

Book Reviews

The Name Dictionary, Modern English and Hebrew Names. By Alfred J. Kolatch. New York: Jonathan David, 1967. Pp. xiii, 418. \$7.95.

This is a dictionary of English forenames with derivations and meanings together with Hebrew equivalents. Actually it is an updating and enlargement of Rabbi Kolatch's original work, *These Are the Names*, first published in 1948, intended as a guide to parents seeking both a Hebrew and an English name for their children. The Dictionary is in two sections: masculine names and feminine names.

The meanings ascribed to the "English" names are not particularly accurate, and little reliance can be placed upon them. Indeed, Rabbi Kolatch calmly states in his introduction, explaining the meanings he gives, "Names having an unaesthetic or undesirable meaning have often been accorded euphemistic treatment."

The writer admits that his method of transliterating is original and "does not pretend it to be in keeping with any of the 'scientific' methods generally employed." The key to his transliteration of Hebrew names is placed at the bottom of each page.

Although Rabbi Kolatch discusses the assonance and translation methods of choosing corresponding English and Hebrew names and calls attention to the merits and demerits of each method, he contends for the superiority of the translation method, and, of course, employs it in his book. The sound method is quite simple and in widespread use because it can be followed easily by anyone, especially since many reduce it to simply choosing a Hebrew name with the same initial letter as the secular name. Many Jewish people give their children names starting with the same letter as the name of a parent or grandparent and consider that they have named the child in memory of the relative.

Rabbi Kolatch points out in his introduction that the so-called English names are totally different in their nature from names of Jewish origin. Teutonic names refer to the occupations of the people, as hunters in the forest for birds and animals, and to their aspirations and accomplishments as warriors, together with ideas as to courage, strength, power and nobility, while Jewish names are

more spiritual in meaning, expressing hope, salvation, mercy, and godliness. This fact makes for considerable difficulty in assigning Hebrew equivalents to English names based on meanings.

The Rabbi deplors the fact that many Jewish children are given such names as Dolores which refers to the "sorrow of the mother of our Lord" and Noel which means "Christmas." He calls attention to the fact that many have been given various names of definitely Christian origin such as Peter, Mark, Thomas, and Paul.

At the end of the dictionary, 49 pages are devoted to "The History and Development of Personal Names," that is, mostly, the history and development of Jewish names, which is both interesting and instructive. Statistics are given for the most popular of English and Hebrew names. However, on this point his figures are suspect because of the small samples he used and the fact that much of his analysis was from surveys in the city of New York which is by no means representative of the whole country. The statistics given are much more true of the names of Jews than of people generally.

For Jews with a knowledge of Hebrew the author has made the book valuable by the addition of indices of masculine and feminine names. For others he has compiled a transliterated index of masculine and feminine Hebrew names.

In these days when Jews are required to bear a Hebrew and a secular name this book is of considerable value to the parent in making the best choice of names that will be harmonious. The general discussion of Jewish forenames is both interesting and instructive.

Elsdon C. Smith

High Country Names: Rocky Mountain National Park. By Louisa Ward Arps and Elinor Eppich Kingery, assisted by Hugh E. Kingery. Denver, Colorado: The Colorado Mountain Club, 1966. Pp. 212.

The American Adam, it seems, has not always taken his Adamic prerogative seriously. Certainly no one – least of all devotees of onomastics – would find grounds for complaint in such topographical names as Hells Hip Pocket, Muggins Gulch, Potts Puddle, Squeak Creek, or Teddys Teeth. Yet who but a deranged lover or a

cosmic ironist could have named a 13,310-foot mountain on the Continental Divide Mt. *Alice*? or a 12,228-foot peak *Lulu* Mountain? Happily, there are not many of these in Rocky Mountain National Park. But you will find an account of them (in the case of *Alice* and *Lulu*, the identities of the bestowers as well as the ladies so honored are unknown) and over 400 other place and topographical names in this fascinating dictionary.

The strange thing about this book is that, in spite of its admirably useful format, the reader quickly forgets that it *is* a dictionary and succumbs to an impulse to devour it *in toto*. It flies in the face of an old joke by emerging, quite unselfconsciously, as a dictionary with a plot. There is something here for everyone, including the personal names enthusiast, who will marvel at the *dramatis personae*: there is Ellsworth Bethel, devoted naturalist and tireless onomast; Isabella Bird, the English traveler; Squeaky Bob Wheeler, innkeeper and raconteur; Rolley Neely, member of the 1919 Bluebird Lake survey crew; the Rev. Elkanah Lamb (see *Lambs Slide*); Ranger Jack Moomaw; Mountain Jim Nugent; and – my own favorite – the painter, Phiminster Proctor.

In the midst of all this it is easy to overlook occasional discrepancies. For example, Kamloop Bay, first mentioned on p. 50, is later entered as Kamloop Cove (p. 110). The name Desolation Peaks is mysteriously referred to as an “anthropomorphic” name.

The authors’ cross-referencing is not always consistent: “The Hump,” we are told (p. 45), is a “colloquial term” for the Continental Divide, but it does not receive a separate entry; yet variant spellings of Cooper Peak (vs. Copper Peak) are both entered. Other names, such as Mt. Elbert and Devils Thumb Pass (pp. 52 and 131, respectively) are mentioned but do not appear among the entries. Is the reader to assume – especially the reader not intimately familiar with Colorado topography – that these features are outside the area shown on the maps? The elevation figures provided in the entries for Mummy Mountain and Mt. Toll differ from those shown on the maps.

There are also some curious lapses in style, such as the startling ambiguity in this sentence (p. 7): “Dr. Workman, the dedicated angler, amused himself by naming the many lakes in which he fished for the numerous girls of his family . . .” Or inexplicable inversions, such as: “From undesirable exploitation it [the Arapaho

National Forest] protects the western slope of the Indian Peaks” (p. 25); and: “Black this canyon looks with its steep sides and thick timber” (p. 32). There are at least four unsettingly vague references to “the dictionary,” as in the entry under Coney Creek, which begins: “The dictionary accepts two spellings for the name of this little animal – cony and coney . . .” (p. 44; see also pp. 50, 86, 134); and one reference, equally vague, to “Webster’s Dictionary” (p. 51).

R. A. Mohl

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“Mongolische Ortsnamen, aus mongolischen Manuskript-Karten zusammengestellt von Magadbürin Haltod, Teil I, mit einer Einleitung von Walther Heissig, mit 26 Lichtdrucktafeln.” Wiesbaden (Steiner Verlag), 1966, xi + 26 plates, 217 pages, DM 70. *Verzeichnis der orientalischen Handschriften in Deutschland*, Supplementband 5, 1.

As part of a systematic and long-range program to identify, catalogue and organize the thousands of Oriental manuscripts in German libraries, there appeared in 1961 the work by W. Heissig and K. Sagaster, “Mongolische Handschriften, Blockdrucke, Landkarten,” as volume 1 of the *Verzeichnis der orientalischen Handschriften in Deutschland*. This work, devoted to the Mongolian manuscripts, xylographs and maps of Germany, has been followed by similar books on materials in other Asiatic and Oriental languages. One of the unexpected riches revealed in Germany was the presence there of an unusually large number of Mongolian maps, fully labelled with place names of settlements and natural features. The catalogue could give only a schematic line representation of shape and boundaries, and the work of further identification and listing was left to the supplemental volumes to the series, of which this is part one of number five.

By administrative orders issued in the early years of Manchu hegemony in China (twenty-ninth year of K’ang-hsi, 1690), officials of Mongolian banners were required to send in periodically maps and drawings of their territories, together with notations of

temples, mountains, passes, etc., and boundaries. A few of these early maps did become known to the West and have been the object of study by historians of early cartography. The largest known collection, 335 items, is preserved in the Oriental section of the Mongolian State Library. During the Second World War, the noted German scholar of Mongolia, Dr. Walther Heissig (Bonn), was able to acquire in China over a hundred maps of Mongolia when he happened on the estate disposal of a Manchu official. These, together with others acquired by travellers and explorers, later went to the Marburg (Germany) Library, where the total numbers 182.

The maps themselves, by the way, are pictorial rather than conventionally diagrammatic; hence mountains are indicated by wavy-lined peaks, rivers are colored blue, and forests are shown by drawings of tree-tops. Names of all features are clearly indicated in writing, but the appearance produced is quite strange to a Westerner, because the script, though alphabetic, is vertical. As a consequence of later filings in Chinese (Manchu) administrative offices, many maps bear the Chinese equivalents of the Mongolian names pasted on slips at the side. These equivalents and transliterations, however, are not given any treatment in the volume under review. Further, the volume gives reduced reproductions of 26 maps, the first two in color, thus giving one a good idea of what they are like.

It can at once be seen the great value that this large representative and heterogenous collection of maps will have for the historical and descriptive study by Mongolists of place names under differing rulers. The native Mongolian assistant of the *Institut für Sprach- und Kulturwissenschaft Zentralasiens* at the University of Bonn, Mr. Magadbürin (Matthew) Haltod, a long-time worker in Mongolistic studies, has in fact performed the enormous labor of consulting, studying, deciphering and transcribing the names of this collection. The 182 maps yielded 13,644 names including repetitions, an average of about 75 new entries per map. The work under review is thus an alphabetical transcribed Index to the materials of the maps. Each entry is given a sequential number, transcribed into Latin letters, identified as a village, lake, mountain, etc., and the numbered source map is given as location. The second part of the volume, to appear separately, will give the translation of place names in groups, arranged under categories such as directions, historical events, colors, objects, properties, and so forth.

Little study has been made of Mongolian personal and place names, either contemporary or historical – indeed, Central Asian onomastics will furnish a vast field of study for those who can acquire the skills. Although in a brief treatment of Mongolian personal names (*Names* 10.81–86, 1962) the writer of these lines ventured to say he would similarly survey place names later, it has since seemed unsuitable to do so for a non-specialist audience. Only a well-informed Asian expert is likely to know any Mongolian place names other than the capital city. Interesting basic research on this topic was performed over 20 years ago, nonetheless, and reported by George L. Trager and John G. Mutziger (whose work was performed for the Board on Geographic Names of the U.S. Department of the Interior), as “The Linguistic Structure of Mongolian Placenames” (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 67.184–195, 1947). More for the specialist is N. Poppe’s study of some river names in a Persian source on Mongolian history, “On some Geographic Names in the Jami‘ al-Tawāriḫ” (*Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies* 19.33–41, 1956).

Mongolian place names are more often descriptive of natural features than descriptive of events or commemorative. The majority are transparent and able to be analyzed, because of the long association of the Mongols with their homeland. Typical examples are 7396 *Moyai-yin yool* “Snake River”; 6614–6621 *Köke qada* “Blue Cliff”; 4539 *Emegel dabaya* “Saddle Pass”; 10502 *Sayin ulayan* “Good Red”; 4987 *yurban modo* “Three Trees”; 2033–2039 *Boro-öndör* “Gray Height”; and so forth. Some may be a dozen words in length, e.g. 12,471 “Place where the *Tüsüye* Duke Damdingsürün dwells, a service monastery.” The forms show some tendency towards colloquial spellings rather than strict literary ones, e.g., *nuur* for Classical *nayur* “lake,” or (3171) *čangdamni* “Chintamani” (Skt., the magical wishing-jewel, *cintāmani*). Chinese names abound (e.g., 11,721 *Tai-šan-miyoo* “Grand Mountain Temple”), but there seem to be no Turkic or Tibetan names.

The names of more prominent Mongolian places of note are also often from ordinary words or forms, e.g., Kalgan < *qayalyan* “gate, door, gateway,” clearly so called from its strategic position; Uliassutai < *uliyasutai* “having poplars, willows”; Kyakhta < *kiiyaytu* “having spear-grass”; Ulan Ude < *ulayan egüde* “red gate” (renamed from the earlier half-Slavic, half-Mongolian *Verkhne-*

udinsk "upper Ude-place"); Koko Nour (various spellings) < *köke nayur* "Blue Lake" (Ch'ing-hai, id.). The name Urga, capital of Mongolia (now renamed Ulan Bator, "Red Hero" < *ulayan bayatur* id.) is from a word *örgege* "princely yurt," but was never used by the Mongols themselves, who called it Da Khüree (Chinese *ta* "great" + Mong. *küriye* "enclosure, monastery," or just *Niislel* (neyislel) "Capital." The Mongols of course have native names for some non-Mongolian places too, of which one may mention *Ijl* "Volga," *Solongoya* "Korea," *Gaci* "Kashmir," *Balbo* "Nepal," *Enedkeg* "India," *Ergeü* "Irkutsk," and *Erčis* "Irtysh."

Haltod's work is certainly welcomed by Mongolists, and will be of value in historical and literary research. One will eagerly await the second part.

John R. Krueger

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Contribuição do Bororo a Toponímia Brasileira. By Carlos Drumond. São Paulo: Instituto de Estudos Brasileiros, Universidade de São Paulo, 1965. Pp. 134. Paperbound.

The number 1 on the title page indicates that this may be the first of a series of works of this nature. The author acknowledges in the introduction the impulse given to works of this kind by the late Professor Plínio Ayrosa of the Museu de Etnografia.

The Bororo linguistic family is located generally in the northern part of the huge state of Mato Grosso, and touching the nearby Bolivian border. These Indians belong to a separate linguistic family, and thus many place names are distinguishable from the very extensive spread of names of the Cayapó Indians (Gé) on the north and east, a tribe of the Arawak family on the northwest, and the Chiquitas on the southwest.

Working primarily from published studies, the author has identified Bororo names. The main text of this book consists of 223 numbered entries with a discussion of each of the names, including the meaning of component parts of the name and often the location of the toponym. The entries are arranged alphabetically under several headings: under *Orology* he discusses those place

names derived from animal names (1–29), those derived from plant names (30–38), those derived from certain aspects of Bororo culture (39–48), and others (49–55).

Under the division of *Hydronymy* numbers 56–133 are of animal origin, 134–165 of plant derivation, 166–178 from aspects of culture, and 179–223 names of other origin.

The distribution of the names indicates that in the past the Bororo occupied a larger area, especially in the south and east, than they now do. Those vacated areas are evidently the lands of the now extinct Bororo of the upper Rio Cuyabá and the Minas Triangle. The author sees a relationship between the Bororo culture, based upon hunting, gathering, and fishing, and the extensive occurrence of place names of animal origin.

The bibliography lists 60 items, but there is no indication that the author made use of the *Handbook of South American Indians* (Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 143, 6 vols. 1946–57).

The five-page index lists all names described in the book. A fairly standard form of phonetic spelling is used in printing the names. The *Index to the Map of Hispanic America* (American Geographical Society, 1945), is the most extensive listing known to this writer. A comparison of the names in the index with those in the Brazil section of the *Index* is unrewarding. Only two of the 223 names seem to appear, and their identity is not certain. However, 92 of the names in the index have an alternate spelling which is identified as the form shown on maps of the Brazilian government.

Jack A. Dabbs

Woordenboek van voornamen. Inventarisatie van de doopnamen en roepnamen met hun etymologie (Aula [het wetenschappelijke pocketboek] 176, ed. prof. dr. F. J. J. Buytendijk). By dr. J. van der Schaar. Utrecht-Antwerpen: Uitgeverij Het Spectrum, 1964. Pp. 332, numbered from 8 to 330. Price f3.90, or about \$1.08.

This dictionary of forenames, compiled by a professional student of them, is a classic work of its kind. It contains much comparative material, some drawn from the frequency lists of Elsdon Smith's

Story of Our Names (New York, 1950). Ambitious works of great scope and breadth undertaken by one writer are apt to have many flaws, but in spite of such, the writer's work leaves a good overall impression. He is at his best in the treatment of Netherlandish and Frisian forms of the Netherlands, of which dialect and nursery forms are a sheer delight, as are Afrikaans vocative forms (*roepvormen*) like *Kal(l)ie* for *Karel* "Carl, Charles," unknown in the Low Countries. A shortcoming lying at the heart of the work is a lack of comparable attention to Netherlandish forenames in Belgium and French or South Flanders; this is reflected in the bibliography and in the article on *Boudewijn* "Baldwin," which is almost a synonym for Count of Flanders, and may help explain why, e.g., in the article on *Hendrik* "Henry," a historical survey omits the pertinent fact for the Low Countries that the name was traditional among the dukes of Brabant. Name etymologies are conscientiously done; *Soet* (pp. 232–233) can be a North Sea West Germanic variant of *-swind* (p. 236): Proto-Gmc. **Swinp*-f. An index of name forms has thoroughgoing cross-referencing. "Our forenames" (pp. 8–14) includes information from today's Netherlands like (p. 10): 1) Against the national trend towards leveling, forenames in Friesland are commonly being "transported" into Frisian for one's children and grandchildren; and 2) Vocative forms of French origin are on the wane in Netherlands' Limburg.

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Nume de persoane. By Al. Graur. Bucuresti: Editura Științifică, 1965. Pp. 185.

Here is an informed and richly exemplified book which might readily be overlooked by scholars in the West. The language should prove no great barrier to a serious worker who knows what he is looking for and who can read French; this is so not merely because Rumanian is, after all, a Latin-derived Romance language, but also because literary Rumanian, heavily influenced traditionally by French culture, swarms with calques on French. Thus, many a sentence can be *read* (not pronounced or heard) as if it were a species of oddly spelt French.

For analogous reasons a reader alert to scholarly traditions will detect a strong influence in this work from the fine French tradition of onomastic study. On the other hand, there is in Rumanian linguistic study a healthy and longstanding influence from nineteenth century German scholarship, which found a natural resonance (apart from its own intrinsic virtues) in the Transylvanian and Banat areas of German culture within Rumania. Though important Rumanian linguists, like Graur, were trained in France, German speaking centers, particularly Leipzig (Gustav Weigend's Institute for Rumanian Studies) and Vienna at the turn of the century, have made significant contributions.

The volume opens with some interesting general discussion (5–11, 17–24), and an informative brief bibliography that leads to older works and particularly to Balkan and Rumanian material. Then Graur goes on to discuss (25–32) some naming systems very different from our own (Chinese, Serristic and Turkic, African); personal names in older attested Indo-European languages (33–44), with an excursus (43–44) on the orthography of Latin and Greek names in Rumanian; names from Medieval Europe to recent time, with special emphasis on Rumanian names (45–56). Hypocoristics and diminutives get a special chapter (57–67); this is a rich category in Rumanian, with its combined Romance, Slavic, and Byzantine patrimony.

Frequency of names gets only a scant two pages (68–9). On the other hand, family names are taken up at commendable length; first, broadly and generally (73–88), though largely limited to Europe; then (89–109) for those of Rumania, with its fascinating and varied polyglot sources.

The most technical, and doubtless penetrating, part of the book is that on word formation in Rumanian (110–34) and on the morphology of Rumanian names (135–44), and on the development of common nouns from personal names (151–59). A useful index closes the volume.

While not overwhelming in technicality or detail and documentation, the book is too specialized to be called even "high" popularization, as the French would say.

Eric Hamp

Treasury of Name Lore. By Elsdon C. Smith. New York, Evanston, London: Harper & Row, 1967. Pp. 246. \$5.95.

Mr. Smith notes in his Preface that the emphasis of *Treasury of Name Lore* is on social customs, not linguistics. As an "observation of the gradual growth of naming systems rather than the etymologies of particular names" the book should be of significant interest to those either seriously or just casually interested in names. The author has brought together a great deal of information on names from a wide divergence of sources, including newspaper clippings, magazine articles, scholarly books, telephone directories, and social security lists. In Mr. Smith's words the book "... might be said to be the result of sweeping the onomastic ... edifice, a gathering of the onomastic tidbits stored here and there in hidden places."

The material is arranged in about 175 alphabetical categories. Some indicative entries are Acronyms, Award Names, Change of Name, Cocktail Party Namesmanship, Color Names, Compound Surnames, Divine Names, Etiquette of Names, Fancy Names, Fashions in Boys' Names, Fortunate Names, Foundling Names, Husbands' Pet Names, Long Names, Name Organizations, Name Calling, Name Games, Names Disclosing Age, Naming Baby, Nick-names, Odd Names, Origin of a Surname, Puns, Ruined Names, Sissy Names, Surnames in Common Use, Twins' Names, Unfortunate Names.

The information in these articles is useful as well as interesting. For instance, when choosing an alias a criminal very often chooses a name which is related in some way to his original name; frequently he retains the same initials and selects a name which duplicates the same letter groups, the number of syllables, or similar sounds as found in his own name. *Harry Bartlett* may decide to be *Henry Bennett*; *Henderson* may change his name to *Richardson*. The entry on Foundling Names reveals that some seemingly innocuous names such as *Exposito*, *De Angelis*, *De Santis* and *della Croce* were used to designate illegitimacy. That a person's name may actually bring him monetary gain is shown in the entry, Fortunate Names. William Stanislaus Murphy established a scholarship fund at Harvard University for penniless Murphys. Elias Warner Leavenworth set up a similar scholarship at Yale. Names that now may seem to be unusual may in fact have rather prosaic origins. Consider

Onion from *Ennion*, an old Welsh name meaning anvil; or *Love*, derived from Anglo-French *Louwe*, the feminine of *Loup*, meaning wolf.

There are, as well, entries dealing with the surname patterns of the people of many nations and ethnic groups, both ancient and modern. A sampling of these ethnonyms includes Armenian, Spanish, Russian, Hindu, Norwegian, Italian, Frisian, Negro, Ancient Egyptian, and Australian Aboriginal cultures. Though the articles in this grouping are by no means in-depth studies, they do accomplish, in most cases, what the author intended: to give the reader some grasp of the names of people of various nationalities (e.g., nearly all Armenian surnames end in *-ian*, the genitive singular); to show how these names and the naming patterns which determine them differ from country to country.

Two examples of the method that Mr. Smith uses in regard to the entries on the names and naming patterns of different national and ethnic groups are the articles on Russian and Norwegian names: "Russians have three names, a family name, a given name, and a middle name, the latter a patronymic designating the father. Thus Ivan Ivanovich Ivanov is John the son of John, Johnson . . . For women the patronymic terminates in *-ovna* or *-evna*. The middle names is arbitrarily derived from the forename of the father." Mr. Smith then lists the more common endings of Russian surnames and also groups a number of indicative names into eight categories, such as those designating animals, insects, birds, landscape features, place names, occupational names, nicknames, and inanimate objects. In the article on Norwegian names the author states that "Farm names are unique features of the Norwegian system on nomenclature." A man was known by the name of the farm where he lived. If he moved he changed his name to correspond with the new farm. Because of the pervading influence of farms over even the villages, in contrast to many other European countries, trade names were rare in Norway. The most prestigious names were "un-compounded names without the definite article such as *Lie* and *Lund*; also high in rank was *Hof* (each patriarchal family had its *hof* or pagan temple, its religious center) and names terminating in *-vin* (meadowland), *-heimr* (dwelling), *-boer* (homestead), *-sætr* (dwelling place), *-land* (cultivated field), *-staðir* (farm or place), and *-ruð* (clearing), which denoted smaller habitations owned by individuals."

Mr. Smith has done an admirable job of bringing together diverse information and presenting it in an interesting and readable manner. Linguists, however, are likely to be dismayed by the author's liberal use of the word "corruption" in regard to the changes that certain surnames, owing to various causes and influences, have undergone. Although not definitive in any manner, nor intended to be, the *Treasury*, nevertheless, should stimulate others to study further in the area of personal names. An enthusiast would prefer to see the entries expanded and to have an index included in the next edition. Aside from these critical remarks, I can say without reservation that the *Treasury of Name Lore* deserves a place in any collection of works on names.

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Place Names of Hawaii. By Mary Kawena Pukui and Samuel H. Elbert. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1966. Pp. 53. \$1.75. Paper.

Place Names of Hawaii lists and gives meanings and pronunciations of 1,125 Hawaiian place names. Here, according to the authors, are "the more important" place names, ones that are commonly used. These listed represent only a segment of the thousands of names in the islands that constitute the Hawaiian group.

Although this is a very small listing of names, and at first glance seems to be nothing more than a book to palm off on tourists, it has import beyond its size (8 x 5¹/₂). For instance, the names are analyzed structurally, a method not ordinarily found in place name gazetteers. The phonemic aspects of the names, as well as suprasegmental features, are rather carefully worked out, but, unfortunately, sometimes a bit simplified. The close linguistic, orthographic, cultural, and semantic analyses, however, indicate that some scholarly attention was paid to the entries, much to our delight. The small sampling whets our appetite for more.

In addition to the place name listing, the book also has a supplement to the third edition of the *Hawaiian-English Dictionary*. Perhaps this adds too much sour cream to the perogi. The supplement clutters the rather interesting text.

The text, valuable as it is, seems to be little more than introduction to a much needed survey of the place names of the Hawaiian Islands, and, for that matter, even to the islands in the Pacific far beyond Hawaii. The intelligence, method, and machinery (including the use of a computer) are factors present here, but not used to the fullest extent. We may hope for a fully definitive work from the authors after this prelude.

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The Naming. By Conan Bryant Eaton. Washington Island, Wisconsin, 1966. Pp. 32. Paper.

This booklet is one of a projected series to treat the history of a group of islands at the northern end of Lake Michigan from Green Bay to the Straits of Mackinac. In particular, the text discusses the naming of Washington Island, a large island between Lake Michigan and Green Bay.

The first name to appear on maps was Pattawattomie Island. The French named it Isle des Poux, from the nickname of the Potawatamiminnis Indians. *Pou* is the French word for "louse." Hence, through folk-etymologizing and literal translation, the name Louse Island appears on maps also. Wassekiganeso, a Chippewa name, was also noted for the island.

The Name Washington Island came about in 1816 when the schooner *Washington*, loaded with a detachment of soldiers to protect the Green Bay area, sailed into Green Bay. The island, as well as the harbor, was named in honor of the vessel. The naming of Washington Island and others in the area is documented thoroughly by the author and shows clearly the haphazard, arbitrary way in which many, perhaps most, of the place names in the United States were given.

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Glossary of Geographical Names in English, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, and German. Compiled and arranged by Gabriella Lana, Iasbez, and Lidia Meak. Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing Company, 1967. Pp. 184. \$10.00.

This reference book lists in English, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, and German some 6,000 world geographical names. Its purpose is to aid one in finding the graphic form of place names in any of the six languages. For instance, the French form for *Hudson Bay* is noted as *baie d'Hudson*, along with forms in Italian, Spanish, Dutch, and German. An index, four columns wide, with approximately 50 names to the column, 47 pages long, gives ample cross references, including every variant listed in the glossary.

The book is part of a series of multilingual technical glossaries that are being compiled under the general editorship of Professor Jean Herbert, former Chief Interpreter to the United Nations. Although the text is designed primarily for translators and interpreters, it can also be used as a handy reference work for geographers, businessmen, onomasts, librarians, and others who have need to know the variant names.

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Untersuchungen zu altdutschen Rufnamen (Vol. 3 of *Grundfragen der Namenkunde*). By Henning Kaufmann. Munich: Wilhelm Fink, 1965. Pp. 378.

Professor Henning Kaufmann, well-known for volumes 1 and 2 of this series (*Bildungsweise und Betonung der deutschen Ortsnamen* and *Genetivische Ortsnamen*, respectively), covers herein two general aspects of the development of German *Rufnamen*: the influence of childish and sentimental language in the alteration of Old German names (chs. 1-15) and the frequent Romanization of German names during the Merovingian period of the sixth and seventh centuries (chs. 16-30).

Childish and sentimental influence on personal names can be seen in gemination (Baddo, Ebbo, Siggo) of stems originally containing only one consonant and in shortening or lengthening of stems, e.g., Gagan, Gagin > Gag-; thereupon, Gag- > Gag-al, Gag-il, then > [unvoiced] Cag-al, Cag-il. A short name from this stem is Gago-, Cago-. Chapters 13 and 14 concern *Lallnamen* (pet names) with examples of the dropping of liquids *l* and *r* and of stem-nasalization, hypocoristic devices common to many languages.

As scholars have known for quite some time, certain German names were, in the Merovingian period, carried into West Germany under Romanized forms through the agency of French colonists who migrated to the sparsely-settled middle Rhine section. In the second half of his work, Professor Kaufmann treats of these influences, illustrating by innumerable examples the disappearance of German initial *h* (Ger. Hur > Rom. Cur; Ger. Hnod > Rom. Cnod; Ger. Hroth > Rom. Crod, etc.) and the disappearance of intervocalic *d* and *g* in personal names, e.g., Ger. *Ra-wulf > *Ratulfus (in Gaul before the sixth century) > *Rad-olfus (after seventh century) > Ra-olf > Ra-oul. Final chapters deal with the contraction of personal-name stems and with the *s* suffix and genitive singular ending in German forms.

Herr Kaufmann, generally regarded as the successor to Ernst Förstemann, and a highly respected specialist in German personal and place names by his own right, says in his preface that no serious name-study is possible without Förstemann's *Personennamen* lying close at hand. With this statement we heartily agree, but should further insist that, for the sake of scholarship alone, anyone using Förstemann consult Kaufmann as well.

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A Chaucer Gazetteer. By Francis P. Magoun, Jr. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1961. Pp. 173. \$3.50.

Belatedly, we take note of this slim volume, a valuable addition to Chaucerian studies. All place names appearing in the works of

Chaucer are listed and discussed in scholarly detail. The author has gone beyond a mere citing of occurrences of the names by indicating how and in what connection they were used by Chaucer. Occasionally, a name derived from a place name to denote a native is entered, such as *Greek*, *Troyen*, and *Jew*. *Amazones* can hardly be classified as a place name, although it occurs in the gazetteer. Other entries that do not strictly qualify as place names are *brasile* (a kind of wood), *chalon* (a fabric), *cordewane* (leather), *jane* (a coin), *lussheburghe* (a counterfeit coin), and *valence* (a fabric), although all except *brasile* are derived from place names. Under the entry *Canterbury Wey*, the reader can find directions for a modern pilgrimage to Canterbury.

It is quite possible that all Chaucerian names have been investigated. Nevertheless, I am not aware of a volume in which all names, both place and personal, are listed and discussed with as much detail as Professor Magoun has done in his gazetteer. Such a volume would be a worthwhile contribution to Chaucerian scholarship.

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