Some Aspects of the Pronunciation of English Place-Names (IV)

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Some Interesting Cases of Anomalous Pronunciation

An analysis of the cases so far presented in these lists will show that from the pronunciation aspect English place-names fall into the following categories:

- Names pronounced entirely according to the conventions of English phonetics and orthography, e.g. Dorking (Sur.) ['dɔːkɪŋ], Otterburn (N'hum.) ['ɒtəbɜːn].
- Names pronounced regularly, but with an element which may be pronounced differently in another context, e.g. Canterbury (Kent), Oxford (Oxon.), where [bərɪ] and [fəd], while showing the weak vowel expected in this context, contrast with [ˈberɪ] and [fəd] for Bury (Lancs.) and Ford (W. Sus.) respectively.

These two categories offer no real pronunciation problem and are only mentioned in these lists, if at all, as examples of standard pronunciation in contrast with irregular forms.

- Names with two possibilities of pronunciation which are in free variation, e.g. Northampton (N'hants.) and Southampton (Hants.) where ['hæmptən] and ['æmptən] are both possible.
- Names belonging to several places, one or more of which may use a different pronunciation from the rest, although both
forms follow the norms of English pronunciation in relation to orthography, e. g. Gillingham (Kent) [ˈdʒɪlɪŋəm], cf gin and Gillingham (Dor.) [ˈgilɪŋəm], cf gift.

- Names belonging to several places, one or more of which may have a standard pronunciation while the other(s) have a non-standard one, e. g. Leigh (Kent) [ˈlɛɪ] cf sleight and Leigh (Ess.) [ˈliː], non-standard.

- Names with varying degrees of non-standard pronunciation, e. g. Cleobury (Shrops.) [ˈklɪəbəri] (irregular first element) Dunholme (Lincs.) [ˈdʌnəm] (irregular final element) Chettiscombe (Dev.) sometimes [ˈtʃɛskəm] (middle element omitted)

- Torpenhow (Cum) [ˈtrɪpənə] (total general irregularity).

In addition, one must add the cases where a standard and accepted pronunciation goes hand in hand with an irregular one which is still used by older local people, in most cases this irregular form being practically extinct. Here we can class Daventry (N'hants.) [ˈdeɪvəntrɪ] once [ˈdeɪntrɪ], Cirencester (Glos.) [ˈsaɪrənsɛstə/ˈsɪsɪtə], Lowestoft (Suf.) [ˈləʊstəf/ˈləʊstəf]. In a few cases the number of local people who use the irregular alternative may be considerable (as for [ˈbrʌmɪdʒəm], a local version of Birmingham, which may even be spelt out as Brummagem), and there are also instances where the owners of historic houses and their friends use a different pronunciation from that of other people, as a class-marker, e. g. Harewood (W. Yorks.) [ˈhɑːrəwud] but [ˈhaːwud] in Harewood House.

Before continuing List B I would like to examine one or two particularly interesting cases of irregular pronunciation, which show both the tenacity of old, non-spelling pronunciations and also how easy it is for the popular mind to generate myths about such things.

Wilshamstead/Wilstead (Beds.) BBC gives the longer form as the main entry, adding 'also spelt Wilstead'. It then lists the two pronunciations [ˈwɪlʃəmstɛd] and [ˈwɪlstɛd]. Eckwall gives only the long spelling and the short pronounced form. EPNS III does the
same and then lists the various appearances of the name in writing from the earliest records. The earliest instance of the short form *Wilstead* is shown as 1780, and it is unclear whether the contracted form existed in speech much earlier. Both *Johnston’s Road Atlas* (1963) and the *Geographia Road Atlas* (1980) have *Wilshamstead*. In *Britain Magazine* for August, 1978 has a short article (p. 19) stating that Ordnance Survey maps once used the longer version, but changed them to match the short form of the road signs in the area. At the same time the village decided to change the road signs to match the map, so now the road signs have the longer, and OS maps the shorter, form. The article describes the parish council as ‘changing the name’ of the village and this rather suggests that in the popular mind the two forms are regarded as two names rather than one name having a longer written form and a contracted pronunciation, a not uncommon phenomenon of which examples are *Coggeshall* (Ess.), now ['kɒɡʃəl] but once ['kɒksl], *Garboldisham* (Norf.) ['ɡɑːblʃəm], *Gloucester* (Glos.) ['ɡlʌstə]. This impression is confirmed by a letter in a quite different field (*Antiquarian Horology*, Volume 9, Number 8, September 1976, page 938) where an eighteenth century clockmaker is described as marrying a resident of ‘Wilshamstead ..... now called *Wilstead*.’ In fact it is quite likely that in the clockmaker’s time the pronunciation was already ['wilsted], even though the longer spelling was used. What is interesting is that whereas in many cases of contracted pronunciations with longer spellings the modern trend is for the spoken form to adapt itself to the spelling (as in modern *Daventry* (N’hants.) ['dævəntri], *Coggeshall* (Ess.) ['kɒɡʃəl] in the present case the spelling is adapting itself to the pronunciation—though the old spelling is proving hard to eradicate.

*Ebrington* (Glos.) BBC gives the modern pronunciation ['ebrɪŋtən], but mentions the older one ['iːbətən]. (This is rendered ['iːbətən] in *EPNS XXXVIII.* This pronunciation appears to go back to an earlier version of the village’s name, *Ebberton* or *Ebarton,
which does not appear in the records after 1700, so it is remarkable
that the spoken form [ɪəbɒtən] has persisted into this century. BBC
calls it a ‘strictly local’ pronunciation and it is interesting that Daniel
Jones, in his English Pronouncing Dictionary mentions this name
with the modern form of pronunciation only.

Birmingham (W. Mid.) The standard spoken form is of course
[ˈbɜːmədʒəm]. EPNS XIII gives an interesting comment on the well-
known local pronunciation [ˈbrʌmɪdʒəm]. ‘Occasional metathesis of
r, giving forms with initial Br-, is found from an early date. Later
this established itself as the regular local pronunciation’. It then
explains how in the 13th century the medial -ng- came to be
pronounced [ndʒ] and then [dʒ], and this gave rise to the form
[ˈbrʌmɪdʒəm] in which the influence of the nearby place-name
Bromwich [ˈbrʌmɪʃ] has been important. Another local pronunciation
given by EPNS is [ˈbɜːmədʒəm], but this is definitely not R. P.

The Rodings (Ess.) The group of eight villages known as The
Rodings are now all pronounced [ˈrəʊdɪŋ], but BBC says that the old
form [ˈruːdɪŋ] has ‘not entirely succumbed’. It is preserved in the
written form Roothing for the civil parish and, sometimes, in the
name of just one of the villages, White Roding or Roothing. Daniel
Jones, writing in 1917, gives the pronunciation as ‘locally generally
[ˈruːdɪŋ]’, and adds that ‘the pronunciation [ˈrəʊdɪŋ] is being en-
couraged by the local county council, and will doubtless become the
accepted form before long.’ That the spelling Roothing, which does
not appear in any of the old records according to Eckwall, has at
last appeared as an encouragement to the traditional pronunciation,
is another example of the tenacity of the older forms.

Sawbridgeworth (Herts.) is given in BBC as [ˈsɔːbrɪdʒwɔθ] and
also [ˈsæpswɔθ]. EPNS XV has ‘olim [ˈsæps(w)əθ]’ and the written
form Sapsworth can be found in 1565. Another form, [ˈsæpsed], is
said to have existed at least early this century, as the following
quaint rhyme, for which I no longer have the reference, shows:

There once was a young man of Sawbridgeworth,
Who threw half a brick at a Chawbridgeworth;
He was given in charge,
And he won't be at large
Until several months have Elawbridgeworth!

If the last words of the first, second and last lines are pronounced
as if written *Sapsed*, *chap's* (*h*)ead and *elapsèd* respectively, the
meaning becomes clear.

Mr Michael Horne, of Nagoya University, who knows the area
of Sawbridgeworth, tells me that he has never heard of any other
pronunciation than *'sɔ:brɪdʒwəθ*. If *['sæpswəθ]* or *['sæpsed]* are
still used at all, they must be limited to the oldest residents.

*Bobbingworth* or *Bovinger* (Ess.) at first sight appears to be a
genuine case of a village having two distinct names, cf *Iwerne
Courtney* or *Shroton* (Dor.) However, the existence of such intermediate
forms as *Bobyniour* (1511), the phonetic similarity of *b* and *v*, and
cases of Old English *-worth* changing to *-ger* as in *Abinger* (Sur.)
show us that the two forms are in fact related, though it is inter-
esting that they appear to have existed together for a long time, and
certainly since the 16th century. *EPNS* XII says that the Ordnance
Survey 1" map gives the name *Bovinger* to a locality shown on the
6" map as *Upper Bobbingworth Green*, the main village being *Bobbing-
worth* in both cases. Adding to the complication is *BBC*’s infor-
mation that the Post Office at this village is called *Bovinger*, though
it is implied that the more commonly used name for the place is
Bobbingworth. *Johnston's Road Atlas* only has *Bobbingworth*, but the
more recent *Geographia* follows the convention of the 1" OS map.
*BBC* gives the pronunciations *['bɒbɪŋwɜːθ]* and *['bɒvɪŋdʒə]*, while
*EPNS* only has *['boʊvɪŋdʒə]*, implying that this is the local pronun-
ciation of the written form *Bobbingworth*.

The above six interesting cases are only a small fraction of the
instances of doubt over the spelling and pronunciation of English
place-names; they show us that even though spelling pronunciations
are becoming common they do not always win the day.
The remainder of this instalment will comprise the end of List B, covering the irregular pronunciations of initial elements and simplex names.

**List B (continued)**

QUA — ['kwɔ:] in Quantock Hills (Som.) ['kwɔntɔk] and Quatford (Shrops, not in BBC) ['kwɔtʃɔd], but [kwe:] in Quadring (Lincs.) and Quainton (Bucks.). [kwɔ:] is found in the simplex Quarr Abbey (IoW) and in Quarles (Norf.) [kwɔ:lz] and Quarley (Hants.).

QUE — [kwe] in Queniborough (Leics.) ['kwənibɔːrə] and Quenington (Glos.) but [kʌ] in Quemerford (Wilts.) ['kwəməfəd].

QUERN — [kwɔ:] or [kwa:] in Quernmore (Lancs.) ['kwɔ:maʊ/ 'kwa:maʊ].

QUETH — Quethiock (Corn) can be ['kwɛθɪk], ['kwʌθɪk] or ['kwɪθɪk] according to BBC.

QUORN
This simplex, given as [kwɔ:n] in BBC and [kɔ:n] in BG gives its name to the Quorn Hunt and takes its name from Quemerton (Leics.). The nearby village is Quorndon ['kwɔ:nəʊn].

QUY
[kwaɪ] is the name of a stream near Cambridge and was formerly that of a railway station, now defunct. The village has long since merged with its neighbour to form the village of Stow-cum-Quy ['stɔʊkʌm 'kwai].

RAA — Raans Manor (Bucks.) is [reɪnz].

RAL — BBC gives ['ræli] for Raleigh in the names Colaton Raleigh and Withycombe Raleigh (Dev.). Eckwall gives the same pronunciation for this name. I have heard the village of Combe Raleigh (Dev.) pronounced in this way and also as ['ræli] and ['ræli], all three versions being accepted pronunciations of the name of
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the famous Elizabethan explorer, Sir Walter Raleigh. BBC suggests that ['rə:li] was the form most likely used by Raleigh's contemporaries, so this may also be the traditional pronunciation of the places, though it is not certain from the evidence that they and the family are connected.

Ranelagh Gardens, Chelsea (Lond.) are ['rænɪlə]. This is of course an Irish name, the gardens having been made in the 18th century by Richard Jones, 3rd Viscount Ranelagh (Dictionary of National Biography, Vol. X) There are now a number of other streets and areas in and around London with the same name, and it is at least probable that some of them are pronounced locally ['reɪnɪlə], a nearer approximation to the spelling.

Raphael Park (Lond.) is ['reɪfl].

Raulton Head (Cum.) is ['raʊtən] or ['raʊftən].

Raunds (N'hants.) is ['rəʊnds].

['reɪvən] in Ravenglass (Cum.) and East Ravendale (Hum.) ['reɪvəndəl] also Ravenscar (N. Yorks., not in BBC) ['reɪvənskə:] [ˌrævns] in Ravensden (Beds.) ['rævnsdən].

Raveningham (Norf.) can be ['ræv(ə)nɪnəm] or ['rænɪŋəm], and BBC points to the latter form as that usual for Raveningham Hall.

['ræs] is used for Ravenstondale (Cum.) ['ræsɔndəl], not in BBC, but in BG. EPNS V gives ['reɪnzθɔːrp] as a local pronunciation of Ravensthorpe Manor; the vowel-sound here is plainly that of Yorkshire dialect so it is a question whether local RP speakers say ['reɪnzθɔːrp]. Neither BBC, BP, Eckwall nor EPNS have anything to say about the pronunciation of the places named Ravensthorpe in W. Yorks. and
N'hants., so it is probably ['reivənzθɔp].

RAW —
Out and Upper Rawcliffe (Lancs, not in BBC) are ['rɔ:klif]. ['rɔ:] is also found in Rawreth (Ess.) ['rɔ:θ] and the River Rawthey (Cum.) but Rawtenstall (Leics.) can be either ['rɔ:tnəstål] or ['rɔ:tənstål].

REA
There are several rivers and streams with this name. BBC gives [reɪ], but not whether the Cambs., Shrops., Here., or War. rivers are all pronounced in this way.

REDEN —
Redenhall (Norf.) ['redənhol].

REEP —
Both places called Reepham, in Norf. and Lincs., are ['ri:fəm] according to BBC.

REI —
[rɛɪ] in Reigate (Sur.) ['raɪɡt], but [riː] in Reighton (N. Yorks.) ['rɪtən].

REVES —
Revesby (Lincs.) ['riːvzə].

REYMER —
Reymerston (Norf.) ['remərstan].

RIE —
Rievaulx Abbey (N. Yorks.) can be ['riːvɔ:l] or ['rivæ].

RIMING —
Rimington (Lancs.) ['rɪmɪŋtən].

RIP —
Ripon (N. Yorks.) ['rɪpən].

RIS —
Risley (Derby.) ['rɪzl].

RIVEL —
Rivelin Bridge (S. Yorks.) is ['rɪvəlɪn].

ROCH
The simplex Roch (G. Man.) and the similar form Roche (Corn) are both [rəʊf]. Rochdale (G. Man.), Rochford (Ess.) and Rochester (Kent) are all pronounced with [rʊf].

ROD —
Rodmersham (Kent) ['rɔdməʃəm], but the Rodings (Ess.) (Abbess, Aythorpe, Beauchamp, Berners, High, Leaden, Margaret and White Roding) are ['rɔdɪŋ]. The last of these is still sometimes written White Rothing and pronounced ['ruːθɪŋ], according to BBC.

ROLLES — [rɔulz] in Rollesby (Norf.) and [rɔuls] in Rolleston (Leics., Notts. and Staffs., and Rolleston (Wilts.), all ['rɔulstən].

ROLVEN —
Rolvenden (Kent) ['rɒlvəndən]. Anciently this was
no doubt [:rəʊvən'dɛn], as with other Kentish place-names in -den.

**ROM —**

*Romford* (Lond.) is [:rɒmfʊd] or [:rʌmfʊd]. BBC also gives these pronunciations for the same place-name described as being in Kent. However, the maps do not show one, but there is another *Romford* in Dorset. Perhaps this is meant.

*Romsey* (Hants.) is [:rʌmzɪ]. *Romanby* (N. Yorks.) is [:rəʊmənbi] and *Eckwall* gives *Romansleigh* (Dev.) as [:rʌmzli].

**ROTH —**

*Rothamsted* (Herts.) [:rəθɔmstɛd]. [:rθ] is also found for *Rothwell* (Lincs., W. Yorks.) and *Rothwell* (N' hants.), which last can also be [:rəʊθɛl]. The *th* is voiced in *Rotherfield* (E. Sus.) and *Rotherfield Greys* and *Peppard* (Oxon.), also *Rotherham* (S. Yorks.) [:rəθərɛm] and the *River Rother*, a common river-name in half a dozen counties. BBC gives *Rothley* as [:rəʊθɛli] and *Eckwall* confirms this as the pronunciation for the place of that name in Leics. For *Rothley* (N'hum.) I can find no evidence, but *Eckwall*'s silence suggests the possibility of [:rθɛli].

**ROUGH —**

*Rougham* (Norf.) and *Rougham Green* (Suff.) are both [:rəfəm]. *Roughlee* (Lancs.) is [:rʌflɛi:]. [:rəv-] is used for *Roughton* (Norf., Shrops.) and *Rough Tor* (Dev.) [:raʊtɔː], but *Roughton* (Lincs.) is [:rʌtən].

**ROUS —**

[:ruːz] or [:rəʊz] in *Rousdon* (Dev.), [:rəʊs] or [:rəʊʃ] in *Rousham* (Oxon.) and [:rəʊs] in *Rous Lench* (Here.) [:raʊs'lenʃ]

**ROUTH**

This simplex is [:rəʊθ] in *Routh* (Hum, not in BBC.) Usually [:rəʊ] as in *Rowarth* (Derby.) [:rəʊθɛ], *Rowde* (Wilts.) (though *Eckwall* gives [:rəʊd]), *Rowton* (Ches., Shrops. (3)), *Rowston* (Lincs.), *Rowden* (Dev.) *Rowden Down* (Wilts.), *Rowledge* (Sur.) [:rəʊldʒ], *Rowner*
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(Hants.) *Rowridge* (Dev.) and *Rowsham* (Bucks.). 
[ˈrɔʊdʒ] is found in *Rowley Mile* at Newmarket (Suff.) and *Rowley* (Derby.). *Rowhege* (Ess.) can be [ˈrəʊˌhɛdʒ] or [ˈrɔʊˌhɛdʒ], according to BBC. *Rowrah* (Cum, not in BBC.) is [ˈruːrə]. according to Eckwall.

**RUAR** —
*Ruardean* (Glos.) [ˈruərˌdeɪn].

**RUG** —
*Rugby* (Staffs.) is [ˈrægbi], but *Rugeley* (Staffs.) is [ˈruːdʒli].

**RUIS** —
*Ruishton* (Som.) [ˈruːʃtən] but *Ruislip* (Lond.) [ˈruːslɪp].

**RUSH** —
*Rusholme* (G. Man.) is [ˈrʌʃəm]* and *Rushock* (Here. (2), not in BBC) [ˈrʌʃək].

**RUS** —
[ˈrʌs] in *Rusland* (Cum.) and [ˈræs] in *Ruswarp* (N. Yorks.), [ˈræsəp] which Eckwall gives as [ˈruːzəp], with the local dialect vowel.

**RUTH** —
[ˈrʌθ] in *Ruthwaite* (Cum.) [ˈrʌθwɛlt/ˈrʌθət].

**RUY** —
*Ruyton-Eleven-Towns* (Shrops.) [ˈraɪtən ɪˈlevən ˈtaʊnz] is given in some authorities (*BG, Geographia Atlas*) as *Ruyton-XI-Towns*.

**RYAR** —
*Ryarsh* (Kent) is [ˈrʌəʃ].

**RYD** —
*Rydal* (Cum.) [ˈrædəl].

**SA** —
[ˈsɛr] in *Saccombe* (Herts.) and *Saham Toney* (Norf.) [ˈsɛhəm ˈtɔnɪ].

**SAC** —
*Sacriston Heugh* (Dur.), a hill, is [ˈsækristən].

**SAIGH** —
*Saighton* (Ches.) [ˈsetən].

**SAINT**
Places with names which consist of or include saints’ names as their initial element are in List D.

**SAL** —
This initial element has two common realisations and some irregular ones:
[ˈsɔːl] in *Salcombe* (Dev.), also [ˈsɒlkəm], *Salcey*

* Daniel Jones, however, says this is ‘rare’ and gives [ˈrʌʃəm] as the usual pronunciation.
Forest (N'hants.), Salisbury (Wilts.) ['sɔːlzbɔːri] or ['sɔːlzbrɪ], Salte (Norf.), also spelt Sall, Great and Little Salkeld (Cum.), and places beginning Salt-, as Salthouse (Norf.) Saltmarshe (Hum., not in BBC), Saltley (W. Mid.) (but see below, Saltfleethy). [sæl] in Salfords (Sur.) ['sælfədz] and Salwick (Lancs.) ['sælɪk] or ['sælwɪk].

Salford (Lancs.) is ['sɔːlfəd], but the place of the same name in Beds. is ['sæfəd] in BBC (Eckwall and EPNS III have ['sɔːfəd]. Salmonby (Lincs.) can be either ['sæmənbi] or ['sælmənbi]. Saltfleethy (Lincs.) in now usually ['sɔːltʃliːtbi] according to BBC, which also gives the alternative ['sɔːlbɪ], unnoticed by Eckwall.

SAMLES — Samlesbury (Lancs.) is ['sæmzbɔːri] or ['sæmzbrɪ]
SAND — ['sænd] in Sandhurst (Berks., Kent), Sandringham (Norf.) and Sandwich (Kent) ['sændwɪtʃ], but [sæn] in Sanderstead (Sur.) ['sændəstæd].
SARIS — Sarisbury (Hants.) can be ['sɔːzbɔːrɪ] or ['sæzbɔːrɪ] according to BBC.
SAUGH — Great and Little Saughall (Ches.) are ['sɔːkl].
SAV — Savernake (Wilts.) ['sævənæk].
SCA — [skɔː] in Scafell* Pike (Cum.) ['skɔːfel 'paɪk] [skæθ] in Scarisbrick (Lancs.) ['skæzбрɪk] and [skɔː] in Scartho (Hum.), also spelt Scarthoe (both Johnston and Geographia have the former).
SCAL — Scalby (Hum., N. Yorks.) can be ['skɔːlbɪ] or ['skɔːbɪ], according to BBC. The same omission of [l] is possible with Scalford (Leics.) ['skɔː(l)faːd].
SCRAIN — Scrainwood (N'hum.) is ['skrænwald] in Eckwall (not in BBC).

* the stress is on both syllables ['skɔːfel] when Pike is omitted.
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**SCREVE** — Screveton (Notts.) ['skrevitan] or ['skrɪtən].

**SCRIVELS** — Scrivelsby (Lincs.) ['skrɪvəlzbi] or ['skrɪlzbi].

**SEAV** — Seavington (Som.) ['sevɪntən].

**SEBERG** — Sebergham (Cum) ['sebroʊm].

**SEEND** — Seend (Wilt.) ['siːnd].

**SEIGE** — Seighford (Staffs.) ['sɛfəd].

**SEIS** — Seisdon (Staffs.) ['sɪzdən].

**SEL** — Selham (W. Sus.) ['siːləm] or ['seləm].

**SELMES** — Selmoston (E. Sus.) is ['sɛlnztən] in BBC but ['sɪmsən] in *Eckwall*. The former is perhaps a recently adopted spelling pronunciation.

**SELS** — BBC rather curiously gives Selsey (W. Sus.) as ['sɛlzɪ] but *Selsey Bill*, the nearby headland, as ['selzɪ] or ['sɛlzɪ].

**SEWER** — Sewerby (Hum.) ['suəbɪ].

**SEZIN** — Sezincote (Glos.) ['sɪzɪŋkət].

**SHAKE** — Shakerley (Lancs.) ['ʃəkəli].

**SHAL** — BBC says that both places called *Shalford* (Ess., Sur.) are ['ʃælfəd]. *Shalden Green* (Hants.) and *Shaldon* (Dev.) can be ['ʃɔl] or ['ʃɔl].

**SHAUGH** — Shaugh Prior (Dev.) is ['ʃə: 'præɪə].

**SHEEP** — Sheepwash (Dev., N'hum.) are not in BBC, but I have found no evidence to contradict the obvious rendering ['ʃiːpwɔʃ]. *Sheepscote* (Glos.), however, is ['ʃepskəm]. Eckwall spells it *Sheepscote*.

**SHEP** — ['ʃep] in *Shephall* (Herts.) ['ʃəpl], *Shepherdine* (Avon) ['ʃepədeɪn] and *Shepshead* (Leics., not in BBC), formerly ['ʃepezd] but now usually ['ʃepʃed].

**SHIP** — Shipbourne (Kent) ['ʃɪbzən].

**SHOL** — ['ʃɔul] in *Sholden* (Kent) and *Sholing* (Hants.).

**SHOTES** — Shotesham (Norf.) ['ʃɔtʃəm].

**SHOTTIS** — Shottisham ( Suff.) ['ʃɔtʃəm].

**SHRA** — Shrwardine (Shrops.) ['ʃrɛrədəin].
SHREWS —  
Shrewsbury (Shrops.) ['ʃrəuzbəri] or ['ʃruːzbaːri]. BG says that the first of these is the preferred local pronunciation.

SHRO —  
Shroton (Dor.) ['ʃrəutən]. This village is also known as Iwerne Courtney ['juːn 'kɔːtni].

SIBLE —  
Sible Hedingham (Ess.) ['sɪbl 'hedɪŋəm]. Eckwall gives the pronunciation of the second part as ['hɪnɪŋəm].

SIDE —  
Sidestrand (Norf.) ['səɪdstrænd], also ['səɪdɪstrænd].

SIDLES —  
Sidlesham (W. Sus.) ['sɪdləm].

SIMON —  
[ˈsɪmən] in Simonsbath (Som.) and Simonstone (Lancs.) ['sɪmənstɔːn] but ['səɪmən] in Simonswood (Mer.) and Simonside (N'hum.).

SIS —  
['saɪz] in Sisland (Suff.) but Siston (Avon) is ['səɪstən] or ['səɪson]

SKELM —  
Skelmersdale (Lancs.) ['skelməzdeɪl] or ['skeməzdeɪl].

SKEY —  
Skeyton (Norf.) ['skəɪtən].

SLAITH —  
Slaithwaite (W. Yorks.) ['slaɪθweɪt] or ['slaʊt].

SLAUGH —  
Usually ['slɔː] as in Upper and Lower Slaughter (Glos.) and Slaughterford (Wilts.), but note Slaugham (W. Sus.) ['slɔːfəm] or ['slɔːfəm].

SLEIGHTS —  
BBC gives Sleights (N. Yorks.) as ['slɛɪts], but EPNS V has ['sleɪts]. Curiously, Daniel Jones, in his English Pronouncing Dictionary, has the former, while Eckwall gives the latter.

SNETTIS —  
Snettisham (Norf.) can be ['snetʃəm], ['snetʃəm] or ['snetʃəm].

SOMER —  
Apparently invariably ['səmə], as in Somerby (Leics., Lincs.), Somerset, Somercotes (Derby.) ['səmekəuts], Somerleyton (Suff.) ['sɔmələtən].

SOMPT —  
Sompting (W. Sus.) ['sʌmptɪŋ] or ['sʌmptɪŋ].

SONN —  
Sonning (Berks.) ['sɔnɪŋ] or ['sɔnɪŋ].

SOUR —  
Sourton (Dev.) ['sɔ:tən].

SOUTH —  
Sometimes ['sɔːθ] and sometimes ['sɔːθ]. The first
is used for Southall (Lond.), Southampton (Hants.) [ˈsauθhæmpən] or [ˈsauθæmpən], Southsea (Hants.), Southleigh (Dev.) [ˈsauθli:] (also [ˈsauθli]), Southwold (Suff.) and Southminster (Ess.). The second is used for Southrey (Lincs.) [ˈsʌðri], Southwark (Lond.) [ˈsʌðæk], Southwell (Notts.) [ˈsʌðl] and Southwick (N’hants.) [ˈsʌðɪk]. Southwick (Hants., IoW) can be either [ˈsʌð] or [ˈsauθ], but BBC says that in the Hampshire case [ˈsʌðɪk] is the more common pronunciation.

Swer - Sowerby Bridge (W. Yorks.) is [ˈsauəbi] or [ˈsauəbi]. For Sowerby (N. Yorks.) BBC gives [ˈsauəbi]. Daniel Jones gives [ˈsɔːəbi] as an obsolete version of this.

Sparsholt - Sparsholt (Hants.) [ˈspə:ʃəlt].

Spetisbury - Spetisbury (Dor.) [ˈspətʃəri].

Spital - Spital-in-the-Street (Lincs.) and Spitalfields (Lond.) are both [ˈspɪtl].

Spondon - Spondon (Derby.) [ˈspɔndən] or [ˈspu:nən].

Sproughton - Sproughton (Suff.) [ˈsprɔ:tən].

Sproston - Sproston (Norf.) [ˈsprɔstən].

Stalham - Stalham (Norf.) and Stalisfield Kent are [ˈstæl], but Stallbridge (Norf.) is [ˈstælbrɪdʒ].

Stallingborough - Stallingborough (Lincs.) [ˈstæ:lnbɔ:ə].

Stalybridge - Stalybridge (G. Man.) [ˈstælibrɪdʒ].

Stam - Usually [ˈstæm] as in Stamford (Lincs.), but note Stamfordham (N’hum.), still sometimes [ˈstæmətən] according to BBC, otherwise [ˈstæmfədəm].

Stare - Stareton (War.) [ˈstə:tən].

Staughton - [stɔːtən] in Great Staughton (Cambs.) and Little Staughton (Beds.).

Stave - Stavely (Derby.) is [ˈstɛvli], but Stavely (Cum.) [ˈstɛvəli].
STEVER — *Staverton* (Glos.) is ['stævətən], but *Eckwall* says that the place of the same name in N'hants. is ['stætən]. This is probably obsolete by now. *BBC* gives the same as for Glos.

STEYN — *The Steyne*, a street in Brighton (E. Sus.) is ['sti:n], but *Steyning* (E. Sus.) is ['steniŋ].

STIFF — *Stiffkey* (Norf.) is now ['stɪfki:], but formerly it was ['stɪ(j)u:ki:], a pronunciation which survives in the name of its famous cockles, 'Stewkey Blues' (*BG*).

STIP — *Stiperstones* (Shrops.) ['staiəpəstəunz].

STIS — *Stisted* (Ess.) ['staɪstɪd].

STIVI — *Stivichall* (W. Mid.) ['stɪvɪʃ] or ['stɪrʃ:].

STOG — *Stogumber* (Som.) ['stəʊgʌmbr] or ['stɒɡʌmbrə].

STON — ['stɔn] in *Stonham* (Ess.), *Stonham Aspall* (Suff.), *Stonor* (Oxon.) ['stɔnə] and *Stoneaston* (Som.).

STOUGH — ['stɔː] in *Stoughton* (Sur.)

[stɔː] in *West Stoughton* (Som.)

[stɔː] in *Stoughton* (Leics., W. Sus.). *Eckwall* has ['stɔːtən] for the last of these.

STOUL — *Stoulton* (Here.) ['stɔːltən]. *Eckwall* gives ['stɔːtən].

STOUR — As a simplex, is a common river name. In Suff. and Ess., the pronunciation is [stɔː], in Kent [stua] or [stʌə], but *Stourmouth*, on the river in that county, is usually ['stɔːmɔːθ]. The Dor.-Hants. *Stour* can be [stua] or [stʊə], but *Stour Provost* and *Stour or Stower Row*, in Dor., are both [stua].
Some Aspects of the Pronunciation of English Place-Names (IV)

Stourport-on-Severn (Here.) has [stɔʊə] or [stɔː], but Stourbridge (W. Mid.) has ['stɔʊə] or ['stəʊə]. [stɜː] is used for Stourton (W. Yorks.) and [stɔː] for Stourton Caundle (Dor.) but either can be used for Stourton (Wilts.). Stourhead House (Wilts.) is either ['stɔːhed] or ['stauəd].

**STOW**

BBC gives this as [stau], without specifying whether it applies to all the places of this name in Corn., Lincs., N'hants., Shrops. and Staffs. Stow-on-the-Wold (Glos.) is certainly [stəʊ]. So is Stow Bedon (Norf.). ['stəʊ 'biːdən].

**STOWE**

Stowe (Bucks.) [stəʊ].

**STOWT** — Stowting (Kent) ['staʊtɪŋ].

**STREAT** — [streɪt] in Streatham (Lond.) ['streθəm] and Streatley (Beds.), but Streatley (Berk.) is ['streɪtlɪ].

**STROUD**

Stroud (Glos., Hants.) ['streʊd].

**STROX** — Stroxton (Lincs.) ['strɒksən] or ['strəʊsən].

**SWA** — [swə] in Swaby (Lincs.) ['swəbɪ] and Swafied (Norf.).

**SWAL** — Swalcliffe (Oxon.) is ['swɛklɪf] but Swalwell (Tyne) is ['swɔlwl].

**SWARDES** — Swardeston (Norf.) ['swoːstən].

**SWARKES** — Swarkeston (Derby) ['swərkstən].

**SWAT** — Swaton (Lincs.) ['swətən].

**SWAYTH** — Swaythling (Hants, nor in BBC.) ['swɛthlɪŋ].

**SYM** — Symond’s Yat (Here.) (somes spelt Symonds Yat) is ['sɪmənz'jæt]. Symondsbury (Dor.) is ['sɪməndzbəri].

**SYRE** — Syresham (N’hants.) is not in BBC, but given by Eckwall as ['sɪrəm]. EPNS X has ['səɪəm, 'sɜːsəm, 'sərəsəm].

**SYS** — Syston (Leics., Lincs.) is ['saiəstən]. BBC does not give the pronunciation of the town of Sysonby (Leics.) but the baronetcy of the name is ['səsənbi].

**TACOLNES** — Tacolneston (Norf.) is in both BBC and Eckwall as
Christopher Powell

['tæklstən].

**TAL —** Talkin (Cum.) ['tɔ:kin].

**TAM —** Tamar, the river between Dev. and Corn., is ['teimə].

*Tamworth* (Staffs.) ['tæməθ] or ['tæməθ].

*Tamerton Foliot* (Dev.) ['tæmətən 'fəuliət].

**TARDE —** Tardebigge (Here.) ['ta:di'bɪg].

**TARPOR —** Tarporley (Ches.) ['tə:poʊli].

**TAS —** Tashburgh (Norf.) ['teizbərə].

**TAT —** Tatenhill (Staffs.) ['teitənɦɪ]. Tatham (Lancs.) ['teɪtm] [teɪtəm].

**TAUN —** Taunton (Som.) ['tɔ:ntən]. A local form is ['tə:ntən].

**TAV —** ['teɪv] in Taverham (Norf.) ['teɪvərəm] and Mary Tavy and Peter Tavy (Dev.) ['teɪvi].

**TEIGH** Teigh (Leics.) [ti:].

**TEIGN —** The River Teign (Dev.) is [tiːn] or [tin] according to BBC. Teignmouth (Dev.) may be pronounced with either a short or long vowel, but the form ['tnməθ] is preferred. The same may hold for Teigngrace (Dev.), as this is given as ['ti:ŋgres] by BBC and ['tinggres] by Eckwall, and EPNS IX. Eckwall gives Teignhead (Dev.) as ['tinəd], and points out that the derivation is quite different from that of the others, meaning ‘ten hides’. It occurs not by itself, but in the combinations Stoke-in-Teignhead ['stəʊk in 'tinəd] and Combe-in Teignhead ['kuːm in 'tinəd]. Drewsteignton, near Okehampton (Dev.) and Bishopsteignton and Kingsteignton, near Newton Abbot in the same county, are all pronounced with ['tein], according to BBC.

**TEISE** The River Teise (Kent) is ['tiːz].

**TERL —** Terling (Ess.) is ['tə:ln] or ['tə:ln].

**TEST —** Teston (Kent) ['tiːzən]. Any connection with the name of the River Teise (see above) would be curious, as that river flows into the Medway, on
which the village stands, some miles upstream.

TEYN — Teynham (Kent) ['teɪnəm] or ['teɪnəm].

THAME — Thame (Oxon.) [teɪm].

THAMES — River Thames [temz].

THELNET — Thelnetham (Suff.) ['θel'nəθm].

THREEK — Threckingham (Lincs.) is ['θrektʃəm]. Eckwall and Johnston both spell it Threckingham, but the more recent Geographia has the older spelling.

THROUGH — Througham (Glos.) ['θrəfəm].

THROW — Throwley (Kent) ['θrɔːli] or ['θrɔːli].

THURNS — Thurnscoe (S. Yorks.) ['θɔːnskəʊ].

THURSTON — Thurston (Suff.) is ['θɔːs'tɔːn], but Thurstonfield (Cum.) ['θɔːstənfiːld].

TIDE — Tideford (Corn) ['tɪdfəd].

TIDEN — Tidenham (Glos.) ['tɪdənəm].

TIDES — Tideswell (Derby) ['tʌɪdzwel] or ['tɪdzə].

TIV — Tiverton (Dev.) ['tɪvətən]. Tivetshall (Norf.) ['tɪvɪtʃəl].

TODMOR — Todemorden (W. Yorks.) ['tɒdmədən] or ['tɒdmədən].

TOLLES — Tolleshunt Knights, Major and D’Arcy (Ess.) ['təulzhant 'nərts, 'miːdʒə, 'dɑːsi]. Also Tollesbury (Ess.) ['təulzbərɪ].

TOL — [tɒl] in Tolpuddle (Dor.) and Tolgullow (Corn) [tɒl'ɡʌləʊ] but Tolworth (Sur.) can have either [tɒl] or [təul].

TON — Tonbridge (Kent) ['tʌnbrɪdʒ]. Tonwell (Herts.) ['tʌnəl].

TONGE — Tonge (Kent, sometimes spelt Tong), Tonge-cum-Breightmet ['tɒŋ kʌm 'breɪmtə] (G. Man.) and Tonge (Leics.) are all [tɒŋ].

TOPPES — Toppesfield (Ess.) ['tɒpsfiːld] or ['tɒpsfiːld].

TORPEN — Torpenhow (Cum.) ['tɔrpənɔ] or ['tɔːpənɔ].

TOT — Totnes (Dev.) ['tɒtniːz]. Totley (Derby.) ['tɒtlɪ]. Toton (Notts.) ['tɒtən].

TOV — Tovil (Kent) ['tʌvɪl] or ['tʌvɪl].
TOW —  
*Towcester* (N'hants.) is ['tɔʊstə] in BBC and Eckwall, who also gives ['tɔʊstə] as an alternative. *Towndenack* (Corn) [tɔu'wɛnæk]. *Tow Law* (Dur.) is ['tɔulɔ:]. *Townshend* (Corn.) is ['tɔʊnzənd].

TRE —  
This typical Cornish prefix is usually [tri] with stress on the following syllable: thus *Trebartha* (not in BBC) [tri'ba:θə] *Trebarwith* [tri'ba:wiθ], *Tregeenna* [tri'genə], *Trebehor* [tri'biə], *Tregolls* [tri'gɔlz], *Tregonning* [tri'ɡɔnɪŋ], *Trevethick* [tri'veθɪk] *Trewidland* [tri'wɪdlænd]. In some polysyllabic names, however, it becomes [tre] and the stress falls on the third syllable: *Tregajorran* [treɡəˈdʒɔrən], *Tregavethan* [treɡə'veθən], *Tregaminian* [treɡəˈmɪniən], *Tregeseal* [treɡəˈsiəl] or ['treɡə'siːl], *Tregonetha* [treɡəˈnɛθə], *Tregonissey* [treɡə'nɪs]. Other exceptions are *Trematon* ['tremətən], *Trewoon* ['trʊən], and *Tregony* ['tregənɪ]. Note also *Tresmeer* [treb'miə]. Outside Cornwall, *Tre-* is stressed in *Treborough* (Som., not in BBC) ['tri:bərə]. I have heard *Tretire* (Here.) pronounced as ['triːtaɪə], but do not know if this is the only accepted pronunciation. *Treasles* (Lancs.) is ['treɪlz].

TROTTIS —  
*Trottiscliffe* (Kent) is ['trotɪsklɪf] or ['trosli] in BBC. In Issac Taylor’s *Words and Places* (London, 1888), only the second of these is given, he spells it *Trotterscliffe*.

TROW —  
*Trowbridge* (Wilts.) and *Trowse Newton* (Norf.) both have ['trɔː]. *Trowell* (Notts.) can be [trɔʊəl] but more usually ['trɔʊəl] according to BBC.

TRUS —  
['trʌs] in *Trusham* (Dev.) ['trʌsəm], also ['trɪsəm]. Also ['trʌs] in *Trusley* (Derby, not in BBC) ['trʌsli] and *Trushorpe* (Lincs.) ['trʌsθɔrpe].

TRYS —  
*Trysull* (Staffs.) is ['trɪsɪl] or ['trɪzɪl].
Some Aspects of the Pronunciation of English Place-Names (IV)

TUD —  
[tʌd] in Tudhoe (Dur.) ['tʌdəʊ]. Tudeley (Kent) is ['tjuːdlɪ] or ['tuːdlɪ].

TWIZ —  
Twizel Bridge (N'hum.) is ['twaɪzl]. It is sometimes spelt Twizzell.

TY —  
[ti] in Tyldesley (G. Man.) ['tɪldzli] or ['tɪlzli] and in Tyntesfield (Avon) ['tɪntsfiəld].

UG —  
[ʌɡ] in Ugthorpe (N. Yorks.) ['ʌɡθɔːp] and Ugley (Ess.) ['ʌɡli]. EPNS XII gives for the latter an alternative name Oakley which it describes as 'a modern euphemism for which there is no etymological justification.' I have heard ['juːɡli] suggested as a possible euphemistic pronunciation.*

ULCE —  
There are two places called Ulceby, in Lincs. and Hum., and BBC does not specify whether it is one or both of them which can be pronounced ['ʌlsbi] or ['uːsbɪ].

ULGH —  
Ulgham (N'hum.) ['ʌfəm].

UTTOX —  
Uttoxeter (Staffs.) can be ['juːtʊksɪtə] or ['ʌtʊksɪtə] according to BBC, which also gives ['ʌksɪtə], a variant mentioned by Eckwall along with ['ʌfʊtə]. See my comments in List A under ETER.

VOUGE —  
I commented in the Introduction to this study (Konan Women's College Researches, Vol. 17, p. 78) that I had been unable to locate Vogue Beloth, although it was mentioned in BBC. My friend Mr Gordon Groos of Jeddah University has kindly come to my rescue and tells me that it is in Cornwall. The

* a facetious note: the local W. I. is reported to style itself Women's Institute of Ugley rather than Ugley Women's Institute.
pronunciation is [ˈwɔːŋ ˈbrɪndə].

WADE — Wadebridge (Corn.) [ˈweɪdrɪdʒ].

WAL — Walwick (N’hum.) ['wɔːlik, 'wɔːlɪwɪk].

WALK — The -l- is pronounced in River Walkham (Dev.) [ˈwɔːlkəm] but not in Walkden (G. Man.) [ˈwɔːkdn].

WALL — Wallington (Lond.) ['wɔːlɪntən]; Nether, Middle and Over Wallop (Hants.) ['nɛðə, 'mɪdl, 'ɔvər ˈwɔːlp]. Wallsend (Tyne) ['wɔːlzɛnd].

WALSING — Walsingham (Norf.) ['wɔːlzɪŋəm].

WALTHAM With [θ], ['wɔːθəm] for Waltham (Hum.), Waltham Cross (Herts.) Waltham Abbey (Ess.), Waltham St Lawrence (Berk.), North Waltham (Hants.) and Waltham-on-the-Wolds (Leics.); also for Walthamstow (Lond.) ['wɔːθəmstəʊ]. With [t], ['wɔːtəm] for Great and Little Waltham (Ess.).

WAR — Usually [wɔː], as in Warkworth (N’hants.) ['wɔːkwəθ] and Warleggan (Corn) [ˈwɔːlɪgən]. An important exception is Warwick (War.) ['wɔːrk].

WATH Wath (N. Yorks.) is [wɔθ]. Wath-upon-Dearne (S. Yorks.) can be either [wɔθ] or [wæθ əpon ˈdɜrən].

WATTIS — [ˈwɔtɪs] in Wattisfield ( Suff.). Wattisham ( Suff.) ['wɔtɪʃəm].

WAVERN — River Waveney (Norf.) ['weɪvənɪ], but Wavendon (Bucks.) ['wɔːvəndən]. Eckwall gives ['wɔndən] for this one.

WAVER — ['weɪvə] in Waverley (Sur.) and Wavertree (Mer.) ['weɪvətriː].

WAWNE This simplex (also spelt Waghen) is the name of a village in Humberside. It is pronounced [wɔːn].

WEA — Weacombe (Som.) ['wiːkəm]. Weaste (G. Man.) ['wiːst]. Weasenham (Norf.) ['wiːzenəm] Weaverham (Ches.) ['wiːvəhæm].
Some Aspects of the Pronunciation of English Place-Names (IV)

WEAR — [\textit{weə}] in the simplex \textit{River Wear} (Tyne), in \textit{Weardale} (Dur.) and in \textit{Weare Gifford} (Dev.) [\textit{'wɛə ˈdʒɪfəd}].

WEDNES — \textit{Wednesfield} and \textit{Wednesbury} (W. Mid.) can be pronounced with either [\textit{wenz}] or [\textit{wed3}]. Eckwall gives [\textit{wed3}] as the preferred form for both of them.

WEIGH — \textit{Market Weighton} (Hum.) is [\textit{ˈwɛktən}].

WELLES — \textit{Wellesbourne} (War.) [\textit{ˈwelzboʊn}].

WEO — \textit{Weobley} is the name of two localities, in Here. and Shrops. Both are [\textit{ˈweiəli}]. \textit{Weoley Castle} (W. Mid.) is [\textit{ˈweiəli}].

WESTHOUGH — \textit{Westhoughton} (G. Man.) [\textit{ˈwesthoʊtən}].

WESTLE — \textit{Westleton} (Suff.) [\textit{ˈwesttən}].

WESTMIN — \textit{Westminster} (Lond.) [\textit{ˈwestmɪnster}].

WESTMOR — \textit{Westmorland}, the old county now incorporated in Cum., is [\textit{ˈwes(t)məland}].

WEY — [\textit{weɪ}] in \textit{Weymouth} (Dor.) [\textit{ˈweɪməθ}] but [\textit{we}] in Weybourne (Norf.) [\textit{ˈweɪbən}].

WHAL — \textit{Whaley Bridge} (Derby.) [\textit{ˈweɪliˈbrɪdʒ}].

WHEAT — \textit{Wheatley} (Oxon., Ess.) [\textit{ˈwiːti]}, but \textit{Wheatacre} (Norf.) [\textit{ˈwiːtəkə}]. \textit{Wheat Hampstead} (Herts.) is [\textit{ˈwetəmsted}] or [\textit{ˈwiːtəmsted}].

W(H)ELNET — \textit{Great} and \textit{Little Whelnetham} (Suff.) can also be spelt \textit{Welnetham}, and this is the form appearing in \textit{Geographia}. The pronunciation is [\textit{welˈniθəm}] or [\textit{ˈwelnetəm}].

WHIL — \textit{Whiligh} (E. Sus.) [\textit{ˈwɛlə]}.

WHITE — [\textit{wɛйт}] in \textit{Whitefield} (G. Man.), \textit{Whitehall} (the street in London), and \textit{Whitestone} (Here.), but \textit{Whitestone} (Dev.) is [\textit{ˈwitstən}].

WIB — \textit{Wibsey} (W. Yorks.) [\textit{ˈwɪpsi}] or [\textit{ˈwɪbzı}].

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WIDNES</strong></td>
<td>Widnes (Ches.) ['widnis].</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WIGHT</strong></td>
<td>Wightwick Manor, the historic house in W. Mid., is ['witik]. The Isle of Wight and Wighton (Norf.) are both pronounced with [wait].</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WILBAR</strong></td>
<td>Wilbarston (N'hants.) is [wil'ba:stən].</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WILBUR</strong></td>
<td>Wilburton (Cambs.) [wil'bu:tən].</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WILDER</strong></td>
<td>Wilderhope (Shrops.) ['wildəhəup].</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WILLES</strong></td>
<td>Willesden (Lend.) ['wilzən] and Willesborough (Kent, not in BBC) ['wilzbərə].</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WILLIAMS</strong></td>
<td>Williamscot (Oxon.) ['wilskət].</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WILMS</strong></td>
<td>Wilmslow (Ches.) ['wil(m)zləʊ].</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WILNE</strong></td>
<td>Wilnecote (War.) ['wilnɪkət] or ['wɪŋkət].</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WILSHAM</strong></td>
<td>Wilshamstead (Beds.) ['wilʃəmsted] or ['wilsted]. This place is sometimes spelt Wilstead. See above, Some Interesting Cases of Anomalous Pronunciation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WINLA</strong></td>
<td>Winlaton (Tyne) ['winlətən] or ['wɪnətən].</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WIS</strong></td>
<td>[wis] in Wistaston (Ches.) ['wɪstəstən], Wiston (W. Sus.) ['wɪstən] or ['wisən] and Wiston (Suff.) ['wɪstən]. BBC states that this last can be spelt Wissington, although the pronunciation is apparently usually as given above. Only the longer form of the name is to be found in Johnston and Geographia. [wiz] in Wisbech (Cambs.) ['wɪzbi:tʃ] and Wisley (Sur.) ['wɪzli].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WITH</strong></td>
<td>Normally [wið], as in River Witham (Lincs.) ['wiðəm], Withernsea (Hum.) ['wiðənsi:], Withington (G. Man., Glos., Ches., Here.), Withycombe Raleigh (Dev.) ['wiðikəm 'rɒli:], Withyham (E. Sus.) ['wiðhəm], now sometimes ['wiðɪəm]. [wiθ] in Withnell Lancs.) ['wiθnəl]. [wi:t] in Witham (Ess.) ['witəm] and Witham Friary (Som.), which can also be ['wiðəm].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WIVEL —  *Wiveliscombe* (Sem.) is ['wivəlɪskəm] or ['wɪlskəm].

*Wivelisfield* (E. Sus.) is ['wivɛlɪsfɪلد]. *EPNS VII* gives ['wɪlsfəl] or ['wʊlsfəl] as local versions.

WIVEN —  *Wivenhoe* (Ess.) ['wɪvənhoʊ].

WIVE —  *Wiverton* (Notts.) ['waɪvətən] or ['wɜːtən]. *Wiveton* (Norf.) ['wɪvət(ə)n].


WOK —  *Woking* (Sur.) ['wʊkɪŋ], *Wokingham* (Berks.) ['wʊkɪŋ].

WOL —  [ˈwʊl] in *Wolborough* (Dev.), *Wolferton* (Norf.), *Wolsingham* (Dur.) ['wʊlzbɪm] and *Wolverhampton* (W. Mid.) ['wʊlvə̃hæmptən].

[ˈwʊl] in *Woldingham* (Sur.) ['wʊldɪŋ].

WOLL —  *Wollaton* (Notts) ['wʊlətən].

WOM —  *Wombourn* (Staffs.) ['wʊmbərn], *Wombridge* (Shrops.) ['wʊmbrɪdʒ], *Wombwell* (S. Yorks.) ['wuːmwel].

*Womenswold* (Kent) can be ['wɪmɪnzwəuld] or ['wɪmɪzwəuld].

WOODNES —  *Woodnesborough* (Kent) can be ['wʊdnizbərə], ['wʊnzbərə] or ['wɪnzbərə].


[ˈwʊː] in *Worplesdon* (Sur.) ['wʊːplzdən].

[ˈwʊː] in *Worstead* (Norf.) ['wʊstɪd] and *Worcester* (Here.) ['wʊstə]

WOTT —  *Wotton-under-Edge* (Glos.) is ['wʊtən]. *Eckwall* also gives ['wʊtən] for *Wotton* (Sur.).

WOUGH —  *Woughton-on-the-Green* (Bucks.) is ['wʊftən].

WOULD —  *Wouldham* (Kent) ['wʊldəm].
WREA — [rei] in *Wrea Green* (Lancs.).
[rɪə] in *Wrey* (Cum.).

WREK — [rek] in *Wrekenton* (Tyne) [ˈrekɪnˈtɒn].

WROT — [rɒt] in *Wrottesley* (Staffs.) [ˈrɒtslɪ].
[rʊ:t] in *Wrotham* (Kent) [ˈruːtm].

WROUGH — *Wroughton* (Wilts.) [ˈrɔːtɒn].

WY — *High Wycombe* (Bucks.) [ˈhaiˌwɪkəm].

WYBER — *Wyberton* (Lincs.) [ˈwɪbətən].

WYBUN — *Wybunbury* (Ches.) [ˈwɪbənbəri].

WYCH — [wɪtʃ] in *Wych Cross* (E. Sus.) in *Upper and Lower Wyche* (Here.), and *Wychwood Forest* (Oxon.).
[wɪtʃ] in *High Wych* (Herts.)

WYK — *Wyke* (Shrops., Sur., W. Yorks.) are all [waɪk]. So is *Wyke Regis* (Dor.) [ˈwaɪk riːdʒɪs]. *Wykeham* (N. Yorks.) [ˈwaɪkəm].

WYM — [wɪm] in *Wymering* (Hants.) [ˈwɪmərɪŋ] and *Wyminston* (Beds.) [ˈwɪmirɪstən]. [waim] in *Wymeswold* (Leics.) [ˈwaɪmzwɔːld], *Wymondley* (Herts.) [ˈwaɪmɔndli], also in *Wymondham* (Leics.) [ˈwaɪmɔndəm]. However, both *BBC* and *BG* give *Wymondham* (Norf.) as [ˈwɪmən].

WYRARDIS — *Wyrardisbury* (Berks.) is usually spelt *Wraybury* these days; the pronunciation is [ˈreərədɪs].

WYTH — [wait] in *Wytham* (Oxon.) [ˈwaitəm].
[waið] *Wythburn* (Cum.), which can also be pronounced [*waɪbən*].
[wɪð] in *Wythop* (Cum.) [ˈwɪðəp] and *Wythenshawe* (G. Man.) [ˈwɪθənʃɔː].

YAL — *Yalding* (Kent) [ˈjɔːldɪŋ].

YEAD — *Yeadon* (W. Yorks.) [ˈjɪdən].

YEAL — *Yealand Conyers* (Lancs.) [ˈjelənd kənˈdʒəz].
Some Aspects of the Pronunciation of English Place-Names (IV)

YEALM — River Yealm (Dev.) [jæm] and Yealmpton (Dev.) ['jæmtən].

YEAR — Yearby (Cleve.) ['jɜːbɪ].

YEAV — Yeaving (N'hum.) ['jevərɪŋ].

YEO — Yeovil (Som.) ['jœvil] and Yeolmbridge (Dev.) ['jœembrɪdʒ].

ZEL — Zelah (Corn.) ['zi:lə].