PRESERVING THE PRONUNCIATIONS OF NEWFOUNDLAND PLACE NAMES: A CASE STUDY OF BAULINE EAST

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ABSTRACT

The number of settlements scattered throughout the 230,130 square kilometres that compose Newfoundland and Labrador is shrinking rapidly. In 1921, the Newfoundland and Labrador census recorded 1489 communities. The 1991 census (the latest available) reports 314 incorporated communities and 423 unincorporated communities for a total of 737, a decrease of 50% over the past 70 years. As the number of settlements dwindles and the residents migrate, a permanent break with the past is occurring. The names of the fishing grounds and berths, of the fishing rooms, the shoals, islands, lakes, rivers, even of the settlements themselves, are not being passed to the next generation. The pronunciations of local toponyms more and more show the effects of the written word and other outside linguistic influences. Consequently, many of the pronunciation features that identify ancestral origins in different parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, France and other old world homelands are being replaced by those that are becoming increasingly similar to mainland Canadian and United States English. We feel that unless systematic programmes of collection and recording are undertaken on a large scale, and soon, great numbers of Newfoundland place names in the oral tradition, their reference points and pronunciations will be permanently lost. In 1990 and 1991, we undertook to collect, record and preserve as many of these as we could with the goal of creating a dictionary of Newfoundland place names that would provide their local pronunciations and locations. A pilot project was put in place to develop the instruments and expertise needed to undertake a province-wide programme of collecting. Field workers were sent into Placentia Bay on the western side of the Avalon Peninsula and 77 settlements were researched. Subsequently, the study area discussed below was selected to evaluate further the methodologies developed from that undertaking. In 1995, a team of field workers surveyed 100 communities in Trinity Bay on the north-west side of the Avalon Peninsula.

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this article is to explain the collecting and recording procedures and to demonstrate the kinds of information collected in this pilot project. Such large scale collecting of place name pronunciations using dialectological and toponymic survey field methods has not been done in Newfoundland nor, as far as we know, elsewhere.

2. PREPARATION

A field worker who had been trained in dialectological field methods and who had also worked on the Placentia Bay project the previous year was engaged to interview four selected informants in a small community on the Avalon Peninsula. Maps on the scale of 1:50,000 (the largest available), photocopied and enlarged by 150%, were used as a stimulus to elicit names and related information.[1] To insure pronunciations were unaffected by spelling most printed names were removed; a small number were retained to orient the informants. As each toponym was collected, a numbered data sheet (DS, see list of toponyms NTS/DS below) was filled out, giving the feature name, informant's description and, where possible, information on the background of the name and place. Numbers rather than names were entered on the field maps to avoid prejudicing the next informant. These map numbers correspond to the place name data sheet numbers. The interviews were recorded on a high-quality tape machine. Later, the tapes were used to transcribe the pronunciations for each toponym. Two systems of transcription symbols have been used (see PRONUNCIATION below): a phonologically consistent system of symbols based on the Roman/English alphabet as a pronunciation guide for the nonlinguist, and the more technical IPA for the linguistically trained. The maps, name sheets and tapes were later used to plot map coordinates.

3. THE STUDY AREA

Bauline East,[2] a small Anglo-Irish Newfoundland fishing community located approximately 40 kilometres south of St. John's on the Avalon Peninsula (see Seary 1971: 175, *BAULINE EAST*), was selected because it was felt to be suitably representative of Newfoundland coastal settlements. Its recorded history begins in the 17th century as a summer fishing station for English West Country fishermen. Colonial Office records (CO 1/35, 150) show that in 1675 two planters—Richard White and Richard Coome—with 4 male servants were occupying Baline Cove. A census record for 1677 (CO 1/41, 160) shows that this summer community had grown from two to three (but different) planters—Peter White, George

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[1] In 1990, I examined a pre-publication copy of the *Guide to the Field Collection of Native Geographical Names*. Many of the techniques in the *Guide*, particularly those concerning maps and data sheets, were adopted and adapted to the types of field work we had in mind for our Placentia Bay project.

[2] The residents call their community *Bauline*.

Spark and William Kate—plus ten immediate family and nineteen male servants for a total of thirty-two inhabitants.[3] In addition to three resident houses, perhaps just rough wooden dwellings, there were four store and lodging houses and four fishing stages. A later census for 1684 (CO 1/55, 257) records 30 men, 2 women, 9 children, and 36 servants totaling 77 inhabitants. 185 years later, in 1869, the Ferryland Electoral District census figures showed the population to be 75. In 1901 the number recorded was 66. 55 was recorded for 1945, and 74 for 1991.

The population has remained small, most likely because of the size of the cove. The settlement is sited in a small valley facing onto the Atlantic Ocean and is approximately a quarter of a mile wide, bounded on the north and south by cliffs and on the west by high hills. A stream dividing it roughly in half runs into the sea. A small island, *Little Island*, is situated in the mouth of the cove and to its north is a 'sunker' (a submerged rock just below the surface of the sea) called *The Whale* that breaks water at low tide, giving the appearance of a breaching whale—hence the cove and settlement name *Bauline* (Fr. *baleine*), originating with French fishermen and mapmakers. Approximately a kilometre and a half off-shore is a larger island, *Great Island*, about 1300 metres long.

The earliest European inhabitants of the eastern Avalon Peninsula were migratory fishermen who usually stayed in Newfoundland only for the summer fishing season and returned to Europe in the fall. Whether the English planters recorded in 1677, their offspring or servants remained for a longer period is not known. A census taken of English communities in Newfoundland in 1708 (CO 194, 253-256) does not list Bauline at all, though statistics relating to the small communities could be subsumed under nearby Ferryland.[4] Local oral history (Bruce 5-8) has it that a family of Gatheralls originating from the island of Jersey were the first permanent settlers, arriving in the late 18th century (see also Seary, *Family Names*, 185-6). Indeed, *Gatherall* is still a name associated with land and waterfront ownership in the community. It is not known with certainty how or when the Irish began to populate the smaller settlements of the Southern

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3   When Henry Southwood surveyed this part of the English Shore in 1677, he claimed that there was only one planter living in Bauline.

4   This is doubtful though. Isle D'spere, which is more distant from Ferryland than Bauline, is included in the Ferryland statistics. The cove may have had no inhabitants for a period of time.

Shore,[5] though in the early part of the 18th century immigration of Irish servants increased considerably, many of them becoming settlers. By the end of the century the early English had been absorbed and/or replaced by the Irish; the 'southern Avalon had become the *Irish Shore'* (Handcock 88-89). In its list of fishermen and planters, *Lovell's Newfoundland Directory for 1871* gives the Irish surnames Brunnock, Hanrahan, Keefe, Melvin and Ryan along with ambiguous McDonald and English Gatherall.[6]

The name of the cove and settlement itself begins to appear on maps and charts around the time of the first reports noted above. *Baline Cove* is identified, perhaps for the first time in English, in Robinson's 1669 *The Province of Avalonia*. From then onward, maps, charts and atlases showing the Newfoundland coast from Cape St. Francis to Cape Race regularly identify Bauline[7] and The Whale.

4. INFORMANTS

Four informants, two female and two male, were selected because they were longtime residents of the area; both male and female informants were sought because it was felt that knowledge of the local area may differ for the sexes. The younger female, aged 74, had lived in the community for 67 years; the elder had spent 56 of her 74 years there. The younger male had lived in Bauline for 43 of his 74 years; the other, aged 79 years, had lived there for 56 years. The parents and grandparents of the informants came from the immediate area—Seals Cove, La Manche, St. Michaels and Freshwater—all within 5 kilometres of Bauline. The father of one male informant came from Cappahayden, a community about 40 kilometres south of Bauline. All are representative speakers of the area.

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5   The term *Southern Shore* refers to that part of the eastern coast of the Avalon Peninsula located south of St. John's. For a discussion of this and similar Newfoundland names see Kirwin (1993).

6   *Lovell* confuses Bauline East with Bauline, a community in Conception Bay. The fishermen and planters listed were obviously residents of the Southern Shore community but the community described is to the northwest of St. John's in Conception Bay.

7   A sampling: Baline Cove (Southwood 1677) *The English Pilot, the Fourth Book 1689*; P. aux Balaines (L'Hermite 1695); Baline Harbour (Moll 1732); Port aux Balaines (Bellin 1744); Baleine Cove (Imray, *Sailing Directions*, 1851).

5. PRONUNCIATION

The list of pronunciations given below are recorded from single-word and contextualized responses recorded on tape by the field worker. No assumptions are made about the phonemic systems of the speakers or 'correct' pronunciations. The toponyms display the usual range of phonetic processes that occur in everyday English speech.

The heading ABC refers to Lee Pederson's Automatic Book Code, a phonographic respelling system designed for the Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States Project in the United States.[8] The system is based on the modern symbols and traditional applications of the Roman/English alphabet. Its function here is simply as a pronouncing code. Anyone who is familiar with the pronunciations normally associated with the alphabet will find it easy to interpret after a short period of practice.

The IPA column gives more precise pronunciations in standardized International Phonetic Alphabet phonetics with finely graded diacritics. Stressed syllables have a preceding raised mark, secondary stresses have a subjoined mark and unstressed syllables are unmarked.

The ABC symbols and their relationship to the expected spelling pronunciations of English writing as well as their relationship to the International Phonetic Alphabet are those set out by Pederson (1987: 48):[9]

ABC ~ IPA ~ EXPECTED SPELLING PRONUNCIATIONS

Vowels

Stressed

<a>	/æ/	*sat*	<ai>	/e/	*fail*	<aw>	/ɔ/	*law*
<e>	/ɛ/	*set*	<ee>	/i/	*fee*	<ew>	/iu/	*few*
<i>	/ɪ/	*sit*	<ie>	/ai/	*fie*	<oy>	/oi/	*boy*
<o>	/ɑ/	*hot*	<oe>	/o/	*foe*	<ow>	/au/	*now*
<oo>	/ʊ/	*soot*						
<u>	/ʌ/	*hut*	<ue>	/u/	*due*	<ui>	/ui/	*buoy*

Weakly Stressed

<I>	/ɨ/	*habit*	<A>	/ə/	*comma*

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8 Pederson very generously gave us permission to use it in our place name studies of Newfoundland.

9 Pederson uses a number of phonemic symbols that differ from those of the IPA: č, ǰ, š, ž and y correspond to IPA tʃ, dʒ, ʃ, ʒ and j, respectively.

Consonants

Obstruents						*Resonants*		
\<p\>	/p/	pill	\<f\>	/f/	fill	\<m\>	/m/	mill
\<b\>	/b/	bill	\<v\>	/v/	villa			
\<t\>	/t/	till	\<th\>	/θ/	ether	\<n\>	/n/	kin
\<d\>	/d/	dill	\<dh\>	/ð/	either			
\<k\>	/k/	kill	\<s\>	/s/	sue	\<ng\>	/ŋ/	king
\<g\>	/g/	gill	\<z\>	/z/	zoo	\<r\>	/r/	rill
\<ch\>	/č/	chill	\<sh\>	/š/	shoe	\<l\>	/l/	Lil
\<j\>	/ǰ/	pledger	\<zh\>	/ž/	pleasure	\<y\>	/y/	you
			\<h\>	/h/	hill	\<w\>	/w/	will

Syllabic Consonants

\<M\>	[m̩]	\<N\>	[n̩]	\<NG\>		[ŋ̍]
\<L\>	[l̩]	\<R\>	[ɹ]			

Notes:

a) Square brackets in the ABC column recognize vocalized consonants, usually the postvocalic resonants \<m, n, ng, l, r\> (See Pederson 52): thus e.g., ABC *him* hi[m] = IPA hĩ.

b) The ABC column stress markings are the same as those used in the IPA column.

c) Predictable features, such as aspiration of syllable initial voiceless stops, lengthening of vowels before voiced consonants and nasalizing of vowels that precede nasal consonants, etc., are not noted.

A small number of modifications to the IPA symbols were made for ease of transcription of the Placentia Bay data. These and others listed below require explanation:

1) ɪ: raised, slightly backed, mid front lax vowel. Perceptually, this vowel seems intermediate between [ε] and [ɪ]. It usually occurs in stressed position.

2) ᵈl: an allophone of /l/, created by a complete apico-alveolar voiced stop followed by a lateral release.

3) u̵: an off-glide of a low central to high back diphthong. It represents the area anywhere in the high back region of υ and u.

4) ṭ: a slit fricative variant of /t/, found here only in post vocalic word final position.

5) ļ represents a very fronted, very clear lateral.

On the data sheets, the collector used English spelling conventions to record each name, either a traditional form like *Mobile Point*, or a devised spelling like *Rowsen Hill*. Since it is often not possible, based on pronunciation form alone, to determine whether a modifying noun ending in a sibilant (sounds that are usually represented by the letter *s*), or a schwa (an

indistinct, usually unstressed, vowel sound that conventionally may be represented by any vowel letter) plus a sibilant, is singular or plural, the apostrophe is used in the toponym column only when collected explanations provide adequate information to indicate the grammatical relationship of the specific and generic or when the form itself clearly indicates the intended relationship. Noun specifics that signal plurality with an internal vowel change, as in *Deadm(?)ns Pond*, pose a variation of the same problem. Unless the vowel is stressed, phonemic quality is lost (i.e., a distinct vowel sound is not present) and there is no distinguishable difference between singular and plural forms. In the absence of collected explanations or an obvious relationship between specific and generic, therefore, the base-form spelling is used. The purpose in all cases in the TOPONYM column is to preserve any verified historical information associated with the toponymic form.

6. TOPONYMS OF THE BAULINE AREA

The first column of the following compilation lists toponyms of two kinds: those recorded on the National Topographic Series (NTS) map (1:50,000) and listed by Seary in his 'Gazetteer and Index of Place Names' (168-300) and those apparently never before recorded in print. Where a name is repeated, each entry represents the response of a different informant. The determiner *The* is moved to the end of the name. When there may be indecision about the type of place feature, the toponym is accompanied in parentheses by a descriptor (cove, road, woods, etc.).

Columns two and three present pronunciation transcriptions of each toponym collected. Map coordinates of the identified features are given in columns four and five, and the NTS map sheet for the area is identified in the sixth column. For filing and retrieval purposes, the data sheet (DS) reference number for each collected toponym is appended to the NTS map number. In this presentation of the data, the code numbers for the informants have been omitted.

TOPONYM	ABC	IPA	LAT.	LONG.	NTS/DS
Albert's Garden (meadow)	ˈalbRts ˌgardN	ˈæ̯bɹts ˌgerd̥n̩	47°11'05"	52°50'52"	1N2-141
Arch, The (point)	dI arch	dɪ e̥ rtʃ	47°11'01"	52°48'32"	1N2-114
Arch, The (point)	dI arch	dɪ e̥ rtʃ	47°11'01"	52°48'92"	1N2-82
Arch, The (point)	dee arch	dɪ e̥rtʃ	47°11'01"	52°48'32"	1N2-38

TOPONYM	ABC	IPA	LAT.	LONG.	NTS/DS
Arse of Pee Pee (arm of land)	ˈars I ˌpee pee	ˈɛrs ɪ ˌpiː pi	47°11'33"	52°50'21"	1N2-131
Aunt Fannie's River Garden (meadow)	ant ˈfanis ˌrivR ˈgardN	ænt ˈfænɪz ˌrɪvɪ ˈgɛrdn̩	47°11'16"	52°50'42"	1N2-21b
Back of the Arch	ˈbak A dee ˌarch	ˈbæ̰k ə dɨ ɪ̰ rtʃ	47°11'03"	52°48'30"	1N2-115
Back of the Island	ˌbek I dee ˈieln	ˌbɛ̰k ɪ ɾi ˈɛ̰ɪln	47°11'54"	52°50'06"	1N2-122
Bar, The (sunker)	dI bar	dɪ bɛ̰r	47°11'15"	52°50'33"	1N2-6
Bauline (settlement)	ˌboˈleen	ˌbaˈliɪn	47°10'46"	52°50'45"	1N2-71
Bauline Beach	ˌboleen ˈbeech	ˌba̰ liˑn ˈbitʃ	47°10'44"	52°50'43"	1N2-38
Bauline Beach	ˌboleen ˈbeech	ˌbali·n ˈbɨitʃ	47°10'45"	52°50'43"	1N2-29
Bauline Head	boˌleen ˈid	bɐ̰lin ˈɪd	47°10'39"	52°50'31"	1N2-43
Bauline Head	ˌboˌleen ˈhid	ˌbɐ̰liːn ˈhɨd	47°10'39"	52°50'31"	1N2-144
Bauline Point	ˌboleen ˈpuInt	ˌba̰lin ˈpʌɪnt	47°10'43"	52°50'27"	1N2-75
Bauline Point	boˌleen ˈpient	bɐ̰ˌli·n ˈpɛ̰ɪnt	47°10'43"	52°50'27"	1N2-43
Bauline Point	ˌboleen ˈpient	ˌbɐ̰lin ˈpɛ̰ɪnt	47°10'43"	52°50'27"	1N2-40
Bauline Pond	ˌboleen ˈpon	ˌba̰lin ˈpa̰n	47°11'00"	52°50'50"	1N2-70
Bauline Pond	ˌboleen ˈpon	ˌbɐ̰lin ˈpɛ̰n	47°11'00"	52°50'50"	1N2-26
Beachy Cove	ˈbeechi ˌkoef	ˈbiɪtʃɪ̰ ˌkof	47°13'20"	52°50'25"	1N2-9
Beachy Cove Pond	ˈbeechI ˌkoev pon	ˈbitʃɪ̰ ˌkov pa̰n	47°13'40"	52°51'40"	1N2-8
Bennetts' Garden (meadow)	ˌbenIts ˈgardN	ˌbɛnɪts ˈgæ̰rdn̩	47°11'03"	52°50'45"	1N2-19
Bennetts' Meadow	ˌbemIts ˈmedoe	ˌbɛmɪts ˈmɛɾɵɐ	47°11'03"	52°50'45"	1N2-27
Big Cove	ˈbig ˌkoef	ˈbɪ̰ g ˌkɵɐf	47°11'11"	52°49'08"	1N2-79
Big Cove	ˌbig ˈkoev	ˈbɪ̰ g ˈkoɐv	47°11'11"	52°49'08"	1N2-107
Big Meadow	ˌbig ˈmedoe	ˌbɪ̰ g ˈmɛɾɵɐ	47°10'40"	52°50'40"	1N2-40
Black Duck Pond	ˌblak dAk ˈpon	ˌblæ̰ k dək ˈpa̰n	47°12'40"	52°51'15"	1N2-15
Black Gulch	ˈblak ˌgulch	ˌblæ̰ k ˌgʌltʃ	47°09'56"	52°51'46"	1N2-142
Black Rock	ˈblak ˌrok	ˌblæ̰ k ˈrɐ̰ k	47°10'38"	52°51'04"	1N2-55
Black Rock	ˌblak ˈrok	ˌblæ̰ k ˈrɐ̰ k	47°10'40"	52°51'04"	1N2-51
Blue Rock	ˌblue ˈrok	ˌblṵ· ˈrɐ̰ k	47°11'00"	52°50'45"	1N2-31
Blue Rock	ˌblue ˈrok	ˌblu· ˈrɐ̰ k	47°10'58"	52°50'43"	1N2-21
Blue Rock	ˌblue ˈrok	ˌbluɐ ˈra̰ k	47°11'04"	52°50'38"	1N2-32
Bluff Head (fishing berth)	ˌbluf ˈhed	ˌblʌ̰ f ˈhɛd	47°09'17"	52°51'22"	1N2-74
TOPONYM	**ABC**	**IPA**	**LAT.**	**LONG.**	**NTS/DS**

TOPONYM	ABC	IPA	LAT.	LONG.	NTS/DS
Bluff Head (fishing berth)	ˌbluf ˈhed	ˌblə̆f ˈhɛd	47°09'18"	52°51'28"	1N2-69
Bluff Head	ˌbluf ˈhed	ˌblʌf ˈhɛd	47°09'18"	52°51'28"	1N2-149
Bluff Head Cove	ˌbluf hid ˈkoev	ˌblʌf hɨd ˈkoʉv	47°09'34"	52°51'37"	1N2-148
Broad Cove's Garden (meadow)	ˌbro koes ˈgardN	ˌbrə̆· ke·s ˈgɐ̯rdn̩	47°11'27"	52°50'45"	1N2-3
Broad Cove's Garden (meadow)	ˌbro koes ˈgardN	ˌbrə̆ koʉs ˈgɐ̯rdn̩	47°11'29"	52°50'51"	1N2-63
Broad Cove's Garden (meadow)	ˈbrod koevz ˌgardN	ˈbrad ko̯ʉvz ˌgɐrdn̩	47°11'22"	52°50'55"	1N2-19
Burnt Cove (settlement)	ˈbR[ng]k ˌkoe	ˈbɨ̆k ˌkeʉ	47°11'51"	52°51'02"	1N2-27
Burnt Cove Beach	ˌbRnt koe ˈbeech	ˌbɪnt kə ˈbɹit∫	47°11'48"	52°50'59"	1N2-10
Burnt Cove Head	ˌbRng koe ˈhid	ˌbɪŋ kə ˈhɨːd	47°12'08"	52°50'50"	1N2-22
Burnt Cove Head	ˌburnt koef ˈhid	ˌbʌ̆rnt koʉf ˈhɨd	47°12'09"	52°50'50"	1N2-3a
Burnt Cove Hills	ˌburnt koev ˈhilz	ˌbʌ̆rnt koʉɣ ˈhɪl̯z	47°12'02"	52°51'43"	1N2-5
Burnt Cove Island (sunker)	ˌbRng koev ˈiellnt	ˌbɪŋ kəv ˈɐɪlɪnt	47°12'05"	52°50'43"	1N2-43
Burnt Cove Island (sunker)	ˌburnt koev ˈieln	ˌbʌ̆rnt kəv ˈɐɪln	47°12'05"	52°50'45"	1N2-4
Burnt Cove Pond	ˌbRng kA ˈpon	ˌbɪŋ kə ˈpə̯n	47°11'12"	52°51'45"	1N2-19
Burnt Cove Pond	ˌbʌrngk koev ˈpon	ˌbə̯ːŋk keʉv ˈpə̯n	47°11'12"	52°51'45"	1N2-29
Burnt Woods	ˌburnt ˈwoodz	ˌbʌ̆rnt ˈwʊːdz	47°11'03"	52°50'36"	1N2-64
Calverts Pond	ˈkolfRts ˌpon	ˈkalfɪ̆ts ˌpə̯n	47°11'37"	52°55'22"	1N2-39
Cape Cove (fishing berth)	ˈkaip ˌkoev	ˈke·p ˌkoʉɣ	47°09'15"	52°51'08"	1N2-73
Cape Cove (fishing berth)	ˌkaip ˈkoef	ˌke̯ɪp ˈkoʉf	47°09'07"	52°51'15"	1N2-71
Cape Neddick	ˌkaip ˈnidIk	ˌke̯ɪp ˈnɪ̆ɾɪk	47°09'01"	52°51'06"	1N2-67
Cape Neddick	ˌkaip ˈnedIk	ˌke·ɪp ˈnɛɾɪk	47°09'01"	52°51'06"	1N2-153
Cape Neddick Cove	kaip ˌnidIk ˈkoev	keɪp ˌnɪ̆ɾɪk ˈko·ʉv	47°09'03"	52°51'14"	1N2-152
Cape Neddick Gulch	ˌkaip ˌnidIk ˈgulch	ˌke̯ɪp ˌnɪ̆ɾɪk ˈgʌ̯l∫	47°08'57"	52°51'08"	1N2-154
Caplin Cove	ˈkaiplIn ˌkoev	ˈke·ɪpl̯ɪn ˌkoʉv	47°11'15"	52°50'33"	1N2-56b
Caplin Cove Road	ˌkaiplIn koev ˈroed ˌɹ	ˌke̯ɪpl̯ɪn koʉv ˈro̯ʉd	47°11'33"	52°50'35"	1N2-55
TOPONYM	ABC	IPA	LAT.	LONG.	NTS/DS

Cliff, The (rocky slope)	dI klift	dɨ kl̩ ˌɪft	47°10'50"	52°50'42"	1N2-13
Cliff, The (rocky slope)	dI klift	d̥ɨ kl̩ l̩ft	47°10'50"	52°50'42"	1N2-27
Glouds Pond	ˈglowdz ˌpon	ˈglaʉdz̥ ˌpan̪	47°12'22"	52°53'50"	1N2-44
Glouds Ridge	ˌglowdz ˈrij	ˌgleʉdz ˈrɩ̩dʒ	47°12'15"	52°53'40"	1N2-47
Coaster's Garden (meadow)	ˌkoestRz ˈgardN	ˌkoʉstɹz̥ ˈgɐrdn̩	47°11'38"	52°50'48"	1N2-9
Cod Seine Cove	ˈkod sIn ˌkoe	ˈke̥ d sɪn ˌkoʉ	47°14'32"	52°49'59"	1N2-4
Coopers Gullies	ˌkuepRz ˈguliz	ˌkupɹz ˈgʌljz	47°11'10"	52°54'00"	1N2-36
Cribbies, The (cove)	dɪ ˈkribeez	dɨ ˈkrɪbiz	47°12'58"	52°50'30"	1N2-11b
Cribbies, The (cove)	dI ˈkribees	dɨ ˈkrɩ̩bis	47°11'28"	52°49'04"	1N2-104
Cribby Rocks	ˌkribee ˈroks	ˌkrɩ̩ bɨ ˈraks	47°11'30"	52°49'08"	1N2-105
Crockers Island	ˌkrokRs ˈielnd	ˌkrakɹs ˈɐɩlnd̩	47°12'27"	52°50'55"	1N2-2
Crockers Island	ˌkrokRs ˈielin	ˌkrɐ̥kɩ̃s ˈɐɩ ɹn	47°12'28"	52°50'55"	1N2-19
Dan Doyle's House (meadow)	ˌden dails ˈhows	ˌdɛ̥n dɐɩls ˈhɐ̜ʉs	47°10'52"	52°50'46"	1N2-24
Dave's Garden (meadow)	ˌdaivs ˈgardN	ˌdeɩ̥ys ˈgɐrdn̩	47°10'20"	52°51'25"	1N2-59
Deadmans Pond	ˌdidminz ˈpon	ˌdɨdmɪnz ˈp̥ an	47°14'05"	52°58'38"	1N2-6
Doctors Cove	ˈdoktRs ˌkoef	ˈda̰ ktɹs ˌkɵf	47°10'04"	52°51'38"	1N2-138
Doctors Cove Beach	ˌdokts koef ˈbeech	ˌdɛ̥kts kof ˈbiˑtʃ	47°10'08"	52°51'20"	1N2-60
Doctors Cove Head	ˌdoktRs koe ˈhid	ˌde̥ ktɹs kɵʉ ˈhɨd	47°09'58"	52°51'43"	1N2-141
Doctors Cove Hill	ˌdoktRs koef ˈhil	ˌda̰ xtɹs kɵf ˈhɩ̩ l	47°10'06'	52°51'34"	1N2-93
Doctors Cove Hill	ˌdokts koef ˈhil	ˌde̥ kts kɵʉf ˈhɩ̩l	47°10'15"	52°51'38"	1N2-62
Doctors Cove Ponds	ˌdoktRz koef ˈponz	ˌda̰ ktɹz̥ kɵf ˈpa̰ nz	47°10'43"	52°52'12"	1N2-90
Dog Pond	ˈdog ˌpon	ˈda̰g ˌpa̰ n	47°14'15"	52°56'23"	1N2-18
Doyles' Hills	ˌduIlz ˈhilz	ˌdʌɨlz ˈhɩ̩ ɹz	47°12'18"	52°51'18"	1N2-3
Doyles' Hills	ˌduIlz ˈhilz	ˌdʌɨlz ˈhɩ̩z	47°12'23"	52°51'30"	1N2-24
Doyles' Hills	ˌdoyls ˈhilz	ˌdɔɩls ˈhɩ̩z	47°12'23"	52°51'30"	1N2-4
Dungeon Cove	ˈdunchIn ˌkoef	ˈdʌntzɩn ˌkɵf	47°10'35"	52°50'28"	1N2-41
Dungeon Cove	ˈdunjIn ˌkoev	ˈdʌndʒɩn ˌkoʉv	47°10'35"	52°50'27"	1N2-76
TOPONYM	**ABC**	**IPA**	**LAT.**	**LONG.**	**NTS/DS**

TOPONYM	ABC	IPA	LAT.	LONG.	NTS/DS
Dungeon Cove Gulch	ˌdunchIn koef 'gulsh	ˌdʌntʃɪn køʉf 'gʌᵈlʃ	47°10'37"	52°50'32"	1N2-42
False Cape	ˌfols 'kaip	ˌfaˌls 'keɪp	47°08'50"	52°51'15"	1N2-155
Farm, The (meadow)	dI farm	dɪ færm	47°10'41"	52°50'42"	1N2-38
Farm, The (meadow)	dA fRm	də fɪm	47°10'40"	52°50'40"	1N2-40
Farm, The (meadow)	dI farm	dɪ fæˌrm	47°10'43"	52°50'40"	1N2-42
Flat Rocks	ˌflat 'roks	ˌflæt 'raˌks	47°10'06"	52°51'39"	1N2-86
Flat Rocks	ˌflat 'roks	ˌflæˌt 'rɛ̥ks	47°10'12"	52°51'42"	1N2-63
Flats, The (rocks)	dA flets	də flɛ̥ts	47°10'57"	52°50'29"	1N2-8
Fox Hills	ˌfoks 'hilz	ˌfaˌks 'hɪlz	47°10'35"	52°50'55"	1N2-49
Fox Island	ˌfoks 'ielnt	ˌfaˌks 'eɪᵈlnt	47°12'37"	52°50'24"	1N2-14
Frenchs Oil House (meadow)	ˌfrenchIs 'ull ˌhows	ˌfrentʃɪs 'ʌɪl̥ ˌheʉs	47°12'26"	52°51'02"	1N2-20
Freshwater (bay)	ˌfresh'wodur	ˌfreʃ'wɛ̥rʌˌr	47°08'37"	52°51'58"	1N2-68
Freshwater (bay)	'frish ˌwodAr	'frɪʃˌwɛrə̥r	47°08'35"	52°51'58"	1N2-157
Freshwater Pond	ˌfrish ˌwodR 'pon	ˌfrɪʃˌwɛ̥rɪ 'pɛ̥n	47°08'40"	52°52'18"	1N2-160
Freshwater River	ˌfrish ˌwodR 'rivAr	ˌfrɪʃˌwɛ̥rɪ 'rɪvə̥r	47°08'38"	52°52'44"	1N2-159
Gentlemans Head	ˌjentLmInz 'hed	ˌdʒɛntl̥mɪnz̥ 'hɛd	47°08'42"	52°51'39"	1N2-58
Gentlemans Head	ˌjintLminz 'hid	ˌdʒɪntl̥mɪnz̥ 'hɪd	47°08'42"	52°51'39"	1N2-156
George's Meadow	ˌjurjIz 'medoe	ˌdʒʌrdʒɪz 'mɛɾθ	47°11'22"	52°50'58"	1N2-18
George's Pound (meadow)	ˌjurjIs 'pownd	ˌdʒʌrdʒɪs 'paʉnd	47°11'43"	52°50'52"	1N2-7
Gills Cove	ˌgilz 'koev	ˌgˌɪlz 'ko:v	47°11'25"	52°48'48"	1N2-119
Gills Point	'geelz ˌpuInt	'giᵈlz̥ ˌpʌɪnt	47°11'25"	52°48'45"	1N2-118
Grassy Pond	ˌgraisi 'pon	ˌgreɪsɪ 'pɑ̥n	47°11'45"	52°54'49"	1N2-41
Graveyard Lane	ˌgraivyard 'lain	ˌgreɪvjɛ̥rd 'leɪn	47°11'28"	52°51'04"	1N2-14
Great Fish Point	'grait fish ˌpuInt	'greɪt fˌɪ ʃ ˌpʌɪnt	47°11'07"	52°50'28"	1N2-66
Great Island	ˌgret 'ieln	ˌgrɛ̥t 'eɪln	47°11'15"	52°48'55"	1N2-75
Great Island	'grait ˌieln	'greɪt ˌeɪᵈln	47°11'13"	52°48'52"	1N2-101
Great Island	'grait ˌieln	'greɪ̥t ˌeɪln	47°11'15"	52°48'55"	1N2-36
TOPONYM	**ABC**	**IPA**	**LAT.**	**LONG.**	**NTS/DS**

Grove, The (woods)	dA groev	də gro·ɐv	47°12'18"	52°51'00"	1N2-6
Gulch, The	dA goelsh	də gəlʃ	47°10'08"	52°51'24"	1N2-137
Gully, The	dI 'gulI	dɨ 'gʌlɨ	47°10'47"	52°50'45"	1N2-34
Gully, The	dA 'guli	də 'gʌl·ɨ	47°10'50"	52°50'48"	1N2-33
Gully River (stream)	'gulee ₁rivR	'gʌlɨ ₁ɹɪvɹ	47°10'52"	52°50'48"	1N2-25
Handrigans Garden (meadow)	₁hendrAgInz 'gardN	₁hɛndrəgɪnz 'gɐɹdn̩	47°11'30"	52°51'08"	1N2-14b
Height, The (hill)	dA hiet	də hɐɨt̪	47°10'48"	52°51'05"	1N2-33
Herring Cove	'hRIng ₁koef	'hɹɪŋ ₁koɐf	47°11'05"	52°50'28"	1N2-67
Herring Cove	'hRIng ₁koev	'hɹɪŋ ₁koɐv	47°09'44"	52°51'46"	1N2-146
Herring Cove Point	₁hArIng koe 'pient	₁hərɪŋ kə 'pɐɨnt	47°09'42"	52°51'40"	1N2-70
Herring Cove Point	₁hRIng koe 'puInt	₁hɹɪŋ kɐʉ 'pʌɨnt	47°09'42"	52°51'40"	1N2-147
High Hill over in the Farm	hie ₁hil oevRn dA 'farm	hɐɨ ₁hɪl̪ oʏɹn· də 'fɐrm	47°10'40"	52°50'31"	1N2-40
Highway, The	dhA 'hie₁wai	ðə 'hɐɨ₁wɐɨ	47°13'37"	52°52'13"	1N2-16
Hills of the Pond	₁hilz A dA 'pon	₁hɪl̪z ə də 'pɐ̃̇n	47°11'02"	52°51'08"	1N2-25
Hills of the Pond	₁hilz Av dA 'po[n]	₁hɪl̪z əv də 'pɐ̃̇	47°11'05"	52°51'04"	1N2-16
Hurt (whort) Hills	₁hArt 'hils	₁hərt 'hɪls	47°11'42"	52°50'52"	1N2-52
Inside Southerd Head	'insied ₁sudhRd ₁hid	₁ˌnsɐɨd ₁sʌðʳd ₁hɨd	47°11'43"	52°50'10"	1N2-127
Island, The	dee 'ielInd	dɨ 'ɐɪlɪnd	47°10'53"	52°50'28"	1N2-12
Jane's Old House (meadow)	₁jainz oel 'hows	₁dʒɐɪnz oʉl̪ 'hɐʉs	47°10'55"	52°50'45"	1N2-18
Kellys Hill	₁kills 'hil	₁kɨlɨs 'hɪl̪	47°12'42"	52°51'05"	1N2-16
Keys's Hill Meadow	₁kaisIz hil 'medoe	₁ke·ɪsɨz hɪl 'mɛd̪ə	47°11'32"	52°50'36"	1N2-10
Keys's Point	₁kaizIs 'puInt	₁keɪzɪs 'pʌɨnt	47°11'28"	52°50'33"	1N2-12
Knap, the	dI nap	dɨ næ̞ːp	47°11'08"	52°50'52"	1N2-24a
La Manche (vacated settlement)	lA monch	lə ma̞ ntʃ	47°09'58"	52°52'05"	1N2-64
La Manche Bottom	lA ₁mawnch 'botIm	lə ₁mɔntʃ 'ba̞ tɪm	47°11'17"	52°55'35"	1N2-46
La Manche River	lA ₁monch 'rivAr	lə ₁mantʃ 'rɪvə̠r	47°10'10"	52°53'53"	1N2-37
Landing Cove	'lan ₁koe	'læn: ₁kɵ	47°11'10"	52°48'40"	1N2-76
TOPONYM	**ABC**	**IPA**	**LAT.**	**LONG.**	**NTS/DS**

TOPONYM	ABC	IPA	LAT.	LONG.	NTS/DS
Landing Cove	ˈlan ˌkoef	ˈlæ n: ˌkɵʋf	47°11'11"	52°48'40"	1N2-117
Landing Cove Point	ˌlang koe ˈpient	ˌlæ ŋ· kɵ ˈpɐɪnt	47°11'12"	52°48'34"	1N2-77
Landing Cove Point	ˌlandN koev ˈpuInt	ˌlæ ndn̩ kɵʋɣ ˈpʌɪnt	47°11'12"	52°48'34"	1N2-116
Lane, The	dhA ˈlaiyIn	ðə ˈleˑjɪn	47°11'13"	52°50'47"	1N2-22
Lazy Bank (hill)	ˈlaizi ˌbeIngk	ˈlɛɪzɪ ˌbɛ ɪŋk	47°11'22"	52°51'38"	1N2-28
Leg of Pee Pee	ˈleg I ˌpee pee	ˈlɛg ɪ ˌpi: pi	47°11'28"	52°50'18"	1N2-130
Licourice Hill	ˈlikrIsh ˌhil	ˈlɪkrɪʃ ˌhᶅ ᶅ	47°11'39"	52°50'55"	1N2-53
Lienix (hill)	ˈlieniks	ˈleɪnɪks	47°11'40"	52°50'53"	1N2-12
Lienix (hill)	ˈlienIks	ˈlaɪnɪks	47°11'40"	52°50'50"	1N2-51
Lienix Hill	ˌlieniks ˈhil	ˌleɪnɪks ˈhɪl	47°11'43"	52°50'58"	1N2-6
Lienix Point	ˌlienIks ˈpuInt	ˌleɪnɪks ˈpʌɪnt	47°11'48"	52°50'50"	1N2-11
Little Comfrey (cove)	ˌlitL ˈkumfree	ˌlᶅtᶅ ˈkɵmfrɪ	47°08'38"	52°52'11"	1N2-158
Little Island	lil ˈielnt	lɪᶅ ˈeɪlnt	47°10'47"	52°50'30"	1N2-13
Little Island	ˌlitL ˈieln	ˌlᶅtᶅ ˈeɪln	47°10'48"	52°50'30"	1N2-35
Loaf Sugar (rock)	ˌloef ˈshoogR	ˌlɵʋf ˈʃʊgɹ	47°10'30"	52°50'34"	1N2-44
Long Marsh	ˌlong ˈmarsh	ˌlɛ ̟ŋ ˈmɐɹʃ	47°11'50"	52°51'15"	1N2-8
Long Point	ˌlong ˈpuInt	ˌla ̟ŋ ˈpʌɪnt	47°10'21"	52°50'48"	1N2-134
Long Point	ˌlong ˈpient	ˌlɐŋ ˈpɛɪnt	47°10'27"	52°50'27"	1N2-53
Long Point Gulch	ˌlong piet ˈgulsh	ˌlɛ ̟ŋ pɛɪt ˈgʌlʃ	47°10'21"	52°50'48"	1N2-51
Long Point Gulch	ˌlong ˌpuInt ˈgulsh	ˌla ̟ŋ ˌpʌɪnt ˈgʌlʃ	47°10'22"	52°50'48"	1N2-135
Long Point Path	ˌlong pien ˈpat	ˌlɐŋ pɐɪn ˈpæ ̟t	47°10'27"	52°51'05"	1N2-52
Long Point Rock	ˌlong ˌpient ˈrok	ˌla ̟ŋ ˌpɐɪnt ˈrɛ ̟k	47°10'20"	52°50'48"	1N2-46
Long Point Rock	ˌlong ˌpient ˈrok	ˌlɐŋ ˌpɐɪnt ˈrɛk	47°10'20"	52°50'47"	1N2-55
Long Pond	ˈlong ˌpon	ˈlɛ ̟ŋ ˌpɛ ̟n	47°10'53"	52°52'14"	1N2-21
Long Pond	ˈlong ˌpond	ˈlaŋ ˌpand	47°10'53"	52°52'23"	1N2-31
Long Pond	ˈlong ˌpon	ˈla ̟ŋ ˌpa ̟n	47°12'15"	52°56'15"	1N2-45
Long Pond Muddy Pond	ˈlong ˌpon ˈmawdI ˌpon	ˈla ̟ŋ ˌpan ˈmɔɾɪ ˌpa ̟n	47°10'54"	52°52'40"	1N2-33
Long Run (path)	ˌlong ˈroen	ˌlɐŋ ˈrɔɪn	47°10'41"	52°50'56"	1N2-79
Long Run (path)	ˌlong ˈrun	ˌla ̟ŋ ˈrʌ ̟n	47°10'40"	52°50'55"	1N2-44

Long Run (path)	ˌloŋ ˈrA[n]	ˌlɛ̝ŋ ˈrə̰̆	47°10'45"	52°50'45"	1N2-30
Long Run (path)	ˌloŋ ˈrun	ˌlḁ̰ ŋ ˈrʌn	47°10'40"	52°50'55"	1N2-39
Lookout, The (hill)	dA ˌlookˈowt	də ˌlʊxˈḛ̝ ʉʈ	47°10'30"	52°51'49"	1N2-88
Love Lane	ˈlAv ˌlain	ˈlə̰ v ˌleɪn	47°11'28"	52°50'45"	1N2-16
Love Lane	ˈlAv ˌlain	ˈləv ˌle·ɪn	47°11'30"	52°51'02"	1N2-57
Lower Little Island	ˈloeR litL ˌieln	ˈloɹ l̥ɪ tl̥ ˌɛɪᵈl̥n	47°10'53"	52°50'28"	1N2-73
Mad Mol (sunker)	ˌmad ˈmol	ˌmæ̝ d ˈma̰ l	47°09'53"	52°51'56"	1N2-144b
Madge's Path	ˌmajIs ˈpat	ˌmæ̝dʒɪs ˈpæ̝ ʈ	47°10'50"	52°50'52"	1N2-33
Marsh, The	dA marsh	də mɛ̝rʃ	47°10'50"	52°50'43"	1N2-34
Marsh, The	dA marsh	də mɛ̝ r·ʃ	47°10'48"	52°50'48"	1N2-35
Marsh, The	dA marsh	də mɛ̝rʃ	47°11'38"	52°50'42"	1N2-14
Marsh, The	dI marsh	dɪ mæ̝rʃ	47°10'50"	52°50'50"	1N2-26
Martin Ade's Garden (woods)	martN ˌaidz ˈgardN	mæ̝ rtn̩ ˌɛɪdz ˈgæ̝rdn̩	47°11'07"	52°50'45"	1N2-20
Martin Ade's Garden (woods)	ˌmartN aidz ˈgardN	ˌmɛ̝rtn̩ eɪdz ˈgɛ̝rdn̩	47°11'00"	52°50'40"	1N2-30
Martin Doyle's Marsh	martN ˌdielz ˈmarsh	mɛ̝rtn̩ ˌdɐɪlz ˈmɛ̝rʃ	47°10'50"	52°51'33"	1N2-52
Martin Doyle's Rock (fishing berth)	ˌmartN doylz ˈrok	ˌmæ̝rˤtn̩ dɔɪlz ˈrak	47°11'52"	52°48'06"	1N2-13
McNamara's Hole (cove)	ˌmeknAˌmarIz ˈhoel	ˌmɛknəˌmɛ̝rɪz ˈho·ʉl̥	47°12'02"	52°50'08"	1N2-123
Meadow, The	dI ˈmedoe	dɪ ˈmɛ̝dəʉ	47°11'53"	52°50'12"	1N2-128
Meadow, The	dA ˈmaidoe	də ˈmɐ̝ɪdə	47°11'04"	52°48'37"	1N2-120
Meg Melvin's Place (meadow)	ˌmag ˈmelvIns ˌplais	ˌmæ̝g ˈmɛl̥vɪns ˌpleɪs	47°10'43"	52°50'50"	1N2-36
Meg's Meadow	ˌmaigz ˈmedoe	ˌmɐ̝ɪgz ˈmɛdəʉ	47°11'23"	52°50'50"	1N2-18
Meg's Meadow	ˌmaigz ˈmedA	ˌme·ɪgz ˈmɛɾə̝	47°11'25"	52°51'08"	1N2-58
Melvin's Meadow	ˈmelvInz ˌmedoe	ˈmɛlvɪnz ˌmɛɾoʉ	47°10'43"	52°50'52"	1N2-54
Middle Pond	ˈmidL ˌpo[n]	ˈmɪ̝ ˌdl̥ ˌpā̝	47°11'05"	52°51'59"	1N2-30
Middle Pond	ˈmidL ˌpon	ˈmɪ̝ ˌdl̥ ˌpɛ̝ n	47°11'05"	52°51'59"	1N2-20
Min Tee's Bridge (road)	minˌteez ˈbrij	mɪ̝nˌti·z ˈbrɪdʒ	47°11'46"	52°51'00"	1N2-9
TOPONYM	**ABC**	**IPA**	**LAT.**	**LONG.**	**NTS/DS**

TOPONYM	ABC	IPA	LAT.	LONG.	NTS/DS
Miss Mary's (meadow)	mis ˈmerees	mɪs ˈmɛrɨs	47°10'48"	52°50'49"	1N2-15b
Mr. George's Meadow	mistR ˌjurjis ˈmedoe	mɪstɹ ˌdʒʌrdʒɪs ˈmɛdɵʉ	47°11'15"	52°50'49"	1N2-21
Mobile Bay	ˌmoebL ˈbai	ˌmoˑʉbl̩ ˈbeɪ	47°14'30"	52°49'30"	1N2-3
Mobile Big Pond Road	moebL ˌbig pon ˈroed	moˑbl̩ ˌbɪg pan ˈroːd	47°14'02"	52°50'30"	1N2-7
Mobile Point	ˌmoebll ˈpulnt	ˌmobɨl̩ ˈpʌɪnt	47°14'37"	52°48'00"	1N2-1
Money Cove	ˌmuni ˈkoev	ˌmʌnɪ̯ ˈkɵʉɣ	47°09'13"	52°51'25"	1N2-72
Money Cove	ˈmunee ˌkoev	ˈmʌni ˌkɵʉɣ	47°09'12"	52°51'25"	1N2-150
Money Cove Point	ˌmunee koef ˈpulnt	ˌmʌni kɵʉf ˈpʌɪnt	47°09'08"	52°51'19"	1N2-151
Morris's Garden (meadow)	ˌmursIs ˈgardN	ˌmʌrsɪs ˈgɐ̯rdn̩	47°11'25"	52°50'48"	1N2-19b
Morris's Garden (meadow)	ˌmurIsIs ˈgardN	ˌmʌrɪsɪs ˈgɐ̯rdn̩	47°11'25"	52°50'50"	1N2-62
Morris's Garden (meadow)	ˈmurIsIs ˌgardN	ˈmʌ̯rɪsɪs ˌgɐ̯rdn̩	47°11'20"	52°50'48"	1N2-20
Muddy Pond	ˈmawdI ˌpon	ˈmɔ̯dɨ ˌpan	47°11'02"	52°52'07"	1N2-32
Muddy Pond	ˈmawdi ˌpon	ˈmɔɾɪ̯ ˌpan	47°11'35"	52°55'03"	1N2-42
Murre Rocks	ˌmAr ˈroks	ˌmə̯rˑ ˈra̯x	47°10'55"	52°48'50"	1N2-111
Nick's Doyles Garden (woods)	ˌniks ˌdielz ˈgartN	ˌnɪks ˌdɵɪ̯z̯ ˈgɐrtn̩	47°11'07"	52°50'52"	1N2-15
Nick's Garden (meadow)	ˌniksIs ˈgardN	ˌn̯ɪksɪs ˈgɐ̯rdn̩	47°10'38"	52°51'10"	1N2-48
Nord Head	ˌnurd ˈhaid	ˌn̯ʌɾd̯ ˈhɛ̯ɪd	47°12'06"	52°50'08"	1N2-1
Nord Head	ˌnurd ˈhed	ˌn̯ʌrd ˈhɛd	47°12'02"	52°50'09"	1N2-124
Nord Head	ˈnurd ˌhed	ˈnʌɾd ˌhɛd	47°12'03"	52°50'09"	1N2-85
Nord Point	ˈnurd ˌpulnt	ˈnʌrd ˌpʌɪnt	47°11'33"	52°48'58"	1N2-103
North Point	ˈnurt ˌpient	ˈnʌrt ˌpɐ̯ɪnt	47°11'25"	52°49'15"	1N2-81
Old La Manche Road	ˈoel lA ˌmonch ˈroed	ˈɵʉl̯ lə ˌmaˑntʃ ˈroʉd	47°09'03"	52°53'49"	1N2-49
Old Road	ˈoel ˌroed	ˈɵʉl ˌɾɵ̯d	47°12'20"	52°51'25"	1N2-25
Old Road	ˌoel ˈroed	ˌɵʉl̯ ˈroʉd	47°12'30"	52°51'00"	1N2-1
O'Learys Grove (woods)	ˌlerIs ˈgroe	ˌlɛrɪ̯s ˈɣroʉ	47°10'32"	52°51'22"	1N2-89

TOPONYM	ABC	IPA	LAT.	LONG.	NTS/DS
Outside Meadow	ˌowtsied ˈmedA	ˌɐutsɐɪd ˈmɛdə	47°10'36"	52°50'37"	1N2-47
Outside Meadow	ˈowtˌsied ˈmedoe	ˈɐutˌsɐɪd ˈmɛɾɐ	47°10'40"	52°50'45"	1N2-89
Outside Southerd Cove	ˈowtsied ˌsudRd ˌkoev	ˈa̠ ɥtsɐɪd ˌsʌdɹd ˌko·ɥv	47°10'53"	52°48'45"	1N2-110
Park Road	ˈpark ˌroed	ˈpɐ̞rk ˌroɥd	47°10'00"	52°54'30"	1N2-48
Path over on the side of the Pond	ˌpat oefR on dsied dA ˈpon	ˌpæ̞ʈ ofɹ ɐn dsɐɪd də ˈpɐn	47°11'00"	52°50'53"	1N2-17
Pee Pee (island)	ˈpee ˌpee	ˈpi ˌpi̞	47°11'30"	52°50'18"	1N2-13a
Pee Pee (island)	ˈpee ˌpee	ˈpi· ˌpi	47°11'30"	52°50'18"	1N2-84
Pee Pee (island)	ˈpee ˌpee	ˈpi: ˌpi	47°11'30"	52°50'18"	1N2-129
Phil Harfell's Place (meadow)	fil ˈharfﬂs ˌplais	fɪl̩ ˈhɐrfɪls ˌpleɪs	47°10'48"	52°50'52"	1N2-31
Phillips Marsh	ˌfilps ˈmarsh	ˌfɪᵈlps ˈmɐrʃ	47°10'40"	52°50'42"	1N2-39
Phil's Garden (meadow)	ˌfils ˈgardN	ˌfɪ̞ls ˈgɐrdn̩	47°10'16"	52°51'35"	1N2-61
Phil's Garden (meadow)	ˌfils ˈgardN	ˌfɪls ˈgɐrdn̩	47°10'13"	52°51'28"	1N2-87
Pig Point	ˈpeeg ˌpoynt	ˈpi̞g ˌpɔɪnt	47°11'04"	52°48'59"	1N2-108
Pigeon House (pond)	ˈpijIn ˌhows	ˈpɪ̞dʒɪn ˌheɥs	47°11'56"	52°54'21"	1N2-40
Plantation, The (valley)	dA ˌplinˈtaishIn	də ˌplɪnˈteɪʃɪn	47°11'10"	52°50'50"	1N2-24
Plantation, The (valley)	dhA ˌplanˈtaishIn	ðə ˌplæn̩ˈteɪʃɪn	47°11'10"	52°50'53"	1N2-25
Point, The	dA pient	də pɐɪnt	47°11'28"	52°50'33"	1N2-1
Pond Cove	ˈpon ˌkoev	ˈpɐ̞n ˌkoɥv	47°10'52"	52°48'31"	1N2-113
Pond Cove	ˈpon ˌkoev	ˈpa̠n ˌkoɥv	47°10'58"	52°48'33"	1N2-80
Pound, The (meadow)	dI pownd	dɪ pɐ̞ɥnd̩	47°11'12"	52°50'42"	1N2-91
Pound, The (meadow)	dhA pownd	ðə pa̠ɥnd̩	47°11'18"	52°50'38"	1N2-24
Quarry, The (cove)	dA ˈkwurI	də ˈkwʌrɪ̞	47°09'52"	52°52'00"	1N2-65
Quarry, The (cove)	dI ˈkwuree	dɪ ˈkwʌ̞rɨ	47°09'52"	52°52'02"	1N2-145
Reddicks Mine (prospector's dig)	ˈredIksIs ˌmien	ˈrɛɾɪksɪs ˌmɐ̞ɪn	47°11'03"	52°51'03"	1N2-80
Reddicks Mine (prospector's dig)	ˌredIksIs ˈmien	ˌrɛɾɪksɪs ˈmɐ̞ɪn	47°10'56"	52°50'55"	1N2-27
Rock of the Old Stage (sunker)	ˌrok A doel ˈstaij	ˌra̠k ə doɥl ˈsteɪdʒ	47°10'47"	52°50'40"	1N2-28

Rock of the Old Stage (sunker)	ˌrok A doel ˈstaij	ˌrɐ̞k ə doʉl ˈsteɪdʒ	47°10'47"	52°50'42"	1N2-36
Rock of the Old Stage (sunker)	ˌrok I di oel ˈstaij	ˌrɐ̞k ɨ dɨ ol ˈsteɪdʒ	47°10'48"	52°50'38"	1N2-74
Rock of the Old Stage (sunker)	ˌrok I dI oel ˈstaij	ˌra̠ x ɨ dɨ̞ oʉl ˈsteɪdʒ	47°10'48"	52°50'38"	1N2-41
Rowsen Hill	ˌrowzIn ˈheel	ˌrɐʉzɪn ˈhi̞l̩	47°11'44"	52°54'11"	1N2-38
Rowsen Hill Muddy Pond	ˌrowzIn ˈhil ˌmudi ˌpon	ˌrɐʉzɪn ˈhɨ̞l̩ ˌmʌɾɪ ˌpɐ̞n	47°11'08"	52°52'48"	1N2-34
Rowsen Hill Pond	ˌrowzIn hil ˈpon	ˌrɐʉzɪn hɨl̩ ˈpɐ̞n	47°11'10"	52°53'20"	1N2-35
Rudder Case (cove)	ˈrudAr ˌkais	ˈrʌɾɐ̞r ˌkeɪs	47°11'15"	52°49'15"	1N2-106
Rust Cove	ˈrus koe	ˈrʌs kɘʉ	47°10'57"	52°50'29"	1N2-11
Rust Cove	ˈrus ˌkAv	ˈrʌs ˌkəv	47°10'57"	52°50'30"	1N2-29b
Rust Cove	ˈrAs ˌkoef	ˈrə̆s ˌkɘʉf	47°10'53"	52°50'34"	1N2-28
Rust Cove	ˈrus ˌkoef	ˈrʌs ˌko̞ʉf	47°10'53"	52°50'34"	1N2-68
Rust Cove Lane	ˈrus koep ˌlain	ˈrʌ̽s kɘp ˌleˑɪn	47°11'00"	52°50'42"	1N2-29
Rust Cove Meadow	ˌrus koe ˈmedA	ˌrʌ̽s kɘ ˈmɛɾə	47°11'02"	52°50'36"	1N2-29
Rust Cove Meadow	ˌrus koef ˈmedoe	ˌrʌs kɘf ˈmɛɾɘʉ	47°10'56"	52°50'35"	1N2-69
Rust Cove Point	ˌrus kAp ˈpient	ˌrʌ̽s kəp ˈpɐɪnt	47°11'02"	52°50'25"	1N2-10
Ryans' Garden (meadow)	ˌrienz ˈgardN	ˌrɐ̞ɪnz ˈgɐ̞rdn̩	47°11'18"	52°50'38"	1N2-22
Sailors' Path	ˌsailRz ˈpat	ˌseˑl̠ɹ̩z̆ ˈpæ̠t	47°10'18"	52°51'02"	1N2-56
Sailors' Path	ˌsailArs ˈpat	ˌseˑl̠ɘ̠rs ˈpæ̠t	47°10'22"	52°50'50"	1N2-83
St. Joseph's (cove)	sain ˈjoesIs	seɪn ˈdʒoːsɪs	47°12'58"	52°50'30"	1N2-11
St. Michael's (settlement)	se[n] ˈmiekLz	sɛ̃ ˈmɐɪkl̩z̩	47°11'35"	52°50'45"	1N2-17
St. Michael's (settlement)	se[n] ˈmiekIlz	sɛ̃ ˈmɐɪkɨ̞lz	47°11'35"	52°50'45"	1N2-56a
St. Michael's Beach	sin ˌmiekIls ˈbeech	sɪn ˌmɐɪkɨ̞ls ˈbi̞ ɪtʃ	47°11'30"	52°50'40"	1N2-54
St. Michael's Beach	si[n] ˌmiekAlz ˈbeech	sɨ̃ ˌmɐ̝ɪkəlz ˈbɨitʃ	47°11'30"	52°50'40"	1N2-13
St. Michael's Graveyard	sInt ˌmiekIlz ˈgraiv ˌyart	sɪnʔ ˌmɐɪkɨ̞lz ˈgreɪv jɐ̞rt	47°11'28"	52°50'48"	1N2-2
St. Michael's Hill	sI[n] ˈmiekIls ˌhil	sɨ̃ ˈmɐ̝ɪkɨ̞ls ˌhi̞l̩	47°11'30"	52°50'44"	1N2-17
St. Michael's Hill	sem ˌmiekIlz ˈhil	sɛ̝m ˌmɐɪkɨ̞lz ˈhɨ̞l̩	47°11'32"	52°50'34"	1N2-60

| TOPONYM | ABC | IPA | LAT. | LONG. | NTS/DS |

TOPONYM	ABC	IPA	LAT.	LONG.	NTS/DS
St. Michael's Point	sɪm ˌmiekɪls ˈpulnt	sīm ˌmeɪkɪl̥s ˈpʌɪnt	47°11'25"	52°50'30"	1N2-56
St. Michael's Point	si[n] ˈmiekɪlz ˌpient	sɪ̥ ˈmeɪkɪl̥z ˌpeɪnt	47°11'25"	52°50'32"	1N2-15
St. Michael's Road	se[n] ˈmiekɪls ˌroed	sɛ̃ ˈmɐɪkɪls ˌroʊd	47°11'33"	52°50'45"	1N2-15
Salmon River	ˈsamɪn ˌrivAr	ˈsæ̰ mɪn ˌrɪvə̰r	47°09'58"	52°52'03"	1N2-66
Salters River (stream)	ˌsoltArz ˈrivR	ˌsa̰l̥tə̰rz ˈrɪvɹ	47°12'18"	52°51'05"	1N2-21
Seals Cove	ˈseels ˌkoe	ˈsil̥s ˌkɵ	47°11'15"	52°50'33"	1N2-61
Seals Cove (settlement)	ˈseels kAf	ˈsiˑl̥s kəf	47°11'15"	52°50'45"	1N2-4
Seals Cove Beach	ˌseels kAf ˈbeech	ˌsiˑl̥s kəf ˈbiːtʃ	47°11'16"	52°50'40"	1N2-5
Seals Cove Gulch	ˌseels koef ˈgulch	ˌsiˑl̥s kɵf ˈgʌltʃ	47°11'10"	52°50'30"	1N2-9
Seals Cove Hill	ˈseels koev ˌhil	ˈsil̥s kɵv ˌhil̥	47°11'30"	52°50'44"	1N2-17
Seals Cove Hill	ˌseels koe ˈheel	ˌsil̥s kɵ ˈhil̥	47°11'26"	52°50'42"	1N2-59
Seals Cove Point	ˌseels koe ˈpulnt	ˌsil̥s kɵ ˈpʌɪnt	47°11'13"	52°50'32"	1N2-7
Shadies, The (cliffs)	dI ˈshaideez	dɪ ˈʃeˑɹ̥iz	47°10'25"	52°50'42"	1N2-132
Shadies, The (cliffs)	dI ˈshaidees	dɪ ˈʃeɪɹ̥is	47°10'26"	52°50'35"	1N2-50
Shadies, The (cliffs)	dI ˈshaideez	dɪ ˈʃɛ̥ˑɪdiz	47°10'27"	52°50'34"	1N2-54
Shady Point	ˌshaidee ˈpient	ˌʃeɪɹ̥i ˈpeɪnt	47°10'24"	52°50'28"	1N2-133
Shannons Hill	ˌshanz ˈhil	ˌʃæ̰ˑnːz ˈhɪ̥l̥	47°13'57"	52°50'20"	1N2-5
Ship Island	ˈship ˌieln	ˈʃɪp ˌɐ̥ɪ̥ɹ̥dln	47°11'50"	52°50'08"	1N2-102
Ship Island	ˌship ˈieln	ʃɪp ˈɐɪdl̥n	47°11'50"	52°50'09"	1N2-83
Ship Island	ˌship ˈieln	ʃɪp ˈɐɪln	47°11'50"	52°50'09"	1N2-3
Ship Island Beach	ˌship ieln ˈbeech	ʃɪp ɐɪdl̥n ˈbitʃ	47°11'51"	52°50'12"	1N2-87
Ship Island Beach	ship ˌieln ˈbeech	ʃɪp ˌɐɪdl̥n ˈbiːtʃ	47°11'53"	52°50'12"	1N2-125
Shooting Place (elevated area on the shore line)	ˈshuetN ˌplais	ˈʃutn̩ ˌplɛ̥ɪs	47°10'27"	52°50'25"	1N2-45
Sinking Rock (sunker)	ˈsingkI[ng] ˌrok	ˈsɪ̰ ŋkɨ ˌra̰ k	47°11'48"	52°50'18"	1N2-126
Slippery Rock	ˌsliprI ˈrok	ˌslɪprɨ ˈrɛ̥ k	47°11'57"	52°51'06"	1N2-7
Slippery Rock	ˌsliprI ˈrok	ˌslɪprɨ̥ ˈrɛ̥ k	47°11'55"	52°50'55"	1N2-5
Soils Cove	ˈsiels ˌkoef	ˈsɛ̰ ɪl̥s ˌkoʊf	47°11'15"	52°50'36"	1N2-23

Southerd Cove	ˈsudRd ˌkoev	ˈsʌɾɹd ˌkoʉv	47°10'53"	52°48'44"	1N2-78
Southerd Cove	ˌsudhRd ˈkoev	ˌsʌðɹd ˈkoʉv	47°10'52"	52°48'45"	1N2-37
Souther Cove	ˌsudhR ˈkoev	ˌsʌðɹ ˈkoʉv̯	47°11'03"	52°48'52"	1N2-109
Southerd Head	ˈsudhRd ˌheId	ˈsʌðɹd ˌheɪd	47°11'43"	52°50'02"	1N2-2
Southerd Head	ˈsudRd ˌhed	ˈsʌɾɹd ˌhɛd	47°11'43"	52°50'05"	1N2-86
Southerd Head	ˌsudArd ˈhid	ˌsʌdə̯rd ˈhɪ̯d	47°11'45"	52°49'58"	1N2-121
Souther Point	ˌsudhR ˈpient	ˌsʌðɹ̯ ˈpe̯ɪnt	47°10'51"	52°48'39"	1N2-112
Station Road	ˌstaishIn ˈroed	ˌsteɪʃɪn ˈroʉd	47°13'45"	52°52'15"	1N2-10
Stephen Colbert's Meadow	ˌsteevN ˈgulbRz ˌmedA	ˌstivn̩ ˈgʌlbɹ̯z ˌmɛdə	47°10'43"	52°50'48"	1N2-88
Stephen Colbert's Meadow	ˌsteefN ˌkolbRts ˈmedA	ˌstifn̩ ˌkalbɹts ˈmɛdə	47°10'43"	52°50'42"	1N2-37
Stephen's Hill Meadow	ˌsteevInz hil ˈmedoe	ˌstivɪnz̯ hɪl̯ ˈmɛdoʉ	47°11'40"	52°50'51"	1N2-8
Steve's Path	ˌsteevz ˈpat	ˌstivz ˈpæ̯t	47°10'40"	52°50'55"	1N2-47
Three Corner Pond	ˌtree ˈkurnR ˌpon	ˌtri· ˈkʌɾnɹ ˌpan	47°11'58"	52°53'39"	1N2-43
Thunder Gulch	ˈtundR ˌgulsh	ˈtʌndɹ̯ ˌgʌ̯lʃ	47°10'13"	52°51'12"	1N2-140
Tinkers (shoals)	ˈtingkRs	ˈtɪ̯ŋkɹs	47°13'40"	52°49'00"	1N2-12
Tinkers Point	ˈtingkArs ˌpuInt	ˈtɪŋkə̯ rs ˌpʌɪnt	47°13'30"	52°49'40"	1N2-2
Tom Keys' Bridge (road)	tom ˌkaiz ˈbrij	tɛ̯ m ˌkɛ·z ˈbrɪdʒ	47°10'32"	52°51'10"	1N2-50
Tom Ryan's Point	ˌtom ˈrienz ˌpient	ˌtɛ̯ m ˈre̯ɪnz ˌpe̯·ɪnt	47°10'39"	52°50'35"	1N2-39
Tom Ryan's Point	ˌtom rienz ˈpuInt	ˌta̯ m reɪnz ˈpʌ·ɪnt	47°10'43"	52°50'32"	1N2-42
Tommy McDonald's Garden (meadow)	ˌtomI mIkˌdaInz ˈgardN	ˌtɛ̯mɪ mɪkˌdæᵈl̩nz ˈgɛ̯rdn̩	47°10'49"	52°50'52"	1N2-32
Tommy's Height (hill)	ˌtomIz ˈhiet	ˌtɛ̯mɪz̯ ˈhɛɪt	47°10'47"	52°51'00"	1N2-45
Top Meadow	ˈtop ˌmedA	ˈta̯ p ˌmɛɾə	47°10'38"	52°52'46"	1N2-53
Tors Cove	ˈtoors ˌkoeb	ˈtʊrs ˌkɵb	47°12'45"	52°50'46"	1N2-56c
Tories House (woods)	ˌtoerees ˈhows	ˌtɔ̯riṣ ˈhɵʉs	47°10'32"	52°50'32"	1N2-48
Traceys Cove	ˈtraiseez ˌkoev	ˈtreɪsiz̯ ˌkoʉv̯	47°10'13"	52°51'09"	1N2-136
Traceys Cove	ˈtraisIs ˌkoef	ˈtre̯·sɪ̯s ˌkɵf	47°10'13"	52°51'02"	1N2-57
Traceys Pinch (hill)	ˌtraisIs ˈpinch	ˌtreɪsɪ̯s ˈpɪ̯ ntʃ	47°10'26"	52°51'19"	1N2-53a

TOPONYM	ABC	IPA	LAT.	LONG.	NTS/DS

Turn of the Road (road)	ˌtRn dA ˈroed	ˌtɪn· də ˈroṷd	47°10'53"	52°50'48"	1N2-19b
Turn of the Road (road)	ˌtRn dA ˈroed	ˌtɪn də ˈroṷd	47°10'50"	52°50'48"	1N2-32
Twin Hills	ˌtwin ˈhilz	ˌtwɪn ˈhɪ̧lz	47°12'38"	52°51'08"	1N2-17
Uncle Mickey's Meadow	ungkA[l] ˈmikɪs ˌmedoe	ʌŋkə ˈmɪkɪs ˌmɛdəṷ	47°11'33"	52°50'43"	1N2-11
White Rock	ˌwiet ˈrok	ˌwe̬ɪt ˈre̬ k	47°10'57"	52°51'05"	1N2-46
Will's Turn (road)	ˌwilz ˈtum	ˌwɪl̥z ˈtʌ̧rn	47°10'55"	52°50'45"	1N2-30
Will's Turn (road)	ˌwils ˈtRn	ˌwɪl̥s ˈtɪn	47°10'55"	52°50'45"	1N2-22

7. CONLCUSION

This focused study very much amplifies the treatment of Bauline area names scattered in the authoritative monograph of E.R. Seary, *Place Names of the Avalon Peninsula of Newfoundland*, the only other similar study of Avalon place names. The objective in this study was to collect from reliable, long-time inhabitants, in their actual pronunciations, as many of the existing toponyms as possible, not merely those of the major coves, islands, hills and other natural features but those referring to any area that has a name which is known generally within the community. The pronunciations display many of the Anglo-Irish features found in everyday Southern Shore English. Most notable to the ear are the palatalized, 'clear' variants of /l/—*Burnt Cove Hills* [ˌbʌ̧rnt koṷv̧ ˈhɪ̧lz], *Long Point Gulsh* [ˌla̧ ŋ ˌpʌ̧ɪnt ˈgʌlʃ]; the monophthongal long mid tense vowels—*St. Josephs* [seɪn ˈdʒoːsɪs], *Sailors' Path* [ˌseˈļɪz̧ ˈpæ̧ t] and the 'dark', retracted, allophones of /r/ (see Wells: 1982, 431-32)—*Burnt Cove Head* [ˌbʌ̧ɪnt koṷf̧ ˈhɪd], *Thunder Gulsh* [ˈtʌndɪ̧ ˌgʌ lʃ]. Other, less apparent, features that also typify speakers of Anglo-Irish origins (Clarke 1990: 108-09; and Wells 1982: 424-25) are the slit fricative variant of /t/, as in *The Height* [də hȩɪt̪], and the retracted, rounded variant of the vowel /ʌ/, as in *Long Pond Muddy Pond* [ˈla̧ŋ ˌpa̧n ˈmɔ̧ɾɪ̧ ˌpa̧n].

One fortuitous result of this collection and those of Placentia Bay and Trinity Bay has been to catch glimpses of a past that are intriguing as well as, at times, puzzling. For example, a small valley on the southern side of Seals Cove is called *The Plantation,* a meadow within the cove is called *The Pound*—both having no meaningful reference for the inhabitants today—recall, perhaps, periods in the community's history that have faded

from the memories of even the oldest residents.[10] The specific *Lienix* (contrived spelling) in [ˌlɛɪnɪks ˈhɪl] and [ˌlɛɪnɪks ˈpʌɪnt] is mystifying; no plausible etymological explanation has been found. Maintaining an intimacy between past and present, names of earlier residents live on in a number of toponyms that are seldom included in a gazetteer or found on a map. The informants could not, with certainty, tell the interviewer who Morris was in *Morris's Garden*, and Aunt Fannie and Handrigan in *Aunt Fannie's River Garden* and *Handrigan's Garden* are both long dead. Phil Harfell of *Phil Harfell's Place*, they report, is 150 years dead. *McNamara's Hole* (a cove) commemorates, according to oral tradition, the desertion some time in the distant past of a seaman from an overseas ship, and *Sailors' Path* the escape of sailors from the wreck of a ship called the *Iva Dean* in the early 1900s. Seals Cove (the *Gazetteer of Canada* records *Seal Cove* without an *s*) is called 'Soils Cove' [ˈsɐ ɪls ˌkoʊf][11] by one of the informants, thus corroborating the form given for 1836 in *Place Names of the Avalon Peninsula of Newfoundland* (Seary 107, 281). Occasionally when an established spelling does not clearly indicate the customary pronunciation, Seary provides some indication of a plausible form. He gives [bɔːˈliːn] (175) as the pronunciation of Bauline. As the ten local pronunciations given above attest, the vowel of the first syllable is low central, and usually fronted rather than low or mid back and is not sufficiently long to warrant a length marker. Seary's reported pronunciation, now widely distributed in a highly respected publication, would seem strange to the local residents.

Clearly, many of the 234 toponyms in the Bauline East collection, and many of those in the Placentia Bay and Trinity collections, would not usually be recorded in gazetteers or on provincial maps. However, these, as certainly as those selected by the map makers, are part of the community, provincial and national heritage and if unrecorded are most easily lost. The local pronunciations of all place names are an important part of the Newfoundland oral tradition and can reflect the ancestral origins of the users as well as provide insight into their culture and history. The linguistic information supplements the geographer's toponymic record, yielding a rich body of data on the speech community. The availability of a dictionary of Newfoundland place names, providing information such as that described above, will be, we think, a valuable asset for researchers.

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10 See the obsolescent meanings of these historical terms in the *Dictionary of Newfoundland English*.

11 *Soils* is a variant of *swiles*, a term meaning 'seals' in Newfoundland.

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