

Nomeclature in Latin America

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LATIN AMERICAN WRITERS have by no means neglected onomastic studies, and historical writings everywhere show interest in local names and their etymologies, especially names of local origin. At the start of the colonial period the search for native etymologies received official standing, and throughout the period curious minds took pleasure in recording such data. The best examples appear in early Aztec or other Mexico-area codices and official records, wherein the post-Conquest writings show a wealth of etymological materials, translations, explanations, and entries in two languages. (For many published post-Conquest codices, see the *Anales del Museo*, Mexico. For unpublished codices see lists of manuscript holdings, e.g. Castañeda, C. E. and J. A. Dabbs, *Guide to the Latin American Manuscripts in the University of Texas Library*, Cambridge, 1940.) Another manifestation, the wealth of grammars and lexical works of missionaries during colonial times, begins to overlap with purely language study and extends beyond the bounds of this survey.

During the Díaz regime and the cultural hegemony of the *científicos*, a flourishing period of interest in local history and culture with a large number of sound, scholarly works, gave Mexico a considerable lead in this field. After a lapse during the hectic days of the Revolution, these studies are again on the upswing. Scientific interest in Brazil has been steady over a long period, but the last years again have shown a surge of interest in native cultures and local language. The result certainly will bring us useful new works on all types of names. Within the last two decades the folkloric and anthropological interest in local areas has brought all nations correspondingly increased publication that needs to be made available and evaluated.

Even with this widespread interest, onomastics have not yet

reached the point where one can handle and reach conclusions about designated names without long and difficult research. In professional groups widely-read and well-organized publications with abstracts and indices make it possible for lawyers, for example, to run down legal cases and problems, for doctors to re-study cases and symptoms, summarize them, and come to conclusions in a matter of a few hours, or for a book specialist to determine in a rather short time the availability or non-availability, likely price, and other essential data on a given book. But the study of a name in the Latin American field is still likely to be a question of days; or still worse, days may be spent to no avail. To remedy this tremendous lack of coordination, even a minimum of bibliographical references should open the path for better controls.

Of particular importance in the study of names, as in any other science in the twentieth century is the matter of indexing. A number of worthy studies are available with valuable information, but difficult of access because presumably the student will have to begin on page one and read straight through until he hits upon the name he seeks. Lawyers do not study legalities this way, nor doctors symptoms. Such time-consuming study does not fit the twentieth century. Apparently the index furnishes the way out, and Latin American writers are gradually coming to recognize it, though belatedly. For an excellent example of the index, see item 11 below: Levillier has published a large number of volumes of historical documents, and at the end of nearly each volume he has an index of proper names, of place names, of Indian groups, sometimes other names. While he does not often give variant spellings, they are accessible from his page references. For colonial South America his work deserves real commendation.

Personal names also require better treatment. The need for extensive biographical work impresses any researcher. Most reference works tend to give considerable information about a few persons rather than some information about many persons. With great regrets the researcher thinks of the invaluable index to the *New York Times*, or that to the *London Times*. Such a work for any Latin American newspaper is unknown to the writer. The nearest approach is the business index, item 5 below. Presumably anyone studying names in Latin America will know Spanish and/or Portuguese; but at the risk of being over-obvious, a note of warning:

for a name like Antonio López de Santa Ana, look first under López; if the name does not appear, then, of course, look under Santa Ana. Some listings show cross references; others do not. The chance of missing a reference when only one family name is known constitutes a hazard characteristic of Iberian family names.

Perhaps the next best source for personal names is the telephone directory, whose usefulness is often underestimated by libraries. Again beware: most directories print family names in capital letters, thus without accent marks; so that spelling and pronunciation may be undependable. This is especially pertinent in the case of Basque names. For the accentuation of Basque names, see item 6 below.

For both personal names and place names (rarely any other) another source often is the government publication. Particularly postal guides furnish lists of place names that become longer as the countries extend their telephone, telegraph, and radio facilities. Remember that in most Latin American countries communication systems are state-owned and operated, under the Ministerio de Comunicaciones or a similar title, and yearly reports of that office will show considerable detail, usually with lists of stations and other places. Samples are given in the bibliography to show some of the possibilities. Reports of the Labor Ministries often have long lists of names of pensioners, deaths, labor cases settled in courts, etc. So far, unfortunately, the government publications have no or very inadequate indices; but as source material they must not be overlooked.

To open the way to organization of name study in Latin America and to furnish a basis for a working bibliography which may be completed by further examination and kept current by the addition of new publications, the following should prove useful. Proceeding from the general to the specific, reference to these works may lead with a minimum of time consumption to the study of particular names.

SURVEY

Latin America, general:

1. Atlases, index to National Geographic Society maps of South America and Mexico; Webster's *Geographical Dictionary*; Webster's *Biographical Dictionary*, Columbia Lippincott's *Gazeteer*; and standard encyclopedias, particularly the huge Espasa-Calpe, *Encyclopedia Universal Ilustrada* (some 85 heavy volumes).

2. Reclus, Elisée, *The Earth and Its Inhabitants*. Paris, 1875-94, Lon-

don, 1876-94, New York, 1886-94. 19 volumes. Translation of the French original. Old but still very nearly the best geography. It has two volumes on South America and one on Latin North America, each volume with a rather thorough index.

3. American Geographical Society, *Index to the Millionth Map of Latin America*. Washington, USGPO, 1945. Each country has a section with alphabetical list of places, showing location on the Millionth Map. The longest list of place names available. A vademecum.

4. Santa María, Francisco Javier, *Diccionario general de americanismos*. Mexico, 1942. 3 vols. Indispensable. Easy to use, with excellent discussions and often quotes sources. It should be the starting point for study of any name except place names and personal names, but should be consulted for Indian personal names also. Do not overlook the Suplemento in Volume 3, nor the *Indice tecnomástico*, arranged alphabetically by scientific names and giving local and common equivalents. The bibliography, III, 635-675, is basic, the most complete bibliography of the field up to 1940.

5. Revista del Comercio, la Industria, &, *Suplemento de la guía Postal y telegráfica pan americana*. Buenos Aires, 1947. 288 large pages. Has a section for each country of Latin America. Subheads show types of commercial interest, and personal names are given alphabetically in each subhead. Hard to use, but names are in lower case, showing accent marks. Some 17,000 entries.

6. Irigoyen, José Francisco, *Colección alfabética de apellidos vascongados con su significado*. ... Mexico, 1868. 87 pages. One-line entries giving meaning of Basque personal names. Alphabetical. Helpful in determining stressed syllables, which are carefully marked.

7. Domínguez, Rafael, *Diccionario general de gentilicios*. Tabasco, 1948. 456 pages. Some 2,000 Spanish substantivized adjectives of origin. Alphabetical and easy to use to locate place names.

8. Gandía, Enrique de, *Del origen de los nombres y apellidos y de la ciencia genealógica*. Buenos Aires, 1930. 323 pages. Essays on family names. No index.

9. Godoy Alcántara, José, *Ensayo histórico etimológico filológico sobre los apellidos castellanos*. ... Madrid, 1871. Study of personal names. Alphabetical list with etymologies, pages 90-145. Also useful is Section VI, pages 259-271, an alphabetical list: Nombres geográficos de España más usados en apellidos, with over 1,000 names.

10. Rubio, Angel, *Proyecto de Atlas de historia de América y de la cultura americana*. (Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia) Mexico, 1951. 58 pages. Description of the plan for an historical atlas, much needed. It calls for historical maps, rich in names, and it should prove a boon to the onomast when it begins to materialize, provided the index is adequate.

11. Levillier, Roberto (Ed.), *La Audiencia de Charcas. Correspondencia de Presidentes y oidores. Documentos del Archivo de Indias*. Madrid,

1915-1918. 3 vols. This is a sample only; Levillier has published several collections of documents, each volume with index. For colonial period, an invaluable collection of names of persons, Indian tribes, and places.

12. Castañeda, C. E. and J. A. Dabbs, *Calendar of the Manuel E. Gondra Manuscript Collection, the University of Texas Library*. Mexico, 1952. Description of the collection of historical MS documents; 101 pages of index.

Antilles:

13. Zayas y Alfonso, Alfredo, *Lexicografía antillana. Diccionario de voces usadas por los aborígenes de las Antillas mayores y de algunas de las menores*. ... Havana, 1914. 487 pages. Discussions of some 700 terms, many place names. Alphabetical and easily used.

Argentina:

14. Argentine Republic, Consejo nacional de Educación, *Diccionario geográfico de las gobernaciones nacionales*. Buenos Aires, 1941. Volume 1, Misiones, Chaco, Formosa, Los Andes, 200 pages. Volume 2, Pampas, Río Negro, Neuquen, Chubut, Santa Cruz, Tierra del Fuego, 260 pages. Alphabetical by provinces, with discussions and location.

15. Argentine Republic, *Guía de comunicaciones (ex-guía del Correo)*. Edition 37. Buenos Aires, 1950. 517 large pages. Excellent compilation, alphabetical, of *localidades* in Argentina. One-line entries, showing location, rail, postal and telegraph facilities. Some 23,000 entries.

16. Deletang, Luis Francisco, *Contribución al estudio de nuestra toponimia*. ... Buenos Aires, 1926-1931. 2 vols. Volume 1, 83 pages, covers Pilcomayo, Paraguay, Guarapay; index on pages 81-83. Volume 2, 107 pages, Misceláneas toponímicas, with no index.

17. Jover Peralter, Anselmo, *El guaraní en la geografía de América*. Buenos Aires, 1950. 272 pages. Has 12 pages describing the language. Rest is lexical and useful material but divided by language, each section alphabetical. Despite the name, other languages are included. Divisions: pages 13-20, Guaraní words, geographical; pages 21-29, Tupí; pages 29 ff, Indian names in Central America; pages 47 ff, The Antilles; pages 56 ff, Argentina; pages 75 ff, Bolivia; pages 87 ff, Brazil; pages 103 ff, Chile; pages 139 ff, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, United States, Guianas, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Of especial value is the bibliography, pages 269-272.

Brazil:

18. Carvalho, Alfredo de, *O tupi na chorographia Pernambucana, elucidario etymológico*. ... Recife, 1907. 82 pages. Discussion of some 200 names, arranged alphabetically.

19. Fontes, Henrique, *Estudinhos antroponímicos*. Florianópolis, 1944. 29 pages. Names studied are Guilherme, Madalena, Marília, and Cleopatra.

20. Sampaio, Theodoro, *O Tupi na geographia nacional. Memoria lida no Instituto historico e geographico de S. Paulo*. São Paulo, 1901. 164 pages. Pages 3–102 discuss the language; 107–161 have an alphabetical list of place names with meanings, sometimes with bibliographical references. 2nd ed., São Paulo, 1914, has the list of names on pages 197–285.

21. Souza, Bernardino José, *Corografia de Piauí*. Paranaíba, 1913.

22. ———, *Diccionario da terra e da gente do Brasil*. São Paulo, 1939. 433 pages. Alphabetical list of several hundred place names and geographical terms with discussions.

23. ———, *Nomenclatura geográfica peculiar ao Brasil*. Bahia, 1910 and 1917.

24. ———, *Onomastica geral do geographia brasileira*. Bahia, 1927. 319 pages.

Chile:

25. Asta-Buruaga y Cienfuegos, Francisco Solano, *Diccionario geográfico de Chile*. Santiago, 1899. 903 pages. A monumental work. Alphabetical, list of place names with location, geographical data, and many etymologies. Some 2,000 entries.

26. Fuentes L., Fermín A., *Diccionario jeográfico postal de la República de Chile*. Santiago, 1899. 263 pages. List on pages 25–263, with name, location, and location of nearest post office for some 11,000 localities, in one-line entries.

27. Gröber, Paul, *Toponimia araucana*. Buenos Aires, 1926. 195 pages. Alphabetical list with discussions. However, many more terms are used in the discussions, for which there is no index.

28. Letelier, Valentín, *Ensayo de onomatología*. Madrid/Santiago, 1906. 183 pages. Interesting essay, but few names are given.

29. Medina, José Toribio, *Geografía antigua de Chile; nomenclatura de nombres geográficos indígenas de Chile*. Santiago, 1880. 11 pages. Two alphabetical lists with little comment.

30. Moesbach, Ernesto Wilhelm de, *Voz de Arauco, explicación de los nombres indígenas de Chile*. Imprenta S. Francisco Padre Las Casas, 1944. 249 pages. Alphabetical, short discussions of over 2,000 names.

Colombia:

31. Colombia, Ministerio de Correos y Telégrafos, *Memoria*. Bogotá, 1944. 213 pages. List of amateur radio operators arranged alphabetically by location, pages 201–203. *Anexo*, pages 9–57, lists each telegraph and post office, alphabetically under province or department headings. Useful list.

32. Colombia, *Revista Postal y Telégráfica*. A government periodical. No. 65, April, 1928, pages 201–231, has a list of places between which telegraph and telephone lines must be maintained, with budget allowance for each. Several hundred names, but not alphabetical. No. 67,

June, 1928, pages 324-397, has an alphabetical list of all telegraph stations by location. Usable. No. 101, January, 1932, pages 41-54, has alphabetical list of telegraph stations with allowance for overhead expenses. About 400 entries, showing location.

Ecuador:

33. Grijalva, Carlos Emilio, *Toponimia de las provincias del Carchi, Obando, y Túguerres para el estudio del idioma de los Pastos*. ... Quito, 1947. 234 pages. Names are alphabetical, but divided into those from Los Pastos, pages 1-108, and the rest from Chota to Sangolqui, pages 109-234.

34. Jijón y Caamaño, Jacinto, *El Ecuador interandino y occidental antes de la conquista castellana*. ... Quito, 1940. 4 vols. Essentially a study of languages of the area. Many place names appear in the text; but, with no index, specific names are difficult to find.

El Salvador:

35. Jiménez, Tomás Fidias, *Toponimia arcaica de El Salvador*. 1936. 123 pages. Meanings of several hundred names of Indian origin. Names are divided into sections by department. No index.

Guatemala:

36. Neri Fernández, Felipe, *Geografía de la América Central*. 2nd Ed. Guatemala, 1926. 520 pages. Many names, but no index.

Mexico:

37. Aguilera Martínez, J. G., *Geografía del estado de Tabasco*. ... Villahermosa, Tabasco, 1942. 109 pages. Has two-page list of names with meanings. No index.

38. Amador, Elías, *Nombres indígenas todavía en uso en el estado de Zacatecas*. Zacatecas, 1897. 66 pages. Alphabetical list of some 740 names with meanings and scattered bibliographical references.

39. Arce, Julio G., *Anuario estadístico del Estado de Sinaloa*. Culiacán, 1902. 140 pages. Several hundred names arranged in tables, by areas, and by subjects treated. Not easy to find a specific name.

40. Becerra, Marcos E., *Nombres geográficos del estado de Tabasco de la República mexicana; origen lingüístico; estructura original y significación de los nombres de lugares de Tabasco que no corresponden a la lengua castellana*. ... Mexico, 1909. 109 pages. 285 names discussed, some in detail. Bibliography on pages 103-105.

41. Brand, Donald D., *Place Names in Mexico as Illustrated by Necotlán*. Papers of the Michigan Academy of Science, 1948, XXXIV, pages 241-252. Basic reading on this subject.

42. ———, *Quiroga, A Mexican Municipio*. Smithsonian Institution, Institute of Social Anthropology Number 11, 1951. 242 pages. Sections of special interest: "Names and Ethnic Origins," pages 85-95, and "Baptismal Names," pages 207-214.

43. Buelna, Eustaquio, *Peregrinación de los Aztecas y nombres geográficos indígenas de Sinaloa*. 1st ed., Mexico, 1887, 140 pages. 2nd ed., Mexico, 1892, 152 pages. Discussions arranged by districts, but with alphabetical list of names treated, pages 141-150.

44. Dávila, Garibi, José Ignacio Paulino, *Del nahuatl al español*. ... Tacubaya, Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia, 1939. 406 pages.

45. ———, *Observaciones cerca de la ortografía de algunos nombres geográficos de origen nahuatl*. Mexico, 1936. 32 pages. Discussion of twenty names.

46. ———, *La toponimia mexicana en boca de nuestros pregones*. ... Mexico, 1946. 121 pages. An essay with many names, but with no index. List, pages 111-121, does not locate the reference; bibliography on pages 103-108.

47. ———, *Toponimias nahuas, normas para la interpretación de toponimicos de origen nahuatl y análisis etimológicos de 300 de ellos*. Mexico, Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia, No. 63, 1942. 251 pages. Alphabetical; no overall index.

48. García Cubas, Antonio, *Diccionario geográfico, histórico, y biográfico de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos*. Mexico, 1888. 5 vols. Some 2,300 pages. Lexical entries. Very useful.

49. Gavira, Gabriel, *Nombres indígenas de todas las ciudades y municipios de la República Mexicana*. ... Mexico, 1953. 100 pages. List of names by state and *municipios* with some notes on etymologies. Bibliography, page 77. Alphabetical index to the whole, pp. 79-100.

50. Ibarra de Anda, F., *Geonomía indígena mexicana; ó, nombres geográficas indígenas de México*. ... Mexico, 1932. 114 pages. Dictionary form, giving language and meanings of about 3,000 names. Bibliography, pages 8-9.

51. Mancera, Gabriel, *Diccionario de las palabras empleadas en la nomenclatura para las vías públicas de la ciudad de Pachuca*. ... Mexico, 1907. 192 pages. 190 names discussed, classical, Indian, and personal names.

52. Martínez Gracida, Manuel, *Colección de cuadros sinópticos de pueblos, haciendas y ranchos del Estado ... de Oaxaca, Anexo número 50 a la Memoria Administrativa*. ... Oaxaca, 1883. About 1,000 pages (un-numbered). Detailed description of the state by political divisions and subdivisions. Several thousand place names given, but no index; difficult to use.

53. ———, *Catálogo etimológico de los nombres de los pueblos, haciendas y ranchos del estado de Oaxaca*. ... Oaxaca, 1883. 142 pages. Several hundred names with location and etymologies.

54. México, Dirección general de Correos, *Itinerarios de las Rutas Postales*, 1911, 1912. Mexico, 1911. 1,481 pages. Huge compilation, alphabetical, of *puntos poblados*, with location of nearest post office. Some 49,000 entries.

55. México, *Memoria presentada ... por el Director General de Correos. Año fiscal de 1903-1904*. Mexico, 1905. 620 pages. Pages 592-608 have an alphabetical list of some 502 post offices by name. Important because many now have different names.

56. Teléfonos de México, S.A., *Directorio telefónico, 1950-1951*. México, 1950. 380 pages. Alphabetical list of some 76,000 names, mostly personal. Family names are capitalized, with no accent marks. Pages 1-11 list some 800 places with telephone connections.

57. Olaguíbal, Manuel de, *Onomatología del Estado de México...* Toluca, 1894. 210 pages. Divided by districts and municipalities. Hundreds of place names with etymologies and discussions. No index; difficult to use.

58. Oviedo Mota, Alberto, *Nombres de algunos poblados aborígenes del estado de Michoacán con sus etimologías en el idioma primitivo. Vocabulario de las palabras más usuales del idioma de los purhepecha y algunas nociones sobre la numeración y calendario...* Mich. Imp. Morelos, 1950. Pages 19-44 have alphabetical list giving meanings and references. Names are in capitals; no accent marks.

59. Peñafiel, Antonio, *Nombres geográficos de México: Catálogo alfabético de los nombres de lugar pertenecientes al idioma "Nahuatl," estudio jeroglífico de la matrícula de los tributos del Códice Mendocino...* Mexico, 1885. 260 pages. Pages 1-36 discuss the language. Pages 37-258 list 457 names with hieroglyphs and discussion. Has separate atlas with the glyphs in color.

60. ———, *Nomenclatura geográfica de México. Etimologías de los nombres de lugar correspondientes a los principales idiomas que se hablan en la república...* Mexico, 1897. Two volumes and atlas. Part 1 has lists of several thousand names arranged alphabetically by geographical areas, therefore difficult to use. Part 2, pages 1-336, has alphabetical list of several thousand names with etymologies and identification of the original language. The list is followed by 109 pages of glyphs arranged alphabetically by the Spanish spelling. A monumental work.

61. ——— (Ed.), *Códice Martínez-Gracida. Códice mixteco. Lienzo de Zacatepec*. Mexico, 1900. 14 large pages. Some 300 names are given, but in small groups. No overall index.

62. Robelo, Cecilio Agustín, *Nombres geográficos mexicanos del distrito federal...* Cuernavaca, 1900. 176 pages. Alphabetical, with discussion, sometimes lengthy, of 178 names. Some show also the glyphs.

63. ———, *Diccionario de Aztequismos o sea catálogo de las palabras del idioma nahuatl*. Mexico, 1904. 712 pages. New edition, Mexico, 1912. 272 pages. Arranged in "Lessons," words in each lesson alphabetical, with some glyphs as illustrations. All types of names discussed. Early edition has 22-page index of place names and 33-page appendix: *Diccionario de pseudoaztequismos*. Easily usable, good discussions, especially in the copious footnotes.

64. ———, *Diccionario de mitología nahoa*. Mexico, 1905. 851 pages.

Alphabetical list, with extensive discussions. Many terms are place names.

65. ———, *México, Tenochitlán y Tlaltelolco*. Cuernavaca, 1901. 22 pages. A study of those three names.

66. ———, *Nombres geográficos mexicanos del estado de Veracruz*. Cuernavaca, 1902. 217 pages. Alphabetical, discussions, some lengthy, of 728 names. Many glyphs given.

67. ———, *Nombres geográficos indígenas del estado de México*. ... Cuernavaca, 1900. 250 pages. Alphabetical; discussions of about 1,200 place names.

68. ———, *Nombres geográficos mexicanos del Distrito Federal (estudio crítico-etimológico)*. ... Mexico, 1910. 85 pages. Alphabetical list with etymologies, references, and historical data. Some glyphs are used as illustrations.

69. ———, *Toponimia Maya-Hispano-Nahoa*. Cuernavaca, 1902. 81 pages. 975 names given in three columns, alphabetical by the Maya form only. Some footnotes and discussion.

70. Romero Flores, Jesús, *Nomenclatura geográfica de Michoacán*. Morelia, 1939. 38 pages. Short discussions of 500 names, alphabetical.

71. Rouaix, Pastor, *Diccionario geográfico, histórico y biográfico del Estado de Durango*. Mexico, Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia, No. 80, 1946. 518 pages. Alphabetical, but no index to included terms.

72. Roviroso, José N., *Nombres geográficos del estado de Tabasco, Estudio etimológico*. ... Mexico, 1888. 36 pages. Pages 10–35 have an alphabetical list of place names, etymologies, location, and historical data.

73. Rosa, Agustín de la (Translator F. Starr), *Aztec Place Names. Their Meaning and Mode of Composition*. Chicago, 1895. 12 pages. 2nd ed., Chicago, 1920, 20 pages. Alphabetical list with meanings.

74. Tibón, Gutierre, *México, 1950*. Mexico, 1950. 486 pages. Collection of short essays on language, philosophy, folklore, and anecdotes on history of words, collected from a wide range of writers. Has studies of a number of places and things. Has good index of persons mentioned or quoted, but unfortunately no list of the words studied.

75. ———, *América, setenta siglos de la historia de un nombre*. Mexico, 1945.

76. ———, *Origen, Vida y Milagros de su Apellido*. Mexico, 1946.

Nicaragua:

77. Valle, Alfonso, *Interpretación de nombres geográficos indígenas de Nicaragua*. 1944. 192 pages. Alphabetical, gives location, original language, and a few remarks.

Perú:

78. Durand, Juan E., *Etimologías Perú-bolivianos*. La Paz, 1921. 213

pages. Valuable collection of terms, but arranged in separate groups with phonetic descriptions. Drawn from several languages. No index of the names themselves.

79. Zevallos Quiñones, Jorge, *Toponimia preincaica en el norte del Perú*. Lima, 1944. 47 pages. Alphabetical; some 1500 place names with meanings, location, and occasional bibliographical references.

Venezuela:

80. Venezuela, Dirección general de estadística, *Nomenclador general de áreas y lugares habitados de Venezuela según el VII censo nacional...* Caracas, 1944. 766 pages. Thousands of names, arranged alphabetically showing type of place and their location. No discussions or etymologies.

81. Venezuela, *Memoria del Ministerio del Trabajo y de Comunicaciones...* Caracas, 1945. Two volumes, 527 and 190 large pages. *Anexo A* has a list of labor disputes settled by the Tribunal Superior del Trabajo. List is by number of the case, not by the plaintiff or defendant, both of which are named. 966 cases or nearly 2,000 names. In a later section entitled: *Contabilidad de materias...* pages 86-120 there is a table listing all postal and telegraph stations by name, showing the financial accounts. Not alphabetical—they are listed by code numbers. List has 396 post offices, 261 telegraph stations, 31 radio stations named. Another list, pages 122 ff., shows 501 post offices, 317 telegraph stations, 11 radio stations. Several other lists of similar size. No index; difficult to use.



Man dies and leaves a name; the tiger dies and leaves a skin.

—Old Proverb



A cheerful wag wrote that he was employed on the graveyard shift in the Coffin Mine, Tombstone Mountains, Funeral Range, overlooking Death Valley.

—Willie Chalfant