Notes

Publication Notes

Despite the need of financial stability for the American Name Society, publications that touch on onomastics continue to be published, a healthy sign perhaps. Some of the items listed here and commented on may be reviewed later, although the ones that are not completely concerned with onomastics will obviously not have signed reviews. This should not be taken to mean a lack of importance, for some texts will be important in lexicography, special areas, or cartography.

The National Gazetteer of the United State of America—Delaware 1983, Geological Survey Professional Paper 1200—DE, United States Government Printing Office, 1984, pp. 101, paper, contains about 3,100 geographic names "in alphabetical order for places, features, and areas within or partly within the State of Delaware." The introduction by Donald J. Orth, Executive Secretary, Domestic Geographic Names, USGS National Center, Stop 523, Reston, VA 22092, describes the background for the project to publish a gazetteer of the United States and provides a short history of the United States Board on Geographic Names and the U.S. Geological Survey. Included are maps of Delaware, an alphabetical listing of USGS maps of the state, a discussion of Delaware and its capitals, and a selected bibliography. Sam Stulberg and Roger L. Payne prepared a glossary of generic terms used to categorize the geographic features. The gazetteer lists feature name, feature class (stream, school, etc.), status as determined by the BGN, county, coordinate, source of coordinate, elevation, and map name. Orth notes that the gazetteer is derived from the National Geographic Names Data Base, which is a part of the computerized Geographic Names Information System developed by the Geological Survey. Information and price lists can be obtained from the address listed above for Donald Orth.

The National Gazetteer of the United States of America—Kansas 1984, U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1200—KS, United States Government Printing Office, 1985, pp. 326, paper, contains about 15,500 geographic names, the introduction and gazetteer having the same format as the Delaware volume. It, too, can be ordered from the Orth address listed above.

Geographic Names Information System, US Geo Data, National Mapping Program Technical Instructions, Data Users Guide 6. United States Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, Stop 523, Reston, VA 22092, 1985, pp. iii + 34, paper, was prepared by Roger L. Payne and "is designed to provide a description of the data in each of the data elements of the four data bases of GNIS," which are the National Geographic Names Data Base, USGS Topographic Map Names Data Base, Reference Data Base, and Board on Geographic Names Data Base. Besides the descriptions, ordering information and addresses are provided (pp. 18-19), a list of categories of named features not yet included in the GNIS, a list of feature class definitions, parenthetical descriptors use with names, and sample records from the National Geographic Names Data Base.

United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, "Report on Standardization of Geographical Names," *World Cartography,* Vol. XVIII (New York: United Nations, 1986), v + 67, paper, was edited into final form by Alan Rayburn. No title exists for the report, other than the one I (kh) have used to indicate the contents. The group of experts uses the initials UNIGEGN as a working name for the persons who have been promoting the international standardization of geographical names since 1960, functioning within the framework of the United Nations and has met 11 times for its regular sessions since then. The introduction and guidelines written by Donald J. Orth point up the importance of geographical names in cartography, provide a history of attempts to standardize names (as early as 1820), describe the momentum to use the Roman alphabet as an international standard, recount the history of geographical name standardization, and describe the work within the United Nations to standardize geographical names, with illustrations from the work done in Austria, Sweden, China, Denmark, and Canada. He also outlines a program for a national names authority (within nations) and suggests how it should be organized and what responsibilities it should have. He insists that guidelines and principles be clearly stated and that decision bases be established.

Technical papers include Josef Breu, "Progress and developments in standardizing geogra-

phical names within the framework of the United Nations"; Josef Breu, "Resolutions of the United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names pertaining to the romanization of geographical names derived from non-Roman writing systems"; Josef Breu, "Social and economic benefits of the standardization of geographical names"; Dirk Blok, "Terms used in the standardization of geographical names"; Josef Breu, "Exonyms"; Josef Breu, "Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors: Austria"; F.J. Ormeling, "The Pilot Training Course in Toponymy in Indonesia"; and Roger L. Payne, "Geographic names information system: philosophy and function." The second section is the "Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on the work of its eleventh session," which includes a list of documents and working papers, very valuable.

A greatly expanded second edition of the ***World Directory of Map Collections*** (IFLA 31), edited by John A. Wolter, Ronald E. Grim, and David K. Carrington, has been published by K.G. Saur, Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10010, 1986, xliii + 405, $36.00. It features collections in national libraries and archives, principal geographical, cartographical and historical society and institute collections, the collections of military and geographical institutes and departments, and all other map collections of significance. An attempt has been made to include all collections of more than 1,000 maps, with complete information on contents, locations, reader facilities, and staff.

Several items from Canada indicate the continuous concern with toponymy in that nation. Since some of these will probably be reviewed later, listing here reflects publication notice only:

Pierre Pare et collaborateurs, ***La toponymie des Abenaquis.*** Dossiers toponymiques, 20. Quebec: Gouvernement du Quebec, 1985. Pp. 98. Paper.

Mario Fillion et collaborateurs, ***Itineraire toponymique de la Vallee-du-Richelieu.*** Etudes et recherches toponymiques, 10. Quebec: Gouvernement du Quebec, 1984. Pp. 61. Paper.

Pierre Barabi, Jean Yves Dugas, Jacques Fortin, Martyne Michaud-Samson, ***Dossier toponymique du Nouveau-Quebec, version inutitut.*** Dossiers toponymiques, 10. Quebec, Que.: Commission de Toponymie, 220, Grande-Allee Est, Bureau 160 (G1R 2J1) 1982, pp. 36. Paper. English version available, also.

Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, ***Newfoundland/Terre-Neuve.*** 2nd ed. Ottawa K1A 0S9: Canadian Government Publishing Centre, 1983. Pp. 196; maps. Paper. Other volumes in the Gazetteer of Canada Series include ***Prince Edward Island*** (1973), ***Nova Scotia*** (1977), ***New Brunswick*** (1972), ***Manitoba*** (1981), ***Saskatchewan*** (1969), ***Alberta*** (1974; reprinted 1980), ***Northwest Territories*** (1980; reprinted 1981), and ***Yukon Territory*** (1981).

Benoit-Beaudry Gourd et collaborateurs, ***Itineraire toponymique de l'Abitibi-Temiscamingue.*** Etudes et recherches toponymiques, 8. Quebec: Gouvernement du Quebec, 1984. Pp. 102. Paper.

Donald J. Orth has re-issued ***Authorities and Organizations Involved With Geographic Names—1985: United States, Canada, Mexico,*** Open-File Report 85-305 (Reston, VA 22092: United States Board on Geographic Names, 523 National Center, 1985). Called the "red book," it is "a list of official national and state or provincial authorities concerned with name standardization and organizations involved with the study of geographic names." The appendices contain copies of documents about procedures, policies, and publications.

An excellent find is ***Characteristics of New York State Lakes, Ponds and Reservoirs,*** 2nd ed., published by the New York State/Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Water, Lakes Assessment Section, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, NY 12233, June 1985. The gazetteer contains a listing of all named lakes, ponds, and reservoirs in the state, with county, USGS quadrangle, coordinates, elevation, surface area, length of shore line, and the NYSDEC watershed, pond number and water quality classification. Anyone who is doing research on the state of New York will need this gazetteer.

Since geolinguistics has become important in the United States, I am listing the two items that are now available to ANS members:

Erik Gunnemark & Donald Kenrick, ***A Geolinguistic Handbook,*** 1985 Edition. Kungalv, Sweden: Goterna, 1986, Pp. 286. Paper. Distributed by Erik Gunnemark, Valasgatan 42 C, S-41659 Gothenburg, Sweden.

Geolinguistics, American Society of Geolinguistics, Vol. 11, 1985. Pp. 167. Paper. Subscrip-

tion: $18.00. Mailing address: Kenneth H. Rogers, Department of Languages, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI 02881.

I anticipate reviews of both volumes in future issues of *Names.*

Several texts contain onomastic material of more than passing importance. Since they are not wholly concerned with the study of names, they will be treated somewhat cursorily, but with recognition that they have importance in the larger focus of language study, especially in lexicography, dialect, and social history. For instance, Henry S.A. Becket (a pseudonym), ***The Dictionary of Espionage: Spookspeak into English*** (New York: Stein and Day, 1986, pp. 203, $17.95) delves into the craft of craftiness, the trade of spies, sometimes mistakenly called "intelligence seeking." The glossary contains more than 2,000 entries and definitions of the language of espionage. Most of the terms are general knowledge to the close reader of current affairs, but they still shock and even frighten when bunched together in a dictionary.

Yet, some of the onomastic items have their surprises. ***Agent 86*** was the code name for Maximilian Smart in the TV sitcom spy spoof, "Get Smart." Becket notes, "The inside joke is that 86 is restaurant code for having run out of something—'Mabel, 86 on the tapioca.' " Many of the entries are abbreviations and initialisms: COMINFIL "Communist infiltration"; COMSEC "communications security"; OSS "Office of Strategic Services": OH SO SOCIAL "OSS," derogatory; STAG "FBI code for its student agitation files"; and MICE "the four most common motives for defection: Money, Ideology, Compromise, and Ego." The entry under LITERARY SPOOKS for "spookonyms" includes a sampling of the many persons who use pen names when they write about espionage. For instance E. Howard Hunt, former CIA officer, writes under the names of Robert Dietrich, John Baxter, Gordon Davis, and David St. John.

Appetite whetters include COCKROACH ALLEY, COUSINS, CREDIT CARD REVOLUTIONARIES, CRYPTONYM "false name," DYNAMO SPORTS CLUB, FAMILY JEWELS, FIREFLY, GRANNY, HEEL-LIFT, HONEY TRAP "sexual entrapment," HUFF DUFF, JOCK STRAP MEDAL, "L" PILL "suicide capsule," MOONSHINE, THE PIT, DEEP ROOT, SEXPIONAGE, and SHEEP DIPPING. These and many more similar ones make the book worthwhile for the generalist.

American Speech: 1600 to the Present, The Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife Annual Proceedings 1983, ed. Peter Benes (Boston, MA 02215: Boston University Scholarly Publications, 985 Commonwealth Avenue, 1983, vol. 8, ***Proceedings,*** pp. 144, $8.00) is a collection of papers primarily on Colonial American speech and dialect, with ANS member Eugene Green serving as one of the advisory editors. The keynote article is by the late Raven I. McDavid, Jr., "Dialect Areas of the Atlantic Seaboard." The major onomastic item is "Regionalisms and Archaisms in Current Maine Place Names," by the late Donald B. Sands. ANS member Celia Millward is represented, "Lost Vocabulary of Colonial Rhode Island." The articles by ANS members and others raise some provocative issues, such as the possibility of placenames underlying some of the seemingly dialect terms for inlets (Sands) or synthesizing studies of American dialect with the demographic studies of furniture, decorative arts, architecture, and psalmody practices, among many other items of folk culture. This excellent set of papers contributes greatly to the re-creation of Colonial speech.

Some of the questions raised in the Seminar are partially answered by Richard M. Lederer, Jr., ***Colonial American English,*** A Verbatim Book (Essex, CT 06426: Verbatim Books, 1985, pp. 267, $24.95). Here are listed and defined more than 3,000 "words and phrases, the meanings of which are now obscure, that were used...from 1608 till 1783." By no means is it exhaustive but enough "to satisfy the questions of many who have an interest in the English of the period." Pronunciations are not indicated, and generally modern spelling is used. The purpose, however, is to present a glossary of terms used in activities and culture, such as agriculture, fabrics, fauna and flora, food and drink, games, household contents, law and punishment, medicine, military and nautical, musical instruments, dances, religion, transportation, weights, measures, money, and earthy terms (sexual intercourse, parts of the body, evacuating, prostitution).

Many onomastic items are scattered throughout the glossary: ***Adamite*** (member of a religious sect), ***Algerine*** (native of Algiers), ***Briston water*** (prescribed for dropsy, immoderate menses, scrofula, diabetes, and gleets), ***N.C.C. (Nemine contra dicente*** "unanimous; none dissenting"), ***Goodman*** an appellation of civility; equivalent to ***Mister***), ***Goodwife*** (feminine of ***Goodman;*** shortened to ***Goody*** on occasion), and ***Pandora's box*** (a doctor's bag of supplies). Many

entries define religious sects and medical or curative names. An alphabetical list of terms applying to themes ends the dictionary. A serious text, it contributes greatly to our knowledge of Colonial affairs, culture, and speech.

J.L. Dillard, ***Toward a Social History of American English*** (Berlin: Mouton, 1985, pp. xii + 301, DM 128; obtained from Walter de Gruyter & Co., Postcheckkonto: Berlin-West 103 07-108), has always included names in his books, and this one is no exception. Although committed to the creolist theory of the origin of Black American English, Dillard gives due attention to those who ignore language contact patterns. My concern here, however, is with Dillard's incorporating names into his theory through use of Chinese personal names, English and Scottish ones that "are used locally in Southern Appalachia to discriminate between" locals and outsiders, slave names (not always Greek and Roman ones as is often thought), immigrant changes of names, Amerindian names and titles, humorous names for railroads (***Bumpy, Rocky, and Peculiar*** "Buffalo, Rochester, and Pittsburgh"), Black church names, advertising names, store hames, and others to be incorporated into his theory of the mixing of languages to create the almost multilingual American English. Whenever a book by Dillard is read, the reader had better pay attention to the way he uses names to point up his point of view, something perhaps different from Pointing English.

Again, I would like to receive notice of items that can be announced or noticed in "Publication Notes."

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Osric's Name, and Oswald's

The name Osric, the water-fly of ***Hamlet,*** is apparently coined, and it is not generally found in books listing Christian names.[1] The first syllable is like that of Osburt, Oscar, and Oswald; the second syllable could be related to the first three letters of Richard. Thus, a derived meaning of Osric could be ***os*** "god" + ***ric*** "ruler." Or, as Murray Levith writes, "The Old English ***os-ric*** translates as "divine ruler," an ironic tag for the flamboyant fop."[2] Any name that is inappropriate could be ironic, but such use here would be applying irony with a bludgeon.

Vladimir Nabokov, in his novel ***Bend Sinister,*** has a Professor Hamm maintain that Osric is in part from the Latin ***os*** "bone." "Osric and Yorick," he claimes, "almost rhyme, except that the yolk of one has become the bone (os) of the other."[3] Perhaps Nabokov is poking fun at far-fetched interpretations of names by scholars. At any rate, Osric is not a king of bones.

A more plausible derivation for the name would be ***osse-ric.*** As defined in the ***O.E.D., osse*** is "A word of omen, a presage; an auspicious greeting, a wishing of good luck." Half a dozen examples of the use of this obsolete word of uncertain origin are given for the first decade of the seventeenth century—or within a few years of ***Hamlet's*** composition. All of these meanings would have some relevance for Osric and the situation in the play when he appears, but probab-

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[1] Charlotte M. Yonge, ***History of Christian Names*** (London: Macmillan, 1884; republished by Gale Research, 1966), does list Osric but offers no evidence of its being applied to any person.

[2] Murray J. Levith, ***What's in Shakespeare's Names*** (Hamden, Connecticut: Shoe String Press, 1978), p. 52.

[3] Vladimir Nabokov, ***Bend Sinister*** (New York: Time Inc., 1947), p. 98.

ly the best meaning for *osse-ric* would be "a king of auspicious greeting." He greets Hamlet, "Your lordship is right welcome back in Denmark" (V, ii, 81).[4] And his first words, other than those of courtesy, are to offer a challenge for a fencing match that will result in the death of Hamlet.

But it is possible to find a derivation for the name where both syllables are of Latin origin. *Os* would appear to be not from *os, ossis* "bone," but from *os, oris,* Latin for "mouth" (note how close *oris* comes to Osric as an anagram). To say that Osric's distinguishing characteristic is his mouth would be appropriate (and more reasonably ironic), for Osric is not only flowery and long-winded, but he is also made fun of by both Hamlet and Horatio who outdo him in verbiage:

Ham. Sir, his definement suffers no perdition in you, though I know to divide him inventorially would dozy th' arithmetic of memory...the verity of extolment... to make true diction of him....(V, ii,110-118)

Hor. His purse is empty already: all's golden words are spent. (V, 11, 130-131)

To combine the Latin *os* "mouth" with the Old English *ric* would make Osric a king of the mouth—still an appropriate ironic appellation. Better yet, however, would be the derivation from the Latin *rictus, os,* "the aperture of the mouth, mouth opened wide."[5] The root *ric* means "tear, crack." Thus, Osric, derived totally from the Latin, means "mouth, mouth opened wide," an iteration intensifying that the character is all words with little substance. This, of course, is the judgment of Hamlet and Horatio regarding Osric.

Oswald's name likewise has been derived ultimately from the Teutonic. E.G. Withycombe writes: "Old English *Osweald,* compound of *os* 'a god' and *weald* 'power.' "[6] Oswald in *Lear* is certainly not a god of power. Levith, relying on William Camden's *Remains of a Greater Work Concerning Britain,* says, "Camden...explains Oswald as 'house-ruler or Steward...'"[7] Being a steward is Oswald's function, and the name is appropriate on this basis alone.

But if we are looking for a derivation, the Latin is again revealing. Oswald, like Osric, appears to come from two Latin words, *os, oris* and *validus,* "strong, stout, able, powerful, robust." The root *val* means "strong." Thus the name Oswald refers to a powerful or strong mouth. This derivation is most appropriate for one who says to a king, albeit an abdicated king:

My lady's father. (I, iv, 79)
I'll not be strucken, my lord. (I, iv, 85)

Later he lies, in reference to Kent, "This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I have spared at suit of his grey beard." (II, ii, 62-63) Clearly Oswald's power is all in his mouth, for during the play he is reviled by Lear and Kent as well as struck, and tripped, and pushed.

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[4] All quotations from Shakespeare are from *The Riverside Shakespeare* (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1947), ed. G. Blakemore Evans.

[5] Charlton T. Lewis, *An Elementary Latin Dictionary* (New York: American Book Company, 1918). All references to Latin meanings are taken from this dictionary.

[6] E.G. Withycombe, *The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names* (London: Oxford U.P., 1973), *s.v.* Osweald.

[7] Ibid., p. 58.

Dogberry and Verges as a pair in *Much Ado About Nothing*

Dogberry and Verges are a pair of law enforcement officers in *Much Ado about Nothing.* It is rather likely that they were played as a pair by the well-known clowns Kempe and Cowley.[1] It is rather less obvious that they are also a pair by name, though given Shakespeare's propensity for naming his minor characters significantly this is hardly a surprise. Verges' name is at first sight apparently from the *verge* or staff of office—not inappropriately—but the editor of the *Arden Shakespeare Much Ado*[2] suspects that his name in fact represents the word *verjuice* (cf. the rhyme *largesse/vergesse* in 11., 1777/8 of John Skelton's *Magnyfycence,* and the spelling-tradition in the *Oxford English Dictionary*); or perhaps, to compromise a little, we could say the name puns on both meanings. *Verjuice* is the acid liquid that can be squeezed from crab-apples, and, though it can be used in cooking, I can testify that it leaves a nasty taste in the mouth when unprocessed. As for Dogberry, one might naturally think he takes his name from the berry of Cornus sanguinea (dogwood). John Parkinson recorded in 1640[3] that "we for the most part call it the Dogge berry tree, because the berries are not fit to be eaten, or to be given to a dogge." He also noted that it was used in making a preparation against the bite of a mad dog. Moreover *dogwood* is actually a name for Cornus sanguinea in Warwickshire, notes Geoffrey Grigson.[4] The great nineteenth-century botanist J.C. Loudon[5] ventured the alternative suggestion that the name derives from the use of a decoction of its leaves as a wash against vermin for use on dogs.

It is possible (but doubtful) that some other plant than Cornus sanguinea may be intended, for *dog-tree* is found in Warwickshire also for Euonymus europaeus (spindle-tree), whose berries can be used as a purge; indeed Grigson, relying on John Gerard's *Herball,*[6] suggests that the "laxatyue" recommended to Chauntecleer by Pertelote in the *Nonnes Preestes Tale*[7] under the name *gaytres beryis* was Euonymus europaeus, though this seems to be contradicted by

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[1] Leslie Hotson, *Shakespeare's Motley.* London: Rupert Hart-Davis, 1952, p. 89.

[2] A.R. Humphreys (ed.), *The Arden Shakespeare Much Ado about Nothing.* London: Methuen, 1981, pp. 87-8.

[3] John Parkinson, *Theatrum Botanicum.* London: Tho. Cotes, 1640, p. 1,521.

[4] Geoffrey Grigson, *The Englishman's Flora.* London: Hart-Davis-MacGibbon, 1958, p. 220.

[5] J.C. Loudon, *An Encyclopaedia of Trees and Shrubs, being the Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum Abridged.* London: Longman, Brown, Green and Longmans, 1842 edition, p. 501. Cf. also J. Britten and R. Holland, *Dictionary of English plant-names I.* English Dialect Society, Series C: IX, London: Trubner, 1878, p. 157.

[6] John Gerard, *The Herball, or Generall Historie of Plantes.* London: John Norton, 1597. I have used T. Johnson's more reliable revision (London: Adam Islip, Joice Norton and Richard Whitakers, 1633), of which see Book 3, chs. 105-6 on Cornus sanguinea and Euonymus europaeus respectively.

[7] N.F. Blake (ed.), *The Canterbury Tales.* London: Arnold, 1980. Hengwrt MS, folio 101r.

the previous entry in the book, on Cornus sanguinea. In some counties (according to Grigson) the word ***dogwood*** was or is applied to other plants having purgative properties (Solanum dulcamara, woody nightshade, and Frangulus alnus, alder buckthorn), or foul-smelling berries (Viburnum opulus, guelder rose); ***dog-berry*** is also found for the fruit of Atropa belladonna, deadly nightshade.

The common ground between the two names is thus the bad taste or the nasty effects that follow from consuming the raw substance. The naming is casual, in the sense that no dramatic use appears to be made of the theme introduced by the names.

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Offspring of English *Balkanize*

Most English verbs which consist of an ethnonym or similar word + ***ize*** are semantically transparent: ***Americanize, Polonize, Norwegianize, Germanize, Sovietize,*** etc. Others are less readily understood (and often more figurative), hence need to be explained in dictionaries. Probably the earliest of these less transparent words is ***Balkanize*** " to divide (a region) into a number of smaller and often mutually hostile units, as was done in the Balkan Peninsula in the late 19th and early 20th centuries" (***A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary***); "to break up into small, mutually hostile political units, as the Balkans after World War I" (second college edition of ***Webster's New World Dictionary***).

The coiner of ***Balkanize*** probably did not have specifically the Balkans ***or*** the Balkan Peninsula in mind (the former includes the latter), but whether or not one prefers one of the foregoing definitions over the other as far as geography is concerned, ***OEDS***'s is clearly better with respect to time inasmuch as the period just after World War I was one of consolidation rather than political division: the number of sovereign powers in the Balkans (hence in the Balkan Peninsula too) decreased from seven to five when Serbia, Montenegro and parts of Austria-Hungary were joined to form the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (later called Yugoslavia). The best wording is therefore "from the late nineteenth century to after World War I."

Unless I am mistaken, for many years ***Balkanize*** was the only verb of this kind. Beginning in the 1970s, however, others came into use, inspired, I presume, by ***Balkanize*** (sometimes the corresponding noun ending in ***-ization*** is more frequent). ***Webster's Ninth Collegiate Dictionary*** dates ***Finlandization*** "a foreign policy of neutrality that makes a non-Communist country susceptible to the influence of the Soviet Union; ***also***: the conversion to such a policy" to 1973 and ***Webster's New World Dictionary*** lists ***Manhattanize*** "to alter the architectural appearance (of a city) by the construction of skyscrapers and high-rise buildings" (this word, as far as I can tell, is always used disparagingly).

In ***The New York Times Magazine*** of January 20, 1985, an Israeli Jew is quoted as having said that "the Lebanon war has been 'Belfastized. " (p. 42), probably meaning that Israel's 
said that "the Lebanon war has been 'Belfastized.' " (p. 42), probably meaning that Israel's invasion of Lebanon had resulted in a situation in which neither side could win but casualties would continue to mount up on both sides because the conflict was interminable. I have heard two more such words from Israelis speaking English: ***Berlinize*** "to divide (a city or town) into two mutually opposing sides" (as in "We will never allow Jerusalem to be Berlinized again," in reference to the period from 1948 to 1967, when it was divided between Israel and Jordan)

and *Vaticanize* "to put the holy places in (a city or town) under international control," again in reference to Jerusalem. The *Oxford English Dictionary* does list *Vaticanize* and *Vaticanization*, but in a literal sense.

During the later stages of America's involvement in Vietnam, there were calls in the United States for the *Vietnamization* of the war, i.e., calls that the defense of South Vietnam be turned over exclusively to the local population so that the United States could withdraw. This sense is more literal than those of the words explained above but not so literal as those of *Germanize* or *Polonize* for example.

Can anyone add to this list?[1]

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Miracle Mile

The desirability of collecting placenames with *mile* was noted in *Names*, 32, p. 349. Manhattan once had a *Ladies' Mile*, which designated an area of smart shops on Sixth Avenue around Nineteenth Street (the name is unofficial; for details see Roxie Munro, *The Inside-Outside Book of New York City*, Dodd, Mead & Company, 1985). The November 18, 1985 issue of *New York Magazine* carries a note by Stanley Mieses entitled "Miracle Mile," in which he speaks of "a brand-new Theater Mile that stretches from the Flatiron district to a few blocks below Astor Place" in Manhattan (p. 29). Is this the first use of *miracle mile* as a generic? The proper noun *Miracle Mile* was also reported in *Names*, 32. p. 349.

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Another Approach to Place-Name Classification

With the completion of the Geographic Names Information System Phase I, or GNIS I, the United States has for the first time a comprehensive file of the geographic names appearing on current Geological Survey base quadrangles. As the information is in a digital data base, it may be readily sorted by type of feature, prescribed area, county or other divisions. This means that toponomic researchers no longer must first face the herculean task of gathering the names to be studied. One can proceed directly to the why's of the names of populated places, counties, lakes, mountains and a variety of other subdivisions. This variety has, however, defined limits as Roger Payne will explain in his discussion of the GNIS. The physical classifications are now fixed.

Work has commenced on GNIS II and Oregon has one of the early contracts to compile

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[1] *The Barnhart Dictionary of New English Since 1963* and *The Second Barnhart Dictionary of New English* list four of our words with these dates: *Finlandization* (1969), *Manhattanize* (1972), *Vietnamize* (1970), and *Vietnamization* (1970).

the additional material which will include historic names and variants. This leads directly to origins and history which we will accumulate for storage on a separate, compatible computer file.

However, physical classification and history are only two aspects of toponomy. We have seen from the variety of papers presented to the ANS over the years that students are interested in many different aspects—the reasons for application, types of names, linguistics, multiple word names and many others. Presently there are no accepted parameters for these classifications. I believe the ANS must establish and define the important classifications. In the past there has been concern that formalizing such classifications would inhibit or restrict individual research. There is no more reason to believe this than there is to believe the ***Oxford English Dictionary,*** by defining words, limits a person's vocabulary.

For the 5th edition of Oregon Geographic Names, I made a computer sort of the 5,000 entries by type of name and language or origin. I am not a linguist and the language sort leaves much to be desired. I hope that people competent in this field will work out a suitable path. I have, however, given much thought to classification of names by type and I submit the following system which, I hope, may serve as a basis for discussion.

Early efforts to categorize place-names were made by Henry L. Mencken in ***The American Language,*** first published in 1919. His eight divisions were Personal names, Transfers, Indian, Dutch and other European, Biblical and mythological, Descriptive, Flora and Fauna, and Fanciful. Lewis A. McArthur used five categories in the 1st edition of Oregon Geographic Names in 1928. They were Descriptive, Honorary, Arbitrary, Complimentary, and Unknown. These efforts were followed by George Stewart's ten in ***Names on the Globe*** in 1975. He used Descrip tive, Associative, Incident, Possessive, Commemorative, Commendatory, Folk-etymologies, Manufactured, Mistake-names, and Shift-names. There undoubtedly have been other attempts but these three are adequate examples of what have been devised up to this time.

I propose a new approach based upon large divisions that may subsequently be divided into smaller groups similar to the method of classifying flora and fauna. In addition to simplicity, it has the advantage of permitting general classification without complete knowledge of origin.

Place-names all appear to fall into four classes. Descriptive names where a word or phrase is added to a generic to describe some condition either characteristic or unique. Commemorative names where the word or words recall something or somebody that may or may not have had a direct connection with the feature. These two comprise the vast majority while the third class, Miscellaneous, include Manufactured, Mistakes, Shifts, Folk-etymologies, and Arbitrary. These are all both interesting and important but their total number is small. Thus I list them as sub-groups of one class. Unknown, the last class, while regrettable, needs no further comment. My examples to follow will all be Oregon place-names but you will have no difficulty finding comparable examples in other states.

I. Descriptive
II. Commemorative
III. Miscellaneous
IV. Unknown

Both Descriptive and Commemorative as well as many Miscellaneous names may be further subdivided into Biographical, Geographical, Incidental or Topical.

I. Descriptive-Biographical names occur when a Christian or family name is applied to a feature as a matter of convenience with no thought that the name is in any way an honor. There are innumerable creeks with names such as Brown or Clark, given, not because they belonged to the namesake, but rather because some small but significant landholding provided a convenient reference point. Federal mapping standards recognize this by eliminating the apostrophy. Unfortunately, common usage is not equally consistent in eliminating the possessive 's' as in Gales Creek, named for Joseph Gale. There may be exceptions in the case of large landholders who occasionally have been viewed as "monarchs of all they survey."

Descriptive-Geographical names need little explanation. There are a myriad of Rock and Sand creeks as well as Saddle Buttes and Clear Lakes.

Descriptive-Incidental names provide us with many of the most interesting for they often recall historical vignettes unique to a local area. We have Winchester Lake, named because a teenager dropped a new rifle into the lake from which it was only retrieved with difficulty. Too Much Bear Lake owes its name to an unexpected and unwatned encounter with ***Ursus***

americanus, and Dog Thief Mountain results from the theft and recovery of a favorite canine. These names were all applied because of some incident that took place in the immediate vicinity of the feature.

Descriptive-Topical names abound for they frequently relate to the earliest activities of pioneer settlers. One of the more common is Mill Creek for water power was used for the numerous flour and saw mills required by the early settlers. Oregon has several Dipping Vat Creeks that all take their name from the sheep dipping required after the disastrous epidemic of sheep scab in the late 19th century. Haypress Meadow reflects the activities of the soldiers who were responsible for the hay for the horses at Camp Watson. The press or bailer was abandoned in the meadow after the old military post was closed. Folly Farm owes its name to an early homesteader who had little but a sense of humor to sustain him in his efforts to wrest a living from the arid soil of southeastern Oregon.

II. Commemorative names also subdivide but the majority appear to be Biographical. These may be further divided into Biographical-honorary and Biographical-associative. The former needs little explanation more than to say the honoree had no direct connection with the name. Lincoln and Washington counties were both named for presidents who never knew they existed. Lake Abert was named by Fremont for his military commander, Colonel J.J. Abert, who was never near the lake. Mount Hood was named by Broughton for Lord Samuel Hood, the admiral who signed Vancouver's letters of instruction. Biographical-associative names are those given to preserve the name of an individual on a feature with which he or she had been or continued to be closely associated. Kirk, a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad north of Klamath Falls, was named for a prominent Indian who owned the property. The early post office of Quinn, along with many others, bore the name of the first postmaster. This class of names can be distinguished from Descriptive-Biographical because they did not arise from common usage convenience but were applied specifically to recall the association of an individual with a place.

Commemorative-Geographical names represent the intention to remember a previous home as in Portland and Albany, named for cities in the eastern United States or to remind the namer of some historic geographic circumstance. Rome, Oregon is named because the local geologic formations suggested the ruined temples of Rome, Italy. Oregon has had two communities named Arcadia, both named for supposedly idyllic settings.

Commemorative-Incidental names arise when circumstances recall a well-known spot. Chickahominy Creek was the site of a battle during the Bannock Indian War. The commander of the cavalry unit had been actively involved in the Peninsula Campaign of 1862 along Chickahominy Creek in Virginia, and either the coincidence that both battles took place in late June or some similarity of surroundings or action caused the application of the name in Oregon. Cape Perpetua was named by Captain James Cook, the great explorer, because it was discovered on March 7, 1778, the Saint's day. Discovery Point on the rim of Crater Lake marks the spot where John Hillman and his party first viewed the lake.

Commemorative-Topical names are similar. Redess was a station on the Union Pacific Railroad named directly for the Redess Ranch, but the ranch in turn was named for the red 'S' designations used under the Swamp Act implementation of 1870, the basis for Oregon's notorious land frauds of the late 19th century. Waconda was one of a number of Indian names selected for stations of the Oregon Electric Railway when the Salem line was built in 1908. It is a Sioux word and has no local significance. In the same vein, an early U.S. Forest Service forest supervisor, needing feature names for fire control, arbitrarily assigned coast Indian words to a series of buttes in eastern Oregon.

III. Miscellaneous Names can be divided into five sub-categories. They total only a small percentage of all names but they do provide much interest. Here we should include four of George Stewart's classes and Lewis A. McArthur's Arbitrary. As mentioned before, the total numbers do not warrant primary headings.

Manufactured names are exemplified by Orenco, a composite from the Oregon Nursery Company. Pawn is an anagram of the first letters of the names of the four founders of the community. Braymill was the site of the Sprague River Company's mill, owned by W.M. Bray. Finally, Dorena combined the names of two girls, Dora Burnette and Rena Martin.

Arbitrary names may or may not have their own stories. Ragic and Ekoms on Rogue River are cigar and smoke spelled backwards. Ragic was first. Armet, the name of a piece of head ar-

mor of the Middle Ages, was selected for a railroad station name because it was short and not readily confused in train orders. Helix was picked for a town name because the founder heard the word when a friend had an infection of the inner ear. No one knows who suggested the name Canary for a post office but it had no local significance.

Shift names often come from carelessness or ignorance. Lemiti Meadows uses the Indian word *Lemiti* meaning mountain only because it has a pleasant sound. Cape Lookout was named by Captain John Meares but given to a headland 10 miles north of its present location. When the name was shifted to the next cape to the south, George Davidson named the original feature Cape Meares. Mount Hood has two glaciers with shift names, White River Glacier and Sandy Glacier. In both cases the rivers were named long before and the names were simply shifted up hill to the ice masses at their sources.

Mistake names are exemplified by Olex and Tolo, both due to poor handwriting. The authorities misread Olex for Alex, commemorating Alex Smith, and Tolo for Yolo, commemorating the county in California. Aloha, a suburb of Portland, is a mistaken rearrangement of the letters of Aloah, a Wisconsin Indian community. Arnold Ice Cave owes its name to the fact there were two road signs on one post. The top pointer said Arnold Ranch and the one below Ice Cave. Popular usage combined the two although the ranch had nothing to do with the cave.

Folk-etymologies explain the curious change of Burrell's Inn to Berlin and Bowling Creek to Bolan Creek. The former occurred when Mr. Burrell, a devotee of horse showing and racing, had to put in facilities to handle an ever increasing number of guests. Time went on and the equine activity faded out while a small community grew up in the area. Mr. Burrell passed on and the name drifted into its present form. Bolan Creek was the site of a primitive bowling alley established in 1853 for the entertainment of the gold miners in Jackson County. The area was evacuated in 1855 during the Indian Wars and all the facilities were burned. When the proprietor returned some years later, people had forgotten the origin and assumed that Bolan was an Indian name.

IV. Unknown. This needs no further comment except to question the positioning of names such as Canary. This was Arbitrary but also could be classed as Unknown. There will be many other marginal or possible multiple classifications. It will take judgment on the part of the classifier and some decisions will always be open to question.

I propose the above plan as a basis of discussion. One can make almost as good a case for a different set of four basic classifications. These could be Biographical, Physiographical, Etymological and Unknown. They would then break down to Descriptive, Honorary, Incidental, etc. I hope that further input will enable the American Name Society and the Place Name Survey to establish an acceptable classification system.

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The Tenada-Denali-Mount McKinley Controversy

The tallest mountains in the Alaska Range are literally in the center of traditional Alaskan Athabaskan territory. The Athabaskans surrounding the Alaska Range have two names for the tallest mountain, one that is found in the languages north or west of the range, and one in the

languages to the south. These are listed here in the practical writing systems of these languages.

North or west of the Alaska Range: "The High One"
Deenaalee (Koyukon)
Denaze (Upper Kuskokwim)
Denadhe (Tanana)
Denadhe (Holikachuk)
Dengadɪ, Dangadhiy (Ingalik)

South of the Alaska Range: "Big Mountain"
Dghelay Ka'a (Upper Inlet Dena'ina)
Dghili Ka'a (Lower Inlet Dena'ina)
Dghelaay Ce'e (Ahtna)

The name ***Denali*** is from the Koyukon name. This name does not translate as "The Great One," but is instead based on the verb theme meaning "high" or "tall." William Dickey's (1897:325) statement, "The Indians of Cook Inlet have always called this the Bulshaia (great) mountain," is not correct. This is the Russian name "big" that Dickey happened to record.

There is considerable confusion in the literature about Athabaskan names for Denali-McKinley. In particular, Dickey, who first proposed the name ***Mount McKinley,*** and geologist Alfred H. Brooks, who argued intensely to retain the name in his 1911 monograph ***The Mount McKinley Region*** overlooked the fact that an Athabaskan name for the mountain did in fact appear on the 1839 Wrangell map. The first documented sighting of the mountain was in February of 1834, when an Alaskan Native, Andrei Glazunov, saw a high mountain from the mouth of the Stony River in the middle Kuskokwim area whose Native name he recorded as Tenada (VanStone 1959). This is clearly the Ingalik name Dengadh. Glazunov is said to have been a speaker of Kodiak Alutiiq and a Russian creole. He was literate in Russian, and he was formally documenting previously unexplored areas of the Kuskokwim and Yukon at the direction of Admiral Wrangell. Extracts from Glazunov's journal were published in 1836, 1839 and 1841. Tenada and other names from Glazunov's journal appear on the 1839 Wrangell map, which was considered to be the best map of the south central Alaska area of its day (Wrangell 1980 [1839], also printed in Moore 1981:4-5). Dickey, who was quite euphoric about being the first white man on the middle Susitna River in 1896, thought that his sketch map of the Susitna (Moore 1981:16) was the first to place a name on the tallest mountain.

Brooks claimed to have researched the Russian sources on the Alaska Range and that "not one has yet been found which refers to the high mountain whose snowy summit is visible from tidewater on Cook Inlet" (Brooks 1911:24). Later in his ***Blazing Alaska's Trails*** Brooks (1953: 230) cited the Glazunov material but somehow managed to analyze the name Tenada on the Wrangell map as being at the head of the Stony River. This conclusion is quite curious since Brooks knew the area as well as anyone, and he recognized that the name for the Stony River is on the map as Tchalchuk (its Yupik name). Anyone can see that the name Tenada is located to the north in the Mount McKinley-Denali area.

I have noted that Brooks on numerous occasions made biased and inaccurate statements about Athabaskan geographic knowledge, a subject he was not competent to address. This often-quoted statement from ***The Mount McKinley Region*** contains several factual errors. "Much of the range formed an almost impassable barrier between the hunting ground of the Cook Inlet natives and that of the Kuskokwim Indians. It does not seem to have been named, for the Alaska Indian has no fixed geographic nomenclature for the larger geographic features. A river will have a half dozen names, depending on the direction from which it is approached. The cartographers who cover Alaskan maps with unpronounceable names, imagining that these are based on local useage, are often misled....The tribes on the east side [the Dena'ina and Ahtna], who seldom, if ever, approached it, termed it Traleyka, probably signifiying big mountain. Those on the northwest side, who hunted the caribou up to the very base of the mountain, called it Tenally" (Brooks 1911:22).

The Alaska Range was in fact traversed by an extensive system of native trails, and travel through here was more frequent in the early nineteenth century that it is today (Kari and Kari 1982:55-57). Athabaskan place names are fixed and stable, and there are Native names for many large features and physiographic provinces. Of the 60 or so Dena'ina names recorded be-

fore 1842, all but three or four are known and used by today's oldest speakers. Brooks felt Native names were "unpronounceable," an Anglo and colonialistic bias that is reflected in the proliferation of Englihs-origin place names on Alaska's maps (cf. Kari 198
proliferation of English-origin place names on Alaska's maps (cf. Kari 1985). The Upper Inlet Dena'ina did in fact "approach" the mountain they call ***Dghelay Ka'a,*** as we have found that the upper Kahiltna River, the Peters Hills, Tokositna River, and Chulitna River areas were used as hunting areas (Kari, forthcoming). Thus Brooks seems to have manipulated these two academic questions, the prior naming and mapping of the mountain and the nature of Athabaskan geographic names, apparently to enhance the case for the name Mount McKinley.

Donald Orth, Secretary of the U.S. Board of Geographic Names, has recently summarized the Denali-McKinley name change controversy (Orth 1980, 1985). In 1975 the Alaska legislature officially adopted the name Denali for the mountain and endorsed that name to the U.S. Board. However, the U.S. Board will not issue a ruling since in 1977 a bill was introduced to Congress by the Ohio delegation, President McKinley's home state, to retain in perpetuity the name Mount McKinley. This bill has never come up for a vote, and is apparently still pending, a fact that many people in Alaska do not realize. Of special significance is that as of 1980 the Board had received 20,000 letters and signatures from throughout the United States, with about 68% of the persons favoring the name Denali. Apparently the renaming of the national park as Denali National Park had no direct connection to the decision about naming the mountain.

The proposed name change to Denali should not be construed as a dishonor to former President McKinley. This name controversy reflects a basic difference in cultural values. Athabaskans, in marked contrast to Euro-American cultures, never name places after people, and it is absolutely unthinkable to them that the tallest mountain in their traditional territory should be named for a mortal.

Most Alaskans recognize the vulnerability of Alaska's Athabaskan languages, most of which will become extinct as spoken languages early in the next century. It seems to me that if Congress votes to officially change the name of the mountain to Denali, which is the clear mandate of the majority of people who have voiced their opinions, this will create more public awareness of the importance of preserving Alaska's heritage of aboriginal place names.

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