

THE PLACE-NAMES OF TRINITY BAY, NEWFOUNDLAND  
A SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS

CENTRE FOR NEWFOUNDLAND STUDIES

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**THE PLACE-NAMES OF TRINITY BAY, NEWFOUNDLAND  
A SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS**

by

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## **Abstract**

**This paper examines the variety of structures of place-names collected during fieldwork undertaken in 102 Trinity Bay, Newfoundland communities and suggests a framework suitable to the grammatical classification of these names. Chapter One is an overview of the history of English place-name studies. It traces place-names methodology from England, beginning in the nineteenth century, to the United States, Canada and, particularly, to Newfoundland. A historical overview of the study area is presented in Chapter Two and Chapter Three discusses the methodological approaches used in the study. Chapter Four is a discussion of issues relevant to the examination and categorization of the data. The grammatical patterns revealed in the names are discussed in Chapter Five. A complete list of patterns is assembled in Table 1, Appendix I, and the corpus is presented, divided according to the discussed categories, in Appendix II.**

## **Acknowledgements**

I remember as a child following my father through freshly fallen snow, wondering at the length of his stride and trying to make my footprints match his. As an adult, I appreciate the importance of the path my parents trace in front of me and the example they provide; their steps, personal and professional, are long and directed straight ahead.

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# CHAPTER 1

## A Brief History of Toponymy in English

### Introduction

Throughout written history, people have associated names with geographical locations and features, as they have with individuals and objects. In order to facilitate travel and navigation, administration and law, societies have named places and collected the name references to them, often recording place-names on maps. Although names play these important roles, essential to society, scholars understand little about how names, particularly place-names, fit into the patterns of their larger superstructure, language. Although there has been much inquiry into the question of how English place-names can yield information about history, the question of how place-names fit into grammar, specifically syntax, has largely been ignored in favour of etymological treatment. After a brief survey of directions in toponymy beginning in the nineteenth century, a description of fieldwork and clarification of certain key issues, this paper attempts to describe the syntactic patterns of the place-names of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland.

### I. ENGLAND: Early Directions in English Place-name Study

The systematic collection and study of place-names in the British Isles is a relatively new phenomenon.<sup>1</sup> Early writers often traced the names of cities, towns, rivers and other interesting places back to individuals and events, often providing fanciful

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<sup>1</sup> Though histories of English place-name studies are sparse, there are adequate summaries of place-name studies provided by Mencken (1963:662-3), Bradley (1970:59-124) and Spittal and Field (1990: *Introduction*).

explanations. Collections of names in the form of guides were published for people travelling into the country, these frequently listing only those names thought to be a quaint reflection of the rustic inhabitants. It wasn't until the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century that philologists emphasized the importance of an historical and more rigorous approach to language and place-name studies.

A different type of collecting and treatment of English place-names can be seen when the English Dialect Society (EDS) began to incorporate proper name and place-name studies into its dialect monographs. Upholding one of the Society's chief purposes -- to record the 'rapidly disappearing' dialects of England -- antiquaries began examining place-names as they did other samples of speech. One of the first of these publications was W.D. Parish's *A Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect and Collection of Provincialisms in use in the County of Sussex* (1875). In addition to its comments on dialectal words and phrases used in Sussex, it contains short sections entitled "Anglo-Saxon Names in Sussex" (139-140) and "Sussex Surnames" (141-148). The inclusion of these sections, recognizing names as language elements worthy of consideration, marks a broadening of the base of English dialectology; these monographs were among the first recognition that names are important subjects of linguistic study, worthy of collection and preservation. Until it was disbanded in 1896 and work was prepared on the *English Dialect Dictionary*, the Society's publications diverted to more toponymic content as members realized that place-names were valuable linguistic material. Evans's *Leicestershire Words, Phrases, and Proverbs*, published in 1881, contains a section labelled "Local Nomenclature" and in *A Glossary of the Dialects of Almondbury and Huddersfield* (1883), Alfred Easter notes the extensive use of nicknames and bynames (surnames) in his area. In 1888,

Sidney Oldall Addy published *A Glossary of Words Used in the Neighbourhood of Sheffield Including a Selection of Local Names, and some Notices of Folk-Lore, Games, and Customs* which contains a section (xliiii-lxxiii) listing local place-names and field names. Like the later works by Eilert Ekwall and others, the focus of Addy's analysis is etymological; he not only lists the names, but comments on each, noting its origin. In 1894, Jesse Salisbury includes a short list of place-names in his *A Glossary of Words Used in South-East Worcestershire* (79-81). While such developments are indicative of the late nineteenth century trend toward the inclusion of names in broader dialect studies, place-name studies conducted for their own sake were also adopting more scientific methodologies.

Philologists such as Isaac Taylor, Henry Bradley and, particularly, Walter Skeat, were emphasizing that place-name studies required a more exact set of analytical principles. Allen Mawer, the first Director of the Survey of English Place Names, states that much of the credit for this change may be given to W.W. Skeat:

It is only within the last twenty years or so, largely owing to the pioneer efforts of the late Professor Skeat, that the great truth has been established which lies at the base of all place-name study, viz, that it is impossible to place any satisfactory interpretation upon the history of a name unless the records go a good way back, speculations upon its meaning are worse than useless. With the assertion of this cardinal truth place-name study passed at once out of the phase of speculative guesswork and became an exact science in which, as far as adequate evidence has been preserved, valid conclusions can be drawn which may be of real value to the historian. (*Introduction*, 8-9)

In 1924, with Mawer heading the Survey, the English Place-Name Society (EPNS) published the introductory volume of what was planned to be a comprehensive place-name survey of all of the English counties. The first of fifty-two so far completed volumes, *Introduction to the Survey of English Place-names* outlines the progress of the

various etymological and historical facets of English place-name material in a series of short essays and provides a glossary of the basic lexical elements appearing in English place-names. The volumes were designed to list all of the written, recorded toponyms in the counties and describe the elements of the names, noting foreign language influence and the distribution of names elements throughout the counties. The *Introduction* has a lengthy section describing and interpreting elements common to many of the counties.

Eilert Ekwall, a Swede, a member of the English Place-Name Society and a pioneer of English toponymy, was one of the primary contributors toward the effort to treat place-names with the same scholarly interest as other aspects of the language. He first published *Studies on Place- and Personal Names* in 1931 in which he studied elements of place and personal names from an etymological standpoint. He later edited the *Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*, one of the best known early place-name dictionaries, first published in 1936, before the majority of the English Place-Name Society's volumes were complete, with subsequent editions in 1940, 1947 and, finally, in 1960. In the "Preface to the Fourth Edition," Ekwall indicates the importance of the work of the EPNS in the field of etymology:

In the twenty-three years that have elapsed since the dictionary was first published important work has been done in the field of English name-study, and a good deal of fresh material has become available, in the first place thanks to the English Place-name Society, which throws new light on many place-names. A definite solution of more problems and better or more probable etymologies for many names can now be suggested than before. (v)

He finally published his own contribution to the EPNS publications, *The Place-names of Lancashire*, in 1972 which follows the etymological trend established in his early works.

Ekwall recognized the value of onomastics, specifically toponymy, in terms of the history of English. Much of his contribution to the field was etymological. He was concerned with finding, in documents and early printed books, the earliest recorded forms of each name and drawing conclusions about language change in general from changes in the forms of the place-name. He also recognized that the identification of precise orthographic changes in particular place-names over a given period of time could provide information about the historical events which directed them, thus deriving information about an area's history. This approach has since been used to determine historical trends not obvious from other sources. Spittal and Field point out that the earliest mention of Anglo-Saxon place-names is from Roman and Greek coinage whereas Medieval manuscripts (e.g. *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, *Domesday Book*, charters, writs, and wills) provide most of the evidence of English place-names (1990, 9-11). Martyn Wakelin (1989) compares spelling differences in place-names from such documents, postulating vowel and consonant changes characteristic of the period (106-107). The inclusion of place-names in manuscripts is an important source of evidence for linguistic change in earlier stages of English. Scholars such as Skeat, Mawer, and later Wakelin, recognized that names are a vital resource in uncovering historical information about the development of the language.

## **II. THE NEW WORLD: North America**

Interest in Indian names spurred the first studies in American place-names. Mencken notes that Washington Irving (1839), Henry R. Schoolcraft (1844) and Usher Parsons (in his 1861 "Indian Names of Place in Rhode Island") were among the first attempting place-name study in North America (662-3). They were followed by Lewis A. McArthur and his 1928 *Study of Oregon Geographic Names* whose enthusiasm for studying Indian names was later echoed by Stewart (529).

The methodology of names study in England was found to be unsuitable for similar studies in North America. Old documents were a primary source of information for most of the early place-name studies in England, and the results of these studies reflected the age of the country and the long sweep of English history. Scholars produced linguistic keys to the stages of the development of the English language, since changes in place-name spellings often corresponded with the changes in the major dialects. An additional method employed for studying place-names was taking spellings from older manuscripts and comparing them to more recent records, noting changes in the forms of the names. The changes in the documents were often easily dated and assumed to be representative of changes in the language. However, a fundamental change became necessary in toponymic methodology when it was transplanted into the new world.

In North America scholars have had only a few hundred years of evidence in maps and books to observe, so overall changes in the development of English have been negligible. The focus of study changed to accommodate the relative youth of new world settlement there. Because of England's long history, the maps and manuscripts studied in that country were a reflection of the movements of peoples and the changes in societies,

boundaries and governments. A.R. Dunlap, in comparing place-name studies in Ohio and Cheshire, notes the difference in historical depth: "The records of the Western Reserve go back, not for a millennium or more, like those of Cheshire, but merely to the end of the eighteenth century" (120). In contrast to English documents, older North American maps, for instance, were not produced by local and national specialists but were drawn up by explorers, adventurers and cartographers, sailing from Europe and attaching names to new places as they discovered them. Places were named to facilitate exploration and navigation and the naming practice was influenced by nationalism and the need to identify features for later reference. Because early naming was a combined effort of explorers of many different nationalities who assigned names in their own languages and adopted indigenous names, many of the geographic names studied by new world scholars were not English in structure. Ekwall's method of specifying Old and Middle English elements in place-names, for example, had to be abandoned in favour of a new methodology.

One of the most influential North American place-name scholars, George R. Stewart, primarily studied place-names semantically, in terms of how and why they were named. Although he saw the advantages of tracing a name back to its original form, he was relatively unconcerned with diachronic linguistic processes. He instead attempted to discover what prompted the original creation. Surveying the field, Stewart (1975) suggested six possible methods of place-name classification:

1. Territorial
2. Chronological
3. According to language



4. According to generic<sup>2</sup>
5. In an alphabetical dictionary
6. Attempting to discover the motivation of the namer (85-86)

Territorial classification, discussed above, was the methodology adopted by the *EPNS* for most of the English volumes. This type of division provides a convenient framework since political borders make for relatively stable and therefore useful boundaries. It also allows a survey to be divided into neat segments which are likely to appeal to governmental and other interests to fund projects that increase the awareness of social and historical identity since they correspond to geo-political borders. However, the hazard in this type of approach, Stewart felt, is twofold. First, "it is a classification of places rather than names, and lumps together all sorts of naming processes" (85), and second, this type of division sometimes leads to historically inaccurate conclusions because settlement boundaries are often not identical to political boundaries.

The second, chronological, type of analysis is useful for studying names in relation to important historical eras. Stewart notes that the work of the *EPNS* is generally limited to names given before 1500 (85). He also asserts that the third type, classification by language, is only "especially useful to the specialist, who must be deeply erudite in the particular language" (85). The fourth type of division, according to generic, again allows one to conveniently divide a corpus of names into categories. The fifth division arranges each of the names under the appropriate generic headword: an especially useful type of division for a reference work and for observing the ways in which the generics are

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<sup>2</sup> Geographic names are commonly organized into *generic* and *specific* components. A generic refers to the physical entity and the specific characterizes and particularizes the entity.

employed. It gives one the ability to look up a generic and see its meaning and find instances of all of the elements commonly used with that generic. Stewart claims that the sixth system of classification "springs from the attempt to determine the motivation of the namer" (86), organizing data into such categories as 'humorous' and 'religious' names. Stewart believes, however, that any one of his six modes of classification fails to fully reveal the namer's intention when creating a particular name. He is therefore less interested in the distribution of the names and the meanings of their elements than in the process of naming. To address this aspect of nomenclature, he outlines his own system of classification, first presented in 1954.<sup>3</sup> Stewart is one of the earliest and most comprehensive contributors to American onomastics. His work served as a reference for many later studies.

Among the important American scholars is Francis Lee Utley, a notable literary and folklore scholar. In "The Linguistic Component of Onomastics" (1963), Utley notes the historical and aesthetic contribution made by place-name studies to the fields of dialect geography, literature, sociology, folklore and the history of religion. He points out the need for more linguistic rigour in American place-name study. Another writer, James B. McMillan (1949), suggests the need for a concise grammatical approach to place-name study and analyzes, for example, the use of the definite article in place-names. Vivian Zinkin, a student of McMillan's, published an analytical article on the grammar of place-names (1969), one which is directly related to this thesis and therefore will be discussed later in detail.

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<sup>3</sup>Stewart's system is also used by Seary (1971), as noted in my discussion of toponymic study in Newfoundland below.

The American Name Society, founded in 1951, is very active in the publication of toponymic and other onomastic studies. Four times per year it publishes the journal *Names*.

### **III. CANADA: Scholarly Toponymy**

The official authority on geographical names in Canada is at present the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (CPCGN). This body was first established as the Geographic Board of Canada in 1897 and was intended to supervise, standardize and conduct research into the study of place-names in Canada. It was initially a federal body, but later obtained representatives from the provinces, including, after 1949, the new province of Newfoundland. Soon its focus narrowed to setting out the guidelines for adopting new names, handling the official use of names and developing official policies for the nation, and it became the CPCGN (see Fraser 1964). Today, its members, from all provinces and territories, function together "as a national co-ordinating body ... [responsible for] the development of standard policies for the treatment of names and terminology, the promotion of the use of official names, and the encouragement of the development of international standards in co-operation with the United Nations and other national authorities responsible for naming policies and practices."<sup>4</sup> In addition to its commitment to name standardization, the secretariat is responsible for issuing the "Gazetteer of Canada Series" for various provinces and publishes *Canoma*, a periodical containing articles related to Canadian toponymy.

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<sup>4</sup> <http://GeoNames.NRCan.gc.ca/english/history.html>

Apart from the official publications and gazetteers overseen by the CPCGN, Canadian place-name studies have mostly been historical. Alan Rayburn, a notable Canadian researcher of place-names (and former official of the CPCGN), has published *Naming Canada: Stories about Place Names from Canadian Geographic* (1994), a collection of popular articles giving information and interesting stories, as well as *Geographical Names of Renfrew County* (1967), *Geographical Names of New Brunswick* (1975) and *Dictionary of Canadian Place Names* (1997). Rayburn gives a brief history and explanation of each place-name which he treats.

Twice per year, the Canadian Society for the Study of Names, formerly the Canadian Institute for Onomastic Sciences, publishes *Onomastica Canadiana*. The journal, originally entitled *Onomastica*, was begun in 1951 and became the Institute's official journal in 1967. Its principal purpose is to allow the exchange of ideas among scholars by publishing toponymic studies mainly concerning Canada.

#### **IV. NEWFOUNDLAND: The Toponymic Tradition**

Though preceded by magazine articles published in the *Newfoundland Quarterly* on many coastal place-names of the entire island by Archbishop Michael F. Howley (Howley, 1901–1914), in the past thirty years the place-names of Newfoundland have received considerable attention of a scholarly nature. The leading contributor to the field of toponymy in the province was E.R. Seary, former professor of English at Memorial University of Newfoundland. Seary's articles on place-names and family names in addition to two comprehensive works on these topics comprise most of the work

undertaken on Newfoundland place-names. In *Place Names of the Avalon Peninsula of the Island of Newfoundland* (1971), Seary discusses names related to the indigenous Beothuks and Micmacs, the early Norse visitors and the earliest European explorers, particularly the Portuguese. He discusses the French element (34-55), the English impositions (of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries) (56-120), and Irish place-names (121-136) on the island. He does not offer any remarks on grammatical classification, but he does analyse the various types of specifics and generics used in the stock of names. He organizes the names into single- and multiple-element name categories and discusses categories of features (hydrographic, topographic, and man-made) and their generics (COVE, BAY, POINT, HEAD, TOWN, HOUSE, etc.), kinds of specifics (mainly Descriptive, Possessive, Incident and Commemorative) and the patterns which multiple-element names exhibit (Specific + Generic, Article + Specific + Generic, etc.) (137-167). In the last two sections of the book, he adopts the semantic categorization proposed by Stewart (1954) to analyze and categorize the names, explaining that place-names "gain in significance when seen in some kind of association"

(4). Though Seary's book is a thorough examination of the Avalon Peninsula's documented place-names, it provides little in the way of grammatical analysis. The categorization of specifics in Chapter Nine might be considered a display of syntactic structures, but employs toponymic terminology (e.g. *generic* and *specific*) rather than grammatical labels (149-167). The remainder of his discussion relies on semantic classification and addresses details of origin, history and etymology rather than syntax. In an earlier study, *The French Element in Newfoundland Place Names* (1958), he examines the extent to which a strong French influence can be seen in Newfoundland

place-names. He observes that the Portuguese names at first outnumbered the French but, as the French fleets increased their activities around the island during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, French names became more numerous (5-8). "By 1790, when Michael Lane published his map showing the results of surveys of the whole coast of Newfoundland ... French names are to be found almost everywhere round the island, side by side with English names ..." (8). Again, his concern is not with syntax in this essay.

Gordon Handcock, an historical geographer at Memorial University, has published several articles on Newfoundland place-names. His article "A Review of the Topographic Descriptive and Toponymic Generic Terms Included in *Dictionary of Newfoundland English* (1984)" provides a complete list of the generics included in the *DNE*. As the editors of this work state in the introduction, they endeavoured to only include words which:

appear to have entered the language in Newfoundland or have been recorded first, or solely, in books about Newfoundland; words which are characteristically Newfoundland by having continued in use here after they died out or declined elsewhere, or by having acquired a different form or developed a different meaning, or by having a distinctly higher or more general degree of use. (*DNE* xii)

The lists and definitions provided by Handcock therefore consist of generics which fall into the above category. Many of these appear later in this paper (e.g. ANGLE, ROOM, TOLT, etc.)

A colleague of Seary's, G. M. Story, also wrote several articles dealing with Newfoundland place-names. In "The View from the Sea: Newfoundland Place-Naming" (1990), he notes how important the coastal geographical features have been to

Newfoundland seafaring men, seeing the land from the perspective of the sea. He remarks that “until the very end of the nineteenth century there was scarcely a town or village in Newfoundland out of sight or smell of the sea” (46). Story also notes that the density of names in Newfoundland is much higher on the coast and on and under the ocean than inland, commenting how this is reflected in the types of names and the naming habits of Newfoundlanders.

Since the publication of Seary's work, W. J. Kirwin has written several articles on Newfoundland place-names including a note on unofficial popular names (1993), various unpublished indices and an unpublished review of apostrophes in place-names (1991). In addition, there is currently in progress a comprehensive survey of contemporary Newfoundland place-names directed by Robert Hollett; it is from that work that the corpus examined in this study originated. In the early 1990s Hollett, under the auspices of the university's English Language Research Centre (ELRC), sent out fieldworkers to begin a new place-name study in Placentia Bay. These students had training in dialectology and had received instruction in the North American approaches to interviewing and in the use of tape recorders. They also had training in phonetics and transcription. The interviewers sought two informants from almost every community in Placentia Bay and, in 1995, in Trinity Bay, the first two major areas to be studied. The informants in these surveys were lifelong residents of each community.<sup>5</sup> They were instructed to specify all of the local place-names by referring to specially prepared maps.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>In the Placentia Bay study, fieldworkers interviewed a relatively high number of female informants; it was thought that women might have a greater familiarity with different areas within the community than would males.

<sup>6</sup>Maps were enlarged photocopies of National Topographic Series (NTS) maps which had all of the names removed save for a very few major features used for reference.

Each place-name was numbered and a data sheet with a corresponding number was prepared; the data sheet would later show the name, the type of feature, a phonetic transcription of the name, and the topographic co-ordinates. A powered, tie-pin microphone placed approximately seven to eight inches below the informant's chin was used. To date, none of the material has been published, but the first fieldwork has provided the model for collecting the data used in this paper and analyzed below.

These projects differ significantly from other Newfoundland place-name studies in that a primary consideration is pronunciation of the names as used by the local residents. Much attention was given to ensure the collection of clearly pronounced, well-recorded place-names, yet avoiding exaggerated or unnatural pronunciations. Minute details concerning the type of cassette tapes, microphones and settings for the interviews were carefully considered. One of the objectives of the Placentia and Trinity Bay studies is the planned creation of a dictionary of Newfoundland place-names as they occur in everyday speech.

In Newfoundland, as in the rest of Canada, the United States and England, there has been considerable scholarly interest in toponymy. In England, the focus in place-name studies was etymological and historical. North American toponymy differed significantly in that semantic matters overrode etymological interests. Generally, most of the studies carried out in Newfoundland have followed the North American tradition with the exception of Seary's extended discussion of place-name patterns and Hollett's concentration on pronunciation data. Very little has been done in the way of place-name grammar, the focus of the present research.



## **Chapter 2**

### **Trinity Bay, Newfoundland**

While it is easy to see place-names as identifiers, as labels for places in the real world, most began as linguistic descriptions, as phrases in the speech stream of people who were interacting with the environment. Behind the name are the facts of early exploration, settlement patterns, economic and social activity and linguistic origins. The place-names of Trinity Bay are the product, for the most part, of settlers from England and Ireland and their descendants.

#### **I. Settlement Patterns**

The gradual settlement of Newfoundland was nothing if not erratic. For two hundred years previous to the first temporary settlements of the seventeenth century, fishermen visited Newfoundland seasonally, catching fish and returning to Europe. After the first tentative settlements, the main period of Newfoundland immigration was from 1785 to 1835 (Handcock 1990, 35). Migration from England and Ireland occurred sporadically but from the earliest times Trinity Bay was an important site of settlement. As early as the 1675 and 1677 censuses, there were multi-family settlements at Trinity, New Perlican, and Old Perlican (Handcock 1990, Figure 1-1, 17). The size of settlements in Trinity Bay increased until the early and mid-nineteenth century but slowed in the latter half of that century because of the attraction the United States held for labourers and skilled workers (Staveley 1990, Table 2-2, 57). Staveley comments generally:

The period 1884-91 ... shows a sharp discontinuity in the pattern of population development. For the first time, total population advanced very slowly, by less

than 0.4 percent per annum. Naturally the decline was widespread: in St. John's and the inlying Conception Bay districts actual decrease of population was universal, with only Harbour Main managing a fractional increase... The causes, or official interpretations, of this population stagnation are not difficult to find. They were succinctly outlined by Robert Bond, Colonial Secretary, in the Preface to the 1891 census: "It will be noticed that in many of the Districts the increase has been small whilst in a few there has been a decrease. This may be accounted for by the large inducements held out to artisans and labourers in the United States." (59)

This migration, causing communities to expand and collapse, combined with the mixing of different nationalities and social groups, determined, in part, the naming practices of the settlers.

Three main types of immigration patterns are typically acknowledged. The first is seasonal residence in which fishermen from England and Ireland arrived in Newfoundland in Spring, fished until Fall, and returned home at the end of each season. The second type, temporary settlers, moved to Newfoundland for several successive seasons, but eventually returned to their native areas after some experience in the fishery. Finally, a third group of migrants came as single persons or with their families and settled along the coasts (Mannion, 5). The patterns of early Newfoundland settlement are also provided by Mannion:

Settlement expanded in three basic ways: by intensive subdivision of ancestral properties among heirs; by the gradual occupation of habitable sites, usually coves and poorer harbours within the old core; and by the extension of settlement along the northern, southern, and ultimately western frontiers. Partible inheritance of paternal properties by sons became the dominant system of land succession and sometimes resulted in a patchwork of kin-group clusters within a single harbour. As the traditional foci of settlement in the harbours of the old core became crowded, and the limits of locally exploitable resources, capable of supporting a community, were reached, surplus sons and daughters tended to move out and re-locate nearby, if possible. (11)

Mannion's type of analysis is useful since such expansion affects the type of naming practice carried out by settlers; a group of places were at first on the periphery of the core settlements and then rose in importance as population increased and the communities expanded. In Trinity Bay, the communities of Trinity, Old Perlican and New Perlican were settled first and other areas were less used, thus the frequency of names there was less dense and they were less relevant than those closer to the primary communities. As the population grew and spread, however, previously neglected areas became sites of settlement; they were settled and named as they became more significant.

The English influence in Trinity Bay became even more pervasive in the eighteenth century when England increased its control over the fishery and began to extend such control to an increasing number of communities. As the population grew, several factors helped stabilize year-round settlement and increase the permanent population. Hancock outlines three main changes: 1) the development of winter industries; 2) the reliance of English merchants on Newfoundland for cod, oil, and furs; 3) the customs, court, and army officers, particularly in St. John's, began to attract domestic servants who would marry in Newfoundland and then be replaced; thus adding to the town's population (Hancock 1990).

## **II. English and Irish Settlement**

From the earliest times, the majority of permanent settlers in Trinity Bay were of English Protestant descent. Although Irish migratory labourers were noted in the town of Trinity, these did not usually establish themselves. Hancock comments at length on the point:

While there were years in the mid-eighteenth century when Irishmen made up the larger proportions of summer and occasionally of winter populations, most settlers in Trinity Bay and the district as a whole developed a strong English-Protestant identity. In 1801 only 12 families out of 111 in Trinity Harbour were Roman Catholic (Irish). Meanwhile, this minority community was still the largest of its type in Trinity Bay. No other settlement has more than three Irish families, and at least seven settlements, including Ireland's Eye, were exclusively Protestant. The official statistics, together with those provided occasionally by missionaries during the 1760s and early 1770s, show that even when the Irish-Catholics either balanced or exceeded the English-Protestants among winter populations, it was mainly male Irish servants employed by Protestant masters that contributed to these structures. (Handcock 1989, 132)

This predominantly English-Protestant settlement is evidenced in the proportion of English and Irish informants interviewed in our fieldwork.

Despite the insignificance of the Irish in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland as a whole was an important site of settlement for Irish migrants. Mannion comments that “Newfoundland holds a pivotal place in this unprecedented influx of Irish because it was the first place in the New World to receive substantial numbers of them” (1973, 1).

Another early, and noteworthy, influence on the Trinity Bay area was the presence of the French. Although there was little actual French settlement in the area, in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, settlers in Trinity Bay endured a series of French attacks. The communities were thus influenced by the incursions of the French, and their influence can be seen in some of the names which have lasted until the present time.

### III. Occupations

One further factor affecting the naming practices by individuals and communities is occupation. Although Newfoundland is often recognized as being most valued to imperialist interests because of its fishery, other occupations such as logging and sealing grew in importance both to the Europeans and merchants benefiting from exports and to the settlers themselves. On the importance of logging, Mills notes that "from the outset, men from all parts of the Bay were employed in the woods" (1990, 78). The settlers who named the land and the sea depended upon them for their existence.<sup>7</sup> Until recent times - - only in 1949 did Newfoundland become the tenth province of Canada -- many of the Trinity Bay communities were isolated. Transportation was by water and commerce was limited; livyers carried on their lives much as they had for centuries. Contact with the more populated areas of the province, even for those communities connected by rail or road, was infrequent and outside linguistic influence was limited.

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<sup>7</sup> For a more complete description of Newfoundland traditional occupations, see Story in Halpert and Story, 1969: 7-33.

## **Chapter 3**

### **The Project**

One of the most important components of this study has been the fieldwork. Since the linguistic context and pronunciation of the toponyms has been a primary consideration, much attention has been given to the details of the collecting and recording. The groundwork for the Trinity Bay study, described below, was well planned and care was taken to ensure that the place-names collected were names in current use in the area.

#### **I. Collecting the Modern Place-names**

Trinity Bay is a deep inlet on the north side of the Avalon Peninsula, to the west of Conception Bay and the capital city of St. John's. Along its coastline are strung over one hundred communities, most of which are connected by a single road. The bottom of the bay runs in an east-west direction, roughly parallel to the Trans Canada Highway. The coastline then turns northward at Dildo and Bay Bulls Arm, forming a deep, narrow bay.

In order to cover this entire coastal area, fieldwork began at a central point and worked east and north until the entire eastern coast of the bay was completed. Interviewing was conducted by two senior university students (one of whom is the writer), majors in geography and English linguistics. The fieldworkers then moved to and completed the bay's western shore.

Informants were chosen *in situ*, their names often provided by the proprietors of the local boarding house or obtained via a trip to the local corner or convenience store.

Once the prospective informants' names had been obtained, they were approached and, if casual conversation indicated the appropriate state of mind and physiological requirements (e.g. front teeth, clear speech, etc.), they were asked if they would be willing to participate in the study.

At the informant's house, before the recording equipment was taken out, care was taken to initiate casual conversation and establish rapport with the informant. Once it was felt that the informant was comfortable, recording began. Before any toponymic data was collected, information on the informant's age, family history and religious affiliation was recorded on informant data sheets. To get a sample of free speech, the informant was encouraged to speak freely on any topic while the information sheets were being completed.

Informants were asked to give a name for various locations and features on the specially prepared maps. These locations were numbered and matched to corresponding data sheets. Unless the informant's reply was not understood, the informant was not asked to repeat his response, and the fieldworker would write as close an approximation to what he heard as possible. The total number of responses per informant varied from less than ten to over two hundred, but the average total was about one hundred place-names.

One or two communities, two to four informants, were covered each day, depending upon distance and availability of informants. Because of time restraints, informants were usually approached and interviewed in the same day but, because many of the informants were fishermen, they were unable to be interviewed on good fishing days and the fieldworkers would return to the community later when the weather was less

conducive to fishing and therefore more convenient for interviewing. The interview would usually take place during the day, but sometimes during the evening.

The fieldworkers attempted to record the greatest number of place-names relating to the largest possible area. Because the settlements in Trinity Bay are located in indentations along the coast, much of the coastline has traditionally been accessible only by boat; as it is the men rather than the women who have normally gone out in boats to fish, the male inhabitants were most familiar with outlying areas of the coast and water features and were thus most often chosen as informants (see 14, note 5). The informant sought, therefore, was a male fisherman or woodsman, native to the community being surveyed, alert and educated beyond the primary grades and, judged impressionistically, to speak the traditional local vernacular.

## **II. Archiving and Preserving the Records**

During the research period, the original recordings were sent to St. John's and deposited in the Memorial University of Newfoundland Folklore and Language Archive (MUNFLA) and working copies were made for the English Language Research Centre (ELRC). The files were organized and deposited in the ELRC as were the maps. To ensure preservation of the file and map information, details linking the recordings to the maps and to the files were stored on computer diskette. This information was later transferred to Microsoft Access for organization and classification.

The total yield of the fieldwork, then, consisted of a series of 90 minute tape recordings, file folders from informants containing over five-thousand data sheets, and maps of the entire coastal and inland area adjacent to Trinity Bay marked with numbers



corresponding to each name on the data sheets. A grammatical framework or apparatus was needed to classify each of the place-names, that is, each type. None was available.

## **Chapter 4**

### **Issues**

Having established the background of name study and collected a sizeable corpus of local place-names, the task of interpretation remains; the names must be extracted from the data sheets and tapes, consistently transcribed and then analyzed. As already noted, much toponymic work has heretofore been done in terms of etymological and historical research, especially in England. The absence of a solid grammatical description of place-names has not gone unnoticed; there have been a number of calls, particularly from American scholars, emphasizing the importance of such an effort.

#### **I. Connecting Grammar and Onomastics**

In 1949, McMillan begins what was probably one of the first published essays discussing place-name syntax by noting that “nowhere is there a systematic account of the morphology and syntax, the ways of forming and using names of places in American English” ( 242) and that the common approach to place-names has been by philologists, historians, geographers and antiquarians, not descriptive grammarians. He discusses the use of the definite article and the types of specifics and generics found in many names. This essay was followed by George Stewart’s “Further Observations on Place-Name Grammar” in which he agrees that “so much work remains to be done there is a justification for a certain number of such preliminary and exploratory attempts.” (202)

In the article mentioned in Chapter One above, “The Linguistic Component of Onomastics” (1963), Utley states:

Onomastics has many components; the question at issue is whether certain of these, like history, logic and etymology, have tended to obscure and overwhelm the potential linguistic component. If the answer is yes, the responsibility for correction lies not only on the historian, logician and etymologist, but also on the modern linguist, structural or transformational, who has been slow to plow in onomastic pastures. (145)

Following this exhortation to linguists, Utley reviews the work done in onomastics and its contribution to various disciplines and discusses the difficulties in defining the proper name as a category. In emphasizing the need for a more serious linguistic approach to name study, he criticizes toponymists who have followed Stewart in describing how names originated, asserting that "there is in this country [the US] a tendency to make name study a matter largely of entertainment ... or of regional pride" (158). He laments the shortage of linguistic analyses of place-names, noting that only about half of the fifty states have studies comparable to the work of the EPNS, Adolf's German grammar of place-names, or "Dauzat's use of maps in France" (158), and calls for a national place-name project for the whole of the United States. Utley mentions the selection in Jespersen's grammar, the most complete treatment of the syntax of proper names, suggesting that his arguments "are convincing enough, taken in themselves; the real trouble arises when we attempt to identify proper names in discourse" (168). This point is especially relevant here; if studies on the grammar of proper names are scarce, comments on the use of proper names in discourse and the translation into written orthography are scarcer.

On the primacy of grammar in onomastics, Stewart notes, "grammar is so fundamental to a language that no one can consider place-names at all without being concerned with it" (1975, 26). He describes possible grammatical approaches to place-

name study but, for himself, chooses a semantic classification for his own analysis. He suggests that man's naming practice comes from the necessity to distinguish one place from another, he feels that classifying place-names semantically is therefore a logical approach. Though his classification is clear, accounts of his categories 'descriptive names', 'associative names', 'incident names', etc., are not directly useful to the grammarian. The motivation of the namer, though beneficial for some areas of study, reveals little about the structure of the names.

North American interest in examining the syntax of place-names arose in the late 1940s. A separation of grammatical categories was suggested by McMillan (1949) and further developed by Zinkin (1969). In "The Syntax of Place-Names," an article taken from material previously used in her 1968 Ph.D. dissertation, Zinkin examines a corpus of place-names from maps and books concerned with Ocean County, New Jersey. She analyzes a small corpus of printed names from a relatively small area recorded during a short time span (three periods from 1703 to 1789) in order to discover "the common pattern of composition, the external and internal syntax of the essential constituents, and, if possible, the factors that may govern deviations from the norm" (182). Zinkin divides her corpus into groups based on four criteria: number of elements for each name (one to five components), arrangement and number of the specifics and generics, the lexical components of each of the words in the name (noun, adjective, prepositional phrase, etc.) and semantic identification of each element.

Zinkin's article is critical to this study as she is perhaps the first to organize names into grammatical patterns strictly on the basis of the word classes of the English place-name elements. She first describes each element according to its form and then seeks to

uncover patterns of the classes within the names. This study generally observes Zinkin's type of grammatical classification, but with variation in the matter of word class assignment. Instead of consulting a dictionary to assign word class, Quirk et al's (1985) approach of considering three basic criteria -- *position*, *form*, and *function* – to decide on a particular word's grammatical class has been adopted in this study. In addition to considering the form of the lexical item, the function of the word is also considered. For instance, the context of many of the *-ing* forms appearing in the corpus (FISHING ROCK, RED HEAD FISHING GROUND) indicates that they function as nominals even though they look like (i.e. are in the *form of*) participles. A 'fishing rock' is 'a rock for fishing' rather than 'a rock which fishes'. Compare this to a 'rattling brook' which is 'a brook which rattles' not 'a brook for rattling'; the word ending in *-ing* in the former example is therefore classified as a noun and in the latter as a verb, that is, a participle. This type of three-pronged analysis is used throughout the analysis below.

## **II. Formulating a Useful Definition of the Place-name**

In order to extract names from a sample of recorded speech, it is necessary to provide a precise definition of a place-name. However, reaching a useful definition of the term was one of the more difficult tasks posed by this study. The definition of place-name might be considered part of a larger discussion among some logicians on the subject of proper names. In spite of the frequency in which proper names are used in everyday speech and their general importance for overall communication, an acceptable definition which can be applied to the study of *spoken forms* is difficult to find in the literature. In his *A Modern English Grammar*, Jespersen puts forward several

characteristics of the proper name which will be dealt with in a later section, but defers the answer to the question of a general theory of proper names to Sir Alan Gardiner (Jespersen, vol. 7, section 16.1, 544). Gardiner's work, first published in 1940, is a refutation of John Stuart Mill's comments concerning the nature of the name. Gardiner states that a proper name is:

a word or group of words recognized as indicating or tending to indicate the object or objects to which it refers by virtue of its distinctive sound alone, without regard to any meaning possessed by that sound from the start, or acquired by it through association with the said object or objects. (43)

He defines a 'pure' name as a group of sounds which, without an already established association with a certain referent, has no meaning. (It is worth noting that although Gardiner refers to "groups of sounds" he deals only with the written word and not with a word occurring in speech.) Citing the examples *Vercingetorix*, a first-century Avernian chieftain, and *Popocatepetl*, a volcano in Mexico, he suggests that because these groups of sounds [i.e., words] have no obvious meaning without their association with the person or feature they identify, they would be among the 'purest' of proper names (42). Gardiner also postulates that proper names have various levels of purity, suggesting that a place-name such as *Dartmouth* has an intrinsic reference to the mouth of the river Dart. Given this knowledge and presented with the example of the name *Weymouth*, one might conceivably be able to determine, without previous familiarity with the location, that it is a locality at the mouth of the river Wey (42). There would then be enough meaning contained within the lexical item to identify the feature without previous knowledge of the location. With this in mind, Gardiner concludes that though names such as

*Dartmouth* and *Weymouth* are proper names, their lexical meaning reduces them to a less pure form of proper name.<sup>8</sup>

Gardiner offers a theoretical framework in which to develop a definition of a proper name, but offers little guidance for this study because he neglects to provide a practical basis on which to accept or reject a construction as a proper name. He simply states that if a word evokes an idea that is not a direct association with an individual, place, or event, then it is not a proper noun. This definition suits Gardiner's philosophical argument, but has little practical value for this type of study. How is one to tell whether or not a name has intrinsic meaning in each case? If a name holds meaning for some and not for others, then how should it be described? Gardiner shows his lack of interest in the study of what he calls "embodied" proper names, names with attached meaning, in this fashion:

The embodied proper names, though we can and indeed must investigate their theory, as being the primary and originating species, are in their multiplicity of no concern to the philosopher as such. The works that deal with this latter class are the Encyclopaedias, Histories, Dictionaries of National Biography, Geography books, and the like. (10)

Jespersen, on the other hand, approaches the problem from a more practical, rather than a philosophical, stance. In terms of meaning, his comments on the proper name are limited to the following:

A proper name strictly has a meaning only in connexion [sic] with the person or thing it denotes, hence it necessarily involves some degree of familiarity with the 'thing-meant' on the part of the speaker.

According to convention, it is true, some names are generally used about certain categories, but this is no fixed rule (only think of the large number of personal names which were originally place-names). In general we may consider a proper name as an arbitrary label used to denote a certain familiar person or thing (or

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<sup>8</sup> Gardiner neglects to consider pronunciation. It is perhaps unlikely that the pronunciation would suggest the spelling DARTMOUTH.

group of persons or things), according to the theory of the stages of familiarity ... the sb [substantive] therefore needs no definite article. (vol. 7, section 16.1, p.544)

This suggests that the proper name is already familiar and definite so it does not logically require a definite article.

Typical definitions of the proper name are often based on established conventions of spelling, writing and edited material. In *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (1985), Quirk et al. state, "the most obvious indication of a name is its spelling with initial capitals" (294). This description only addresses those place-names which occur solely, or at least essentially, in print and suggests that the written word is primary and authoritative. The problem here is two-fold. First, the present study of names is the only record of most of these names. Many of the place-names exist only orally within the speech communities and, because of their minimal importance for people outside of those geographical areas, they have not been recorded in print for wider circulation. Their first written record was that made by the fieldworkers and is now presented in this study, two processes (recording and transcribing spoken place-names) which involve problems of their own. Second, even place-names which are recorded in print were, at some point in the past, usually recorded from speakers in a community. They have undergone at least one and perhaps several stages of editing and editors before appearing in print. The initial recorder could well have been an explorer or surveyor who jotted what he thought he heard in a journal. He would have used whatever conventions of spelling and capitalization he was familiar with, more often than not being more concerned with making the record than with consistency in his repeated use of the nouns. The recorded and published name is chronologically more faithful to the original name. But these



types of names may be less accurate because since being recorded they underwent one and perhaps several editorial changes. The spoken name in our fieldwork is synchronically accurate, recorded at a more recent time, but does not necessarily match with the original or any earlier stage of the name. For this reason and because a grammatical analysis may be synchronic or diachronic, this study concentrates on the names in the forms in which they were given by the informants and little effort is devoted to attempting to trace the name back to an original form, as an etymological study might do.

Given the problems concerned with interpretations of written names discussed above, a definition of a place-name useful for this type of oral study requires further attention. Quirk et al. demonstrate the difference between two types of item beginning with the definite article: *names* and *definite descriptions*. They posit that there is no clear boundary between names and definite descriptions and conclude by labeling the types of place-names which begin with the definite article as "descriptive names" (295). However, they firmly rely on the written form of the word to come to this conclusion. Although this distinction may work well with names in written medium, it is of little benefit to the demarcation of many of the names in this study.

Algeo, in *On Defining the Proper Name* (1973), examines the contrasts between common and proper names, suggesting that much of the confusion in onomatology in general arises from misconceptions about the definition of the proper name. He emphasizes the necessity of defining 'proper name' on more than one level and suggests that a noun may be proper on one of these levels yet common on another:

There is not a perfect isomorphism between semantics and grammar. *Mount Olivet* and *the Mount of Olives* are both semantically names, just as *zero* and *the freezing point* are both semantically appellatives; but the first member of each pair is grammatically a proper noun and the second grammatically a common noun. Interlevel discrepancies of this kind are rife in language, but cannot be well understood without a view of linguistic structure that includes discrete levels. (30)

In Algeo's view then, a word can be semantically, but not syntactically, a proper noun.<sup>9</sup>

More specific to this study is a definition of a place-name, rather than of a proper name. Identifying the place-names from the rest of the discourse is one of the greatest challenges presented by a study such as this. All of the material here is oral, produced either in response to the question "what is this place called?" or submitted directly by the informant: "We call this \_\_\_\_." The following examples illustrate some of the difficulties experienced when trying to distinguish which transcriptions correctly represent a recorded utterance of one noun phrase:

1. That's the Big Bog.
2. That's The Big Bog.
3. That's the big bog.

In 1, the place-name is **Big Bog** and the definite article is part of the sentence structure rather than an element of the name. In 2, the article, one feels, is an essential part of the place-name, hence the capitalization. Finally, in 3, *the big bog* is not a place-name at all, but merely a definite particularization of a place. The context and vocal cues of the taped conversation will sometimes determine whether or not this last interpretation is a likely

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<sup>9</sup> See Algeo's (1973) discussion on the status and semantics of proper names (42-67).

one. The fact that the phrase is definite requires either anaphoric or cataphoric reference to the bog in the overall conversation. A likely larger context in which this type of structure could occur is "That's the big bog where we shot the moose." This leaves the first two as legitimate representations of the name. One indication of the boundaries of a name is the frequency of use. Through studying the data sheets and listening to the tapes, I have noted that the sequence which is a place-name is usually preceded by a brief pause. Furthermore, although the names do occur within sentential structures, they are often special formulaic sentences. Because the fieldworker is relatively unfamiliar with the area, his approach is usually not to ask the informant "what is this place?" and getting the response "Gooseberry Gulsh." Rather, the informant gives the fieldworker a 'tour' of the map, pointing and saying "That's Tickle Harbour Point," "That's Point Cove," "You goes down about half a mile and then it's Trippers Cove Pond," etc. In the data discussed below, the names were usually preceded by a pause, and given as if a quotation or identification. If the definite article, in fact, is preceded by this pause, then it is considered to have been given in a quotation so the article remains capitalized in the transcribed form along with the rest of the place-name. If, however, there is no pause before the article or if there is one after it, it is considered to be part of the sentence structure rather than an integral part of the place-name and is omitted in the place-name record.

For the purposes of this study, a *place-name* fulfills both of the following conditions:

1. At least one informant claimed that a word (or group of words) identified a geographic feature.

2. The sequence of **all** the elements used by the informant to identify the feature comprises the name.

### **III. Transcribing the Spoken Place-names**

This study emphasizes the validity and importance of names elicited orally. In the analysis, names on maps and in documents have been ignored and gazetteers of official names are put aside, save for occasional consultation. I indicate above that the names on maps, charts and official records are chronologically and theoretically closer to the 'original' names than are spoken names, having been obtained from the work of mapmakers, explorers, map copiers (at times from other languages) and the like. What, then, is the origin of the names collected in this study, in use in a speech community?

Since the names are part of the verbal stock of a speech community, they are subject to the same influences as other linguistic features. In addition, because many of these place-names are recorded in official documents (correspondence, tourist maps, road signs, charts, etc), the members of the community, i.e. the informants, would have seen some of the names in print on a regular basis and would possibly have been influenced by such standardizing influences. The orally collected place-name, therefore, is the product of inheritance, tradition, and outside influence.

#### **III.1 Using the Apostrophe**

The use of the apostrophe in North American English place-names is by no means standardized. In official documents and publications, both Canada and the United States have administrative policies which govern, or rather proscribe, its use. However, the

*Gazetteer of Canada: Newfoundland and Labrador* lists very many apostrophes in names from past centuries, like St. John's (Kirwin, "Apostrophes").

There is a persuasive argument for using the apostrophe in the names cited in this study concerning the name's history. It sometimes conveys information, that is meaning, which would be lost through its omission. The larger effort of which the data for this study is a part involves the collection and preservation of Newfoundland place-names. Consequently, an effort has been made to note information revealed by the informants' responses on the tapes.

An example of this is the name [dʒɔnz ˈoʊəl] which was collected along with the comment that John Hillier had a cabin in the particular cove indicated. If transcribed orthographically as JOHNS HOLE, there would be ambiguity as to what the grammatical and semantic relationships are between the two words -- that is, whether the relationships suggest that the cove belonged to or was associated with one particular *John* or whether there were several *Johns*. In addition, the name *Johns* may in fact be interpreted as a surname rather than a Christian name. Given the orthographic conventions of English, if the name is transcribed as JOHN'S HOLE, there is little doubt that the cove has this name because of its past association with a particular individual named John rather than for some other reason.

Conversely, in the hypothetical name [dʒoʊnz ˈoʊəl], for which no additional information is provided, it is unclear whether an accurate transcription should be JOAN'S (given name -- possessive singular) HOLE, JOANS' (given name -- possessive plural) HOLE, JONES (family name -- singular) HOLE or JONES' (family name -- possessive singular) HOLE. In such a case, either *Joans* or *Jones* is arbitrarily spelled. If evidence in

interviews is lacking, the apostrophe is excluded. The insertion of the apostrophe would indicate that there was an ownership or some other association linking an individual to the place; the apostrophe would be a signal of information not supported by the recording.

In general, an effort is made to use an apostrophe whenever it appears that doing so indicates the informants' explanations and meaning which would otherwise be lost. The syntactic analysis requires a precise description of each place-name. Therefore, (1) if circumstantial information will be lost through the omission of the apostrophe and (2) if a word's final [s], [z] or [Iz] is regarded by the analyst as a genitive inflection (written as 's or s' in conventional orthography), then the spelling of the word will be written in this manner: 's.

Although evidence of grammatical analysis in toponymic study is scarce, there has been at least one attempt to describe the grammatical patterns of the English place-name. Zinkin's 1969 article carries out essentially the same type of classification presented here with minor differences. The conventions explained above concerning the use of the apostrophe and the definition of the name did not have to be dealt with by Zinkin as she used names taken from maps rather than from speech. The ensuing analysis discriminates names on the basis of the morphemes which compose them and seeks to define grammatical patterns.

## Chapter 5

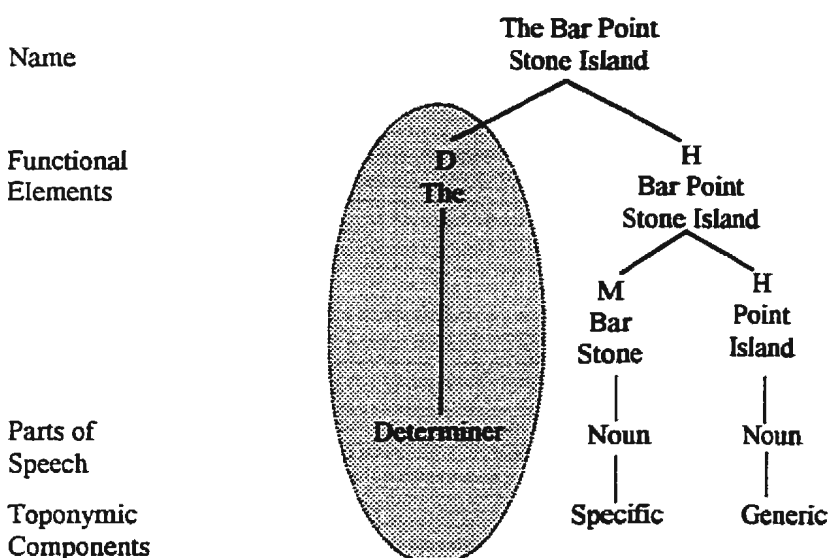
### The Grammar of the Trinity Bay Place-names

#### Introduction

The place-name corpus may be divided into two broad categories, (I) Simple and (II) Complex, based on the number of components in the name: the former consisting of one toponymic component and the latter being comprised of more than one component. These categories have been further broken into subcategories (I, II, III, IV, V) based on variation in the component complexity (simple or complex); groups (i, ii) defined on the basis of the number of elements within the main components; and subgroups (a, b, c, etc.) reflecting variation within the component morphemes. Additionally, there is a distinction between "[subgroup]1", "[subgroup]2", "[subgroup]..." within some of the complex name subgroups. For instance II..II.i (shown in Figure 7) contains subgroups "a1" and "a2": "a1" represents the pattern without the determiner while "a2" represents the pattern including the determiner. For all of the names, tree diagrams are used to analyze the different types of structures. The topmost gives the toponym, the highest level of analysis. The branches lead to subsequent levels. The terms modifier and head are used in the next level to show functional relationships. Simply entitled 'parts of speech', the following level shows the part of speech of each discrete word. The final level of analysis is toponymic. Here the **generic** and **specific** relationships within the names are indicated. Examples of each name pattern are provided beneath the figures. Because the definite article's role is not considered parallel to that of a modifier or a head, it is simply labeled "D" (determiner) at the functional level, "Determiner" at the parts of speech level

and excluded in the description of the toponyms.<sup>10</sup> Many of the diagrams which include the determiner treat both the structures with and without “the”. To illustrate this dual representation, the determiner part of the name is enclosed in a shaded oval to indicate that it occurs in some examples of the category, but not in others. For instance, the following diagram (**Example A**) represents both **THE BAR POINT** and **STONE ISLAND**.

**Example A**



Structurally, these names are the same except for the determiner; their structures are therefore represented by a single diagram.

To further clarify the modification patterns, following the examples in each group is a brief discussion of the grammatical patterns and a formula consolidating the patterns represented by the diagrams. Formulae are used throughout the discussion.

<sup>10</sup> Only initial determiners are excluded from the toponymic analysis. As in Figure 37, determiners (and prepositions) which occur as part of a post-head modifier are included as part of the generic.



Because this analysis examines the components in relation to the generic head, modification of the head by bound morphemes is not mentioned. Modifiers with bound morphemes are, however, separated on the basis of their attached morphemes.

### **I. Simple Place-names**

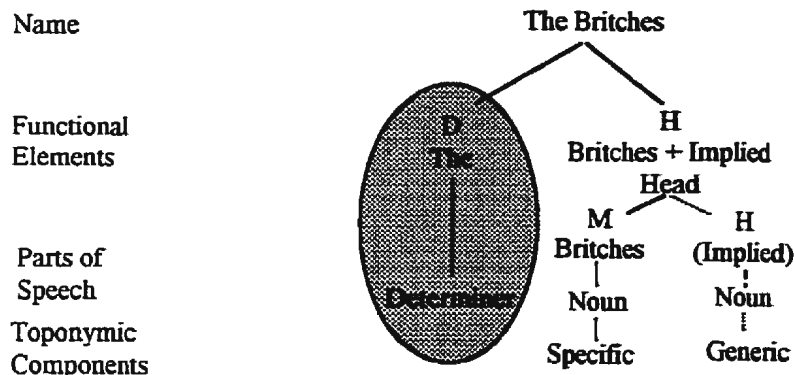
Simple names may consist of (a1 - **Figure 1**) a single noun or compound word, without an explicit generic: **BARTON, ALDERBERRY, IVANHOE, JINGLE, TORONTO, BREADBOX, FRESHWATER, GREPESNEST and SPREADEAGLE**; (a2 - **Figure 1**) a determiner occurring before a non-generic as headword: **THE BRITCHES, THE WATERSHED and THE WHALE**; (b - **Figure 2**) a determiner plus a generic headword: **THE GULLY, THE KNOB and THE NARROWS**. The names without generic components are interpreted as having implied but omitted generics as shown in **Figure 1**.<sup>11</sup>

The following diagrams identify the relationships and the levels within the name structure. Examples extracted from the corpus (Appendix II) immediately follow each diagram.

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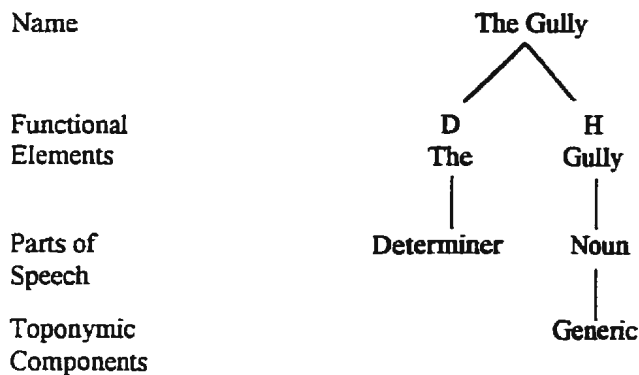
<sup>11</sup> For the purpose of this discussion, I accept this analysis realizing, however, that there may be others.

**Figure 1**      **a1. Noun**  
**a2. Determiner + Noun**



Examples include BARTON, MONROE, THE BRITCHES and THE BULLDOG.

**Figure 2**      **b. Determiner + Noun**



Examples include THE GULLY, THE LEDGE, THE RIDGE and THE TOLT.

Simple formulae may be used to identify each of these patterns at the functional and parts of speech levels. The pattern shown in Figure 1 may be represented by (D) + M + [H] in which a determiner (round brackets indicate its inclusion in some but not all of the examples) is followed by a modifier. This structure may also be described as having an implied nominal headword indicated by square brackets. At the parts of speech level, this pattern is (D) + N + [N] or determiner plus noun plus implied noun.

The second pattern, Figure 2, is similarly represented at the functional level by D + H and, at the parts of speech level by D + N. The determiner is not optional before a generic.

## II. Complex Place-names

The second, and larger, category of names is considered complex since items comprising it consist of at least two main components, a single noun head with a preceding non-determiner modifier. These functional components form the specific and generic elements of the name. In subcategory II.I, both the specific and the generic components are simple. That is, there is no modification *within* the individual components. In II.II, the modifying component is complex and the noun head simple and, in II.III, vice versa. Both of these subcategories are divided into names with three and four elements. Finally, in II.IV, both the modifying and the primary headword components are complex; each pattern has internal, secondary or tertiary modification in addition to the primary modification of specific and generic.

### II.I Simple Specific + Simple Generic

This subcategory is divided into four subgroups (Figs 2 – 5), defined by the part of speech category to which the modifying specific element belongs. The four word class variations are (a1 - **Figure 3**) noun (including compound nouns, gerunds [verbal nouns] and cardinal numbers) + noun: BROOK COVE, BELLEVUE ISLAND, SCHOOLHOUSE ROCK, SQUIDJIGGING GROUND, TWO PONDS, (a2 - **Figure 3**) determiner + noun + noun: THE MILL POND, THE HORSE ROCKS and THE FIVE PONDS; (b - **Figure 4**) noun + plural

inflection + noun: STAGES ROCK, NARROWS POND and NEEDLES POINT, (c - Figure 5)

noun + genitive inflection + noun: PATTY'S HILL, ASSHOLES SCRAPE and BAKERS BROOK,

(d1 - Figure 6) adjective + noun: ASPEY COVE, BACK ARM and BEACHY COVE, (d2 -

Figure 6) determiner + adjective + noun: THE RAGGED ROCKS, THE HIGH LAND and THE

SUNKEN ROCK. Note that determiners occur in the first and last subcategories as

illustrated in Figures 2 and 5. The complex name diagrams are similar to the simple

place-name diagrams but with the addition of additional levels of modification.<sup>12</sup>

Figure 3

a1. Noun + Noun

a2. Determiner + Noun + Noun

Name

The Mill Pond

Functional  
Elements

D

The

H

Mill Pond

Parts of  
Speech

Determiner

M

Mill

H

Pond

Toponymic  
Components

Noun  
Specific

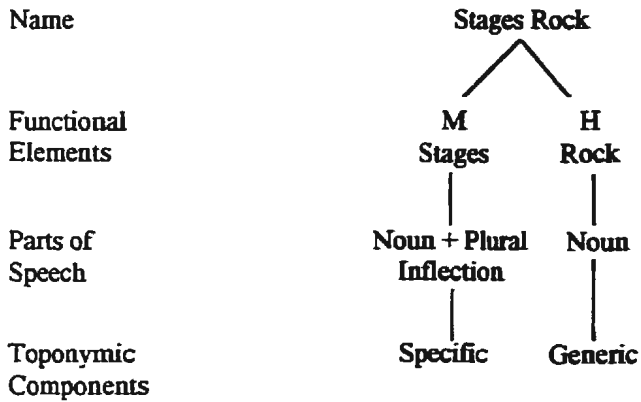
Noun  
Generic

Examples include BROOK COVE, HERRING POINT, THE MILL POND and THE FOXFARM

HILL.

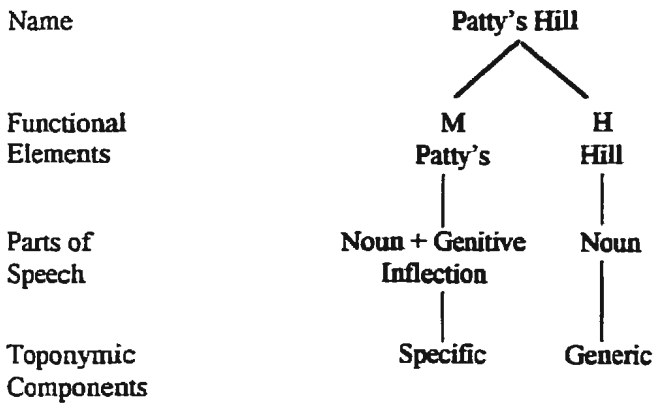
<sup>12</sup> Some analysts might interpret the occasional noun-noun construction as a compound rather than a modifier-head sequence.

**Figure 4**                    **b. Noun + Plural Inflection + Noun**



Examples include STAGES ROCK, PEBBLES BEACH, GRATES POINT and RAGS COVE.

**Figure 5**                    **c. Noun + Genitive Inflection + Noun**



Examples include PATTY'S HILL, ANNIE'S POINT, BAILEYS COVE and HANTS COVE.

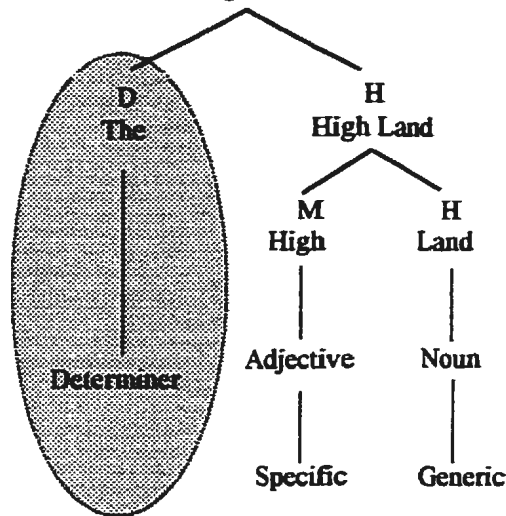
Figure 6

**d1. Adjective + Noun**  
**d2. Determiner + Adjective + Noun**

Name

The High Land

Functional Elements



Parts of Speech

Toponymic Components

Examples include ASPEY COVE, OFFER GROUND, THE RAGGED ROCKS and THE GREEN ISLAND.

All of the subgroups (a to d) in this group may be summarized with the functional formula (D) + M + H showing that a determiner is followed by a modifier specific which is, in turn, followed by a headword generic. The determiner is a definite article and the head is nominal. The modifier may be a noun, including compound nouns, gerunds and cardinal numbers, a noun with genitive inflection, a noun with plural inflection, or an adjective. The determiner only occurs in names in which M, the primary modifier, is a noun or an adjective.

## II.II Complex Specific + Simple Generic

The names in this subcategory have either three (group II.II.i) or four (group II.II.ii) elements<sup>13</sup> within the two-component structure; the specific is complex while the generic is simple. Patterns are assigned to the categories with three and four elements on the basis of the number of free morphemes within the structure. That is, genitive or plural inflections are not recognized as elements for purpose of this discussion.

### II.II.i Three Elements

The following subgroups are distinguished by six types of internal modification within the specific element (identified by square brackets): (a1 - **Figure 7**) [noun + noun] + noun: ANGLE WATER COVE, BLACKDUCK COVE HEAD and FOX ISLAND POINT, (a2 - **Figure 7**) determiner + [noun + noun] + noun: THE WHITEWOOD BOTTOM PATH; (b1 - **Figure 8**) [adjective + noun] + noun: BALD HEAD ROCKS, DEEP WATER POND and WINDY HEAD POINT, (b2 - **Figure 8**) determiner + [adjective + noun] + noun: THE BURNT COVE ROCK, and THE BIG SIX POND; (c - **Figure 9**) [noun + genitive inflection + noun] + noun: COURTNEY'S HEAD COVE, COLLIERS BAY MINES and HICKMANS HARBOUR POINT, (d - **Figure 10**) [noun + noun + genitive inflection] + noun: JOHN SMITH'S POINT, FRANK PYNN'S PATH, JOHN GEORGE'S BROOK, (e - **Figure 11**) [adjective + noun + genitive inflection] + noun: OLD FELLOWS COVE, OLD MANS ROCK and OLD WOMANS COVE. The diagram patterns explained in II.I are followed with some emendation.

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<sup>13</sup> An exception to this general rule is the article. Patterns including "the" have been twinned with parallel patterns which exclude the article; "the" is not considered to be an element.

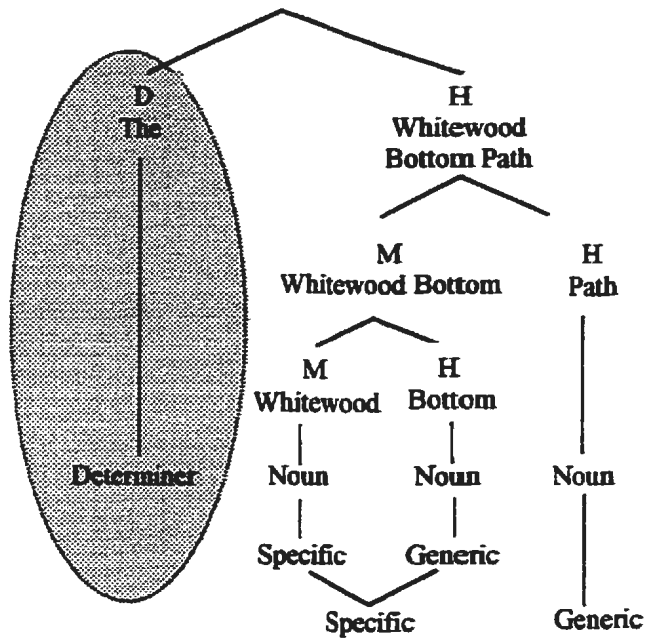
Figure 7

a1. [Noun + Noun] + Noun  
 a2. Determiner + [Noun + Noun] + Noun

Name

The Whitewood Bottom Path

Functional Elements



Parts of Speech

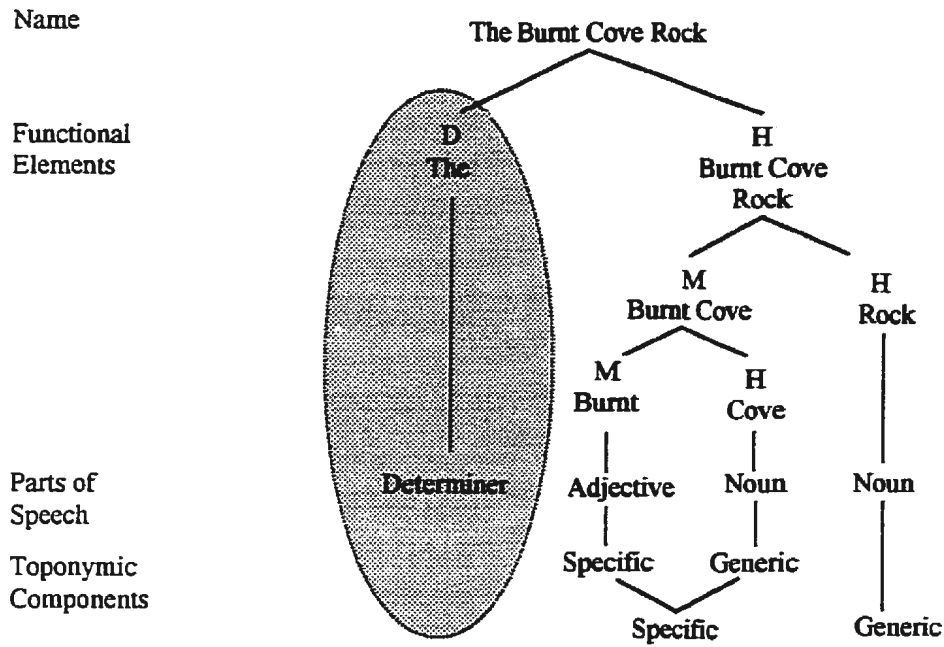
Toponymic Components

Examples include **ANGLE WATER COVE**, **BALLAST COVE ROCK** and **THE WHITEWOOD BOTTOM PATH**.



Figure 8

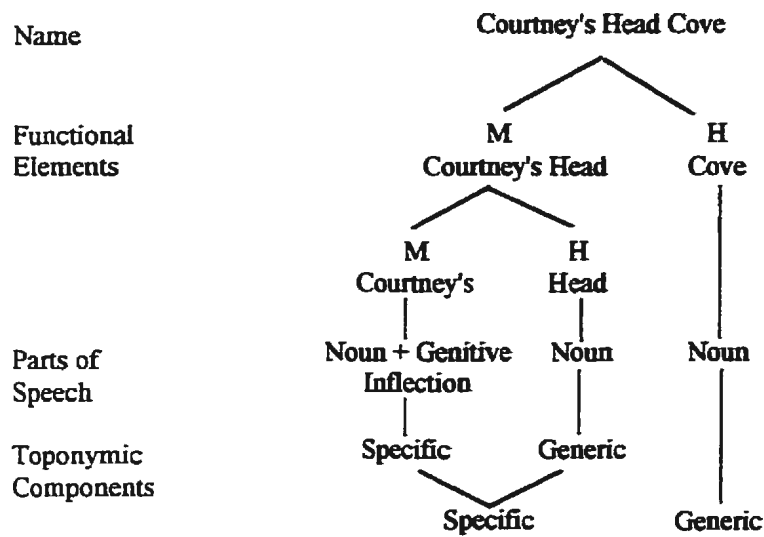
b1. [Adjective + Noun] + Noun  
 b2. Determiner + [Adjective + Noun] + Noun



Examples include BALD HEAD ROCKS, DARK HOLE POINT, NORTHER COVE BROOK and THE BURNT COVE ROCK.

Figure 9

## c. [Noun + Genitive Inflection + Noun] + Noun

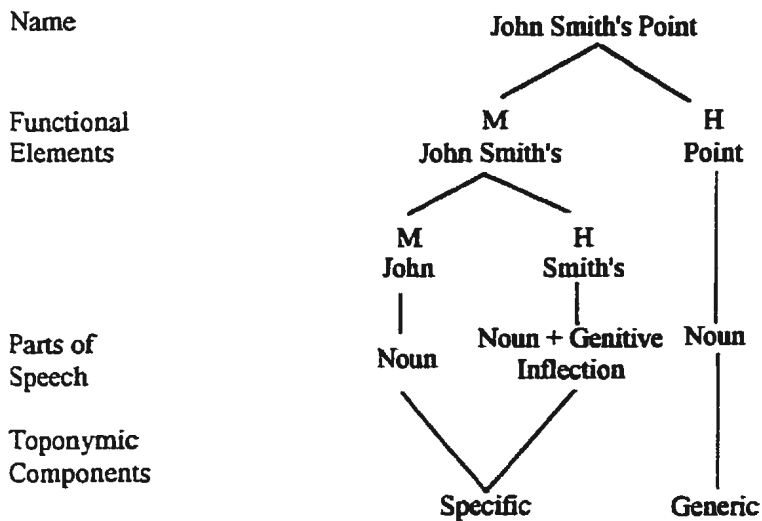


Examples include COURTNEY'S HEAD COVE, JACK'S POND STEADIES, DAVIES POND

GULLY and HODDERS COVE POND.

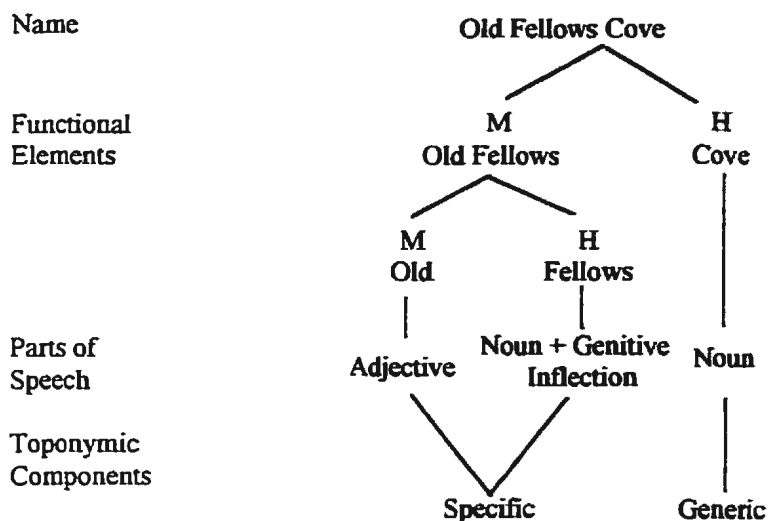
Figure 10

## d. [Noun + Noun + Genitive Inflection] + Noun



Examples include JOHN SMITH'S POINT, JOHNNY STONE'S BROOK, SUE SANDER'S POND and TOM JONES'S POND.

Figure 11 e. [Adjective + Noun + Genitive Inflection] + Noun



Examples include OLD FELLOWS COVE and DEAD MANS POND.

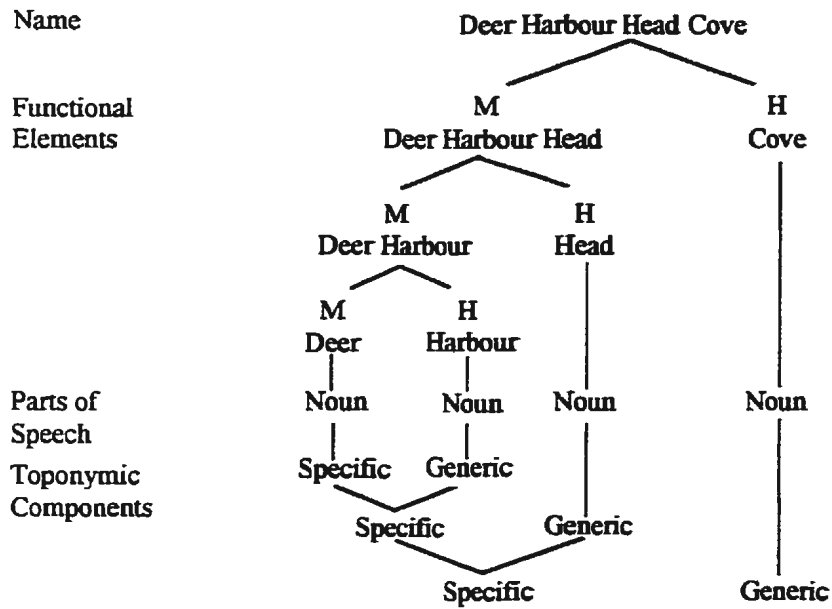
The functional level formula used in the previous group (II.II.i) (D) + M + H applies here also but may be further refined to demonstrate the structure of the modifier: (D) + [m + h] + H indicating that there is internal, secondary modification within the primary specific modifier of the generic headword. The square brackets denote the analysis of the specific component, the lower case "m" and "h" are secondary constructions within the primary structure. This secondary modification pattern is composed of a specific modifier and a generic headword (e.g. CANNON HEAD COVE, THE WHITEWOOD BOTTOM PATH, MUDDY BROOK POND, THE BURNT COVE ROCK, and TITE'S COVE BROOK). These formulae apply to this group given the following

conditions: D is a definite article and is present only if the modifier has no inflection; m is a noun, an inflected noun or adjective; h may be a noun (including participles), a noun with a genitive inflection, or an adjective. The headword, H, is always a noun.

### II.ii Four Elements

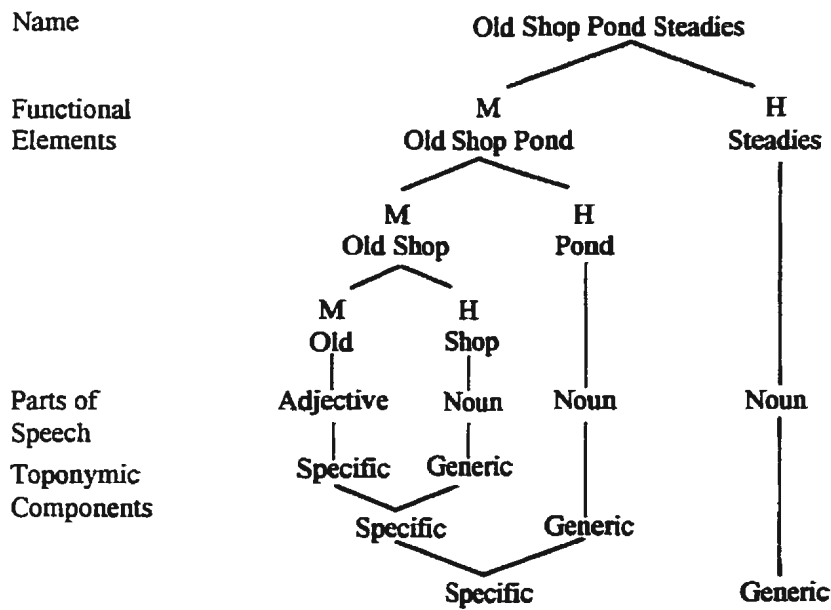
Five of the seven divisions in this group are composed of patterns similar to those in II.i but with an additional embedded specific / generic combination which produces three levels of modification. The patterns seen in the previous group (a1, b1, c, d and e of II.i) comprise the specifics of the first five subgroups (the specific is delineated by corner brackets): (a - **Figure 12**) < [noun + noun] + noun > + noun: DEER HARBOUR HEAD COVE, LAUNCH COVE POND BROOK and SPOOK COVE HEAD BEACH, (b - **Figure 13**) < [adjective + noun] + noun > + noun: OLD SHOP POND STEADIES, MIDDLE DROKE HILL MEADOW and WHITE HILL POND GULLIES, (c - **Figure 14**) < [noun + genitive inflection + noun] + noun > + noun: HEARTS EASE ROCK GROUND and IRELANDS EYE POINT HOLE, (d - **Figure 15**) < [noun + noun + genitive inflection] + noun > + noun: JIM ROWE'S HILL ROAD and SIM WEST'S POND PATH, (e - **Figure 16**) < [adjective + noun + genitive inflection] + noun > + noun: OLD FELLOWS COVE POINT, OLD FELLOWS COVE POND and OLD FELLOWS COVE ROCK. These five patterns follow the general form of <pattern from category II.i> + noun and are represented by the following diagrams.

**Figure 12 a. <[Noun + Noun] + Noun> + Noun**



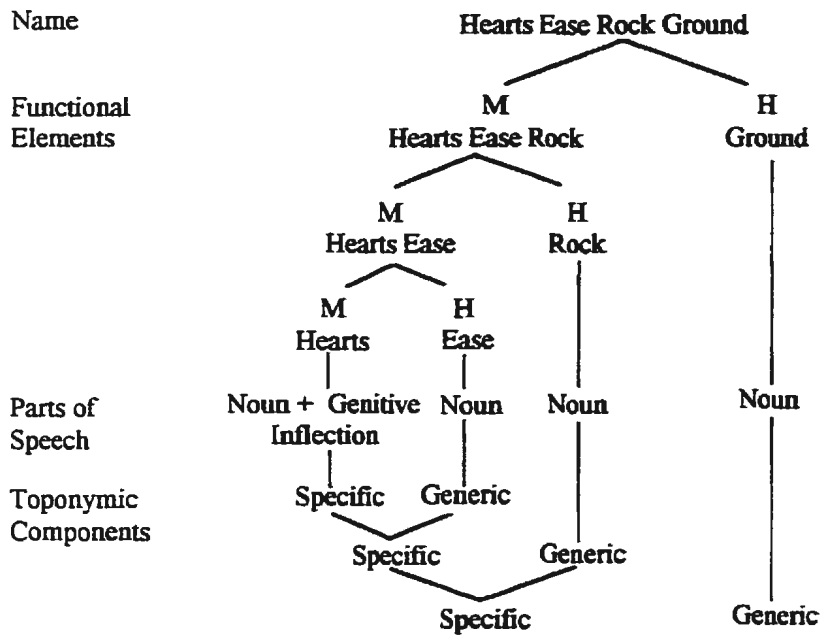
Examples include DEER HARBOUR HEAD COVE, HATCHET COVE POND TOLT and PIGEON COVE POINT GROUND.

**Figure 13 b. <[Adjective + Noun] + Noun> + Noun**



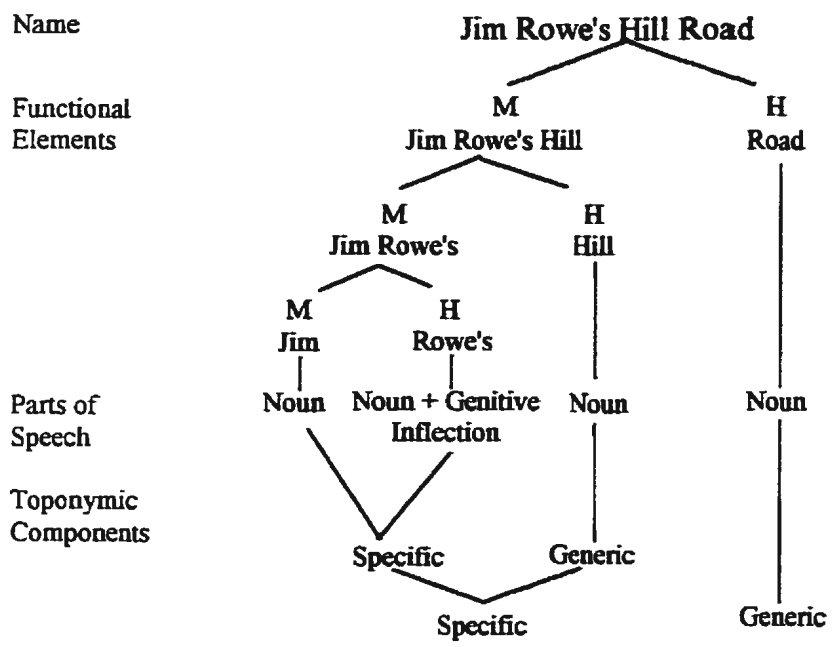
Examples include OLD SHOP POND STEADIES, GREEN BAY HEAD PONDS and GREEN ISLAND COVE POND

**Figure 14** c. <[Noun + Genitive Inflection + Noun] + Noun> + Noun



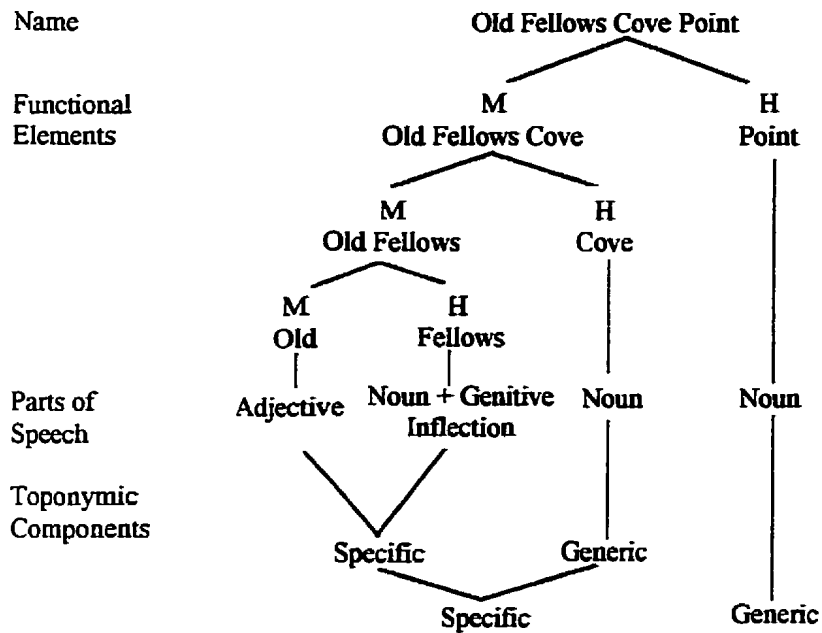
Examples include HEARTS EASE ROCK GROUND and IRELANDS EYE POINT HOLE.

**Figure 15**      **d. <[Noun + Noun + Genitive Inflection] + Noun> + Noun**



Examples include JIM ROWE'S HILL ROAD and SIM WEST'S POND PATH.

**Figure 16 e. <[Adjective + Noun + Genitive Inflection] + Noun> + Noun**

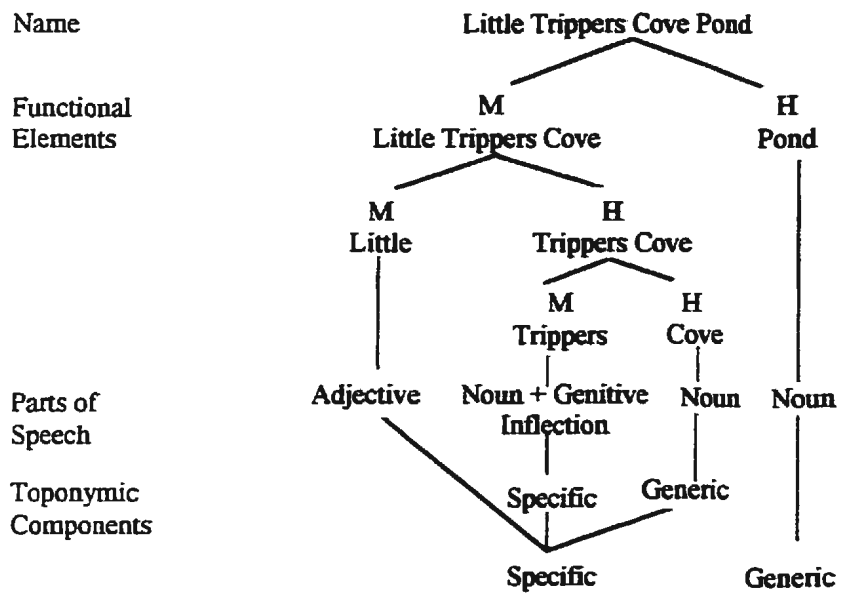


Examples include OLD FELLOWS COVE POINT, OLD FELLOWS COVE ROCK and OLD FELLOWS COVE ISLAND.

The remaining patterns are: (f - **Figure 17**) <adjective + [noun + genitive inflection + noun] > + noun: LITTLE TRIPPERS COVE POND, (g - **Figure 18**) <adjective + [noun + noun] > + noun: LOWER LADY COVE POND, LOWER LADY COVE POINT and UPPER DEER HARBOUR PONDS.



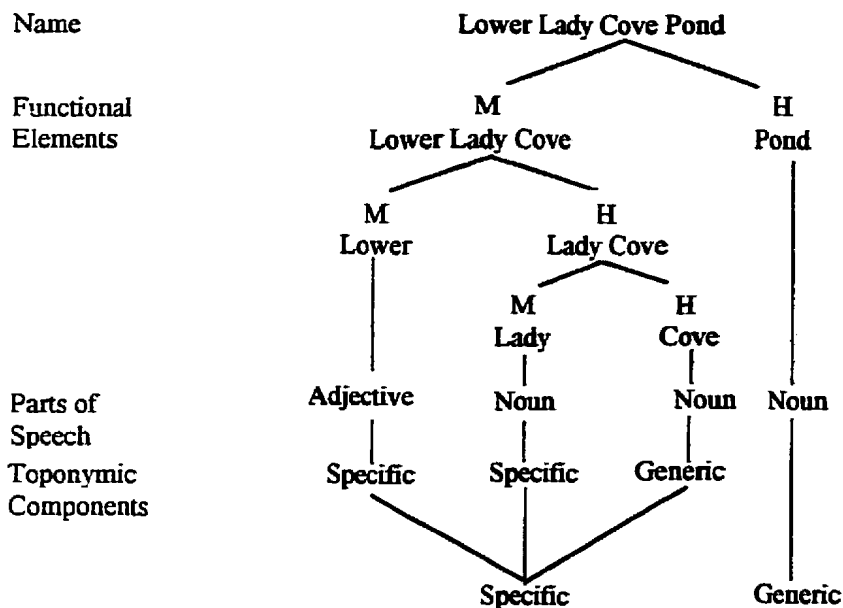
**Figure 17** f. <Adjective + [Noun + Genitive Inflection + Noun]> + Noun



Examples include **LITTLE TRIPPERS COVE POND** and **LITTLE HEARTS EASE GULLY**.

Figure 18

## g. &lt;Adjective + [Noun + Noun]&gt; + Noun



Examples include LOWER LADY COVE POND, LOWER BROOK COVE POINT and UPPER DEER HARBOUR POND.

As in group II.II.i, these patterns may be summarized by the general formula M + H. The primary modifier, M, is composed of a secondary modifier phrase and a headword; this embedded modifier also contains a tertiary embedded modifier + headword structure: <[m + h] + h> + H, in subgroups a to e; whereas in the subgroups f and g the secondary head is composed of an embedded modifier and headword: <m + [m + h]> + H, in subgroups f and g. In the former (a to e), the tertiary modifier may be an adjective, noun, or noun with genitive inflection. The tertiary head may be a noun or a noun with a genitive inflection. In both formulae, the primary head is a noun.

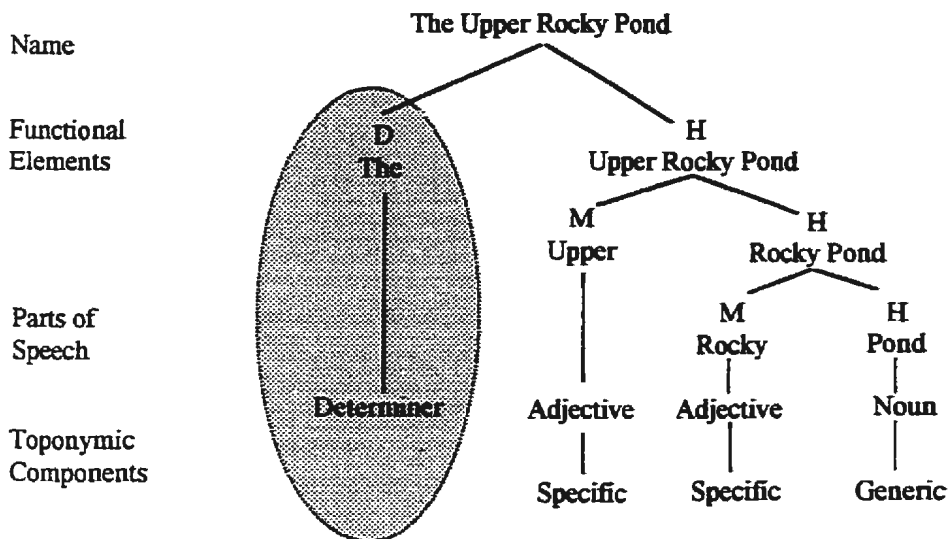
### **II.III Simple Specific + Complex Generic**

Like II.II, these names have three (II.III.i) or four (II.III.ii) elements within the two-component structure. However, in this category, the specific is simple while the generic is complex.

#### **II.III.i Three Elements**

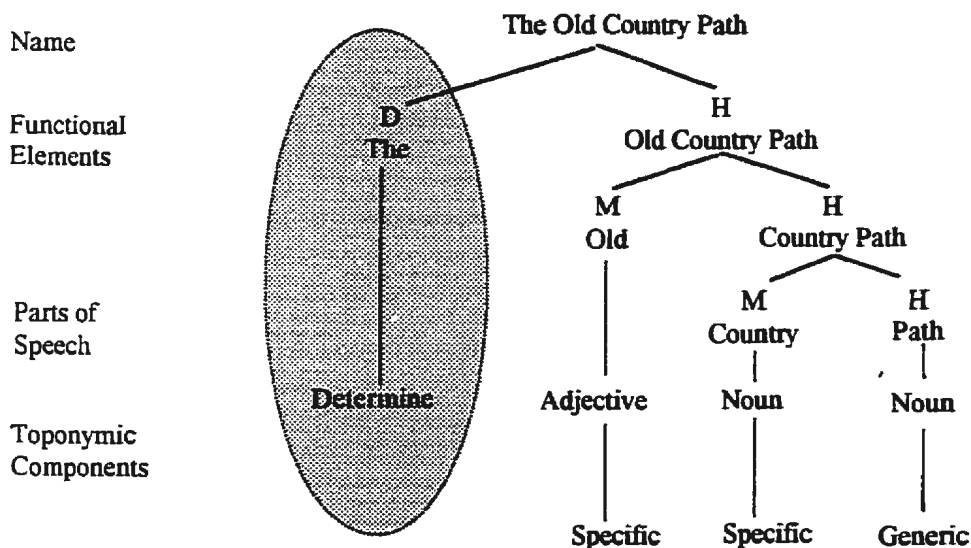
The patterns in this group are based on which of the following four types of internal modification are present within the generic component (the primary head), identified by square brackets: (a1 - **Figure 19**) adjective + [adjective + noun]: BIG LONG POND, LOWER RED ROCK, and OLD SANDY GROUND; (a2 - **Figure 19**) determiner + adjective + [adjective + noun]: THE UPPER ROCKY POND and THE LOWER ROCKY POND; (b1 - **Figure 20**) adjective + [noun + noun]: BIG DRAKE POND, BIG BAKEAPPLE POND, INNER BALLAST COVE and OLD GLOVER ROAD; (b2 - **Figure 20**) determiner + adjective + [noun + noun]: THE OLD COUNTRY PATH and THE BIG PIGEON SCRAPE; (c - **Figure 21**) adjective + [noun + genitive inflection + noun]: LITTLE MORLEY'S COVE, BIG SNOOKS BROOK and LITTLE COOPERS POND; (d - **Figure 22**) noun + genitive inflection + [noun + noun]: HELLS GRAYPLE GROUND. The determiner only occurs in subgroups (a) and (b). Diagrams similar to those used in group II.II.i are employed in this group. In the following patterns, however, it is the generic component which is complex.

**Figure 19** a1. Adjective + [Adjective + Noun]  
 a2. Determiner + Adjective + [Adjective + Noun]



Examples include BIG LONG POND, THE UPPER ROCKY POND and THE LOWER ROCKY POND.

**Figure 20** b1. Adjective + [Noun + Noun]  
 b2. Determiner + Adjective + [Noun + Noun]





Examples include HELLS GRAYPLE GROUND.

One expanded form of the formula (D) + M + H can accommodate all of the items in this group: (D) + M + [m + h]. This applies when the primary modifier is either an adjective (in three of the four instances) or a noun with a genitive inflection; the secondary modifier is either an adjective, noun or noun with genitive inflection; and the secondary head (the name generic) is a noun. The primary head in this subcategory is complex.<sup>14</sup>

### II.III.ii Four Elements

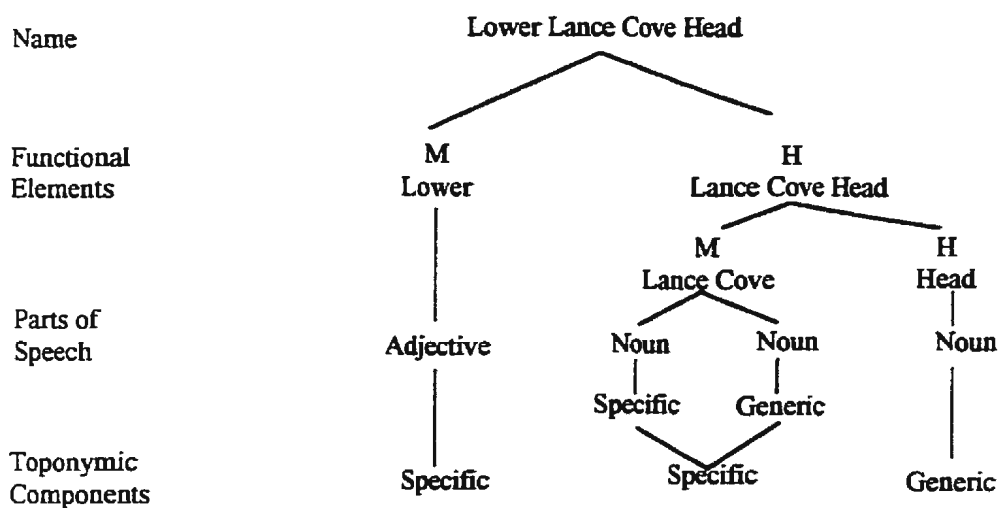
In this group, the specific remains simple, but the generic contains additional modification. The patterns seen in a, b, c, and e respectively of II.II.i occur in the generic components of these names and all components are preceded by adjective specifics. In the following four subgroups, the corner-brackets < > enclose the generic components: (a - **Figure 23**) adjective + < [noun + noun] + noun >: LOWER LANCE COVE HEAD, LOWER RAM HEAD POINT and UPPER RAM HEAD POINT; (b - **Figure 24**) adjective + < [adjective + noun] + noun >: FIRST WESTER COVE POND, LOWER MIDDLE HEAD COVE and SECOND OLD SHOP POND; (c - **Figure 25**) adjective + < [noun + genitive inflection + noun] + noun >: UPPER SOOLEYS COVE POINT and INSIDE CAIN'S BEACH POND; (d - **Figure 26**)

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<sup>14</sup> There is a distinction drawn here between the generic component and the name's generic. The former is the modification construction which comprises the name's primary head: HIGH CLIFF, ROUND POND, etc. Regardless of the complexity of this final *component*, however, the generic is the physical feature described by the name; the generic in THE UPPER ROCKY POND is Pond, a geographical feature.

adjective + < [adjective + noun + genitive inflection] + noun >: INSIDE LITTLE HARVEY'S  
ROCK.

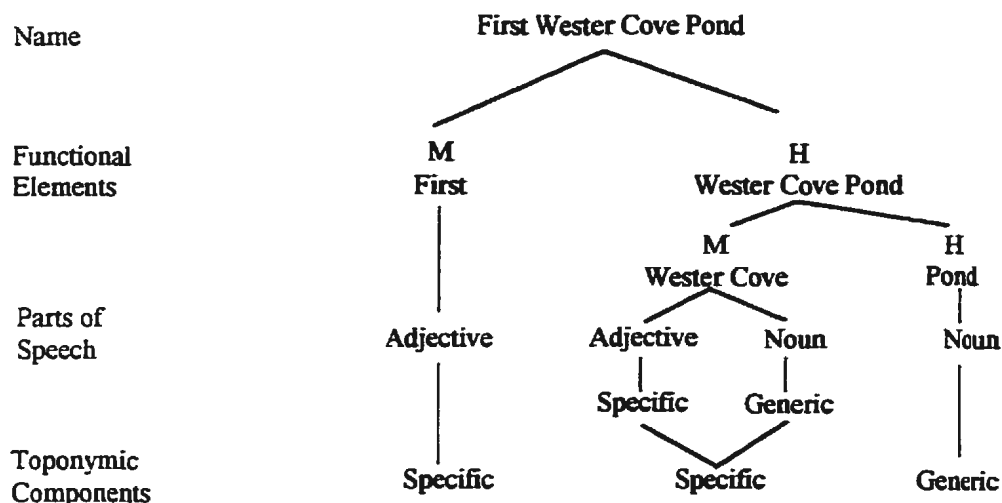
**Figure 23 a. Adjective + <[Noun + Noun] + Noun>**



Examples include LOWER LANCE COVE HEAD, INSIDE HARE RIDGE POND, OUTSIDE HARE  
RIDGE POND and UPPER BROOK COVE POINT.

Figure 24

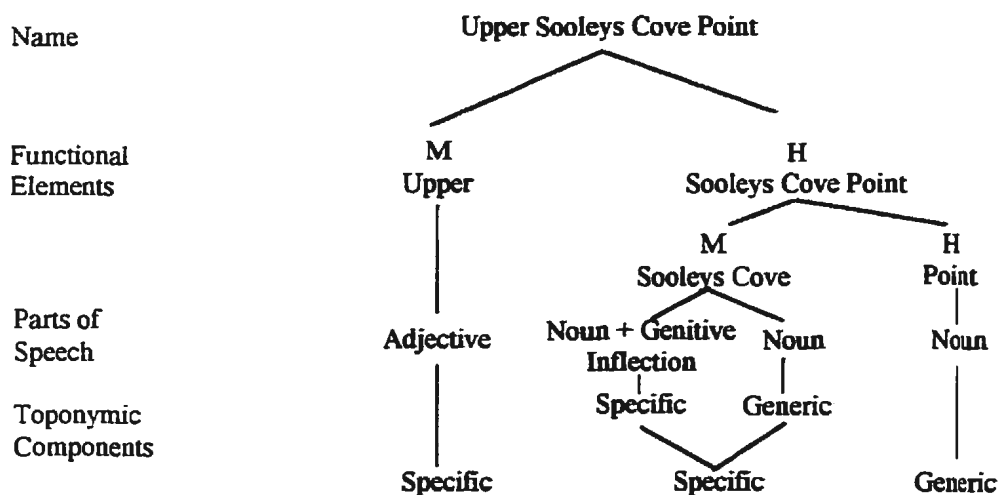
## b. Adjective + &lt;[Adjective + Noun] + Noun&gt;



Examples include FIRST WESTER COVE POND, BIG DEEP BIGHT POND, LOWER GREEN ISLAND COVE and OLD BULL GULCH BERTH.

Figure 25

## c. Adjective + &lt;[Noun + Genitive Inflection + Noun] + Noun&gt;

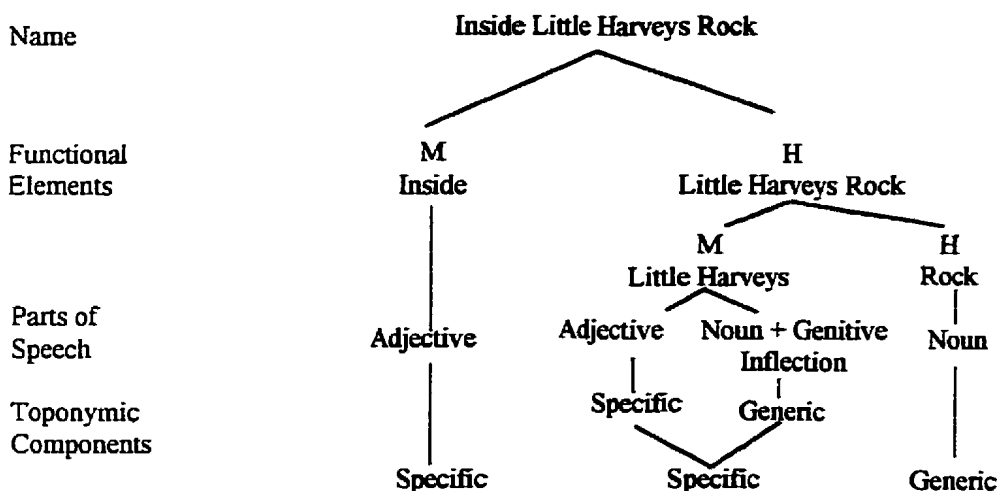


Examples include UPPER SOOLEYS COVE POINT and INSIDE CAIN'S BEACH POND.



Figure 26

## d. Adjective + &lt;[Adjective + Noun + Genitive Inflection] + Noun&gt;



Examples include INSIDE LITTLE HARVEYS ROCK.

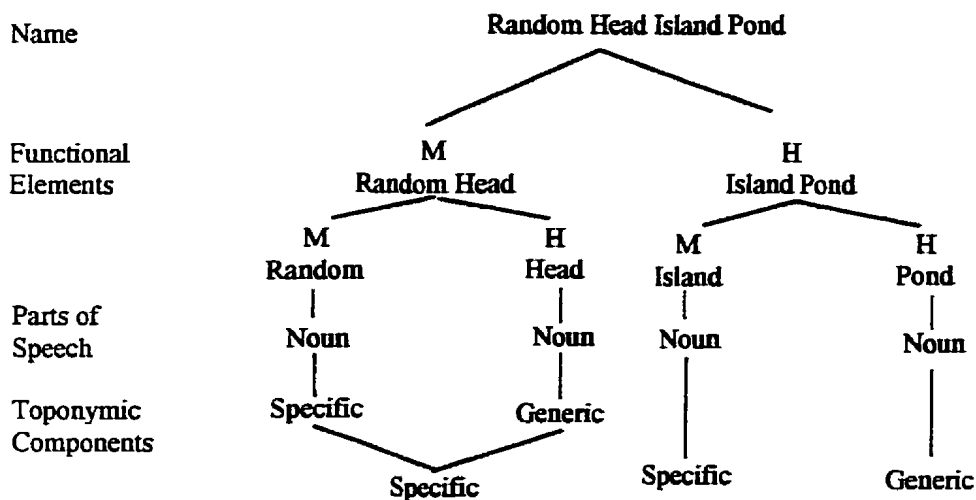
The expanded functional formula,  $M + \langle [m + h] + h \rangle$  describes this group. In this formula, the primary modifier is an adjective; the secondary modifier is complex, composed of a tertiary modifier, an adjective of a noun, with possible genitive inflection. The secondary head is always a noun.

#### II.IV Complex Specific + Complex Generic

There are eight types of name patterns in this subcategory, but all are combinations of the simple patterns noun + noun and adjective + noun plus the following inflections: noun + noun + genitive inflection, noun + genitive inflection + noun, and adjective + noun + genitive inflection. The eight types, with corner brackets indicating

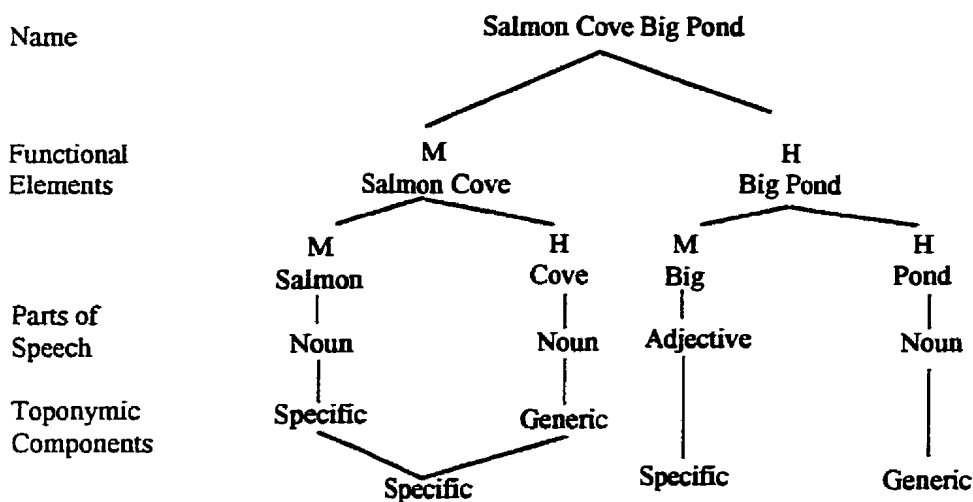
the specific and generic components, are: (a - **Figure 27**) < noun + noun > + < noun + noun >: RANDOM HEAD ISLAND POND, ISLAND COVE ISLAND POND and MAIDEN ISLAND TRAP BERTH; (b - **Figure 28**) < noun + noun > + < adjective + noun >: SALMON COVE BIG POND, NUT COVE BIG POND and NUT COVE OUTSIDE POND; (c - **Figure 29**) < noun + noun + genitive inflection > + < noun + noun >: BEN BUGDEN'S DAM POND, JOHN CHARLES DAM POND and JOHNNY STONE'S DAM POND; (d - **Figure 30**) < noun + genitive inflection + noun > + < noun + noun >: TOMMY'S HEAD GARDEN POND and COLLIERS BAY GULL POND; (e - **Figure 31**) < noun + genitive inflection + noun > + < adjective + noun >: HICKMANS HARBOUR LOWER POINT, SIBLEYS COVE BIG POND and SPRAGGS COVE INSIDE POND; (f - **Figure 32**) < adjective + noun > + < noun + noun >: RED HEAD FISHING GROUND; (g - **Figure 33**) < adjective + noun > + < adjective + noun >: OFFER GROUND LOWER POINT, ASPEY COVE FIRST POND and ASPEY COVE BIG POND; (h - **Figure 34**) < adjective + noun + genitive inflection > + < noun + noun >: LITTLE ALFRED'S SPAR POND.

**Figure 27 a. <Noun + Noun> + <Noun + Noun>**



Examples include **RANDOM HEAD ISLAND POND**, **ISLAND COVE ISLAND POND**, **RANDOM HARBOUR TICKLE POND** and **MAIDEN ISLAND TRAP BERTH**.

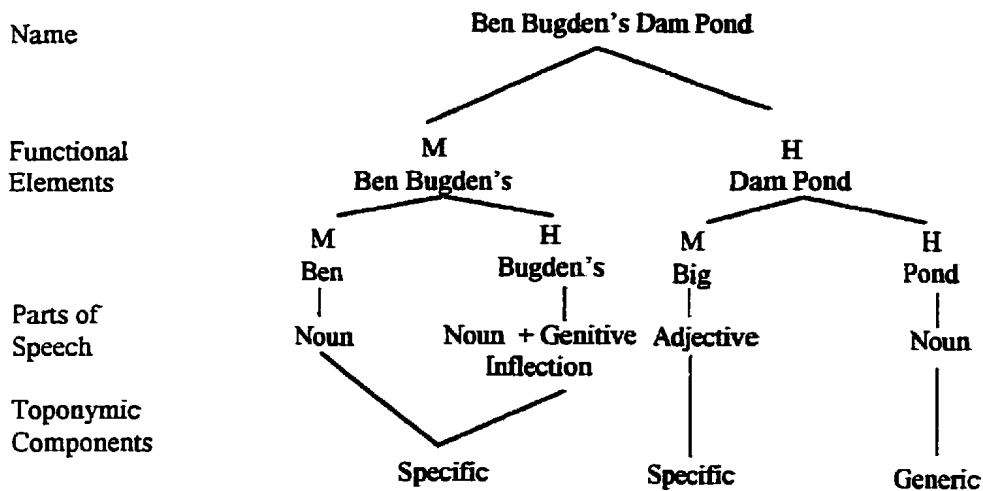
**Figure 28 b. <Noun + Noun> + <Adjective + Noun>**



Examples include **SALMON COVE BIG POND**, **NUT COVE BIG POND** AND **NUT COVE OUTSIDE POND**.

Figure 29

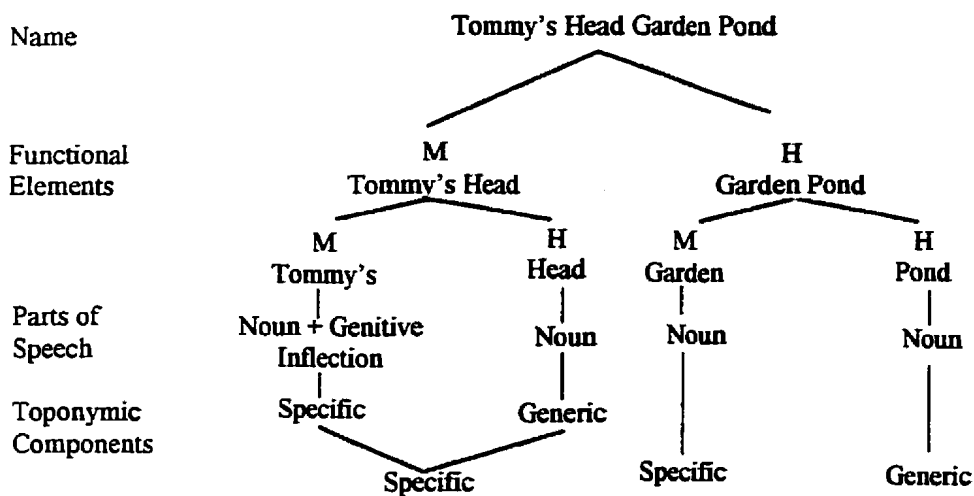
c. &lt;Noun + Noun + Genitive Inflection&gt; + &lt;Noun + Noun&gt;



Examples include BEN BUGDEN'S DAM POND, JOHN CHARLES'S DAM POND and WILL BENSON'S DAM POND.

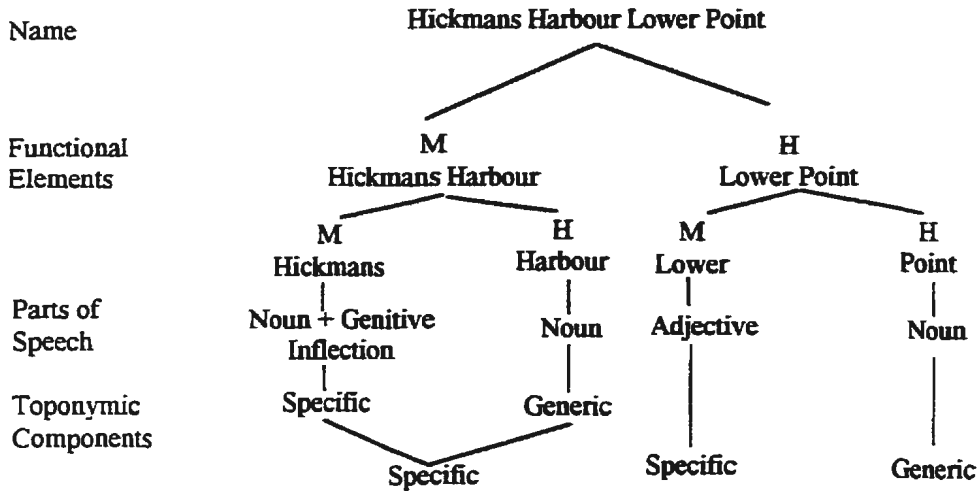
Figure 30

d. &lt;Noun + Genitive Inflection + Noun&gt; + &lt;Noun + Noun&gt;



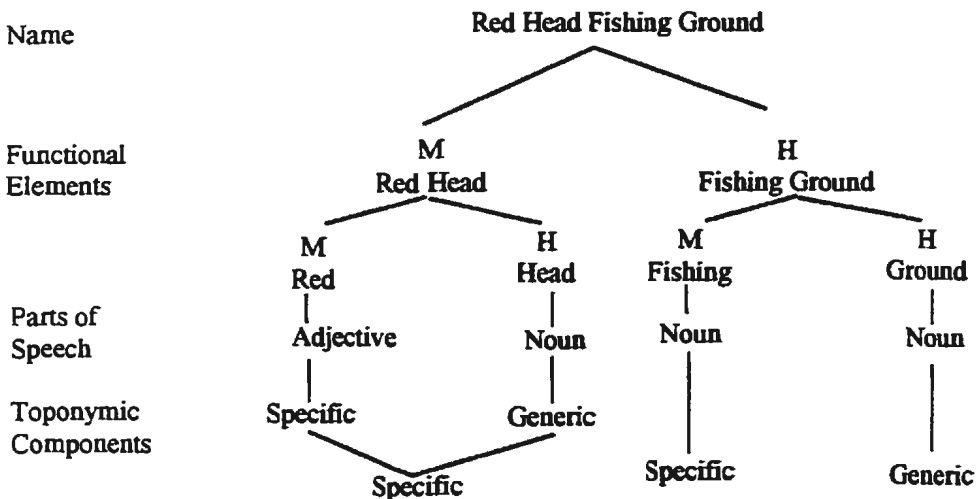
Examples include TOMMY'S HEAD GARDEN POND, COLLIERS BAY GULL POND and GEORGES COVE FIRST POND.

**Figure 31 e. <Noun + Genitive Inflection + Noun> + <Adjective + Noun>**



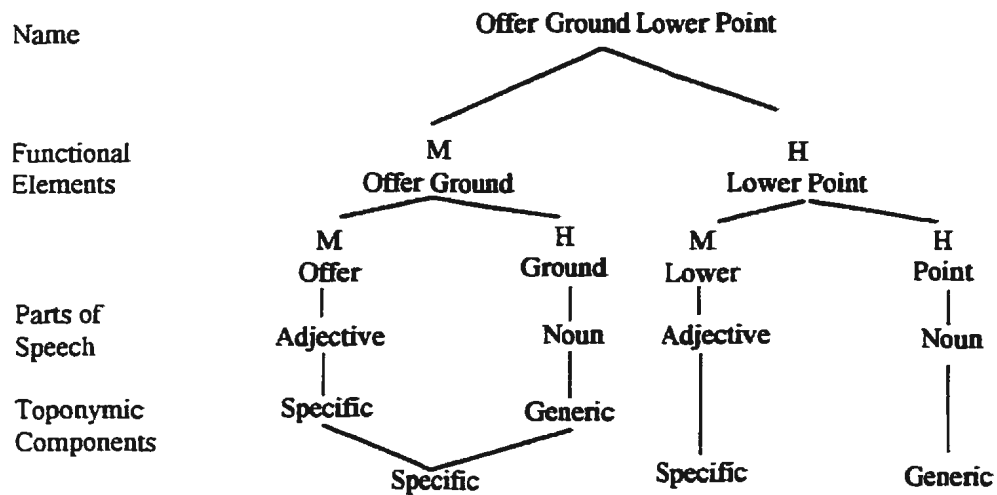
Examples include: HICKMANS HARBOUR LOWER POINT, DANIEL'S COVE LONG POND, SIBLEYS COVE SMALL POND, and RICKSONS HARBOUR LOWER ISLAND

**Figure 32 f. <Adjective + Noun> + Noun + Noun>**



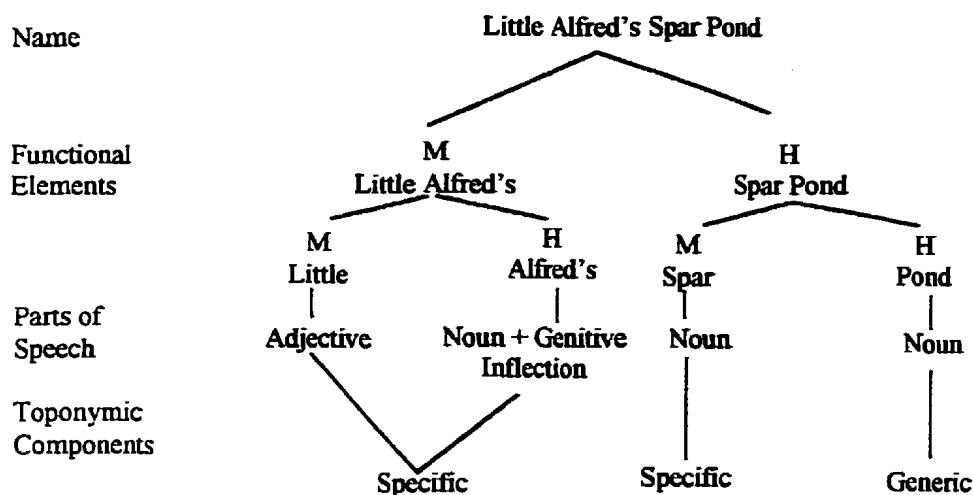
Examples include RED HEAD FISHING GROUND.

**Figure 33** g. <Adjective + Noun> + <Adjective + Noun>



Examples include OFFER GROUND LOWER POINT, ASPEY COVE BIG POND and CROSS COVE LONG POND and OFFER GROUND LOW POINT.

**Figure 34** h. <Adjective + Noun + Genitive Inflection> + <Noun + Noun>



Examples include LITTLE ALFRED'S SPAR POND.

Each of these patterns may be represented by the general formula M + H or, in expanded form, (m + h) + (m + h) in which m is a noun or an adjective and h is a noun.

## II.v Names Including Prepositional Phrase Modifiers

Another subcategory of complex names contains those which have internal prepositional phrase modification. These names differ from earlier groups of complex names because, although they are comprised of modifiers and a head, the prepositional phrase forms a post-head modifier, that is, a post-head specific component. There are four main groups within this subcategory. In the first category, both the primary head and the object (O) of the preposition (C -- connector), the primary modifier, are simple; in the second, the primary modifier is complex while the primary head is simple; in the third, the primary head is complex and the primary modifier is simple and, in the fourth, both components are complex.

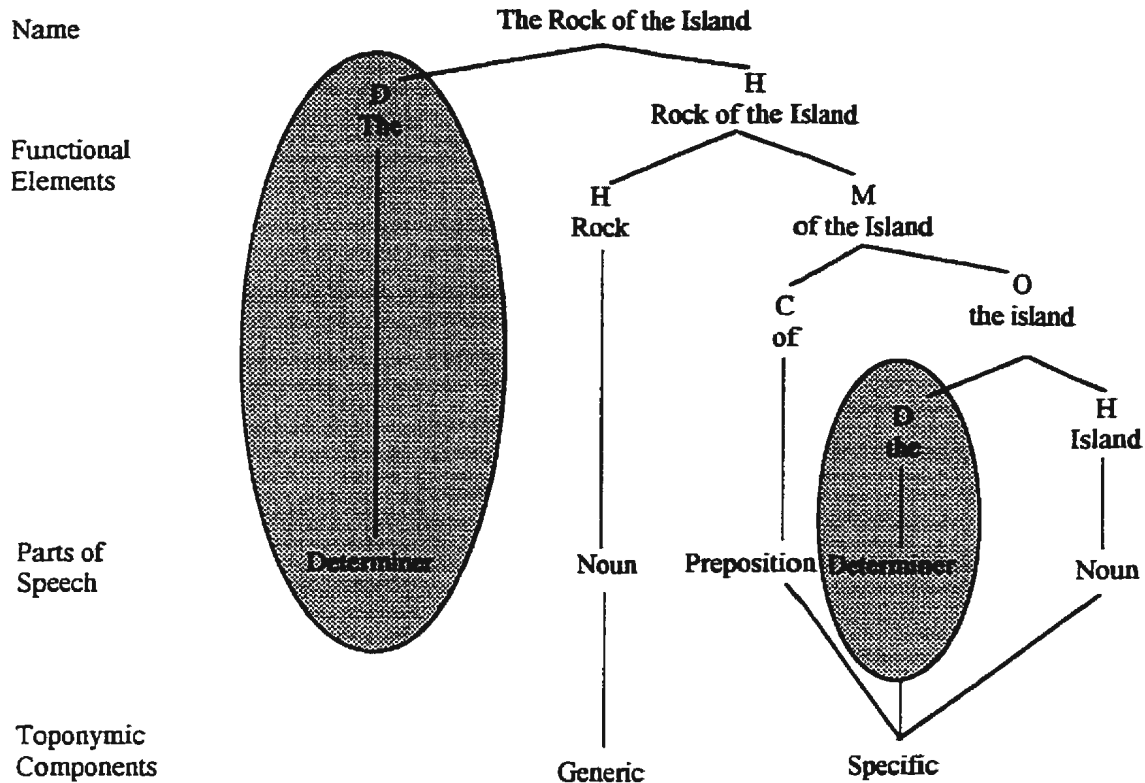
### **II.v.i Simple Generic + Simple Specific**

The first group consists of only two components: the generic (sometimes with a Determiner), followed by a specific, a preposition plus its object. Names in this subgroup follow the patterns (a1 - **Figure 35**) noun + <preposition + noun>: ISLAND IN TRAYTOWN; (a2 - **Figure 35**) noun + <preposition + determiner + noun>: BACK OF THE POINT; (a3 - **Figure 35**) determiner + noun + <preposition + determiner + noun>: THE ROCK OF THE ISLAND.



Figure 35

- a1. Noun + <Preposition + Noun>  
 a2. Noun + <Preposition + Determiner + Noun>  
 a3. Determiner + Noun + <Preposition + Determiner + Noun>



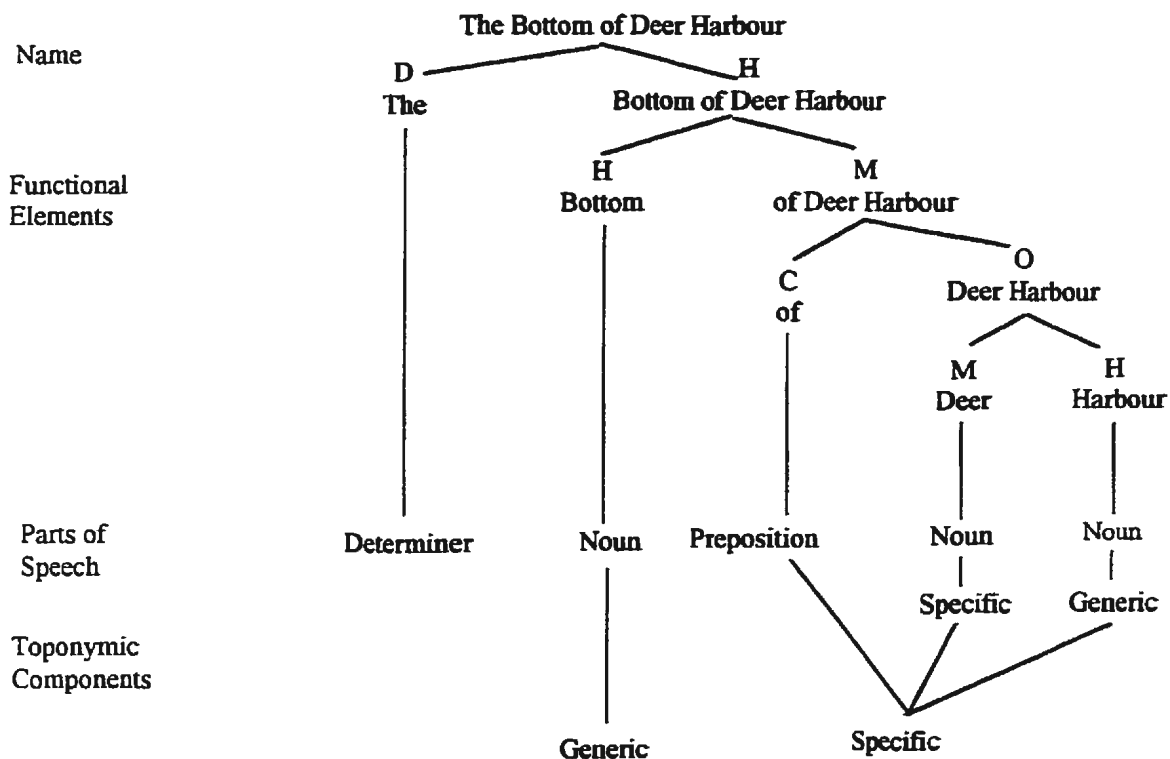
Examples include: ISLAND IN TRAYTOWN, BACK OF THE POINT and The ROCK OF THE ISLAND.

### II.v.ii Simple Generic + Complex Specific

The second group consists of a simple generic headword (sometimes with a determiner), followed by a complex specific prepositional phrase. There are three variations of this main pattern: (a - **Figure 36**) determiner + noun + <preposition + noun + noun>: THE BOTTOM OF DEER HARBOUR and THE BROAD OF BELLEVUE BEACH; (b1 - **Figure 37**) noun + <preposition + adjective + noun>: POINT OF RED HEAD and POINT OF OLD DUFFY and BACKSIDE OF LONG HARBOUR; (b2 - **Figure 37**) determiner + noun +

<preposition + adjective + noun>: **THE KNOB OF THE HIGH COUNTRY and THE BACKSIDE OF LONG HARBOUR**; (b3 - **Figure 37**) determiner + noun + <preposition + determiner + adjective + noun>: **THE KNOB OF THE HIGH COUNTRY**; (c - **Figure 38**) noun + <preposition + noun + plural inflection + noun>: **BANKS OF GRATES COVE**; (d - **Figure 39**) noun + <preposition + noun + genitive inflection + noun>: **BACKSIDE OF WALLICKS HARBOUR**.

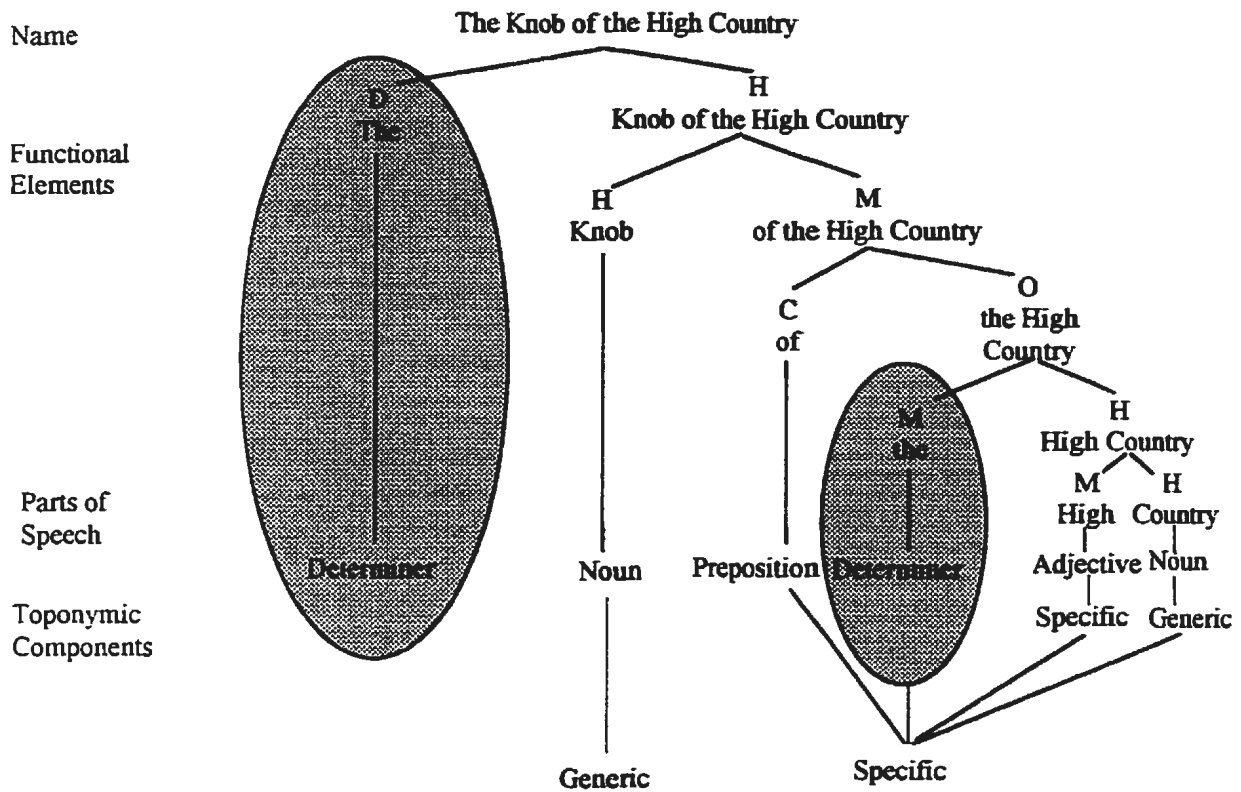
**Figure 36 a. Determiner + Noun + <Preposition + Noun + Noun>**



Examples include: **THE BOTTOM OF DEER HARBOUR and THE BROAD OF BELLEVUE BEACH**.

Figure 37

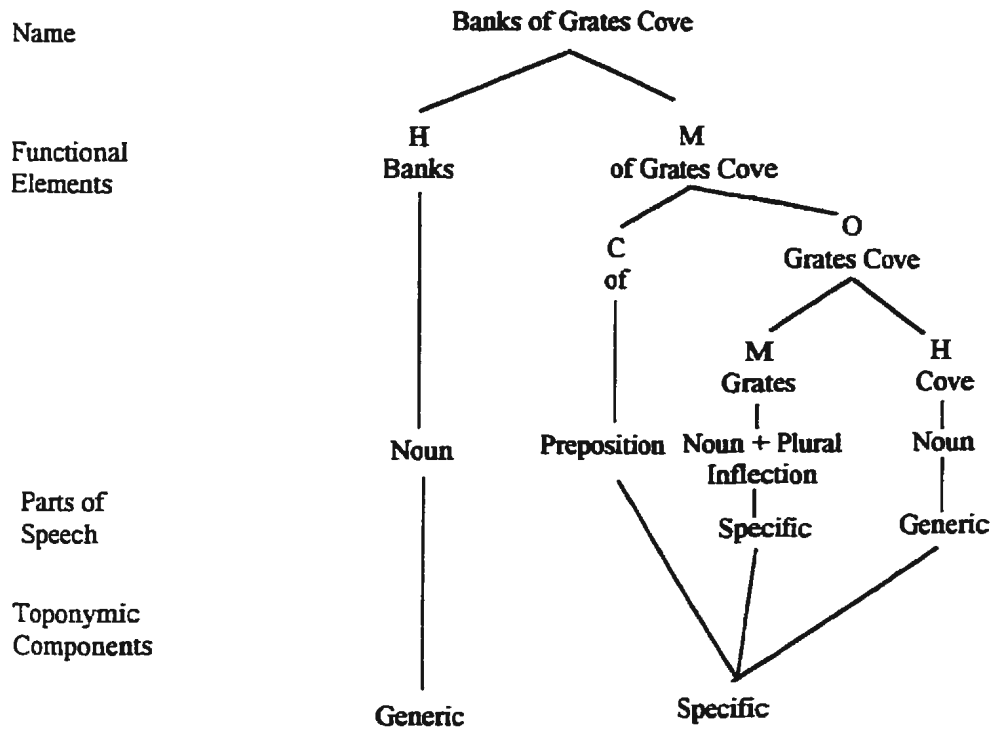
- b1. Noun + <Preposition + Adjective + Noun>
- b2. Determiner + Noun + <Preposition + Adjective + Noun>
- b3. Determiner + Noun + <Preposition + Determiner + Adjective + Noun>



Examples include BACKSIDE OF LONG HARBOUR, THE BACKSIDE OF LONG HARBOUR and THE KNOB OF THE HIGH COUNTRY.

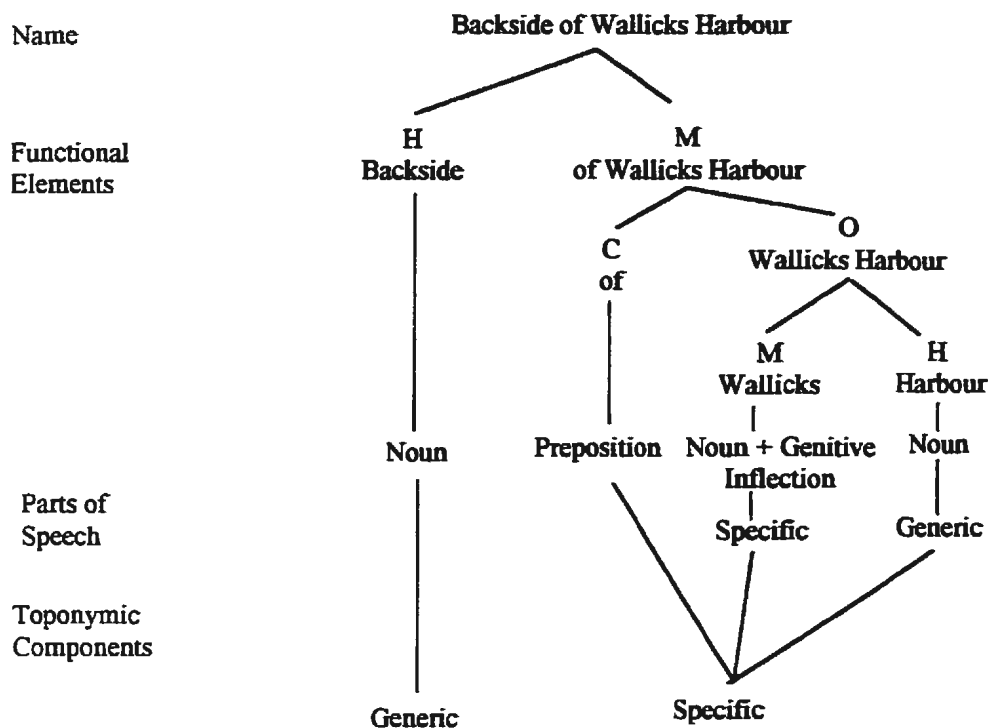
Figure 38

## c. Noun + &lt;Preposition + Noun + Plural Inflection + Noun&gt;



Examples include **BANKS OF GRATES COVE** and **BAY OF HEARTS COVE**.

**Figure 39**      **d. Noun + <Preposition + Noun + Genitive Inflection + Noun>**



Examples include BACKSIDE OF WALLICKS HARBOUR.

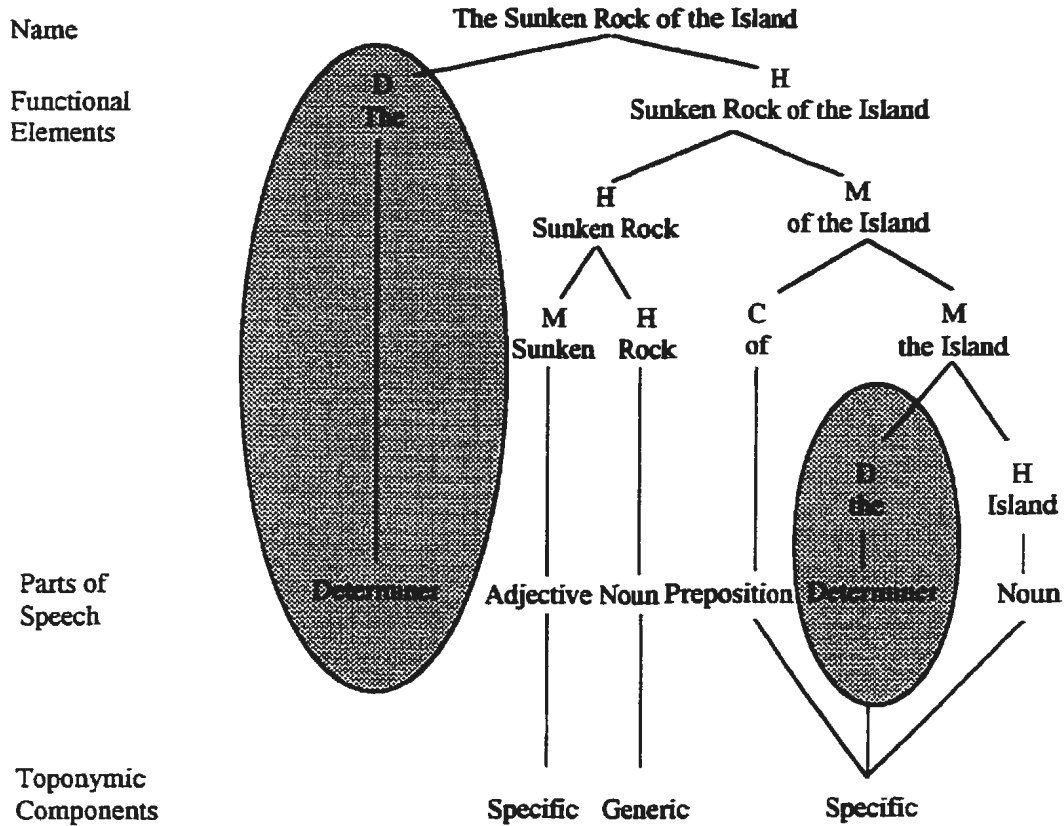
### II.v.iii Complex Generic + Simple Specific

The third group of patterns consists of a complex generic head modified by a prepositional phrase with a simple object specific. The corpus exhibits three main variations of this pattern: (a1 - **Figure 40**) adjective + noun + <preposition + noun>: UPPER POINT OF FRESHWATER; (a2 - **Figure 40**) determiner + adjective + noun + <preposition + noun>: THE WHITE HEAD OF MABERLY; (a3 - **Figure 40**) adjective + noun + <preposition + determiner + noun>: UPPER END OF THE HARBOUR; (a4 - **Figure 40**) determiner + adjective + noun + <preposition + determiner + noun>: THE SUNKEN ROCK

OF THE ISLAND; (b - **Figure 41**) adjective + noun + noun + <preposition + noun>. BLACK  
BROOK DROKE OF WOODS.

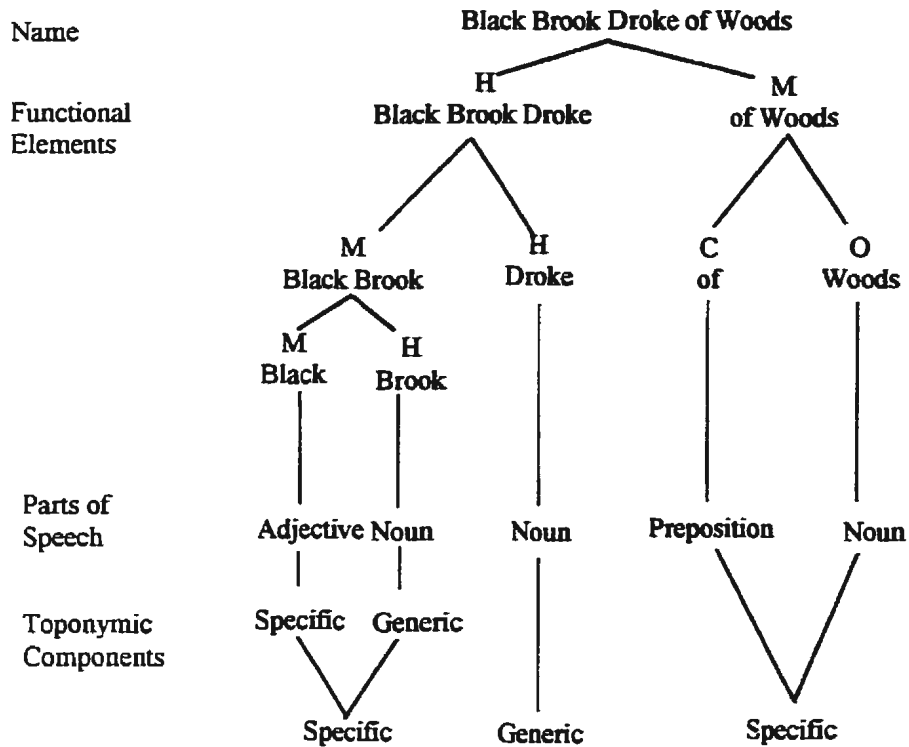
**Figure 40**

- a1. Adjective + Noun + <Preposition + Noun>  
 a2. Determiner + Adjective + Noun + <Preposition + Noun>  
 a3. Adjective + Noun + <Preposition + Determiner + Noun>  
 a4. Determiner + Adjective + Noun + <Preposition + Determiner + Noun>



Examples include UPPER POINT OF FRESHWATER, THE WHITE HEAD OF MABERLY, UPPER  
 END OF THE HARBOUR and THE SUNKEN ROCK OF THE ISLAND.

**Figure 41**      **b. Adjective + Noun + Noun + <Preposition + Noun>**



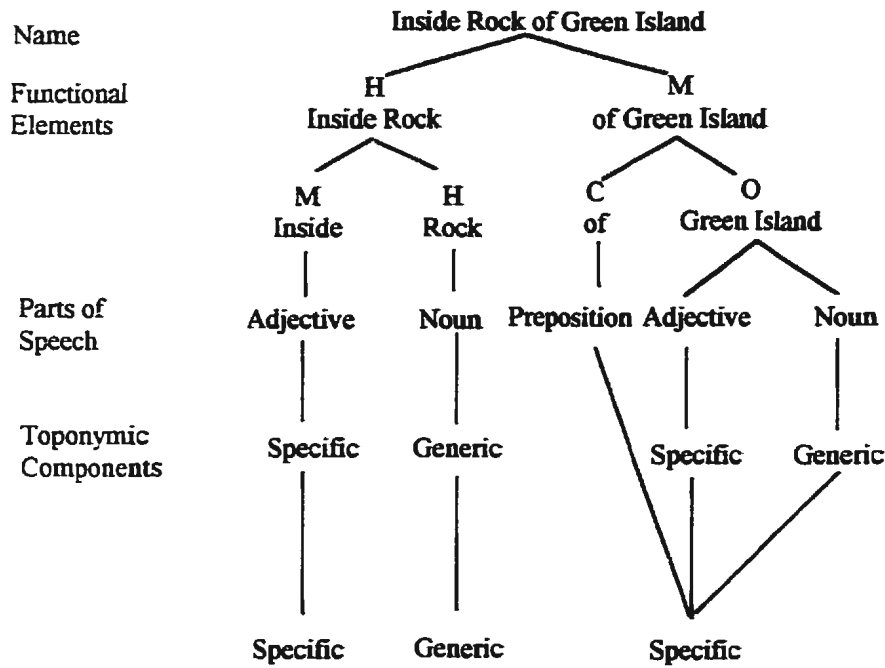
Examples include **BLACK BROOK DROKE OF WOODS**.

### II.v.iii Complex Generic + Complex Specific

In the fourth category, both specific and generic elements are complex. Again, there are three main variations of the general pattern: (a - **Figure 42**) adjective + noun + <preposition + adjective + noun>: **INSIDE ROCK OF GREEN ISLAND**; (b - **Figure 43**) adjective + noun + <preposition + noun + noun>: **LONG POINT OF BULL GULCH**; (c -

**Figure 44) determiner + adjective + noun + <preposition + noun + genitive inflection + noun>: THE NORTHEAST ANGLE OF GEORGES POND.**

**Figure 42 a. Adjective + Noun + <Preposition + Adjective + Noun>**

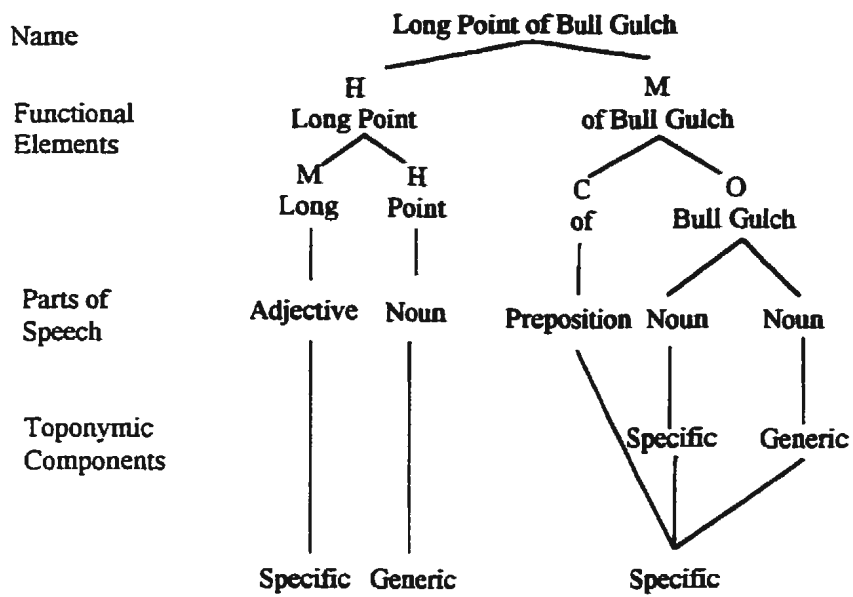


Examples include **INSIDE ROCK OF GREEN ISLAND** and **EASTER HEAD OF BRITISH HARBOUR**.



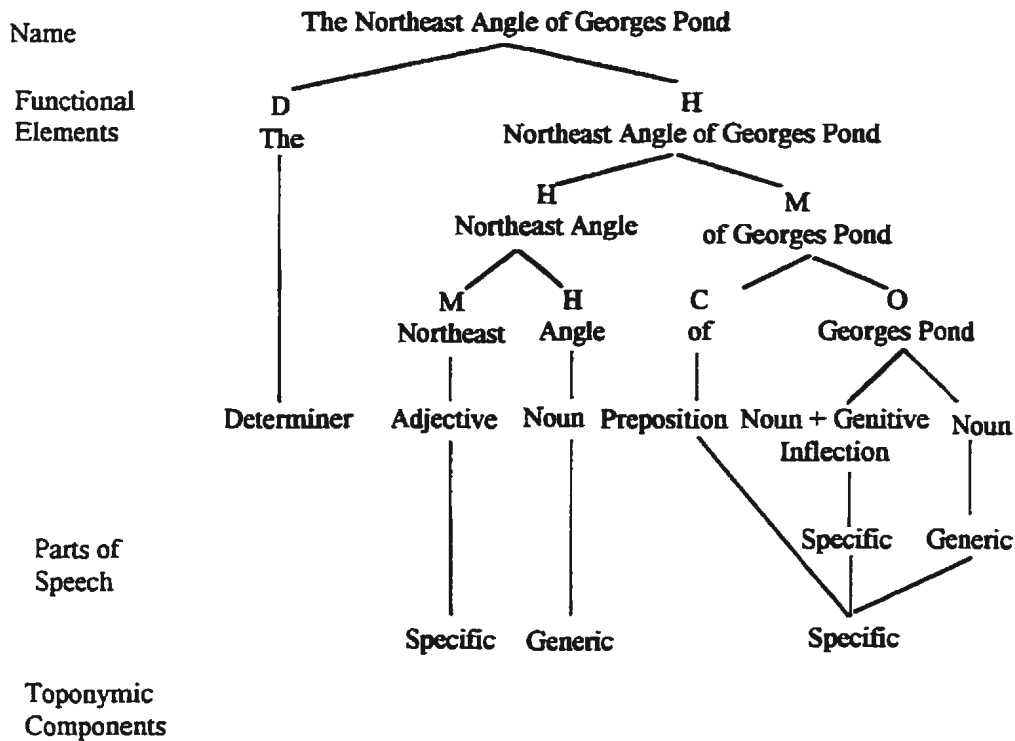
Figure 43

## b. Adjective + Noun + &lt;Preposition + Noun + Noun&gt;



Examples include LONG POINT OF BULL GULCH and LOWER BILL OF DILDO HEAD.

**Figure 44** c. **Determiner + Adjective + Noun + <Preposition + Noun + Genitive Inflection + Noun>**



Examples include THE NORTHEAST ANGLE OF GEORGES POND.

Names which include prepositions follow the general grammatical pattern (D) + H + (D) + M in which the head is followed by a prepositional modifier (M) and both modifier and head may be preceded by a determiner. As in earlier examples without prepositions, both generic and specific may be simple or one or both may be complex. If M is complex (II.V.ii) (i.e. contains secondary modification), the secondary modifier is a

noun (possibly with genitive or plural inflection) or an adjective. The secondary head is a noun. The pattern is reflected in the formula (D) + H + (p + m + h). When the primary head is complex, the pattern is represented by the formula (D) + (m + h) + M in which the secondary modifier is only an adjective and is possibly preceded by a determiner. This pattern may be further expanded to consider tertiary modification demonstrated in II.v.iii, section b, <[m + h] + h> + M in which the tertiary modifier is an adjective modifying a tertiary noun head. If both head and modifier are complex (show secondary modification) the secondary modifier in the head component may be an adjective or a noun, possibly preceded by a determiner. The primary modifier contains a secondary modifier which is an adjective, a noun, or a noun with genitive inflection. This pattern is demonstrated in II.v.iv, the most expanded pattern which is represented by the formula (D) + (m + h) + (p + m + h) and does not exhibit tertiary modification.

### **Conclusion**

The majority of the names in the Trinity Bay corpus fall neatly into a small number of grammatical pattern categories, patterns which match those of the English noun phrase, though sometimes with extensive complexity (see Appendix I for a complete list). The corpus of over 2700 different names exhibits one primary division between names which are simple, comprised of only one component, and those which are complex, exhibiting at least one instance of internal modification.

The first category, (I), is labeled simple because it consists only of a headword (plus a possible determiner) and contains no modification, apart from the relationship for a subset of this group between article, “the”, and head and comprises less than four

percent of the corpus. Its single element is a noun. The larger category, the complex category, of names is divided into five major subcategories, the first four based on the complexity of modification of the modifier and head elements and the fifth on the basis of post-head modification by a prepositional phrase.

Four of these subcategories (I-IV) have the grammatical structure of modifier plus head, always in that order. Names of the simplest pattern (I) have only these elements, consisting of a single modifier and a single head. The modifier constituent is a noun (with possible genitive or plural inflection) or an adjective. The head is always a noun.

The next three categories of complex names (II-IV) differ on the basis of complex components and show the patterns of (II) complex modifier and simple head, (III) simple modifier and complex head and (IV) complex modifier and complex head. Again, these all follow the basic grammatical pattern of M + H. The categories are further divided into groups based on the complexity of the internally modified elements. The modifiers in pattern II and likewise the heads in pattern III, consist of two elements, one of which demonstrates additional complexity (II.II.ii and II.III.ii). The primary modifiers in II.II.i are composed of a modifier plus head structure. This secondary modifier may be a noun (with possible genitive inflection). The secondary head is always a noun, with possible genitive inflection. In patterns II.II.ii and II.III.ii, the secondary modifier may be complex. If the primary modifier is complex (i.e. having the structure <[m + h] + h>), the tertiary modifier may be a noun (with possible genitive inflection) or an adjective, and the tertiary head is a noun with possible genitive inflection. The primary head is a noun. If, on the other hand, the primary head is complex (i.e. with the structure <[m + h] + h>) the primary modifier is an adjective, the tertiary head a noun (with possible

genitive inflection) and the secondary head a noun. The tertiary modifier may be a noun (with possible genitive inflection) or an adjective. All of these patterns exhibit the grammatical structure possible determiner + modifier + head. The variety within the complex categories is a result of internal modification.

The names involving prepositional phrase modification exhibit a structure slightly different from that described above in that they also have post-head modification. The least complex of these names, II.v.i, consists of a noun head (with a possible determiner) followed by a prepositional phrase. The prepositional phrase is a post-nominal modifier. The primary modifiers in group II.v.ii are complex, with a secondary modifier composed of either an adjective or a noun with plural or genitive inflection. The primary head in II.v.iii is complex. It consists of a secondary modifier, either a noun or an adjective, possibly preceded by a determiner. The secondary head is always a noun.

In pattern II.v.iv, both head and modifier are complex. The secondary modifier within the primary head may be an adjective or a noun, possibly preceded by a determiner. The secondary head within the primary head is a noun. The primary modifier is composed of a secondary modifier, a noun or an adjective, and a secondary head, a noun. Additionally, the secondary head within the primary head may be composed of a tertiary modifier, a noun with genitive inflection, and a tertiary head, a noun.

The percentage of the entire corpus that each pattern constitutes varies dramatically. The most prevalent pattern is II.i.a1, N + N, which occurs five hundred and seventy-seven different times and represents twenty-one percent of the items collected. Several of the patterns each make up less than one percent, having only one occurrence,

while just seven patterns consist of over one hundred names and together comprise eighty-one percent of the total corpus (see Appendix I for a complete summary).

With the exception of the simple category of place-names, the Trinity Bay name corpus suggests that the basic grammatical name structure is (M) H (M). The obligatory head may be preceded or followed by an optional modifier or have both pre- and post-modification. This grammatical pattern is reflected in the basic toponymic structure of (S) G (S) in which an obligatory generic may be preceded by an optional specific and / or followed by a complex prepositional construction which is referred to as a specific in this paper.

As summarized above, nearly all of the names in the Trinity Bay corpus may be analyzed with the grammatical terminology used to describe the English noun phrase, in all its complexity. A wider application of these results, in other parts of Newfoundland or in other parts of the English speaking world, would determine whether or not it is a feasible categorization for names in general.

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### NOTE:

The following bibliography is a list of all relevant place-name material consulted for this thesis. For comprehensive lists of onomastic material, see Sealock and Seely, 1967 and Spittal and Field, 1990.

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2. EDS = English Dialect Society
3. EPNS = English Place Name Society
4. T.S. = Typescript

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## Appendix I

Table 1 lists all categories in the Trinity Bay corpus.

**Table 1. Trinity Bay Place-Name Categories**

Category	Subcategory	Group	Subgroup	Diagram	Parts of Speech Pattern	Toponymic Pattern	Functional Formula	Number of Items	Percentage of Total	
I. Simple			a1	1	N + {N}	S + {G}	(D) + M + {H}	48	1.75	
			a2		D + N + {N}			12	0.44	
			b	2	D + N	G	D + H	15	0.55	
II. Complex	i		a1	3	N + N	S + G	(D) + M + H	577	21.1	
			a2		D + N + N			79	2.88	
			b	4	N + Pl + N			36	1.31	
			c	5	N + Gen + N			656	24.0	
			d1	6	A + N			303	11.1	
		d2		D + A + N			70	2.56		
	ii	i		a1	7	[N + N] + N	(s + g) + G	(D) + (m + h) + H	180	6.57
				a2		D + [N + N] + N			1	0.04
				b1	8	[A + N] + N			220	8.03
				b2		D + [A + N] + N			2	0.07
			c	9	[N + Gen + N] + N			137	5.00	
	d	10	[N + N + Gen] + N	S + G			138	5.04		
	e	11	[A + N + Gen] + N				5	0.18		
	ii		a	12	<[N + N] + N> + N	<[s + g] + g> + G	<[m + h] + h> + H	12	0.44	
		b	13	<[A + N] + N> + N			5	0.18		
		c	14	<[N + Gen + N] + N> + N			2	0.07		
		d	15	<[N + N + Gen] + N> + N	<S + g> + G			2	0.07	
		e	16	<[A + N + Gen] + N> + N				3	0.11	
		f	17	<A + [N + Gen + N]> + N	<s + s + g> + G			1	0.04	
		g	18	<A + [N + N]> + N				3	0.11	
III	i		a1	19	A + [A + N]	S + [s + g]	M + [m + h]	30	1.10	
			a2		D + A + [A + N]			2	0.07	

			b1	20	A + [N + N]			70	2.56
			b2		D + A + [N + N]			2	0.07
			c	21	A + [N + Gen + N]			25	0.91
			d	22	N + Gen + [N + N]			1	0.04
		ii	a	23	A + <[N + N] + N>	S + <[s + g] + g>	M + <[m + h] + h>	7	0.26
			b	24	A + <[A + N] + N>			11	0.40
			c	25	A + <[N + Gen + N] + N>			2	0.07
			d	26	A + <[A + N + Gen] + N>			1	0.04
	IV	i	a	27	<N + N> + <N + N>	<s + g> + <s + G>	<m + h> + <m + h>	5	0.18
			b	28	<N + N> + <A + N>			3	0.11
			c	29	<N + N + Gen> + <N + N>	s + <s + G>		4	0.15
			d	30	<N + Gen + N> + <N + N>	<s + g> + <s + G>		3	0.11
			e	31	<N + Gen + N> + <A + N>			15	0.55
			f	32	<A + N> + <N + N>			1	0.04
			g	33	<A + N> + <A + N>			8	0.29
			h	34	<A + N + Gen> + <N + N>	s + <s + g>		1	0.04
	V	i	a1	35	N + <P + N>	G + S	(D) + H + (D) + M	1	0.04
			a2		N + <P + D + N>			4	0.15
			a3		D + N + <P + D + N>			1	0.04
		ii	a	36	D + N + <P + N + N>	G + <s + g>	(D) + H + <C + (D) + m + h>	2	0.07
			b1	37	N + <P + A + N>			4	0.15
			b2		D + N + <P + A + N>			1	0.04
			b3		N + <P + D + A + N>			1	0.04
			c	38	N + <P + N + Pl + N>			2	0.07
			d	39	N + <P + N + Gen + N>			1	0.04
		iii	a1	40	A + N + <P + N>	s + G + S	(D) + M + H + <C + (D) + m>	4	0.15
			a2		D + A + N + <P + N>			3	0.11
			a3		A + N + <P + D + N>			6	0.22
			a4		D + A + N + <P + D + N>			2	0.07
			b	41	A + N + N + <P + N>			1	0.04
		iv	a	42	A + N + <P + A + N>	s + G + <s + g>	M + H + <C + m + h>	3	0.11
			b	43	A + N + <P + N + N>			4	0.15
			c	44	D + A + N + <P + N + Gen + N>		m + h + H + <C + m + h>	1	0.04
							<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2739</b>	

**LEGEND**

<b>( )</b>	<b>Possible Element</b>
<b>{ }</b>	<b>Implied Element</b>
<b>[ ]</b>	<b>Additional Levels of Modification (Depending on Figure)</b>
<b>&lt; &gt;</b>	
<b>N</b>	<b>Noun</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Adjective</b>
<b>P</b>	<b>Preposition</b>
<b>Pl</b>	<b>Plural Inflection</b>
<b>Gen</b>	<b>Genitive Inflection</b>
<b>M</b>	<b>Primary Modifier</b>
<b>m</b>	<b>Non-Primary Modifier</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>Primary Head</b>
<b>h</b>	<b>Non-Primary Head</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Determiner</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Connector</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>Name Generic</b>
<b>S</b>	<b>Name Specific or Complex Embedded Specific</b>
<b>s</b>	<b>Embedded Specific</b>
<b>g</b>	<b>Embedded Generic</b>



## APPENDIX II

### The Corpus

The names contained within this corpus have been assigned to the categories outlined in the preceding discussion. Regional words, not commonly found in official or national dictionaries, have been included and usually without explanation, the exception occurring when a word with regional connotation could be misunderstood as having standard meaning. In such a case a reference is made to the *Dictionary of Newfoundland English* or other regional authority. Because this discussion treats the structure of the names, compound nouns are usually spelled here without the white space which may occur in a more standardized spelling.

#### I. Simple Place-names

##### I.

##### a1. Single Noun, as in MONROE.

Alderberry	Grepesnest (3)	Purgatory
Backside (3 places having the same name)	Halfmoon	Razor
Barton (3)	Harcourt	Sandbank (3)
Bearstrack	Hookey	Scrape
Blackduck	Horsechops (2)	Skerwink (2)
Breadbox	Ivanhoe (2)	Sommerset (2)
Breakheart	Jingle	Spreadeagle
Brickyard (4)	Lobsterpound	Sprucetree
Clifton (2)	Lockston	Tacker
Cookroom (2)	Monroe (2)	Thornlea
Crowgaze	Naked Man (6)	Thoroughfare (2)
Darby	Newbourne	Toronto (2)
Dunfield	Otterub (5)	Tower
Freshwater (3)	Overhang	Traytown (2)
Goatshouse	Pathend	Vatcher (2)
	Pinhorn	Waterville

## Weybridge

### a2. Determiner + Non-generic, as in THE NEEDLES.

The Britches  
The Bulldog  
The Cookroom  
The Founder  
The Foundry  
The Haypooks

The Headers  
The Horsechops  
The Needles  
The Rags  
The Stairs  
The Whale

### b. Determiner + Generic, as in THE QUARRY.

The Crick  
The Gully  
The Islands  
The Knob  
The Ledge  
The Mead  
The Mudbank  
The Naked Man

The Narrows  
The Point (2)  
The Quarry  
The Ridge  
The Storehouse  
The Tolt  
The Watershed

## II. Complex place-names

### I. Simple Specific + Simple Generic

#### a1. Noun (including gerunds, participles and cardinal numbers) + Noun, as in CLUB POND.

Adeytown Country  
Alder Gulch  
Alderberry Cove  
Anchor Brook  
Anchor Point  
Angle Pond (2)  
Angle Waters (2)  
Arch Rock  
Archer Cove  
Aspen Brook  
Aspen Cove  
Ass Hill  
Auger Bank  
Baby Point  
Backside Cove

Backside Head  
Backside Pond  
Bailey Brook  
Bakeapple Marsh (2)  
Bakeapple Pond  
Ballast Cove (2)  
Ballast Gulch  
Bar Marshes  
Bar Point  
Bar Road  
Batch Cove  
Battery Brook  
Battery Point  
Bear Cove  
Bear Mountain (2)

Bear Pond  
Beaver Cove  
Beaver Pond (16)  
Beaver Ponds  
Beaverhouse Pond  
Bellevue Beach  
Bellevue Island  
Bill Point  
Bill Pond  
Bird Rock  
Blackberry Point (2)  
Blackduck Cove (6)  
Blackduck Pond (9)  
Blaketown Pond  
Blueberry Cove

Bluff Cliff  
 Bluff Head (6)  
 Bluff Point  
 Bonaventure Head  
 Bonaventure Head  
 Bonaventure Pinch  
 Boot Path  
 Bottom Beach  
 Bottom Bluff  
 Bottom Pond (2)  
 Bow [bou] Cove  
 Bread Pond  
 Breakheart Hill  
 Breakheart Pond  
 Brin Point  
 Britannia Cove  
 Brook Cove (14)  
 Brook Point (2)  
 Brownsdale Beach  
 Buglar Bight  
 Bull Gulch  
 Bull Island  
 Butter Cove (2)  
 Butterbowl Cove  
 Butterbowl Head  
 Butterfly Islands  
 Butterfly Rocks  
 Button Gulch  
 Calypso Pond  
 Camp Pond  
 Can Cove  
 Cannon Head  
 Cap Point  
 Caplin Cove (4)  
 Car Pond  
 Cat<sup>15</sup> Cove (4)  
 Cat Rock (3)  
 Catalina Harbour  
 Catalina Pond  
 Cellar Marsh  
 Cemetery Turn  
 Centre Cove  
 Centre Hill (2)  
 Chapel Head

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<sup>15</sup> DNE: CAT.

Charity Pond  
 Charles Cove (2)  
 Charles Green  
 Charles Point  
 Chelsea Pond  
 Chimney Rock  
 Church Ground (4)  
 Church Hill  
 Church Point  
 Church Pond (3)  
 Church Ponds  
 Churchill Pond (3)  
 Clay Pits  
 Club Pond (2)  
 Coffee Cove  
 Community Pasture  
 Cooking Hole  
 Cookroom Point  
 Cooper Pond  
 Copper Island (6)  
 Council Cove  
 Country Marsh  
 Country Pond (3)  
 Cow Gulch  
 Cow Hill  
 Cow Ledge  
 Cow Point  
 Crab Rock  
 Crab Rocks  
 Cracker Hill  
 Cranberry Point  
 Crap Cove  
 Crockett Head  
 Cross Cove (3)  
 Cross Pond (2)  
 Crow Head  
 Crow Point  
 Cutthroat Pond  
 Dam Pond (8)  
 Dam Ponds  
 Davis Cove  
 Deer Cove (2)  
 Deer Harbour (4)  
 Dildo Arm  
 Dildo Brook  
 Dildo Cove

Dildo Head  
 Dildo Island  
 Dildo Pond (2)  
 Doe Hills  
 Dog Cove (2)  
 Doughfig Cove  
 Doughfig Head  
 Dressing<sup>16</sup> Gulch  
 Duck Island (3)  
 Duck Ledge  
 Duck Pond (4)  
 Duck Ponds  
 Duck Rock  
 Dump Ponds  
 Dumpling Point (2)  
 Dunfield Arm  
 Dunfield Bight  
 Dunfield Hills  
 Dungeon Point  
 Eel Pond  
 Elbow Pond  
 Elliston Bight  
 Elliston Cove  
 Elliston Ridge  
 Factory Cove  
 Factory Point  
 Farm Pond  
 Feather Ledge  
 Figure-eight Pond (3)  
 Fireplace Bottom  
 Fish Barrow  
 Fish Point (2)  
 Fish Ponds  
 Fish Rock (4)  
 Fish Rocks  
 Flagstaff Hill  
 Flamborough Head  
 Flint Cliff  
 Fly Pond  
 Forge Head  
 Fort Point  
 Foster Point  
 Fox Cove (2)

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<sup>16</sup> This is a noun in local speech. See DNE: DRESSING.

Fox Harbour	Gulch Pond	Hopeall Pond
Fox Island (2)	Gull Cliff (2)	Hopeall Road
Fox Point	Gull Island	Hopeall Trestle
Fox Pond (3)	Gull Pond (15)	Hornowl Head
Freshwater Beach	Gull Rock (4)	Horse Cove (2)
Freshwater Brook (2)	Gully Pond (3)	Horse Rocks
Freshwater Cove	Gun Hill (4)	Horseshoe Pond
Freshwater Pond (3)	Gunflint Cove	Horsestinger Point (2)
Freshwater Rock	Halfmoon Pond	Hospital Cove
Gallows Cove (2)	Halfway Cove	House Cove (2)
Gannet Cove	Halfway Gulch	Ice Ledge (2)
Gap Pond	Halfway Hill	Icehouse Cove
Garrison Cove	Halfway Pond (5)	Indian Island (2)
Gaze Hill	Halfway Rock	Indian Islands
Gaze Point	Halibut Cove	Indian Lookout
George Cove	Harbour Ground	Indian Point (2)
Giles Pond	Harbour Rock (2)	Indian Pond
Giles Rock	Harp Island	Indian Rock
Giles Steady	Hat Cove	Iron Head
Gin Cove (3)	Hatcher Pond	Island Cove (5)
Gland Bank	Hatchery Cove	Island Ground
Gland Pond	Hatchery Point	Island Gulch
Glover Road	Hatchet Cove	Island Point (2)
Good-Friday Pond	Hatchet Point	Island Pond (18)
Goose Cove (4)	Hatchet Pond	Island Rock (4)
Goose Point	Hay Cove (4)	Island Rocks (2)
Goose Pond (3)	Heather Pond	Isle Gulch
Gooseberry Cove (3)	Hen Lakes	Jackass Ledge
Gooseberry Gulch (2)	Herring Cove (5)	James Point
Gooseberry Island (6)	Herring Gulch (2)	Janes Cove
Gooseberry Point (3)	Herring Ledge	Jigging Hole (3)
Gospel Pond	Herring Point (3)	Jingle Point
Gosse Cove	Herring Pond (2)	Jones Cove
Gosse Cove	Herring Rock	Juice Pond
Grace Rock	Hicks Berth	Juniper Gully
Grass Steadies	Hicks Mill	Juniper Pond
Grave Point	Hicks Rock	Juniper Ponds
Gravity Gulch	Hill Point	Kelp Island
Grayple Rock	Hobbs Hole	Klondike Road
Grepesnest Brook	Hodder Pond	Knife Cove
Grepesnest Hill	Holiday Hill	L Pond (4)
Grepesnest Point	Hopeall Brook	Ladder Cove (3)
Grindstone Head (3)	Hopeall Falls	Ladle Cove
Ground Point	Hopeall Head	Lady Cove (5)
Grub Island	Hopeall Hill	Lady Head
Gulch Berth	Hopeall Island	Lady Pond

Lance Cove (2)  
 Landers Cove  
 Landing Point  
 Lead [led] Cove  
 Lighthouse Cove  
 Lily Mesh  
 Lily Pond (4)  
 Lime Pond  
 Line Hill  
 Line Pond  
 Lobster Gulch  
 Lobsterpound Tickle  
 Lockston Cove  
 Longer<sup>17</sup> Point  
 Lookout Point (2)  
 Lookout Pond  
 Loon Point  
 Loon Pond (5)  
 Loop Pond  
 Louse Lake  
 Lynx Pond  
 Mackerel Hole  
 Maid Point  
 Maiden Island  
 Mall Pond  
 Man Point (2)  
 Man-o-war Cove  
 Melbourne Launchway  
 Melbourne Ridge  
 Mill Brook (3)  
 Mill Cove  
 Mill Pond (3)  
 Mill Road  
 Milton Hill  
 Mine Cove  
 Mine Gulch  
 Money Cove  
 Money Point  
 Money Rock  
 Moon Cove  
 Mosquito Cove  
 Motion Cove  
 Motion Head

Motion Rock  
 Motion Tickle  
 Mouse Islands  
 Mud Gully  
 Muskrat Brook  
 Muskrat Pond (2)  
 Muskrat Town  
 Mutton Island  
 Naked Man Barrens  
 Naked Man Bight  
 Naked Man Brook  
 Naked Man Hill  
 Naked Man Point (2)  
 Naked Woman Beach  
 Net Cove  
 Net Point (3)  
 Newcastle Pond  
 Newfoundland Pond (3)  
 Niagara Cove  
 Niagara Ledge  
 Nova Scotia Bight  
 Nova Scotia Head  
 Nut Cove (6)  
 Oarblade Cove  
 Oarblade Head  
 Oarblade Pond  
 Oat Pond  
 Ocean Pond (3)  
 Ochre Gulch  
 Oiljacket<sup>18</sup> Cove  
 Ottenheimer Point  
 Otter Point (2)  
 Otter Pond  
 Otterrub Cove  
 Otterrub Point  
 Partridgeberry Hills  
 Peace Cove (2)  
 Peak Pond  
 Peppermint Cove  
 Perlican Island (2)  
 Picnic Point  
 Pig Head  
 Pig Island  
 Pig Point  
 Pig Rock

Pigeon Cove (7)  
 Pigeon Gulch (2)  
 Pigeon Head (2)  
 Pigeon Island (6)  
 Pigeon Islands  
 Pigeon Ledge  
 Pigeon Point (3)  
 Pigeon Rock (4)  
 Pine Pond  
 Pissingmare Brook  
 Pissingmare Ponds  
 Point Cove  
 Pot Cover Cove  
 Pot Ledge  
 Quarry Bight  
 Quarry Point  
 Quart Cove  
 Rainbow Falls  
 Random Harbour  
 Random Head  
 Random Marsh  
 Rattle Hill  
 Revolution Cove  
 Rhinestone Head  
 Robinhood Bay  
 Robinhood Pond  
 Rolling Cove (2)  
 Rolling Head  
 Saddle Point  
 Saddleback Pond (2)  
 Salmon Berth  
 Salmon Cove (3)  
 Salmon Hole  
 Salmon Net Point  
 Salmon Point (6)  
 Salmon Rock (6)  
 Salmon Rocks  
 Saltwater Pond (5)  
 Salvage Cove  
 Salvage Hill  
 Salvage Point  
 Salvage Pond  
 Salvage Rocks  
 Sand Cove  
 Sand Gulch  
 Sand Holes

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<sup>17</sup> A commonly used noun in Newfoundland.

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<sup>18</sup> DNE: OIL.

Sandwich Cove  
 Sandwich Pond  
 Saw Pond  
 School Cove  
 Schoolhouse Pond  
 Schoolhouse Rock  
 Schooner Cove  
 Scrap Cove (2)  
 Scull Gulch  
 Seacat Rock  
 Seal Cove  
 Seal Island  
 Seldom Island  
 Seldom Point (3)  
 Shag Rock (7)  
 Shag Rocks (3)  
 Shawn Gully  
 Sheep Head (2)  
 Sheep Island (2)  
 Shellbird Point  
 Ship Cove (2)  
 Shitting Point  
 Shoal Point  
 Shoe Path  
 Shooting Cove  
 Side Pond  
 Simmons Beach  
 Simmons Pond  
 Skerwink Cove  
 Skerwink Ground  
 Skerwink Head  
 Skerwink Point  
 Skerwink Rock (2)  
 Skerwink Tickle  
 Skiff Cove (3)  
 Slate Mine  
 Slate Pond  
 Slate Quarry  
 Smith Point  
 Snook Harbour  
 Snuff Pond  
 South Pond  
 Southport Island  
 Southport Pond (2)  
 Southside Hill  
 Southwest Arm

Southwest Brook  
 Southwest Cove  
 Southwest Gully  
 Spear Pond  
 Spear Ponds  
 Spider Pond  
 Spreadeagle Arm  
 Spreadeagle Bay  
 Spreadeagle Brook  
 Spreadeagle Island  
 Spreadeagle Peak  
 Spreadeagle Point  
 Spreadeagle Pond (2)  
 Spreadeagle River  
 Spreadeagle Steadies  
 Spring Cove  
 Squidjigging Ground (2)  
 Stage Cove  
 Stagehead Point  
 Stake Marsh  
 Star Point  
 Starvation Bight  
 Starvation Point  
 Step Cove  
 Sterrin<sup>19</sup> Island  
 Stock Cove  
 Stock Pond  
 Stone Island  
 Stump Path  
 Summer Ground  
 Summers Pond  
 Swab Ledge  
 Swab Ledge  
 Swile<sup>20</sup> Cove  
 Swile Point (2)  
 Swile Rock (3)  
 Table Rock  
 Tea Cove  
 Tea Point (5)  
 Tern Island  
 Theology Gulch  
 Thorburn Lake  
 Thoroughfare Island (2)

Thoroughfare Point (2)  
 Thoroughfare Tickle (3)  
 Tickle Pond (4)  
 Tide Point  
 Tilt Point  
 Tiltin Head (2)  
 Tiltin Point (3)  
 Timber Path  
 Tit Pond  
 Tit Pond  
 Tolt Cove  
 Tomcod Rock  
 Trap Pond  
 Traytown Point  
 Traytown Pond  
 Trout Brook (3)  
 Trout Pond (7)  
 Trout Ponds  
 Trout Cove  
 Tug Pond  
 Turr Ledge  
 Twenty-two Pond  
 Two Ponds  
 Valley Pond (2)  
 War Head  
 Water Brook  
 Water Cove  
 Watering Cove  
 Watering Hole  
 Wells Pond  
 Whale Cove (2)  
 Whale Gulch  
 Whitewood Pond  
 Wine Head  
 Wolf Head (4)  
 Wolf Point  
 World Pond (3)  
 Wreck Cove

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<sup>19</sup> DNE: STEARIN.

<sup>20</sup> I.e. Seal.

## a2. Determiner + Noun + Noun, as in THE MILL POND.

The Bar Hill	The Gull Cliff (2)	The Mussel Bar
The Bar Mesh	The Gull Pond (2)	The Mussel Rock
The Bar Point	The Gull Rock (3)	The Nut Garden
The Beaver Pond	The Gully Brooks (2)	The Otter Path
The Bellhouse Rock	The Gum Ledge	The Picnic Ground
The Berry Barrens	The Gun Cove	The Pigeon Scrape
The Bird Island	The Gun Rock	The Pole Pond
The Bird Island	The Harbour Rock	The Pond Brook
The Blackshack Turn	The Hatchery Cove	The Pond Path
The Bluff Head	The Herring Rock (2)	The Pork Gulch
The Cabbage Garden	The Horse Rocks	The Potato Trench
The Church Ground	The Indian Rock	The Puffin Island
The Company Path	The Island Ground	The Pup Pond
The Dam Pond (3)	The Island Pond (4)	The Quarry Bight
The Dock Road	The Island Rocks	The Rockcut Hills
The Dog Rocks	The Jar Pond	The Salvage Rocks
The Duck Pond	The Lead [lid] Ponds	The Seal Islands
The Duck Rock	The Line Pond	The Sheep Head
The Dump Road	The Loon Pond	The Spur Path
The Five Ponds	The Mackerel Point	The Sterrin Rock
The Fox Pond	The Mile Strait	The Stocking Place
The Foxfarm Hill	The Mill Brook (2)	The Swile Rock
The Gob Rock	The Mill Dam	The Trout Hole
The Goose Pond	The Mill Pond (2)	The Trout Pond
The Goose Rock	The Mines Point	The Valley Ponds
The Government Wharf	The Money Rock	The Wharf Rock
	The Mouse Rock	

## b. Noun + Plural Inflection + Noun

Battles Cove	Fridays Ledge (2)	Mondays Ledge
Beaches Cove	Gables Cove	Mondays Pond
Billiards Pond	Gannets Cove	Narrows Pond
Blocks Cove	Garters Cove	Needles Point
Britches Pond	Gulls Rock	Ounces Cove
Bulleys Gulch	Hagdowns Island	Ounces Cove
Channels Cove	Hagdowns Point (2)	Pebbles Beach
Channels Rock	Horns Ledge	Pickles Point
Cuffers Cove	Hurts Pond (2)	Rags Cove
Floods Pond	Lobsters Cove	Rags Ground
	Mines Road	

Royals Head  
Saturdays Rock

Stages Cove  
Stages Rock

Tilters Path

c. Noun + Genitive Inflection + Noun, as in FRANCIS'S ROCK.

A.J.'s Garden  
Aaron's Ledge  
Abraham's Head (2)  
Abraham's Rock  
Absalom's Rock  
Adams Island (2)  
Adams Lookout  
Ada's Rock  
Admirals Island (2)  
Admirals Pond  
Aiden's Point  
Alex's Hill  
Amos's Gully  
Andersons Cove (2)  
André's Pond  
Annie's Point  
Annie's Shoal  
Anthonys Island  
Art's Pond  
Assholes Scrape  
Austins Point  
Averys Brook  
Bab's Point  
Baileys Cove (3)  
Baileys Dock (2)  
Baileys Head (4)  
Baileys Point (2)  
Baileys Pond  
Bakers Arm  
Bakers Brook  
Bakers Hole  
Bakers Point (4)  
Bakers Pond (2)  
Balls Cove  
Barfitts Pond  
Barnes Cove (2)  
Barnetts Siding (2)

Bartletts Rock  
Batstones Road  
Batts Cove  
Batts Ledge  
Baymans Gulch  
Bengie's Ponds  
Bennetts Point (2)  
Bernie's Cove  
Bet's Pathend  
Bill's Berth  
Bill's Point  
Billy's Garden  
Billy's Gulch  
Billy's Mesh  
Billy's Rock  
Billy's Steadies  
Bishops Pond  
Bittles Berth  
Blandfords Ridge  
Blindmans Beach  
Blundons Beach  
Blundons Mill  
Blundons Pond  
Bobby's Point  
Bob's Berth  
Bob's Path  
Bounds Mead  
Bounds Rock  
Brazil's Hill  
Bretts Pond (3)  
Brewers Rock  
Brodericks Gulch  
Browns Brook  
Browns Cove  
Browns Head  
Browns Lookout  
Browns Mead

Bugdens Header  
Bugdens Hole  
Bugdens Mill  
Bugdens Pond  
Bugdons Hole  
Bullocks Brook  
Bullocks Pond  
Bungys Point  
Burgoynes Cove  
Burseys Cove  
Burseys Point  
Burts Point  
Busseys Head  
Butlers Cove  
Butlers Point  
Cardys Island  
Carl's Pond  
Carpenters Pond  
Carters Cove  
Carters Pond (2)  
Cashmans Cove  
Caules Cove  
Chafes Pond  
Chappels Point  
Chards Island  
Charles's Pond  
Charlie's Cove  
Charlie's Pond (2)  
Chipman's Brook  
Chris's Cove  
Churchills Cove  
Churchills Point  
Churchills Pond  
Clarks Head (2)  
Clarks Point  
Claude's Pond  
Clifford's Pond  
Cloustens Factory



Cobblers Pond	Dave's Pond	Flowers Rocks
Cods Hole	Davey's Berth	Fords Arm
Colemans Cove (4)	Davises Gulch	Fords Garden
Colemans Point (2)	Davises Point	Fords Harbour
Coles Brook	Davy's Pond	Fords Head
Colleen's Cove (2)	Denny's Pond	Fords Point
Colliers Arm	Devils Cove (3)	Fords Pond
Colliers Bay	Devils Island	Fords Rock
Colliers Pond	Devils Lookout	Fosters Marsh (2)
Collins Ledge	Devils Rock	Fosters Point (5)
Collins Point	Diamonds Pond	Fosters Rocks
Connie's Cove (2)	Dicky's Steady	Francis's Rock
Connors Island	Dina's Hole	Freakes Island
Cooks Cove (2)	Dobbins Hill	Freeman's Gulch
Cooks Point	Dogs Hill	Frenchmans Cove
Cooks Pond	Donald's Pond	Frenchmans Gulch
Coopers Bottom	Donovans Banks	Frenchmans Gullies
Coopers Brook	Donovans Rocks	Frenchmans Island
Coopers Cove (4)	Donovans Steady	Frosts Point
Coopers Gulch	Drakes Head	Frosts Pond
Coopers Hill	Dunces Cove	Frouds Point
Coopers Place	Dunphys House (2)	Gabriel's Cove
Coopers Point (3)	Eddie's Gulch	Gail's Cove
Coopers Pond (4)	Edmund's Island	Gallops Hole
Copiers Pond	Eleander's Pond	Garland's Pond
Courtney's Head (2)	Eli's Rock	Gates Hole
Cramms Brook (2)	Elias's Ledge	Georges Brook (3)
Cramms Garden	Eli's Gut	Georges Cove (5)
Critchies Beach	Elisha's Cove	Georges Ground
Crockers Cove	Elliotts Cove (4)	Georges Hill
Crooks Gully	Eugene's Berth	Georges Mead
Cuckolds Cove	Eveleighs Point	Georges Pond
Cuckolds Head	Everett's Pond	Georges Shoal
Cumbys Rock	Fagans Cove (2)	Georgie's Berth
Cummings Rock	Fagans Pond	Gills Gullies
Cunninghams Cove	Faulkners Cove	Gills Pond
Curley's Harbour	Feilds Island	Gladneys Pond
Daleys Point	Fifields Point	Godwins Pond
Daleys Ponds	Fifields Pond (2)	Goodlands Point
Daltons Brook	Fishes Cove	Goodwins Beach
Daltons Head	Flemings Pond	Goodyears Beach
Daltons Pond	Flowers Brook	Gormans Brook
Daniel's Cove	Flowers Cove (2)	Gormans Cove
Dan's Cove	Flowers Marsh	Gormans Point
Dan's Pond	Flowers Point	Gosses Brook
Darbys Island	Flowers Pond	

Gosses Point	Holloways Rock	Karen's Point
Grandfathers Point	Hookeys Hill	Kate's Hole
Grandfathers Pond	Hookeys Hole (2)	Katie's Rock
Grant's Pond	Hookeys Road	Kearleys Barren
Grant's Rocks	Hoskines Island	Kearleys Gullies
Greeks Pond	Houses Point	Kellys Gulch
Greenhorns Rock	Howard's Side	Kellys Rock
Greens Bight (3)	Hoyles Cove	Kings Cove (4)
Greens Cove	Humphrys Point	Kings Pond
Gregorys Pond (2)	Hurdles Rock	Kit's Pond
Gullivers Point	Isaac's Berth	Kylie's Head
Gunners Cove	Isaac's Point	Laites Cove
Gunners Rock	Ivanys Cove	Laites Point
Gurrin's Brook	Ivanys Island	Lamberts Cove (2)
Guy's Rock (2)	Ivanys Pond	Lamberts Pond (2)
Hagdowns Point	Ivanys Rock	Larry's Ground
Halfhearters Gulch	J.B.'s Hill	Larry's Ledge
Halls Brook	Jack's Bight	Lawlors Pond
Hants Cove	Jack's Hill	Leonard's Beach
Harmons Cove	Jack's Pond (2)	Levi's Gulch
Harnums Path	Jack's Rocks	Levi's Rock
Harnums Point	Jacky's Berth	Lewis's Ledge
Harrises Brook	Jacky's Garden	Liars Cove
Harrison's Brook (2)	Jacobs Cove	Lisa's Rock
Harry's Gulch (2)	Jacobs Rocks	Lodges Cove (2)
Harry's Mountain	Janeses Ledge	Lodges Hill
Harry's Pond	Jerry's Brook	Lodges Point
Harveys Rock	Jerry's Rock	Lodges Pond
Hatchers Ledge	Jespers Rock	Lovers Lane
Hayden's Point (2)	Jimmy's Hill (2)	Lowlers Pond
Heidi's Cove	Jimmy's Hole	Lushes Harbour
Hendersons Cove	Jim's Mesh	Lynches Garden
Hickmans Harbour (2)	Jim's Pond	Lynches Point
Hickmans Island	Joe's Hole	Maids Pond
Hiscocks Cove (2)	Joe's Rock	Mansfields Brook (2)
Hiscocks Head	Johnny's Droke	Manuels Island
Hiscocks Point	Johnny's Knob	Marches Beach (3)
Hiscocks Pond (2)	Johnny's Ledge	Marches Brook
Hiscocks Rock	Johnny's Marsh	Marches Cove
Hobbs Hole	John's Ground	Marches Garden
Hodders Cove (3)	Johnsons Cove	Marches Path
Hodders Rock	Jonathan's Cove	Marches Point (2)
Hodges Cove	Jones Pond	Marches Pond (3)
Hodges Hole	Jordan's Brook	Marcy's Rock
Hogans Wharf (2)	Kanes Beach	Margot's Cove
Holloways Pond	Kanes Rocks	Marion's Cove

Marky's Rocks (2)  
 Marshes Point  
 Martins Cove  
 Martins Dam  
 Martins Pond  
 Martins Rock  
 Martins Steady  
 Marty's Cove  
 Mary Ann's Head  
 Masters Head  
 Maude's Hill  
 Mays Brook  
 Mays Ground  
 Mays Pond  
 McGrath Cove  
 McGraths Cove (3)  
 Meaduses Rock  
 Michael's Head  
 Mick's Gully  
 Millers Pond (3)  
 Mills Marsh  
 Mills Siding (2)  
 Ministers Ponds  
 Ministers Rock  
 Moodys Pound  
 Morgans Island  
 Morgans Ledge  
 Mories Steadies<sup>21</sup>  
 Morleys Cove  
 Morrises Brook  
 Morrises Hole  
 Morriseys Point  
 Moses's Head  
 Moses's House  
 Mossy's Cove  
 Murphys Cove (2)  
 Murphys Point (3)  
 Neddy's Point  
 Neddy's Ponds  
 Ned's Cliff  
 Ned's Gulch (2)  
 Nellie's Head  
 Nell's Gully  
 Newhooks Point (2)  
 Nichols Head  
 Nichols Point  
 Nolans Pond  
 Normans Cove  
 Norrises Hill  
 Norrises Pond  
 Nortons Cove  
 Noseworthys Pond  
 Old Brick Yard  
 Old Track (2)  
 Oldfords Pond  
 Pacey's Pond  
 Passengers Cove (3)  
 Patty's Berth  
 Patty's Hill  
 Paul's Head  
 Pelleys Brook  
 Penneys Bight  
 Penneys Cove  
 Penneys Pond (2)  
 Perrys Pond  
 Peters Cove  
 Peters Path  
 Peters Point  
 Peters Shoal  
 Petleys Brook  
 Petleys Pond  
 Phillips Point  
 Pierces Cove  
 Pierceys Cove  
 Pierceys Ground  
 Pierceys Loop  
 Pierceys Point  
 Pikes Gulch  
 Pikes Point  
 Pinhorns Cove  
 Pinsents Brook  
 Pinsents Gullies  
 Pinsents Point  
 Pinsents Pond  
 Pippys Dock  
 Pitchers Path (2)  
 Pitchers Pond (2)  
 Pittmans Mesh  
 Pittmans Point (4)  
 Pittmans Pond  
 Polletts Cove (2)  
 Polletts Point  
 Polletts Pond  
 Popes Harbour (4)  
 Porters Point  
 Potato Patch  
 Pottles Cove (2)  
 Pottles Point  
 Powers Cove  
 Pynns Berth  
 Pynns Launchway  
 Queens Cove  
 Ralphs Cove  
 Ralphs Pond  
 Randells Cove  
 Randells Point  
 Ray's Pond  
 Reeds Room  
 Reids Point  
 Reuben's Gulch  
 Ricks Harbour (4)  
 Ricksons Harbour (4)  
 Ricksons Island  
 Rideouts Brook  
 Riders Brook  
 Riders Hill  
 Robinsons Bight (3)  
 Rob's Point  
 Rockwoods Cove  
 Rodgers Island  
 Rodgers Tickle  
 Roses Island  
 Rosses Light  
 Rovers Island  
 Roz's Island  
 Rubes Farm  
 Russells Cove (5)  
 Russells Point (2)  
 Ryans Ledge  
 Ryder Hill  
 Ryders Brook  
 Ryders Harbour  
 Ryders Hill  
 Sam's Cove  
 Sam's Gully

<sup>21</sup> Pronounced [məɹɪz 'stedɪz]

Sam's Island  
 Samsons Gully  
 Samsons Head  
 Samuel's Cove  
 Sandfords Land  
 Sandy's Berth  
 Sandy's Pond  
 Savages Gulch  
 Schoolmasters Gulch  
 Scillys Cove  
 Scotts Pond  
 Scotts Rock  
 Seiners Cove (2)  
 Seiners Rocks  
 Swards Cove  
 Swards Knob  
 Sharks Ledge  
 Sheep's Head  
 Sheppards Cove  
 Sheppards Hill  
 Sheppards Point  
 Sheppards Pond  
 Shorts Mill  
 Sibleys Cove (4)  
 Sibleys Point  
 Smilers Point  
 Smiths Brickyard  
 Smiths Cove  
 Smiths Point (2)  
 Smiths Rock  
 Smiths Steady  
 Smiths Turn  
 Smiths Wharf  
 Snails Head  
 Snooks Brook (4)  
 Snooks Harbour (2)  
 Solomons Island  
 Solomons Point  
 Solomons Pond  
 Sooky's Brook (4)  
 Sooleys Cove (3)  
 Spaniards Bay  
 Spaniards Cove (3)  
 Spaniards Head  
 Spaniards Pond  
 Spaniards Rock  
 Spillars Bight  
 Spillars Cove  
 Spillars Ledge  
 Spillars Tickle  
 Spraggs Cove (3)  
 Spraggs Point  
 Spraggs Pond (2)  
 Spurrells Pond (2)  
 Stantons Point  
 Steeds Point  
 Steeds Rock  
 Steers Farm  
 Stephen's Pond  
 Steve's Berth  
 Stockleys Pond (2)  
 Stones Gully  
 Stowes Hole  
 Stoyles Pond  
 Stoyles Rock  
 Streets Hill  
 Streets Pond  
 Strongs Island (2)  
 Strongs Land  
 Strongs Mesh  
 Strongs Point  
 Strongs Tickle (2)  
 Stumpy's Lane  
 Sullivans Island  
 Suttens Ground (2)  
 Suttens Marsh  
 Suttens Pond (2)  
 Suttens Rock  
 Swedes Cliff  
 Sweets Cliff  
 Taylors Cove  
 Taylors Point  
 Temples Knob (2)  
 Temples Point  
 Terrance's Pond  
 Thistles Berth  
 Thomases Beach  
 Thomases Brook (2)  
 Thomases Point (2)  
 Thomases Pond  
 Thornes Cove  
 Thornes Ledge  
 Thornes Shoal  
 Tibbets Beach  
 Tillers Pathend  
 Tilley's Cove  
 Tilley's Pathend  
 Tilley's Road  
 Tilley's Rock  
 Tilley's Water  
 Tite's Cove (4)  
 Tobias's Cove  
 Tommy's Rock  
 Tom's Rock  
 Torys Point  
 Trimms Rocks  
 Trippers Cove  
 Trippers Head  
 Tubby's Point  
 Uncles Cove  
 Verges Island (2)  
 Verges Pond (2)  
 Veys Berth  
 Veys Brook  
 Veys Pond (2)  
 Vince's Mill  
 Vokeys Point  
 Voyagers Island  
 Wallaces Mill  
 Wallicks Harbour (5)  
 Walters Berth  
 Walters Cove  
 Walters Head  
 Waltons Rock  
 Warfords Brook  
 Warrens Berth  
 Watsons Pond  
 Watty's Berth  
 Websters Point  
 Whales Brook  
 Whites Pond  
 Whiteway Pond  
 Wisemans Cove (2)  
 Wisemans Gulch

## d1. Adjective (including past participles and numerals) + Noun, as in GRASSY STEADY.

Aspey Brook (2)	Blind Hill	Fourth Pond
Aspey Cove	Blind Island	Foxy Rocks (2)
Aspey Point	Blind Turn	French Head (3)
Back Arm	Blue Cliff	Grassy Gully
Back Cove (5)	Blue Hill	Grassy Head
Back One <sup>22</sup>	Blue Hills	Grassy Island (3)
Back Road	British Harbour (4)	Grassy Point (2)
Back Shore	Broad Cove (9)	Grassy Steady
Bald Head (2)	Broad Lake	Green Bay (2)
Bald Nap (3)	Brown Knob	Green Cove (2)
Bare Mountain	Burnt Beach (2)	Green Gulch (3)
Beachy Cove (3)	Burnt Brook (2)	Green Head
Big Beach	Burnt Cove	Green Island (9)
Big Berth	Burnt Head	Green Point (8)
Big Bill	Burnt Hill	Hairy Grounds
Big Brook (3)	Burnt Point (6)	Hairy Hills
Big Catalina	Crooked Pond	Hard Cove
Big Cove (7)	Dark Gulch	Hard Point
Big Gulch	Dark Hole (8)	Hard Pond
Big Head	Dark Pond (2)	High Cliff (2)
Big Hill (2)	Deep Bight	High Marsh
Big Island (6)	Deep Cove (5)	High Mesh
Big Pond (15)	Double Head	Holy Ground
Big Tolt	Double Pond	Holy Rock
Birchy Cove	Double Ponds	Hungry Cove (2)
Birchy Hill	Easter Brook	Hungry Rock
Birchy Island	Easter Head (2)	Inner Gulch
Birchy Point (3)	Easter Mesh	Inner Point
Birchy Pond (5)	Easter Point (2)	Inside Bank
Birchy Steadies	Easter Pond	Inside Hummock
Black Brook (2)	Easter Tickle (2)	Inside Pond
Black Gulch (2)	Eastern Ground	Inside Rock
Black Gullies	English Head (3)	Inside Steady
Black Head (4)	First Gully	Kelpy Rock
Black Hole	First Pond (6)	Little Brook
Black Point (5)	First Steady (2)	Little Cliff
Black Pond	Flat Head	Little Cove
Black Rock (6)	Flat Island (3)	Little Gut
	Flat Point (2)	Little Harbour (8)
	Flat Rock (3)	Little Head
	Flat Rocks (5)	Little Island (3)
		Little Pond (7)

<sup>22</sup> This is a proform representing *pond*.

Little Ridge	New Harbour	Round Cove
Little Tolt	New Ledge (2)	Round Cove
Logy Ledge	North Bill	Round Harbour (4)
Long Beach	North Head	Round Island
Long Cove (5)	North Pond	Round Pond (10)
Long Gulch	Northeast Arm (4)	Rugged Gulch
Long Gully	Northeast Point	Rusty Head
Long Harbour (4)	Norther Cove (2)	Sacred Pond
Long Island	Norther Ground (2)	Safe Cove
Long Mesh	Norther Head (5)	Salt Lake
Long Point (12)	Northern Bight (3)	Sandy Beach (4)
Long Pond (25)	Northern Cove (3)	Sandy Cove (3)
Long Ponds	Northern Island	Sandy Ground (2)
Long Rock (5)	Northerwest Brook	Sandy Holes
Long Rocks	Northwest Arm	Sandy Point (3)
Low Point (3)	Northwest Brook	Savage Cove
Lower Beach	Northwest Pond (6)	Second Gully
Lower Bill	Northwest Ponds	Second Pond (12)
Lower Brook (3)	Offer Ground	Second Steady (2)
Lower Cove (2)	Offer Hummock	Shoal Cove (2)
Lower Island (2)	Offer Island	Shoal Harbour (3)
Lower Point	Offer Rock (3)	Shoal Point (3)
Lower Pond	Old Cove	Shoal Rock
Lucky Ledge	Old Dock (2)	Shoal Tickle
Maggoty Cove	Old Mill	Sleepy Cove (2)
Main Street	Old Track	Sleepy Pond
Middle Berth (2)	Outer Point (2)	Slippery Rock
Middle Bill	Outside Pond	Smooth Gulch
Middle Brook (3)	Pointy Beach	Souther Bight
Middle Cliff (2)	Pumbley Cove (2)	Souther Bill
Middle Cove (2)	Puzzling Point	Souther Cove
Middle Ground (4)	Ragged Island	Souther Head
Middle Head (2)	Ragged Rocks (2)	Souther Island
Middle Island (2)	Red Beach (3)	Souther Point (3)
Middle Path	Red Cliff (5)	Southern Gully
Middle Point	Red Cove (2)	Southern Head
Middle Pond (5)	Red Head (3)	Southern Pinnacle
Middle Steady (2)	Red Point (2)	Southwest Arm
Mousey Island	Red Rock	Southwest Brook (5)
Muddy Brook	Red Rocks (3)	Southwest Cove (4)
Muddy Gully	Red Turn	Southwest Pond (2)
Muddy Hole (2)	Rocky Brook	Southwest Rock (2)
Muddy Pond (5)	Rocky Gullies	Square Cliff (2)
Muddy Rock	Rocky Island (2)	Square Pond
New Ground	Rocky Point	Straight Shore (3)
	Rocky Pond (12)	

Sunken Rock (3)	Upper Steady (2)	White Knobs
Third Gully	Wester Cove (6)	White Point (9)
Third Pond (3)	Wester Ground (2)	White Rock (5)
Thwartships Pond	Wester Gullies	White Rocks
Trouty Brook	Wester Head (5)	Whitey Rock
Trouty Harbour	Wester Ledge	Wild Bight
Trouty Point	Wester Point (6)	Wild Cove
Trouty Pond	Wester Rock	Windy Gap
Trouty Rock	Western Cove	Windy Head (2)
Unknown Pond	Western Gullies	Witless Bay
Upper Brook	Western Head	Woody Head (3)
Upper Cove (3)	Western Mesh	Woody Island
Upper Head (2)	Western Pond	Woody Point (2)
Upper Island (3)	White Ground (3)	Yellow Mesh
Upper Point	White Head	
Upper Pond	White Island	

d2. Determiner + Adjective + Noun, as in THE STRAIGHT SHORE.

The Big Berth	The High Marsh
The Big Bight	The High Mesh
The Big Cove	The High Point
The Big Head (2)	The High Rock
The Big Hill	The Holy Rock
The Big Hills	The Long Gulch
The Big Mesh	The Long Path
The Big Pond	The Long Pond (3)
The Big Pond (3)	The Long Ponds
The Black Brook	The Long Rock (2)
The Black Rock	The Long Run
The Black Rocks	The Low Country
The Dark Hole (2)	The Low Marsh
The Dark Holes	The Lower Brook
The Double Hills	The Lower Island
The Eastern Ground	The Lower Reef
The First Pond	The Main Brook
The Flat Point	The Middle Brook
The Grand Bank	The Middle Ground
The Green Island	The Muddy Pond
The Hard Cove	The North Pinnacle
The Hard Ground	The Northwest Pond
The High Country (3)	The Offer Ground
The High Land	The Offer Rock

The Old Road  
The Old Tilts<sup>23</sup>  
The Old Track (2)  
The Ragged Rocks  
The Red Rock  
The Round Hills  
The Round Pond (3)  
The Round Rock  
The Small Pond  
The Southern Pinnacle  
The Southwest Arm  
The Southwest Brook  
The Southwest Path  
The Straight Shore  
The Sunken Rock  
The Upper Island  
The Upper Pond  
The Upper Sandbank  
The White Cliff  
The White Ground  
The White Rock  
The Woody Hill

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<sup>23</sup> *DNE: TILT.*



## II. Complex Specific + Simple Generic

### II.i Three Elements

a1. [Noun + Noun] + Noun, as in **MOORING POINT GROUND**.

Angle Water Pond	Duck Pond Marshes
Ballast Cove Rock	Fish Cove Point
Bay Bulls Harbour	Fish Cove Pond (3)
Bay Bulls Island	Fishing Cove Head
Beaver Cove Head	Four Mile Ponds
Beaver Cove Rock	Fox Cove Point
Beaver Pond Gully (2)	Fox Cove Rock
Beaver Pond Hill	Fox Harbour Island
Beaver Pond Steadies	Fox Island Cove (2)
Berry Hill Road	Fox Island Point
Bill Pond Brook	Fox Pond Country
Blackduck Cove Head (2)	Gannet Cove Arm
Blackduck Cove Pond	Gin Cove Brook
Bluff Head Cove (5)	Gin Cove Head
Bluff Head Point	Gin Cove Pond
Bluff Head Pond (3)	Gold Mine Head
Bottom Bridge Brook	Goose Cove Point (2)
Bull Gulch Barrens	Gooseberry Cove Head
Bull Gulch Point	Gooseberry Cove Pond
Butter Cove Point	Grandy Cove Island
Cannon Head Cove	Grayple Rock Cove
Caplin Cove Pond	Gull Island Cove
Caplin Cove Rock	Gull Island Point
Chair Cove Head (2)	Gull Pond Gullies
Chance Cove Island (2)	Gull Rock Bight (2)
Chance Cove Point	Gully Pond Hill
Chappel Head Grounds	Halfway Gulch Ponds
Clay Pit Rock	Harp Island Point
Deer Cove Island	Hat Cove Brook
Deer Harbour Brook (2)	Hat Cove Pond
Deer Harbour Head (3)	Hat Cove Rock
Deer Harbour Island	Hatchet Cove Point
Deer Harbour Pond (3)	Hatchet Cove Pond (2)
Deer Harbour River	Hay Cove Point (2)
Deer Harbour Rock	Hay Cove Pond
Dog Cove Head (2)	Herring Cove Mesh
Dog Cove Ponds	Herring Cove Pond
	Herring Gulsh Point

Herring Point Cove  
 Herring Point Ground  
 Herring Point Rock  
 Holiday Hill Bridge  
 Hopeall Head Ground  
 Hopeall Saltwater Pond  
 Horse Cove Point (2)  
 Hotscald Mesh Gully  
 House Cove Head  
 Indian Island Cove  
 Indian Island Rock  
 Island Cove Head  
 Island Cove Point  
 Island Cove Pond (3)  
 Island Cove Rock  
 Island Point Cove  
 Island Pond Gully  
 Island Pond Steady  
 Island Rock Cove (3)  
 Jigging Hole Point  
 Kettle Cove Head  
 Kettle Path Pond (2)  
 Killick Mesh Brook  
 Kimber Head Gulch  
 Kimber Head Point  
 Ladder Cove Point  
 Lady Cove Head  
 Lady Cove Pond (3)  
 Lance Cove Head (2)  
 Lance Cove Pond (3)  
 Lead [led] Cove Point  
 Lead Cove Bight  
 Lynx Pond Steady  
 Maiden Island Point  
 Maiden Island Tickle  
 Moon Cove Pond (2)  
 Mooring Point Ground  
 Mouse Cove Head  
 Net Cove Point  
 Nine Angle Pond  
 Nine Island Pond (5)  
 Nut Cove Head (2)  
 Nut Cove Lookout  
 Nut Cove Pond  
 Nut Cove Rock  
 Ochre Pits Cove

Oil House Hill  
 Oil Jar Point  
 Otter Path Pond  
 Peace Cove Point  
 Penney Cove Point  
 Perlican Mesh Gullies  
 Pigeon Cove Point  
 Pigeon Head Cove  
 Pigeon Island Tickle  
 Pigeon Rock Point  
 Pillar Rock Cove  
 Point Cove Pond  
 Port Rexton Harbour  
 Port Rexton Harbour  
 Ram Head Rock  
 Random Harbour Pond (2)  
 Random Head Harbour (2)  
 Rexton Harbour Islands  
 Salmon Cove Head  
 Salmon Cove River  
 Salmon Point Cove  
 Schooner Rock Point  
 Shag Rock Ground (4)  
 Shear Cove Head  
 Sheep Head Cove  
 Ship Cove Pond  
 Slate Hill Pond  
 Slate Hill Road  
 Spook Cove Brook  
 Spook Cove Head  
 Spruce Gaze<sup>24</sup> Point  
 Stock Cove Head  
 Stock Cove Ledge  
 Stock Cove Point  
 Stone Island Ground  
 Swile Cove Pond  
 Swile Gulch Rock  
 Swile Rock Bight  
 Swile Rock Hill  
 Swile Rock Marsh  
 Tea Cove Point  
 Tea Cove Pond  
 Tea Pond Crossing  
 Three Corner Pond  
 Tickle Harbour Island

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<sup>24</sup> See *DNE GAZE*.

Tickle Harbour Point  
 Tickle Pond Path  
 Tolt Cove Point  
 Trout Pond Steadies (2)  
 War Head Cove  
 War Head Point  
 War Head Pond

War Head Steadies  
 Whirl Pond Road (2)  
 Whitewood Pond Path  
 Wind Cove Head  
 Wolf Head Cove  
 Wolf Point Pond  
 Yankee Hill Pond

a2. Determiner + [Noun + Noun] + Noun

The Whitewood Bottom Path

b1 [Adjective + Noun] + Noun, as in MUDDY HOLE BROOK.

Aspey Cove Pond (2)  
 Aspey Cove Steadies  
 Back Arm Ponds  
 Back Point Hill  
 Bald Head Cove (2)  
 Bald Head Pond  
 Bald Head Rocks  
 Bald Nap Brook  
 Bald Nap Point  
 Bald Nap Pond (3)  
 Beachy Cove Bank  
 Beachy Cove Ground  
 Big Beach Hill  
 Big Bill Pond  
 Big Brook Cove  
 Big Brook Ground  
 Big Brook Mountain  
 Big Brook Pond  
 Big Cove Point (2)  
 Big Island Pond  
 Big Island Tickle  
 Big Pond Steadies (2)  
 Big Rocks Hill  
 Big Spruce Hill<sup>25</sup>  
 Big Wood Head  
 Birchy Cove Island  
 Black Brook Pond  
 Black Cat Path

Black Cove Rock  
 Black Head Bight  
 Black Head Brook (2)  
 Black Head Ledge (2)  
 Black Head Point  
 Black Head Rock  
 Black Point Rock  
 Black River Pond  
 Black River Ridge  
 Blue Gull Pond  
 British Harbour Head  
 Broad Cove Brook  
 Broad Cove Head  
 Broad Cove Point  
 Broad Cove Pond  
 Broad Cove Road  
 Broad Cove Rocks  
 Broad Cove Station  
 Burnt Cove Point (2)  
 Burnt Cove Rock  
 Burnt Point Brook  
 Burnt Point Cove (2)  
 Burnt Point Ground  
 Burnt Point Pond (2)  
 Clearwater Pond  
 Cross Cove Beach  
 Cross Cove Ponds  
 Cross Cove Rock  
 Cross Pond Hill  
 Dark Hole Brook  
 Dark Hole Head  
 Dark Hole Path

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<sup>25</sup> Informant notes that he can remember the large spruce tree on this hill. This argues against the analysis Adj + (Noun + Noun).

Dark Hole Point (3)  
 Dark Hole River  
 Deep Bight Country  
 Deep Bight Pond  
 Deep Bight River (2)  
 Deep Water Cove (10)  
 Deep Water Point (4)  
 Deep Water Pond  
 Easter End Rock  
 Easter Head Rock  
 English Harbour Crossing  
 First Pond Mesh  
 Flat Rock Cove  
 Flat Rock Point  
 Foxy Rocks Pond  
 Gold Brook Valley  
 Golden Arm Park  
 Grassy Point Pond  
 Green Bay Brook  
 Green Bay Head (2)  
 Green Bay Point  
 Green Bay Pond  
 Green Bay Road  
 Green Bight Ponds  
 Green Island Cove (2)  
 Green Island Ground (2)  
 Green Island Point  
 Green Island Rock  
 Green Island Tickle  
 Green Point Cove  
 Green Point Rock (2)  
 Green Rock Brook  
 High Cliff Cove  
 High Rock Point  
 Highest Sail Rock  
 Hungry Cove Head  
 Icy Hill Gullies  
 Inside Country Pond  
 Little Catalina Harbour  
 Little Gut Brook  
 Little Gut Point  
 Little Harbour Gut  
 Little Harbour Island  
 Little Harbour Pond  
 Little Market Peak  
 Little Marsh Pond  
 Little Ridge Cove (2)  
 Little Ridge Head  
 Little Ridge Road  
 Little Ridge Rock  
 Long Cove Beach  
 Long Cove Head  
 Long Cove Lookout  
 Long Cove Pond (2)  
 Long Harbour Island (2)  
 Long Harbour Pond  
 Long Point Road  
 Long Pond Marsh  
 Low Point Brook  
 Lower Brook Pond  
 Maggoty Cove Pond  
 Middle Berth Rock  
 Middle Brook Pond  
 Middle Droke Hill  
 Middle Head Berth  
 Middle Head Cove  
 Middle Head Ground  
 Middle Head Pond  
 Middle Head Rock  
 Middle Point Rocks  
 Muddy Brook Brook  
 Muddy Brook Pond  
 Muddy Hole Brook  
 Narrow Gut Pond  
 New Chelsea Head  
 New Harbour Island  
 New Harbour Point (2)  
 New Harbour Pond (2)  
 New Harbour Rock  
 New Melbourne Bight  
 Northeast Arm Brook  
 Norther Cove Brook  
 Norther Head Cove (2)  
 Northern Bight Road  
 Northwest Arm Brook  
 Northwest Arm Pond  
 Old Dock Breaker  
 Old Dock Country  
 Old Dock Garden  
 Old Dock Pond  
 Old House Ground  
 Old House Point (2)

Old Road Hill  
 Old Room Point  
 Old Shop Brook  
 Old Shop Island  
 Old Shop Point  
 Old Shop Pond  
 Old Shop Steadies  
 Old Tilt Bight  
 Old Tilt Point  
 Old Wreck Cove  
 Ragged Island Ground  
 Ragged Rock Cove  
 Red Beach Head  
 Red Cliff Country  
 Red Cliff Pond  
 Red Cliff Ponds  
 Red Head Ground (3)  
 Red Head Point  
 Red Head Pond (2)  
 Red Hill Pond  
 Red Point Cove  
 Red Rock Cove  
 Red Rock Ground (2)  
 Red Rock Grounds  
 Rocky Pond Country (2)  
 Rocky Pond Road  
 Round Pond Brook  
 Round Pond Path  
 Sandy Cove Brook  
 Sandy Ground Berth  
 Sandy Point Brook  
 Sandy Pond Marsh  
 Second Brook Launchway  
 Shoal Harbour Hill

Shoal Harbour Pond (3)  
 Shoal Harbour River (2)  
 Sleepy Cove Point  
 South Port Island  
 Souther Cove Pond  
 Souther Mesh Pond  
 Souther Point Cove  
 Souther Point Ground  
 Southern Bight Brook  
 Southern Bight Head  
 Southwest Cove Point (2)  
 Southwest Pond Steady  
 Trouty Pond Steadies  
 Wester Bay Pond  
 Wester Cove Beach  
 Wester Cove Point (2)  
 Wester Cove Pond (2)  
 Wester End Ground  
 Wester Head Cove (2)  
 Wester Head Ground  
 White Head Gulch  
 White Hill Pond  
 White Point Cove  
 White Point Pond (2)  
 White Point Pont  
 White Point Shoals  
 White Rock Cove  
 White Rock Creek  
 White Spot Cove (2)  
 White Spot Island (2)  
 White Spot Shoal  
 Wild Cove Rock (2)  
 Windy Head Cove  
 Windy Head Point

b2. Determiner + [Adjective + Noun] + Noun

The Big Six Pond

The Burnt Cove Rock

c. [Noun + Genitive Inflection + Noun] + Noun, as in HEARTS EASE LEDGE.

Ambrose's Cove Gully  
 Andersons Cove Point  
 Baileys Cove Head

Baileys Cove Point  
 Baileys Cove Pond  
 Burgoynes Cove Head

Burgoynes Cove Pond (2)  
 Charles's Cove Point  
 Charlie's Pond Steady  
 Colliers Bay Brook  
 Colliers Bay Hill (2)  
 Colliers Bay Hills  
 Colliers Bay Point (2)  
 Colliers Bay Road  
 Cooks Cove Brook  
 Cooks Cove Pond (2)  
 Coopers Hill Road  
 Coopers Pond Steadies  
 Couliers Bay Mines  
 Couliers Bay Point  
 Courtney's Head Cove  
 Cramms Brook Marsh  
 Curley's Harbour Point  
 Daniel's Cove Head  
 Daniel's Cove Pond  
 Daniel's Cove Rock  
 Davy's Cove Brook  
 Davy's Pond Gully  
 Deans Cove Pond  
 Elliotts Cove Pond (2)  
 Fagans Cove Pond  
 Frenchmans Island Cove  
 Gables Cove Rock  
 Georges Brook Mead  
 Georges Brook Point  
 Georges Cove Brook (2)  
 Georges Cove Marsh  
 Georges Cove Point (3)  
 Georges Cove Pond  
 Georges Cove Rock  
 Greens Bight Ponds  
 Greens Harbour Point  
 Greens Harbour Rock  
 Gullivers Mill Pond  
 Gunners Cove Rock  
 Hayden's Cove Point  
 Hearts Ease Beach  
 Hearts Ease Bight  
 Hearts Ease Brook  
 Hearts Ease Head  
 Hearts Ease Ledge

Hearts Ease Point  
 Hearts Ease Pond (2)  
 Hearts Ease Rock  
 Hickmans Harbour Point (2)  
 Hickmans Harbour Pond  
 Hobbs Hole Bight  
 Hobbs Hole Island  
 Hodders Cove Pond  
 Hodges Cove Brook  
 Hodges Cove Island  
 Hodges Cove Pond  
 Irelands Eye Point  
 Ivanys Cove Point  
 Jack's Pond Country (2)  
 Jack's Pond Steadies  
 Jonathan's Cove Point  
 Kanes Beach Pond  
 Kings Hill Pond  
 Leonard's Beach Brook (2)  
 Leonard's Beach Head (2)  
 Leonard's Beach Point  
 Leonard's Beach Pond (3)  
 Lushes Harbour Point  
 Marty's Cove Brook  
 Marty's Cove Point  
 Marty's Cove Pond  
 Mays Bank Ground  
 Morgans Island Tickle  
 Morley's Cove Point  
 Morley's Cove Pond  
 Morley's Cove Rock  
 Morrises Hole Brook  
 Morrises Hole Pond  
 Murphys Cove Brook  
 Murphys Cove Point  
 Noel's Neck Point  
 Normans Cove Brook  
 Normans Cove Pond  
 Otters Cove Steady  
 Passengers Cove Gullies  
 Passengers Cove Point (2)  
 Passengers Cove Pond  
 Pat's Place Pond  
 Peter's Cove Point  
 Pitcher's Pond Brook  
 Popes Harbour Pond (4)

Queens Cove Hill  
 Rams Horn Head  
 Randells Point Road  
 Rextons Harbour River  
 Ricks Harbour Point  
 Ricksons Harbour Head  
 Ricksons Harbour Islands  
 Ricksons Harbour Islands (2)  
 Ricksons Harbour Pond (3)  
 Ricksons Harbour River (2)  
 Riders Brook Steadies  
 Riders Harbour Flats  
 Riders Harbour Point  
 Robinsons Bight Brook  
 Rolland's Cove Head  
 Rolland's Cove Pond  
 Russells Cove Country (2)  
 Samuel's Cove Pond  
 Sibleys Cove Brook  
 Sibleys Cove Pond (7)  
 Snooks Harbour Pond (3)  
 Sooleys Cove Head  
 Sooleys Cove Point  
 Spillars Cove Bight  
 Spillars Cove Brook  
 Spillars Cove Island  
 Spraggs Cove Brook  
 Spraggs Cove Ponds  
 Stags Hill Pond (2)  
 Tappers<sup>26</sup> Hill Pond  
 Tite's Cove Brook  
 Tite's Cove Pond  
 Trippers Cove Pond<sup>27</sup>  
 Wallicks Harbour Point (2)  
 Wallicks Harbour Rock  
 Whales Back Cove (2)  
 Whales Back Pond  
 Whales Back Rock  
 Whales Brook Pond  
 Wisemans Cove Road

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<sup>26</sup> English surname in Seary, 1977: 473.

<sup>27</sup> [τρίπρζ κὸν ῥᾶν]. As there is no surname TRIPPER, this item is transcribed *Trappers Cove Pond*.

## d. [Noun + Noun + Genitive Inflection] + Noun, as in SAM WARREN'S POND.

Aaron Day's Rock	Jim Piercey's Berth
Aaron Stone's Mesh	Jim Reid's Cove
Ab Martin's Place	Jim Reid's Point
Adam Mesh's Pond	Jim Rowe's Hill
Al Simms's Path	Jim Whey's Point
Annie Lynch's Cove	Jimmy Day's Head
Aunt Louise's Pond	Jimmy Hookey's Pond
Aunt Mary's Hill	Jimmy Kelly's Berth
Ben Bugden's Mill*	Jimmy Rowe's Pond
Ben Day's Beach (2)	Jimmy Rowe's Pond Path
Ben Sampson's Berth	Joe Anderson's Hole
Ben Sampson's Cove	Joe King's Marsh
Benny Day's Beach	Joe Louis's Pond
Benny Lewis's Gully	Joe Lutter's Pond
Bill Hopkins's Berth	Joe Martin's Cove
Bill Hyde's Rock	Joe Verge's Cove
Bill Miller's Well	Joe Verge's Point
Bill Morrissey's Point	John Charles's Gully
Bill Reid's Pond	John Charles's Hill
Bill-Jim Holloway's Pond	John Cooper's Pond
Bob George's Pond	John Diamond's Garden
Bob Ryan's Pond	John Drover's Pond
Bobby Dodge's Cove	John George's Brook
Cal Warren's Berth	John George's Cove
Captain Jack's Island	John Hickey's Cove (2)
Charlie Doone's Land	John King's Cove
Claude Eddy's Pond	John Newhook's Hill
Eli Frost's Appletree	John Newhook's Pond
Eli Hodder's Gulch	John Newhook's Pond
Father Martin's Island	John Pelley's Brook
Father Morris's Pond	John Rowe's Path
Frank Pynn's Path	John Smith's Point
George Goobie's Pond	John White's Cliff
Granny Temple's Marsh	John White's Cove
Granny Wallace's Hill	John Williams's Country
Granny Wallace's Hole	John Williams's Pond
Harry Reid's Pond	Johnny Churchill's Point
Henry Gooseberry's Ponds	Johnny Cooper's Pond
Isaac John's Pond	Johnny King's Point
Jack Harris's Berth	Johnny Pelley's Brook
Jack Mackey's Pond	Johnny Stone's Brook (2)
Jacky Chard's Head	Johnny Stone's Pond



Ky Burt's Path  
 Levi Diamond's Gardens  
 Little Dartmans Pond  
 Maddie Avis's Cove  
 Maddie Avis's Point  
 Maggie Parson's Hill  
 Martin Eddy's Cove  
 Martin Miller's Shoal  
 Martin Thorne's Rock  
 Mary Rodger's Point  
 Matthew Abbot's Point  
 Mattie Byrne's Brook  
 Mattie Byrne's Pond  
 Moe Baker's Point  
 Morris Murphy's Point  
 Mr. Don's Pond  
 Nat Mills's Point  
 Ned George's Gulch  
 Old George's Cove  
 Old Joe's Hill  
 Old McCarthy's Marsh  
 Old Stoyles's Pond  
 Paddy Murphy's Pond  
 Parker Harris's Garden  
 Paul Burry's Knob  
 Phil White's Island  
 Philly White's Pond  
 Raymond Penny's Berth

Robin Hoods Beach (2)  
 Robin Hoods Pond (2)  
 Sally Hunt's Hole (2)  
 Sam Warren's Pond  
 Sam White's Cove  
 Stevie John's Berth  
 Sue Saunders's Pond  
 Tom Jones's Cove  
 Tom Jones's Pond  
 Tom Jones's Ponds  
 Tom King's Gulch  
 Tom Laite's Pond  
 Tom Randell's Pond  
 Tom Seward's Cove  
 Tommy Dean's Rock  
 Tommy Thorne's Gulsh  
 Tommy Thorne's Point  
 Uncle Ben's Mill (2)  
 Uncle Bob's Beach  
 Uncle Henry's Hill  
 Uncle Jim's Gully  
 Uncle March's Point  
 Uncle Noah's Berth  
 Uncle Sam's Pond  
 Uncle Tommy's Rock  
 Uncle Uriah's Path

e. [Adjective + Noun + Genitive Inflection] + Noun, as in OLD FELLOWS COVE.

Dead Mans Pond  
 Old Fellows Cove (2)  
 Old Mans Island

Old Mans Rock  
 Old Womans Cove (2)

## II.ii Four Elements

a. < [Noun + Noun] + Noun > + Noun, as in PIGEON COVE POINT GROUND.

Bluff Head Cove Brook  
 Bluff Head Cove Pond  
 Deer Harbour Head Cove  
 Hatchet Cove Pond Lookout  
 Hatchet Cove Pond Tolt  
 Launch Cove Pond Brook

Pigeon Cove Point Ground  
 Ram Head Cove Pond  
 Random Head Harbour Pond  
 Spook Cove Head Beach  
 Swile Rock Hill Road  
 Tickle Harbour Point Cove

b. < [Adjective + Noun] + Noun > + Noun, as in OLD SHOP POND STEADIES.

Green Bay Head Ponds  
Green Island Cove Pond  
Middle Droke Hill Meadow

Old Shop Pond Steadies  
White Hill Pond Gullies

c. < [Noun + Genitive Inflection + Noun] + Noun > + Noun, as in IRELANDS EYE POINT HOLE.

Hearts Ease Rock Ground

Irelands Eye Point Hole

d. < [Noun + Noun + Genitive Inflection] + Noun > + Noun, as in SIM WEST'S POND PATH.

Jim Rowe's Hill Road

Sim West's Pond Path

e. < [Adjective + Noun + Genitive Inflection] + Noun > + Noun, as in OLD FELLOWS COVE ROCK.

Old Fellows Cove Point  
Old Fellows Cove Pond

Old Fellows Cove Rock

f. < Adjective + [Noun + Genitive Inflection + Noun] > + Noun, as in LITTLE HEARTS EASE GULLY.

Little Trippers Cove Pond

g. < Adjective + [Noun + Noun] > + Noun, as in LOWER LADY COVE POND.

Lower Brook Cove Point  
Lower Lady Cove Pond

Upper Deer Harbour Ponds

### III. Simple Specific + Complex Generic

#### III.i Three Elements

a1. Adjective + [Adjective + Noun], as in LOWER RED ROCK.

Big Long Pond  
 Big Southwest Pond  
 First Long Pond  
 First Round Pond  
 Inside Double Gullies  
 Inside Easter Rock  
 Little High Cliff  
 Little Long Pond  
 Lower Black Head (2)  
 Lower Red Rock  
 Lower Rocky Brook  
 Lower Rocky Pond  
 Lower Sandy Point  
 Lower Shoal Harbour (2)  
 Northeast Round Pond

Old Sandy Ground  
 Outside Double Gully  
 Outside Easter Rock  
 Second Long Pond  
 Second Pointy Beach  
 Second Round Pond  
 Small Bakeapple Pond  
 Small Southwest Pond  
 Third Round Pond  
 Upper Rocky Brook (2)  
 Upper Rocky Pond  
 Upper Sandy Point  
 Upper Shoal Harbour  
 Upper Shoal Harbour  
 Western Long Pond

a2. Determiner + Adjective + [Adjective + Noun], as in THE LOWER ROCKY POND.

The Lower Rocky Pond

The Upper Rocky Pond

b1. Adjective + [Noun + Noun], as in LOWER INDIAN SHOAL.

Big Bakeapple Pond  
 Big Dam Pond  
 Big Drake Pond  
 Big Duck Pond  
 Big Gull Pond (2)  
 Big Indian Island  
 Big Lance Cove  
 Big Mosquito Cove  
 Big Mosquito Point  
 Big Peace Cove  
 Big Stock Cove  
 Big Stone Island  
 Big Tea Pond  
 Big Wolf Head  
 East Random Head (2)  
 Great Mosquito Cove  
 Inner Ballast Cove  
 Inner Berth Rock  
 Inner Gland Bank  
 Inside Tickle Pond  
 Little Beaver Pond  
 Little Dam Pond (2)

Little Gull Pond (2)  
 Little Hodder Pond  
 Little Indian Island  
 Little Island Pond  
 Little Lance Cove  
 Little March Pond  
 Little Mosquito Cove  
 Little Nut Cove  
 Little Peace Cove  
 Little Peak Pond  
 Little Stock Cove  
 Little Stone Island  
 Little Tea Pond  
 Little Wolf Head (2)  
 Long Boar Pond  
 Long Saddle Bight  
 Lower Bird Island  
 Lower Chance Cove  
 Lower Figure-eight Pond  
 Lower Gull Rock  
 Lower Indian Shoal  
 Lower Island Point

Lower Lobster Cove  
 Lower Niagara Head  
 Lower Tickle Pond  
 Middle Lance Cove (4)  
 North Bird Island  
 Old Glover Road  
 Old Salmon Cove  
 Outer Ballast Cove  
 Outer Gland Bank  
 Outside Country Pond  
 Round Boar Pond  
 Small Duck Pond  
 South Bird Island

Souther Duck Rock  
 Upper Bird Island  
 Upper Black Head  
 Upper Chance Cove  
 Upper Duck Pond  
 Upper Gull Pond  
 Upper Gull Rock  
 Upper Island Point  
 Upper Lobster Cove  
 Upper Niagara Head  
 Upper Rattle Point  
 Upper Tickle Pond  
 Wester Duck Rock

b2. Determiner + Adjective + [Noun + Noun], as in **THE OLD COUNTRY PATH**.

The Big Pigeon Scrape

The Old Country Path

c. Adjective + [Noun + Genitive Inflection + Noun], as in **LITTLE FROSTS POND**.

Big Frosts Pond  
 Big Hodges Cove  
 Big Rin'ers Pond  
 Big Snooks Brook  
 Big Suttons Pond  
 Little Coopers Pond (2)  
 Little Frosts Pond  
 Little Hodges Cove  
 Little Morley's Cove  
 Little Normans cove  
 Little Rin'ers Pond  
 Little Snooks Brook  
 Little Suttons Pond

Lower Charlie's Pond  
 Lower Cummings Rock  
 Lower Manuels Rock  
 Lower Tuckers Rocks  
 Northeast Bakers Pond  
 Southwest Bakers Pond  
 Upper Charlie's Pond  
 Upper Flowers Cove  
 Upper Manuels Rock  
 Upper Sooleys Cove  
 Upper Suttons Pond  
 Upper Tuckers Rocks

d. Noun + Genitive Inflection + [Noun + Noun], as in **HELLS GRAYPLE GROUND**.

Hells Grayple Ground

### III.ii Four Elements

a. Adjective + < [Noun + Noun] + Noun >, as in **OUTSIDE HARE RIDGE POND**.

Inside Hare Ridge Pond

Lower Lance Cove Head

Lower Ram Head Point  
 Old Bull Gulch Berth  
 Outside Hare Ridge Pond

Upper Brook Cove Point  
 Upper Ram Head Point

b. Adjective + < [Adjective + Noun] + Noun >, as in **FIRST WESTER COVE POND**.

Big Deep Bight Pond  
 First Old Shop Pond  
 First Wester Cove Pond  
 Inside Old Shop Pond  
 Little Deep Bight Pond  
 Lower Green Island Cove

Lower Little Ridge Beach  
 Lower Middle Head Cove  
 Second Old Shop Pond  
 Upper Green Island Cove  
 Wester Second Spredaeagle Pond

c. Adjective + < [Noun + Genitive Inflection + Noun] + Noun >, as in **UPPER SOOLEYS COVE POINT**.

Inside Cain's Beach Pond

Upper Sooleys Cove Point

d. Adjective + < [Adjective + Noun + Genitive Inflection] + Noun >

Inside Little Harveys Rock

#### **IV Complex Specific + Complex Generic**

a. <Noun + Noun> + <Noun + Noun>, as in **RANDOM HARBOUR ISLAND POND**.

Island Cove Island Pond  
 Maiden Island Trap Berth  
 Random Harbour Tickle Pond

Random Head Island Pond  
 Random Head Island Pond

b. <Noun + Noun> + <Adjective + Noun>, as in **NUT COVE OUTSIDE POND**.

Nut Cove Big Pond  
 Nut Cove Outside Pond

Salmon Cove Big Pond

c. <Noun + Noun + Genitive Inflection> + <Noun + Noun>, as in **JOHN CHARLES'S DAM PONDS**.

Ben Bugden's Dam Pond  
 John Charles's Dam Ponds

Johnny Stone's Dam Pond

**Will Benson's Dam Pond**

d. <Noun + Genitive Inflection + Noun> + <Noun + Noun>, as in **TOMMY'S HEAD GARDEN POND**.

Colliers Bay Gull Pond  
George's Cove First Pond (2)

**Tommy's Head Garden Pond**

e. <Noun + Genitive Inflection + Noun> + <Adjective + Noun>, as in **HICKMANS HARBOUR LOWER POINT**.

Daniel's Cove Big Pond (2)  
Daniel's Cove Long Pond (2)  
Daniel's Cove Small Pond  
Hickmans Harbour Big Pond (2)  
Hickmans Harbour Lower Point  
Hickmans Harbour Upper Point  
Irelands Eye Inner Point  
Otters Cove Little Pond

**Ricksons Harbour Lower Island**  
**Ricksons Harbour Outside Pond**  
**Russells Cove Lower Point**  
**Sibleys Cove Big Pond**  
**Sibleys Cove Small Pond**  
**Spraggs Cove Inside Pond**  
**Tite's Cove Inside Pond**

f. <Adjective + Noun> + <Noun + Noun>

**Red Head Fishing Ground**

g. <Adjective + Noun> + <Adjective + Noun>, as in **OFFER GROUND LOWER POINT**.

Aspey Cove Big Pond (2)  
Aspey Cove First Pond  
Big Brook Big Pond  
Big Brook Small Pond

**Cross Cove Long Pond**  
**Cross Cove Second Pond**  
**Cross Cove Third Pond**  
**Offer Ground Low Point**

h. <Adjective + Noun + Genitive Inflection> + <Noun + Noun>

**Little Alfred's Spar Pond**

**II.v Names Including Prepositional Phrase Modifiers****II.v.i Simple Head + Simple Object**

a1. Noun + <Preposition + Noun>

Island in Traytown

a2. Noun + <Preposition + Determiner + Noun>

-

Back of the Point  
Point of the Island

Pond on the Hill  
Rock of the Island

a3. Determiner + Noun + <Preposition + Determiner + Noun>

The Rock of the Island

### **II.v.ii Simple Head + Complex Object**

a. Determiner + Noun + <Preposition + Noun + Noun>

The Bottom of Deer Harbour

The Broad of Bellevue Beach

b1. Noun + <Preposition + Adjective + Noun>

Backside of Long Harbour  
Point of Old Duffy

Point of Red Head  
Pond Below Long Pond

b2. Determiner + Noun + <Preposition + Adjective + Noun>

The Backside of Long Harbour

b3. Determiner + Noun + <Preposition + Determiner + Adjective + Noun>

The Knob of the High Country

c. Noun + <Preposition + Noun + Plural Inflection + Noun>

Banks of Grates Cove

Bay of Hearts Cove

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d. Noun + <Preposition + Noun + Genitive Inflection + Noun>

Backside of Wallicks Harbour

### **II.v.iii Complex Head + Simple Object**

a1. Adjective + Noun + <Preposition + Noun>

Lower Point of Freshwater  
 North Bill of Spillars  
 Upper Point of Freshwater

North Side of Elliston

a2. Determiner + Adjective + Noun + <Preposition + Noun>

The Souther Bill of Spillars  
 The South Side of Elliston

The White Head of Maberley

a3. Adjective + Noun + <Preposition + Determiner + Noun>

Easter End of the Island (2)  
 Lower Cove of the Head  
 Lower End of the Harbour

Lower Rock of the Head (2)  
 Upper End of the Harbour  
 Wester End of the Island

a4. Determiner + Adjective + Noun + <Preposition + Determiner + Noun>

The Lower End of the Lake

The Sunken Rock of the Island

b. Adjective + Noun + Noun + <Preposition + Noun>

Black Brook Droke of Woods

## II.v.iv Complex Head + Complex Object

a. Adjective + Noun + <Preposition + Adjective + Noun>

Big Head of Spreadeagle Island  
 Easter Head of British Harbour

Inside Rock of Green Island

b. Adjective + Noun + <Preposition + Noun + Noun>

Long Point of Bull Gulch  
 Lower Bill of Dildo Head  
 Northwest Arm of Deer Harbour  
 Upper Bill of Dildo Head



c. **Determiner + Adjective + Noun + <Preposition + Noun + Genitive Inflection + Noun>**

**The Northeast Angle of George's Pond**







