

Names of Estates in the Province of West Jersey

VIVIAN ZINKIN

DURING THE BRITISH RESTORATION times were very hard for the Quakers. At least 15,000 Friends were imprisoned in England while several thousand more were clapped into jail in Scotland and Ireland. It is not surprising then that in 1676 the rich Quakers who had gained control of the land contained within the Province of West New Jersey determined to make it a haven for those of their faith who found living in England unendurable.¹

For the prospective emigrant fleeing the persecution of his homeland, settlement 3,000 miles away must have proved "no inconsiderable trial"; the navigation must have "looked difficult, and the wilderness formidable."² No doubt what heartened him in his undertaking were descriptions of a country in which orchards were "laden with fruit to admiration" and trees destroyed themselves "by the very weight of their fruit," where "forty bushels of bold wheat" were produced from "one bushel sown;" truly a "country very apt to answer the expectation of the diligent."³

The Quaker was lured also by a provision for the civil liberties long denied him at home and by the assurance of a democratic distribution of the land, as stipulated in the Concessions and Agreements of West Jersey, the constitution of the new province.

The Trustees of the province, empowered with the disposition of the land, preferred to establish as the unit of settlement a medium-sized farm of between 50 and 300 acres which a farmer and his family could easily cultivate by themselves.⁴ Nevertheless, there were many considerably larger tracts purchased, a few of these containing over 10,000 acres.

For the most part, those who bought land to settle upon were persons of modest means and of varied followings, with a few professional and some affluent gentlemen sprinkled among them. They represented largely people of the middle class whose one common distinction was that they dared a new life in a new country. Because these emigrants constituted a cross-section of a large

¹ John E. Pomfret, *The New Jersey Proprietors and Their Lands, 1664-1776* (Princeton, 1964), 23.

² Samuel Smith, *The History of the Colony of Nova-Caesaria, or New-Jersey* (Trenton, 1890), xii.

³ *Ibid.*, 111-113.

⁴ Pomfret, *op. cit.*, 24-25.

class, the names they gave to their newly purchased properties, their form, and the factors influencing their selection may shed a glimmer of light on the process of giving names to places.

This discussion deals with roughly 200 names given during the 26 odd years from 1676 that the Province of West Jersey continued as a Quaker commonwealth. All of them apply to privately owned parcels of land at least part of which the new immigrants intended to cultivate and settle upon. It is therefore curious that the second immediate constituent, which generally expresses the generic element, is so varied. In about half the designations the lexical item in this position signifies land allocated for cultivation of the soil and for animal husbandry. Included here are *bowery*, *farm*, *field*, *meadow*, *nursery*, *orchard*, *plantation*, and *vineyard*. The term most frequently employed is *plantation*, which, in all but one instance, is preceded by the owner's surname, as, for example, *Adams Plantation*. Often the given name is also stated, as in *John Langfords Plantation*, and occasionally the marital status of a female owner is indicated, for example, *Widow Abbotts Plantation*. One finds also, but rather rarely, included in the specifier the title of the owner, as in *Doctor Dimsdales Plantation* and *Mr. Nevills Plantation*; the former listed in the deeds as a physician, the latter styled there a gentleman. In all instances but one in which the personal name occurs, the genitive enclitic follows the surname. In one plantation name, however, the personal name does not appear. Instead, the specific element is comprised of the definite article plus the temporal item *new*, yielding *The New Plantation*.

Serving as alternates for *plantation* are both *bowery* and *farm*. The use of *bowery*, a Dutch loan, in both *Smiths Bowery* and *Tindalls Bowery* reflects the earlier Dutch presence in the area. Both of these, like the names with *plantation*, employ the surname inflected for genitive as the specifying element. Curiously, in the three designations in which *farm* occurs, the personal name does not appear at all. Instead, the specifiers reflect three different influences: the plant life of the region in *Mulberry Ferme*, former Dutch settlement in *Netherland Farm*, and the British home of the owner in *Willingborough Farm*. It is possible that the word *farm* was so rarely used at this time because it may still have connoted "a tract of land held on lease for the purpose of cultivation,"⁵ leased land at that time apparently repugnant to the settler.

From the eleventh century the term *field* has had the signification of "land...appropriated to pasture or tillage." *Field* occurs as the generic constituent in this corpus ten times, five times combined with the surname as the specifying element, as in *Hedgefield*, and in one instance with the surname shortened. In this designation George Haslewood suppressed the last syllable of his name to combine *Hasle* with *field* to form *Haslefield*. Four names, *Ballefield*⁶, *Beriton Fields*, *Farnsfield*, and *Peetersfield*, appear to be British

⁵ All definitions are based on or quoted from the *Oxford English Dictionary*.

⁶ The owner, Mahlon Stacy, called his New Jersey estate after his home in England, *Ballefield Hall*, located in the Parish of Handsworth. See New Jersey Historical Society, *Proceedings...A Magazine of History, Biography, and Notes on Families* (New Series), XV, note, 533.

borrowings, the second of these employing the plural form of the generic.⁷ Only one name, *Peachfield*, is environmental, the specifier remarking the fruit abounding in this region.

Another generic term of frequent occurrence is *meadow*, signifying acreage assigned as pasture ground, a stretch of land not necessarily contiguous with the owner's property. In one instance, *Mordecais Meadow*, owned by Mordecai Andrews, the given name serves as specifier; in the 30 other instances in which *meadow* occurs, the specific element is the surname only or the given name plus the surname, again with the genitive enclitic.

A specific type of plant cultivation is suggested by such generic terms as *nursery*, *orchard* and *vineyard*, each occurring only once. *The Nursery* appears with only the definite article serving as specifier; *New Orchard* offers the temporal *new* in that role, while *Whites Vineyard* again employs the surname plus the genitive inflection as the specifier.

Finally there is the term *pightle* (spelled *pytle* in the documents), defined by the *OED* as "a small field or enclosure." The two names in which it occurs refer to ten-acre lots on Nevill Street in the town of Salem, each probably representing a town lot, which, as a resident of Burlington at that time notes in respect to such lots in his own town, "is only for a house, orchard, and gardens..."⁸

Apart from *pightle*, the selection of the generic element in this group could not have depended on the size of the estate. The term *farm*, for example, was applied to tracts ranging from 300 to 860 acres, *field* to those ranging from 400 to 1,000 acres, and *plantation* to small plots of under 30 acres as well as to vast holdings of 5,000 acres. It appears then that *bowery*, *farm*, *field*, and *plantation*⁹ may have served as rough synonyms for what we today call a farm, while the other terms, *meadow*, *nursery*, *orchard*, and *vineyard*, represented the owners' intention to engage in a more particular type of agriculture.

In about one-fifth of the names the second constituent marks a feature of the environment. Such terms as *bank*, *hill*, *mount*, *neck*, and *point* remark the configuration of the land, while *brook*, *port*, and *spring* reflect the presence of water bodies. It is strange that only three of the names in this entire group refer to water, since many of the estates bordered on the Delaware River or depended on one of its branches for transportation and the power to run mills, to say the least.

⁷ In order to determine that certain geographic names may properly be regarded as transfers from England, I have consulted *Blaeu's Atlas of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland*, a facsimile reprint of maps originally published in London by John Blaeu in 1645 and 1654; the pertinent publications of the English Place-Name Society; and Eilert Ekwall's *Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* (Oxford, 1964).

⁸ Smith, *op. cit.*, 104.

⁹ Apart from the signification applied to *plantation* in this discussion, several other meanings were current in the late seventeenth century. In documents of this period the term is used as an alternate for *province*, *palatinate*, and *settlement*. See Aaron Leaming and Jacob Spicer, *The Grants, Concessions, and Original Constitutions of the Province of New Jersey* (Philadelphia, 1881), 16; Smith, note, 28; and NJHS, *Proceedings* (New Series) LVIII, 26, respectively.

In these topographic names the specifier may indicate size, as in *Grand Hill*; or color, as in *Green Hill* and *White Hill*; or relative position, as in *Middle Neck*. Thick growths of pine and ivy are noted in *Pine Point* and *Ivy Point*. Local transfers are evident in *Red Bank*, the name of an already established village, and *Stowe Neck*, which simply adopted the name of the neck on which it was located. In a few designations of this group the personal name occurs: *Hipolitus Point* employs the given name; *Coopers*, *Guys*, and *Lacroys Point*, all use the surname; and *Ash Point* has as the specifier a shortened form of *Ashton*, John Ashton being the owner.

Mount occurs in four names, always as the first member. We find *Mount Gibbon*, named for its owner, Francis Gibbon; *Mount Eagle*, which may or may not be an anecdotal name; *Mount Hope*, an idealistic name, and *Mount Holly*, designating a 300-acre property whose line ran "through a swamp, wherein," the deed reads, "growes store of Holley and within said Tract is a mountaine to which the Province East, South and West and North send a beautifull aspect named by the owner thereof Mount Holley."¹⁰

That the newcomers to this land found heavily wooded areas is reflected in the use of *dean*, *forest*, *grove*, *holt*, *hurst*, and *wood* as the second component of the name. Although the *OED* distinguishes these generally by size, marking *grove*, for example, as a small wood and *forest* as "an extensive tract of land covered with trees and undergrowth," the plantation called *Piles Grove* contained 10,000 acres, many times the size of *Helbys Forest* with its 1,660 odd acres. It would seem that the seventeenth century namer used these words interchangeably, merely to denote wooded areas.

Of the dozen or more names which employ these terms as the second element, seven are found with the personal name followed by the genitive enclitic; four, *Blanford Grove*, *Crewkerne Wood*, and *East and West Crewkerne Wood*, employ in the specifying element a borrowing from England; and one, *Sandyburr Wood*, a 500-acre lot, is named apparently for the weed growth upon it.

One group of names have as their second immediate constituent terms that may be regarded as marks of status. Among these are *chase*, *garden*, *hall*, *lodge*, *manor*, *town*, and *village*. *Chase*, occurring in one instance, marks a 900-acre tract. The term *garden* appears in three designations; in one, preceded by *new*; and in another, preceded by *Sutton*, a British borrowing, plus *new*, yielding *New Garden* and *Sutton New Garden*. The third name containing *garden* was given to a 450-acre tract called *The Beargarden*, which was granted by a John Hollinshead to his son. It is possible that the name may be anecdotal; it seems hard to credit a Quaker commonwealth with tolerating a place for bear-baiting.

Lodge appears three times, with *Devonshire* and *Sutton*, both borrowed from Britain, appearing as specifiers; and with *Springfield*, a local transfer from the town of that name, also in the same role. The size of the tract marked by names in

¹⁰ *Documents Relating to the Colonial, Revolutionary and Post-Revolutionary History of the State of New Jersey* (First Series), XXI, 349.

which *lodge* occurs is rather small, the largest being 300 acres.

Those names in which *hall* is employed as the second element also mark comparatively small properties, ranging from 15 to 300 acres. In its four occurrences the specifying element is made up of the surname followed by the genitive inflection, as in *Braithwaites Hall*.

The various manors named, *Fenwicks Grove*, *Hutchesons*, *Sonmans*, and *Winchcomb*, range in size from 5,000 to 20,000 acres, the specifier in the first, a transfer from a tract of that name; in the next two this element is comprised of the proprietors' surnames, inflected for genitive; and in the last it consists of a borrowing from England. These extensive tracts, more than adequate for "the mansion of a lord with the land belonging to it," well warranted the designation *manor*.¹¹

A few names suggesting a sense of adventure or pleasure in the new enterprises or perhaps merely employing popular terms of the day are such designations as *Bacons Adventure*, *Cattells Delight*, and *Cravens* and *Garretts Choice*, all with the owners' names with the genitive suffix serving as specifiers.

The term *town*, found in three names, appears to have been used in a sense now obsolete: as either a designate for a farm and its farmhouse or as a synonym for *manor*, as already defined. In one instance, *Helbytown*, it marks a tract of 7,500 acres. In another, *Appletown*, the specifier *Apple*, a shortening of *Appleton*, the owners' surname, marks two contiguous tracts owned by two brothers of that name.

Finally, there is an estate named *Pleasant Village*, the term *village* probably used here in the sense of the rural or rustic. In this instance the adjective *pleasant* combines with *village* to connote the agreeable quality of the 200 acres which it named.

Unmodified transfers from England are found in over a dozen names representing comparatively small holdings ranging from 50 to 400 acres. Punctuating the old deeds are such British names as *Amwell*, *Bolsover*, *Boythorpe*, *Clampitts*, *Great Kelk*, *Grovely*, *Hartford*, *Hollybourne*, *Holme*, *Ogston*, *Steetley*, *Turnditch*, *Uxbridge*, and *Wingerworth*. Two such borrowings, *Amwell* and *Molton*, are compounded with *-bury* (often spelled *-berry*), yielding *Amwellbury* and *Molton Berry*, while one personal name, *Wood*, is also so compounded to form *Woodbury* and another, *Parker*, shortened to *Park*, adds the genitive and joins with *-berry*, resulting in *Parksberry*.

In two instances the name of the place in Britain where the emigrant had once lived is used, with the owner's name in primary position, as in *Lumleys Sawley*

¹¹ At this time the term *manor* is also used in a political sense. In the Salem Tenth, for example, John Fenwick established units which he called *manors*, but there is ample evidence that he regarded these as essentially governmental precincts. The name *Fenwicks Grove Manor*, also given by John Fenwick, has been included in this discussion since local historians believe that the land so designated served the owner as his country seat, that it was not assigned as a political unit.

and *Webbs Arladon*.¹² Another name reflecting the settler's origin is *Moseleys Shield*, the first element borrowed from *Moseley* in Staffordshire. A local historian suggests that Thomas Smyth, the owner, added *shield* to the name *Moseley* "undoubtedly to show the trappings of heraldry as well as to remember his old home."¹³

Several names, such as *Hillsdon*, *Sales Green*, and *Tillsum*, are rather difficult to define, although variants of the first two are in use in England during the seventeenth century. Another, *New Stockholm*, recalls the Swedish undertaking in America. Others, like *Arcadia*, *Livewell*, and *Mountwell*, reflect an idealistic state one day to be achieved, while two others, *Christianity* and *Providence*, are more sober reminders of the religious commitment of the colony. There are also three names besides *Mount Hope* in which the word *hope* occurs. One of these, *Hopewell*, apparently an anecdotal name, was given for a ship which then sailed between England and America.¹⁴ Another, *Plain Hope*, was applied to a plantation and the rather dismal *Forlorn Hope* was given to a tract of land. Unfortunately, the circumstances regarding the naming of these two places are not known.

This corpus of material is marked by the frequent occurrence of the personal name in the role of specifier, either the surname alone or the given name plus surname in this position, and, but for exceptional cases, followed by the genitive enclitic. The personal name combines with almost all the subcategories filling the generic position, with terms like *plantation*, identifying acreage for agricultural development, and with those marking topographic features. We find it in pretentious names with *hall* and *manor* and even in fanciful appellations like *Cravens Choice* and *Bacons Adventure*. The recurrence of this feature suggests that the owner was particularly concerned that his property be identified by and with his own name.

These designations reveal also that the newcomer to West Jersey had some interest in his environment, for at least one-fifth of the names make reference to topographic features and wooded areas. Notably sparse among these, however, are references to the rivers and streams that bordered or cut through these properties.

That these early settlers had their vanities is also reflected here. Some of them could not resist marking their new estates with prestigious titles, sometimes in anticipation of the grand hall or lodge they hoped some day to erect and which some of them eventually did build.

This collection of names shows also that the emigrant could not forget his old home in England, for 15 percent of the names recall that country. Curiously, however, the word *new*, occurring in a handful of designations, is hardly used at

¹² It is probable that *Watsons Ranthrope* also belongs with this group. Unfortunately, I have been unable to find *Ranthrope* or any variant of this name in use in England at this time.

¹³ Joseph S. Sickler, *Tea Burning Town* (Bridgeton, 1973), 106.

¹⁴ John Clement, *Sketches of the First Emigrant Settlers in Newton Township, Old Gloucester County, West New Jersey* (Camden, 1877), 328.

all in conjunction with a British name. That such a combination is so rare suggests that the settler did not long to recreate or build a *new* England here. Yet such names as *Webbs Arladon* and *Lumleys Sawley*, both made up of the settler's surname plus the name of the place in England where he had once lived, suggest the emigrant's affection for his old home, that he had carried it with him to an unknown land, and that he had named his new home in testimony of that love.

For the most part, however, these names suggest that the seventeenth century settler in the Province of West Jersey named his new estate soberly and simply, to ensure that the designation would proclaim *his* ownership of *his* property.

List of Names*

Abbotts (John) Meadow	WJP, A, 36
Abbotts (Widow) Plantation	NJA, XXI, 579
Adams Forest	NJA, XXI, 632
Adams Plantation	NJA, XXI, 555
Amwell	NJA, XXI, 593
Amwellbury	MC, GSC
Andres (Edward) Plantation	WJP, A, 41
Andrews (Samuel) Meadow	WJP, Lds, 62
Anns Grove	NJA, XXI, 580
Appletown	NJA, XXI, 458
Arcadia	NJA, XXI, 611-612
Ash Point	NJA, XXI, 428
Baconfield	NJA, XXI, 414
Bacons Adventure	NJA, XXI, 573
Bagley Grove	NJA, XXI, 592
Ballefield	NJA, XXI, 439
Barbers (Equilla) Plantation	NJA, XXI, 629
Barton (Thomas) Meadow	WJP, A, 3(?)
The Beargarden	NJA, XXI, 478
Beriton Fields	NJA, XXI, 543
Blanford Grove	NJA, XXI, 580
Bolsover	NJA, XXI, 486
Borthes Plantation	NJA, XXI, 568
Boythorpe	NJA, XXI, 431
Brad (a)ways Field	NJA, XXI, 542-543
Braithwaites Hall	NJA, XXI, 591
Browns (John) Meadow	WJP, Lds, 41 (?)
Buntings Meadow	WJP, Lds, 66
Burdens Plantation	NJA, XXI, 542
Butchers (Jo) Meadow	WJP, Lds, 42
Cattells Delight	NJA, XXI, 372
Chamnis (John) Plantation	NJA, XXI, 529
Champneys (Nathaniel) Plantation	NJA, XXI, 549
Christianity	NJA, XXI, 662
Clampitt	NJA, XXI, 575
Coopers Point	NJA, XXI, 649
Cravens Choice	NJA, XXI, 568
Cravens Plantation	NJA, XXI, 544
Crewkerne Wood	NJA, XXI, 567
Crofts (James) Plantation	R & M, 144
Curtis (Thomas) Meadow	WJP, A, 8
Deacons Pytle	NJA, XXI, 340
Dentons (William) Plantatmon	MC, GSC

*A key to the sources appears on p. 246, *infra*.

Where variant spellings for a particular item occur, the spelling has been normalized.

In the original documents the apostrophe has generally not been used. In accordance with that practice, it has not been employed in this corpus.

Devonshire Lodge	NJA, XXI, 569-570
Dickmans Plantation	NJA, XXI, 568
Dimsdales (Doctor) Plantation	NJA, XXI, 484
East Crewkerne Wood	MC, SCHS
Elkingtons (George) Plantation	R & M, 93
Farnsfield	NJA, XXI, 449
Farrsfield	NJA, XXI, 432
Fenwicks Grove Manor	NJA, XXI, 557
Fishers (William) Plantation	R & M, 227
Folks (Thomas) Meadow	WJP, Lds, 66
Forlorn Hope	NJA, XXIII, 285
Forrests Grove	NJA, XXI, 595
Gandys Hall	NJA, XXI, 393
Garretts Choice	NJA, XXI, 571-572
Gaunts (Hananiah) Meadow	WJP, Lds, 67
Gilberthorpes (Thomas) Meadow	R & M, 189
Grand Hill	NJA, XXI, 607
Great Kelk	NJA, XXI, 488
Greenhill	NJA, XXI, 408
Grovely	NJA, XXIII, 493
Grubbs Meadow	NJA, XXI, 471
Guys Point	NJA, XXI, 543
Hancocks Hurst	NJA, XXI, 542
Hancocks (John) Meadow	WJP, Lds, 56
Hancocks Plantation	NJA, XXI, 555
Hartford	NJA, XXI, 574
Haslefield	NJA, XXI, 586
Hatts Plantation	NJA, XXI, 350
Hedgefield	MC, GSC
Helbeys Forest	NJA, XXI, 372
Helbey Town	NJA, XXI, 372
Higgins (Eliam) Plantation	NJA, XXI, 487
Hillsdon	NJA, XXIII, 47
Hipolitus Point	NJA, XXI, 625
Hollybourne	NJA, XXI, 543
Holme	NJA, XXI, 463
Hopewell	NJA, XXI, 652
Horsmans (Marmaduke) Meadow	WJP, Lds, 52
Huckings Plantation	MC, SCHS
Hulands (John) Meadow	WJP, Lds, 38
Hunts (William) Meadow	WJP, Lds, 54
Hutchinsons Manor	NJA, XXI, 440
Hutchesons (George) Plantation	R & M, 77
Ivy Point	MC, GSC
Jacobs (Percival) Meadow	WJP, Lds, 43
Johnsons (Clause) Plantation	NJA, XXI, 569
Jones (Percival) Meadow	WJP, Lds, 43
Kendalls (Thomas) Plantation	R & M, 93
Kimballs Plantation	NJA, XXI, 555
Lacroys Point	NJA, XXIII, 277
Langfords (John) Plantation	NJA, XXI, 525
Lefevors Chase	NJA, XXI, 586
Linchs Hall	NJA, XXI, 393
Livewell	NJA, XXI, 667-668
Lumleys Sawley	NJA, XXI, 544
Malsters Plantation	NJA, XXI, 541
Mattocks Plantation	NJA, XXI, 548
Middle Neck	NJA, XXI, 615
Molton Berry	NJA, XXI, 453
Mordecais Meadow	NJA, XXI, 503

Moseleys Shield	NJA, XXI, 568
Mount Eagle	NJA, XXI, 667
Mount Gibbon	E, 17
Mount Holly	NJA, XXI, 349
Mount Hope	NJA, XXI, 448
Mounts Plantation	NJA, XXI, 566
Mountwell	NJA, XXI, 651
Mulberry Ferme	NJA, XXI, 551
Netherland Farm	NJA, XXI, 593
Nevills (Mr.) Plantation	NJA, XXI, 343
New Brook	NJA, XXI, 582
New Garden	NJA, XXIII, 224
New Orchard	P, 717
The New Plantation	NJA, XXI, 628
Newport	NJA, XXI, 583
New Stockholm	MC, GCHS
The Nursery	NJA, XXIII, 355
Ogburns Meadow	WJP, A, 14
Ogston	NJA, XXI, 359
Ollive (Thomas) Town	NJA, XXI, 400
Outhots (Fopp) Plantation	MC, GSC
Pages Plantation	NJA, XXI, 587
Parkers Meadow	WJP, A, 8
Parksberry	NJA, XXI, 515
Paynes (John) Plantation	NJA, XXI, 342
Paynes Pytle	NJA, XXI, 341
Peachfield	NJA, XXI, 661
Pedericks Neck	NJA, XXI, 571
Peetersfield	NJA, XXI, 342
Pentons Plantation	NJA, XXI, 543
Piles Grove	NJA, XXIII, 366
Pine Point	NJA, XXI, 411
Plain Hope	NJA, XXI, 667
Pleasant Village	NJA, XXI, 636
Pledgers Plantation	NJA, XXI, 542
Powes (Percival) Meadow	WJP, A, 3
Providence	NJA, XXI, 355
Provoes Holt	MC, SCHS
Red Bank	NJA, XXI, 672
Reeves (Mark) Plantation	MC, GSC
Robinsons Plantation	NJA, XXI, 339-340
Rockhills Meadow	WJP, Lds, 62
Sales Green	NJA, XXI, 357
Sandilands (James) Plantation	MC, GCHS
Sandyburr Wood	NJA, XXI, 552
Scollys (John) Meadow	WJP, A, 45
Scott (John) Plantation	WJP, A, 59
Seaugins (James) Plantation	S, 496
Sennicks (Andrew) Plantation	S, 496-497
Shaples Meadow	WJP, Lds, 80
Sharks Meadow	NJA, XXI, 516
Shattocks Plantation	NJA, XXI, 595
Shoomakers Hall	NJA, XXI, 392
Smiths Bowery	NJA, XXI, 339
Smiths Field	NJA, XXI, 586
Smyths Plantation	NJA, XXI, 543
Snowdens (John) Meadow	WJP, Lds, 38
Sonmans Manor	NJA, XXI, 385
Springfield Lodge	NJA, XXI, 421
Spring Hill	NJA, XXI, 628
Steeley	NJA, XXI, 411

Stons (Joseph) Meadow	WJP, Lds, 36
Stowe Neck	NJA, XXIII, 35
Sutton Lodge	NJA, XXI, 413
Sutton New Garden	NJA, XXI, 652
Taylor's (Samuel) Meadow	WJP, Lds, 62
Tillsum	NJA, XXI, 392
Tindalls Bowery	NJA, XXI, 544
Towles (Widow) Plantation	R & M, 144
Turnditch	NJA, XXI, 427
Uxbridge	NJA, XXI, 513
Virgin Spring	NJA, XXI, 587
Watsons (William) Plantation	NJA, XXIII, 280
Watsons Ranthrope	NJA, XXI, 545
Webbs Arladon	NJA, XXI, 569
West Crewkerne Wood	MC, SCHS
Wheatleys (Caleb) Meadow	WJP, A, 44
Whiteacres Plantation	NJA, XXI, 556
White Hill	NJA, XXI, 409
Whites Dean	NJA, XXI, 542
Whites Vineyard	MC, GSC
Willingborough Farm	NJA, XXI, 495
Wills (Daniel) Plantation	R & M, 93
Winchcomb Manor	E, 50
Windham	NJA, XXI, 615
Wingerworth	NJA, XXI, 363
Withams Plantation	NJA, XXI, 613
Woodbury	C & S, 168
Woolstons (John) Meadow	WJP, A, 3
Worthis Plantation	NJA, XXI, 545
Wrights (Samuel) Plantation	WJP, Lds, 50
Wrights (Thomas) Meadow	WJP, Lds, 68
Wrights (Thomas) Plantation	R & M, 232
Youngs (Jacob) Neck	NJHS, VI, 189
Youngs (Jacob) Plantation	NJA, XXI, 573

Key to the Sources

C & S	Cushing, Thomas and Charles E. Sheppard. <i>History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland</i> . Philadelphia, 1883.
E	Elmer, Lucius, Q.C. <i>History of the Early Settlement and Progress of Cumberland County, New Jersey</i> . Bridgeton, N.J., 1869.
MC, GCHS	Manuscript Collection of the Gloucester County Historical Society, Woodbury, N.J.
MC, GSC	Manuscript Collection of the Savitz Library, Glassboro State College, Glassboro, N.J.
MC, SCHS	Manuscript Collection of the Salem County Historical Society, Salem, N.J.
NJA	<i>Documents Relating to the Colonial, Revolutionary and Post-Revolutionary History of the State of New Jersey</i> . (First Series). Newark, N.J., 1880-19-.
NJHS	New Jersey Historical Society. <i>Proceedings...A Magazine of History, Biography, and Notes on Families</i> . (New Series). Newark, N.J.

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Glassboro State College

XIIIth INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ONOMASTIC SCIENCES

Cracow, Poland: August 21—25, 1978

Main Topic:

NOMINA APPELLATIVA ET NOMINA PROPRIA

The Congress will have four Plenary Sessions; five sections, as follow:

1. The place of proper names in the system of language.
2. Extra-lingual properties of proper names.
3. Onomastics and other social sciences.
4. Proper names in literary works.
5. Onomastics and cartography.

The ultimate number of sections will be determined after receipt of topics. Persons interested in participating are asked to send in topics and indicate section preference. Each paper should last 20 minutes maximum.

The official languages of the Congress are English, French, German, and Russian. Academies, Universities, Learned Societies and Scientific Organizations are encouraged to take part and to send representatives.

Circular #2 will be distributed in autumn 1977; all those who by then will have sent in preliminary indication of participation will receive both the official announcement and additional information.

Address: XXIIIth. International Congress of Onomastic Sciences

Zakład Onomastyki Polskiej IJP PAN

Straszewskiego 27, 31-113 Kraków, Polska