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

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

by

Trevor Porter

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Memorial University of Newfoundland

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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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Trevor Porter
12 December 1998
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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. Early writers often traced the names of cities, towns, rivers and other interesting places back to individuals and events, often providing fanciful
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 19th 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 Easther 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 (xliii-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\(^2\)

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

\(^2\) 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. 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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3 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."  

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 toponomy.

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4 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 Canadana. 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. They were instructed to specify all of the local place-names by referring to specially prepared maps.

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5 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.

6 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. Handcock 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 (Handcock 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. Handcock 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. 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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7 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 Averni 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.  

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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8 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. 9

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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9 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 [d3enz ow:ll] 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 [d3ownz o w 1], 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 [lz] 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. 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

Name

Functional

Elements

Parts of

Speech

Toponymic

Components

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.

10 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. 11

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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11 For the purpose of this discussion, I accept this analysis realizing, however, that there may be others.
Figure 1

a1. Noun
a2. Determiner + Noun

Name

Functional Elements

Parts of Speech

Toponymic Components

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

Figure 2

b. Determiner + Noun

Name

Functional Elements

Parts of Speech

Toponymic Components

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.1, both the specific and the generic components are simple. That is, there is no modification within the individual components. In II.2, the modifying component is complex and the noun head simple and, in II.3, vice versa. Both of these subcategories are divided into names with three and four elements. Finally, in II.4, 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.1 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, (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.¹²

Figure 3

a1. Noun + Noun
a2. Determiner + Noun + Noun

Name

Determine

H

The

Mill Pond

M

Mill Pond

H

Mill Pond

M

Mill Pond

H

Mill Pond

Specific

Generic

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

¹² Some analysts might interpret the occasional noun-noun construction as a compound rather than a modifier-head sequence.
Examples include **STAGES ROCK**, **PEBBLES BEACH**, **GRATES POINT** and **RAGS COVE**.

Examples include **PATTY’S HILL**, **ANNIE’S POINT**, **BAILEYS COVE** and **HANTS COVE**.
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.11 Complex Specific + Simple Generic

The names in this subcategory have either three (group II.11.i) or four (group II.11.ii) elements\textsuperscript{13} 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.11.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.1 are followed with some emendation.

\textsuperscript{13} 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. \([\text{Noun} + \text{Noun}] + \text{Noun}\)
a2. \(\text{Determiner} + [\text{Noun} + \text{Noun}] + \text{Noun}\)

Name

Functional Elements

Parts of Speech

Toponymic Components

Examples include ANGLE WATER COVE, BALLAST COVE ROCK and THE WHITWOOD BOTTOM PATH.
Examples include BALD HEAD ROCKS, DARK HOLE POINT, NORTHER COVE BROOK and
THE BURNT COVE ROCK.
**Figure 9**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Courtney's Head Cove</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Functional Elements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parts of Speech</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toponymic Components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>John Smith's Point</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Functional Elements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parts of Speech</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toponymic Components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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) (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. i  Four Elements

Five of the seven divisions in this group are composed of patterns similar to those in II. 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. 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. II. i> + noun and are represented by the following diagrams.
Figure 12  a. $<\text{[Noun + Noun] + Noun}> + \text{Noun}$

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

Figure 13  b. $<\text{[Adjective + Noun] + Noun}> + \text{Noun}$
Examples include Old Shop Pond Steadies, Green Bay Head Ponds and Green Island Cove Pond.

Figure 14  c. \([\text{Noun} + \text{Genitive Inflection} + \text{Noun}] + \text{Noun}\) + Noun

Examples include Hearts Ease Rock Ground and Irelands Eye Point Hole.
Figure 15  

d. \([\text{Noun} + \text{Noun} + \text{Genitive Inflection}] + \text{Noun} > + \text{Noun}\)

Examples include \text{Jim Rowe's Hill Road} and \text{Sim West's Pond Path}. 
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.
Examples include LITTLE TRIPPERS COVE POND and LITTLE HEARTS EASE GULLY.
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]: HILLS 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 BIG DRAKE POND, BIG MOSQUITO POINT, THE OLD COUNTRY PATH AND THE BIG PIGEON SCRAPE.

**Figure 21**

**c. Adjective + [Noun + Genitive Inflection + Noun]**

```
Name

Little Morley's Cove

Functional Elements

D
Little

H
Morley's Cove

Parts of Speech

Adjective

Noun + Genitive Inflection

Noun

Toponymic Components

Specific

Specific

Generic
```

Examples include LITTLE MORLEY'S COVE, BIG SUTTONS POND, UPPER CHARLIE'S POND and UPPER MANUELS ROCK.

**Figure 22**

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

```
Name

Hells Grayple Ground

Functional Elements

M
Hells

H
Grayple Ground

Parts of Speech

Noun + Genitive Inflection

Noun

Noun

Toponymic Components

Specific

Specific

Generic
```
Examples include HELL'S 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.\(^{14}\)

II.III.i 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)

---

\(^{14}\) 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.

Example includes LOWER LANCE COVE HEAD, INSIDE HARE RIDGE POND, OUTSIDE HARE RIDGE POND and UPPER BROOK COVE POINT.
**Figure 24**

b. Adjective + 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Functional Elements</th>
<th>Parts of Speech</th>
<th>Toponymic Components</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Wester Cove Pond</td>
<td>M First</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
<td>Specific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H Wester Cove Pond</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
<td>Specific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M Wester Cove</td>
<td>Noun Specific</td>
<td>Generic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H Pond</td>
<td>Noun Specific</td>
<td>Generic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Figure 25**

c. Adjective + 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Functional Elements</th>
<th>Parts of Speech</th>
<th>Toponymic Components</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Sooleys Cove Point</td>
<td>M Upper</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
<td>Specific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H Sooleys Cove Point</td>
<td>Noun + Genitive Inflection</td>
<td>Specific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M Sooleys Cove</td>
<td>Noun Specific</td>
<td>Generic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H Point</td>
<td>Noun Specific</td>
<td>Generic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples include **UPPER SOOLEYS COVE POINT** and **INSIDE CAIN'S BEACH POND**.
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. \(<\text{Noun} + \text{Noun}> + <\text{Noun} + \text{Noun}>\)

Name 

Random Head Island Pond

Functional Elements

M

Random Head

H

Island Pond

Parts of Speech

Noun

Noun

Specific

Specific

Toponymic Components

Specific

Generic

Specific

Generic

Examples include \text{RANDOM HEAD ISLAND POND}, \text{ISLAND COVE ISLAND POND}, \text{RANDOM HARBOUR TICKLE POND} and \text{MAIDEN ISLAND TRAP BERTH}.

Figure 28  

b. \(<\text{Noun} + \text{Noun}> + <\text{Adjective} + \text{Noun}>\)

Name 

Salmon Cove Big Pond

Functional Elements

M

Salmon Cove

H

Big Pond

Parts of Speech

Noun

Noun

Adjective

Noun

Toponymic Components

Specific

Generic

Specific

Generic

Examples include \text{SALMON COVE BIG POND}, \text{NUT COVE BIG POND} AND \text{NUT COVE OUTSIDE POND}. 
Figure 29

c. \(<\text{Noun} + \text{Noun} + \text{Genitive Inflection}> + <\text{Noun} + \text{Noun}>\)

Examples include \text{Ben Bugden’s Dam Pond}, \text{John Charles’s Dam Pond} and \text{William Benson’s Dam Pond}.

Figure 30
d. \(<\text{Noun} + \text{Genitive Inflection} + \text{Noun}> + <\text{Noun} + \text{Noun}>\)
Examples include TOMMY'S HEAD GARDEN POND, COLLIERS BAY GULL POND and GEORGES COVE FIRST POND.

**Figure 31**

\[ e. <\text{Noun} + \text{Genitive Inflection} + \text{Noun}> + <\text{Adjective} + \text{Noun}> \]

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

**Figure 32**

\[ f. <\text{Adjective} + \text{Noun}> + \text{Noun} + \text{Noun}> \]
Examples include **RED HEAD FISHING GROUND**.

**Figure 33**

*<Adjective + Noun> + <Adjective + Noun>*

Name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functional Elements</th>
<th>Offer Ground Lower Point</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offer</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parts of Speech</th>
<th>Offer Ground</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjective</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific</td>
<td>Generic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toponymic Components</th>
<th>Specific</th>
<th>Specific</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Examples include: THE BOTTOM OF DEER HARBOUR and THE BROAD OF BELLEVUE BEACH.
Examples include \textsc{Backside of Long Harbour}, \textsc{The Backside of Long Harbour} and \textsc{The Knob of the High Country}.
Examples include BANKS OF GRATES COVE and BAY OF HEARTS COVE.
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 MABERYL; (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.
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>

Name

Functional Elements

Parts of Speech

Toponymic Components

Examples include INSIDE ROCK OF GREEN ISLAND and EASTER HEAD OF BRITISH HARBOUR.
Examples include LONG POINT OF BULL GULCH and LOWER BILL OF DILDO HEAD.
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.i.i.v, 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 I 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.
Bibliography

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.

ABREVIATIONS:
1. CNS = Centre for Newfoundland Studies at Memorial University of Newfoundland's Queen Elizabeth II Library.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Subcategory</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Subgroup</th>
<th>Diagram</th>
<th>Parts of Speech Pattern</th>
<th>Toponymic Pattern</th>
<th>Functional Formula</th>
<th>Number of Items</th>
<th>Percentage of Total</th>
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<td>M + H + &lt;C + m + h&gt;</td>
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<td>43</td>
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<td>D + A + N + &lt;P + N + Gen + N&gt;</td>
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<td>m + h + H + &lt;C + m + h&gt;</td>
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**TOTAL:** 2739
**LEGEND**

- () Possible Element
- {} Implied Element
- || Additional Levels of Modification (Depending on Figure)
- <>

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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

a1. Single Noun, as in MONROE.

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

1. 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
Bear Pond
Bear Cove
Bear Pond (16)
Bear 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
Cat¹⁵ Cove (4)
Cat Rock (3)
Catalina Harbour
Catalina Pond
Cellar Marsh
Cemetery Turn
Centre Cove
Centre Hill (2)
Chapel Head
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
Dressing¹⁶ 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)

¹⁵ DNE: CAT.

¹⁶ This is a noun in local speech. See DNE: DRESSING.
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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  
Lobsterpond Tickle  
Lockston Cove  
Longer\(^{17}\) 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)  
Muskat 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\(^{18}\) Cove  
Ottenheimer Point  
Otter Point (2)  
Otter Pond  
Otterruck Cove  
Otterruck Point  
Partridgeberry Hills  
Peace Cove (2)  
Peak Pond  
Peppermint Cove  
Perlcan 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  

\(^{17}\) A commonly used noun in Newfoundland.  

\(^{18}\) 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
Sterrin19 Island
Stock Cove
Stock Pond
Stone Island
Stump Path
Summer Ground
Summers Pond
Swab Ledge
Swab Ledge
Swile20 Cove
Swile Point (2)
Swile Rock (3)
Table Rock
Tea Cove
Tea Point (5)
Tern Island
Theology Gulch
Thorburn Lake
Thoroughfare Island (2)

19 DNE: STEARIN.
20 I.e. Seal.
a2. Determiner + Noun + Noun, as in The Mill Pond.

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

b. Noun + Plural Inflection + Noun

Battles Cove
Beaches Cove
Billiards Pond
Blocks Cove
Britches Pond
Bulleys Gulch
Channels Cove
Channels Rock
Cuffers Cove
Floods Pond
Fridays Ledge (2)
Gables Cove
Gannets Cove
Garters Cove
Gulls Rock
Hagdows Island
Hagdows Point (2)
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Hursts Pond (2)
Lobsters Cove
Mines Road
Mondays Ledge
Mondays Pond
Narrows Pond
Needles Point
Ounces Cove
Ounces Cove
Pebbles Beach
Pickles Point
Rags Cove
Rags Ground
c. Noun + Genitive Inflection + Noun, as in FRANCIS'S ROCK.

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<td>Thornes Cove</td>
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d1. Adjective (including past participles and numerals) + Noun, as in GRASSY STEADY.

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<td>Inside Hummock</td>
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<td>Little Pond (7)</td>
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²² This is a proform representing pond.
Little Ridge
Little Tolt
Logy Ledge
Long Beach
Long Cove (5)
Long Gulch
Long Gully
Long Harbour (4)
Long Island
Long Mesh
Long Point (12)
Long Pond (25)
Long Ponds
Long Rock (5)
Long Rocks
Low Point (3)
Lower Beach
Lower Bill
Lower Brook (3)
Lower Cove (2)
Lower Island (2)
Lower Point
Lower Pond
Lucky Ledge
Maggoty Cove
Main Street
Middle Berth (2)
Middle Bill
Middle Brook (3)
Middle Cliff (2)
Middle Cove (2)
Middle Ground (4)
Middle Head (2)
Middle Island (2)
Middle Path
Middle Point
Middle Pond (5)
Middle Steady (2)
Mousey Island
Muddy Brook
Muddy Gully
Muddy Hole (2)
Muddy Pond (5)
Muddy Rock
New Ground
New Harbour
New Ledge (2)
North Bill
North Head
North Pond
Northeast Arm (4)
Northeast Point
Norther Cove (2)
Norther Ground (2)
Norther Head (5)
Northern Bight (3)
Northern Cove (3)
Northern Island
Northerwest Brook
Northwest Arm
Northwest Brook
Northwest Pond (6)
Northwest Ponds
Offer Ground
Offer Hummock
Offer Island
Offer Rock (3)
Old Cove
Old Dock (2)
Old Mill
Old Track
Outer Point (2)
Outside Pond
Pointy Beach
Pumbley Cove (2)
Puzzling Point
Ragged Island
Ragged Rocks (2)
Red Beach (3)
Red Cliff (5)
Red Cove (2)
Red Head (3)
Red Point (2)
Red Rock
Red Rocks (3)
Red Turn
Rocky Brook
Rocky Gullies
Rocky Island (2)
Rocky Point
Rocky Pond (12)
Round Cove
Round Cove
Round Harbour (4)
Round Island
Round Pond (10)
Rugged Gulch
Rusty Head
Sacred Pond
Safe Cove
Salt Lake
Sandy Beach (4)
Sandy Cove (3)
Sandy Ground (2)
Sandy Holes
Sandy Point (3)
Savage Cove
Second Gully
Second Pond (12)
Second Steady (2)
Shoal Cove (2)
Shoal Harbour (3)
Shoal Point (3)
Shoal Rock
Shoal Tickle
Sleepy Cove (2)
Sleepy Pond
Slippery Rock
Smooth Gulch
Souther Bight
Souther Bill
Souther Cove
Souther Head
Souther Island
Souther Point (3)
Southern Gully
Southern Head
Southern Pinnacle
Southwest Arm
Southwest Brook (5)
Southwest Cove (4)
Southwest Pond (2)
Southwest Rock (2)
Square Cliff (2)
Square Pond
Straight Shore (3)
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<th>White Knobs</th>
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<td>White Point (9)</td>
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<td>Wester Ground (2)</td>
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<td>White Island</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**d2. Determiner + Adjective + Noun, as in The Straight Shore.**

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

---

23 DNE: TILT.
II. Complex Specific + Simple Generic

II.i Three Elements

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

Angle Water Pond
Ballast Cove Rock
Bay Bulls Harbour
Bay Bulls Island
Beaver Cove Head
Beaver Cove Rock
Beaver Pond Gully (2)
Beaver Pond Hill
Beaver Pond Steadies
Berry Hill Road
Bill Pond Brook
Blackduck Cove Head (2)
Blackduck Cove Pond
Bluff Head Cove (5)
Bluff Head Point
Bluff Head Pond (3)
Bottom Bridge Brook
Bull Gulch Barrens
Bull Gulch Point
Butter Cove Point
Cannon Head Cove
Caplin Cove Pond
Caplin Cove Rock
Chair Cove Head (2)
Chance Cove Island (2)
Chance Cove Point
Chappel Head Grounds
Clay Pit Rock
Deer Cove Island
Deer Harbour Brook (2)
Deer Harbour Head (3)
Deer Harbour Island
Deer Harbour Pond (3)
Deer Harbour River
Deer Harbour Rock
Dog Cove Head (2)
Dog Cove Ponds

Duck Pond Marshes
Fish Cove Point
Fish Cove Pond (3)
Fishing Cove Head
Four Mile Ponds
Fox Cove Point
Fox Cove Rock
Fox Harbour Island
Fox Island Cove (2)
Fox Island Point
Fox Pond Country
Gannet Cove Arm
Gin Cove Brook
Gin Cove Head
Gin Cove Pond
Gold Mine Head
Goose Cove Point (2)
Gooseberry Cove Head
Gooseberry Cove Pond
Grandy Cove Island
Grayple Rock Cove
Gull Island Cove
Gull Island Point
Gull Pond Gullies
Gull Rock Bight (2)
Gully Pond Hill
Halfway Gulch Ponds
Harp Island Point
Hat Cove Brook
Hat Cove Pond
Hat Cove Rock
Hatchet Cove Point
Hatchet Cove Pond (2)
Hay Cove Point (2)
Hay Cove Pond
Herring Cove Mesh
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)
Hotscauld 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 Gaze24 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

24 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  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>War Head Steadies</th>
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<tr>
<td>Whirl Pond Road (2)</td>
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<td>Wolf Head Cove</td>
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<td>Wolf Point Pond</td>
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<td>Yankee Hill Pond</td>
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</table>

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\(^2\)  
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

\(^2\) 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 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
Maggotty 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 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 Pond
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 Cove Rock
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 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
Ireland's Eye Point
Ivany's 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
Morries Hole Brook
Morries 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\(^{26}\) Hill Pond
Tite's Cove Brook
Tite's Cove Pond
Trippers Cove Pond\(^{27}\)
Wallicks Harbour Point (2)
Wallicks Harbour Rock
Whales Back Cove (2)
Whales Back Pond
Whales Back Rock
Whales Brook Pond
Wisemans Cove Road

\(^{26}\) English surname in Seary, 1977: 473.
\(^{27}\)\[tmjz kov 'pan\]. As there is no surname TRIPPER, this item is transcribed Trappers Cove Pond.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun + Noun + Genitive Inflection + Noun, as in SAM WARREN'S POND.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aaron Day's Rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aaron Stone's Mesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ab Martin's Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam Mesh's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Simms's Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annie Lynch's Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aunt Louise's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aunt Mary's Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Bugden's Mill*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Day's Beach (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Sampson's Berth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Sampson's Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benny Day's Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benny Lewis's Gully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Hopkins's Berth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Hyde's Rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Miller's Well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Morrisey's Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Reid's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill-Jim Holloway's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob George's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob Ryan's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobby Dodge's Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal Warren's Berth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain Jack's Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlie Doone's Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claude Eddy's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eli Frost's Appletree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eli Hodder's Gulch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father Martin's Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father Morris's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Pynn's Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Goobie's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granny Temple's Marsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granny Wallace's Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granny Wallace's Hole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry Reid's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Gooseberry's Ponds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac John's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack Harris's Berth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack Mackey's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacky Chard's Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Piercey's Berth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Reid's Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Reid's Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Rowe's Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Whey's Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimmy Day's Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimmy Hookey's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimmy Kelly's Berth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimmy Rowe's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimmy Rowe's Pond Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Anderson's Hole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe King's Marsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Louis's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Lutter's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Martin's Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Verge's Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Verge's Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Charles's Gully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Charles's Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Cooper's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Diamond's Garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Drover's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John George's Brook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John George's Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hickey's Cove (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John King's Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Newhook's Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Newhook's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Pelley's Brook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Rowe's Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Smith's Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John White's Cliff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John White's Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Williams's Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Williams's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnny Churchill's Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnny Cooper's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnny King's Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnny Pelley's Brook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnny Stone's Brook (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnny Stone's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ky Burt's Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levi Diamond's Gardens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Dartmans Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maddie Avis's Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maddie Avis's Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maggie Parson's Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Eddy's Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Miller's Shoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Thorne's Rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Rodger's Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Abbot's Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattie Byrne's Brook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattie Byrne's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moe Baker's Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris Murphy's Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Don's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nat Mills's Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ned George's Gulch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old George's Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Joe's Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old McCarthy's Marsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Stoyles's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paddy Murphy's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parker Harris's Garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Burry's Knob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phil White's Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philly White's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond Penny's Berth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Place Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dead Mans Pond</td>
<td>Old Mans Rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Fellows Cove (2)</td>
<td>Old Womans Cove (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Mans Island</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**II.i Four Elements**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Place Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bluff Head Cove Brook</td>
<td>Pigeon Cove Point Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluff Head Cove Pond</td>
<td>Ram Head Cove Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer Harbour Cove</td>
<td>Random Head Harbour Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatchet Cove Pond Lookout</td>
<td>Spook Cove Head Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatchet Cove Pond Tolt</td>
<td>Swile Rock Hill Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Launch Cove Pond Brook</td>
<td>Tickle Harbour Point Cove</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. \(<\text{Adjective} + \text{Noun} > + \text{Noun}, \text{as in OLD SHOP POND STEADIES.}\)

- Green Bay Head Ponds
- Green Island Cove Pond
- Middle Drove Hill Meadow
- Old Shop Pond Steadies
- White Hill Pond Gullies


c. \(<\text{Noun} + \text{Genitive Inflection} + \text{Noun} > + \text{Noun}, \text{as in IRELANDS EYE POINT HOLE.}\)

- Hearts Ease Rock Ground
- Irelands Eye Point Hole


d. \(<\text{Noun} + \text{Noun} + \text{Genitive Inflection} > + \text{Noun}, \text{as in SIM WEST'S POND PATH.}\)

- Jim Rowe's Hill Road
- Sim West's Pond Path


e. \(<\text{Adjective} + \text{Noun} + \text{Genitive Inflection} > + \text{Noun}, \text{as in OLD FELLOWS COVE ROCK.}\)

- Old Fellows Cove Point
- Old Fellows Cove Pond
- Old Fellows Cove Rock


f. \(<\text{Adjective} + \text{Noun} + \text{Genitive Inflection} + \text{Noun} > + \text{Noun}, \text{as in LITTLE HEARTS EASE GULLY.}\)

- Little Trippers Cove Pond


g. \(<\text{Adjective} + \text{Noun} > + \text{Noun}, \text{as in LOWER LADY COVE POND.}\)

- 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                      | Old Sandy Ground                  |
| Big Southwest Pond                | Outside Double Gully              |
| First Long Pond                   | Outside Easter Rock               |
| First Round Pond                  | Second Long Pond                  |
| Inside Double Gullies             | Second Pointy Beach               |
| Inside Easter Rock                | Second Round Pond                 |
| Little High Cliff                 | Small Bakeapple Pond              |
| Little Long Pond                  | Small Southwest Pond              |
| Lower Black Head (2)              | Third Round Pond                  |
| Lower Red Rock                    | Upper Rocky Brook (2)             |
| Lower Rocky Brook                 | Upper Rocky Pond                  |
| Lower Rocky Pond                  | Upper Sandy Point                 |
| Lower Sandy Point                 | Upper Shoal Harbour               |
| Lower Shoal Harbour (2)           | Upper Shoal Harbour               |
| Northeast Round Pond              | Western Long Pond                 |

a2. Determiner + Adjective + [Adjective + Noun], as in The Lower Rocky Pond.

The Lower Rocky Pond
The Lower Rocky Pond

b1. Adjective + [Noun + Noun], as in Lower Indian Shoal.

<p>| Big Bakeapple Pond                | Little Gull Pond (2)              |
| Big Dam Pond                      | Little Hodder Pond                |
| Big Drake Pond                    | Little Indian Island              |
| Big Duck Pond                     | Little Island Pond                |
| Big Gull Pond (2)                 | Little Lance Cove                 |
| Big Indian Island                 | Little March Pond                 |
| Big Lance Cove                    | Little Mosquito Cove              |
| Big Mosquito Cove                 | Little Nut Cove                   |
| Big Mosquito Point                | Little Peace Cove                 |
| Big Peace Cove                    | Little Peak Pond                  |
| Big Stock Cove                    | Little Stock Cove                 |
| Big Stone Island                  | Little Stone Island               |
| Big Tea Pond                      | Little Tea Pond                   |
| Big Wolf Head                     | Little Wolf Head (2)              |
| East Random Head (2)              | Long Boar Pond                    |
| Great Mosquito Cove               | Long Saddle Bight                 |
| Inner Ballast Cove                | Lower Bird Island                 |
| Inner Berth Rock                  | Lower Chance Cove                 |
| Inner Gland Bank                  | Lower Figure-eight Pond           |
| Inside Tickle Pond                | Lower Gull Rock                   |
| Little Beaver Pond                | Lower Indian Shoal                |
| Little Dam Pond (2)               | Lower Island Point                |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower Lobster Cove</th>
<th>Souther Duck Rock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower Niagara Head</td>
<td>Upper Bird Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Tickle Pond</td>
<td>Upper Black Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Lance Cove (4)</td>
<td>Upper Chance Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Bird Island</td>
<td>Upper Duck Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Glover Road</td>
<td>Upper Gull Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Salmon Cove</td>
<td>Upper Gull Rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outer Ballast Cove</td>
<td>Upper Island Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outer Gland Bank</td>
<td>Upper Lobster Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside Country Pond</td>
<td>Upper Niagara Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Boar Pond</td>
<td>Upper Rattle Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Duck Pond</td>
<td>Upper Tickle Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Bird Island</td>
<td>Wester Duck Rock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Big Frosts Pond</th>
<th>Lower Charlie's Pond</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Big Hodges Cove</td>
<td>Lower Cummings Rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Rin'ers Pond</td>
<td>Lower Manuels Rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Snooks Brook</td>
<td>Lower Tuckers Rocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Suttons Pond</td>
<td>Northeast Bakers Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Coopers Pond (2)</td>
<td>Southwest Bakers Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Frosts Pond</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Hodges Cove</td>
<td>Upper Charlie's Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Morley's Cove</td>
<td>Upper Flowers Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Normans Cove</td>
<td>Upper Manuels Rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Rin'ers Pond</td>
<td>Upper Sooleys Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Snooks Brook</td>
<td>Upper Suttons Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Suttons Pond</td>
<td>Upper Tuckers Rocks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower Ram Head Point</th>
<th>Upper Brook Cove Point</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old Bull Gulch Berth</td>
<td>Upper Ram Head Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside Hare Ridge Pond</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Big Deep Bight Pond</th>
<th>Lower Little Ridge Beach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Old Shop Pond</td>
<td>Lower Middle Head Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Wester Cove Pond</td>
<td>Second Old Shop Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inside Old Shop Pond</td>
<td>Upper Green Island Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Deep Bight Pond</td>
<td>Wester Second Spreadsagele Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Green Island Cove</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Island Cove Island Pond</th>
<th>Random Head Island Pond</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maiden Island Trap Berth</td>
<td>Random Head Island Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random Harbour Tickle Pond</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nut Cove Big Pond</th>
<th>Salmon Cove Big Pond</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nut Cove Outside Pond</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ben Bugden's Dam Pond</th>
<th>Johnny Stone's Dam Pond</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Charles's Dam Ponds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 Red Head
Point of Old Duffy 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

- 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 Side of Elliston
North Bill of Spillars
Upper Point of Freshwater

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 Rock of the Head (2)
Lower Cove of the Head  Upper End of the Harbour
Lower 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  Inside Rock of Green Island
Easter Head of British Harbour

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 + \langle Preposition + Noun + Genitive Inflection + Noun \rangle

The Northeast Angle of George's Pond