Some Aspects of the

Pronunciation of English Place-Names (II)

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The first part of this paper (*Researches* No.17, 1981) introduced the subject of irregularly-pronounced English place-names and presented the first half of List A, covering final elements and simplex names which sometimes appear as final elements. Part 2 will conclude List A and begin List B, covering initial elements and remaining simplex names, including those which sometimes appear as initial elements.

I will repeat here some of my criteria for these lists. In the first place, names which are in no way unusual in pronunciation and do not present a problem for the educated native speaker or foreign student will not normally appear except to provide comparisons. In the second place, the lists are not exhaustive although most sizeable or famous localities will be included, along with a number of smaller ones whose pronunciations are of especial interest. There is a certain amount of duplication since many names are irregular in respect of more than one element, but the reader who suspects that a place-name has an unusual pronunciation would be advised to look it up in more than one list. Thus *Happisburgh* (Norf.) will be found under HAPPIS- (List B) but not under -BURGH (List A), since the principal irregularity is contained in the initial element.

List A (continued)

-MAN   *Akeman Street* ['eɪkmən'striːt], the Roman road to *Bath* (Avon).

-MEL   *Cartmel* (Cumb.) ['kɑːtməl] in *BBC*.

           I have heard [-mel] from a local resident.

-MER   *Keymer* (W. Sus.) ['kiːmə] or ['kaɪmə].

           Eckwall gives only the second of these.

-MERGH   *Skelsmergh* (Cumb.) ['skelzmə] or ['skelzmɪə].

-MET   *Nymet Rowland* (Dev.) ['nɪmɪt 'rəʊlənd] and   nearby   *Nymet Tracey* ['nɪmɪt 'treɪsɪ].

-MINSTER   Normally [-mɪnstə] as in *Westminster* (Lon.), but *BBC* gives *Leominster* (Here.) as ['lemstə]. Mr Edward Light, in a private communication, gives me *Beaminster* (Dor.) ['bemɪstə]. *BBC* and *Eckwall* have ['bemɪnstə].

-MOIGNE   *Owermoigne* (Dor.) ['əʊəmɔɪn] in *BBC* and ['ɔəmɔɪn] in *Eckwall*.

-MOND   *Richmond* (Sur., W. Yorks.) ['rɪtʃmənd].

-MONT   *Beaumont* (Cumb.) ['biːmənt] ;   (Ess., Lancs.) ['bəʊmənt], these last two in *Eckwall* but not *BBC*.   *Belmont* (Sur., not in *BBC*) ['belmɒnt].

-MORE   Usually [-mɔː] as in *Littlemore* (Oxon.), but note *Breamore* (Hants.) ['bremə] and *Quernmore* (Lancs.) ['kwɔːmə]   or ['kwɑːmə].

-MOUTH   There is much hesitation between [-məθ] and [-maʊθ]. *Alnmouth* (N' hum.) is ['ælnmaʊθ] or ['eɪlmaʊθ], *Avonmouth* (Avon), *Charmouth* (Dor.) are both [-maʊθ], but *Dartmouth* (Dev.) and *Portsmouth* (Hants.) are both [-məθ].

-MOW   *Dunmow* (Ess.) ['dʌnməʊ].

-NANCE   *Kynance* (Corn.) ['kaɪnəns].

-NE   *Balne* (S. Yorks.) ['bɔːn], *Calne* (Wilts.) ['kɑːn], *Colne* (Ess., Lancs.) ['kəʊn]. Some speakers undoubtedly insert [l]   into *Colne* these days, perhaps by analogy with ['kəʊlnbrʊk],   one realisation of *Colnbrook* (Bucks.). *Hoxne* (Suff.) is ['hɒksən] and *Lympne* (Kent) ['lɪm].

-NES   *Totnes* (Dev.) ['tɒtnɪs].

-NOR   [-nə] in both *Cumnor* (Oxon.) [ˈkʌmnɐ] and *Upnor* (Kent), the
         latter not in *BBC*.

-NUN   *Altarnun* (Corn.) [ˌæltəˈnʌn].

-OCK   Normally [-ək] as in *Challock* (Kent).   So also *Crummock
         Water* (Cum., not in *BBC*). *BBC* gives *Chideock* (Dor.) as
         [ˈtʃɪdək], but *Eckwall* has [ˈtʃɪdɪk]. The two authorities di-
         vide similarly on *Dunchideock* (Dev.). *BBC* gives *Quethiock*
         (Corn.) as [ˈkweðɪk, ˈkweθɪk] or [ˈkwɪðɪk] and *Sheviock*
         (Corn.) as [ˈʃevɪək]. *Eckwall* is silent on how these places
         are pronounced.

-OP   [-əp] in *Wallop* (Hants.), *Salop,* the alternative name for the
         county of Shropshire, and *Ashop Clough* (Derby.).

-OT   *Ayot St. Lawrence* (Herts.) [ˈeɪət snt ˈlɒrəns].

-OUGH   *Ellough* (Suff.) [ˈeləu]. See also -BROUGH, CLOUGH etc.

-OVER   Normally [-əuvə] as in *Candover* (Hants.), *Wendover* (Bucks.),
         but note *Peover* (Ches.) [ˈpiːvə].

-OW   *Scottow* (Norf.) [ˈskɒtəu].

-PAS   The name *Malpas* is pronounced [ˈmɔːlpəs, ˈmælpəs] or [ˈmɔːpəs]
         in Ches., and [ˈməupəs] in Corn., according to *BBC*. *Eckwall*
         gives only [ˈmɔːl-] for Ches. and says nothing about Corn.

-PEN   *Inkpen* (Berks., not in *BBC*) [ˈɪŋkpen], but *Cowpen Bewley*
         (Cleve.) [ˈkuːpənˈbjuːlɪ].

-PETH   [-pəθ] in *Brancepeth* (Dur.) [ˈbrɑːnspəθ] and *Morpeth* (N'hum.)
         [ˈmɔːpəθ].

-PORTH   Stressed in *Perranporth* (Corn.) [ˌperənˈpɔːθ].

-QUET   *Coquet Island, River Coquet, Coquetdale* (N'hum.), all [ˈkəukɪt].

-REDY   *Cropredy* (Oxon.) [ˈkrɒprədɪ].

-RE   *Boldre* (Hants.) [ˈbəuldə]. Older spellings of this place include
         Boulder, and *Eckwall* suggests a connection with a dialect word
         boulder 'bulrush'.

-RES   *Hardres* (Kent) [ˈhɑːdz].

-RETH   *BBC* gives [-rɪθ] for *Shepreth* (Cambs.) but [-rəθ] for *Raw-*

reth (Ess.). Both derive from OE *rith* 'stream'. I would ima-
gine that [-rɪθ] and [-rəθ] are in free variation for both
names.

- RISE   *Acrise* (Kent) ['eɪkriːs, 'eɪkrɪs].
- ROCK   As a simplex this is ['rɒk] as in *Black Rock* (E. Sus.),   but
            note *Lanhydrock* (Corn). [læn'haɪdrək], where the derivation
            is from the old Cornish saint's name *Hydroc.*
- RUTH   *Redruth* (Corn) is [red'ruːθ], with typical Cornish stress-
            pattern.
- RUTHAN   *Bedruthan* (Corn.) [bɪ'drʌðən].
- SAND   Usually [-sænd] as in the two places in Corn. called *White-
            sand Bay* (not in *BBC*). In the same county, however,   note
            Cawsand and *Cawsand Bay* ['kɔːsənd] according to *BBC*; this
            pronunciation may also apply to *Cawsand Beacon* (Dev.). *
- SCALL   *Brinscall* (Lancs.) ['brɪnskl].
- SCEUGH   *Haresceugh* (Cumb.) is ['hɛəskjuːf] in *BBC* but ['hɛəskʌf]
            in *EPNS* (XX). *EPNS* gives *Huddlesceugh* as ['hʌdlskʌf];
            BBC and *Eckwall* are silent.   *Rogersceugh*   (Cumb.)   is
            ['rɒdʒəskʌf] in *EPNS* (XX).
- SEA   [-siː] in *Brightlingsea* (Ess.), *Hornsea* and *Withernsea* (both
            Lincs.) and *Southsea* (Hants.). *Battersea* (Lond.) and *Brinsea*
            (Avon) are given by *BBC* as ['bætəsɪ] and ['brɪnzɪ].
            Eckwall gives *Brightlingsea* as ['brɪklzɪ].
- SELL   *Horsell* (Sur.) ['hɔːsl].
- SHAW   The expected form is [-ʃɔ:] as in *Ottershaw*(Sur., not in *BBC*),
            but note *Strumpshaw* (Norf.) ['strʌmʃə].
- SHED   See above under -HED. There I postulated a pronunciation
            ['ʃepshed] or ['ʃepsed] for *Shepshed* (Lancs., Leics.) based
            on their derivation from 'sheep's head'. I have learned from a
            person working in the Leicestershire village of this name that

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* *EPNS* (IX) curiously gives *Cawsand* (Dev.) as ['kɒsdən] or ['kɔːzən].

the common local version is now ['ʃepʃed], evidently a spell-
ing pronunciation. ['ʃepsed] is occasionally met with among
older residents.

-SHIRE   The English shires are commonly pronounced [-ʃə] or [-ʃɪə],
           as in *Hampshire, Wiltshire, Derbyshire.*   This contrasts
           with the Scottish [-ʃaɪə] in *Perthshire, Aberdeenshire, In-
           verness-shire,* all now obsolete as a result of the recent re-
           organisation of the counties of Britain. Note also the village
           of *Wilpshire* (Lancs.) ['wɪlpʃə].

-SOKEN   Found only in *Thorpe-le-Soken* (Ess.) ['θɔːp lə 'səʊkən].

-SOM   *Epsom* (Sur.) ['epsəm].

-SOR   [-zə] in *Windsor* (Berks.), For *Edensor* (Derby.), *BBC* gives
           the alternatives ['enzə, 'ensə].

-STABLE   *Whitstable* (Kent, not in *BBC*) ['wɪtstəbl].

-STAPLE   *Barnstaple* (Dev., not in *BBC*) ['bɑːnstəpl].

-STALL   There are localities named *Tunstall* in at least eight English
           counties. *BBC* gives ['tʌnstl] for those in Dur., Staffs. and
           Suff., and ['tʌnstɔːl] for Norf. There is no evidence for Kent,
           Lancs. or N. Yorks. *EPNS* (XIV) has ['tʌnstl] for Hum.

-STEAD   *BBC* has [-sted] for *Halstead* (Ess., Kent) and [-stɪd] for
           Tunstead (Norf.). It is not hard to imagine free variation bet-
           ween [-sted] and [-stɪd] for places ending in -STEAD.

-STEVEN   *Kesteven* ['kestɪvən], the name of one of the now-obsolete
           administrative divisions of Lincs.

-STON   Usually [-stən] as in *Helston* (Corn) ['helstən] and *Royston*
           (Herts.). But *Cholmondeston* (Ches.) is ['tʃɒmsən] in *BBC*
           and ['tʃʌmsən] in *Eckwall.* For the pronunciation of the first
           element, see under CHOL- in List B.

-STONE   There is hesitation between [-stən] and [-stəʊn] :
           [-stən] : *Bearstone* (Staffs,) ['bɪəstən], *Biddestone* (Wilts.)
                      ['bɪdɪstən], *Brighstone* (IoW) ['braɪstən], *Folke-
                      stone* (Kent) ['fəʊkstən], *Langstone* (Hants.)

['læŋstən].

[-stəʊn]: *Addlestone* (Sur.), *Maidstone* (Kent).

- STY   *Corpusty* (Norf.) ['kɔːpəstɪ].

- SULL   *Trysull* (Staffs.) ['triː sl] or ['triː zl].

- TER   See -ETER above.

- TETH   *Toxteth* (Mer.) ['tɒkstəθ].

- THORP   *Althorp* (N'hants.), the home of the Spenser family, is pronoun-
            ced ['ɔːltrəp], as everyone in Britain knows since the Royal
            Wedding, 1981. For some other cases where an historic house
            is pronounced, at least by its occupants, in a manner different
            from that expected, and sometimes distinct from the local or
            even national pronunciation of the nearby village of the same
            name, see above -HAY(E)S and below COMP-, HARE-, HOL-,
            WO-. Jilly Cooper, in *Class* (Eyre Methuen, London, 1979),
            suggests that 'one of the ways the upper classes exclude the
            classes below is by pronouncing the names of their houses dif-
            ferently from the way they are spelt.'

- THROP   *Heythrop* (Oxon.) ['hiː θrəp].

- THWAITE   *Bassenthwaite* (Cumb.) ['bæsənθweɪt] shows the typical pro-
            nunciation of this element. *EPNS* (ⅩⅩⅠ) gives *Great* and *Lit-
            tle Crosthwaite* (Cumb.) as ['krɒsθet]. *BBC* gives the alter-
            natives ['slæθweɪt] and ['slaʊɪt] for *Slaithwaite* (W. Yorks.).

- TIGH   *Olantigh Towers* (Kent), a house near Wye, is given by *BBC*
            as ['ɒləntɪ].

- TOFT   *Lowestoft* (Suf.) ['ləʊstɒft, 'ləʊstəft] or ['ləʊstəf].

- TON   Usually [-tən] as in *Aldermaston* (Berks.) ['ɔːl dəmaːstən],
            Aylburton (Glos.) ['eɪlbɾtən], *Allington* (Kent, Lincs., Wilts.)
            ['ælɪŋtən] and many others. Occasionally, however, the [t]
            is dropped. *Guston* (Kent) is locally pronounced ['gʌsən] (not
            given in *BBC*). *Launceston* (Corn.) is ['laːns(t)ən] or ['lɔːnsən]
            in *BBC*. *Eckwall* has only ['laːnstən]. *Croxton* (Norf.) is
            ['krɒkstən]; *Croxton* (Hum.) is ['krɒkstən] or ['krəʊsən];

Croxton Kerrial (Lincs.) is ['krəʊsən'kerɪəl]. *South Croxton* (Leics.) is ['krəʊsən,'krəʊstən] or ['krəʊzən].

-TOR   Both as a simplex and a final element, this is [tɔː] in Devon: *Burrator* ['bʌrə'tɔː], *Haytor* ['heɪ'tɔː], *Hessary Tor* ['hesərɪ 'tɔː]. *Bolventor* (Corn.), however, is [bɒl'ventə] and *Cleator* (Cum.) ['kliːtə]. The last of these, at least, is derived from ON *erg* 'a hill pasture' rather than OE *torr* 'a high rock'.

-VANT   *Havant* (Hants.) ['hævənt].

-VAULX   *Jervaulx* (N. Yorks.) is ['dʒɜːvəʊ], but *BBC* notes an older local form ['dʒɑːvɪs] which may still be used by a few speakers. *Rievaulx* (N.Yorks.) ['riːvəʊ] or ['rɪvəz].

-VOIR   *Belvoir* (Leics.), and its Hunt, are both ['biːvə].

-WALL   The county of *Cornwall* is ['kɔːnwəl] in *BBC*, but I have also heard ['kɔːnwɔːl]. Mr E. Costigan, whose home is there, thinks Cornish people might prefer [-wɔːl]. *Blackwall* (Lond., not in *BBC*) is ['blækwɔːl].

-WAR   *Wickwar* (Avon) ['wɪkwɔː].

-WARDINE   A common element in the Marches. There is some diversity in its pronunciation; *Bredwardine* (Here.) [,bredwə'daɪn], *Cheswardine* (Shrops.) ['tʃezwədaɪn], *Leintwardine* (Here.) ['lentwədaɪn] or ['lentwədiːn] and also ['læntədiːn]. *Lugwardine* (Here.) is ['lʌgwədiːn]. *Burton Pedwardine* ['pedwədaɪn], unexpectedly in Lincs., takes its name from a Herefordshire family who acquired it by marriage in c. 1280 (*Eckwall*).

-WARK   *Aldwark* (Derby.) ['ɔːldwək]; *Newark* (Cambs., Glos., Notts.) ['njuːək]; *Southwark* (Lond.) ['sʌðək].

-WARP   *Fairwarp* (E. Sus.) ['fɛəwɔːp].

-WAS   *Alrewas* (Staffs.) ['ɔːlrəs,'ɔːlrəwəs]. Only the first of these is given by *Eckwall*. *BBC* and *Eckwall* are both silent on the pronunciation of *Buildwas* (Shrops.), but the early form *Byldewas* in *Eckwall* suggests a modern pronunciation ['bɪldwəs].

-WASH   *Burwash* (E. Sus.) is ['bɜːwɒʃ] in *BBC,* which adds the quaint
         information that the inhabitants are called 'Burwashers', pro-
         nounced ['bʌrəʃəz]. *Borrowash* (Derby.) is ['bʌrəuwɒʃ,'bɒrəuæʃ]
         or ['bɒrəuwɒʃ] in *BBC*; the first only is in *Eckwall.*

-WEAR   [-wɪə] in *Kingswear* and *Monkwearmouth,* both in Dev.,   and
         in *River Wear* (Tyne).

-WELL   *Ewell* (Sur.) ['juːwəl]. E*riswell* (Suf.) ['erɪswəl]. *Abbots-
         kerswell* (Dev.) ['æbəts'kɜːzwəl] and similarly the nearby
         Kingskerswell. The *River Cherwell* (Oxon.) is ['tʃɑːwəl] but
         the *River Irwell* (G. Man.) is ['ɜːwel].   *Rothwell*   (Lincs.,
         N'hants., W. Yorks.) is ['rɒθwel] ; *BBC* offers ['rəuəl] as an
         alternative for the second of these.   A well-known irregular
         is *Southwell* (Notts.) ['sʌðəl].

-WICH   There seem to be four realisations of this final element:
         [-ɪdʒ] or [-ɪtʃ] :   *Baswich* (Staffs.) ['bæsɪdʒ,'bæsɪtʃ] ;
                              Norwich (Norf.) ['nɒrɪdʒ,'nɒrɪtʃ] ;
                              Dulwich (Lond.) ['dʌlɪdʒ,'dʌlɪtʃ],
                              Greenwich (Lond.) ['grɪnɪdʒ,'grɪnɪtʃ];
                              Harwich (Ess.) ['hærɪdʒ,'hærɪtʃ].
         [-wɪtʃ] or [-wɪdʒ] : *Sandwich*(Kent);['sændwɪtʃ,'sændwɪdʒ];
                              the second is not in *BBC* but is heard,
                              though more commonly applied to the
                              snack named after Lord Sandwich;   the
                              [d] may be omitted in both pronuncia-
                              tions.
         [-wɪtʃ] only :   *Bloxwich* (W.Mid.) ['blɒkswɪtʃ], *Ips-
                              wich* (Suf.) and the 'salt towns' *Droit-
                              wich, Middlewich,   Nantwich,   North-
                              wich,* all in Ches.
         [-wɪtʃ] or [-ɪtʃ]:   *Fordwich* (Kent).

-WICK   The three realisations seem to be [-wɪk], [-ɪk] or either,
         as in these examples:

[-wɪk]:   *Avonwick* (Dev.) ['eɪvənwɪk]; *Aldwick* (W.
                 Sus.), *Elwick* (Dur.). *Exwick* (Dev.), *Pains-*
                 wick (Glos.).

[-ɪk]:   *Adwick-le-Street*   (S.Yorks.),   *Barwick*
                 (Herts., Norf., Som.) ['bærɪk], *Barwick-in-*
                 Elmet (W.Yorks.), *Elwick* (N'hum.) *Prest-*
                 wick (N'hum.), *Warwick* (War.) ['wɒrɪk],
                 Berwick (N'hum.) *Smethwick* (W.Mid.)
                 ['smeðɪk].

[-wɪk] or [-ɪk]: *Austwick* (N.Yorks.)['ɔːst(w)ɪk], *Butterwick*
                 (Hum.,Lincs., N.Yorks.)['bʌtəwɪk,'bʌtərɪk],
                 Crostwick (Norf.) ['krɒst(w)ɪk], *Eckwall*
                 also gives ['krɒsɪk].   Note *Barnoldswick*
                 (N. Yorks.) ['bɑːnəʊldzwɪk] or ['bɑːlɪk],
                 Childwick (Herts.) ['tʃɪlɪk].

- WITH   In Cornwall, an accented final in *Penwith* [pen'wɪθ], but not
             in *Cadgwith* ['kædʒwɪð,'kædʒwɪθ]. Elsewhere, usually [-ɪθ]:
             Flawith (N.Yorks.) ['flɔːɪθ,'flɒɪθ]; *Skelwith* (Cum.)['skelɪθ].

- WOON   *Chywoon* (Corn., not in *BBC*) ['tʃuːn].   *Trewoon*   (Corn.)
             ['truːən].

- WORTH   *BBC* usually gives [-wɹθ] as in *Blidworth* (Notts.)['blɪdwɹθ],
             but sometimes [-wəθ] as in *Bosworth* (Leics.) ['bɒzwəθ].
             The two forms are probably in free variation.   *Tamworth*
             (Staffs.) is ['tæmwɹθ] or ['tæmɹθ].

- WORTHAL *Perranaworthal* (Corn.) [ˌperənə'wɹðəl].

- WORTHY   As a simplex, always [wɹðɪ]: *King's Worthy* (Hants., not
             in *BBC*) ['kɪŋz'wɹðɪ]. Otherwise may be [-wəðɪ] as in *Hol-*
             sworthy (Dev.) and many other West Country localities. *Badg-*
             worthy or *Bagworthy Water,* a stream in Dev. and Som.,   is
             ['bædʒərɪ]; *Clapworthy* (Dev.) is ['klæpərɪ].   *Woolfardis-*
             worthy (S. Dev.) is [wʊl 'fɑːdɪswɹðɪ], but the N. Dev.   vill-
             age is ['wʊlzərɪ] and *BBC* says that it is now spelt *Woolsery.*

However, *Johnston* and the 1980 *Geographia Road Atlas* still show the traditional spelling.

-WRA   *Crows-an-Wra* (Corn.) ['krɑuzənreɪ].

-WYCH   *Aldwych* (Lond.) ['ɔːldwɪtʃ] shows the usual pronunciation. Note, however, *High Wych* (Herts.) ['haɪ'waɪtʃ].

-WYCK   *Alswyck Hall,* near *Buntingford,* (Herts.) is ['æsɪk].

-WYN   *Great* and *Little Bedwyn* (Wilts., not in *BBC*) are ['bedwɪn], but *Welwyn Garden City* (Herts.) is ['welɪn].

-YARD   See above -ARD for *Rudyard Lake* (Staffs.).

-ZION   *Marazion* (Corn.) [ˌmærə'zaɪən]. (Neither this name nor its alternative *Market Jew* have any connection with Jews; they are both derived from an Old Cornish name meaning 'small market'.)

List B

Initial Elements and Simplex Names, Including Those which May Appear as Initial Elements

Initial elements are far more numerous than final ones. This is obvious from the nature of English place-names, in which general features of the landscape or of social organisation (-COMBE, -WICH, -HAM, BOROUGH) normally come at the end of the name*, being preceded by a more or less open series of elements showing location, size, ownership and the like (WINCH-, NOR-, HARG-, LITTLE-) to give complete names like *Winch-combe, Norwich, Hargham, Littleborough.* Irregularity in the pronunciation of these initial elements being very common,   List B will be longer than List A. In setting it out I have tried to balance the requirements of alphabetical order against those of the convenient grouping of recognisable elements; thus *Aby,* being clearly made up of an initial A- plus the common final

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* The great exception, of course, is names of Celtic origin.   In e.g. *Lanivet* (Corn) 'Nivet's church', *Bodmin* (Corn) 'house of the monks',   *Llanwarne* (Here.) 'church by the alder-grove', the more general element comes first.

-BY, will be found before ABRAM.

A-   [eɪ-] in *Abridge* (Ess.), *Aby* (Lincs.), *Acle* (Norf.), *Acomb*
         (N'hum., N. Yorks.), *Acombe* (Som., not in *BBC*).
         [æ-] in *Adel* (W. Yorks.).

AB-   Usually [æb-] as in *Abingdon* (Berks.); note *Abram* (G.Man.)
         ['æbrəm].

AC-   Usually [æk-] as in *Acton* (Lond.), but note *Acrise* (Kent),
         ['eɪkriːs] or ['eɪkrɪs].

AD-   [æd-] in *Adversane* (W. Sus.), *Adwick-le-Street* (S. Yorks.)
         ['ædɪk lə'striːt], but [eɪd-] in *Adeyfield* (Herts.) ['eɪdɪfɪəld]
         and *River Adur* ['eɪdə] (W. Sus.).

AIS-   *Aislaby* (Cleve., N. Yorks., W. Yorks.) ['eɪzlbɪ].   See also
         ASLACK-.

AL(C)-   [ɔːls-] in *Alcester* (War.) ['ɔːlstə],   *Alciston*   (E. Sus.)
         ['ɔːlsɪstən] (*Eckwall* gives ['ɑːstən]),   *Alconbury*   (Cambs.)
         ['ɔːlkənbərɪ], *BBC* also gives ['ɔːkənbərɪ].

ALD-   [ɔːld] in *Aldbury* (Herts.) also ['ɔːlbərɪ], *Aldwick* (W. Sus.)
         ['ɔːldwɪk]. *Aldeburgh* (Suff.) is ['ɔːlbərə].
         [æld-] in *Alderwasley* (Derby.) [ˌældəwəz'liː] or [ˌæləz'liː].

AL(F)-   Usually [ɔːlf-] as in *Alford* (Lincs.),   *Alfriston*   (E. Sus.)
         ['ɔːlfrɪstən] and *Alfreton* (Derby)['ɔːlfrɪtən],(also['ɒlfrɪtən]).
         BBC gives *Alfold* (Sur.) as ['ɔːlfəuld,'ælfəuld] or ['ɑːfəuld].

ALGER-   *Algarkirk* (Lincs.) ['ɔːlgəkɹk] or ['ɔːldʒəkɹk].

ALK-   ['ɔːlkɪŋtən] *Alkington* (Glos.) and (Shrops.),   the latter more
         often ['ɔːkɪŋtən] according to *BBC*. *Alkham* (Kent) can be
         ['ɔːlkəm] or ['ɔːkəm].

ALL-   [æl-] in *Allerton Mauleverer* (N. Yorks.) ['ælətən mɔː'levərə]
         and *Allestree* (Derby.) ['ælɪstrɪ]; also *Allington* (Dor., Kent,
         Lincs., Wilts.(3). *Allesley* (W. Mid.) is ['ɔːlzlɪ].

AL(M)-   [æl-] in *Almer* (Dor.)
         [æm-] or [ɑːm-] in *Almeley* (Here.).
         Almondbury(W. Yorks.)is['eɪmbərɪ,'ɔːmbərɪ]or['ælməndbərɪ].

(*Eckwall* has ['ɑːmbrɪ]). *Almondsbury* (Avon) is ['ɑːmzbərɪ].

AL(N)- *River Aln* (N'hum) ['æln]; *Eckwall* also gives ['ɑːl].

Alnmouth (N'hum.) is ['ælnmɑʊθ]. *Alnham*(N'hum.)is['ælnəm].

Alne (N. Yorks.) ['ɔːn].

Great and *Little Alne* (War.) ['ɔːn] or ['ɔːln].

Alnwick (N'hum.) ['ænɪk].

ALRE- *Alresford* (Hants.) is ['ɔːlzfəd] or ['ɑːlzfəd], but *Alresford*

(Ess.) is ['ɑːlzfəd] or ['eɪlzfəd].

Alrewas (Staffs.) is ['ɔːlrəs] or ['ɔːlrəwəs].

ALS- *Alsager* (Ches.) [ɔːl 'seɪdʒə] or ['ɔːlsədʒə].

AL(T)- *Altarnun* (Corn) [ˌæltə 'nʌn].

Altofts (W. Yorks.) ['ɔːltəfts] or ['ɔːltəs].

Altrincham (G. Man.) ['ɔːltrɪŋəm].

AL(TH)- *Althorpe* (Hum.) ['ɔːlθɔːp] but *Althorp* (N'hants.) ['ɔːltrəp].

ALV- [æv-] in *Alveley* (Shrops.).

[ælv-] in *Alverdiscott* (Dev.) [ˌælvə'dɪskət] also ['ɔːlskət],

in which (less common) case, the place is spelt *Alscott*.

Alveston (Avon.) ['ælvɪstən]   and   *Alvington* (Glos.)

['ælvɪŋtən].   [ɔːlv-] in *Alverthorpe* (W. Yorks.), *Alvingham*

(Lincs.) and *West Alvington* (Dev.).

Alvescot (Oxon.) is ['ɔːlskət,'ælskət] or ['ælvɪskət].

ALWAL- *Alwalton* (Cambs.) ['ɔːlwɔːltən].

AMPT- *Ampthill* (Beds.) ['æmthɪl].

AN- *Anick* (N'hum.) ['eɪnɪk] (not to be confused with *Alnwick,* same

county, different pronunciation). *Anwick* (Lincs., not in *BBC*)

['ænɪk] (*Eckwall*).

ANG- *Angmering* (W. Sus.) ['æŋmərɪŋ], but *Angersleigh* (Som.)

['eɪndʒəzlɪ].

ANNES- *Annesley* (Notts.) is['ænɪzlɪ] or ['ænzlɪ].

APE- *Apethorpe* (N'hants.) is ['æpθɔːp] or ['eɪpθɔːp].

ARUN- *River Arun* (W. Sus.) ['ærən]; *Arundel* (W. Sus.) ['ærəndl].

ASHAMP- *Ashampstead* (Berks.) ['æʃəmsted]; note stress.

ASHMOL-   *Ashmolean Museum,* in Oxford, [æʃˈməʊlɪən]. Named after
           Elias Ashmole, the seventeenth century antiquarian.

ASHREIGN- *Ashreigney* (Dev.) [æʃˈreɪnɪ]. *Eckwall* gives the place an
           alternative name, *Ringsash,* which is not in *BBC.*

ASLACK-   *Aslackby* (Lincs.) [ˈeɪzlbɪ]. See above, AIS-.

ASPA-   *Aspatria* (Cumb.) [æsˈpeɪtrɪə]. The name derives from *asc-
           Patrik* 'Patrick's ash' and *Eckwall* comments 'the order of
           the elements is due to Celtic influence.'

ASTER-   *Asterley* (Shrops.) is [ˈæstəlɪ] (not in *BBC*) but *Asterby*
           (Lincs.) is [ˈeɪstəbɪ].

ATH-   *Athelney* (Som.) and *Athelstone* (Som, War.) are [æθəl-] ;
           Eckwall gives the first of these as [ˈætəlnɪ].   *Atherton* (G.
           Man.) is either [æð-] or [æθ-] in *BBC.*

AUGH-   *Aughton* (Lancs., near *Lancaster*) is [ˈæftən], but the place
           of the same name near *Ormskirk* is [ˈɔːtən]. So are the two
           places of the same name in Hum. and S. Yorks.

AUST-   *Austerfield* (S. Yorks., not in *BBC*) [ˈɔːstəfɪəld]; *Austwick*
           (N. Yorks.) [ˈɔːst(w)ɪk].

AVE-   *Avebury* (Wilts.) [ˈeɪvbərɪ], also [ˈeɪbərɪ]. *Averham* (Notts.)
           [ˈɛərəm], *Aveton Gifford* (Dev.)   [ˈɔːtənˈdʒɪfəd],   also
           [ˈeɪvtənˈdʒɪfəd].

AVON-   The numerous rivers of this name in various parts of England
           (cf Welsh *afon* 'river') are usually pronounced [ˈeɪvən] ;   so
           also *Avonmouth* (Avon). However, the S.Dev. river of this name
           name is [ˈævən] and so also *Avonwick* village which stands
           on it.

BAB-   *Babington* (Som., not in *BBC*) [ˈbæbɪŋtən], *Babworth* (Notts.,
           not in *BBC*) [ˈbæbwɪθ]; similarly for other localities,   but
           Babraham (Cambs.) [ˈbeɪbrəm].

BAC-   *Bacup* (Lancs.) [ˈbeɪkəp].

BADDES-   *North Baddesley* (Hants.) is [ˈbædzlɪ] but *Baddesley Ensor*
           (War.) can be either [ˈbædɪzlɪ] or [ˈbædzlɪ], according to

BBC.

BAG- *Baguley* (Ches.) ['bægəlɪ] or ['bæglɪ]; *Bagworthy Water,* a stream in Som., sometimes spelt *Badgworthy,* is ['bædʒərɪ].

BAL- *Balham* (Lond.) ['bæləm], *Baldhu* (Corn.) ['bældju:,'bɔːldju:] or ['bɔːldu:]. most others seem to be [bɔːl-] as in *Balcombe* (W.Sus.), *Balby* (S.Yorks.). *Balne* (N.Yorks.) is ['bɔːn].

BALL- *Ballinger* (Bucks.) ['bælɪndʒə]. *Balliol College,* Oxford, is ['bəɪljəl].

BAR- *Barfreston* (Kent) is not given in *BBC* or *Eckwall,* but in Isaac Taylor's *Words and Places* (Macmillan, London, 1863) it is spelt *Barfreestone* and given the pronunciation ['bɑːstən]. *Barlborough* (Derby.) is ['bɑːlbərə] or ['bɑːbərə] in *BBC, Barlestone* (Leics.) ['bɑːlstəʊn].

BARH- *BBC* gives *Barham* ['bærəm], without specifying whether this applies to all the villages of this name; they exist in Cambs., Kent and Suff. *Eckwall* gives ['bærəm] for the Kent village only, implying ['bɑːrəm] for the others.

BARW- *Barwick* (Herts., Norf., Som.) and *Barwick-in-Elmet* (W.Yorks) are all ['bærɪk] according to *BBC. EPNS,BBC* and *Eckwall* are all silent on *Barwick* (Dev.).

BAS- *Basford* (Staffs.) is ['bæsfəd] but the suburb of *Nottingham* of the same name is ['bəɪsfəd]. *Basildon* (Berks., Ess.) is ['bæzldən] and *Baslow* (Derby.) ['bæzləʊ].

BAUGH- No entries in *BBC. Eckwall* has *Baughurst* (Hants.)['bɔːghɜːst]. I would expect *Baughton* (Here.) to be ['bɔːtən].

BAW- Usually [bɔː-] as in *Bawdeswell* (Norf.) ['bɔːdzwəl],but note *Bawburgh* (Suff.) ['beɪbə] or ['bɔːbərə].

BEA- *Beaconsfield* (Bucks.) is ['bekənzfɪəld] or ['biːkənzfɪəld]; *BBC* notes that the latter is appropriate for the Earldom. *Beaminster* (Dor.) is ['bemɪnstə] and Mr E. F. G. Light has heard ['bemɪstə]. *Beaworthy* (Dev.) is ['biːwɜːðɪ] or ['baʊərɪ].

BEAR- *Beare Green* (Sur.) ['beə'griːn]; *Beare* (Dev.), *Bearpark* (Dur.)

and *Bearstone* (Shrops.) all ['bɪə]. *Bearsted* (Kent) ['bɪːsted]
or ['bɛəsted]. *Bearwardcote* (Derby.) ['bærəkət].

BEAU-   This common first element, of Norman French origin, has
given rise to several modern pronunciations:
[bi:-]: *Beauchief* (S. Yorks.) ['bi:tʃɪf], *Beauchamp* (Ess.)
['bi:tʃəm], *Beaumont* (Cum.) ['bi:mənt].
[bəu-]: *Beaumont* (Ess.) ['bəumənt], *Beaumanor* (Leics.)
['bəumænə], *Beaudesert Park* (Staffs.) ['bəudɪzɛə].
BBC also gives another *Beaudesert* [bəu 'dezət] or
[ˌbəudɪ 'zɛə], which is probably the village in War.
[bju:-]: *Beaulieu* (Hants.) ['bju:lɪ], *Beausale* (War.) ['bju:sl].

BED-   *Bedale* (N. Yorks.) is ['bi:dl], but the local Hunt is ['bi:deɪl].
Bedales School (Hants.) is ['bi: dəɪlz].

BEIGH-   *Beighton* (Derby.) is ['beɪtən],   but *Beighton*   (Norf.)   is
['baɪtən] or ['beɪtən].

BEL-   Usually [bel-] as in *Belthorn* (Lancs.), but note *Belvoir*
(Leics.) ['bi: və].

BERK-   The county of *Berkshire* is always ['ba:kʃɪə], but *Berkhamp-
stead* (Herts.) can be either ['ba:kəmsted] or ['bɪkəmsted].
Likewise *Berkswell* (W. Mid.) can be ['ba:kswel] or ['bɪkswel].
Berkeley (Glos.) and *Berkley* (Som.) are both ['ba:klɪ].

BER(W)-   *Berwick-upon-Tweed* (N'hum.) is ['berɪk], and the same pro-
nunciation applies to villages called *Berwick* in E. Sus.,
Wilts. and elsewhere.

BETTES-   *Betteshanger* (Kent) ['betshæŋə].
BEVER-   *Bevercotes* (Notts.) ['bevəkəuts].
BEWAL-   *Bewaldeth* (Cumb.) ['bju: 'ældəθ].
BIB-   *Bibury* (Oxon.) ['baɪbərɪ].
BI(C)-   *Bicester* (Oxon.) ['bɪstə].
BIDE-   *Bideford* (Dev.) ['bɪdɪfəd].
BIDD-   *Biddlesden* (Bucks.) is ['bɪlzdən], according to *BBC*. *Eck-
wall* has ['bɪdl] for *Biddulph* (Staffs.); *BBC* gives ['bɪdʌlf].

BIER-   ['baɪəlɪ] in *Bierley* (W. Yorks.) but ['bɪətən] in *Bierton*(Bucks.).

BIS(H)-   [bɪʃ-] in *Bishopwearmouth* (Dev.) and other places having
           Bishop, but [bɪs-] in *Bisham* (Bucks.) ['bɪsəm].

BLACK-   Normally [blæk-] as in *Blackpool* (Lancs., not in *BBC*) but
           note *Blackley* (G. Man.) ['bleɪklɪ].

BLAD-   *Bladon* (Oxon.) ['bleɪdən].

BLEAN   This simplex is ['bleɪn] in *Blean* (N. Yorks.) but ['bliːn] in
           Blean (Kent).

BLIS-   *Blisworth* (N'hants.) ['blɪzwxθ].

BLITH-   *Blithfield* (Staffs.) is ['blɪfɪəld], but I have no information on
           Blithbury in the same county.

BLYTH-   *Blythburgh* (Suff.) ['blaɪbərə]. *Blyth* (N'hum.) and the local
           River Blyth are ['blaɪð].

BOD-   *Bodmin* (Corn.) is ['bɒdmɪn] ; *Bodiam* (E. Sus.) can be either
           ['bəʊdɪəm] or ['bɒdɪəm], according to *BBC*. *EPNS* (Ⅶ)
           gives ['bɒdʒəm].

BORROW-   Usually [bɒrəʊ-] as in *Borrowby* (N. Yorks.), but *BBC* gives
           Borrowash (Derby.) as ['bʌrəʊwɒʃ,'bɒrəʊæʃ] or ['bɒrəʊwɒʃ].

BOS-   *Boscastle* (Corn) is ['bɒskɑːsl]* but *Boscawen* in the same
           county is [bəs'kaʊən]. *Bosinney* also has [bəs-]. *Bosham*
           (W. Sus.) is ['bɒzəm]. and *Bosworth* (Leics.) ['bɒzwəθ].

BOTH-   may be [bɒθ-] or [bɒð-] according to context. *Bothel* (Cum)
           and *Bothenhampton* (Dor.) are [bɒθ-], but *Bothamsall* (Notts.)
           is ['bɒðəmsɔːl].

BOUGH-   There are at least eleven localities in England called *Boughton*.
           Of these, the ones in Ches. and Kent are pronounced ['bɔːtən],
           those in Cambs. and N'hants. ['baʊtən], and that in Notts. is
           either ['buːtən] or ['baʊtən]. I can find no evidence on the
           remainder.

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* see List A under -CASTLE for my comment on *BBC*'s alternative for
  pronouncing the second element.

BOUL-   *Boulton* (Derby.) and *Boulter's Lock* on the Thames   (not in
             BBC) are [bəʊl-]. *Boulmer* (N'hum.) is ['buːmə]. *Boultham*
             (Lincs.) is ['buːtəm] or ['buːðəm]. *Boulge* (Suff.) is ['buːldʒ]
             or ['bəʊldʒ].

BOUR-   There are at least ten places named *Bourton* in England. *BBC*
             has ['bɔːtən] for this name in general,   including the well-known
             Bourton-on-the-Water (Oxon.). *Eckwall* appears to show ['bʊətən]
             for Bucks., Berks., Dor, and Glos., and ['bɔːtən] for Shrops.
             and Avon, as well as for *Black Bourton* (Oxon.) and *Bourton-
             on-Dunsmore* (War.). For the others there is no clue.

BOV-   *Boveney* (Bucks.) and *Bovey Tracy* (Dev.) are both [bʌv-].
             Bovingdon (Herts.) is ['bɒvɪŋdən] or ['bʌvɪŋdən] and *Bovin-
             ger* (Ess.) ['bɒvɪndʒə].

BOW-   As a simplex this is *Bow* (Cumb., Dev., Oxon., Lond.) ['bəʊ].
             As a first element there is more variety. *Bowdon* (G. Man.) is
             ['bəʊdən] and *Bowness-on-Solway* and *Bowness-on-Windermere*
             both Cum.) are ['bəʊnes]. *BBC* gives ['baʊdən] for *Bowden,*
             which appears to cover three places of this name in Dev., one
             in Wilts., and *Great* and *Little Bowden* (Leics.).   *Bowder
             Stone* (Cumb.) is ['baʊdə].   *Bowland Forest* (Lancs.) is
             ['bɒlənd].

BOZ-   *Bozeat* (N'hants.) is ['bəʊzɪət] or ['bəʊʒət] (the latter only
             in *Eckwall*).

BRA-   *Brabourne* (Kent) ['breɪbɔːn, 'breɪbən]. *Bracon Ash* (Norf.)
             ['brækən 'æʃ].

BRAUGH-   *Braughing* (Herts.) is ['bræfɪŋ].

BREA-   *Breage* (Corn.) ['breɪg, 'briː g]. *Breamore* (Hants.) ['bremə].
             Brean (Som.) ['briː n]. *Breaston* (Derby.) ['briː stən].

BRED-   [briː d-] in *Bredon* (Here.) but [bred-] in *Bredwardine* (Here.)
             [ˌbredwə 'daɪn].

BREIGHT-   *Breightmet* (G. Man.) ['braɪt mɪt] or ['breɪt mɪt].

BRET-   *Brettargh Holt* (Lancs.) ['bretə 'həʊlt].   *Bretforton* (Here.)

['brefətən] or ['bretfətən].

BRE(W)-	*Brewood* (Staffs.) ['bru:d].
BRIDE-	*Bridewell* (Lond.) ['braɪdwel] but *Bridestow* (Dev.) ['brɪdɪstəʊ].
BRIG(H)-	*Brighstone* (I.O.W.) ['braɪstən] and *Brighton* (E. Sus.) ['braɪtən] but *Brighouse* (W. Yorks.) ['brɪghaʊs].
BROM-	Usually [brʌm-] or [brɒm-] ; the first in *Bromham* (Beds., Wilts.) and the latter in *Bromsgrove* (Here.) and *West Brom- wich* (W. Mid.) ['west 'brɒmɪtʃ]. *BBC* notes that *Bromley* (Kent) used to be pronounced in the first way, but is now only to be found with the second. *Brome* (Suff.) is ['bru:m].
BROUGH-	There appear to be five realisations :

[brʌf] in the simplex *Brough*. There are places of this name in Cum., Derby., Hum. and Notts. also several in N. Yorks. *BBC* simply gives ['brʌf] for Cum. and Yorks., adding that *Brough-under-Stainmore* (Cum.) is normally referred to as plain *Brough*. *Eckwall* gives ['bruf] for the Yorkshire localities, but this is certainly a local form.

[brɒf-] in *Broughall* (Shrops.) ['brɒfl].

[brɔ:-] in *Broughton* (Bucks., Cambs., Cum. and many other counties). The only exceptional *Broughtons* seem to be the ones given below.

[braʊ-] in *Broughton* (N'hants.).

[bru:-] in *Brant Broughton* (Lincs.), also in *Brougham* (Cum.), [bru:m].*

BUILD-	*Buildwas* (Shrops.) is not in *BBC*. See -WAS (List A).
BUL-	Normally [bʊl-] as in *Bulford* (Wilts.). Note *Bulwick* (N'hants.) ['bʊlɪk] and *Bulphan* (Ess.) ['bʊlvən]. *Bulkworthy* (Dev., not in *BBC*) is ['bʌlkwɝðɪ]. *Bulkington* (War., Wilts.) are both ['bʌlkɪŋtən] in *Eckwall,* but absent from *BBC*. *Bulkeley*

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* The one-horse four-wheeled carriage known as a 'brougham' is pronounced ['bru:əm] according to the *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English.*

(Ches.) is ['bʊklɪ].

BURGH- Common as a simplex as well as a first or last element.   In the simplex form there are three common realisations:

['bʌrə] in *Burgh-le-Marsh* (Lincs.) and *Burgh-St-Peter*(Suff.) *Burgh Heath* (Sur.) is usually ['bʌrə] but sometimes ['bɪ].

['bɪːg] in *Burgh House* (Hampstead, Lon.). *BBC* also gives this pronunciation for a place *Burgh* of unspecified location, probably the *Burgh* in Suff.

['brʌf] in *Burgh-by-Sands* (Cum.).

As a first element, the usual rendering is [bɪ-] as in *Burghclere* (Hants.) ['bɪːklɛə] and *Burghfield* (Berks.).

BURS- *Burslem* (Staffs.) ['bɪːzləm].

BURY As a simplex, this is pronounced ['berɪ] (as distinct from the [-bərɪ] form in final elements): *Bury* (Cambs., Dev., Lancs., Som., W. Sus.), *Bury-St-Edmunds* (Suff.).

BURI- *Buriton* (Hants.) ['berɪtən].

CAB- *Cabourne* (Lincs.) ['keɪbɔːn].

CAEN- *Caenby* (Lincs.) ['keɪnbɪ, 'keɪənbɪ].

CAER- This common Welsh first element ('fort') is to be found in *Caer Caradoc* (Shrops.) ['kaɪə kə 'rædɒk].

CAIUS- *Caius College* in Cambridge ['kiːz].

CAL- Pronounced in a number of different ways according to context: [kɔːl-] in *Caldecote* and *Caldecott* (many places in Cambs., Herts., Leics., N'hants., War., Oxon. and elsewhere)['kɔːldɪkət] and in *Caldbeck* (Cum.) ['kɔːldbek], also ['kɔːdbek,'kɒdbek].

[kæl-] in *Calcot* (Berks., Glos.) *Calshot* (Hants.), *Calstock* (Corn), *Calthorpe* (Norf.).

[kɑː-] in *Calne* (Wilts.) ['kɑːn], *Calveley* (Ches.) ['kɑːvəlɪ], also ['kɑːvlɪ], *Calverley* (W. Yorks.) ['kɑːvəlɪ], also['kɔːvlɪ].

[keɪ-] in *Calow* (Derby.) ['keɪləʊ], also ['kɔːləʊ].

[kɔː-] in *Calke* (Derby.) ['kɔːk].

CAP- *Capel* (Sur., Kent, Suff.) and *Capel-le-Ferne* (Kent) ['keɪpəl].

Capheaton (N'hum.) [kæp'hiːtən].

CARLE-   *BBC* gives *Carleton Forehoe* (Norf.) as [ˈkɑːltən ˈfɔːhəʊ],
but says that *Carleton Road.* (Lond.) is [kɑː ˈliːtən].   There
is no indication (nor in *Eckwall*) of the pronunciation of *Car-
leton* in Cum. (3 places), Dur., N'hants. or a great many other
cases.

CARS-   *Carshalton* (Lond.) is now [kɑː ˈʃɔːltən], but *BBC* points out
that the form [keɪs ˈhɔːtən] existed 'in living memory'.   My
mother, Mrs N. B. Powell, does in fact remember this pronun-
ciation having been used by the then Rector of Carshalton, the
Rev. G. B. Vaux, prior to 1919. It had evidently been in use
for some time; Mr A. E. Jones, in his history of Carshalton
From Medieval Manor to London Suburb quotes a writer in the
Gentleman's Magazine in 1798 referring to Carshalton 'or, as
it is absurdly called in its neighbourhood, Case-horton.'
Medieval documents suggest an earlier pronunciation with the
spelling *Kersaweltone.* As the present-day spelling appears on
Blaeu's *Map of Surrey,* 1648, the spoken form [keɪs ˈhɔːtən]
may have co-existed with it for some time and so the modern
[kɑː ˈʃɔːltən] is a good example of the eventual triumph of a
spelling-pronunciation.

CAT-   *Eckwall* has [ˈkætərəm] for *Caterham* (Sur., not in *BBC*)
but it may be a misprint; as a local resident I know only the
pronunciation [ˈkeɪtərəm].

CA(W)-   *Cawood* (Lancs., N. Yorks.) [ˈkeɪwʊd].

CHA-   [ˈtʃeɪkəm] in *Chacombe* (N'hants.).

CHADDLE-   *Chaddlehanger* (Dev.) is [ˈtʃædlhæŋə] or [ˈtʃælɪŋə].

CHAL-   [tʃɔːl-] in *Chaldon* (Sur.) but [tʃæl-] in *Challock* (Kent)
[ˈtʃælək].
[tʃæl-] in *Chalford* and *Chalgrove* (both Oxon.) and in *Chal-
vington* (E. Sus.), which can also be pronounced [ˈtʃɑːlvɪŋtən].
Chalfont St Giles and *St Peter* (Bucks.) are [ˈtʃælfənt] or

['tʃɑːfənt]. *Chalk* (Kent, Wilts., not in *BBC*) ['tʃɔːk].

CHARL-   *Charlbury* (Oxon.) is ['tʃɔːlbərɪ] in *Eckwall.*

CHED-   *Eckwall* gives *Chedglow* (Wilts.) as ['tʃedʒləu].   *Chedzoy*
(Som.) is ['tʃedzɒɪ] in *BBC.*

CHEL-   *Chelfham* (Dev.) is ['tʃelfəm] in *BBC* and I can find in no
authority, even *EPNS,* any special comment on any unusual
pronunciation of this name, but my friend Mr E. F. G. Light
has confirmed by letter my recollection of his late mother,
Mrs G. H. Light, a former resident of Barnstaple, having used
the pronunciation ['tʃɪləm].   *Chelmondiston* (Suff.) is
['tʃemstən]. *Chelmsford* (Ess.) is in *BBC* as ['tʃelmzfəd]
or ['tʃemzfəd], but the latter must be very rare now. *Chels-
ham* (Sur.) is ['tʃelʃəm].

CHEN-   *Cheney Longville* (Shrops., not in *BBC*) is ['tʃiːnɪ]. *Chenies*
(Herts.) is ['tʃeɪnɪz] or ['tʃiːnɪz].

CHER-   *Chertsey* (Sur.) ['tʃɜːtsɪ]. *Cherhill* (Wilts.) ['tʃerɪl]. The
River Cherwell (Oxon.), familiar to generations of under-
graduate punters, is ['tʃɑːwəl].

CHETTIS- *Chettiscombe* (Dev.) ['tʃetɪskəm] or ['tʃeskəm].

CHEV-   *Chevening* (Kent) ['tʃiː vnɪŋ]. *Cheveley Park*(Cambs.)['tʃiː vlɪ].
Chevington (Suff.) ['tʃevɪŋtən]. The *Cheviot Hills,* between
England and Scotland, are ['tʃiː vɪət] or ['tʃevɪət].   It is
worth quoting *BBC* at length on this name: "A theory that
the first of these two pronunciations is used north of the Bor-
der, and the other on the English side, has been discredited
by observation over a long period. The truth appears to be that
the former is almost invariably used in the Border country,
in both England and Scotland, and that it is speakers from fur-
ther south who favour the second.   A third pronunciation,
['tʃɪvɪət], has been heard in Edinburgh for the cloth of the
name."

CHILD-   *Childerditch* (Ess.) ['tʃɪldədɪtʃ] and *Childer Thornton*(Ches.)

['tʃɪldə]. *Childwall* (Mer.) ['tʃɪlwɔːl].   *Childwick* (Herts.)
['tʃɪlɪk], along with *Childwick Bury* and *Childwick Green.*

CHOL-   *Cholsey* (Oxon.) ['tʃəʊlzɪ]. *Cholmondeley* and *Cholmondeston*
(Ches.) are respectively ['tʃʌmlɪ] and ['tʃɒmsən] in *BBC.*
Eckwall gives the latter as ['tʃʌmsən].

CHY-   A Cornish prefix = 'house'. There appears to be hesitation
between[ʃaɪ-],[tʃaɪ-]and[ʃɪ]: *BBC* has *Chyandour*['(t)ʃaɪəndaʊə],
Chysoyster ['tʃaɪsɔːstə] and *Chyvelah* [ʃɪ'viːlə].   There is
no entry for *Chyanvounder. Eckwall* says nothing about any of
these.   Mr Edward Costigan of Osaka University, a Cornish
resident, tells me that *Chywoon,* near Falmouth, is pronounced
['tʃuːn]. *BBC* has *Chynoweth* [ʃɪ'nəʊəθ] as a personal name;
perhaps the place-name has the same pronunciation.

CIREN-   *Cirencester* (Glos.) ['saɪrənsestə] or ['sɪsɪtə]. See List A
for the full *BBC* comment.

CLAP-   *Clapworthy* (Dev.) ['klæpərɪ].

CLAV-   *Clavering* (Ess.) ['kleɪvərɪŋ]. *Claverdon* (War.),   *Claverley*
(Shrops.), *Claverham* and *Claverton*(both Avon)all take[klæv-].

CLEHON-   *Clehonger* (Here.) is ['klɒŋgə].

CLEO-   *Cleobury Mortimer* and *North* (Shrops.) ['klɪbərɪ].

CLEY   [klaɪ] or ['kleɪ] in *Cley-next-the-Sea* and *Cockley*
Cley (Norf.)

CLOUGH-   As a simplex, this is ['klʌf] : *River Clough* (Cum., Yorks.),
Clough Fold (Lancs.). *Cloughton* (3 places in N. Yorks.) all
figure in *BBC* as ['klaʊtən] or ['kləʊtən].

CLOV-   *Clovelly* (Dev.) [kləʊ'velɪ], but *Cloverley*(Shrops.)['klɒvəlɪ].

CLUNGUN-   *Clungunford* (Shrops.) [klʌn'gʌnfəd].

COB-   *Coberley* (Glos.) ['kʌbəlɪ].

COG-   *Cogenhoe* (N'hants) is ['kəʊgənhəʊ] or ['kʊknəʊ] ; *Coggeshall*
(Ess.) is ['kɒgɪʃl] or ['kɒksl]. In both cases the first pronun-
ciation is no doubt more common these days than the second.

COL-   [kəʊl-] in *Colchester* (Ess.), *Colbury* (Herts.),

[kɒl-] in *Colby* (Cum., Norf.), *Colwall* (Here.), *Colwich* (Staffs.) ['kɒlwɪtʃ], *Colwick* (Notts.) ['kɒlɪk] or ['kɒlwɪk], *Colworth* (W. Sus.) ['kɒlwɹθ], *Colyton* and *Colyford* (Dev.). Places spelt COLL- are [kɒl-] as *Collingbourne Ducis* (Wilts.) *BBC* gives four alternatives for *Coltishall* (Norf.): ['kəʊltɪsl, 'kəʊltɪʃl, 'kəʊltɪsɔːl, 'kəʊlsl].

COL(N)- Most places with this spelling are ['kəʊn]: *Colne* (Ess., Lancs.), *Colne Engaine* (Ess.), *Colney Hatch* (Lond.), *Colney Heath* (Herts.), *Coln St Aldwyns* (Glos.). However, *Colnbrook* (Bucks.) is ['kəʊnbrʊk] or ['kəʊlnbrʊk].

COMB- ['kuːm] in the simplex *Combe,* found in many places in England, especially in Devon, Somerset and the South-West: *Combe Cross, Combe Raleigh, Combe-in-Teignhead* (all Dev.) etc. Also in *Combpyne* (Dev.) ['kuːmpaɪn]. [kɒm-] in *Combrook* (War.) and [kʌm-] in *Combwich* (Som.) ['kʌmɪdʒ], also ['kuːmɪdʒ, 'kuːmɪtʃ].

COMP- The name *Compton,* found in many counties, is sometimes [kɒmp-] and sometimes [kʌmp-]. The first is correct for *Compton* (Berks.), *Compton Chamberlayne* (Wilts.) ['kɒmptən tʃeɪmbəlɪn], *Compton Down* (Wilts.), *Compton Pauncefoot* (Som.) ['kɒmptən 'pɔːnsfʊt], *Compton Valence* (Dor.) ['kɒmptən 'væləns]. The second is correct for *Compton* (2 places in Hants.), and for the historic house *Compton Wynyates* (War.) as pronounced by its occupants; *BBC* gives. the local village pronunciation as ['kɒmptən 'wɪnjeɪts]. No less than twenty-four localities named *Compton* are listed in *Johnston's Road Atlas* and in practice there can be little doubt that the two forms [kɒmp-] and [kʌmp-] are in free variation for most of them, with a possible tendency for the latter to predominate in the speech of people who use Conservative R. P. In connection with place names where orthographic o is followed by a nasal consonant in an accented syllable (e. g. BROM-,

COMP-, CON-, etc.) see A. C. Gimson's *Introduction to the Pronunciation of English,* 1962 edition, p. 103, where he mentions [ɒ] and [ʌ] as two common pronunciations for such a spelling, and not only for place-names. He mentions *Bromley* and *Tonbridge* along with *comrade, accomplish* etc; see *BBC* on these under BROM- above and TON- below.

CON-   As with the previous entry, [kɒn-] and [kʌn-] are both to be found. [kɒn-] is used for *Condicote* (Glos.), *Constantine* (Corn.) ['kɒnstəntaɪn], *Conisbrough* (S. Yorks.)['kɒnɪsbərə], *Conisholme* (Lincs.) ['kɒnɪshəum,'kɒnɪzhəum] or ['kɒnɪʃəum], *High* and *Low Coniscliffe* (Dur.) and *Coniston* (Cum.). [kʌn-] is used for *Condover* (Shrops.) ['kʌndəuvə],*Constable Burton* (N. Yorks.) and *Melton Constable* (Norf.). *Coningsby* (Lincs.) and *Conyer* (Kent) can be either, according to *BBC, Eckwall* has [kʌn-] for *Conington* (Cambs., near Sawtry) but not for *Conington* (Cambs., near Cambridge). *BBC* just gives [kɒn-] without specifying where. *Eckwall's* [kʌn-] for *Coniston* is almost certainly obsolete. *Congresbury* (Avon) is ['kuːmzbərɪ] in *Eckwall,* but *BBC* says this is a Bristol pronunciation, and gives the local version as ['kɒŋzbərɪ]. The *Blue Guide* has 'Commsbury'.

COQUET-   The *River Coquet* and *Coquetdale* (N'hum.) are ['kəukɪt].

COS-   [kɒs-] in *Cosford* (War.) and *Cosham* (Hants.) ['kɒsəm], but [kɒz-] in *Cosgrove* (N'hants.). There are three localities named *Cossington* listed in *Eckwall* of which two (Leics., Som.) appear in *Johnston*. *BBC* gives ['kʌsɪŋtən,'kʌzɪŋtən] without specifying whether this applies to all cases. *Coston* likewise appears in *BBC* without attribution, as ['kəusn]. This may be the village in Leics., which is in *Eckwall* as ['kəustən]derived from ME *Cāstun.* The same authority gives *Coston* (Norf.) without showing the pronunciation, but giving the medieval spelling *Corston.* I surmise this may now be pronounced ['kɒstən].

COTE-   *Cotesbach* (Leics.) ['kəutsbætʃ]. *Cotehele* (Corn.) [kə'tiː l,
             kət'hiː l].

COTH-   *Cotheridge* (Here.) ['kɒðərɪdʒ]. *Cotherstone* (Dur.)['kʌðəstən].
             Cothelstone (Som.) ['kʌðlstən] or ['kɒtlstən].

COT-   The standard is [kɒt-] as in *Cotswolds,* the hills to the west
             of Oxford, but note *Coton* (Cambs., Derby., Shrops., Staffs.)
             ['kəutən].

COUGH-   *Coughton* (Here.) ['kəutən]. *Coughton* (War.)   ['kəutən]   or
             ['kautən], the former pronunciation being used for the historic
             house *Coughton Court.*

COUL-   *Coulton* (N. Yorks., not in *BBC*) ['kuːltən]. *Coulsdon* (Lond.)
             ['kuːlzdən] or ['kəulsdən]. As a long-time local resident,   I
             can say that I have rarely heard the second of these.

COURT-   *Eckwall* has ['kɔːt n̩hɔːl] for *Courteenhall* (N'hants.).

COVE-   As for COMP- there is hesitation between [kɒv-] and [kʌv-].
             Eovent Garden (Lond.) is ['kɒvənt,'kʌvənt], and *Coventry* (W.
             Mid.) ['kɒvəntrɪ,'kʌvəntrɪ]; *BBC* notes 'the first is appro-
             priate for the Earl of Coventry. The second, however, is com-
             monly used in the expression, 'to send someone to Coventry'.
             Coverack (Corn.) is ['kʌvəræk] or ['kɒvəræk]. A number of
             places are pronounced with COVE- as [kəuv-] : *Coven*(Staffs.)
             ['kəuvən], *Covehithe* (Suff.) ['kəuvhaɪð], *Coveney* (Cambs.)
             ['kəuvnɪ], *Covenham* (Lincs.) ['kəuvənəm]. *Covenhope* (Here.)
             is ['kɒnəp] or the spelling pronunciation ['kəuvənhəup].

COW-   *Cowley* is a common place-name. There are at least eleven:
             Bucks., Dev. (2), Derby. (2), Glos., Lond. (2), Oxon., Staffs.
             and S. Yorks. *BBC* gives *Cowley* (Oxon.) as ['kaulɪ], and the
             same for Yorks. (presumably the S. Yorks. instance)   but   in
             the latter case an alternative ['kəulɪ]. There seems to be no
             information available about the way the others are pronounced,
             but [kau-] seems likely. *Cowling* (Lancs.) is ['kaulɪŋ,'kəulɪŋ]
             but in N. Yorks. ['kəulɪŋ] only. *Cowlinge* (Suff.) is['kuːlɪndʒ]

and *Cowpen Bewley* (Cleve.) ['kuːpən'bjuːlɪ]. *Cowbit* (Lincs.) is ['kʌbɪt] in *BBC,* but *BG* gives 'Coubitt'.

CRAD-   *Cradley* (Here.) ['krædlɪ], but *Cradley* and *Cradley Heath* (W. Mid.) are ['kreɪdlɪ].

CRED-   *Crediton* (Dev.) ['kredɪtən], but *Credenhill* (Here.) ['kredənhɪl] or ['kriːdənhɪl].

CRIGH-   *Crichel Down* (Dor.) ['krɪtʃl], but *Crich* (Derby.) ['kraɪtʃ].

CROM-   *Cromford* (Derby.) ['krɒmfəd] in *BBC* but ['krʌmfəd] in *Eckwall. Cromer* (Herts., Norf.) is ['krəʊmə].

CRON-   *Crondall* (Hants.) ['krɒndl] or ['krʌndl] ; *Crondon* (Ess.) and *Cronton* (Mer.) are both with ['krɒn-] (neither in *BBC*).

CROUCH   *Crouch End* (Lond.) ['kraʊtʃ].

CROUGH- [krəʊ-] is used for *Croughton* (N'hants.).

CROW-   [krəʊ-] in *Crowcombe* (Som.), *Crowborough* (E. Sus.) and most other places beginning CROW- ; note, however, that *Crowle* (Hum.) is ['krəʊl] or ['kruːl], and *Crowle* (Here.) ['krəʊl] or ['kraʊl]. Places in Cornwall use ['kraʊ-]: *Crowlas* ['kraʊləs], *Crowan* ['kraʊən], *Crows-an-wra* ['kraʊzənreɪ].

CROX-   *Croxton* (Norf.) ['krɒkstən], but in Lincs. there is an alternative ['krəʊsən]. *Croxton Kerrial* (Leics.) is ['krəʊsən 'kerɪəl]. *South Croxton* in the same county can be ['krəʊsən, 'krəʊstən] or ['krəʊzən] according to *BBC*.

CUCK-   [kʊk-] in *Cuckfield* and *Cuckmere* (E. Sus.), but ['kʌk] in *Cuckney* (Notts.).

CUX-   [kʌks-] in *Cuxwold* (Lincs.) ['kʌkswəʊld], but *Cuxham* (Oxon.) is ['kʊksəm] or ['kʌksəm] according to *BBC* (*Eckwall* gives only the former alternative).

DAV-   *Davenham* (Ches.) ['deɪvənəm,'dɑɪnəm] ; *Davidstow* (Corn.) ['deɪvɪdstəʊ]. *Daventry* (N'hants.) ['dævəntrɪ,'deɪntrɪ]. Since the opening of the broadcasting transmitter at Daventry and local urban development, the latter (traditional) form has

been dying out.

DEBEN-   *Debenham* (Suff.) is [ˈdebənəm], but the local *River Deben* is [ˈdiː bən].

DEIGH-   *Deighton* is the name of two places in N. Yorks. On the evidence of *EPNS*(V) the one in the old North Riding is [ˈdiː tən], and the similar origin of that in the old East Riding and the 14th century spelling *Digton* suggest a similar modern rendering. *Kirk Deighton* (W. Yorks.) is [ˈkɪrk ˈdiːtən].

DEO-   *Deopham* (Norf.) [ˈdiː pəm, ˈdiː fəm].

DEPT-   *Deptford* (Lond.) [ˈdetfəd].

DERBY-   [dɑːbɪ] in *Derby* and *Derbyshire*.

DERE-   *Dereham* (Norf.) [ˈdɪərəm].

DERWENT   The simplex river name (Cum., Derby., Dur., N'hum., N.Yorks.) is [ˈdɪrwent] and so is *Derwentwater* (Cum.). *BBC* notes the pronunciation [ˈdɑːwənt] for the personal name of Baron Derwent.

DEV-   The county of *Devon* is [ˈdevən] and *Devoran* (Corn.) is [ˈdevrən] but the *River Devon* (Leics., Notts.) is [ˈdiː vən]. The unaccented form in *Devizes* (Wilts.) gives [dɪ ˈvaɪzɪz].

DINE-   *Dinedor* (Here.) [ˈdaɪndɔː].

DIPT-   *Diptford* (Dev.) [ˈdɪpfəd].

DON-   [dɒn-, dʌn-] alternatives, as for COMPT- etc. *Donington* (Lincs., Shrops.) is [ˈdɒnɪŋtən], but *Castle Donington*(Derby.) is [ˈkɑːsl ˈdʌnɪŋtən]. *Donington-on-Bain* (Lincs.) can use either [dɒn-] or [dʌn-] according to *BBC*. There is no entry in *BBC* for *Donington-le-Heath* (Leics.). All these places appear from *Eckwall* to have similar derivations and to have been spelt in various ways in the past, sometimes with *o* and sometimes with *u*. Probably, as with COMPT-, there is free variation in the way different people say at least some of these names. Places called *Donnington* in several counties all appear to be [dɒn-], except that *Eckwall* has *Donnington* (W. Sus.)

as ['dɑʊntən]. *Donkleywood* (N'hum.) is ['dʌŋklɪwʊd].

DOUGH-   *Doughton* (Glos., Norf.) ['dʌftən].

DOVE-   *Doveridge* (Derby.) ['dʌvrɪdʒ], *Dovenby* (Cumb.) ['dʌvənbɪ]. The *River Dove* (Derby.) can apparently be ['dʌv] or ['dəʊv], but the valley is *Dovedale* ['dʌvdeɪl]. *Dover* (Kent), *Dover-court* (Ess., not in *BBC*) and *Dover Beck* (Notts., not in *BBC*) are all ['dəʊvə]. *Eckwall* has *Doverdale* (Here.) as ['dɔːdeɪl]; *BBC* has no entry for the place but gives the title of Baron Doverdale as ['dʌvədəɪl].

DRAUGH-   *Draughton* (N'hants.) is ['drɔːtən] but (N. Yorks.)['dræftən].

DRIGH-   *Drighlington* (W. Yorks.) ['drɪ(g)lɪŋtən].

DUKIN-   *Dukinfield* (G. Man.) ['dʌkɪnfɪəld].

DUL-   *Dulwich* (Lond.) ['dʌlɪtʃ,'dʌlɪdʒ], *Duloe* (Corn.) ['djuːləʊ].

DUR-   *Durham* (Dur.) ['dʌrəm] and *Durweston* (Dor.) ['dʌrɪstən]. *Dursley* (Glos.) [dɜːzlɪ].