

SOURCES - BIBLIOGRAPHY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Each entry has a source reference, many of which are mediaeval and will require considerable expertise to read. If the reader wishes to pursue any of these, the identification of the source is given in the original publications which should be consulted.

These are

The Place-names of Cumberland, (Armstrong et al., Cambridge University Press) Part 3, 1952 pages xlv ff.

The Place-names of Westmorland, (Smith , Cambridge University Press) Part 1, 1967 pages lviii ff.

The Place-names of Lancashire, (Ekwall, Manchester University Press, 1922) pages ix ff. , xvi ff.

(the full text of this book is available online (and can be downloaded) from the Robarts Library, University of Toronto: https://archive.org/stream/placenamesoflanc00ekwauoft/placenamesoflanc00ekwauoft_djvu.txt.)

The Place-names of West Riding, (Smith, Cambridge University Press), Part 7 1961 pages 96 ff.

Note:

- a) in the case of all forms for which reference has been made to unprinted authorities (manuscript), that fact is indicated by printing the reference to the authority in *italic* instead of roman type, e.g. '1350 *Lowther*' denotes a form derived from a MS in contrast to '1673 CaineCP' which denotes one taken from a printed text.
- b) Where two dates are given, e.g. 'c. 1150 (c. 1225),' the first is the date at which the document purports to have been composed, the second is that of the copy which has come down to us.
- c) Where a letter in an early place-name form is placed within brackets, forms with and without that letter are found, e.g. '*Glassynby(e)*' means that forms *Glassynby* and *Glassynbye* are found.