Book Reviews

Shakespeare and the Matter of the Crux: Textual, Topical, Onomastic, Authorial, and Other Puzzlements. By Robert F. Fleissner. The Edwin Mellen Press, Box 450, Lewiston, NY 14092. 1991. Pp. xv + 294. Cloth, $69.95.

This is a compendium of scholarship on unresolved problems in William Shakespeare's texts. Professor Fleissner here brings together the work of former scholars, which he supplements with his own writings, clarifying or solidifying earlier attempts to resolve these cruxes. To these he adds his own new insights and evidence.

The first chapter, by way of introduction, surveys the canon of textual cruxes in Shakespeare. Onomastics is central to these concerns. Prominent among these are attempts to identify Master W.H. and to clarify his role as the "onlie begetter" of the *Sonnets*. The names of Othello, of Edmund and the Fool in *King Lear*, of Sir Oliver Martext in *As You Like It*, and Shakespeare's own name linked with mutated forms such as *Shakescene* and *Shakebag*, are all closely studied.

Discussion of the titles of plays centers on the mysterious *Love's Labour's Won*, cited by Francis Meres in 1598 and by a publisher's list of 1603. In a chapter on the subject, Fleissner argues for a reconsideration of its being an alternate title for *Much Ado about Nothing*, and for its role as the sequel to *Love's Labour's Lost*. As an example of the close scrutiny applied to each crux the book examines, this chapter's methodology is revealing. A previously published suggestion is re-examined, that the title of *Much Ado* contains a chronological jest for the year AD 1600, figuring as *Adoo*, the spelling of the play's entry in the Stationers' Register for that year. The point is developed further with a discussion of the link between the terms *nothing* and *love*, reaching into the usage of *love* in the game of tennis and to yonic imagery and circle symbolism for *nothing*. A detailed examination follows on dating, Shakespeare's titular practice, numerology, and title order in Meres compared with that of the First Folio of 1623.

Two chapters are not concerned with a crux; these are the "other puzzlements" of the book's own title. The first examines parallels between Shakespeare's Sonnet 116 and John Donne's "A Valediction Forbidding Mourning" in terms of compass imagery. This ranges across a broad

spectrum from Dantean influences to Donne's biography, emblem literature, numerology, and the themes of love and marriage. The chapter is always interesting and provocative.

The second chapter is an examination of the theme of moderation and its neglect in *Romeo and Juliet*. This chapter seems too diffuse for its purpose; the background of the classical golden mean is paid more attention than is warranted in a book addressed to scholars. This distracts from the force of the thematic argument.

One fault of the book is also its strength. It is written in a leisurely, magisterial style, with scholarly embellishments such as others' comments on the author's published views and his responses to them, and to discussions he has had at conferences. This style may be difficult for one who turns to the book for a hurried digest of a particular crux. For one who has patience, however, and is willing to enjoy the admirable learning the book displays, this will seem to be no fault.

A second flaw is due to the author's modesty, in omitting his own work from the book's bibliography. Instead he offers footnotes which cite his writings in the first chapter, from which I have gleaned sixty titles written by him in over thirty years. Such diffidence in the face of a lifetime of scholarship seems admirable but misplaced; there are, moreover, no citations for references he makes to his work in succeeding chapters.

The author's temperate and reasoned manner is best demonstrated in his graceful conclusion to the book. It deserves repetition as most suited to this reviewer's own appraisal of the book's contents and the matter of cruxes in general: "For the nature of cruxes is always going to be, to some extent, unfathomable, and that may well ironically be part of the enjoyment that they have continually engendered for us" (259). These cruxes shall continue to provoke scholars; yet I venture the claim that no scholar will approach them with a closer scrutiny or more consistent dedication than Professor Fleissner.

Dorothy E. Litt
The Mary Ingraham Bunting Institute,
Radcliffe Research and Study Center
Cambridge, Massachusetts

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A Dictionary of English Place-Names. By A. D. Mills. Oxford University Press, Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP UK. 1991. Pp. xxxiii + 388. Cloth, £12.95. (In the US, Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016. Cloth, $29.95.)

A new comprehensive dictionary of the placenames of England is long overdue, and the work under review is the first of its kind to appear since the publication some thirty years ago of the fourth edition of Professor Eilert Ekwall's *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* (1960), with which it inevitably invites comparison.

It scores straightaway on three counts.

First, it is much more "reader-friendly," that is, accessible to the average reader with an intelligent interest in placenames. By way of illustration, here are Ekwall and Mills respectively on the West Sussex village of Pagham:

> **Pagham** Sx [*Pecgan ham* 680, *Pacgan hamm* 10 BCS 50, *Pageham* DB]. *'Pæcga's HAMM.' **Pæcga* is a form with gemination of *g* of *Pæga*. (Ekwall 356)

> **Pagham** W. Sussex. *Pecganham* 680, *Pageham* 1086 (DB). 'Homestead or promontory of a man called *Pæcga'. OE pers. name + *ham* or *hamm*. (Mills 253)

Mr. Mills spares us linguistic jargon, cuts the historic forms of the name to two (the second is from the *Domesday Book*), and spells out the definition. At the same time he adds an alternative origin. The entry, like others in the book, is thus both succinct and readily intelligible.

Second, the dictionary contains some 12,000 entries, as against Ekwall's 10,000 or so. It is therefore bigger and better. It is also, incidentally, excellent value for money: Ekwall's work, still in print (from the same publisher), currently sells for almost twice the price.

Third, and most important, the work as a whole has the edge not only in quantity but in quality. The provision of two possible origins for *Pagham* is just one small example of this, for the author has consistently incorporated the findings of the most recent researches in placename studies. He thus now gives us *Guildford* (Surrey) as "ford by the gold-coloured (i.e. sandy) hill," not (as in Ekwall) "ford where golden flowers grew," and *Leatherhead* (Surrey) as "grey ford," a Celtic interpretation, rather than (as in Ekwall) "riding-path," the Old English origin formerly proposed. Thirty years may not seem long, but in English placename studies much has progressed since 1960. Historic forms of placenames, and of the personal names that many of them contain, have in many cases been

revised in the light of modern scholarship, and toponymists have equally adjusted their interpretations of such Old English elements as *hám* 'homestead,' *wíc* 'dwelling,' and the plural suffix *-ingas* 'people of,' found in names like *Reading*. These and other relevant developments are implicitly or explicitly reflected in Mills's book.

The places are identified by their current, post-1974 county names, as against the traditional practice of using the old names, even in modern toponymical works, such as the three volumes of the author's own *The Place-Names of Dorset* that he has to date contributed to the ongoing series of county volumes published by the English Place-Name Society. The book, too, has a readable and informative introduction, a complete guide in itself to the nature of English placenames and to methods of studying them, and a straightforward glossary of common elements found in placenames, such as the three Old English ones quoted above.

It has to be said, however, that despite its near comprehensiveness, the dictionary omits some rather obvious names. Notably absent are the names of many modern county administrative districts (*Babergh, Broxtowe, Caradon, Erewash, Gedling, Glanford, Gravesham, Hertsmere, Hyndburn, Kerrier, Langbaurgh, Rushmoor, Shepway, Wychavon*), of several well-known hills (*Brown Willy, Dunkery Beacon, Helvellyn, Kinder Scout, Mam Tor, Silbury Hill, Skiddaw, Yes Tor*, even *Scafell Pike*, the highest in England), of famous country houses and estates (*Chartwell, Chatsworth, Cliveden, Compton Wynyates, Goodwood, Lanhydrock, Osborne, Polesden Lacey, Wardour Castle*), of a good few historic or touristic sites (*Alum Bay, Chanctonbury Ring, Chevy Chase, Copeland Forest, Edgehill, Hawes Water, Housesteads, Lacock, Lamorna Cove, Lundy, Rossendale, Sedgemoor, Symonds Yat, Thirlmere, Wast Water*), and even of some familiar urban districts and towns (*Anfield, Craven Arms, Crompton, Horndean, Jesmond, Porthleven, St. Blazey*). All these are valid candidates for a dictionary of this type, as surely is *Isis*, the alternative name for the Thames at Oxford, also omitted. In a few instances, the name entered is not the well-known one, so that the *Basford* here is a location in Staffordshire between Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent, not the more familiar *Basford* that is a district of Nottingham. The *Elmbridge*, too, a hamlet near Droitwich in Hereford and Worcester, is not the much more interesting and important administrative district of *Elmbridge* in Surrey. The former means "elm ridge," but the latter, a historic hundred name, means "Emel bridge," based on a past name of the Mole River here. The dictionary's *Wentworth*, similarly, is the name of villages respectively in Cambridgeshire and South Yorkshire, not the much better known *Wentworth* (a modern name derived from a surname) that is a residential district and golf course in Surrey.

As illustrated above for *Pagham*, the entries are brief. While Ekwall expands entries where necessary to include relevant additional information, Mills does not, so that no mention is made, for example, of the fact that *Derby* was originally *Northworthy* or that, in the name of *Redruth* (Cornwall), from the Cornish for "red ford," it is the second part of the name that means "red," not the first.

This does not of course invalidate the interpretations themselves, which are, as mentioned, as accurate as possible from the point of view of current toponymy. I found just one minor quibble in this area. It is probable that *Eton* (Berkshire), on toponymical and topographical evidence, is more likely to mean "farm on well-watered land" rather than "farm on a river," that is, that the first part of the name represents Old English *ég* 'island,' rather than *éa* 'river.' It is a subtle distinction, but nevertheless a real one. And when Mr. Mills says that *Salop* is "now adopted as the name of the 'new' county" of *Shropshire* he is out by twelve years. The county was indeed officially renamed *Salop* in 1974 but reverted to its original name in 1980.

At the end of it all, however, it is worth repeating that this is a first-rate and much-needed dictionary. Its singular lack of misprints enhances its professional attractiveness. The omissions I have listed (perhaps too exhaustively) above will mean, however, that some readers may be disappointed to find the name they seek is not in its pages.

Adrian Room
Stamford, Lincolnshire, England

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Index lexikálních jednotek pomístních jmen v Čechách [*Index of the Lexical Units Occurring in Microtoponyms in Bohemia*]. By Libuše Olivová-Nezbedová and Jana Matúšová. Ústav pro jazyk česky ČSAV, Letenská ul. 4, Praha, Czechoslovakia. 1991. Pp. 269. Cloth, price not available.

Microtoponyms (German *Flurnamen*, Czech *pomístní jména*) are names of smaller configurations in the environment, particularly those connected with human life in nature, with tilling fields, cultivating forests, taking care of ponds, etc. In 1962, the unforgettable Prague Professor Vladimír Šmilauer initiated a huge project undertaken by the Place Names Commission of the Czech Academy of Sciences during which such microtoponyms were collected in Bohemia. This immense enterprise, taking place between 1963 and 1980, was undertaken at the eleventh hour, because in the early

1950s practically all of Czech agriculture was socialized, and former single farm properties were consolidated into large tracts of agricultural land. Many microtoponyms, however, were connected with the smaller fields, groves, meadows, etc. (Notice that the word *Flur* in the German term *Flurnamen* refers to such agricultural areas only.) Such microtoponyms were lost after the consolidation, because the configuration of the terrain itself was destroyed. A farmer who was some forty years old when socialization hit was a septuagenarian in the 1980s; clearly that was the very last moment to retrieve from the memory of the still living the recollection of names of things past. Naturally, some, even many, microtoponyms are known also from written sources, such as registers of property, etc.; however, the last collection of such names anchored in official texts stems from 1934, the official gazetteer of placenames which also contains names of parts of incorporated towns and villages, although no real microtoponyms in the narrower, farm-connected sense. The main point is, however, that a great part of those agricultural microtoponyms were known only by word of mouth, dictated clearly by the need to communicate about the necessities of life on the farm: where to meet for work, where to bring food at noon, etc. In addition to the collection of these, so to say, old microtoponyms, the same communicative necessity caused new names to be created for the new tracts of land consolidated in the *kolkhozes* (to use a Russian but clear term, although the institution had a more cryptic term in Czech); these new names were collected during the same campaign as well.

This huge collection is deposited in the archives of the Onomastic Department of the Institute for Czech Language of the Czech Academy in Prague. As of now, there is no possibility of publishing this immense body of material. However, to alleviate this unwelcome situation, the index, at least, of the lexical units occurring in the microtoponyms was prepared; it contains a total of about 55,000 entries. In many, perhaps even in most cases, a Czech microtoponym consists of several words (e.g., something like "Frank's Mud," "Under the Grove," "At the Grange"). Although many microtoponyms contain a personal name or a placename as the fulcrum of reference, they are sometimes highly creative, expressive, or even surprising, containing little known or unknown words. All the component parts of the collection of microtoponyms were excerpted and alphabetized in the citation (canonical) form; that is, all words occurring in the indirect cases were transformed into the nominative singular or plural. For instance, the preposition *u* 'at' commands the locative case in Czech, but for the index the respective word is quoted in the nominative. In the case of words otherwise unknown, the nominative had to be created as a supposed form; given the regularity of the Czech paradigms, this is not a dangerous proceeding in that language. All this work has been done with great care.

The book contains an alphabetical list of the words occurring in the microtoponyms. Placenames and personal names occurring within the microtoponyms, that is, as their component parts, are labeled as such in the list; also, dialectal and other variants of the same word are listed in one entry and cross-referenced from their own place in the alphabetical sequence. Otherwise, there is no further information, which is regrettable, but obviously there was no possibility to offer more. In any case, a researcher who knows a Slavic language, even if not exactly Czech, will derive much information from the list as it is: the ratio of personal names and placenames occurring in the microtoponyms, the semantics of the general words (factories, geomorphological features, etc.—and some rather surprising lexical items, for example, *Tahiti*), and so on. What may most strike the reader who knows Czech is the vast number of words which, by their structure, undoubtedly are Czech, but which one, however, does not know at all. For example, *Bafňákovna* is, I would say, obviously based on an expressive, but unknown word; *Mastihrách* (= "put fat on [your] peas") is not labeled as a personal name, but it has the structure of personal names (like *Skočdopole* 'jump into the field,' or German *Thudichum* 'kill yourself'); *Nepamz* has no question mark to indicate doubt as to the reading although the form is completely unclear.

Since much of the material offered consists of hitherto unknown derivations and names, one specifically regrets that general information about the location or, at least, about the region of occurrence of the single items in the list has not been added. This would be interesting not only for Czech dialectology; it would be interesting to compare the pre-socialist microtoponyms in the originally Czech areas with the pre-socialist microtoponyms in the area that became Czech only after 1945. For instance, some strange German forms give the impression of having been mutilated, e.g., *Ktützäcker*: does this belong to this category? And if the "*kolkhoz*" microtoponyms had been labeled as such, one could contrast them to the two preceding groups as well. Some onomastic elements of the *kolkhoz* period are recognizable by their semantics; for example, *Kulturák, Kultúrák, Kultúrka*, all of them derived from the word for "culture" and pertaining to the "cultural houses" built in the villages, theoretically for indoctrination, but, practically, for dancing reels and lifting glasses. In most cases, however, such identifications are not possible. A large amount of linguistic, social, and historical information could be derived from this mass of material; however, to undertake the mammoth task of analysis required and have the result published has not been possible.

The edition has been very carefully prepared. Since the whole collection was done by hand, there are some quite suspect forms in the material, but they are meticulously noted by the question mark. Occasionally, one

would like the authoresses to offer an emendation. For example, *Babimkout* is correctly labeled with a *(?)*; nothing would be easier than to emend it to *Babi⟨n⟩* or *Bábi⟨n⟩kout* 'old woman's corner.'

As it is, this index will be useful exactly in the way and for the purposes for which indices are constructed: to offer a first survey of the material at hand; a deeper study would require a trip to the archives in Prague to consult the slips that contain all the other information. However, if the late Professor Šmilauer, a man looked askance at by, and without any clout in, the former regime, was able to move the world and start and see through such a huge undertaking as the collection of these microtoponyms, let us hope that someone else will arise now who will be able to strike the barren rock so that out will gush the money by which the collection will be published in its entirety.

Ladislav Zgusta
University of Illinois, Urbana

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Can You Name That Team? A Guide to Professional Baseball, Football, Soccer, Hockey, and Basketball Teams and Leagues. By David B. Biesel. Scarecrow Press, Post Office Box 4167, Metuchen, NJ 08840. 1991. Pp. vii + 240. Cloth, $37.50.

This book is one that sports and onomastics enthusiasts will really enjoy. It has information on over 950 teams in thirty-six baseball, football, soccer, basketball, and hockey professional leagues.

Section 1 is a listing of teams by city (or in some cases by geographical area, e.g., Florida). For Buffalo, New York, there are twenty entries (some are cross-references). Each major entry gives the years of the team's existence and the source of nick-name(s). Thus, the origin of the current National Football League *Buffalo Bills* goes back to an earlier *Bills* of the All-American Football Conference (1947–1949). The earlier *Bills* were named after the club held a contest and chose that name because of the fame of Buffalo Bill Cody.

The *New York Rangers* National Hockey League team has this entry:

> The Rangers were named in honor of George "Tex" Rickard, a native Texan and the person who was instrumental in the building of the "new" Madison Square Garden (then located at Eighth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street). Rickard was a sports promotor and president of the Garden, and he had noticed the excellent crowds that the New York Americans (National Hockey League) had been able to attract in their first year (1925/26) in the Garden.

> The team was at first referred to as Tex's Rangers (a play on the name of the famous Texas police force, the Texas Rangers), but was soon shortened to Rangers. (50)

Other examples include the Kingston, New York, *Colonials* of the American Basketball League who were sponsored by the local Colonial Cities Service gas station; the St. Louis *Gunners* of the National Football League of 1934, originally sponsored by the National Guard 126th Field Artillery; and the *Fog* of San Francisco (Major Indoor Soccer League), who took their name from the common type of weather there.

Section 2, Professional Leagues, has sections for each of the thirty-six leagues. Within each section, each team's history is shown involving changes of name, location, and league. Thus, in the National League (baseball) we find that in Atlanta the *Braves* have been there since 1966 (77). The entry shows that previously they were *Milwaukee Braves* (1953–1965), *Boston Braves* (1941–1952), *Boston Bees* (1936–1940), *Boston Braves* (1912–1935), *Boston Pilgrims* (1909–1911), *Boston Doves* (1907–1908), *Boston Beaneaters* (1883–1906), and *Boston Red Caps* (1876–1882).

However, the *Toronto Blue Jays* of the same league have always had the same name. The team began in 1977 and was named as a result of the popularity of the name in a contest (77).

Hockey teams tend to be more stable in their nicknames, although the *Detroit Redwings* originally were the *Cougars* and then later, the *Falcons*. The *Montreal Canadiens* originally began in 1909 and were first known as *Les Canadiens* and at first could only sign on French skaters, a practice which has long since been dropped.

Section 3 is an alphabetical index of team nicknames. If we want to learn more about the *Pilgrims* (mentioned in the citation above), we would learn that they were a Boston National League team. Then we could look up the complete history in section 1 under *Boston* and in section 2 under *National League*. We can also learn that the most popular team name, with twelve instances, has been *Reds* and the next most popular, with eleven, *Indians*.

There are excellent cross-references. The bibliography has over eighty book citations plus those from periodicals and newspapers. Finally, there is an index oriented to section 1, *Cities*, which has entries by key names (owners, sponsors, leagues) and team names.

Onomasticians will enjoy this book as much as sports fans. If one is both, so much the better. Strongly recommended for high school, university, and public libraries.

Edwin D. Lawson
State University of New York College at Fredonia

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Baseball Nicknames: A Dictionary of Origins and Meanings. By James K. Skipper, Jr. McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers, Box 611, Jefferson, NC 28640. 1992. Bibliography, appendices, index. Pp. xxiv + 374. Cloth, $45.00.

"Labor of love" does not begin to describe this book. James K. Skipper, Jr., spent twelve years documenting more than 4,000 baseball nicknames. His sources included 3,500 books, articles, and newspaper accounts; 4,350 player files in the National Baseball Library; questionnaires to 467 living former players; and 77 telephone interviews.

The bulk of the book is an alphabetical listing of players, umpires, nonplayer managers, officials, sportswriters, broadcasters, owners, fans, and, in a separate section compiled by Brenda Wilson, players from the All American Girls Baseball League. The three appendices contain cross-references to Negro league players, umpires, and influential nonplaying baseball personalities. There are also an index of nicknames, an extensive bibliography and, edited and abbreviated to serve as an introduction, Skipper's 1984 article, "The Sociological Significance of Nicknames: The Case of Baseball Players," originally published in *Journal of Sport Behavior* (7: 28–38).

The book eases research into baseball nicknames. When I began to follow baseball, in the early 1950s, one of my heroes was Clint "Scrap Iron" Courtney, a catcher for the St. Louis Browns. I wondered in passing how he had come by that nickname and assumed that perhaps a home-plate collision with him would have been like sliding into a pile of scrap iron. In the mid 1970s, Phil "Scrap Iron" Garner began playing with the Pittsburgh Pirates, and my curiosity about the nickname expanded. How did Garner come by it? Were he and Courtney the only players to have had the nickname, or were there others? If there were, did any of them predate Courtney?

My curiosity remained idle until Skipper's book came to my attention. It adds four more "Scrap Irons": Ed Beecher, a nineteenth-century outfielder who played in only eleven games in two seasons; Fred Hatfield, a contemporary of Courtney; Edward Aloysius Kenna, a catcher who played in 1928; and Bob Stinson, a journeyman catcher who played in the 1970s.

The entries for the six show some interesting distinctions among origins and connotations. Beecher "was known for his aggressive no-holds-barred style of play." Courtney "was dubbed 'Scrap Iron' by teammate Duane Pillette and broadcaster Buddy Blattner. Courtney hurt himself running a race at a train station with those two men, but suited up and played the next game." Skipper notes two other nicknames for Courtney: he was called "Red Neck" because of his quick temper and "Toy Bull Dog" because of his

"propensity for battle." The entry for Garner shows the benefits of Skipper's persistence: "Garner told me: 'In 1977, my first year with Pittsburgh, Willie Stirgell [sic] said you could bend me, twist me, beat on me, but you could not break me like a piece of scrap iron.'" Hatfield got his nickname "because he was a hard nosed player who would do anything for his team to win. Kenna made up for his small size 5'7" and 150 pounds with strength and toughness." Stinson got his nickname while playing in the minor leagues "because of his uncanny ability to bounce back after just a few days from a broken jaw injury." But Skipper notes that Stinson was "addressed as Bob," leaving one wondering if the nickname really caught on.

Having those six "Scrap Irons," I now had the answers to my questions. Courtney and Garner obviously weren't the only ones. Nor was Courtney the first; Beecher, Kenna and, perhaps, Hatfield, preceded him. My assumption about connotation was wide of the mark. But a new question then suggested itself: Could I, using what I consider standard reference works for biographical information on baseball players, have found all six names without Skipper's book? I could not have.

Had I the patience (Skipper did) to peruse *The Baseball Encyclopedia* (8th ed., 1990), I would have found the nickname only for Beecher, Courtney, Garner, and Kenna. Similarly, *Total Baseball* (1989) has the nickname only in the entries for Beecher, Courtney, and Kenna.

Karst and Jones, in *Who's Who in Professional Baseball* (1970), not only state that the nickname referred to Courtney's aggressive style of play but also provide a more detailed explanation of the incident giving rise to the nickname. Given its publication date, Karst and Jones' directory of course has no entries for Garner or Stinson. But neither does it have entries for Beecher, Hatfield, or Kenna. Nor does it have an index, let alone an index of nicknames.

Joseph McBride's *High and Inside: The Complete Guide to Baseball Slang* (1980) contains both a 160 page section on nicknames and a separate nickname index. There one finds reference to and an entry for Stinson, the entry noting that Stinson, like Courtney, "wouldn't let injuries keep him from playing." McBride refers to Garner simply as "feisty."

Paul Dickson's *Baseball's Greatest Quotations* (1991), in a "noms de plume" entry, lists, but only by name, Beecher, Courtney, Garner, and Stinson.

David Porter's *Biographical Dictionary of American Sports: Baseball* (1987) has no index, but it does have entries for Courtney, Garner, and Stinson. The one for Stinson notes that he was "[n]icknamed Scrap Iron because he played with pain ..." The entry for Garner notes the nickname and describes him as "[a] gritty infielder who got by as much on determination as talent," but offers no explanation of the nickname's origin.

Courtney's entry also notes the nickname, but offers no explanation of its origin, even though the details were, by the time the book was compiled, available.

My own curiosity about "Scrap Iron" is satisfied for now. For those with interests in other specific nicknames, Skipper's index shows 166 entries for "Lefty," 138 for "Red," 67 for "Doc," and 32 for "Babe," to mention but four. For those interested in ethnic nicknames, there are multiple entries shown for "Dutch," "Heinie," "Irish," "Chief," and others. For other ways to approach the nicknames, see Skipper's seminal essay "Baseball Nicknames" in *Total Baseball*. There are some minor errors, mostly typographical (like "Stirgell" for Stargell), that do not ultimately detract from the major contribution this book makes. There is now a reliable reference work on baseball nicknames. It should become the standard work on its subject. It belongs in most library reference collections.

John F. Hagemann
University of South Dakota, Vermillion

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Historical Change and English Word-Formation: Recent Vocabulary. By Garland Cannon. American University Studies. Series IV: English Language and Literature, Vol. 46. Peter Lang, 62 West 45th Street, New York, NY 10036. 1987. Pp. xii + 340. Cloth, price not given.

Except for an introductory chapter on the development of English and the subsequent expansion of its lexicon, Garland Cannon's book is a classification and count of new words and meanings as presented in three of "the best and most useful sources for neologisms in current English" (26): *The Barnhart Dictionary of New English Since 1963* (1973), *The Second Barnhart Dictionary of New English* (1980), and Merriam's 1981 Addenda Section to *Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language* (1961). Cannon reports that the three sources include 16,570 items, of which 2,887 are duplicates between two of the sources (24). Thus 13,683 different forms were the corpus that Cannon sorted into twenty-one categories of word formation. He also reports the statistics of that sorting, with at least one chapter devoted to each of the four major divisions of word formation: shifts, borrowings, shortenings, and additions. This analysis, the author believes, will show the speed and proportion of modern word formation, give a basis for historical evaluation, and provide data for comparison with oral English.

In each chapter, Cannon explains its particular type of word formation (e.g., shortenings) and various sub-types (abbreviations, acronyms, back

formation). He then offers the statistics: what percentages of that type are represented in the three dictionaries. Rather than providing a full or even representative list or chart of the words appropriately classified, Cannon presents his numbers in prose form with a few examples and an occasional observation – easy enough to read, but difficult to find significance in. Not surprisingly, additions constitute the largest type of word formation (54.9%), with noun compounds the largest sub-category within that type (26.3% of the total corpus). These statistics, as Cannon observes, roughly parallel those of Algeo (1980) – 63.9% and 25.5%, respectively, as do those for other major types.

Cannon also notes onomastic formations, however briefly, many of which, he points out, may be obscured by their lower-case spelling. These include onomastic shifts such as *diesel* from Rudolf *Diesel*; 139 trademarks, which constitute less than one percent of the data and therefore have a negligible effect on written English; and onomastic items representing groups or organizations, persons, products, peoples, and places. Proper names are most important in that largest category of word formation, noun compounds, which include 397 onomastic items. Most of these compounds use the onomastic element as an adjunct that designates source (*Apgar score, Baltimore chop*).

Cannon shows that "names have been quite productive among the shifted and new items" and appear in almost all of the categories. Out of the 4,536 items in the *Second Barnhart*, for example, 556 are of onomastic origin: 199 refer to people or beings, 128 to placenames, 45 to trademarks, and 24 to literature; the rest, 160 items, are mostly created names. Cannon estimates the number of onomastic items in the corpus of neologisms to be about ten percent. "Proper nouns are a vital aspect of new meanings and word formation" (270–71).

Cannon has classified these 13,683 new words with a relatively fine-meshed taxonomy in an attempt to facilitate linguistic analysis and theory of neologisms (243). In the concluding chapter, he provides yet more statistics, classifying the new words according to such aspects of linguistic study as grammar, phonology, orthography, and semantics. Again, he presents the numbers in paragraph form. Two appendixes, a bibliography, and two indexes – of words and of topics and names – follow. The first appendix summarizes the statistics by listing the percentages of words in the twenty-one categories. The word index includes somewhat fewer than 4,000 items discussed in the volume, between a third and a fourth of the neologisms in Cannon's sources.

Kathy Binns
State University of New York at Buffalo

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"Dictionnaire historique des noms de famille romans": Actes del III Colloqui, Barcelona, 19–21 juny 1989. [*On the "Historical Dictionary of Romance Names": Proceedings of the Third Colloquium, Barcelona, 19–21 June 1989*]. Edited by Antoni M. Badia i Margarit. Max Niemeyer Verlag, Postfach 21 40, D–7400 Tübingen, Germany. 1991. Pp. 262. Paper, DM112.

This is an important but technical progress report on the *Patronymica Romanica* project. *PatRom*, as it is nicknamed, is essentially a two-pronged enterprise with plans to produce both a general dictionary in French of all Romance etymological roots and a series of national dictionaries alphabetically organized according to actual surnames rather than according to major, cross-romance roots. In other words, the national dictionaries will resemble in some ways the Hanks and Hodges *A Dictionary of Surnames* (Oxford, 1988), whereas the major work will be a comparative dictionary, by etymological "topic," for specialists.

The present volume, comprising the proceedings of a 1989 colloquium, is divided into two parts: the first eleven chapters deal with the contents and organization of the future dictionaries; then come five chapters on a variety of issues concerning surnames and given names. The chapters are written in five Romance languages: one each in Catalan, Italian, and Portuguese, six in Spanish, and seven in French, with some additional materials in Catalan and French.

The first part deals essentially with the contributions of various onomastic centers to the study of five sample etymological entries: *bibit aquam* 'drinkwater,' *furnarius* 'baker,' *Jacobus* 'Jacob,' *pons* 'bridge,' and words meaning "junior" or "young" such as *lejeune* in French. Discussed, for example, are variations on "drink water," such as "drink wine," "drink beer," "drink milk," etc. The absence of this naming structure in Spain or Portugal is, so to speak, documented (although not explained) and its status as a humorous nickname discussed. The main case, *Boileau* 'drink water' is usually considered to be an ironic form for its reverse, "drunkard" – as is often the case with *Petit* for tall people or *Legrand* for short people. But this standard hypothesis is also questioned (132).

Each center attempts to organize Romance materials in a way it considers desirable. Jean-Pierre Chambon, the editor of the *Französisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch*, in a contribution written after the colloquium, also discusses the problems involved in reaching consensus and an appropriate organization for the dictionary. Aside from the specific etymologies and data provided, these eleven chapters provide an unusual

perspective on the challenges of all kinds faced by any group involved in such an ambitious project.

The articles included in the second part of the book deal in an often programmatic way with various topics. There is a list, with definitions, of onomastic terms in Spanish; an attempt at classification of proper names, also in Spanish; a discussion, in Italian, of the interdependence of naming, demography, and socio-economic structure; and two articles in French. This section includes a short article by Jean Germain on the frequency of family names in the Belgian Walloon area and, especially, a lengthy analysis (thirty-five pages), with regional frequencies, of surnames and given names in Medieval Catalonia by the initiator and coordinator of *PatRom*, Dieter Kremer. For those interested in Romance, particularly Spanish names, the book is a useful and important one.

Some scholars, including the present author (e.g., in *Nouvelle Revue d'onomastique*, 1990 and 1991), have expressed concern over the lack of broad research programs in the various fields of onomastics. While this remains true in most domains, it is encouraging to see that an anthroponymic synthesis of the highest order is being undertaken in a major linguistic area. We are indebted to the Max Niemeyer publishing house and to Dieter Kremer and his collaborators for their courage in undertaking *Patronymica Romanica*. Maria Giovanna Arcamone, Antoni M. Badia i Margarit, Ivo Castro, Marianne Mulon, and Jean-Marie Pierret and the many Onomastic Centers also deserve our gratitude for their willingness to participate and toil in what amounts to a uniquely ambitious philological present state of 100 years of onomastic research covering 1,000 years of Romance names.

Michel Grimaud
Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts

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Indian Names on Wisconsin's Map. By Virgil J. Vogel. The University of Wisconsin Press, 114 North Murray St., Madison, WI 53715. 1992. Pp. xvii + 323. Cloth, $42.50; paper, $19.95.

Virgil J. Vogel has selected geographical names mostly from the US Geological Survey's *Alphabetical Finding List of Wisconsin Place Names*, so the names he covers are from maps, as his title says. He follows the suggestion of the US Bureau of Ethnology as regards the plural of names of American Indian tribes if those names are in native languages (thus *Ojibwa* for both singular and plural but *Fox* and *Foxes*). But the true value

of this study lies in the fact that the author has assiduously sought correct details by interviewing on Indian reservations and visiting over a period of years almost all of the seventy-two counties of Wisconsin. Too much onomastic research is done in the study, and when it comes to placenames, and most especially the often-disputed names in a variety of American Indian languages, this more than not leads to egregious errors. The dedicated author of *Indian Names on Wisconsin's Map* has gone to great pains to avoid such errors. His will stand for a long time as the standard work on the subject. In fact, because of the constant decline in native speakers and the loss or original lack of written documentation, it may be that this is the last moment at which so full a study could ever be published.

Vogel is a professor of history (Truman College, Chicago, emeritus) and never fails to demonstrate in this book that the placenames encapsulate the cultural and linguistic history of native peoples. As the author of acclaimed studies of the American Indian placenames of Iowa, Illinois, and Michigan, he is uniquely qualified to write this kind of a book about Wisconsin. Many will agree that as Wisconsin has the best study of any single county in the United States (Dane County, by Frederic G. Cassidy) it may now be said to have the best book on American Indian names of any state. While Massachusetts might offer a greater challenge to the expert on American Indian names, simply identifying which of its placenames are American Indian and which are not is daunting. So we must rejoice in this work on *Mesconsin, Meskousing, Mishkonsing, Ouisconsens, Ouisconsin, Ouisconsing, Quisconsing, Weeskonsan, Wisconsan, Wishkonsing, Wiskonsin, Wisconsin*. Scholars disagree on whether *Wisconsin* was originally American Indian (Menominee, Ojibwa, Potawatami, Sauk-Fox, or Winnebago) or French (which at any rate is where the spelling *Ou* for *W* came from). The early French and other European explorers were often men who were not always prepared to hear correctly and write down precisely what the aboriginals told them anyway. Frederick Webb Hodge's *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico* (1907–10) did not settle the orthography of American Indian personal names (a major influence on placenames of American Indian origin) to everyone's satisfaction, and the spelling of all words in these languages continues to be as debated as the relationships among the languages themselves.

Vogel is as reliable as anyone could wish, and as thorough. He includes even names that look American Indian but are not: *Algoma* (coined by the redoubtable Henry R. Schoolcraft, who later offered a number of conflicting opinions about the meaning), *Irogami* (made of pieces of *Iroquois* and *Outagami*, two names of native nations or tribes), and *Shoto* (which is part American Indian, we might say, *nesoto* meaning "twin"). In addition to placenames arising in Wisconsin, he gives us American Indian names

names transferred there: *Sandusky, Saratoga, Rockaway* from populated places in other areas; *Alaska, Texas, Oregon* from the names of other states; *Osceola* for the much-commemorated chief of the faraway Seminoles; etc. He begins with a brief notice of Wisconsin itself and then arranges his work thematically. There is a chapter on tribal names: *Mus-guak-ie* or *Mus-quak-kie-uck* the French made into *Renards* and the English translated as *Foxes*, though the people were of "red earth." There are personal names of men (*Oshkosh*, by gosh, and another chief called *Kewaskum*) and women (a Métis named *Marinette* and a Mohawk maiden named *Tekawitha* who became the first American Indian saint, usually called *St. Catherine Tekawitha*, in the Roman Catholic church). There are other French-Indian names: *Du Bay* from *Dubé* and *Langlade County* from Charles-Michel de Langlade (1729–1800); he who moved among the people of Green Bay and is sometimes called "The Father of Wisconsin." There are names from legend: *Winona* was the American Indian maiden who made the lover's leap (and is recalled in *Monoma*). There are names from literature: *Mingo* and *Huricon* from James Fenimore Cooper and *Nokomis* and *Onoway* from Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's *Hiawatha* and "The Land of the Sky-Blue Waters." There are names from religion (*Manitou*, the great spirit) and from superstition (*Windigo*, a bogeyman). Material culture is noticed in *Moccasin, Vermillion*, and the French for the peace pipe, *Calumet*. Ethnicity produces *Half-Breed* and *Yankee*, among other names. Families involve names that came to be regarded as derogatory, *Squaw* and *Papoose*. There are names for trails and the French *Portage*, reminding us that in placenames one can trace settlement patterns and routes of migration, trade, hunting. Inevitably, the American Indians (who did not name places after individuals and often may be thought of as describing rather than naming a place, in our sense) gave us descriptive names: *Necedah* 'yellow water lake,' *Wausaukee* 'faraway land,' *Milwaukee* 'good land' (which may not need that *l*).

Placenames always indicate what people think important to notice and tell us about their lives and livelihoods. So we have names from flora (*Antigo* 'evergreen,' *Metomen* 'heart berry,' the strawberry to us, and *Menominee*, which stresses the importance to these people of 'wild rice'). Among fauna are *Raccoon, Waubesa* 'swan,' *Kenosha* 'pike,' and *Wawatosa* 'mosquito.' Among hydronyms, very important in an area and time when fishing was a significant source of food and rivers were the highways, are *Sinipee, Nebish*, and *Mississippi* (which Vogel characteristically stresses is not "father of waters," a common belief against which he has marshalled the evidence). Topography yields the likes of *Minnesuing* for "island place," not untypically spelling it with an unnecessary letter. The white man likes to give commemorative names; some of these related to the red

man are *Council Grounds, Battle Hollow, Victory.* The French and the Métis (half French) are responsible for the likes of *Courte Oreilles* for a "short-eared" tribe, and *Fond du Lac* (translating *Wanika-miu*) and *Prairie du Sac*, etc.

We learn that *Sheboygan* ("Mention my name in Sheboygan" on the vaudeville stage made that city a laughingstock like *Podunk* in another state) means "big pipe" and described a bend in the river in the language of the Ojibwa. *Mazomanie* (Dane County) is for *Mauze-mo-e-ka*, "Iron Walker," a Winnebago man.

Throughout *Indian Names on Wisconsin's Map* there are interesting details; however, the real value of the book is in its scope and its overall picture of life in this part of America, life which stretches back far beyond the beginnings of history as we know it. The names preserve significant facts about the early cultures, their languages, their dispersion. Though Vogel's goal was "to give the origin, language, and meaning of all Indian names in Wisconsin," and that has not (as he confesses) been achieved, he has done better than anyone else could have done. He is, as The American Name Society saluted him, "The Dean of American Indian Place Names."

In a field in which there have been few reliable investigators (and one of them, Hamill Kenney, has recently been lost to us), Vogel is left pretty much to rule, like the Turk, "no brother near the throne." *Indian Names on Wisconsin's Map*, the product of many years of travel and study, adds to the remarkable achievement of an historian who knows how to marry linguistic to historical investigation, how to explain one people to another—he also taught for years at the Chicago American Indian Center—and how to help us all to appreciate the toponymic legacy left to the country by the tribes and nations who (in the words of another scholar of American Indians) "were here first."

Leonard R. N. Ashley
Brooklyn College, The City University of New York

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Correction: Kelsie B. Harder's review of Donald T. Clark's *Monterey County Place Names: A Geographical Dictionary,* appearing in the last issue of this journal (*Names* 40.1 [March 1992]: 71-76), listed the wrong address for the publisher. The correct address is: Kestrel Press, Post Office Box Q, Carmel Valley, CA 93924.