The Specifying Component in West Jersey Place Names

VIVIAN ZINKIN

Students of place names have long been curious as to the types of names a body of geographic designations may represent. Perhaps even more interesting are the toponymic classes into which epithets employed during the early history of our country may fall. A corpus of place names recorded between 1524 and 1703, applied to land features in the territory once known as the Province of West New Jersey, an area which the Dutch, Swedish, and British each hoped to possess, constitutes the subject matter of the following analysis. It is hoped that this examination may shed some light on the process of namegiving during our early history.

Information given in the specifying constituent of a designation generally provides the basis for classifying a place name as to type. Over the last half century the number of categories employed to determine the types of names and their arrangement have varied considerably. The Ramsay, Read, Leech study of 1934¹ employs five major divisions with various subclasses under each; the Cassidy analysis of 1947² sets up fifteen different types of names with no subdivi-

¹ Robert L. Ramsay, Allen Walker Read, and Esther Gladys Leech, *Introduction to a Survey of Missouri Place-Names*, University of Missouri Studies, vol. 9, no. 1 (Columbia, Mo.: University of Missouri, 1934).

² Frederick G. Cassidy, *The Place-Names of Dane County, Wisconsin*, Publication of the American Dialect Society, no. 7 (American Dialect Society, 1947).

sions; while a more recently proposed "Digital Classification of Place-Names" suggests the use of ten major classes, many of which are again subdivided into another ten parts.

To make the overall classification as simple and workable as possible, I have divided this corpus of names into three major categories with various subdivisions under each, this organization dependent, of course, on the significations of the specifiers. The first of these classes, here designated as the environmental, includes those names that mark a physical distinction of the feature or of its surroundings; the second, called the historical, comprehends those toponyms which reflect an event of provincial or extra-provincial importance; and the third, marked as borrowed names, contains those epithets selected from a stock already applied either within or outside the Province of West New Jersey, the region under discussion.

Because about a dozen of these designations qualify under more than one class, membership in the types of names exceeds the total number of items in the corpus. Ananickin Great Meddow, for example, participates in two major categories: as a borrowed name, since Ananickin, its first member, is a transfer of Oneanickon, the name of an Indian town, and as an environmental name, the adjective great in the specifier qualifying for the environmental subclass of size or shape. Erixsons Staine Hook also falls into two major groups: Erixsons, the first element of the specifier, is a surname and therefore classified under personal names, a subclass of the historical category; whereas the second member, staine, a Swedish rendering of "stone," places it in the environmental division, in the subgroup of soil, mineral, or water.

Occasionally, within a single category, particularly the environmental, some toponyms fall into more than one subgroup. Illustrative of dual assignments within a major division are the pair Great Staine Hook and One Tree Hook, the specifier of the first name denoting both size and the quality of the soil, that of the second remarking both number and flora. Each of these four distinctions indicates a subgroup of the environmental class. Since each of the specifiers of the designations here cited marks two different environmental qualities, each name is placed into two subclasses of that one division.

In certain instances the factual material necessary for making a valid assignment of a toponym to a particular group is lacking. It is possible, for example, that the name Cannoe Neck and Canoe Swamp both re-

³ Lurline H. Coltharp, "A Digital Classification of Place-Names," Names, vol. 20, no. 3 (Sept. 1972), pp. 218-219.

marked the shape of the features that they identified, although they may as well have noted a long forgotten incident in which a canoe played a part. Where there is little or no information available regarding a particular designation other than the epithet itself, such names have been placed under the categories that seem the most appropriate, in these two instances among both the environmental names marking size or shape as well as in the subclass labeled anecdotal, a subdivision under historical names. On the various tables illustrating the types of names, such items are marked with question marks to indicate that the classifications have no documented basis.

About two-fifths of the names for land features fall into the environmental class.⁴ Of these, one-third refer to the flora and fauna particular to the region. Such toponyms as the Cedar Swamp, Pine Mount, and Locust Island reflect the rich cedar and pine growth still familiar to New Jersevites, as well as that of the locust tree. Others like Mulberry Point, the Peach Neck, and Plum Point, the last known as Plommen Udden to Swedish settlers and Pruym Hoeck to the Dutch, recall the mulberry, peach, and plum trees whose fruits were enjoyed by the European immigrants to this land. Still others like the Swedish Druweudden, in English translated as "grape point," and Pompion Hook, the word pompion now a rarely used alternate for pumpkin, remind us of the grape and pumpkin, fruits of the vine, which also gave their pleasure to the early newcomer to West Jersey. The names Black Walnut Point and Chestnut Neck note the nut trees flourishing in the province, while the pair Cranberry Point and Cranbury Swamp serve as reminders that the cranberry has, indeed, long been thriving in the Jersey wetlands. The roster of epithets includes also the Cat-tail Meadow and the Mossy Swamp, the one naming the cattail, a marsh plant, the other, the moss, both of which continue as part of the plant life of the state.

The specifiers of the designations for land formations refer less frequently to animal life than to plant life, although allusions to the bear, cow, raccoon, and swine, then habitants of the region, are found in such epithets as the *Bear Swamp, Cow Neck, Raccoon Island*, and *Swynes Point*. The goose and the piping plover are commemorated in *Goose Island* and *Pipeing Island*, while the eggs of shore birds are recalled in *Egg Island*. In these place names only one fish is named, the skipper, recorded in the toponym *Skipper Hook*.

⁴ See Table 1, Environmental Names, p. 74.

The remaining environmental names form two subclasses, the denotative and the connotative. The first of these is again subdivided into seven groups. These mark color, exemplified by Red Bank and Little Black Hook; depression or elevation, illustrated by the High Island and Lowe Island; direction or distance, represented by Upper Dinidockhere, upper selected in preference to north or northern-and Five Mile Beach; numerals or their equivalents, demonstrated by One Tree Hook and ye Single Tree Point; situation or landscape, typified by the Seaboard Islands; size or shape, examples being the Great Swamp and the Horseshoe; and soil, mineral, or water, note the Stony Hills. Rainbow Island and Lazy Point represent two of the ten connotative names given at this time, reflecting the subjective view of the namegiver. The 42 designations noting the flora and fauna of the region and the 69 denotative names remarking a quality of the feature named make up a total of 111 items. Since there are less than a dozen subjective epithets applied to land forms, it would seem that the seventeenth-century namer in West Jersey was more inclined to identify places by some perceptible aspect of their surroundings than by his impressions regarding them

The category of historical names, the second major division, includes nearly half the toponyms for land features. It is comprised of six subclasses, the largest of which is made up of those containing a personal name. 5 Indeed, 28% of all the names for land entities belong to this group. Most of the appellations in this subdivision refer to landowners. for example, Adams Neck, which was given for the owner, John Adams. Some of the estate owners were, like William Cooper, perhaps better known for their endeavors on behalf of the public. Cooper served as a member of the provincial assembly, on the Council of Proprietors, and as a judge for the Court of Gloucester; but Coopers Point, a projection of land that was his, bore that name essentially because William Cooper owned it and not because he was esteemed as a public servant.

Other personal names may have attached themselves to pieces of land through the occupation of the owner, a case in point being Chygoes Island, on which Pierre Jegou had built his tavern. Occasionally the specifier consists of the name of a military governor in the region. D'Hinyossaes Ile and Governor Juniossas Island, both epithets given for the Dutch governor sent from Holland, illustrate such specific components. Perhaps because Governor d'Hinyossa was then a man

See Table 2, Personal Names, pp. 77-79.

of note in the area, this pair may be regarded as honorific names like Cape May and Cape La Warre, the one, honoring the Dutch explorer, Captain Cornelis Mey; the other, recognizing Lord De la Warr, Governor of Virginia from 1577 to 1618.

In addition to these, place names given for men of some esteem were Carrs Island, honoring either Sir Robert Carr, a British military commander who defeated the Dutch in 1664, or Captain John Carr, one of the officers to whom Sir Robert turned over the island; Kipps Island. given for Hendrick Kip, once commissary in the Colony of New Amstel on the western bank of the Delaware River; Mount Ployden, for Sir Edmund Plowden or Ployden, who had a patent for a county palatine in which the elevation so called was located; and Penns Neck, for William Penn, then not only a large landowner in West Jersey but also a proprietor of the Salem Tenth.

One toponym in the group of personal names consists, it seems, of a partial title. It was given by Giovanni da Verrazano, who, in 1524, sailed for France along part of the Atlantic seacoast including the Jersey shore. In his report of that part of his voyage which touched upon New Jersey, he notes that they "baptized the coast 'di Lorenna,' on account of the Cardinal..."6 Verrazano may have been referring to John, son of Renê of Lorraine, made cardinal at the age of twenty in the year 1518.7 Catholic records suggest John of Lorraine as the most likely subject of this naming. Unfortunately, further information regarding the giving of this designation is not readily available.

Cape La Warre also represents a place name in which a partial title is expressed. It was given, as already noted, to honor the British colonial governor of Virginia, Lord De la Warr, privately known as Thomas West. The designation, Cape La Warre, recorded in 1610 in the journal of Sir Samuel Argall, subordinate to Lord De la Warr, 8 may well have been the first European place name given in the Delaware area. All in

⁶ Lino S. Lipinsky, Giovanni da Verrazzano, The Discoverer of New York Bay (New York, 1958), p. 11.

⁷ New Catholic Encyclopedia, VII (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1967), p. 996.

⁸ Samuel Purchas, Hakluytus Posthumus or Purchas His Pilgrims, XIX (Glasgow: James Mac Lehose and Sons, 1906), p. 84.

⁹ C.A. Weslager, The English on the Delaware, 1610-1682 (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1967), p. 7.

all, in the list of toponyms denoting land formations, 14 including the six marking Cape May may be regarded as honorific names.

During the provincial period designations employing personal names were likely to select only the surname, but in a substantial number of epithets both surname and given name appear, as in Thomas Budds Island. In the six items in which only the given name is expressed, one, possibly two, like Katherines Island, bear a feminine name. In a trio of epithets for one feature in which the specifiers are Jacob, Jacques, and James, there is no information at all available to determine whether these represent family or given names. Rather rarely in some place names the title Mister is pre-posed to the surname, as in Mr. Olderidges Iiland. In two items the specifier is composed of the surname plus another element, as in Erixsons Staine Hook and Obranceses Old Field. In the one, the specifier consists of the personal name plus an environmental reference to the soil; in the other, the personal name is followed by a temporal allusion, thus placing this epithet into two subclasses of the historical category, the personal and the temporal.

One-third of all the historical names are, like Aquikanaska, Indian or hybrids, typified by Mechansio Berg, in which the first element is believed to be Indian and the generic berg to be Swedish; but the specifier in each of these is Indian. 10 The remaining subgroups under the historical rubric are very small in membership. Specifiers in names having to do with contemporary industry, as in the Millers Neck, mark a quintet of names; those making up a temporal subclass consist of the pair the Old Pasture and Obranceses Old Field, already mentioned; representing probably anecdotal names are the items Cannoe Neck and Canoe Swamp; and noting national origin is the toponym the Finns Point, whose specific element serves as a reminder that the Swedish enterprise on the Delaware was substantially manned by Finnish conscripts.

To determine the direction of transfer of borrowed names given up to and through the provincial period, particularly those of Indian origin, is often difficult and on occasion impossible.¹¹ Available documents date, for the most part, from the seventeenth century, and practically all of these were recorded by the European who had visited or

11 See Table 3, Borrowed Names, p. 81.

¹⁰ See p. 80 for list of Indian names and the remaining subgroups of the historical

settled in this part of the world. He wrote down names which were alien to his tongue according to his linguistic experience. He was not concerned at that time, for example, that a meadow took its name from an Indian village or vice versa; he was content with merely the identification of either or both by name. Therefore, in the statement respecting borrowed names, where pertinent information is lacking, some judgments have been made that are based on conjecture. The soundness of the discussion must depend then on the logic and validity of such conclusions.

Of all the place names given to land features, 12% are borrowed. Local transfers make up over 70% of these, although borrowings from outside the province and outside the American continent as well occur. Designations like Fenwicks Grove Neck or Egg Harbor Beach find their immediate source in Fenwicks Grove and Egg Harbor, both nearby places within the province; but one place name, Shrewsbury Neck, assumes the name of a town located in the neighboring Province of East Jersey. It was named by the three brothers Sheppard, who, after leaving Ireland, had briefly sojourned in the town of Shrewsbury, located in the eastern province, and later carried that town name with them to West Jersey.

The remaining borrowed names find their provenience outside the borders of the American continent, with five—possibly six— of them, like *Puddle Dock* and *Wingerworth*, coming from England. The Dutch name, *Bommelerweert*, identifying a Dutch island, was applied by explorers from that country to an island in West Jersey, then more frequently called *d'Hinyossaes Ile* or *Matiniconck Island*. Two names, *Mount Carmell* and *Mount Pisgab*, are taken from the Bible.

The borrowed names of this group find their source in water, land, and artificial features. Four appellations, like Egg Harbor Beach from Egg Harbor, are transfers from water bodies; and eight place names, exemplified by Pine Mount Marsh, which took over the name of an elevation called Pine Mount, are transfers of epithets given to land formations.

But the largest number of borrowed names, over 60% of them, find their immediate source in toponyms given to artificial features, in most instances, those for a town, village, or parish. For example, Burlington Island took its name from the town of Burlington; Ananickin Great Meddow, from the Indian village known as Oneanickon; and Wingerworth, from the British parish so called. Titles of other man-made features, in one instance of a fort, in another of a landing,

serve as the immediate origin of such borrowed names as Elsinboro Neck, from the Swedish Fort Elfsborg, and the Fast Landing Land from the landing identified as the Fast Landing.

The languages in which the specifying elements are expressed, like those of the generic members, again reflect the various populations struggling for control of this region. The Indian native, whom the European was in process of dislodging, left his mark with 17% of the specifiers; the Dutch and Swedish together with 14%-the Dutch specifiers more than double those of the Swedish, a not surprising proportion, since the Dutch presence in West Jersey lasted at least three times as long as that of the rival Swedish. English, the language of the victorious colonists, is employed in two-thirds of the specifiers, with two percent of them, except for a pair in the Italian tongue, neither classifiable as to type nor readily identifiable as to language.

The specifying element couched in the Indian language occurs, for the most part, in the historical names, although this language is also employed in the specifiers of a few borrowed names, such as Cohanzey Neck, and in one or two environmental names. Nearly half the specifiers given in Dutch apply to environmental names like Houten ("wooded") Eylant or Hogh ("high") Ile, while the other half, made up of designations like Governor Juniossas Island and Mr. Alricks Island, occur among the personal names with the exception of two transfers containing the specifier Bommelereweert. All but three of the Swedish specifiers are found in environmental names like Krijkon ("plum") Ö Ö ("island") in the subclass of flora and Roder ("red") Udden ("hook") in the color subdivision. Two place names, Elsenburgh Point and Elsonborrow Neck, though immediately transferred from Fort Elfsborg. already established in the province, find their ultimate source in a fort of the same name located in Sweden near Gothenburg. 12 All the other specifiers pertaining to land features are expressed in English, the language of those who succeeded in holding the land for themselves.

In 70% of the place names of this corpus, the grammatical form occupying the specifying slot consists of either the proper or the common noun, frequently inflected for genitive. 13 When the personal name sits

¹² Amandus Johnson, The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware, 1638-1664, I (Philadelphia: Swedish Colonial Society, 1911), p. 304.

¹³ The part of speech assigned to words making up the various specifiers is that given in Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, 1973.

in this position, the genitive enclitic usually occurs. Among the exceptions to this practice are designations in which normal syntax is reversed, that is, where the generic precedes the specific constituent. Mount Plowden, for example, named for Sir Edmund Ployden, which puts generic mount in primary position, fails to mark the genitive relationship; whereas Pyles Mount, named for the owner, Thomas Pyle, with the specifier in first position, does express the genitive sibilant. All the designations with generic cape as the first constituent, whether couched in English or in a non-English tongue, suppress the genitive, as in Caep May, Cape La Warre, and Caput May. Where only the personal name is employed, as in Peter Alrich, no genitive marker occurs as it does in Mr. Alricks Island, a name marking the same feature. In those items in which the personal name ends in a sibilant, as in James Island or Lucas Point, no genitive marker is added. A few epithets like Christiana Neck and John Rodman Meddow which follow the dominant syntactic order also suppress the genitive enclitic. Such toponyms run contrary to the general pattern in which the personal name functioning as specifier and sitting in primary position expresses genitivity.

Place names, by definition, are proper nouns, regardless of their lexical or grammatical makeup. When a toponym occurs as a borrowed element in the specifier of a newly-made designation, it generally functions as an entity, a modifier of the generic constituent, which consists most frequently of the common noun. To simplify the analysis here, I have treated all borrowed names as a single grammatical unit, whatever their internal composition may be, and classified them as proper nouns. 14 Among borrowed names the proper noun inflected for genitive rarely occurs, in this corpus only in the item Groves Point. Apart from transfers, Indian names, and epithets in which the personal name appears, the proper noun is found as the specifying factor in only one item, the Finns Point, a member of the historical subgroup indicating national origin. The common noun, employed as the specifying element in 57 toponyms, shows genitivity in only three of these, namely, Fishers Isle, the Millers Neck, and Swynes Point. Apart from these exceptions, this part of speech, when so employed, takes the plain form. It is interesting to note that the common noun finds its greatest

¹⁴ For a more detailed discussion of the grammatical role of borrowed names, see my article "The Syntax of Place-Names," *Names*, vol. 17, no. 3 (Sept. 1969), pp. 181-198.

frequency among environmental names, those having to do with flora, fauna, and situation, as in *Mulberry Point*, *Goose Island*, and *Cape Island*. Like *Mill Neck*, the five designations pertaining to industry, a subclass of the historical category, also make use of the common noun as the specific component.

Thirty-nine of the specifiers are made up of the single adjective, all of these in environmental names, with their greatest popularity among the subclasses of subjective names and those marking color, as in the epithets Beautiful Island and Red Hook. The single adjective also occurs as the specifying element in such names as the East Shore, marking direction; in those indicating size and shape, exemplified by the Great Swamp; and as the only form in that function for those place names noting depression or elevation, as in High Island. In one instance, Pipeing Island, the present participle serves as specifier; in another, the Burnt Meadow, the past participle takes on this function; while in still another, Mount Over, the adverb fills this role, but in post-generic position.

Among the various classes, occasional names like Black Walnut Point and Obranceses Old Field employ two parts of speech in the specifying component, in the first designation, the adjective black and the noun walnut combine to form a grammatical unit modifying the generic constituent; in the other, the specifier, consisting of Obranceses, a proper noun inflected for genitive, plus the adjective old, is made up of two consecutive modifiers of the generic element. In the remaining place names, specifiers comprised of two components are variously composed. For example, one, Little Black Hooke, employs two adjectives, again serving as consecutive modifiers of the generic constituent; another, di Lorenna, selects a preposition plus a proper noun to fill the specifying position. Generally, however, the specifier is made up of a single word, most frequently the noun. Because of the large number of personal, Indian, and borrowed names in the corpus, the most common part of speech serving as the specifier is the proper noun.

It is obvious that the composition of the specifying element is far more complicated grammatically than that of the generic constituent. In this group of names for land features, all but two of the generic terms are comprised of a single common noun. The remaining generics are two-word forms, one made up of two common nouns, the other of an adjective and a common noun. That the constitution of the specifying factor is more varied and complex than that of the generic is illustrated by the following abstract which is limited to the place names

under consideration here.

*Composition of the Specifiers in Order of Frequency

1		
	Two Components	
94	Adj + N	9
64	Adj + PN	8
54	PN + Adj	2
39	PN's + Adj	2
6	PN's + N	2
3	Adj + Adj	1
1	Pr + PN	1
1		
1		
1		
	64 54 39 6	94 Adj + N 64 Adj + PN 54 PN + Adj 39 PN's + Adj 6 PN's + N 3 Adj + Adj

The syntax of the specifier of only one place name for land features departs from the syntactic patterns already discussed. A shift in the order of the components of the designation, the Two Capes of Delaware, accounts for a discontinuous specifier. In this name, the generic capes inserted between the adjective two and the prepositional phrase of Delaware, both adjective and the prepositional phrase fulfilling the specifying function, causes the discontinuous constituent.

*List of the abbreviations employed above:

Adj	Adjective
Adv	Adverb
DA	Definite Article
N	Common Noun
N's	Common Noun + Genitive
PAdj	Proper Adjective
PN	Proper Noun
PN's	Proper Noun + Genitive
Pr	Preposition
Pt-ed	Past Participle
Pt-ng	Present Participle

Of the total designations given for land features, 46% qualify as historical, 40% as environmental, and 12% as borrowed names, according to their specifying elements. Classifying the remaining names is not possible since pertinent information regarding them is unavailable. It may well be that a few of these unclassifiable names whose specifiers cannot be identified are mere misspellings of toponyms already discussed. A case in point is the appellation *Costanea Neck*, the name of a place located in Salem County, which may be an erroneous rendering

of Christiana Neck of the same county, a designation appearing in the records with multiple spellings. 15

Personal names make up about 60% of the historical category, with Indian appellations equalling close to one-third of that major division. The remaining subgroups of the historical class, that is, the industrial, temporal, etc., find only ten names among them.

Of the environmental names, those alluding to the flora and fauna of the area constitute 34% of that division. These two subgroups along with those comprising the denotative subclass equal over 90% of the environmental category and 36%, over one-third, of all the epithets applied to land formations.

The largest number of borrowed names have as their source already named features in the province-about two-thirds of them man-madealthough a few are transfers from England and Holland, both of which countries had attempted settlement in West New Jersey.

In conclusion, the subgroups of epithets with the largest memberships are those noting personal names, Indian names, and denotative environmental names, including those that reflect the plant and animal life of the region. These three subclasses comprehend nearly 80% of all the toponyms given for land features. It would seem that at that time the major sources of naming these formations or, to put it another way, what constituted the most popular substance for the specifiers of these designations were the names of contemporary landowners of European origin, the epithets employed by the native Indian resident, and the living and perceptible elements of the environment.

Bonivetto Colake Hoeck Costanea Neck

¹⁵ List of Unclassified Names

TABLE 1.

ENVIRONMENTAL NAMES: LAND FEATURES

				De	not	t1v	•			Con			
NAME	Flora	Fauna	Color	Depression or	Direction or	Number or Equivalent	Situation or Landscape	Size or Shape	Soil, Mineral, or Water	Subjective		Language	
Ananickin Great Meddow Back Neck, The Barrens, The Bayside Bear Swamp, The (B. C.) Bear Swamp, The (C. C.) Beautiful Island, The Black Walnut Point Burnt Meadow, The / Ye Cammens Eijlandh Cannoe Neck Canoe Swamp, The Cape, Island Capes, The Cat-tail Meadow, The Ceader Bach Ceader Swamp (C. C.) Cedar Swamp (C. M.) Cedar Swamp (S. C.) Chestnut Neck Cow Neck Cranberry Foint Cranbury Swamp, (The) Dead Swamp, The Druweudden Eastern Shore, The / Ye East Shore, The Eig Eylendt Egg Island Enboome Erixson(s) Staine Hooke Eyer Eylandt Falls Meadow, The Ffast Land Pasture, Ye Five Mile Beech Gansen Gansen Eylandt Goose Island Gout Myn	x xxxxxxx x x	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x			x	x	xxx	x 7 ?	x			Неперения в в в в в в в в в в в в в в в в в в в	E

TABLE 1. ENVIRONMENTAL NAMES: LAND FEATURES

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NAME	Flora	Pauna	Color	Depression or	Direction or	Number or Soulvelent	Situation or Landacana	Size or Shape	Soll, Mineral, or Mater	Subjective		Language	
Great Meadow, The (B. C.) Great Meadow, The (C. C.) Great Meadow, The (G. C.) Great Staine Hook Great Swamp, Te (B. C.) Great Swamp, The (S. C.) High Island, (The) Hogh Ile Hooghe Eylant Horseshoe, The Houten Eylant Island, The Krijkon Ö O Längsudden Lazy Point Lessa Point Little Black Hooke Locust Island Lowe I. Lowe Red Bank Lower Hook, The / Ye Luye Hoek Middle Hooke Middle Hooke Mine Mossy Swamp, (The) Mount Over Mullbery Point Neck, The One Tree Hook One Tree Pt. Peach Neck, The Pine Mount Pipe Island Plum Foint Point, The / Ye Pompion Hook Pruym Hoeck Prumkin Point Raccoon Island	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	x	x	x	x	xx	x	xxxxxx	x	x		нана и мана по)

TABLE 1. ENVIRONMENTAL NAMES: LAND FEATURES

Rainbow Island Red Bank Red Head Red Head Red Hook Rich Pt. Roden Hoek Rich Pt. Roden Hoek Rich Pt. Schoon Eylandt Seadowy Islands, The Singel Tree Point, Ye Single-Tree, The Skipper Hook Southwest Cape Spring Hill Stayne Hook, The Stony Hills, The Stayne Hook Southwest Cape		,	_	<u></u>	D●	not	ativ	•		[Con	L	
Red Bank Red Head		Flora	Fauna	Color		°.		1 0	or	٦,	Subjective		Language
	Red Bank Red Head Red Head Red Hook Rich Island Rich Neck Rich Pt. Roden Hoeck Röder Udden Sand Hill Send Point, The Sandy Point Schoon Eylandt Geaboard Islands, The Singel Tree Point, Ye Single-Tree, The Skipper Hook South Cape, The Jouthwest Cape Joring Hill Stand Hook When Hook When Hook When South Cape, The Jouthwest Cape Joring Hill Stand, The Wart Hooke Whynes Foint Own Island, The Own Neck, (The) Who Capes of Delaware, The Diper Dinidock Pper Red Bank(e) est Neck, (The)			x x		x	x	x		x	XXX		именения при

*Names of languages are represented in the following manner:

D = Dutch E = English I = Indian

It. = Italian S = Swedish

TABLE 2 PERSONAL NAMES: LAND FEATURES

]	MPC	RTA	NOE	DI	STIN		ELE	MENT	S							
NAME	Foreign	English	Extraprovincial	Provincial	Vocation	Landowner	Other	Surname	Glven Name	Surname & Given	Surname & Other	Given Name &	(i)		Gender	Genitive Particle	Language
Adams Forest Adams Neck Bachelours Banck Bradways Neck Cabo May Caep May Caleb Wheatleys Meadow Cannons Neck Cape de Maye Cape La Warre Cape (of) May Carrs Island Christiana Neck Chygoes Island Christiana Neck Chygoes Iyl Coopers Point di Lorenna Erixson(s) Staine Hooke Fenwicks Point Gardiners Swamp Garrisons Neck George Garretts Marsh Governor Jiniossas Island, The Grubbs Meadow Guy(e)s Point Hananiah Gaunts Meadow Hedges Neck d'Hinyossaes Ile Hilins Foint Jacobs Ö Ö Jacques Eyland James Island John Aobotts Meadow	xx x xx x ????	7 7 7	x x ???	XXXX XXX XXXX X???X	**	XY?X XX P XX XXXX XXXX X???X	11 XXXXX X 1	****** *** **** * * * * * * * * * * *	x	x x	x		X X	x	P	X	нееерреереровитенее певере севере севе

^{*}See page 76 for manner in which names of languages are represented.

TABLE 2 PERSONAL NAMES: LAND PEATURES

	7	MPC	RTA	NCE	DI	STIN		ELE	LENT	S							
NAME	Poreign	English	Extraprovincial	Provincial	Vocation	Landowner	Other	Surname	Given Name	Surname & Given	Surname & Other	Given Name & Other Element	0 5	Title	Gender	Genitive Particle	HHHH Language
John Buntings Meadow John Butchers Meadow John Hancocks Meadow John Hoolens Meadow John Rodman Meddow John Scollys Meadow John Scollys Meadow John Scollys Meadow John Scollys Meadow John Moolston(s) Meadow Joshua Wrights Meadow Land Katherines Island Kipps Island Kymballs Point Lucas Hooke Marraduke Horsmans Medd Maye (Mr.) Alricks Island Mr. Olderidges Ijland Mordecais Meadow Mount Floyden Obranceses Old Field Parker(s) Meadow Penns Neck Percival Jacobs Meadow Percival Jones Meadow Percival Jones Meadow Peter Alrich Pyles Mount Rockhills Meadow Sallawayes Point Samil Andrews Meadow Samil Taylors Meadow Samil Taylors Meadow Shaples Meadow Shaples Meadow Sharps Swa.2p			x	**************************************		кнининини и ник кик кинининиккикки	x	XX XXX ?XXX XXX XXX	x	***************************************	×			XX	Р М М	***** ***** * *** **** ********	

TABLE 2 PERSONAL NAMES: LAND FEATURES

]	MPC	RTA	NCE	DI	NI TE		ELEMENTS									_
NAME	Poreign	English	Extraprovincial	Provincial	Vocation	Landowner	Other	Surname	Given Name	Surname & Given	Surname & Other	Given Name & Other Element	or Sur	Title	Gender	Genitive Particle	Language
Stacies Island Stephants Isle Stepsons Island Tho. Borton(s) Meadow Thomas Budds Island Tho. Curtis Meadow Tho. Folks Meadow Thomas Gilberthorps Meadow Tho, Wrights Meadow Walkers Point William Hunts Meadow Windham Neck				***************************************		***********		xxx		X X X X X						*** ** ***	**************************************
Total	7	0	7	67	1	65	13	41	6	30	2	٥	2	4		61	

List of Indian Names

Aequikenaska Alummingh Aquikanaska Island Chepiessingh Chepissingh Eyland Emaijens Happamao Happamao
Indian Field, The /Ye
Island (of) Matiniconck, The
Island of Mayattiromp, The
Island of Sepassing, Ye
Island of Tinnekonck, The
Isle of Matinicocks, The Kachkillkanehackin Koo-menakano-konck Mantaes Hoeck Mantes Mantes Corner Manteses Plain, The Matinakonk Eyland Matiniconck Matiniconck Island Mattinekonck Isle

Mechansio Bergh Mechansio Eijlandh Meckansio Minienquas Mahanen Narraticons Eijlandh Necommusses Neck Nimrax Isle Obisquahosit Quihoracka Sankhikans Sepassincks Ile Sepassings Island Sheganees Field Sipassing Soptonhakins Isle Subtoenhackingh Tinneconk Tinnekonck Island Tinnekoncks Eijlandh Tonkins Island Winkate

Remaining Subgroups of Historical Category

Industrial

Fferry Point Pishers Isle Millers Neck, The Mill Neck Winter Pasture

Temporal

Obranceses Old Field Old Pasture, The

Anecdotal

Cannoe Neck (?) Canoe Swamp, The (?)

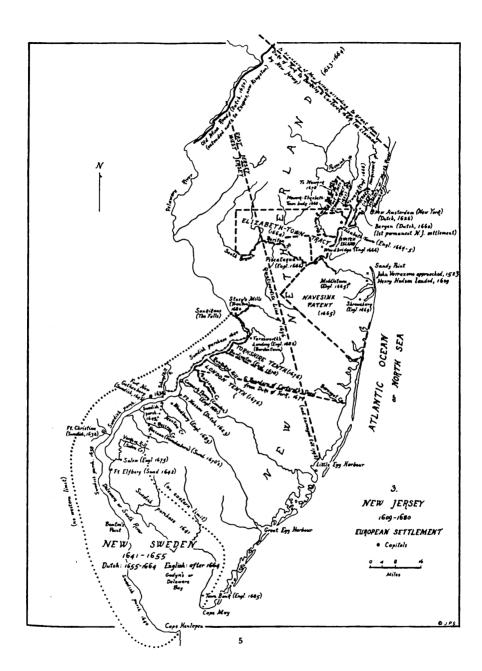
Re National Origin

Finns Point, (The)

TABLE 3 BORROWED NAMES: LAND FEATURES

		IMPO	RTANCE	TYPE		T
SOURCE	Po	REIGN	TOCAL	FEA- TURE	Transper	
	Znglish Dutch Swedish	-45	Provincial Extra- provincial	Water Land Artificial		Language
Bommelereweert Burlington Cohansey Delaware River / Bay Egg Harbour Fort Elfsborg Fast Landing, The Fenwicks Grove Fyns Town Matiniconck Mount Carmel Mount Pisgah New Salem Newton Northampten River Oneanickon Pine Mount Puddle Dock Rancokus Creek Rancokus Creek / River Red Bank Salem Salem Town Salsenbury Creek Shrewsbury Tray / Troy Wingerworth Yorkshire	XX XXX	XX		H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	Bommeleweert Island Bommelerweert, The Burlington Island Island of Burlington, The Cohanzey Neck Two Capes of Delaware, The Egg Harbour Beach Elsenburgh Point Elsenburgh Point Elsenborrow Neck Frast Landing Land, The Fenwicks Grove Neck Groves Point Ffines Town Point Fynnstown Hook Upper Dinidock Mount Carmell Mount Pisgah New Salem Marsh Newton Meadow(s) Poynt of Northampton River, The Ananickin Great Meddow Onionickon Meadow(s) Pine Mount Marsh Puddle Dock Puddle Dock Puddle Dock Swamp Point of Rankokus Creek, The Rancokus Point Lowe Red Bank Upper Red Bank(e) Salem Marsh Salem Town March Salsonbury Point Shrewsbury Neck Mount Tray Wingerworth Wingerworth Wingerworth Wingerworth	PODERTERSSERREEREERE THERET E
Total	5 20	2 0	1 1	6.82	10rkshire Eage	3

^{*}See page 76 for manner in which names of languages are represented.



*The above map, a reconstruction, is taken from The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968 by John P. Snyder. The seven maps illustrating my article, "The Generic Component in West Jersey Names," Names, 32 (1984), 252-265, are also taken from the same source. The maps on pp. 262-265 of that article are reconstructions, drawn by the author and copyrighted by him. Those on pp. 259-261 are reproductions for which he has no copyright.