

between 51 % and 62 %. Next in popularity are the natural characteristics of a given parcel of land; they are responsible for 26 % to 33 % of the entire inventory. The slight variations in the percentage, again, reflect differences between agricultural and industrial areas (p. 351).

The conclusions of the final chapter (pp. 365–397) have less general significance, although they do represent very substantial contributions to the local and legal history, the folklore and geography of the area under discussion.

No doubt, Mr. Bauer's monograph is a model of its kind, so impressive in its thoroughness, comprehensiveness, and systematic rigor that it ought to discourage once and for all the kind of slipshod "dissertational" *Flurnamen*-study which consists of an alphabetical list of more or less reliably explained topographical names. It is, above all, the historical dimension obtained by his meticulous scrutiny of every scrap of documentary evidence which, combined with sound linguistic training, makes the author's analysis of each toponym refreshingly critical and reliable. It allows him, beyond this individual analysis, a number of wide-ranging systematic studies and certain general conclusions which, I believe, will prove fruitful in, if not directly applicable to, all future onomastic research of this kind.

Otto Springer

University of Pennsylvania

CORRECTION

Dr. Yakov Malkiel, by his letter of Sept. 30, 1960, corrects in his review of Olof Brattö's book (*Names* June 1960, p. 98, line 16 from the bottom) the form *Yacaqob*; it should read "*Ya^cakob* with superscript *c* standing for a Semitic pharyngal (‘ayin)." The review writer is in no way responsible for this misleading erratum.

D. J. G., Ed.