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.) ['dɔ: kɪŋ], *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 ['berɪ] and [fɔːd] 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) ['dʒɪlɪŋəm], cf *gin* and *Gillingham* (Dor.) ['gɪlɪŋəm], 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) [laɪ] cf *sleight* and *Leigh* (Ess.) [li:], non-standard.
- Names with varying degrees of non-standard pronunciation,
  e. g. *Cleobury* (Shrops.) ['klɪbərɪ] (irregular first element)
  Dunholme (Lincs.) ['dʌnəm] (irregular final element)
  Chettiscombe (Dev.) sometimes ['tʃeskəm] (middle element omitted)
- *Torpenhow* (Cum) [trɪ'penə] (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.) ['dævəntrɪ] once ['deɪntrɪ], *Cirencester* (Glos.) ['saɪərensestə/'sɪsɪtə], *Lowestoft* (Suf.) ['ləustɒft/'ləustəf]. In a few cases the number of local people who use the irregular alternative may be considerable (as for ['brʌmɪdʒəm], 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.) ['hɛəwʊd] but ['hɑ:wʊd] 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 ['wɪlʃəmsted] and ['wɪlsted]. *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 ['kɒgɪʃl] but once ['kɒksl], *Garboldisham* (Norf.) ['gɑːblʃəm], *Gloucester* (Glos.) ['glɒstə]. 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 ['wɪlsted], 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.) ['dævəntrɪ], *Coggeshall* (Ess.) ['kɒgɪʃl] 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 ['jʌbətən]. (This is rendered ['jæbətən] 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 ['jʌbətən] 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 ['bɜːmɪŋəm]. *EPNS* XIII gives an interesting comment on the well-known local pronunciation ['brʌmɪdʒəm]. '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 ['brʌmɪdʒəm] in which the influence of the nearby place-name *Bromwich* ['brɒmɪtʃ] has been important. Another local pronunciation given by *EPNS* is ['bɜːnɪgəm], but this is definitely not R. P.

The Rodings (Ess.) The group of eight villages known as *The Rodings* are now all pronounced ['rəʊdɪŋ], but *BBC* says that the old form ['ruːðɪŋ] 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 ['ruːdɪŋ]', and adds that 'the pronunciation ['rəʊdɪŋ] is being encouraged 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 ['sɔːbrɪdʒwəθ] and also ['sæpswəθ]. *EPNS* XV has '*olim* ['sæps(w)əθ]' and the written form *Sapsworth* can be found in 1565. Another form, ['sæpsed], 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 ['sɔːbrɪdʒwəθ]. 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 interesting 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 *Bobbingworth* in both cases. Adding to the complication is *BBC*'s information 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 ['bɒvɪndʒə], while *EPNS* only has ['bɒvɪndʒə], implying that this is the local pronunciation 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 — [kwɒ] in *Quantock* Hills (Som.) ['kwɒntɒk] and *Quatford* (Shrops, not in *BBC.*) ['kwɒtfəd], but [kweɪ] 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.) ['kwenɪbərə] and *Quenington* (Glos.) but [kʌ] in *Quemerford* (Wilts.) ['kʌməfəd].

QUERN — [kwɔ:] or [kwɑ:] in *Quernmore* (Lancs.) ['kwɔ:mə/ 'kwɑ:mə].

QUETH — *Quethiock* (Corn) can be ['kweðɪk], ['kweθɪk] or ['kwɪðɪk] 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 *Quorn House* (Leics.). The nearby village is *Quorndon* ['kwɔ:ndən].

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* ['stəʊ kʌm 'kwaɪ].

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

RAL — *BBC* gives ['rɔ:lɪ] 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 ['rælɪ] and ['rɑ:lɪ], all three versions being accepted pronunciations of the name of

the famous Elizabethan explorer, Sir Walter Raleigh. *BBC* suggests that [ˈrɔːlɪ] 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.

RANE —

Ranelagh Gardens, Chelsea (Lond.) are [ˈrænɪlə]. 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 [ˈreɪnlə], a nearer approximation to the spelling.

RAPH —

Raphael Park (Lond.) is [ˈreɪfl].

RAUGH —

Raughton Head (Cum.) is [ˈrɑːftən] or [ˈrɒftən].

RAUNDS

Raunds (N'hants.) is [ˈrɔːndz].

RAVEN —

[ˈreɪvən] in *Ravenglass* (Cum.) and *East Ravendale* (Hum.) [ˈreɪvəndeɪl] also *Ravenscar* (N. Yorks., not in *BBC*) [ˈreɪvənskɑː], [ˈrɑːnz] in *Ravensden* (Beds.) [ˈrɑːnzdən].

Raveningham (Norf.) can be [ˈræv (ən) ɪŋəm] or [ˈrænɪŋəm], and *BBC* points to the latter form as that usual for *Raveningham Hall*.

[ˈræs] is used for *Ravenstonedale* (Cum.) [ˈræsəndeɪl], not in *BBC*, but in *BG*. *EPNS* V gives [ˈreːnzθrəp] 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 [ˈreɪnzθrəp]. 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 ['reɪvənzθɔːp].

RAW —   *Out* and *Upper Rawcliffe* (Lancs, not in *BBC*) are ['rɔːklɪf]. [rɔː] is also found in *Rawreth* (Ess.) ['rɔːrəθ] and the *River Rawthey* (Cum.) but *Rawtenstall* (Leics.) can be either ['rɔːtənstɔːl] or ['rɒtənstɔːl].

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.) ['redənhɔːl].

REEP —   Both places called *Reepham*, in Norf. and Lincs., are ['riːfəm] according to *BBC*.

REI —   [raɪ] in *Reigate* (Sur.) ['raɪgɪt], but [riː] in *Reighton* (N. Yorks.) ['riːtən].

REVES —   *Revesby* (Lincs.) ['riːvzbɪ].

REYMER —   *Reymerston* (Norf.) ['reməstən].

RIE —   *Rievaulx* Abbey (N. Yorks.) can be ['riːvəʊ] or ['rɪvəz].

RIMING --   *Rimington* (Lancs.) ['rɪmɪŋtən].

RIP —   *Ripon* (N. Yorks.) ['rɪpən].

RIS —   *Risley* (Derby.) ['rɪzlɪ].

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

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

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

ROLLES —   [rəʊlz] in *Rollesby* (Norf.) and [rəʊls] in *Rolleston* (Leics., Notts. and Staffs., and *Rollestone* (Wilts.), all ['rəʊlstən].

ROLVEN --   *Rolvenden* (Kent) ['rɒlvəndən]. Anciently this was

no doubt [ˌrɒlvənˈden], as with other Kentish place-names in *-den*.

ROM —

Romford (Lond.) is [ˈrɒmfəd] or [ˈrʌmfəd]. *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 [ˈrʌmzɪ]. *Romanby* (N. Yorks.) is [ˈrəʊmənbɪ], and *Eckwall* gives *Romansleigh* (Dev.) as [ˈrʌmzlɪ].

ROTH —

Rothamsted (Herts.) [ˈrɒθəmsted]. [rɒθ] is also found for *Rothwell* (Lincs., W. Yorks.) and *Rothwell* (N' hants.), which last can also be [ˈrəʊəl]. The *th* is voiced in *Rotherfield* (E. Sus.) and *Rotherfield Greys* and *Peppard* (Oxon.), also *Rotherham* (S. Yorks.) [ˈðɒrərəm] and the *River Rother,* a common river-name in half a dozen counties. *BBC* gives *Rothley* as [ˈrəʊθlɪ] and *Eckwall* confirms this as the pro-nunciation 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 [ˈrɒθlɪ].

ROUGH —

Rougham (Norf.) and *Rougham Green* (Suff.) are both [ˈrʌfəm]. *Roughlee* (Lancs.) is [ˈrʌfˈliː]. [raʊ-] is used for *Roughton* (Norf., Shrops.) and *Rough Tor* (Dev.) [ˈraʊˈtɔː], but *Roughton* (Lincs.) is [ˈruːtən].

ROUS —

[ruːz] or [raʊz] in *Rousdon* (Dev.), [raʊs] or [raʊʃ] in *Rousham* (Oxon.) and [raʊs] in *Rous Lench* (Here.) [ˈraʊsˈlentʃ]

ROUTH
ROW —

This simplex is [raʊθ] in *Routh* (Hum, not in *BBC*.) Usually [raʊ]as in *Rowarth* (Derby.) [ˈraʊəθ], *Rowde* (Wilts.) (though *Eckwall* gives [ˈrəʊd]), *Rowton* (Ches., Shrops. (3)), *Rowston* (Lincs.), *Rowden* (Dev.) *Rowden Down* (Wilts.), *Rowledge* (Sur.) [ˈraʊlɪdʒ], *Rowner*

(Hants.) *Rowridge* (Dev.) and *Rowsham* (Bucks.). [rəʊ] is found in *Rowley Mile* at Newmarket (Suff.) and *Rowsley* (Derby.). *Rowhedge* (Ess.) can be [ˈrəʊhedʒ] or [ˈrɑʊhedʒ], according to *BBC*. *Rowrah* (Cum, not in *BBC*.) is [ˈruːrə]. according to *Eckwall*.

RUAR — *Ruardean* (Glos.) [ˈrʊədiːn].

RUG — *Rugby* (Staffs.) is [ˈrʌgbɪ], but *Rugeley* (Staffs.) is [ˈruːdʒlɪ].

RUIS — *Ruishton* (Som.) [ˈruɪʃtən] but *Ruislip* (Lond.) [ˈraɪslɪp].

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

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

RUTH — [rʌθ] in *Ruthwaite* (Cum.) [ˈrʌθweɪt/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 [ˈraɪɑːʃ].

RYD — *Rydal* (Cum.) [ˈraɪdl].

SA — [seɪ] in *Sacombe* (Herts.) and *Saham Toney* (Norf.) [ˈseɪəm ˈtəʊnɪ].

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

SAIGH — *Saighton* (Ches.) [ˈseɪtən].

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 :

[sɔːl] 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.) ['sɔ:lzbərɪ] or ['sɔ:lzbrɪ], *Salle* (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, *Saltfleetby*). [sæl] in *Salfords* (Sur.) ['sælfədz] and *Salwick* (Lancs.) ['sælɪk] or ['sælwɪk].

Salford (Lancs.) is ['sɒlfəd], but the place of the same name in Beds. is ['sæfəd] in *BBC* (*Eckwall* and *EPNS III* have ['sɑ:fəd]. *Salmonby* (Lincs.) can be either ['sæmənbɪ] or ['sælmənbɪ]. *Saltfleetby* (Lincs.) in now usually ['sɔ:ltfli:tbɪ] according to *BBC*, which also gives the alternative ['sɒləbɪ], unnoticed by *Eckwall*.

SAMLES —   *Samlesbury* (Lancs.) is ['sæmzbərɪ] or ['sɑ:mzbərɪ]

SAND —   [sænd] in *Sandhurst* (Berks., Kent), *Sandringham* (Norf.) and *Sandwich* (Kent) ['sæn(d)wɪtʃ], but [sɑːn] in *Sanderstead* (Sur.) ['sɑ:ndəstɪd].

SARIS —   *Sarisbury* (Hants.) can be ['sɑ:zbərɪ] or ['sɛəzbərɪ] according to *BBC*.

SAUGH —   *Great* and *Little Saughall* (Ches.) are ['sɔ:kl].

SAV —   *Savernake* (Wilts.) ['sævənæk].

SCA —   [skɔ:] in *Scafell* Pike* (Cum.) ['skɔ:fel 'paɪk] [skɛə] in *Scarisbrick* (Lancs.) ['skɛəzbrɪk] and [skɑ:] in *Scartho* (Hum.), also spelt *Scarthoe* (both *Johnston* and *Geographia* have the former).

SCAL —   *Scalby* (Hum., N. Yorks.) can be ['skɔ:lbɪ] or ['skɔ:bɪ], according to *BBC*. The same omission of [l] is possible with *Scalford* (Leics.) ['skɔ:(l)fəd].

SCRAIN —   *Scrainwood* (N'hum.) is ['skɑ:nwʊd] in *Eckwall* (not in *BBC*).

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* the stress is on both syllables ['skɔ:'fel] when *Pike* is omitted.

SCREVE — *Screveton* (Notts.) ['skrevɪtən] or ['skriːtən].

SCRIVELS — *Scrivelsby* (Lincs.) ['skrɪvəlzbɪ] or ['skriːlzbɪ].

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

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

SEEND   *Seend* (Wilts.) ['siːnd].

SEIGH — *Seighford* (Staffs.) ['saɪfəd].

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

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

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

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

SEWER — *Sewerby* (Hum.) ['sʊəbɪ].

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

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

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

SHAUGH   *Shaugh Prior* (Dev.) is ['ʃɔː 'praɪə].

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

SHEP — [ʃep] in *Shephall* (Herts.) ['ʃepl], *Shepherdine* (Avon) ['ʃepədaɪn] and *Shepshed* (Leics., not in *BBC*), formerly ['ʃepsed] but now usually ['ʃepʃed].

SHIP — *Shipbourne* (Kent) ['ʃɪbɜːn].

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

SHOTES — *Shotesham* (Norf.) ['ʃɒtsəm).

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

SHRA — *Shrawardine* (Shrops.) ['ʃreɪwədaɪn].

SHREWS — *Shrewsbury* (Shrops.) [ˈʃrəʊzbərɪ] or [ˈʃruːzbərɪ]. *BG* says that the first of these is the preferred local pronunciation.

SHRO — *Shroton* (Dor.) [ˈʃrəʊtən]. This village is also known as *Iwerne Courtney* [ˈjuːɜːn ˈkɔːtnɪ].

SIBLE *Sible Hedingham* (Ess.) [ˈsɪbl ˈhedɪŋəm]. *Eckwall* gives the pronunciation of the second part as [ˈhɪnɪŋgəm].

SIDE — *Sidestrand* (Norf.) [ˈsaɪdstrænd], also [ˈsaɪdɪstrænd].

SIDLES — *Sidlesham* (W. Sus.) [ˈsɪdlsəm].

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

SIS — [ˈsaɪz] in *Sisland* (Suff.) but *Siston* (Avon) is [ˈsaɪstən] or [ˈsaɪsən]

SKELM — *Skelmersdale* (Lancs.) [ˈskelməzdeɪl] or [ˈskeməzdeɪl].

SKEY — *Skeyton* (Norf.) [ˈskaɪtən].

SLAITH — *Slaithwaite* (W. Yorks.) [ˈslæθweɪt] or [ˈslaʊɪt].

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

SLEIGHTS *BBC* gives *Sleights* (N. Yorks.) as [slaɪts], 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 [ˈsnetsəm], [ˈsnetɪsəm] or [ˈsnetʃəm].

SOMER — Apparently invariably [ˈsʌmə], as in *Somerby* (Leics., Lincs.), *Somerset, Somercotes* (Derby.) [ˈsʌmekəʊts], *Somerleyton* (Suff.) [ˈsʌməleɪtən].

SOMPT — *Sompting* (W. Sus.) [ˈsʌmptɪŋ] or [ˈsɒmptɪŋ].

SONN — *Sonning* (Berks.) [ˈsʌnɪŋ] or [ˈsɒnɪŋ].

SOUR — *Sourton* (Dev.) [ˈsɔːtən].

SOUTH — Sometimes [saʊθ] and sometimes [sʌð]. The first

is used for *Southall* (Lond.), *Southampton* (Hants.) [sɑʊθ'hæmptən] or [sɑʊ'θæmptən], *Southsea* (Hants.), *Southleigh* (Dev.) ['sɑʊθ'li:] (also ['sɑʊlɪ]), *Southwold* (Suff.) and *Southminster* (Ess.).   The second is used for *Southrey* (Lincs.) ['sʌðrɪ], *Southwark* (Lond.) ['sʌðək], *Southwell* (Notts.) ['sʌðl] and *Southwick* (N'hants.) ['sʌðɪk].   *Southwick* (Hants., IoW) can be either [sʌð] or [sɑʊθ], but *BBC* says that in the Hampshire case ['sʌðɪk] is the more common pronunciation.

SOWER — *Sowerby Bridge* (W. Yorks.) is ['səʊəbɪ] or ['sɑʊəbɪ]. For *Sowerby* (N. Yorks.) *BBC* gives ['sɑʊəbɪ]. Daniel Jones gives ['sɔ:əbɪ] as an obsolete version of this.

SPARS — *Sparsholt* (Hants.) ['spɑːʃəʊlt].

SPETIS — *Spetisbury* (Dor.) ['spetsbərɪ].

SPITAL — *Spital-in-the-Street* (Lincs.) and *Spitalfields* (Lond.) are both ['spɪtl].

SPON — *Spondon* (Derby.) ['spɒndən] or ['spu:ndən].

SPROUGH — *Sproughton* (Suff.) ['sprɔːtən].

SPROWS — *Sprowston* (Norf.) ['sprəʊstən].

STAL — *Stalham* (Norf.) and *Stalisfield* Kent) are [stæl], but *Stalbridge* (Dor.) is ['stɔːlbrɪdʒ].

STALL — *Stallingborough* (Lincs.) ['stɑːlɪŋbərə].

STALY — *Stalybridge* (G. Man.) ['steɪlɪbrɪdʒ].

STAM — Usually [stæm] as in *Stamford* (Lincs.), but note *Stamfordham* (N'hum.), still sometimes ['stænətən] according to *BBC,* otherwise ['stæmfədəm].

STARE — *Stareton* (War.) ['stɑːtən].

STAUGH — [stɔː] in *Great Staughton* (Cambs.) and *Little Staughton* (Beds.).

STAVE — *Stavely* (Derby.) is ['steɪvlɪ], but *Stavely* (Cum.) ['steɪvəlɪ].

STAVER — *Staverton* (Glos.) is ['stævətən], but *Eckwall* says that the place of the same name in N'hants. is ['stɛətən]. This is probably obsolete by now. *BBC* gives the same as for Glos.

STEV — *Steventon* (Beds.) is ['sti:vəntən] and *Stevenage*(Herts.) ['sti:vənɪdʒ]. *Stevington* (Beds., Ess.) is ['stevɪŋtən]. in *BBC*, but *Eckwall* has ['stefntən] for Beds.

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

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

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

STIS — *Stisted* (Ess.) ['staɪstɪd].

STIVI — *Stivichall* (W. Mid.) ['staɪtʃl] or ['staɪtʃɔːl].

STOG — *Stogumber* (Som.) ['stəʊ'gʌmbə] or ['stɒgəmbə].

STON — [stɒn] in *Stonham* (Ess.), *Stonham Aspall* (Suff.), *Stonor* (Oxon.) ['stɒnə] and *Stoneaston* (Som.). (*Eckwall* spells this *Stone Easton* and both *Johnston* and *Geographia* have *Ston Easton*.) [stəʊn] in *Stoneleigh* (Sur.) ['stəʊnlɪ] and *Stonehenge* (Wilts.) ['stəʊn'hendʒ].

STOUGH — [staʊ] in *Stoughton* (Sur.)
[stɔː] in *West Stoughton* (Som.)
[stəʊ] in *Stoughton* (Leics., W. Sus.). *Eckwall* has ['stɑʊtən] for the last of these.

STOUL — *Stoulton* (Here.) ['stəʊltən]. *Eckwall* gives ['stəʊtən].

STOUR — As a simplex, is a common river name. In Suff. and Ess., the pronunciation is [stʊə], in Kent [stʊə] or [stɑʊə], but *Stourmouth,* on the river in that county, is usually ['stɑʊəmɑʊθ]. The Dor.-Hants. *Stour* can be [stɑʊə] or [stʊə], but *Stour Provost* and *Stour* or *Stower Row,* in Dor., are both [stɑʊə].

Stourport-on-Severn (Here.) has [stɑʊə] or [stʊə], but *Stourbridge* (W. Mid.) has ['stɑʊə] or ['stəʊə]. [stɜ:] is used for *Stourton* (W. Yorks.) and [stɔ:] for *Stourton Caundle* (Dor.) but either can be used for *Stourton* (Wilts.). *Stourhead House* (Wilts.) is either ['stɔ:hed] or ['stɑʊəhed].

STOW
BBC gives this as [stɑʊ], 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 'bi:dən].

STOWE
Stowe (Bucks.) [stəʊ].

STOWT —
Stowting (Kent) ['stɑʊtɪŋ].

STREAT —
[stret] in *Streatham* (Lond.) ['stretəm] and *Streatley* (Beds.), but *Streatley* (Berks.) is ['stri:tlɪ].

STROUD
Stroud (Glos., Hants.) ['strɑʊd].

STROX —
Stroxton (Lincs.) ['strɔ:sən] or ['strəʊsən].

SWA —
[sweɪ] in *Swaby* (Lincs.) ['sweɪbɪ] and *Swafield* (Norf.).

SWAL —
Swalcliffe (Oxon.) is ['sweɪklɪf] but *Swalwell* (Tyne) is ['swɒlwel].

SWARDES —
Swardeston (Norf.) ['swɔ:stən].

SWARKES —
Swarkeston (Derby) ['swɔ:kstən].

SWAT —
Swaton (Lincs.) ['sweɪtən].

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

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

SYRE —
Syresham (N'hants.) is not in *BBC*, but given by *Eckwall* as ['sɪsəm]. *EPNS X* has ['saɪsəm, 'sɜ:səm, 'saɪrəsəm].

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

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

['tæklstən].

TAL —   *Talkin* (Cum.) ['tɔːkɪn].

TAM —   *Tamar,* the river between Dev. and Corn., is ['teɪmə].
                          Tamworth (Staffs.) ['tæmɜːθ] or ['tæməθ].
                          Tamerton Foliot (Dev.) ['tæmətən 'fəʊlɪət].

TARDE —   *Tardebigge* (Here.) ['tɑːdəbɪg].

TARPOR —   *Tarporley* (Ches.) ['tɑːpəlɪ].

TAS —   *Tasburgh* (Norf.) ['teɪzbərə].

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

TAUN —   *Taunton* (Som.) 'tɔːntən]. A local form is ['tɑːntən].

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

TEIGH   *Teigh* (Leics.) [tiː].

TEIGN —   The *River Teign* (Dev.) is [tiːn] or [tɪn] according
                          to *BBC*. *Teignmouth* (Dev.) may be pronounced with
                          either a short or long vowel, but the form ['tɪnməθ]
                          is preferred. The same may hold for *Teigngrace*
                          (Dev.), as this is given as ['tiːngreɪs] by *BBC* and
                          ['tɪngreɪs] by *Eckwall,* and *EPNS* IX. *Eckwall* gives
                          Teignhead (Dev.) as ['tɪnɪd], 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 ɪn 'tɪnɪd]
                          and *Combe-in Teignhead* ['kuːm ɪn 'tɪnɪd]. *Drewsteign-
                          ton,* near Okehampton (Dev.) and *Bishopsteignton* and
                          Kingsteignton, near Newton Abbot in the same county,
                          are all pronouncd with ['teɪn], according to *BBC*.

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

TERL —   *Terling* (Ess.) is ['tɑːlɪŋ] or ['tɜːlɪŋ].

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) ['tenəm] or ['teɪnəm].
THAME	*Thame* (Oxon.) [teɪm].
THAMES	*River Thames* [temz].
THELNET —	*Thelnetham* (Suff.) [θel'ni:θəm].
THREEK —	*Threekingham* (Lincs.) is ['θrekɪŋəm]. *Eckwall* and *Johnston* both spell it *Threckingham,* but the more recent *Geographia* has the older spelling.
THROUGH —	*Througham* (Glos.) ['θrʌfəm].
THROW —	*Throwley* (Kent) ['θrəʊlɪ] or ['θraʊlɪ].
THURNS —	*Thurnscoe* (S. Yorks.) ['θɜ:nskəʊ].
THURSTON —	*Thurston* (Suff.) is ['θɜ:stən], but *Thurstonfield* (Cum.) ['θrʌstənfɪəld].
TIDE —	*Tideford* (Corn) ['tɪdɪfəd].
TIDEN —	*Tidenham* (Glos.) ['tɪdənəm].
TIDES —	*Tideswell* (Derby) ['taɪdzwel] or ['tɪdzl].
TIV —	*Tiverton* (Dev.) ['tɪvətən]. *Tivetshall*(Norf.) ['tɪvɪtʃɔ:l].
TODMOR —	*Todmorden* (W. Yorks.) ['tɒdmədən] or ['tɒdmɔ:dən].
TOLLES —	*Tolleshunt Knights, Major* and *D'Arcy* (Ess.) ['təʊlzhʌnt 'naɪts, 'meɪdʒə, 'dɑ:sɪ]. Also *Tollesbury* (Ess.) ['təʊlzbərɪ].
TOL —	[tɒl] in *Tolpuddle* (Dor.) and *Tolgullow* (Corn) [tɒl'gʌləʊ] but *Tolworth* (Sur.) can have either [tɒl] or [təʊl].
TON —	*Tonbridge* (Kent) ['tʌnbrɪdʒ]. *Tonwell* (Herts.) ['tʌnl].
TONGE	*Tonge* (Kent, sometimes spelt *Tong*), *Tonge-cum-Breightmet* ['tɒŋ kʌm 'breɪtmət] (G. Man.) and *Tonge* (Leics.) are all [tɒŋ].
TOPPES —	*Toppesfield* (*Ess.*) ['tɒpɪsfɪəld] or ['tɒpsfɪəld].
TORPEN —	*Torpenhow* (Cum.) [trɪ'penə] or ['tɔ:pənhaʊ].
TOT —	*Totnes* (Dev.) ['tɒtnɪs]. *Totley* (Derby) ['tɒtlɪ]. *Toton* (Notts.) ['təʊtən].
TOV —	*Tovil* (Kent) ['tɒvɪl] or ['tɒvl]

TOW — *Towcester* (N'hants.) is ['təʊstə] in *BBC* and *Eckwall*, who also gives ['tɑʊstə] as an alternative. *Towednack* (Corn) [təʊ'wednæk]. *Tow Law* (Dur.) is ['taʊ'lɔː]. *Townshend* (Corn.) is ['taʊnz'end].

TRE — This typical Cornish prefix is usually [trɪ] with stress on the following syllable: thus *Trebartha* (not in *BBC*) [trɪ'bɑːθə] *Trebarwith* [trɪ'bɑːwɪθ], *Trege-nna* [trɪ'genə], *Trebehor* [trɪ'bɪə], *Tregolls* [trɪ'gɒlz], *Tregonning* [trɪ'gɒnɪŋ], *Trevethick* [trɪ'veθɪk] *Tre-widland* [trɪ'wɪdlənd]. In some polysyllabic names, however, it becomes [tre] and the stress falls on the third syllable: *Tregajorran* [tregə'dʒɒrən], *Tre-gavethan* [tregə'veθən], *Tregaminian* [tregə'mɪnɪən], *Tregeseal* [tregə'sɪəl] or ['tregə'siːl], *Tregonetha* [tregə'neθə], *Tregonissey* [tregə'nɪsɪ]. Other excep-tions are *Trematon* ['tremətən], *Trewoon* ['truən], and *Tregony* ['tregənɪ]. Note also *Tresmeer* [trez'mɪə]. Outside Cornwall, *Tre-* is stressed in *Treborough* (Som., not in *BBC*) ['triːbərə]. I have heard *Tretire* (Here.) pronunced as ['triːtaɪə], but do not know if this is the only accepted pronunciation. *Treales* (Lancs.) is ['treɪlz].

TROTTIS — Trottiscliffe (Kent) is ['trɒtɪsklɪf] or ['trɒslɪ] 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 ['trəʊ]. *Trowell* (Notts.) can be [trəʊəl] but more usually ['traʊəl] according to *BBC*.

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

TRYS — *Trysull* (Staffs.) is ['trɪsl] or ['trɪzl].

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

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

TY — [tɪ] in *Tyldesley* (G. Man.) ['tɪldzlɪ] or ['tɪlzlɪ] and in *Tyntesfield* (Avon) ['tɪntsfɪəld].

[taɪ] in *Tywardreath* (Corn.) [ˌtaɪwə'dreθ] and *Tyne-mouth* (Tyne), ['taɪnmaʊθ] which can also be ['tɪnməθ].

UG — [ʌg] in *Ugthorpe* (N. Yorks.) ['ʌgθɔːp] and *Ugley* (Ess.) ['ʌglɪ]. *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 ['juːglɪ] 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 ['ʌlsbɪ] or ['uːsbɪ].

ULGH — *Ulgham* (N'hum.) ['ʌfəm].

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

VOGUE   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

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* 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 ['vəʊg bɪ'lɒθ].

WADE —   *Wadebridge* (Corn.) ['weɪdbrɪdʒ].

WAL —   Walwick (N'hum.) ['wɒlɪk, 'wɔːlwɪk].

WALK —   The *-l-* is pronounced in *River Walkham* (Dev.)
             ['wɔːlkəm] but not in *Walkden* (G. Man.) ['wɔːkdən].

WALL —   *Wallington* (Lond.) ['wɒlɪŋtən]; *Nether, Middle* and
             Over Wallop (Hants.) ['neðə, 'mɪdl, 'əʊvə 'wɒləp].
             Wallsend (Tyne) ['wɔːlz'end].

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

WALTHAM   With [θ], ['wɔːlθəm] for *Waltham* (Hum.), *Waltham
             Cross* (Herts.) *Waltham Abbey* (Ess.), *Waltham St
             Lawrence* (Berks.), *North Waltham* (Hants.) and
             Waltham-on-the-Wolds (Leics.); also for *Walthamstow*
             (Lond.) ['wɔːlθəmstəʊ].
             With [t], ['wɔːltəm] for *Great* and *Little Waltham*
             (Ess.).

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

WATH   Wath (N. Yorks.) is [wɒθ]. *Wath-upon-Dearne* (S.
             Yorks.) can be either [wɒθ] or [wæθ əpɒn 'dɜːn].

WATTIS —   ['wɒtɪs] in *Wattisfield* (Suff.). *Wattisham* (Suff.)
             ['wɒtɪʃəm].

WAVEN —   *River Waveney* (Norf.) ['weɪvənɪ], but *Wavendon*
             (Bucks.) ['wævəndən]. *Eckwall* gives ['wɒndən] 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].

WEAR —   [wɪe] in the simplex *River Wear* (Tyne), in *Weardale*
              (Dur.) and in *Weare Gifford* (Dev.) ['wɪə 'dʒɪfəd].
WEDNES —   *Wednesfield* and *Wednesbury* (W. Mid.) can be pro-
              nounced with either [wenz] or [wedʒ]. *Eckwall* gives
              [wedʒ] as the preferred form for both of them.
WEIGH —   *Market Weighton* (Hum.) is ['wiːtən].
WELLES —   *Wellesbourne* (War.) ['welzbɔːn].
WEO —   *Weobley* is the name of two localities, in Here. and
              Shrops. Both are ['weblɪ]. *Weoley Caste* (W. Mid.)
              is ['wiːəlɪ].
WESTHOUGH —   *Westhoughton* (G. Man.) ['west'hɔːtən].
WESTLE —   *Westleton* (Suff.) ['wesltən].
WESTMIN —   *Westminster* (Lond.) ['wes(t)mɪnstə].
WESTMOR —   *Westmorland,* the old county now incorporated in
              Cum., is ['wes(t)mələnd].
WEY —   [weɪ] in *Weymouth* (Dor.) ['weɪməθ] but [we] in
              Weybourne (Norf.) ['webən].
WHAL —   *Whaley Bridge* (Derby.) ['weɪlɪ'brɪdʒ].
WHEAT —   *Wheatley* (Oxon., Ess.) ['wiːtlɪ], but *Wheatacre*
              (Norf.) ['wɪtəkə]. *Wheathampstead* (Herts.) is
              ['wetəmsted] or ['wiːtəmsted].
W(H)ELNET—   *Great* and *Little Whelnetham* (Suff.) can also be
              spelt *Welnetham,* and this is the form appearing in
              Geographia. The pronunciation is [wel'nɪθəm] or
              ['welnetəm].
WHIL —   *Whiligh* (E. Sus.) ['waɪlaɪ].
WHITE —   [waɪt] in *Whitefield* (G. Man.), *Whitehall* (the street
              in London), and *Whitestone* (Here.), but *Whitestone*
              (Dev.) is ['wɪtstən].
WIB —   *Wibsey* (W. Yorks.) ['wɪpsɪ] or ['wɪbzɪ].
WIDE —   [wɪd] in *Widemouth Bay* (Corn), [wɪdɪ] in *Wide-*
              combe-in-the Moor (Dev.) ['wɪdɪkəm ɪn ðə 'mʊə] and
              [waɪd] in *Wide Open* (Tyne).

WIDNES	*Widnes* (Ches.) ['wɪdnɪs].
WIGHT —	*Wightwick Manor,* the historic house in W. Mid., is ['wɪtɪk]. The *Isle of Wight* and *Wighton* (Norf.) are both pronounced with [waɪt].
WILBAR —	*Wilbarston* (N'hants.) is [wɪl'bɑːstən].
WILBUR —	*Wilburton* (Cambs.) [wɪl'bɜːtən].
WILDER —	*Wilderhope* (Shrops.) ['wɪldəhəʊp].
WILLES —	*Willesden* (Lend.) ['wɪlzdən] and *Willesborough* (Kent, not in *BBC*) ['wɪlzbərə].
WILLIAMS —	*Williamscot* (Oxon.) ['wɪlskət].
WILMS —	*Wilmslow* (Ches.) ['wɪ(l)mzləʊ].
WILNE —	*Wilnecote* (War.) ['wɪlnɪkət] or ['wɪŋket].
WILSHAM —	*Wilshamstead* (Beds.) ['wɪlʃəmsted] or ['wɪlsted]. This place is sometimes spelt *Wilstead.* See above, *Some Interesting Cases of Anomalous Pronunciation.*
WINLA —	*Winlaton* (Tyne) [wɪn'leɪtən] or ['wɪnlətən].
WIS —	[wɪs] in *Wistaston* (Ches.) ['wɪstəstən], *Wiston* (W. Sus.) ['wɪstən] or ['wɪsən] 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.* [wɪz] in *Wisbech* (Cambs.) ['wɪzbiːtʃ] and *Wisley* (Sur.) ['wɪzlɪ].
WITH —	Normally [wɪð], as in *River Witham* (Lincs.) ['wɪðəm], *Withernsea* (Hum.) ['wɪðənsiː], *Withington* (G. Man., Glos., Ches., Here.), *Withycombe Raleigh* (Dev.) ['wɪðɪkəm 'rɔːlɪ], *Withyham* (E. Sus.) [wɪðɪ'hæm], now sometimes ['wɪðɪəm]. [wɪθ] in *Withnell* Lancs.) ['wɪθnəl]. [wɪt] in *Witham* (Ess.) ['wɪtəm] and *Witham Friary* (Som.), which can also be ['wɪðəm].

WIVEL —   *Wiveliscombe* (Sem.) is ['wɪvəlɪskəm] or ['wɪlskəm].
               Wivelsfield (E. Sus.) is ['wɪvelzfɪəld]. *EPNS* VII
               gives ['wɪlsfəl] or ['wʊlsfəl] as local versions.
WIVEN —   *Wivenhoe* (Ess.) ['wɪvənhəʊ].
WIVE —   *Wiverton* (Notts.) ['waɪvətən] or ['wɜːtən]. *Wiveton*
               (Norf.) ['wɪv(ɪ)tən].
WO —   *Woburn* (Beds.) ['wuːbɜːn]. *Wothorpe* (N'hants)
               ['wʌðɔːp] *Eckwall)* and ['wʌðep] (*EPNS* X).
WOK —   *Woking* (Sur.) ['wəʊkɪŋ], *Wokingham* (Berks.)
               ['wəʊkɪŋəm].
WOL —   [wʊl] in *Wolborough* (Dev.), *Wolferton* (Norf.), *Wol-*
               singham (Dur.) ['wʊlzɪŋəm] and *Wolverhampton* (W.
               Mid.) ['wʊlvəhæmptən].
               [wəʊl] in *Woldingham* (Sur.) ['wəʊldɪŋəm].
WOLL —   *Wollaton* (Notts) ['wʊlətən].
WOM —   *Wombourn* (Staffs.) ['wɒmbɔːn], *Wombridge* (Shrops.)
               ['wʌmbrɪdʒ], *Wombwell* (S. Yorks.) ['wuːmwel].
               Womenswold (Kent) can be ['wɪmɪnzwəʊld] or
               ['wɪmzwəʊld].
WOODNES —   *Woodnesborough* (Kənt) can be ['wʊdnɪzbərə],
               ['wʊnzbərə] or ['wɪnzbərə].
WOR —   [wɜː] in *Worbarrow Bay* (Dor.), *Worfield* (Shrops.),
               Worle (Avon) [wɜːl], *Wormleighton* (War.)
               ['wɜːmˈleɪtən] *Worth* (W. Sus.) and *Worthing* (W.
               Sus.). *Worsley* (G. Man.) is ['wɜːslɪ] in *BBC,* bur
               ['wʊslɪ] in *Eckwall.*
               [wɔː] in *Worplesdon* (Sur.) ['wɔːplzdən].
               [wʊ] 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 —   [reɪ] in *Wrea Green* (Lancs.)

            [rɪə] in *Wreay* (Cum.).

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

            [riːk] in *The Wrekin* ['riːkɪn] a hill in Shrops.

WROT —   [rɒt] in *Wrottesley* (Staffs.) ['rɒtslɪ].

            [ruːt] in *Wrotham* (Kent) ['ruːtəm].

WROUGH —   *Wroughton* (Wilts.) ['rɔːtən].

WY —   *High Wycombe* (Bucks.) ['haɪ'wɪkəm].

WYBER —   *Wyberton* (Lincs.) ['wɪbətən].

WYBUN —   *Wybunbury* (Ches.) ['wɪbənbrɪ].

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

            [waɪtʃ] in *High Wych* (Herts.)

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

WYM —   [wɪm] in *Wymering* (Hants). ['wɪmərɪŋ] and *Wy-*
            mington (Beds.) ['wɪmɪŋtən]. [waɪm] in *Wymes-*
            wold (Leics.) ['waɪmzwəuld], *Wymondley* (Herts.)
            ['waɪməndlɪ], also in *Wymondham* (Leics.)
            ['waɪməndəm]. However, both *BBC* and *BG* give
            Wymondham (Norf.) as ['wɪndəm].

WYRARDIS —   *Wyrardisbury* (Berks.) is usually spelt *Wraysbury*
            these days; the pronunciation is ['reɪzbərɪ].

WYTH —   [waɪt] in *Wytham* (Oxon.) ['waɪtəm].

            [waɪð] *Wythburn* (Cum.), which can also be pro-
            nunced ['waɪbɜːn].

            [wɪð] in *Wythop* (Cum.) ['wɪðəp] and *Wythenshawe*
            (G. Man.) ['wɪðənʃɔː].

YAL —   *Yalding* (Kent) ['jɔːldɪŋ].

YEAD —   *Yeading* (Lond.) ['jedɪŋ], but *Yeadon* (W. Yorks.)
            ['jiːdən].

YEAL —   *Yealand Conyers* (Lancs.) ['jelənd 'kɒnjəz].

YEALM —   *River Yealm* (Dev.) [jæm] and *Yealmpton* (Dev.)
           ['jæmtən].
YEAR —   *Yearby* (Cleve.) ['jɜːbɪ].
YEAV —   *Yeavering* (N'hum.) ['jevərɪŋ].
YEO —   *Yeovil* (Som.) ['jəʊvɪl] and *Yeolmbridge* (Dev.)
           ['jəʊmbrɪdʒ].
ZEL —   *Zelah* (Corn.) ['ziːlə].