

The Syntax of Place-Names

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OVER THE YEARS, place-name studies in the United States have engaged the interest of the historian, the geographer, and the linguist. Their investigations have been concerned to a large extent with the kinds of names given in particular areas and with the influences and conditions that have prompted the application of these.

It appears, however, that comparatively little has been done in this country respecting the composition of place-names and their essential syntax. The following extract, taken from "A Study of the Place-Names of Ocean County, New Jersey, 1609-1849,"¹ suggests a method of syntactic analysis and indicates the kinds of findings such a method may lead to. In its entirety this work deals with three chronological periods and a total of 825 names. The material presented here constitutes the syntactic analysis of the 311 names given during the second of these periods, extending from 1703 through 1789. The reader should bear in mind that the statements below describe the syntax of a comparatively small number of designations applied in a limited area over a relatively short period of time.

In general, place-names are composed of two essential constituents: the generic, which indicates the kind of feature, and the specific, which gives particular information about it. These two elements together form a modification construction, with the generic serving as the head and the specific as the modifier.² The order in which these elements occur determines the type of modification construction, and the makeup of each of the constituents in turn affects the total composition of the place-name.

¹ Vivian Zinkin, "A Study of the Place-Names of Ocean County, New Jersey, 1609-1849" (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of English, Columbia University, 1968), pp. 26-27, 72-97.

² Analysis of the syntactic constructions formed by the various place-names follows that presented by W. Nelson Francis in *The Structure of American English* (New York, 1958) and *The English Language: An Introduction* (New York, 1965).

To facilitate the ensuing analysis, the place-names have been classified, first of all, according to the number of lexical components comprising each, the lexical item being defined according to the entry listed in *Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary*; second, according to the position of the essential constituents – that is, the generic and the specific; and third, according to the syntax of each constituent.³ The purpose here is 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.

In all names given during Period I in which both the specific and generic constituents occur, the order is invariable and the construction essentially the same. The generic element, in each instance a common noun, occurs only in final position and functions as the head of a modification construction modified by single or consecutive modifiers. During Period II the composition is considerably more varied. The order of the essential elements occasionally departs from the one described above. Both the number of lexical members which apply to these elements increases and the modifiers of the generic element frequently offer complications of their own. For these reasons, the analysis which follows indicates immediately not only the number of words in each place-name but also the order of the major constituents and the number of lexical items that apply to each. This number is enclosed in parentheses immediately following the terms *Specific* and *Generic*.

1. One Component

Specific (1) + Generic (0)

Proper Noun

Barnegat	Manapaqua
Dover	Squan
Holakamica	Stafford
Hurricane	Wago
Manahawkin	Wequasmese

For the average speaker of English, there is no recognizable generic element contained in these names, all of which refer either to communities or to land areas not clearly defined.

³ The part of speech assigned to each lexical item is that given in *Webster's* above. All exceptions to the Webster classification are noted.

2. Two Components

a. Specific (1) + Generic (1)

(1) Definite Article + Noun

The Sedges
The Sound

In these two names the definite article serves as the specifying element which modifies the generic member.

(2) Adjective + Noun

(a) East Plains
Inward Sedge
South Branch
South Branch
South Run

(d) Clear Brook
Deep Run
Fresh Creek

(b) Double Creek
Great Swamp
High Point
Long Beach
Long Swamp
Long Swamp

(e) Brushy Neck
Miry Run
Reedy Point
Indian Stage

(c) New Inlet

Adjectives in group (a) indicate direction, those of group (b) suggest size and shape while that one of group (c) marks the temporal quality. Adjectives of group (d) denote other descriptive traits. In the last subgroup the adjectives are noun derivatives with the first and third referring to flora, the second to water, and the last to a people.

(3) Noun + Noun

(a) Candlewood Run
Cedar Branch
Cedar Bridge
Cedar Bridge
Cedar Bridge
Cedar Bridge
Cedar Creek
Cedar Creek
Cedar Island
Cedar Run

(b) Beaver Dam
Buttermilk Cove
Drum Point
Egg Island
Fox Island
Goose Creek
Mosquito Cove
Mosquito Shore
Oyster Creek
Sketor Cove

Cranberry Inlet	Swan Point
Maple Brook	Turtle Cove
Maple Creek	Turtle Creek
Pine Brook	Turtle Hole
Pollipod Run	
Whortleberry Bog	(f) Hurricane Brook
	Hurricane Swamp
(c) Creke Bridge	
Flat Bay	Success Brook
Pond Creek	Success Mill
Swamp Creek	Log Creek
Thorofare Island	
	Pole Bridge
(d) Kettle Creek	Sloop Creek
Ploughshare Branch	
	Union Branch
(e) Beach Island	Union Brook
Island Beach	Union Mill
	Union Saltworks

The specifying nouns of groups (a) and (b) refer to flora and fauna, those of group (c) to situation, and those of group (d) to shape. The members of the pair of names of group (e) may represent redundancies, since, during this period, both *beach* and *island* signify a land mass surrounded by water. In the final group (f) the noun modifier marks the anecdotal, the industrial, and the ideal respectively.

- (4) (Noun + Genitive) + Noun
Bears Head

Here the specific, the noun modifier with the genitive suffix, indicates the anecdotal.

- (5) Proper Noun + Noun

(a) Black Brook	Lawrence Sawmill
Black Swamp	Lawrence Sawmill
Brown Creek	Macaiah Road
Carvel Island	Newlin Works
*Corlies Sawmill ⁴	Timothy Bridge
Coy Creek	Tow Creek
Davenport Brook	Tunes Branch

⁴ Names marked by the asterisk may or may not comprehend the genitive suffix. The evidence available is not adequate to determine the exact form of the personal name. See comment following 2.a.(6).

Haywood Creek	*Williams Sawmill
Haywood Mill	*Williams Sawmill
*Holmes Mill	*Williams Tavern
*Jarvis Point	*Willits Mill
(b) Ancocas River	Metedeconk Landing
Barnegat Inlet	Metedeconk Road
Barnegat Shoals	Mihannon Shoal
Barnegat Shore	Nahockqua Creek
Burlington Road	Pennsylvania Saltworks
Cowwan Shannock Brook	Squan Beach
Cumberland Swamp	Squan Bridge
Dover Township	Squan Creek
Hawkin Swamp	Squan Inlet
Lahaway Creek	Squan Path
Lochiel Bridge	Squan River
Lochiel Creek	Squan Road
Manahawkin Creek	Squan Sedges
Manahawkin Tavern	Stafford Township
Manapaqua Brook	Swago Swamp
Manasquan Beach	Teteconk Bridge
Manasquan Bridge	Westecunk Bridge
Metedeconk Bridge	Westecunk Creek

In group (a) the specifying element consists of a personal name; in group (b) this role is filled by a borrowed name, an Indian name, or one of unknown origin. Place-names of more than two lexical components with borrowed names as one of their constituents are analysed as a separate class.⁵

(6) (Proper Noun + Genitive) + Noun

Applegates Mill	Harveys Cove
Barneys Gut	Hulets Creek
Bordens Run	Hulets Point
Browns Saltworks	Irons Mill
Carvels Brook	Jacobs Mill
Carvels Creek	Kimmins Mill
Chambers Bridge	Lukers Branch
Coates Point	Lukers Bridge
Coplons Cove	Lukers Ferry
Cowards Sawmill	Meiers Mill
Davenport's Run	Neds Nose
De Bows Mill	Parkers Branch
Dillons Island	Pharo's Mill

⁵ See 3.b., p. 188.

Everinghams Sawmill	Potters Church
Fagans Run	Races Run
Randalls Mill	Toms River
Randalls Saltworks	Toms River
Ridgeways Mill	Van Hornes Sawmill
Ridgways Run	Van Horns Bridge
Ruckels Sawmill	Van Horns Brook
Schencks Mill	Van Horns Mill
Sopers Landing	Waeirs Mill
Thomas's River	Wires Creek
Tiltons Cove	Wrights Bridge
Toms Creek	Wrights Forge
Toms Island	

Personal names constitute the specific element here. The genitive enclitic applies only to these. Names marked by the asterisk in (5) (a) above may also incorporate the genitive inflection. From the names recorded up to this time, it appears that the employment of the genitive suffix in place-names is arbitrary. At this period, however, the greater number of personal names is inflected to express the genitive.

(7) Participle + Noun

(a) Present Participle + Noun

Clamming Creek	Wading River
Gunning River	Wading Run
Meeting House	

The present participle in each instance above is locative in connotation; this form and the noun which it modifies suggest a place where an activity is performed. For example, *Clamming Creek* names a stream of water where people "go clamming."

(b) Past Participle + Noun

Forked River	Forked Run
Forked River	Wrangel Brook ⁶

⁶ Here the term *Wrangel* is regarded as meaning "twisted," a signification applied to the past participial form in the *OED*, which, incidentally, labels the form with this meaning as obsolete. Since this sense appears to be the only one appropriate to the term in the context of the place-name, even though the form occurs without inflection, *Wrangel* is here considered as a past participial form with the dental suffix suppressed.

In each of these names the past participle denotes shape.

b. Generic (1) + Specific (1)

Noun + Noun

Mount Penn

c. Specific (2) + Generic (0)

(1) Adjective + Noun

Good Luck

(2) Adjective + Proper Noun

New Stafford

Old Barnegat

All place-names made up of two components, with the exception of the items listed under groups b. and c., comprise simple modification constructions with the noun head, the generic element, modified by a single modifier – definite article, adjective, noun, or participle. The names under c. follow the same construction except that the head word, represented by both the common and the proper noun, does not express the generic; instead, in the pair under c. (2), it represents a borrowed name which is preceded by an adjective indicating the temporal quality. Both members of the items under c. (1) constitute a borrowed name, the original generic having been suppressed at the time of the transfer. The designation *Mount Penn* of b., in which the order of the specific and generic is reversed, represents the construction of close apposition.

3. Three Components

Names made up of three lexical components fall into two major categories, those consisting of newly formed names and those comprehending borrowed names.

a. Newly formed names

(1) Specific (2) + Generic (1)

(a) Consecutive Modifiers

(a1) Definite Article + Noun + Noun

The Cedar Path

The Gun Road

The Fish Path

The Hollow Bridge

The Fish Road

The Shore Road

(a2) Definite Article + Proper Noun + Noun

The Lawrence Beaches

The Lawrence Line

(a3) Definite Article + Adjective + Noun

The Great Hill	The North Branch
The North Branch	

(a4) Definite Article + Present Participle + Noun

The Fishing Place	The Riding Place
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In group (a1) the first name marks flora; the next three, the anecdotal; and the last two, situation. The proper noun of (a2) represents the personal name, and the adjectives of group (a3) indicate size or direction. See 2.a. (7) (a), p. 186, for the relationship expressed in group (a4) above.

(b) Modification Construction + Noun

In the names that follow, the two components comprising the specific element form a modification construction which serves as a unit modifier of the noun head.

(b1) (Cardinal Number + Noun) + Noun

Eighteen Mile Beach	Four Mile Swamp
Eight Mile Branch	Nine Mile Beach
Four Mile Branch	

(b2) (Cardinal Number + (Noun + Genitive)) + Noun

Three Partners Mill

(b3) (Noun + (Proper Noun + Genitive)) + Noun

Captain Randolphs Inn	Lord Sterlings Beach
Dr. Johnstons Island	

(b4) (Proper Noun + Proper Noun) + Noun

Ivins Davis Tavern

(b5) (Proper Noun + (Proper Noun + Genitive)) + Noun

Barnegat Toms Wigwam

In (b1) and (b2) the head word of the unit modifier, a common noun, is preceded and modified by the cardinal number. In group (b3) above, the first two components, a common plus a proper noun, designate title and surname. In (b4) the two proper nouns comprising the specific element represent both given and surname. In (b5) the proper noun, a borrowed name, constitutes the equivalent of a title which precedes the personal name. In these three groups, the two components making up the specifier together

represent a personal name and form a construction of close apposition which functions as a unit modifier of the generic element.

- (b6) (Present Participle + Adverb) + Noun
Hauling Over Pond

The present participle, the head word of the modification unit, is modified by the adverb which follows it. All other modification constructions of 3. a. (1) (b) which serve as unit modifiers have a noun as the head word.

(2) Specific (1) + Generic (2)

Proper Noun or (Proper Noun + Genitive) + Modification Construction

- (a) Proper Noun + (Present Participle + Noun)

Baptist Meeting House

- (b) (Proper Noun + Genitive) + (Present Participle + Noun)

Friends Meeting House⁷ Harveys Whaling Station
Harveys Whaling Quarters

The generic, made up of two components, a noun preceded by the present participle, forms a modification construction which is modified by the specific, the proper noun preceding it.

(3) Specific (1) + Generic (1) + Specific (1)

Definite Article + Noun + Proper Noun

The River Metedeconk

The noun and proper noun in the designation above form the construction of close apposition which is in turn modified by the definite article. The position of the generic, interposed between the definite article and proper noun which constitute the specifying element, renders the specifier discontinuous.

b. Place-names comprehending borrowed names

In order to avoid a pointless redundancy, the internal construction of borrowed names comprehended within a larger structure is not analysed; rather, the relationship of the borrowed name to the place-name of which it is a part

⁷ Although current dictionaries generally list *Meeting House* as a single lexical item, it is analysed here as two words, in accordance with the usage reflected in the documents examined.

is defined. As stated before, the primary interest here is in the segments which constitute the two essential elements of place-names, the specific and the generic, the order in which they occur, and the relationship of these parts to each other. Thus, the following analysis of place-names comprehending borrowed names notes parts of speech only when they are significant in pointing up the essential constituents and their relationship to each other.

(1) Specific (2) + Generic (1)

(a) Borrowed Name + Noun

Beaver Dam Brook	Longhill Brook
Beaver Dam Creek	Maple Root Branch
Cedar Creek Bridge	Mats Mill Branch
Cedar Creek Cripple	Miry Run Bridge
Cedar Run Bridge	Oyster Creek Causeway
Cedar Swamp Branch	Pole Bridge Branch
Davenport's Tavern Branch	Pole Bridge Brook
Egg Harbor Beach	Pole Bridge Brook
Flat Bay Sound	Pole Bridge Creek
Forked River Landing	Ridgeways Mill Brook
Good Luck Church	Ridgeways Mill Brook
Good Luck Point	Schencks Mill Pond
Gunning River Bridge	Toms River Blockhouse
Haywoods Sawmill Creek	Toms River Bridge
Hicks Point Station	Toms River Bridge
Horse Bottom Brook	Toms River Inlet
Jack Lot Branch	Toms River Island
Kettle Creek Mills	Toms River Road
Loch Hill Brook	

The first two lexical components in all the names above make up borrowed names consisting of various grammatical constructions. These serve as the specific element modifying the generic constituent, expressed, in all the instances here listed, by the common noun.

(b) Modifier + Borrowed Name

In all the names below, the generic element is contained within the borrowed name. The specific constituent here is composed of two members – one, a component of the borrowed name, plus another component, the addition of which creates the new designation.

(b1) (Proper Noun + Genitive) + Borrowed Name

Pettits Cedar Bridge

The specific here is made up of the noun performing this function in the source name plus the proper noun with the genitive suffix representing a personal name, the latter form now serving as the modifier of the original designation.

(b2) Adjective + Borrowed Name

Great Sloop Creek	Old Barnegat Inlet
Little Hurricane Branch	Old Division Line
Little Sloop Creek	
Main Hurricane Branch	Burling Old Path
New Dover Township	Burlington Old Road
New Stafford Township	Cranberry New Inlet
Old Barnegat Beach	

The adjective in either primary or medial position constitutes an addition to the specific element. In the last three names, it is injected between the two constituents which together form the borrowed name, whereas in the first nine, it holds the position more common to such modifiers. Adjectives in both groups indicate either a temporal quality or size.

(2) Specific (1) + Generic (2)

Borrowed Name + (Present Participle + Noun)

Barnegat Preaching Place	Manahawkin Preaching Place
Barnegat Preaching Place	Manahawkin Preaching Place

The generic element is made up of two components, a present participle followed by a noun, the two constituting a modification construction which, in turn, is modified by the borrowed name, in these instances expressing the specific element.

4. Four Components

a. Newly formed names

(1) Specific (3) + Generic (1)

(a) Modification Construction + Noun

(Definite Article + Adjective + Noun) + Noun

The High Hill Meadow

A modification construction consisting of a noun head with the definite article and adjective its consecutive modifiers constitutes

the specific element which acts as a unit to modify the noun expressing the generic.

(b) Coordination Construction + Noun

((Proper Noun + Genitive) + and + (Proper Noun + Genitive)) + Noun

Williams and Throckmortons Mill

The specifier consists of a coordination construction of two proper nouns, each with the genitive enclitic, joined by a coordinating conjunction, the whole of which serves as a unit to modify the noun expressing the generic element. The proper nouns here represent personal names.

(c) Modification Construction + Adjective + Noun

(Noun + (Proper Noun + Genitive)) + Adjective + Noun

Dr. Johnstons Long Swamp

The modification construction above represents the relationship of close apposition. This unit and the adjective following together comprise the specifier and serve as consecutive modifiers of the noun head which expresses the generic element.

(2) Specific (1) + Generic (3)

(Proper Noun + Genitive) + Modification Construction

(Proper Noun + Genitive) + (Present Participle + (Noun + Noun))

Inmans Whaling Lookout Tower

The genitive form of the personal name makes up the specifying component. The generic is made up of a noun adjunct construction modified by a present participle, all of which is modified by the specifier. The relationship expressed between the participle and its head, the noun adjunct construction, is locative.

b. Place-names comprehending borrowed names

(1) Specific (3) + Generic (1)

(a) Borrowed Name + Noun

Little Egg Harbor Bay

Little Egg Harbor Inlet

(b) Adjective + Borrowed Name + Noun

Pharo Old Mill Brook

In group (a) a common noun expressing the generic is added to the borrowed name. In (b) a temporal adjective is injected between *Pharo* and *Mill*, the constituents of the borrowed name, to all of which the generic noun is added.

- (2) Specific (1) + Generic (1) + Specific (2)

Adjective + Noun + Borrowed Name
Main Branch Toms River

The noun representing the generic element is modified by the adjective which precedes and the borrowed name which follows it, thus rendering the specific constituent discontinuous.

- (3) Specific (2) + Generic (2)

Borrowed Name + Modification Construction
Borrowed Name + (Present Participle + Noun)
Good Luck Preaching Place Toms River Preaching Place

The specifier, a borrowed name, is made up of two components serving as a unit modifier of the generic element, itself a modification construction composed of the present participle plus noun.

- (4) Generic (1) + Specific (3)

Noun + Prepositional Phrase
Head of the Bay Head of Barnegat Bay

The generic form appearing in primary position serves as the noun head of a modification construction. The prepositional phrase, the object of which is the borrowed name, is the post-modifier of the head word.

5. Five Components

All the place-names made up of five lexical components contain borrowed elements and fall into the following constructions:

- a. Generic (1) + Specific (4)

Noun + Prepositional Phrase
Bay of Little Egg Harbor

See 4.b.(4) above for a description of this construction.

b. Specific (1) + Generic (1) + Specific (3)

(1) Adjective + Noun + Prepositional Phrase

Main Branch of Kettle Creek	North Branch of Metedeconk River
Middle Branch of Forked River	North Branch of Toms River
Middle Branch of Toms River	South Branch of Kettle Creek
North Branch of Forked River	South Branch of Metedeconk River
North Branch of Kettle Creek	

(2) Adjective + Noun + Borrowed Name

North Branch Mount Misery Brook

Groups (1) and (2) express the specific element as a discontinuous constituent made up of an adjective and a prepositional phrase, one preceding and the other following the noun, the generic factor, which they both modify. The suppression of the preposition in the name listed under (2) results in a piling up of four consecutive nouns, but it does not alter the essential syntactic relationship of the parts, in this case, the generic preceded by an adjective and followed by a borrowed name, both of which constitute the specific constituent.

Place-names for this period are made up of between one and five lexical elements, whereas for Period I, the maximum number of lexical items is three.⁸ At this time 194 names are made up of two words and 84 are made up of three. Names composed of only one word or of more than three words are comparatively few. Only 12 names are made up of four words, 11 of five words, and ten of a single word. Although place-names made up of two lexical items have the highest frequency at this time, comprising 62.4 percent of the total, they show a decrease of 15 percent over the former period in which the two-word place designation is also the most popular type.

With the lengthening of names come a greater variety and complexity of composition. For this period the actual number of variations in composition and arrangement totals 41 as compared with the 11 of Period I, during which the maximum number of words is three. It is, of course, the composition and position of the essential constituents, the specific and the generic, which determine the complexity of these structures. The generic constituent is generally the simpler expression. In 13 names, indeed, it is not expressed at all. Of these, ten are one-word designations of either

⁸ See Table 10, pp. 197–198.

Indian or foreign origin; three are two-word names, one of which is borrowed; the two other items of this group consist of place-names in which the temporal adjective is prefixed to a name already in use, as in *New Stafford*. In all but 24 of the place-names, the generic employs only one lexical component. In ten instances, 3a(2), 3b(2), and 4b(3), the generic is made up of two words, a present participle and noun, which form a modification construction with the noun as its head. In one instance, 4a(2), the generic employs three lexical items, a present participle and two nouns, these three again forming a modification construction with the last noun as the ultimate head.

In all but 15 place-names, the generic constituent occurs as the final element of the name and serves as the head of the modification construction of which the place-name is composed. In three instances, the generic is in primary position. In one, 2b, the relationship of close apposition is expressed, as in *Mount Penn*; in the two others, 4b(4), as in *Head of the Bay*, the generic, as usual, serves as the head of the construction, with its modifier a prepositional phrase, in post-position. In 12 instances, the generic is in medial position. In one, *The River Metedeconk*, 3a(3), this position renders the specifier, composed of the definite article and the proper noun, the one preceding, the other following the generic, a discontinuous constituent. The medial position of the generic in the example under 4b(2) and the ten under 5b also renders the specifying constituent discontinuous.

Names made up of two lexical components are composed like the two-word place-names of Period I except for items under 2b and 2c, already discussed in connection with the position and presence of the generic. Place-names made up of three or more lexical items provide more varied internal constructions. The specific in these names may be expressed as consecutive modifiers as in 3a(1)(a); or it may take the form of a modification construction serving as a unit modifier of the head, as in 3a(1)(b), or the form of a coordination construction as in 4a(1)(b).

The borrowed name as a constituent of place designations of three or more words also plays a varied role. By itself the borrowed name may form a modification construction, serving as the unit modifier of the generic head, as in the 37 names under 3b(1)(a). On the other hand, the borrowed name may carry within it the ex-

pression of the generic, as in 3b(1)(b), so that the specific of the new place-name is comprised of one element of the borrowed name plus one new element prefixed to it. In three instances the new element, an adjective, is injected between the two original words making up the borrowing, thus occupying a position quite at variance with that commonly taken by the adjective.

It is interesting to note also that borrowed names as elements of place-names of three or more words make up 73 items or 23.5 percent of the total names for this period. Of the 84 names that are composed of three components, 54 contain borrowed elements; eight of the 12 names made up of four words include borrowed elements; names made up of five lexical components all contain borrowed names, in nine of which they serve as object of the prepositional phrase.

During the first period the place-name made up of proper noun followed by common noun represents the composition of highest frequency; next in popularity is that of the common noun followed by the common noun, both of these patterns forming simple modification constructions. Over half the names for Period II follow similar patterns; 51.1 percent are made up of two components which fall into the following three classes: proper noun plus common noun, proper noun inflected for genitive plus common noun – these all personal names – and common noun plus common noun.

During the first two periods with which this study is concerned, the composition of the place-name with the highest frequency is that of two lexical items, the first of which, the specifying constituent, a proper or common noun with or without genitive inflection, precedes and modifies the common noun representing the generic, the two together forming a simple modification construction.

The following abbreviations are employed in Table 10:

Adj	Adjective	N's	Common Noun + Genitive
Adv	Adverb	ON	Ordinal Number
BN	Borrowed Name	PN	Proper Noun
CN	Cardinal Number	PN's	Proper Noun + Genitive
Consec Mod	Consecutive Modifiers	Pr Phr	Prepositional Phrase
Coord Constr	Coordinating Construction	Pt	Participle
DA	Definite Article	Pt-ed	Past Participle
Mod	Modifier	Pt-ng	Present Participle
Mod Constr	Modification Construction	V	Verb
N	Common Noun		

Table 10. Composition of the names: The Structures and their frequency
(Period II)

Composition	Number	Total Number	Percentage
1. One Component: PN		10	3.2
2. Two Components:		194	62.4
a. Specific (1) + Generic (1)		*190	
(1) DA + N	2		
(2) Adj + N	19		
(3) N + N	50		
(4) N's + N	1		
(5) PN + N	58		
(6) PN's + N	51		
(7) Pt + N			
(a) Pt-ng + N	5		
(b) Pt-ed + N	4		
b. Generic (1) + Specific (1): N + N		*1	
c. Specific (2) + Generic (0)		*3	
(1) Adj + N	1		
(2) Adj + PN	2		
3. Three Components		84	27.0
a. Newly formed names		*30	
(1) Specific (2) + Generic (1)			
(a) Consec Mod			
(a1) DA + N + N	6		
(a2) DA + PN + N	2		
(a3) DA + Adj + N	3		
(a4) DA + Pt-ng + N	2		
(b) Mod Constr + N			
(b1) (CN + N) + N	5		
(b2) (CN + N's) + N	1		
(b3) (N + PN's) + N	3		
(b4) (PN + PN) + N	1		
(b5) (PN + PN's) + N	1		
(b6) (Pt-ng + Adv) + N	1		
(2) Specific (1) + Generic (2)			
PN or PN's + Mod Constr			
(a) PN + (Pt-ng + N)	1		
(b) PN's + (Pt-ng + N)	3		
(3) Specific (1) + Generic (1) + Specific (1)			
DA + N + PN	1		
b. Place-names comprehending borrowed names		*54	

Table 10 (continued)

Composition	Number	Total Number	Percentage
(1) Specific (2) + Generic (1)			
(a) BN + N	37		
(b) Mod + BN			
(Generic contained in BN)			
(b1) PN's + BN	1		
(b2) Adj + BN	12		
(2) Specific (1) + Generic (2)	4		
BN + Mod Constr = BN + (Pt-ng + N)			
4. Four Components		12	3.9
a. Newly formed names		*4	
(1) Specific (3) + Generic (1)			
(a) Mod Constr + N = (DA + Adj + N) + N	1		
(b) Coord Constr + N =			
(PN's + and + PN's) + N	1		
(c) Mod Constr + Adj + N =			
(N + PN's) + (Adj + N)	1		
(2) Specific (1) + Generic (3)	1		
PN's + Mod Constr =			
PN's + (Pt-ng + (N + N))			
b. Place-names comprehending borrowed names		*8	
(1) Specific (3) + Generic (1)			
(a) BN + N	2		
(b) Adj + BN + N	1		
(2) Specific (1) + Generic (1) + Specific (2)	1		
Adj + N + BN			
(3) Specific (2) + Generic (2)	2		
BN + Mod Constr = BN + (Pt-ng + N)			
(4) Generic (1) + Specific (3)	2		
N + Pr Phr			
5. Five Components		11	3.5
a. Generic (1) + Specific (4)		*1	
N + Pr Phr			
b. Specific (1) + Generic (1) + Specific (3)		*10	
(1) Adj + N + Pr Phr	9		
(2) Adj + N + BN	1		

* Indicates a group total.