Names on the Globe. By George R. Stewart. New York: Oxford University Press, 1975. Pp. ix + 411. Price $11.95.

It is a journalistic cliché to call someone the dean of something, so here I will not call George R. Stewart the Dean of Place-Name Study. No doubt, another reviewer will appoint him to that mythical, useless, academic post. Nevertheless, he had and still has too many other interests, most of them creative or historical, to be relegated to the position of a mere compiler of a list of place-names and glossing them with lexicographical accuracy, surely "harmless drudgery" at any time. Stewart has worked in that trench. After showing us that he could do ditch labor, he has now gone back to the literary heights and produced an immediate classic in onomastics, one that is couched in a style that is both creative and scholarly. He is, of course, a novelist as well as a student of names. His management of structure, plot, and style has definitely influenced the form of his books on names, with the exception of *American Place-Names*, a dictionary that has entries which preserve deftness and wit. Both the great *Names on the Land* and the present *Names on the Globe* are narratives.

Stewart begins with Man, the Namer, a chapter of inquiry into the concept of *place*, which he says "is any area which an observing consciousness, whether human or animal, distinguishes and separates, by whatever means, from other areas." A place is any feature, natural or man-made. It follows then that a place-name is a human sound that is used to designate and to distinguish it from another place, or, possibly, space. Names are both *evolved* and *bestowed*. An evolutionary process may have occurred, since we cannot pinpoint the instant a designation or description changed into a name. Bestowed names are just that: someone, on a specific date, which can sometimes be documented, gave a place a name.

The place that is named must first be recognized as an entity. Stewart points out that the process of naming is so universal that it can be called a law—"the Principle of Entity and Use." Even here, the process may be vague and create difficulties, some of them of a philosophical nature. In other words, "What is the human naming when he names?" One arresting question, among others, he asks is, "What is a mountain pass?" Does it imply the presence or "the absence of something—that is, an emptiness between two solidarities?" The kinds of entities can, with some modifications, be classified as feature names and habitation names. The former can be further classified into *hydronymy*, names of water features, and *oronymy*, names of land features.

Having established a method of procedure, Stewart discusses the "density of names," that is, the number of names in a designated area. Here, he raises questions of theoretical concern about the haphazard method of name collecting and listing by scholars who do such work. So far, there has been much difference of opinion as to what place-names to include, leaving everyone who uses the findings disappointed or frustrated. Short chapters, very important ones too, discuss generics and specifics, place-name grammar (still a problem), names within a language, research within a language, names between languages (now receiving some attention in what this reviewer has called "onomastic interfacings"), the name and the tribe, and some ways of the namer.

In Book II, Stewart relies mostly upon his previous studies published in *Names, Encyclopædia Britannica,* and *American Place-Names* to elucidate and give examples of his classifications. Since his method is well known to readers of *Names*, I will dispense with comment and make a listing: 1. Descriptive names; 2. Associative names; 3. Incident-names; 4. Possessive names; 5. Commemorative names; 6. Commendatory names; 7. Folk-etymologies; 8. Manufactured names; 9. Mistake-names, and 10. Shift-names. Subsequent chapters contain discussions of each classification with many examples and further sub-classifications.

In Book III, Namers at Work, Stewart attempts to bring "some historical order into the mass of detail, and to establish some patterns and generalizations." For instance, in a dry country, the names of watering places become dominant. In the tropics, different species of trees become place-names. These examples show a pattern of names taken from the nature of the land. Another pattern is taken from the nature of the people. For instance, in India a large number of names are applied for religious reasons. In countries where property ownership is highly valued, places are named for owners.

The sheer number and importance of place-names in the world forced upon Stewart a severe selectivity, a decision that led him to choose only those that "have come to be the themes of man's poetry and symbols of his achievements and of his hopes, and, sometimes, of his disasters." He begins with "In the Lands of the Rivers," where he succinctly reports on Memphis, Thebes, Egypt, the Nile ("river"), Mesopotamia ("between-rivers-land"), Babylon, the Red Sea, and a few others. The second chapter contains material on Biblical names, such as Bethlehem, Carmel, Lebanon ("white"), Bethel ("house of El"), Jerusalem, and the River Jordan, plus others. Subsequent chapters show the movements of humans and human groups who gave names. Stewart does not discuss in detail the names in any particular country. He traces influences, such as names taken from the "troublesome Phoenicians," the Greeks, the three continents (Asia, Europe, and Africa), the ancient seas, the Romans, the

Celts, the British, the Arabs, and Columbus and after. He admits his weaknesses in Russian and Far Eastern names. This listing does no justice to Stewart's narrative and to his weighing the sometimes many conflicting etymologies in order to reach his own conclusion. In every instance, however, he is working toward a pattern, either classificatory or cultural.

Stewart concludes Book III with a discussion of the present status of naming. Though it would seem that "the great period of the giving of place-names has come to an end," such is not the case. In Western Europe, including England, there is some evidence of a gradual slowing down. In particular, England seems to have become stabilized, except for the sudden eruption of the vogue for house naming, including some rare, perhaps raw ones. In other European countries, many names were changed after the two "World Wars." In the Communist bloc countries, cities, towns, and streets were renamed to honor leaders and local heroes. Also, dual names survive in some countries that were under German control. Places in Poland officially had a German name and an unofficial Polish one, which usually was the original Polish name. In general, Polish names have been restored to all places, but the German name is well known. It is still probable that most of the world that knows the name still refers to Danzig rather than to Gdansk.

Map-makers daily contribute many new names in less-known or less-explored areas, such as in Antarctica, ocean-bottoms, and in the new nations that have emerged since World War II. Even the United States, a supposedly well-developed country, has room for the naming of many entities. Stewart estimates that in the United States there are only 3,500,000 places named, one for every square mile, a situation he calls "highly primitive." The places are obviously here; they just have not been named. The conclusion is that over "the whole earth the new names are now, quite possibly, being given at an unsurpassed rate."

In Book IV, Stewart discusses place-names as sources of knowledge. Onomastics, as a discipline, stands in somewhat loose array and has developed into definite pattern, somewhat the way the process of naming has evolved. Therefore, onomastics is entwined in many disciplines, with no home in any, except perhaps itself. I know of no educational institution that has a Department of Onomastics. So far as I know, there is only one toponymist, listed as such, in the United States and Canada, or anywhere else. He is attached to the Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources in Canada. Names preserve heritage and evoke violent sentiments, and as such become grist for historians, geographers, psychologists, sociologists, folklorists, archæologists, linguists, even poets, among others, including all of us who respond to a name-calling sound. As Stewart seems to suggest, the discipline should be called

toponymy, but even then a bias seems to be present.

In his author's note at the end of the text, Stewart, now over 80 years old, writes what could have been the Preface, a term he seems to dislike. After having written some 30 books, he certainly deserves our attention and "indulgence" for tartly omitting much of the so-called scholarly "apparatus" in favor of indicating some of the influences on his interest in names, including Isaac Taylor's *Words and Places*. A sketch of the history of the writing of *Names on the Globe* explains its evolution and surveys his source materials, which are extensive, including a favorite of mine, the article by my former classmate Hood Roberts on GI place-names in Korea [*Names,* 7:1 (March, 1959), 49-53].

A good exercise for a reviewer would be to compare this text with Isaac Taylor's *Names and Their History* (1898), C.M. Matthews' *Place Names of the English Speaking World* (1972), and Adrain Room's *Place-Names of the World* (1974). The rewards would be negligible, however, for each was written with a different purpose in mind, with Taylor's and Room's being primarily dictionaries and Matthews' a survey of English influence on world names. Stewart's is definitely the development of a theory and its applications.

When I first heard of Stewart's project on world names, I envisioned a dictionary such as his *American Place-Names*. When the book appeared, I initially had an unfavorable response, for I felt that I had been misled. I can only beg apology to the author for this misconception. After reading *Globe* carefully, I now recognize that the text is a major contribution to the theory of place naming, not on par with *Names on the Land* in numbers of names discussed, but certainly superior in that we have a study of the process of naming from a mature scholar. The style of the two books differs in that in *Land* we can detect the hand and mind of a young author who is sometimes given to flights of fancy and cuteness. *Globe* shows a sure grip on the material, with the style reined, the subject matter balanced and studied. Occasionally a bias, sharply worded, occurs, for Stewart has proved to be waspish and controversial in some interpretations which will with certainty be questioned or attacked. That can be a compliment for an author of Stewart's stature and learning. Let us hope that this text is not a capstone of this great scholar's scholarly production, although it is a fitting one. Stewart has been and still is a great influence on the work of others. My reading of his *Names on the Land* many years ago led me directly into my lifetime work in the study of names. It may have done the same for many who indulge in such scholarly pursuits as chasing names, surely the shadow of humans as they walk, so to speak, on earth—or the few who have walked on the moon. They had names and named places, too.

One error occurs on p. 397, where Book III is noted as Book II. If there are others, besides those certain to happen in the interpretations, I could not find them.

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The Handbook of French Place Names in the U.S.A. By René and Dominique Coulet duGard. Onomastica No. 51. Editions des Deux Mondes, under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of Onomastic Sciences, 1974. Pp. xxvii + 234.

In an age when there is a heightened awareness—sometimes proud, sometimes painful, sometimes proudly painful—of ethnicity and ethnic origins among the people of these United States, it is not surprising that place-name scholars, too, should turn to an examination of the onomastic footprints of individual ethnic groups in the American landscape. The father-daughter undertaking under review, the first in its field, will therefore undoubtedly be the forerunner of many similar studies which collect, trace, and present place-names as an expression of particular ethno-cultural contributions to the American map. It is pleasant to note, however, that, despite the absence of any competent models, this *Handbook of French Place Names in the U.S.A.* manages to avoid, by and large, the many serious pitfalls which any pioneering study is bound to encounter, and that any of its, perhaps under the circumstances unavoidable, shortcomings are counterbalanced by the refreshing enthusiasm with which the material has been collected and presented. This is so obviously the result of a labor of love (or whatever its French equivalent may be) that other scholars with similar interests, knowhow and background are bound to be stimulated into action, in pursuit of their own ethnic toponymy.

The *Handbook* provides information about a wide variety of place-names, more than 1,100 in all, that seem to be linked in some way with the presence of Frenchmen on the North American continent. Not only does it contain French names created by the *coureurs des bois*, mostly born in Canada and frequently of mixed blood (like *La Baie Ouverte* "the open bay" which later became Green Bay via a misunderstood *La Baie Verte*), by the missionaries, on the whole adventurous and educated men (names such as St. Joseph, St. Paul, or St. Louis), and by the servants of the Royal House of France (*La Louisiane* "Louisiana," named on August 22, 1681, in honor of Louis XIV, or *La Nouvelle*

Orleans "New Orleans," named in 1718 after the Duke of Orleans, the French regent), it also includes Indian names adapted and changed by French linguistic influence (such as Niagara, Erie, Wisconsin, Chicago, and the like), fashionable suffixes like *-ville* introduced in the wake of the spread of the ideas of the French Revolution, names of famous Frenchmen turned into place-names (Rousseau, Richelieu, Napoleon), names of French towns and cities transplanted across the Atlantic (Versailles, Lyon[s], Montpel[l]ier, etc.), and a host of other categories —a fascinating toponymic kaleidoscope of French linguistic influence and cultural leavening.

The only criticism I have with regard to this variety and wealth of information is that the reader has to turn to the (bilingual) Introduction in order to become aware of the different types of names and modes of influence involved, while the strictly geographical arrangement of the main text (each name is given in alphabetical order within the state in which it occurs, and the states are also arranged alphabetically) without an overall index leaves him somewhat bewildered in this respect. As so often, alphabetical order is of only limited assistance here, and not even the two quantitative extremes—Louisiana with almost a hundred and a half names and Connecticut with none—are easily interpretable in such a context. Without a laborious search through all the states, either in the text or in the list of contents, there is also no quick way of knowing how many places called Paris there are in the U.S. or how many Napoleons or how many *French* Corrals, Creeks, Gulches, Hills, Licks, Towns, Villages, etc., or how many current American place-names owe their present spelling or pronunciation, or both, to French influence somewhere along the way.

A review cannot be the place for a detailed discussion of individual names and their supposed origins, but since one gets the occasional impression that the authors have allowed themselves to be carried away by a wave of ethnic patriotism which will almost certainly make several deletions necessary, such an impression must be at least minimally substantiated: Grasmere, Idaho, is a case in point. Surely, the Grassmere of the English lake poets is a more likely ultimate source than French *grasmere* "fat mother." Franconia, N.H., is more likely to have been named after the southern German district than after France, and Luzerne County, Pa., despite the alleged more immediate connection with the Chevalier de la Luzerne, points to Switzerland rather than France. It is difficult, too, to see the names commemorating Waterloo, because of Napoleon's defeat, as being of French origin, and although Paul Revere's surname is, of course, ultimately French, Revere, Mass., has its roots in the very beginnings of American independence from Britain. Also Magnolia, Texas can hardly be claimed to be French just

because the magnolia tree happens to have been named after a Frenchman, Dr. Pierre Magnol!

There are other examples of ethno-centric interpretations and of generous aberrations (from a non-French point of view) which will probably not stand up to more detached scholarship, but these do not detract from the fact that if researchers want to use the *Handbook* as basic raw material for further systematic studies of their own, it will undoubtedly be an excellent initial guide. This reviewer will certainly keep it close to his elbow.

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(1) *Névtudományi Elöadások: II. Névtudományi Konferencia. Budapest, 1969.* [Papers from the Second Hungarian Conference on Onomastics.] By Miklós Kázmér and József Végh, eds. Nyelvtudományi Értekezések, No. 70. Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1970. Pp. 396, vii.

(2) *A Nevek Világa.* [The World of Names.] By Béla Kálmán. Third Edition. Budapest: Gondolat Kiadó, 1973. Pp. 259.

(3) *Magyar Becézönevek (1770-1970).* [Hungarian Nicknames: 1770-1970.] By Mihály Hajdú. Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1974. Pp. 363.

These are three recent products of what appears to be a fast-growing and prolific interest in the study of names in Hungary. One measure of this growth is the size and breadth of the Kázmér-Végh volume: it contains over 70 papers presented at the second Hungarian conference on names, a far cry from the mere two papers read at the first such meeting in 1958. The topics represented in this collection are indicative of the directions of recent onomastic research in Hungary: some 17 studies deal with place-names, 14 with personal names, and 14 with topics of cross-linguistic relevance; the rest concern subjects such as "onomastics and cognate disciplines (history, ethnography)," some linguistic, semantic, aesthetic, etc. implications, and applied onomastics. The bulk of the papers is heavily historical-etymological in orientation; at least as of 1969, empirical sociolinguistic approaches to names, for example, seem to be virtually absent in Hungary. One paper applies mathematical methods, but in a highly programmatic way. Kálmán's contribution on Hungarian place-names in the United States might be of special interest to American readers.

Incidentally, in his keynote address at this conference, Loránd Benkö referred to the "urgent need" for making available some of the results of

Hungarian onomastic research in foreign languages. Benkö's own response to this call, and so far apparently the only such summative article available in English, appears as the chapter "Hungarian Proper Names" in *The Hungarian Language*, edited by Loránd Benkö and Samu Imre (Mouton, 1972).

In contrast to the more scholarly contributions included in the Kázmér-Végh collection, Kálmán's book on the World of Names was written for popular consumption. This third edition differs from the fast-selling first (1967) and second (1969) editions only by including a Postscript, which supplements and brings up to date the material of several sections. Following the traditional bipartite division into personal and place-names, in the first part, after a synoptic view of the origins of personal names in antiquity and in the Middle Ages, Kálmán gives a detailed and richly illustrated account of Hungarian personal names. In discussing given names, he traces back to the ninth century the origins of native naming habits, identifying as original sources for names referents such as bodily traits, sex, family relations, age character, the names of animals, plants, minerals, and numbers, as well as occupation, social position, and ethnic origin. Statistical figures and charts show how, from the fourteenth century on, most native names soon succumbed to the continued influx of names from abroad, having by the mid-1500s profoundly changed—essentially Westernized—naming customs in Hungary. An interesting exception to this is the order *family name-given name*, which reflects the affect of "left-branching" syntax in Hungarian (the tendency of modifiers to precede the headword), and makes the language the only one to resist the adoption of the originally Italian "right-branching" Romance pattern, which is otherwise universal within the European tradition.

In the second major section, Kálmán probes into the historical motivations for and varied derivational possibilities of place-names (names for countries and provinces, peoples, waters, mountains, localities, streets, and country roads), emphasizing both the significance and the pitfalls of place-name research especially in a land with a complex history and an uncertain prehistory of language contact.

Hajdú's study on nicknames is again for the specialist: it is the most up-to-date treatment of the morphological categories of Hungarian hypocoristics, including a thorough review of previous research, detailed notes on the sources of the data and the methods of analysis, and a discussion of the functional system of nicknames. Hajdú distinguishes 12 major morphological classes according to method of derivation, notably initial or final syllable loss, reduplication, metathesis, various consonant and vowel replacements, and contraction, in addition to suffixation and compounding. He notes that a given "means of formation" rarely occurs

by itself, but rather the various derivational methods "generally cross each other, and normally the result [of this interaction] determines the tone and function of a nickname" (196); Hajdú implies, but falls short of stating, that nicknames are the *cumulative* result of regular morphological processes, and are to that extent of genuine linguistic interest.

This book presents an enormous *corpus* of data: some 5,000 hypocoristic variants of almost 300 Hungarian Christian names. For its wealth of material alone *Magyar Becézönevek (1770-1970)* should be of value to researchers of the subject, not the least to those interested in a cross-linguistic comparative approach to nicknames.

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Place Names of Hawaii. By Mary Kawena Pukui, Samuel H. Elbert, and Esther T. Mookini. Revised and expanded edition of first edition, 1966. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1974. Pp. xxi + 289. Price $9.50.

Several unique onomastic patterns are to be found among the 4,000 entries of the new edition of *Place Names of Hawaii*, a considerable expansion of the 1966 edition with only 1,125. Evidence is plentiful in the new version that the Hawaiians were prolific name givers, bestowing a specific name on every spot from volcanic Mauna Loa to the tiniest taro patch, surfing area, or rocks where legends persist.

A regular feature of Hawaiian place-names rarely found in other areas of the United States is the adaptation of the English spelling system to reflect local pronunciations. In attempting to present the pronunciations of elderly Hawaiians who are fluent in the language and to support a state Bicentennial effort to preserve native pronunciations, the authors have used the reversed apostrophe for the glottal stop, as in Moloka'i, and the macron for lengthened vowels, as in Ka'ū. Alternate spellings are reported throughout the work, and observation is made that in a writing system using only 12 letters, words spelled alike are extremely numerous, and it is difficult to avoid folk etymology and frequent homonyms.

From A'ahoaka (the first entry) to YMCA Building (the last entry), the names reflect a unique alphabetical distribution, not to be found elsewhere in American onomastics: entries beginning with the letter K consume 67 pages, while there are no entries for X or Z. Other popular initial letters are P, with more than 33 pages, and H, with 20 pages.

Thus, more than half of the names reported begin with the letters K, P, or H.

Discernible meanings may be assigned to 85 percent of the Hawaiian names, and only 666 of the words comprising the place-names may be traced to non-Hawaiian origins—474 to English and 63 to Hawaiianized borrowings from English.

Semantically, the names fall into the following major classifications:

geographic features (stream, hill, etc.)	831
inanimate nature (sky, seaward, shade, etc.)	265
words of size	203
material culture (house, fence, road)	170
plants and plant life	153
actions (to fly, to eat, to look, etc.)	124
other qualities, except colors (alive, upright, etc)	115

An analysis of the structure of the Hawaiian names, done by computer, shows that 1,315 are indivisible forms, 1,697 consist of two words, 664 of three words, 179 of four words, 43 of five words, seven of six words, and a single entry of seven words. Most consist of noun phrases containing noun heads with or without a preceding article or following qualifiers. A word is defined as an entity that can stand alone and the particle not closely bound to words. The longest name is Kōlī ō Wai-lau alapi'i a ka 'ōpae, meaning "the summit of Wai-lau of the shrimp's ladder." The name is usually shortened to Kōlī ō Wai-lau.

For locations of names, no geographical coordinates are given; instead, maps for each major island are divided into quadrangles, as well as districts, and references are made to these divisions. A typical entry records the name, generic (sometimes identified by a Hawaiian term explained in a glossary), location reference, literal translation of name or note on origin, and source of information. The coverage is uneven for the reason given by the authors that areas in which compilers had specific interest or knowledge and for which adequate published sources are available are covered in more detail than others.

Also included in the appendix is a study of place-names in sayings. For example, an equivalent of "Coals to Newcastle" is to be found in a saying translated as "The salt goes back again to Wai-mea," ironic because a great amount of salt is already available at Wai-mea in leaward Kaua'i.

While avid readers of dictionaries of American place-names can sometimes find few differences when they move from one state volume to another, there can be no mistake that the unique names and patterns of this study belong to Hawaii.

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GALE RESEARCH REPRINTS AND ORIGINALS: XV

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

The Biographical Cyclopædia of American Women. Two Vols. Vol. 1 compiled by Mabel Ward Cameron (New York: Halvord Publishing Co., 1924. vi + 408 pp.); Vol. 2 compiled by Erma Conkling Lee (New York: Franklin W. Lee Publishing Corp., 1925. vii + 317 pp.). Republished by Gale Research Co., 1974. $45, set.

La Beau, Dennis, and Gary C. Tarbert. *Biographical Dictionaries Master Index*, 1st ed., 1975-76, Three Vols., Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1975. $65, set.

Thoyts (Cope), Emma Elizabeth. *How to Decipher and Study Old Documents.* London: Elliot Stock, 1903. Republished, 1974. Pp. xvi + 150. $10.

Weekley, Ernest. *Jack and Jill: A Study of Christian Names.* London: John Murray, 1939. Republished, 1974. Pp. xii + 139. $6.50.

Parity for women has perhaps become a necessity in the political, economic, and cultural climate of the United States. The reprint of the *Biographical Cyclopædia of American Women* should contribute to the movement in that it lists the "education, careers, honors, and achievements of about 400 women" who have exerted strong influence in the development of the United States from "colonial times to the first quarter of the twentieth century." Since the *Cyclopædia* was published in the 1920s, it mentions and describes only the early women's rights organizations and groups founded and run by women. It will also help "offset male dominance in biographical dictionaries," something that may correct at least to a small extent the tendency of biographical publishers to give sketches mostly on men who have been, or are now,

active in important positions. This is an important early compilation.

Indeed, Gale Research Company must have someone with a curious kind of mind that attempts to encompass everything in one field, not necessarily encyclopedic but compilational. The *Biographical Dictionaries Master Index*—1975-1976 (BDMI) is a key to a mind-boggling 800,000 entries that appear in 53 current biographical dictionaries. In other words, it is a single index to information on persons in "every branch of art, architecture, music, the theatre, athletics, education, government, law, the military, philosophy, religion, applied and social sciences, and other fields." The entries are bare listings of the name, date of birth (if given), and a code indicating where the biographical information can be found. Obviously, many duplications occur. Only one volume of the projected three-volume index has appeared, A through F. The green, yellow and red cover design by Arthur Chartow is especially attractive, even by the high standards of such designs by Gale Research.

How to Decipher Old Documents is an elementary book that may still be useful to genealogists who are just beginning and possibly to paleographers, but both need to turn to more detailed introductions to such fields. For the rank amateur, however, some good hints can come from this small text. The helplessness that even the best trained bibliographers feel when faced with the handwriting of some of the great writers can only be felt, not described. The author here is quite right in pointing out that handwriting changes; and to decipher different types of such, it is best to study the handwriting of the period. A knowledge of Latin helps in working through old documents, but is not absolutely necessary, since most legal documents were written in set phrases that can be easily translated when the investigator recognizes that little variety occurs. This sort of practical advice makes for easy and persistent reading, and it continues into such subjects as old deeds, law technicalities, court rolls, monastic collections, parish registers, old letters, and even abbreviations. It is a nice book to have around for those of us who do not especially like to tease our allergies in dusty archives.

Ernest Weekley could turn a good line in his works in philology. He had the writing charm that all good scholars should have, though few do. His *Jack and Jill* is a fluff book, not of great value now in the study of names, although its innocence attracts. The book itself is derived from a chapter in his *Words and Names*. There he discusses at length how the two names became the specific for any lad and lass. *Jack and Jill*, however, is a survey of naming, beginning with the problem of choice of names, Christian names, middle names, surnames, and Anglo-Saxon names. Each chapter is rather well detailed, with numerous examples packed together. Actually, a great amount of information is given.

His chapters on "Fancy Names" and on "Cruelty to Children" should be read by all who intend to become parents. We do get pretty far into the outback when we tag someone with Misericordia-Adultrina. That one may not occur now, but note some that we can still find in the local telephone directories. We wear our names with the best grace we can muster. Weekley's little book is still readable and perhaps slightly important.

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Die Leine und ihre Nebenflüsse bis unterhalb der Einmündung der Innerste. Reihe A, Lieferung 8 of the *Hydronymia Germaniae.* By Bernd-Ulrich Kettner. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1973. Pp. 176 w/map. Price DM 32.

This is the eighth in the series, *Hydronymia Germaniae*, which attempts at bringing into a synoptical view all stream-, river-, and sea-names of Germanic origin. Herr Kettner's work, an outgrowth of his doctoral dissertation, deals with the territory of the Leine from Sarsteat in the north, through Göttingen and Heiligenstadt in the south; the course of the Innerste through Hildesheim and southward to Clausthal-Zellerfeld, and the area of the Oder east of Northeim through Bad Lauterberg.

Listed in alphabetical order, each name is located and historically documented, after which follow its particular derivations, such as settlement- and field-names. Although the usual purview of the series would call for the recording of standing as well as flowing waters, Herr Kettner has restricted himself to the latter. The work has evidently been carefully and competently done: the list of sources referred to in the text (pp. 148-174) attests to its comprehensiveness. An Übersichtskarte is included at the end of the bibliography.

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