

Book Reviews

Lexique des termes utiles à l'étude des noms de lieux. By Henri Dorion et Jean Poirier. Québec: Les Presses de l'université Laval, 1975. Pp. 162.

This is the sixth volume of the series, *Choronoma*, published by the Groupe d'étude choronymie et de terminologie géographique (GECET), Faculté des Lettres, at the Université Laval, attempting to carry on and enlarge the earlier efforts (viz., those of the international conferences of the United Nations in 1967 and 1972) toward establishing agreement in the most commonly used terms in place-name study. The United Nations conferences had resulted in partial lexicons to which the work of Messrs. Dorion and Poirier is a sequel designed to cover the general province of onomastics, "... essentiellement de faire un relevé et un constat de la terminologie existante, avec les imprécisions, les variations et même les contradictions qu'elle comporte quelquefois." They continue, "Ont donc été retenus la plupart des différents sens attribués par divers auteurs aux mots et expressions relevés. Nous avons noté telles quelles les expressions usuelles; nous n'avons adopté une attitude normative que dans les cas où les expressions étaient manifestement fautives ou lorsqu'elles ont fait l'objet d'une décision officielle." Terms included in the lexicon have been taken from works, dictionaries and articles by onomastic specialists, linguists and geographers; thus, many neologisms may be found, but the authors do not claim to have listed systematically all possible derivations of particular word-families, "... d'autant plus que le nombre de néologismes possibles avec le formans *-nymie* est évidemment très élevé." Every entry includes at least one example from Québec and one from elsewhere; at the beginning of each letter section is a lined, blank page for the reader to insert his own additions or remarks.

Some of the many entries employing suffix *-onyme* (from Gk. *onyma* "name") are *acronyme*, *ethnonyme*, *exonyme*, *ktematonyme*, *mythonyme*, *odonyme*, *paléonyme*, *pélagonyme*, *potamonyme*, *régionyme*, *tautonyme*, and *vulcanonyme* (one would need to know only the basic Greek roots to understand all the preceding, with the exception of *régionyme* and *valcanonyme* which are hybrids employing Latin stems). Even as limited a sample as this serves to illustrate the breadth and purview of onomastic studies in the French language; it should be pointed out, moreover, that other terms, linguistic, geographic and even literary, are included, as such entries as *agglutination*, *épenhèse*, *hypallage*, *pléonasme* and *traitement des noms géographiques* attest.

The lexicon should prove to be useful for those working with French

language sources; if, as M. Dorion has hinted, an English translation should eventually be produced, French-less toponymists may be given an opportunity to judge the merits of the lexicon themselves.

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Street Directory of the Principal Cities of the United States: Embracing Letter-carrier Offices Established to April 30, 1908. 5th ed. Washington: U.S. Post Office Department, 1908. Republished Detroit: Gale Research Company, 1973. Price \$35.

Once again Gale Research Company has earned the gratitude of students of names, by issuing the first reprinting in 68 years of this *Street Directory*. Students of American street names who first made its acquaintance in the form of fugitive copies in scattered public and (more rarely) university libraries will be pleased to have readily available this handsome volume.

The work's chief purpose, at the time of original publication, was eminently practical: to enable post office employees to correct misaddressed mail by consulting an alphabetical list of all named thoroughfares (numerical thoroughfares are in a separate list at the end) found in those communities where house-to-house delivery was provided—a somewhat smaller percentage of total post offices than today. Under each street name or number is an alphabetical list of cities and towns where the name was found, with branch post offices indicated in italics where applicable, and the lowest and highest house numbers and directional prefixes or suffixes where these had been assigned. It is interesting to compare this product of an admittedly more leisured postal era with the current *National ZIP Code Directory '75-76*—interesting and a bit melancholy for the street name researcher, who can find only partially comparable data in the contemporary work, and then only for those post offices which are multi-coded. If only the present-day directory were available to a toponymist, he would have to be content with making very fragmentary inferences about the historical development and the regional patterning of American street names. Indeed, since the *ZIP Code Directory* is arranged only by post offices and not analytically by the names themselves, he would be put to a great deal of tedious page-shuffling to achieve such modest results.

The *Street Directory* enables the toponymist to discover the frequency and geographic distribution of individual street names in

1908 and to relate them to facts and trends in American history, often in ways that illuminate existing knowledge and prove existing surmises. He can check, for instance, the strong but limited effect on town plats of those onomastically spectacular Southern statesmen, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar and Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar, by noting that of 27 *Lamar* thoroughfares, 23 were in the South, and 11 of them in Texas, of which Mirabeau B. was the second president. (A not surprising complement: of 93 thoroughfares named *Quincy*, 38 were in New England, one in the South.) He can verify much of chapter 28 of George R. Stewart's *Names on the Land*; for example, the statement that *Congress*, *Pleasant*, and *Summer* are predominantly New England thoroughfare names (rev. ed., p. 244) is borne out by this evidence:

Congress: 128 occurrences, 46 in New England;

Pleasant: 388 occurrences, 181 New England (17 in Boston and branch offices alone);

Summer: 203 occurrences, 132 New England (16 Boston and branch offices).

Both the student and the casual browser can find pleasure in many unique names, most of which are still present on today's city maps. Some are only slight variations on more common names; others, while isolated, are easily related to the cultural background of their area; and some are true idiosyncrasies. A random inspection, followed by a check of modern maps, showed these varied one-timers which survive: *Achentoroly Terrace* (Baltimore), *Cedar Bough Place* (New Albany, Ind.), *Elderkin Street* (Potsdam, N.Y.; gratifying that ANS headquarters should have at least one hapax!), *Just Right Place* (Scranton, Pa.), *Orphan Street* (Pittsburgh), *Pancake Street* (Bloomington, Ill.), *Queen City Pavement* (Cumberland, Md.), *Transfer Avenue* (Santa Barbara, Calif.).

The *Street Directory* will be a valuable addition to any collection of books on American toponymy.

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Poe: Creator of Words. By Burton R. Pollin. Baltimore: Enoch Pratt Free Library, the Edgar Allen Poe Society, and the Library of the University of Baltimore, 1974. Pp. 85. Price \$5.

Anyone who had the audacity to speak of the "associationists" at Brook Farm as "Crazyites" should be investigated for other such usages or abusages, especially if he was a writer of the caliber of an

Edgar Allan Poe, who said that he did not know what else to call them. Perhaps during this time when communal groupings have again become popular, maybe necessary, it is appropriate to use such a term to describe aberrations that seem to mutate faster than evolution dictates. In fact, one counterculture leader did dub himself and his followers "the Crazies." When those so described as "crazy" may be the only sane ones, surely no harm is done.

Poe is not usually thought of as a writer who coined or created words. To the contrary, he has been numbered among those who were and are prissy about usage and as one who could brook no deviations from what is ordinarily considered "standard." Professor Pollin now has come forward with a monograph that sets the record straight. In a study that, according to the author, hardly touches the surface, he presents a list of over 900 words "either coined by Edgar Allan Poe or rightfully to be ascribed to him as first instances in print." Approximately 170 of these are proper name coinages.

The latter are our concern here. Poe created names to fit the character of his characters, a common occurrence among authors. He was also quite flippant, even sarcastic in his creations, an instance being the Brook Farm residents: Crazyites and Snook Farm Phalanx. He was addicted to the *-ism* and *-ize* suffixes: Wordsworth-izing, Wilson-izing, Tennysonism, Swedenborgianism, Paul-Ulricism, Macaulayism, Nat-Leeism, Emersonism, Emerson-izing, and Bulwerized. Some are plays on names, such as Alexander-the-Great-o-nopolis, Aries Tottle, Cock-neighs, Kanadaw, Neuclid, Psalemoun and Horse (Morse). Frogpondians were natives of Boston. He referred crudely to Bacon-engendered philosophy as well as to Hog-ian philosophy. For some reason, he created Fum-Fudge for London.

Several of his characters sound like ones that could have been created by a learned Charles Dickens or a tired Thomas Carlyle: Aestheticus Ethix, Count Allamistakeo, Bluddennuff, Blunderbuzzard ("blunderbus"), Chiponchipino (a sculptor), Corinnos, Mademoiselle Cribalittle, Doctor Double L. Dee, Delphinus Polyglott, Don Puffando, Doctor Drummummupp, Dundergutz, Mr. Fatquack, Dr. Tarr and Professor Fether, Ferdinand Fitz-Fossillus Feldspar, Kroutaplenttey (philologist), Mr. and Mrs. Lacko'breath, Mr. Mumblethumb, Bibulus O'Bumper, Dingy O'Dirty, Kathleen O'Trump, Hans and Grettel Pfaal, Doctor Ponnonner ("my honor"?), Peter Proffit, Mr. Quizzem, Professor Rubadub, Too-wit, Signor Tintontintino, Thomas Hawk, Superbus von Underduck, and Grogswigg (philologist).

Group names tend to be humorous spellings of standard ones: Amriccans, Inglitch, Cock-neighs, Jurmains, Kanawdians, and Rattleburghers (inhabitants of Attleboro, Mass.). Messieurs Cut and Comeagain are tradesmen, but Dickens uses Kutankumagen as the name of a doctor. Only two coinages seem to have off-color

connotations: Abel-Shittim (changed to Abel-Phittim) and Mr. Slyass, although the latter probably had no such connotation to Poe.

Professor Pollin has analyzed Poe's coinages in his introduction to the glossary and has pointed out that many of the "terms lie in the broad field of literary criticism." Poe was conscious of his coinages, often italicizing them purposefully to call attention to them. Occasionally, when he thought he was coining, he was actually borrowing. To Poe, words lent "distinctness" to a style, which apparently meant that a writer must often invent words to make thought exact. Indeed, this monograph makes evident Poe's efforts in that direction.

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The Street Where You Live. A Guide to the Streets of St. Paul. By Donald Empson. St. Paul: Witsand Press, 1975. Pp. xi, 181. Price \$4.95.

People with a general interest in street names will find this attractive book of great interest; but residents of St. Paul should be more than interested in it—they should be proud of it. It attempts to treat of "all street names presently in use within the city limits of St. Paul," which amount to some 900. Moreover, it preserves in an easily accessible form much information and many stories and legends that would be difficult, if not impossible, for the average citizen to come by. Here we have a real example of how the history of a city is told through its place-names.

This is a paperback that is a photo-offset of typescript attractively spaced and arranged. It contains 51 illustrations of interest and charm, especially those of nineteenth and early twentieth century street scenes and of people for whom streets have been named. The introduction should appeal to onomasticists in general as well as to persons living in St. Paul. Headings of its divisions indicate its scope and inclusiveness: How streets are named, Why streets are renamed, The quality of our street names, Previous writings about street names in (St. Paul), Attempts to change street names to a more logical system, and Sources of information. There is also an index of persons and places following the general alphabetical listing of street names.

St. Paul seems to have grown by subdivisions being developed by private enterprise and then incorporated into the city. Empson has examined all available plats as well as subsequent street maps in

various city offices. This is a technique to be recommended to those working on street names in other cities and towns, for the plats reveal the identities of many persons bearing names given to streets. Developers often name streets in their subdivisions for themselves, their associates, and members of their families; and such names often can be found on the plats and identified through city directories.

Empson undertakes to give exactly the right kind of information for a book of this kind: the date of naming each street, the name(s) of the person(s) who selected the name, and the meaning and significance of the name. It is regrettable that these data have been found for only about half the names of streets considered, but Empson is frank to admit not knowing sources of names. However, he sometimes indulges in guessing. Nevertheless, much valuable detail is here rescued from oblivion.

Street names are in alphabetical order for quick, easy reference. But cross-referencing and indexing are not as complete and consistent as they should be. For instance, where several street names are treated under the name of a subdivision, some of the streets are properly cross-referenced while others are not even entered in the general alphabetical listing or in the index. While not treated as separate names, extinct street names are frequently mentioned in comments about the current names that have superseded them. Discussing all extinct names would have made Empson's project too unwieldy, but care should have been taken so that all those mentioned also appear in the index.

Entries in this book are generally complete and accurate but concise, but they contain a few questionable explanations. For example, Mercer is said to be a common place-name "with a touch of elegance from the French 'mer' meaning sea." Is it not more likely that Mercer is a personal name ultimately derived from the name of the occupation of the dealer in fabrics, which has nothing to do with the sea? Without explanation or qualification Race is said to be "most likely" a personal name; but many towns and cities have Race Streets that take their names from mill races formerly located nearby. May not St. Paul's have had a similar origin? Or may it not, like Philadelphia's Race Street, have derived its name from young blades who raced their horses on the street?

However, these are minor faults in an otherwise admirable book that adds to our slowly growing collection dealing with street names; and we can only hope that it will further inspire similar books for other cities and towns.

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Indiana Place Names. By Ronald L. Baker and Marvin Carmony. Bloomington and London: Indiana University Press. Price \$7.95.

To residents of a community, the origin and meaning of place-names generally are not so important as the pronunciation. To onomatologists studying place names—that is, the names of geographical features, natural and artificial—all three aspects are of value. And so R.L. Baker and M. Carmony in *Indiana Place Names* present historical, linguistic, geographic, and folkloristic data drawn from local informants as well as from research in documents and books. Theirs is a selective dictionary emphasizing settlement names, although of the 2,271 names treated they do include 155 names of such natural features as lakes and streams.

Until now, Indiana has been without a place-name dictionary, undoubtedly because a thorough review will be possible only after completion of the Place Name Survey of the United States sponsored by the American Name Society. It is good, therefore, to have their dictionary, which is sensibly concise, eminently readable, and professionally accurate. With entries arranged alphabetically and many cross references provided, different kinds of material become easily available both for their cultural value and their popular appeal.

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Pennsylvania Postal History. By John L. Kay and Chester M. Smith, Jr. Lawrence (Mass.): Quarterman Publications, Inc., 1976. Pp. ix, 564. Price \$25.

This is a valuable publication for students of Pennsylvania place-names. After a short introduction and bibliography the work consists of three parts or lists, (1) a list of post offices by county, giving the date established, the zip code where active, the discontinuation date where not active, the first postmaster's name together with name changes, county changes, and place of mail service after discontinuation, (2) a list of first postmasters in alphabetical order, and (3) an alphabetical list of post offices.

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Domesday Gazetteer. By H.C. Darby and G.R. Versey. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1975. Pp. viii, 544, 65 Maps. Price \$72.50.

This volume provides an index of place-names along with 65 end-maps showing their location to the five volumes of *The Domesday Geography of England* which have already been published (of Eastern England, by H.C. Darby; of Midland England by H.C. Darby and I.B. Terrett; of South-East England, by H.C. Darby and Eila M.J. Campbell; of Northern England, by H.C. Darby and I.S. Maxwell; of South-West England, by H.C. Darby and R. Welldon Finn). *The Gazetteer* follows in the great tradition of scholarship that characterizes the other volumes. Both the Domesday place-names and their modern equivalents are given. It is also indicated how the numerous Domesday place-names have been identified and allocated.

The number of separate places named in the Domesday Book is 13,418, of which 13,278 are in Domesday, England and about 140 in regions now within Wales. These represent 111 boroughs in England and one in North Wales (Rhuddlan). Of the total, 175 places have not been precisely located, but they can be assigned to particular parishes. On the maps these names are shown in italics. The names in the Domesday Book are often mentioned more than once with different spellings, each of which has been recorded with the result that the number of entries in the index is more than 36,000. Not only are the Domesday names given but their modern equivalents as well, thus demonstrating how the numerous Domesday names have been identified.

The Index is arranged by counties as they were in the years around 1900. Many Domesday place-names are today represented only by hamlets, individual houses, farms or perhaps fields. Some counties did not exist in 1086. The boundaries of others have changed. For example, Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, and Westmorland were not described in Domesday Book, but four places now in Cumberland and 24 now in Westmorland were named in the Yorkshire folios. There was no account of Lancashire and the name did not appear until near the end of the twelfth century. In the eleventh century the boundary with Wales was not definitely fixed. One finds 40 places now in Wales described in the folios for Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire and another 100 in the Cheshire folios. These names one can find in the Index under their county headings with cross-references to a separate list of places now in Wales and they have been put on the relevant county maps at the end of the volume.

Moreover, adjacent places today may have been described under one name, as, for example, Great and Little Shelford from Shelford in Cambridgeshire or East and West Bedfont in Middlesex or North and South Stoke in Lincolnshire. In the Index the places are recorded under

their basic names with cross-references. Other places not in the Domesday Book are mentioned in contemporary or near-contemporary documents, but because of the uncertainty involved these have not been included with the exception of the Herefordshire folios (Balliol MS 350), probably made between 1160 and 1170 with marginal notes. From this source 26 names were added to those of the Domesday total. Of this number 22 appear on the maps in parentheses. The other four were not identified.

In addition to the named places, there are anonymous Domesday holdings, identified and unidentified, which appear in a variety of contexts in the Domesday Book. These are listed at the end of the index for each county under the heading "Anonymous Holdings." If available, the following information is given for each: name of tenant and tenant-in-chief; assessment; name of hundred; folio; identification, as, for example, "Walter (from bishop of Lincoln), half a hide in Burnham hd, 144," the first of 13 entries noted at the end of the index for Buckinghamshire.

This vast amount of information has been arranged so that it is easily accessible. For each county one finds all modern place-names with their Domesday forms and folio references, along with any references from other Domesday counties. For example, one finds "Bedford, C.4/ Bedeford 209, 210 b" and "Barwythe, C.8/ Bereuorde 138, Herts." C.4 and C.8 indicate the location of Bedford and Barwythe on the map of Bedfordshire. The maps are arranged alphabetically beginning with Bedfordshire and ending with Westmorland, preceded by a key. From the different colors on the maps one can easily determine the height of the land in feet and metres. With this type of organization one may approach the material from the point of view of Domesday names or from that of modern names. This outstanding volume, although made primarily for those interested in *The Domesday Geographies*, will also be of great value to those working in the field of English medieval history and geography and to those interested in onomastics.

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GALE RESEARCH REPRINTS AND ORIGINALS: XVI

This survey of reprints and originals by Gale Research Company, Book Tower, Detroit, Michigan 48226, is the sixteenth in the series of

notices giving prominence to books of interest to readers of *Names*. Titles and bibliographical information appear below.

Brewer, Annie M., ed. *Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, and Other Related Books, 1966-1974*. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1975. Pp. xviii + 591. \$48.

Coleridge, Herbert. *A Dictionary of the First, or Oldest Words in the English Language: From the Semi-Salon Period of A.D. 1250 to 1300*. London: John Camden Hotten, 1863. Republished by Gale Research Co., 1975. Pp. viii + 103. \$11.

Sparkes, Ivan G. *A Dictionary of Collective Nouns and Group Terms*. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1975. Pp. 191. \$15.

Although each of the texts noted here has very little to offer to students of onomastics, each has its interest to anyone bedeviled by words and their waywardness. Two of the items are originals; one is a reprint. The division has merit for purposes of the reviewer, whether importance is served or not. Now that Gale Research has begun to publish originals with some regularity, it would be a good exercise to compare publishing decisions, something to contemplate but not to be done here. Space has become a premium, even for opening remarks.

Brewer's guide to locating word-related books contains many entries on place-names and gazetteers, by no means all, published during the period covered. Some of those are Gale reprints, including Taylor's *Names and Their Histories*, Blackie's *Geographical Etymology*, and decisions by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names. The main thrust, however, is toward word lists of terms of trades and professions. At random, I have selected the following as typical: *A Glossary of Traffic Terms*, *Vest-Pocket Italian Dictionary*, *Chemical Dictionary*, *A Mass Communications Dictionary*, and *Dictionary of Technical Terms Relating to the Potato*.

The entries are obviously reproductions of Library of Congress cards. The editor states that these cards have been received by Gale "on a depository basis since 1966 for works in word-related classifications." The "Key Word Index" is rather easy to follow so that entries pertaining to a classification, e.g., "Astronautics" or "Asian, Eastern, Languages of," can be found by page number. Many languages are covered, but I could find no entries in Japanese, Chinese, or Thai, to name a few of the Oriental languages. Actually, this is an excellent reference work, although the cost certainly will keep it off most private library shelves. Its place, of course, is in the reference section of any good library.

The glossary by Herbert Coleridge has historical importance in philological studies. To us, the title is misleading, for it includes words found only from the years 1250 to 1300. In a way, I find something sentimental about the republication of this little exercise in dictionary

making, since all the material was later included in that great lexicographical work known formerly as the *New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*, but now as the *Oxford English Dictionary*. Coleridge was the first editor of the undertaking, appointed when he was in his twenties. He died when he was 31, two years before his fellow editors published the little glossary as a kind of "in memoriam." Coleridge said in his introduction, "The present publication may be considered the foundation-stone of the Historical and Literary portion of the Philological Society's proposed English Dictionary," the later *NED*. We can observe in this work the young philologist gathering materials that contribute an example leading toward a theory of dictionary-making.

The last item is a romp that should delight most word lovers. Sparkes has compiled a longish list of collective nouns and group terms, about 1,000, that makes pretensions to being nearly exhaustive. The problem is that such group forms appear with depressing frequency in magazines and newspapers. Nevertheless, it is good to have such a dictionary available, if only to dip into for the fun of it. A few examples will suffice: BUZZ of barflies, CASE of coxcombs, CAST of hawks, COVEN of witches, DELIRIUM of debutantes, FLUTTER of cardiologists, INCREDIBILITY of cuckolds (fifteenth century), ANTHOLOGY of pros (prostitutes), and UNEMPLOYMENT of graduates, and a CROP of goose pimples.

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Geographical Names of New Brunswick. By Alan Rayburn. Toponymy Study 2. Ottawa: Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1975. Pp. 304. Price \$8., Canadian.

This study of New Brunswick place-names has an excellent design but falters in execution. As a whole the design of the book, literally from cover to cover, has a dramatic effect of drawing the reader closer, of leading him step by step to a full sense of places in New Brunswick and their history. Even before one opens the book, the outside cover presents an aerial photograph in color of Fredericton, the provincial capital, its sharp detail of waterways, bridges, settled areas, and landscape implicitly suggesting the scope of the material within. And just inside the back cover the reader finds provided him an ample map of New Brunswick, drawn to a scale of 7.89 miles to an inch, detailing the very same kinds of feature throughout the province as those

presented in the aerial photograph. The photograph and the map offer views of current New Brunswick, but the two essays that open the book itself, W.F. Ganong's reprinted "An Essay Toward an Understanding of the Principles of Place Nomenclature" and "The Historical Development of the Place Nomenclature of New Brunswick," help to deepen one's sense of place and time in the province and to see that names on the land have their roots in the past, in the cultures, settlements, and contacts among the Malecites, the Micmacs, the Passamaquoddies, and then later the French and the English. The heart of *Geographical Names of New Brunswick*, however, is Alan Rayburn's listing of some 4,000 names in the province, the accuracy and history of each as fully determined as the information garnered from 1,000 interviews with residents of the province and from the archives would allow. Moreover, together with an alphabetic listing of the place-names, Rayburn includes 74 photographs of earlier residents for whom places were named as well as earlier views of the land itself—water courses, landscapes, and settlements. And finally, for those who would enter further into New Brunswick toponymy, the book concludes with a substantial bibliography. The design of the whole is thus an excellent model that delights as it teaches.

Rayburn's design for his place-name entries, however, is less successful. Typically, his entries have a five-part structure: (1) location; (2) origin of the name; (3) earlier names for the same place; (4) bibliographic sources; (5) notes on pronunciation, but none of these, unfortunately, is without difficulty. Inasmuch as the *Gazetteer of New Brunswick*, a work published in 1972, locates places in the province by parish, county, and geographical co-ordinates, Rayburn decided not to include the same facts in his own work but to complement them by noting the direction and mileage of topographical features "from better known places." If the *Gazetteer* is handy or the geography of New Brunswick is familiar, Rayburn's system works well enough. Otherwise, one must hop from entry to entry in the hope of finding a place he recognizes or can identify on the map. For some, such hopping about may be a pleasant diversion, but I am spoiled enough to want locations specified exactly.

As for the origins of names, I confess myself irritated on the very first page of the alphabetic listing of place-names by the entry for Acadia. Instead of summarizing some of the views on the origin of the name, Rayburn directs the reader to earlier works by Ganong or to his own essay in the *Canadian Cartographer*. And so the name probably most familiar to those with only a passing knowledge of New Brunswick is given short shrift in this book. Nor can one plead a lack of space as a reason not to discuss Acadia, because what is most disconcerting in Rayburn's system of entries is its lack of economy. Deliberately, Rayburn lists many an obsolete place-name twice, once

in the entry for the place-name superseding it, and once by itself as a separate entry with no more information than that provided in the following example: "*Myshrall Settlement*: See Mazerolle Settlement." So wasteful is this form of cross-listing, moreover, that although Rayburn lists almost all the superseded place-names of English origin by themselves, he is much less generous with names of French origin and hardly lists an Algonquian name not in current, official use. Thus in the entry for Campellton, he cites four earlier names of English and Irish origin as well as two earlier French names and a Micmac name (one does not know, too, whether the Micmacs still refer to Cambellton as Wisiamkik "muddy place"). Yet if Rayburn provides each of the superseded English and Irish names with a separate listing, he notes only one of the French names and the Micmac name not at all. His logic escapes me. Would it not have been simpler, more efficient, to index the obsolete names in reduced type? With space saved, one might have been able to learn directly about the history of Acadia.

Unfortunately, Rayburn is weakest in describing the linguistic features of New Brunswick place-names, especially those of Algonquian origin. In the entry for Big Eskedelloc River, for example, he explains that the principal accent falls on the penultimate syllable, yet in the entry for Essepenack Cove, he remains silent on accent. Now with few exceptions, the accent in Algonquian place-names falls on the penultimate syllable, but nowhere does Rayburn mention the fact, nor does he consistently comment on current pronunciations of Algonquian place-names, whether they have been Anglicized, for example, or rendered in a manner typical of French. The glosses, too, of Algonquian names are unsatisfactory. In the entry for Big Cedar Brook, he includes Malecite Coksqusekaywajik but does not mention that it means "cedar point." Sometimes, too, alternate glosses appear for an Algonquian name, such as Abekagiumek, yet the relative merits of the glosses remain undiscussed, and, moreover, Rayburn offers incomplete information on their sources; one has the name of an authority, the year of publication, but nothing on the title of the work, nor where it is to be found. Finally, it would have helped had the analysis of Algonquian names followed the practice of Ganong, to list each formative and its gloss in sequence and not merely to translate the name as a whole.

If in this review I have taken issue with some of Rayburn's procedures, my purpose has been to suggest how an excellent book, designed primarily for the student and the common reader, could serve (after some emendation) as a model for others to consider. Rayburn has, I am sure, material at his disposal to prepare invaluable scholarly studies. I hope that he will someday greet us with a full analysis of Algonquian names, with a discussion of the diverse generics in use in New Brunswick such as "creek," "brook," "stream," and "fork" as

well as their French analogs, with an account, too, of the geographic spread of these generics. The place-name folklore of New Brunswick is also rich, as a goodly number of entries show—California road, for example, was named ca. 1850 for a road leading to a land poor in resources. The wealth of New Brunswick place-names has been tapped in this book, but the field remains very much open to development.

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Personal Names in Palmyrene Inscriptions. By Jurgen Kurt Stark. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1971. Pp. xx + 152. Price \$19.25.

This is an exhaustive treatment of the Semitic names in the Palmyrene inscriptions. Although most of the names “are honorific or sepulchral and consist mainly of long lists of genealogies,” they can possibly give us a fuller knowledge of the languages spoken, as well as more information about Palmyrene Aramaic and about the “ethnic composition of the population at Palmyra.”

The text is divided into two sections. One, the main list, constitutes the entry for the personal name “in the order of the North-west Semitic alphabet. Each entry is arranged according to its dating to either the Seleucid era, or, simply, its lack of dating. All references are then noted, with text and line, everything keyed to abbreviations and to a master list of sources.

Two, the lexicon, is an entry-commentary on elements that occur in the personal names. Here the structural type is listed first: ‘B’. *One-word name.* ‘Father.’ Then the grammatical form and the etymology follow, along with references to previous scholarship. The lexicon entries take into account ambiguous readings, problematical etymologies, and differences in opinion. A not untypical entry is the following:

TB’WT. *Unexplained*

For a rather speculative interpretation see
Caquot, *RTP*, 166.

The appendices include a list of “improved readings,” concordances, lists of Greek and Latin names found in the inscriptions, and transcriptions of Greek and Latin personal names in Palmyrene. The transcriptions are a necessity for anyone who wishes to use the text.

Obviously, this study is directed to the specialist. Still, it is well organized, as one would expect of a doctoral dissertation from The Johns Hopkins University. Furthermore, the detail is such that one

who is not familiar with the inscriptions can profit from studying the entries. The importance, however, is that it brings together probably all the Palmyrene personal names and summarizes all the scholarship to date in regard to them. This material is now available to others for further study.

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California Gold Camps. By Erwin G. Gudde. Edited by Elisabeth K. Gudde. Berkeley, Los Angeles, London: University of California Press, 1975. Pp. x, 467.

Another significant volume is to be added to the important works of the late Professor Erwin G. Gudde of the Berkeley faculty of the University of California: *California Gold Camps*. It is a geographical and historical dictionary of the camps, towns, and localities where gold was found and mined, of wayside stations and trading centers. It is an outgrowth of his *California Place Names*, the first edition of which appeared in 1949, followed by a revised and enlarged edition in 1960, and was undergoing a third printing at his death in May, 1969.

This volume, according to Gudde, is not written for the geologist, the mining engineer, the student of economic development, or the etymologist, but for the geographer, the historian, the scientist interested in geographical distribution, as well as the general reader interested in California history. It is an important reference work, based on documentary evidence found in the various libraries of California, university, state, historical, county, the Pioneer Society, and the Huntington, as well as in the State Bureau of Mines and Geology, the Department of Parks and Recreation, the U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Geological Survey. In addition, available scrapbooks of clippings and notes referring to the California gold mining regions and the important newspapers, such as *Alta California* and the *Mining and Scientific Press*, were checked for all the years under consideration. Naturally, dependable and original information from books and monographs were used along with available county archive material.

Each entry refers the reader to the source of the information. For example, under the name *Acton*, after the location and history are given, at the end one finds "An account is given by J.W. Robinson (pp. 27ff.) and description of the various mines in the district may be found in *Mining Bureau L* (pp. 497 f., 499 f., and 612 ff.)." The reader in each case is sent to the original source for further available information.

Elisabeth K. Gudde (Mrs. Erwin G. Gudde), a former teacher, librarian, bibliographer, and co-author of several of Professor Gudde's works had, as editor, a herculean task in checking each entry and rewriting where necessary. She is co-author of this dictionary as she was of *California Place Names*.

The Guddes have not given a complete account of gold mining in California to modern times, but have concentrated on places that originated after James Marshall's discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in Eldorado County on January 24, 1848, for satisfactory documentary evidence was not found concerning earlier mining except for the discovery of the placers in the San Fernando foothills in 1842. Most of the entries fall within the first two decades after 1848, but one does find references to the mining and dredging carried on in the twentieth century and to the prosperous mines of the latter part of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Even though one does not find a chronological account of mining from the time when gold flakes were picked up from the soil by means of fingernails or pocket knives or washed from the sands of the rivers to the chemical-electronic methods of modern times, in reading the hundreds of entries, so skillfully written, one learns about the different types of mining (placer, drift, hydraulic), dredging, dry digging, dry washing; about *bateas*, long toms, sluice boxes, arrastree, stamp mills; about the lone prospector, those who joined together for mutual cooperation and protection in groups of two or more, and then of the big gold mining companies of the twentieth century, large capitalistic establishments. One gets a sense of the economic development of gold mining from the gold rush days, from the days of individualism and cooperation, to the days of capitalistic corporations.

At the front of the dictionary one finds the map of California showing the numerous counties and topographical quadrangles of the U.S. Geological Survey, followed by seven detailed maps with each place named in the proper section of the state so that the reader can find the place and see it in relation to others. The write-up of each place gives its location in relation to towns or topographical features as found on modern maps or in relation to places listed in the dictionary. The earliest record of the spot on a map or in a book or manuscript has been indicated whenever possible. Some of the camps have been abandoned or were on streams which had a different name or on roads that no longer exist and can be found only on old maps that are not always reliable. When out of the way places can be found on detailed maps of today, the Guddes mention the map at the end of the entry. For example, Bald Mountain in Tuolumne County has at the end "Shown on the USGS Big Trees 1941 Quadrangle." This notation is for those who desire more detailed information.

Since so many of the camps have long since disappeared, some items are included, not with the name of a settlement but with the name of a topographical feature. Some places listed could not be identified but were included in Hittell's roster, in Bancroft's sixth volume of the *History of California*, in Coy's *In the Digging in Forty-nine*, and in other lists of mining camps. The Guddes, for the sake of completeness, have noted them as in *Greaser's Camp*, with the notation, "An unidentified place, listed in Hittell, *Resources*." Along with these unidentified spots, they have included places where no gold was found but played a role during the gold rush, such as trading centers, wayside inns, and ferries, along with a number of fictitious names in literature, and a few which did not have a name and had to be described.

In addition to the historical and geographical material one finds folkloristic and literary sources for those readers who wish more information. For example, one finds that Angels Camp in Calaveras County is Historic Landmark 287. It is the setting for Mark Twain's story "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County." The Guddes add that since the 1930s there has been an annual Jumping Frog Jubilee at a place called Frogtown, between Angels Camp and Carson Hill. They also add at the end of the write-up of Rough and Ready, a settlement begun in the fall of 1949 by the Rough and Ready Mining Company from Shellsburg, Wisconsin, "Bret Harte's "The Millionaire of Rough and Ready" has nothing to do with the place except the name." They likewise include Smiths Pocket, which they state is a fictitious name used by Bret Harte as the locale of his story "M'Liss." In the entry on Silverado in Napa County they state that it was made known through Robert Louis Stevenson, who lived at the deserted camp with his bride and wrote "The Silverado Squatters."

The numerous names throughout the dictionary have various origins. Some are named for individuals, as in the case of the Stonewall Mine in San Diego County, named for the well-known Confederate leader in the Civil War, Stonewall Jackson; or Waterman in San Bernardino County, named for Robert W. Waterman, later governor of California; or the trading center Manvel in the same county, named for Allen Manvel, president of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad; or Purdy, the name of a station in the same county, named for the daughter of Isaac Blake, who built the small Nevada Southern Railroad from Blake to this point to serve his mines in the New York Mountains. Other places were named for the towns or states from which the miners came, as in the case of Galena Hill in Yuba County, named by a man from Galena, Illinois. Similarly, Hardscrabble Gulch was given its name by two residents from Hardscrabble, Wisconsin. We find numbers of places bearing the names of states, as Iowa Cabins, Diggings, Flat, Hill, City, Divide; Kentucky Flat, Hill, Gulch, Diggings, House, Ranch; Michigan Bar, Flat, Bluff,

City, District; Minnesota Camp; Mississippi Bar, Canyon; Missouri Bar, Canyon, Flat, Gulch, Hill; and so on. The fact that gold seekers came from all over the country, from Canada, Mexico, South America, Germany, Norway, France, England, Ireland, Scotland, Italy, Spain, Greece, Hawaii, Australia, from around the world, is evidenced in the names. All types of names were created, many bearing the names of animals, birds, and reptiles, as illustrated in Bear Creek, Mountain, Valley; Beaver Creek; Buffalo Gulch, Hill, Creek; Calf Bar; Cariboo Ravine, Diggings; Cat Camp; Coon (popular term for raccoon) Creek, Flat, Hollow, Hill; Coyote Bar, Diggings, Gulch, Creek, Hill; Deer Creek, Flat, Valley; Dogtown; Eagle Canyon, City, Creek, Gulch, Gopher City, Hill, Town; Grizzly Canyon, Creek, Hill, Ridge, Fork, Fort, Mine; Hog Canyon, Hill; Horse Valley, Diggings; Jackass Flat, Gulch, Hill; Kangaroo Bar; Mocassin Creek; Mocking Bird Mine; Quail Bar, Hill, Mine; Rabbit Creek, Camp, Point; Rattlesnake Bar, Creek, Diggings, Flat, Gulch, House; Sheep Ranch; Squirrel Creek, Gulch; Turtle Mountains. Trees and plants are not omitted, as seen in Cherry Creek, Hill; Cotton Creek, Hill; Cottonwood Creek, District; Fir Cap Diggings, Ridge, Mountain; Oak Ranch, Spring, Valley; Pine Bar, City, Crossing, Grove, Gulch, Valley District; Plum Valley; Rose Hill, Springs; Strawberry Flat, Valley; White Oak Flat, Springs; Willow Bar, Creek, District, Springs, Valley. One also finds humor in certain of the names, such as Bogus, Greenhorn, Humbug, Last Chance. The variety of names is great.

At the end of the volume one finds a combined glossary and annotated bibliography alphabetically arranged, explaining the mining terms mentioned in the text and giving full information about all the sources cited in the entries. One also finds, for the convenience of the reader, a complete list of the places included in the dictionary alphabetically arranged by counties. Nor should one fail to mention the numerous pictures of various places scattered throughout the volume which add to the interest and joy in using this dictionary, another important study in place names, a worthy sequel to *California Place Names*.

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Motorboat, Yacht or Canoe—You Name It. By Jean E. Taggart.
Metuchen, New Jersey: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1974. Pp. ix +
288.

A book about boat names? Well, why not? Of course, this is not the first of its kind, but it is the most interesting so far. Here is a plain-looking little volume, evidently calling for a brief, simple review. But it soon turns into an incredible journey—through mythology, history, anthropology, literature, linguistics—the full scope of humanistic study. But that is what onomastics is all about.

In the preface, after citing the major references for the book, the author offers her reason for writing it and lists the five major sources of boat names: “This book is intended as a springboard for your imagination in seeking an original and individual name for your boat. The history and trends in boat naming might be of interest and help in finding a modern name. The first American vessels from 1789 were given short, simple names of women, as *Eliza* and *Jane* In pioneer days boats were built for a particular need. Fishing and trading vessels were given names for the use they were intended, as *Sower*, *Reaper*, *Thrasher*, *Harvester*.” In the 1700’s ships were given religious names and the names of historical characters, admirals, and kings. “If you believed in the divinity of kings you used *Caesar*.” The American clipper ships were named for their hoped-for attributes, for birds and animals known for speed, grace, and beauty. Lastly, “Modern boat owners use humorous names. Some of these are: *My Bank Account*, *Bonus*, *Tax-Refund*, *Patty’s Pay Check*, *Who Cares?* A yacht owner in California named his craft *Wicked Wahine*; the Hawaiian word means ‘Woman.’” “Is your boat large? Then why not *Bilkskiinir*, Thor’s palace in Asgaard which had 450 rooms.” So much for preface.

Part I of the book is entitled “Names.” We are given 120 pages of English words arranged alphabetically, each word, presumably, a boat name in its own right. Each of these words is accompanied by anywhere from one to 82 names, taken from the ten languages listed at the head of this part of the book. Take the very first entry, “ABODE: Home.” This is followed by 18 names from nine different mythologies and two languages, Hawaiian and Western (American). Some of the names under this heading: *Casa Grande*, *Cocklebur Outfit*, *Dugout*; all of these are from the “Western language” mentioned above, and all are explained etymologically. Still under “ABODE:Home”, you can find: *Duku*, *Glads-heim*, *Hacienda*, *Kalevala*, *Lotus*, *Niblung*, *Olympus*, *Orcus*, etc. This part of the book is occasionally confusing, mostly Hawaiian, and always interesting.

Part II, “Ship Firsts,” takes us from “Admiral, first, U.S. Navy” through “Zebulon M. Pike.” Most of the names in this section were attached to vessels of one sort or another, and the author always tells us what kind of ship she is talking about. In several instances, however, we are given the story of a nautical “first” with no ship name connected. In Part II we get no etymology or reasons for name choices, a frustrating

situation when you encounter “*Orukter Amphibolos*, the first steam propelled vehicle in the United States, a dredging scow.” Robert Fulton’s “Clermont,” we learn here, was no better than the ninth functional steam boat, but it was the first of its kind to make money for its owners.

Part III, “U.S. Ship Naming Policy,” gives the sources of names and letter designations for 41 types of government vessels. This is the shortest part of the book, only three and one-half pages long, but it could easily have run to 30 or 40 pages. Would it not be interesting, for example, to find out what the federal functionaries have done with the following ship-naming guidelines: CARGO SHIPS (AK) and CARGO SHIPS, Attack (AKA) are named for the heavenly bodies and for the counties of the United States; OCEANOGRAPHY RESEARCH SHIPS (AGOR) are named for mathematicians, oceanographers, and officer scientists; OILERS (AO) and TANKERS, GASOLINE (AOG) are given names of rivers with Indian names; REPAIR SHIPS (AR, ARC, ARL) are named for characters in ancient mythology and overseas islands; TUGS, FLEET OCEAN (ATF) are named after Indian tribes; TUGS, LARGE HARBOR (YTB) are named after noted Indians and given Indian words.

Part IV is all about “Enshrined Ships.” This includes the stories of such vessels as *Mayflower II* and *H.M.S. Bounty* (both in replica), “Old Ironsides” (*USS Constitution*), and all the ships resting at the bottom of Pearl Harbor. This part of the book is followed by ten more pages of “Sources” and the whole book is framed, fore and aft, by the first last stanzas, respectively, of Masefield’s “*Sea Fever*.”

Motorboat, Yacht or Canoe is a true browser’s book, excellent company, especially when one’s nautical neighbors are looking to shanghai a pair of strong arms to help with scraping, painting, and hauling their hulks to the farthest available body of water. Unfortunately, the book suffers from an excess of errors—historical, mythological, and typographical. Nonetheless, though male boat owners may still feel obliged to paint “*Idamae II*” on their bows, I suspect that they would smile slyly when thinking about “*A Solas*,” “*Ashaki*,” “*Kanani*,” or “*Wahine U’i*.”

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Gazetteer of the State of New Jersey. By Thomas Gordon. Originally published by Daniel Fenton, Trenton, New Jersey, 1834. Reprinted by Polyanthos Inc., Cottonport, Louisiana 71327. Pp. 206. Price \$15.

A Gazetteer of the State of Pennsylvania. By Thomas Gordon. Originally

published by T. Belknap, 1832, Philadelphia. Reprinted by Polyanthos, Inc., 811 Orleans St., New Orleans. Pp. 508. Price \$20.

The importance of gazetteers can be underestimated. The two noted here are extremely important for those who wish to investigate the history of two of the first 13 states. They are "correct portraitures" of the two states in the years they were published. They are also important for anyone who wishes to compile definitive onomastic studies of the areas.

The contents bristle with material for the place-name historian. For instance, and picking at random, Cape May, the southern point of New Jersey was named for Cornelius Jacobse Mey, a navigator who visited the area in 1623 in the employment of the Dutch West India Company. Saddle River Township derives its name from the shape of the Passaic river at this point. There are many others, but the entries seldom give origin of the name. This should not deter an investigator from following up on the material that is given profusely.

These two gazetteers deserve a place in all libraries that pretend to offer research materials to persons interested in history and place-name study. The publishers can be applauded for bringing these texts, long out of print, to the public again. Gazetteers from other states during the nineteenth century also need reprinting, notably the excellent one for New York.

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