Book Reviews

Connecticut Onomastic Review (Number 2, 1981). Ed., Arthur and Gina Berliner. Saranac Lake, New York 12983: North Country Community College Press, 1982. Pp. iv + 78. Paper. No price listed.

Six, regional we may say, onomastic symposia currently meet annually in the U.S. Listed more or less chronologically, they are Wallace McMullen's Names Institute at Fairleigh Dickinson University in New Jersey; Fred Tarpley's South Central Names Institute at East Texas State University; the Berliners' and Reilein's Connecticut Symposium at Eastern Connecticut State College; Grace Alvarez-Altman's Literary Onomastics Conference at SUNY, Brockport; Murray Heller's Northeast Regional Names Institute at North Country Community College; and our own North Central Names Institute at Waubonsee Community College. A seventh, no longer currently meeting, was Marvin Carmony and Ron Baker's Indiana Names Conferences of the early 1970's. All six of the extant symposia are publishing in various forms and at various times. The *Connecticut Onomastic Review,* Number 2, is one of those six publications.

The *Connecticut Onomastic Review,* Number 2, (COR 2) contains eleven papers, only some of which we comment upon. For the veterans in American Name Society (ANS) there is an enjoyable, nostalgic article, "On Looking Back," by one of the 1951 founders of the ANS, Margaret M. Bryant. For new members of the ANS the article is a valuable history lesson of our ANS roots and pioneers, of our early successes and sad losses.

Allen Walker Read in his "What Connecticut People Can Call Themselves" brings us his usual high erudition, wide-ranging knowledge, and sense of humor. We learn, for instance, that a 1655 map by Van der Donck spelled the state's name as "Connectikook" which led Professor Read to coin the jocular form "Connectikooks." However, probably the most widespread name for the people of the state is "Nutmeggers," derived from their state epithet "The Nutmeg State."

Norman D. Stevens' paper on the names given to pet dogs in Windham, Connecticut, for the period 1878 to 1882, reveals that the "most popular names, in order," were Jack, Prince, Major, Rover, Spot, Bruno, Ned, Skip, and Watch. "Fido" (from Fidelity) did not occur once. Although Stevens acknowledges that his is "not a major topic of social significance," he does argue that by comparing the names we give our pet dogs we "could shed interesting light" on the practices. We believe Stevens undersells his thesis. For, as Ralph Slovenko of Wayne State University has pointed out in his "Anthropomorphizing Pets: People – Names Pets" (in press), the names we give our pets indeed tell us a great deal about what is in our minds: how we perceive the often intimate objects of our love. Moreover, there is the possibility that regional comparisons might reveal intersting dialectal differences. If Timothy Frazer can adduce dialectal differences in the names given to infant children in 19th century Illinois, why not pets' names? Perhaps a typology of pet names should be developed further? "Watch" appears to be functional (the watchdog); "Jack" appears to be anthropomorphic. "Rover" and "Spot" may be descriptive. Is "Prince" inspirational or metaphoric?

In "Consumer Appeal in Trade Names," Modine G. Schramm cites evidence of the various poetic devices used by "name-maker artists" when creating trade names. And Robert A. Fowkes, in his "From Aberration to Appelation," traces various names created from "aberrations' or mistakes.

Five excellent toponymic papers are included: Leonard R. N. Ashley's "Cornish Place-Name Problems and Connecticut Parallels," Walter P. Bowman's "Names Recently Created for English and Welsh Counties," Dean A. Reilein's "Sources of Connecticut School Names and Nicknames," Jeanne K. Debell's "Somers' Soldiers Were Not Summer Soldiers," and Arthur Berliner's "The True Story Behind the Real Name of Lake Webster," in which Mr. Berliner debunks the mythical lake name of "Chaubunaguaggamaugg." Berliner carefully points out, "No matter how you spell it, be ready to be 'corrected.' " We await your corrections.

This well-edited volume accurately reflects the state of our onomastic science – and art. There is the variety, the light brush of humor, and a sense of the irony in any human activity including name-giving. As the psychiatrist Thomas Szasz wrote, "Life is not a bed of roses, but a bed of ironies." Further, COR 2 reflects the problems, "the usual delays and uncertainties," all directors of regional symposia face. In their Preface, the Berliners express their gratitude to various people, but they conclude by thanking "several anonymous patrons, for 'seed money.' " We suspect Arthur and Gina Berliner and Dean and Bonnie Reilein were only being modest in leaving the "patrons" unnamed. All directors and editors of regional symposia face the same three problems: lack of money, time, and people's interest.

The editors of COR 2, the Berliners, and the directors of the symposium, the Reileins, have overcome these problems. The readers of this review can ease the problems, at the very least, merely by their attendance at the regional symposia. Such action, like COR 2, will strengthen our American Name Society.

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African Names: People and Places. Written and compiled by Louise Crane and edited by Jane Ellen Mohraz. African Outreach Series, No. 1. Urbana, Illinois: African Studies Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1982. 105 pp. Price unknown. Paper.

This is one of a series of classroom-tested teaching manuals prepared by the African Studies Program of the University of Illinois for use by schools and community groups. Each volume in the series contains background information on some aspect of African culture for the teacher with little knowledge of the subject and suggested classroom activities already successfully tested on several levels. The information comes from interviews with African students and faculty at the University and the several publications listed at the end of the volume.

This particular volume reflects the developing interest in African names occasioned by

the success of Alex Haley's *Roots* and should be especially attractive to black Americans seeking their own African origins. But while the book's concern is primarily with African names and naming patterns, it makes a broader appeal to all persons curious about the meaning and derivation of their personal and place names and of names and naming in general. Since we Americans tend to take our names too much for granted, the authors point out, we "deny ourselves and our children the pride of identity, sense of history, and links to a larger world that they (our names) could reveal."

One point clearly emerging from the volume is that names are far more significant to Africans as a means of identifying persons, groups, and places than they are to western peoples, and are of far greater use in interpreting "character, behavior, and achievements." It is evident that from a study of African names we can more directly learn about the African people – their culture and history – than we can about western peoples by similar analyses of their names. African personal names can reveal the time of the bearer's birth, his kinship connections, occupation, historic events in his locality, religious values and practices, or personal and social aspirations, for these are the sources of most African personal names. Also, in contrast to the far greater stability in names among western peoples is the capacity of African names to reflect the changes in character and circumstance of the bearers.

To facilitate our understanding of African names, this book specifically presents classifications of personal and place names and naming practices and the factors that influence name selection; and, to reveal "similarities and differences in naming patterns," illustrates these with examples from several African cultural groups. While "a continent of 55 countries with so many diverse societies and histories" and over 1000 languages can undoubtedly frustrate efforts to find common patterns in personal and place name selection, application, and change, the authors feel they have found a sufficient number to make some continent-wide generalizations.

The book also considers such topics as naming ceremonies in selected cultures, foreign influences on personal and place naming, and recent efforts to restore African names. A fairly generalized pronunciation guide, brief accounts of the origins of the names of African countries, and selected case studies of personal naming in Ghana, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone and place names in Nigeria and Zaire are featured, and brief biographical notes on some internationally renowned Africans, lists of the first heads of state and government, and the pre-independence names, capitals present heads of government, and the official languages of each country are included in an appendix.

Robert M. Rennick

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Word Index to Poe's Fiction. By Burton R. Pollin. New York: Gordian Press, 1982. $25.

Serious students of Poe's fiction will find this index an indispensable scholarly reference work. As no other exists, every college library should seize the opportunity to acquire this low-priced, high-quality publication. It offers an exhaustive list of 28,000

words drawn from the tales and sketches in the Mabbott-edited Harvard University Press edition and from the volume of *Imaginary Voyages* in the Pollin-edited G. K. Hall edition (1981). All frequency and page-line locations are given for words with a frequency count through 50. Higher frequency words (up to 336 frequencies) and their locations will be made available at selected large libraries. Each of the 489 pages, 8 x 10 inches, consists of two columns, 65 lines. Supplements include a list of hyphenated words. In his introduction, Professor Pollin describes the technical construction and the uses of the index.

Eric W. Carlson

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Slavic Toponymic Atlas of the United States, Volume I: Ukrainian. By Stephen F. Holutiak-Hallick, Jr. New York: Slavic Onomastic Research Group. 1982. Pp. 145; maps, illustrations.

The book under review is a welcome continuation of toponymic research of transplaced/transferred geographical names in North America initiated by the present writer in 1947 by his modest article "Peremishcheni nazvy" (Displaced place names), published in the Ukrainian monthly *Pu-hu,* No. 31, p. 12, and continued later exclusively in the field of Canadian Slavic toponymy (cf. his *Scripta manent* 1, Winnipeg-Ottawa 1975, passim). Holutiak-Hallick, Jr. started a bold project to supplement G. R. Stewart's *Names on the Land* (Boston 1958) by Slavic toponyms in the US presenting in the first volume of his *Atlas* the Ukrainian names of cities, villages, hamlets, post offices (pp. 5–37), public parks and squares, (pp. 39–52), bridges (pp. 55–57), streets (pp. 59–111), names in "private domain" (i.e. Church places, associations' camps, squares, etc., pp. 113–126). A "Postscript" (pp. 127–132) and "Bibliography" (pp. 133–145) conclude the book.

The first striking methodological feature of Holutiak-Hallick's study is his adequate and conscientiously gathered documentation for each toponym under discussion. Besides printed literature, he perused archival sources, written records, oral traditions, interviews, letters, and maps. Personally he visited many places and made first-hand photographs of places, identifying signs, street and place markers, etc., including them in the main body of his text. The value of such documentation is *non plus ultra* and might well serve for other researchers as a good example.

Technically the author is generous in using space for the respective bibliography of sources after each name. Perhaps the repetition of the term "source" before each consecutive bibliographical item might have been omitted, or cumulated under one heading: "sources," but this is a minor stylistic deficiency, which in no way diminishes the scholarly value of the presented explanations and etymologies of names under discussion.

There is no doubt that Holutiak-Hallick, Jr. wanted to exhaust the whole toponymic material of Ukrainian provenance in the US. In 99% he was successful in this respect.

Yet, some names escaped his attention, e.g. *Lisianski Island* in the Hawaiian archipelago, *Khromchenko* in Alaska, and others.

Some errors in spelling of Ukrainian names could have been avoided, e.g. Kalenyk Lysiuk (for misspelled: "Kalyna Lesiuk"), p. 17; Cherche (for: "Chercha"), pp. 98, 115; Zaporozhian (for "Zaporzhian"), p. 117, etc. All such shortcomings aside, Holutiak-Hallick's publication stands as a unique, remarkable achievement. One could only wish that the following volumes appear in due time.

J. B. Rudnyćkyj

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The Maps of Canada: A Guide to Official Canadian Maps, Charts, Atlases and Gazetteers. By Nicholson, N. L. and L. M. Sebert. Hamden, CT, Archon Books, The Shoe String Press, Inc., 1981. 251 pp. $37 Canadian.

The history of official mapping in Canada has always been shrouded in mystery. Therefore, for those with a love for Canadian maps and mapping in general, this new book will be a welcome addition to their geographical collection. Decisions on mapping at various scales and the various civil and military agencies that undertook the mapping make fascinating reading.

One disappointment in the book is the almost total lack of reference to the people involved in both the decision making and in the actual cartography and map production. It is also surprising to find no color reproductions, although this would have likely put the cost of the book beyond the pocket of the private collector.

The authors have a chapter on geographical names, gazetteers and the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. Details about the gazetteers appear to have been written in early 1979, so that nothing is mentioned about the significant advances made in 1980 by producing the *Gazetteer of Canada* through automation and laser printing. There are a number of errors of fact and interpretation, most of which had been corrected prior to the publication date.

It may be wondered why a reference in a book on Canadian maps had to be made to Georgia's *Okefenokee Swamp,* but the authors had occasion to do so, and unfortunately spelled it *Okeefinokee Swamp*.

The book cannot be commended as a reliable source, as of the date of publication (1981), of information on Canada's geographical names, on how decisions are made on names in Canada and on the various federal and provincial gazetteers.

Alan Rayburn

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Portland Names and Neighborhoods: Their Historic Origins. By Eugene E. Snyder. Portland, Oregon: Binford and Mort, 2536 S.E. Eleventh, 97202, 1979. Pp. 256. Maps, illustrations. $12.50 plus $1.00 for mailing.

The third book that Portland economic historian Eugene E. Snyder chose to write about his home city concerns Portland's place-names. This well-produced volume is 22 cm x 15 cm with a sturdy rain-resistant plasticized hard cover binding. Before listing street name histories A to Z, the author devotes four chapters to more general topics. First, he explains styles in street naming, citing Philadelphia, Boston, and New York. The chapter on plats and the growth of Portland from 16 acres to 64,000 acres in size reveals his methodology of obtaining data from original surveyor's maps. He also used city directories, newspaper files, public library files, historical society files, and the U.S. Census. Snyder discusses noteworthy neighborhoods and the systematic renamings that occurred in the city after the consolidation of 1891 when about 150 street names were changed. After the main A to Z listing of 950 names there are short sections on school names, park names, sources, and an index.

The style of this book is popular, yet authoritative. Obviously the author is steeped in Portland history. Especially welcome are the occasional reproductions of drawings, advertisements, and legible neighborhood maps obtained from the city planning bureau. In the preface Snyder states that this complete exposition of Portland names is the first such compilation for any city. This claim may be disputed, but there is no question that Mr. Snyder has produced an excellent volume that can serve as an example to others.

William G. Loy

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In Search of Your British & Irish Roots. By Angus Baxter, New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1982. Pp. xiv, 304. $15.00.

William Morrow has now published in the United States a "complete guide to tracing your English, Welsh, Scottish, & Irish ancestors" first published by Macmillan in Canada. *In Search of Your British & Irish Roots* is the work of Angus Baxter, a Canadian who has had 30 years' experience as a genealogist and has been able to trace his forebears back to twelfth-century England. A guide for the rank beginner, it distills all this experience into a helpful step-by-step handbook which commences with "starting the family tree" with one's self and researching, first on this side of The Atlantic and possibly later on the other, British and Irish ancestors.

Baxter disarmingly concedes that "ancestor-hunting is an addiction, like drinking or drug taking" but argues that "it does you no harm and costs far less money" than the other vices mentioned. Readers of *Names* will be primarily interested in what, in passing, Baxter has to say about the names of the ancestors so entertainingly and sometimes elaborately discovered.

In Search of Your British & Irish Roots is not directed to the onomastician but to the genealogist, whom it instructs on obtaining information locally and by letters of inquiry as well as in research libraries and public archives. It discusses tapping the resources of relatives at home and abroad and contacting local and historical societies' secretaries, and so on. It tells how researchers can make full use of vast collections, public and private, including (for example) those of churches such as The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and The Society of Friends. Onomasticians also, however, ought to be aware that much information on names has been collected by the Mormons and the Quakers, as well as of the systems of The Public Record Office in London and The British Library (still called by many The British Museum).

Only the genealogist may be intrigued by the "peculiar" jurisdictions of wills in Britain – expectable where cement is sold by the yard and rope by the pound and the public schools are, of course, private – but anyone interested in names research may find some usefulness in complete and accurate information about such abstruse subjects as Welsh pedigrees and Irish descents, census records, where local church records are housed – occasionally even in local churches – and related matters. They may not find much occasion to apply the knowledge that 31 July 1714 was 12 Anne and 1 August of that year in the regnal year 1 George I, but names scholars will find here, though collected for the use of pedigree-makers, sources of names they may hardly have expected.

The publisher claims in the jacket blurb that "information Baxter offers has never before been collected in one volume," and this is true, not only because the book takes into account the recent, much publicized but still generally misunderstood, shifting of administrative boundaries in Britain, but combines the virtues of general guides such as *Anthony Camp's Tracing Your Ancestors* (1971) and W. Marshall's *The Genealogist's Guide* (reprinted 1973) and reference books (such as the *National Index of Parish Registers* of the United Kingdom) and specialized studies from Breffney's *Bibliography of Irish Family History* to Rottenberg's *Finding Our [Jewish] Fathers. In Search of Your British & Irish Roots* especially brings together conveniently material reprinted by The Genealogical Publishing Company (111 Water Street, Baltimore) such as Bardsley's *English Ancestral Names,* Sabine Baring-Gould's *Family Names,* Hamilton-Edwards' *In Search of Scottish Ancestry,* Stuart's *Scottish Family History,* Matheson's *Surnames in Ireland,* and Clare's *Irish Wills*. Baxter's bibliography leaves much to be desired: it is too brief at only four pages, too spotty, lacks original dates of publication (useful with reprints) and occasionally publishers' names, etc. The index is also perfunctory: another four pages. But the book on the whole is readable and reliable and encourages and enlightens the amateur while it will certainly offer expert advice of great use even to the expert.

In passing it touches, as I have said, on matters of interest to the student of names. For instance, Baxter's surname has appeared down the centuries as *Baecestre* ("a Saxon word and means Baker"), *Bacaster, Bakaster, Bakster, Backster, Bagster,* which may underline for us the fact, sometimes forgotten by us, that surnames change their form over the years. We realize this more often with place names than with personal names but in both cases the same factors are at work. At the same time Baxter makes some statements which the names expert may find inadequate or inaccurate:

> All surnames are either geographical (Wood, Hill, Field), occupational (Smith, Glover, Baker), familial (Williamson, Johnson, Peterson), or caused by strange or memorable birth circumstances (Flood, Storm, Tempest).

This hardly serves to explain the existence of all surnames – in the week that I write this review I have been busy on other publishing projects with people surnamed *Sea*grave and *Arm*strong – and Baxter's generalization would seem to ignore these surnames I draw from his brief bibliography: *Adam, Black, Whyte, Crisp, Goodbody, Woulfe, Payne, Roth.*

Still, Baxter may interest the student of personal names with the "naming patterns . . . (1700–1875)" he discovered:

> The first son was named after the father's father,
> the second son after the mother's father,
> the third son after the father,
> the fourth son after the father's eldest brother,
> the first daughter after the mother's mother
> the second daughter after the father's mother,
> the third daughter after the mother,
> the fourth daughter after the mother's eldest sister
> There were exceptions to the pattern when the naming
> system produced a duplication of names. In that case, the
> name was taken from the next on the list. . . . Another
> break in the pattern could be caused by death. . . . I have known
> cases where five sons in succession were named John
> because each one [of the first four] died in turn.

What onomastician will now establish where and why the more modern habit (at one time in America approaching 4% of all forenames of males) of naming the *first* son for the father (if one is to be named for the father at all) got started? Presumably the expectation of having fewer children combined with anything from tradition to vanity to produce the *juniors*. And why are *Junior* and even *III* and such numbering seen in the US while in the UK, where some children are in fact named after their fathers and mothers, this is practically unheard of. ("The Younger" is used only with important historical characters, such as the William Pitts.) And, while we are at it, why does one never see (say) *Anne Rogers II* or *Mary Smith III* while *W. F. Brown III* and *W. W. Wentworth IV* do occur? There is not even an equivalent for *junior* for girls named for their mother, which surely tells us something. Today psychiatrists and social workers both discourage naming children after other children who have died.

There are many more little bits of name information in *In Search of Your British & Irish Roots*. Did you know that members of Scottish clans took their leader's surname whether they were related to him by blood or not? Did you know that Powys (including most of Brecon and what used to be called Montgomery and Radnor in Wales) has no county record office? Did you know that the Irish used to be taxed for each hearth in their homes and that there are Hearth Money records full of old names? Did you know that compulsory registration of births and deaths in The Isle of Man started in 1878? Did you know that the Bishop of Winchester "in the Balliwick of Guernsey" has for that Channel Island the only ecclesiastical court (Court of the Commisary) with jurisdiction in Britain over the probating of wills and the administration of estates? Did you know that, as Edmund Burke said, "People will not look forward to posterity, who never looked backward to their ancestors" – and that we as onomasticians will look backward if we do not recognize the fact that genealogists can lead us to many sources of names we have too long ignored?

In Search of Your British & Irish Roots is not a book on onomastics *per se* but has much incidental information to offer to students of names. Most especially, perhaps, it stresses

the fact that the study of personal names based upon such incomplete and unreliable sources as the telephone book and the birth announcements in the newspaper is unscientific and unnecessarily unsatisfactory. Genealogists can lead us to archives we ought to be using instead of trying to write the history of *American Given Names* with too heavy a reliance on a few lists of Ivy-League graduates and similar material, or the history of American surnames from the vast but all-recent records of Social Security.

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Family Names: How Our Surnames Came to America. By J. M. Hook. New York, NY 10022: Macmillan Publishing Co., 833 Third Avenue, 1982. Pp. 388. $16.95.

What George R. Stewart did for American placenames in his *Names on the Land* (1945, 1958), J. N. Hook has now done for American surnames. A comparison of the formats of the two books shows a remarkable resemblance: chapter headings in the same shapes, short chapters, and sweeping scope and style that take on a narrative movement all its own. The comparison goes beyond the physical appearance. Stewart wrote a history of the United States through its placenames, and now Hook has done the same with surnames. In both cases, names take the place of historical dates, events, demographic changes, and political shifts. Since humans are catalysts for all these, then naturally the names that humans bestow and own can, without the advent of too much skewed logic, serve as reflectors of whatever history humans create.

Other texts served as background and source material for Hook, notably *American Surnames* (1969) and *New Dictionary of American Family Names* (1973), both cited as "Major Sources," and *Treasury of Name Lore* (1967), not cited, all written by Elsdon C. Smith. Comparable texts that probably in one way or another contributed to the onomastic component are P. H. Reaney's *The Origin of English Surnames,* Cecil Henry L'Estrange Ewen's *A Guide to the Origin of British Surnames,* cited, and others listed in Smith's bibliography in *American Surnames.* These, however, merely furnish underpinning, for Hook ranges far into the cultural history of the United States by searching into histories and accounts of immigrant groups – I hesitate to write "ethnic," for all were that – that have arrived and established themselves. Here, Hook discloses a latitude of scholarship expected from him. Many members of the American Name Society are familiar with his significant role in the teaching of English and his serving in major offices of the National Council of Teachers of English and his directing several federal projects designed to improve teaching. He is the author or co-author of more than twenty books, including *The Teaching of High School English, History of the English Language,* and the critically acclaimed *The Grand Panjandrum,* which if American Name Society members do not own should. Besides all the scholarship and authorship, he is an excellent teacher and a gentleman to work with in committees. All this is in order to understand somewhat the

background of the one person, I sincerely believe, who could have researched and written this account and have done it seemingly so effortlessly.

With that out of the way, I turn to the first chapter, "In Love with a Million Names," a kind of paean to the variety of surnames found in the United States. Encountering 141 different surnames on one page of the Chicago Telephone Directory, Hook wonders, "What accidents, what developments across the seas, what dreams brought Haralenne Basaravaj and John Base or their ancestors from somewhere else to the same column of my Chicago telephone book with only a few people like Paul Basbagill, Michael Basch, Mary Baschieri, and Edward Baschleben separating them?" The pages following contain an attempt to answer the question.

"The Beginnings of Our Rivers of Names" is dated from 1607 and includes the Colonial Period and the New Nation to 1790, the date of the first American census, of which the white population was totaled as 3,172,444, with 70 percent British (English, Scottish, Welsh, and Irish). It could then truly be called a WASP nation. This is the weakest chapter in the text, but even here a mass of details about the first census is provided, including the conclusion that, according to Dr. Howard Barker who made a surname analysis of the census, "over half of the present population of the United States" now carry surnames listed in it. Hook lists some of the more unusual or amusing names that occur, such as Soup, Gravy, Pancake, Blackhead, Maggot, Clapsaddle, Sydebottom, and Toadvine, but because of their ludicrous connotations most of these have disappeared.

The flood of names (and persons) began with the expansion of industry in the United States. That the immigrants from Eastern and Southern Europe, who came in very large numbers, were at first usually treated in a manner hardly worthy of slaves has been forgotten now that the descendants have been forcibly assimilated through a common language into the material culture of the United States. Many lost their names when they went through Ellis Island on their way to the land of liberty. Lingual remnants of early treatment and rejection of their names (many ending in *-vich, -ic, -czak, -wicz,* or *-ski,* strange looking to those who had come only a few decades earlier) exist in such opprobrious nicknames as *cheskey, bohunk, hunky, dago, wop, guinea, kike, sheenie, yid, polack, frog,* or *herring choker. Polack,* for instance, which means "man" in Polish and has no other connotations, still riles those in the United States of Polish descent to the point of violence if the term is used in their presence. Hook notes that generations change, and the descendant of Kazmierski may have become Casper or Cash and is "paying off his mortgage and his car like everybody else" and is calling the recent arrivals "gooks," "slant-eyes," and "greasers."

Superbly selected details by Hook recount accomplishments of persons from each immigrant group, not forgetting the early ones who seem to have been around forever. Most of the presidents have "Anglo-Saxon names," but the pattern has changed during the twentieth century. The only one to break the fraternity of "Saxons" in the nineteenth century was Van Buren. In the twentieth, the Roosevelts were Dutch; Hoover and Eisenhower were of German-Swiss and German heritage, respectively; while Kennedy and Reagan have Irish ancestry. A sampling of historical and cultural persons who contributed to something or other in the United States can include, among a few million others, John Augustus Sutter (Swiss), Adolphus Busch (German brewer and baseball team owner), Stanley Frank Musial (Pole, baseball player), Alfred Korzybski (Pole, semanticist), Edward Sapir (German, anthropologist-linguist), Michael De Bakey (Arab, open-heart surgeon), Golda Meir (Russian Jew, Prime Minister of Israel), David Lilien-

thal (Hungarian, chairman of Tennessee Valley Authority and later the Atomic Energy Commission), Fiorello La Guardia (Italian, mayor of New York), John Updike (Dutch, novelist), and the litany could go on and on.

The penultimate chapter, "Names Don't Stay the Same," is a discussion of name changes and the reasons for them. Others, Elsdon Smith, Robert Rennick, and Ernest Maas, in particular, have provided reasons for such changes. Hook covers much the same area but with emphasis on changes among all ethnic groups, not any one group. Many early English names had connotations that did not fit society's decorum: Hogg (occasionally still found), Diet, Pill, Bowels, Skunk, and similar ones have been changed "silently." English hyphenated names do not occur often, either. Some English names have been shortened, such as Callowhill becoming Carroll, but most of the English (and British) names have been changed only in minor spellings. Not so with other European names, which have undergone radical changes, too often by bureaucrats and petty clerks. Since most of the immigrants were not educated and did not write, the changes were made without their permission.

Some names were changed to fit the English writing system or to help the immigrant fit into the receiving culture: Braun to Brown; Perronoski to Perry; Fuchs to Fox; Jung to Young; Adamontides to Adams. In all early cases, diacritical marks were dropped, since English writers disregard them. Only a person of some stature could manage to force the marks to be retained, as Professor J. B. Rudnyćkyj has been able to do, although, being Canadian, he has not been forced to contend with printers in the United States. The Canadians are a bit more understanding, no doubt because diacritical marks appear in French-Canadian writing and publications.

The last chapter, "Melting Pot, Salad Bowl, or Compartments?" is a critique of all three metaphors, each unsatisfactory to account for what is taking place in the coming together of so many ethnic groups in the United States. Hook claims that our "one-nation-from-many, our *unum,*" has worked because the following conditions have been maintained and must continue to be maintained:

1. A common language (English).
2. Education.
3. The work ethic.
4. Respect for one's own heritage.
5. Acceptance.

Each has come under attack or has been ignored in recent years. The educational system, while a good one but definitely not outstanding when compared with other "favored" nations, has continuously been vilified and attacked by both citizens (because of taxes) and politicians (for whatever reasons, probably a hatred for and fear of teachers). The work ethic has undergone a change, especially in face of technology, where the uninitiated simply cannot work. When no jobs exist, the work ethic is hardly a viable concept. Respect for heritage became obsolete when children of immigrants began to attend grade school and received taunts for being different. Shedding a foreign language has become so ferociously necessary that now the study of foreign languages is a laughable matter in too many schools. In fact, such study is usually the first to be dropped when budgetary reductions are required. Acceptance has too often meant accepted as a victim for violence by a vigilante group clearing out "foreigners."

The "common language," meaning English, recently has been the object of concern, with some justification if we are to say that education is one of the conditions contributing to citizenship. With political and voting power accruing to some groups, it is not

impossible to foresee in the not too distant future a demand that another language than English be made official through legislation. Perhaps the pertinent question is one that I have asked before, "Would the Constitution be any less effective as a contract between the people and their government if it were written in French or Spanish?" Hook faces some of these conditions forcefully and on the whole pleads for the status quo, but with cautionary remarks.

Hook does not discuss names belonging to the Amerindians, but that is not his purpose here. Other than that and some minor quibbles, some of which I have noted above, mostly personal differences, I believe that this account of our surnames will become a classic in onomastics, one that will serve also as a stimulation for more specific studies, needed for recent ethnic groups that have arrived in the United States. For this study, J. N. Hook deserves the thanks of all members of the American Name Society and others who try to understand the history and culture of this country.

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Topothesia – Essays presented to T. S. Ó Máille. Edited by B. S. MacAodha. Galway: Department of Geography, University College Galway, 1982. Pp. xxi, 179. Figs. 8.

Collections of essays published in honor of distinguished scholars are unpredictable. Many of them turn out to be uneven in the quality of the contributions they contain, and eclectic and mixed, if not downright incompatible, in the topics covered. The volume of essays under review is a welcome exception insofar as, in keeping with the honoree's academic interests and in the spirit of the title, they are all toponymically or at least topographically oriented and were written by special invitation only. The editor, Professor of Geography at University College Galway, has chosen and edited them with loving care.

What is particularly pleasing is the internationality of the scope of the volume whose seventeen authors come from Ireland, the Netherlands, Germany, France, the Faroes, Finland, Italy, Canada and the U.S.A., witnessing to Professor Ó Máille's status in the profession. The range of subjects is not less impressive: Pierre Flatrés, in the opening essay entitled "Geómorphologie et linguistique: l'expression du relief du sol en langue bretonne," sets the tone by dealing with terms referring to hills and dales in the Breton vocabulary of Armorica; D. Marentette, C. Patton and E. Price (all of the University of Oregon at Eugene) present "A Bedlam of Topologues: Place Names Transformed," i.e., a discussion of "place names which have lost their status as proper nouns with the passage of time and have become common nouns, adjectives and verbs" (*tweed, balaclava, cognac, donnybrook, hackney,* etc.); Meredith F. Burrill has a fine piece on "Differing Perceptions of Landscape Elements"; Ian Matley adds a comparative note to a similar problem in his essay on "Perceptions of Mountain Environments as Reflected in Names of Landforms in the Scottish Highlands, Norway and Romania"; Aino Naert bases a discussion of "The Use of Field and Farm Nomenclature in the Demographic History of Language Contact Zones" on Swedish and Finnish material in the southwestern Finnish archipelago; Deirdre Ui Fhlannagáin offers an extensive and well-documented investigation of the name Belfast and associated place names in "Béal Feirste

agus Áitainmneacha Laistigh''; Henri Wagner contributes a detailed examination of ''The Name *Eithne* and the Background of the Tale *Esnada Tige Buchet*''; W. F. H. Nicolaisen traces the shaping influence of the eminent Irish scholar P. W. Joyce on the development of name studies in Scotland in ''P. W. Joyce and Scotland''; Egon Felder, in an essay entitled ''Nemavia, a Celtic Temenos,'' throws new light on the etymology of the name Rostro Nemaviae in the Itinerarium Antonini; Christian Matras provides an overview of ''Faroese Place-Names,'' with special emphasis on Celtic loan-words connected with corn-drying, dyeing, haymaking, sheep and cattle breeding, and edible seaweed; Dirk P. Blok deals with one of the most characteristic features of the Gallo-Romanic place-nomenclature, the ''Names in *-iacum*''; Domenico Silvestri offers a new view of the ancient toponymy of the Abruzzi, especially in the Adriatic area, in ''La toponomastica antica della regione Abruzzese e le congruenze onomastiche Italo-Balcaniche''; Botolv Helleland supplies ''Evidence of Cultural History in the Place-Names of a Fjord Community in the West of Norway (Eidfjord)''; E. R. Seary provides ''A Short Survey of the Place Names of Newfoundland''; and the editor, Breandán S. Mav Aodha, surveys common characteristics in Spanish place names in ''Gnéithe Coitianta in Áitainmneacha na Spáinne.''

It is not often that a reviewer can list with justified satisfaction such rich and varied fare – thematically, personally, and qualitatively – in a volume of this nature, but this collection of essays is certainly worth having for its own sake and should give the study of names quite a boost among students of linguistic history and cultural geography alike.

It is a cornucopia worthy of the person it honors. Tomás Ó Máille, now retired from the Chair of Modern Irish at University College Galway and entering his eightieth year, has served the discipline of onomastics well, not only in numerous publications spanning almost half a century but also as a member of the Irish Placename Commission and of the Council for Name Studies in Great Britain and Ireland, and, of course, as a participant in many international congresses devoted to the onomastic sciences. Those of us who know him in one or all of these capacities wish him well in his retirement and rejoice with him that his colleagues have honored him so appropriately in this *festschrift*.

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Ivan Lutterer, Milan Majtán, and Rudolf Šrámek: *Zeměpisná jména Československa. Slovník vybraných zeměpisných jmen s výkladem jejich původu a historického vývoje.* (Geographical names of Czechoslovakia. A Dictionary of selected geographical names with an explanation of their origin and historical development.) Praha, Mladá fronta, 1982. 373 pages, price 34 Kčs.

Some 1200 geographical names are discussed in this volume; they are mostly what is called in English ''place names,'' that is, names of inhabited places or oeconyms, with some names of mountains and rivers added. The selection is reasonably made not by some mechanical procedure, say, the number of inhabitants, but by the consideration of the place's importance or interest for the reader. That the number of names selected is too small to satisfy the really curious is clear. The information offered is invariably solid and

reliable: oldest attestations, changes of forms, dialectal and literary variants, etymology; if necessary, changes of names (re-naming). The authors are so reasonably critical and sober in their treatment of etymologies that I do not find occasion for disagreement.

The gazetteer is preceded by a more theoretical treatise that surveys the principles of the choice of place names. It may be of interest to summarize here what the authors see as the main sources of place names: 1) the personal name of the chieftain or the designation of the owner (e.g., the king); 2) the designation of the tribal unit; 3) a feature characteristic for the area (fauna, flora, soil, climate, etc.; communications, bridges, outstanding buildings, etc.); 4) status of the place, occupation of the inhabitants; 5) derisory surnames of the inhabitants; 6) names derived from various events; 7) borrowing from other languages. It would seem that propitious and apotropaic names would deserve to be mentioned; however, they are not well represented among the Czech place names.

If there is a second edition, the authors may find useful the principle that a dictionary should not use explanatory material that itself remains unexplained. E.g., p. 339 we get 15 examples of names with *Vše-* that are supposed to be transparent, because they are not explained, only quoted to illustrate the structure of *Všetaty*. However, if the present reviewer fails to understand 9 of them, they will not be of much use to other readers, either. By the same token, if some of the onomatothetic categories summarized above are accomplained by examples that are both unexplained and derivationally, i.e., semantically opaque (*Ržiště*, p.39), the explanatory power is low.

On the whole, a useful, pleasantly readable and professionally solid book.

L. Zgusta

Gale Research Company Publications

This survey of recent publications by Gale Research Co., Book Tower, Detroit, Michigan 48226, serves as prominent notice of books of interest to readers of Names. Titles and bibliographical information appear below:

Crowley, Ellen T., ed. *Acronyms, Initialisms, & Abbreviations Dictionary, 1983–84*, Eighth Edition, 2 vols. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1982. Pp. 1,701, in 2 parts. $98.00/set.

Herbert, Miranda C., and Barbara McNeil. *Biography and Genealogy Master Index 1981–82 Supplement*. 3 vols. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1982. Pp. 2,052 in 3 vols. $225.00/set.

Kemp, Thomas Jay, compl. and ed. *Connecticut Researcher's Handbook*. Vol. 12 in the Gale Genealogy and Local History Series. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1982. Pp. xx–755. $42.00.

The eighth edition of *Acronyms* contains about 254,000 entries, "and the editors detect no slackening in the pace at which this particularly modern language is growing." Perhaps the ultimate in this frenetic search for the short form will be one sign, a transcendent mark that will stand for all persons, places, things, and non-things, the sign

being capable of reinterpreting and unfolding so that everyone can understand it. In the meantime, time and space savers in the form of initialisms and abbreviations will proliferate with as much certainty as that the sun will rise tomorrow. The use of shorthand has been around probably as long as writing has, so worry is not necessary, despite rumblings and grumblings from the "purists" who would see everything "spelled out" as it should be, apparently, logically, insisting that instead of numbering the grains of sand they must be written out: "one here, two there, three here." We could begin by doing away with numbers, etc., and so forth, Greek letters, chemical notations, traffic signs, all the way to ZZV (Zero-Zero Visibility). Crowley quotes some of the objections to the intensive use of "the number of apparently meaningless letter or syllable combinations" found in print, not only technical journals but daily newspapers. This abbreviomania can be a time consumer instead of saver for the speed reader who may miss the expanded (and correct) version of an initialism and then have to go back and search it out. Such matters little in the long range of the backformation phenomenon.

The listing still is not exhaustive, although all efforts seem to have been made for an all-inclusive listing. I continue to suggest that Freedom Under Clark Kerr needs to be entered as a gloss for its acronym, important as a part of the "free speech" movement in the 1960's. Since the two volumes definitely are not family books, such an entry would be no more than another innocuous entry. Yet, who would want more? Well, completion of an act is an American necessity – "stay the course." Only ends count, not means, except for the losers. Consequently, just about every kind of initialism and abbreviation has found its way into the listing. This edition has kept pace with ET, PTS (Prime Time Sunday), OJ (Simpson), JR (Ewing), BO (Plenty), BH (Bachelor of Hamburgerology), as well as several thousand foreign items. ANS duly appears along with 26 others. Radio and television station call letters, university and college abbreviations, postal abbreviations for states, American Stock Exchange symbols, airport city codes (the scratchings written on baggage tags), Shakespearean works, mnemonic guides, research code symbols of pharmaceutical companies, Roman numerals, and periodical title abbreviations are only a few of the general categories entered. As I have mentioned before, this information is valuable for many purposes, besides being a mere quickie reference work to a frustrated researcher who is trying to find out what SANSAN represents and where it is located.

Another nearly exhaustive listing is the *Biography Index*. With its Supplement, it approaches a complete listing of all biographical information available in print in the United States, with an ample coverage of foreign biographical compilations. The Supplement "contains over 1,000,000 citations," many, of course, keyed to names that appear in the *Master Index* (8 Volumes). The latter are updatings. With the new listings, the Index and Supplement contain approximately 4,000,000 names keyed to biographical sources, which include such standards as *Who's Who* in whatever and wherever, *Biography Index, Contemporary Authors, Congressional Directory, Dictionary of Canadian Biography* and *The New York Times Biographical Service*. Among those not so well known are *Black Mathematicians and Their Works, The Cabinetmakers of the World, Chicano Scholars and Writers, The Encyclopedia of Motorcycling,* and *Michigan Authors*. In all, 140 bibliographical sources were used, with all the names entered in the listings.

An impressive compilation, the Index and Supplement contain minimal information that will enable a researcher to check for any name and be directed to a source where flesh-out information can be found. Sometimes one entry will be keyed to several

sources; for instance, "Anthon, Charles 1797–1867 *CelCen, CyEd, DcBiPP, HarEnUS*" directs the user to four sources, with the abbreviations keyed to an annotated master list found in the front matter. Another of interest to some members (older ones?) is "Ann-Margaret 1941 – *BioIn 6, –7, –9, –10, –11, WhoAm 80, WorA1.*" The format is such that four columns appear on each page, in easy to read on-line listing, and bound in durable, hard covers. The cost may seem prohibitive for small libraries; but if a librarian will consider that the cost is no more than that of 15 copies of SSSS's (Sex, Silk, Swords, and Swash) softcore popular romantic novels, but far more informative (both morally and mentally), then the cost should not be excessively out of line.

The Gale Genealogy and Local History Series contains valuable texts and local information for those involved in the Place-Name Survey of the United States. Several of these have been noticed in *Names,* and now another has appeared, this one a fully comprehensive guide to resources available for Connecticut. Despite the extensive bibliography in the monumental *Connecticut Place Names* (1976) by Arthur H. Hughes and Morse S. Allen, they would have welcomed the massive amount of source materials found by Thomas Jay Kemp, but then they might not have completed their own work, for no doubt this handbook is the best guide ever compiled for one state. Ostensibly directed toward genealogists and local historians, the guide, nevertheless, has indispensable importance for anyone who wishes to undertake a study of placenames (or other kinds of names) in Connecticut and surrounding states.

Arranged in two parts, the first "contains all words about Connecticut of a general nature," with categories grouped strictly according to alphabetical order: Adoption Records, Art and Music, Association, . . ., Witchcraft. The second part "contains all works that specifically pertain to a Connecticut county or town." Each section in Part II begins with cemetery records, covering over 2,000 cemeteries, and includes the name, address and telephone number of every cemetery in the state. One of the most frustrating chores for a placename researcher is to search out the life dates of a person for whom a place is named. Once, in a fit of hysterical exasperation, I offered to pay a person in a distant state to go to her local cemetery and copy the dates from a tombstone. She did; I paid. It may seem to be a small matter, but historical accuracy can pinpoint a settlement date that will have far-reaching implications in other places, too. Whether Connecticut has the fullest collection of such records is not known, but other states that do not could initiate and keep to date these records which have all kinds of importance, even legal ones, as well as for historians and those seekers after ancestral stars.

Details of other records available include those of census records, church records, land records, libraries, genealogical societies, military records, newspapers (a two-volume checklist from 1755-1775), probate records, and school, tax, vital, and voter records. A bibliography of all maps, gazetteers, and related materials lists the work (and articles) by Hughes and Allen, Henry Gannett's *A Geographical Dictionary of Connecticut,* James Hammond Trumbull's *Indian Place Names,* and others, but these are all listed in Hughes and Allen's bibliography. Finally, it should be noted that most of the vital records have been microfilmed by the Genealogical Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints of Salt Lake City, Utah. Overall, this is a model of a handbook.

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Regards sur les noms de lieux. By Jean Poirier. Commission de toponymie Etudes et recherches toponymiques, 3. Québec: Gouvernement du Québec, 1982. Pp. X + 159, maps, key word index. Paperback. No price given.

Jean Poirier, former secretary to the Québec Commission de géographie and a present member of the Commission de toponymie, offers a selection of his articles published originally over the past twenty years in *Revue internationale d'onomastique* (Paris), *Cahiers de géographie de Québec* (Université Laval, Québec), *Onoma* (Louvain), and in other journals. These selections deal with toponymic heterogeneity in one part of the world, Quebec Province which reaches Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait on the north, Labrador on the east, the USA on the south, and the Ottawa River valley on the west or, in another method of measurement, covers an area three times larger than France.

The author aspires to go beyond toponymy, a discipline which he considers restricted to etymology. In its place, he prefers *choronymie,* a word coined in 1966 by two professors of geography at Laval University:

> Professors Henri Dorian and Louis-Edmond Hamelin . . . proposed the term *choronymie*- . . . for the purpose of englobing the vast range of [geography] . . . : names of shops and signs (*apothiconymie*), a place in the road to enormous urban agglomerations (*éconymie*), lines of various levels of communication (*odonymie*), levels of administrative units from community to State agencies (*régionymie*), as well as ranges of geographic units: microforms identified by geomorphology to hugh continental groupings, all types of topographic and hydrographic peculiarities, streams to oceans (*hydronymie, limnonymie, potamonymie, bathynymie*), isolated stones to massive mountains (*oronymie*), even each of the peculiarities of extraterrestial space (*sélénonymie, aéronymie, cosmonymie,* etc.). . . .
>
> *Choronymie* includes also certain administrative or socio-political aspects, such as establishing standards and criteria for the selection of place names. In 1972, the second Conference on the Standardization of Geographic Names held by the United Nations recorded *choronyme* as having a wider application than the word toponym. (Poirier, p. 44. Translation mine.)

The socio-political dynamism of *choronymie* stirs Poirier in chapters about Quebec agencies, first the Commission de géographie and secondly the very recent Commission de toponymie, which make recommendations of place names for use by postal authorities, cartographers, and others.

In 1912, the Government of Quebec established the Commission de géographie which had place names as one of its areas of work. There was perilous confusion in place names in the immense territory of Quebec: autochthonous, French, and English versions of the same name; problems of spelling; constant changes in names; homonymes; places known and important to local inhabitants but officially unknown and unnamed; and hybrids from *amérindien-eurocanadien* [New World Indian-Canadian European]. From all these problems, the simplest to solve was restoration of French names which had been changed by "conquering minorities, [the English, who had] often substituted names of their choice for those in existence when they arrived" (Poirier, p. 57). Quickly the Commission brought back *Cross Point* to *Pointe-à-la-Croix, Ascot-Nord* to *Fleurimont, Nuns' Island* to *Ile des Sœurs, Lachute-Mills* to *Lachute-le-Moulin,* and other English forms to French originals so that errors of "constructions franglaises" were corrected.

Earlier place names had come from indigenous peoples whose nomenclature was accepted with the greatest reservation by the Commission. Only 5% of Quebec place names are from native peoples, often classified by Poirier under a very inclusive term

améridien, the word which fifteenth- and sixteenth-century French people used to lump together all peoples of the New World. (An excellent article dealing with the Amerindians is Cornelius J. Jaenen, "Concepts of America, Amerindians, and Acculturation," in *Papers of the Ninth Algonquian Conference,* ed. William Cowan [Ottawa: Carleton Univ., 1978], pp. 81–95. Some classics not cited by Poirier and rich in aids to place names are: Franz Boas, *The Central Eskimos* [Washington: Sixth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1888]; Franz Boas, *The Eskimo of Baffin Land and Hudson Bay* [New York: American Museum of Natural History, 1901]; and Therkel Machiassen, *Archaeology of the Central Eskimos* [Copenhagen: Nordisk, 1927].)

By 1917, however, the Commission de géographie began to retain officially some native place names. *Matagami* was kept to identify an Abitibi town; *Manikouaganistikou* was found acceptable in the syncope, *Manicougan.* (This shortening recalls the linguistic drift from Latin to French: *Lugdunum* to *Lyon, Nemausus* to *Nimes, Colonia Julia Carcaso* to *Carcassonne.*) Even with this receptivity, only 75 Eskimo names appeared in 1956 on maps prepared by the Quebec Ministère des Terres et Forêts for the vast Hudson Bay and Labrador areas.

Stimulated by the 1967 Conference of the United Nations on the Standardization of Geographic Names, the Commission immediately adopted 700 Eskimo place names, published a toponymic guide for Quebec, and received reports on unidentified place names from hydrologists, geologists, explorers, topographers, prospectors, and the Canadian army in their work in the *hinterland.* Poirier gives no details about why or when these trips were made among native peoples. Quite likely the time was World War II, a period of contact mentioned August 1983 at the third Inuit Circumpolar Conference or ICC which represents some 100,000 Eskimos, an Indian word meaning "eaters of raw meat" and a term not liked by the Inuit "people." A brief present-day history of the Inuit is given by Michael T. Kaufman, "A Far-Flung Arctic People Struggle for Symbols of Unity," *The New York Times,* 7 August 1983, Sec. E, p. 22:

> In reality, until World War II [the Inuit] were the uncontested masters of their harsh environment, left alone by governments in more temperate climes.
>
> Quite simply, there was nothing in the Arctic anyone else wanted, and there were few others who could live in this treeless world. With the war, however, came the need for army bases and weather stations. Foreigners moved in with new technologies, housing, modern medicine and the Inuits left their small, scattered hunting camps to live and work on the perimeters of base towns such as this. Then oil was found in the seabed under the ice.

When readers bring together Kaufman's presentation and Poirier's work, they begin to understand the political, commercial, and linguistic necessity of the Quebec Commission de géographie whose work became so valued that a separate commission was established in 1977 to devote itself entirely to Quebec place names: the Commission de toponymie.

The new commission has before it two major pieces of work: *Le Dictionnaire des noms du Québec* (Poirier devotes a chapter to this dictionary) and a series of publications, La Collection d'études toponymiques (number three of that collection is Poirier's *Regards*). The Commission de toponymie, as the Commission de géographie had been, is the agency for recommending official names of cities, towns, villages, crossroads, isolated places, bays, lakes, rivers, small streams, waterfalls, rapids, ponds, marshes, woods, parks, roads, bridges, and numerous small geographic units such as grottos, landscapes, and lookouts.

Generally, the new agency follows the imperatives of the Commission de géographie: use French system of spelling; particularize the many homonyms in Quebec Province (identify the many *Sainte-Anne,* the 243 *Lac long,* the 35 *Rivière noire*); avoid long place

names, cardinal points, names with *ville,* names of living persons, pejoratives; regularize spelling (decide for example which form to use from *Chegoutimy, Chagoutimi, Chakoutimitch, Shekatimi, Shegutimi, Checoutimi, Chicoutimi*); and select one name from several for the same place (decide such issues as *Lajeunesse* or *Westgate* or *Lac aux oies*). These real-life problems involve the Commission de toponymie in the world of ethnic, community, and political conflicts – the world of *choronymes,* the pluridiscipline of the science of place names.

In addition to chapters on the Commission de toponymie and the Commission de géographie, Jean Poirier devotes chapters to separate areas, *L'Ile d'Orléans,* for instance, which he presents with splendid maps and a glossary for some 140 place names on that island – all are French names except for *St. Patrick Hole.* There is a chapter on *Montréal* which for Cartier in 1535 was only the small *Mont royal* while *Hochelaga* was the town where the "sauvages" lived; in 1556, an Italian geographer wrote *Monte real* on his map; in 1642, the city was *Ville-Marie* or *Villemarye;* finally, in 1725, *Montréal.* A bay in the Gaspé is treated in the article on *La Malbaie* which was named in the beginning *Baie des molues.* (*Molue* is an old, dialectal form of French *morue* 'haddock' and in itself an interesting illustration of Latin *r* and *l* coming into Romance languages in such examples as Latin *albus* becoming *blanco* in Spanish and *branco* in Portuguese; this common shift in *r* and *l* is not mentioned by Poirier but it does show that the change from *Baie des molues* to *Baie des morues* is not exceptional.) From 1601, various names for *Baie des molues* were *Baie des mourues, Baye des molues, des Molues, Baye des morue, Forcemolue, Baracloa, des Moluës, Baie des morues, La Baye de force morue, Great Cove, Cod Bay, Mal Bay, Mal Bay Cove, Maul Bay, Moul Bay, Barachois-de Malbaie, Saint-Georges-de Malbaie,* and *Baie de Mal Baie;* by the eighteenth century, the name was *La Malbaie* which was changed by the English to *Murray Bay,* a form which in the twentieth century was corrected by the Commission de géographie to *La Malbaie.*

These examples attest to Poirier's socio-political interest and scholarship in Quebec place names – especially French names which have originated from descriptive terms, dialectal forms, tragic or happy local events, names of important leaders and pioneers, names transferred from France, and religious names. Hagionymes, which represent 52% of the total, increased particularly after 1855, the year of the Acte des municipalités et des chemins du Bas-Canada decreeing that each territory with a priest had to become automatically an ecclesiastical unit.

French place names, then, are especially the subject of Poirier's *Regards sur les noms de lieux.* But, after all, they represent at the moment 60% of all Quebec place names, while 20% are English and 5% indigenous. English names appear to be of little importance to Poirier, but his inclusion of many examples of native place names indicates his intuitive evaluation of their future increase and importance in Quebec Province. His recognition of native place names, his extensive list of French toponyms (in all, some 540 toponyms appear in his book), his participation in the work of three Conferences on Standardization of Geographic Names held by the United Nations, and his service to the Québec Commission de géographie and the Commission de toponymie place not only his life's work but his book at the divide between the past dominance of French place names and the increase of officially recognized autochthonous toponyms, or better *choronymes,* in Quebec Province.

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Toponomie française en Ontario. By André Lapierre. Montréal and Paris: Éditions Études Vivantes, 1981. Pp. vii, 120.

> At Confederation [1867], the population was some 3,500,000. . . . The *French* were the largest single group with a total of 1,082,940. Settlement began in 1605 at Port Royal, Nova Scotia, and in 1608 with the founding of Quebec by Champlain.
> — Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Canada 1867–1967* (1967), p. 82

In the collection *L'Ontario français* (in which R. Choquette and others have investigated the history and *la voix*), André Lapierre (Linguistics, University of Ottawa) gives us a really reliable and readable book on the French names of the province from the *Ancien Régime* right up to the present day: *"les mille noms que des paysans pieux venus de France ont donnés aux lacs, aux rivières, aux villages de la contrée nouvelle qu'ils decouvraient et peuplaient,"* as Louis Hémon put it in the great French-Canadian novel, *Maria Chapdelaine*. Here are the records on the land both before and after the English conquest, indicative of both the nature of the old ways of life in the province and of the persistence of the French-speakers there despite the many changes in what used to be "Upper Canada" and is now one of the most progressive nations of the world, albeit not quite yet proof of the truth of the assertion by Sir Wilfrid Lauerier that "this is Canada's century."

Some of the names given by the early explorers in French – *Baie du Tonnere, Rivière aux Sables,* etc. – are today better known in English translation (*Thunder Bay, Ausable River*). Others retain their ancient French form: *Sault-Sainte-Marie,* for example. Still others have been combined with English names to create those peculiar hybrids which non-Ontarians (and non-Quebecers) sometimes mock: *Saint-Isidore-de-Prescott, Sainte-Anne-de-Prescott, Sainte-Rose-de Prescott* (formerly *Kerry, Le Grand Chantier,* and *Rose Corner*), all in the county of Prescott, of course. Over the years many other changes have taken place – *Pointe à Binaux* became *Point Abino,* for example – but there are still many interesting and beautiful French names on the map of Ontario, though *Lafontaine* is since 1936 *Clarence Creek,* some old settlements have disappeared, and other changes have taken place.

Some of the names are from persons (Amyot was an officer in the Montreal Light Infantry in the days of Louis Riel, Antoine comes from the Amerindian chief Antoine Kikwisens, Astorville is named for Joseph-Antonin Astor, Aulneau for a Jesuit of that surname who went from France to Canada in 1734, Azilda for the wife, *née* Azilda Brisebois, of a Canadian Pacific Railroad official named Joseph Bélanger in the 1880s. And that just covers the *A*s in the neat alphabetical system adopted for this well-designed book).

Some are rather puzzling. The *R*s begin with *Pointe au Baptême,* but whether this is a religious name (*Foi, Esperance,* and *Charité* on what was once Île Saint-Joseph and is now Christian Island; Lac La Croix, which is cruciform; Île du Massacre, where Father Aulneau and the brother of the famous explorer La Vérendrye, and others, were killed by the "heathens," as elsewhere was Father Jogues of *Jogues; Notre-Dame-du-Lac,* once a mission site; *Saint-Bernadin, Lac Sainte-Claire, Saint-Eugène* and *Val-Thérèse* (for St. Thérèse-de Jesus), etc.) or, if you have not by now forgotten that I was speaking of *Pointe au Bapteme,* an initiation of some sort for the adventurous souls who ventured into the wilderness in the old days.

When I deal with so many names, the tendency to string them together and indeed to

get lost in the welter of them is strong, but Professor Lapierre has so arranged his book that one can dip into it for accurate information on an individual name (who was the widow of the river named *Veuve*? how did *Portage du Rat* become *Kenora*? what kind of portage gave what the English-speakers call *Recollet Falls* the name *Culbute du Récollet*? where did *Moonsonee* come from? what great explorer was honored when *Sunnyside* changed its name? what are the different explanations of *Lac des Chats*? and so on) or read through it entertained and enlightened all the way.

It might have been a good idea to add to the end matter of the book (''*index des toponymes selon les entités géographiques*'') a list of French names that have been eradicated over the centuries and, where applicable, their modern equivalent, but this book accomplishes much as a list of current French names on Ontario's map and comes with an excellent little ''*guide pedagogique*'' which well fulfills its purpose: ''*L'éleve put, grâce au présent ouvrage, constater que la présence française en Ontario remonte a plus de trois siècles, enricher sa perception de l'histoire de la langue française dans cette province et accroître ses connaissances sur l'Ontario français.*''

The guide tells researchers how to gather local placename information and provides questions for the student from asking for a definition of toponomy to asking for the principal elements that constitute a full description of each toponym.

This book, based on extensive research in old maps and documents, is excellent in itself and one might wish that here in the United States there was as much support for this sort of publication as there is in Canada, where it is encouraged by fresh interest in old origins and new pride in ancient cultural heritage. I should like to see similar books here on the Spanish names in individual states (especially of the Southwest, of course), of Amerindian names in various states, etc. Won't some Hibernanian inheritors back publication of *Irish Names in the United States,* some Germans, Swedes, Italians, and so on, produce similar booklets that encourage an interest in both modern placenames and their fascinating backgrounds?

Meanwhile, I am sorry to hear that *South Indian* has become *Limoges* and that *Grit* and *Clint* have given way to *Corbeil,* but I welcome this celebration of the French names on the map of Ontario, the most charming of which may be *Marabout* or *Chenail* [*chenai*] *Écarté* (*The Snye*) or *Portage de la Musique* (which degenerates in English into *Mauvais Musique Rapids*).

Now may we have *The English Names of Quebec* and *The Inuit and Amerindian Names of Canada*? The model has been provided.

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Names of the Land. By Eugene Green and William Sachse. Chester, CT: Globe Pequot Press, 1983. Pp. 180. $8.95, paper.

The word ''popular'' is sometimes used against books which play cheaply to a supposed taste for the superficially entertaining. The present book will not come under

that censure, though it deserves to have a wide sale and in that sense to be a "popular" success. It will certainly prove entertaining, but, based on sound research, it can also be read with confidence. (William Sachse is a retired Professor of History, Eugene Green a Professor of English.)

The title obviously echoes George Stewart's classic of American onomastics, *Names on the Land,* but the book is quite different. It covers a limited but historically important territory: Cape Cod (the fifteen towns, divided by the authors), Nantucket (by Sachse), the Elizabeth Islands and Martha's Vineyard (by Green). Each part is presented in its own alphabetic order, but a general index at the end makes it easy to find individual names. The format is clear and attractive, and many treatments are accompanied by small cartoon-like illustrations. Where the pronunciations of names are not obvious – as especially with Indian names – they are given in the International Phonetic Association alphabet, with a brief guide to that system near the beginning. There is also a selected bibliography (2 pages).

The Introduction (14 pages) is worth anyone's time, both as a convenient summary of what the book is about and for its comfortable manner. Though they cover the ground thoroughly, the authors do not flaunt their learning: the tone is that of an easy-chair conversation. One is pleased to be introduced to such unexpected names as *Wickertree Road, Wrinkle Point, Beetlebung Corner, Gurnet Pond* and to be made aware of the special meanings of *pond* versus *lake,* the preference for *great* over *big,* and such special generic terms as *gut* and *gutter, neck, drink, pickle, dividend.*

Names of Indian origin, a special problem in American place-name study, are well handled here. They amount to nearly one-third of the entries. What these names were, at first contacts and in early records, depended upon what European ears and pens made of the very unfamiliar Indian sounds. A great deal was necessarily lost in transit as the foreign features were bent to fit English tongues. Despite our present fair knowledge of Algonkian dialects, it is often impossible to reconstitute the old names. Locative suffixes come through fairly well, but many other features have suffered irrevocably. This part of the task was Green's, and he has been careful not to be too sure – to present solutions tentatively. (For an instance of manipulation of Indian or pseudo-Indian names, see *Getoffit.*)

A great part of the interest of this book is in its plentiful anecdotes explaining name origins. I recommend *Chappaquoit Rock, West Bay,* and *Witch Pond* as good examples but the reader will find his own. The book should be read like any dictionary, backward and forward as curiosity leads, but also as a direct reference. A copy should be in the knapsack or glove compartment of anyone who lives on the Cape or the Islands, or who comes to explore them.

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Toponymical Practice/Pleknaamkundige Praktyke. By P. E. Raper. Pretoria: S. A. Centre of Onomastic Sciences, Human Sciences Research Council, Onomastics Series No. 4. Second (improved) edition, 1977. R. 4, 35.

First published in 1975, reissued "improved" in 1977, here is a book of special interest as the triennial meeting of ICOS (1984) approaches.

The Human Sciences Research Council (Raad Vir Geesteswetenkaplike Navorsing) of the Union of South Africa has sponsored and distributed a useful publication in English and Afrikaans as a guide to students and researchers in onomastics and to persons and governmental bodies entrusted with the giving and changing of placenames. The government's Centre of Onomastic Research is headed by Dr. P. E. Raper, author of this book, who relies on "the onomastic theory as set out by C. G. Botha, C. Pettman and P. J. Nienaber" and reflects in this study the careful scientific approach that has characterized the Centre's work.

The introductory pages on the nature and concerns of toponomy and the value of that study to linguists, historians, ethnologists, geographers, students of the history of settlement, and many others, are concise and meticulous, setting the tone of all of *Toponymical Practice/Pleknamaamkundige Praktyk* (the English half of which is translated by Mrs. R. F. Purchase). Then comes a detailed examination of the background of the Centre (started in 1965 at the University of Pretoria, since the foundation of the HSRC in 1969 under that aegis as part of that council's Institute for Languages, Literature and Arts/Instituut vir Taal, Lettere en Kuns), its aims (research, publishing, coordination, planning, and promoting and governing South African placenaming), and organization. The system for the latter (library, archives, card system, catalogue, etc.) serves as a model for national institutes of toponomy and the methodological aspects of research (selection and manipulation of data, etc.), briefly but fully explained. All national and state, provincial, county, or other officials concerned with placenames will want to review the setup and procedures outlined here.

Bodies and persons concerned with name giving will be especially interested in the useful "hints on bestowing and altering names," aesthetic and practical considerations, the principles adopted by the Place Names Committee of the Department of National Education (Departement van Nationale Opvoeding) and published in the *Official Place Names in the Union and South West Africa* (1951, being reprinted soon), and the special problems of the coexistence of English and Afrikaans names. The methods of writing Afrikaans, English, and names in dual forms are explained and the 35-page study concludes with helpful "themes for university degrees" (research projects along the lines of Raper's work, with Neinaber, on Hottentot names; T.J.R. Botha's on *Watername in Natal;* Miss A. H. Smith's on *Johannesburg Street Names;* etc.) and appendices which show exactly how bibliographical cards are to be created, catalogue cards made, questionnaires constructed, and field work carried on.

There has been, of course, similar planning done by the US Board on Geographical Names and attempts to standardize the collection of materials by state placename surveys; and it would be good if, with the inevitable variatons introduced to meet the demands of unique national problems, onomasticians could (perhaps at the forthcoming International Congress on Onomastic Sciences to be held in Leipzig in 1984) adopt an international methodology for placename research and perhaps even publish an international and multilingual dictionary of the terms of the science. Dr. Raper's work, along with the contributions of Donald Orth of the United States, Alan Rayburn of Canada, and other toponymic specialists, might well serve as the stimulus and guide to that worthy project.

I propose that *Toponymical Practice/Pleknaamkundige Praktyk* be widely disseminated and that Dr. Raper along with Orth, Rayburn, and others, be charged by ICOS with the task of reforming and regularizing international placename study. This book is an

important addition to the onomastic series from the Union which includes Nienaber's *Suid-Afrikaanse Pleknaanwoordboek,* E. J. du Plessis' *'n Ondersoek na die Ooorsprong en Betekenis van Suid-Afrikaanse Berg- en Riviername,* Raper on *Streekname in Suid-Afrika en Suidwes,* the two volumes on *Toponymica Hottentotica,* and Raper's *Source Guide for Toponomy and Topology/Bronnegids vir Toponimie en Topologie,* etc. But it can also be a guidepost on the road to as much standardization as the babel of languages and the variations of geographical features will permit in the field of toponymics.

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Review and Publication Notes

Material mentioned here does not preclude its being reviewed in *Names* later. Generally, announcements of published items will be noted, including books, gazetteers, articles, and other types of information pertaining to names. Also, books and articles by members of the Society may be mentioned, although they do not per se have anything to contribute to the study of names.

Gazetteer of Ethiopia, published by the Defense Mapping Agency, Washington, D. C., August 1982, Stock No. GAZGNETHIOPIA, contains "about 30,500" entries, xxii + 663 pages. The names listed are approved by the United States Board on Geographic Names for uniform usage throughout the Federal Government. For information as to how to obtain copies, contact the Executive Secretary, U. S. Board on Geographic Names, Defense Mapping Agency, Building 56, U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C. 20305.

Francois Beaudin, President, Commission de toponymie, Gouvernement du Québec, has announced the publication of *Gazette officielle du Québec,* Troisième supplement au Répertoire toponymique du Québec, 18 décembre 1982, Publications officielles, Serie: Gazette officielle, 9. This supplement to previous publications (1979, 1980, and 1981) brings the total of names to 80,739, with 15,160 variants, a listing of 95,899 names in the four volumes.

David Bianco, Gale Research Co., Book Tower, Detroit, MI 48226, has announced three books available April 1983. *Literary, Rhetorical, and Linguistic Terms Index,* First Edition, with Laurence Urdang, Editor-in-Chief, and Frank Abate, Managing Editor. The text contains "over 17,000 citations to more than 10,000 terms," about 250 pages, with material taken from seventeen widely used sources. An annotated bibliography is provided. The entries include literary terms developed by Plato and Aristotle, those found in recent trends such as semiotics and hermeneutics, literary movements, genres, grammar, "and more."

Laurence Urdang is the editor of *Loanwords Index,* about 500 pages. Urdang identifies 25,000 loanwords "defined in nineteen English-language dictionaries." The announcement reads, "terms found in the sources consulted were not included if they were judged to have been completely assimilated into English . . ., or if the terms were simply foreign

quotations, mottoes, slogans, or something very rarely encountered in English." A separate section has the loanwords arranged under each of the 80 languages of origin.

The third Gale Research text is *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index: 1982 Supplement,* ed. P. William Filby and Mary K. Meyer, xl + 950 pages. This passenger list covers more than 200,000 citations to names in over 360 published passenger and naturalization lists. It "covers passengers who arrived in the United States, Canada, or the West Indies from the sixteenth century through the early twentieth century. The editors plan to continue publishing supplements to complement the "nearly 500,000 citations" already published.

Bulletin of the Illinois Name Society, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Winter, 1983), ed. Laurence E. Seits, Director of the North Central Names Institute, contains information about the new society, a bibliography of sources of printed material on Illinois placenames, items on personal names, an article by Sydney Swanson Cento on current infants' names in Geneva, Illinois, and news and notes about members. For those who wish to submit a paper for the 1984 meeting of the institute, write to Professor Seits: Waubonsee Community College, Sugar Grove, IL 60554.

Anne Mayer, "Tom, Dick, & Zowie – What's in a Name," *Parents,* 58, No. 3 (March 1983), 62–66, quotes extensively several persons known to the American Name Society members: Christopher P. Anderson, A. Arthur Hartman, Herbert Harari, John McDavid, Richard L. Zweigenhaft, and Kelsie Harder. The article, which generated a lot of media interest, is a discussion of the influence of names on persons. As a result of the article, Harder was interviewed within hours of its appearance by the radio networks of CBS, NBC, and ABC. One day later he was interviewed on the Ross and Wilson WABC, New York, morning show.

American Name Society members publish elsewhere, too: Philip C. Kolin, *Successful Writing at Work* (Lexington, MA: D. C. Heath & Co., 1982), recently edited the special issue on personal names (*Names,* June 1983). He also edited a recent issue for the *Mississippi Folklore Register* on folklore and dialect to which several members of the American Name Society contributed articles. Celia Millward has seen her *Handbook for Writers* (New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1983) through its second edition. She has published excellent articles in *Names,* her latest being a collaborative effort on Chinese personal names. Lionel D. Wyld, besides being an early and active member of the Society, has served as president of the New York Folklore Society and of the American Studies Association of New York State. His *Walter D. Edmonds, Storyteller* (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1983) reflects his continuing interest in the culture of the state of New York. Professor Wyld is also the author of *Low Bridge! Folklore and the Erie Canal,* a superb piece of Americana.

Again, the Editor of *Names* would like to receive information on books, articles, and other items on names. In particular, information on theses and dissertations is needed.

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