A Garland of Names: Selected Papers of the Fortieth Names Institute, edited by Wayne H. Finke and Leonard R.N. Ashley, East Rockaway, N.Y.: Cummings and Hathaway, Publishers, 2003. (Charts, Tables, Diagrams, Maps), Softcover, Price Unknown. (ISBN #1-57981-048-9)

This book is dedicated to the late E. Wallace McMullen who, in 1962, established the American Names Institute as an annual conference of names scholars. In May 2002, the fortieth anniversary of this institute was held on the Baruch College campus of the City University of New York. The selection of papers presented in this volume exemplifies the wide variety of names and name issues studied by onomastic scholars.

Such collections of unrelated papers, however, are hard to review. As I have asked before, how does the reviewer handle papers of uneven quality and widely varied subjects prepared by authors who assume that theirs are entitled to equal consideration and respect? How does one do equal justice to each and keep the review at a reasonable length? Thus, here, as in similar reviews, I shall devote my greater attention to the more appealing papers and merely describe or simply acknowledge the others in passing.

In the symposium's keynote paper, the lead essay in the volume, W.F.H. (Bill) Nicolaisen addressed the uses of names in fiction. After a very difficult read—with big words and long, stilted sentences which lost me several times—I think I got his intent. I think his was a systematic search "not for meaning, nor role or function, but for the variety of uses to which names are put in works of fiction." He enumerated several kinds of uses—symbolic, metaphorical, iconic, representational, message bearing (though he failed to clarify the distinction among these). He reiterates a major point he has made many times in his onomastic writings of the difference between names and words (in their lexical sense). Names do not have to mean anything as words but only as they apply to their referents. While Robert is said to *mean*

"bright fame" its application to me, as my critics will say, suggests anything but.

Nicolaisen asks, as many others have, how does one find a suitable name for a fictional character? I still wonder, as I examined the several such studies in this volume and elsewhere, if the analysts are citing the authors' reasons for the names they give their characters or are merely assuming them on the basis of some *a priori* standards of the analysts themselves. Should the authors give their characters (and places, too) names that further their narratives, support or identify the kinds of characters they are, or should they, as in real life, merely coincidentally give them ordinary names, characteristic of their time, place, and ethnicity, and selected at random? But unless the authors tell us how will we really ever know?

Nicolaisen makes this valid point (but, again, *a priori*ly): many writers, for many reasons, will disguise the identity of real places, say, by the use of fictitious names. Others, for equally varied reasons, will simply make up names for imaginary places that no one should be able to confuse with real places. And yet, people often do, with obvious consequences. Placenames of any kind function as a means of locating, but, more, of providing a setting. So do personal names.

A paper on neighborhood names in Cuba's Havana (itself named for an "indigenous tribe") gives a fairly useful typology of name applications including those derived from the names of original site owners, local events, and locational and environmental characteristics. Some accounted for social and historic conditions and some reflected the namers' sense of humor where "negative associations are subordinate to the friendly play of popular humor," which the author, Alicia Abascal, tells us is the "true essence of Cubanness." While a map of the island is shown, a map of the city's named neighborhoods would have been a welcome inclusion. That

citations were not referenced was probably the fault of the book's compilers.

Co-editor Ashley's paper is a survey and summary of his latest book on names in satire—the ways literary satirists deal with proper names to hurt, amuse, and educate their readers. They will often seek character names or placenames that are apt in the sense of exposing pretentiousness, triviolity, and frivolity—through puns, misspellings, inapt names, parodic names, and other ways of ego deflation. Again, I ask if the analysts are guessing at the meanings of such fictional names or if they really know why the names were given. And if they're guessing, how can we readers be sure they are guessing correctly? If the authors never give reasons for their names and are no longer available to be questioned on it, we are out of luck. I think that Ashley is trying to make this point. In short, satire, in any way, may involve invective, mockery, nastiness, outrage, ridicule, diatribe, even viciousness. There is always a point to it. But readers have to know what the allusions mean for them to be effective. Ashley, though, points out that satire is not democratic; the average reader would not understand it. A good point. This gives me the opportunity to recall some advice I once learned from a master interpreter of satire: true satire cannot be too obvious or it loses its effectiveness.

Though for years the Pittsburgh team of Herbert Barry and Aylene S. Harper have shared with us many interesting and useful analyses of given names, their Institute presentation cannot be considered among them. In fact, I am not sure what this one is about. It seems to be a meaningless statistical study, but I could not figure out what point they were trying to make, much less why and how. I think it had something to do with how the sex of a name bearer can be determined by its name, and something about women's names characteristically ending in a vowel (usually a, e, or i).

Robert F. Fleissner, in another attempt to assume (or guess at) an author's intent in naming a character, thinks that

Charles Dickens's choice of "Drood" for his protagonist disproves a contention that he (Dickens) had meant to keep that character alive at the end of his unfinished novel. "Drood" is supposed to suggest doom, or dread, or death. I still feel that if the author did not give, in so many words, the reason for the use of any name, we have no business doing it for him.

One of the truly readable essays in this collection was Thomas J. Gasque's on the placenames in the Lewis and Clark journals. This timely presentation begins with a brief description of the journals kept by the expedition's leaders and several of their associates (now accessible through the thirteen volume edition of the Journals edited by Gary Moulton of the University of Nebraska), and includes President Jefferson's instructions to the expedition leaders and the rationale for the expedition. Four categories of names of features along the expedition's route are distinguished: those already borne, those given by the expedition members that are still in use, those given that are no longer in use, and those given later to commemorate the trip.

In his discussion of automobile names Martin Goldstein points out that unique names were necessary to identify manufacturers and distinguish each auto from its competition. This ultimately led to the significance of the name as "the embodiment of the car's reputation, attributes, and character." He classifies them as developer's names, historical or geographical names, corporate names, and coined names, then lists a sample of each in alphabetical order. I wish he had given pronunciations of those names with which I am not familiar.

A comparison of the nicknames of Italian soccer players and American baseball players is offered by Alfonso Guerriero, Jr. American athletes' nicknames, in general, have usually been borne since childhood and were based on physical appearance, places whence they came, childhood events, and, later, athletic skill. Examples are given. Many

times the nicknames alone have identified their bearers (would anyone today not know to whom "the Babe" referred though at least half a dozen other American ballplayers shared this nickname?). But, as the author points out, baseball player nicknames seem to be declining in our country.

Nicknames are less common among Italian soccer players and more likely to refer to some title of nobility or military and religious titles, or performance styles. More often, names are used by the Italian media or the stadium spectators than perpetuated since childhood by the athletes themselves.

Another characternymic study is Jesse Levitt's on names and namelessness in Camus's *The Stranger*. He reminds us that the novel is about a man who "doesn't play the game"—who doesn't abide by society's rules and is thus an outsider (another English translation of the French title). Thus society feels threatened by him. Levitt points out that most of the book's characters are either nameless or have only a single name, including the hero himself (does this suggest to the author that these characters are unimportant?). The hero's name Meursault (a pseudonym often used by Camus himself) may loosely derive from the French "to jump into death," though it is also the name of a town in Burgundy.

Chao-chih Liao's essay on the "English names" (meaning anything non-Chinese but found among Americans regardless of origin) of Taiwanese college students points out that the adoption of such names was encouraged by teachers preparing their students to deal effectively with Americans in business and public affairs. Unless such names were given to them by their teachers, they were usually self-chosen from dictionaries of "American names" on the basis of similarity of sound to or direct translations of their original names. But with insufficient knowledge of American naming practices and preferences, many of the chosen names were meaningless. In some cases, to avoid "overly common" American names or to come up with unique names, considered sophisticated and modern, they would choose names with a "good sound" but

so inapt that they were ludicrous—like Sugar and Bright (for boys), Jericho, Snow, and Choice. Ms. Liao suggests that teachers encouraging name changes apply sensible ground-rules for the choice of appropriate names.

Dorothy Litt's study of names in Dr. Gabriel Harvey's *Letterbook* was equally confusing and of little significance. Harvey, an English Renaissance poet and lawyer, used names to imply method and intent. He and adversary Thomas Nashe used "heavy-handed satire" against each other to such an extent that they were eventually prohibited from any kind of publication.

Dean Reilein's survey of Citizen Band radio handles was an interesting read. Such names were once required by the FCC for licenses and are now merely recommended as a means of identification and, to some extent, of insuring "personal safety." According to Reilein, these handles were, predictably, derived from, variously, occupations, hobbies, animals, flowers, pastimes, self images, colors, places, etc. But such a classification, also predictably, is not easy because many handles can be categorized in more than one way. But the main concern, shared by Reilein and me, is what a handle can tell us about its bearer. Again, predictably, not a whole lot, for most handles offer merely an *a priori* or highly subjective impression of their bearers. The only way something can be made out of a specific handle is to ask the person why and how he chose it.

As Ron Stein points out in his essay on Beowulf, this old English epic poem remains, in many ways, an enigma to literary scholars who have still not been able to determine its spatial or temporal setting, historical (if any) foundations, or significance. Stein was particularly concerned with whether the poem reflected early Christian values, traditional pagan ones, or both.

Then we have, at long last, an analysis of characternyms based on the authors' own name selection motives and procedures. Ricardo Viñalet examines the naming

procedures of two Cuban novelists and their use of names "as an essential part of literary creation." One author followed no rules in selecting his names; they lack a meaning and even a symbolic reference, though they might at least subconsciously suggest some characteristics. But to him "naming is an indispensable and inseparable part of the creative process and the literary work itself." The second "tries to have the names signify as little as possible" to avoid suggesting anything to the reader. Let the story tell itself. So his names sources were friends, relatives, and neighbors, or the local voting lists, to at least provide consistency with time and place.

The final essay by Li Zhonghua, a Chinese teacher, compares Chinese and English family names. He reminds us, at the outset, that the Chinese were the first to adopt family names 5,000 years ago, and they were not like the English, 4,000 years later, influenced by foreigners. Nevertheless, the naming patterns of both groups reflect their respective culture, history, and language, and an understanding of these is essential in dealing with their personal names. Examples of naming sources of both groups are given. This is a good essay that presents Chinese family names in a clearer perspective for us non-Chinese readers by comparing them with the more familiar English naming patterns.

One of the best things such a conglomerate collection of papers can give its readers is a brief background on the individual authors. This it does and that is most welcome since few of the authors are known to the readers of NAMES.

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A Dictionary of Ashkenazic Given Names: Their Origins, Structure, Pronunciation, and Migrations. By Alexander Beider. Bergenfield, NJ: Avotaynu. 2001. Pp. xliii + 682. $85.00. Maps. 29 cm. 11 inches.

Beider, known for his outstanding *Dictionary of Jewish Names from the Russian Empire* (1993) and his *Dictionary of Jewish Surnames from the Kingdom of Poland* (1996), has produced another magnificent volume that is a major contribution to Yiddish given names. Trained in mathematics and physics with a doctorate in mathematics from the Physico-Technical Institute in Moscow, he developed an interest in Jewish onomastics. Then, influenced by Max Weinreich, Yiddish linguist and historian, he was able to see that the scientific method could be applied to onomastics. In 2000, he received his second doctorate from the Sorbonne in Jewish Studies

The volume Beider produced is so encyclopedic that it is hard to know where to begin. For an onomastic dictionary, it is unusual in many ways. One is the material preceding the actual list of names. This takes up over 300 pages (large format), over 45% of the volume. This introductory material is enough for a book by itself.

The pre-dictionary material has a glossary, five major chapters, six appendices, an extensive bibliography, over 40 tables, and six maps.

The glossary has about 100 terms that are used in the text. Most, like *aphaeresis* (truncating the initial element of a name), *calque* (translation of a name from one language to another), and *toponym* (placename), are familiar to onomasts. But then there are terms like *apotropaic* (a name given to a child to protect against evil spirits), *kinnui* (a vernacular name from Hebrew as opposed to a sacred name, *shem ha-qodesh*), and *loan translation* (a given name borrowed from another culture because its meaning is similar to that in the first culture).

There are also some new terms like *phonetic borrowing* (a given name borrowed from one culture because it sounds similar to a name used in the first culture, as Jews using the Christian name Burchard since it sounds close to the biblical Baruch).

Using documents going back to the 13th century, Beider sketches out the various ways that names change in form and pronunciation in the areas where Jews lived. Many individuals also had nicknames and kinnui (link names) used when dealing with members of the Christian community. There are several types of link name: (1) a hypocoristic form, Sender from Alexander, (2) a name that sounds close to the *shem ha-qodesh* Anshl for Asher, (3) where the *kinnui* and the *shem ha-qodesh* have similar meanings, Leyb and Arie meaning *lion,* and (4) names symbolically related, as Volf (Wolf) and Benjamin. All of the symbolically related names go back to the passage in Genesis where Jacob on his deathbed gave his blessing and compared his sons to animals and used the Hebrew hagad (dagah), "to multiply." The root is the same as that for the word for fish. Thus, Fish and Karp became kinnuim for Ephraim.

Chapter 1, Given Names in the Ashkenazic Tradition, explains the difference between kinnui names and shemot ha-kodesh, the survival and disappearance of names, and the most common names. Tables help to describe the data.

Chapter 2, Initial Development of Names, develops topics, including calques and loan translations, phonetic borrowing of non-Jewish names, plain borrowing, creation of feminine forms, and the borrowing of names from sacred texts. Again, there are tables.

Chapter 3, Creation of Hypocoristic and Pet Forms, deals with various types of suffix, hypocoristic forms, and borrowed derivations.

Chapter 4, Phonetic Change, does extensive phonetic analysis involving unstressed vowels and diphthongs, various types of protovowels, and types of consonants.

Chapter 5, Origin of Ashkenazic Communities, gives a detailed analysis of the settlement of Jews in Alsace, Germany, Bohemia, Moravia, Czech provinces, Silesia, East German, Austria, Poland, and Lithuania. A map and tables help to explain the presentation.

Following the text chapters, the six appendices extend the presentation further by giving sources, tables, and maps for the information in the dictionary part. The bibliography contains well over 300 items. They are five categories: Encyclopedias, General History, Sources, Linguistics, and Onomastics. Among the languages used in the bibliography are: Dutch, English, French, German, Hebrew, Italian, Polish, Russian, Spanish, Ukrainian, and Yiddish.

Beider notes, as many others have also done, that women's names go in and out of fashion. He offers an explanation for this: "For parents who wish to associate their daughter with notions of physical beauty, the fact that the same name is borne by old women can represent a significant obstacle in their choice of a name. As a result, innovations among feminine names are commonplace."

The main feature of the book, the dictionary, is next. It is divided into two parts, one for masculine names (450 entries), one for feminine (300 entries). From these, there are 7,000 more names derived.

The entries have several Sections: Header, Etymology, Variations, and Derived Forms. The name in the Header is spelled in transliterated English from standard Yiddish (ex., Benyomen; English, Benjamin). The etymology discusses the base form and varies according to whether the name is biblical, Jewish non-biblical, or borrowed from Christian sources.

The Variation section shows all the origin of all phonetic variants from the base forms. Here there are references to phonetic forms described in the introductory chapters. The References section identifies the name, language, date, place, and the source where documented. The final section shows the Variation plan. Here all the phonetic variants of the hypocoristic and pet forms derived from the base form(s) and their variants are given, along with further references. Some names have additional sections for Christian forms, Related names, and Translated names.

To give an idea of what an entry is like, I am extracting parts of what the information on Benyomen is like:

Benyomen
Biblical בנימן (Genesis 35:18), the youngest son of Jacob; in English, Benjamin. In the Middle Ages, frequently used by Italian Jews (Cassuto 1918:231). It was unusual in southeastern Germany. In Eastern Europe it could have resulted from migrations or be taken directly from the Bible. The importance of this biblical figure contributed to its popular use. In the Bible during the benediction of Jacob's sons, Benjamin is compared to a wolf (Genesis 49:27). As a result, in the Ashkenazic tradition, Volf was the principal *kinnui* of Benjamin. Among its other *kinnuim* were Bunem and Be(y)nesh (see the entry for Bendit). In both cases, the association was purely phonetic. The same biblical name was also commonly used by various European Christians, cf. Latin, German and Czech Benjamin, Polish Beniamin, Russian Вениамин and Ukrainian Веніамін. The occurrences of Jewish bearers of these forms (present in Christian sources) do not necessarily demonstrate that they were used among Jews themselves. They could represent Christian substitutes to the Jewish phonetic variants of the same biblical name.

Variation scheme

Binyamin [second stressed syllable; protovowel 12]
Benyamen [reduction of unstressed vowels]
Benyomen [shift a(12)>o(12); standard form in Northeastern "Lithuanian" dialect of Yiddish dialect]
Benyumen [shift o(12)>u(12) in Mideastern "Polish" and Southeastern "Ukrainian" Yiddish dialects.
Binyomen [reduction of unstressed vowel, shift a(12)>o(12)]
Vinyamin [confusion between/b/ and /v/].

References to variants. בנימן [Hebrew] 1096 Rhineland (Salfeld 1898:10; 5 persons - בנימן [Hebrew] 1298 Würtemberg (Salfeld 1898; 1 person) . . . Бенюмин [Russian] 1912 Litin (voter lists) {*Benyumen*}. {There were 7 additional references here}
References to Christian forms. Benjamin [German] 1348 Moravia (Bretholz 1935:34) . . . Венямин [Russian] Kobrin (voter lists). Cf. Russian form Вениамин. {+ 2 additional references}

Derivation scheme

Binyamin, Binyomen
Binlayn [-layn]
Binman
Biman
Piman [confusion between /b/ and /p/
Bime [-e]
Bimle [-le]
Bimke [-ke]
Bine [-e]
Binye [-e]
Biske [-ske]
Bishke [-shke]
Vinyamin

Vinyam, Venyam
Benyomen, Benyumen
Ben'
Benek [-ek]
Benke [-ke]
Ben(y)e [-e]
Binyomen, Benyomen
Non'
Nyome
Nyomke [-ke]
Yome, Yomi
Binyomen
Binyome
Binyomke [-ke]
Binyomtshe [-tshe]
Benyumen
Benyum
Nyume
Nyumtshe [-tshe]
Yume
Yumek [-ek]

Several hypocoristic forms of Benyomen (Ben', Benke, Bene, Benye, Benek) also could have been derived from other Yiddish names start with *Ben-* such as Bentsiyen and Bendit. In some cases they could also be influenced by the existence of similar Ukrainian and/or Belorussian names derived from the East Slavic equivalents of Benedict; . . . (Biryla 1966:41).

References to derived forms. [There are at least 40 citations here identifying the name, language, date, place, and source for the derived form of the name. *Lawson note*]

This gives the reader some idea of the scope of an entry. Not all entries are this long, some are shorter but there

are many that are even longer, like those for Avrom (Abraham) and Dovid (David).

We can conclude by saying that Beider has provided us with a tremendous resource for understanding Jewish given names. His is the most complete description of their etymology, history, linguistic structure, meaning, and usage. He used the empirical method using written records as the source of data. He has also shown the impact on the naming structure of the Christians living around the Jews. Finally, I would say that his work provides a model for others who want to explore the background of names in other languages.

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Dictionary of American Family Names.
Edited by Patrick Hanks. New York: Oxford University Press. Oxford, U. K.; New York. 2003. vol 1, pp. cviii + 615, vol 2, 685p, vol 3, 671p. ISBN 0-19-508137-4. $295.00. 29 cm. 11 inches.

Hanks (with Flavia Hodges) previously brought us two dictionaries that are probably well known to readers of names, *A dictionary of surnames* (1988) and *A dictionary of first names* (1990). He has also published *Babies' names* (2000), *The new Oxford dictionary of English* (2001) with Judy Pearsall, and *The Oxford names companion* (2002).

Hanks has an impressive background. After studying English language and literature at Oxford, he became a professional lexicographer and corpus linguist. His PhD is in Linguistic Informatics from the Masaryk University, Czech Republic. He was chief editor of the *New Oxford Dictionary of English* (Oxford 1998), editor of the first edition of *Collins English Dictionary* (Collins 1979), and project manager of the Cobuild Research Project in Lexical Computing (University of Birmingham, 1983-90). He is well known in the computational linguistics community for his work with Ken Church at AT&T Bell Labs on lexical statistics. He has taught at Brandeis and Birmingham (United Kingdom) universities and elsewhere. He is currently (2004) spending a year as consultant in lexical computing at the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences, Germany.

Hanks was the editor in chief for this magnificent set of three volumes. He enlisted over 20 co-editors and consultants in this project. Hanks begins the introduction (108 pages) by explaining how the entries for 70,000 surnames were set up from a database of an 88.7 million names. Only names with more than 100 occurrences were included except for some names of historical importance. To help identify the ethnicity and cultural background, Kenneth Tucker directed the correlation of surnames with given names (called forenames in

DAFN). For example, the analysis shows that Patrick and Bernadette were diagnostic for Irish names, Giuseppe for Italian, and Stanley, somewhat diagnostic for Polish names, (probably because Stanley was associated with Stanislaus). Here are two of the entries drawn from the dictionary to give some idea of how it was set up.

Harder (3935) 1. English: occupational name for a hardener of metals or a baker, from an agent derivative of Middle English *(harde(n);* this verb is known to have been used with reference to heating metals and to heating dough. 2. North German, Frisian, and Danish: from a personal name, *Harder, Herder.* 3. South German: topographic name or habitational name from any of the places named with Middle High German *hart* 'woodland used as pasture'.

We can see that Harder occurs 3935 times in the total sample of 88.7 million names. There are three possible roots. The first is an English occupational name associated with hardening metal or dough. The second is from North German, Frisian, and Danish: from a personal name, *Harder, Herder.* The third is the South German topographic name.

Another, somewhat different example is Avedisian.

Avedisian (217) Armenian: patronymic from the personal name Aw*etik'*, 'good news', a calque on Greek *Evangelos* (see EVANGELISTA).
GIVEN NAMES Armenian 17%, *Avedis* (2), *Haig* (2), *Vahan* (2), *Ara, Aram, Aris, Armen, Armik, Gayane, Harutiun, Harand, Mihran.*

Here, the frequency rate is only 217. It is an Armenian name, a patronymic, meaning that it means "son of." In this case, the name of the forebear was Awetik, modified slightly, the name became Avedisian. It is a calque (translation) of the Greek *evangelos* (*eu* 'good' + *angelos* 'messenger') "bringer of

good news." Further, the data show that 17% of the given names associated with surname were clearly Armenian and the frequencies are given. Of course, we can surmise from this that many, if not most, of those who bore the surname Avedisian must have a variety of other names, many probably not clearly identifiable as Armenian.

These are only two examples from many that we could draw on. Other names such as Adams and Danforth give historical notes on important bearers of the name.

After the explanation of the structure of the entries, Hanks goes on to give a solid introduction to surnames. He covers several topics including: spelling of surnames, the role of feminism in a changing society and its relationship to family names, the origin of family names, hereditary surnames, and naming patterns from other cultures.

Then, there are descriptions of the various name types including patronyms ("son of X"), metronyms (names derived from the bearer's mother), kinship derived (Neff, "nephew"), occupational names (Smith, Glover), nicknames (Black, Wagstaff), and several others.

In the next section of the introduction, Tucker explains the rationale for his statistical approach for both surnames and given names. He explains that DAFN goes beyond work on frequencies of surnames and that 80% of the American population has its name included.

Following Tucker, experts in each language area present introductions to surnames. This is where Hanks demonstrates what an outstanding team he has assembled to work on the DAFN. There are twenty-three language groups represented. Some introductions, such as the one on English and Scottish family names by Hanks and David Mills, are extensive and detailed. Others, such as the one by Laimute Balode on Latvian and Lithuanian names, are briefer. Each individual introduction has a bibliography.

Many of the introductions bring together and organize information that either has not been well-known or not known at all. Susan Whitebook's "French Family Names" is an example of how an introduction is set up. Her introduction has several main sections: History, The French in North America (with a sub-section on the Huguenots in North America), Typology of French Family Names (Nicknames, Habitational and Topographic Names, Occupational Surnames, Patronymic Names), and Canadian French to Northeastern English.

Readers who take the time will find all of the introductions helpful. Besides the introductions already mentioned, the others by geographic area are: **The British Isles:** Kay Muhr (Irish and Scottish Gaelic), Hywel Wyn Owen (Welsh); **Western Europe**: Edda Gentry (German), Charles Gehring (Dutch); **Scandinavian and Finnish:** Olav Veka (Scandinavian), Hannele Jönsson-Korhola (Finnish); **Southern Europe:** Dieter Kremer and Rose Saurf Colomer Spanish and Portuguese: Also Catalan, Basque, Galician, Languages of South America and the Philippines, Italian by Enzo Caffarelli, Greek by Nick Nicholas; **Jewish** by Alexander Beider; **Slavic and East European:** Polish by Aleksandra Cieslikowa, Czech by Dobrava Moldanová, Russian, Ukrainian, and Belarussian by Alexander Beider, Slovenian by Simon Lenarcic, Hungarian by Gábor Bátonyi, and Latvian and Lithuanian by Laimute Balode; **Middle East and Indian Subcontinent:** Indian by Rocky Miranda and Arabic and Muslim by Paul Roochnik and Salahudden Ahmed; and **East Asia:** Chinese by Mark Lewellen, Japanese by Frederick Brady, and Korean by Gary Mackelprang.

Other experts consulted by language area were: Kate Hardcastle (English), William Nicolaisen (Scottish), Jürgen Eichhoff (German), Lena Peterson (Swedish), Kate Moore (Finnish), Johanna Kolleca (Greek), Peter Durco (Slovak), Bert Vaux (Armenian), Dunja Brozovi_ (Croatian), and Svetozar Stijovic and Tvrtko Prcic (Serbian).

In summary, the contributions that the *Dictionary of American Names* makes are:

1. Name coverage. The inclusion of the 70,000 items makes this work the most complete ever done. The items include etymology, meaning, and location of origin.
2. The impressive team of experts who were co-authors.
3. The statistical analysis done by Kenneth Tucker on the frequencies of the surnames and their associated given names.
4. The contribution to genealogy is outstanding. The entries are useful in that they show possible links as to the country and language of the name.

For all these reasons and more, it is necessary to recommend this set as a must for scholars and researchers. It belongs in libraries with any strength in onomastics and genealogy.

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