$ ) and Widén's for Hilton (SDD, $\$ 29.3$ ), i.e. the same diphthong as in RP (with optional lengthening of the first element) but without loss of the following /r/(see 8.8.1). I assume that the same holds for Barnes's poems; where there is no conflicting evidence, accordingly, I transcribe the sound in SQUARE words as / $\varepsilon ə r /$.
7.20.2 Barnes's habitual spelling of words in -air and -are (fair, pair, mare, share, etc., the FAIR and MARE subsets, as they might be called) is with -iair
and -iare (1844) or -eär and -eäre (later editions), thus fiair or fiare, piair, miare, shiare (1844), feär, peär, meäre, sheäre (later editions). These spellings suggest the introduction of an $i$-glide, with possible reduction of the following diphthong to $/ \partial /$, resulting in the crossover of words in these subsets to the NEAR set, with the diphthong $/ \mathrm{i} \partial /+/ \mathrm{r} /$. But in Barnes's poems words from these subsets are consistently rhymed with SQUARE words, never with NEAR words, showing that the introductory $i$-glide in the FAIR and MARE subsets does not result in weakening of the following diphthong to / $\omega /$, but leads instead to the creation of a triphthong $+/ r /$, i.e. $/ \mathrm{j} \varepsilon ə r /$.
7.20.3 Barnes's habitual spelling of where in 1844 is wher, with only occasional instances of StE where; that of there (more often than not) and their (almost always) is ther. (In almost every instance these spellings are replaced by the StE spellings in 1879.) The spellings in eer suggest pronunciation with / or/ rather than / $\varepsilon ə r /$, and there is some support for this in the rhyme togither / ther (in "Eclogue:-Two farms in oone"). On the other hand, Barnes's normal rhymes for where and there are orthodox rhymes with other words from the SQUARE set. It would appear that for their, where, and there pronunciations with / $\partial \mathrm{r} /$ and with / $\varepsilon ə r /$ were both acceptable in his dialect.
7.20.4 Whereas scarce belongs in the SQUARE set in RP, the /r/ is lost in Barnes's poems through the influence of the following /s/ (see 8.8.5, and cf. 7.9.5). Introduction of the $i$-glide discussed in 7.20 .2 and loss of $/ \mathrm{r} /$ before /s/ give rise to Barnes's spellings skia'ce (1844) and skeä'ce (later editions); and it is clear both from these spellings and from the rhyme with less in "Eclogue:-Two farms in oone" ("Tha hadden need miake poor men's liabour less, / Var work a'ready is uncommon skia'ce'") that in Barnes's dialect scarce is a member of the FACE set, with the diphthong /je/ (see 7.11.1).
7.20.5 Barnes's normal spellings of the word air itself are air (1844) and aïr (later editions), suggesting a distinction in sound from words in the FAIR subset. Though the word occurs frequently in Barnes's poems, to the best of my knowledge it occurs only twice in rhyme, both times rhyming with prayer (spelled praÿ'r, in "The leädy's tower" and "The echo"). It is reasonable to
deduce from this evidence that the vowel in air is /æI/ (see 7.11.6) with following /r/, giving the complete word the sound /ærr/. Occasional instances of the spelling aier suggest, however, that pronunciation with a triphthong, /æır/, is also possible (cf. fire, 7.16.2). \{An alternative explanation might be that air is always a triphthong, irrespective of how it is spelled, and that, like other triphthongs such as ire and our, it may be pronounced as either one syllable or two as the rhythm requires.\}
7.20.6 The spelling -air and/or -aïr also occurs occasionally in fair, chair and stair. Since, however, the forms chaïr (in "The vierzide chairs") and feaïr (in "The surprise") both rhyme with there, we may reasonably take it that the spellings with -air and -ä̈r are oversights, and that these words are all pronounced with final / $\varepsilon$ r/.
7.20.7 The rhyme beware / var in "Havèn oon's fortun a-tuold" ("An' then she tuold me to bewar / O' what the letter $M$ stood var.... An' Poll too wer a-bid bewar / O' what the letter $F$ stood var"') suggests that the stressed syllable of beware is not/weər/ but/warr/, as in the START set. (For var see further 7.22.3.)

### 7.21 The START set

The START set (Wells, 2.2.21) contains words with a stressed syllable spelled with ar (or occasionally er or ear) that has the sound /a:/ in RP in final position or followed by a consonant (/a:r/ when final $-r$ is followed by a vowel) and /ar/ in GenAm: far, farm, cart, heart, hearth, sergeant, etc.
7.21.1 There is no evidence in Barnes's poems to suggest that the vowel in the majority of the words in the START set differs from that in the BATH set (with a following $/ \mathrm{r} /$ ). Accordingly my normal transcription for the ar sequence in this set is /arr/ (see 7.7.1 and 8.8.1).
7.21.2 Barnes's spelling of the words card (but not cart), garden, and part (iar in 1844, eär in later editions, thus g(b)iarden, kiard, piart, and geärden, ceärd, peärt), shows that they form a subset in which an introductory $i$-glide gives rise to the sequence /ja:r/. The dialect word spiarde ('spade', replaced by speäde in
later editions) appears to belong to the same set. Rhyme confirms that the stress is on the second element. It may seem odd that Barnes distinguishes the opening sequence in card (/kjard/ with an introductory $i$-glide) from that in cart (/ka:rt/ with no glide), but Elworthy notes the same distinction in West Somerset (DWS, §2). The records in SED suggest, however, that the introductory $i$-glide has died out in all words in the SW by the mid 20th century.
7.21.3 Garden has (apparently) an alternative pronunciation, / giərdən/, with the /iər/ sequence of the NEAR set, beside /gja:rdən/ (as in 7.21.2). This assumes that beärd en / giarden in "Faether come huome" (1844; later editions geärden) is a true rhyme ("The pig got out / This marnen; an' avore we zeed ar heärd en, /'E runned about an' got out into giarden, / An' routed up the groun' zoo wi' his snout'"), and that beärd has here its NEAR-set pronunciation (see 7.9.6).
7.21.4 Hearth belongs with the START set in StE (and indeed in Barnes's contribution to EEP for Winterborne Came, cwl 405), but both spelling (heth or be'th) and rhyme show that in Barnes's poems it is $/ \mathrm{h} \varepsilon \theta /$, not /ha:r日/, making it a member of the EARTH-BIRTH-MIRTH subset (see 7.9.5).
7.21.5 Several subsets that do not belong with the START set in StE have the sequence /arr/ in Barnes's poems. These sets include the following:
a) words spelled with or or ar pronounced /o:/ in RP (corn, storm, warm, etc.; see 7.22.1-2);
b) some words spelled with er or ear pronounced / $\mathrm{i} /$ in RP (serve, learn, herb, etc.; see 7.9.2);
c) the verb carry and its derived forms (see 7.3.3).
7.21.6 Barnes's spelling of arm in 1844 (yarm, replaced by eärm in later editions) shows that it is preceded by an introductory $i$-glide, resulting in the sequence /jarr/ (cf. words beginning with earn in StE; see 7.9.3).

### 7.22 The NORTH set

The NORTH set (Wells, 2.2.22) contains words with a stressed syllable spelled with or or ar that has the sound / $\mathbf{~}: /$ in RP in final position or followed by a consonant (/orr/ when final $-r$ is followed by a vowel) and /or/ in GenAm, "or rather in that variety of GenAm that retains the opposition between /or/ and /or/" (p. 159): or, for, corn, horse, storm, war, warm, warp, etc.
7.22.1 As Barnes himself points out, "The second long [back] sound of $o$ in such words as corn, for, horn, morning, storm, becomes the first long [back] one, a, making carn, var, harn, marnen, starm" (Diss., $\$ 25)$. The persistence of this feature up to the present time is shown by Wells's comment, "There is a large patch of Wessex where (in old-fashioned rural dialect, at least) we find the vowels of NORTH and START merged" (4.3.7, p. 347). We may accordingly expect that all words in the NORTH set (apart from those noted in 7.22.4) will have the START sequence, /a:r/, in Barnes's poems. This expectation is confirmed both by his rhymes and by the spelling of 1844 , in which the following words (and their derivatives) are all spelled with ar for StE or: corduroy, cork, corn, corner, for, forfeit, forget, forgive, fork, forlorn, former, forsake, horn, lord, morn(ing), mortal, mortar, nor, northern, or, orchard, scorn, short, snort, sort, storm, story, thorn (1844: cardrây, cark, carn, carner, var, farfeit, vargit, vargi'e, fark, varlarn, farmer, varsiake, harn, lard, marn(en), martal, martar, nar, narthern, ar, archet, scarn, shart, snart, sart, starm, starry, tharn). Accordingly I transcribe the or sequence in all such words as /a:r/.
\{The rhyming of story (from the list above) with var ye ("A bit o' sly coortèn," "The times") and barry ('borrow,' "The witch") confirm its pronunciation in those poems with /a(i)r/, but Wells classifies it as a FORCE word (see 7.23.1); and this is confirmed in "Bob the fiddler" both by the spelling story (even in 1844) and the rhyme with avore ye / glory. Assuming that this is a true rhyme, story can have either NORTH or FORCE pronunciation in the dialect; glory has the latter (/uər/).\}
7.22.2 Though they are not specifically mentioned in Barnes's comment in $\$ 25$ of the Diss., words with ar pronounced / $\mathbf{s}(\mathrm{r}) /$ in RP likewise have the sequence /a:r/ in his poems, as shown by rhymes such as warm / harm and swarm / farm.
7.22.3 When particles such as for, or, and nor are stressed, they will have the expected sequence, /arr/, as implied by the rhyme bewar / var in "Havèn oon's fortun a-tuold". When, however, they are only partly stressed or unstressed (as is frequently the case), it seems probable that the sequence /a:r/ is reduced to /ar/ or / or/, as in Barnes's cs for EEP, clauses 10 and 12 (for), 7, 10, and 14 (or), and 1 (nor). The degree of stress in any particular case is, of course, a matter for the reader to decide. Barnes's own varied practice confirms the variability in pronunciation; but his complete abandonment of the ar spellings from the 1859 collection onwards, in order to give "the lettered Dialect more of the book-form of the national speech" (Preface, p. [iii]), can have no bearing on the pronunciation.
7.22.4 Words with the sequence ors or orth in StE pronounced / $\mathrm{o}: \mathrm{s} / \mathrm{s} / \mathrm{o}: \theta /$ in RP and / ors/, /or $\theta /$ in GenAm are an exception to the general rule set out in 7.22.1. Loss of $/ \mathrm{r} /$ before $/ \mathrm{s} /$ and $/ \theta /$ (see Diss., $\S 35$ ) has led to retention of short $o$ in the sequences $/ \mathrm{ps} /$ and $/ \mathrm{p} \theta /$. This is evident from Barnes's spellings: hoss or bo'se for horse (passim), and no'th for north (in "The shep'erd bwoy," though North is retained in proper names; and contrast narthern or northern with voiced / // preceded by /a:r/ in "The blackbird" and other poems). The pronunciation with / $\mathrm{ps} /$ is confirmed by rhymes for borse, always with words ending in -oss. As with borse so with Dorset: in spite of the popular perception that to its inhabitants the county is /darrzet/, Barnes in his poems always uses the spelling Do'set. The inescapable conclusion is that for Barnes the county was /dpset/.
7.22.5 Whereas quarrel, sorry, and other words with -arr- or -orr-belong in the CLOTH set in RP and GenAm, rhymes show that in Barnes's poems they behave like words in the NORTH set, possibly with /ar/ or /ar/ rather than /arr/ for / $\rho(\mathrm{s}) \mathrm{r} / . S E D$ shows that in four of its five Dorset locations in the 1960s the pronunciation with short /a/ was still the norm in quarry (IV.4.6).

### 7.23 The FORCE set

The FORCE set (Wells, 2.2.23) contains words with a stressed syllable spelled with or $+C$, ore, oar, oor, or our that has the sound /o:/ in RP (/orr/ when followed by a vowel) and /or/ in GenAm, "or rather in that variety of GenAm that retains the opposition between /or/ and /or/" (p. 160): ford, porch; before, bore, more; boar, boarse; door, floor; four, mourn, course, source, etc.
7.23.1 Present-day RP speakers who read Barnes's Diss. are likely to be puzzled by finding more listed (in $\$ 27$ ) as having the same vowel as bold, oak, rope, coat, etc., since those words belong in the present-day GOAT set whereas more belongs in the FORCE set. Evidently more and other words in the current FORCE set preserved earlier close $\bar{o}$ (/o:/) in proto-RP (see 7.14 above), and this is reflected in Ellis's transcriptions of some of these words in Barnes's contribution to EEP, e.g. avore, bored, and board. Nevertheless (as discussed in 7.14.1-3) the more usual transcription is / uə/ (/uər/ when the vowel is followed by $r$, as in the present instance), and this is shown in Ellis's transcriptions of afford, more, sore, door, and swore, all of which have /uər/. Since, moreover, the distinction Barnes makes between the sound in avore and that in door in his report on Winterborne Came for EEP is not reflected in his poems, where words in -ore are rhymed frequently with words in -oor, I transcribe all words in the FORCE set with /uər/, except where indicated below.
7.23.2 The rhyme door / four in "Come an' meet me, wi' the childern, on the road" ("Zoo when clock-bells do ring vour, / Let em warn ye out o' door") is unsurprising to present-day readers, since these words rhyme in StE). But Barnes's preferred spelling of four is vower or vow'r rather than vour (which it has only rarely), and the spellings with ow suggest that four normally belongs in the MOUTH set in his dialect, with the pronunciation /ouar/, like flower, bour, etc. (see 7.18.2). This accords with Barnes's report for Winterborne Came in EEP, where four is transcribed as /vəuər/ (cwl 420). It is not clear whether four has an alternative pronunciation, /vuər/, or door an alternative, /dəuər/, either of which would allow an exact rhyme, or whether the rhyme is in this instance only approximate.
7.23.3 The rhyming of hour with floor (in "Eclogue:—Viairies") and with core (in "The geäte a-vallen to") looks more unusual to present-day readers, but in Barnes's dialect it is similar to that of door with four: a FORCE word (/vluər/, /kuər/) is rhymed with a MOUTH word (/əuər/), and it is not clear whether alternative pronunciations allow an exact rhyme or whether the rhyme is approximate. \{Since floor is invariably spelled with ou in 1844 (whether as vlour or vlou'r), its pronunciation with / oruər/ seems probable.\}
7.23.4 In the rhyme avore / lower in "Eclogue:-The times" (if the Corn Laws were abolished, farmers would pay less rent, and prices "wood be low'r/Var what ther land woo'd yield, an' zoo ther hands / Wou'd be jist wher tha wer avore") it is reasonable to assume that the stressed vowel in lower has its expected pronunciation, /o:/ (see 7.14.8). In normal circumstances the addition of the comparative suffix / or/ would make lower disyllabic; but both metre and the spelling low'r (in both 1844 and later editions) suggest that the word is here treated as monosyllabic, hence /lorr/ rather than /lo:ər/. This would permit an exact rhyme with /ovorr/, as in Barnes's report on Winterborne Came for EEP (see 7.23.1 above).
7.23.5 Whereas morning and mourning have become homophones in RP, they remain distinct in Barnes's poems, the former (/ma:rnən/) belonging to the NORTH set (see 7.22.1), as in the "marnen zun" of "The Spring" (1844), the latter (/muərnən/) belonging to the FORCE set, as in the "moornen" (1844) or "murnèn" (later editions) kerchief worn by Jenny in "The ruose that deck'd her breast" when her Robert died. But rhymes with burn, kern, and turn (supported by the spelling, usually murn) show clearly that Barnes's preferred pronunciation for mourn is /mərn/, making it in his dialect a member of the NURSE set.
7.23.6 Loss of /r/before /s/ affects words with the sequence oars or ours just as it does words with ors (see 7.22.4), but with differing results.
a) In hoarse, which occurs to the best of my knowledge only in the "huosse" (1844) or "whoa'se" (later editions) cuckoo of "I got two vields," the 1844 spelling suggests diphthongization of long 0 , which I transcribe as /uә/ (see 7.14.3), giving /huəs/.
b) In course, both in of course ("in coose" or "in coo'se" in Barnes's poems) and in the verb to course ('to chase'), both spelling and rhyme (e.g. with woose 'worse' in "A witch") point to the sound /ku:s/.

### 7.24 The Cure set

The Cure set (Wells, 2.2.24) contains words with "the stressed vowel /va/ in conservative RP" ("now increasingly being replaced by /o:/") "and the sequence /ur/ in GenAm" (p. 162). This includes some words with the spelling oor (e.g. moor, poor), some with our (e.g. tour, your), some with ure, $u r+V$, or ury (e.g. pure, sure, curious, rural, fury), and some with eur (e.g. Europe).
7.24.1 It is evident from rhyme that Barnes does not distinguish in his poems between the vowel of the FORCE set and that of the CURE set: more (from the former) rhymes frequently with poor and sure (both from the latter); sure rhymes with more (from the former), poor (from the latter), and do er (a near homophone of dour, from the latter). The length of the first element of the sequence /uer/ appears to be variable, tending towards long in CURE words and short in FORCE words. The long first element would accord with the transcription / Su:ər/ for sure in Barnes's contribution to EEP (cs clause 4), and would make an exact rhyme with $\operatorname{do}$ er (/du: $\boldsymbol{r} /$ /); but since the difference is insufficient to prevent the rhyme with more (/muər/), it makes sense to use for CURE words the transcription / $\mathbf{u}(:)$ ər/.
7.24.2 The pronoun your is frequently unstressed, and this is sometimes shown in 1844 in the spellings yer and yar (all replaced by StE your in later editions). Whenever the word is unstressed, irrespective of its spelling, I take it that the pronunciation is $/ \mathrm{j} \partial r /$, as still frequently heard today.

## 8. CONSONANTS

Consonant sounds are generally less troublesome than vowel sounds; the comments Barnes makes on them in his grammars are for the most part clear and precise; and his spelling (in both early and late editions of his poems) is usually a helpful guide to their pronunciation. Consonant sounds that are not discussed in this section may be assumed to have the same pronunciation as in RP; differences from RP in single consonants and consonant clusters in Barnes's poems are listed below in alphabetical order of the key consonant(s) concerned.

### 8.1 C

As shown by Barnes's spelling of cuckoo (invariably gookoo, in both early and late editions) $/ \mathrm{k} /$ is occasionally voiced to $/ \mathrm{g} /$. For the reverse process see 8.4.2 below.

## $8.2 D$

8.2.1 "An open palate letter is sometimes substituted for a close one, $r$ for $d$ ... as parrick, a paddock" (Diss., §39); in phonemic terms /r/ replaces /d/ in some words, as shown by Barnes's spelling, parrick (early) or parrock (later editions).
8.2.2 ' $d$, after $n$, as in an', and; boun', bound; groun', ground; roun', round; soun', sound; is commonly thrown out, as it is after 1 : as in veel, for field" (Diss., $\$ 30$ ). This loss of final $/ \mathrm{d} /$ in the consonant clusters $/ \mathrm{nd} /$ and $/ \mathrm{ld} /$ is reflected in frequent rhymes between words ending in -ound in StE and words ending in -own, and between field and words ending with the sound /i:l/. But "commonly" does not mean 'always'; Barnes's more usual spellings are with $-n d$ or $-l d$; and the rhymes round/crown'd ("The shepherd o' the farm") and field / wheel'd ("Hallowed pleäces") show that retention of final /d/ is sometimes obligatory. My policy, accordingly, is to transcribe these two clusters outside rhyme as $/ \mathrm{n} /$ and $/ 1 /$ when Barnes omits the final consonant, and as $/ \mathrm{n}(\mathrm{d}) /$ and $/ \mathrm{l}(\mathrm{d}) /$ when he retains it, showing that the final $/ \mathrm{d} /$ is optional; in rhyme I use $/ \mathrm{n} /, / \mathrm{nd} /, / \mathrm{l}$, or $/ \mathrm{ld} /$ as the rhyme requires.
8.2.3 In a note added to $\int 29$ in the 1847 Diss. (repeated in the 1863 Grammar, p. 16) Barnes points out the substitution of / $\delta /$ for $/ \mathrm{d} /$ in ladder and bladder. This substitution is consistently shown in 1844 (e.g. in the "lather" that plays such an important part in "What Dick an' I done" and the "blathers" hanging round the walls in "The settle an' the girt wood vire"); but StE spelling is usually restored in later editions.
8.2.4 In 1844 both spelling (always archet) and rhyme (archet / sarch it, "The welshnut tree") show that the final consonant of orchard is not /d/ as in RP but voiceless $/ \mathrm{t} /$. (For the pronunciation of the first syllable in orchard see 7.22.1.) In later editions the spelling is usually orcha'd (which is likely to mislead present-day readers into thinking the pronunciation is /o:tfod/, as in RP ); since, however, Barnes retains the rhyme with sarch it (in spite of respelling orchard as orcha't), we may reasonably assume that the pronunciation is still /arrtfot/.

## $8.3 F$

8.3.1 The voicing of initial fricatives, in particular $/ \mathrm{f} /$ to $/ \mathrm{v} /$ and $/ \mathrm{s} /$ to $/ \mathrm{z} /$ (for which latter see 8.9.1), is one of the best-known features of SW dialects (see Wells, 4.3.6, p. 343); Wakelin, indeed, calls it (as far as the written record is concerned) "the SW feature par excellence" (I.4.2, p. 29). In Barnes's words, " $f$ of English words is commonly rejected for its smooth kinsletter $v$ before a vowel or liquid in the Dorset dialect, in which fast, fetch, feed, find, fire, for, foot, from, become vast, vetch, veed, vind, vire, var, voot, vrom"; but "some English words beginning with f before a consonant, as fling, friend, retain $f$ " (Diss., $\S 31$; see $₫ 17$ for Barnes's explanation of the terms rough and smooth). Not all eligible words always have voiced $f$ (fan, not van; fall = 'autumn', as against vall, verb; farmer (1844) / former (later editions) = 'former'); but this will not cause difficulty since Barnes retains the spelling $v$ - for voiced $f$ - in all editions of the poems. Other commentators have noted instances of loan words that are affected by voicing: Widén, for example, recorded /v/ in several loan words from French in the mid 20th century, including face, farm, feast, fine, and finish (SDD, §74.1b); but Barnes spells all these words with $f$ and is remarkably consistent in showing that for him it is only in Germanic
words that initial /f/ is voiced. He spells this out plainly in both the 1863 Grammar (p. 16) and the 1886 Glossary (p. 8): "... the Dorset does not hold $V$ for $F$ in words that are brought in from other and not Teutonic languages. We must say Factory, false, family, famine, figure, in Dorset, as well as in English."
8.3.2 "The preposition of loses its $f$ and becomes $o$ ' before a consonant" (Diss., $\S 31$ ). This self-explanatory comment is borne out many times in Barnes's poems, e.g. in the titles "A bit o' fun," "Keepèn up o' Chris'mas," "The music o' the dead," etc. I take it that the reduced (and unstressed) $o$ ' is merely a schwa in pronunciation and transcribe it as $/ \rho /$.
8.3.3 The possessive combinations of en, of it, of us, of them are normally abbreviated to $o+$ the final consonant ( $o^{\prime} n, o^{\prime} t, o^{\prime} s, o^{\prime} m$ ). Barnes's preferred spelling of these combinations in 1844 is with $\overrightarrow{o^{\prime}}$ ( $\vec{o} n, \overrightarrow{o^{\prime}} t, \vec{o} s, \vec{o}^{\prime} m$ ), showing that the 0 is lengthened. I accordingly transcribe it as /o:/ in such combinations, even when (as usually in later editions) the length mark is omitted.

### 8.4 G

8.4.1 The occasional spelling ghi, as in ghiame, ghiarden, and ghirt, may appear at first sight to suggest aspiration after initial $/ \mathrm{g} /$; more probably, however, the $b$ is inserted between $g$ and $i$ (as in Italian) to show that the initial consonant is the stop $/ \mathrm{g} /$ as opposed to the fricative $/ \mathrm{d} 3 /$.
8.4.2 Devoicing of $/ \mathrm{g} /$ occurs in some environments, as suggested by the spelling fakket for faggot in the 1844 and 1847 versions of "Guy Faux's night" and "What Dick an' I done" (respelled as in StE in later editions). For the reverse process see 8.1 above.
8.4.3 "The termination ing of verbal nouns such as singing and washing, as well as imperfect participles, is in Dorset en; as in a beäten, a beating; writen, writing" (Diss., §42). In the poems Barnes usually spells this -en ending -èn. For a discussion of the pronunciation see 7.1.5.
8.4.4 Present-day audio recordings show uncertainty amongst readers as to whether the initial $g$ in gilcup is hard $(/ \mathrm{g} /$ ) or soft $(/ \mathrm{d} 3 /)$. The etymological
comment Barnes supplies in the 1886 Glossary shows that $/ \mathrm{g} /$ is correct: "GIL'CUP or Giltycup. Giltcup; the buttercup, (ranunculus bulbosus); so called from the gold-like gloss of its petals."
$8.5 H$
8.5.1 "In the working-class accents of most of England, H Dropping prevails. That is to say, the [h] of standard accents is absent: words such as bit, happy, hammer, hedge, begin with a vowel" (Wells, 3.4.1, p. 253). But Somerset and parts of Wiltshire and Dorset "are traditionally '/h/-areas', i.e. areas where strong aspiration is retained, as distinct from most other dialect areas, where it is lost" (Wakelin I.4.2, p. 31). Since there is no mention of H Dropping in Barnes's grammars, and no sign of it in either his earlier or his later spelling system (except in the unstressed personal pronouns 'e, 'er, etc., where loss of initial $/ \mathrm{h} /$ is as common in StE as in any class or regional dialect), we may reasonably deduce that the Dorset represented in Barnes's poems is a traditional $/ \mathrm{h} /$-area, where the $/ \mathrm{h} /$ is retained in bit, happy, etc.
8.5.2 In contrast to the H Dropping that is common elsewhere, Barnes points out that initial $/ \mathrm{h} /$ from OE is often retained in his dialect in words that have lost it in StE , and introduced in others that did not have it in OE. In the 1886 Glossary he gives a list of some two dozen words beginning with $r$ - in which the initial consonant is "hard breathed" in Dorset, i.e. words which begin with the combination $/ \mathrm{hr} /$ rather than simply $/ \mathrm{r} /(\mathrm{pp} .9-10)$. After the list Barnes supplies a specimen sentence containing a whole series of aspirated $r$ s: "He hrode by hroughest hroads, and hrugged hrocks where hrobbers hroamed." But there is no mention of aspirated initial $r$ in the Diss., and Barnes does not use the spelling $h r$ - for initial $r$ - in any edition of his poems. Since it appears that aspirated initial $r$ - was a feature of the dialect that Barnes chose not to portray in his poems, I do not use the combination $/ \mathrm{hr} /$ in my phonemic transcripts of the poems.
8.5.3 If there is aspiration in the dialect Barnes describes in sounds that are not aspirated in StE, it is reasonable to suppose that initial wh- (from OE hw-) is aspirated in the dialect in words such as what, when, where, which, why, etc. that were formerly pronounced with /hw/ in RP, and are still so
pronounced in Scotland, Ireland, and parts of the north of England. Barnes consistently spells such words with wh- in his poems; but it is not clear whether the spelling is merely conventional, or whether it confirms the pronunciation with $/ \mathrm{hw} /$. Barnes does not comment on $w h$ - in the Diss., but in the 1886 Glossary, immediately after his list of words with aspirated initial $r$-, he writes: "So Dorset has kept the hard breathed W, in some words from which it is often dropped, as bwey, whey. hwarf, wharf. bwing, wing" (p. 10, my italics). Two things are of note here: the phrase "in some words," which makes it clear that aspiration is not present in all words with wh-; and the inclusion of wing, always spelled with $w$ - in the poems (as in "The blackbird," "The sky a-clearèn," etc.), never with $h w$ - or $w h-$, which suggests that (as with initial $r$-) Barnes did not wish to show this aspiration in his poems. The only safe transcription appears to be $/(\mathrm{h}) \mathrm{w} /$, showing that aspiration is possible but not obligatory.
8.5.4 Who and whole are of course excluded from the preceding discussion, since their pronunciation in StE is with $/ \mathrm{h} /$ as opposed to $/ \mathrm{hw} /$ or $/ \mathrm{w} /$. I transcribe both words with $/ \mathrm{h} /$ as in StE .
8.5.5 A well-known feature of west-country dialects to this day is the substitution of $/ \mathrm{j}$ / for $/ \mathrm{h} /$ in hear (and its derivatives) and bere, (as well as the introduction of initial $/ \mathrm{j}$ / in ear), making these words homophones of year. But Barnes makes no mention of this feature in his grammars; his cs for Winterborne Came in EEP has /h/ in bere (clause 1) as well as in hear and heard (clauses 4 and 13); and in his poems he normally spells these words with $b$-, and ear as in StE. I transcribe bere, hear, and heard, accordingly, with $/ \mathrm{h} /$, and ear with no initial $/ \mathrm{j} /$ (except in instances where Barnes's spelling indicates clearly that $/ \mathrm{j}$ / is required, as in "yers" for "ears" in the 1844 version of "Uncle an' ānt").

### 8.6 LM

Barnes notes the intrusion of an epenthetic vowel (which I take to be schwa) into the consonant cluster - $l m$ (as in some pronunciations of film in current English): "The liquids $l m$ at the end of a word are sometimes parted by a vowel, as in elem, elm; auverwhelem, overwhelm; helem, helm" (Diss., $\preceq 32$;
similarly in the 1863 Grammar, p. 18, and 1886 Glossary, p. 15). This observation is borne out in his poems by both scansion and spelling: elm on its own or in final position is always disyllabic / $\varepsilon$ lom/ (as in line 4 of "The Spring," the first poem in the first collection), and its normal spelling is elem. The one occurrence of the form elm that I am aware of in 1844, in the third stanza of "The d'rection post" ("The Leyton road ha lofty ranks / Ov elm trees upon his banks"), is evidently a printing error: elm must be disyllabic for the metre, and the spelling is elem both in the version in DCC and in later editions.

The first line of the second stanza of "Fair Emily ov Yarrow Mill" ("But thy wold house an' elmy nook") shows the accuracy of Barnes's observation that it is only "at the end of a word" that a vowel intrudes: the octosyllabic metre requires that elmy be disyllabic, making elm itself in this instance monosyllabic / $\varepsilon \mathrm{lm} /$. Similarly, the spelling calm and the metrical need for a monosyllable at the beginning of the penultimate line of the first stanza of "Lindenore" ("Calm aïr do vind the rwose-bound door") confirm that it is only "sometimes" that the consonant cluster $l m$ in final position is "parted by a vowel".
$8.7 N$
8.7.1 After $v$. In the 1886 Glossary Barnes explains how, in the dialect he is describing, the sequence $/ \mathrm{v}(\partial) \mathrm{n} /$ may develop into the consonant cluster $/ \mathrm{bm} /$ via the intermediate stage $/ \mathrm{v}(\boldsymbol{\partial}) \mathrm{m} /$ : "When V and N (either in en as a wordending, or the pronoun en) come together, the $v$ often overwields the $n$ which in its new form overwields the $v$ that becomes $b "$ (p. 14). In modern terminology (more Latinate and perhaps also more opaque than Barnes's resolute Anglo-Saxon) (alveolar) /n/ becomes (bilabial) /m/ through the influence of an adjacent (labiodental) $/ \mathrm{v} /$, which in its turn is converted by (the bilabial) $/ \mathrm{m} /$ into (the bilabial) $/ \mathrm{b} /$. The examples Barnes gives to demonstrate this phenomenon are ebm (/i:bəm/) from even via ev(e)m (/ivərm/), together with elebm, babm, heabm, obm, sebm (from, respectively, eleven, have-en 'have him', Heaven, oven, seven). Since, however, Barnes never uses the spellings $b m$ or bem for ven in his poems, it seems that this is one feature of the dialect that he chose not to portray. The halfway stage shown
in 1844 in his spelling of evening, on the other hand (always evemen in 1844, replaced by evenèn in later editions) suggests that his preferred pronunciation of this word (in his poems, at least) is /i:vmən/.
8.7.2 After $b$ or $p$. In a similar way, and for similar reasons, Barnes explains that the object pronoun en becomes (bilabial) $/ \mathrm{m}$ / under the influence of a preceding (bilabial) $/ \mathrm{b} /$ or $/ \mathrm{p} /$; thus robm (/robəm/) is developed from rob en ('rob him'), and drubm, mobm, rubm, scrubm, dropm and stopm from drub en ('drub him'), etc. (1886 Glossary, p. 14). None of this, however, is shown in his poems.
8.7.3 As a final twist Barnes points out that (voiced) $/ \mathrm{m} /$ or $/ \mathrm{n} /$ can have the effect of converting a preceding (voiceless) $/ \mathrm{p} /$ into (voiced) $/ \mathrm{b} /$; thus open (o:pən) is likely to become /o:bən/ or /o:bəm/ (1886 Glossary, p. 14). This feature is shown frequently in Barnes's poems: in 1844 open is always spelled oben; in later editions it may be either oben or open. There are, however, no spellings suggesting the pronunciation with / $\mathrm{m} /$ for / $\mathrm{m} /$. In accordance with Barnes's 1844 spelling I transcribe open always as /o:bən/.

### 8.8 R

8.8.1 Whereas RP is a non-rhotic accent (that is to say, the /r/ sound originally heard in all words with $r$ in their spelling has now been lost when the $r$ appears at the end of a word or precedes a consonant), the SW is fully rhotic (i.e. $r$ is always sounded); indeed, as Wells says, "The preservation of historical $/ \mathrm{r} /$ in all environments is the best-known phonetic characteristic of the west of England" (4.3.5, p. 341). Thus the $r$ is audible (as it would be in GenAm) where it would be silent in RP in weather's, sparkle, toward, hear, and birds (to take some examples only from the first stanza of the first poem in Barnes's first dialect collection, "The Spring"); conversely, rhymes such as arm / calm and four / flaw, which have become normal in RP, are impossible for Barnes. Commentators have had a field day with the precise quality of this $/ \mathrm{r} /$ sound; for the purposes of this guide, however, I note merely that the $/ \mathrm{r} /$ in Barnes's dialect poems will always be distinctly heard.
8.8.2 Full rhoticity has a tendency to spill over into hyper-rhoticity, i.e. the insertion of an $/ \mathrm{r} /$ sound where there is no etymological justification for it. This is especially likely to happen in words ending in unstressed -ow (yellow, bollow, window, etc., which become yeller, holler, winder, etc.: see 7.14.8).
8.8.3 " $r$ in great, pretty, undergoes metathesis, making ghirt and pirty" (Diss., §34; see 7.9.4). The spelling ghirt (for which see 8.4.1) is not used in Barnes's poems; but the metathesis of $r+$ vowel is consistently shown in the spellings girt or gert in almost all editions, as in the titles of two of his best-loved poems, "The girt woak tree that's in the dell" and "The settle an' the girt wood vire." (The misleading spelling gre't that is sometimes used in the third and fourth editions of the first collection is abandoned thereafter.) Pretty is always pirty in 1844, and thereafter either perty or pretty; I take it, however, that the pronunciation is always /prrti/, and that of great always /grrt/.
8.8.4 "The liquids $r l$ of English words, such as purl, twirl, world, have frequently $d$ inserted between them, making purdle, twirdle, wordle ..." (Diss.,〔33). Barnes's spelling in 1844 accords with his comment in the Dissertation, curl, twirl, whirl and world all being spelled with -rdle (and pronounced, I take it, with -/ə:rdəl/), and worlds ("wordles") rhyming with burdles in stanza 7 of "'The Shepherd o' the farm": "An' wi' my zong, an' wi' my fife, / An' wi' my hut o' turf an' hurdles, / I wou'den channge my shepherd's life / To be amiade a king o' wordles." But this stanza is omitted from later editions; world is respelled worold (thus keeping it disyllabic); and the other words are respelled as in StE (with compensatory adjustments to the wording where the loss of a syllable would disturb the rhythm) or with -rrel for -rdle (as in the maidens' "currels" in the second stanza of "Evenèn, an' maïdens out at door"). It seems clear, then, that Barnes decided not to portray the characteristic SW -/ərdəl/ for -/ərrl/ in later editions of his poems. We are left, then, with several possible pronunciations for words in this subset: -/ərrdəl/ (as in 1844), -/ərl/ (as in StE), and -/ r rəl/ or -/ arrəl/ (as implied by the spelling currel for curl). The first three of these are all offered as possible pronunciations for curl and purl in Barnes's contribution to EEP for Winterborne Came (cwl 805a-b).
8.8.5 " $r$ before a hissing palate letter, $\mathrm{s}, \mathrm{c}$, or z , or $t h$, as in burst, first, verse, force, furze, nurs'd, mirth, earth, birth, worth, is thrown out, making bust, vust, vess, fuoss, vurv, nuss'd, meth, eth, beth, woth" (Diss., §35). This observation is consistently borne out by Barnes's spelling: see 7.8.4, 7.22.4, and 7.9.5.
8.8.6 For possible aspiration of initial $r$-, resulting in the pronunciation $/ \mathrm{hr} /$, see 8.5.2.
\{8.8.7 Loss of $/ \mathrm{r} /$ before final / $\mathrm{d} /$ in an unstressed syllable is shown in the spellings archet and orcha'd for orchard and Richat for Richard (this latter in "Eclogue: Emigration"); conversely the forms shepherd and Roberd (the usual 1844 spelling of Robert) show its retention in some words.\}

### 8.9 S

8.9.1 " $S$ before a vowel often but not universally becomes in Dorset its smooth kinsletter ₹, making sand, zand; sap, zeap; send, rend; set, zet; sick, zick; some, zome; sop, zop; and sun, zun" (Diss., $\S 36$; see $\S 17$ for Barnes's explanation of the terms rough and smooth). To this may be added $s$ before $w$ (since there are many occurrences of zw-spellings-zwath, zweat, zwell, zwing, etc.), together with the plurals of face and place (-ren as opposed to -ces). Since, however, there is no certain way of predicting when the $s$ - will be voiced and when not, Barnes's "often but not universally" seems as precise a formulation as one could hope for, and his decision to retain the $\approx$ - spellings of affected words in later editions is much to be welcomed. \{Nevertheless line 9 of "Early plaÿmeäte" ('There wer zome things a-seemèn the seäme') shows that the spelling is not always to be trusted, since the triple alliteration in the penultimate line of each stanza in this poem demands /s/ here rather than /z/ for some. $\}$
8.9.2 "In many English words ending with $s$ and a mute consonant, those letters have undergone metathesis, since in Anglo-Saxon the $s$ followed the consonant, as it does in the Dorset dialect; in which clasp is claps; crisp, crips; hasp, haps; wasp, waps; and to ask, to aks (ax), the Anglo-Saxon axian" (Diss., §37). To the best of my knowledge the only word in this list that occurs in Barnes's poems is ask: in accordance with his comment here it is always spelled $a x$ (/a:ks/).There is also the word clips, which occurs, always
in the infinitive, in five of Barnes's poems ("The sky a-clearèn," "The wold vo'k dead," "Brookwell," "Shop o' meat-weäre, and "The little hwomestead"), and which is defined and exemplified in the 1844 Glossary (with a cross reference to $\$ 37$ of the Diss.) as "To clasp between the thumb and fingers, or between the two arms. I can clips thik tree."

### 8.9.3

The voiced $s(/ \mathrm{z} /)$ in isn't and 'tisn't is replaced by /d/, as shown by Barnes's consistent spellings idden and tidden in both early and late collections.

### 8.10 SH and $S$ representing $/ \int /$

Voicing of initial $/ \mathrm{S} /$ to $/ 3 /$ is a characteristic of SW dialects generally considered to be as firmly established as voicing of initial /s/ to $/ \mathrm{z} /$ (Wells, 4.3.6, p. 343; Wakelin, I.4.2, p. 29), but it is a feature not normally shown by Barnes. There is one isolated example of zure for sure in John's final speech in the 1844 version of "The common a-took in" amongst many examples of sure elsewhere in the collection; in later editions, however, it has been altered to sure. I transcribe sure, accordingly, always with initial $/ \mathrm{S} /$.

### 8.11 SHR

The spelling of 1844 indicates simplification of the consonant cluster $/ \mathrm{fr} /$ to $/ \int /$ by loss of $/ \mathrm{r} /$, as in Shodon and sh'oud for Shroton and shroud. The $-r$ - is often (but not always) restored in later editions, suggesting that pronunciations with $/ \mathrm{fr} /$ and $/ \mathrm{S} /$ were both acceptable. Shrill is perhaps a special case: Barnes's preferred spelling in 1844 is shill (three occurrences, in "The woodlands," "The blackbird," and "The music o' the dead," as against one occurrence of shrill, in "The woody holler"). The spelling shill (as against sh'ill, which does not occur in 1844) may suggest that the word in question is not in fact shrill with loss of $-r$ - but the more or less synonymous shill (from OE scill 'sonorous, sounding'; EDD, shill, adj. ${ }^{1}$. But this is not certain: the form shill is abandoned in later editions; its three occurrences in the First Collection are all replaced by shrill, and elsewhere the spellings sh'ill and shrill are both frequently used.

## $8.12 T$

8.12.1 Intervocalic $/ \mathrm{t}$ / is generally said to be voiced throughout the SW (as in GenAm): "LAE shows butter with [d] everywhere south-west of a line from Weston-super-mare to Portsmouth" (Wells, 4.3.6, p. 344). But the situation is not quite so clear-cut. Barnes seems always to have $/ \mathrm{t} /$ : he gives no indication of /d/ either in his grammars or in the spelling of his poems \{except very rarely, as in nodice for notice in the 1844 and 1847 versions of "Eclogue:-A bit o' sly coortèn" $\}$, and his contribution to EEP has /t/ in little and kettle (cs, clauses 10 and 12), the only eligible words for which his responses are recorded.
8.12.2 "An open palate letter is sometimes substituted for a close one" (cf. 8.2.1 above), in this instance " $k$ for $t$; as ... pank, to pant" (Diss., §39). To the best of my knowledge pant is the only word in which $/ \mathrm{k} /$ replaces $/ \mathrm{t} /$ in this way; it is always shown by Barnes's rhyme and spelling, in both early and late editions, as in the rhyming of pank with bank ("Dock leaves", "John Bloom in Lon'on") and spank ("John Bloom in Lon'on").

### 8.13 TH (excluding THR)

8.13.1 "Where the English rough articulation th, as in thin, the Anglo-Saxon p , becomes in Dorsetshire its soft kinsletter th as in thee, the Anglo-Saxon $\partial$, as it does very frequently, the author has printed it in Italics th, as think" (Diss., §38). That is to say, when voiceless th is voiced (as it frequently is in Dorset) Barnes prints the th in italics in 1844 (replaced by $\delta$ in 1847); if the th is voiceless in RP and is not printed in italics in 1844, we may assume that it remains voiceless in Barnes's dialect. This statement does not propose any rule by which we can predict when $t h$ will be voiced and when not: as with voiced and voiceless $s$, we are in the territory of "often but not universally" (see 8.9.1 above). This would be of little concern to readers if Barnes had stuck to his policy of indicating typographically when voiceless th becomes voiced; the problem is that he abandoned this policy in later editions, in which he gives no indication as to when a th that is voiceless in StE is to be voiced. It may therefore be helpful to list here all words in which voiceless th in RP is shown to be voiced in the poems and/or glossaries of 1844 and

1847, the 1879 Glossary, and the 1886 Glossary (p. 9): athirt and thirtauver, both and loth, thatch, thaw, thief, thiller and thillharness, thik, thimble, thin (adj.), thin (v.), thing, think and thought ( $v$. .), thistle, thorn, thumb. (Words with voiced th in RP in which the th is superfluously italicized in 1844 are omitted from this list.) The only words in which initial th is not shown to be voiced in 1844 are thick, thigh, thought (noun, and in the compounds thoughtful and thoughtless), thousand, thump, and thunder. \{It is not clear whether the single instance of italicized th- in thought, noun, in 1844 (in "The happy daes when I wer young'") is an oversight, or whether it shows that both voiced and voiceless pronunciations were acceptable.\} In the transcription of his poems I have relied on Barnes's typographical conventions in 1844 and 1847 and on his lists of the words in which th is voiced.
8.13.2 In a sentence added to $\int 38$ in the expanded Dissertation of 1847 Barnes notes the loss of medial or final th in some words: "th go out in wi, for with; gramfa'r, grandfather; grammo'r, grandmother; le's, let's." (The placement of let's in this list of words with omitted th is evidently a slip.) In the poems (both early and late editions) grandfather and grandmother are always spelled gramfer and grammer, evidently with /m/ for /nd/ and a final syllable reduced to / $\mathrm{r} /$ / With is occasionally spelled out in full, but usually it is wi, "pronounced wee" according to the 1844 Glossary. This implies lengthening as well as raising of the vowel (cf. gi'e for give, 8.15.1); since, however, wi' is rarely stressed, the likelihood must be that the sound is usually that of the "the bappY vowel" (see 7.1.2), namely /i/ rather than /i:/.
8.13.3 Though not included in Barnes's list in the preceding paragraph, clothes is evidently another word in which medial / $\delta /$ is lost, as shown both by the spellings cloas or cloaz in 1844 and by rhymes on the sound /o:z/ (e.g. a-vroze "The vrost", shows "Martin's tide"). That these rhymes are retained in later editions even when clothes has its StE spelling suggests that the pronunciation for Barnes is always /klo:z/, irrespective of the spelling.

### 8.14 THR

" $d$ is substituted for initial th; as drow for throw; droo, through; drash, thrash; drong, throng; droat, throat; drashel, threshold" (Diss., §29). In the 1863 Grammar Barnes points out that this substitution takes place "mostly before
$r$ " (p. 16); his examples suggest that it happens only before $r$. In phonemic terms initial $/ \theta \mathrm{r} /$ becomes $/ \mathrm{dr} /$, a feature widely noted by commentators on SW dialects. (Except in a few stray instances the $d r$-spellings are reinstated in Barnes's 1879 edition, though some had been abandoned in intermediate editions after 1844.) The sole exceptions to the substitution of $/ \mathrm{dr} / \mathrm{for} / \theta \mathrm{r} /$ in Barnes's poems are thrive and thrill; it may be that $/ \theta \mathrm{r} /$ is retained in thrill to prevent confusion with drill, but possible confusion between thrive and drive can hardly be urged as a cause for its retention in thrive, since drive has a different vowel in Barnes's dialect (see 7.10.6).

### 8.15 V

8.15.1 " $\nu$ is sometimes omitted, as gi'e, give; ha', have; sar, serve" (Diss., §40). Barnes's spelling in his poems suggests that in have the /v/ may be included or omitted indifferently; in serve it is usually omitted, but may be retained in rhyme where needed (as in sarve ye/starve ye, "Eclogue: The times"); in give it is normally omitted, but sometimes retained in derived forms such as givèn. Rhymes show that when /v/ is omitted from give, the vowel is raised and lengthened, producing the form /gi:/ (as in gi'e/be, "Eclogue: Father come huome").
8.15.2 For the sequence $/ \mathrm{v}(\mathrm{r}) \mathrm{n} /$ see 8.7.1.
8.16 W
8.16.1 Loss of initial /w/ is a common feature in SW dialects, but since it is a feature on which Barnes makes no comment, the only safe policy is to be guided by the spelling of 1844: his usual spelling of within and without is with no initial $w$, but there are occasional occurrences of without spelled as in StE, suggesting that forms with and without initial / w/ are both acceptable; will is usually wull but occasionally will, 'ool, or 'ul(l), so that /wul/, /wil/, and /ul/ are all possible; would is variously would, woud, wou'd, wood, woo'd, 'ood, or 'od, so that /wud/ and /ud/ are evidently both possible, even though the spellings without initial $w$ - are abandoned in later editions. Where, on the other hand, Barnes never uses spellings without $w$ - in his poems (as with woman, women,
wood, and wool), I assume that he wished initial /w/ to be retained. For one and once, both of which have initial /w/ in RP, see 7.5.7.
8.16.2 Loss of medial /w/ in words such as upward is common in regional dialects throughout England and sometimes reflected in Barnes's spelling. Athwart is always athirt (the italicized th in the spelling of 1844, "athirt," showing that loss of $/ \mathrm{w} /$ is accompanied by voicing of the preceding $/ \theta /$ to /ð/, hence /əðəırt/, see 8.13.1); somewhat is variously zome'bat, zome'at, or zummat, all of which I take to be /zımət/.
8.16.3 As Wakelin points out, in SW dialects / w/ may be added initially or after a preceding consonant before long back vowels, "but its interpretation is open to question" (I.4.4, p. 33). In Barnes's case insertion of /w/ before /o:i/ appears to be normal in boil, spoil, point, poison, toil, and boy (see 7.17.1 and 7.17.4). On the interpretation of the $w$-glide before the sound traditionally called "long $o$ " see 7.14.1-4.

### 8.17 WH

8.17.1 On the question of aspiration in words containing $w h$ - see 8.5.3.
8.17.2 Loss of medial wh is shown in spellings such as zummat for somewhat (see 8.16.2).
8.18 Y

When $y e$ is grammatically dependent on the preceding word, its initial $/ \mathrm{j} /$ is frequently lost and the /i:/ assimilated to the preceding word. Thus can ye sounds like canny and rhymes with Fanny ("Eclogue:-A bit o' sly coortèn"); tellye sounds like telly and rhymes with belly ("Eclogue:-The times"), and so on.

## By the same author

The Complete Poems of William Barnes. (Ed. with K. K. Ruthven.) 3 vols. Oxford: Oxford UP. 2013-

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## Electronic Index

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ The reasons for this break from publishing in $D C C$ are discussed in the introduction to $W B C P$ ii..

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ For a more detailed discussion of the differences in spelling and grammar between 1844 and 1879 see T. L. Burton, "What William Barnes Done: Dilution of the Dialect in Later Versions of the Poems Of Rural Life," Review of English Studies 58 (2007): 338-63.

[^2]:    ${ }^{3}$ Pollard: a tree with its top and upper branches cut back.

[^3]:    "The geäte," he cried, "a-seal'd wi' thorn Vrom harmvul veet's a-left to hold The bleäde a-springèn vrom the mwold, earth While God do ripen it to corn.

[^4]:    ${ }^{4}$ Sparrowbill: 'a small headless nail used in the soles of boots and shoes'; hence 'sparrowbill pie, anything unpalatable or unpleasant' (EDD, s.vv. Sparrable and Sparrowbill).

[^5]:    ${ }^{5}$ Pollard: a tree with its top and upper branches cut back.

[^6]:    ${ }^{6}$ Wells's symbols for this set are in fact $/ 3: /$ and $/ 3 r /$. In order to use as few symbols as possible I have substituted / / / for $/ з /$, as originally used by Daniel Jones and as re-adopted by $A E D$ and by $O E D$ in its latest online revision.

