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Reviews

Placenames of Franklin County, New York: Their Origins and History. By KELSIE B. HARDER and CAROL PAYMENT POOLE. Pp. xxii + 389. Maps, illustrations, appendices. TEACH Services, Inc. 2008. Paperback. $24.95. ISBN-13: 978-1-57258-518-8; ISBN-10: 1-57258-518-8

Fronting the Canadian border, Franklin County is one of the three northernmost counties in New York, with a population of 50,521 (2008 est.). Like its namesake, Benjamin Franklin, its terrain is versatile, and settlers were lured by opportunities afforded them from the northern agricultural plains of the St. Lawrence River Valley to the romantic peaks of the Adirondack Mountains in the south.

This traditionally arranged dictionary of its placenames has been compiled by the late Kelsie Harder, once president of the American Name Society and editor of this journal, as well as an advisor to the Random House Dictionary and member of the usage panel of the American Dialect Society, and Franklin County, New York native Carolyn Payment Poole, who was written on Canadian history and on the genealogy of her French-Canadian Paiement clan.

Each of the more than 1200 entries (per Edwin D. Lawson in his blurb on the back cover) provides a category label, a verbal description of the location without coordinates, the date of the entry's first official use if known, and sometimes even the elevation of the site. This is followed by one or several sentences about the namesake or inspiration for a given toponym.

Franklin Countians tended to be conservative in their methods of naming and seldom deviated from the standard practice of describing flora, fauna, and landmarks, and commemorating their early settlers. The majority of Franklin County's placenames, whether descriptive or commemorative of early residents (e.g., *Avery Bridge*, *Bennett Brook*, *Jock Road*, *Osgood Pond*, *Pickering Road*, *Pickle Hill*, *Tarbell Hill*, *Whittelsey Street*, *Woodruff Bay*), are of English origin. A few, like *Brighton* and *Cheltenham*, were taken directly from the map of England. The county's most famous national figure, William Almon Wheeler (1819–1887), Vice President of the United States (1877–1881), contributed his English name to a street in the county seat, Malone, where Wheeler was born, died, and is buried.

While there are few Dutch and German names this far north in New York State, names of Irish origin, both placenames like *Killarney*, *Moira*, *Tipperary*, and possibly *Bangor* (which could also be Welsh), as well as family names like *Develin*, *Mahoney*, *McBride*, *McCabe*, *McQueen*, and *Malone*, abound. Settlers from neighboring Quebec contributed such placenames as *Bruso* (Brousseau), *Danque*, *Derouchie*, *Dumas*, *Facteau*, *Leboeuf*, and *Paquin*. On the other hand, *Trudeau Sanatorium* was named for a tubercular Edward Livingston Trudeau who came to Franklin County in 1873 not from Quebec but from New York City and who, when he recovered, created a community health industry. He was, the authors tell us, the great-grandfather of cartoonist Garry Trudeau.

Biblical names are of the most general sort (*Canaan*, *Egypt*, *Jericho*, *Mount Pisgah*, *River Jordan*, and *Sodon* [< Sodom]), and, while the only synagogue in the county is *Beth Joseph*, no immediate provenance for this name is given. In at least two cases (*Harrietstown*, *Santa Clara*) early settlers named communities in honor of female relatives. Businessman John Hurd apparently so venerated his wife Clara (Clarissa) that he named his lumber company for her, whence it was applied to the town.

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Of the descriptive names, those that capitalize on the names of trees — *Balsam Brook*, *Birch Island*, *Cedar Street*, *Poplar Drive*, *Maple Ridge*, *Tamarack Swamp*, *Hardwood Hill* — and those of animals — *Bats Cave*, *Moose Creek*, *Pollywog Pond*, *Wolf Swamp*, *Carp Lake*, *Loon Bay*, *Owls Head Range* — may be the most conspicuous. In the case of *Hawks Hollow*, the name commemorates an Irish immigrant farmer named Abiah Hawks rather than the bird. Placesnamed for non-arboreal plants include *Moss Creek*, *Lilypad Pond*, *Haymeadow Drive*, and *Onion River*. Topographic features include *Devil's Pulpit*, *The Hogsback*, *Orebed*, *Bog River Falls*, and *Chasm Falls*.

There is also a facetious element in the placenames of Franklin County, of which the most extreme is probably *Pisspot Corner*, referring to an unfortunate incident where some well-known city slickers knocked at the door of a rural household and were greeted by the contents of a chamber pot. *Pilfershire Road* may refer to the sheep thieves said to congregate there. *Embargo Road* may refer to Americans who smuggled goods into Canada, in defiance of the federal embargo during the presidency of Thomas Jefferson, and *Hemorrhage Hill* may invoke the legions of crank doctors once said to practice around Lake Saranac.

Native American names like *Adirondack*, *Saranac*, *Onchiota*, *Mastaqua*, *Wawbeek*, *Oneita*, the island *Karistantee* in the St. Lawrence River, and even some alternative names like *Congammuck* for Lower Saranac Lake and *Cataroqui* for the St Lawrence River, do not predominate in this county. The authors do not conclusively etymologize either *Adirondack* or *Saranac*, and they identify only a few (*Mastaqua* as Algonquin, *Onchiota* as Iroquoian, and *Wawbeek* as Ojibway) more specifically than "Native American." *Oneita* is explained as a probable variant of *Oneida* farther south in the same state. *Karistantee* is identified as "Native American" for "banished there by his tribe." Harder and Poole resort to the work of nineteenth-century Iroquois authority William Martin Beauchamp (*Indian Names in New York, with a Selection from Other States* [1893]), but they do not seem interested in probing any more specifically into the Native American substratum of influence.

Ironically, almost as many names of Native American origin migrated backwards to Franklin County, New York from the West (e.g., *Winnebago*, *Oregon*, *Saginaw Bay*, *Ottawa*, *Milwaukee*) as were conserved originally on their map from the indigenous inhabitants.

Harder and Poole include an old (1853) and new (2004) map of Franklin County, a map of the town of Malone, maps of Lakes Saranac and Lake Tupper, and one (1890) of the Akwasasne Reservation, but there is no map that contextualizes the county's relation to Ontario, Quebec, and Vermont, from which it has received important influences. Despite the nineteenth-century map of the reservation and their explanation of the meaning of *Akwesasne* as "where the partridge drums," the authors fail to mention the alluring factoid that the Mohawk Nation of Akwesasne lies astride the intersection of the New York-Ontario-Quebec borders.

There are a nine-page bibliography and brief list of internet sources, a three-page catalogue of county maps, and a five-page enumeration of county cemeteries. Interspersed among the entries are several dozen photographs of persons and places. While Harder and Poole generously include many long-abandoned placenames and even alternative Native American names, an appendix with a cross-referencing table of all of these variants would have been helpful. From the authors' dependence upon census records, it is obvious that their commitment in this instance is more to local history and genealogy than to the scholarship of onomastics.

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Die Personennamen im Deutschen: Eine Einführung (Personal Names in German: An Introduction). By Wilfried Seibicke. 2nd ed., rev. Pp. viii + 235. Berlin–New York: Walter de Gruyter. 2008. €19.95 (PB). ISBN: 978 3 11 020466 7

When Wilfried Seibicke completed his definitive five-volume *Historisches Deutsches Vornamenbuch* (*Historical German Book of First Names*), 1996–2007, the first edition of his narrative introduction to personal names in German, *Die Personennamen im Deutschen* (Berlin, 1982), was no longer available. It is therefore not surprising that the publishers asked him to bring it up to date, in a revised edition, and it is to the benefit of students, teachers, and any others interested in name studies that the somewhat reluctant author agreed to this request. The result is a very readable book which addresses just about any facet of the subject that the inquisitive reader might think of and that is likely to present reviewers, as representative of the wider public, with several hours of enjoyable, as well as informative reading. Let me, therefore, at the very outset, encourage all readers of *Names* who have access to publications in German to indulge themselves for a while in the pursuit or in a more detailed scrutiny of the volume under review. Whether you are a newcomer to the study of matters onomastic or a seasoned scholar, it will be time well spent.

No survey, however scrupulously compiled, is ever complete, but Seibicke's *Einführung* is about as comprehensive as one can hope for. It may therefore be instructive to begin our brief account of the many topics touched on in this volume by providing a listing of the major sections it contains: Introduction (Word and Name, Name Research, Names of Persons, The Whole Name in Modern German, The Act of Naming, Name Law, Pseudonyms, "Meaning" of Personal Names, Word Formation, The Grammar of Personal Names, Name Usage, Name Psychology, Names in Literature); Forenames (Modes of Formation, Extent of the Name Inventory, Sound Structure, Gender Specificity, German and Foreign Forenames, Motives in Name Choices, The History of Forenames); Family Names (The Most Common German Family Names, Special Formations, Non-German Family Names, Regional Differences, The History of Family Names in German); Bynames and Nicknames; Personal Names in Non-Anthroponymic Usage. Several of the sections are further subdivided, as, for example, Word Formation, which is divided into Compound and Derivative Personal Names, Derivations from Personal Names (Deonymic Derivations), and Word Blends.

While such an abbreviated list may provide a surface impression of the organization and perhaps some of the intentions of Seibicke's "introduction" to personal names in German, a glimpse at the substance of some of the listed subjects may be more useful in understanding his treatment of the topic in hand more fully. In this respect, the particular formulation of the title provides the most important hint, insofar as it is an indication of his fundamental approach to the subject. "The Personal Names in German," in contrast to "German Personal Names," prepares readers for the inclusion of names of non-German origin, in the discussion of both first names (107–12) and surnames (167–71) in German anthroponymic usage. As Seibicke points out, "significant for the linguistic classification of a loan name is not the language in which its etymological origin is to be looked for, but the one from which it has been received, the last but one step in its travel route" (109). In German, *Patrick* and *Pascal* are therefore loan names from English and French, respectively, and not from Latin or Hebrew/Greek. The classification of names according to their etymological origins is consequently of little benefit. This observation reflects the author's general conviction that the "meaning" of proper names, that is, their contents, differs from that of words or appellatives because individual names function in specific acts of reference (46–47).

Since usage is what ultimately matters in the life of names, Seibicke's lengthy chapter on this topic (69–79) offers some especially welcome insights. Of special interest is his comment that the identifying function of a name does not exclude the possibility of several anthroponyms being applicable to the same person, though under specific circumstances and in different registers. Seibicke's illustrations may be especially relevant to German cultural behavioral codes, conventions, and rules, but his remarks concerning the emergence of persons from anonymity through naming and being named invite wider comparisons and explications elsewhere, for name tags of all sorts worn by cashiers, air crews, bank clerks, and so on, are well nigh

universal, to mention just one way of distinguishing an individual in a crowd. In this process of creating a public identity, the surname plays a dominant role. It is appropriate that the section on "Name Usage" is immediately followed by one on "Name Psychology" (79–86), covering such facets as self-identification, the development of a personality, the reaction to one's name, the impression made on other people by a personal name, and other relevant socio-onomastic concerns.

Perhaps readers will forgive this reviewer for singling out, from a plethora of other aspects addressed in Seibicke's *Introduction*, the role of "Names in Literature" (86–93), as this problematic but fascinating area of onymic research has been of interest to him for many years. In keeping with the rest of the volume, this topic is well illustrated, although the examples have been almost exclusively drawn from German sources. Seibicke builds his presentation on the basic assumption that all personal names in a fictional text are in the first placenames for the characters in this fictive narrative world, though this does not mean that they cannot be found in the "real" world, and it is unimportant whether the author has invented the name or has found it in some other source. Even names of well-known historical personalities are primarily names of characters in the works of fiction in which they occur, coinciding with the names of those real persons only in sound and spelling. There is also the possibility of an author's introduction of a real person into a fictive text under a false name. In general, however, it is the author's privilege to create names for his or her own artistic purposes. Seibicke underlines, however, that research into literary onomastics has demonstrated that, in the end, authors derive their naming practices from the collective, often time-bound, experiences in the handling of names, stressing that there is still room for investigating the function of names in quite a number of genres. Seibicke urges such research to move forward and open up new avenues.

Altogether, this *Introduction* to personal names in German covers an astonishing amount of ground in a well-informed and very readable manner. It is undoubtedly intended mainly for a German-speaking audience, but it is nevertheless a matter of regret that the references, both primary and secondary, are almost without fail to German language publications, thus practically insulating readers with additional linguistic skills from the rich reservoir of relevant material in other languages, particularly English. For the target readership, this is, however, a remarkably informative piece of expert scholarship.

Note: This review was still in progress when the reviewer heard the sad news of the passing of Wilfried Seibicke, emeritus professor of the German University of Heidelberg. His death leaves a large gap in the ranks of scholars with a primary interest in anthroponymic research; we can count ourselves fortunate that he undertook and completed the revised version of the *Introduction* before his death.

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The Cambridge Dictionary of English Placenames. Edited by Victor Watts. In association with John Insley and advisory editor Margaret Gelling. Cambridge University Press. 2004. $388/€237. ISBN: 0 521 36209 1

This new dictionary of English placenames is designed to supersede *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*, first published by Swedish scholar Eilert Ekwall (1877–1964) in 1936, with a fourth and final edition that appeared in 1960. The years since Ekwall began working in the field have seen a tremendous advance in interpretive strategies based on heightened archeological, historical, and linguistic awareness, and a vast proliferation of published manuscript sources.

In addition to his many articles and reviews on placenames, Victor Watts, who died just months before his dictionary was published, was the translator of the Latin of Boethius (*Consolation of Philosophy*, 1969; rev. 1999). During the fifteen-year gestation of this dictionary, Watts was assisted by Margaret Gelling, author of *Place-Names in the Landscape* (1984), and John Insley, author of *Scandinavian Personal Names in Norfolk: A Survey Based on Medieval Records and Place-Names* (1994).

Especially committed to documenting the sequential spellings of English placenames, Watts and his assistants meticulously mined such technical documents of local and national government as the Assize Rolls, the Book of Fees, the Calendar of Fine Rolls, the records of the manorial courts called "hundred courts," and the *Inquisitiones post mortem* held upon the death of landowners.

There is indeed in this volume much information that is new and specific. *Coxley* "cook's wood or clearing" is connected to a real-life cook: "One of the tenants of land in the manor of Wells in 1086 was the wife of Manasses the Cook, *uxor Manasses coqui*," a cook in the royal household. For the etymology ("saffron valley") of Greater London's *Croydon* (as opposed to *Croydon* of Cambridgeshire, which instead represents "crow's valley"), there is a botanical disquisition on saffron itself. OE *croh* is a loan-word from Latin *crocus* and probably referred to the autumnal variety of crocus, *crocus sativus*, which the Romans cultivated for dye. Although not a native plant, it may have flourished in the wild long enough to attract the attention of the English settlers. By the time the plant was reintroduced to Western Europe by the Crusaders, the OE word had disappeared and was replaced by the Arabic loan-word *saffron*.

For some placenames that Ekwall gives up on, such as *Cheviot*, *Hull*, and *Humber*, the Cambridge probes deeper, if not always more conclusively. For the first obscure element of *Osbourne*, the Cambridge prefers OE *eowstre* "sheepfold," to Ekwall's less convincing derivation from L. *Augusta*. Instead of analyzing *Tidmarsh* as "Tudda's marsh," the Cambridge traces it to OE *theod* "nation, people," in the sense of "common or public." *Warfield*, which Ekwall prefers to interpret as "field by the wren's stream," is explained by the Cambridge as "open land by the river dam," from OE *waru* "shelter, defence, guard," used metaphorically for a weir.

The Cambridge is more forthright than Ekwall in its analysis of *Denver* as "the Danes' crossing," citing the Fen Causeway which carries the Roman road from Peterborough to Denver. Instead of endorsing Ekwall's Old Welsh explanation of "five trees" for *Pimperne*, the Cambridge provides a mini-essay concluding that its origin "remains elusive." Although the more common designation *Pimpernel* derives from LL. *pimpinella*, a medicinal plant of unknown origin, the Cambridge connects the name *Pimperne* with another Latin word, *papilla* "nipple," to suggest the etymological meaning of "house at the small hill." Similarly, *Cheddar*, linked by Ekwall to OE *ceod* "pouch," for its deep ravine, merits another mini-essay that ends by positing an altogether different Celtic origin.

Although the Cambridge generally offers more possibilities than Ekwall when confronted with uncertainty, sometimes it offers fewer. The mysterious first element of *Sapiston*, which Ekwall views as possibly "soap-maker," is not attempted in the Cambridge at all, and neither can it improve on Ekwall's non-analysis of *Sark*, the name of the fourth largest of the five main Channel Islands. Yet, at least in this reviewer's opinion, there is a chance that it derives from *Caesarea*, a name formerly understood to have been assigned to the island of Jersey.

But unlike Ekwall, who favors the placenames of antiquity, Watts and his team prefer placenames in current use. Lost names are mentioned only if needed to make sense of contemporary names. *Onslow Village*, Surrey, is explained as having been named for the Earl of Onslow; yet Reaney traces the surname *Onslow* in a circle to the now-lost placename. Ironically, *Onslow* is included by Ekwall, who explains it as "Andhere's burial mound."

The abandonment of lost placenames effectively renders the many surnames derived from them, such as *Briscoe*, *Endicott*, *Huxtable*, *Isherwood*, *Twist*, and perhaps *Maverick*, untraceable. The word *boycott* is derived from a surname derived from a placename, and since etymological dictionaries do not give origins of the surnames behind words taken from them, and dictionaries of surnames do not etymologize placenames, we come to an impasse in the Cambridge, because *Boycott* is not listed at all. (Ekwall includes *Boycott* and explains it as "Boia's cot.") In partial compensation for these lost places are the names of some manorial subdivisions, such as *Scotney Castle*, Kent, that Ekwall may have overlooked.

Again, unlike Ekwall and other placename dictionaries such as that of Mills, the individual entries appear not in bold but in upper case. The entry in unbolded caps is then followed by

the county in which it is found with its National Grid square and four-figure reference number (e.g., SCREVETON Notts SK 7343). This is in turn followed by an enumeration of its historical spellings, a feature for which this dictionary is genuinely outstanding. It is only after the entirety of these orthographical data in italics that the unglossed etyma appear, in bold, as opposed to the customary italics used by Ekwall and others.

In addition to these peculiarities, the shininess of the paper makes a glare that is hard to manage or minimize. This sort of dictionary contains unfamiliar data intended for concentrated study, and keeping the format as friendly to the eye as possible should have been a priority for the Cambridge.

There is a glossary with mini-essays on each of the thirty-six most common elements in Anglo-Saxon placenames. These include such items as *ea*, a watercourse halfway between a *broc* and a *burna*; and *ford*, compounds of which, it notes, often relate to the nature of the ford (e.g., *Rufford* "rough ford"), to frequenters of the ford (e.g., *Cranford* "cranes"), or to the material forming the track of the ford (e.g., *Stamford* "stones").

Yet because the etymological elements of the entries are not defined, but rather are to be inferred backwards across a chasm of orthographical data from the definition of the entry itself, the glossary should contain all of the OE elements. Ekwall's method of inserting the elements in alphabetical order among the placenames of his dictionary may not be the optimal alternative to an all-inclusive separate glossary, but at least the elements can be quickly identified with a minimum of effort.

The OE elements *croft* and *toft* "small enclosed field," which are not included in the Cambridge glossary, are defined when necessary by two legal terms that themselves might need to be glossed — *curtilage* and *messuage* "a piece of ground, as a yard or courtyard, within the fence surrounding a house." One of my favorite entries is *Scraptoft*, which, although Watts is reluctant to admit it, could very well refer to a courtyard resembling a junkyard.

Considering the vast influence of French upon the vocabulary of modern English, and to a lesser extent upon English surnames, it is surprising how little French has contributed to English toponymy (e.g., *Beamer*, *Belper*, *Blanchland*, *Devizes*). Even French-looking toponyms such as *Cressage* and *Chalfont* are really of Old English derivation, meaning "Christ's oak tree" and "calves' spring" respectively. Occasionally, however, castles of Norman construction bear the names of French families (e.g., *Scotney Castle*, Kent, ultimately from *Etocquigny*, Seine Inferieure, France).

Three placenames familiar to English-speaking people everywhere are *Badminton*, *Epsom*, and *Wimbleton*, but they go back only to unidentifiable people named *Baduhelm*, *Eppi*, and *Wynnman*. After so many etymologies like *Cosgrove* "Cofa's grove," *Titteswortb* "Tetti's enclosure," *Stickney* "Sticca's island," and *Elsdon* "Elli's valley," we realize how much we need a dictionary of Old English personal names. In the case of *Nottingham*, named for a chieftain named Snot, we must at least be grateful for the influence of Anglo-Norman speakers who apparently found it impossible to pronounce *s* before *n*.

Others of my personal favorites in this dictionary are *Crackpot* "limestone rift where crows abound," *Tidpit* (not included in Ekwall and only partially explained by Watts), and *Piddletrenthide* "the estate by the river Piddle worth thirty hides." The well-known English love of sport is evident in placenames that mark the playing of games, such as *Plealey*, *Plaxtol*, *Playden*, *Plastow*, *Plaitford*, and *Playford*, as well as the twentieth-century village in Cornwall, *Playing Place*, that grew up near an arena. It must be conceded, however, that some of these placenames may refer to the cavorting of animals rather than to the sporting activities of humans.

The Cambridge Dictionary of English Placenames is indeed a wonderful new tool, but it is also a work in progress, ever subject to new discoveries, perceptions, and interpretations. The editors acknowledge that the Institute for Name-Studies at the University of Nottingham was created for this on-going purpose, and readers wishing to know about current or future research are invited to contact the Institute by email at name-studies@nottingham.ac.uk.

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The two publications which are reviewed in the following in tandem have much in common — in theme, the scholarly ambience of the contributing authors, and their association with the Department of English Local History at the University of Leicester. It therefore appears appropriate that they should be brought to the notice of the reader of *Names* together, though separately, as either of them could stand on its own feet. The closeness of their publication dates (2002 and 2003) lends additional support to that arrangement.

Naming, Society and Regional Identity: Papers Presented at a Symposium Held at the Department of English Local History, University of Leicester. Edited by DAVID POSTLES. Pp. xxiii + 271. Illustrations, maps, figures. Oxford: Leopard's Head Press. 2002. ISBN: 0 90 4920 29 1

The collection of essays originated as the proceedings of a symposium held at the Department of English Local History in the University of Leicester in July 1990. It contains ten of the papers read at that symposium. Sadly, one of the contributors had died before the date of publication. The substantial essays are divided into sections of two each, which receive a detailed, summarizing commentary in the editor's *Introduction* (xv–xxiii), from which this reviewer has benefited greatly. They address facets of the main themes of the symposium: regional identity and patterns of surnames, and social organization and patterns of naming.

The first pair of papers is presented under the heading "Isonymy and Community." In one of them Gabriel Lasker gives an account of "[U]sing Surnames to Analyse Population Structure" (3–23). The writer, a bio-anthropologist, provides a broad overview of recent research into historical and contemporary European societies: four Italian-Greek communes in Calabria and nine in Apulia; an urban area, San Georgio a Cremano, near Naples; the Orkney island of Sanday; islands off the coast of Cornwall; Reading, Workington, and Henley-on-Thames; Fylingdales parish; East Kent villages; the parish of St Ouen in Jersey; the Scilly Isles. On the basis of a comparative examination of the evidence, he comes to the conclusion that "methods of analysing lists of surnames can be applied to four biological questions about human populations: firstly the amount of accumulated inbreeding [. . .]; second, the effect of contemporary marriages in present or future inbreeding [. . .]; third, the results of past migration and social mobility [. . .]; and fourth, the extent of selective mating by lineage" (23). Another bio-anthropologist, Malcolm Smith, explores "The Inference of Genetic Structure and the Micro-Evolutionary Process from the Distribution and Changing Patterns of Surnames" (25–45) in a general framework of historical genetics, but cites findings concerning "genetic structure for places as far apart as the Hebridean island of Barra, Cumbria and Utah." In his research he employs surnames "as a surrogate for genetic variation rather than as a predictor" (30), pointing out that "we can use surnames to inform about genetic population structure and processes only if we have a theoretical model" (31). Using as illustrative examples for micro-evolutionary processes, two case studies, Selsey in West Sussex and Fylingdales in Yorkshire, he hopes that he has provided "a visually striking quantitative method for the general demonstration of population structure and secular change" (45).

The two papers in the second pairing concern themselves with nominal evidence for "Social Structure in Colonial North America." In the first, Roger Thompson, an expert in American history depicts "The Uprooted: East Anglian Emigrants to New England, 1629–40" (50–68). He is especially curious about two questions: (1) To what extent had the emigrants led personally settled lives before embarkation? (2) How usual was it for individuals to come from a clan that had been settled for generations in the same neighborhood? As an answer, he offers the opinion that, in consequence of their previous small-scale movement about their English homeland, "most of the great contingent of emigrants from the eastern counties of England were [. . .] long-settled people" (67) with a strong sense of regional and local identity (69). In the linked paper, David Scott Smith, a historian from the University of Illinois at Chicago, examines the topic of "Surnames and the Structures of Community in Massachusetts Towns in 1791" (69–96). Against the background of the finding that "the isonymic kin group played a secondary role in the structuring of new English society" (73), the author "focuses on the more culturally and economically homogeneous colony of Massachusetts" (74), with special emphasis on the concentration, rather than the flux, of surnames. On the basis of detailed statistical surname evidence derived from tax lists, he states that "the colonial New England case is one in which a very high fraction of the population was part of dense family groupings belonging to the permanent core of the community" (92).

The third section — "The British Isles: Early Influences on Names" — is of general interest to onomastic scholarship since, unlike the first two pairings, it considers not only names as products of the naming process but also the naming practices themselves. Appropriately, the two contributors are both name scholars. Cecily Clark, whose untimely death deprived the profession of one of its most eminent specialists in the study of personal names, combined an interest in medieval English philology with a special expertise in medieval personal naming; she brings these dual qualifications to bear on an investigation of the "Socio-Economic Status and Individual Identity [as] Essential Factors in the Analysis of Middle English Personal Naming" (99–121). Beginning with the specific assumption that "Middle English byname styles were to some extent socially stratified" (101), she makes the general point that "to a far greater degree than placename studies, personal name studies tend to be pursued by scholars whose training and dominant interests have previously lain, and sometimes continue to lie, in other fields" (102) and therefore pleads for thoroughly onomastic approaches, depending on the central purposes of the study in question. As far as her specific topic is concerned, this translates into an awareness of "the multiple dimensions of Middle English personal naming" (104), whether these be generally historical, regional, social, linguistic, or specifically concern bynames or gender- specific baptismal names. In that respect, her brief "experimental essay" on "socially-stratified name analysis" embedded in the larger paper (110–14), is especially illuminating, making her loss to name scholarship in the British Isles even more painful, as she was not allowed to develop and flesh out her seminal ideas more fully in the context of onomastic, particularly socio-onomastic, studies. Cecily Clark's contribution is felicitously complemented by Gillian Fellows-Jensen's essay on "Variation in Naming Practice in Areas of Viking Settlement in the British Isles" (123–42). The author has, for almost half a century, been associated with the Institute for Name Research in the University of Copenhagen and has many book-length and other publications to her credit on the subject of placename and settlement history in the Danelaw and beyond. She is therefore uniquely qualified to exploit naming patterns in the quest for information about regional development and social change (125) during the Viking Age in Britain. Because of the relative paucity of any recorded Scandinavian toponymic presence in Ireland and Wales, she concentrates in her study on eight regions in England, Scotland, and the Isle of Man, making particular, though by no means exclusive, use of the geographical scatter of Scandinavian placename elements such as *staðir*, *bólstaðr*, *býr*, and *þorp*. The first two are Norwegian (Norse) in origin and are to be found in Scotland only, with significant sub-distributions in the Northern and Western Isles and the adjacent mainland; *býr* occurs in all three areas, whereas *þorp*, more frequent but lower in status than *býr*, is largely confined to the extended Danish settlement in eastern and north-western England. Her findings are, of course, more sophisticated than this simplified summary can convey, offering reliable

insight into geographical, chronological and social variation in naming practices, based on her own research and that of others before the Leicester conference (1990). A pleasing feature of her approach is that it straddles the current national borders, since they are practically irrelevant to her search for patterns a thousand years ago.

Naming is also at the heart of the paper in Section 4: "England: Influences in Personal Naming in the Early Modern Period" (193–95). Jeremy Boulton was, at the time of the publication of the *Acta* of the conference, a lecturer at the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with a special interest in the twin subjects of demography and society. His contribution deals with "The Names of Children in Early Modern London" (165–69), following the recent trend of historians of the family to turn to "naming practices in the past in the hope that any customs which can be identified may tell us how family relationships were perceived by the participants" (147). Drawing his evidence and statistics mainly from the Baptismal Register of St Pancras, Soper Lane, London, 1538–1633, and the register of St James, Clerkenwell, 1551–1754, he sets out to examine such themes as the role played by godparents, the perpetuation of family names as an expression of a strong sense of lineage, and given names as cultural indicators. Among these, he particularly singles out the role of godparents and notices a striking difference between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The latter he regards as a watershed in the naming of children, as the result of a declining influence of godparents and an increase of parental power. Within the same sub-theme, Evelyn Lord focuses on "Given Names and Inheritance: Approaches to the Study of Local Identity" (169–95). Before setting out her own stall, she introduces the subject by a brief survey of earlier research in the field, in particular the role of boundaries of various kinds in the establishment of the spatial and social limits of community identities. She then discusses the influence of a number of inheritance strategies in the demographic structure of individual societies, among them primogeniture, gavelkind, and borough English, leading to the central theme of her paper, the evidence of given names in the establishment of kinship as a universal inheritance system, which she investigates under the heading of "Who names the child? Godparents and others," "What name for the child? Social and cultural considerations," "Names, kin and inheritance systems," and "What the child was named: Socio-cultural values." Pulling all the strands of her research together, she finds in particular that the structure of kin-shared names show, in her samples, a conservative bias for the patriarchal in the naming of boys, whereas "more exotic and individual names could be given to girls" (192), and concludes in general that as names are a universal quality that reflect society's, structure, culture and values, the analysis of given names is a rewarding approach for the study of regional and local scenery. Her findings are supported by substantial statistics.

The final pairing is also concerned with "Regional Identity in the Recent Past: Nominal Records Linkage" (197–267). In the first contribution, Kevin Schürer appropriately examines "Regional Identity and Populations in the Past" (198–227), with special emphasis on the notion of a place-oriented society, in connection with the seventeenth-century emigration from East Anglia to New England. He particularly looks at the naming of settlements reflecting the importation of their previous identities by their new settlers, for, according to the author, "of all loyalties, among those that readily reveal themselves, the most common are without question place-orientated" (206). Drawing our attention to parochialism as the most narrow form of regionalism and utilizing such sources as an 1850 Victorian cartoon and examples from English oral history, Schürer traces the influence of regional boundaries, such as county-based ones, on the behavior of the inhabitants within their borders, concentrating on the fringe behavior of three Essex parishes on the Essex-Hartford boundary, with the river Storr as the great divide. As the result of his research, he suggests that "migration and mobility were inhibited or restricted by a variety of barriers — physical, economic or social or cultural, or, for instance, a county boundary or similar administrative division" (226). The authorship of the last sub-section is shared by a scholar from Oxford, John Langton, and one, Göran Hoppe, from the Swedish university of Karlstad; they take us to Sweden in their contribution entitled "Patterns of Migration and Regional Identity: Economic Development, Social Change and the Lifepaths of Individuals in Nineteenth-Century Western Östergötland" (229–67). Within a wider context of rural-urban migration, the authors trace in considerable detail the migration

patterns in Western Östergötland in Sweden in the nineteenth century. This research covers all the parishes and part-parishes in the hinterlands of Aska and Dahl and in the town of Valstena in the first half of the nineteenth century, especially in 1855 and 1860. For their chief specific evidence they reconstructed a sample of forty full lifelines of people from those parishes, but even the abbreviated lifepath data show that most of the pre-industrial mobility was over short distances, without causing very much eventual spatial displacement of people. Thus "the pre-industrial mobility patterns would be wholly conducive to the reinforcement of such regional identities" (265). The urban-industrializing population have some superficial similarities to the pre-industrial urban group (265). "The modern industrial development required labour whose attributes [. . .] were basically the same as those appropriate to livelihood positions in the pre-industrial economy" (266).

This reviewer's second-hand report has, as already indicated, been compiled with readers in mind who have a special interest in names, their application, and their usefulness as evidence for a number of ancillary disciplines. The inclusion of verbatim quotations has therefore been deliberate in so far as it gives direct access to the authors' voices but also in the slant of its particular choices. Other reviewers may well find other perspectives more to their liking.

Names, Time and Place: Essays in Memory of Richard McKinley. Edited by Della Hooke and David Postles. Pp. xviii + 241. Illustrations, maps. Oxford: Leopard's Head Press. 2003. ISBN: 0 904920 46 1

The second volume of twelve essays was originally conceived in 1989 as a festschrift for Richard McKinley, distinguished local historian and name scholar, and first director of the Survey of English Surnames at the University of Leicester, but, because of its long gestation period due to several unforeseen circumstances, finally was published in memory of the honoree. Its contents are divided into two major sections, one of seven essays by colleagues associated with name studies and a second of five essays by colleagues in English local history. Onomastic contributions are, however, not limited to the first section, for three essays in the second part are also partially or chiefly concerned with name research. The thematic articles are augmented by an introduction by David Postles outlining the background of the collection, an appreciation of McKinley by Harold Fox, and a bibliography of the honoree's publications by Margery Tranter. Where appropriate, the contributions are well illustrated. Sadly, two of the contributors — Cecily Clark, author of "Alfordruncen, Benebrec, Cattesnese: Some Early Twelfth-Century Suffolk By-Names" (3–22), and John Dodgson, who supplies some "Addenda and Corrigenda to Tengvik's [*Old English Bynames*]" (23–40) — died before their essays saw the light of day.

As is to be expected, this second volume under review is held together by the scholarly interests of the person to whom it is dedicated, especially his preoccupation with surnames. While dominating the reports, surveys, and investigations of the volume in their combined impact, they do not, however, swamp them; it would probably be more accurate to interpret their central cumulative evidence as a sign of their versatility as research material and as stimuli in the creation of an astonishing variety of perspectives. Thus they provide cohesion as well as specific insights; they link as well as separate.

In the late Cecily Clark's essay (3–22), for instance, her insistence on the scrutiny of microscopic detail allows her to focus on a single document, a fiscal roll, dating from between 1097 and 1119, and three curious examples out of its inventory of 650 names. These Suffolk bynames are likely to date at least from no more than two generations after the Conquest, having been created by peasants still true to pre-Conquest traditions (21). John Dodgson (23–40) offers thirty-eight additions to Tengvik, some of them explained in single sentences, others in quite substantial commentaries; there are also fourteen corrections. In her paper in quest of lost Danes, "The Scandinavian Element in English Surnames" (41–52), Gillian Fellows-Jensen explores the fate of Scandinavian forenames, bynames, and surname-like descriptions and the

impression they have left on English surnames, using as her chief source the Register of the Freemen of the City of York between 1272 and 1759. The most likely evidence for the tracing of the Danes in Yorkshire surnames is to be found in topographical and locative surnames. The late Margaret Gelling's brief contribution (59–65) consists of some notes on habitation surnames in the *Dictionary of Surnames* by Patrick Hanks and Flavia Hodges. Della Hooke's well-illustrated essay is concerned with the relationship between "Names and Settlement in the Warwickshire Arden" (66–90). She comes to the conclusion that "the usual landscape of Arden still displays many of the features which have been shaped by centuries of changing land use" (86). Her arguments are persuasively supported by four appendices of actual examples in different semantic categories. Prys Morgan's essay on "The Placename as Surname in Wales" (101–16) and Oliver Padel's examination of "Names in *–kin* in Medieval Wales" (117–26) are the only contributions on a topic outside England. Morgan's survey focuses on the geographical distribution of intra-onomastic, toponymic transfers, a category not normally associated with a country which is well known for its patronymics and surnames based on them, while Padel concentrates on the circumstances under which the English suffix *–kin* which "was taken up enthusiastically by the Welsh in the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries" (126).

Although the six articles in the second section of the book are primarily devoted to aspects of English local history, five of the contributing authors have chosen to make good use of anthroponymic evidence to support their arguments. David Hey, in his account of "Stable Families in Tudor and Stuart England" (165–80), employs it to show that in contrast to some other scholarly opinions, "many families [. . .] stayed not just in the same parish, but in the same farm for generation after generation" (180). In a similar vein, Evelyn Lord's essay on "The Distribution and Stability of Surnames in South-East Surrey 1664–1851" (181–92) uses "names as a measurement of the stability of the population by calculating the turnover of names across two centuries and looks at surname distribution in relation to administration and national boundaries" (182). On a related theme, Suella and David Postles examine "Surname and Mobility: A Detailed Case Study" (193–207). They preface their investigation of the relationship between demographic and onomastic evidence in the parish of Barkby in Leicestershire with the warning that "the persistence of surnames is a minimal and not a maximal measure of the persistence of local people, since familial continuity may have occurred through females who are not transmitters, in normal circumstances, of surnames" (195), and come to the conclusion that the parish they have studied "illustrates one type of 'community' in which stability was restored in the sixteenth century by the continuity of core families, represented by the persistence of surnames" (206). However, other "communities" may have existed which did not share the experience. Finally, Margery Tranter incorporates selected name elements in her approach to some historical problems, in her essay on "Name, Race, Terrain: The Making of a Leicestershire Boundary" (209–41). Among these are name-compounds describing heath and woodland, and Scandinavian habitative elements like *by* and *thorp*. Collating the topographical, pedological, archaeological, and linguistic evidence, she concludes that the major boundary between Derbyshire and Leicestershire would seem to represent a socio-economic divide (240).

The essays in this second volume demonstrate again how the analysis of surnames can make an important contribution to the study of local history, especially in a socio-historic context and in the tackling of demographic problems. These essays, published in memory of Richard McKinley, are remarkably compatible in providing pleasing cohesion and cumulative corroboration. They also happily augment the contents of the book associated with the previous review.

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