

Book Reviews

An Etymological Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language. Part I. By J. B. Rudnyćkyj. Winnipeg, Canada, Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences — UVAN, Inc., Pp. 96. Price: \$3.00 per part to subscribers; to others, \$4.00.

This is the first part of a planned twenty parts to be published at regular intervals, the first Slavic etymological dictionary yet to appear in English. It is the master work of Jaroslav Bohdan Rudnyćkyj, a former President of the American Name Society, an internationally famous linguist whose bibliography, published in 1961, listed 751 books, articles, reviews, translations and papers written or edited by him, the items being in the English, German, French, Polish, Ukrainian, and Russian languages.

This Etymological Dictionary, which has been in preparation since 1941, was first started at the Slavic Library in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Under Ukrainian entries are included several Slavic languages: Russian, Belorussian, Polish, and others.

The final part of this work will contain a complete list of abbreviations, together with an introduction, bibliography and index. To enable one to understand the abbreviations used in the earlier parts, a selected list of abbreviations is included on the temporary back cover.

Of particular interest to members of the American Name Society is the inclusion of proper names in the Dictionary. For example, in this first part such geographical names as Africa, Alberts, America, Anglica, Arctic, Asis, Australia, and Austria are set out with their etymologies.

Personal names are also included. For example, *Andrew* is given in its various Ukrainian, Middle Ukrainian, Old Eastern Slavic, Belorussian, Russian, Bulgarian, and Old Church Slavic forms. The forms *Andrew* takes in family names are listed together with geographical forms of the word. The popularity of this Greek name, Professor Rudnyćkyj says, is due to the first disciple called by Jesus being "the patron saint of Ruś."

A Ukrainian word such as *bába* meaning 'old woman,' 'peasant woman,' or 'grandmother,' is given together with the many family

names derived therefrom, such as Babenko, Babyn, Babych, and Babyneé, to mention only a few; there are also geographical names, as Babachykha, Babyn, Babye, Babynei, Babychevo, Babka, Babyanka and many others.

All important libraries and serious Slavic scholars will need this work, and will be forever indebted to the brilliant work of the author. Indeed, one would wish that the entire book be published at once instead of having to wait to collect the parts as they come out. One remembers, however, that this is the only practical way of producing this kind of scholarly work.

Elsdon C. Smith

English Place-Names in -ing, Second Edition. By Eilert Ekwall. Lund, C.W.K. Gleerup, 1962. pp. xix, 243.

This is the second edition of a book first published in 1923. Since that year, the date the English Place-Name Society was founded, much has been learned about the place-names of England. In his introduction Professor Ekwall mentions the important works on place-names ending in *-ing*, especially the material in the county volumes of the English Place-Name Society, and notes with satisfaction that the fresh material often corroborates his tentative suggestions. Place-names terminating in *-ing* (and plural names in *-ingas*) throw light on early local history and form an ancient and important section of English place nomenclature.

This is not just a reprint of the first edition with corrections, but is a complete reworking of the material, and is therefore really a different work. Divided into four chapters, the material is classified as follows: Names in *-ingas*; Names in *-ingham* (*-ingaham*); Names in *-ing* (sing.) and *-inge*; Nongenuine names in *-ing*. An index makes it easy to locate any particular place-name in the volume.

In his introduction Professor Ekwall observes that English place-name students have specialized too much on the philological aspects of the subject and have not given enough attention to the status of the places whose names are under examination. Their hid-age (carucage), early tenure, and other important facts should be recognized as they help to ferret out the true meaning. Some names

in *-ing* refer to a community of families or households settled in a certain district, which may or may not have been related in blood, but which point to some sort of clan settlement; other names in *-ing* probably designated children or descendants of some person who lived there two or three generations back. This latter class is derived from personal names and such names are probably in the majority. They are also comparatively late names and not names of large, ancient settlements. For example, the author says that Hastings originally denoted a settlement by a tribe.

Like all the scholarly works on names published in Sweden there is included a list of works consulted and list of sources of early forms. Even if the author's name had not appeared, such lists would definitely stamp the work as authoritative. From an onomatological viewpoint England is most fortunate in having a native of another country with the ability possessed by Professor Ekwall spend a lifetime in the study of England's names. In this country we look to the American Name Society to produce and encourage students of place-names to rise to the status Professors Ekwall and A. H. Smith have achieved in England.

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Editor's Page

As the fourth issue of the tenth volume of *Names* goes into its final, the Editor wishes to express his regret that a good number of deserving articles could not be included, simply because of the lack of space. Among the major items that will appear in the March, 1963, issue are John P. Pauls, "Names for Characters in Russian Literature,"; Myron Brender's "Some Hypotheses About the Psychodynamic Significance of Infant Name Selection"; and Kelsie B. Harder's "Collections of the American Name Society."

Since the PMLA is going to discontinue its section on current research projects, henceforth the Editorial Office will serve as the central point of information on that subject. We would like to receive all onomastic topics, with brief descriptions, of research now in progress.

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As the fourth issue of the tenth volume of *Names* goes into final form, the Editor wishes to extend holiday greetings and express regret that a good number of deserving articles could not be included in the Anniversary Issues, simply because of the lack of space.