Book Reviews

Onomastica Medio-Assira. By Claudio Saporetti. [*Studia Pohl. Dissertationes Scientificae de Rebus Orientis Antiqui*, 6.] Rome: Biblical Institute Press, 1970. 2v. Pp. 545 and 375.

This work is a revision of Ebeling's "Die Eigennamen der mittel-assyrischen Rechts- und Geschäftsurkunden" in *Mitteilungen der altorientalischen Gesellschaft* for 1939. It incorporates Fine's corrections in the *Hebrew Union College Record* for 1952–54, the eponyms reported by Weidner in the *Archiv für Orientforschung* for 1952–53, and material emanating from new excavations, namely, commercial documents, eponymns and colophons, medicinal and ritualistic texts, royal records, etc.

Professor Saporetti starts by attempting to establish the identity of individuals mentioned and their family relationships. This is made possible by the appearance of a son's name along with that of a father or grandfather as contracting parties, and brothers or nephews as contractual witnesses, involving the re-appearance of the same relative names and, in many others, the re-appearance of the same divine elements. The investigator has also been able to produce the genealogy of the Labūnīja family in greater detail than the one drawn up by Fine and before him by Ebeling. Repetition seems to point to a tradition and in the case of the family pedigree to a tradition within a given period. The chronological range of the documents cited is from 1426 to 1077 B.C. In their original form most names were composed of more than one element, each of which constituted a nominal or verbal phrase. A considerable number of these are theophorous, that is, they contain a divine element, a usage common among Semitic people. These and many other compound names could be and frequently were reduced to a single element.

The pages that are most likely to claim the attention of the non-Assyriologist are those devoted to the first and third subdivision under "A. Elementi dei nomi," i.e. "Termini comuni" and "Nomi di divinità" (Parte I. B. Vocabolari, Vol. II, 71–173, 177–201), particularly subdivision one, which furnishes us with some categories of nicknames given official status and duplicated by similar categories in European and other languages.

The largest group relates to physical and personal characteristics, which reveal a studied avoidance of ugly or undesirable designations. Some refer to the anatomy and some to occupations, and there are scattered listings from other groups. Among the kindred names missing are Husband and Cousins; among the quadrupeds Wolf, Lamb, Hare. Surprisingly, though the generic Bird was current as a name element, the specific name of any

feathered biped is absent. So, too, are the fish, insect, reptile, arachnid and mollusk names non-existent. One is struck by the absence of representatives of many of the trades and crafts, of such common names, for example, as Weaver, Mason, Miller, Smith, Potter, Taylor, Baker, Cook, Barber. Since the catalogue that has been compiled comprises only a fraction of what has been deciphered from cuneiform tablets, some of the lacunae just noted will doubtless disappear in new decipherings. The use or taboo of certain names may well be related to social or religious factors. The fairly numerous divinity names then current cannot help but be indicative of the heavy influence of the *numina* in the lives of the Medio-Assyrians.

The scientific and exhaustive manner with which Professor Saporetti approaches his subject (little or nothing is apparently left neglected) makes of his investigation a most significant contribution in this as yet much unexploited field.

Joseph G. Fucilla

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A Study of Bengali Muslim Personal Names to Ascertain the Feasibility of Application of a Mechanistic Rule for their Arrangement. By A. M. Abdul Huq. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh, 1970. Pp. 87.

The key formula in Dr. Huq's doctoral dissertation is the reality or possibility of a mechanistic rule to render Bengali Muslim names and the extension of this methodology to names in other cultural groups. The writer cautiously declares that the formula "appears" (the verb underlines a fine qualification) to have worked well but he hastens to add that the findings of his study are hard news. The reason Dr. Huq advances for this pessimistic view is the fact that "the personal names in question behave like fifth columnists," subverting efforts to bring all related works together and withal promising knowledge that "may cut at the root of the cataloging principles of unification," or may result in new insights in international cataloging.

Dr. Huq offers additional albeit relevant attractions in useful appendices listing name titles, Bengali publications bearing on "Abdul" and "Zaman," the attributes of Allah, honorifics along with distribution frequency, and with the usual bibliography. The mechanical elements of writing (not *names*) could stand some improvement in places and tightening up at times. But the study is a kind of *periplus*, a voyage of discovery in Bengali Muslim names which should inspire similar ventures.

Mohan Lal Sharma

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New Hampshire Town Names and Whence they Came. By Elmer Munson Hunt. Peterborough, New Hampshire: Noone House, William Bauhan Publisher, 1970. Pp. xxi, 282. Price $5.95.

This fascinating work is far from being what the title indicates – the usual catalogue, atlas or gazetteer of town names, with supporting data regarding origin of the name, date of incorporation and other necessary but often boring information. This book is indeed a collection of essays, profiles, even biographies of New Hampshire towns, written with love, understanding and patience, just as biography should be. If it is informative and interesting to the outlander, how much more charming it must be to the native of New Hampshire or New England!

The analytical index written by the publisher, Mr. William L. Bauhan, suggests that the naming of New Hampshire towns falls into three periods: from the first settlements in the 1630's to mid 1700's; from the Wentworth governors in 1741, when New Hampshire was separated from the administration of Massachusetts, until the Revolution; and from 1775 and statehood to now. "It is no accident," says Mr. Bauhan (p. xvi), "that the names of Wentworth cousins and in-laws dot the New Hampshire landscape today." As would be expected, the earliest names reflect fond memories of England; after the Revolution the pattern changes, again to be expected, and patriots, generals, legislators, etc., become the models. A survey of the entire list shows, what we all know, that the main towns are named for persons, but it is inevitable that a few biblical and literary names should creep into the picture. It is surprising that in New Hampshire only four incorporated towns today bear Indian names.

After a distinguished career in journalism and advertising, Mr. Hunt moved to Salisbury, New Hampshire, in 1942, and served as director of the State Historical Society for 11 years (1944–55); he was also a member of the State Legislature. During his tenure as director of the Society, Mr. Hunt began to dig into the land grants and charters of colonial New Hampshire. After his second retirement he began a series of articles for the *Manchester Union-Leader* and continued this series on down to his death in 1968. These living essays are the bricks from which this book has been constructed.

The town names are "for convenience arranged alphabetically with six sections, corresponding to the regions of New Hampshire." They are Dartmouth-Lake Sunapee, Lakes, Merrimack Valley, Monadock, Seacoast, and White Mountain. The reasons for this natural division are clear to natives of New Hampshire but readers not intimately acquainted with the geography and history of the area would require an explanation. This excellent study could be used with greater facility if the index had been divided into two parts: one for the names of towns actually described

and another for other place-names and family names. (Many family names are mentioned in the essays that did not find their way into the index. In this regard, however, we should mention that researchers or genealogists should turn for further information to Mr. Hunt's excellent *Family Names in New Hampshire Town Histories.*)

It would be with deep nostalgia that anyone who has attended Phillips Exeter Academy would read the profile "Exeter," a vignette written with precision, love and care; or to read "Randolph" and see the connection running deep into the South; or "Hanover" or "Mason," or any one of 260 entries, each a living biography of a town.

This notice would not be complete unless it expressed gratitude to Mr. Hunt's family for assembling his manuscripts and articles so that this book could become a reality. We are also grateful to Mr. Bauhan for his introduction; it is a clear and well-organized essay on New Hampshire town names.

Sterling A. Stoudemire

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American Place-Names. By George R. Stewart. New York: Oxford University Press, 1970. Pp. xl + 544. Price $12.50.

Nobody interested in American onomastics needs to be told who George Stewart is: it was his *Names on the Land* (1945) which virtually put place-name studies on the land. Some other good compilations had been made, but in that book Stewart gave us for the first time a rich and balanced synopsis, setting down in firm lines the major types of names and the major developments in name-giving that have marked the growth of this nation. The present volume is the culmination of Stewart's work with United States place-names – and, as we would expect, it is a fine one.

In the Preface, Stewart states that fully three and a half million places, "about one to the square mile," now bear names – many more than could have been treated in a volume of reasonable size. He decided wisely to choose those which people might want to look up: names of well-known places, names which recur for several or many places, and unusual names which therefore "become objects of curiosity," this last group including non-English names (many of them Indian), strange coinages, "mistake" names, and those of "provocative suggestion." On the other hand he has rejected commonplace names derived from persons, obsolete names, those of very minor places, and "obviously obvious" (self-explanatory) names. He covers only the continental United States, omitting Hawaii. This will disappoint some people despite his explanation that Hawaiian names are largely Polynesian.

Stewart's predilections have played a strong part in his choices but he makes no apology for the "touch of personal vagary." He has also chosen to omit names rather than preserve or pass on what seemed questionable in his sources: he warns his readers with "probably" (which should sometimes have gone no further than "perhaps") to prevent their taking these doubtful explanations as fact. For those interested in pursuing the subject further he lists by states existing works which have been well, spottily, or inadequately studied. The Introduction describes the effective use of the Dictionary. There is a bibliography of the major sources.

Among valuable generalizations in the Introduction, Stewart lists the four ways in which names are transferred from other languages into English; the frequency and rarity of certain types of names; the use of word-play, as in joking, punning, or alliterative names; the effect of official action upon names, especially that taken by the Post Office; literary, religious, natural, and exotic names, and so on. Names are also classed by the mechanism which produced them: description (*Stinking Spring*), association with another feature bearing the name (*Mill River*), record of an incident (*Stray Horse Gulch*), commendatory names not strictly descriptive (*Richland*), coined names (*Texarkana* blended from *Tex*as, *Ark*ansas, and Louisi*ana*), folk-etymologies (*Funny Louis* from Choctaw *fani-lusa* "squirrel-black"), names resulting from some mistake (*Plaska*, a Post Office distortion of *Pulaski*), and others. He makes a sound distinction between the motivation of the name-giver and the mechanism of the name's formation: a humorous motive may express itself through many mechanisms, such as description or coinage: *Menagerie* given to an island in Michigan where the lightkeeper had a large family of children.

One admirable feature is Stewart's skill in condensing his material. Rather than treating individual names, he treats their elements and the compounds they form, and gives examples of specific places – seldom all – which bear the name element. Thus under *Spring*: it is primarily a generic, but also used as a specific with such generics as *branch, brook, creek, grove, hill, lake, valley*. As a commendatory, it enters habitation names with *city, dale, town, ville*. Occasionally it is a surname. Chief among these names are *Springfield* (but Massachusetts and South Carolina only), *Spring Hope, Spring Garden*, and *Spring Branch*. Another example of eminently successful condensation is the treatment of *Buffalo*.

Location is indicated by state label alone, but this is overdone when unfamiliar name elements are wholly unidentified: *Étoile* French 'star,' *Piojo* Spanish 'louse' – with no name containing the element, nor place of use given. Other examples are *Aqua, Arsenic, Dolgoi, Ebro, Escuela, Holstein, Inclinado, Juntura, Mascouten, Scitico*. For such information the reader must presumably go to a gazetteer. A few such overcondensed treatments are positively cryptic: *Cadiz* – "In CA it occupies the third

position in an alphabetical list of stations." What kind of stations and why the alphabetical list? *Cleetwood Cove* OR – "Named for a boat used in its exploration in 1886; the boat was named for a word heard vividly in a dream and applied to golden arrow." Whose dream, and what does "golden arrow" signify? The term "brand name" through this forced brevity becomes ambiguous: to city people it would suggest something like Kleenex or Drano; Stewart means a cattle-brand.

Intentionally or not, Stewart sometimes tantalizes the reader by withholding information he seems to have:

> *Aspermont* TX Latin, *asper* 'rough,' and *-mont*, because close to a mountain in rough country, but perhaps also from literary sources, since a well-known poem and several European places have similar names.

The best European possibility is *Aspromonte*, where Garibaldi was captured in 1862 – when was the Texas town named? The poem may be the anonymous Italian epic *Aspramonte*, unless Stewart is alluding to the *Aspramont* of *Paradise Lost* I. 583. Another example:

> *Buey Canyon NM* is enough like the original Tewa term to suggest folk-etymology.

Why not at least supply the Tewa term, with its meaning, so that the reader may judge the plausibility of the "suggestion"? And the fact (if it is) that *buey* is Spanish?

In other places apparently contradictory explanations are offered: *Claverack* – is it from *clover* or the personal name *Klaver* or are both involved? *Sedro-Wooley* – *Cedro* is called a "half-Spanish form"; was *Sedro* intended? Some others are simply confusing: *Beaucop*, *Bayou*; *Columbus* "used without suffix because of its length." There is some unresolved confusion at the end of the treatment of *Redding*.

Brevity is carried too far also when the type of feature is neither indicated nor deducible from the name (*Pingora*) or when dates are omitted which would make the entry much more meaningful (*Apulia*, *Belfort*, *Contreras*, and several others). A number of obscure names are included although nothing can really be said about them: *Cochiti*, *Ossabaw Island*, *Ossagon Creek*, *Sasabe*, *Ventero*, *Rio*. On the other hand, space is wisely taken for such a phrase as "spelling-after-the-pronunciation" despite its length, by which Stewart avoids the public blackout which "phonetic spelling" seems to produce. I also like his way of translating Indian and other foreign names preserving the original word-order, which gives a helpful clue to the composition of such names: *Missaukee* 'big-outlet (river-mouth)-at'; *Tuxedo* 'round-foot-he-has' i.e. wolf.

A number of the explanations offered leave this reviewer unconvinced. *Amite* is said to be from Choctaw, perhaps meaning "ant" – but there is a surprising coincidence with older English forms of ant: *emmet* and *amite*. *Alki Point* is said to be Chinook jargon, and so it is, as an adverb meaning

"after a while" and as the marker of future tense. How such an abstract element could have become a name is hard to imagine; "reference to the slow growth of the community" implies that it went unnamed for a long time. More plausible would be some connection with the popular abbreviation of *alcohol* and such very common names as *Whiskey Creek. Anacoco*: the second element "may be from Spanish *cucu*" a bird – but why not from *coco*, which has several possible meaning in Spanish ?

Bashaw is taken as a form of the name *Wabashaw* – an unlikely abbreviation; local evidence in Wisconsin derives it from B. A. Shaw, the name of a logging camp boss. *Burno*, in "some local opinion" thought to represent *burro*, would, in South Dakota, far more probably indicate settlement by Czechs from Brno (note the first-syllable stress). *Couderay; Courteoreilles*, "short-ears" (compare *nez-Percé* and *Pend Oreille, Ponderay*) was the name given by Radisson and Groseillers (1659) to the Ottawa Indians they found in the region of the lake. *Irmo*, "From the name of an early German settler, Iremonger" – but this name is English and has been so since the thirteenth century, the German form being *Isenmengere*, from which *Irmo* could not come. The first element of *Poy Sippi* is taken to be a "badly eroded form of the word for Sioux" but this is phonetically quite implausible; geographically too, since the place is far from Sioux territory. It is an abbreviation of *Poygan sippi*, now Pine Creek, which flows into *Lake Poygan* a few miles to the east.

Other names can probably be tracked down if followed a bit further. *Dumbfoundling*, "probably of English-American origin," may well be a folketymology of *Dunfermline*, Scotland (note the stress-pattern). *Henlopen*, "Of Dutch origin, recorded in 1633 as *Hinloopen*" is thought "most likely a family name"; but *heenlopen* means to go outward, to run away, and, applied to a cape, is more likely an incident name. Family names given to geographic features were usually those of important people – royalty, shipowners, captains – seldom crewmen as is suggested.

Maggoty is found elsewhere than VA and WV; in Jamaica, W. I., it is from Spanish *mogote*, a thicket, or a clump of trees in an open area – which is strikingly like the "probably Algonquian" *Magothy* "open place in the forest, glade." *Roxbury* is probably best connected with Roxburgh, Scotland, not mentioned. For *Shake Rag* the Oxford Dictionary's entry *shakerag* (sixteenth century forward) would be of help. *Selah*, even if Indian, may well have been influenced in form by the Biblical exclamation. Under the entry *Dalles* it would have been valuable to note that this French word is sometimes Englished *dells*, as in *Wisconsin Dells. Porte* also has a nautical use, meaning channel, as in *Porte des Morts*, in Lake Michigan. (I throw out these few suggestions not to find fault with this tremendously informative and reliable volume but simply for further consideration.)

In a book of this magnitude a number of errors must be expected, though here they are remarkably few. I have found the following:

Arpin WI was named for John and Antoine Arpin, lumbermen, of a local pioneer family; a creek, pond, PO, and township also bear the name. It has nothing to do with Arpino in Italy.

Askeaton WI was named by the postmaster for his family's town of origin in Ireland. It is not an Indian name.

Barber is given erroneously for *Barberton* OH.

Bariboo is given erroneously for *Baraboo* WI. This is probably not merely a typographical error since the name does come from Baribault. The spelling is not semi-phonetic but wholly so, since *-ault* was pronounced *-oo* (compare *Sault*, the *Soo*, and many more).

Bracket Mountain OR. *Bracket* is the regular term in England for American *brace*; no error in applying the term is to be assumed.

Burke. Edmund Burke was Irish, not English.

Carencro LA. There is nothing specifically French about the name unless the spelling, which is, however, phonetic and exactly represents the common English pronunciation of *carrion-crow* in the American south, still current.

Crawl. Not from *corral* though related to it. It is African, from Dutch *kraal*, and was brought to America (and the West Indies) with African slaves. (All natural pronunciations are "colloquial," unless the word is misused.)

Egg Harbor. "MI" is an error for "WI."

Waubeesee, Lake WI – a false entry; for the current entry see *Waubesa, Lake* WI, two items below.

In this otherwise very fine book the only really serious fault I find is its almost total absence of information about the pronunciation of names. What exists is sporadic and incidental – I find notes only for *Ajo*, *Chelly Canyon*, *Elko/Elcho*, *Florida* (some evidence omitted), *Mackinac/Mackinaw* (not wholly accurate), *Redding*, *Sault* – which is virtually nothing at all about a feature one has a right to expect to find systematically treated. By Stewart's own criterion for choosing names, it is one of the features people would go to the book to look up. But much more than that: without pronunciations the reader cannot say the names with certainty, will be bound to mispronounce several on every page, will be denied a whole aspect of the interest of place-names, and will be unable to follow critically the information on presumed foreign sources. Let me give some examples.

Names with unexpected stress-patterns: *Gallipolis* OH is pronounced gallypo-LEASE. *Bois Brulé* (MI) is bob-RULY. Ephrata PA is EF-ruh-tuh (in Washington, ef-RAY-tuh). *Altamaha* GA, NC is altuh-muh-HAW. *Berlin* (WI etc.) is BUR-lin. *Muscoda* is musk-o-DAY. Others are *Adel(l)*, *Ahnapee, Alapaha, Alcovy, Almaden, Anaktuvuk, Ashippun, Baraga, Cabool*, *Calais*, *Daviess*, *Potosi*, and dozens more where the actual pronunciation

cannot be inferred with safety. It would have been easy enough and have cost very little extra space to have indicated at least the accentuation of such names. The same for syllable division, as in *Logrow* which one would expect to be *log-row*, but since it seems to come from *locust grove*, is probably said *lo-grow* – yet the matter is left unresolved. This is precisely the type of name in which spelling (as on a map) may influence pronunciation and ultimately alter the form of the name itself.

Even more serious is the reader's plight when the quality of vowels is not indicated. Is *Adak ay-dack* or *add-ack* ? (The same for *Adin*, *Arcanum*, *Arcata*, *Badus*, *Buckada*, etc.). How is the *i* said in *Adelphi*, *Paoli*, *Imola*, *Inola*, *Pineola* ? Or the *Y* in *Yreka* ? Who is to guess that *Kenai* is KEE-nye and *Prairie du Chien* ends in *sheen* ? Are we to say *Cu-yama* or *Cuy-ama* (which could be either kye-AM-uh or kye-AH-muh) ? Is *Hauto* HAW-toe or HOW-toe ? One could go on indefinitely but the point has perhaps been made. And yet if we were merely told how *Bogata* TX ("For Bogota, the Colombian city, but with the spelling altered by mistake") is pronounced, we would be able better to understand the "mistake." (*Bogotá*, Columbia, is bo-go-TAH; *Bogata* TX is bo-GAT-tuh, which implies that the namer knew the name only in writing.)

Consonants are also uncertain from spelling alone. Notoriously unpredictable is the *j* in words of Spanish origin, sometimes pronounced as in English (*Jalapa*, *Jornada*, *Jurupa*, etc.), sometimes preserving the Spanish *h*-sound (*San José* is san-ho-ZAY, and *La Jolla* is lah-HAW-yuh). Other examples are *Aguja*, *Bajada*, *Ceja*, *Jamacha*, *Jemez*. And what of French names such as *Anguille*, *Calcasieu*, *Desir*, or German ones such as *Jena* – to what extent does the foreign pronunciation affect the American ?

Further light might have been thrown on some names if the pronunciation had been known. For example: *Coraopolis* – the name *Cora* was formerly pronounced KO-ry; is this an example ? (Incidentally, the *o* "apparently being considered a connective element" is the regular Greek connective.) *Deslet* is more likely to be French if the second syllable has equal or greater stress than the first.

Future studies of American place-names should include the pronunciations (as indeed a number of state studies have done). Whether they are presented in phonetic symbols or in a simple scheme such as that familiarized by our news magazines seems to me less important a matter than that they *be* there, made accessible to the reader. Their omission is the only serious shortcoming of George Stewart's *American Place-Names*, which, even so, will take its place at once as an essential book in the field, crammed with information succinctly but authoritatively presented, and eminently readable. We owe the Dean of American onomastics a debt of thanks for this volume.

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Studie van de persoonsnamen in de Kasselrij Kortrijk 1350–1400. Bekroond door de Koninklijke Vlaamse Academie voor Taal- en Letterkunde. By Frans Debrabandere. Handzame (West Flanders, Belgium): Familia et Patria p.v.b.a., 1970. Pp. 558. Price 900 Belgian *franken*, or about $18.14.

As the Dutch title of this book tells us we are here dealing with a "Study of the Personal Names in the Castellany of Kortrijk 1350–1400." Its author is a trained professional anthroponymist whose *promotor* (Dutch name for the professor under whom a doctoral candidate writes his dissertation) at Leuven is Karel Roelandts, an anthroponymist of keen theoretical mind at Leuven's International Centre of Onomastics. It is the bulk of Debrabandere's 1965 dissertation that is being reviewed here in its published form.

Debrabandere is himself a native of the Castellany of Kortrijk. Kuunre, his birthplace, lies within closest proximity to Kortrijk downstream on the Leie. The study's introduction (pp. 7–20) opens with a section on the Castellany of Kortrijk (pp. 7–11). *Kasselrij*, older *kastelnij*, is derived from French *châtellenie*. I found this misleading. The Dutch name for judiciary, fiscal and administrative districts of rural Flanders, like English *castellany*, does not begin with an assibilated Paris Basin French *ch-*. It was Northern French, with older *k-*, that yielded the Norman loan word in English and the Picard loan word in Dutch. (That *kastellenij* comes from Picard French is too self-evident to need mentioning, the author wrote me on August 16, 1971.) Next (pp. 11–13), the linguistic division of the Castellany of Kortrijk is given: 1.) West Flemish dialectal Dutch in Kortrijk and preponderantly, 2.) East Flemish dialectal Dutch and transitions to it in the East, and 3.) a "traditionally Romance (Picard) but actually bilingual" fringe in the far south.

Contrary to my reading of the second of two folding maps of the Castellany of Kortrijk, given between pp. 20 and 21, where the village of Zeveren is shown to lie within the bounds of the *Roede* of Deinze, on pp. 10 and 12 it is indicated as lying within the territory of the *Roede* of Tielt. Debrabandere justifies this discrepancy by saying (in the aforementioned communication) that in his source material the personal names of Zeveren always appear undifferentiated together with those of three other villages (he names) that are all actually in the *Roede* of Tielt.

In the section on "town citizenship" (*poorterschap*), pp. 13–14, we learn that in Flanders Kortrijk was unusually liberal toward and eminently successful in acquiring non-residential burghers (*buitenpoorters*). The next section, pp. 14–17, gives an inventory of the sources the author "consulted," above all archival sources he worked through himself. One cannot help but be overwhelmingly impressed by the mammoth amount of work

done and the great organizational effort that created order out of an unwieldy quantity of name material.

Respect for the author as a masterful organizer is deepened and enhanced by direct knowledge of his methodology ("Subject and Method," pp. 17–20). Helping to solve the need to reduce the number of his more than 35,000 excerpts, only those names were used which could be linked to a specific location. What a marvelous source he has hereby built up for the study of the geography of medieval personal names! On the other side of the coin there are times when even flawless organization of material becomes so categorical that it no longer mirrors reality but impersonates it. This can happen when organization is built on too simplistic a premise. In the writer's conclusion we find, on pp. 549–550 (and 553 in French, 558 in German), an unqualified dichotomy between "Christian" and "Germanic forenames." In answer to the comment that a Germanic name can also be a Christian name and that not every foreign name is a Christian name, the author replied (on August 16, 1971) that "It is self-evident that Germanic names could also have become the names of saints but still I had to draw the line somewhere between names of Germanic origin and those of Latin-Christian origin."

Preconceiving reality within the organizational framework of a twofold system can unconsciously shuttle out what does not fit into the system. In the glossary of masculine given names (pp. 497–525) *Winnoc*, e.g., should shuttle in as a name of "Celtic Christian origin." Instead, it is annexed to the twofold system as a "Germ. *Win*-naam" (or -name). If only the author had consulted pp. 2–5 of my unpublished 1964 Northwestern doctoral dissertation. Reminiscent of conditions in Britain, where Germanic-Celtic linguistic and religious contact was not in need of Romance as an intermediary, a Breton missionary in the seventh and eighth centuries brought both his Celtic name and the Christian faith to those Flemings culturally tied to "Sint-Winnoksbergen" (French Bergues), named for him southeast of Dunkirk.

The writer shows truly great strength in his ability to synthesize and is a pragmatist in the best sense of the word. When he either theorizes or etymologizes on Middle Dutch personal names, in a style of highly disciplined laconicism, the heavy weight of unquestionably competent authority makes itself felt in almost every word. His work, a classic regional study of its kind, ought to spur colleagues on to match his accomplishments. Through Middle Dutch family names, he has even added to the known vocabulary of Middle Dutch (pp. 547–548, or 551–552/555–556).

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A Characterization of the Roman Poetic Onomasticon. By Donald C. Swanson. University Park and London: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 1970. Pp. viii, 82. Price $5.00.

Here is a short, but important study of the Latin proper names appearing in the works of the Roman poets. In his preface Dr. Swanson points out that the work is, in the main, descriptive, and that he paid "attention to the oddities, curios, exceptions, as well as to the elicitation of principal patterns within each section of the Roman onomastic structure, so that a general picture also emerges."

In the first chapter, titled "General Remarks," the totals of names in all the important poetic works are given together with the number of texts containing various names. Of course the names of the gods are most frequently found, the leading one being Juppiter. Other important statistical data is given.

Following chapters comprise Phonology, Morphology, Word Formation, Syntax, Semantics, and Provenience of Names. Appendices include a Classified List of Phrasal Names and a List of Personifications, followed by an Index. Preceding the work is a short bibliography.

This short, scholarly work is well done and will be of interest to the students of the Roman poets.

Elsdon C. Smith

GALE RESEARCH REPRINTS: VII

This survey of reprints by Gale Research Company and its subsidiary, Singing Tree Press, Book Tower, Detroit, Michigan 48226, is the seventh in the series of notices giving prominence to books of interest to readers of *Names*. Titles and pertinent bibliographical information appear below.

Caulfield, Sophia Frances Anne. *House Mottoes and Inscriptions: Old and New.* London: Elliot Stock, 1902. Pp. 150. Reissued by Singing Tree Press, 1968. $9.50.

Endell, Fritz. *Old Tavern Signs: An Excursion in the History of Hospitality.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1916. Pp. 304. Reissued by Singing Tree Press, 1968. $11.50.

Long, George. *The Folklore Calendar.* London: Philip Allan, 1930. Pp. xii, 240. Republished, 1970. $7.50.

Mackenzie, Donald A. *The Migration of Symbols and Relations to Beliefs and Customs.* New York: Alfred Knopf, 1926. Pp. 219. Republished, 1968. $9.50.

Norman, Philip. *London Signs and Inscriptions.* London: Elliot Stock, 1893. Pp. xx, 237. Reissued by Singing Tree Press, 1968. $9.50.

Spicer, Dorothy Gladys. *The Book of Festivals.* New York: The Womans Press, 1937. Pp. xiv, 429. Republished, 1969. $12.50.

For those members of the American Name Society and also of the Names Society in England who are actively collecting house names, tavern names, and building mottoes, the reprints of books by Caulfield, Endell, and Norman should be particularly welcome. Of the three, Endell's is perhaps the best, providing a bibliography that should serve as a beginning for a definitive study of these important symbols of community and national life. Norman's discursive work is concerned more with the artisitic merits of the signs, which also influenced the name of the house or inn. Caulfield treats only inscriptions found on both public and private buildings. In the first two, the history and naming of numerous inns are discussed. Norman also mentions some of the older names of streets which the squeamish moderns have changed to something more bland and opaque. We are still very much afraid of naming the devil, lest he come and cart us away. So, to mention tamer ones, Blowbladder Street and Stinking Lane merged into Newgate Street.

Endell and Norman often covered the same material. For instance, both discuss and give origins for Dog and Duck, Boar's Head, Bull Inn, and Tabard, to name only a few. Each tavern has its own story. When Cromwell declaimed against tavern names that smacked too much of Popery, St. Catherine and Wheel was changed to Cat and Wheel and later into Cat and Fiddle, a tavern name still surviving in the nursery rime, "Hey diddle diddle, / The cat and the fiddle." In 1643, the owner of the Golden Cross had to take his "idolatrous" sign down. Signs and names changed according to the politics of the times, and still do. As life styles change, so do the external symbols. Endell notes, "A landlord of a Crown Inn, who once said jokingly that he intended to make his son the heir of the crown, was accused of high treason and had to suffer death in 1467." Signs also served as locators in the cities, landmarks for the unlettered.

The Migration of Symbols deserves much closer analysis than will be given here. In an early study of the diffusion of symbols, and in contrast to Jung's theory of independent origin, Mackenzie examines the acculturation of the swastika, shell (ear), spiral, tree, whirlpool, and whirlwind as symbolic concepts, also as external but fundamental psychological manifestations. The study attempts to explain the religious associations that underlie the form of signs. Argumentative in tone, it is still a scholarly and valuable work, one of the better reprints by Gale.

The Book of Festivals and *The Folklore Calendar* are complementary and also supplement the Hone books and Chambers' *Book of Days* (v. "Gale Research Reprints: VI," *Names* 20:1 [March, 1972], p. 67ff.). The first is a standard work on festivals, digesting folk customs from many

countries, both East and West. No analyses are made, but a glossary of religious and festival terms constitutes the end matter, along with a selected bibliography. The second, in narrative form, offers first-hand observations on such customs as wassailing the apple tree, Easter, Punch and Judy, London's Mayor's Show, and others.

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The Cuba of New York State, a Study in Hispanic Toponymy of the Empire State. By Grace D. Alvarez. Little Valley (N.Y.): Straight Publishing Company, Inc., 1970. Pp. 48.

Starting with a history of the town of Cuba, Dr. Alvarez proceeds with a linguistic and etymological analysis of the word *Cuba* and then outlines the historical events and Masonic activities making the island of Cuba important to the United States. American sympathy for Cuban independence suggested the name, Cuba, to Amos Peabody who was instrumental in the change from Oil Creek. The author closes by observing that similar onomastic events are to be found in nineteen places in the United States.

Elsdon C. Smith

British Columbia Place Names. 2nd ed. By G. P. V. and Helen B. Akrigg. Vancouver: Discovery Press (Box 6295, Postage Station G., Vancouver 8, B.C.), 1970. Pp. x, 195. Price $5.70.

From the more than 35,000 place-names listed in the British Columbia volume of the *Gazetteer of Canada*, the Professors Akrigg have chosen 1,001 of "the most important and most interesting." What their criteria were for choosing important place-names remains unknown, but the volume will hold the interest of readers seeking onomastic variety, from the first entry – Abbotsford – to the last one – Zymoetz River.

In an eleven-page introduction, the authors promise that the names on the map of British Columbia spell out her history. In the alphabetical list which follows, the reader encounters the impact upon the names and history of British Columbia made by the Indians, the Spanish, the British, the Americans, and the French. The usual sources of place-names – led by names of people and topological descriptions – are to be found in British Columbia, plus an unusually large number of coastal names derived from names of ships. Among the explorers whose names are recorded on the map are Captain Cook and Captain Bligh, the latter of *Mutiny on the Bounty* fame who accompanied Cook on one of his expeditions to the area. Fishing and mining industries also left many names.

A frequent delight is the encounter of names traced to colorful nicknames, such as Piebiter Creek, for an early prospector – "Piebiter" Smith, known for his protruding teeth and fondness for pies, and Pouce Coupé, for a Sikanni trapper who was named Pouce Coupé (Thumb-cut-off) by the French Canadians because he had lost a thumb in an accident with his gun.

An interesting acronym variation is found in Ceepeecee, which might be taken for an Indian word if it were not for the explanation that it was formed from the initials of California Packing Corporation when a fish plant opened in 1927.

A significant percentage of the names is traced to Indian words, and although the authors usually come up with English translations, they rarely give the source of their information or identify the Indian language. Only a sprinkling of entries credit sources, and there is no bibliography for the volume, leaving the reader to assume that sources are identified in the files maintained by the Akriggs at the University of British Columbia.

The preface to this second edition indicates that the earlier edition has been corrected and that new information has been added. One of the examples of new findings is Sob Lake near Prince George, taking its name from an old trapper known as "the Son of a Bitch." A survey party reduced it to S. O. B. Lake, and authorities in Victoria entered the innocuous Sob Lake on maps. Several other discoveries are mentioned in the preface but are not included in the alphabetical listing.

An indication that the study continues is found in the postscript which invites readers to submit explanations of Sin Lake, The Family Humps, Boomerang Mountain, Kaiser Bill Creek, and Exact Point.

Entries are a bit uneven, ranging from one line for some names to almost four pages for Vancouver. No pronunciations are given, an important omission, for many of the names. Grid references to the map in the end paper make it possible for readers to trace names to approximate map locations. Historical notes and anecdotes enliven the entries, but the focus wisely remains on place-naming. Future editions might categorize sources and languages represented for those readers seeking onomastic patterns in significant place-name research such as the Akriggs have accomplished.

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Beiträge zur Kenntnis der griechischen Personennamen in Rom, I. By Heikki Solin. Helsinki: Societas Scientiarum Fennica, *Commentationes Humanarum Litterarum*, vol. 48, 1971. Pp. 165.

This new investigation, "Contributions to the Knowledge of the Greek Personal Names in Rome," appeared as a doctoral thesis this year. The

contents of the book are as follows: preface, pp. 5–6; table of contents, 7; abbreviations of works used, 9–13; introduction, 15–47; *the character of the Greek cognomen*, 48–120; *the social and ethnic importance of the Greek cognomen*, 121–158; summary, 159; indexes, 160–165.

The author's project has been the elucidation of Greek naming on Roman soil and the second and main part of that project is the philological analyses of the onomastic corpus; the intended third part of the name book will comprise the massive name material, processed through computers, and the author requests our forebearance for some inconveniences in the process of presentation and the mode of citation of the material. The present part of the triple volume work serves as prolegomena to Greek naming in Rome and is a study of Roman epigraphy, philology, and history.

The bibliography comprises any and all relevant items: inscriptions, prosopographic publications, other source materials, works, and journals.[1]

The chief result of the present onomastic study is the documentation of the very fact that Greek name-giving in Rome was very independent. From this fact there are two significant historical results gained: the Romans adapted the Greek name treasure for their own purposes in such a way that they utilized the Greek names in principle as slave names only and they, in fact, did so for slaves of any provenance with no reference to ethnic background.

It is also instructive that Greek naming in Rome was rich in fashionable new creations with regard to the morphological appearance of each name; while using Greek names, the Romans were creative in this respect, in devising forms by means of their own language resources. The etymology of the cognomen played an especially important part in Rome in selecting

[1] In two footnotes (p. 9, note 1; p. 11, note 1) Dr. Solin lashes out at the *Année Philologique* and Liddell-Scott-Jones, *A Greek-English Lexicon*, concerning "obscure" abbreviations. This criticism might have validity if these works were aimed at novices, e.g. students, but the author seems actually to misunderstand the practice of these aids to scholarly work and so he unjustifiably, I think, attacks the fine scholars who created them, as if they have been sinning against us all. To set the record straight, reference works for scholarly work, as the aforementioned two, are not tools for the uninitiate but for the specialist who, having in front of him each such work, has also a complete list of abbreviations in a convenient manner and can always in a matter of seconds find the full name of author and full title of the work to which correspond the abbreviations used in the body of the book. Large reference works without such space-saving devices would become unmanageable on account of their multi-volume length and so costly that they would become prohibitive. It seems to me, therefore, that Dr. Solin, who thanks 20 individuals for helping him in his work on this 165-page study, might be willing to thank also Dr. Juliette Ernst for her work on the *Année Philologique* and Liddell-Scott-Jones-McKenzie for the *Greek Lexicon*, who help generations of scholars and thousands of projects like his. We are indebted more than we at times realize to our predecessors in scholarly work; some of these were veritable giants.

a name during the Republic and the era of the principate. And it is feasible with statistical material to prove adequately that the use of Greek names was preponderantly confined to certain social groups; in other words, the use of Greek names in Rome aimed at social, not ethnic, differentiation.

This is a neat and fine piece of work and we are looking forward to its propitious completion, when the second part will appear in print and the whole will culminate with publication of the third part, i.e. the lexicon registering the entire material of Greek personal names used in Rome. Along with my congratulations to the able author, I wish him also the best of luck for the speedy publication of the remaining two volumes. After reviewing a few years ago Dr. I. Kajanto's works [*Names* 17:1 (March, 1969) pp. 91–106, ed. note], it is a pleasure for me to welcome again the edifying contributions of Finnish scholarship in Dr. Solin's concrete project.

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The Names for the Asia Minor Peninsula and a Register of Surviving Anatolian Pre-Turkish Placenames. Beiheft 8 of *Beiträge zur Namenforschung, Neue Folge.* By Demetrius J. Georgacas. Heidelberg: Carl Winter – Universitätsverlag, 1971. Pp. 136. Price DM 40.–.

In this, as in his most recent works (e.gg., "The Waterway of Hellespont and Bosporus: the Origin of the Names," *Names* 19:2; "The Name *Asia* for the Continent; its History and Origin," *Names* 17:1, and *Place-Names of the Southwest Pelopponesus* [Athens, 1967], in collaboration with Wm. A. McDonald), Professor Georgacas shows himself to be a painstaking researcher whose intense and rigorous methodology demands irrefutable accuracy and microscopic clarity in every facet of its investigation. In the best scholarly manner, and as is his custom, Professor Georgacas prefaces his text with a complete and exhaustive bibliography (pp. 12–23) including explanatory and critical remarks after those entries which require them. The text proper begins with Part II, a short, general summary of the history and geography of the Anatolian peninsula. Part III, The Names Designating the Peninsula (pp. 27–99), forms the bulk of the work, discussing in Section A the ancient names and in Section B the post-classical, Byzantine and later names. Part IV, containing three appendices and addenda (being a list of 330 surviving pre-Turkish placenames), stands as penultimate to Part V, the Index which covers all important words and terms employed, excluding those in Part IV.

In Section A of Part III, 1–3, we find Ἀσία, Μικρὰ Ἀσία and (Lat.) *Asia Minor* discussed from their historic and linguistic standpoints: the peninsula was never a unity, being a perennial crossroads between East

and West, and for a long time was called simply Ἤπειρος, "the mainland" or "the continent." Herodotus 1. 161 and 174, however, shows this, by its restricted application, as being very close to a proper name in itself. On the other hand, the name Ἀσία was used by Archilochus for "Lydia" and by Mimnermus for "the area around Colophon and Ionia." The concept of *Asia Minor* grew out of the awesomeness of Lydian might during the first half of the sixth century B.C.; Μικρὰ Ἀσία, both as a concept and as a name, however, is wanting in extant classical Greek literature, but occurs for the first time in Ptolemy's *Tetrabiblos* (second century A.D.): "The concept of Anatolia was in ancient Greece simply Ἀσία (so in Strabo) but the name Μικρὰ Ἀσία (or, rarely, Ἑλάσσων Ἀσία) seems to have arisen in the post-classical or Roman times long before the 5th cent. A.D. and certainly by the 2nd century, when the term is found in Ptolemy and the contrasting name ἡ Μεγάλη Ἀσία appears" (p. 33). Its Latin rendering, *Asia Minor* is found first in Orosius (fifth century A.D.), the companion of St. Jerome and author of the *Historia adversus paganos*. Professor Georgacas notes such parallels as *Africa Minor*, *Armenia Minor* and *Phrygia Minor*, and disputes a number of previously-held theories on the subject, particularly I. Taylor's thesis that Orosius had invented the name: "It is reasonable to assume that Orosius continues the use of the name *Asia Minor*, which in turn was a loan translation of Μικρὰ Ἀσία" (p. 34). Part III, 4 and 5, contains other forms and designations stemming from *Asia Minor* in later literature.

Section B of Part III is prefaced by a historical introduction and takes up the names Ἀνατολή whence Arabic *Nāṭolū* and Turkish *Anadolu*; Ἀνατολία whence Latinized *Anatolia*; *Levant* and *Orient*; *Romania* and Hellenized Ρωμανία; Ρωμαῖοι whence Arabic *Rūm* and *Rūmīye*; Τουρκία, *Turchia* and *Türkiye*. The name Ἀνατολή from its first occurrence in the third century writings of Hippolytus, meant "Asia Minor" but referred equally to Asia Minor plus Syria, Mesopotamia and Egypt. In subsequent ages it was variously applied and in the fourteenth century Ἀνατολή "Byzantine Greek Asia Minor," was contrasted with Ρωμανία, "the Roman Eastern Empire." Its occurrence in military titles from the fifth to eleventh centuries is fully substantiated, and its use in Modern Greek poetry as a term for "Orient" and as a contrast to Δύσις or "Occident" is also made clear. Contrary to Taylor, Keane, *The Mediterranean Pilot*[8], and other sources, the Turkish adaptation of *Anadolu* is shown to have come from Ἀνατολή, not Ἀνατολία which would have yielded **Anadolya*. A very important and informative addendum to this discussion is Professor Georgacas' section on castle names in the Bosporus, citing examples of the form *Anadolu* (pp. 49–53). The Byzantine name Ἀνατολία is, in turn, an extended form of Ἀνατολή with the suffix -ία designating lands, as Professor Georgacas declares on p. 55.

Levant as a designation of the Italian merchants of the thirteenth century was applied to the Asia Minor coastland plus Syria and the coast of Palestine. Taylor's opinion that the Genoese and Venetian sailors called it the *levant* (fr. Lat. "to make rise") to indicate the rising of the sun is inaccurate: rather, Professor Georgacas asserts, *levant* was merely a loan translation of Ἀνατολή, not a new designation *per se*. *Orient* is seen as an obvious parallel with ἀνατολή and *levant* (Lat. *oriens sol*, "rising sun").

I found the discussion in the section following (Part III, 11–15) the most interesting portion of the work: the Lat. *Romania*, Greek Ρωμανία, Byzantine Ρωμαῖοι, and the Turkish *Rūm*, Τουρκία, *Türkıye*. This is undoubtedly because more has been done in this area, particularly by R. L. Wolff in 1948. Wolff, however, did not explain the linguistic relationship between Turkish *Rūm*, *Rumíya* and *Romanus*, *Romania*. *Romania*, for example, can be explained as substantivized from the adjective *Romanus*, as other examples illustrate (Lat. *Italia*, *Graecia*, *Gallia*, all from original adjectival forms); it was a popular designation for *orbis Romanus* and *imperium Romanum* in the fourth and fifth centuries A.D. (the bibliography on this is extensive). After the fall of Rome, *Romania* was used as a name for the Byzantine Empire, the Crusaders identifying it with the Arabic *Rūmīya*, an ethnic name which the Turks had already converted into a place-name for the territory of Asia Minor. This is a sample of the detailed and analytical discussion, abundantly probed and documented, which runs from pp. 61–84. Similarly, Part III, 15, dealing with Τουρκία, *Türkıye* for "Asia Minor," is preceded by ten pages of commentary to prepare the reader for the historical and technical aspects of the presentation which follows.

At the conclusion of his list of 330 surviving pre-Turkish place-names, however, Professor Georgacas emphasizes that the greater part of place-name research in the Anatolian peninsula is yet to be done: "We have every reason to believe that research and study of Anatolian place names will continue with the regional studies in Anatolia. Therefore, the more extensive and deeper the study of the terrain goes, excavations are carried out, new inscriptions are uncovered and published, the more place names, surviving many centuries, will come to light: ancient non-Greek, ancient Greek, Byzantine Greek, and other. One would not be too far off in estimating that some 1000 such names survive in Anatolia today."*

Professor Georgacas is to be congratulated upon the production of so excellent a work; similar praise is due Winterdruck for an exceptional letterpress job.

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* The author continues work on the surviving pre-Turkish place-names in Asia Minor, is to present a paper at the Eleventh International Congress of Onomastic Sciences in Sofia, Bulgaria (June 28—July 4, 1972), and prepares another volume on the subject.