

# British and Irish Toponyms in the South Atlantic States

Harold E. Gulley

*University of Wisconsin - Oshkosh*

Toponymic patterns of 542 features in the South Atlantic states confirm the commonly accepted view of historians and geographers that the coastal plain was dominated by English settlers and the backcountry was settled largely by Celtic immigrants from the fringes of the British Isles. Many toponyms were transferred directly while others were based upon the names of the British royal family.

---

## Introduction

The names *Richmond, Norfolk, Charlotte, Charleston, and Augusta* are familiar to nearly every American and instantly evoke images of the Southeast. The names of these urban places are all derived from English settlements or from members of the British royal family. A casual glance at maps of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia reveals an abundance of similar toponyms derived from British sources. The American namesakes of such well-known places as Aberdeen, Bath, Belfast, and Dublin have developed alongside communities named after Cobham, Etrick, Morven, and Purley. The South Atlantic region is also home to Cameron, Fuda Creek, Glen Lyn, and St. Andrew Sound, each of which evokes Scottish traditions. British and Irish literature are also represented in this region's landscape in such placenames as *Arden, Ivanhoe, Montrose, and Waverly*. From the 1607 naming of Jamestown, the initial English outpost in North America, the widespread and persistent use of toponyms derived from sources in the British Isles has been a defining characteristic of the South Atlantic region.

## 86 Names 43.2 (June 1995)

British and Irish settlers commonly used placenames from the British Isles and names of members of the British royal family in colonies throughout the British Empire. In North America, these name sources are most apparent in the eastern regions of the continent. Of the 3,096 counties, parishes, and boroughs in the United States, the names of 5% are of British or Irish origin. Although this modest portion is spread across 25 states, only in states east of the Appalachian Mountains is the proportion of counties with British-derived names 15% or greater. The South Atlantic region accounts for 40% of the American counties with British, Irish, or British royal family names (Kane 1972, 35-391).

The rich variety of toponyms from all regions of the British Isles reflects the diversity of regional cultures from which the immigrants to the South Atlantic region came. Variations in English, Scottish, Scots-Irish, Irish, and Welsh regional cultures influenced the nature of colonial societies in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. Geographers and historians have long recognized cultural differences within the American Southeast and have identified two southeast culture regions — the low country and the backcountry.<sup>1</sup> The territory of the four South Atlantic states consists of a coastal plain (the low country) and hilly or mountainous terrain (the backcountry). These regions are separated by the Fall Line. Migrants from southern England, some of whom were wealthy and used African labor on plantations to maintain aristocratic traditions transplanted from England to America, shaped the low country's landscape and culture (Fischer 1989, 207-418). The less stratified society of the backcountry, which Grady McWhiney (1988) has termed "cracker culture," was based on Celtic traditions which were nurtured by migrants from the northern and western fringes of the British Isles. These two variants of southern culture persisted well beyond the colonial period.

Scholars have studied settlement and migration patterns in the southeastern United States but have neglected the region's place-name patterns. In this study, I have assembled toponymic data for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia in order to compare placename patterns there with commonly recognized settlement patterns of culture groups from the British Isles. As the earliest British-settled areas of the American South, these four states

share a combination of physical, cultural, and historical patterns that makes them an appropriate and coherent study area.

Transplanting placenames from Europe to North America was a common practice among many migrant groups and provides landscape evidence of European source areas of those migrants. George R. Stewart (1970) has classified placenames by mechanism of origin and has identified transfer and commemorative names as two significant classes (xxviii-xxxii). Migrants who diffused toponyms consciously maintained links with European cultural traditions by preserving names associated with their cultural origins.

In establishing a set of toponyms for this study, I restricted the data to names that have persisted in the landscape and which appear on modern maps. For placenames that were transferred to America, I considered only those with a direct link to a place in the British Isles. Many southeastern toponyms are associated with the British royalty or aristocracy and are therefore based on proper names. Some of these toponyms, however, are dual commemorative names; that is, names that commemorate both a person and a place in the British Isles simultaneously. For instance, *Cumberland*, a name commemorating both the Duke of Cumberland and the former English county, is included, but *Mecklenburg*, a name which is linked to Princess Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who was married to George III, is omitted because it refers to a place in Germany.

### Methodology

In compiling the 542 toponyms used in this study, I consulted three main groups of sources. For latitude and longitude data, modern spellings, and cultural or physical categories of landscape features, I relied on volume 3 of the *Omni Gazetteer of the United States of America* (Abate 1991). Places listed in this comprehensive source include all entries from the U.S. Geological Survey's Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) database, as well as other sources such as the National Register of Historic Places. In selecting the names, I collected data from a variety of toponymic surveys of each of the four states and the British Isles published from the 1940s to the 1980s.<sup>2</sup> The third group of sources, historical maps

and atlases in the American Geographical Society collection, allowed me to use primary documents to check the reliability of the dates, locations, and spellings found in the secondary sources. I consulted maps dating from 1673 through 1854, as well as atlases published from 1776 through 1825.<sup>3</sup> I also referred to Cappon's *Atlas of Early American History* (1976). The date of each map on which a particular name first appeared tested the validity of temporal information gathered from the secondary sources.

Each toponym was entered into a database where each record contained the name, its latitude and longitude, the state, county, feature type, name class, date of assignment, and area of origin within the British Isles. I used fourteen feature types, based on categories listed in the *Omni Gazetteer* (Abate 1991, xliii-xlv).<sup>4</sup> The categories used here include various cultural features, such as populated places, locales, and present or former Minor Civil Divisions (MCDs). Physical features such as streams, lakes or reservoirs, islands or capes, and ridges or summits provided additional categories.

There are seven name classes: direct transfer, indirect transfer, dual commemorative, royal, evocative, literary, and other. There are also the five national areas of the British Isles: England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and Ireland. Directly and indirectly transferred names include *Aberdeen*, *Darlington*, *Exeter*, *Isle of Wight*, *Kinsale*, *Limerick*, *Peaks of Otter*, and *Swansea*. Many of these toponyms were applied to more than one feature. For instance, *Yorktown* and *York River*, two well-known Virginia names, are accompanied within the study area by two towns and two counties named *York*, as well as *York Branch*, *York Haven Anchorage*, *York Point*, *York Ridge*, *York Terrace*, *Yorkshire*, *Yorkshire Acres*, *Yorkshire Park*, and *Yorktown Creek*. (Some of these Virginia places are named for Yorkshire and others for the city of York). Examples of dual commemorative names are *Bedford*, *Chatham*, *Cumberland*, and *Marlboro*. Among royal-derived names are *Augusta*, *Charlottesville* and *Orangeburg*. In Virginia, North and South Anna Rivers and Rapidan River commemorate Queen Anne, as do the settlements of Rapidan, Rivanna, and Urbanna (contractions of *Rapid Anne*, *River Anna*, and *Urban Anna*). Evocative names are those associated with cultures from the British Isles, such as *Glenloch*, *Front Royal*, and *St.*

*George*. Literary names include *Arden*, *Ellerslie*, *Ivanhoe*, and *Waverly*. The last three names were taken from Sir Walter Scott's novels. The category of "other" names designates those related to a mythic past or some tradition of the British Isles. For example, *Avalon* and *Camelot*, which refer to the legendary home and court of King Arthur, and *Druid Hills*, which commemorates Celtic priests, have clear associations with British culture but are only tenuously linked to specific areas of the British Isles.

Unfortunately, dates of toponym assignments are available for only about 35% of the names, but the chronology of these sheds light on the naming process. Choropleth and point maps<sup>5</sup> that were compiled from the data permit analysis of spatial patterns of the various categories of names.

### Results

Among the physical and cultural features to which settlers assigned British or Irish toponyms, more than three-quarters are cultural features, most notably populated places, locales, and civil units such as counties (and, in Virginia, independent cities). The categories and name frequencies are shown in table 1. Streams are the most common physical features with relevant names, followed by lakes and reservoirs, and islands and capes. Among the features that I could confirm as having British- or Irish-derived names, more than 40% are in Virginia. Thirty percent are in North Carolina, 15% are in Georgia and 13% are in South Carolina. These relative totals by state may partly reflect the quality of sources available for this study (see in particular those mentioned in note 3). They should, therefore, be used with caution.

From the set of relevant toponyms, I was able to determine the dates of assignment of names for 67 counties and 121 other features, or about 35% of the total number of features considered. These are shown in table 2. This is a substantial group of names and provides evidence of the chronology of assigning British and Irish toponyms in the region. In the period 1600 to 1929, direct transfer of place-names from the British Isles was a common practice, except during the American Revolution. The indirect transfer of names; that is, the use of a toponym previously transferred to America and then

## 90 Names 43.2 (June 1995)

transplanted to or within the Southeast, became more common after the Revolution.

Table 1. Categories and Frequencies of Physical and Cultural Features

| Name Class           | VA  | NC | SC | GA | Region |
|----------------------|-----|----|----|----|--------|
| Populated Place      | 110 | 74 | 29 | 39 | 252    |
| Locale               | 29  | 8  | 11 | 14 | 62     |
| Civil Unit           | 43  | 13 | 12 | 4  | 72     |
| MCD or Former MCD    | 0   | 27 | 0  | 0  | 27     |
| Historic Place       | 0   | 0  | 0  | 2  | 2      |
| Unincorporated Place | 1   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1      |
| Stream               | 22  | 10 | 9  | 8  | 49     |
| Lake or Reservoir    | 13  | 14 | 2  | 2  | 31     |
| Swamp                | 0   | 1  | 2  | 1  | 4      |
| Bay or Harbor        | 5   | 0  | 1  | 3  | 9      |
| Island or Cape       | 8   | 4  | 3  | 5  | 20     |
| Valley or Gap        | 2   | 1  | 0  | 0  | 3      |
| Ridge or Summit      | 4   | 4  | 0  | 1  | 9      |
| Other                | 0   | 0  | 0  | 1  | 1      |

The use of dual commemorative names, those which simultaneously commemorate a prominent person and a British place, was most common during the second half of the eighteenth century. This practice often commemorated aristocrats who supported or developed specific colonies or British politicians who championed the cause of British colonists in America. Examples include *Chatham*, for William Lord Pitt, Earl of Chatham and prime minister who opposed harsh treatment of the American colonies; *Halifax*, for George Montague, second Earl of Halifax and president of the Board of Trade and Plantations; and *Hampton*, for Henry Wriothesly, Earl of Southampton and leader of the Virginia Company in England.

## Toponyms in the South Atlantic States 91

Table 2. Chronology of Assigning Toponyms, by Name Class

|           | Direct | Indirect | Dual | Royal | Evocative | Literary | Other |
|-----------|--------|----------|------|-------|-----------|----------|-------|
| 1600-1699 | 15     | 1        | 1    | 6     | 0         | 0        | 0     |
| 1700-1749 | 17     | 0        | 5    | 19    | 0         | 0        | 0     |
| 1750-1775 | 9      | 1        | 11   | 9     | 0         | 0        | 0     |
| 1776-1781 | 0      | 0        | 7    | 2     | 0         | 0        | 0     |
| 1782-1799 | 9      | 6        | 5    | 3     | 0         | 0        | 0     |
| 1800-1899 | 20     | 7        | 6    | 1     | 3         | 7        | 1     |
| 1900-1929 | 9      | 3        | 2    | 1     | 0         | 1        | 1     |

Direct = Direct Transfer    Indirect = Indirect Transfer

Royal names were an important source of toponyms from 1700 through 1775, a period when British migration to the Southeast rose and separatist sentiment there was limited. Examples of royal names are *Charleston*, for King Charles II; *King and Queen*, for King William and Queen Mary; *Louisa*, for Louisa, daughter of King George II; and *Orangeburg*, for William, Prince of Orange. Evocative and literary names appeared in the four southeastern states after 1800, and many of these referred to Scotland, especially to Sir Walter Scott's popular fiction, for example *Ivanhoe*, *Ellerslie*, *Ivor*, *Montrose*, and *Waverly*. Among names evoking Scotland are *Betsy Bell* and *Mary Gray*, two hills named for legendary peaks near Perth, Scotland; Singers Glen; and *Maxton*, which is derived from the *Mc* or *Mac* prefix common in Scottish surnames.

Among toponyms in the direct transfer, indirect transfer, and dual categories, most were linked to England throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and again during the early twentieth century. *Norfolk*, *Portsmouth*, and *Richmond* are examples from this group of names in Virginia, and other familiar English placenames such as *Surry* and *Isle of Wight* appear in more than one of the four states. During the nineteenth century, however, the Celtic fringe of the British Isles provided many placenames. These include *Aldie*, for a Scottish castle; *Hollis*, for *Hollis Knob*, Scotland; *Killarney*, for an Irish district; and *Morven*, for a Scottish mountain.<sup>6</sup>

## 92 Names 43.2 (June 1995)

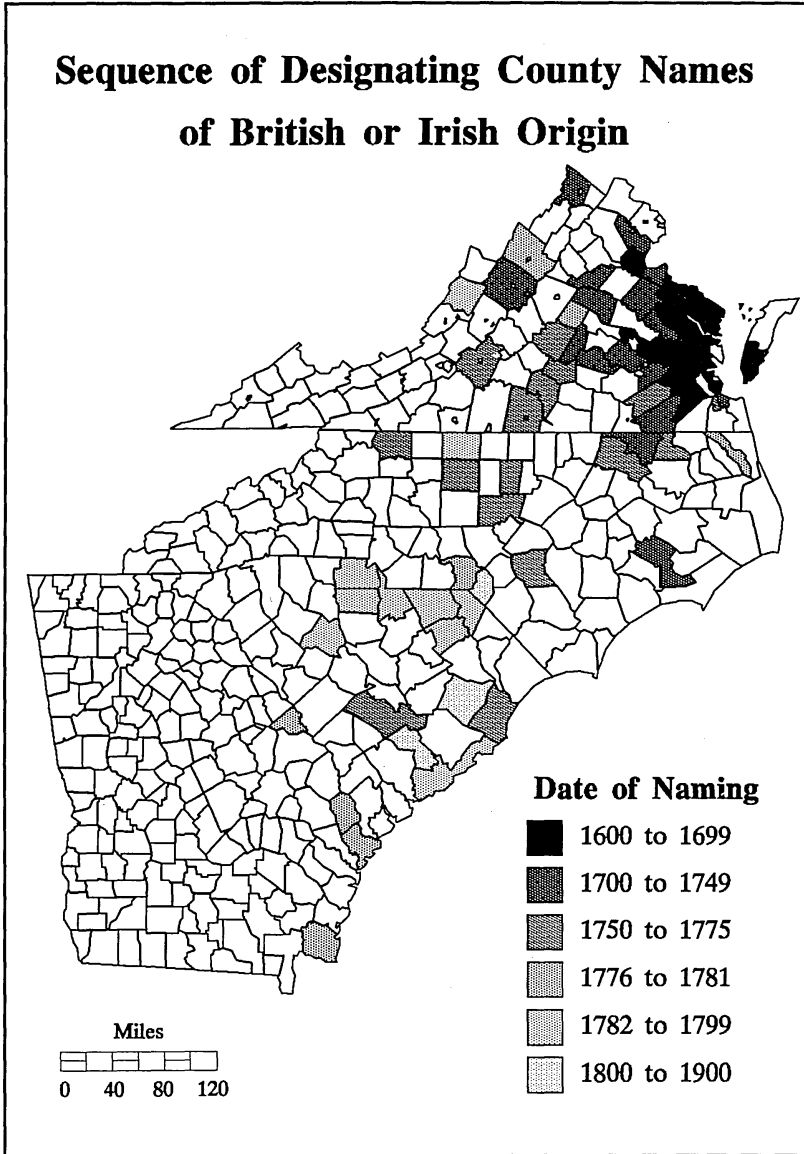
Scotland was most prominent among the non-English areas and rivaled England as a source region during the nineteenth century. These naming trends confirm McWhiney's view (1988) that Celtic cultural traditions gained strength in the Southeast after 1800. Based on my sample, names from Scotland, Northern Ireland, Ireland, and Wales accounted for only 10% of the names from the British Isles used before 1800 but 43% of the names assigned after 1800.

Traditionally, the county has been the most important spatio-political unit in the southeastern region, due to the slow growth of settlements in the area (Meinig 1986, 155). The 67 counties in these four states with British names represent 17% of the total of 401 counties in the four-state area (see figure 1). Of the 45 counties with names derived from places in Great Britain, all but one, Scotland County, North Carolina, are English. This tendency confirms the dominance of English culture in the region, as English names were assigned to the most important unit of territory and government, the county. The chronological and spatial patterns of designating these placenames affirm Tidewater Virginia as the region's culture hearth, since the first British settlements were established there. In 1633 Westmoreland County, Virginia, was the first county designated by a name of British origin, while the last such name, Scotland County, North Carolina, was assigned in 1899. Overall, more than 80% of the counties with British names were named prior to American independence. The prevalence of British-derived county names in Virginia must be attributed to the development and political division of much of its territory during the colonial period. In Georgia, the youngest British colony in the study area, the use of British toponyms was minimal and confined to the older, eastern parts of the state.

I examined point patterns on maps in order to analyze the spatial distribution of British- and Irish-derived toponyms in the region. For each group of placenames, I also calculated a centroid, which is the arithmetic mean of the latitude and longitude values for landscape features.<sup>7</sup> The Fall Line, an imaginary line connecting the heads of navigation of rivers that empty into the Atlantic Ocean or Gulf of Mexico, was a useful benchmark in recognizing patterns within particular groups of toponyms, since this line divides the coastal plain and the Piedmont. These physiographic regions are comparable to the low country and backcountry regions to which cultural geographers frequently refer.



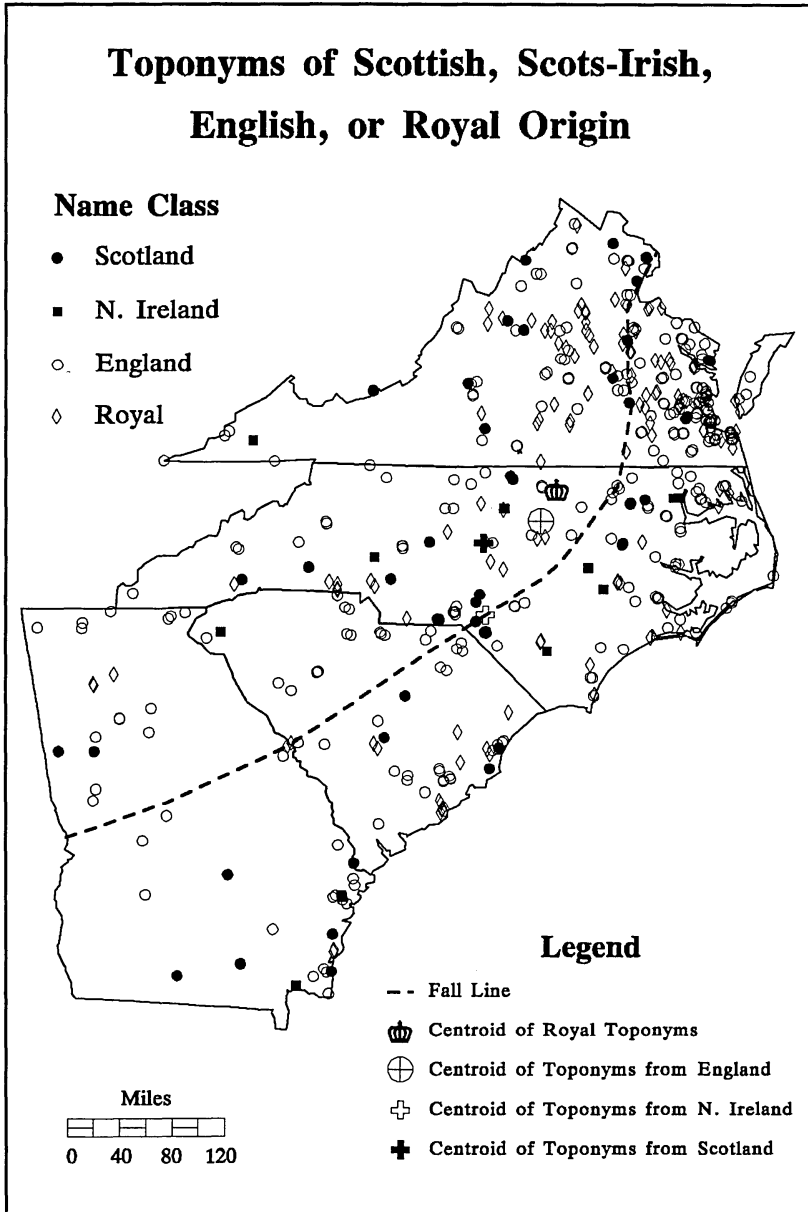
Figure 1.



Among the four groups of toponyms, all are substantially dispersed, as can be seen in figure 2. Placenames from England are most dispersed, while names of royal origin are least dispersed.<sup>8</sup> Although these two groups of names are widely scattered across the study area, more than 25% of both English- and royal-derived names appear in Tidewater Virginia, that part of the state east of the Fall Line. Names from Scotland and Northern Ireland, which are linked with Scottish and Scots-Irish migrants, are slightly less dispersed than names transferred from England. More than a quarter of all Scottish-derived names are found in those parts of Virginia and North Carolina west of the Fall Line. This area of limited concentration contained a substantial Scottish and Scots-Irish population by 1775 (Cappon 1976, 24).

Centroids of the four groups of toponyms all lie either west of or along the Fall Line, as can be seen in figure 2. The centroid for names linked to British royalty is located farthest to the northeast, reflecting the clustering of royal names in Tidewater Virginia. Similarly, the high density of English-derived names in the eastern half of Virginia draws the centroid for those names toward the northeast. Centroids for names from Scotland and from Northern Ireland lie along the same meridian as one another and well to the west of those for English and royal toponyms. The centroids for the names that commemorate Scottish and Scots-Irish places are within the area of central North Carolina where Celtic migrants had settled in substantial numbers by 1775. The patterning of centroids for these four placename groups confirms the traditional view that English settlers predominated in Tidewater Virginia and other southeastern coastal areas, while migrants from Scotland and Northern Ireland tended to settle in the backcountry. Despite these tendencies, however, toponyms associated with migrants from different parts of the British Isles are significantly dispersed across the South Atlantic states. The extent of this dispersal suggests a more complex settlement pattern than that indicated by the commonly accepted generalization of a low country/backcountry dichotomy.

Figure 2.



### Conclusion

Among the findings of this study are some expected patterns, such as the overall dominance of English-derived names, the chronological sequence of assigning names, and the limited spatial concentration of names that reaffirm Tidewater Virginia as the Lower South's culture hearth. Similarly, the swift decline in the use of royal names after the American Revolution was to be expected. There was, however, a persistence in the use of British and Irish toponyms which continued into the 1920s in the four-state region, even as a group of distinctly American and southern icons became available for commemoration.<sup>9</sup>

The dispersal of British and Irish toponyms indicated in figure 2 reflects the South Atlantic region's dispersed settlement pattern and its traditionally weak urban hierarchy. Although the patterns of toponyms show general dispersal, limited concentrations coincide with accepted views of settlement patterns for the respective culture groups. For example, the clustering of English and royal names in Tidewater Virginia verifies that area's function as an English hearth area with settlement during the early colonial period. Similarly, the incidence of toponyms from Scotland and Northern Ireland apparent west of the Fall Line in North Carolina confirms that area as an important destination for many Scots-Irish settlers during the colonial era.

The British legacy in the cultural landscape of the region has persisted and continues to be prominent, although an important change occurred during the nineteenth century. After 1800, there was a noticeable shift toward Celtic (particularly Scottish) name sources. Sir Walter Scott's fiction was a noteworthy source of toponyms that typified the emergence of Celtic culture within the South. Rather than abandoning an already established attachment to both English and Celtic culture, some southerners sought alternate sources for toponyms beyond those which had become traditional, including royalty and government leaders. The self-image of many southern aristocrats as descendants of the English gentry doubtless influenced the persistence of British names as toponymic sources in the South. This aspect of southern culture may also account for the dispersal of English toponyms into the backcountry, where descendants of Scots-Irish settlers often outnumbered people of English ancestry.

In spite of the persistence of British and Irish toponyms in the American Southeast, a separate American political and military tradition had developed sufficiently by 1900 to provide native icons to commemorate. Therefore, British and Irish names have been used rarely during this century for settlements and other features. As the twentieth century has progressed, names evoking the British Isles have been employed more commonly to designate apartment complexes, residential subdivisions, and shopping centers. This tendency indicates a shift away from the official realm of political landscape features, such as towns and counties, to its vernacular, commercial counterpart, where cultural tradition is invoked to encourage consumption of property, goods, and services (Relph 1987, 187-89; Wyckoff 1990, 336-38). In both the official and vernacular realms, cultural links between the British Isles and the South Atlantic states have been and remain far stronger than that region's ties to other European areas. The toponymic patterns of the four states affirm the longstanding relationship with both Anglo-Saxon and Celtic culture as important sources of tradition.

### Notes

This is a revised version of a paper read at the annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers, March 29-April 2, 1994, San Francisco, California. The University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh Faculty Development Board funded the research on which this article is based.

1. Important sources include Fischer (1989, 207-418, 605-782); Meinig (1986, 144-90; 1993, 273-311, 475-89); Pillsbury (1989, 533-41); Wood (1971); and Zelinsky (1973, 122-25).

2. These include Coulet du Gard and Coulet Western (1981); Gannett (1975); Hagemann (1988); Hanson (1969); Hemperley (1980); Kane (1972); Krakow (1975); McDavid and O'Cain (1978); A. D. Mills (1991); Neuffer (1967); Powell (1968); Room (1989); Utley and Hemperley (1975); and Writers' Programs of the WPA in North Carolina (1941) and South Carolina (1975).

3. These include *American Atlas* (1796); Bowen (1752); Burr (1839); Drayton (1802); Fry and Jefferson (1754); Henry (1770); Herrman (1673); Jefferys (1776); Kitchin (1780); Lewis (1794, 1795, 1804); Robert Mills (1825); Mouzon, et al. (1775); *New and Accurate Map of North Carolina* (1779); *New and Accurate Map of the Province of South Carolina* (1779); Norman (1791); Price and Strother (1808); Romans (1776); Sturges (1818); Tanner (1823); *Virginia, Maryland and Delaware* (1839); Walker and Johnson (1854); and Wilson (1822).

## 98 Names 43.2 (June 1995)

4. I initially chose nineteen feature types, but there were no examples of falls or rapids, forests or parks, obsolete names, postal stations, or ranges. I relied on the definitions in *Omni Gazetteer* (Abate 1991) in categorizing each place according to feature type.

5. Choropleth maps, which use colors or gray shades to portray discrete ranges of data values, are used here to depict the chronology of assigning county names within the study area. Point maps contain single symbols to represent each site, and this type of map illustrates the distribution of placenames according to name classes, as well as the location of centroids of groups of names within the region.

6. More on the history of individual names in this area can be found in Hanson (1969); Hageman (1988); Krakow (1975); Powell (1968); and *Writers' Programs* (1941; 1975).

7. Deriving point values for areas and lines required using the centroid of each county and the mouth of each stream.

8. I used a relative entropy measure taken from information theory to calculate numeric values for each group of names.

9. These alternate sources of names are the subject of Gulley (1990); Kolin (1977); and Zelinsky (1988).

### References

- Abate, Frank R., ed. 1991. *Omni Gazetteer of the United States of America, Volume Three, Southeast: Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia; Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands*. Detroit: Omnigraphics.
- The American Atlas*. 1796. New York: John Reid.
- Bowen, Emanuel. 1752. *A New and Accurate Map of the Provinces of North and South Carolina, Georgia etc.* London.
- Burr, David H. 1839. *Map of North and South Carolina, Exhibiting the Post Offices, Post Roads, Canals, Rail Roads, etc.* N.p.
- Cappon, Lester J., ed. 1976. *Atlas of Early American History: The Revolutionary Era, 1760-1790*. Princeton: Princeton UP.
- Coulet du Gard, René, and Dominique Coulet Western. 1981. *The Handbook of American Counties, Parishes and Independent Cities*. Newark, DE: Editions des Deux Mondes.
- Drayton, John. 1802. *A View of South-Carolina, as Respects Her Natural and Civil Concerns*. Charleston, SC: W. P. Young.

## Toponyms in the South Atlantic States 99

- Fischer, David H. 1989. *Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways in America*. New York: Oxford UP.
- Fry, Joshua, and Peter Jefferson. 1754. *A Map of the Inhabited Part of Virginia, Containing the Whole Province of Maryland with Part of Pensilvania [sic], New Jersey, and North Carolina*. London: Thomas Jefferys.
- Gannett, Henry. 1975. *A Gazetteer of Virginia and West Virginia*. Rpt. Baltimore: Genealogical.
- Gulley, Harold E. 1990. "Southern Nationalism on the Landscape: County Names in Former Confederate States." *Names* 38: 231-42.
- Hagemann, James. 1988. *The Heritage of Virginia: The Story of Place Names in the Old Dominion*. Norfolk, VA: Donning.
- Hanson, Raus McDill. 1969. *Virginia Place Names: Derivations, Historical Uses*. Verona, VA: McClure.
- Hemperley, Marion R., comp. 1980. *Cities, Towns and Communities of Georgia between 1847-1962, 8500 Places and the County in which Located*. Easley, SC: Southern Historical.
- Henry, John. 1770. *A New and Accurate Map of Virginia, Wherein Most of the Counties Are Laid Down from Actual Surveys, with a Concise Account of the Number of the Inhabitants, the Trade, Soil, and Produce of That Province*. London: Thomas Jefferys.
- Herrman, Augustin. 1673. *Virginia and Maryland, as It Is Planted and Inhabited This Present Year, 1670*. N.p.
- Jefferys, Thomas. 1776. *The American Atlas; or, A Geographical Description of the Whole Continent of America*. London.
- Kane, Joseph N. 1972. *The American Counties: Origins of Names, Dates of Creation and Organization, Area, Population, Historical Data, and Published Sources*. 3rd ed. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow.
- Kitchin, Thomas. 1780. *A Map of Such Parts of Georgia and South Carolina as Tend to Illustrate the Progress and Operations of the British Army, etc.* N.p.: R. Baldwin.
- Kolin, Philip C. 1977. "Jefferson Davis: From President to Place-Name." *Names* 25: 158-73.
- Krakow, Kenneth K. 1975. *Georgia Place-Names*. Macon, GA: Winship.

100 Names 43.2 (June 1995)

- Lewis, Samuel. 1794. *The State of Virginia from the Best Authorities*. Map. N.p.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1795. *The State of South Carolina from the Best Authorities*. Map. N.p.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1804. *The State of North Carolina from the Best Authorities, etc.* Map. N.p.: Vallance.
- McDavid, Raven I., Jr., and Raymond K. O'Cain. 1978. "South Carolina County Names: Unreconstructed Individualism." *Names* 26: 106-15.
- McWhiney, Grady. 1988. *Cracker Culture: Celtic Ways in the Old South*. Tuscaloosa: U of Alabama P.
- Meinig, Donald W. 1986. *Atlantic America, 1492-1800*. New Haven: Yale UP, 1986.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1993. *Continental America, 1800-1867*. New Haven: Yale UP.
- Mills, A. D. 1991. *A Dictionary of English Place-Names*. Oxford: Oxford UP.
- Mills, Robert. 1825. *Atlas of the State of South Carolina, Made under the Authority of the Legislature; Prefaced with a Geographical, Statistical and Historical Map of the State*. Baltimore: John D. Toy.
- Mouzon, Henry, et al. 1775. *An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina, with Their Indian Frontiers, Shewing in a Different Manner All the Mountains, Rivers, Swamps, Marshes, Bays, Creeks, Harbours, Sandbanks, and Soundings on the Coasts*. N.p.: Robert Sayer and J. Bennett.
- Neuffer, Claude Henry. 1967. *Names in South Carolina: Volumes I-XII, 1954-1965*. Columbia: Dept. of English, U of South Carolina.
- A New and Accurate Map of North Carolina, in North America*. 1779. N.p.
- A New and Accurate Map of the Province of South Carolina in North America*. 1779. N.p.
- Norman, John. 1791. *A Chart of South Carolina and Georgia*. Map. Boston.
- Pillsbury, Richard. 1989. "Cultural Landscape." *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture*. Ed. Charles Reagan Wilson and William Ferris. Chapel Hill: U of North Carolina P.



## Toponyms in the South Atlantic States 101

- Powell, William S. 1968. *The North Carolina Gazetteer: A Dictionary of Tar Heel Places*. Chapel Hill: U of North Carolina P.
- Price, Jonathan, and John Strother. 1808. *First Actual Survey of the State of North Carolina*. Map. Philadelphia: W. Harrison.
- Relph, Edward. 1987. *The Modern Urban Landscape*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins UP.
- Romans, Bernard. 1776. *A General Map of the Southern British Colonies in America, Comprehending North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, with the Neighbouring Indian Countries*. London: Robert Sayer and J. Bennett.
- Room, Adrian. 1989. *Dictionary of Place-Names in the British Isles*. London: Bloomsbury.
- Stewart, George R. 1970. *American Place-Names: A Concise and Selective Dictionary for the Continental United States of America*. New York: Oxford UP.
- Sturges, Daniel. 1818. *Map of the State of Georgia, Prepared from Actual Surveys and Other Documents for Eleazer Early*. N.p.
- Tanner, Henry S. 1823. *A New American Atlas Containing Maps of the Several States of the North American Union*. Philadelphia: Tanner.
- Utley, Francis L., and Marion R. Hemperley, eds. 1975. *Placenames of Georgia: Essays of John H. Goff*. Athens: U of Georgia P.
- Virginia, Maryland and Delaware*. 1839. Map. Philadelphia: Tanner.
- Walker, G. E., and J. Johnson. 1854. *Map of the State of South Carolina, Compiled from Rail-road, Coast, and State Surveys*. New York: J. H. Colton.
- Wilson, John. 1822. *A Map of South Carolina, Constructed and Drawn from the District Surveys Ordered by the Legislature*. Philadelphia: Tanner.
- Wood, Gordon R. 1971. *Vocabulary Change: A Study of Variation in Regional Words in Eight of the Southern States*. Carbondale: Southern Illinois UP.
- Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of North Carolina. 1941. *How They Began: The Story of North Carolina County, Town, and Other Place Names*. New York: Harian.

Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of South Carolina. 1975. *Palmetto Place Names: Their Origins and Meanings*. Rpt. Spartanburg, SC: Reprint Co.

Wyckoff, William K. 1990. "Landscapes of Private Power and Wealth." In *The Making of the American Landscape*. Ed. Michael P. Conzen. Boston: Unwin Hyman.

Zelinsky, Wilbur. 1973. *The Cultural Geography of the United States*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

\_\_\_\_\_. 1988. *Nation into State: The Shifting Symbolic Foundations of American Nationalism*. Chapel Hill: U of North Carolina P.



*Flora and Fauna in the Works of Edgar Allan Poe: An Annotated Index*, by William C. Woolfson, is now available. This is a comprehensive index to not only the flora and fauna mentioned in the title, but to the mythical beasts and monsters found in Poe as well. The Preface is by Poe scholar Burton R. Pollin and the volume is illustrated by Howard Irwin, a former president of the New York Botanical Gardens. Copies can be obtained from Edith Woolfson, 3980 Orloff Avenue, Bronx, NY 10463-2805, for the special ANS price of \$5.98 each, plus \$1.00 for postage and handling.