

## Book Reviews

*Virginia Place Names: Derivations, Historical Uses.* By Raus McDill Hanson. Verona, Virginia: McClure Press, 1969. Pp. ix, 253. Index. Price \$5.95.

The study of place-names in Virginia, a state with a long, complex pattern of settlement and a diverse terrain, ought to yield a detailed, rewarding history. Unfortunately, there is none so far, and Professor Hanson's work, for all his efforts and interesting notes, falls short of the systematic, illuminating account that we would have. The plan of *Virginia Place Names* is quite simple: the large bulk of the more than 1,000 names in the volume is listed alphabetically under the separate counties of the state, arranged in order from Accomack to York Counties; names of features traversing more than one county are placed under the heading "Larger Areas," and the book closes with a listing of names in the various independent cities throughout Virginia. In other words, Professor Hanson's work most closely resembles a gazetteer, but there is no map and little background on the development of trade and industry and the increase in population-statistics which a reliable gazetteer offers.

What is fresh in *Virginia Place Names* is a collection of notes, gathered from long-time residents throughout the state, which aim to clarify the background of a place-name. Thus according to one local resident the name *Mad Sheep Mountain* in Bath County stems from the effect which "loco weed" had on sheep grazing on the side of the mountain. And according to a local resident (the same one?) in the same county the name *Paddy Knob* is ascribable to the word "paddy," apparently used by Negroes to mean "bear." Hanson's book contains many such entries, and even though they are arranged in an unrevealing way, one might find it worthwhile to cull them out, if he could be sure that they are authentic. But the only criteria we have for the reliability of these accounts is that the informants were known to Division Superintendents of Schools, to secretaries of Chambers of Commerce, to librarians, or to postmasters. Otherwise, the reader has no clear sense that a particular derivation is genuine. Occasionally, as in the derivation of *Darlington Heights* in Prince Edward County, the report of a local resident seems to coincide with that which Hanson has found in secondary sources, but even so one cannot tell what the basis of the resident's knowledge is.

Obviously, the measures of reliability needed require much more than the efforts that Professor Hanson, working alone, could give. In gathering his notes from local residents, he relied on correspondence, and apparently could do none of the field work that students of dialects and folklore often carry out. On the other hand, the very patterns of names in *Virginia*

*Place Names* – waterways with the generics *creek* and *run*, elevations with generics such as *hill*, *mount*, and *knob*, and settlements with the curious generic *store* – suggest that a detailed analysis of their history might well provide greater insight into the background of Virginia settlement than Professor Hanson has been able to offer. At best the book whets the appetite, and in an important sense this is the goal that Professor Hanson himself set, for in closing his preface he noted that others might well carry on the task of studying place-names in Virginia.

Eugene Green

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*Directory of Geographic Names in Nevada*. Cartographic Section, Planning Survey Division, State of Nevada, Department of Highways, 1971. Pp. 192 + 3 maps. Price \$2.70.

Everyone working on a state survey of names would like to find a source list, a potential computer storage area, and a willing hand. The best possible means of conducting a survey would be one which utilizes existing resources. Such resources are normally government agencies like the United States Geological Survey, and friendly habitues of these agencies, like Donald Orth.

At the same time, staff personnel at state agencies can enable a regional survey to move forward quickly. A man like Jack Slansky, cartographic designer in the Planning Survey Division of Nevada's Department of Highways, will hopefully become a model for his counterparts in other states. Mr. Slansky is in large part responsible for the Nevada names directory.

The directory serves as a basic listing for all future work in onomastics in Nevada and should be emulated. At first glance, it looks like a simple, alphabetically arranged printout of all names currently on county maps. Closer examination reveals the amount of work that goes into such a listing, while hinting at the potential rewards afforded by the same. Each entry is listed alphabetically by name. Also given in neatly spaced columns are the description or toponymic, the zone in which the place will be found on the accompanying map, the county, and the map coordinator.

The method used in locating place-names in Nevada is the same as that devised by the U.S.G.S., which calculated the computations for each state. Consequently, the system would be compatible for every state survey, thereby potentially yielding a national listing. The plane coordinate grid was selected for use because of its simplicity, popularity, and ease of adoption by the layman. Information was punched into data processing cards, then stored in the computer. With ease, additional information can

be added to the store of names, and newly discovered names can be collated at leisure. Each name is assigned a code number according to its description. Features have been separated into 43 categories, any of which can be printed out separately. This will prove a boon to students working, for example, only on water ways. The directory itself, however, slanted as it is toward areas of particular interest, includes additional separate listings only for historical sites, railroad stations, and towns.

In all, only two drawbacks were encountered in the directory. Cottonwood Creek is listed 33 times, and one is unsure at a glance whether or not more than one Cottonwood Creek is involved. Such multiple listings normally occur only with features of running water and are usually clarified by a glance at the zone maps. The other drawback is that the directory is based on current county maps. However, Mr. Slansky reports plans are already under way for a second edition of the directory, which will include names from other maps and a variety of sources. Hopefully, old maps will be included.

My own suggestion is that everyone interested in a state survey should send copies of the directory to his or her state department of highways and governor. If done in the near future, we should have an excellent national checklist by 1976.

Thomas L. Clark

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*Proper Names in the Lyrics of the Troubadours.* By Frank M. Chambers. Studies in the Romance Languages and Literatures, No. 113. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1971. Pp. 271. Paper. Price \$6.50.

In 1957 a number of distinguished scholars interested in the languages and literatures of Provence and Catalonia held a conference at the annual meeting of the Modern Language Association in Chicago. The conference was repeated each year to 1967 when the group was given section status in the Association. Over the years the attendance has increased from a handful to a very respectable number, often over 100, and composed of the same nucleus year after year rather than of a floating population as is the case in so many sections. One of the scholars responsible for the formation and success of this section is Professor Frank M. Chambers of the Department of Romance Languages of the University of Arizona. Now Professor Chambers has presented us with his catalogue of proper names in the lyric poetry "written in the language of *oc* (conveniently if inaccurately called Provençal)" by the troubadours of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries who put together one of the world's great bodies of lyric outpouring on the genteel customs of an age long past.

Professor Chambers has listed the names in all poetry of the troubadours cited in the three great bibliographies: Karl Bartsch (1872), Alfred Pillet-Henry Carstens (1933) and István Frank (1957). Although there have been other compilations, especially the *Onomastique* of Joseph Anglade (1916), up to now there has been no catalogue that would lead the serious student of the *langue d'oc* to the exact line location of the reference, only to the poet and the poem. The arrangement in this work is readily obvious to the person acquainted with the field, but Mr. Chambers is careful to explain just how his book is constructed. The head word, the name itself, is in boldface type, followed by the identification, if known, then by the exact reference to poet, poem, and verse. When more than one person or place bears the same name, each is listed under a numbered subhead under the main entry. The bibliography is divided into two parts: general works and editions of troubadour poetry. The latter section contains a staggering 461 entries and lists every publication referred to in the catalogue. The number of editions of troubadour poetry indicates something of the popularity and enthusiasm for this body lyric over the years, as well as the dedication of Mr. Chambers in assembling such a body of evidence.

This is indeed a work that should be in the possession of everyone interested in the troubadours and their significant contribution to world art; it would also be an asset to anyone working in Romance poetry in areas where the troubadours did not flourish, notably the north of France and Castile. This writer has already begun to check many similarities between Spanish non-troubadour poetry with the real thing.

We are sincerely sorry that so few persons of artistic talent today have the opportunity to read these poems in the original language. Those who can, and have, will be grateful to Dr. Chambers for this reference work. We also hope that it will be an inspiration to other scholars to pursue similar investigation in other authors or bodies of poetry, especially in the Spanish ballads. Over the past 20 years I have written a number of reviews for *Names*, and now that I look back I see that they were all on place-names. Let us hope there will be more studies of names in literature.

Sterling A. Stoudemire

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*Professor J[aroslav B[ohdan] Rudnyčkyj - Sexagenarius (1910-1970): Tributes by Yar Slavutych, J. Poirier, E. C. Smith, G. F. Delaney, K. B. Harder, J. J. Georgacas, B. P. Peel, K. M. Kirschbaum, H. Draye.* Winnipeg: Published by Students and Friends [Printed by Trident Press Ltd., Winnipeg . . .]. 1971. Pp. 5-96.

Here is a little book that attempts to bring to its readers written testimonies documenting the greatness of a scholar about to set forth on his sixth decade of life. Beyond p. 22 and to p. 89, "Appendix 1" treats of Professor Rudnyčkyj's "... life work: An Etymological Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language." Both place and personal names are included in this life work (see pp. 41, 44 and 47), yet not as systematically as would have been the case had they been treated by themselves, without other words, rather than as names among other words. In keeping with the Western tradition that artificially isolates from greater wholes academically defined segments of reality, we shall in this review confine our remarks to progress made by the good professor in the study of names as things existing apart in a separate science of onomastics.

On pp. 21 and 22 a *curriculum vitae* of Prof. Rudnyčkyj is given. We learn, among other facts, that 1) he was born, on November 28, 1910, in Peremysl [then in the Ukrainian East of the Austrian Crown Land of Galicia]; 2) that he did his graduate work between 1929 and 1937 at the University of *Lwów* (Ukrainian *L'viv*) in his own East Galician homeland [then Polish]; 3) that he became a "Charter Member, International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, Paris (France)" in 1938; 4) that between 1952 and to date he has been "Canadian Delegate, International Centre of Onomastic Sciences, Louvain (Belgium)," and 5) that he was "President, American Name Society, Chicago, Ill." in 1959.

Among 11 "series and journals initiated and edited by J. B. Rudnyčkyj" (see p. 90) there is *Onomastica* since 1951. All 42 monographs of this series are listed on p. 96 and both sides of the back cover. J. B. Rudnyčkyj himself is the author of *Onomastica* I (1951), II (1957), III (1952), XI (1956), XV (1958), XXI (1961), XXIII–XIV (1962) and XXXIII (1967).

Yar Slavutych (Edmonton, 28. XI. 1970) begins the first tribute to Prof. Rudnyčkyj on pp. 5–6 in an article in Ukrainian on "Originator of Ukrainian Science in Canada." We learn that before the arrival of J. B. Rudnyčkyj in Canada at the end of the 40's, no more than two or three occasional scientific publications on Ukrainian were, after some time, produced. Yar Slavutych sees Dr. Rudnyčkyj as the union of two complete phenomena: the conscientious scholar and the active organizer of science. No such Ukrainian scholar perhaps ever arose with such energy, and selfless devotion to Ukrainian work. According to Yar Slavutych it is "Jaroslav Rudnyčkyj, who since the year 1945 has been the true ambassador of Ukrainian science in the world." Let me add: "with an entourage of fellow Ukrainian onomatologists at yearly ANS meetings who are a source of admiration and wonder as prolific scholars, a credit to Prof. Rudnyčkyj and the Ukrainian people."

New facts emerge in the English article that follows on pp. 7–9: J. B. Rudnyćkyj was the organizer and first president of the Canadian Institute of Onomastic Sciences (1967–1970). His doctoral dissertation, under Professor W. Taszycki, deals with the Carpathian *Geographical Names of Boikovia*. It was published in 1939 and in its second edition [as *Onomastica XXII–XXIV*] in 1962. He engaged in post-doctoral studies under onomatologists like Max Vasmer and Georg Gerullis in Berlin (1938–1940) and Ernst Schwarz in Prague (1940–1943). His *Manitoba Mosaic of Place Names*, published in 1970, was awarded by the Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society in 1971 the Margaret McWilliams Medal for the best scholarly work.

On p. 10 we learn from Jean Poirier, President of the Canadian Institute of Onomastic Sciences, that it was Dr. Rudnyćkyj who in 1947 created in Augsburg, Germany the Onomastic Commission of the Free Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and then applied himself to the task of drawing up a questionnaire on Ukrainian onomastics. On p. 11 Elsdon Smith speaks of Prof. Rudnyćkyj's "willingness to help other scholars and give them credit whenever he could . . . [a] trait . . . found among truly great scholars . . ." On p. 12 G. F. Delaney, Secretary, Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographic Names, tells how the aforesaid *Manitoba Mosaic of Place Names* is regarded by his organization "as a valuable reference."

Kelsie Harder says on pp. 13–14 that Prof. Rudnyćkyj, in his Presidential Address to the ANS in December, 1959 on the origin of the name *Slav*, broke with tradition in not speaking on names in the U.S.A. His example, "the final step in universalizing the ANS," has been followed by subsequent presidents. Dr. Demetrius J. Georgacas, as *Chairman, International Committee for Outer Space Onomastics*, tells of his friend Jaroslav's "cooperation as a member and vice-president of the *International Committee for Outer Space Onomastics*, in which he has been active with the rest of us since 1963 . . ."

In his article (pp. 18–20) on "Professor J. B. Rudnyćkyj and the International Committee of Onomastic Sciences," Professor H. Draye, Secretary General of the latter, gives an impressive and scholarly account of the contributions made by Rudnyćkyj at International Onomastic Congresses. Paris 1938: spoke on Polish-Ukrainian linguistic interference in Galician place-names. Other talks followed in Uppsala 1952, Salamanca 1955, Munich 1958 (same "typological scheme" as at Paris in a talk on "Onomastic Changes in Canada and the U.S.A."), Uppsala 1952, Salamanca 1955, Amsterdam 1963 and Vienna 1969. At Uppsala it was proposed and accepted that J. B. Rudnyćkyj represent permanently at the I.C.O.S. not only Canada but the Ukraine as well (see p. 7). "Folk name-lore" comes under discussion as a Rudnyćkyjan methodological extension of traditional onomastic science. In a section apart on p. 20, Professor

Draye notes the contributions made by J. B. Rudnykyj to *Onoma*: 1) yearly onomastic bibliography of Anglo-Canada and the Ukraine, and 2) necrologies of Ukrainian onomatologists.

After 60 years of life and 40 years of scholarly activity (see p. 6), it is hoped that an outstanding colleague will be blessed with many more of both.

Geart B. Droege

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*Magyar Utónévkönyv* [Book on Hungarian given names]. By Janós Ládó. Published by the Academy, Budapest, 1971. Pp. 257.

The book under review deals, in dictionary form, with contemporary Hungarian given names, both feminine (pp. 17–121) and masculine (pp. 125–230). Each entry is provided with the “degree of popularity,” origin of the name, diminutive forms, the date of the name-day, and frequency of its bestowal, based on official statistics of 1967. The dictionary proper is followed by a list of months with a chronological indication of names, celebrated on each particular day throughout the calendar year. The book ends with a bibliography of pertinent literature in Hungarian, German, French and English. As regards the Hungarian listings, one is pleased to see quite a few Hungarian publications in the field of anthroponymy (works by Baán, Berrár, Galambos, Gálffy, Gombocz, Kovalovszky, Mátray, Melich, and others).

In assessing the value of the book one is impressed by the wealth of Hungarian given names, and, in particular, by the variety of derivatives, in some instances in excessive numbers, which indicates the wealth of neighboring Slavic diminutives and pet-forms; as an example the name *Maria* on p. 81 might be quoted:

Maca, Macácska, Maci(ka), Macilla, Macus(ka), Macsi(ka), Maja, Majácska, Mancika, Manga, Mangó, Manka, Manya, Manyácska, Manyi(ka), Mara, Marácska, Marci(ka), Marcsi(ka), Marcsó(ka), Marcsu(ka), Marcus(ka), Máriácska, Mari, Marica, Marici, Marika, Marinka, Marinko, Marinna, Maris(ka), Marka, Maró(ka), Marus(ka), Mása, Matyi(ka), Meri(ke), Mia, Miácska, Mica, Mici(ke), Micus(ka), Minyu(ka), Mira, Mirácska, Muci(ka), Mucó(ka), Mucus(ka), Ria, Riácska, Rica, Rici(ke), Ricsi(ke), Rika, (and related names:) Manon, Mara, Mariann, Marianna, Marica, Marietta, Marina, Marinella, Marinetta, Marion, Mariora, Marita, Masa, Mia, Mietta, Mirjam, Ria.

Ládó is very conscientious in listing all those forms and in presenting the etymology, including the linguistic background and meaning of names. In most cases the etymology is sound, exhaustive and in accordance with the most recent findings. Yet in some cases one would prefer the so-called nest-dealing with names, i.e., combining certain related names into

groups, like, e. g., *RADISZLÓ, Radó, Radomér* (p. 206). In some instances, the author indicates misleading origins as, for instance, by the name *Oksana* being not of Greek-Russian but Greek-Ukrainian provenance. The same might be said about *Ivan* and others. After all, the Hungarians do not neighbor with Russia but with Ukraine, particularly on the territory of Carpatho-Ukraine. In some instances the general designation "from Slavic" is insufficient: cf. *Bogdan* (p. 42), *Szaniszló* (p. 212), and others. The book's rather popular character prevented its author from quoting years and/or centuries of first occurrences of each name – one of its main methodological weaknesses. It would have also been desirable to include indication of forms which became family names. Despite these shortcomings, Ladó's book is an important contribution to Hungarian and general anthroponymic literature and is to be considered as the fullest and clearest treatment of Hungarian given names so far produced in the Magyar scholarship.

J. B. Rudnyéky

University of Manitoba

*Illinois Place Names*. Compiled by James N. Adams. Edited by William E. Keller. Occasional Publications, No. 54. Springfield, Illinois: Illinois State Historical Society, 1968. Pp. viii + 321.

This book is an exact reprint of material from *Illinois Libraries*, Vol. 50, Nos. 4, 5, 6 (April, May, June, 1968), including the page numbering. The compiler, a member of the staff of the Illinois State Historical Library, who died in 1965, had accumulated his information from the Post Office Department, from county histories, and from atlases and newspapers. The compilation was completed on May 12, 1961, a cut-off date which must be kept in mind by the user, with 13,948 entries. Although other sources, such as local historical societies, were not drawn on for material, the introductory note asserts that "as it presently stands, . . . the listing is still the most comprehensive single source of Illinois place names, past or present."

The title is somewhat misleading. The book offers a list of both current and vanished place-names, locating them by county, giving the dates of incorporation and of establishing and discontinuing post offices, naming the railroads which serve the present communities, and giving the population as of the 1960 census. Township names are also given. Names in capital letters are those of places no longer in existence; those in bold face are of those which were in existence in 1960. The sources of names are only rarely given. There is a separate list of railroads of the state as of 1960. A useful appendix separately lists the 102 counties alphabetically,



giving the source of the county name and an alphabetical list of all the place-names, living or vanished, in each county.

Thus the book offers a great deal of information of a limited sort. Perhaps its best feature for place-name researchers is its listing of vanished place-names, especially of communities or real estate divisions which are now swallowed up in towns or cities. For this purpose it is excellent.

Eugene B. Vest

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### GALE RESEARCH REPRINTS: VIII

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

Cooper, W. R. *An Archaic Dictionary*. London: Samuel Bagster and Sons, 1876. Pp. xvi + 658. Republished, 1969. \$28.50.

Eells, Walter Crosby, and Harold A. Haswell. *Academic Degrees*. U.S. Office of Education (OE-54008A), Bulletin 1960, No. 28. Washington: United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, 1960. Pp. vi + 324. Republished, 1970. \$8.50.

*Index to American Genealogies*. 5th ed. Albany, N.Y.: Joel Munsell's Sons, 1908. Pp. 453. Republished, 1966. \$18.00.

Patterson, J. G. *A Zola Dictionary*. London: George Routledge & Sons, 1912. Pp. xl + 232. Republished, 1969. \$13.50.

Rogers, May. *The Waverley Dictionary*. 2nd ed. Chicago: S. C. Griggs and Co., 1885. Republished, 1966. \$16.00.

Stevens, Albert C. *The Cyclopaedia of Fraternities*. 2nd ed. New York: E. B. Treat and Co., 1907. Pp. 444. Republished, 1966. \$12.50.

This miscellany of reprints is of some importance to onomatologists, each text, with the exception of the *Index*, relevant to some aspect of the study of names. *An Archaic Dictionary* is actually an index of names compiled by the author from Egyptian, Assyrian, and Etruscan monuments and papyri. The entries are sparse and seldom cross-referenced, certainly a defect that restricts its value. Very much out of date, it will have to be supplemented with other dictionaries. Also omitted are the names "of the Patriarchs and the Prophets of Israel, the Demigods, the Heraclidae of Greece, and the Heroes of Rome," since these can be found in standard references. The Introduction outlines the difficulties attendant on interpreting archaic names when materials are scattered, such as

the mummy reposing in one place, a stele in another, the coffin somewhere else, and personal artifacts in an obscure museum. Under the circumstances, the author contributed on the whole an excellent guide to antiquarian onomastics if the researcher remembers to do some further checking.

*A Zola Dictionary* and *The Waverley Dictionary* belong in the speciality of literary onomastics. Patterson restricted his Zola handbook to the Rougon-Macquart series, alphabetically listing over 1,000 characters who appear in the novels, with identification, analysis, and title of the novel for each. Rogers arranged the characters of the Waverley novels under each novel in order of printing. This may cause confusion for those who wish to find quickly a sketch of one of the characters, but, in this instance, the index becomes indispensable. Both books are basic references.

The American Name Society has not supported genealogical studies or published such in *Names* unless they are of historical significance, and then only after careful consideration. The *Index*, however, can be used by those who wish to know whether histories of counties, towns, or villages have been written before publication of this text (1908). An estimated 50,000 references appear under 8,000 family names. Unfortunately, there is no index to the histories. The researcher will have to check under individual names or find other sources. It is, after all, a genealogical index.

*The Cyclopaedia of Fraternities* traces the origins and development of more than 600 secret societies that existed in the United States from the Revolutionary War to around 1900. Other dictionaries of secret societies have appeared since this one, among them two reprints by Gale (*Handbook of Learned Societies and Institutions: America*, published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Publication No. 39, 1908; and Arthur Preuss, *Dictionary of Secret and Other Societies*, 1924). The author attempts to explain secret societies from a sociological point of view, using genealogical trees, charts and distribution tables, discussing them in a cogent and exhaustive style. Covered are mystic orders, Freemasonry (more than 100 pages), Greek-letter and military orders, revolutionary societies, labor organizations (which now hardly qualify), and the Ku Klux Klan. The index is thorough and dependable.

The study by Eells and Haswell is more than a compilation of the names of honorary, spurious, and earned degrees; it is also a comprehensive history of degree-granting and a critique of the blatant abuse of awarding degrees, particularly honorary, by college administrators and governing boards. Almost 2,700 names of degrees (1,600 different ones) are listed, including honorary and spurious, as well as special degrees of Mistress of Arts, Maid of Arts, Sister of Arts, and Mistress of English Literature awarded to "bachelor" women in the nineteenth century. The

field of engineering has the largest number conferred (almost 350); education is next (more than 250); business (175); followed by medicine (150). The authors found the names of more than 250 spurious degrees, some of which are still "conferred" by "diploma mills" for a small amount of cash. This study, written under the auspices of the Office of Education, should have been and still should be taken seriously by educational leaders. It is doubtful that the awarding of degrees has changed much since it was published.

The books noticed here are excellent for reference purposes. The Zola and Waverley glossaries perhaps anticipate the republishing of other rare dictionaries of characters by novelists and playwrights, such as Dickens, Tolstoy, and others. The directory of academic degrees is a germane sociological document and justly deserves wider attention than it had when published in 1960. As usual for Gale, the books are attractively bound and printed.

Kelsie B. Harder

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#### GEORGIA PLACE-NAME SURVEY

Professor Zoltan J. Farkas, of Georgia Southern College in Statesboro, reports two projects currently under way: that of Dr. Claude Britt at Georgia Southern College, on Georgia place-names of foreign language origin; the other, that of Dr. Ed Dawson at Georgia College in Milledgeville, on the history of place-names, past and present, and their linguistic background. Those interested in Georgia place-names may write to Professor Farkas for more detailed information.