

Names of Grants in Colonial Maryland

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THE NAMES which the first settlers in Maryland gave to the tracts of land granted them by Lord Baltimore and his agents often reflect the complex and diverse motives which brought those settlers to the New World, what they found here, and the attitudes they held toward the land which offered them the chance for new lives. Reading through the Maryland rent rolls, one is first struck by the diversity of the names, but gradually repetitions and patterns become more prominent. In the following study, I have tried to establish some broad classes which will reveal some of the settlers' attitudes and naming habits, but at the same time, to note some of the quite idiosyncratic names by which they sought to give their land uniqueness.

My study is based on 2,401 names of tracts listed in the 1700–1707 rent roll for Baltimore County and the 1707 rent rolls for Anne Arundel and Dorchester Counties.¹ I have omitted from consider-

¹ The Maryland rent rolls are described in the *Maryland Historical Magazine* XIX (1924), 341–343. They were kept for the lord proprietary, who “derived the greater part of his revenue from his annual quit-rents and from the alienation fees imposed whenever the ownership of the land was transferred.” There are a number of rolls for each county, compiled at different times, each entry usually following the format, “the name of the tract as given in the patent, the acreage, the date when the land was surveyed, the name of the original grantee, the location of the tract, the amount of the annual rent, and, usually, the name of the ‘possessor’ of the tract at the time when the rent roll was compiled.” In the 1700–1707 series, there are rent rolls for nine counties. I have taken the names for tracts in Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties from the rolls published irregularly in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vols. XIX–XXVI (1924–1931). Names for Dorchester County have been taken from the microfilm of the 1707 rent roll at the Maryland Historical Society Library; my choice of Dorchester was arbitrary except that I wanted to include an Eastern Shore county. Spellings of the names of tracts and persons' names have been preserved, but when necessary I have capitalized words in the names of tracts and have added the apostrophe to show possession. I am assuming that the original grantee provided the name for his tract. I wish to express my appreciation to the Maryland Historical Society for help, and to the General Research Board of the University of Maryland for a grant that made this study possible.

ation tracts which are described but unnamed, those which are designated by the owner's last name alone, and those designated solely by the word *addition*. I estimate that I have excluded slightly fewer than 100 tracts for these reasons.

Although I shall use some statistics to give an idea of the popularity of a particular name or naming pattern, this is not primarily a statistical study. Besides being rather dull, to establish absolute frequencies of naming patterns or names would be difficult because of such problems as interpreting spellings in order to determine the derivations of the names. Some examples will illustrate the difficulties encountered: if the recorder's Netlam is his version of the English village Nettleham, as I suspect, and Broughton Ashley in Maryland is derived from the English Broughton Astley, is it not conceivable that the name of the Maryland parcel called Norrage derives from the English Norwich? And is the name of William Tuckbury's Mavorn Hills derived from Malvern Hills in England, or those in Virginia? Finally, in the rent roll for Baltimore County which I have used, the name Common Garden is listed as a parcel of 450 acres owned by William Osborne and John Lee; a later rent roll identifies the same parcel as Covent Garden. Which is "correct"? To go into each dubious case would have meant that I should have had to sacrifice scope. I trust the reader, then, will not give the statistics undue significance and authority.

1. About 50 percent of the total of 2,401 names are constructions containing the name of a person; 978 or about 40 percent contain the owner's last name, and 115 or about five percent contain his first name. Most often the name is in the possessive and in attributive position, such as Gather's Range, Griffin's Chance, Richard's Delight. Occasionally the possessive morpheme is not marked, as in William Ridge, Homewood Forrest, and Daniel Elizium. The names Hollis his Chance, Lawrence his Claim, and Oglesby his Mount show the seventeenth century's mistaken analysis of the possessive. Occasionally the name of the parcel of land is a derivative of the owner's name; most frequently, the ending is *-ton*: Brownston (Thomas Brown), Delapton (Adam Delapp), Ardington (John Arding); John Collier's tract Collierby adjoined Edward Cox's Coxby, which may indicate influences between landowners concerning naming patterns. In a few cases, where there are joint owners, the name of the tract contains the names of both, some-

times in a possessive construction that is rather peculiar: while Cornelius Howard and Peter Porter owned Howard and Porter's Range, Richard Warfield and Edward Gardner owned Gardner's Warfield jointly, and in a variation on the latter, William Parrot had a tract surveyed, then assigned to John Grammar, and it is designated as Grammar's Parrot. Sometimes the names may be those of husband and wife: William and Hannah's Choice was surveyed for William Willowby; but William Horne's tract William and Mary (surveyed in 1695) is ambiguous.

Feminine owners of land are not common, but Ann's Dowry was surveyed for Anne Grove, Hester's Habitation for Hester Beard, and Covell's Cove for Ann Covell, and there are a few more.

About five percent of the names of tracts contain the name of a person other than the one who is listed as grantee. When this is a last name, most often the person is found to be the owner of some other tract in the same county. Many of the first names in this category are feminine and I suspect that they frequently refer to the wife or another close relative of the owner: Andrew Insley may have been showing his affection in naming parcels Betty's Chance (75 acres), Betty's Desire (50 acres), Betty's Hope (50 acres), and Betty's Lott (100 acres); and Thomas Ford, when he named 400 acres Dinah Ford's Beaver-Dam.

Most of the headwords in constructions containing a person's name in the possessive are discussed in one of the categories below, but some of the least colorful and most frequent are *lot(t)* (76 parcels), *range* (60), *choice* (55), *rest* (31), *purchase* (31), and *increase* or *enlargement* (29); a construction consisting of the owner's name in the possessive with the word *addition* as a headword is very frequent (78). The most frequent headword cannot be called colorless, however, and I shall discuss it in the fifth section below — *chance* (99).

A few of these names strike one as rather grandiose: Richard Ewen's tract Ewen upon Ewenton, Parker's Pallace, and Vincent's Castles; one would not, of course, level the charge against the 10,000 acre His Lordship's Mannour on the Ridge, surveyed for His Lordship in Anne Arundel County. Sometimes I suspect a touch of humor, as when Gurney Crow named 100 acres The Crow's Nest, William Ramsey named one of his parcels William the Conqueror, or Christopher Topley and Levy Wharfe named their jointy-owned tract Levyes Tribe.

2. Indian names and names containing the word *indian* are very rare. Apparently the colonists were not averse to adopting Indian names for topological features, but did not favor them for their tracts. There are two tracts named Indian Quarter, an Indian Neck, an Indian Range, and an Indian Ridge. One tract in Baltimore County is called Pocoson; used as a common noun, the word frequently appears in the descriptions of the tracts for that county. Only three other Indian words appear, in the names: Chinkapin Forrest, Kequotan Choice, and Seneca Ridge.²

3. Since all three counties bordered on Chesapeake Bay, it is not surprising that in the area of names containing words referring to topological features, *neck* and *point* occur with extreme frequency. *Neck* occurs 19 times as a headword with a person's name in attributive position, and 66 times in constructions with other words; *point*, as a headword with a person's name in attributive position 21 times, and with other words 60 times. There are three Hog(g) Necks, a Hogg Penn Neck, a Hogg Point Neck, a Hog Point, a Pigg Point, and a Pork Point, probably reflecting the agricultural practice Stewart discusses.³ (There is one Hogg Island.) Very frequently these two headwords enter into constructions with words referring to natural flora and fauna. Three parcels are designated as Turkey Neck, two as Turkey Point. *Neck* enters into constructions with Bear (four tracts), Beaver and Beaverdam, Black Walnutt, Black Wolfe, Chesnut, Elk, Great Piney and Little Piney, Holly, Little Brushy, Locust (four tracts), Polecat, Poplar, Swan, Timber (seven tracts), Walnut, and Wolfe. *Point* enters into constructions with Cedar, Cherry, Herring, Oyster, Papa (probably today's *papaw*), Persimmon (three tracts), Raccoon, Rattle Snake, Snake, Swan, and Walnut. *Neck* occurs with such other topological terms as Bridge Hill, Broad Creek, Bushy Bay, Duck Cove, Upper Spring, and Spring. There are two Barren Necks, Forked Neck, Narrow Neck, Long Neck, Middle Neck, Rich Neck and Towne Neck, as well as a Refused Neck. Similarly, there are a Deep Creek Point, Fishing Creek Point, Forked Creek Point, Island Point,

² All four are discussed in other connections in Hamill Kenny, *The Origin and Meaning of the Indian Place Names of Maryland* (Baltimore, 1961): I take it that Kequotan is a variant of Kecoughtan (p. 53); see Pocosin (p. 111), Seneca (p. 125), and Chinkapin (p. 60).

³ George R. Stewart, *Names on the Land* (New York, 1945), p. 59.

Marsh Point, Range Point, Rocky Point, Rugged Point, Mountain Point, and Swampy Point. In addition there are a Blood Point and a Penpipe Point to add a note of mystery, and inevitably, Treadhaven Point (the history and permutations of Treadhaven, Third Haven, Tred Avon, Trade Haven, Trad Avon, etc., as a Maryland place-name merits an up-dated study by itself⁴).

After *neck* and *point*, the most frequent headword referring to a coastal feature is *island*. In addition to Hogg Island and two tracts called Turkey Island, we find tracts designated as Black Walnut Island, Crab Island, Poplar Island, Mulberry Island, and Papa Island. Five tracts with *island* contain the owners' names. There is a Barren Island, just as there are Barren Points and Necks; and Conjuror's Island is a touch more sinister than Black Island. About 20 more names of tracts have as headwords *cove*, *haven*, *harbour*, and *landing*. Inland, topological water features as headwords are found in a mere ten names: *branch* (two tracts), *creek* (four tracts), *fork* (three tracts), and *river* (one tract).

I have already noted the single occurrence of Pocason as a tract name; *swamp* and *marsh* as headwords occur more frequently and with almost equal frequency. Only one *swamp* is preceded by the owner's name, while there are three tracts named Cypress or Cyprus Swamp, Holly Swamp, Pine Swamp, Timber Swamp, and Lightwood Swamp. Five names with *marsh* contain the owners' names, on the other hand, and other tracts are designated more vaguely as The Marsh, Marshlands, and Runing Marsh.

Names containing headwords associated with uplands are far more common. Excepting *range*, *hill* is most frequent, followed closely by *ridge*. About a dozen names with *hill* contain a person's name in the possessive, and the rest range from the rather poetic Midsummer Hill to the jocose Dandy Hill. Flora and fauna enter into construction with *hill* ten times: Crab, Hiccorry, Polecat, Strawberry, Poplar, Turkey (three tracts), and I include here the rather strange Apes Hill and even more doubtfully, Hair Hill, taking *hair* to be a spelling of *hare*. (Henry Tripp named his 250 acres simply Coney Warren.) Finally, there are Sandy Hill, Stony

⁴ Oswald Tilghman makes a good start in *The History of Talbot County, Maryland* (Baltimore, 1915), II, pp. 321-331; in his opinion, the original name was probably Third Haven.

Hill, and perhaps reflecting traveling difficulties, Roundabout Hill. The kinds of tract names in which *ridge* is the headword – 27 in all – are not far different from those in which *hill* is. Although there is a Barren Ridge, there is also John Stevens' tract, Rich Ridge. Bear, Buck, Haslenut, Hiccorry, Papa, Polecat, Poplar, Raccoon, Rattlesnake, and Turkey are also found as modifiers of *Ridge*. *Mount*, on the other hand, is almost always in construction with a person's name. Six times *mount* is preceded by the owner's name in the possessive, and once with Mary's. In five cases *mount* is the first word in the construction: Mount Hayes (owned by John Hayes), Mount Lilly (William Marchand), Mount Surredoe (Henry Ward), Mount Yeo (John Yeo), and Mount Andrews (Walter Dickins).

Two tracts are named Salisbury Plains or Plane, one owned by John Salisbury, and four are named simply The Plaine(s). Similarly, two tracts are called The Levell, one The Rich Levell, and there are Richardson's Levill and Tracy's Levill. Three names contain *meadows*, all preceded by a person's name in the possessive, while two parcels have *valley* as the headword. English dialect is reflected in the names Comb (described as "at the head of South river") and Illfavoured Comb. *Forest* (usually spelled *forrest*) is a popular headword, with 24 tracts designated with a person's name in the possessive preceding *forrest*. There are five tracts named simply (The) Forrest, a Huckleberry Forrest, and I have already referred to Chinkapin Forrest. The more hospitable-sounding *grove* enters into constructions with a person's name three times and seven parcels are named simply (The) Grove. Bear Thicket, Cypress Thicket, Elk Thickett, and Papa Thickett, are joined by the more imaginative Tearcoat Thickett.

Names in this category which tend toward uniqueness are Linkwoods, Five Pines, The Three Bounded Hiccorys, Gang's Long Pine, Watkin's Hole, and Gray's Sands. I am not sure of the meaning of *proof(e)* in Timber Proof and Musketa Proofs (three tracts are named Musketto Quarter). Besides The Crow's Nest, already mentioned, there are also an Eagle's Nest, an Owlet's Nest, and Thomas Woods' tract, Woodcock's Nest.

4. Names which describe the natural features of the land are often difficult to distinguish clearly from those which describe the actual or potential use of the land. *Range* probably belongs in this latter category, along with *pasture*. In addition to the 66 tract

names containing a person's name with the headword *range*, there are three other tracts with *range*: Buck Range, Outrange, and White Oak Range. Charles Rangers punned on his name in calling his two hundred acres Rangers' Range. *Pasture* is far less frequent and occurs as a headword only 13 times, 11 times with a person's name in the possessive as an attributive. Occasionally the use of the pasture is more specifically designated, as in Benjor's Horse Pasture, Crouch's Calf Pasture, and Todd's Horse Pasture; John Edmondson called 300 acres simply Calfe Pasture. Probably the conditions or attitudes that led John Hathaway to name a tract of 194 acres Aha the Cow Pasture are irrecoverable.

There are four tracts called Hogg(s) Quarters (ranging from 100 to 300 acres), a Hogg Yard, and a Hogghold, Armstrong's Hogg Penn (400 acres), and, approaching the final product, 50 acres called The Shambles, John Phillips' 200 acres called Bacon Quarter, and Thomas Thurston's tract, Tanyard.

Three separate tracts are designated as Spring Garden; more specific purposes may be indicated by the names Strawberry Garden and Cherry Garden, and there are Walker's Garden, Pinder's Garden, and John's Garden. The names of three tracts with *orchard* as headword all have the owner's name in the possessive in attributive position. Other specific purposes for the land are indicated: Mason's Vineyard, Mathew's Vinyard, Mason's Hopyard, and Hector's Hopyard. Two other tracts are designated simply as Woodyard (150 acres) and Plowyard (200 acres). There is a somewhat redundant Cornfield Plain. Finally, there is the rather peculiarly named Broken Hays and a parcel of 50 acres sometimes designated as Roasting Earpoint and sometimes as Roastingear Point.

Very few names reflect uses of the land other than agricultural: Westley Bridge, Crouch's Milldam, The Forge, Hunting Fields, Hunting Quarter, and the rather interesting Broken Warfe.

Eleven names have *park* as the headword, all of them with the owner's name in the possessive preceding. Robert Lockwood had 50 acres surveyed in 1687 and named it Lockwood's Park; then in 1687 there were 33 acres surveyed for him which he named Lockwood's Great Park, apparently letting the anomaly pass unnoticed. *Green* appears as headword in only three names: Mears' Green, Mullican's Green, and Bowling Green.

Twenty-two names contain words denoting or connoting dwelling places, the happiest being Bright Seat. Beginning with the humblest abodes, we find Cabbin Quarter, Cabbin Ridge, John's Cabin Ridge, Francis' Cottage, and Hathcoat Cottage. Four owners name a tract with their name in the possessive followed by *hall*, while Arthur Taylor designates his hundred acres with the rhyming Tall Hall and William Fuller chooses the allusive Whitehall. One tract of 400 acres is named simply Hermitage, and three other names with *hermitage* as a headword are preceded by the owner's last name in the possessive case. Finally, there is David Jones' tract Ranger's Lodge, and Edward Pinder's Pinder's Lodge, Portland Mannour, which was owned by Jerome White (2,000 acres – one of the largest tracts in the group), and I have already referred to names in which *palace* and *castle* are headwords.

The more general *farm* as a headword appears only twice: Howard's Farm and Gwin's Farm. The use of the word *plantation* as a headword in a tract name is quite rare. There is one Middle Plantation (200 acres), one Midle Plantation (600 acres), Hopkin's Plantation (215 acres), Peter Fewcate's 100-acre tract called French Plantation, and the largest, a tract of 1300 acres owned by John Edmondson called Guiney Plantation.⁵ *Planter's* appears as the first word in three names: Planter's Delight (600 acres), Planter's Neglecte (63 acres), and Planter's Paradise (829 acres).

5. In contrast to the specificity, of e.g., Todd's Horse Pasture, over a hundred tracts (about five percent of the total studied) bear relatively abstract names. This category overlaps with the following one, in which I shall discuss names which reflect the colonists' attitudes, as can be seen when the most frequent abstract names are noted: (The) Chance (13 tracts), Hopewell (9), (The) Friendship (9), and (The) Adventure (8). (The) Friendship furnishes a theme on which several variations are played: United Friendship (two parcels), The Unity Friendship (co-owned by Edward Reeves and Lodwick Williams), Constant Friendship, Chapman's Fellowship, Fellowship, Friends' Choice (two parcels, both co-owned),

⁵ A majority of properties in Maryland as a whole contained 50–250 acres; if *plantation* bore connotations of large size, therefore, the word would be inappropriate for most of the tracts in the Maryland counties I have studied. See V. J. Wyckoff, "The Sizes of Plantations in Seventeenth-Century Maryland," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XXXII (1937), 331–339.

Friend's Discovery, Brotherly Kindness, and Brotherly Love (co-owned). Probably many of the names which I call "abstract" reflect the historical fact that there was a fairly large influx of Quakers or Friends into the colony in the late seventeenth century. It is noticeable that several of the above-named tracts are co-owned; so too are a parcel called, strangely, Bipartite, and two parcels named Mates' Affinity. A more commercial note is sounded by the names (The) Partnership (three parcels, but only one is co-owned), and Copartnership (co-owned). Two parcels are named (The) Contest, one Contention, and one Strife, but these are overbalanced by two named (The) Content, a Concord, one The End of Controversy, four tracts called (The) Hope, and three called Plain Dealing, and we may add in Mutual Consent. With a little shuffling, we can obtain a very satisfactory progression from Promise, Expectation (two parcels), Advance, Performance, The Security, and Welfare. Other abstract names include Courtesy, Endeavor, Equality, Inheritance, The Favour, Godspeed, Goodwill, Speedwell, and Welcome (two parcels).

Perhaps some light is cast on the naming of three tracts as simply The Gift or Guift by the presence of one named My Lord's Gift, one Proprietary's Guift, and one His Excellency's Grant. Here too might be mentioned names that suggest the shape of the tract: five named (The) Angle, five (The) Tryangle, and two (The) Ob-long. Perhaps The Labrinth, Obscurity, and the apparent indifference of Any Thing would be more appropriately mentioned in the next category, although my categories are by no means exclusive or inclusive.

6. The area of attitudes expressed toward the land through naming is most complex. While Vale of Misery and Valley of Pleasure are two names which express polar opposites rather clearly, a great number of names are rather ambiguous. Three examples should suffice to illustrate the difficulties of interpretation. In the 27 names which consist of a person's name in the possessive followed by the word *folly*, *folly* may sometimes have been meant to denote "a foolish act," sometimes "an unprofitable undertaking," or it may sometimes have been the conventional place-name usage of *folly*, which the OED indicates may range from "a popular name for any costly structure considered to have shown folly in the builder" to "delight" or "favorite abode"; and the OED also notes that

folly is dialectal for "a clump of fir trees on the crest of a hill." Each individual who named his tract using the word *folly* may have had a slightly different meaning and attitude in mind. Similarly, the OED indicates that the meaning of *handsel*, found only in Catterson's Hansell among the tract names, may range from "luck" to "gift or present at the beginning of a new year, or on entering upon any new condition, situation, or circumstance" to simply "first use, experience, trial." Finally, the owners of the four tracts named Hazard may have had in mind a meaning for the word virtually synonymous with that of *chance* or, more negatively, "danger, peril."

Perhaps a positive attitude toward his undertaking is expressed most clearly by Henry Aldred, who named his 17 acres simply Aye, or one might cite Robert Wilson's Utopia. Four parcels of land are named Paradise or Paradiice (I have already mentioned Planter's Paradise in addition), and 11 are named with a person's name in the possessive followed by *delight*. There are also a Planter's Delight and a Souldier's Delight. Besides the 16 tracts designated by a person's name in the possessive before the headword *hope*, there are Good Hope, Better Hope, Sister's Hope, Scott's Hopewell, and the nine parcels, mentioned above, called Hopewell. *Desire* is an even more frequent headword than *hope* or *delight*, occurring in construction with a person's name 23 times, and there is one parcel named In Desire. Providence and God's Providence each occur once, and three different tracts are named Land of Promise. Other names which express a favorable attitude are Brown's Peace, Daniel Elizium, Daniel's Helicon, Elizium Fields, Fairfields, Foulk's Content, Good Neighborhood, Happy Choice, John's Good Luck, Pleasant Point, Prosperity, and Woodward's Content.

On the other hand, two tracts are named (The) World's End, and one Stapleford's Road to the World's End. Three tracts are named Littleworth and one Fadingworth, but these are probably borrowings and may not reflect attitude. There seems little doubt, however, of the attitudes expressed by Nothing Worth, Hardshift, Forlorn Hope, Richardson's Complaint, and Illfavoured Comb; Grave's End, Tryall, and What is Left, along with seven tracts named with a person's name in the possessive followed by *neglect* cannot be said to express unequivocally a negative attitude.

Over 150 of the names of parcels seem to bear connotations of taking a risk or gambling. This figure is, however, dubious because of the ambiguity of *chance* in a name, and other items in this category are open to challenge. Forty-three names contain the words *venture* or *adventure*, the most light-hearted of them being Aha at a Venture and Habnab at a Venture. John Rawlin's tract Merchant's Adventure sounds like a commercial investment, while Long Venture may have connotations of risk, time, or distance. Four parcels are named simply Hazard, and two Haphazard; Millington's Happ is a related name. Besides two parcels named Fortune, nine contain a person's name in the possessive with *fortune* as a headword. Tryall and Smithson's Tryal may express risk-taking connotations, as may the name (The) Contest (two tracts). One tract is named Luck, one Good Luck, and five are constructions with a person's name in the possessive followed by *luck*. Three parcels combine both *luck* and *chance*: Luck by Chance, Lucky by Chance, and Stannaway's Lucky Chance. In the name Come by Chance (six tracts are so named), *chance* seems to bear connotations of "hap or fortune." But for the 13 tracts named simply (The) Chance, and 99 in which *chance* is preceded by a person's name in the possessive, *chance* may have carried, for the namer, meanings of hap or of opportunity, of both, or perhaps slight variations on either. It is somewhat frustrating to have such a large number of parcels – over a hundred – so named that while one is certain the names reflect the attitudes of the owners toward their land, he must also recognize that *chance* may have had for them a diversity of connotations; it seems best simply to note the difficulties involved without attempting to impose an interpretation.

Several names seem to convey the meaning of diligent striving. Three parcels are named Good Endeavor, one Best Indeavour, one Good Mother's Endeavor (owned by Elinor Howard), and one Hooper's Endeavor. Six parcels bear a person's name in the possessive preceding the word *search*, and one is called Diligent Search. Peirce's Incouragement seems to bear somewhat similar meaning. Other names appear to express either indifference toward the land or indifference toward naming it: I Don't Know, What-You-Please, and What-You-Will.

Seventeen names bear a person's name in the possessive followed by *fancy*, and there is one with *humour*: Mascall's Humour. Other names indicate that the owner conceives himself as starting or starting anew. Two parcels are called (The) Commencement, and others are named First Choice, First Purchase, Foothold, Puddington's First, Smith's Beginning, and Ridgly's Beginning. Allied to these may be Morning Choice and New Year's Purchase. In contrast, there are parcels named Conclusion, Scudamore's Last, Selby's Stop, and here may possibly belong the 31 names containing a person's name in the possessive preceding *rest*. One plot is named Quick Sale.

For the modern, Westward may evoke Horace Greeley's advice, but the name may simply mean that this tract lies west of others owned by the same man, or, most likely, it may be a borrowing from the place-name in England. Western Frolick, on the other hand, carries definite connotations of gaiety and adventure. To end this section in a serious vein, we might note Eleanor Stapleford's tract of 78 acres called The Widdo's Last Shift.

6. So few of the land names may be said to be allusive, that all can be mentioned here. The largest group is Biblical: The Garden of Eden, Bersheba, Dan, Goshen and Little Goshen, Jericho (two tracts), Jerusalem, The Valley of Jehosophat, Rehoboth, and Padan Aram; I am not sure whether or not to include Solomon's Desire and Isaac's Fields in this group. Classical references are made in Daniel Elizium and Daniel's Helicon (both owned by Thomas Daniel), Elizium Fields, and Troy. With the Garden of Eden and the plots named Paradise, we might associate the tracts named Arcadia and Utopia. There are two plots called Robinhood's Forrest and one Robinhood's Well, and I have already mentioned William the Conqueror, a punning name.

A small group of names belongs either here or to the next category, borrowed names. They might be included here because they seem to have reference to historical events. Anthony Thompson, for example, named a parcel Westphalia, and Edward Newton named ten acres Mazarine's Hall, while John Richardson named a parcel Wittenborough. These names may possibly have been given under the influence of the memory of the Thirty Years War. Tangire may have been named in 1694 after the plot of land which had, until recently, been owned by the English and then abandoned to

the Moors. Novascotia and Newfoundland may reflect Lord Baltimore's previous interest in lands further north than Maryland (but his name for this earlier project, Avalon, does not appear). The two tracts named Porte Royall may commemorate the Cistercian abbey in France (one was owned by John Disgarden). Finally, Flushing may be borrowed because the New York settlement was the place where George Fox originated the Society of Friends in America.

7. A few over 250, or more than ten percent of the names, are clearly borrowed. These names I originally isolated as suspected borrowings and then attempted to find a corresponding name in another country. My principal source for this search was Eilert Ekwall's *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*, and I supplemented it with the *New Century Cyclopedia of Names*. It cannot be said dogmatically that the Maryland land names were borrowed directly from, for example, English place-names, for there was migration among colonies, especially between Maryland and Virginia, so that borrowing may be at second hand. I have already cited Flushing. The Maryland land parcels named Isle of Whight and Mavorn (Malvern) Hills may have been borrowed from Virginia place-names. Furthermore, I doubt that I have been exhaustive — some of the names that do not particularly look borrowed probably were and have escaped me; also, a small group of names for which I could not pin down a corresponding original place-name may really have been borrowed, but I have not included this last group in my estimate of "a few over 250."

For 216 names I have found in Ekwall names sufficiently close to establish that the Maryland names are borrowed. There is little repetition: three tracts are named Bristoll, three Weston, and two tracts are named each of the following: Abington, Chelsey, Cornwall, Hampton, Hereford, Kent, London, Maidenston(e), North Yarmouth, Rochester, Smithfield. All the rest of the names occur only once; of course only a small sample can be given here. Three tracts contain the word *street* in their names: Coleman Street, Temple Street, and Thames Street. Others are taken from areas in or near London, such as White Fryers, Gresham Colledge, Bridewell Dock, and Billigate, but there seems to be no geographical limitation. These tract names are found frequently throughout a large area of England: Broom, Buckland, Burgh, Clifton, Hampton, Stow. English river names, like Sark and Dart, are adopted as

Maryland tract names. Under *Delamere*, Ekwall cites the Close Roll entries *foresta de Mara* 1248, and *forest de la Mare* 1249, and in the Maryland rolls we find a land parcel named The Forest of Delamoor, which seems to be derived from the English place-name. Not only do we find two tracts named Salisbury Plain, but also a New Sarum. City names are borrowed, such as Bath, Dover, and Carlisle, and smaller communities are also represented, such as Saffron Walden, Congum (Congham in Ekwall), and Radnage. County names like Lancashire, Kent, Cornwall, and Glostershire also appear. The name of the Calverts' English manor house, Kiplin, is probably borrowed by Thomas Smithson for his tract Kipling, but there are place-names in England containing Kipling also. Finally, I might note my disappointment at finding that two of the most interesting and attractive of the Maryland tract names were borrowed also: Ringwood and Whittlewood.

The names Welshman's Kindness and The Irish Hope reflect the fact that other British subjects besides the English settled in Maryland, and they brought with them a number of place-names from the British Isles outside England. Two parcels are called Scotland, three Galloway, and there are Dumbarton and Edenborough. Cork and Dublin are represented, as well as Waterford, Leinster and Limerick (the Maryland names are spelled Limrick and Limbrick); Maryland's Waxford is probably borrowed from Wexford and Entrim from Antrim.

Only seven names, besides those mentioned in the previous section as possibly allusive, are not British: Barbadoes, Guiney Plantation, French Plantation, Havre d'Grace, North Canton, Paris, and Rotterdam.

Of course other categories could be suggested and pursued. It is interesting, for example, to find 15 parcels containing the word *bachelor* (usually spelled *batchelor*), and five containing *maiden*, along with Sister's Dowry and Ann's Dowry. Many mysteries remain. What lies behind the name entered for William Cockee's tract Cuckold's Point — a mere slip of the pen? Why did Roger Clark name a parcel Foxon is Defeated, and another colonist, whose name I cannot decipher, call his hundred acres Rogues Beguiled? Why the names Adam the First, Lugg Ox, Saw Box, Ferfatt, Pole Almanack Neck, Plasterer's Hall, and Crooked Billet? Nevertheless, despite these and other idiosyncracies, certain broad patterns

are observable. Chances were one in ten that the colonist would bring along a name for his land from his homeland, fifty-fifty that he would include his own name in the name he gave his tract, and if so, very good that he would follow it with *chance*, *lot(t)*, *range*, or *choice*. And indeed, one hopes that he would have had more cause to follow the pattern represented by Robson's Chance than to name his parcel, as George Hooper did, Vale of Misery.

University of Maryland

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