

Chapter 21, toponymy, embraces what must be a favorite rainy-day pass time for all sorts of students of culture. Placenames seem to have an eternal appeal. And we do have a fair variety of maps, some strongly interpretive, others displaying incidence. But we are faced here with the same problems as noted for language (Chapter 20). While a good case for merging toponymy with language can be made, it seems prudent (as well as politic) to keep them separate, at least during the developmental period.

We also have apparent deficiencies in the West, Midwest, mid South, and Canada. The northeastern United States is, of course, covered in several ways.

The Survey must concern itself with the problems of generic vs. specific names, the dates of appearance and disappearance, and the plausibility of ethnic connections. Can topomynic culture areas be defined for North America as they have for Louisiana? Can they be shown in their growth and change in ways relevant to students of our cultures?

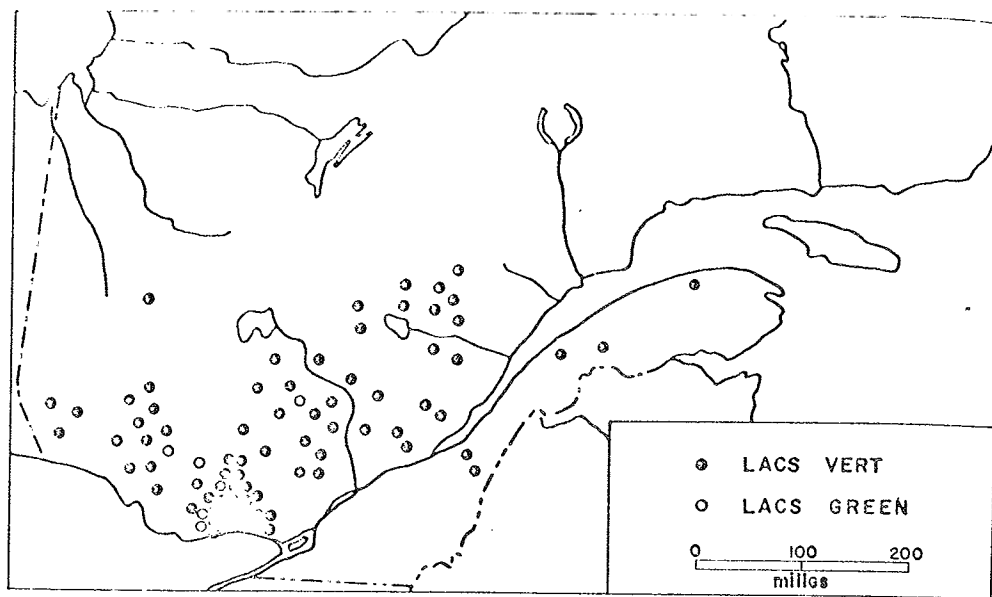


Figure 3 Répartition géographique des lacs Vert et Green dans la nomenclature primitive du Québec.

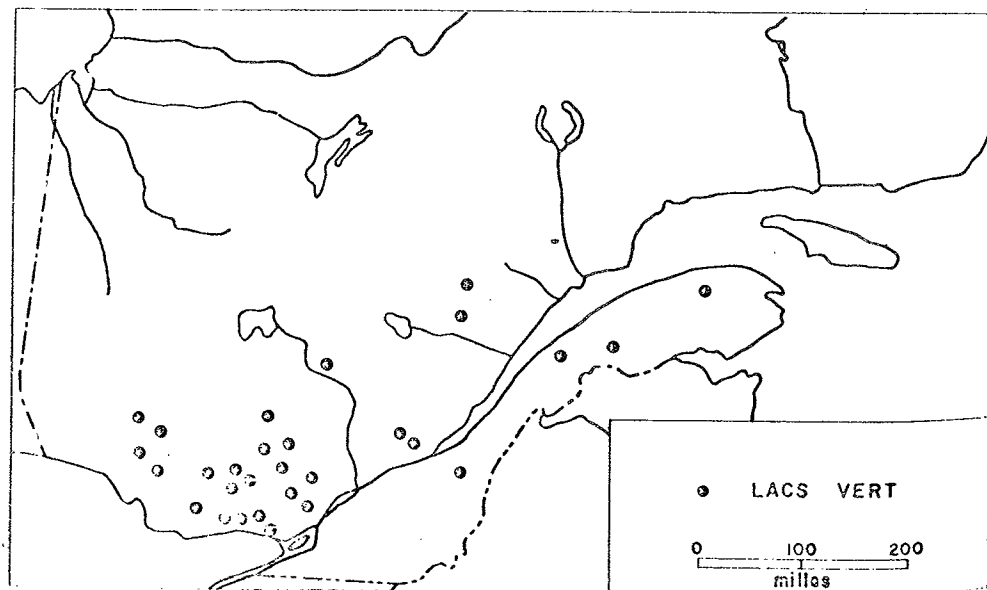


Figure 4 Répartition géographique des lacs Vert dans la nomenclature actuelle du Québec.

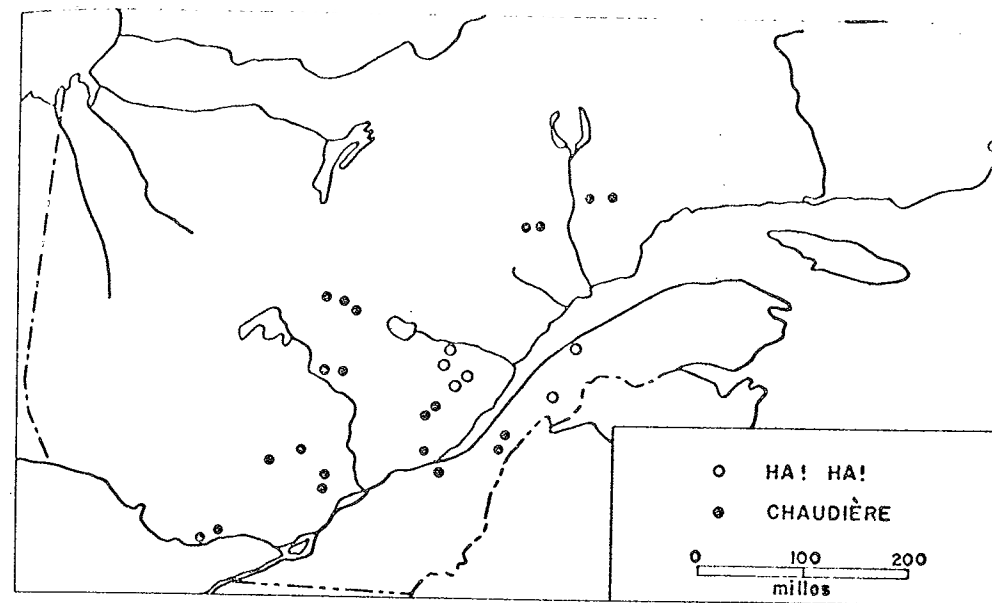
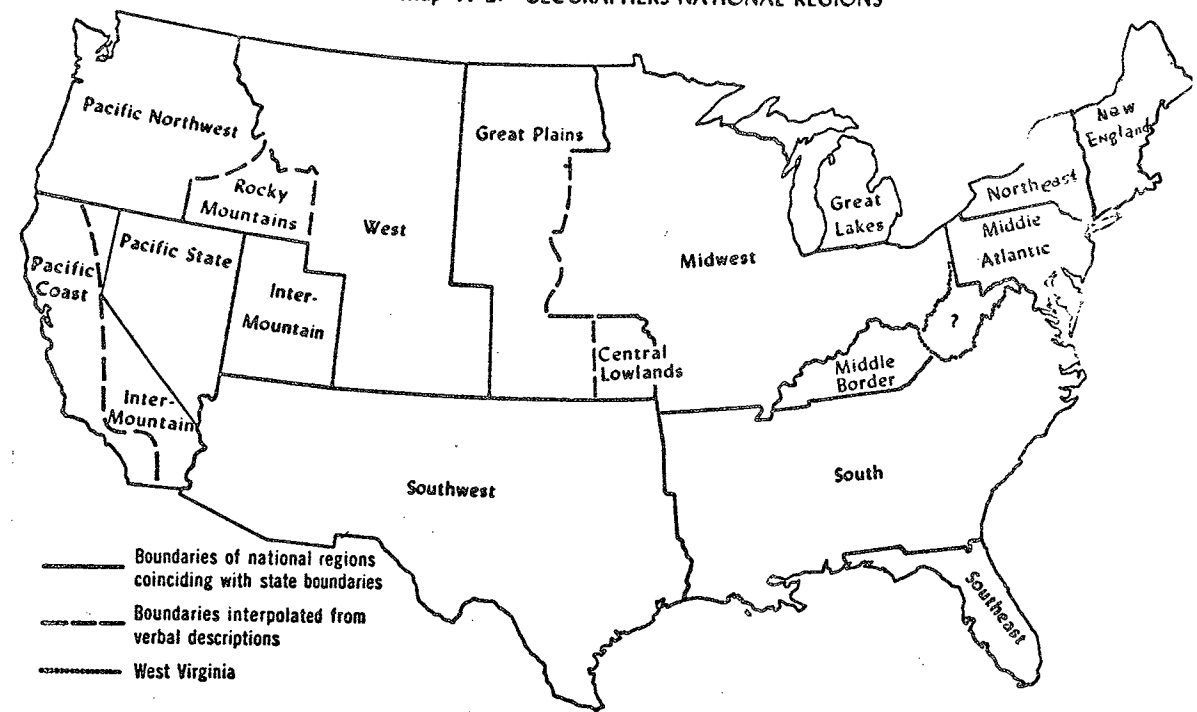


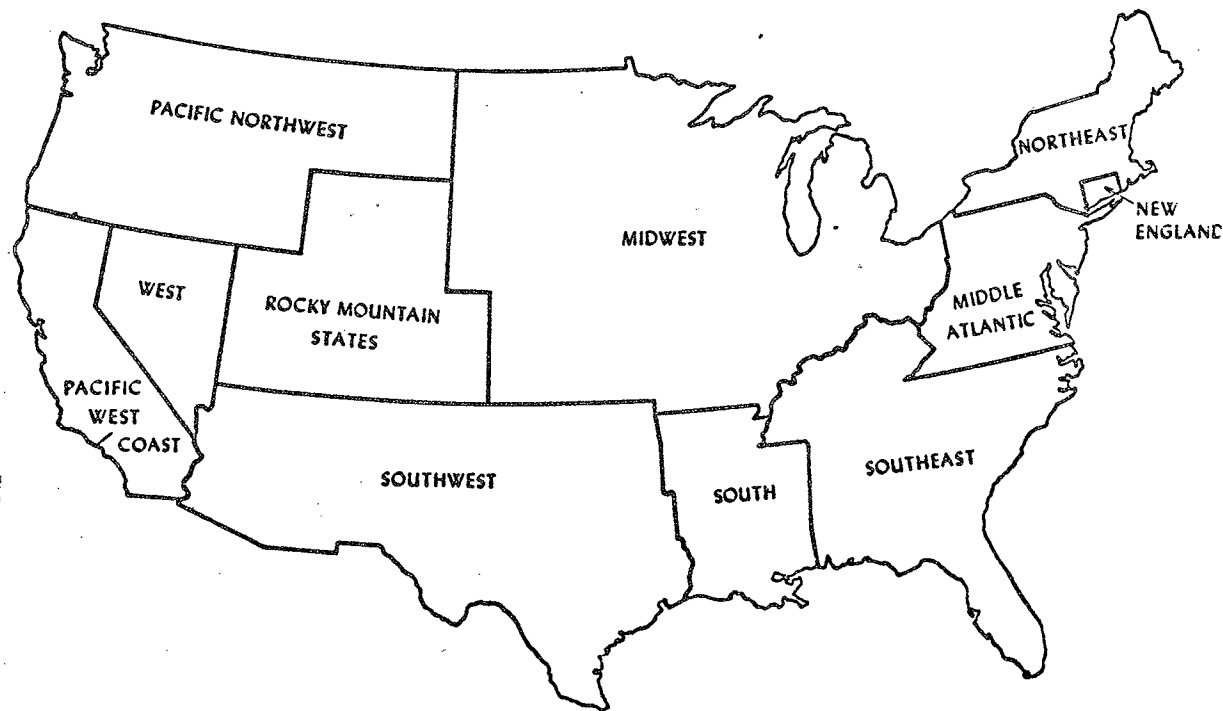
Figure 5 Répartition géographique des toponymes Chaudière et Ha ! Ha ! du Québec.

Poirier 1966

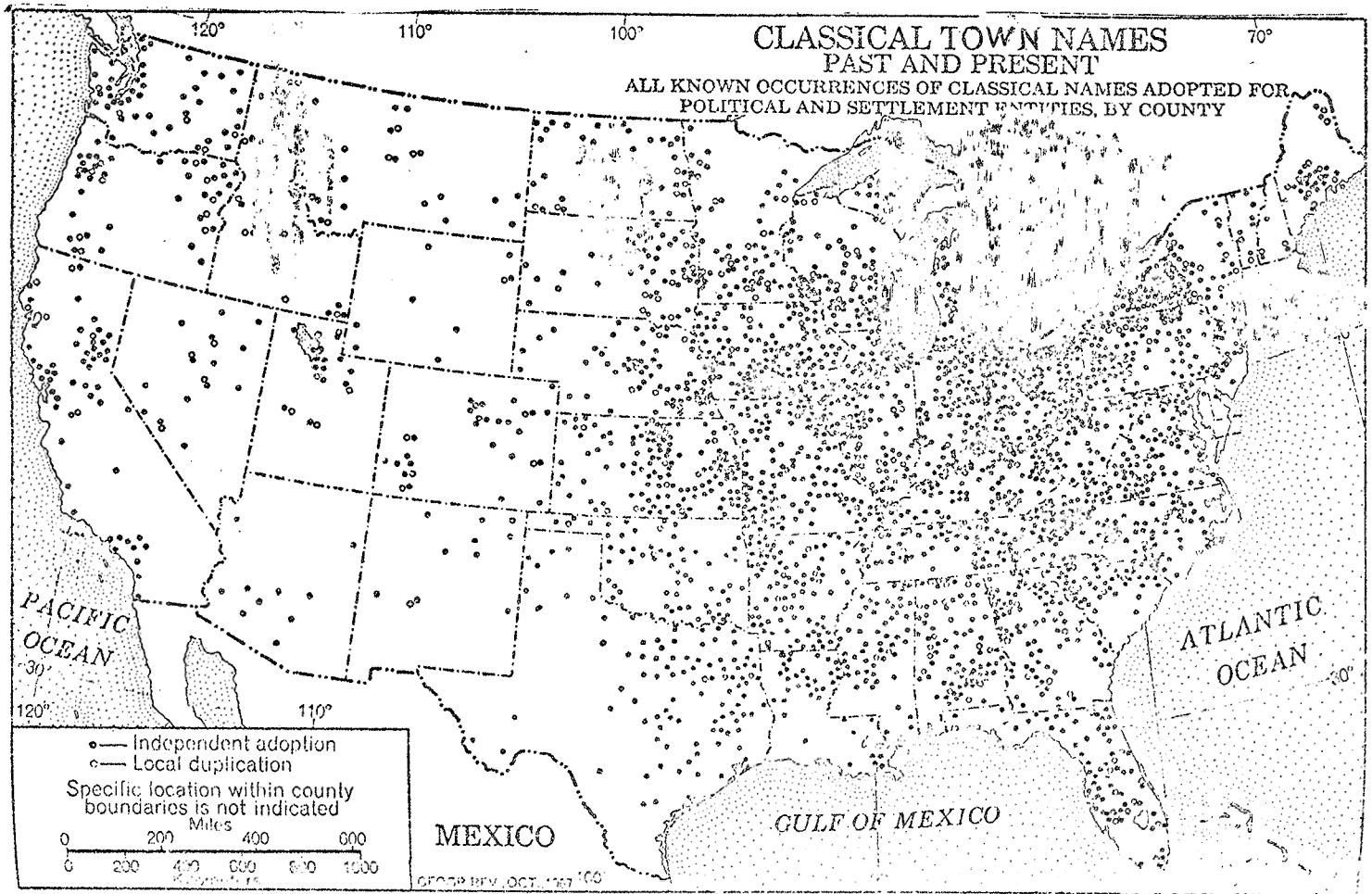
Map VI-2: GEOGRAPHERS NATIONAL REGIONS



V-2 VERNACULAR NATIONAL REGIONS



Hale 1971



Zelinsky 1967

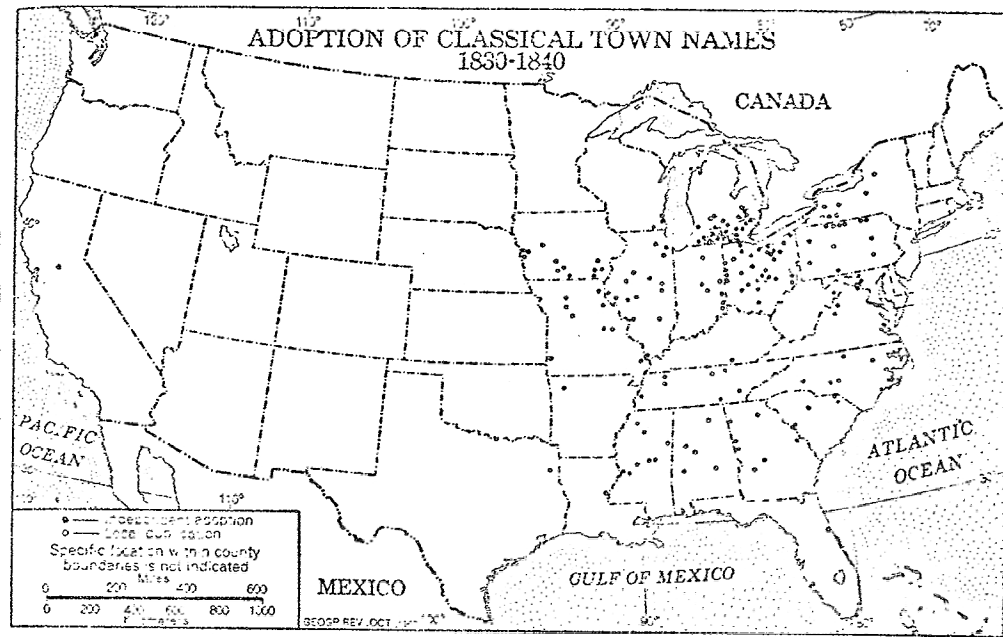


FIG. 5

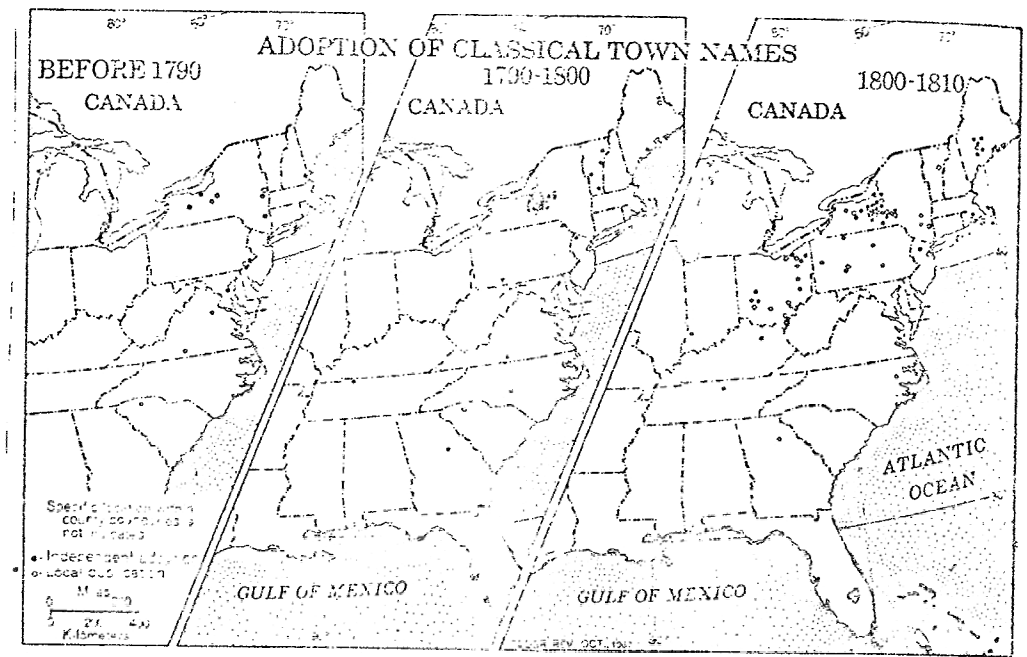
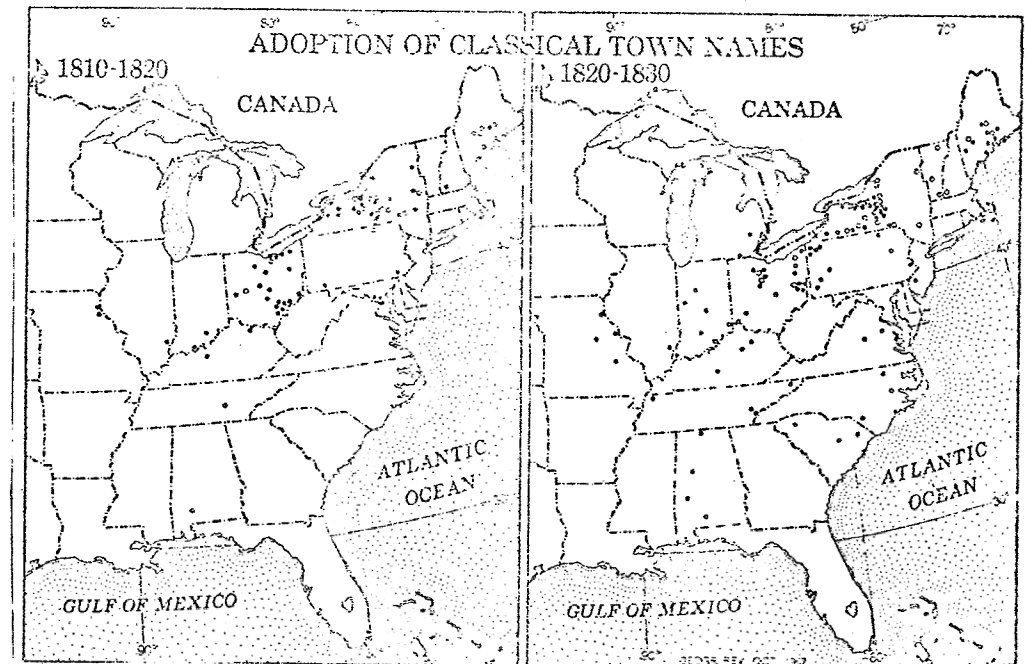
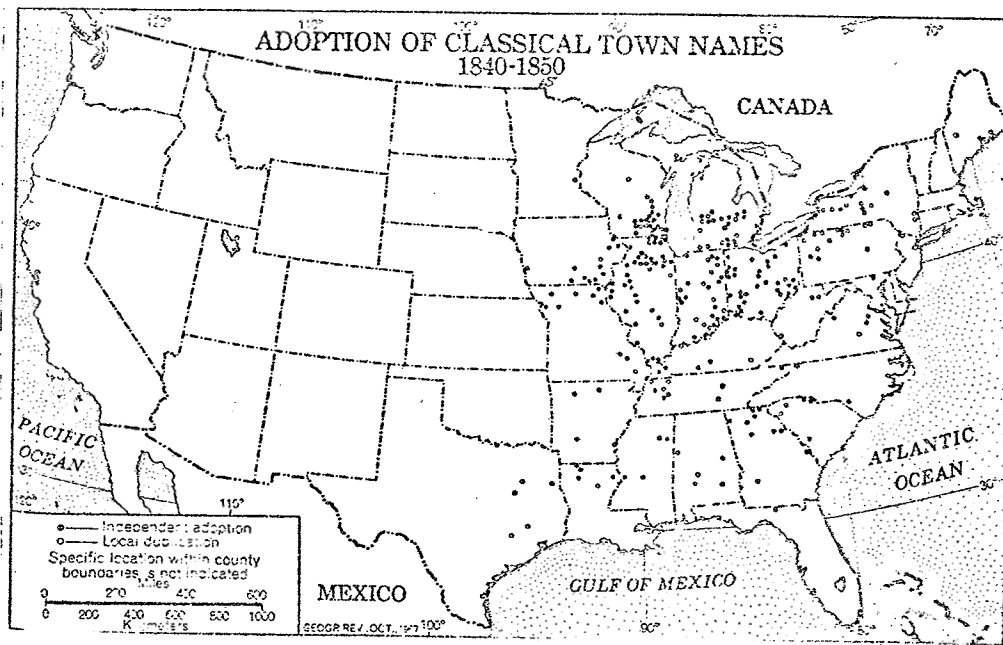


FIG. 3



Zelinsky 1967

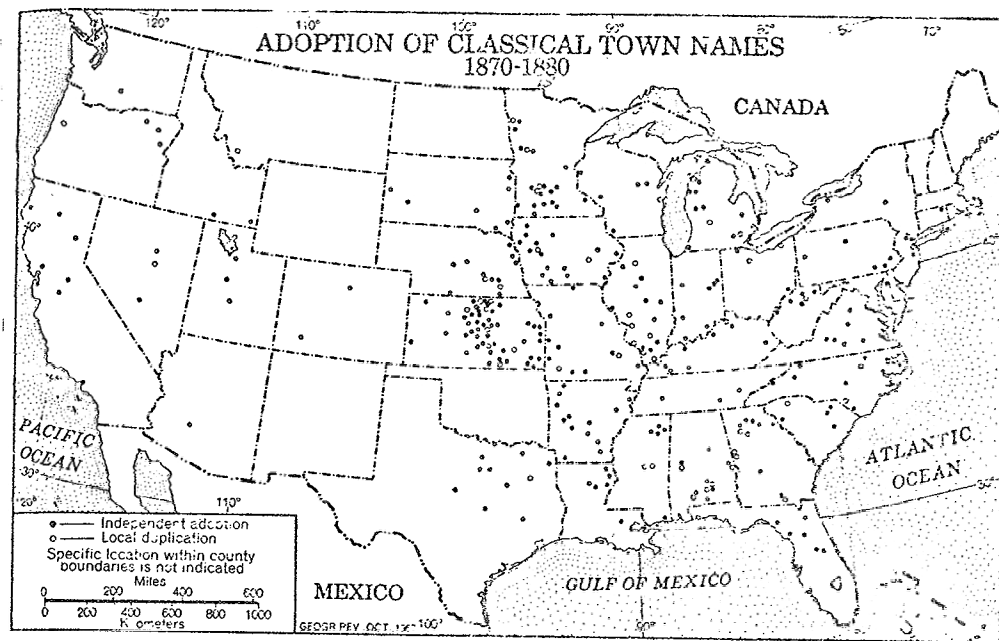


FIG. 9

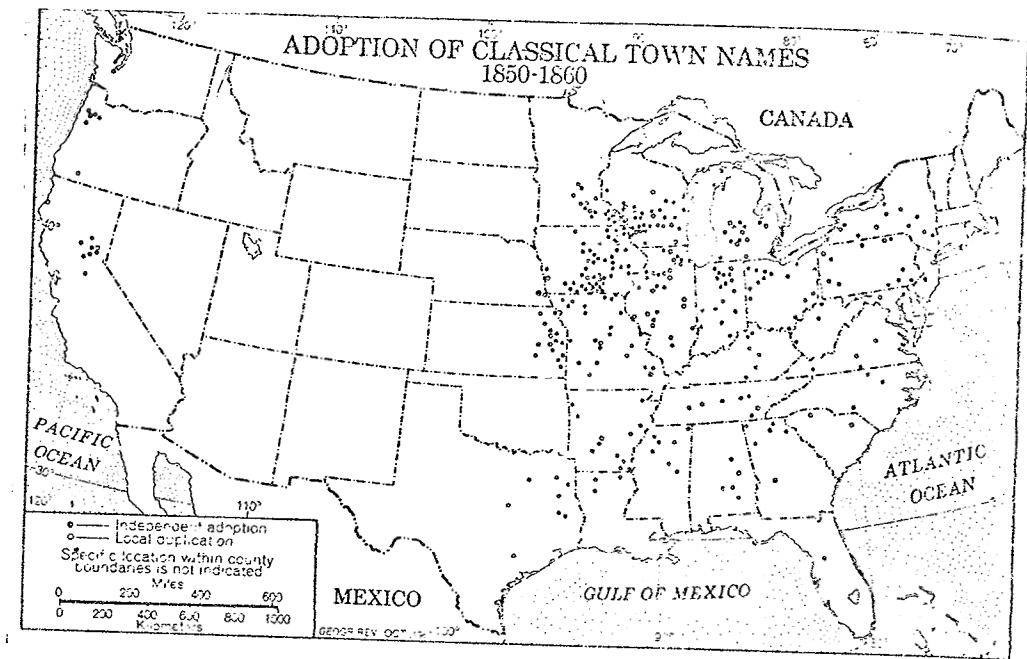


Fig. 7



FIG. 10



Zelinsky 1967

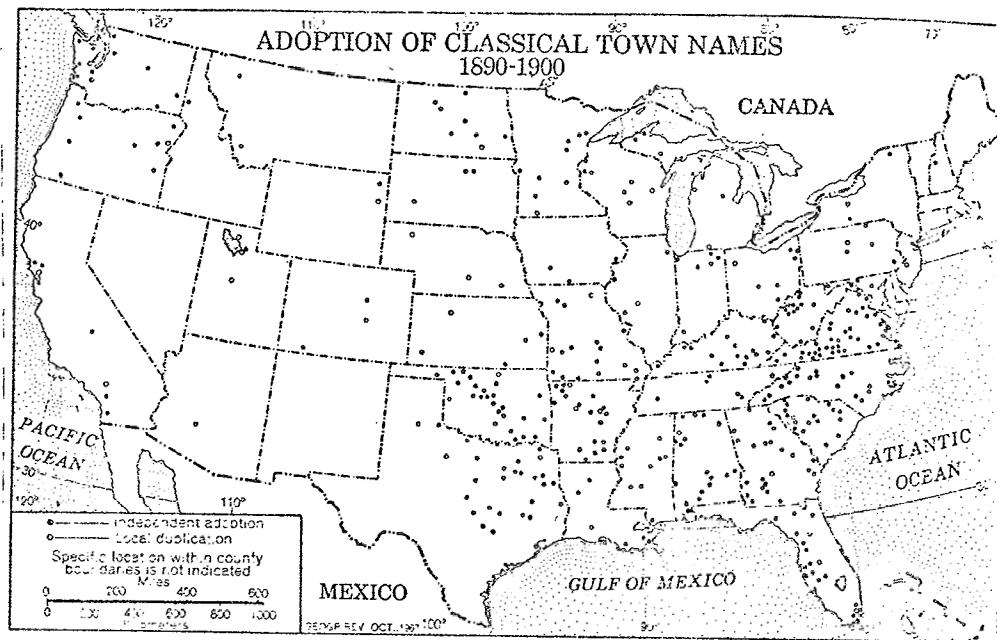


FIG. 11

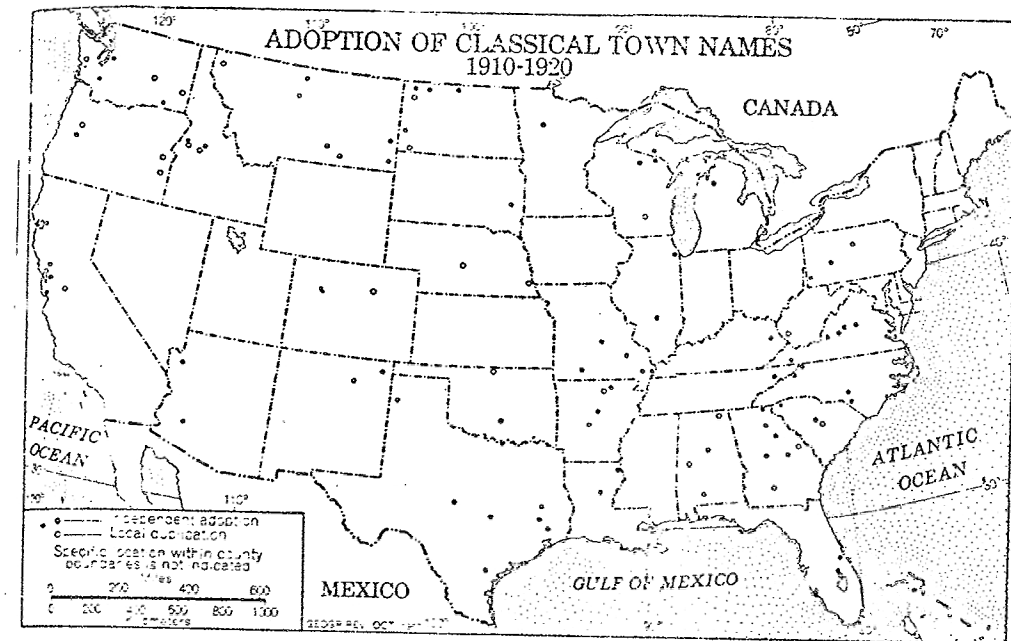
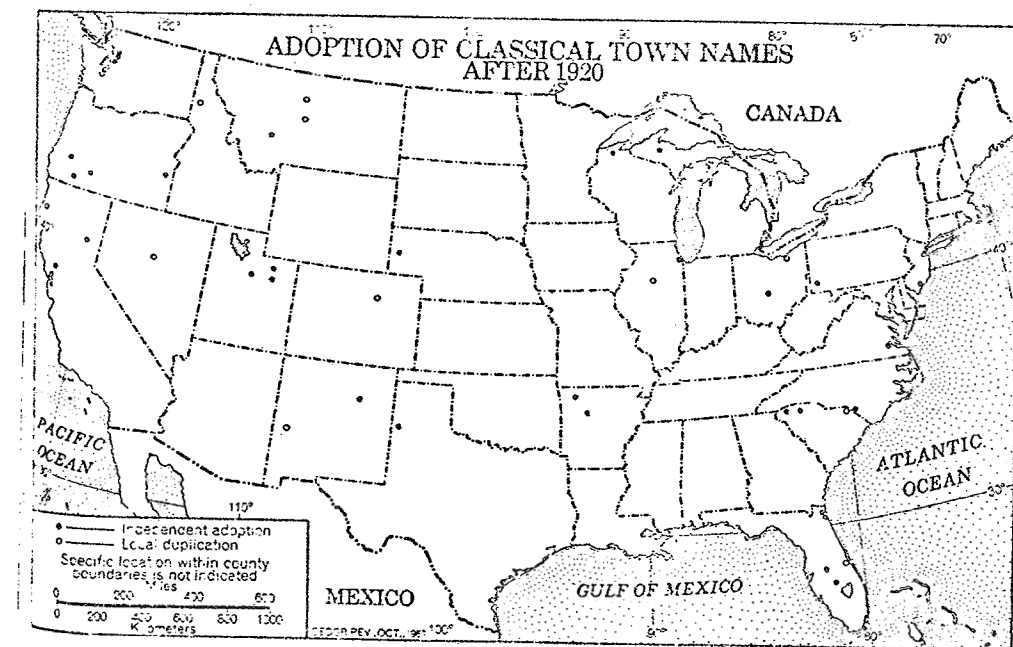
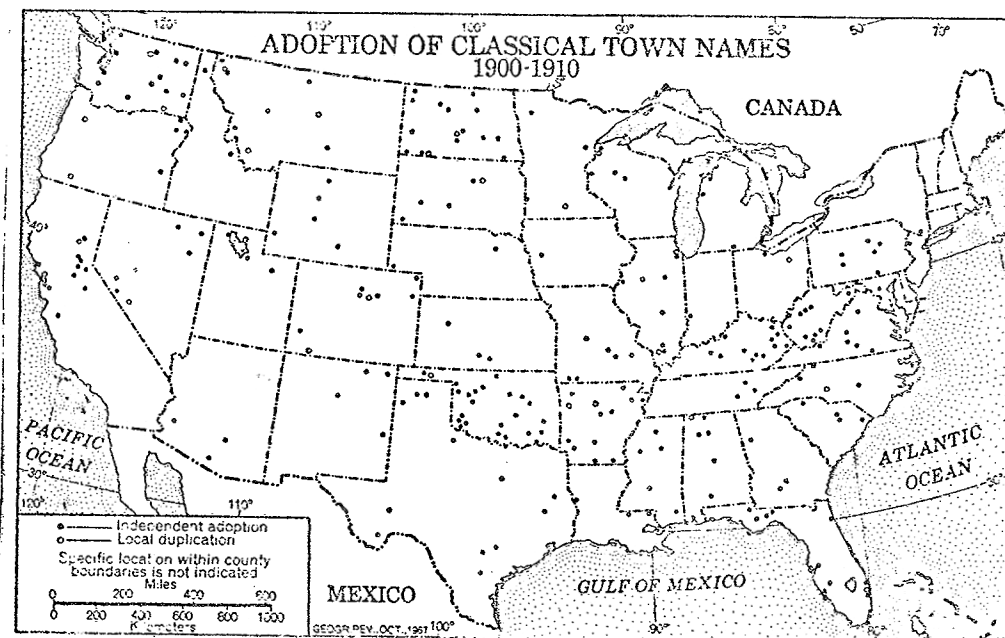


FIG. 13



Zelinsky 1967

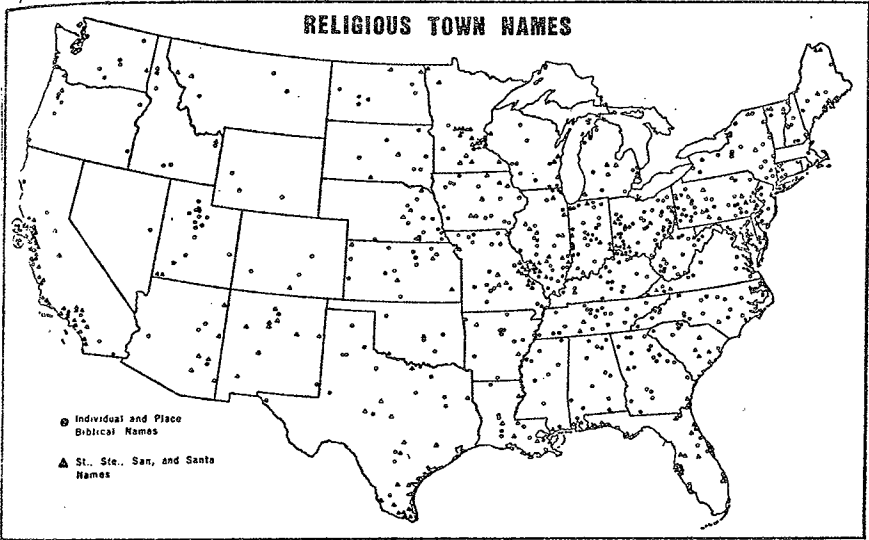


FIG. 15

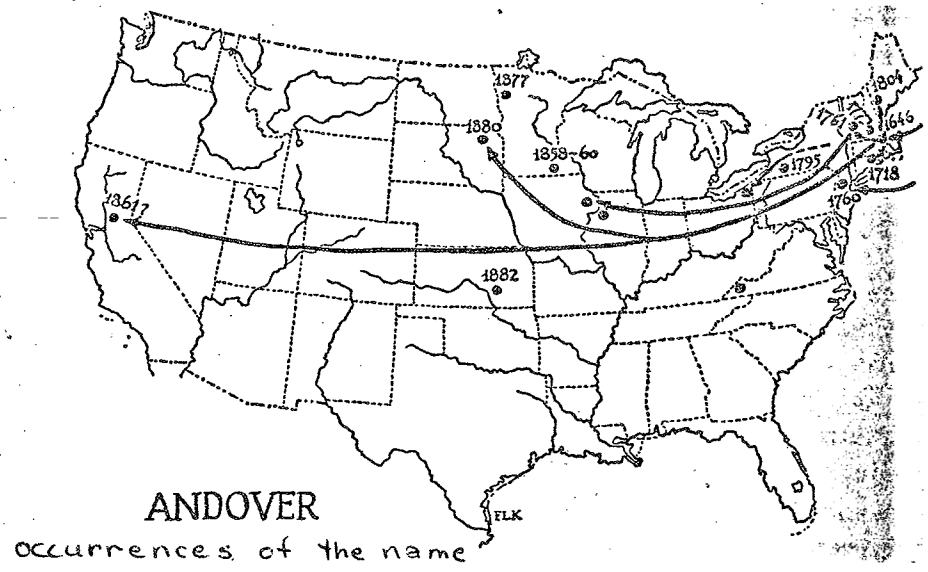


FIG. 16

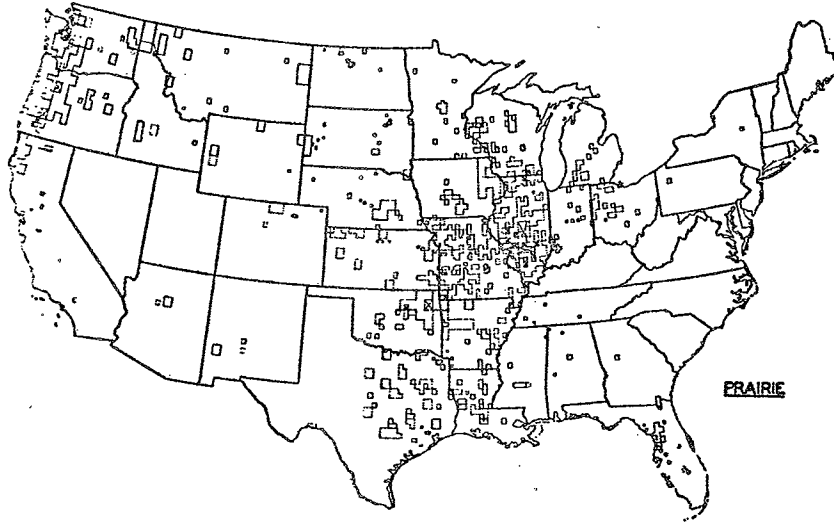
Zelinsky 1967



Brunn and Wheeler
1966

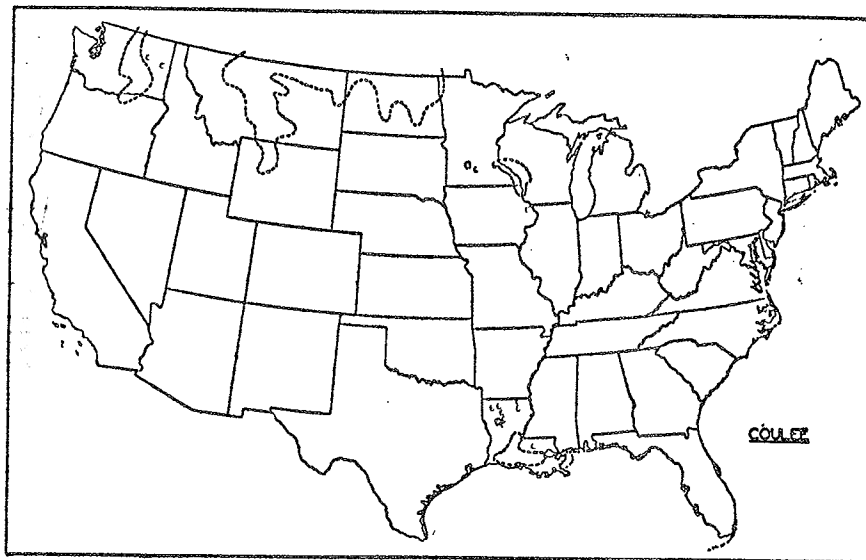


Kramer 1953

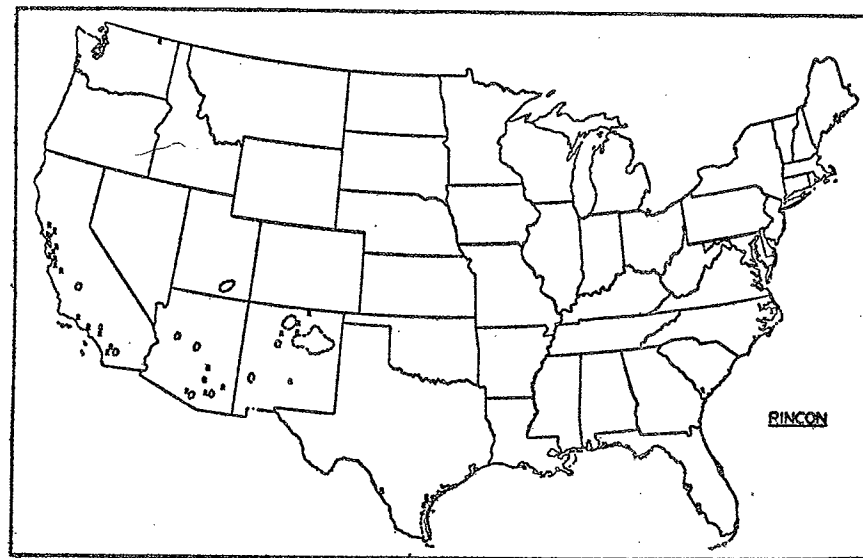


MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS IN THE
UNITED STATES ON WHICH *PRAIRIE* GENERICS WERE FOUND
Solid lines enclose true generics. Dotted lines enclose false generics.
Crossed lines signify enclosed areas of nonoccurrence.
(Map drawn by Meredith F. Burrill; reproduced by permission)

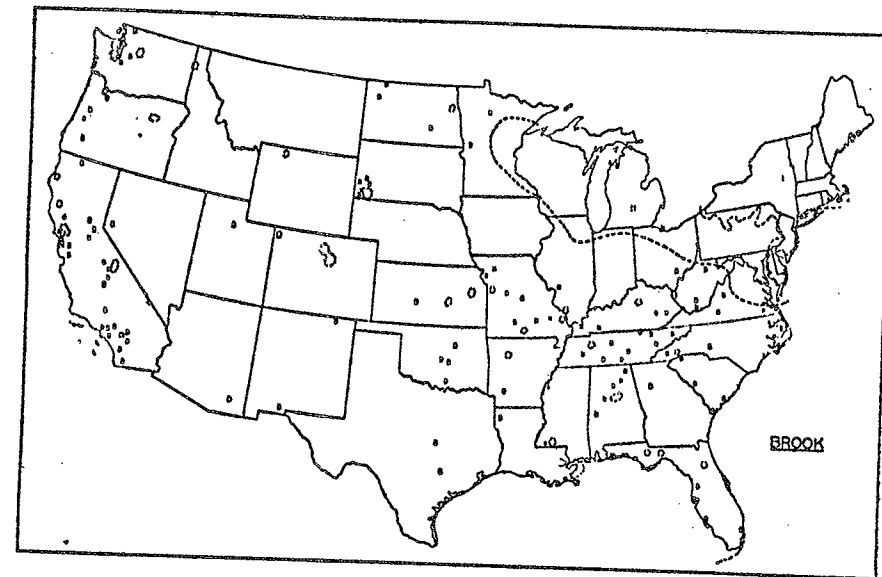
McMullen 1957



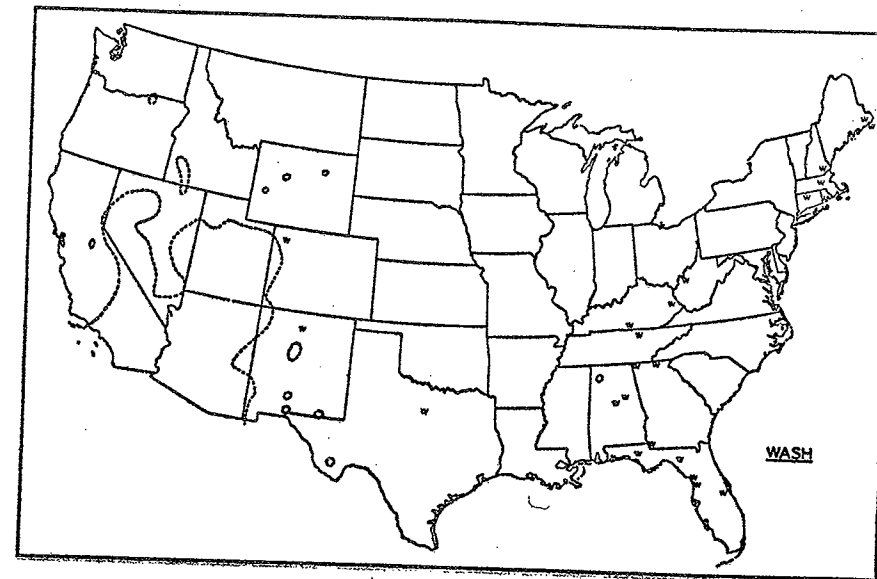
Coulee has a different connotation in each of the four regions in which it is recorded. In the larger areas within the dashed lines the term occurs on many maps. Small ovals indicate one or two maps. False generic occurrence outside frequent true generic occurrence areas is shown by initial letters.



Rincon occurs often as a false generic in names of land grants in California.



Brook occurs on nearly all of the topographic maps in area I and frequently in area II. Recorded occurrence as a true generic is more widely scattered than in case of most regionally-concentrated terms. Wide occurrence as a false generic may be associated with a "pleasant" connotation.



Wash has a relatively uniform connotation in its principal region of occurrence.

Burrill 1956

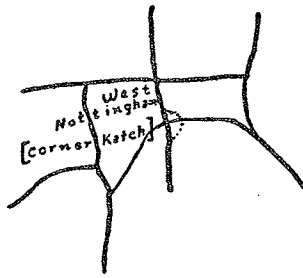


Figure 1
Havre de Grace Quadrangle,
U. S. G. S., 1900



Figure 2
Phoenixville Quadrangle,
U. S. G. S., 1906

Dunlap
1963



Figure 3
Chester Quadrangle
U. S. G. S., 1898
(Penn.)

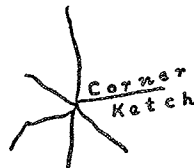
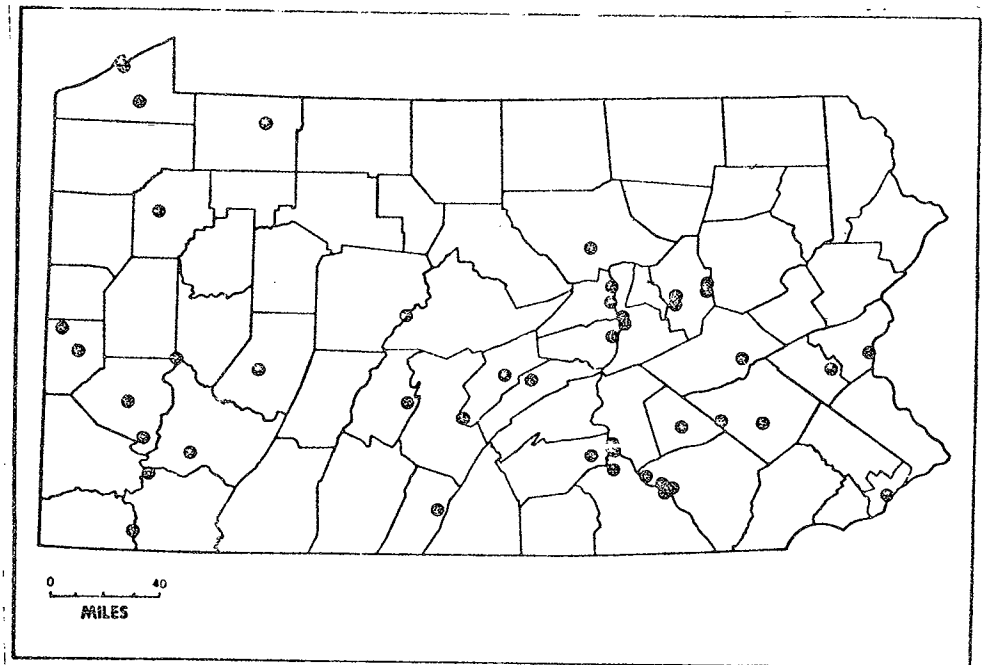


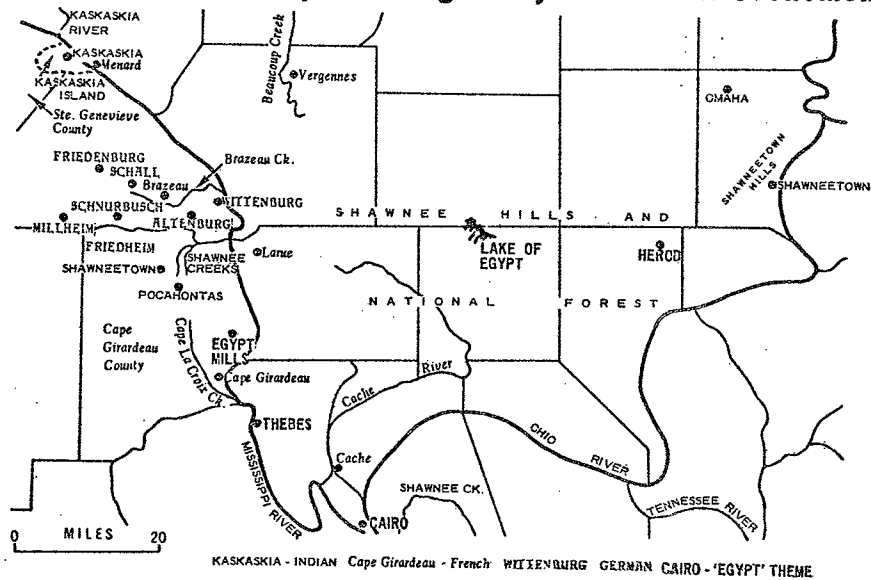
Figure 4
West Chester Quadrangle,
U. S. G. S., 1904
Wilmington Quadrangle,
U. S. G. S., 1906



Map 1. Towns utilizing Philadelphia street naming complex

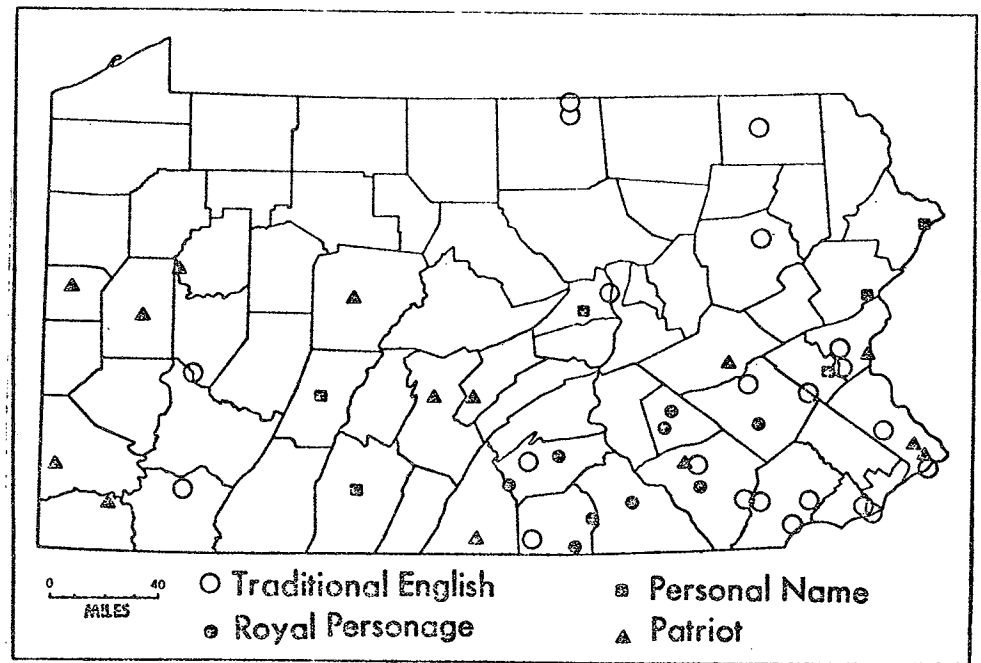
21
37

Place Names Representing Early Settlers & Settlements



Christenson and Harper 1967

Pillsbury
1969

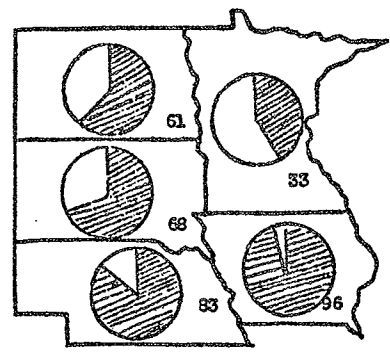


Map 2. Towns utilizing Traditional English and Important Person street naming complexes

420

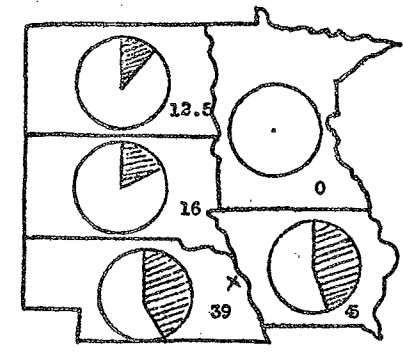
LINGUISTIC ATLAS OF THE UPPER MIDWEST — PLACE-NAME PRONUNCIATIONS

1. Des Moines [dɛ mɔɪn], not with [-ɛ]

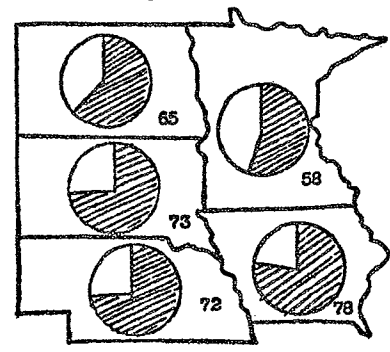


Figures represent percentages.

2. Omaha [ɔməho], not [-ə]

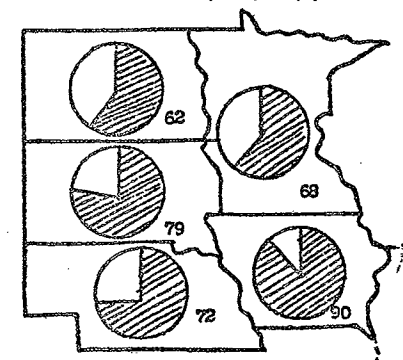


3. Chicago [ʃɪkəgo], not [ʃɪkəgo]



Chicago

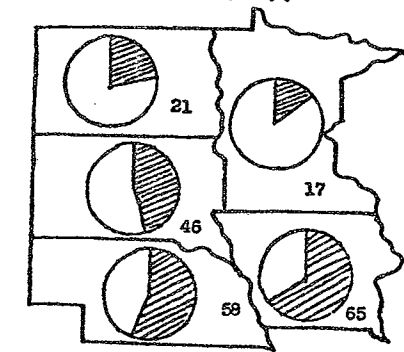
4. Illinois [ɪlənoɪ], not [-ɛ]



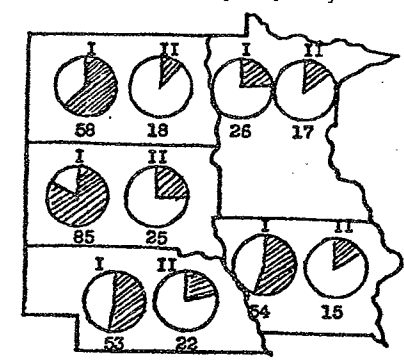
Illinois

LAUM — PLACE-NAME PRONUNCIATIONS

5. Missouri [-ə], not [-ɪ]



6. Iowa [á tawə], not [á tawə]



Place-names phonetically transcribed during fieldwork for the Linguistic Atlas of the Upper Midwest:

- Michigan
- Illinois
- Ohio
- Dakota
- New York
- Pennsylvania
- Iowa
- Minnesota
- Wisconsin
- Canada
- Nebraska
- Missouri
- Chicago
- St. Paul
- Des Moines
- Detroit
- Duluth
- Omaha
- Minneapolis
- Washington

the informant's own community (also names of rivers and streams within a few miles of the informant's community)

Allen 1958

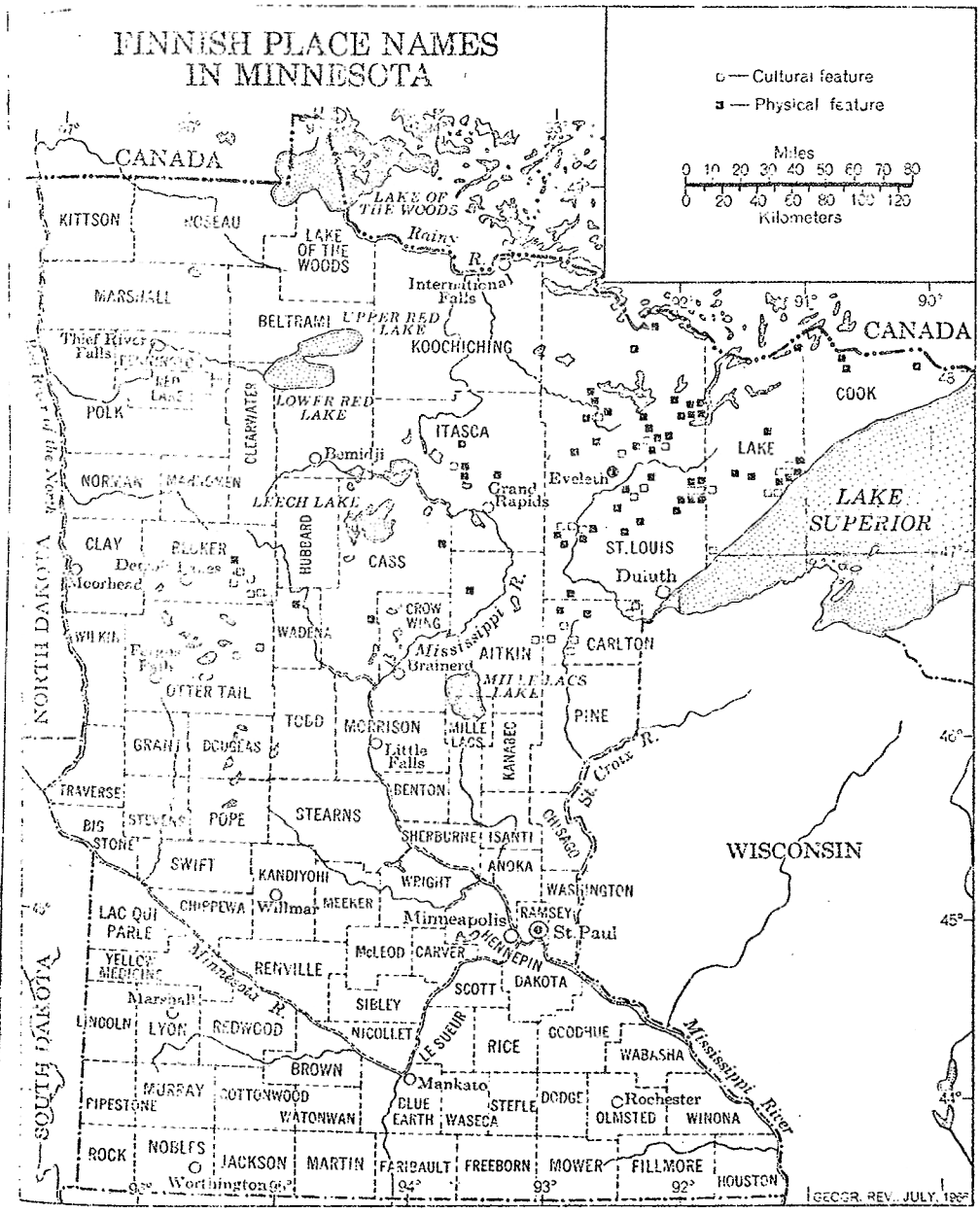


FIG. 1.—Distribution of Finnish place names in Minnesota. The information shown on this map is based on a comprehensive survey of United States Geological Survey topographic sheets (scales of 1:62,500 and larger), Minnesota State Highway Department road maps (1950-1963), railroad maps, postal maps, and county atlases; on gazetteers, postal guides, and other literature; and on field checks in 1964-1965.

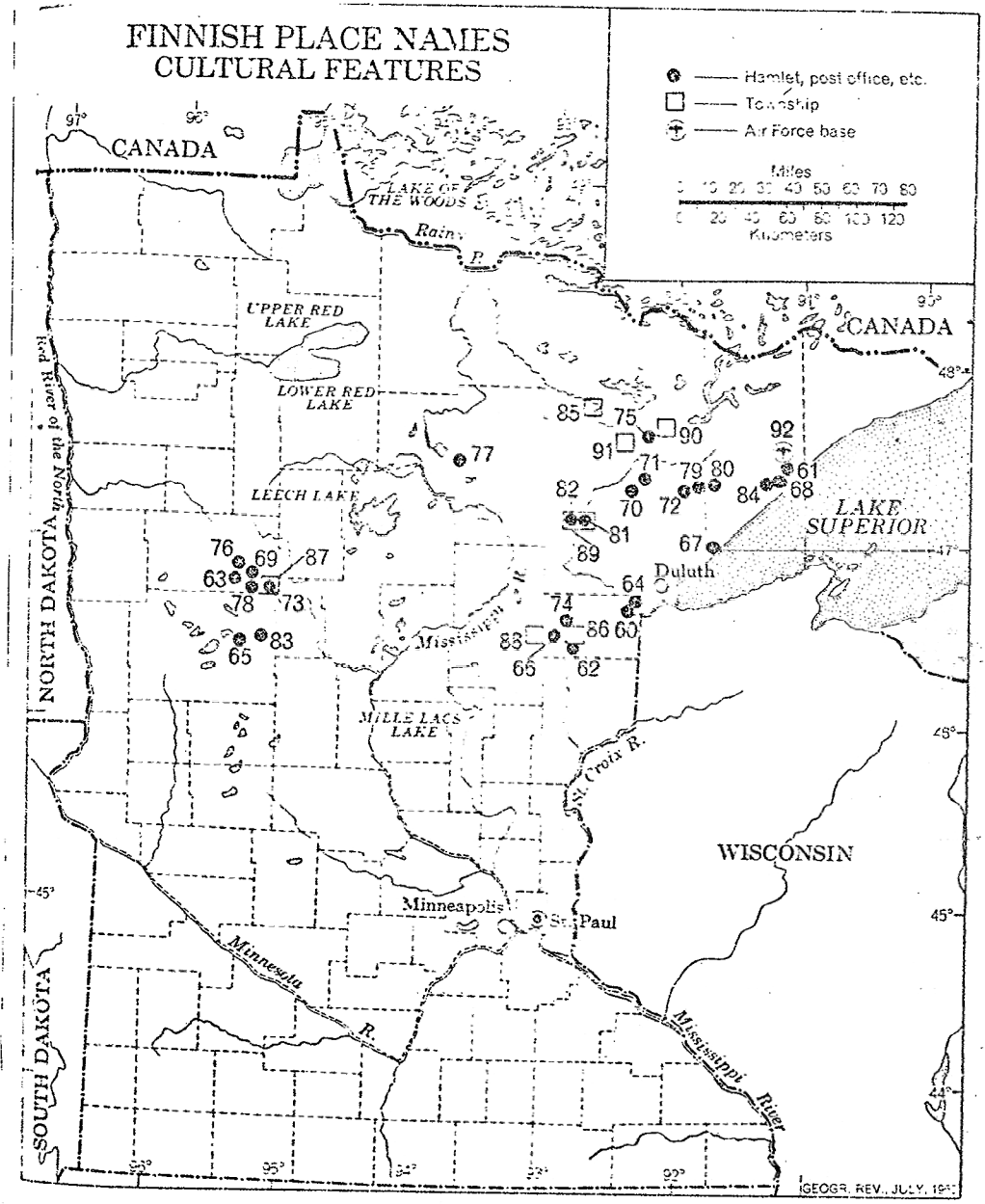
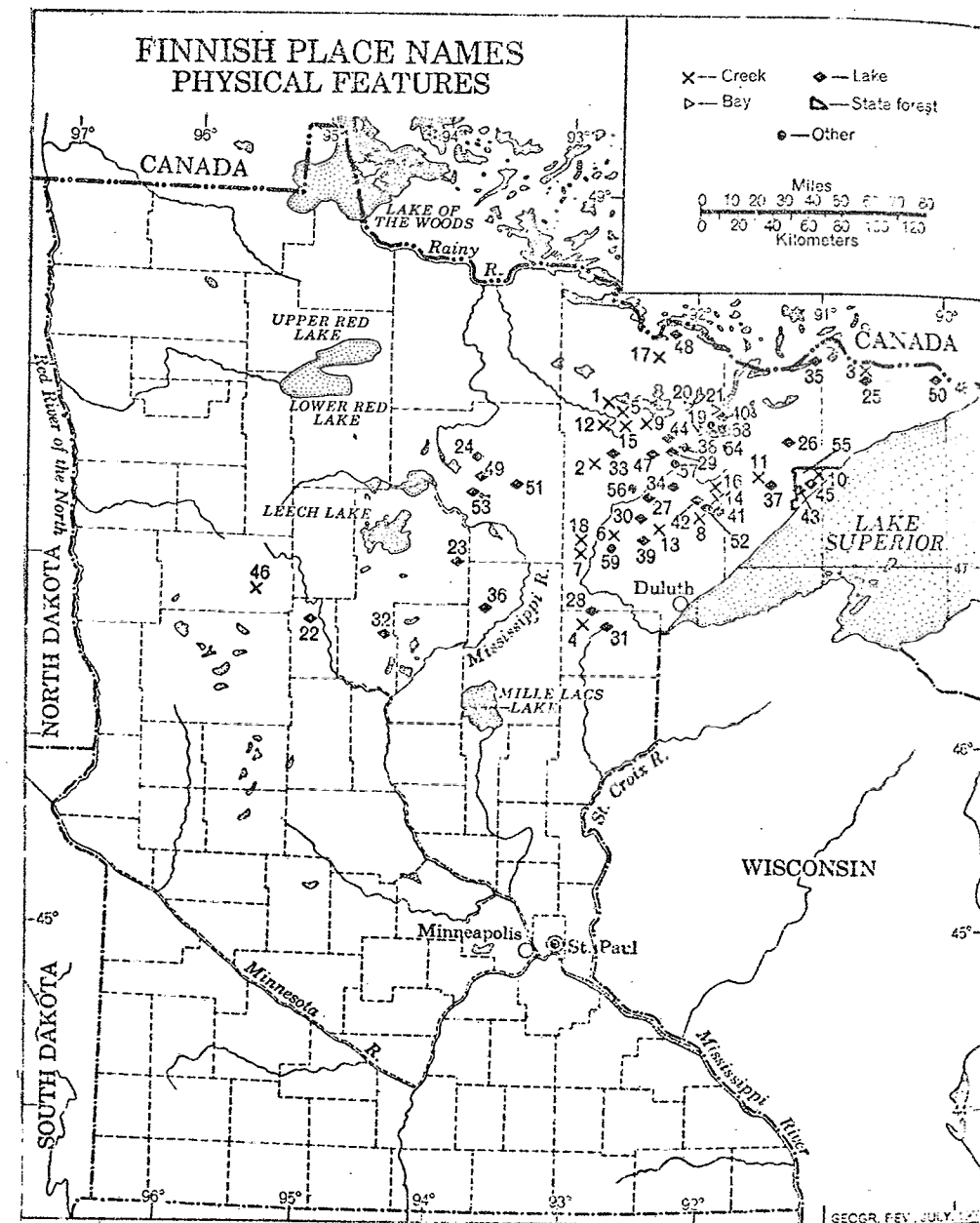
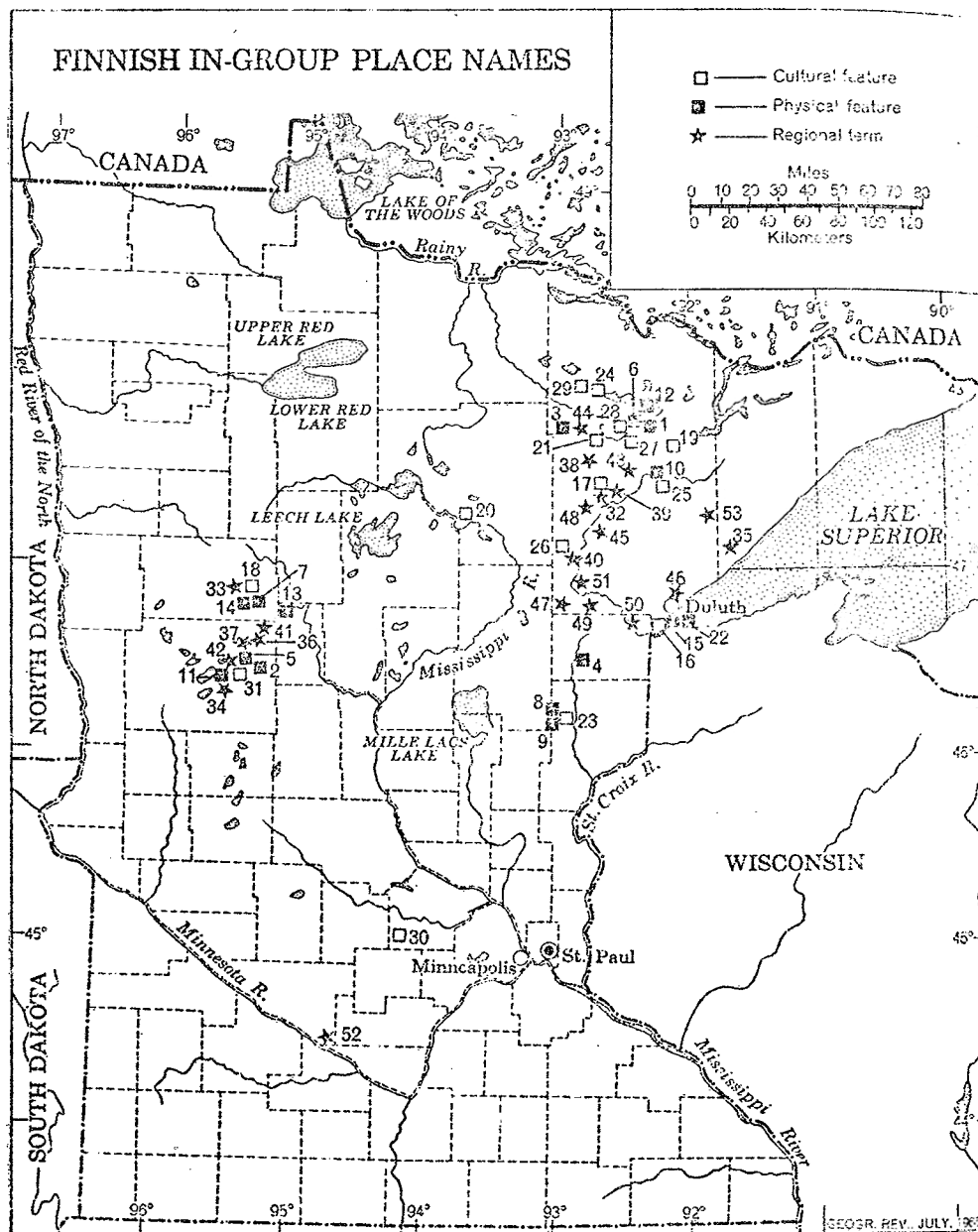
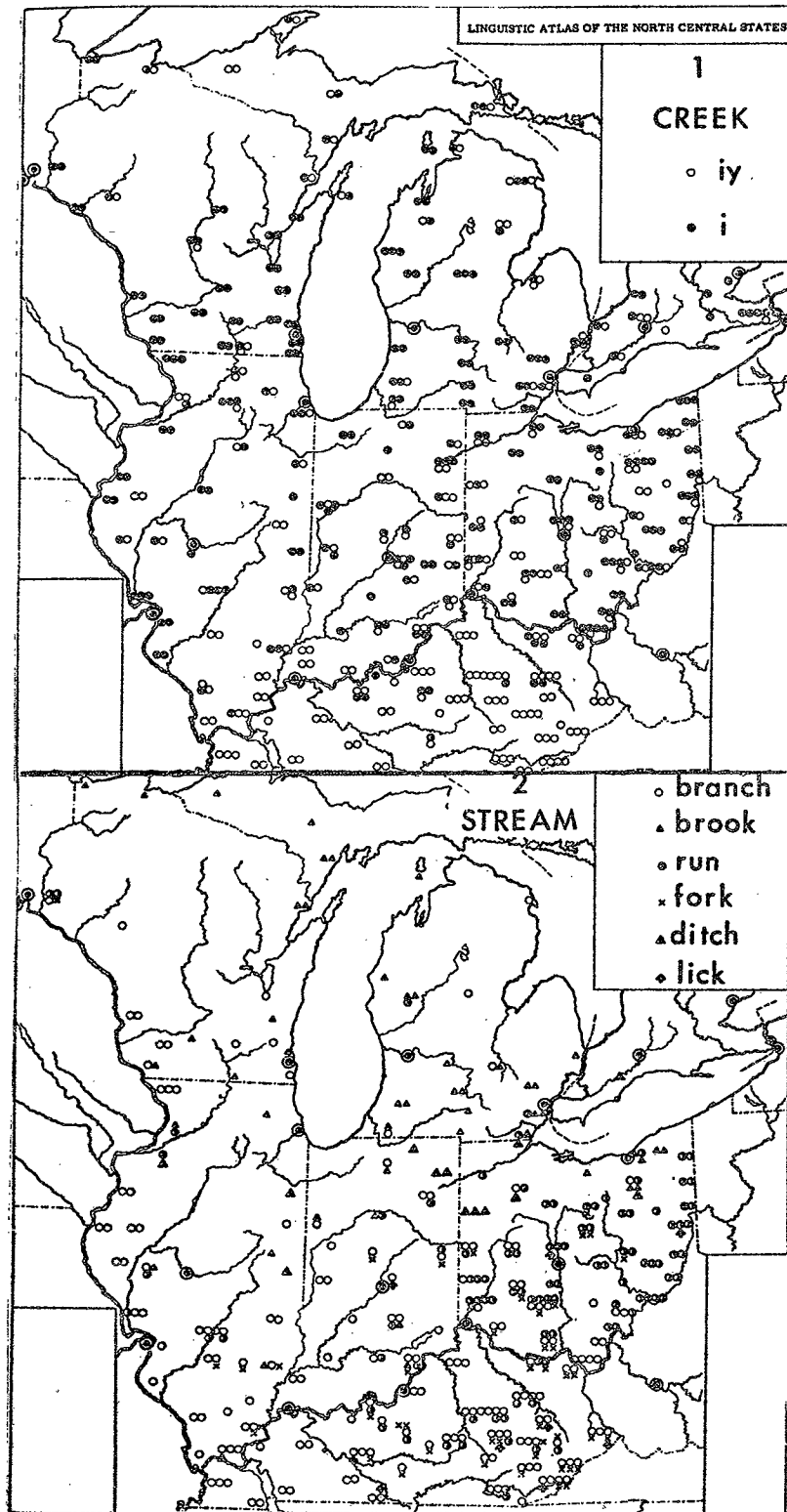


FIG. 4

Kaups 1966



Kaup 1966



McDavid 1958

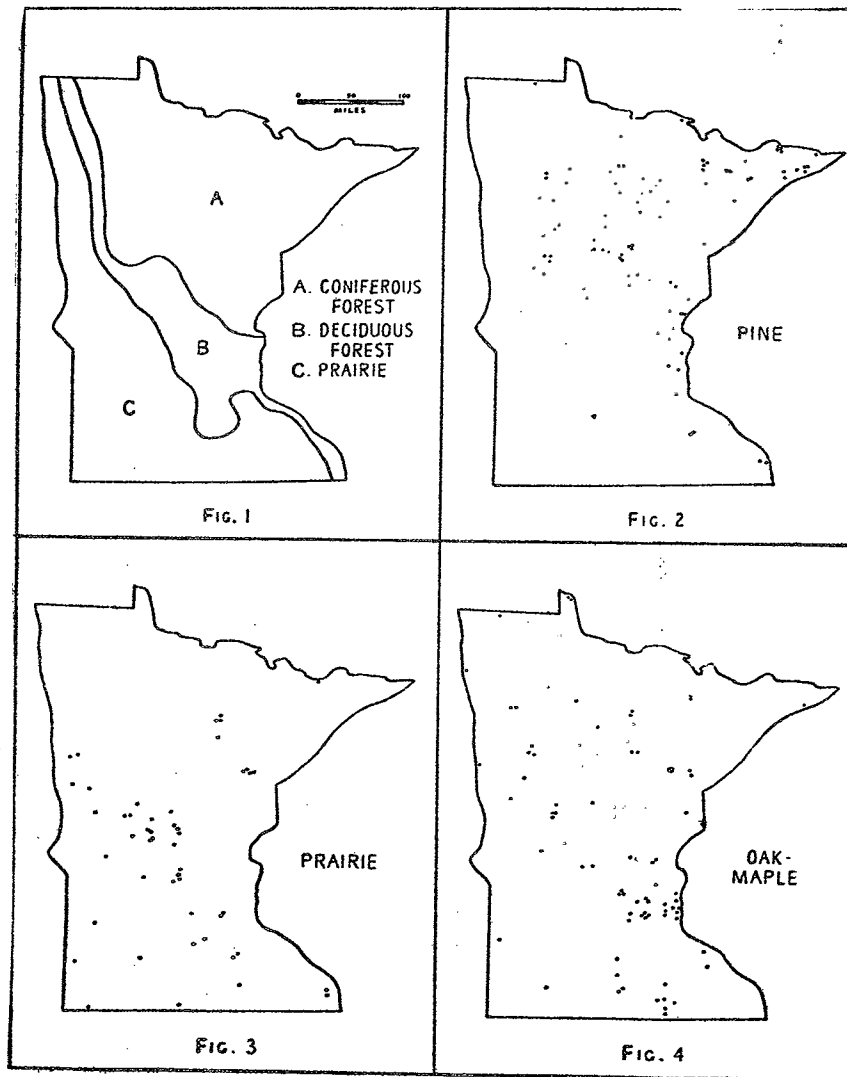


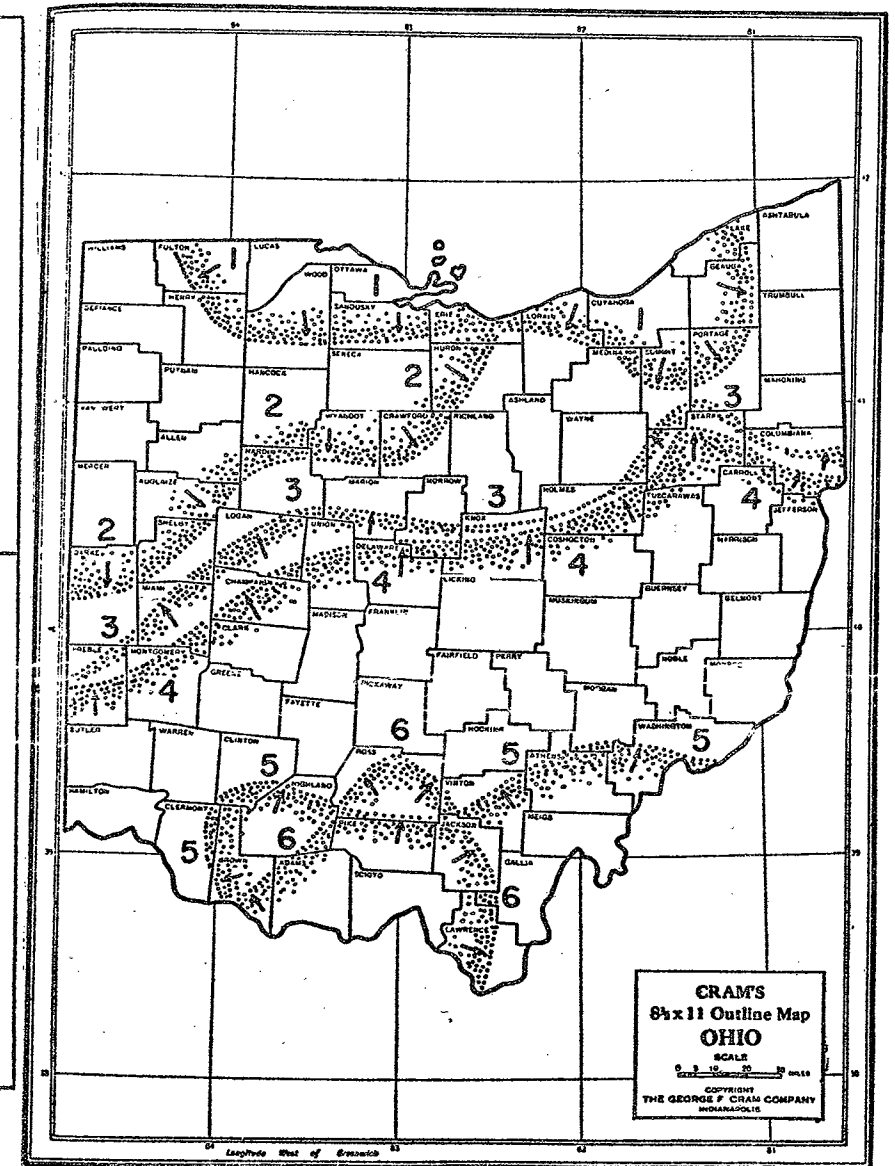
Fig. 1. Generalized map of major vegetation regions of Minnesota.

Fig. 2. Distribution of place names including the term "Pine."

Fig. 3. Distribution of place names including the term "Prairie."

Fig. 4. Distribution of place names including the terms "Oak" or "Maple."

Minkel 1957

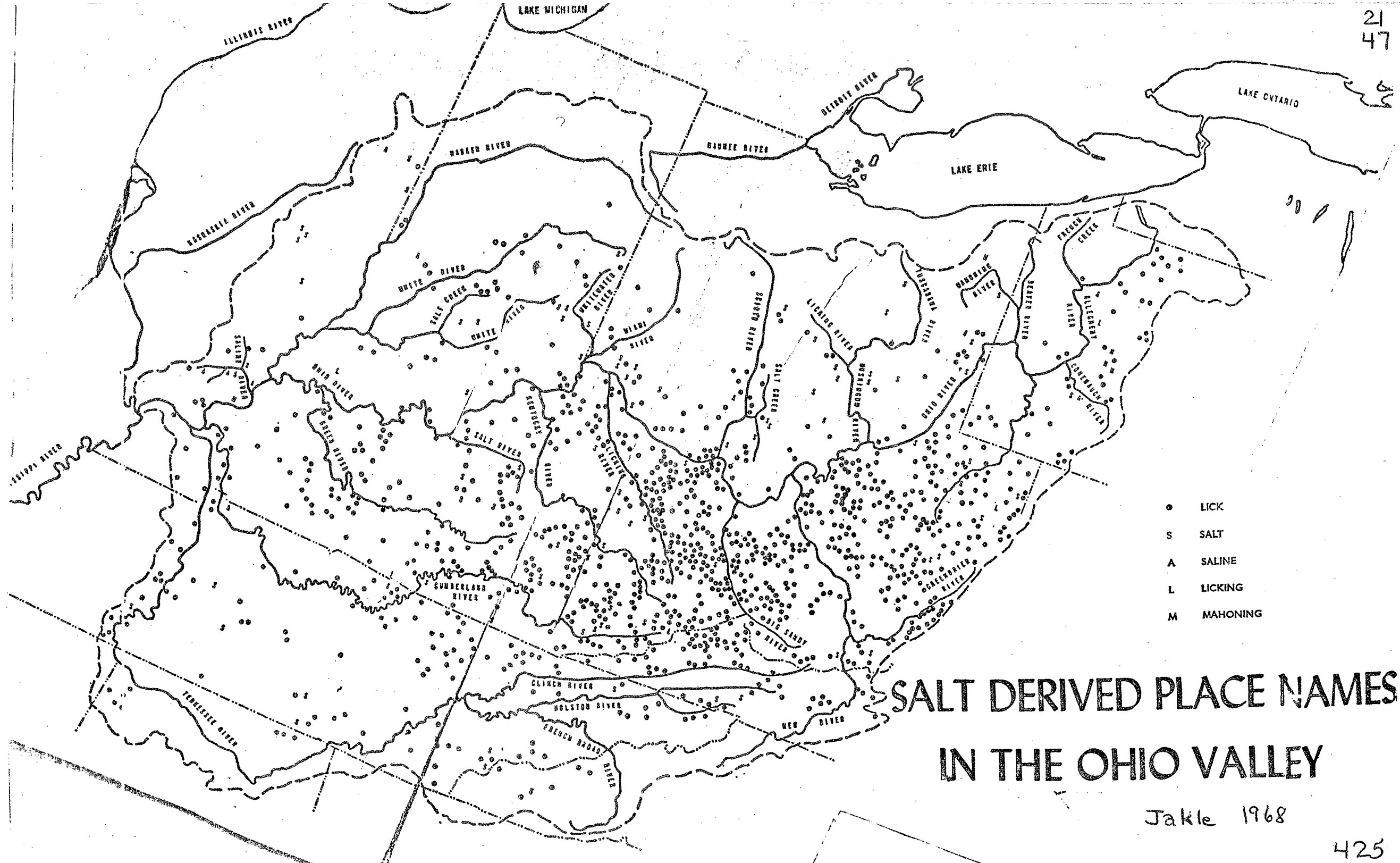


Approximate southern limits of the use of the generic "brook" (1) and "ditch" (2); approximate northern limits of the use of the generic "run" (3), "fork" (4), "branch" (5) and "lick" (6). Base map used by courtesy of the George F. Cram Company.

Raup 1957

21
47

424



- LICK
- S SALT
- A SALINE
- L LICKING
- M MAHONING

SALT DERIVED PLACE NAMES IN THE OHIO VALLEY

Jakle 1968

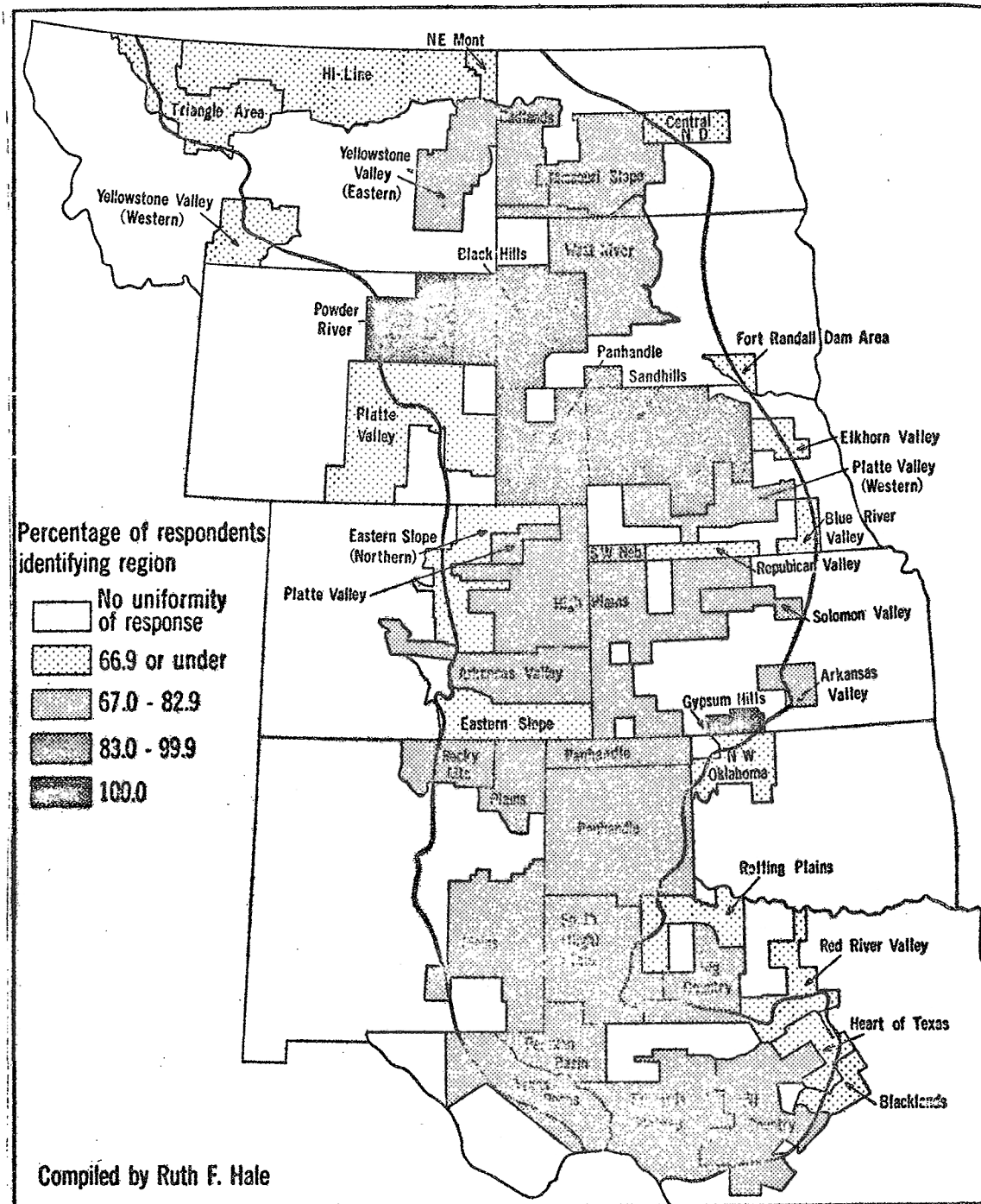


FIG. 1. Vernacular regionalization of the Great Plains. Compiled in 1970 by Ruth Feser Hale.

Mather 1972

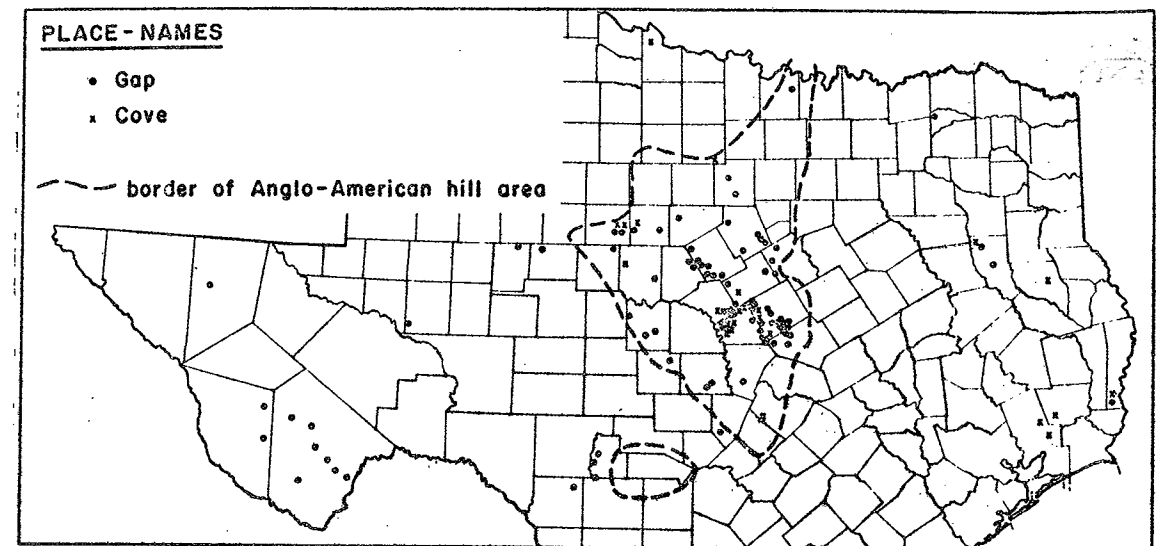


FIG. 6. Distribution of the place-name suffixes "gap" and "cove." All "cove" names which describe embayments on the seacoast and on lakes have been excluded.

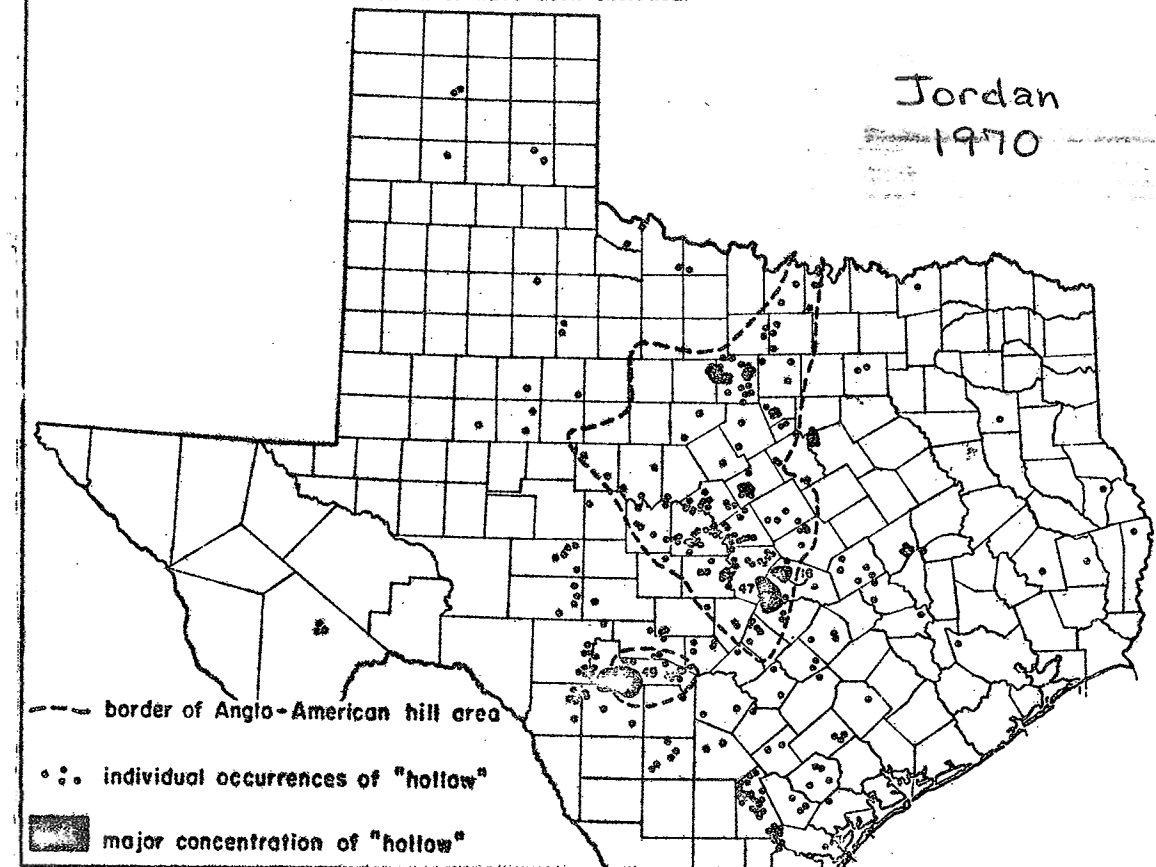
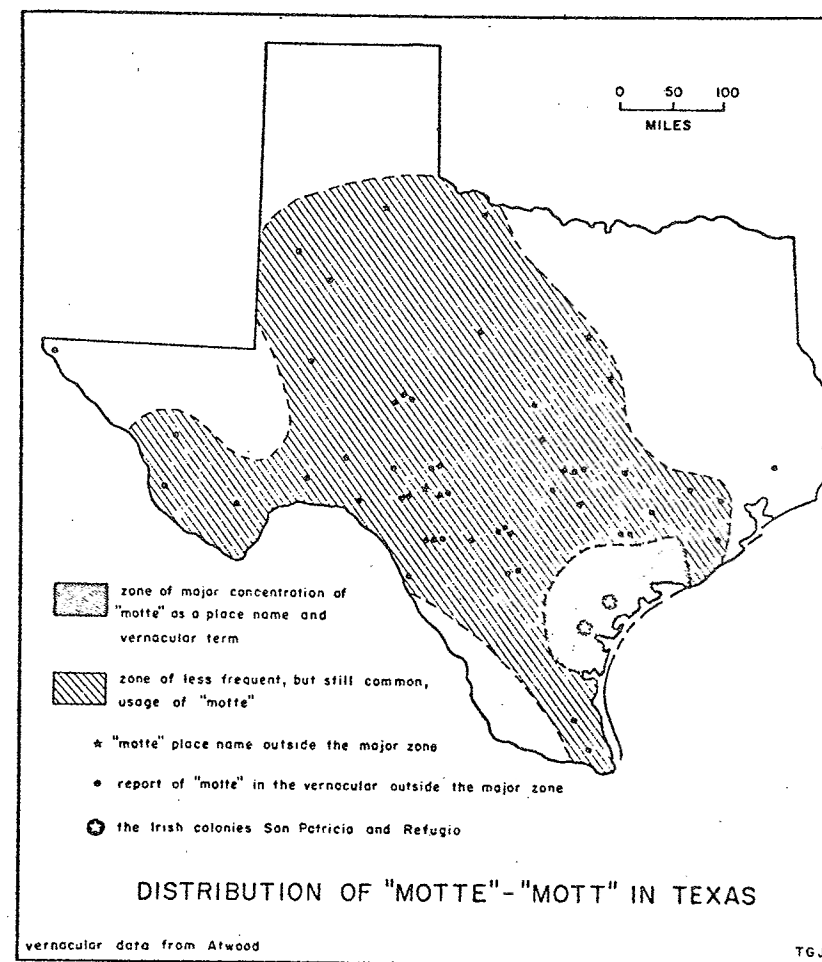
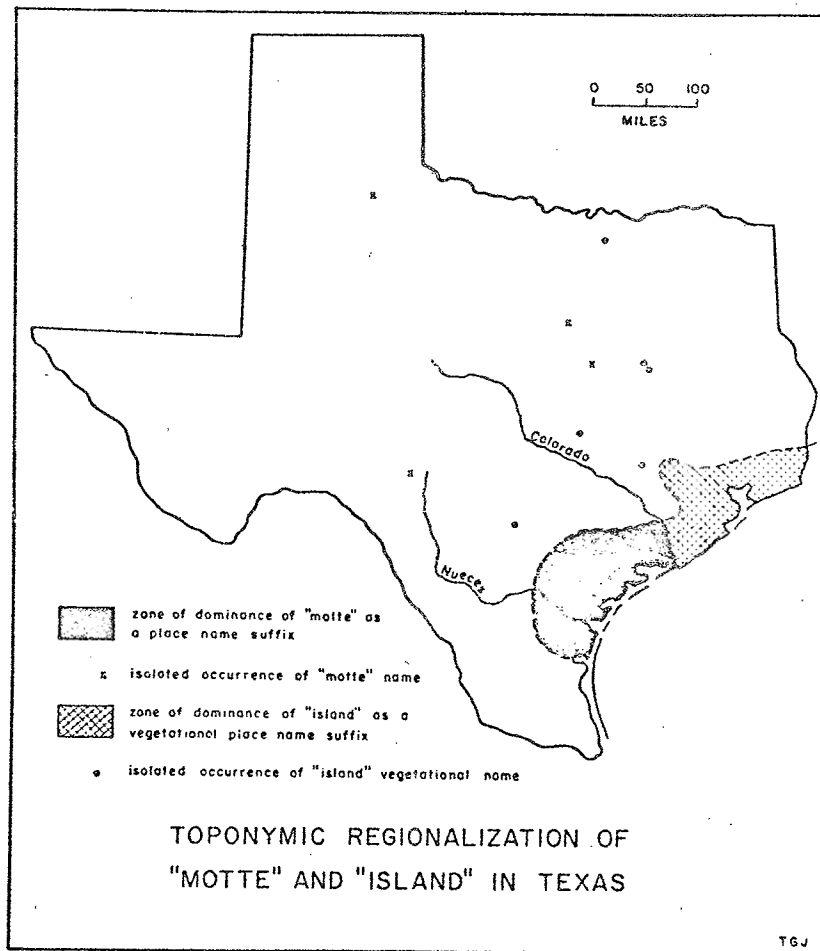
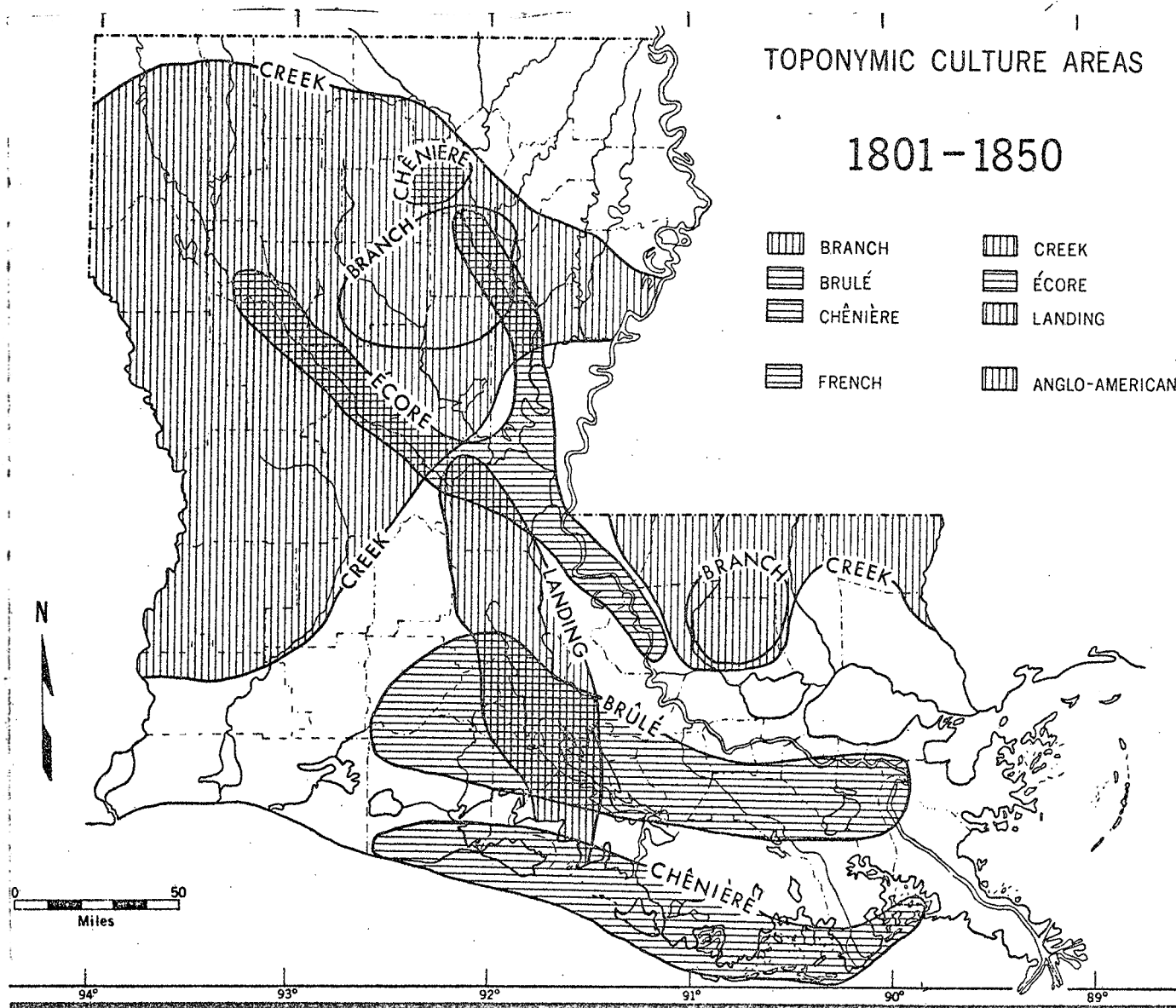
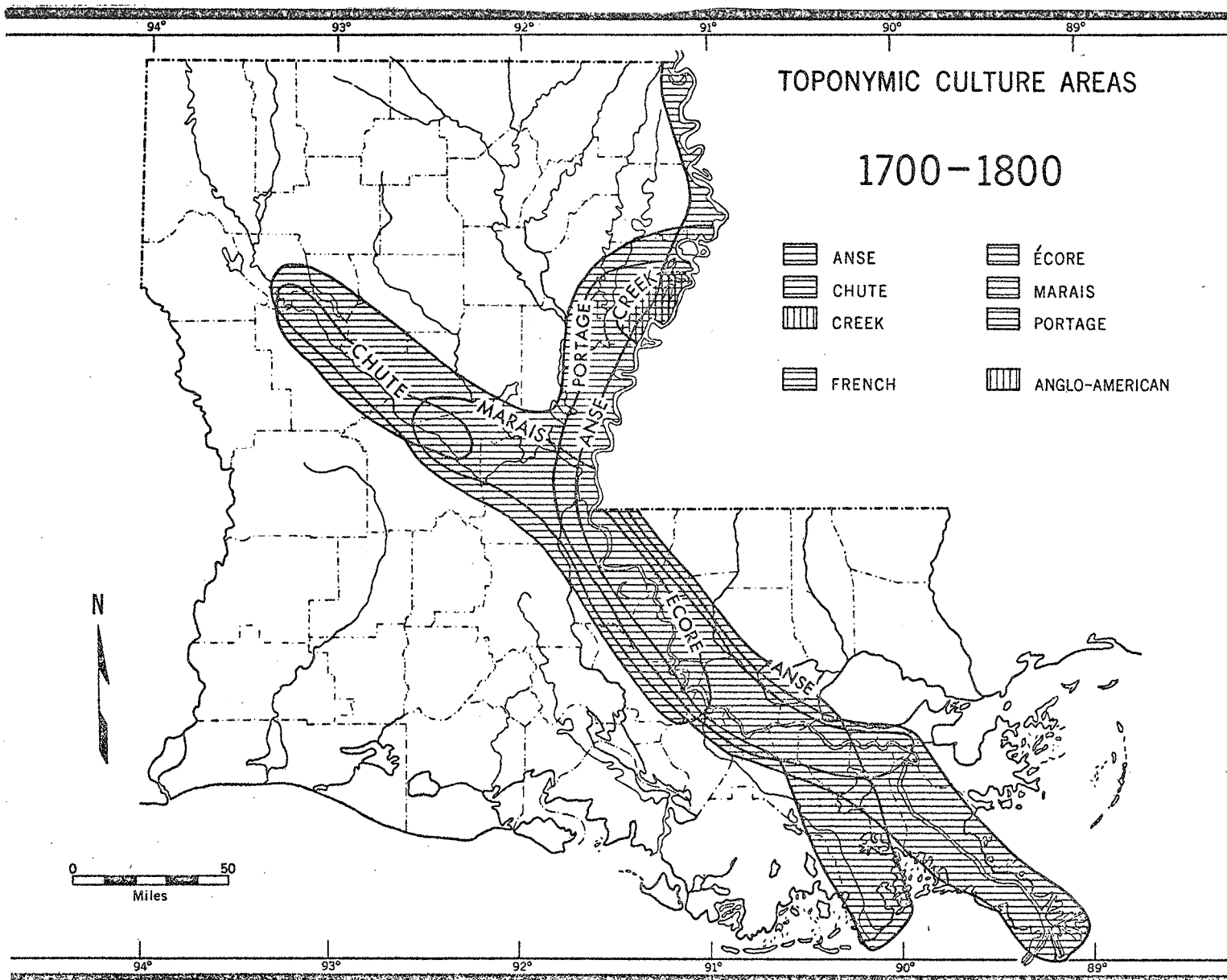


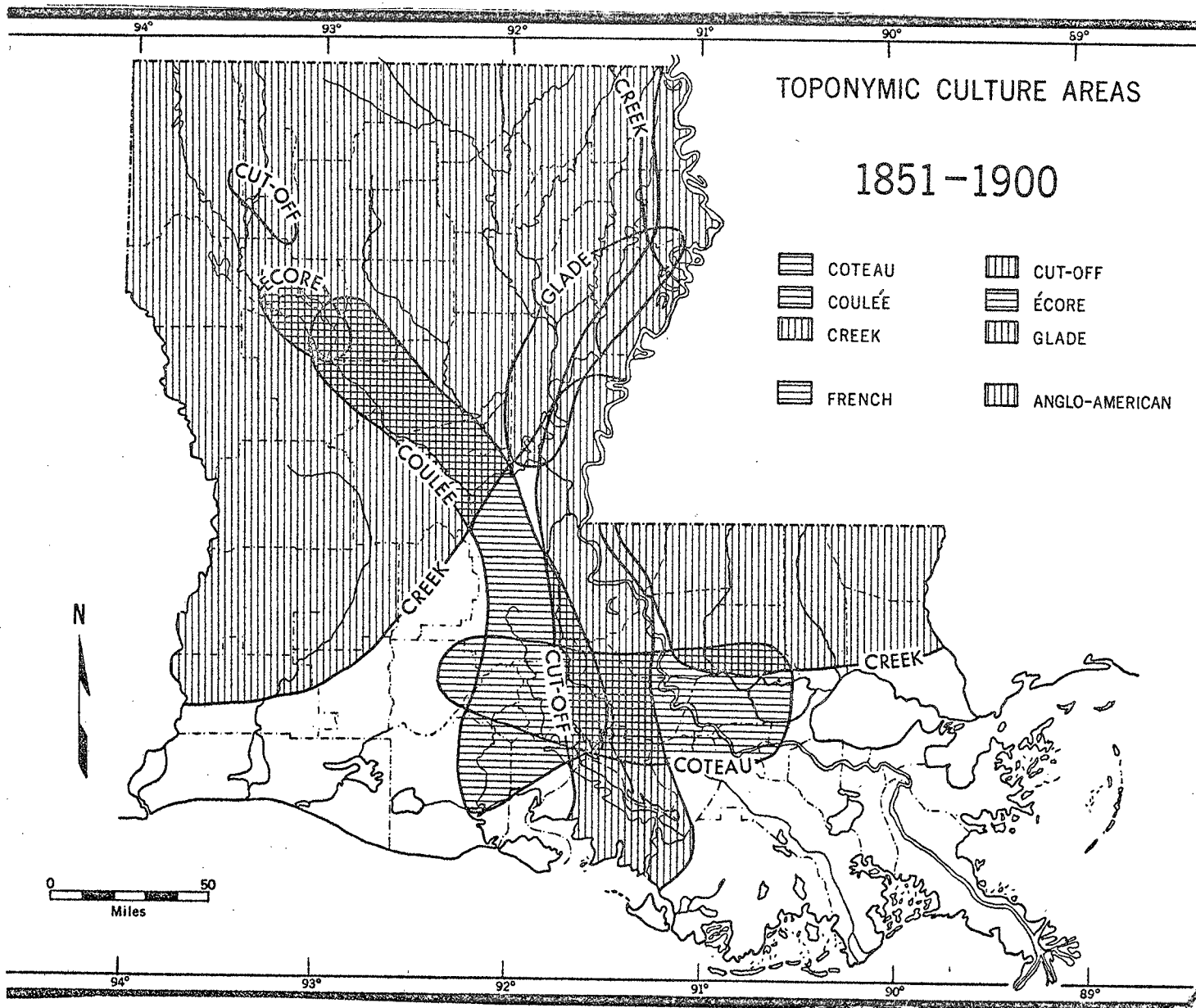
FIG. 7. Distribution of the place-name suffix "hollow." Number of "hollows" in each of the three major concentrations is indicated.

FIG. 1



Jordan 1972

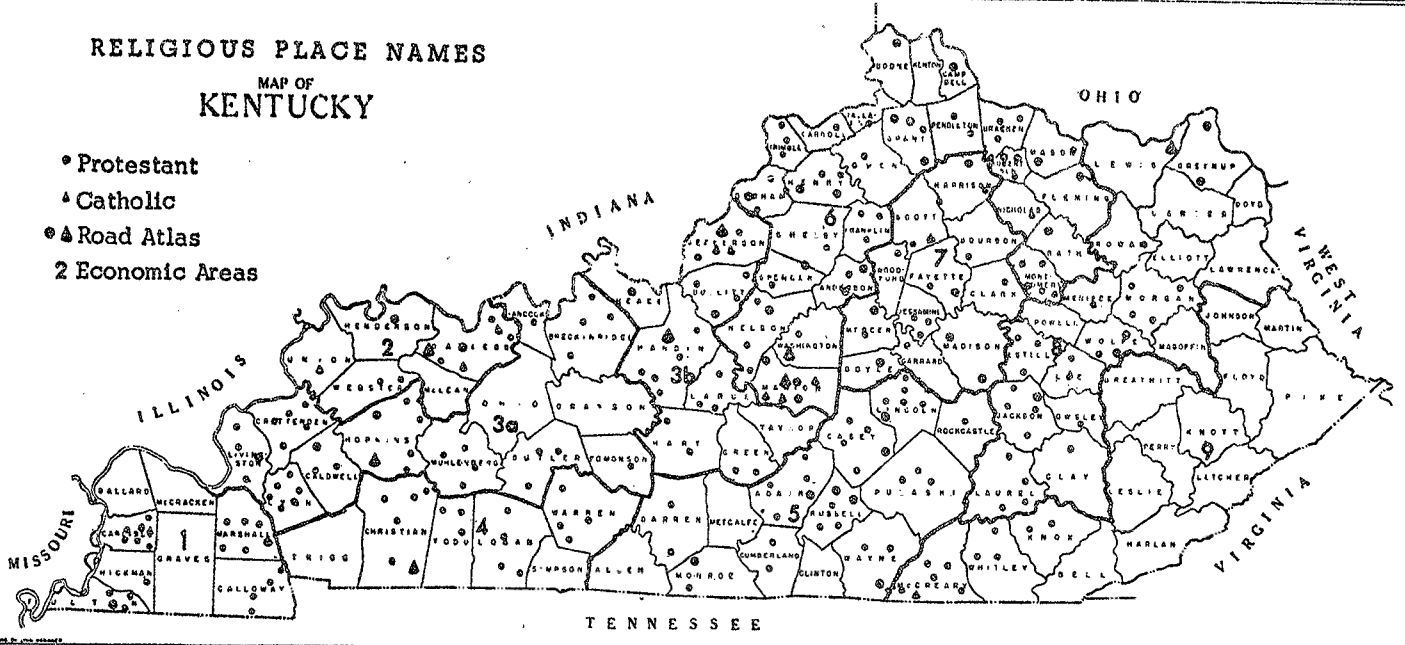




RELIGIOUS PLACE NAMES

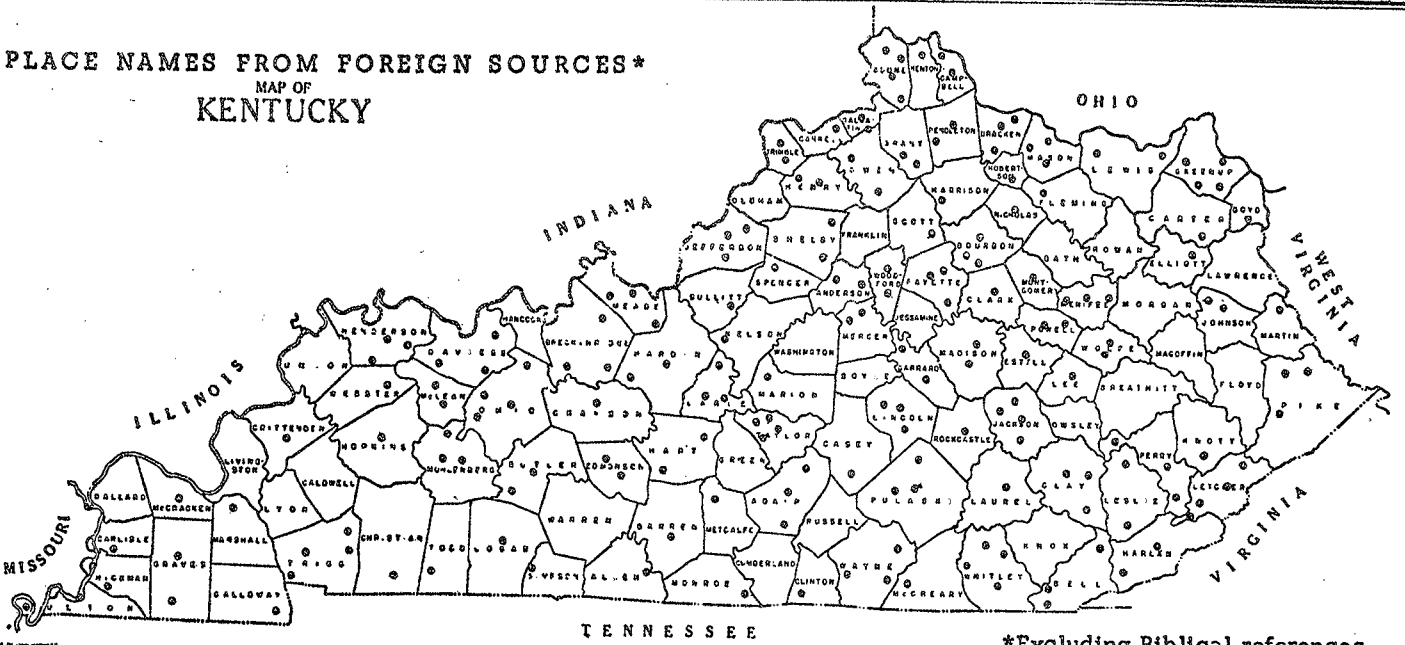
MAP OF KENTUCKY

- Protestant
- Catholic
- Road Atlas
- 2 Economic Areas



PLACE NAMES FROM FOREIGN SOURCES*

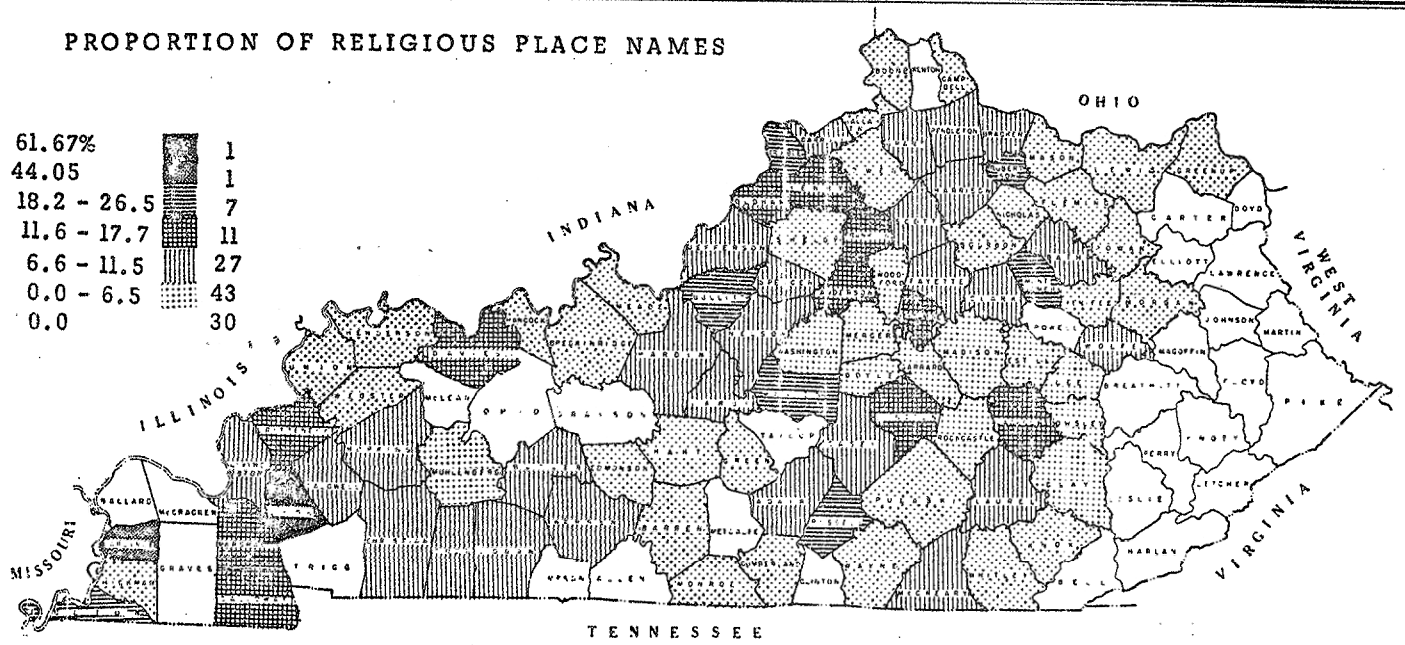
MAP OF KENTUCKY



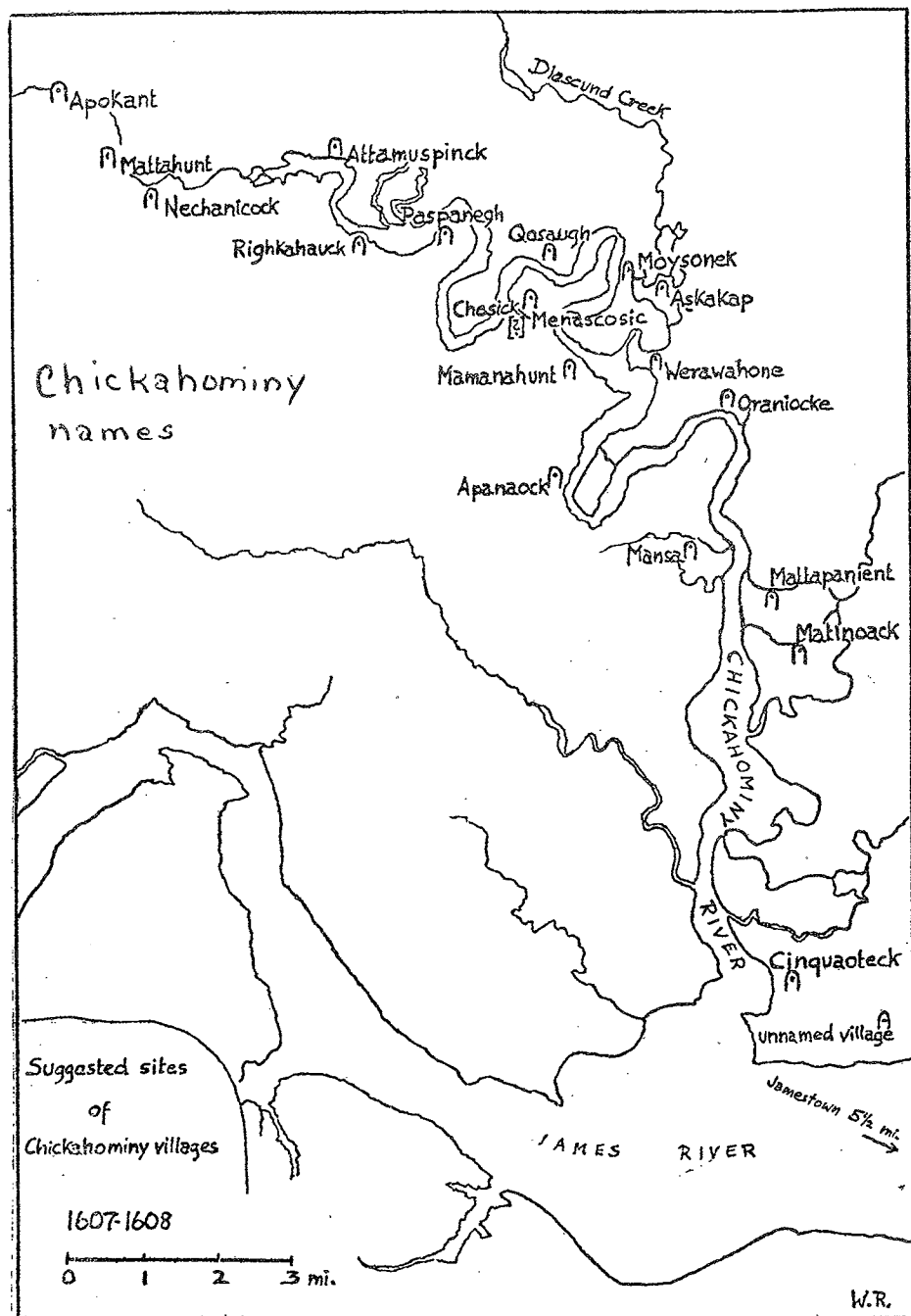
*Excluding Biblical references

PROPORTION OF RELIGIOUS PLACE NAMES

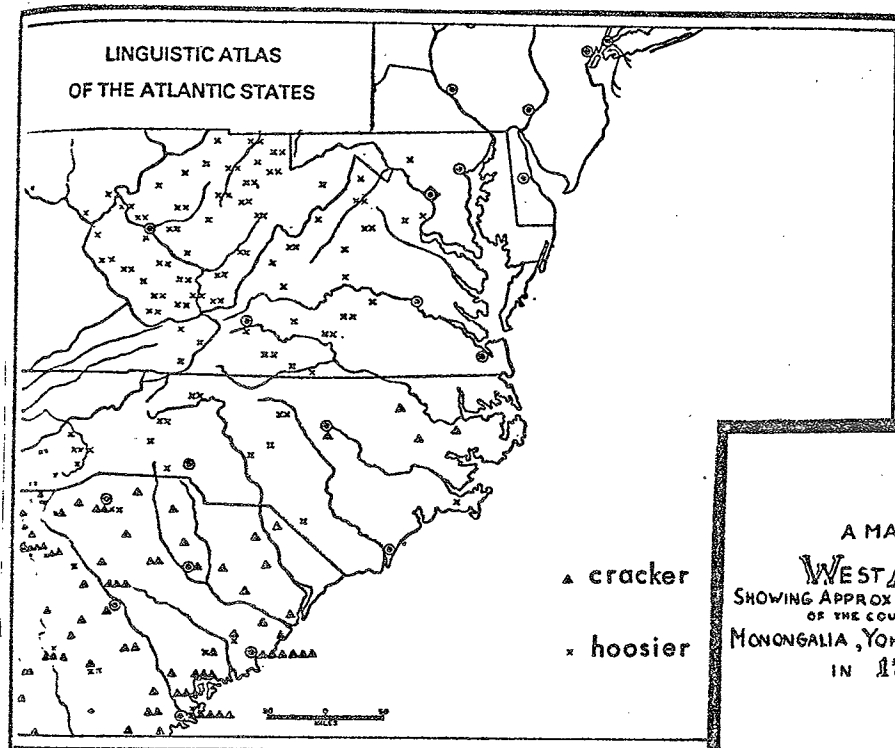
| | |
|-------------|----|
| 61.67% | 1 |
| 44.05 | 1 |
| 18.2 - 26.5 | 7 |
| 11.6 - 17.7 | 11 |
| 6.6 - 11.5 | 27 |
| 0.0 - 6.5 | 43 |
| 0.0 | 30 |



Field 1972



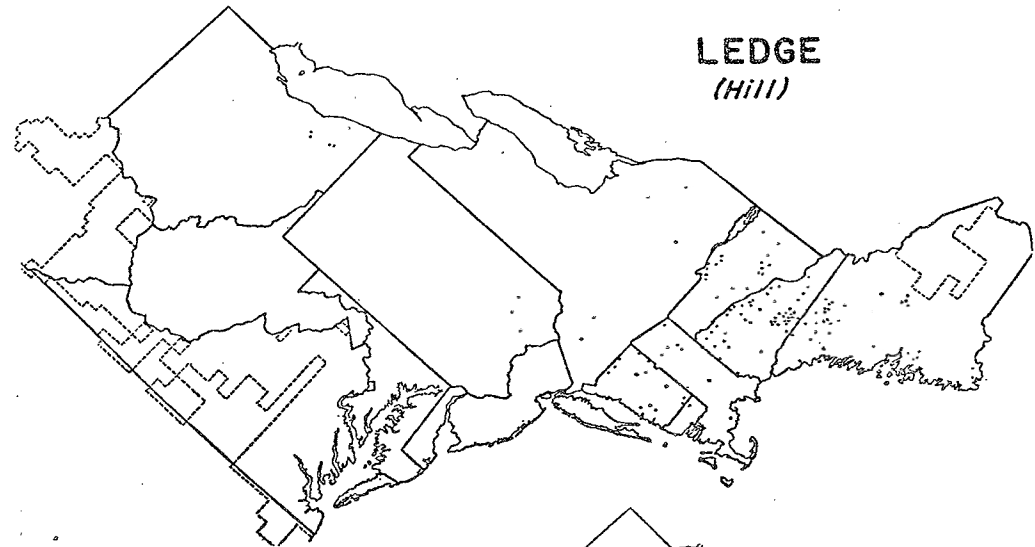
Barbour 1967



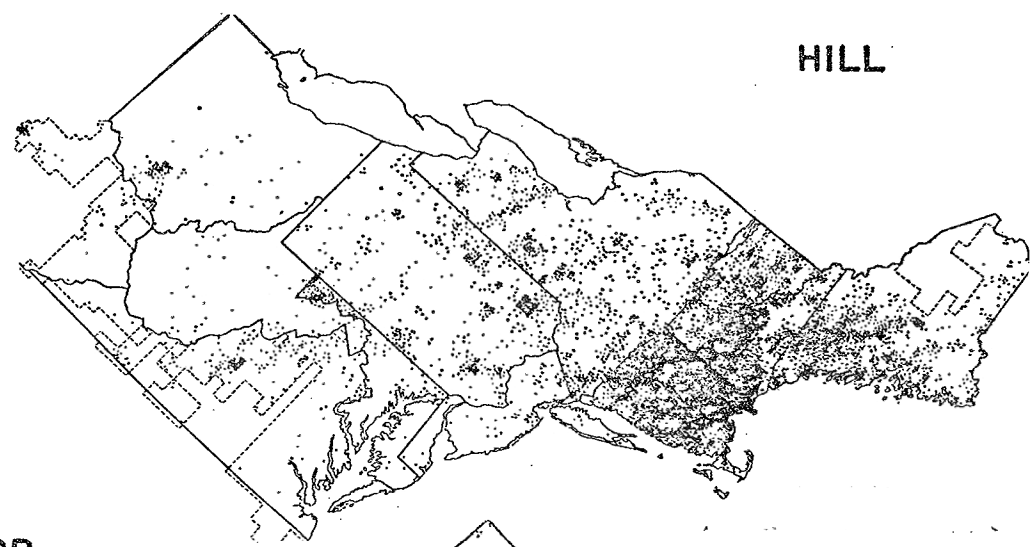
Mockler
1956

McDavid, R.I. and
V. McDavid
1973

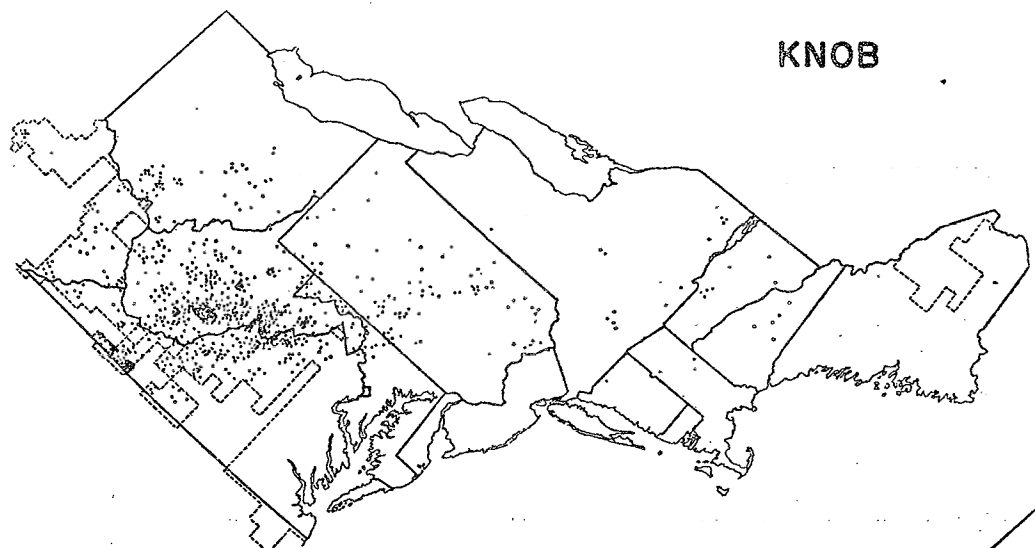




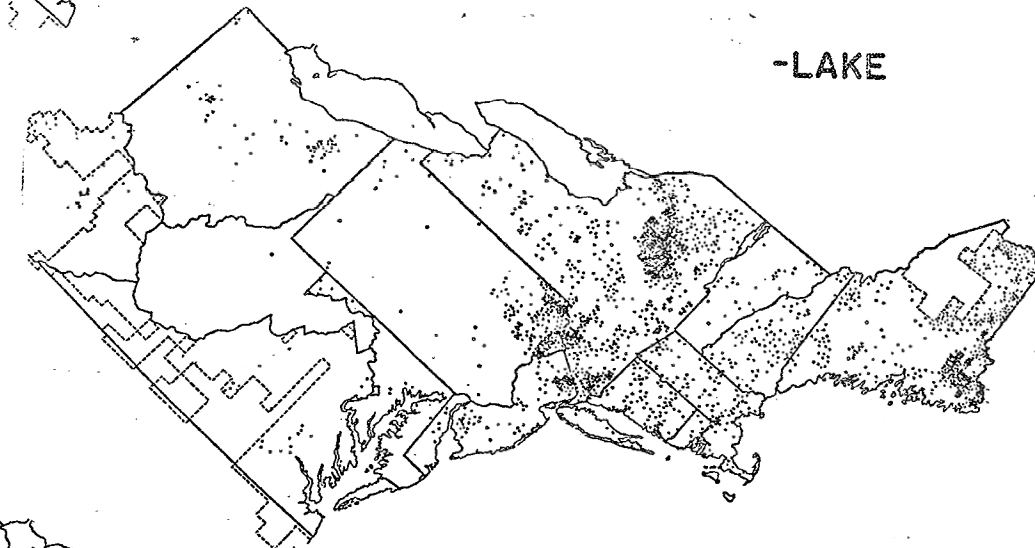
LEDGE
(Hill)



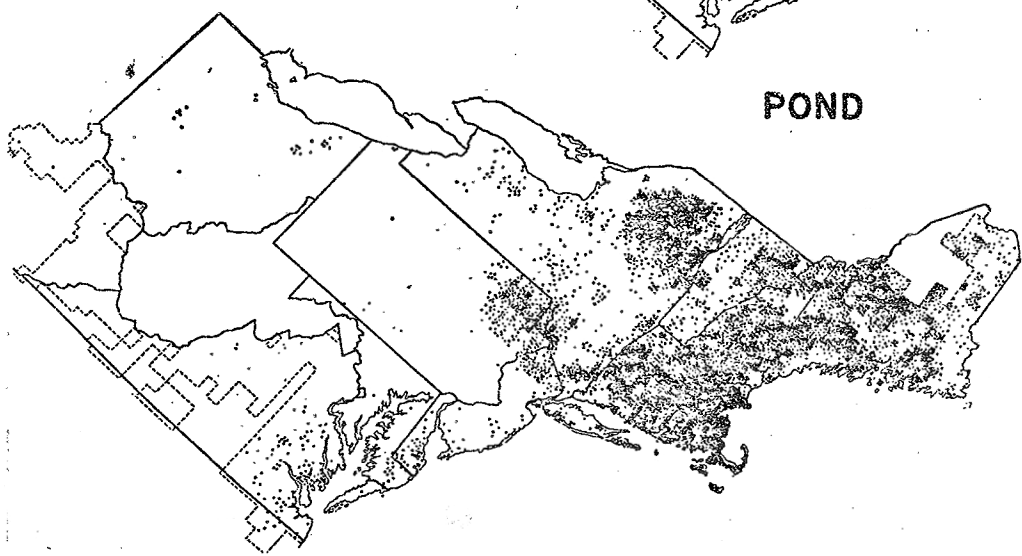
HILL



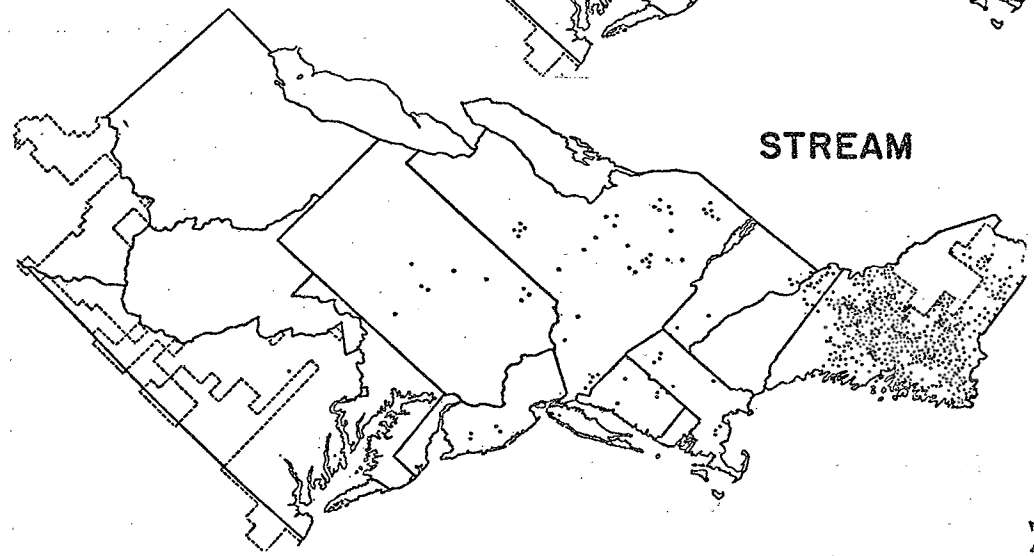
KNOB



-LAKE

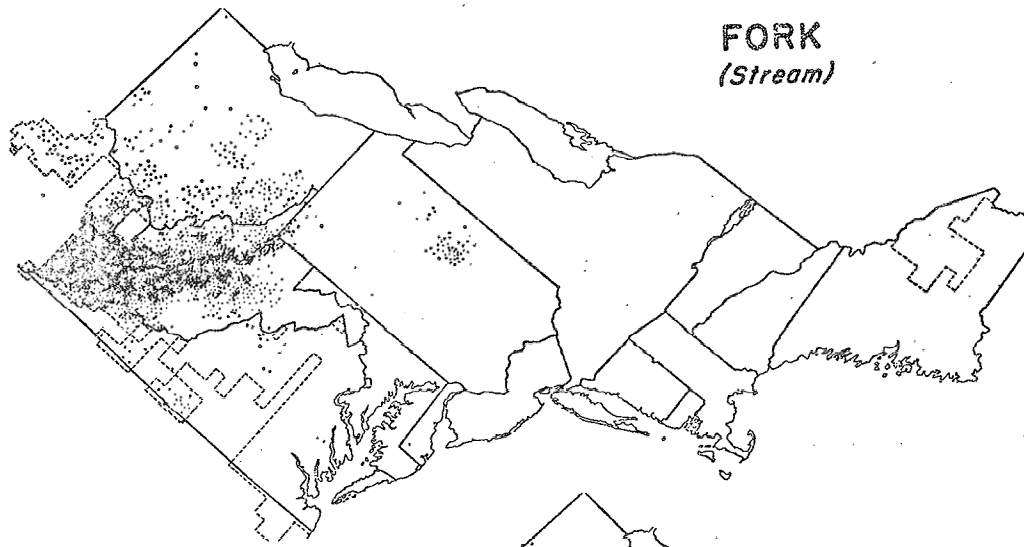


POND

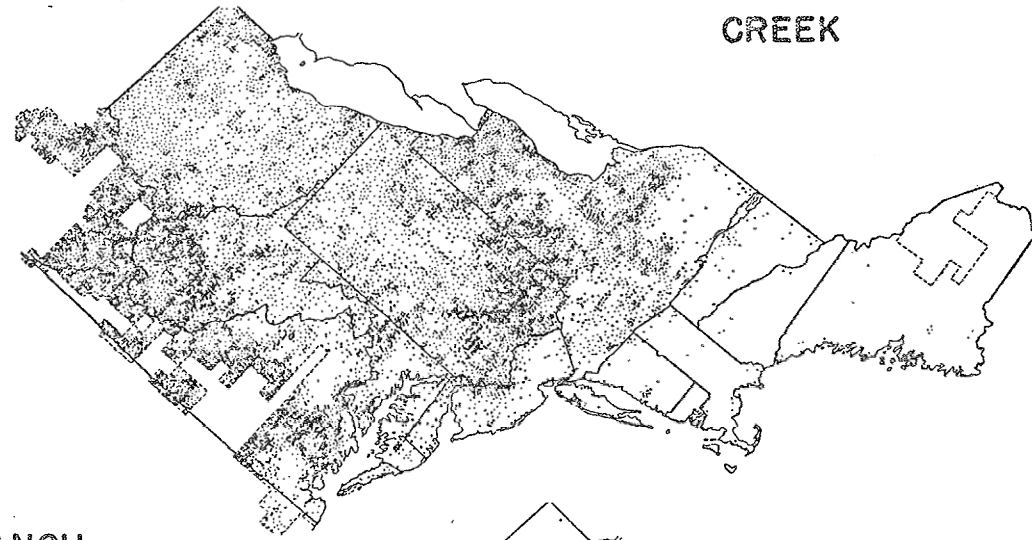


STREAM

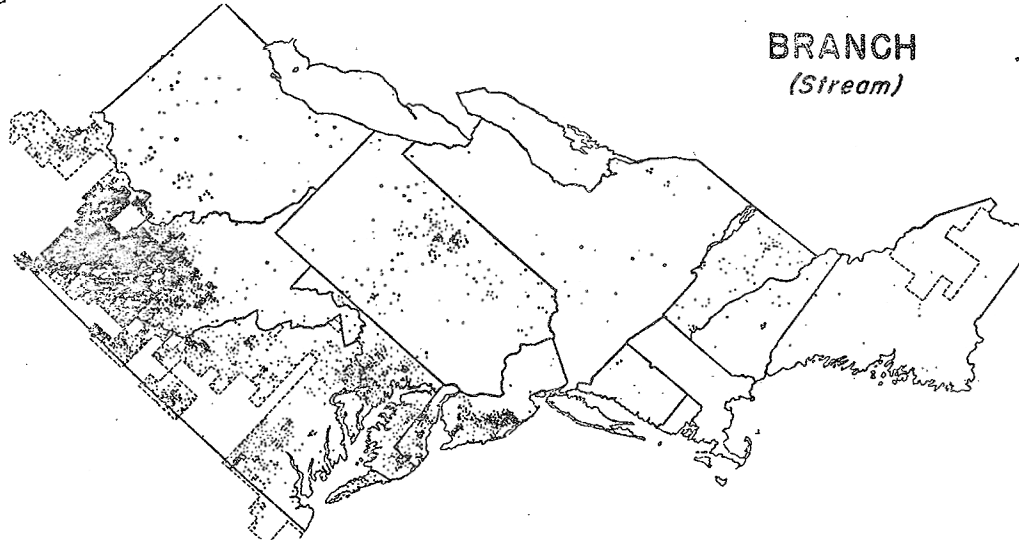
FORK
(Stream)



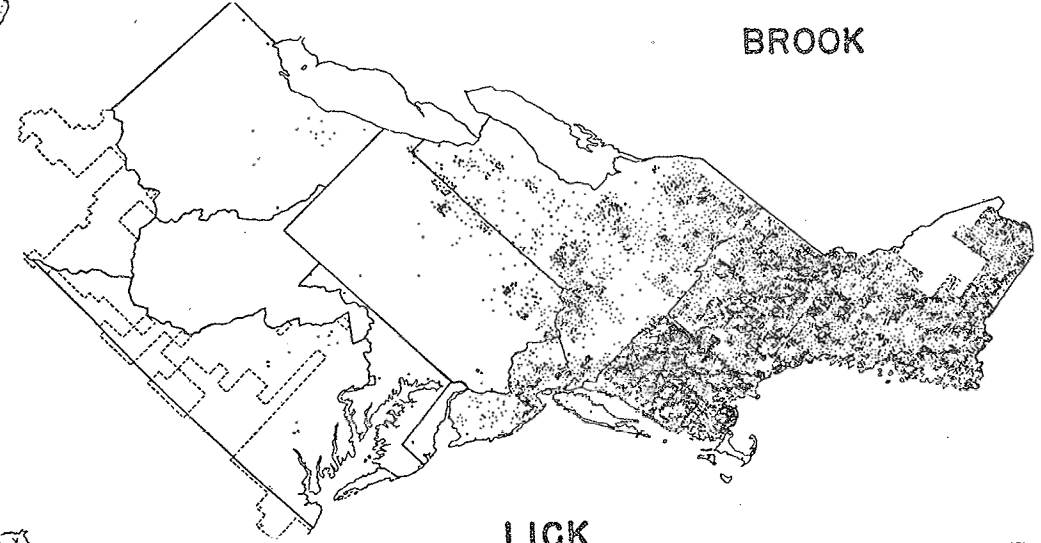
CREEK



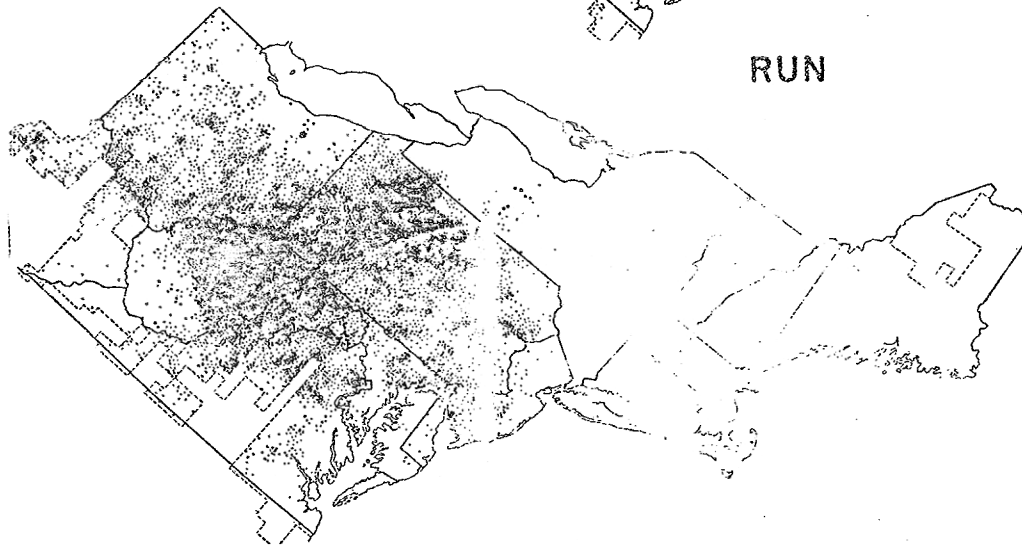
BRANCH
(Stream)



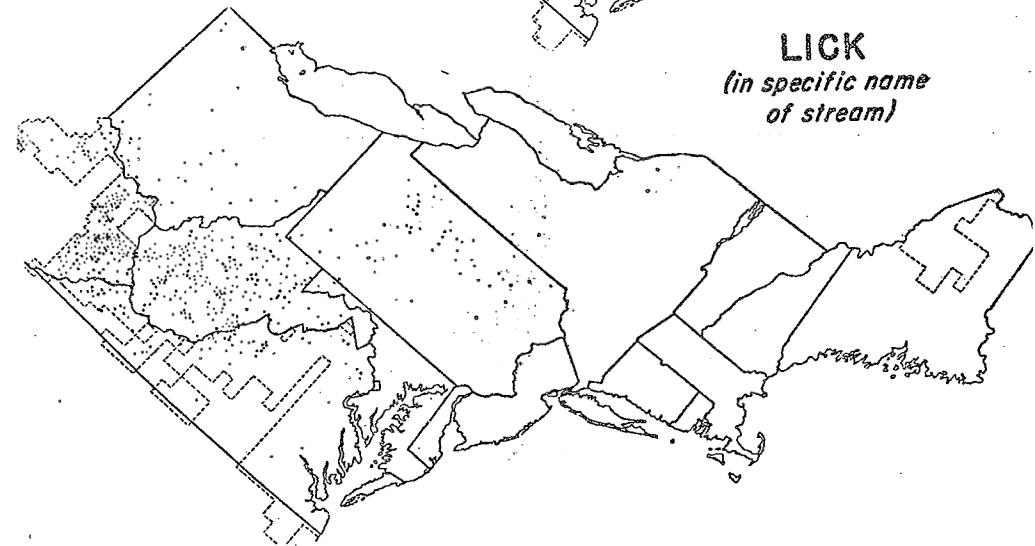
BROOK



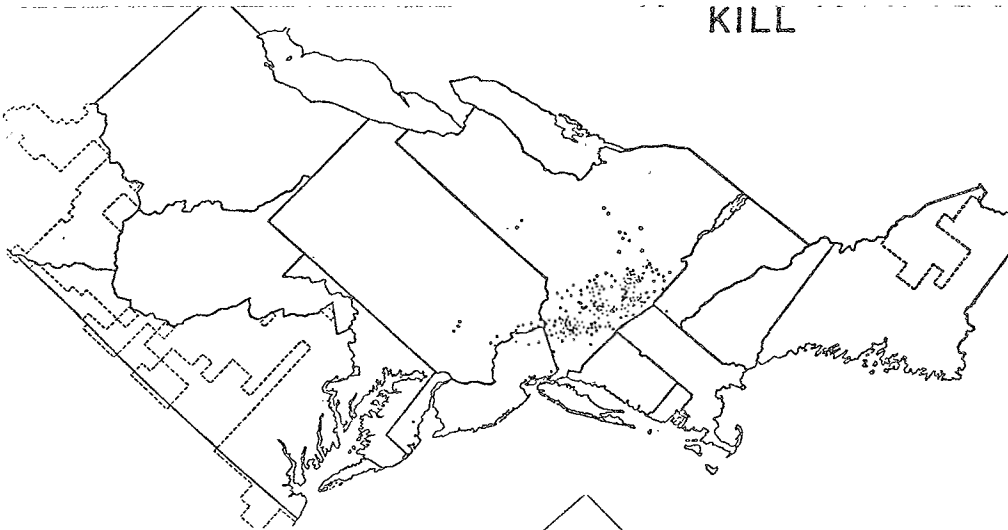
RUN



LICK
(in specific name
of stream)

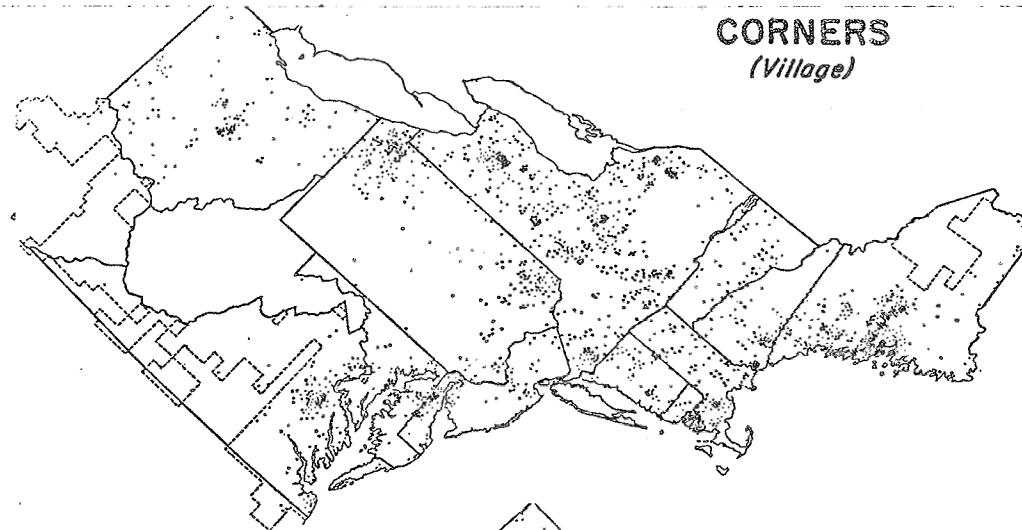


KILL

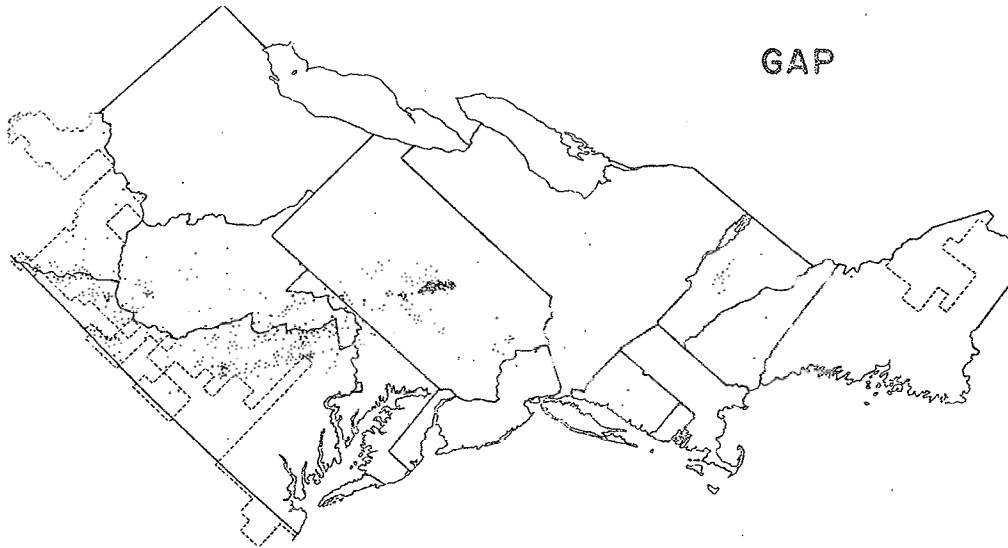


CORNERS
(Village)

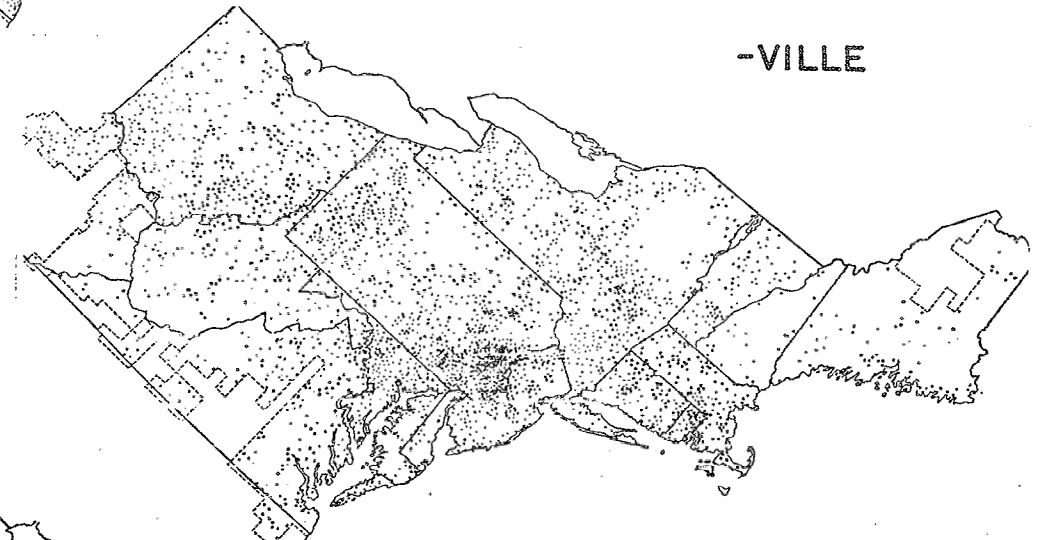
65



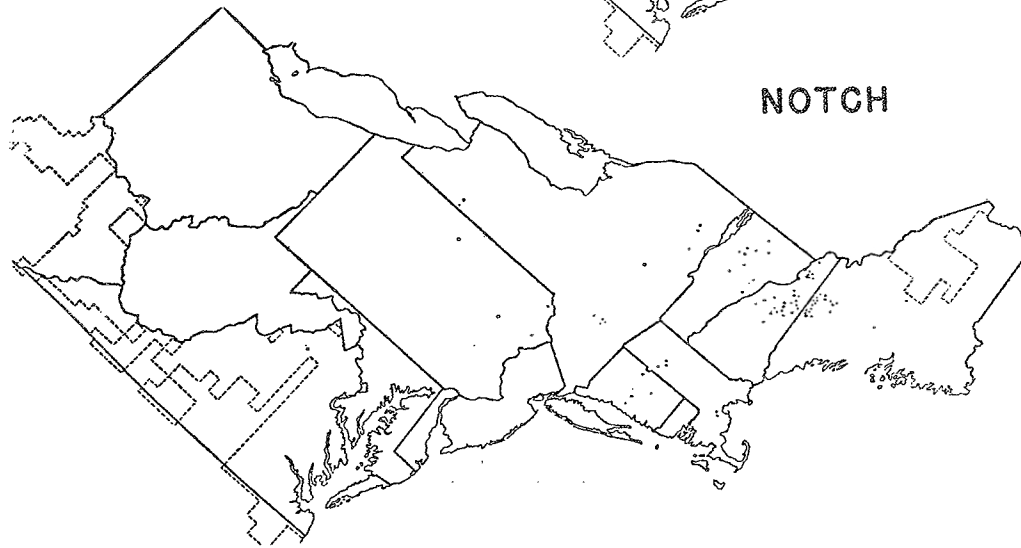
GAP



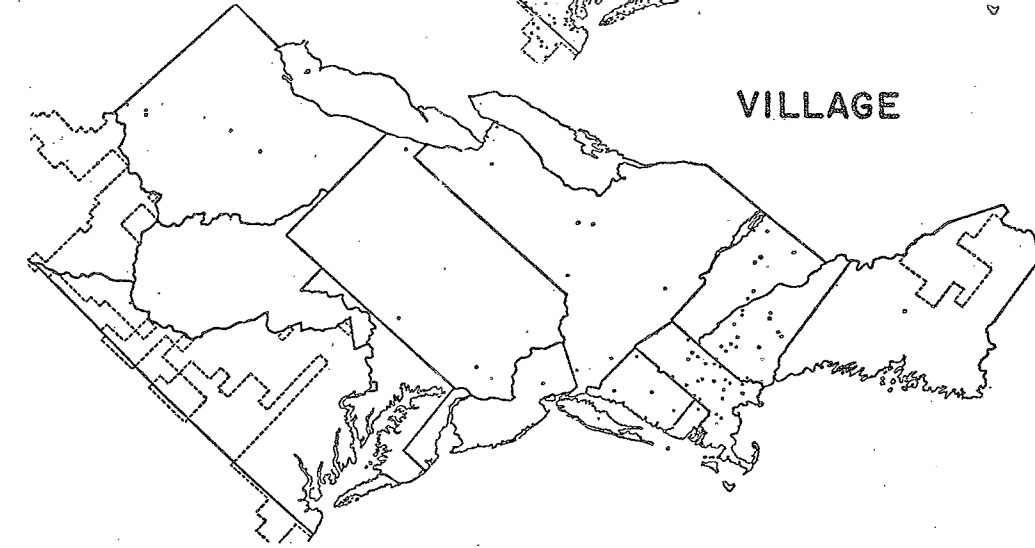
-VILLE



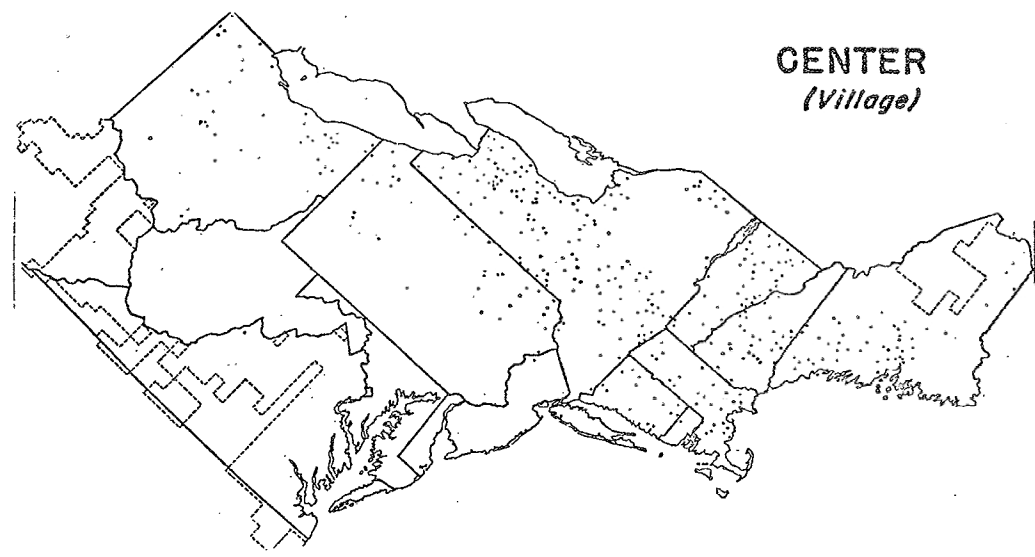
NOTCH



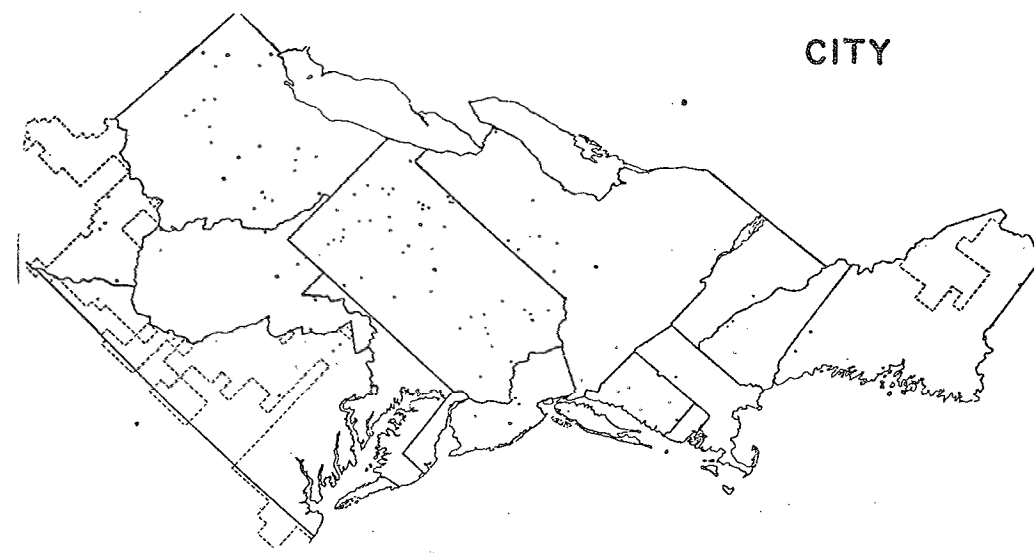
VILLAGE



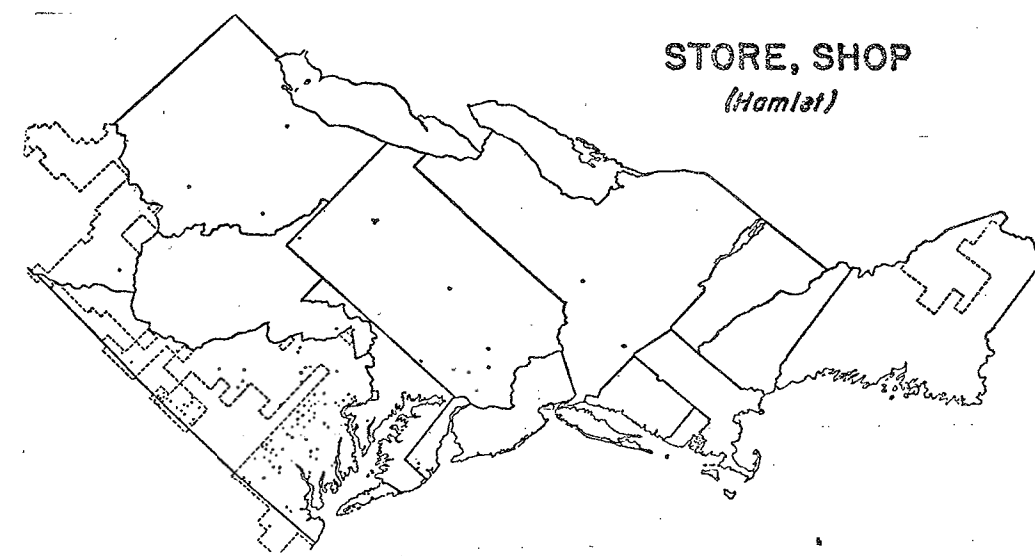
Zelinsky 1955
434



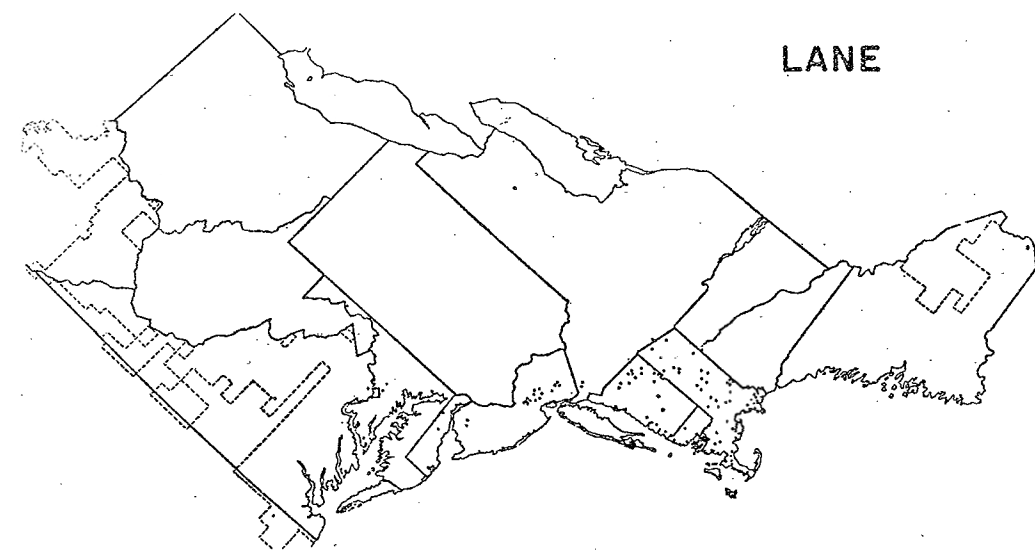
CENTER
(Village)



CITY



STORE, SHOP
(Hamlet)



LANE

Zelinsky 1955

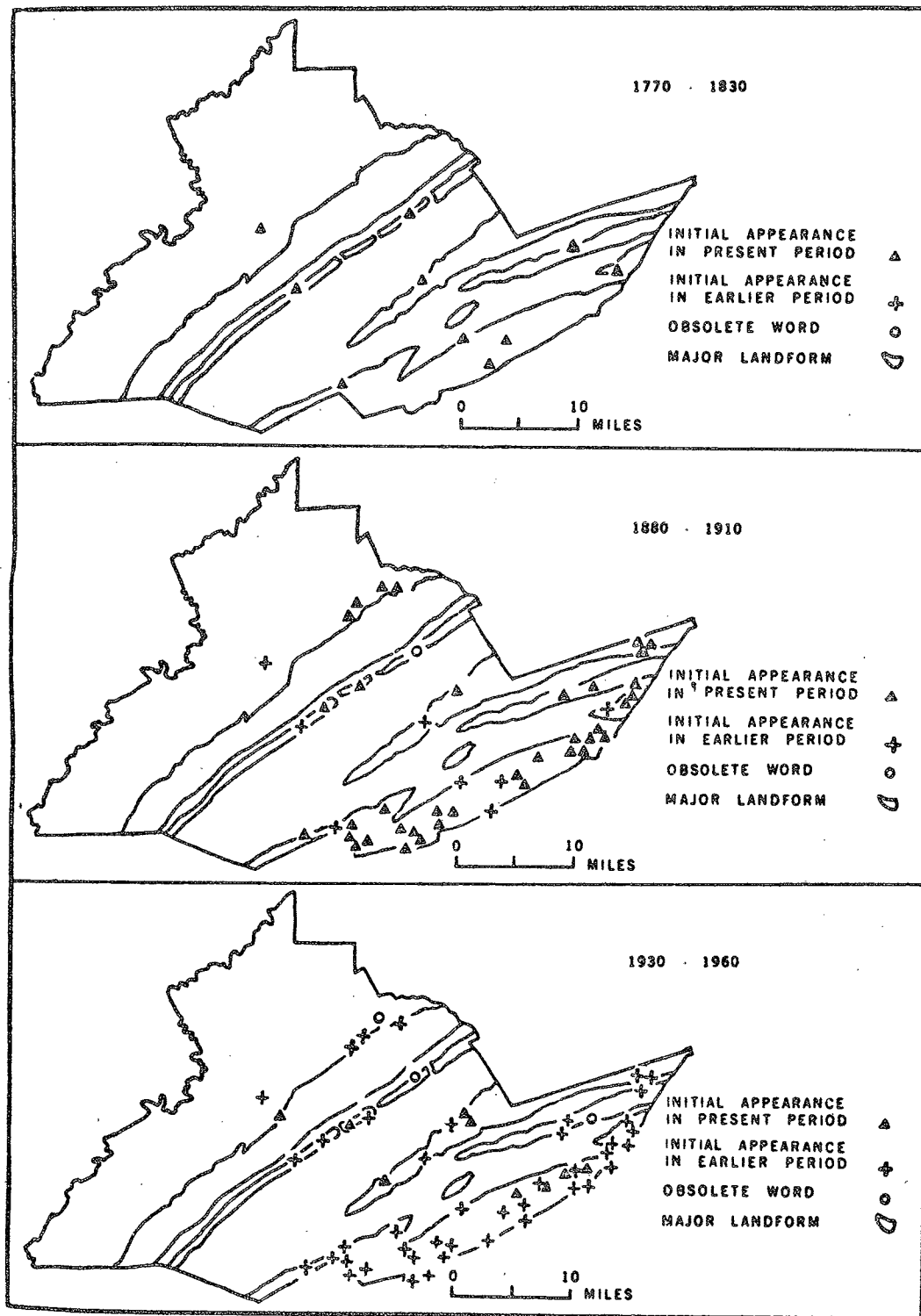


Figure 4. Distribution of Mountain

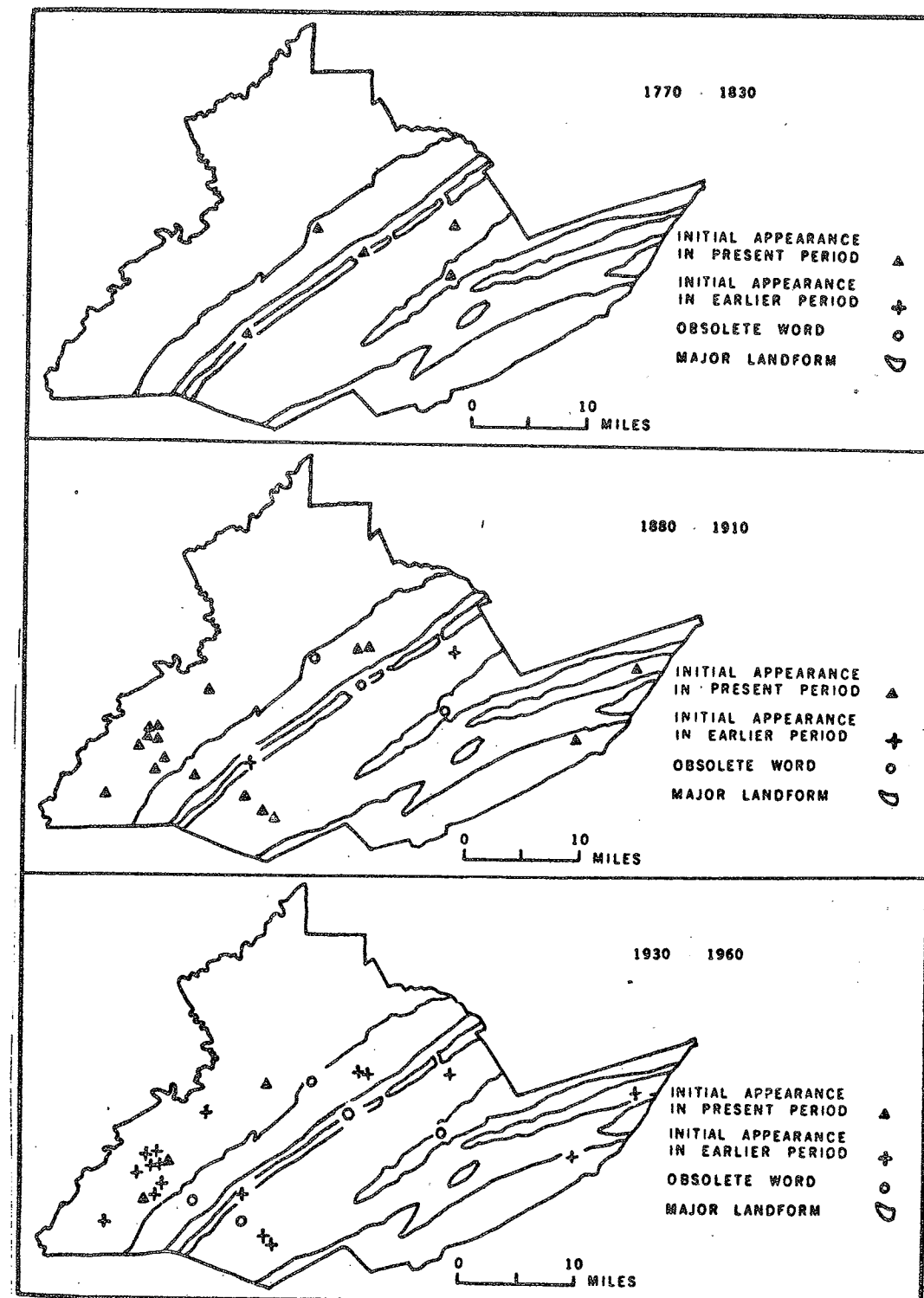


Figure 5. Distribution of Ridge Stevenson 1969

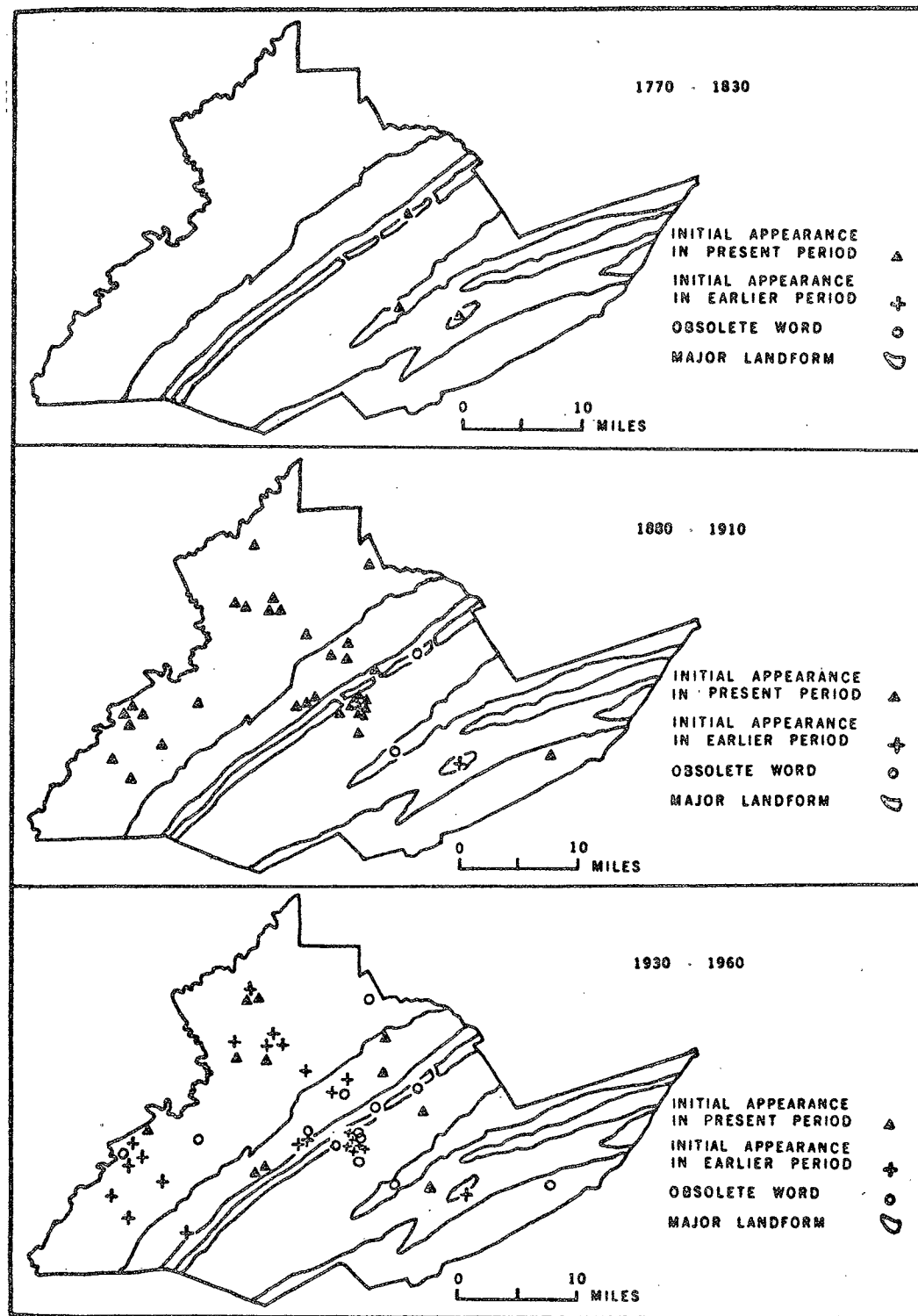


Figure 6. Distribution of Hill

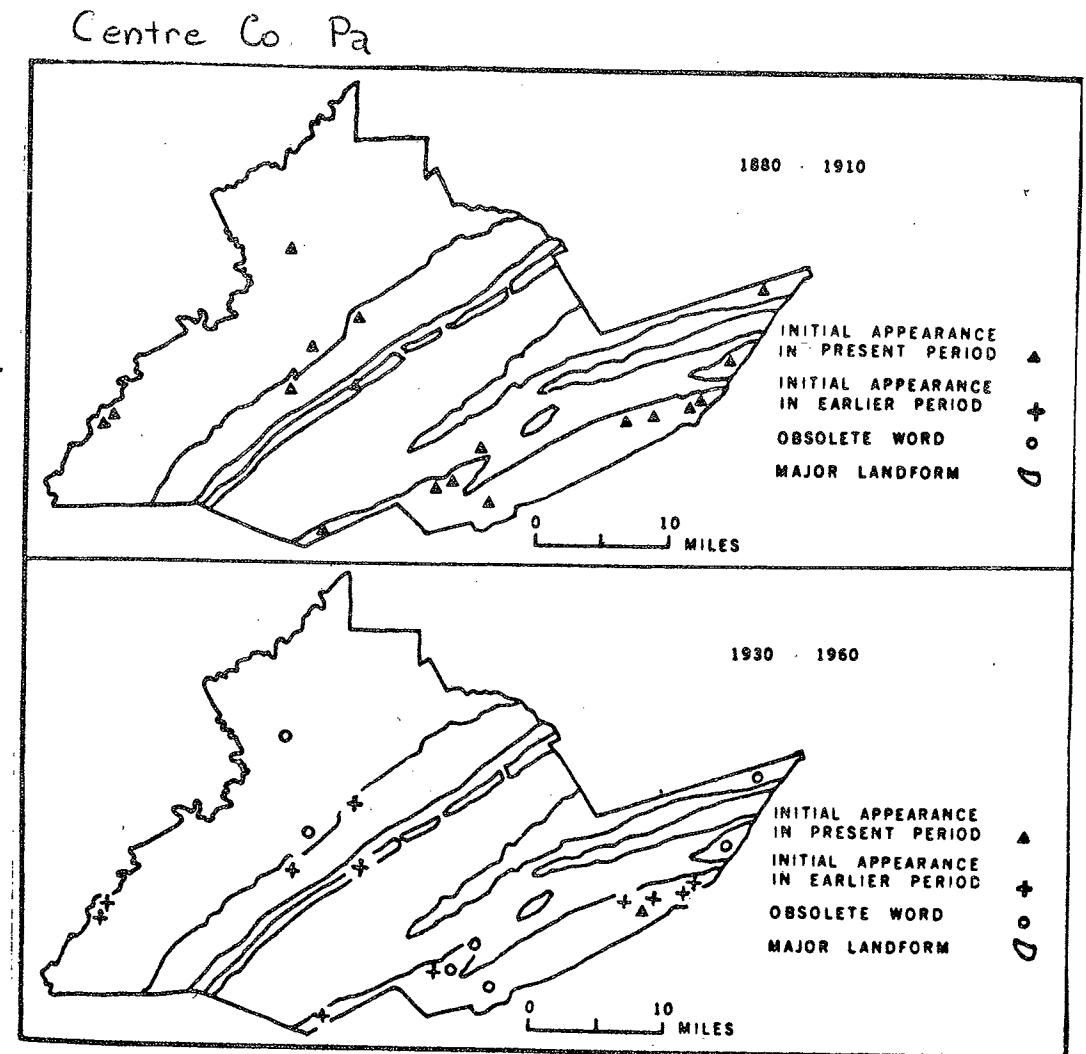


Figure 7. Distribution of Knob

Stevenson 1969

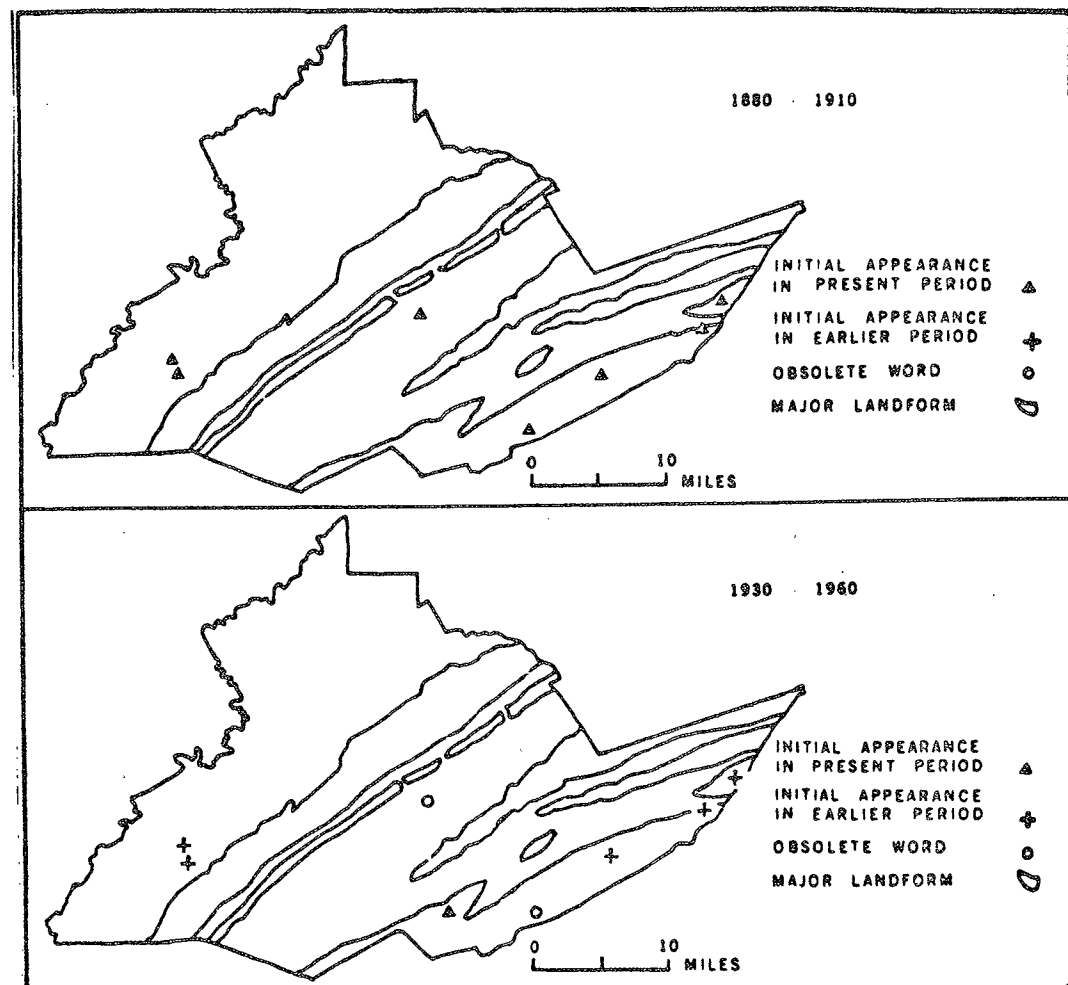


Figure 8. Distribution of Flat

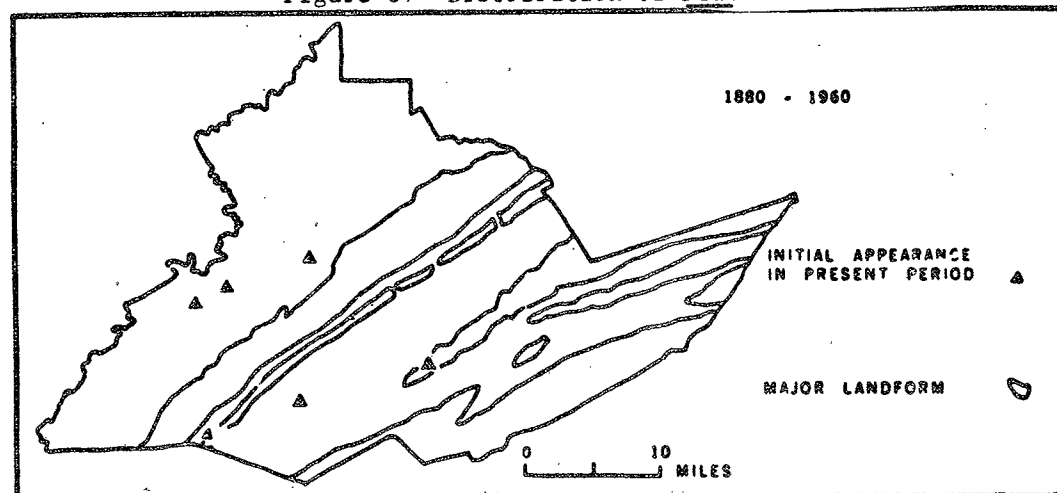


Figure 9. Distribution of Rock(s)

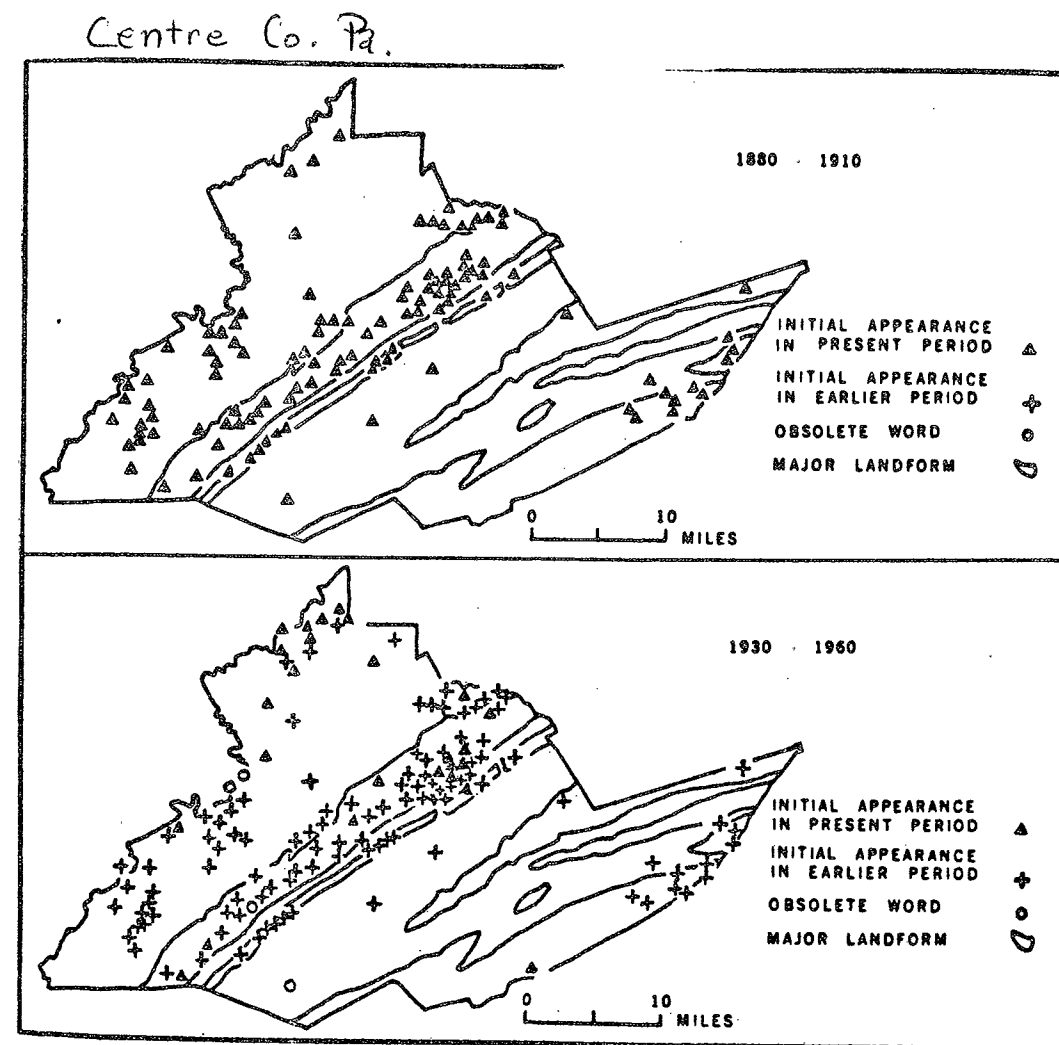


Figure 10. Distribution of Hollow

Stevenson 1969

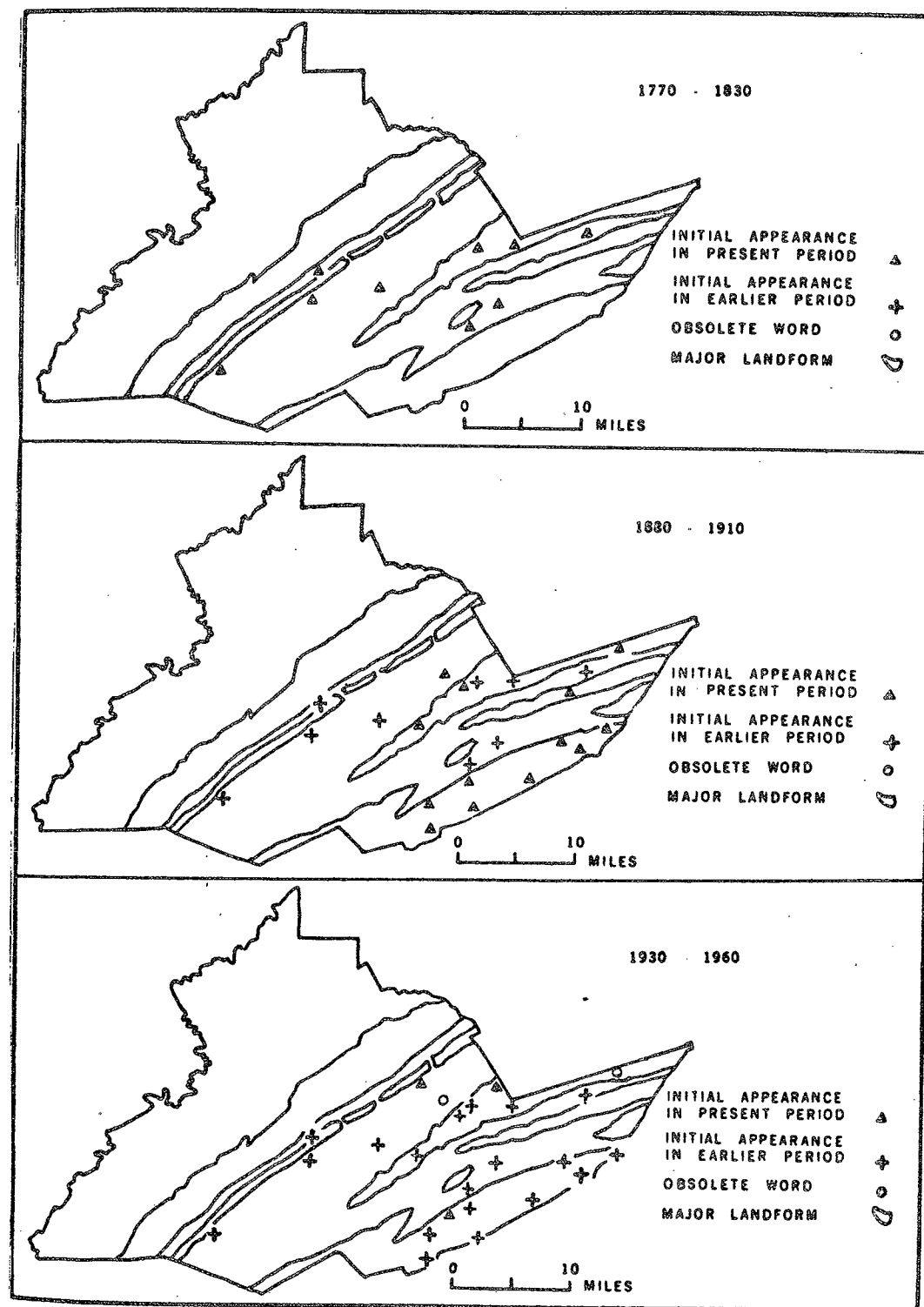


Figure 11. Distribution of Valley

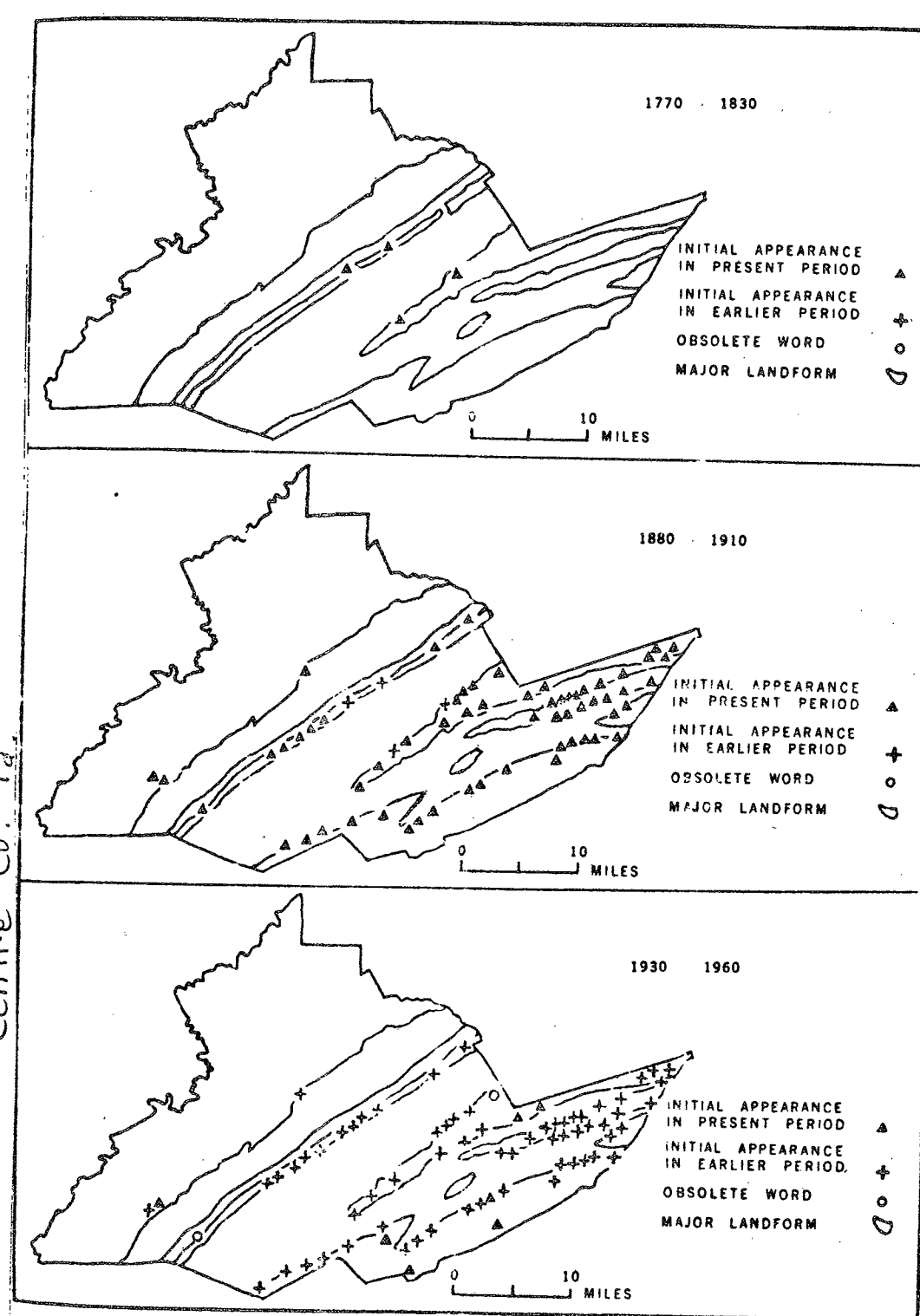


Figure 12. Distribution of Gap

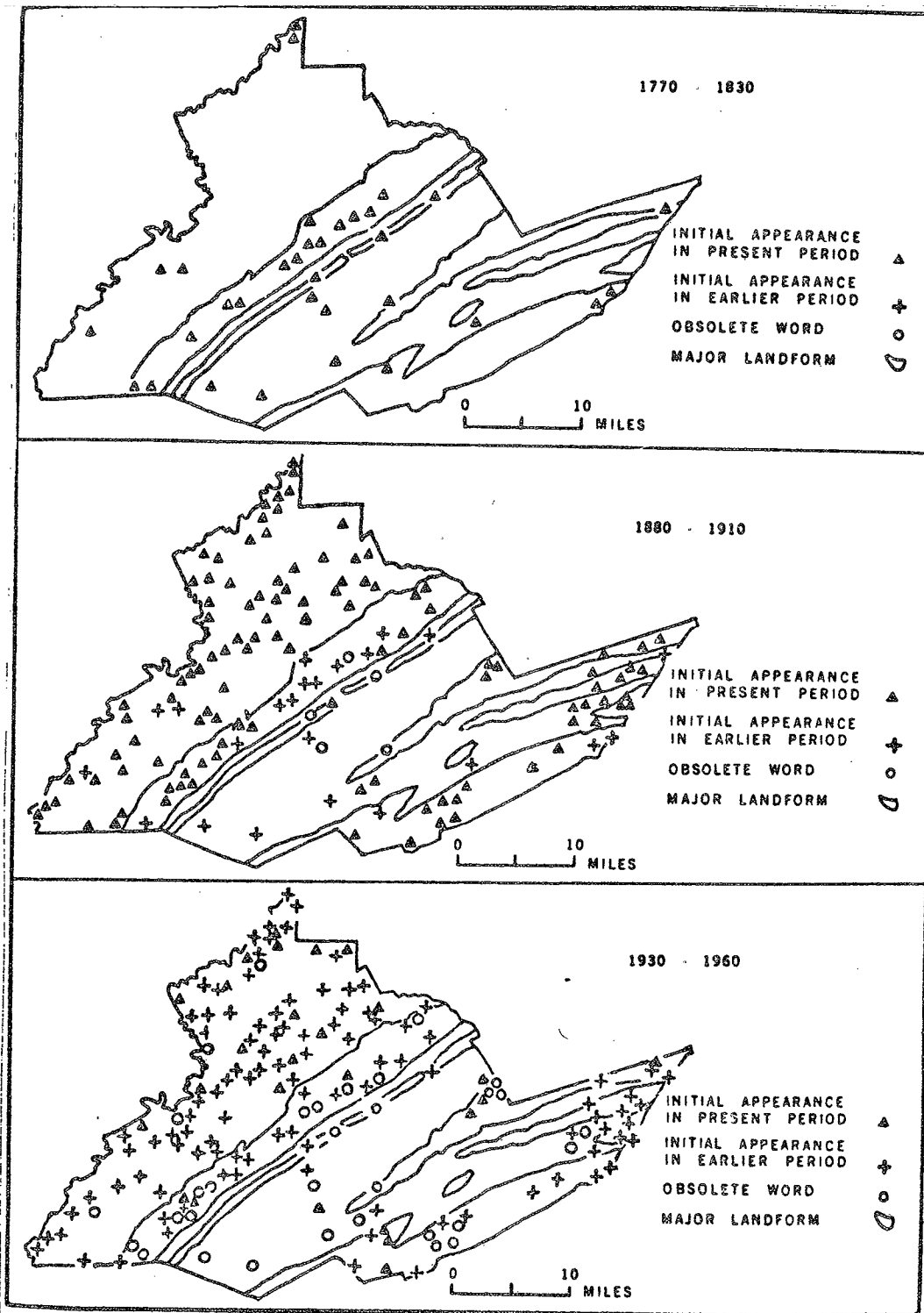


Figure 13. Distribution of Run

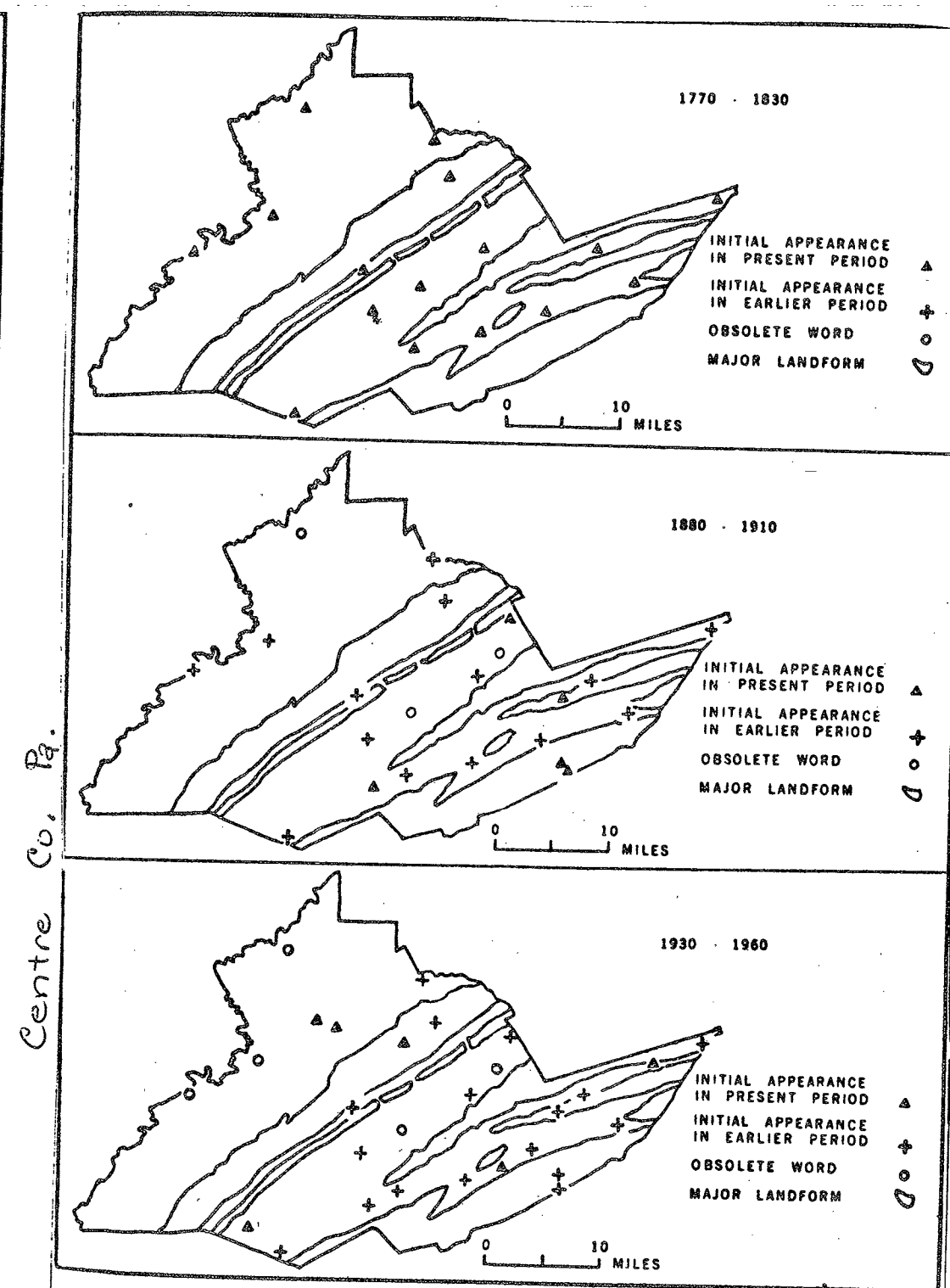


Figure 14. Distribution of Creek

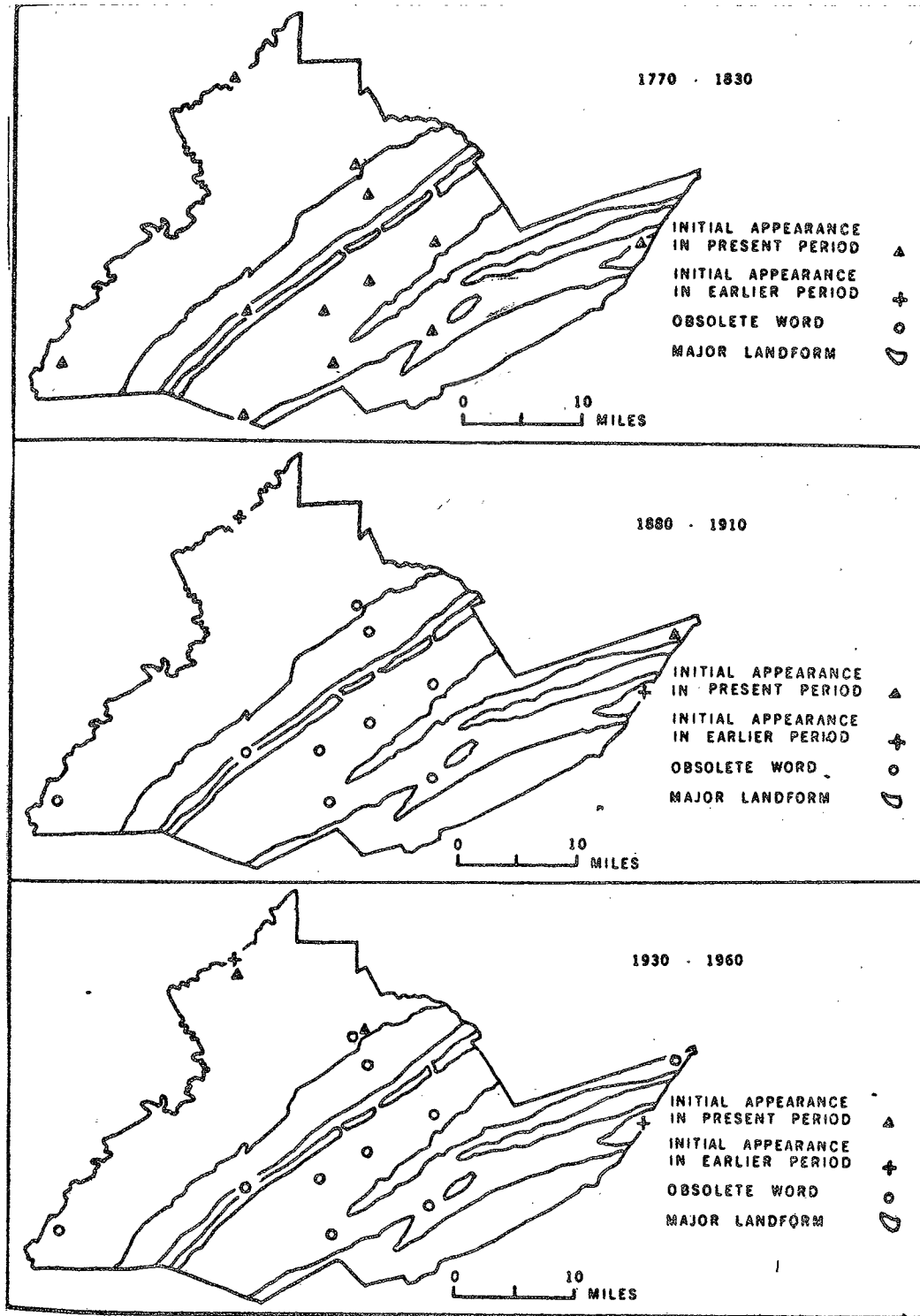


Figure 15. Distribution of Branch (Stream Tributary)

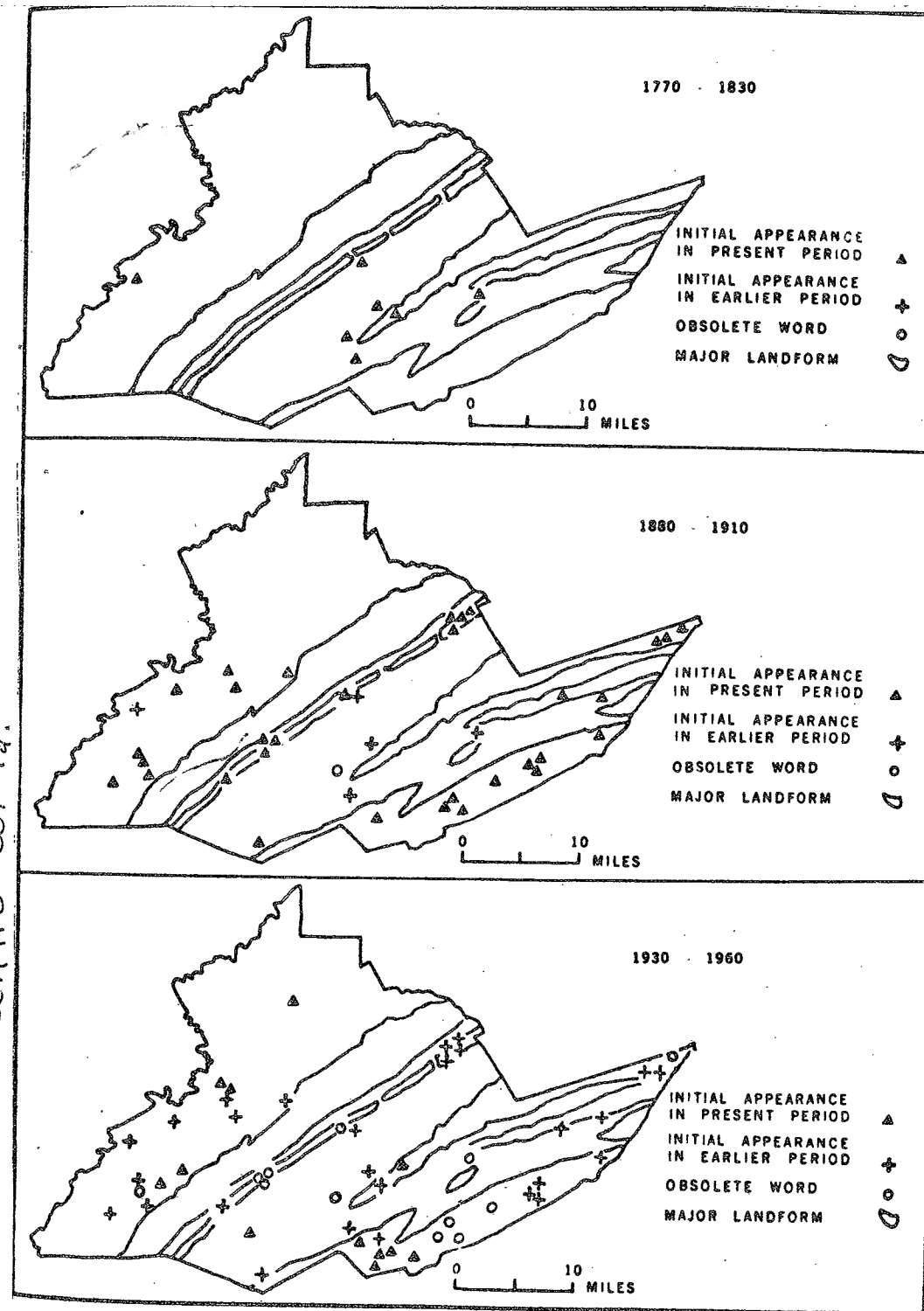


Figure 16. Distribution of Spring

Stevenson 1969

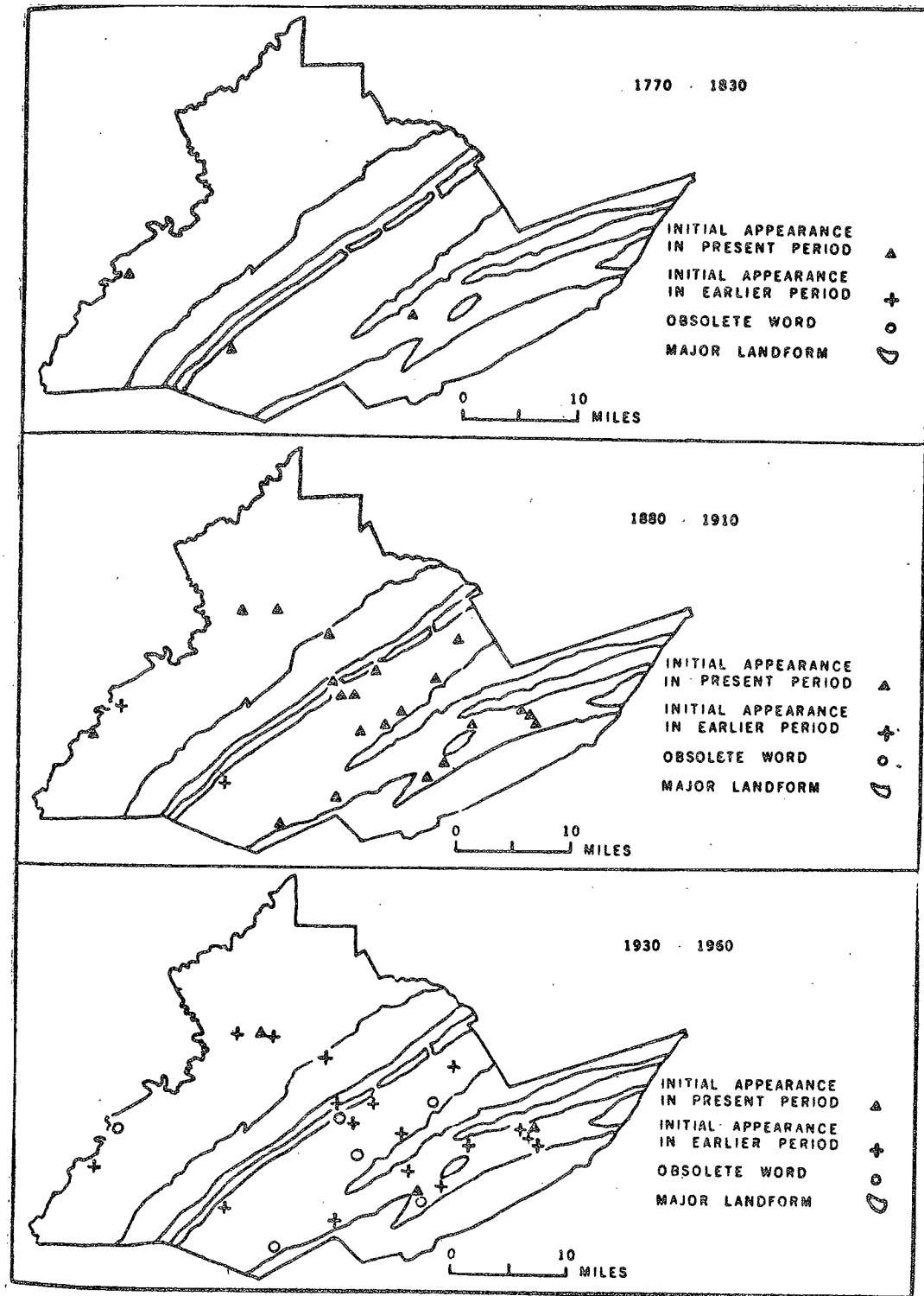


Figure 17. Distribution of -Town

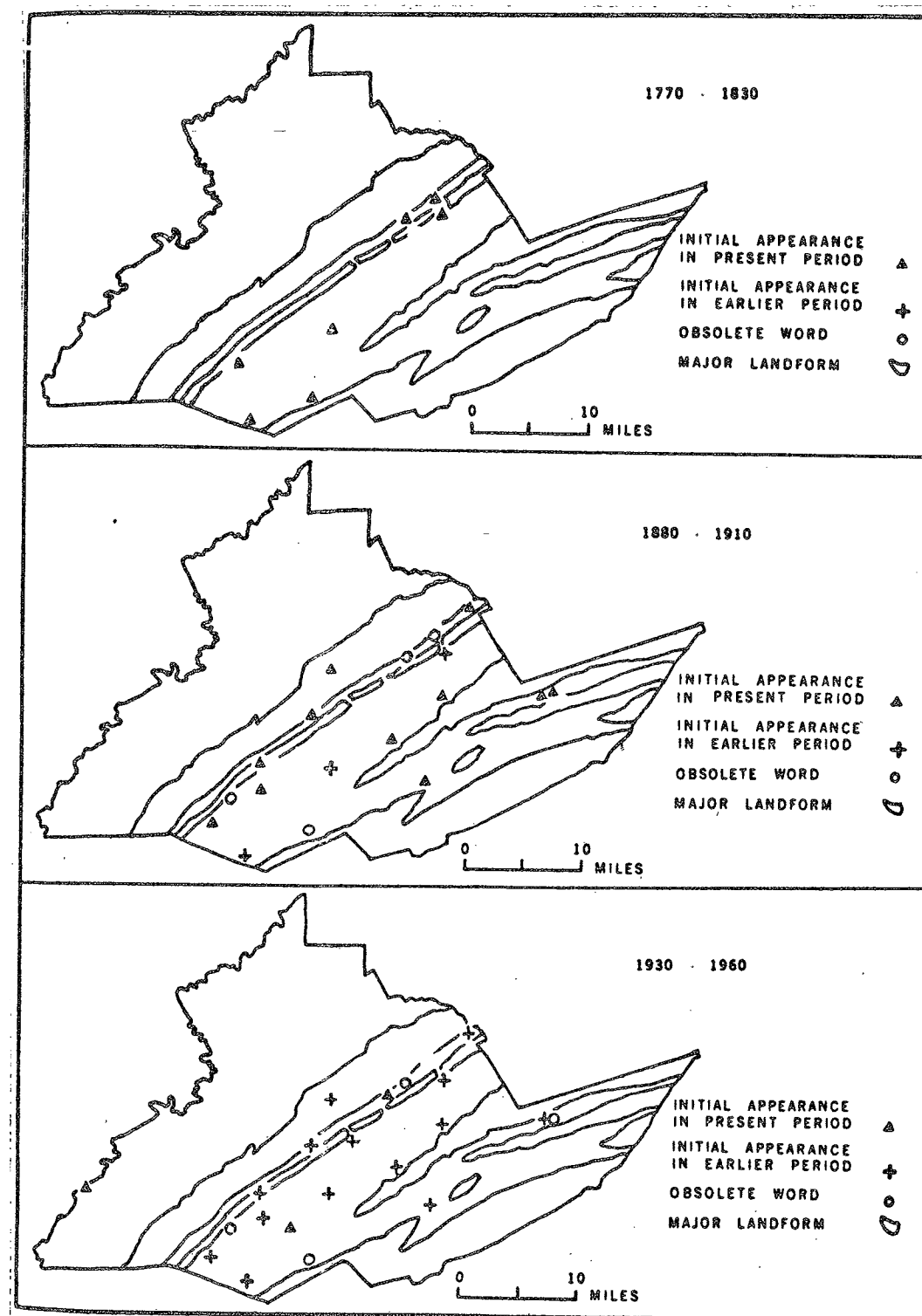


Figure 18. Distribution of -Ville

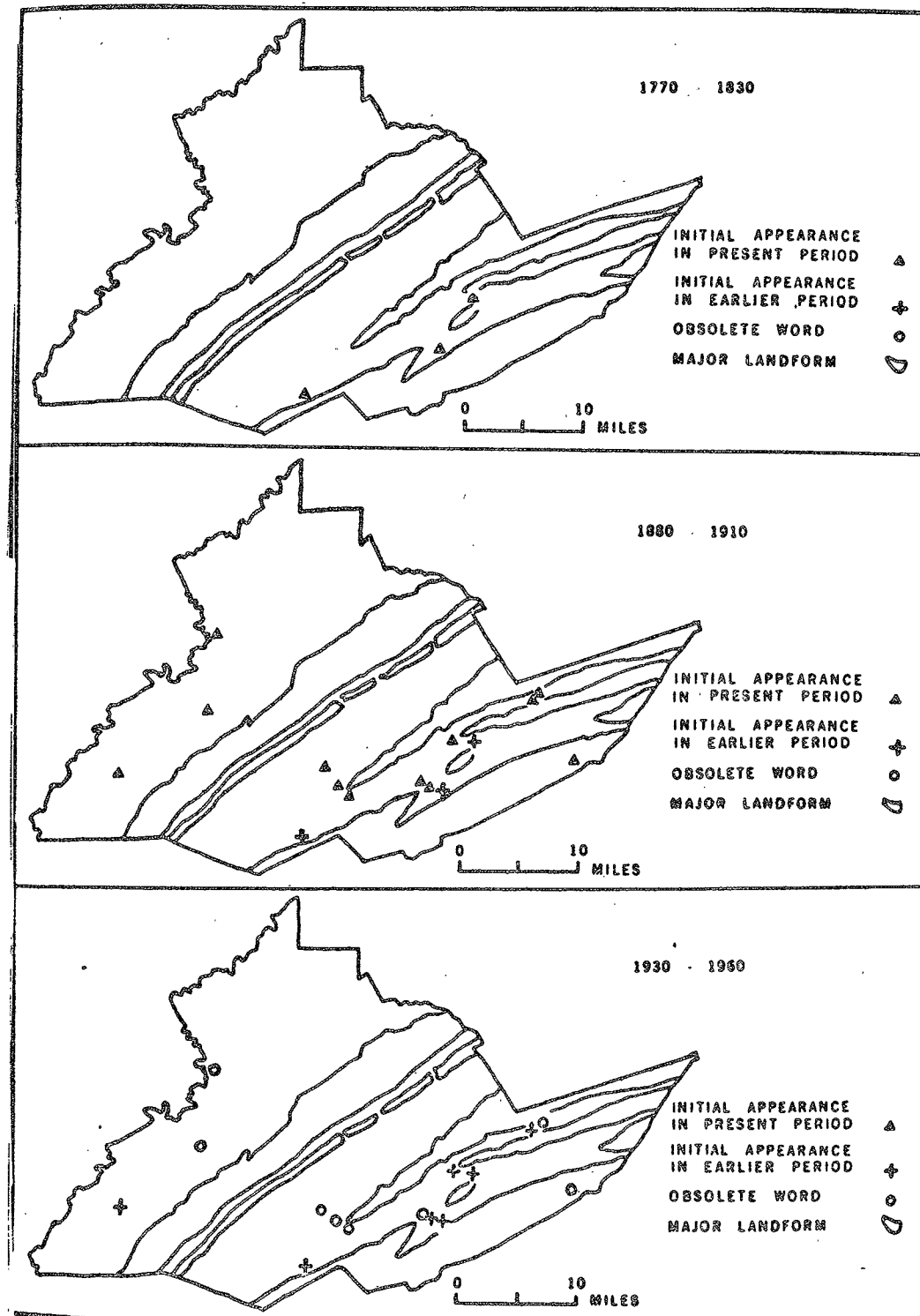


Figure 19. Distribution of Mill(s)

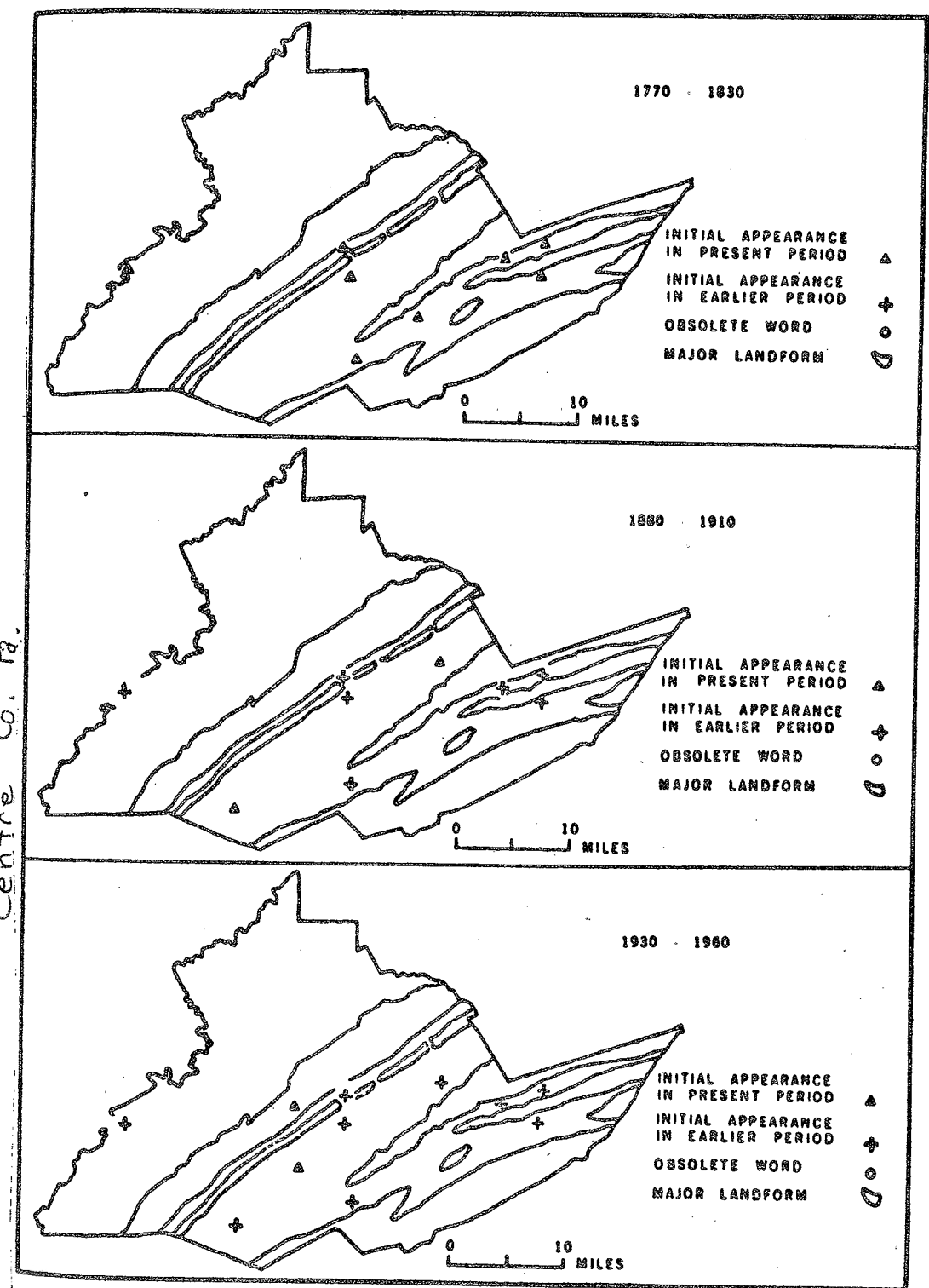


Figure 20. Distribution of -Burg

Centre Co. Pa.

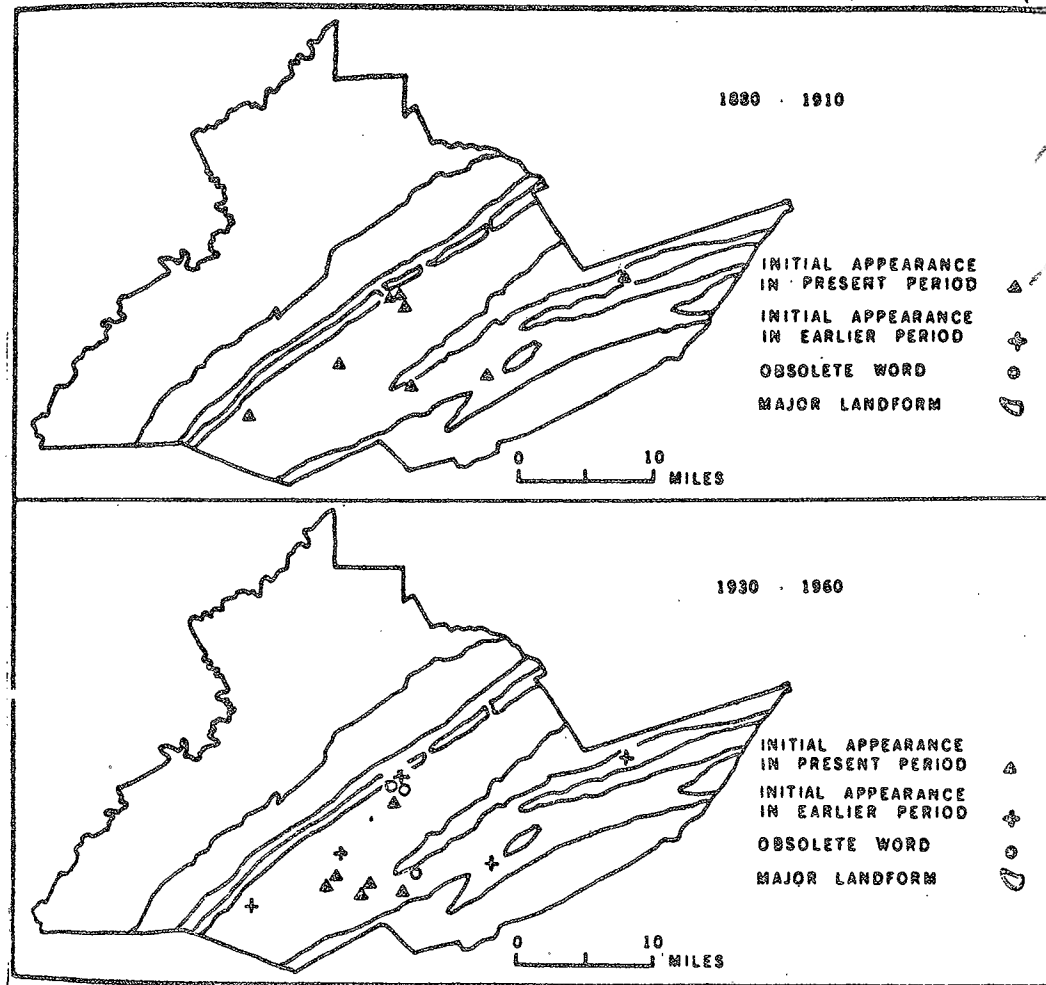


Figure 21. Distribution of Hill(s)

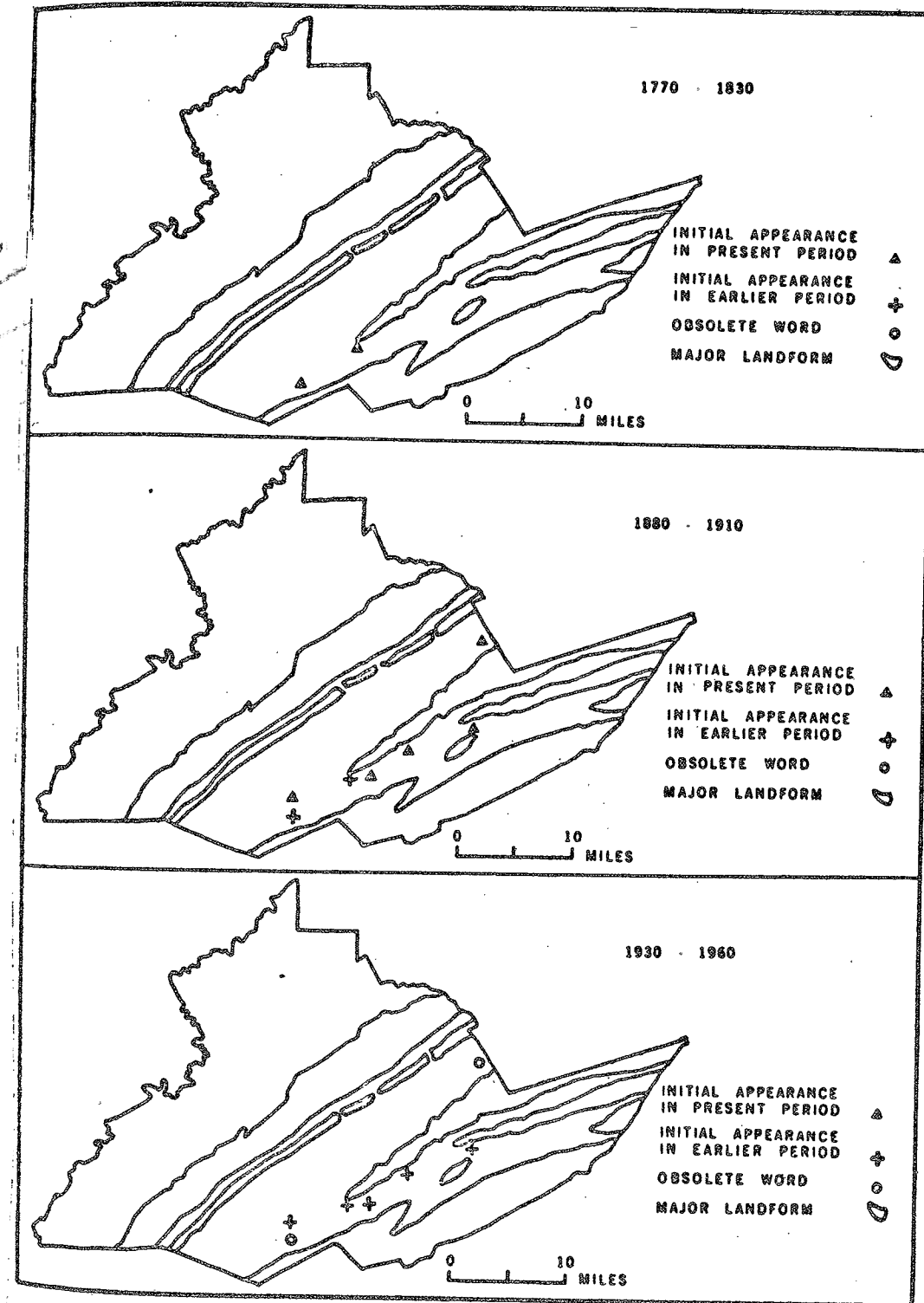


Figure 22. Distribution of Hall

Stevenson 1969

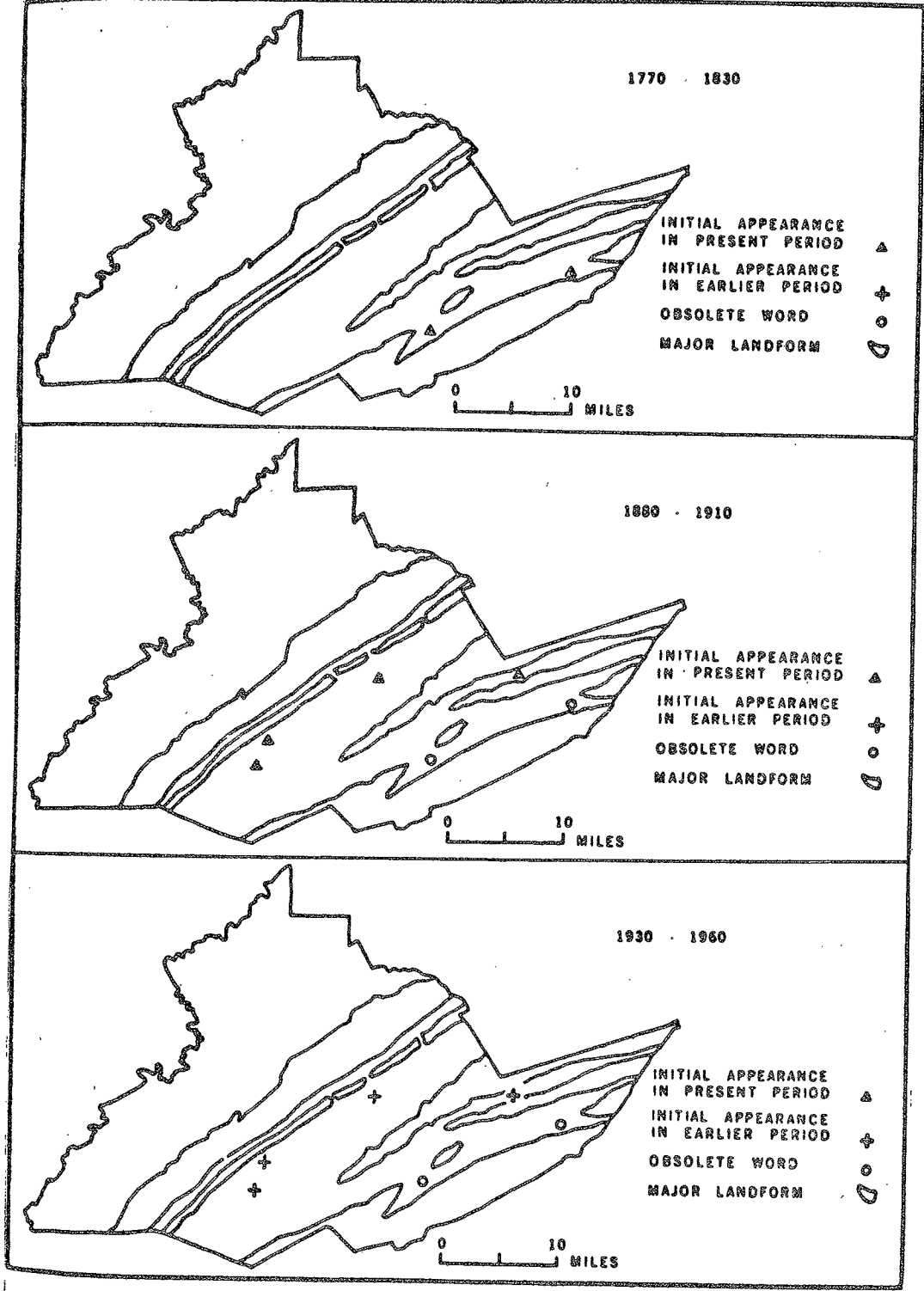


Figure 23. Distribution of Bank

Centre Co. Pa.

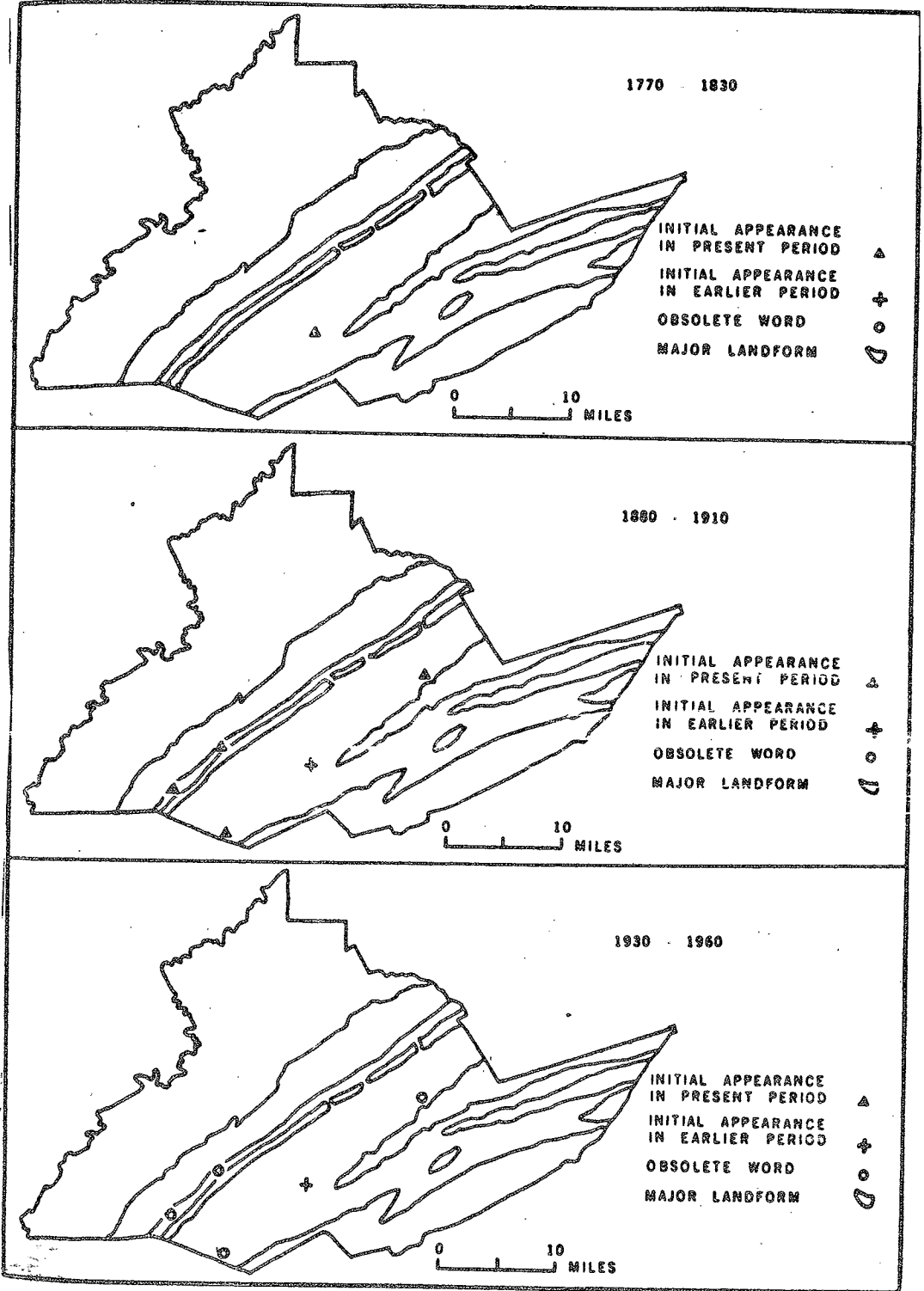
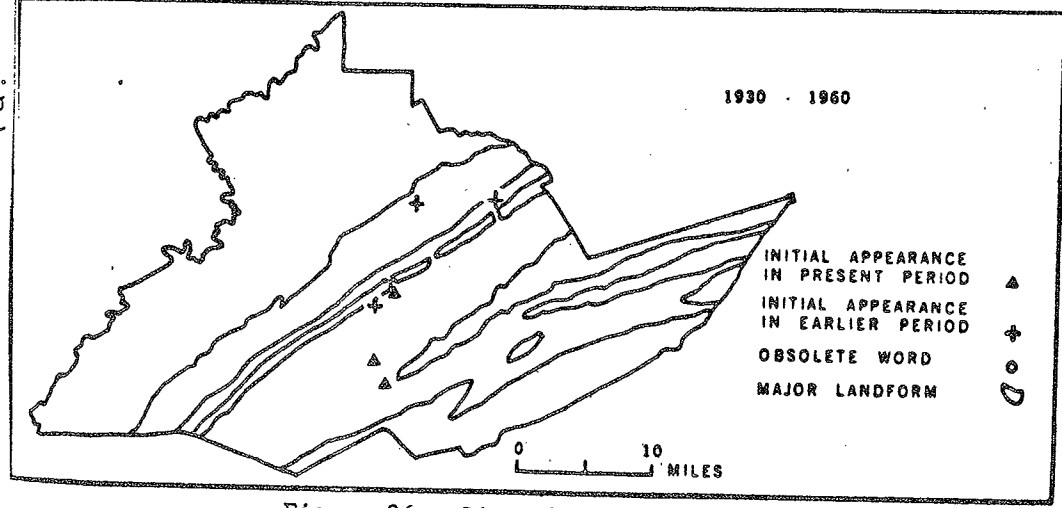
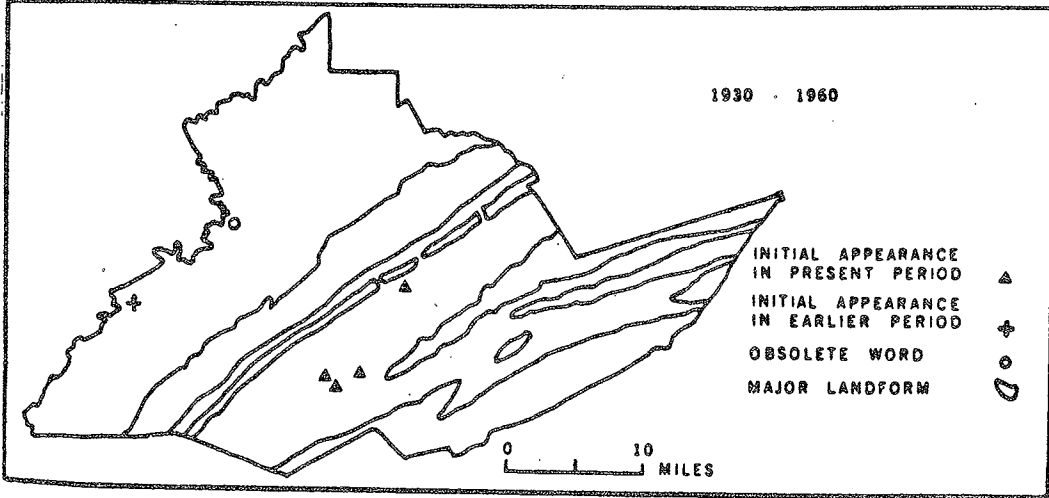
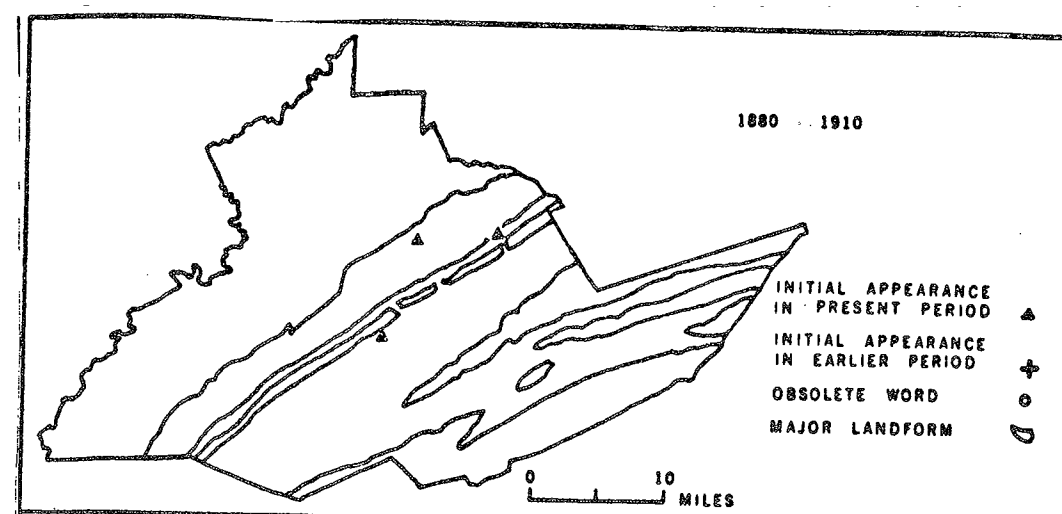
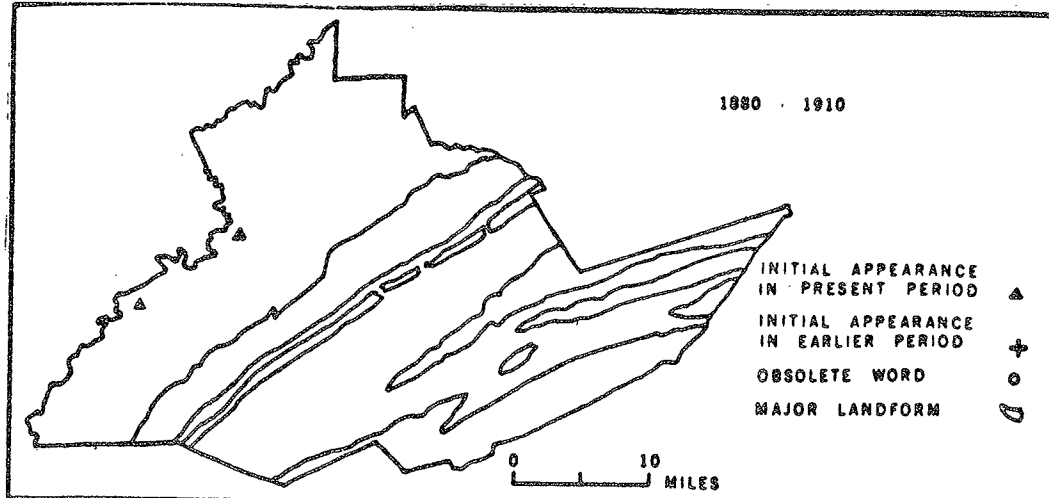


Figure 24 Distribution of Furnace



Centre Co. Pa.

Figure 25. Distribution of Heights

Figure 26. Distribution of -View

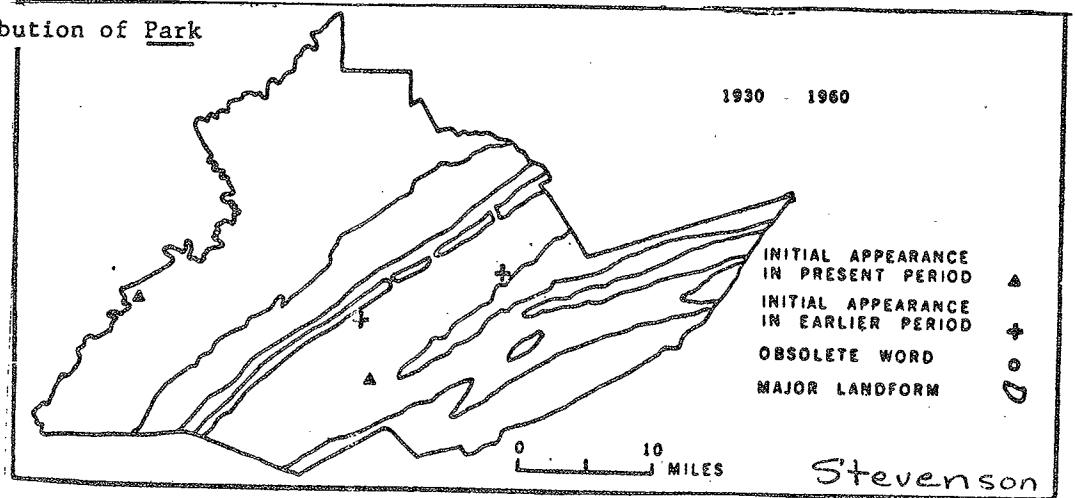
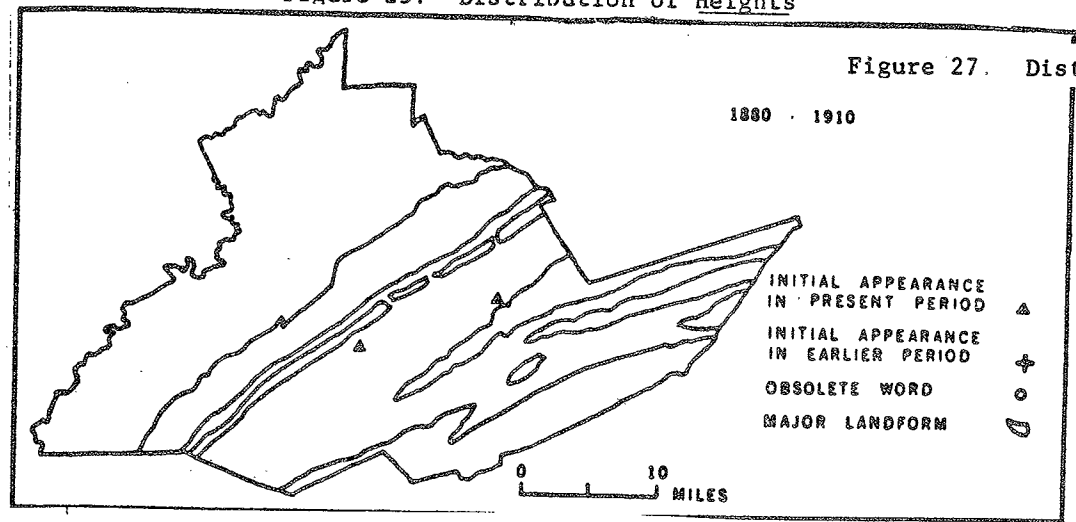


Figure 27. Distribution of Park

Stevenson 1969

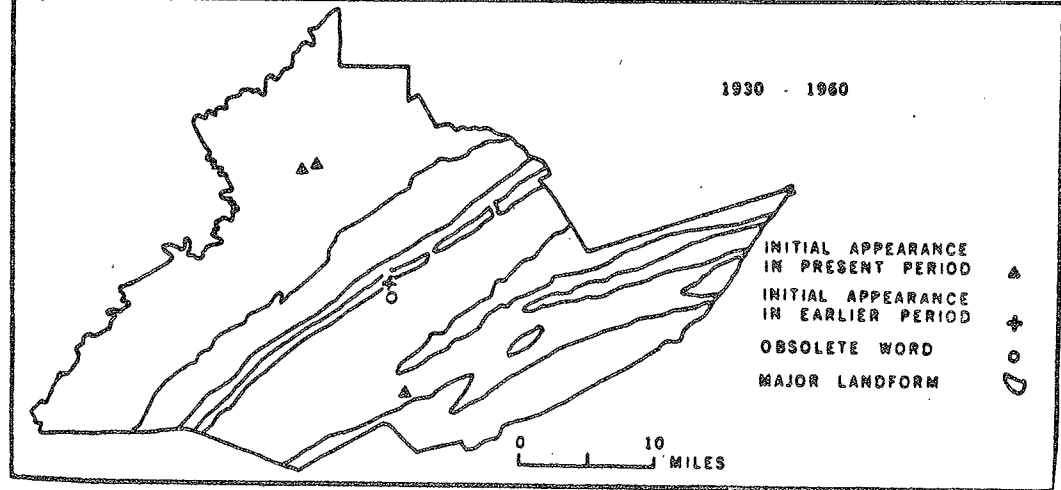
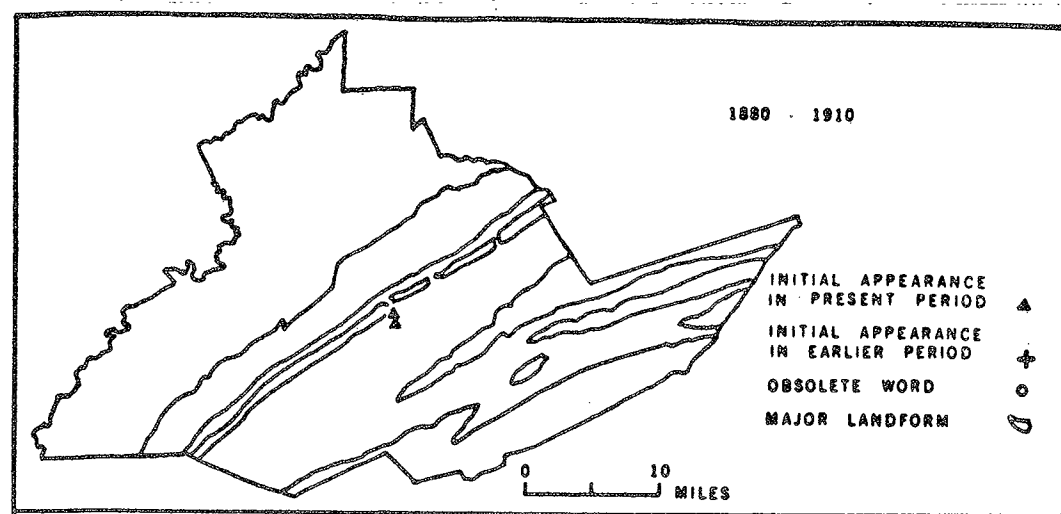


Figure 28. Distribution of -Side

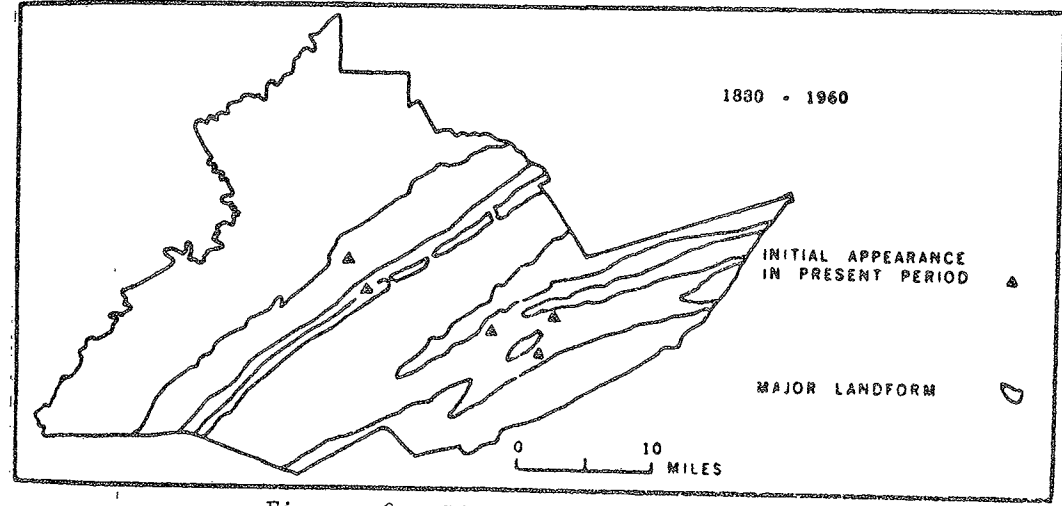


Figure 29. Distribution of Grove

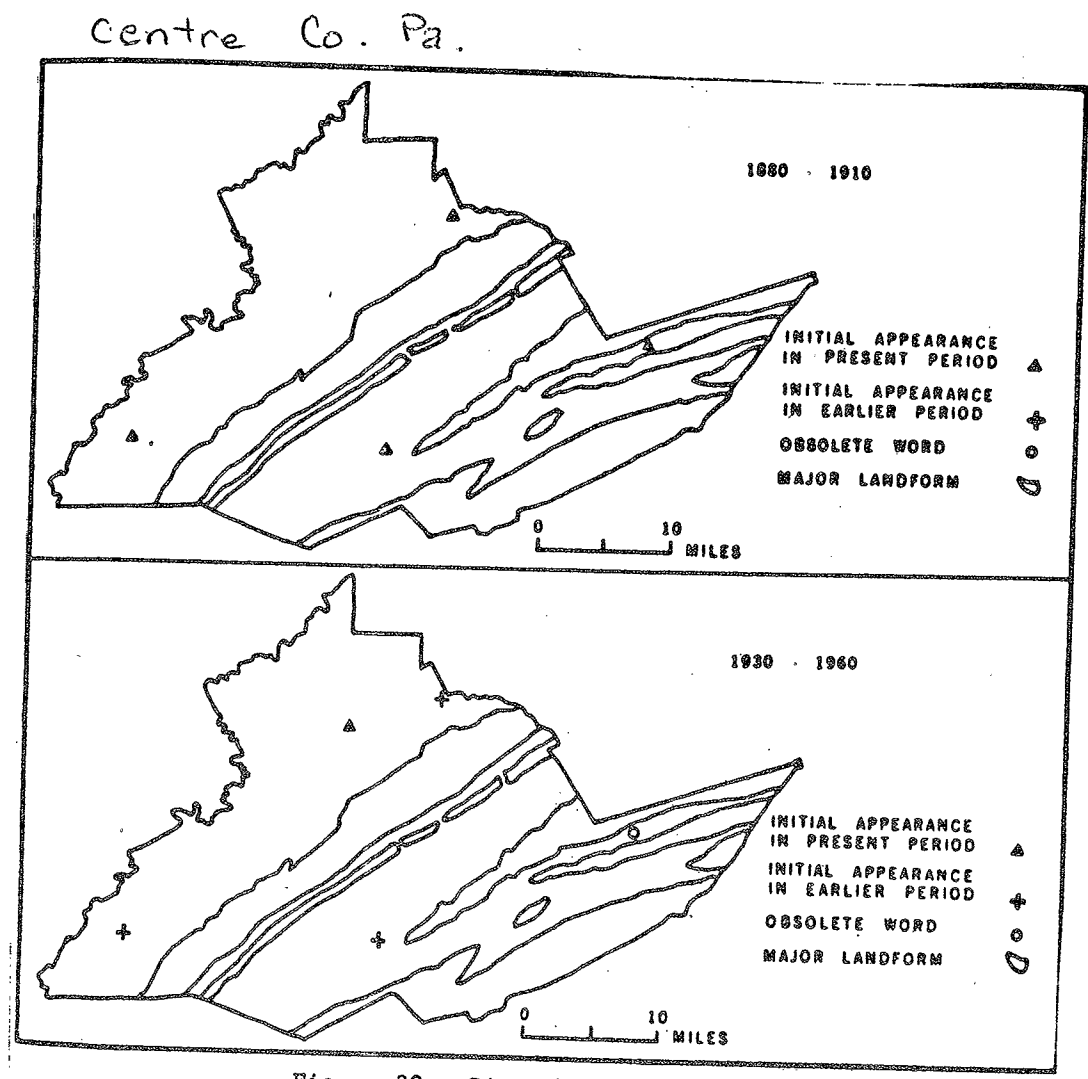


Figure 30. Distribution of -Ton

Stevenson 1969

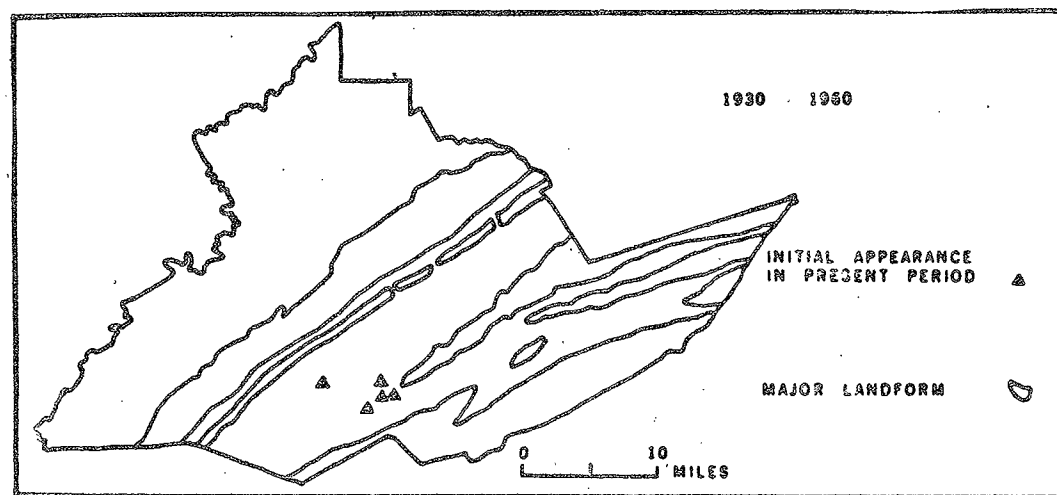


Figure 31. Distribution of Village

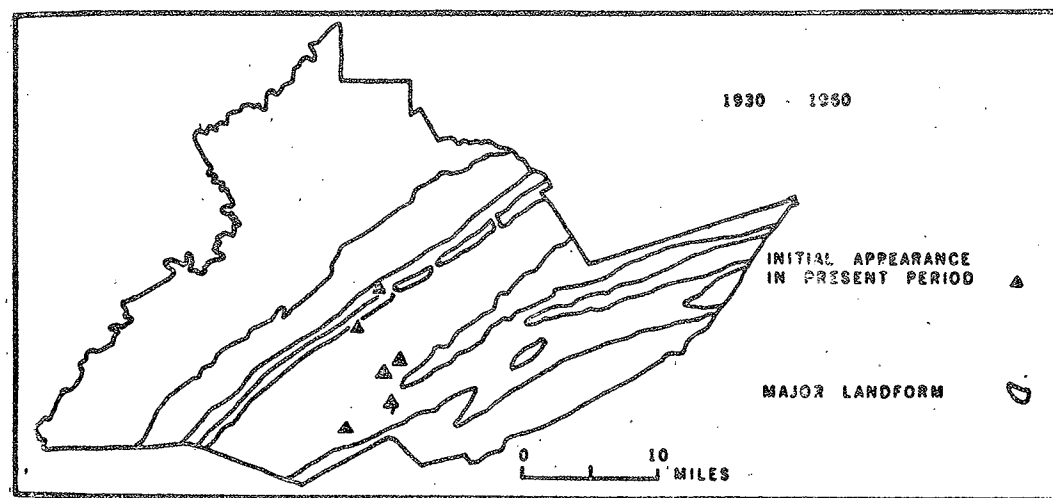


Figure 32. Distribution of Acres

Centre Co. Pa.

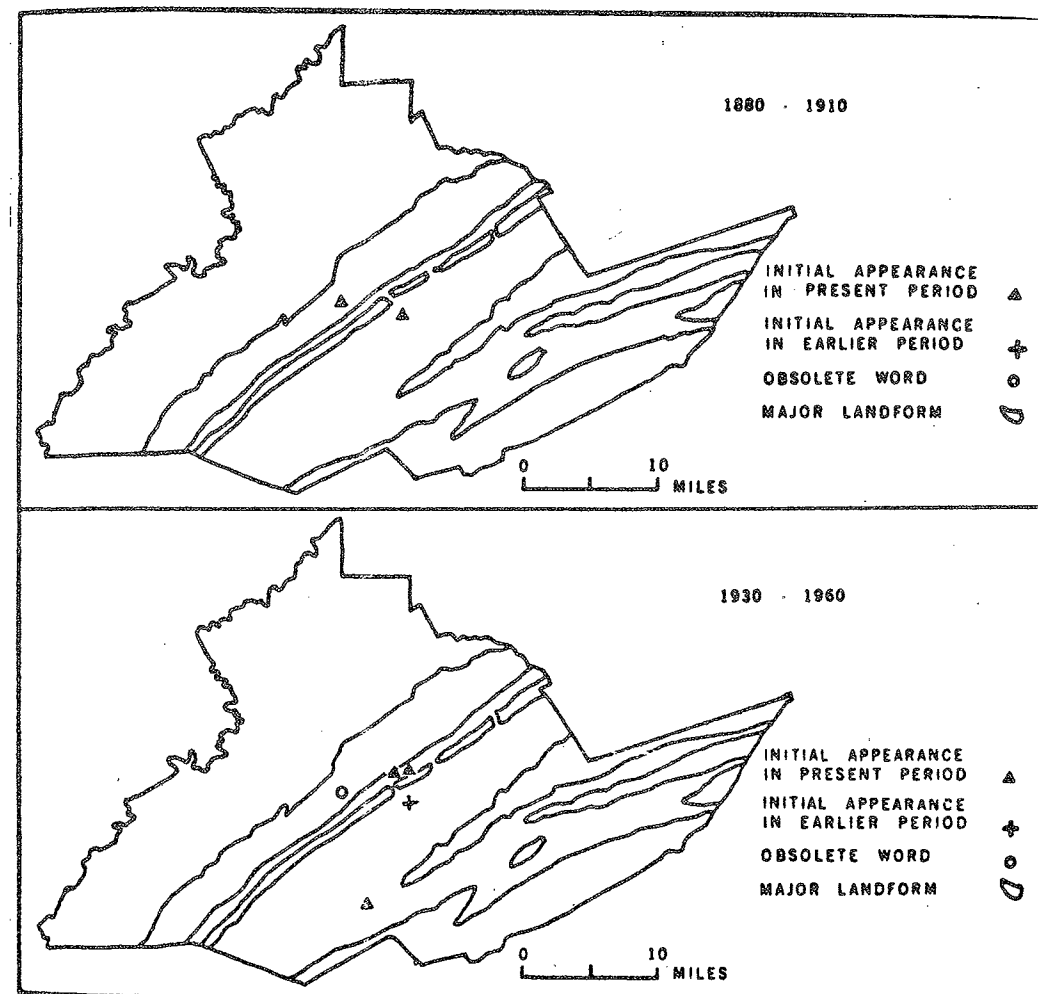


Figure 33. Distribution of Addition

Stevenson 1969

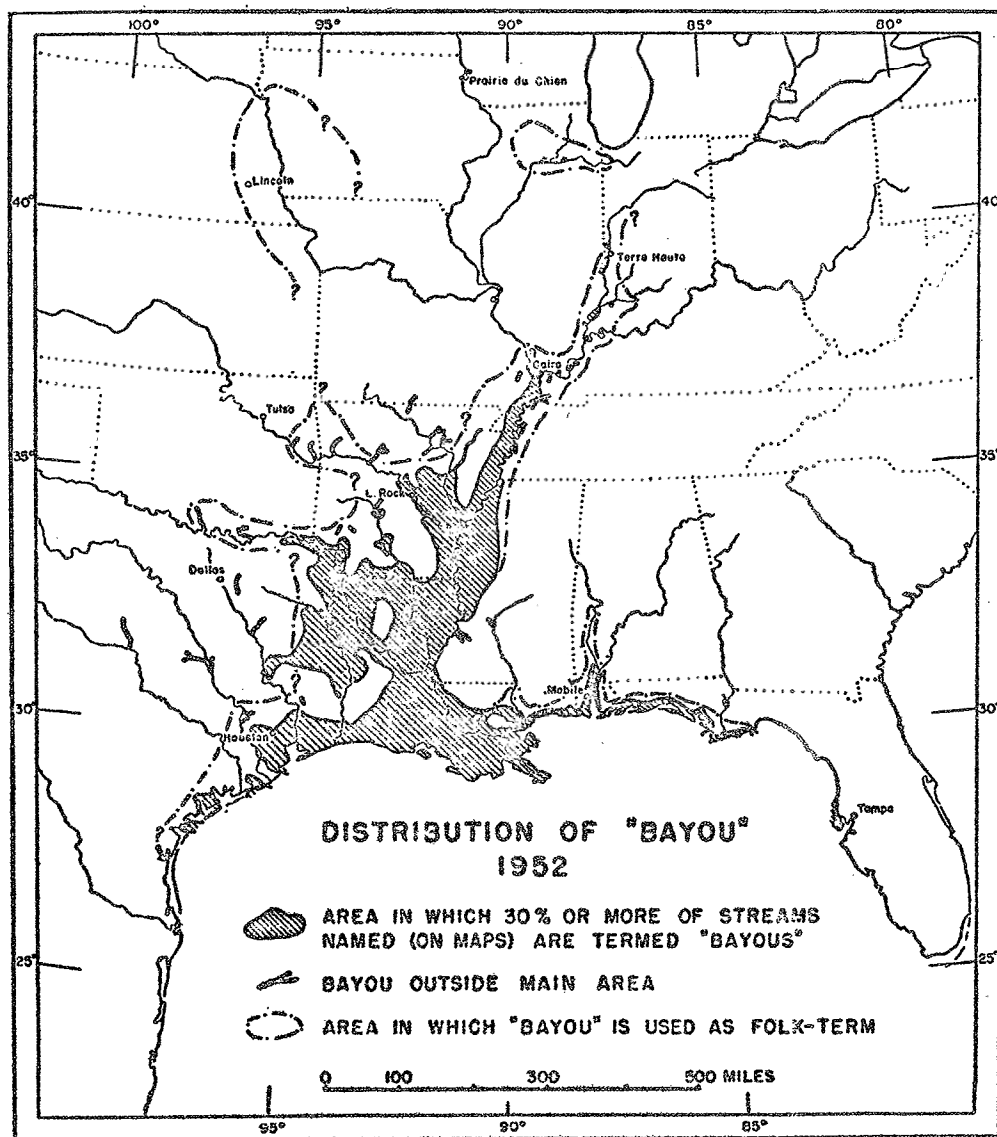
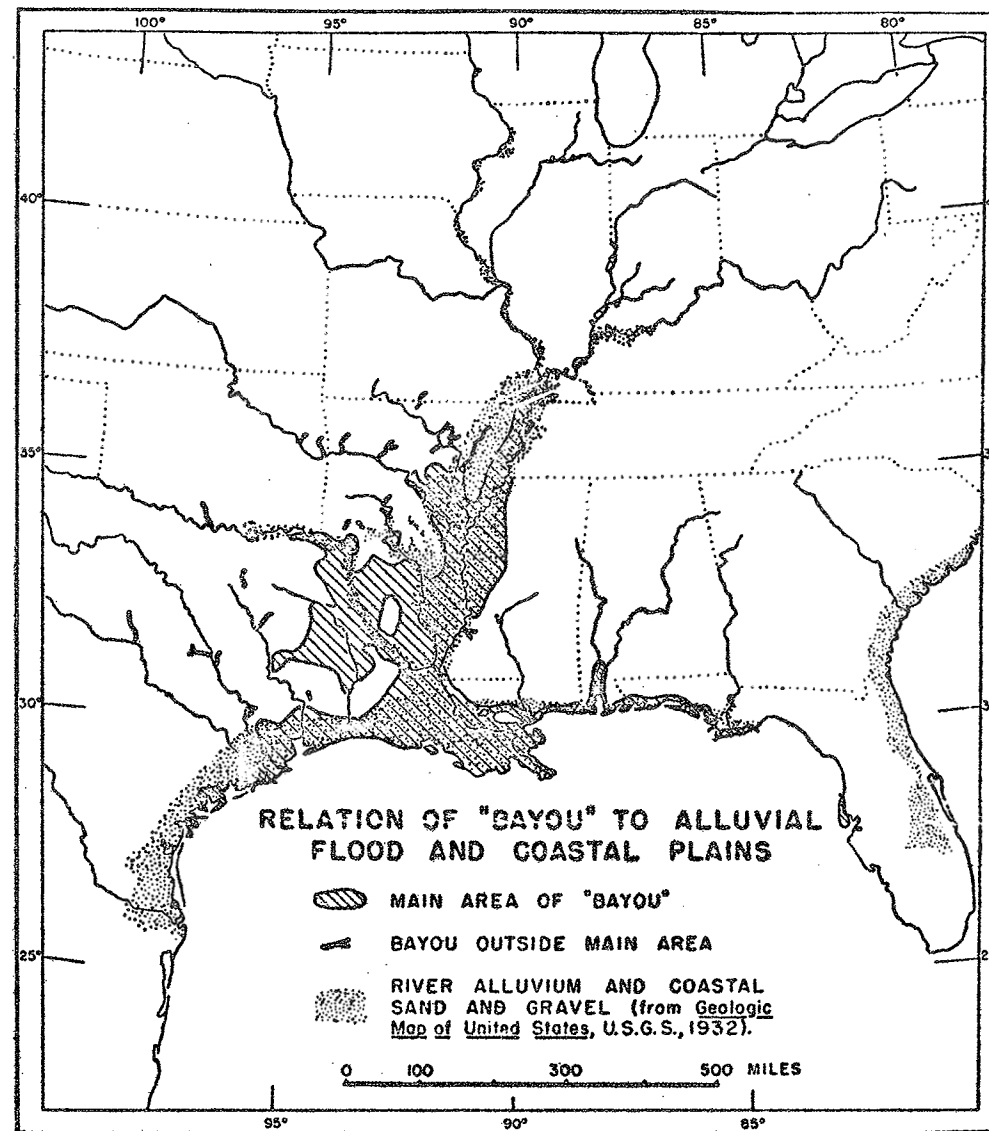
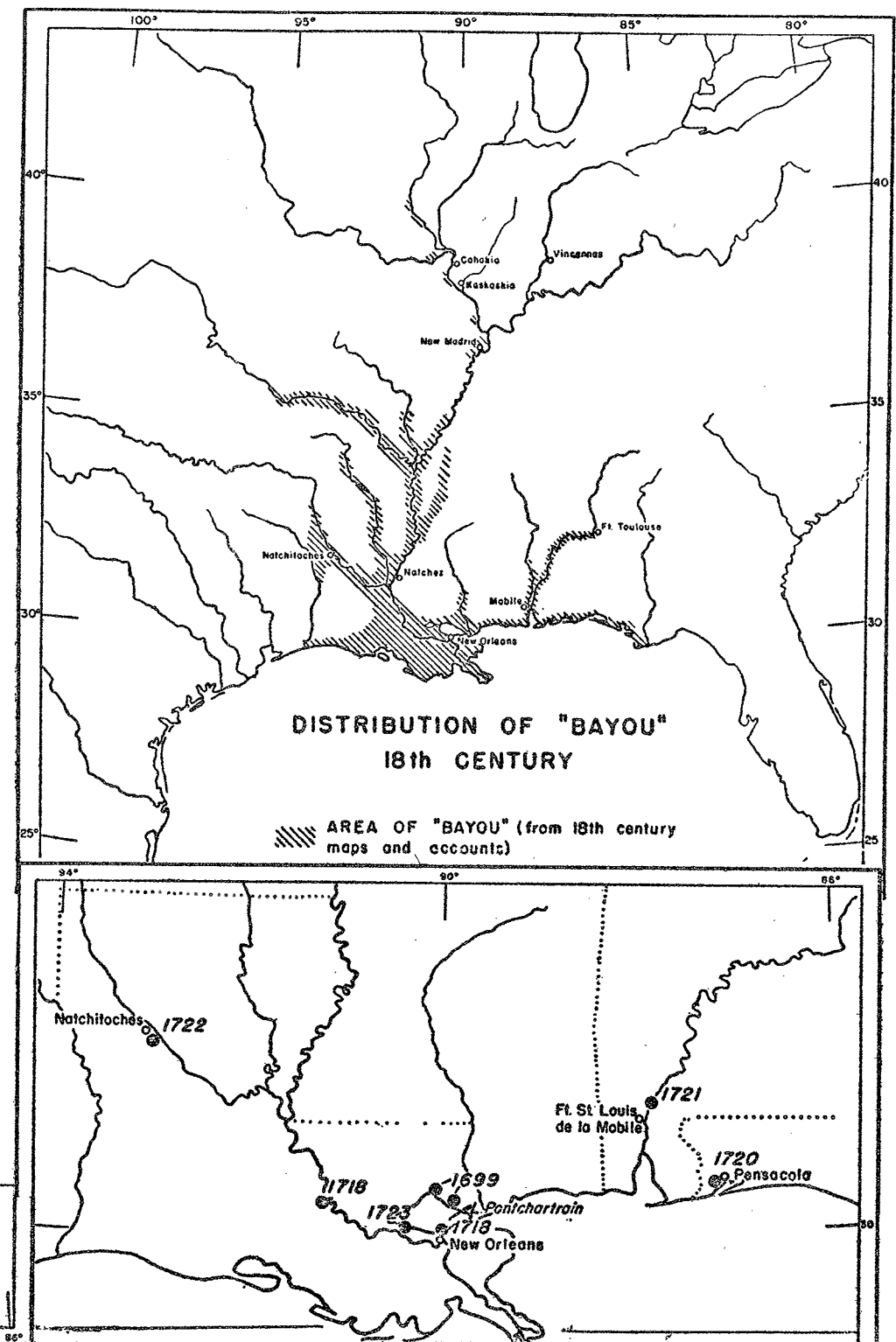
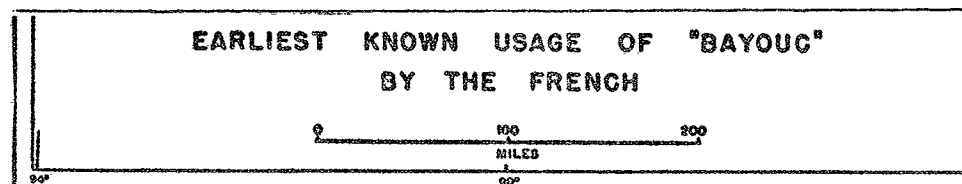
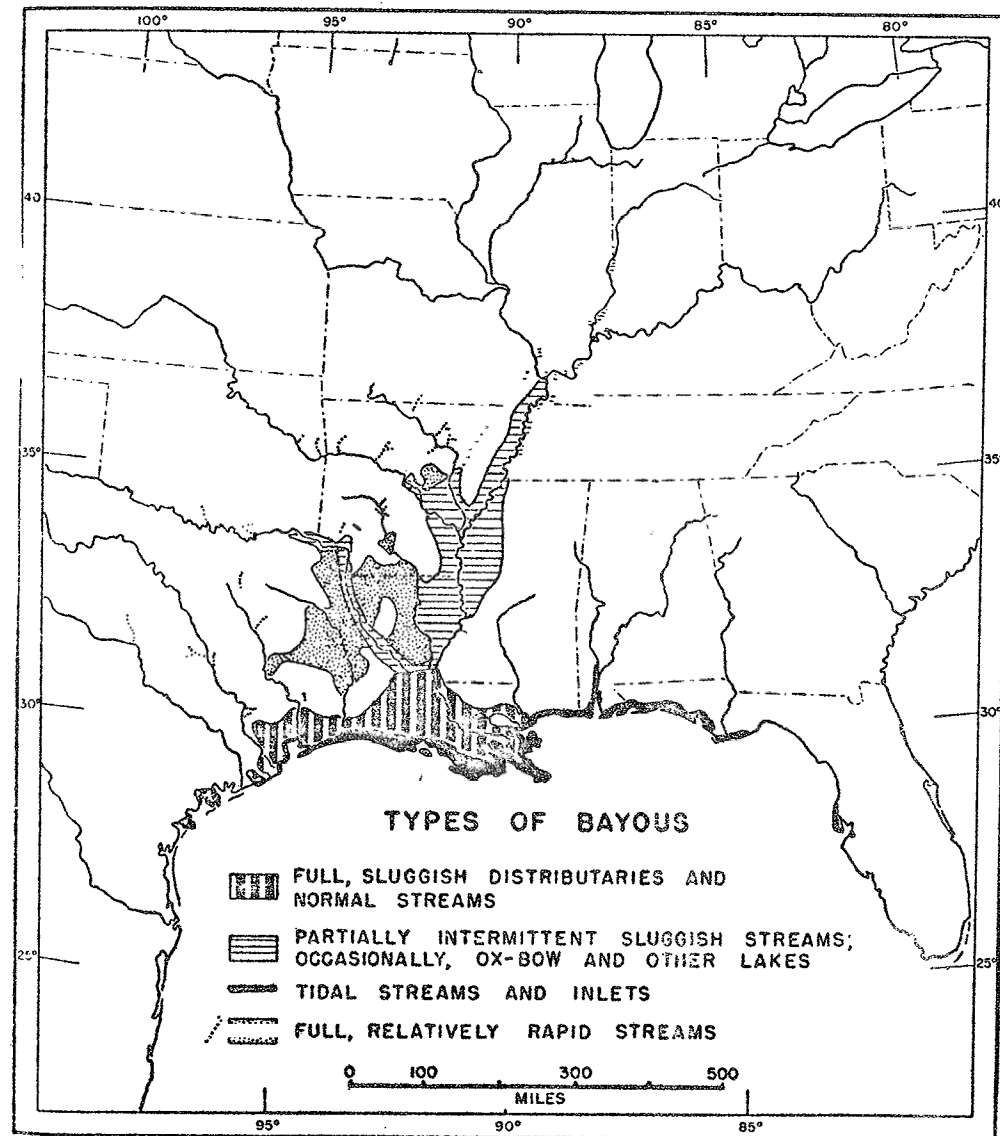


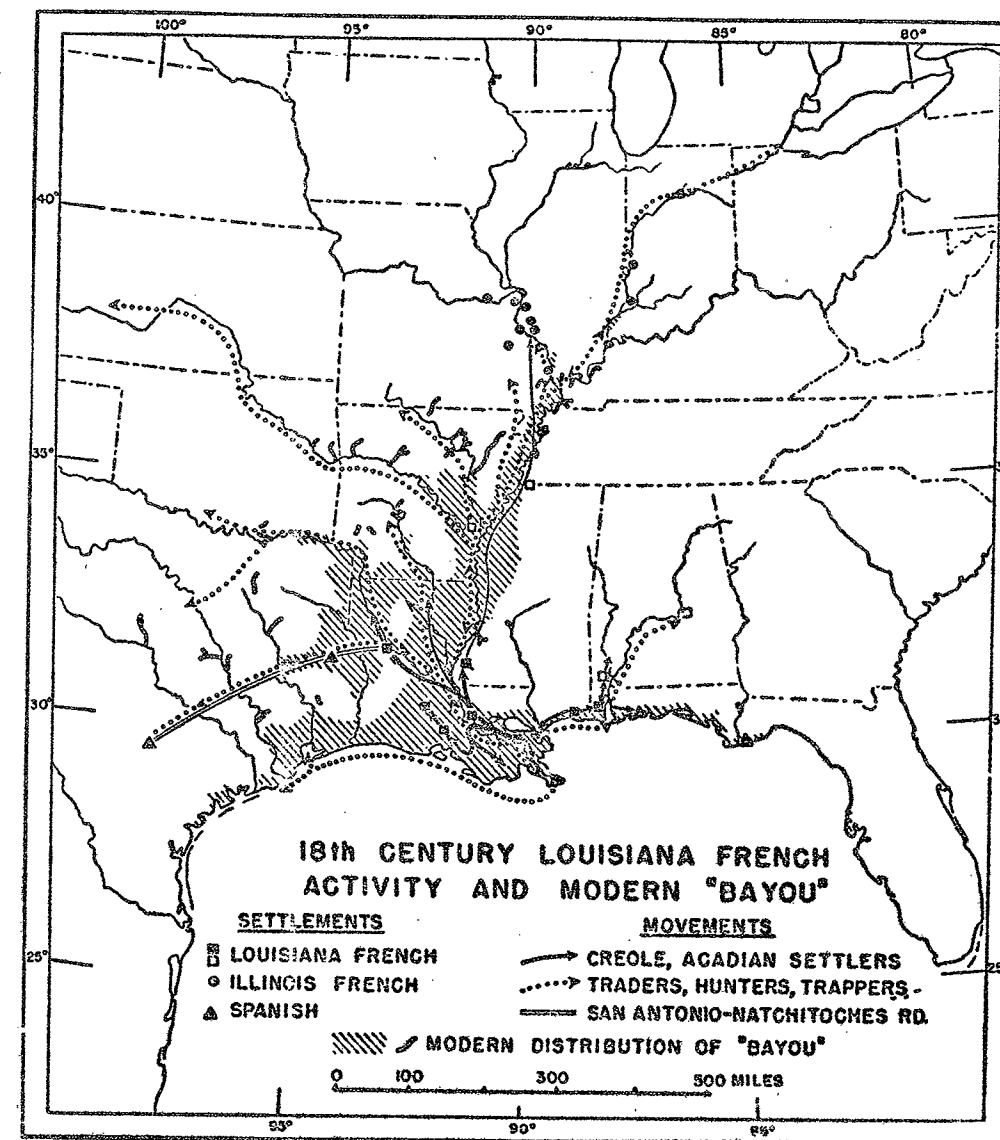
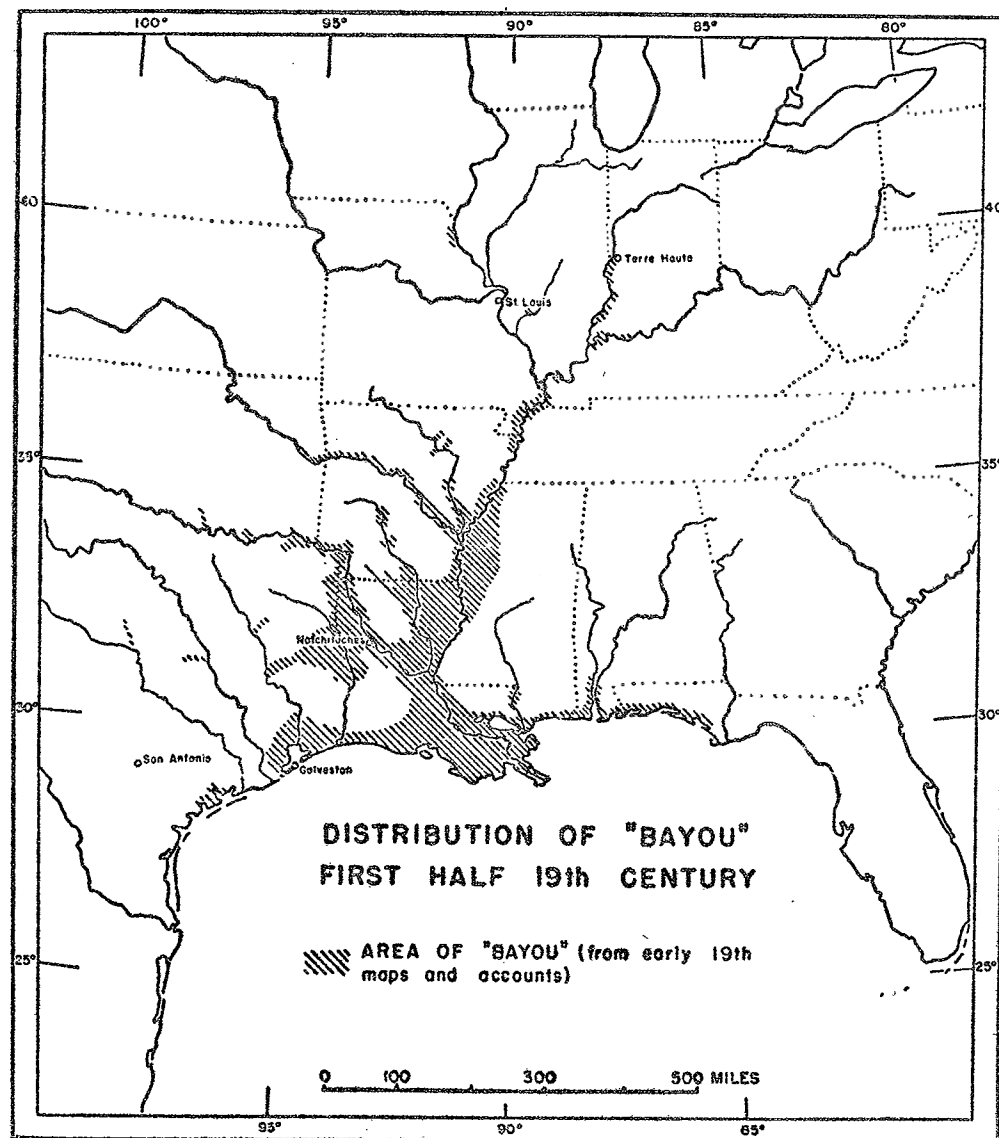
FIG. 1.



West 1954



West
1954



West 1954