

ART. IV.—*Traditional Names of Places in Edenside.* By
J. G. GOODCHILD, H.M. Geological Survey.

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THE following List of Traditional Names of Places in Edenside represents part of a collection of notes gathered in the course of nearly fourteen years work on the Government Geological Survey of Cumberland and Westmorland north of the Lake District Watershed.

The detailed character of the investigations now carried on by the Geological Survey obliges its officers to stay weeks, or months, at a time in the most out-of-the-way parts of the country, and they have, therefore, abundant opportunities of hearing the most archaic forms of speech yet lingering in the district. In common with many others, I have long felt that something ought to be done towards preserving as much of this folk-speech as is left at the present day, and I have therefore carefully recorded every dialect utterance it has been my good fortune to hear—generally there and then so as to be sure of it. Amongst these notes on our dialects I have long given a prominent place to facts bearing upon the subject of the present communication, under the firm conviction that they will one day afford the philologist valuable material for reconstructing the languages used here by the peoples of old, and that they will not be less valuable to the archæologist, on account of the light that such a collection of facts will throw upon some of the most obscure periods of the early history of the districts represented in the list.

There are not a few that will be inclined to underrate the value of any evidence of this kind; but the work done of late by the English Dialect Society; by such writers as Dr. A. H. Murray, and most of all by Mr. A. J. Ellis,

F.R.S.,

F.R.S., and his fellow-workers, has resulted in establishing a firm conviction in the minds of philologists that it is unsafe to regard any one of our dialect forms of speech as forms of good English gone bad. While there can be no doubt in some cases about the existence of a certain amount of modification of the original forms of the words since they first came into use here, in other cases there is a strong presumption, and in a few cases there is absolute proof, that these local forms of speech represent the original words, while the equivalent literary forms are themselves mere corruptions.

The researches of philologists have made it also not less clear that it is unsafe to hazard any opinion upon the etymology of these place-names. Within the hydrographical basin of the Eden, or what, for convenience sake, it would be well to call by the name EDEN-SIDE, we have evidence that there has been in use—(1) an unknown form of Iberian speech; the form, or forms, of Celtic current in the old kingdom of Strathclyde, also practically unknown; the various dialects of the Angles, which were probably as diverse in their day as are the dialects of the parts the Angles came from diverse at the present day; there have been unknown forms and dialects of a more decidedly Scandinavian character; and lastly, superposed upon the foundation formed by these diverse elements we have had introduced forms of the literary English of every period from the earliest times down to the present day. Under these circumstances it becomes difficult for any man to decide, in the present state of philological knowledge, what words are corruptions of words of known meaning or of known derivation, and what are veritable relics of former speech now all but lost. I am not so sanguine as to believe that the view that the traditional names of places are the original forms and their literary forms their corruptions will meet with general acceptance; but I would ask them that hold the opposite view, and would raise their

their voice against this theory, to first make a careful study of our old Northern English literature, and to make themselves masters of what Dr. Murray, Professor Skeat, and Mr. A. J. Ellis and his fellow-workers have been labouring to teach us of late. Without these indispensable preliminaries the consultation of whole libraries of dictionaries and grammars is of no avail.

Acting on this principle I have thought it best to lay before the Society simply a collection of facts, just as they were received from the dialect-speakers themselves. The plan I have adopted is to place on record the pronunciation of every place-name where this differs in any way from its literary form as expressed on the Ordnance Maps, to record all names not on the maps that are likely to be of interest, and to work in names of places that are spelled with approximate correctness, when these names serve the purpose of shewing that a particular termination exists in various names throughout the length and breadth of Eden-side.

A large proportion of the names in the list is from my own note-book, but I have gladly availed myself of the aid of others. Amongst these are the late talented Mrs. Atkinson of Winderwath, who collected many words with a view to bringing out a list jointly with myself; Miss Powley, of Langanby; Mr. J. Bainbridge, Mrs. Graham, and Mr. Wm. Birket, of Penrith; Mr. Dover, of Woodfoot; Mr. John Robinson, of Milburn; and lastly, Mr. William Atkinson, of the Science Schools, South Kensington, who has placed his knowledge of this subject entirely at my disposal. Other helpers, too numerous to particularise, have taken more or less interest in the subject.

A few years ago it would have been impossible to record the true pronunciation of these place-names in anything like a form that would enable a stranger to reproduce them, owing to the defective and unscientific means available for the purpose. Some idea of the difficulty may be formed when

when it is stated that the Edenside list alone requires sixty distinct speech elements to give it expression. These are seventeen simple vowels, twelve "pairs" of vowels, thirty simple consonants, and two "pairs" of the same. To place these sixty speech elements on record we had, taking the received English values of our letters, only twenty symbols available.

Now, however, Mr. Ellis has supplied us with his Palæotype, and all that have employed it, as I have, for many years, will bear witness with me to its practical utility and its wonderful adaptability to purposes like this.

Palæotype is so called because, unlike nearly all other systems that have been devised, it represents the various shades of sound by ordinary printers' type. Both Roman and Italic letters are made use of, and the number of symbols is further augmented by using capitals, small capitals, turned letters, various digraphs, and the various numerals and punctuation marks. Each symbol has one invariable value in whatsoever relation it may stand to the symbols adjoining, and this value is defined by references to well-known words in either English or else well-known foreign languages where the sound occurs. Marvellously fine shades of sound can be thus represented, and some idea of the variety of sounds capable of being put into print and thence reproduced by strangers to the original sound, may be gathered from the fact that the vowel sounds provided for alone number many thousands, and the consonants are cared for equally well.

A key to the notation used is given below, and it is confidently believed that this key, if properly mastered, will enable even a stranger to reproduce the precise shade of each sound with accuracy years after every vestige of the old dialects has gone, and even when men shall have studied Philology as other sciences are studied, and when they know enough about our past history and our older forms of speech to be able to decide with accuracy upon the derivation of the names themselves. The

The list is arranged simply according to phonetic principles ; and I have left it to others to re-arrange the words according to any other principle when the time for doing so shall arrive.

EXPLANATION OF PALÆOTYPE.

The words given in Palæotype are enclosed within parentheses. Each symbol must be invariably read with the exact value assigned to it in the accompanying key. R, especially, must be carefully sounded with the "buzz" produced by placing the tongue in the prescribed position, and must on no account be omitted where written, nor must it modify the sound of any foregoing vowel, as it does in received English.

The accent is always on the first syllable when not otherwise indicated ; where it occurs in any other position a turned period follows the accented syllable.

Length is indicated by doubling the symbol ; but it should be observed that the longest vowels used in Edenside are somewhat shorter than they are in received English, and they would be more correctly represented by Mr. Ellis' sign for medial length, thus—(a^a) than by the doubled letters that denote the duration usually given them by educated speakers.

By carefully acquiring the exact continental values of the elements given below, and practising the utterance of them in new combinations, the reading of the place-names recorded here may be acquired with sufficient accuracy to pass muster amongst natives, even by a person that has never heard the Edenside dialect spoken.

SHORT KEY TO PALÆOTYPE.

VOWELS.

- (a) (aa) Nearly as in the received English vowels in "Papa asked Grant to pass half the staff to aunt"; but the tongue is somewhat more advanced, as it is in the true Italian (a).

Edenside examples : Short—lass, glass, pass, castle, what, water, father. Long—Farm, cart, harvest, garden, dark.

- (æ) General continental so-called "short aa." Quite distinct from the short sound of the last, but often confounded with it. Frequently

Frequently heard as (ə)—the sound in “one such ugly cut’s enough to dull one’s courage”—by people from the south.

Edenside examples: Man, cat, bag, pan, Annie, Maggie, &c. C.F. “lassie-lad,” “brass pan,” “laugh at,” “he sang a song.”

- (AA) English vowel in “All Paul’s daughters ought to talk small”; but shorter in quantity, and more like the Italian *o aperto*.
Edenside examples: Calf, halfpenny, fall, wall, talk, hall, &c.
- (EE) Italian *e aperto*, and Scotch and general continental short e.
Edenside examples: Hare, pair, Mary, day, hay, gay.
- (e) Received southern English short e in “seven times eleven are seventy-seven, eleven times seven are seventy-seven seven into seventy-seven eleven, eleven into seventy-seven seven.”
Edenside examples: Bed, set, men, step, egg, &c.
It is as well to realise the difference between this and the last because, in the only scientific description of Edenside speech yet given, this vowel is said to be represented by the one last described (EE).
- (e) True Italian *e chiuso* and “general” Scotch and continental sound of “long ā.”
Edenside examples occur only in the pairs of confluent vowels described below.
- (i) Received English in “In this little village lived Kittie’s sister Minnie.”
The Edenside vowel is formed with the tongue nearer the palate than is usual in the south of England: with us the sound is nearer the short sound of (ii) as it is in North Germany, &c.
Edenside examples: Bit, lig, in, kittle, big, get, &c.
- (i, ii) English vowel in “See me lead these three sweetly bleating sheep.”
Edenside examples are rare, if known at all, the sound being represented by the pairs (*ei*¹) (*i* *i'*¹) below.
- (y) By this symbol I propose to denote a peculiar vowel common in north-western England. It sounds between the Scotch vowel

vowel in "him, pit, still, milk," &c., and the unaccented vowel used in received English in "idea, canary, America, motion, conscience," &c. (e)

Dr. Murray considers that it is allied to the Scotch vowel in guid, buik, schuin, guis, &c.; and it does sometimes remind me of that too.

Edenside examples, heard from old people: Rest, dress, rent, prince, friend, rich, rut, brick, yes, yesterday, &c.

- (o. oo) Short, and long, of the general Continental short ö. Identical with the Italian *o aperto*. It lies between English short ö in "not" and true long ö in "note."

Edenside examples: Short—off, Tom, bob, clog, for, short, George: Long—no, show, grow, low.

- (o) Italian *o chiuso*. General Scotch and Continental long ö. Differs from the corresponding vowel in received English in being uttered with the tongue in one position, instead of beginning with the tongue lower and ending with it higher than this position, as is usual in ordinary English utterance.

This vowel occurs only in one of the pairs referred to below, where it is uttered with the tongue somewhat nearer the palate than usual, so as to approximate to what Ellis means by (uh).

- (o¹) This is the vowel that, in the North of England, usually replaces the peculiar (ə) heard in received English in "some one's husband, son, or brother comes up once a month to hunt," which vowel is too frequently confounded with the (e) in *canary*, *idea*, &c., referred to lower down. Our Edenside vowel is nearly the same as the received English vowel in *foot*, *good*, *bull*, &c., but it is formed with the tongue more obliquely retracted from the palate.

Edenside examples: Tub, come, love, son sun, &c., purse, murder, &c.

- (u) Received English short oo in foot, good, book, bull, stood, &c.

Edenside examples: Good, bull, food, shoot, butcher, &c.

- (uu) Italian and general continental oo; but it is never used pure in Edenside except in the confluent (iuu), as in new, few, fruit, &c. See under (o¹u) below.

- (v) Received English unaccented vowel in the words America, idea, canary, motion, conscious: long, it is the vowel in received

received English in the "early bird deserves the curly worm." In Edenside this vowel remains pure under strong accent.

Edenside examples: "At dudi" = *that did I*, biscuit, pocket, Saturday, window, barrow, pillow, &c., and in a host of other words.

It is worthy of remark that this—one of the very commonest speech sounds in received English, has never been provided with a distinct symbol in any pronouncing dictionary yet issued. Everybody uses it, but it is acknowledged by none. It is one of the most important elements in Edenside speech.

(aa) In Palæotype the short form of this vowel represents the first three, or four vowels, and the fifth in the deliberate utterance of "*que je me repente*"; and it occurs in many other combinations in French.

Our Edenside equivalent of the English vowel in "the early bird deserves the curly worm" is sufficiently different from the received form to constitute one of the chief difficulties encountered by strangers attempting to speak our dialects. Our vowel lies between (*u*), which see, and (*œ*) or (*ɛ*) the English vowels referred to. The French vowel is nearer to it than any I am practically acquainted with, but there is a shade of difference.

(œ) The last simple vowel is identical, or nearly so, with the German vowel in *König*, *Goethe*, *Wörth*, &c., and, I believe, also with the French vowel sound in *beurre*, *fleur*, *seur*.

In Edenside it occurs in the words swore, form, moor, poor, and a few similar forms. In place-names it used to be common in compounds with the word moor.

CONFLUENT VOWELS.

Besides the simple vowels above enumerated, there are several pairs of vowels that occur very commonly together. In received English the representatives of some of these are pronounced "closer" than with us: that is to say that in received English the component sounds of the pair are successively uttered without any perceptible cessation of voice while the vocal organs are undergoing a rapid change of position. A familiar example of this occurs in the utterance of the compound vowel known as long i, as in *wine*, *kind*, *try*, &c. Here the voice commences with the vocal organs in the position for the (a) of *father*, *past*, &c., and continues while the vocal organs change into the position

position for the (*i*) of *pit*. This Mr. Ellis long ago denominated a "glide." In our northern English compounds there is a clearer utterance of each component, and a partial cessation of voice between the two vowels. Our practice agrees almost exactly with that of the Italians. Mr. Ellis calls these "confluent vowels."

- (*aai*) Identical with German ey, ai, ei, Italian ai, Welsh ai, French aï, &c.

Upper Edenside examples: Wide, bide, bite, mile, pie, fine, tidy.

- (*e¹i¹*) (*i i¹*) These pairs represent archaic forms of long ēē, as pronounced all over the north-west of England and in the adjoining parts of Scotland. The voice begins with the tongue retracted obliquely more or less below the normal position for the vowel in pin, fit, with, and goes on to a position somewhat higher, so as almost to reach the position where true (ii) is formed. Great diversity of utterance exists; many people using a sound identical with the Scotch vowel in wife, time, &c., while others constantly use the pair represented in the second symbol, which is so much like true (ii) that the difference passes unnoticed. True (ii) is quite unknown here as a dialect utterance.

Edenside examples: Feet, read, red, leaf, beef, seed, green.

- (*o¹u*) North-western English representative of received English, general Scotch, and Continental "long ōō." It commences with the vocal organs nearly in the position for the Italian *o chiuso* and ends with pure (uu). Great variety exists in the pronunciation of this and the last pairs of vowels. In the wilds, and amongst people remote from the influence of town-life the forms here given are the common ones; but there is every gradation from these into the pure (ii) and (uu) of received English amongst younger folk and town-dwellers.

Edenside examples: Cow, house, mouse, brow, &c.

- (*ou*) Italian *o aperto* followed by pure (*u*)

Edenside examples: Pony, hoe, daughter, thought, wrought, cowrake.

- (*oæ*) Italian *o chiuso* followed by Italian "short a," which often passes into the "obscure" vowels (v) and (ə)

Edenside examples as in coal, foal, notice, George, John, Joseph, hole, coat, road, &c.

(*e¹æ*)

(e¹æ) Italian *e chiuso*, followed by a more or less distinctly pronounced Italian "short a."

The (e) graduates into (i) in some mouths, and the (æ) into "obscure" vowels more or less allied to (ə) and to (ɛ).

Edenside examples: Stable, cake, toad, gate, soap, name, grave.

(i)y Used in a few names; and also in such words as nea, sea, tea, wea,=no, so, toe, woe. [W.A.]

(iu) Short i in fit, pin, lip, jig, &c., followed by a more or less distinctly pronounced short öö as in foot, good, bull, &c. Many speakers seem unable to pronounce this quite distinctly; but most of the older people agree in doing so.

Edenside examples: Foot, school, look, book, spoon, smoke, crook.

CONSONANTS.

(b) As in bad, ebb, baby.

(p) „ pop, lip, pip, happy.

(d) „ dad, dead, clod, head.

(t) „ tit, eat, top, tail.

(d̪) Dental d; general continental d, uttered with the tongue near the back of the upper incisor teeth.

(t̪) Dental t; general continental t, uttered with the tongue near the back of the upper incisor teeth.

(dh) Received English as in then, those, there, this, breathe.

(th) „ „ „ thin, thick, thief, throw, breath.

(dj) „ „ „ edge, judge, Jew, James, jam.

(tj) „ „ „ etch, clutch, chew, chain, watch.

Where dj tj occur before a vowel the d, or the t is doubled thus—(eddjiz) = edges, (mættjiz) = matches, and the first of the doubled consonants is held just as it is in Italian pronunciation.

(v) Received value in vain, eve, ever, very, twelve.

(f) „ „ fame, if, effort, ferry, twelfth.

(g) „ „ go, get, egg, pig, gig.

(k) „ „ coat, kit, kick, pick, cake

(hh)

- (h) „ „ [jerked aspirate] Henry, his, home, her, behoved.
- Though the aspirate has almost entirely vanished in the dialects of the townsfolk, it is yet employed with much uniformity by the people in the country.
- (kh) Palatal guttural, as in German siech ; Scotch, nicht, right, sight.
Now nearly obsolete.
- (kwh) Labial guttural „ „ auch ; Scotch, loch, wheat, what.
Now nearly obsolete.
- (j) Received English in yon, you, ye, yes.
Palatal aperture contracted more with the middle of the tongue than during the formation of (ii).
- (jh) Voiceless and jerked form of the last, as in Hughes, huge, hew, humility.
- (l) The same in all positions as the (l) used before a vowel in received English, general continental l. This l is often held briefly, but it is quite distinct from the London and general southern l in mill, milk, fill, law, ell, lift, lip, fill.
- (lh) The voiceless form of the last, frequently used before a voiceless palatal consonant, as in (milhk) (lilht) (bilht) for milk, lilt, built.
- (m) Received English as in mum, man, him, Tim.
- (n) „ „ „ nun, nan, hinder, tin,
- (nh) The voiceless form of the last, employed where an original initial k was once used, see the next symbol.
This identical sound is in constant use in Icelandic, and in some of the other Teutonic languages, and it survives also in other parts of England in words once spelt with hn or kn.
Edenside examples are knit, knock, know, knife, &c.
- (tnh) The same sound preceded by t, which represents the original k. Miss Powley, of Langanby, and Mrs. Atkinson, of Winderwath state that this was a common sound here many years ago. Examples, the same as the last.
- (q) Employed for the received English sound in thing, ring, wing, sang, song, wrong, (thiq, riq, wiq, sæq, sqo).
- (r) This is a buzzed r ; that is to say, r produced by driving the voiced

voiced breath over the curved tip of the tongue, which is turned up to the front palate in a spoon-shaped form, and remains rigid, instead of vibrating as it does in the Scotch and Italian r. Properly, this consonant is a retracted form of (dh) and it should be distinguished from ordinary r in some way. Mr. Ellis's (r_o) means an "imperfect r," that is to say little else than a vowel. Old people rarely ever drop this consonant, but it is going out of use when not before a vowel, among the younger folk.

Examples: Ray, hurry, rare.

After D and T, r is invariably dental, and is then denoted by (,r).

- (rh) The voiceless form is rarely used, and may be passed over here.
- (s) Ordinary English value as in sister, sustain, hiss.
- (z) „ „ „ „ busy, fusee, his.
- (sh) „ „ „ „ fish, shew, bush.
- (zh) „ „ „ „ usual, pleasure, vision.
- (w) (uu) with the labial orifice contracted so as to impart somewhat of a buzzing effect to the sound ; but the buzz is not as marked as it is in the south, and it seems here to be often replaced by simple (u) or (u).
- (wh) This is the voiceless and jerked form of the last, and it often seems to be uttered as if the back of the tongue were raised as it is in the Scotch (kwh). We use this sound quite consistently yet, and rarely, or never, is it replaced by simple (w), except by townsfolk.
Examples are—which, whether, wheat, what.
- (wr) This pair of consonants yet survives in the pronunciation of very old people, and it is said to enter into the pronunciation of some of the place-names, but I have not yet detected it for certain.
Examples—wrong, wren, write, written.

LIST OF PLACE-NAMES.

First on the list come the names terminating in (v). Words of this class are by no means confined to Cumberland and Westmorland, but are

are common nearly the whole of the north-west of England. It is a fact of perhaps some significance that place-names with a similar termination are abundant in the parts the Angles and the Saxons are reputed to have come from.

PRONUNCIATION.	ORDINARY SPELLING.	LOCALITY.
(Thæke Bek)	Thackay Beck	Penrith
Bo'rne)	Burney Hill	Knock
(Olkite)	Ulcat Row	Dacre
(Whaaite)		Milburn
(Flegde)	Flagdaw	Knock
(Sto'rbe Niuk)	Sturba Nook	Blencarn
(Paaike)	Various	Various localities
(Hholutsæ)	Houtsay	Temple Sowerby
(Loo æbæ)	Low Abbey	Kirkby Thore
(Dol'mæ Kræg)	Dummah Crag	Stainmoor
(Greinæ Kræg)	Various	Various localities
(Skide)	Skiddaw	Cumberland
(KAadæ)	Caldew	Cumberland
(Rodhæ)	Rawthay	Westmorland
(Baarkæ)	Barcoe	Penrith
(Teibe)	Tebay	Westmorland
(Beide)	Beda Fell	Martindale
(Brouna)	Various	Various localities
(Whelpe)	Whelpa	Caldbeck
(Ploike) Tarn	Plucka Tarn	Stainmoor
(Rydlse)	Riddlesay	Westmorland
(Stæna)	Stanah	Thirlmere
(Rispæ)	Various	Various localities
(Torpen'æ)	Torpenhow	Cumberland
(Stoldæ)	Stoddah	Penruddock
(Woufe)	Woufa	Stainmoor
(Wufe)	Wolfa	? also on Penrith Fell
(Klaava)	Calva	Skidda, and elsewhere

ENDINGS IN (she)

(Hhiqishæ)	Hanging Shaw	Milburn
(Wetshe)	Various	Several places
(Hheershæ)	Hareshaw, &c.	Howgill Fells, &c.
(Bo'lshæ)	Bushaw	Howgill Fells
(Lofshæ)	Various	Several places

ENDINGS

PRONUNCIATION.	ORDINARY SPELLING.	LOCALITY.
ENDINGS IN (re)		
(Dokre)	Various	Several places
(Se ^t o ^r e)	Setterah, &c.	Several places
(Molzgr ^e)	Musgrave	Westmorland
(Mol ^r e)	Moray Hill	Blencarn
(Eere Fo ^r ers)	Arey Force	Ullswater
(Skær ^r e)	Skarrow Hill	Ainstable
(Skærəmæn ⁱ k)	Skarrowmanwick	Cumberland
(Bæ ^r e)	Barrow Moor	Westmorland
(Shær ^r) (Bee)	Sharrow Bay	Ullswater
(Silv ^r e Bænd)	Silver Band	Milburn.
(Daaire)		Croglin
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ENDINGS IN (sk ^r e)		
(Græmsk ^r e)		Kirkby Stephen
(Molsk ^r e)	Muska	Melmerby and Ousby.
(Hhiusk ^r e)	Heughscar	Tirril
(Sko ^l msk ^r e)	Scumsceugh	Penrith
(Baarnsk ^r e)	Barnskew	Kings Meaburn
(Hhæsk ^r e)	Haresceugh	Cumberland
(Minsk ^r e)		Colby, Appleby
(Flæsk ^r e)	Flasco, Flaskew, Fluskew, &c.	Several places
(Kosk ^r e)	Cosca	Knock
(Thriysk ^r e)		Milburn
(Lisk ^r e)		Troutbeck, Cmblan
(Flo ^s ksk ^r e)	Fluskew	Troutbeck, Cmblan
(Norsk ^r e)	Northsceugh	Cumberland
(Bæsk ^r e) Dyke	Basco Dyke	Cumberland
—		
ENDINGS IN (le)		
(Kaarle Bænd)		Milburn
(Kaarle)		Milburn
(Gro ^l mpl ^a)	Grumpley Hill	Blencarn
(Kokle) Scar	Cocklock Scar	Ousby
(Hholsl ^a Maai ^r)	Hustley Mire	Ousby
(Beil ^a)	Bela	Westmorland
(Kaatle)	Cautley	Howgill Fells
		(Hhaartle)

PRONUNCIATION.	ORDINARY SPELLING.	LOCALITY.
(Hhaartha) (Hhaarlkə)	Hartley	Westmorland
(Seile)	Various	Several places
(Poule)	Pooley	Ullswater
(Wale)	Wallow Crag, &c.	Hawes Wtr & Keswick
(Kemple)	Kempley	Penrith side of Eamont Bridge
(Kouzla)		Between Knock and Milburn Grange
(Finla Kasl)		Mickel Fell
(Hhaatla)	Haltcliff	Hesket Newmarket
(Melke Bek)		Melmerby
(Rosla)	Rosley	Cumberland
(Hhezla)	Hesley	Morland
(Brædle)	Bradley	

TERMINATIONS IN (ath)

(ærmbeth)	Armboth	Keswick
(Kriugeth)	Crewgarth	
(Skaaigeth)	Skygarth	Temple Sowerby
(Sileth)	Silloth	

ENDINGS IN (wyth)

(Skitwyth Bek)	Skitwath	Penruddock
(Laainwyth)	Linewath	Caldbeck
(Hhelwyth)	Above Knock	Westmorland
(Sændwyth)		

TERMINATIONS IN (ryth)

(Pi ^l lyryth)	Cumberland	spelt Penrith
(Skøryth)	Cmbland & elsewhere	„ Skirwith
(Stenkryth) (Steckryth)	Westmorland	„ Stenkreth
(Kæryth)	Westmorland ro	„ Carrath
Another example in (Gregryth) Yorks.		„ Greygarth Fell
(, D, rigvth)		A mine in the Caldbeck Fells

ENDINGS IN (æm)

These are usually spelled with either final *holme*; or *ham*; but many of

of the names are applied to places that never can have had any claim to either of these terminations.

PRONUNCIATION.	ORDINARY SPELLING.	LOCALITY.
(Spiydiydem)	Spadeadam	Bewcastle
(Æskem)	Askham	Westmorland
(Flitem)	Flitholme	"
(Niusem)	Newsham	At least two places in Cumberland
(Æqgram)	Angerholme	Kirkby Stephen
(Sebrem)	Sebergham	Cumberland
(Brouem)	Brougham	Westmorland
(Brigem Bæqk)	Brigham Bank	
(Broindem) Beck		R. Glenderaterra
(Bo!kem)	Buckholme	Lowther

ENDINGS IN (an)

(Hhælen Kræg)	Hallin Crag	Ullswater
(Ousen Stænd)	Oxenstand	Temple Sowerby
(Nibiken)	Newbiggin	Three, or more places
(Maasten)	Mallerstang	Kirkby Stephen
(Meilzen Bek)	Measand Beck	Mardale
(Eæmen Brig)	Eamont Bridge	Westmlnd & Cmblnd
(Kærbi Steben)	Kirkby Stephen	Westmorland
(Ækaren Bæqk)	Acorn Bank	Westmorland
(Gaarthæren)	Gaythorn	Westmorland
(Lei ^t ren Liudj)		Milburn
(Læqenbi)	Langwathby	Cumberland
(So ^l nbigen)	Sunbiggin	Orton, Westmorland
(Bekfel·iken)	Beckfellican	
(Kaahholl·an)		Shap
(Kærog·len)	Croglin	Cumberland
(Seløn)	Celleron	Penrith
(Glenrid·an)	Glenridding	Ullswater
(Do ^l nmaa·len)	Dunmallet	Ullswater
(Gilkaa·men)	Gilcambon Beck	Greystoke
(Setenabæn·na ⁱ)		Keswick
(Ousenthet ^a)	Oxenthwaite	Stainmoor
(Timpøren) Hall		Blenco

TERMINATIONS IN (wæth)

Compare these with the names given under (Wath)

(Skitwæth

PRONUNCIATION.	ORDINARY SPELLING.	LOCALITY.
(Skitweth)	Skitwath Beck	Penruddock
(Laainweth)	Linewath	Caldbeck
(Hhelweth Gil)		Above Knock
(Waaidweth)	Widewath	

ENDINGS IN (tən)

These are commonly regarded as mere mis-pronunciations of the final syllable *ton*; but I have thought it safer to record the facts, be their significance what it may.

(Raakwhten Hheid)	Raughton Head	Cumberland
(Plolnten)	Plumpton	"
(Brænten)	Brampton	"
(Bænten)	Bampton	Shap
(Hhelten)	Hilton	Appleby
(Molrten)	Murton	"
(Do'lften)	Dufton	"
(Worten)	Orton	Westmorland
(Stenten)	Stainton	Penrith
(Bouten)	Bolton	Appleby
(Baarten)	Barton	
(Aasten)	Alston	
(MAASTen)	Mallerstang	
(Ousten)	Ulverston (Mr. Fletcher-Rigge)	

TERMINATION IN (thet)

Compare these with the names given under (Whit) and (Wheet)

(Lounthet)	Lownthwaite	Cmblnd & Wstmlnd
(KAATHet)	Calthwaite	Cumberland
(Southet)	Southwaite	"
(Ousenthet)	Oxenthwaite	Westmorland 24
(Rounthet)	Rounthwaite	
(Krosthet)	Crossthwaite	
(Skaathet) Rigg		
(Kerhet)	Curthwaite	
(Bæs'nthet)	Bassenthwaite	
(æplthet)	Applethwaite	
(Thaarnthet)	Thornthwaite	
(Wanthet)	Wanthwaite	
		(Shoulthet)

PRONUNCIATION.	ORDINARY SPELLING.	LOCALITY.
(Shoulthæt)		
(Omthæt)	Ormathwaite	Keswick
(Louthæt)	Lowthwaite	Keswick
(Bliuthæt)	Bluethwaite	Dufton
(Smaathæt)	Smallthwaite	Ivegill
(Breethæt)	Braithwaite	"
(Outhæt)		
(Hhi i ¹ thæt Kasll) 1	High Head Castle	

TERMINATIONS IN (fæt)

(Lædfæt)	Ladthwaite	Kirkby Stephen
(Sænfæt)	Sandford	Appleby
(Dousenfæt)	Dolphin Seat	Kaber
(Worfæt)	Overthwaite	
See also (ædvmfæt, Grizlfæt, Setefæt)		

ENDINGS IN (bæren)

This ending is exceedingly common in many parts of the north-west of England, and it is applied occasionally to the heaps of loose stone cleared off the surface of the land.

(Waaibæren)	Wyeburne	Shap
	Also Wythburn	Keswick
(Klibæren)	Cliburn	Westmorland
Hhaarbæren)	Harberwain	Crosby Ravensworth
(Miebæren) & (Meibæren)	Meaburn	" "
(Bærenz) Hill		Colby, Appleby
(Bærenz)		Roman Camp at Kirkby Thore
(Bæren)		In the village of Milburn
(Siuuborenz)	Sewborwens	Penrith

ENDINGS IN (bere)

(Kelbere)		near Blenco
(Whitbere)		
(Thornbere)	Thornbarrow	
(Kerbere)	Kirkbarrow	Penruddock
(Karkbere)	Kirkbarrow	Barton

TERMINATIONS

PRONUNCIATION. ORDINARY SPELLING. LOCALITY.

TERMINATIONS IN (*əl*) (*yl*)

(Pe _t ə _r əl)	R. Petteril	
(Tərəl)	Tirril	Penrith
(Hho ^l qərəl) (Hho ^l qəryl)	Hunger Hill	General

TERMINATIONS IN (*skyl*)

(Winskyl) more often (Winskel)	Winskill	
(Hhævərskylz)	not named	5 Westmorland
(Enskyl)	Gill Beck	Cumberland 51
(Thro ^l skyl)	Thrushgill	Westmorland 5
(Gæskyl) Tarn		Westmorland 10
(Geetskyl)	Gaitsgill	near Rose Castle
(Skolskyl)	Skirsgill	Penrith
(Bouskyl)	Bowscale	Saddleback
(Bonskyl)		Ullswater
(Lonskyl)	Lonscale Fell	
(Swaainskylz)	Swinescales	Penruddock
(Hho ^l dskylz)	Hudscales	Cumberland
(Roskyl)	Rosgill	Shap

The principle vowel (*v*) in the terminations given above is usually regarded as a slovenly substitute for one or other of the better recognized sounds. Mr. Ellis's researches have proved that this view is untenable in regard to ordinary English, and the group of place names given next below will suffice to prove that the (*v*) in the words just given is not due to careless utterance. The same speakers that employ this (*v*) use also the "clear" vowels, and sound them, if anything, more distinctly than one is accustomed to in ordinary received English.

ENDINGS IN (*bi*)

Uniformly sounded (*bi*), as (*æpllb*b*i*) (*Kərb*b*i*) (*Krosb*b*i*) &c.

ENDINGS, &c., IN (*iq*)

(Daarliq)		A place near Milburn
(Iq Hhil)	Ing Hill	Mallerstang
(Liqstolbz)	Ling Stubbs	
(Læmbekiq·)	Lambecking	(Piql)

PRONUNCIATION.	ORDINARY SPELLING.	LOCALITY.
(Piqll) House	Plumpton	
(Liqkawel)		

TERMINATIONS IN (sit) and (sid)

(Ormsit)	Ormside	Westmorland
(Krosbi Reævnsit)	Crosby Ravensworth	Westmorland
(Swaainsit)	Various	Carrik, Mallerstang, Colby, Knock.
(Leisit)	Ley Seat	Westmorland 10 & 11 & Whinfell; Stain- more, &c.
(Jaarlsit)	Yarlside	Several
(Tousit)	Towcet	Westmorland 8
(Selsit)	Selside	Mardale, Westmor- land, & elsewhere
(Reesit)	Rayseat	AshFell, Westmorland
(NEepsit)	Knapside Fell	Cumberland 51
(ænesit REEK)	Annaside Rake	Westmorland 10
(Hhaaksid)	Hawkshead	
(æmllsid)	Ambleside	

TERMINATIONS IN (saaid)

(Hhaartsaaïd)	Melmerby
(Ketsaaïd)	Penrith
(Felsaaïd)	General
(Skaarsaaïd)	Bampton

TERMINATIONS IN (Rik) (ryk)

(Hhiurik)	How Rigg (School)	Cumberland 51
(Hhiurik)	Hung Rigg (Quarries)	Cumberland 51
(Bo ^l tɔ ^r ik)	Butterwick	Shap
(Bo ^l tɔ ^r ik GREENZ)	Weatherriggs	Ousby
(We ^{də} riks)	Carrock Fell	Brougham
(Kærík)	Calebrick	Caldbeck
(KEELbryk)		Mardale
(Do ^l də ryk)		Ullswater
(Hho ryk Wud)		

TERMINATIONS

PRONUNCIATION.

ORDINARY SPELLING.

LOCALITY.

TERMINATIONS IN (*ik*)

(Kezik)	Keswick	
(Skærəmæn·ik)	Scarrowmanwick	
(Spoldik) End	Spurrig End	Westmorland 17
(Greestik)	Greystoke	
(Wa, tɔ́r Milik)	Water Millock	Cumberland
(Penrold·ik)	Penruddock	Cumberland
(Mouərdiv·ik)	Moor Divock	
(Dodik)	Doddick	Saddleback
(Hholik Hhou)		Ullswater
(Sænik)	Sandwick	Ullswater
(Kolmdiv·ik)	Cumdivock	
(Blouik)		Ullswater

TERMINATIONS IN (*in*)

(Sokin)ber		
(Krekin)throp	Crackenthorpe	Appleby
(Brekin) Slack	Backenslack	
(Læg Maartin)	Long Marton	
(TAAkin Tarn)	Talkin Tarn	
(Skæbin Dolb)		Langanby
(Brekinbro ^{lf})		Calthwaite

TERMINATIONS IN CLEARLY PRONOUNCED (*i*)

(Brokli) Moor		Plumpton
(Rezli) moor	Reasley	Westmorland 5
(Es, t, ri) Brow		Westmorland 5
(Keislī)	Keisley	Appleby
(Mænasti)	Manesty	

TERMINATIONS IN (*whit*) (*wheet*) (*whet*)

(Brekenwhit)	Brackenthwaite	
(Aarmwhit)	Armathwaite	
(Gri ¹ nwhheet) ₁	Greenthwaite Hall	Greystoke
(Walwheet)	Walthwaite	Keswick

TERMINATIONS IN (*kyt*)

(Threlkyt)	Threlkeld	
		(Barkyt)

PRONUNCIATION.	ORDINARY SPELLING.	LOCALITY.
(Bärkyt)	Birket Mire, &c.	Several places
(Spaarkyt)	Sparkhead&Sparket	Ullswater

TERMINATIONS IN (lyk) (lik)

(Geelyk)		Stainmoor
(Moudhlyk)	Mouthlock	Stainmoor

TERMINATIONS IN (throp)

(Krekinthrop)	Crackenthorpe	Appleby
(Hhækthrop)	Hackthorpe	
(Milthrep)	Milnthorpe, near Kendal, and near Dent	
(Melhkinthrop)	Melkinthorpe	

DISTINCT (*iu*) IN COMBINATION.

(Bluithret)	Bluethwaite	Dufton
(Hho ^l tn Skiuf)	Hutton Sceugh	Caldbeck
(Skiuf Hhi i ^d) ₁	Sceugh Head	
(Skiuf Daaik)	Sceugh Dyke	
(Læmskiuf)	Lamsceugh	
(Mid'lskiuf)	Middlesceugh	
(Hho ^l d'lskiuf)	Huddlesceugh	
(Hho ^l d'l skiukwh)	older pronunciation	
(Skiuf)		Edenhall
(Lium)	The Luham	Penrith
(Kriukidaaik)		Ullswater
(Liun)	Lune	Westmorland&Y'shire
(Kærbi Fiuer)	Kirkby Thore	
(Kriugeth)	Crewgarth	
(Hheg'l Fiut)	Heggle Foot	
(Glenki'un)	Glencoin	Ullswater
(Kænarhhiuf)	modern	
(Kænarhhiukwh)	older	
(Diuked'l)	Duckerdale	Westmorland
(Kriukt Waaiz)		Milburn
(Hho ^l t'n Riuf)	Hutton Roof	Cumbland & WestmInd
(Fiul Piul)	Fairy Pool	Melmerby

DISTINCT

PRONUNCIATION.	ORDINARY SPELLING.	LOCALITY.
DISTINCT (<i>eæ</i>) IN COMBINATION.		
(Deælmeæn)	Dalemain	Penrith
(Keæbor)	Kaber	
(Neætbi)	Nateby	
(Deækær)	Dacre	
(Eæmen)	Riv. Eamont	
(Teæzd'l)	Teesdale	Yorkshire
(T—hheæl)	Hale Field	Westmorland 5
(Sleæks)	Slakes	Westmorland 5
(Leædhz)	Laiths	Cumberland
(Wheæl)	Whale	Westmorland
(Wheæl Gil)	Whale Gill	Sowerby Row
(Laal Deæl)	Little Dale	Cross Fell
(Oud'l Deæl)		Milburn
(Krosbi Reæv'nsit)	Crosby Ravensworth	Westmorland
(Skeælz Hhää)	Scales Hall	
(Ne, də, rskeælz)	Netherscales	
(Teælbært)	Tailbert	Shap
(Steængilz)		
(Breædfi illd) 1	Broadfield	Cumberland
—		
(iiæ) or (iie)		
(Riiæ)	Wreay	Carlisle and elsewhere
—		
DISTINCT (<i>oæ</i>) IN COMBINATION.		
(Juænkloæs)	Ewen Close	
(Koætkloæs)	Colt Close	Penrith
(Moæzd'l)	Variously	Several
(Djoænbî)	Johnby	
(Kloæs Hhous)	Close House	Knock
(Koæt hhil)	Cote Hill	Carlisle
(Koæt Saaik)	Coatsike	Knock
(Aaik'l Loænin)		Greystoke
(Hheg'l Loænin)	Heggle Lane	
—		
DISTINCT (<i>ou</i>) IN COMBINATION.		
(Bougæp)	Hutton Grange	
		(Bout'n)

PRONUNCIATION.	ORDINARY SPELLING.	LOCALITY.
(Bout'n)	Bolton	Westmorland
(Koubi)	Colby	Westmorland
(Foures)	Fowrass	Penrith
(Bou Skaar)	Bow Scar	Penrith
(Ouzbi)	Ousby	Cumberland

DISTINCT (iuu) IN COMBINATION.

(Fiuuzd'l)		Ullswater
(Ko ¹ mri·uu)	Cumrew	
(Siuuborenz)	Sewborwens	Penrith
(Biuuli) or (le)	Beulah House	Ullswater
(Biuuli Kas'l)	Bewley Castle	Appleby
(Niuutən)	Newton Reigny	

ENDINGS IN (bært)

(Teælbært)	Tailbert	Mardale
(Sokbært)	Sockbridge	Penrith
(Wilbært Fel)	Wildboar Fell	Westmorland

TERMINATIONS IN (mør)

(Rægmr) Moss	Wragmire Moss	
(Stænmør)		
(Thelmr)	Thirlmere	
(Blækmr)		
(Winmr)	Windmoor End	Stainmoor
(Seimr) Tarn		
(Reidmr)		Musgrisedale
(Oomr)	Not named	Milburn
(Do ¹ dmør)	Dudmire	
(Kæt'lmr) tarn	Cattle Mire	

ENDINGS IN (wath)

(Windænwath)	Winderwath	Westmorland
(Stog'lwath)	Stockdalewath	Cumberland

ADDENDA

PRONUNCIATION.

ORDINARY SPELLING.

LOCALITY.

ADDENDA AND
MISCELLANEOUS NAMES NOT REDUCIBLE TO ANY OF THE ABOVE
CLASSIFICATIONS.

(Djilien Bouar)	Julian Bower	Westmorland
(O'k'lbor Skaar)	Oglebird Scar, Temple	
	Sowerby	Cumberland
(Berier Nitlz)	Eycott Hill	Penruddock
(Hholz w.a.tz.r)	Ullswater	
(Rys'ndel)	Ravenstonedale	Westmorland
(Wili bouar Skaar)	Wild Boar Scar	Cumberland
(Wilbeniuk.)	Willybower Nook	Cumberland
(Melorbi)	Melmerby	Cumberland
(Gæmezbi)	Gamblesby	Cumberland
(Dofnbi)	Dovenby	
(Robebi)	Robberby	Winskill
(Aalbi)	Aldby	Penrith
(Lal SÆfll)	Little Salkeld	Cumberland
(Gært SÆfll)	Great Salkeld	Cumberland
(Læqenbi)	Langwathby	Cumberland
(Shilgrin)	Shield Green	Melmerby
(Hhaaikeb'll)	High Cup Gill	Westmorland
(Ensteb'll)	Ainstable	
(Skaa Fell)	Scald Fell, Dufton	Westmorland
(Hhelbek)	Hillbeck, Brough	Westmorland
(Mourlen)	Morland	Westmorland
(Krynl daaik)	Cringle Dyke	Westmorland
(Dofenbi)	Dolphinby	
(Bænædel)	Bannerdale	Saddleback
(Bored'l)	Borrowdale	K'wick, Stainmoor, &c.
(Aarl Hhi i'd)	Ardale Head	Kirkland
(Bo'ste Bek)		Cumberland
(Roo Bek)	Roe Beck	Cumberland
(Ski i'lz)	Skeels	Plumpton
(Bärke Pas.tz.r)	Beckcies	Stainmoor
(Beksiz)	Skelcies	Penruddock
(Skelsiz)	Milestone House	Kirkby Stephen
(Læqeshiz)	Blencairn	Penrith
(Blenkaarn)	Dolphin Sty	Cumberland
(Dolfin Staai)		Wilbert Fell, Westmld Hhaas)

PRONUNCIATION.	ORDINARY SPELLING.	LOCALITY.
(H̄aas)	Horse, Hause, &c.	Various
(Skrætjm̄ Skaar)	Scratchmill Scar	Plumpton
(Kärkolz'lld)	Kirkoswald	Cumberland
(Kodbek)	Coldbeck, Caldbeck	Cumberland & Westd.
(Söldhärenbi)	Southernby	
(Wesperlend)	Westmorland	
(Kol'marländ)	Cumberland	
(Mækwhenbi)	Maughanby	
(Nhok) Paaik)	Knock	Westmorland 5
(H̄eem Kroft)		Westmorland 5
The Queen's (H̄eemz)		Penrith
(Eekli Bek)	Milburn	Westmorland 5
(Bli i ¹ zf'l) 1	Blaze Fell	Cumberland
(Loskez)	Loscars	Westmorland 5
(Bromari)	Bramery	Westmorland 5
(Bræmari)		Ainstable
(Bræmari)		Penrith
(Broumari)		Plumpton
(Bærøs) Station,		
(Mængraaiz'd'l)	Mungrisedale	Cumberland
(Bænest hil)	Bannest Hill	
(Benet hhi i ¹ d 1)	Bennethead	Ullswater
(Walewe)	Walaway	Penruddock
(Baskedæk)	Bascodike	
(Rigdeik)	Rigdyke	Skelton
(H̄haaikep)	High Cap	Ousby
(H̄haasti i ¹ dz) 1	Hallsteads	Dufton
(Whipesti i ¹ dz) 1	Whitby Steads	Lowther
(Lænfuts)	Landsfoot	Penrith
(Waant'l)	Wan Fell	Cumberland
(Bærik) Park	Barrock Park	
(Kas'l Kærík)	Castle Carrock	
(Warik)	Warwick	Carlisle
(Eekbæqk)	Oakbank	Calthwaite
(H̄hez'lhhø ¹ st)		Mungrisedale
(H̄h_arwəri Bek)	Part of Swindale Beck, Knock	
(Fornsyt)		Keswick
(æskrig)		Troutbeck
(H̄hi i ¹ rig) 1	Highrigg	Penrith
		(Southef'l)

76 TRADITIONAL NAMES OF PLACES IN EDENSDIKE.

PRONUNCIATION.	ORDINARY SPELLING.	LOCALITY.
(South'el)		Troutbeck
(Bænædal)	Bannerdale	Fell Troutbeck
(Brekinber)	Brackenber	Appleby
(Walhous)		Pooley
(Thoorp)		Barton
(Floshgeet)		Ullswater
(Hhi ¹ ibrig)	High Bridge	
(Sti ¹ i Jet)	Steelgate	
(Eeket Jet)	Aiket Gate	
(Kourig)		Cumberland
(Skiprig)		Broadfield
(Aait'nfi ¹ i'ld)		Riv. Glenderamackin
(Graaizd'll Bek)		Morland
(LEEDhe)		
(Gærsnap)	Grass Knop	