Book Reviews

Yorkshire West Riding. By George Redmonds. Vol. I of English Surnames Series, Edited by R.A. McKinley. London and Chichester: Phillimore & Co. Ltd., 1973. Pp. xiv, 314.

Surnames Around Huddersfield. By George Redmonds. Huddersfield: Regent (Printers) Ltd. (n.d.) Pp. 55.

Yorkshire West Riding is volume one of a new series designed to form the basis of a general history of English families, the poor and humble no less than the rich and eminent. It emphasizes the origin of surnames, and surname movement relying on names whose nature and relative rarity make it likely that most, of not all, their bearers in a given region have sprung from one stem. The author notes that surname research is a major new field of study in British history.

Dr. Redmonds commences his important work with a study of the origins of West Riding surnames, dividing them into the usual four classes: nicknames, surnames of relationship, surnames of occupation, and geographical surnames. Noting the tendency of unwieldy or unpleasant nicknames to disappear or change and the tendency of nicknames to describe either a characteristic or attribute of a person or its absence, he discusses some of those found in early West Riding records —and notes some problems. Did Smalbyhind become Smallbent for reasons of delicacy? Barehead was probably absorbed by Barrett, derived from Baret, a personal name or nickname—the suffix *-head* often being reduced to *-ett.* His survey of nicknames is both comprehensive and interesting.

The author states that occasionally the first reference to a nickname may be the first occasion when it was used and gives Culpan as an example. He derives it from M.E. *colpan,* a word which has given us "coupon." The meaning was "a piece cut-off" and was probably a reference to a new piece of land cut out of the waste; the author quotes from the Court Rolls of the Manor of Wakefield: "1307. John Culpon gives 12d. for license to take ½ acre of land at Mytholmroyd from Ingelard of Midgeley who had taken it from the waste. He is permitted to take the land and hold it to himself and his heirs in condition of doing services for the Lord."

Names of relationship in the West Riding are examined under the headings of personal names and filial names. Personal names as surnames were not as common as filial names. A man was often identified as the son of his father or the son of his mother. Filial names were therefore, in the first instance, often changed. By 1400, however, many had become hereditary. The author discusses the tendency of names ter-

minating in such suffixes as *-sall, -stone,* and *-ton* to fade into *-son,* and also the corruption of *-son* to such forms as *-shon, -tion,* and even *-ham.* The relative popularity of given names in medieval times is closely linked to the relative popularity of their filial surnames.

In the West Riding the greater variety of trade names naturally occurred in the larger urban centers. In many cases the man's trade replaced the longer occupational form—the terminal *-er* was sometimes dropped, as when Caldruner became Caldrun. Many others with this termination were really place-names such as Horsler. Rider sometimes derived from Ryther, a village near Leeds. Other apparent place-names were really occupational—Frankland was a variant of Franklin. Other interesting occupational names are some sending in *-house,* as Bellhouse, Wheelhouse, and Woolhouse and those ending in *-man,* as Houseman, Kitchingman, and Wardman.

Geographical names are the largest class in the West Riding and, the author says, the most complicated. Brook, separate from Brooke, Brookes and Brooks, for example, he considers to have ramified from one or two families established there 600 years ago and the numbers of the name Brook in other parts of England consistent with the normal distribution of a prolific West Riding name. Locality names often have little currency beyond the parish, and tend to disappear when migration to distant points is involved. The concentration of geographical names in 1965 is carefully studied by Dr. Redmonds. He has traced over 700 surnames derived from West Riding place-names of which 400 are distinctive. These names were becoming hereditary as early as the late thirteenth century.

Dr. Redmonds devotes a section to the identification of West Riding surnames, pointing out that the majority of such names are derived from localities, and that most distinctive names originating in the West Riding have variants in spelling, some as a result of the difficulties people experienced in pronouncing an unusual name. Other problems of identification are increased because of misleading spellings which are the result of linguistic influences. Holroyd and Oldroyd may be the same or separate names. Rathmel and Wrathall is another example. Common suffixes are sometimes confused. The same name may vary with such suffixes as *-borough, -brough, -bury, -berry, -boro, -bro,* and *-bra.* Darnbrook may become Darnbrough. Barraclough, a name derived from a minor locality in the parish of Halifax, becomes Barrowclough, Barracliff, Barrowcliff, to list only a few.

Dr. Redmonds devotes the last half of the book to the distribution of West Riding surnames. This is divided into the Rural East, the Industrial South-West, and the Rural North-West, and here he discusses such families as Fentiman, Shillito, Armitage, Tillotson, and Hardcastle in some detail. While it is easier to outline the distribution of distinctive

geographical names, the distribution of some unusual nicknames, occupational, and patronymic surnames can be proved.

Helpful criticism of a work of this nature is difficult. Too much space has been given to repetitious footnotes supporting the author's statements. To avoid giving the meaning or derivation of many surnames Dr. Redmonds has repeatedly referred to P.H. Reaney's *A Dictionary of British Surnames,* a work the student must have at hand to read his book intelligently. Lambert is given as an occupational name and the author admits that it has other derivations and refers the reader to Reaney's work. This book must be carefully studied; it is not sufficient merely to read it.

This book is a valuable study of the origins of many surnames first used in the West Riding, as Jagger, a dialect word for pedler which ramified in the West Riding probably from a single family. When this has been accomplished in the other counties or regions of the British Isles the surname research may be said to have been completed in depth, and inaccuracies eliminated. The only completely satisfactory way of establishing the origin of a particular family name is by tracing the history of an individual family or first bearer of the name and works of this kind come closer to accomplishing this objective than any other. Sometimes a rare local surname alters in spelling to a common surname and the rare origin of the common surname is lost.

Surnames Around Huddersfield is a reprint of Dr. Redmonds' articles on about 50 surnames published in the Huddersfield Examiner. As he could devote a page to each name, the origin and variants could be given in some detail together with a little about the early bearers of the names.

Elsdon C. Smith

They Had to Call It Something. Ed. by Fred Tarpley. South Central Names Institute Publication 3. Commerce, Texas: Names Institute Press, 1974. Pp. 135. Price $1.50

Proceedings from the names institutes that have begun to appear in parts of the United States and Canada are now a major publication feature of the study of names in all aspects. It would be easy to wax enthusiastic, to become boorish with humor, to be sprightly cute, and perhaps to be an ignominious patronizer when discussing the contents of these "entertaining" forays into the human proclivity for naming names to things and beings.

The third publication edited by Fred Tarpley has indeed established

the institute he founded as a scholarly undertaking in the rather new area of onomatology. Here, we must admit that good research has been tempered with sensibility and style, which can include some pointed humor at human foibles and occasionally a modicum of ostentatiousness that too often typifies the way we use names. But naming is serious, even when it is blurred with petulant wit.

First, the articles here cross and merge all kinds of disciplines, often with a vigorousness that formalistic critics may decry. Still, these articles surely make us more aware of the importance of naming in society and of the surprising manifestations of variety infinite in possibility. The philosophical implications need investigating. These articles, however, are only beginnings, despite their often being conclusions in themselves and in their limitations.

The contents, sometimes interesting in a feature-article manner, but always carefully orchestrated, even controlled, by the editor, are divided into Miscellany, Place Names, and Literary Names, each with a certain fancy of approach that not only intrigues, in the manner of a good novel, but also entices the reader to move on from article to article, even paragraph to paragraph.

In the Miscellany section are articles on names for Texas beauty shops, Nigerian onomastics, names for the devil, names of Iowa schools, ski terms, the pea-bean controversy, and the importance of the name *Pickney* in U.S. colonial expansion. The titles, created to attract, have been adumbrated here, but enough is provided to hint at the information that they contain.

Although the Miscellany articles point to areas in onomastics that need attention of researchers, the place-name section has more contemporary value for those promoting the survey of places in the United States. The articles seem to have a more practical nature and certainly have scholarly depth. Included are a brief history of Corpus Christi, Texas, street names; a preview of G. Thomas Fairclough's long-awaited systematic classification of street name patterns in the United States; a thoughtful, almost theoretical, article on tragedy in place-names, actually noting the obvious, that place-names usually commemorate the death of some person or animal (not necessarily the same); some unusual names in Louisiana, with some unrestrained interpretations; missionaries and place-names in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; and place-names of the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa, the only item devoted to foreign names.

The section on literary names contains articles on Langston Hughes, Faulkner's *Go Down Moses,* Flannery O'Connor, and Thomas Pynchon. The latter is probably the first attempt to ferret out the many levels of meaning inherent in the strange names found in Pynchon's fiction, excepting *Gravity's Rainbow.* The names appearing in that controversial

novel deserve at least monograph-length treatment. Some of the names in the earlier novels also appear in the latter work, but with some differences in connotation.

Publication 3 is an important collection of essays. What Professor Tarpley will do for an encore remains to be seen in the next collection, but if this one is any indication, which can confidently be assumed, it will be worthy of serious attention.

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Fryske Nammekunde, I-III. By P[iter] Sipma, Drachten: Drukkerij Laverman N.V., 1952 and 1966 (I, II); Ljouwert/Leeuwarden: Fryske Akademy—Coulonhûs, 1972 (III). Pp. 136 (I), 196 (II), 93 (III).

Fryske Nammekunde means "Frisian Onomastics." Volume I is subtitled *Foar—en Skaeinammen* "Fore—and Surnames." Volume II bears the subtitle *Haedstikken út de Fryske Toponymy* or "Topics from Frisian toponymy" and was published posthumously under the editorship of Prof. Jelle H. Brouwer. (Dr. Sipma was born in 1872 and died in 1961.) The third volume is subtitled *Register op I en II gearsteld fan Gosta Jellema "Index to I and II drawn up by Gosta Jellema" (through the happy intervention of Prof. H.T.J. Miedema!).*

Sipma's stated aim in the *foarwurd* to Vol. I is to provide the reader with a conception of Frisian onomastic vocabulary (*nammeskat*) and what is related thereto. He goes on to say that he made the book as practical as possible, not overly weighty or ponderous but generally comprehensible and easy to read. One remarkable thing about Dr. Sipma is that he can make even intrinsically difficult material seem anything but difficult. He brightens the dim nooks and crannies of controversial issues, never failing to give all sides a fair hearing. If an issue is not always resolved, at least the reader comes away from it with a full grasp of what is involved. Sipma never waters down nor popularizes; he remains throughout the great teacher and scholar who has the rare knack of conveying specialized knowledge simply and lucidly, and so much of it within unbelievably limited space.

Systematically yet with lightness of touch and nimbleness of mind, and seldom repetitiously, needful facts and information are unfurled in general historical progression. Although the work is thoroughgoing to the extent of being *gründlich,* the reader is not overwhelmed by this, thanks to the writer's style. Archival and bibliographical sources are not

only presented but from them are taken and reproduced Frisian names in the context of their natural setting, be that Middle Latin, Old Frisian or some other, which can make for a most valuable lab or workbook type of experience in Frisian anthroponymy. An original contribution to our knowledge of the genesis of from a dozen to 14 suffixes for Frisian last names is to be found on p. 91 where these suffixes are charted within seven periods (from the second half of the twelfth century to the fourth quarter of the fourteenth) from three Frisian lands (from the Vlie/Flie to the Jade), yielding an illuminating and exciting graphic perspective.

For contemporary Friesland, lying between the Flie and the Lauwers, there is much to be learned as to name use. The middle name or *tuskennamme*, e.g., is the genitive form of the patronymic and on the village scene the last name or *efternamme* is pretty much unknown and non-functional (p. 9). For the present day situation in name giving see pp. 122 ff. An obvious oversight on p. 131 is the inclusion, under family names derived from place-names, of forms ending in *-man.*

Volume II was cut short by the death of Dr. Sipma. As matters stand, however, we do have over 180 pages of complete chapters on toponyms and toponymy (pp. 13-31), Medieval Friesland (pp. 32-53), *wetternammen* or water names (pp. 54-138), *lânnammen* ("land names") or field names (pp. 139-174), and *bosknammen* or names for plant covering from grass to trees (pp. 175-196). In the last three units the writer confines himself to Frisian (and non-Frisian in Southeastern Friesland) in his own native province of Friesland (between the Flie and the Lauwers).

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Florida Place Names. By Allen Morris. Coral Gables, Florida: University of Miami Press, 1974. Pp. 160. Price $5.95.

Allen Morris, ex-newsman, political columnist, and presently clerk of the Florida House of Representatives, has had as a hobby collecting and finding out the origin of Florida's place-names for more than 25 years. He shows in this small volume that nothing reflects the history of a state and the personalities of the people who settled it as much or as well as do its place-names. He has presented in alphabetical order all incorporated towns of 1,000 inhabitants plus some smaller historical places of interest, such as names of forts, counties, past and present; and major geographical features. The county names are listed after the place-names. A county map, including the county seat in each case, precedes the listing of entries. Sources are cited in the text, the details of which

can be found in the detailed bibliography at the end of the volume.

As a foundation for the book he used the highway map of the State Department of Transportation and the sectional map of the State Department of Agriculture. His choice has been selective. He chooses places having something of human interest about them. He began the compiling in 1946 when he collected information on the origin of county names for the first edition of *The Florida Handbook,* which he revised biennially. In the fifth biennial edition he attempted to account for the names of all incorporated cities. County histories and other Florida materials in the Florida State Library were the chief sources of information as was the unpublished survey of Florida place-names, compiled in the 1930s by the Works Progress Administration. In addition, he prepared a questionnaire which the Florida State Advertising Commission sent out in 1953. He has also collected local traditions pertaining to the places which he includes.

Florida's colorful history under the banners of Spain, Great Britain, France, the Confederate States, and the United States is reflected in the place-names, as noted in Andalusia and Canaveral, Hillsborough, Eau Gallie, Lee, Fort Pierce, respectively. Throughout its history, from the day in 1513 when Ponce de Leon named the peninsula that he had discovered Florida to the present day, place-names have shown the influence of Indians, of early settlers, of railroad men, and of developers. Examples of Indian names are Seminole, Tallahassee and Osceola. Bradenton was named for a pioneer sugar planter, Dr. Joseph Braden, and Brandon was named by John Brandon who homesteaded 12 miles east of Tampa. DeLand was named for Henry A. DeLand, a New York baking powder manufacturer who purchased a homestead at the site of this town. In like manner many other early settlers gave their names to places in the State.

Flagler County and Flagler Beach show the influence of Henry M. Flagler, who helped in the development of the east coast of Florida through the building of the Florida East Coast Railroad. Similarly Plant City on the west coast was named for Henry Bradley Plant of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. Most of the original east-west streets of Plant City were also named for men who in some way were connected with the Plant railroad. Railroads and railroaders gave many names to Florida.

The author has succeeded in finding human interest stories behind the names of Florida's cities, counties, landmarks, and other points of interest and has presented them in an entertaining manner. This little volume can be picked up at any time for casual reading or can serve as a guide for a trip in the "Sunshine State." It does not pretend to be a de-

finitive work on the names in the state, but it can be used as a source-book by those who wish to dig more deeply into the subject.

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The Guinness Book of Names. By Leslie Dunkling. Enfield, Middlesex: Guinness Superlatives Limited, 1974. Pp. 256. Price £3.20

Once in a while an event occurs which brightens one's existence and creates a warm, happy feeling deep inside which lingers on for days. For those who take their literacy seriously and therefore delight in the literary, the publication of a volume of poetry, of a sensitive novel, or of a well-written autobiography revealing a good mind well employed may well be such an event. Academics may derive similar pleasure from an insightful book published in their own area of study and research. This is one such academic to whom such an event has just happened in the form of *The Guinness Book of Names,* edited by that indefatigable student of names and Secretary of the *Names Society* (in England), Leslie Dunkling.

Not that this is a book for academics only—far from it. It is a volume intended for everybody who uses names and therefore might conceivably have an interest in them, and the nice thing is that its potential popular appeal does not make it less authoritative, for Mr. Dunkling knows his best sources well, and there is an air of convincing authenticity about his examples and illustrations. In fact, in this book the term "illustrations" has to be taken quite literally; for the present-day reader who, in this post-literate age of ours, often prefers images, pictures, and other visual symbols to the uninterrupted sequence of mere letters and words acceptable to earlier generations, author and publisher have provided a plethora of appropriate photographs and drawings, like a picture of Spencer Tracy in the section on first names with personal associations, a street map of Johannesburg in the chapter on street-names, or a drawing of Drake's *Golden Hind* in the account of ship and boat names. These illustrations, and there are many, never deteriorate into mere gimmicks but are an integral part of the finely woven texture of the book which is likely to be a disappointment to the historical linguist searching for onomastic etymologies, but cannot fail to inform and delight those who are interested in names for their own sake.

This is a contemporary name user's book on names, both in the scope of its concern and in the selection of its examples. While its emphasis is on the presentation and analysis of personal names (those names which shape our lives most directly), it trawls its onomastic dragnet over much more extensive waters than any book on names has ever done. There are chapters on place-names in both Britain and the New World, on street names, pub names, house names, and trade names, as well as sections on magazine names, pop group names, animal names, flower names, apple names, ship and boat names, locomotive names and truck names. Even name games are not forgotten, and an excellent bibliography and name index round off the volume. No significant aspect of naming seems to have been left out, and one certainly cannot help getting the impression that Man is primarily a naming animal. If one wanted to single out a chapter for its especially delightful treatment in both contents and presentation, it would probably have to be the one on nicknames—"Eking Out Names," as Dunkling calls it—with its range from *Tumbledown Dick* (Richard Cromwell, son of Oliver) to *Marks and Sparks* (Marks and Spencer, the department store). Anybody finishing this chapter without a chuckle should have his or her humor checked. It is understandable that a book like this tends to emphasize the quaint and the curious while neglecting, or ignoring altogether, the humdrum and the routine, but, then, who but the dyed-in-the-wool onomastic aficionado is interested in to-day's *Jones Creeks* and *Bob Browns*?

Do I have to say more? I do not think so. Explore it for yourselves and enjoy it as much as I did—and still do!

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GALE RESEARCH REPRINTS AND ORIGINALS: XIII

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

Dawson, Lawrence H. *Nicknames and Pseudonyms.* London: George Routledge & Sons, Ltd., 1908. Pp. vii + 312. Republished, 1974. $15.

Rose, Howard N. *A Thesaurus of Slang.* New York: The MacMillan Co., 1934. Pp. xii + 120. Republished, 1972. $9.

Slocum, Robert B., ed. *Biographical Dictionaries and Related Works-*

Supplement. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1972. Pp. xiv + 852. $25.

Smith, H. Percy. *Glossary of Terms and Phrases.* London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., 1889. Pp. x + 521. Republished by Grand River Books, Gale Research Co., 1971. $18.50.

Dawson's *Nicknames* is a most welcomed reprint, one that brings together some 4,500 nicknames, sobriquets, pseudonyms, and titles of prominent persons who lived before the turn of the twentieth century. I suspect that it would be somewhat difficult now to find some of the more arcane nicknames, etc., in other than this text. In fact, some of the persons to whom the nicknames apply are now obscure enough to have submerged completely in the stream of history.

Many of Dawson's entries are familiar enough: The Admirable Crichton (James Crichton, 1561-83?), but there are also five other entries for The Admirable one. The compiler missed Sir Thomas Urquhart (1611-1660?), who probably was the first to use the nickname. Molière is the stage name of Jean Baptiste Poquelin (1622-73). Eleven entries appear under The Philosopher, with Plato being the most apt and famous. Father has 152 glosses, led by Father Abraham (Abraham Lincoln). The Father of America is listed as Samuel Adams, although Father of His Country is noted as George Washington, a title also given to Cicero, Caesar Augustus, Cosmo de Medici, Andronicus Palaeologus, Henry I of Germany, Andrea Doria, and Sugar (French statesman and abbot of St. Denis). Herodotus is known as the Father of History and also the Father of Lies and the Father of Greek Prose. The Cain of Literature has two listings: John Henley (1692-1756) and Sir John Hill (1716-1775), the latter also known as the Universal Butt of All Mankind.

Dawson has documented the entries in the form of dates wherever possible and by giving the source of the nickname or pseudonym whenever it was available. The listing is alphabetical by nickname, which makes locating the name of a particular person difficult: one has to know the nickname before it can be applied to the person. This quibble should not detract from the worth of this handy little curiosity, however.

The other three books are not of prime interest to the onomatologist, although substantial material pertaining to names can be found scattered throughout the text content. *Biographical Dictionaries and Related Works* (1967) has now been supplemented with a citing of 3,442 additional sources of biographical information, a valuable addition to source material especially for librarians. Important for those involved in the place-name survey of the United States is the section on "Area Biography," which annotates histories and bibliographies by state and sometimes by city, depending on the prominence of both the city and the history. This compilation is for reference purposes only.

Rose's *Slang* is an offbeat method of glossing, with the definition

being the entry for the slang term: *West Virginian:* a snake. Directed primarily toward fiction writers who need to turn a colorful, if inept and clichéd, phrase, the text has its deficiencies for anyone who tries to use it. Fortunately, the thesaurus is divided into short sections of more-or-less occupational slang, mostly of 1920 vintage, a proper enough age for slang investigation. Sections include slang definitions for aviation, college, detective, sports, and nine other areas. Much of what goes for slang here is still around, some of it certainly not consciously thought of as such. I doubt, however, that anyone under the age of 80 uses *Garbo-Gilberting* as slang for "making love."

A wealth of onomastic material can be mined from Smith's *Glossary,* although most of the entries I checked can be found in at least one unabridged dictionary. One that I did not find was *Batrachomyomachy,* the Homeric "battle of the frogs and mice." For wet-weather browsing among "hard words," I doubt that many small texts can surpass this one. Some entries worth pursuing include *Partington, Mrs.; Spurs, Battle of the; Standard, Battle of the; Methodist New Connexion; and, although not strictly a proper name, hankey-pankey.*

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The Language of Oppression. By Haig A. Bosmajian. Washington: Public Affairs Press, 1974. Pp. iii, 156. Price $4.50.

As much of the language of oppression and derision consists of pejorative names, a book of this nature is of interest to the student of names.

However, after an introductory chapter in which Dr. Bosmajian refers to the importance of the influence of names, the rest of his work consists chiefly of chapters dealing with the history of Anti-Semitism, White Racism, Indian Derision, Sexism, and the euphemistic language of war. As the author observes, "the power which comes from naming and defining people has had positive as well as negative effects on entire populations."

Elsdon C. Smith

The Grand-Families of America 1776-1976. By Avery E. Kolb. Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc., 1974. Pp. 103. Price $6.50.

The grand families of America, discussed in this work, are those with

the most common surnames—the Smiths, Johnsons, Williamses, Browns, Joneses—principally, the first 50 most popular surnames in America as listed in 1776 compared with the numbers in 1976, the latter being estimated from the table published by the Social Security Administration in 1964. These families constitute the demographic and social base through which ethnic origins, migrations, and cultural developments may be best revealed.

In making the estimates of the relative popularity of surnames of persons from England, the author recognized the usual name changes, such as the fact that many German Schmidts and Muellers became Smiths and Millers in America, while Schneider sometimes translated to Taylor and Zimmerman frequently translated to Carpenter; Dutch Bekker sometimes became Baker; the Scotch Johnstons and Robertsons became in America Johnsons and Robinsons, to list only a few.

In distinguishing national identities lost by reason of adoption of names of Anglican form, the author found that in the original states all but about ten percent of Scandinavian names were indistinguishable from British patronymics; 65 percent of the French were concealed in Anglo-Norman name forms; 36 percent of the Germans had altered their names; while 26 percent of the Dutch had Anglican names; and ten to 20 percent of Irish and Scotch already had English-type names before they came to America.

Through various maps and tables Mr. Kolb attempts to show the original distribution of family names in England with their places of occurrence in the United States. In discussing them he divides them into great tradesmen of the industrial midlands; patronymic north country men and lowland Scotch kin; overwhelming patronymic Welsh; scattered seed from moor and meadow; the great continentals—French and Germans; town and country folk of the English upper midlands; Anglians and Saxons; English Cambrians and west country men; localized Dutch and assimilated Scandinavians; and central Scotch and Gaelic Irish.

The author lists the common surnames at the present time in various cities in the United States, and concludes his work with notes on sources, a brief bibliography, and an index of family names.

While some question may arise as to the reliability of the statistics used and the estimates made by the author, it is apparent that he has used all the available material and the book is a valuable study.

Elsdon C. Smith

Place Names of Tennessee. By Ralph O. Fullerton. Nashville, Tenn.: State of Tennessee Department of Conservation, Division of Geology, Bulletin 73, 1974. Pp. 421. Price $10.

The text is a listing of place-names in Tennessee, county by county. The only other information is that of location, keyed to 7½ minute quadrangle maps at a scale of 1:24,000, with the exception of some western counties, which are keyed to a one-inch to one-mile scale.

Professor Fullerton has performed a great service for anyone who does the research on the origin, meaning, and other pertinent information for each name. He himself is the person most qualified to carry out this difficult task, which is needed so much for the furthering of the place-name survey of the United States. It is now time to begin the laborious searching out of the historical, anthropological, sociological, etc., substrata, including the local folk cultural names that are so obvious to anyone who inspects this almost exhaustive listing.

There are some omissions that a field worker will have to admit, such as bridges (the Alvin C. York bridge across the Tennessee River between Perry County and Decatur County, for instance), hills, ridges, springs, important field names, and certainly some local names that deviate from the standard names given by geological survey teams, who, probably out of necessity, can be quite arbitrary.

Editors of listings such as this have problems with nomenclature. Usually, as has occurred here, a standard form is used, such as Hollow for Holler (almost universally the local pronunciation), Cemetery for Graveyard (probably standard locally, even by community newspaper standards), and the difficult distinction between Branch and Creek. One man's branch is another's creek. Certainly, Holler is used not only in Tennessee but also just about everywhere else, except by those who have linguistic colitis. The Harder Cemetery that is listed is known only as the Harder Graveyard. All the other cemeteries in Perry County, in my experience at least, are known as graveyards.

Another quibble concerns the use of Coon Creek and Opossum Branch. No one I ever knew called Opossum Branch that. It is most definitely Possum Creek that runs out of Possum Holler. To the credit of the editor, Coon Creek is listed correctly. These are small matters, however, in face of the mass of names collected in this handsome volume. The first step toward a full study of the place-names of Tennessee has been taken. The ground now is broken; the crop still has to be planted, grown, and harvested.

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